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**E-BOOK**  
***TOEFL***  
***MASUK***  
***PTN***

SECTION

01

# LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**TIME: APPROXIMATELY 40 MINUTES (50 QUESTIONS) NOW  
SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 40 MINUTES**

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

## PART A

### DIRECTIONS

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

- (A) She's not sure who replied her email last week.  
(B) She doesn't know who will reply her email.  
(C) They will not get their money back.  
(D) She's not sure when they will get their money back.
- (A) They wish they hadn't looked over the weather forecast.  
(B) They asked for some information about the weather.  
(C) They regretted planning an outdoor party.  
(D) They needed help in planning the party.
- (A) It has a new style.  
(B) Someone colored it.  
(C) She's just dyed it.  
(D) It's just been cut.
- (A) No one can find him.  
(B) He's going nowhere.  
(C) Everyone's been asking him questions.  
(D) He's going downstairs.
- (A) He doesn't know about the audition result  
(B) He has to go back for another audition  
(C) He has posted the result on the bulletin board  
(D) He wasn't given any clue during the audition

6. (A) She doesn't believe what her friend told her  
(B) She disagrees with her friend's idea  
(C) She thinks the contestants were unprepared, too  
(D) She isn't ready for the competition
  
7. (A) She doesn't know where the walking stick is  
(B) She's asking if he has packed a walking stick or not  
(C) The terrain isn't too rough  
(D) The man ought to bring a walking stick
  
8. (A) Discussing the problem with his girlfriend  
(B) Looking for a new girlfriend  
(C) Spending more time with his friends  
(D) Not talking to his girlfriend anymore
  
9. (A) He cut himself on an accident while he was teaching  
(B) He's planning to open up his own school  
(C) He doesn't want to work in schools anymore  
(D) He's not going to enroll in any school this year
  
10. (A) He and Meghan had an accident  
(B) He met Meghan unexpectedly on his way to work  
(C) He accidentally collided with Meghan while rushing to work  
(D) He dumped Meghan this morning in the office
  
11. (A) She's sorry that Andrew can't go to the concert  
(B) She feels bad that Andrew still has to pay for the tickets  
(C) She only cares about Andrew paying her back  
(D) She insists that Andrew come to the concert
  
12. (A) The systems isn't convenient for users  
(B) He's not familiar with the systems  
(C) He likes the earlier version better  
(D) Using the systems is simple
  
13. (A) He couldn't let his friend into the dorm  
(B) He wasn't suspended even though he let his friend into the dorm

- (C) He can't be suspended if he let his friend into the dorm  
(D) He was suspended for letting his friend into the dorm
14. (A) He's afraid he'll be late to arrive  
(B) He's not ready for the last stop  
(C) He had to wait a long time to arrive  
(D) He got on the wrong train
15. (A) Some people are unable to attend the regular meeting  
(B) No one attends the meeting every day  
(C) Everyone does not come to every meeting  
(D) Someone never come to any meeting
16. (A) He doesn't like that the club meets so often  
(B) He is not sure when the club meets  
(C) He hopes the meeting times can be changed  
(D) He isn't likely to attend all the meetings
17. (A) She likes the design Rosita creates  
(B) She's not sure who else likes the design  
(C) She recommends Rosita as his designer  
(D) She doesn't think the design is attractive.
18. (A) She saved \$20  
(B) She bought 3 cans for \$20  
(C) She bought 3 cans to get discount  
(D) She spent \$40
19. (A) Furniture store  
(B) Hotel  
(C) School  
(D) Bank
20. (A) It must be looking good with the added space  
(B) It must be needing more money  
(C) It must be gaining a lot of profit  
(D) It will be adding even more space

21. (A) Purchase a new laptop and monitor  
(B) Place a new laptop and monitor on the borders  
(C) Withdraw a maximum of \$1,500 cash  
(D) Make sure the new laptop and monitor don't fall
22. (A) He knows the woman's problem  
(B) He wants his Walkman back  
(C) He refuse to lend his Walkman  
(D) The woman can keep the Walkman
23. (A) He originally supported Jeff Atkins  
(B) He can no longer support Zach Dempsey  
(C) Zach Dempsey is no longer running for the vote  
(D) Jeff Atkins was never nominated
24. (A) Get his own cassette player  
(B) Stay home and complete his assignment  
(C) Save some money  
(D) Borrow his father's cassette player
25. (A) She has no problem partnering with the man  
(B) She hasn't seen the man in a long time  
(C) She doesn't want to be partners with the man  
(D) She needs to know why they should be partners
26. (A) She is also meeting Mr. Porter for the same issue  
(B) She is afraid that Mr. Porter doesn't want to help  
(C) She recommends seeing Mr. Porter for his problem  
(D) She doesn't think Mr. Porter can offer any support
27. (A) He has been working on a lot of homework lately  
(B) He won't leave until his work is done  
(C) He won't go because he has homework to do  
(D) He asks the woman to help him with the homework
28. (A) It's right after the main door  
(B) It's on the right side of the building

- (C) It's on her right side
  - (D) It's outside the building
29. (A) He's going for a swim
- (B) He's going home
  - (C) He's going to beat someone up
  - (D) He's having a pool party
30. (A) She knew Mr. Baker wouldn't come to class
- (B) She had already passed Mr. Baker's test
  - (C) She needed to prepare for the exam
  - (D) She wasn't studying for Mr. Baker's class

## PART B

### DIRECTIONS

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

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

31. (A) How the woman should prepare for the next game
- (B) The new allocation of the school funding
  - (C) Things that happened while the woman was away
  - (D) The style of the new team uniforms
32. (A) She attended a memorial service for Jeff
- (B) There was a family gathering
  - (C) She had an accident
  - (D) She was having some fun with Jeff
33. (A) He hopes the woman's family is doing well
- (B) The woman had a good reason for missing practice

- (C) The woman should spend more time with her family  
(D) He would like to meet the woman's family
34. (A) Like the one displayed in the sponsor's store  
(B) Similar to the one from 30 years ago  
(C) Just as the school board had requested  
(D) With an addition of a cloth badge from sponsor
35. (A) It has to be allocated for the next game  
(B) It had been accurately spent for students' needs  
(C) There was no improvement as the result of the fund  
(D) The school had spent too much for infrastructure
36. (A) To charge his laptop  
(B) To complete his assignment  
(C) To repair his laptop's battery  
(D) To borrow some resources
37. (A) It has wide array of books and resources  
(B) It's a convenient place to study  
(C) He won't stop coming to the library even for one day  
(D) He won't need to go to another place to finish his projects
38. (A) To start making copies, the student has to put five cents on the shelf first  
(B) It only costs five cents because no one will help the student  
(C) The student has to operate the machine by himself with the cost of five cents a copy  
(D) The student only needs to pay five cents a copy to get the excellent service
39. (A) provided there isn't anyone wanting to borrow the book  
(B) If there is no one checking the book  
(C) After one week of loan period  
(D) On condition that there's a request for the book
40. (A) Get an access card  
(B) Purchase some gloves  
(C) Try proposing for a loan  
(D) Obtain permission



## PART C

### DIRECTIONS

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

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

41. (A) Cases of substance abuse during Winter Olympics  
(B) History of the first drug testing protocol  
(C) Explanation on how substance abuse was done by athletes  
(D) Lists of athletes tested positive of banned substance
42. (A) For trying out the standardized drug testing protocol  
(B) To launch a raid of any doping equipment  
(C) As a preventive action against doping practices during the games  
(D) For dragging athletes who tested positive of banned substance to jail
43. (A) It is done by injecting Synthetic hormone  
(B) It improves athletes' stamina  
(C) It isn't necessarily illegal  
(D) It has been a trend among athletes since the 1990s
44. (A) Several skiers were found guilty for blood doping  
(B) 46 Russian athletes bailed from disciplinary proceedings  
(C) The IOC filed a lawsuit against several athletes  
(D) A group of athletes had interfered with the evidence
45. (A) In a laboratory  
(B) In a gym  
(C) In a classroom  
(D) In a library

46. (A) It is totally blocked by the obstructing object  
(B) It covers light source entirely  
(C) The area isn't completely dark  
(D) The shadowed area cannot be seen clearly
47. (A) It can either be narrow or wide  
(B) It is too small for the moon to pass through  
(C) It is the shadow of the sun  
(D) It will cause a total eclipse
48. (A) Total eclipse won't happen until 2053  
(B) The Earth's penumbra does not fall in the right direction  
(C) The size of the moon and the Earth make total eclipse impossible  
(D) The width of the penumbral rarely fits the moon size
49. (A) They'll be able to watch the moon slowly growing  
(B) It is going to be a total lunar eclipse  
(C) The event doesn't occur frequently  
(D) It reminds her of her teenage years in 2006
50. (A) After they've done with their homework  
(B) At 11:49  
(C) After school  
(D) Tomorrow night

SECTION

02

# STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**TIME: APPROXIMATELY 25 MINUTES (40 QUESTIONS)  
NOW SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 25 MINUTES**

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

## STRUCTURE

### DIRECTIONS

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

1. The Golgi body and Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) ... in the majority of eukaryotic cells.  
(A) both found in organelles  
(B) both are organelles found  
(C) which are found  
(D) find
2. ..., the co-operative supermarket chain Migros undertook special interest audits of specific issues it felt worthy of investigation and called these Social Audits.  
(A) The Switzerland  
(B) Switzerland  
(C) In Switzerland  
(D) Where Switzerland is
3. These dark works, ..., are generally his best-known works, although at the time he sold them with difficulty.  
(A) that is inspired by Spain  
(B) inspired by Spain  
(C) inspire Spain  
(D) by Spain
4. Stardust is a scientific term ... to dust grains that condensed from cooling gases from individual pre-solar stars and incorporated into the cloud.  
(A) referring  
(B) which refer  
(C) refers  
(D) that referring

5. Tropical monsoon climates have monthly mean temperatures above 18°C in every month of the year and ... wet and dry seasons.
  - (A) features
  - (B) which feature
  - (C) featuring
  - (D) feature
  
6. Other minerals may be found in metamorphic rocks, but ... necessarily the result of the process of metamorphism.
  - (A) which rather not
  - (B) it is not
  - (C) they are not
  - (D) also
  
7. The brand Deer Park Spring Water has been noted to make the water bottle flipping easier ... its unique hourglass shape with a third divot.
  - (A) causing
  - (B) because
  - (C) due
  - (D) because of
  
8. Individuals with a "growth mindset" believe that they can acquire any given ability ... invest effort or study.
  - (A) provided that they
  - (B) to provide them
  - (C) that provides
  - (D) which they
  
9. Foliation ... a rock is being shortened along one axis during recrystallization.
  - (A) occurs to be
  - (B) which is when
  - (C) occurs when
  - (D) and
  
10. The indirect methods ... the radiative properties can detect cosmic dust.
  - (A) which utilizes
  - (B) that utilize

- (C) in which
  - (D) utilize
11. Hardly ever ... to organize their thoughts and the images they present.
- (A) that Surrealist writers do appear
  - (B) Surrealist writers do appear
  - (C) do Surrealist writers appear
  - (D) do appear Surrealist writers
12. Rifaximin was significantly more effective than ... placebo in reducing the duration of diarrhea.
- (A) it
  - (B) was
  - (C) it was
  - (D) was it
13. So high ... can take only a couple of steps per minute as they near the summit due to the scarce oxygen.
- (A) is Mount Everest that climbers
  - (B) that is Mount Everest climbers
  - (C) is Mount Everest climbers that
  - (D) is that Mount Everest climbers
14. ... the Archie search engine was created for the first time as an index for FTP sites.
- (A) The start of Digital Marketing was when
  - (B) When was the start of Digital Marketing
  - (C) The start was when Digital Marketing of
  - (D) When was Digital Marketing started
15. When ..., the use of negative space in art may be analogous to silence in music.
- (A) the juxtaposed musical ideas
  - (B) the adjacent musical ideas
  - (C) juxtaposed with adjacent musical ideas
  - (D) are the musical ideas juxtaposed

## WRITTEN EXPRESSION

### DIRECTIONS

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

16. The futurist architecture created since 1960 may be termed *Neo Futurism*, and were also referred as Post Modern Futurism or Neo-Futuristic architecture.  
A B  
C D
17. Individual with a weak sense of self-efficacy evade challenges and quickly feels discouraged by setbacks.  
A B C  
D
18. Aware of the youth's rare gifts, but disinclined to waste his time with one so inexperienced, Francois Boucher sending the young Fragonard to Chardin's atelier.  
A B  
C D
19. The mechanism responsible for driving osmosis has been represented in chemistry texts as either the dilution of water by solute nor by the solute's attraction to water.  
A B  
C D
20. Compared to Sens Cathedral, Basilica of St. Denis is the most complex. There is an obvious difference in the enclosing ambulatory around the choir.  
A B  
C D
21. Studies have showed that by combining live music with the Kangaroo Care, maternal anxiety is reduced.  
A B  
C D

22. In Kangaroo Care, the parent may wearing a shirt or hospital gown with an opening to the front and a blanket over the wrap for the baby when it is cold.  
 A B  
 C D
23. Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519) has made hundreds of pages of sketchbooks during his life, filled with drawings and writings that went along with his very curious mind.  
 A B  
 C D
24. The modern meaning of doodle emerged in the 1930s from the verb “to dawdle”, which since the seventeenth century had the meaning of wasting time or being lazy.  
 A B  
 C D
25. Gesso is also using as a base on three-dimensional surfaces for the application of paint or gold leaf by many artists.  
 A B C D
26. Bertrand Russell said that if the USSR had no bomb, the West’s victory would come more swiftly and with less casualties than if there were atom bombs on both sides.  
 A  
 B C D
27. Therapy interventions usually focus on relationship patterns rather than on analyzing impulses of early child trauma of individual as a Freudian therapist would do.  
 A  
 B C D
28. John Dalton is best known for proposing the modern atomic theory and for his research into color blindness, sometimes referred to as Daltonism in their honor.  
 A B  
 C D



29. Historical documentation suggests Gasparo Berti, an Italian mathematician and astronomer, built unintentionally a water barometer sometime between 1640—1643.
- A B  
C D
30. There are several chapels of bones where the walls are totally or partially covered by humanly remains, mostly bones.
- B C D
31. There is no clear divided line between the Earth's shadow and the Belt of Venus: one colored band shades into the other in the sky.
- A  
B C D
32. Filippo Brunelleschi was Italian designer and a key figure in architecture, recognized to be the first modern engineer, planner and sole construction supervisor.
- A  
B C  
D
33. Basil Clark is considered the founder of public relations in the United Kingdom for his establishment of Editorial Services on 1924.
- A B  
C D
34. Fascinated by Brunelleschi's machines, Da Vinci did a series of sketches of them and, as a result, is often given credit for their invention.
- A B C  
D
35. Sports channels unlike STAR Sports, ESPN, STAR Cricket, and Fox Sports target the niche market of sports enthusiasts.
- A B  
C D

36. Other theory of gender socialization is that the gender roles and attitudes of older  
 A B  
 siblings can impact the gender roles adopted by younger children.  
 C D
37. Sigmund Freud used Leonardo's paintings to interrogate the artist's psyche and  
 A B  
 sexual orientation, and he wrote about it in their book.  
 C D
38. One of the most high ranked general journals which publish original research in  
 A B  
 the field of sociology is the American Journal of Sociology.  
 C D
39. Judith Butler contends that being female is not "natural" and that it appears  
 A  
naturally only through repeated performances of gender.  
 B C D
40. By 1774, revenues of the state of France had been increased to sixty percent and  
 A B C  
 the debt reduced to 20 million livres.  
 D

SECTION

03

# READING COMPREHENSION

**TIME: APPROXIMATELY 55 MINUTES (50 QUESTIONS)  
NOW SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 55 MINUTES**

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

### Question 1—10

Line Science has moved closer toward identifying the long-sought brain site of the body clock, the timer that governs all the rhythms of life. A Johns Hopkins University scientist has disclosed that a group of rats has been transformed by precision brain surgery from performing night activity to day activity in a complete reversal of their age-old timetable. For thousands of years, the wild Norway rat has spent its day sleeping or hiding in deep burrows and its nights outside searching for food and water, as a means of surviving against predators. Dr. Curt P. Richter, a noted psychobiologist, has developed a surgical means of destroying the animal's built-in clock in a special portion of the brain so that it spends most of the light hours being active and all of the dark hours sleeping.

(5) (10) "We know much more about the location of the clock," said Richter in an interview.

The site has been elusive in the past. As one scientist said, "It seems to be everywhere and yet nowhere when we try to localize it."

(15) The study, covering 12 years and several hundred domesticated rats, is published by the National Academy of Sciences. Richter said the findings support the view that body clocks have independent function and do not need to rely on outside timers, such as the sun, gravity or earth magnetism. The body clock, in Richter's opinion, is like a precision self-winding calendar wristwatch with a built-in timer. An opposing view, held by some scientists, compares it to a household electric clock with no built-in timer but rather a synchronous motor that allows it to count the oscillation coming over the power lines. The opponents cite the total solar eclipse on March 7, 1970, when horses, butterflies and other day animals went to sleep and mice, owls and fireflies woke up.

(20) In Richter's study, the rhythm of the rats' activity previously had not been disturbed by the arrival of laboratory workers at day and departure at night, but when deprived of their body clocks, the animals adopted a new timetable that was controlled by the working hours of the laboratory. Like animals, man has evolved a 24-hour clock. Richter believes human beings started out sleeping about 12 hours during light. Introduction of the campfire, he says, enabled man to extend his waking hours so that he now sleeps about a third of the time. This is true everywhere, even above the Arctic Circle, where summer brings constant daylight.

(30) The 24-hour clock remains steadfast despite efforts to change it. Forty years ago, Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman, a University of Chicago physiologist, descended into Mammoth Cave, Ky., to eliminate the influences of the natural dark-light cycle and attempt to reset his body clock to a 28-hour day using artificial lighting. However, his wakefulness rhythm failed to adapt to the new schedule. He had trouble falling asleep after turning out the lights and he awoke too early.

- (40) Over the years, scientists have found that no fewer than 40 physiological functions of the body have rhythms that are timed by the biological clock. Temperature, for example, is regulated so that it is at least two degrees higher in the late afternoon than the low point in the early morning hours. Peak efficiency is reached at certain periods of the day. Time zone effects of air travel cause jet lag.

Similarly, there are daily rhythms in blood-pressure levels, blood-sugar level, pulse rate and even stomach contraction. The effectiveness of drugs given to a patient varies depending on what hours of the day or night they are given. It is likely there are best and worst times to perform surgery, take X-rays and diagnose disease, but these have tended to be masked in the process of evolution.

- (50) There are other rhythms that are not daily. In women, the 28-day menstrual cycle and the 260-day gestation period of pregnancy are widely recognized examples.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - (A) the location of the body clock
  - (B) how to change sleeping habit
  - (C) experiments in lifestyle changes
  - (D) organism's bodily cycle and regularity
2. The word "elusive" in line 13 is closest in meaning to ....
  - (A) difficult to find
  - (B) irreplaceable
  - (C) deceptive
  - (D) ambiguous
3. What makes Dr. Richter think that the body clock is adjustable?
  - (A) Dr. Kleitman's descent into Mammoth Cave
  - (B) the experiment on wild nocturnal Norway rats
  - (C) animals' reversed sleeping cycle at the total solar eclipse in 1970
  - (D) the sun, gravity, and earth magnetism
4. According to the passage, all of the following is true about the body clock, EXCEPT ...
  - (A) Even though it is adjustable, it is solid 24-hour long.
  - (B) There are other rhythms that do not occur daily.
  - (C) Different surroundings may affect the body clock.
  - (D) It is the culprit behind jetlags.

5. The word "steadfast" in line 34 is closest in meaning to ....
- (A) loyal
  - (B) devoted
  - (C) fixed
  - (D) determined
6. Which of the following can be inferred about human body's physiological functions?
- (A) It is not possible to alter the human's physiology with surgery.
  - (B) "The body rhythm" is a different term from "the body clock".
  - (C) All living organisms has the same body rhythm no matter where they live.
  - (D) The biological clock controls most of the works of our body parts.
7. The word "they" in line 48 refers to ....
- (A) active hours
  - (B) drugs
  - (C) patients
  - (D) daily rhythms
8. According to the passage, which is NOT the benefit of identifying someone's body rhythm?
- (A) scheduling works to be done within the body's most efficient times
  - (B) knowing what time to take medicine to get the best result
  - (C) preventing jet lags even if traveling through different time zones
  - (D) anticipating when the next period is coming
9. The word "regulated" in line 42 is closest in meaning to ....
- (A) checked
  - (B) controlled
  - (C) repeated
  - (D) monitored
10. The author mentions women's menstrual cycle in the last paragraph in order to ...
- (A) prove that both genders experience the effect of biological clock
  - (B) compare it with the gestation period of pregnancy
  - (C) explain that it is possible to adjust the body clock
  - (D) give an example of non-daily body rhythms

## Questions 11—20

Line Illustrations and stories in United States primary school textbooks tend to convince young girls that they should be “passive” and “dependent” creatures who need aspire only to lives of service to their future husbands and children, a conference of educators was told here yesterday. Speaking at the first national  
(5) conference on schools and sex role stereotypes, a University of California professor said a study of the 100 most widely used elementary text-books demonstrated that girls are constantly depicted as dependent on and subservient to boys. Louise White, of the U.S. Office of Education, told the conference that the female stereotype presented to elementary school children was so overwhelming that  
(10) by the time most girls reached fourth grade they believed they had only four occupations open to them—nurse, secretary, teacher, or mother.

The director of the elementary school textbook study, Lenore Weitzman, of the University of California, said that texts in spelling, reading, mathematics, science, and social studies were examined. Most stories and illustrations tended  
(15) to center on boys rather than girls, and those boys tended to demonstrate qualities of strength, intelligence, love of adventure, independence, and courage. Girls, however, were depicted in passive roles. Usually they were inside a house, and often they were helping with housework or playing with dolls. When boys and girls appeared together in a text, she said, the girls were either watching the  
(20) boys do something or they were helping the boys.

Adult men appearing in elementary school texts were depicted in various jobs—astronaut, truck driver, policeman, cowboy, scientist, banker—in addition to the role of father. But the overwhelming picture of women that emerged from the elementary texts was that of mother and housewife. Even at that, said  
(25) Professor Weitzman, the picture was one of a woman performing simple but time-consuming chores. It failed completely to reflect the complexities facing a modern housewife.

A study was done by an affiliate of the Central New Jersey National Organization for women on 134 books published by 14 major publishing  
(30) companies and involving 2,760 stories for elementary school children. According to the findings the composite housewife or mother was a limited, colorless, mindless creature. Not only does she wash, cook, clean, nurse, and find mittens, these chores constitute her only happiness.

In illustration, she frequently appears in the servant’s posture, body slightly  
(35) bent forward, hand clasped, eyes riveted on the master of the house or the children. In contrast, the typical father found in the study was the good guy in the family. He’s where the fun is. He builds things with his children and takes them hunting, fishing and up in planes. He solves the problems.

The effect of this on young girls, Professor Weitzman said, is to make them  
(40) think their role is to serve others. They think they should be attractive so that they can please others and although they generally have better academic records than boys by the time they reach adolescence, they value academic and scholastic excellence less than boys do.

11. The word "subservient" in line 7 is closest in meaning to ....
- (A) superior
  - (B) submissive
  - (C) subclass
  - (D) suburbia
12. According to the text, which is NOT the result of the mistaken female stereotypes in school textbooks?
- (A) Female students' grades worsen by the time they are adolescent.
  - (B) Girls believe that they only have limited career choices in the future.
  - (C) Young females do not consider being smart as a value they must have.
  - (D) The image of a housewife is being greatly underestimated.
13. Which of the following is NOT the depiction of females in textbooks according to the text?
- (A) Being physically attractive is what matters, not having high academic achievement.
  - (B) Their sole purpose is mainly to serve others.
  - (C) Housewives are illustrated as having complex responsibilities.
  - (D) They always have subordinate roles to males, never take initiative, and have less fun.
14. The word "constitute" in line 33 can best be substituted with ....
- (A) eliminate
  - (B) destroy
  - (C) arrange
  - (D) form
15. What can be inferred from paragraph 1?
- (A) U.S. Office of Education appreciates the fact that most girls have had their future careers set.



- (B) School textbooks have inspired elementary students to have noble jobs, i.e. nurses.
  - (C) The stereotypes have made students had an idea that females have limited career choices.
  - (D) Louis White encourages fourth graders to pursue their dream as nurses, teachers, and secretaries.
16. In paragraph 4, the author makes a point that ...
- (A) Male students appreciate academic achievement more than females do because their grades are higher.
  - (B) The stereotype has encouraged girls to achieve higher scores than boys.
  - (C) School textbooks have made girls believed that their value is merely physical.
  - (D) By the time students are adolescent, their school grades are predominantly declining.
17. The word "they" in line 10 refers to ....
- (A) female stereotypes
  - (B) elementary school children
  - (C) most girls
  - (D) the conference attendee
18. Which of the following does NOT state their objection to the female stereotypes in school textbooks?
- (A) Louise White, of the U.S. Office of Education
  - (B) the national conference of educators on schools and sex role stereotypes
  - (C) an affiliate of the Central New Jersey National Organization for Women
  - (D) the director of the elementary school textbook study
19. What is the main point in paragraph 5?
- (A) the frequent appearances of mother in textbooks
  - (B) the colorless images of mother in children's books
  - (C) the biased illustrations of mother and father
  - (D) the unreal depictions of father in textbooks
20. The word "composite" in line 31 could be best replaced by ....
- (A) complex
  - (B) combination
  - (C) mixture
  - (D) diversity

### Questions 21—30

- Line      The human body is made up mainly of bone, muscle, and fat. Some 639 different muscles account for about 45 per cent of body weight. Each of these muscles has four distinct and measurable qualities which are of interest to us:
- a. it can produce force which can be measured as strength of muscle;
  - (5) b. it can store energy which permit it to work for extended periods of time independent of circulation—this is generally referred to as *muscular endurance*;
  - c. it can shorten at varying rates. This is called *speed of contraction*;
  - d. it can be stretched and will recoil. This is called the *elasticity of muscle*.
- (10)      The combination of these four qualities of muscle is referred to as *muscular power*.

If muscles are to function efficiently, they must be continually supplied with energy fuel. This is accomplished by the blood which carries the energy fuel from lungs and digestive systems to the muscles. The blood is forced through

(15) the blood vessels by the heart. The combined capacity to supply energy fuels to the working muscles is called *organic power*.

The capacity and efficiency with which your body can function depends on the degree of development of both your muscular and organic power through regular exercise. However, the level of which you can develop these is influenced

(20) by such factors as the type of body you have, the food you eat, presence or absence of disease, rest and sleep. You are physically fit only when you have adequately developed your muscular and organic power to perform with the highest possible efficiency.

Heredity and health determine the top limits to which your physical

(25) capacity can be developed. This is known as your potential physical capacity. This potential capacity varies from individual to individual. Most of us, for example, could train for a lifetime and never come close to running a four-minute mile simply because we weren't "built" for it. The top level of which you can perform physically right now is called your "acquired capacity" because it

(30) has been acquired or developed through physical activity in your daily routines.

Your body, like a car, functions efficiently well below its acquired capacity. A car, for example, driven at its top speed of, say, 110 miles per hour uses more petrol per mile than when it is driven around 50-60 miles per hour, which is well below its capacity. Your body functions in the same way, in that the ratio of work

(35) performed to energy expended is better when it functions well below acquired capacity.

You can avoid wastage of energy by acquiring a level of physical capacity well above the level required to perform your normal daily tasks. This can be accomplished by supplementing your daily physical activity with a balanced

exercise program performed regularly. Your capacity increases as you progressively increase the load on your muscular and organic systems. Exercise will increase physical endurance and stamina thus providing a greater reserve of energy for leisure-time activities.

21. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) several scientific terms related to muscles
  - (B) tips on how to be physically fit
  - (C) physical capacity and efficiency
  - (D) the variety of muscles
22. The author mentions about cars in Paragraph 5 in order to ...
- (A) illustrate how human body perform efficiently
  - (B) remind that we shouldn't exploit our body to do maximum work
  - (C) encourage to fuel our body in order to perform effectively
  - (D) explain that human body does not need to acquire its maximum capacity
23. The word "this" in line 13 refers to ...
- (A) to operate muscles efficiently
  - (B) energy fuel
  - (C) supplying muscles with energy fuel
  - (D) muscles function
24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of muscle qualities?
- (A) It always contracts fast.
  - (B) It generates force.
  - (C) It reserves energy.
  - (D) It flexes as necessary.
25. The phrase "account for" in line 2 is closest in meaning to ....
- (A) compose
  - (B) consider as
  - (C) cause
  - (D) become
26. The following is the advantages of regular exercise mentioned in the text, EXCEPT ....

- (A) developing organic power
  - (B) adding load on muscular power
  - (C) increasing muscle endurance
  - (D) boosting potential physical capacity
27. According to the passage, organic power ....
- (A) means the capacity to supply energy to the working muscles
  - (B) involves blood vessels, heart, lungs and digestive system in the process
  - (C) affects muscle performance
  - (D) is all of the above
28. Which of the following is true about someone who is physically fit?
- (A) His build is typically rather muscular than skinny.
  - (B) He seems just like any common individual.
  - (C) He has reached the maximum efficiency for his muscular and organic power.
  - (D) His fitness level is equal to anybody use to exercising regularly.
29. According to paragraph 5, how does human body function?
- (A) A lot of energy is used when performing high intensity work.
  - (B) It is possible to increase the potential physical capacity with exercise.
  - (C) It is unlikely that human body can perform at its maximum capacity.
  - (D) Adding workloads to muscles can lead to wastage of energy.
30. The word "these" in line 19 refers to ....
- (A) muscular and organic power
  - (B) regular exercise
  - (C) body function
  - (D) capacity and efficiency

### Questions 31—40

- Line      There are many methods of producing hypnosis; indeed, almost every experienced hypnotist employs variations differing slightly from those of others. Perhaps the most common method is something along these lines. The hypnotist tries to obtain his subject's co-operation by pointing out to him
- (5) the advantages to be secured by the hypnosis, such as, for instance, the help in curing the nervous illness to be derived from the patient's remembering in the trance certain events which otherwise are inaccessible to his memory. The patient is reassured about any possible dangers he might suspect to be present

in hypnosis, and he may also be told (quite truthfully) that it is not a sign of  
(10) instability or weakness to be capable of being put in a hypnotic trance, but that, quite on the contrary, a certain amount of intelligence and concentration on the part of the subject is absolutely essential.

Next, the subject is asked to lie down on a couch, or sit in an easy chair. External stimulation is reduced to a minimum by drawing the curtains and  
(15) excluding, as far as possible, all disruptive noises. It is sometimes helpful to concentrate the subject's attention on some small bright object dangled just above eye-level, thus forcing him to look slightly upwards. This leads quickly to a fatigue of the eye-muscles, and thus facilitates his acceptance of the suggestion that he is feeling tired and that his eyes are closing. The hypnotist now begins  
(20) to talk to the subject in a soft tone of voice, repeating endless suggestions to the effect that the subject is feeling drowsy, getting tired, that his eyes are closing, that he is falling into a deep sleep, that he cannot hear anything except the hypnotist's voice, and so on and so forth. In a susceptible subject, a light trance is thus induced after a few minutes, and the hypnotist now begins to  
(25) deepen this trance and to test the reactions of the subject by giving suggestions which are more and more difficult of execution. Thus, he will ask the subject to clasp his hands together, and tell him that it is impossible for him to separate his hands again. The subject, try as he may, finds, to his astonishment, that he cannot in actual fact pull his hands apart. Successful suggestions of this kind are  
(30) instrumental in deepening the hypnotic trance until, finally, in particularly good subjects, all the phenomena which will be discussed presently can be elicited.

Having induced a reasonably deep hypnotic trance in our subject, what types of phenomena can be elicited? The first and most obvious one, which, indeed, may be responsible in large measure for all the others, is a tremendous  
(35) increase in the subject's suggestibility. He will take up any suggestion the hypnotist puts forward and act on it to the best of his ability. Suggest to him that he is a dog, and he will go down on all fours and rush around the room barking and yelping. This tremendous increase in suggestibility is often exploited on the stage to induce people to do foolish and ridiculous acts. Such practices are not  
(40) to be encouraged because they go counter to the ideal of human dignity and are not the kind of way in which hypnosis ought to be used; nevertheless, they must be mentioned because it is probably phenomena such as these which are most familiar to people from vaudeville acts, from reading the papers, and so forth.

31. What is paragraph 2 primarily about?
- (A) the secrets of every hypnotist
  - (B) phenomena behind hypnosis

- (C) process of how hypnosis is done
  - (D) correct method of using hypnosis
32. The word “trance” in line 10 is closest in meaning to ...
- (A) unconsciousness
  - (B) stupor
  - (C) deep sleep
  - (D) dreamland
33. What is the hypnotists’ intention on having a subject to concentrate on a small dangling object?
- (A) to make his eyes weary
  - (B) to reduce stimulus from his surrounding
  - (C) to cause him to sleep
  - (D) to keep the subject’s attention
34. What is in fact happening when a subject does what the hypnotist says?
- (A) He is no longer able to control his mind and body.
  - (B) He is entering a deep state of hypnosis trance where he barely remembers anything.
  - (C) He believes in the hypnotist more than before thus carries out the given order.
  - (D) He is being more inclined in accepting the suggestions of the hypnotist.
35. How does the author feel about hypnosis being performed as a stage act?
- (A) It is strongly averted to use hypnosis for such practice.
  - (B) It requires exceptional skill to have power over the subject’s mind.
  - (C) It is the only form of hypnosis people know.
  - (D) All of the above.
36. What benefit of hypnosis is mentioned in the passage?
- (A) as a cure to help with sleep deprivation
  - (B) unleashing a potential power hidden in sub-consciousness
  - (C) maintaining a strong memory by helping to remember everything
  - (D) as a therapy to recollect suppressed memories
37. The word “susceptible” in line 23 can best be replaced with ...
- (A) acceptable
  - (B) vulnerable

- (C) naive
  - (D) sensitive
38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the steps to hypnotizing a subject?
- (A) make the subject aware of the risks of being hypnotized
  - (B) repeat suggestions in soft, low voice
  - (C) stimulate the subject to enter half-conscious state of mind
  - (D) massage the subject's head to help him enter trance
39. According to the text, what is the initial stage in hypnosis?
- (A) maintaining a quiet surrounding
  - (B) having the subject to take a relaxed position
  - (C) dangling an object to draw the subject's focus
  - (D) restoring the subject's confidence
40. The word "puts forward" in line 36 is closest in meaning to ....
- (A) sends
  - (B) places
  - (C) offers
  - (D) expresses

### Questions 41—50

Line        The common chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) and its close relative, the bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) are our closest living relatives, sharing more than 98 percent of our genetic blueprint. Humans and chimps are also thought to share a common ancestor who lived some four to eight million years ago. They apparently live in

(5) troops of between 20 and 50 animals, and can habituate themselves to African rain forests, woodlands, and grasslands.

              Within these troops they form small groups of varying composition; the most basic group consists of females or females plus offspring. Adult females spending much time together often turn out to be mother and daughter, or

(10) sisters. Females, who reach reproductive age at 13, can give birth at any time of year, typically to a single infant that cling to its mother's fur and later rides on her back until the age of two. Mother and offspring live together consistently, at least for the first four or five years of life, longer than any other primate except man. Males are not considered adults until they are 16 years old. During this time,

(15) the young learn from their mother and from other chimps all the complicated acquired behaviors of chimpanzee adult life.

- Life for the young chimpanzee is relaxed and tolerant, and an infant will spend much of its time playing with other infants, with its mother and with its brothers and sisters. After this initial 5-year period, contacts with the mother are
- (20) still maintained, particularly by daughters. Even sons return from time to time from their wanderings to greet their mothers affectionately.

- There are some peculiarities of ape behavior which are quite fascinating. Jane van Lawick-Goodall once observed a chimpanzee sitting, apparently transfixed, watching a beautiful African sunset
- (25) Can chimps have aesthetic taste? Examples of ape art in zoos would suggest that this is certainly the case. In London Zoo chimps have learnt how to paint, always with a detectable individual style. They can match the compositional abilities of a three year-old human child, before the first diagrammatic representation of the face. Painting is to a high degree "autotelic", that is to say, self-rewarding.
- (30) Ape painters hate being interrupted, even for food! Jane van Lawick-Goodall has also seen what she calls a "rain-dance", an energetic and rhythmic series of movements performed by males, watched by excited females, when there is a tropical rainstorm.

41. The word "offspring" in line 12 is closest in meaning to ....
- (A) family
  - (B) children
  - (C) parents
  - (D) siblings
42. What is paragraph 2 primarily about?
- (A) chimpanzees' life in general
  - (B) unusual ape's behaviors
  - (C) chimps compared to other primates
  - (D) similarity between chimpanzees and men
43. What makes the author think that chimps have aesthetic taste?
- (A) They display some interest in nature.
  - (B) They exhibit some degree of ability in painting.
  - (C) They are capable of dancing in public.
  - (D) Female chimpanzees are often found grooming.



44. The word "peculiarities" in line 22 could be best replaced by ....
- (A) similarities
  - (B) characteristics
  - (C) oddities
  - (D) uniqueness
45. The word "this" in line 26 refers to ....
- (A) ape art in zoos
  - (B) peculiar ape behavior
  - (C) watching beautiful sunset
  - (D) that chimps have an aesthetic taste
46. Which of the following is true about female chimpanzees?
- (A) They maintain contact only with other females in the group.
  - (B) They leave home once they are considered adults.
  - (C) They are open to mate and reproduce in every season.
  - (D) They are sexually mature earlier than the males.
47. The word "habituate" in line 5 is closest in meaning to ....
- (A) accustom
  - (B) environment
  - (C) surround
  - (D) wander
48. According to the passage, mother chimpanzee does NOT have a role of ....
- (A) being an example for the young
  - (B) nurturing the offspring
  - (C) leading the troop
  - (D) protecting the infants
49. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- (A) Exposure to arts causes some chimps to develop an aesthetic taste.
  - (B) Chimpanzees often demonstrate unusual yet amazing behavior.
  - (C) Some talents shown by chimps living in zoos are a result of training.
  - (D) African chimpanzees always seem to appreciate the sunset.

50. The word "affectionately" in line 21 could be best replaced by ...
- (A) respectively
  - (B) dearly
  - (C) lovely
  - (D) coldly

# KUNCI JAWABAN

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

# SKRIP

## LISTENING

### COMPREHENSION

#### PART A

- M** : I wonder when we'll get the refund for the tickets cancellation.  
**W** : Who knows? They even haven't replied my email from last week.  
**Q** : What does the woman imply?
- M** : We should never have planned an outdoor party.  
**W** : If only we'd checked the weather forecast.  
**Q** : What do they mean?
- M** : I like the way your hair looks, Tasha.  
**W** : Thanks. I had it dyed last weekend.  
**Q** : What can be said about Tasha's hair?
- W** : Hey, have you seen Matt?  
**M** : He's nowhere to be found. Everybody's been asking me the same question.  
**Q** : What does the man say about Matt?
- W** : How did the audition go?  
**M** : I have no clue. They haven't got back to me yet.  
**Q** : What can we imply about the man?
- M** : I didn't think the contestants were very well prepared for the competition.  
**W** : To tell you the truth, neither did I.  
**Q** : What does the woman mean?
- M** : The terrain of the mountain is rough. I'm going to need to pack hiking boots.  
**W** : Shouldn't you pack a walking stick, too?  
**Q** : What does the woman mean?

8. **M** : I'm thinking about ending my relationship with Emma. She just won't let me hang out with my friends  
**W** : Before you do, why don't you have a chat with her? Maybe she'd understand why you still need to hang out with your friends.  
**Q** : What does the woman suggest?
9. **M** : Is Glenn still working as a teacher?  
**W** : Not anymore. He decided he's not cut out for works in schools.  
**Q** : What can be concluded about Glenn?
10. **M** : I had a lovely morning coffee with Meghan today.  
**W** : For real? Where did you meet her?  
**M** : I bumped into her on my way to the office.  
**Q** : What does the man mean?
11. **M** : I don't think I can make it to the concert on Friday. Have you bought the tickets for me?  
**W** : Well, that's too bad, Andrew. I've already bought the tickets, so you'll still have to pay.  
**Q** : What is the woman really saying to Andrew?
12. **W** : I think the new Academic Information System is more user-friendly than the earlier version.  
**M** : Isn't it though!  
**Q** : What does the man mean?
13. **M** : James slept over at my place last night. Thank God no one noticed him slipping away off the dorm this morning.  
**W** : You could've been suspended for smuggling a non-student into our dorm.  
**Q** : What does the woman mean?
14. **W** : The last stop on this train will be Union Station. We should be arriving in another 10 minutes.  
**M** : Wait a second. Union Station is the last stop?  
**Q** : What can be inferred about the man?
15. **M** : I'm afraid my schedule won't fit the club's. I have a class on Monday.  
**W** : Well. It should be OK. Not everyone comes to every meeting.  
**Q** : What does the woman mean?

16. **W** : So, you probably know that the club's meeting is on Tuesdays and Fridays.  
**M** : Yeah. There's one thing. I have a tutoring session scheduled every Tuesday.  
**Q** : What does the man imply?
17. **M** : Rosita's design is wonderful, don't you think? I always adore her works.  
**W** : Absolutely. Who doesn't?  
**Q** : What does the woman mean?
18. **M** : Canned tomatoes are on sale, Ma'am. Take three for \$20.  
**W** : Three cans for \$20? I'll take six.  
**Q** : What can be inferred about the woman?
19. **W** : Oh, hi Dan. I'm surprised to see you this late. Don't you usually work in the morning?  
**M** : Actually, I'm temporarily covering for a front desk clerk who's taking a maternity leave.  
**Q** : Where does the man work?
20. **M** : Have you taken a look at the office expansion upstairs? It's huge.  
**W** : Yeah. Well, the company must be making good money if they're adding that space.  
**Q** : What does the woman imply about the company?
21. **W** : Chris, we'll need to set the new employee up with a new laptop and extra monitor.  
**M** : Well, our budget is \$1,500 maximum. Can you place orders for those? Make sure they fall within that price.  
**Q** : What will the woman probably do next?
22. **W** : Tony, I was just about to ask. Can I use your Walkman for a project?  
**M** : No problem.  
**Q** : What does the man mean?
23. **W** : I think Zach Dempsey is the best choice for the MVP player.  
**M** : So do I, now that Jeff Atkins's nomination had been canceled.  
**Q** : What does the man mean?
24. **M** : I'm going to the Padilla's house. I have a history project to complete, and I need to use his cassette player.  
**W** : Why don't you use your father's?

- Q** : What does the woman suggest the man do?
25. **M** : So, uh, shall we be partners in this assignment?  
**W** : I don't see why not.  
**Q** : What does the woman mean?
26. **M** : I'm having an appointment with Mr. Porter for assistance in future studies.  
**W** : Yeah, right. Mr. Porter is no help.  
**Q** : What does the woman mean?
27. **W** : Are you ready to go now, Steve?  
**M** : As soon as my homework finished.  
**Q** : What does the man mean?
28. **W** : Hi. I'm new here. I can't find Room 17, French class.  
**M** : Out that main door. Take your right.  
**Q** : Where is Room 17?
29. **W** : Are you heading home, Paul?  
**M** : Yes. But I'm going to hit the pool first.  
**Q** : What is the man going to do next?
30. **M** : Attention! Mr. Baker's class is dismissed.  
**W** : Class is canceled? So is the test? So I didn't have to study after all?  
**Q** : What had the woman originally assume?

## PART B

**Questions 31 – 35: Listen to the conversation between a student and her cheerleading coach.**

- M** : Hi, Jessica.
- W** : Coach. Hi. I was just about to see you to find out what I need to catch up after my absence last week.
- M** : Well, we've been doing intense practices for the next game. I'll ask Sheri to go over our new formation with you before practice tomorrow, so you'll know what we're doing.
- W** : Okay.
- M** : So, how are you doing? I'm really sorry to hear about Jeff. He was a decent guy.

**W** : Well, I still couldn't believe he had gone. The accident; it was just... too... sudden. I'm just glad to have the whole family being there with me.

**M** : I know. One minute he's having fun, the next minute he's gone. That's just how life can be so unpredictable.

**W** : Oh definitely. I'm sorry I had to miss practice for the funeral, though.

**M** : No worries. We both know blood is thicker than water.

**W** : Yep. Okay, I guess I'll see you tomorrow at practice, then.

**M** : Wait. There are a couple of other things I need to tell you.

**W** : Oh, okay.

**M** : Uh . . . First, there's a slight alteration in the team's uniform.

**W** : Um, what kind of alteration?

**M** : Apparently, there is a member of the school board who was in the cheerleader team here 30 years ago, and uh, she is willing to sponsor our team. In return, we are displaying her business brand as our uniform's patch.

**W** : Oh. I don't know we do this kind of sponsorship.

**M** : We didn't. But I'm sorry to say that the school fund alone barely covers our need, so now we do. Apparently the school has allocated more support for infrastructural development.

**W** : Ah, the basketball court renovation.

**M** : Yes, that's one of them. It seems that the school desperately wants to impress the new board in the institution who want to see the tangible result of the funding they have been sending.

**W** : Well, that's just not fair. Investing in students' development is also worth every penny. I mean, we've been contributing in building the school's reputation. Just look at the line of trophies we have won on behalf of the school.

**M** : Yeah, we're on the same page here, Jess. Can't agree more. Let's just see how this sponsorship is going.

**W** : Fingers crossed

31. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
32. Why did the woman miss the practice the week before?
33. What does the man mean when he says, "Blood is thicker than water"?
34. What does the new uniform look like?
35. What are the speakers opinion regarding the school funding?

**Questions 36 – 40: Listen to the conversation between a librarian and a student.**

**M** : Hi. I'm new here. I, uh, I'm wondering if there's a place where I can hook my laptop up? I just need some more resources to finish this project, but my laptop's battery drain too fast, so I have to keep it plugged in.



- W** : Sure. We do have a power outlet at every seat, so you can bring a laptop and plug it in. In case you are in need, there's a whole area here on the main floor where connection for the internet is available.
- M** : Nice. This library can be like a one-stop convenient place for me to work on my projects. The resources, the books and everything else I need are available right here.
- W** : Yeah. Not to mention photocopiers that we have too. They're down the hallway to your right.
- M** : Awesome. How much do you charge?
- W** : Five cents a copy. Self-service.
- M** : That won't be a problem. And, uh, about checking out the books. How long can I borrow them for? I've got one problem that I haven't figured out, so I need to dig even deeper in the astronomy section.
- W** : Our loan period varies between two to four weeks. You can request extended loan time to get one more week with the book, as long as no one else waiting to check it out.
- M** : Right. Uh, one last thing. I can't find this book by Clay Jensen. I have worked my way through the catalogue, and it says that it is classified as rare books.
- W** : Yes. Rare books. Most of them are almost a century old. They are in a separate room up on the third floor. The temperature in the room is controlled to preserve the old paper in them. You need to get special permission to enter the room and then put on some gloves provided there, you know, to protect the books from the oil in our hands which can destroy the already weak papers.
- M** : Okay. I suppose that's all I need to know. You've been very helpful, thank you.
- W** : Don't mention it.

36. Why does the student come to the library?
37. What does the student think about the library?
38. What does the librarian say about the copiers?
39. Under what condition does the student can borrow the books longer?
40. What is the procedure before accessing the rare books?

## PART C

### **Question 41 – 45: Listen to a monologue delivered by a man.**

How many of you knows is following the Winter Olympic games on TV? Behind such glorious events lie problematical controversies.

As you have expected, sports events are closely tied to doping issue. It started in 1967 when IOC, the International Olympic Committee, launched the drug testing protocols and randomly started to test athletes a year later. The first one to test positive was a West German hockey player, Alois Schloder.

To prevent the use of any banned substance, mostly steroids, in the future, they also did the testing outside of competition. It was full of challenges though because there wasn't any standardized test procedures. Thanks to international sporting federations who began coordinating efforts, in the late 1980s the standardized drug-testing protocols was established.

However, a scandal emerged in the 2006 Winter Olympics involving the trend of blood doping. Well, basically it was just blood transfusions, or synthetic hormones such as Erythropoietin (EPO), but it can improve oxygen flow and reduce fatigue, so it was considered doping anyway. As a response to the violation, the Italian police conducted a raid on specimens and equipment, followed by the suspension of 12 cross-country skiers who tested positive for blood doping. They found unusually high levels of hemoglobin in the athletes' blood.

Another scandal emerged in the 2014 Winter Olympics, where 46 Russian athletes acted on evidence that their urine samples were tampered with. Later on, the IOC began disciplinary proceedings against these athletes.

See? I hope you guys are aware that no method of doping is legal, not even in a small scale of sport event, like the inter-schools competition we're having this month. I hope none of you would ever have to take drugs for the sake of sport. Ever. Legal proceeding will be taken when necessary. Alright, let's get to practice.

41. What is the main topic of the talk?
42. What is the purpose of drug testing outside of competition?
43. What can be inferred about the blood doping?
44. What was the second scandal mentioned in the talk?
45. Where does this talk take place?

**Question 46 – 50: Listen to a lecture delivered by a woman.**

So, speaking of tonight, I don't know if you know this, but there's a penumbral lunar eclipse at 11:49. A penumbral lunar eclipse means that the moon is going to be submerged in the penumbral cone of the Earth without touching the umbra. So, the Earth's shadow is the penumbra.

The penumbra, which means almost in Latin, is the area in which only a small portion of the light source is covered by the blocking object. There's a narrow path within the penumbra and outside the umbra. Tonight, the moon is going to pass through it. But sometimes the path is too small to contain the moon.

The width of the penumbra depends on the sun's angular diameter at the time of the eclipse and whether the eclipse occurs at its nearest or farthest point in its orbit around the Earth. There's going to be a shadow over the moon growing slowly. However, oftentimes, looking at the size of the moon and also the width of the penumbral path, there aren't many total eclipses.

But still, you don't want to miss this. The last time it happened was back in 2006, and you probably won't get another chance until 2053. I could maybe point it out to you if you want if you come tonight to the school field. But don't ever come if you haven't finished the homework. Okay, I'll see you tonight.

46. What does the woman say about penumbra?
47. What does the woman say about the path where the moon passes through?
48. Why is there small chance that the eclipse is going to be total penumbral?
49. Why does the woman think the eclipse is special?
50. When does the woman say the students can come to the field?

# PEMBAHASAN LISTENING COMPREHENSION

## PART A

1. **Jawab** : D ➔ *She's not sure when they will get their money back*  
**Kata Kunci** : *Who knows?*  
**Pembahasan** : Pada awal kalimat si wanita, *"Who knows? They even haven't replied my email from last week"* (Siapa yang tahu? Mereka bahkan belum membalas surel yang aku kirim minggu lalu) terdapat kata kunci, yaitu *"Who knows?"* (siapa yang tahu?) yang menyatakan ketidakpastian atau ketidaktahuan. Jadi, bisa disimpulkan bahwa si wanita tidak tahu pasti kapan mereka akan mendapatkan kembali uang mereka seperti yang dinyatakan dalam pilihan C, *"She's not sure when they will get their money back"*.
  
2. **Jawab** : C ➔ *They regretted planning an outdoor party*  
**Kata Kunci** : *If only*  
**Pembahasan** : Ungkapan *"if only"* mengandung makna penyesalan atau pengharapan untuk melakukan hal yang berbeda di masa lampau. Kalimat *"If only we'd checked the weather forecast"* (Jika saja kita melihat ramalan cuaca) menandakan bahwa mereka berharap melihat ramalan cuaca sebelum merencanakan pesta. Jadi, bisa disimpulkan bahwa karena mereka tidak melihat ramalan cuaca sehingga pesta yang mereka rencanakan tidak berjalan lancar. Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan C, *"They regretted planning an outdoor party"* (mereka menyesal telah merencanakan pesta di luar ruangan).
  
3. **Jawab** : B ➔ *Someone colored it*  
**Kata Kunci** : *I had it dyed ...*

**Pembahasan :** Struktur *have + objek + kata kerja bentuk -ed* digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa ada seseorang melakukan sesuatu, karena diminta atau diperintahkan, untuk orang lain. Si wanita mengatakan "*I had it dyed last weekend*" berarti "Aku mengecatnya minggu lalu", bukan dia sendiri yang mengecatnya, tetapi *hairstylist* yang ada di salon. Jadi jelas pilihan C salah. Tidak ada keterangan tentang model rambut baru seperti pada pilihan A, atau tentang memotong rambut seperti pada pilihan D. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah pilihan B, "*Someone colored it*" (seseorang mengecatnya).

4. **Jawab** : A ➔ No one can find him

**Kata Kunci** : *He's nowhere to be found*

**Pembahasan :** Si pria berkata, "*He's nowhere to be found. Everybody's been asking me the same question*" (Sepertinya dia susah sekali dicari. Semua orang dari tadi menanyakan hal yang sama padaku). "*Nowhere to be found*" adalah sebuah idiom/ungkapan yang bermakna "tidak dapat ditemukan." Jadi sangat jelas bahwa maksud perkataannya adalah seperti dalam pilihan A, "*No one can find him*" (tidak ada yang bisa menemukannya). Perlu diwaspadai pilihan jawaban yang mengandung kata-kata yang sama dengan yang terdapat dalam dialog, seperti pilihan B dan C yang arti keduanya jelas bertentangan dengan isi dialog.

5. **Jawab** : A ➔ He doesn't know about the audition result

**Kata Kunci** : *I have no clue*

**Pembahasan :** Si wanita bertanya pada si pria tentang hasil audisi yang diikutinya. Si pria mengatakan, "*I have no clue*" yang berarti "Saya tidak tahu". Jadi jelas jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, "*He doesn't know about the audition result*" (Dia tidak tahu tentang hasil audisinya).

6. **Jawab** : C ➔ She thinks the contestants were unprepared, too

**Kata Kunci** : *... neither did I*

**Pembahasan :** "*Neither did I*" adalah *expression of agreement* atau ungkapan persetujuan untuk kalimat negatif; jadi maksudnya adalah si wanita setuju dengan pernyataan si pria: "*I didn't think the contestants were very well prepared for the competition*" (Menurutku, para kontestan tidak terlalu siap untuk kompetisi ini). Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan C, "*She thinks the contestants were unprepared, too*" (Dia juga berpendapat bahwa para kontestan tidak siap).

7. **Jawab** : D ➡ The man ought to bring a walking stick  
**Kata Kunci** : *Shouldn't you pack a walking stick, too?*  
**Pembahasan** : "*Shouldn't you*" adalah ungkapan yang digunakan untuk memberi saran; dalam hal ini, saran si wanita adalah supaya si pria membawa tongkat berjalan: "*Shouldn't you pack a walking stick, too?*" (Harusnya kamu juga membawa tongkat berjalan). Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan D, "*The man ought to bring a walking stick*" (Si pria seharusnya membawa tongkat berjalan).
8. **Jawab** : A ➡ Discussing the problem with his girlfriend  
**Kata Kunci** : *Why don't you have a chat with her?*  
**Pembahasan** : "*Why don't you*" adalah ungkapan yang digunakan untuk memberi saran; dalam hal ini, saran si wanita adalah supaya si pria mengobrol dengan pacarnya: "... *Why don't you have a chat with her? Maybe she'd understand why you still need to hang out with your friends*" (Cobalah mengobrol dengannya. Mungkin dia akan mengerti mengapa kamu tetap butuh bergaul dengan teman-temanmu). Maka jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan A, "*Discussing the problem with his girlfriend*" (Membicarakan masalahnya dengan si pacar).
9. **Jawab** : C ➡ He doesn't want to work in schools  
**Kata Kunci** : *He decided he's not cut out for works in schools*  
**Pembahasan** : "*Cut out for [something]*" adalah idiom yang bermakna "tidak cocok untuk [sesuatu]". Maka maksud dari kalimat si wanita "*He decided he's not cut out for works in schools*" (Dia menyadari bahwa pekerjaan di sekolah tidak cocok untuknya) adalah seperti pada pilihan B, "*He doesn't want to work in schools anymore*" (Dia tidak lagi ingin bekerja di sekolah).  
Soal seperti ini perlu diwaspadai, karena *idioms* biasanya bermakna jauh berbeda dari kata kerjanya sendiri: "*cut out for ...*" berbeda maknanya dari "*(to) cut*" yang bermakna "memotong/melukai". Itulah sebabnya, pilihan A, "*He cut himself on an accident while he was teaching*" (Dia tidak sengaja melukai dirinya dalam kecelakaan saat mengajar) salah.
10. **Jawab** : B ➡ He met Meghan unexpectedly on his way to work  
**Kata Kunci** : *I bumped into her*  
**Pembahasan** : Frasa "*(to) bump into*" adalah *phrasal verb* yang bermakna "bertemu secara kebetulan". Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan B, "*He met Meghan unexpectedly on his way to work*" (Dia kebetulan

bertemu Meghan dalam perjalanannya berangkat kerja). Soal seperti ini perlu diwaspadai karena *phrasal verbs* bisa bermakna berbeda dari kata kerjanya sendiri: "(to) bump into" bermakna berbeda dari "(to) bump" yang bermakna "menabrak" Itulah sebabnya, pilihan A, "He and Meghan had an accident" (Dia dan Meghan mengalami kecelakaan) dan pilihan C, "He accidentally collided with Meghan while rushing to work" (dia tidak sengaja bertabrakan dengan Meghan saat buru-buru berangkat ke kantor) salah.

11. **Jawab** : C ➡ She only cares about Andrew paying her back  
**Kata Kunci** : ... *you'll still have to pay*  
**Pembahasan** : Ungkapan "That's too bad" bisa mengandung arti bahwa si wanita merasa simpati terhadap masalah si lelaki, atau sebaliknya. Dari caranya mengatakan "Well, that's too bad, Andrew. I've already bought the tickets, so you'll still have to pay" (Yah, sayang sekali, Andrew. Aku sudah terlanjur beli tiketnya, jadi kamu tetap harus bayar), tidak terdengar nada simpati dalam kalimatnya. Dengan gamblang dia juga mengatakan "... *you'll still have to pay*" (kamu tetap harus bayar). Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan C, "She only cares about Andrew paying her back" (Yang penting baginya hanyalah Andrew mengembalikan uangnya).
12. **Jawab** : D ➡ Using the systems is simple  
**Kata Kunci** : "... *it's more user-friendly ...*" dan "*Isn't it though!*"  
**Pembahasan** : Ungkapan "*Isn't it though!*" adalah *expressions of agreement* atau ungkapan persetujuan; jadi maksudnya adalah si lelaki setuju dengan pernyataan si wanita "*I think the new Academic Information System is more user-friendly than the earlier version*" (Menurutku Sistem Informasi Akademis yang baru lebih mudah digunakan ketimbang versi sebelumnya). Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan D, "*Using the system is simple*" (Sistem tersebut mudah digunakan).
13. **Jawab** : B ➡ He wasn't suspended even though he let his friend into the dorm  
**Kata Kunci** : *You could've been suspended ...*  
**Pembahasan** : "*Could've been*" termasuk dalam *past conditional* (pengandaian di masa lampau) yang mengandung arti bahwa sesuatu mungkin dapat terjadi di masa lampau, tapi nyatanya tidak terjadi. Jadi,

kalimat si wanita "You could've been suspended for smuggling a non-student into our dorm" bermakna "Kamu bisa saja diskors karena memasukkan seseorang yang bukan murid sekolah ini ke dalam asrama tanpa ijin" Si lelaki bisa saja diskors, tapi nyatanya tidak. Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan B, "He wasn't suspended even though he let his friend into the dorm" (Dia tidak diskors meskipun telah membiarkan temannya masuk ke dalam asrama).

14. **Jawab** : D ➔ He got on the wrong train  
**Kata Kunci** : *Union Station is the last stop?*  
**Pembahasan** : Dari cara si pria mengatakan "Wait a second. Union Station is the last stop?" (Tunggu sebentar. Pemberhentian terakhirnya di Union Station?) menunjukkan bahwa dia terkejut, kemungkinan karena dia mengetahui bahwa kereta sedang menuju pemberhentian terakhir, namun dia belum sampai ke tempat tujuannya. Jadi, pilihan yang paling tepat adalah D, "He got on the wrong train" (Dia naik kereta yang salah).
15. **Jawab** : A ➔ Some people are unable to attend the regular meeting  
**Kata Kunci** : *Not everyone comes to every meeting*  
**Pembahasan** : Terdapat ungkapan negatif (*negative expression*) pada kalimat si wanita: "not everyone comes" (tidak semua orang datang). Jawaban yang paling tepat untuk soal semacam ini biasanya ini berupa kalimat positif yang bermakna sama. Dengan demikian, pilihan C jelas salah. Pilihan B juga salah karena "not everyone" tidak sama artinya dengan "no one". Pilihan jawaban yang bermakna sama dengan ungkapan ini yaitu pilihan A, *Some people are unable to attend the regular meeting* (beberapa orang tidak bisa menghadiri pertemuan rutin klub).
16. **Jawab** : D ➔ He isn't likely to attend all the meetings  
**Kata Kunci** : *"I have a tutoring session scheduled every Tuesday"*.  
**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa di awal percakapan, si wanita menginformasikan jadwal pertemuan klub "So, you probably know that the club's meeting is on Tuesdays and Fridays" (Jadi, kamu mungkin tahu bahwa ada pertemuan klub setiap Selasa dan Jumat). Respons si pria terhadap informasi yang diberikan adalah "Yeah. There's one thing. I have a tutoring session scheduled every Tuesday" (Ya. Ada satu masalah. Saya ada jadwal pertemuan les setiap Selasa). Hal ini



berarti si pria tidak bisa menghadiri pertemuan klub setiap Selasa karena dia ada jadwal kegiatan lain. Jadi, maksud dari perkataannya yang paling benar adalah pilihan D, *"He isn't likely able to attend all the meetings"* (Dia kemungkinan tidak bisa menghadiri semua pertemuan).

17. **Jawab** : A ➔ *She likes the design Rosita creates*  
**Kata Kunci** : *Absolutely. Who doesn't?*  
**Pembahasan** : *"Who doesn't?"* dalam konteks percakapan nomor 17 adalah ungkapan yang menyatakan persetujuan. Dalam soal ini, saat si pria berkata, *"I always adore her works"* (Aku selalu mengagumi karyanya), si wanita mengamini pendapatnya dengan mengatakan, *"Who doesn't?"* (Siapa yang tidak suka karyanya? Semua suka, termasuk aku). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A, *"She likes the design Rosita creates"* (Dia sukai desain yang Rosita buat).
18. **Jawab** : D ➔ *She spent \$40*  
**Kata Kunci** : *I'll take six.*  
**Pembahasan** : Dari kalimat si wanita, *"Three cans for \$20? I'll take six"* (Tiga kaleng seharga \$20? Saya beli enam) kita tahu bahwa dia membeli enam kaleng seharga \$20 per 3 kaleng. Jadi, bisa disimpulkan bahwa dia membayar \$40 untuk membeli 6 kaleng, seperti yang dinyatakan dalam pilihan D, *"She spent \$40"* (Dia membelanjakan \$40).
19. **Jawab** : B ➔ *Hotel*  
**Kata Kunci** : *... covering for a front desk clerk ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Dari kalimat si pria, *"Actually, I'm temporarily covering for a front desk clerk who's taking a maternity leave"* (Sebenarnya, saya sementara menggantikan seorang resepsionis yang sedang cuti melahirkan) kita tahu bahwa dia bekerja sebagai *front desk clerk*. *Front desk clerk* atau resepsionis biasanya bekerja di bidang perhotelan, rumah sakit, atau bidang terkait. Maka jelas jawaban yang benar adalah B, *"Hotel"*.
20. **Jawab** : C ➔ *It must be gaining a lot of profit*  
**Kata Kunci** : *the company must be making good money if they're adding that space*  
**Pembahasan** : Si wanita mengatakan, *"Yeah. Well, the company must be making good money if they're adding that space"* (Perusahaan pasti sedang untung besar mengingat mereka menambahkan ruangan itu). Frasa *"(to) make*

*good money*" mempunyai makna yang sama dengan "(to) gain a lot of profit" sehingga jelas bahwa jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, "It must be gaining a lot of profit" (Perusahaan tersebut pasti sedang untung besar).

21. **Jawab** : A ➞ Purchase a new laptop and monitor  
**Kata Kunci** : *Can you place orders for those?*  
**Pembahasan** : "Can" adalah salah satu *modals* yang digunakan untuk meminta tolong. Dalam percakapan, si lelaki meminta si wanita untuk memesan barang-barang tersebut (*place orders*). Dia mengatakan, "Can you place orders for those?" (Bisakah kamu membeli laptop dan monitor itu?). Jadi, kemungkinan si wanita selanjutnya akan membeli laptop dan monitor seperti yang diminta, seperti yang dinyatakan dalam pilihan A, "Purchase a new laptop and monitor".
22. **Jawab** : D ➞ The woman can keep the Walkman  
**Kata Kunci** : *No problem*  
**Pembahasan** : Idiom "*no problem*" digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa seseorang tidak keberatan dengan sesuatu. Dalam konteks percakapan nomor 22, idiom tersebut berarti bahwa si pria tidak keberatan si wanita meminjam Walkman miliknya. Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan D, "The woman can keep the Walkman" (Si wanita boleh meminjam Walkman miliknya).
23. **Jawab** : A ➞ He originally supported Jeff Atkins  
**Kata Kunci** : *So do I, now that Jeff Atkins's nomination had been cancelled*  
**Pembahasan** : Memang si pria mengamini pendapat si wanita yang mendukung Zach Dempsey dengan mengatakan "So do I" (Aku juga). Namun ungkapan tersebut diperjelas dengan alasan dibalikinya: "*now that Jeff Atkins's nomination had been canceled*" (karena nominasi Jeff Atkins dibatalkan). Bisa disimpulkan sebenarnya dia awalnya mendukung Jeff Atkins, tapi terhubung nominasi Atkins dibatalkan, dia beralih mendukung Zach Dempsey. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, "He originally supported Jeff Atkins" (Dia sebenarnya mendukung Jeff Atkins).
24. **Jawab** : D ➞ Borrow his father's cassette player  
**Kata Kunci** : *Why don't you use your father's?*  
**Pembahasan** : Si pria memberitahu si wanita bahwa dia akan pergi ke rumah Padilla untuk meminjam pemutar kasetnya. Si wanita merespon

dengan mengatakan, *"Why don't you use your father's?"* (Mengapa kamu nggak pakai pemutar kaset milik ayahmu saja?). Jadi jelas, yang disarankan si wanita kepada si pria adalah agar dia meminjam pemutar kaset ayahnya saja, seperti pilihan D, *"Borrow his father's cassette player"*.

25. **Jawab** : A ➔ She has no problem partnering with the man  
**Kata Kunci** : *I don't see why not.*  
**Pembahasan** : Saat si pria meminta si wanita untuk menjadi partnernya dalam mengerjakan tugas, dia merespons, *"I don't see why not"* (Aku tidak melihat alasan kenapa kita tidak menjadi partner) atau singkatnya "Kenapa tidak?" Artinya, si wanita mau menjadi partner si pria dalam tugas tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"She has no problem partnering with the man"* (Dia tidak keberatan untuk berpasangan dengan si pria).
26. **Jawab** : D ➔ She doesn't think Mr. Porter can offer any support  
**Kata Kunci** : *Mr. Porter is no help*  
**Pembahasan** : Ketika si pria memberitahu bahwa dia ada janji bertemu Mr. Porter untuk pendampingan, si wanita merespons dengan, *"Yeah, right. Mr. Porter is no help"* (Yang benar saja. Mr. Porter tidak membantu sama sekali). Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"She doesn't think Mr. Porter can offer any support"* (Dia beranggapan Mr. Porter tidak bisa menawarkan bantuan apapun).
27. **Jawab** : B ➔ He won't leave until his work is done  
**Kata Kunci** : *As soon as my homework finished*  
**Pembahasan** : Saat si wanita mengajak pergi, si pria menjawab, *"As soon as my homework finished"* (Segera setelah PR-ku selesai). Ungkapan *"as soon as"* mengandung syarat bahwa dia siap berangkat segera setelah dia selesai mengerjakan PR-nya. Dengan kata lain, dia tidak akan pergi sampai pekerjaannya selesai, seperti pada pilihan B, *"He won't leave until his work is done"*.
28. **Jawab** : B ➔ It's on the right side of the building  
**Kata Kunci** : *Out that main door. Take your right.*  
**Pembahasan** : Si wanita memberitahu si pria bahwa dia tidak tahu di mana ruang 17, kelas Bahasa Prancis. Si pria memberi petunjuk, *"Out that main door. Take your right"* (Keluar di pintu utama itu. Belok ke kanan). Dengan kata lain, dia menyuruh si wanita agar menuju ke sisi

kanan gedung kampus tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"It's on the right side of the building"* (Ruang tersebut ada di sisi kanan gedung).

29. **Jawab** : A ➔ He's going for a swim  
**Kata Kunci** : *I'm going to hit the pool first*  
**Pembahasan** : Kata kerja *"(to) hit"* secara informal diartikan *"tiba di/pergi ke"*. Dalam hal ini *"I'm going to hit the pool first"* bermakna *"Aku akan pergi ke kolam renang dulu"*. Artinya, si pria akan pulang, tapi dia mau berenang dulu sebentar. Jadi, yang akan dilakukan si pria selanjutnya adalah pilihan A, *"He's going for a swim"* (Dia akan berenang).
30. **Jawab** : C ➔ She needed to prepare for the exam  
**Kata Kunci** : *So I didn't have to study after all?*  
**Pembahasan** : Ketika diumumkan bahwa kelas Mr. Baker diliburkan, respons si wanita *"Class is canceled? So is the test? So I didn't have to study after all?"* (Kelas diliburkan? Tesnya juga dibatalkan? Jadi pada akhirnya aku tidak harus belajar kemarin). Ini menandakan bahwa sebenarnya si wanita sudah belajar untuk tes, tapi ternyata kelasnya diliburkan. Jadi, awalnya si wanita beranggapan bahwa dia harus bersiap untuk ujian, seperti pada pilihan C, *"She needed to prepare for the exam"*

## PART B

31. **Jawab** : C ➔ Things that happened while the woman was away  
**Kata Kunci** : *I was just about to see you to find out what I need to catch up after my absence last week; How are you doing? I'm really sorry to hear about Jeff; There are a couple of other things I need to tell you.*  
**Pembahasan** : Si wanita mengatakan, *"I was just about to see you to find out what I need to catch up after my absence last week"* (Saya baru saja akan menemui Anda untuk mencari tahu apa yang perlu saya susul setelah saya absen minggu lalu). Kemudian pelatihnya membuka pembicaraan tentang kabarnya setelah absen beberapa kali. Dia bertanya, *"How are you doing? I'm really sorry to hear about Jeff"* (Bagaimana keadaanmu? Saya turut berbelasungkawa atas Jeff). Lalu, dia memberinya kabar terbaru mengenai tim dengan berkata,

*"There are a couple of other things I need to tell you"* (Ada beberapa hal yang perlu saya sampaikan). Jadi, pembicaraan mereka berdua hampir sepenuhnya tentang hal-hal yang terjadi selama si wanita absen, seperti dinyatakan pilihan C, *"Things that happened while the woman was away."*

32. **Jawab** : A ➔ She attended a memorial service for Jeff  
**Kata Kunci** : *I'm sorry I had to miss practice for the funeral, though*  
**Pembahasan** : Seperti diketahui dari penjelasan soal sebelumnya, si pria menyampaikan belasungkawa atas kepergian Jeff pada si wanita. Si wanita lalu menyampaikan *"I'm sorry I had to miss practice for the funeral, though"* (Maaf saya harus melewatkan latihan karena pemakaman). Jadi, jelas bahwa si wanita absen minggu lalu karena dia menghadiri upacara pemakaman Jeff, seperti dinyatakan pilihan A, *"She attended a memorial service for Jeff."*
33. **Jawab** : B ➔ The woman had a good reason for missing practice  
**Kata Kunci** : *No worries. We both know blood is thicker than water.*  
**Pembahasan** : Setelah si wanita menyampaikan permintaan maaf atas absennya minggu lalu, pelatihnya merespons dengan, *"No worries. We both know blood is thicker than water"* (Jangan khawatir. Kita berdua tahu bahwa keluarga jauh lebih penting). Artinya, dia tidak memperlmasalahkannya absennya si wanita karena si wanita mempunyai alasan yang kuat untuk melewatkan latihan, seperti dinyatakan pilihan B, *"The woman had a good reason for missing practice."*
34. **Jawab** : D ➔ With an addition of a cloth badge from sponsor  
**Kata Kunci** : *In return, we are displaying her business brand as our uniform's patch*  
**Pembahasan** : Saat si wanita menanyakan perubahan apa yang terjadi pada seragam tim, pelatihnya menjawab, *"We are displaying her business brand as our uniform's patch"* (Kita menampilkan merek bisnis miliknya dalam bentuk emblem pada seragam). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"With an addition of a cloth badge from sponsor"* (Dengan tambahan badge kain dari sponsor).
35. **Jawab** : D ➔ The school had spent too much for infrastructure  
**Kata Kunci** : *... the school fund alone merely covers our need ...; Apparently the school has allocated more support for infrastructural development; that's just not fair.*

**Pembahasan :** Si pelatih menyampaikan kabar bahwa dana dari sekolah saja hampir tidak bisa memenuhi kebutuhan klub *cheerleading* mereka (*The school fund alone barely covers our need*). Dia juga mengatakan bahwa sekolah telah mengalokasikan lebih banyak tunjangan untuk perkembangan infrastruktur (*Apparently the school has allocated more support for infrastructural development*). Si wanita menanggapi dengan mengatakan bahwa itu tidak adil (*that's just not fair*). Artinya mereka berdua sepakat bahwa sekolah telah menghabiskan dana berlebihan untuk infrastruktur, seperti dinyatakan pilihan D, *"The school had spent too much for infrastructure"*.

36. **Jawab** : B ➔ To complete his assignment

**Kata Kunci** : *I'm wondering if there's a place where I can hook my laptop up? I just need some more resources to finish this project, but my laptop's battery drain too fast so I have to keep it plugged in.*

**Pembahasan :** Di awal pembicaraan, si pria mengatakan, *"I'm wondering if there's a place where I can hook my laptop up? I just need some more resources to finish this project, but my laptop's battery drain too fast so I have to keep it plugged in"* (Saya ingin tahu apa ada tempat di mana saya bisa mengisi daya baterai laptop? Saya hanya butuh beberapa sumber lagi untuk menyelesaikan proyek ini, tapi baterai laptop saya cepat habis, jadi saya harus menjaganya tetap tersambung dengan listrik).

Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa tujuan utama si pria berada di perpustakaan adalah untuk menyelesaikan tugasnya. Pernyataan bahwa dia bertanya di mana dia bisa mengisi daya laptopnya, itu hanya karena baterai laptopnya habis ketika dia mengerjakan tugasnya. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"to complete his assignment"*.

37. **Jawab** : D ➔ He won't need to go to another place to finish his projects

**Kata Kunci** : *This library can be like a one-stop convenient place for me to work on my projects.*

**Pembahasan :** Segera setelah si wanita memaparkan fasilitas yang disediakan perpustakaan, si pria menanggapi dengan mengatakan, *"This library can be like a one-stop convenient place for me to work on my projects"* (Perpustakaan ini bisa jadi semacam toserba yang nyaman untuk mengerjakan proyek saya). Kata sifat *"one-stop"* bermakna "mampu menyediakan semua kebutuhan pelanggan dalam satu

tempat". Dalam konteks percakapan tersebut, perpustakaan itu sangat lengkap dan menyediakan semua yang dibutuhkan si pria untuk menyelesaikan tugasnya.

Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"He won't need to go to another place to finish his projects"* (Dia tidak perlu pergi ke tempat lain untuk menyelesaikan proyeknya).

38. **Jawab** : C ➔ The student has to operate the machine by himself with the cost of five cents a copy

**Kata Kunci** : *Five cents a copy. Self-service.*

**Pembahasan** : Saat ditanya tentang ongkos fotokopi, si wanita menjawab, *"Five cents a copy. Self-service"* (Lima sen per lembar. Layanan mandiri). Frasa *"self-service"* mempunyai makna harfiah "swalayan". Maksudnya adalah pelanggan melakukan sendiri tugasnya. Dalam konteks ini, si pria harus mengoperasikan mesin fotokopi sendiri jika ingin mengkopi suatu dokumen. Ini cukup biasa di Amerika. Semua pom bensin pun *self-service*.

Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"The student has to operate the machine by himself with the cost of five cents a copy"* (Si pria harus menjalankan mesin fotokopi sendiri dengan tarif lima sen per lembar).

39. **Jawab** : A ➔ provided that there isn't anyone wanting to borrow the book

**Kata Kunci** : *You can request extended loan time to get one more week with the book as long as no one else waiting to check it out*

**Pembahasan** : Dalam pemaparannya perihal perpanjangan waktu peminjaman, si wanita menyampaikan, *"You can request extended loan time to get one more week with the book as long as no one else waiting to check it out"* (Anda bisa meminta perpanjangan waktu pinjaman untuk mendapat tambahan satu minggu selama tidak ada orang lain yang menunggu untuk meminjamnya).

Jadi jelas, si pria bisa memperpanjang peminjaman bukunya jika tidak ada orang lain yang mengantri untuk meminjamnya, persis seperti pilihan A, *"provided that there isn't anyone wanting to borrow the book"*.

40. **Jawab** : D ➔ Obtain permission

**Kata Kunci** : *You need to get special permission to enter the room and then put on some gloves provided there*

**Pembahasan** : Saat si wanita memaparkan perihal ruang terpisah untuk buku-buku langka, dia menyampaikan, *"You need to get special*

*permission to enter the room and then put on some gloves provided there*" (Anda perlu mendapat ijin khusus untuk masuk ke ruangan, lalu mengenakan sarung tangan yang disediakan di sana). Pilihan A dan B salah karena tidak disebutkan bahwa pengunjung harus untuk mempunyai kartu akses dan membeli sarung tangan karena sarung tangan sudah disediakan.

Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"Obtain permission"* (Mendapatkan izin).

## PART C

41. **Jawab** : A ➔ *Cases of substance abuse during Winter Olympics*
- Kata Kunci** : *Behind such glorious events lie problematical controversies. As you have expected, sports events are closely tied to doping issue*
- Pembahasan** : Topik pembicaraan diperkenalkan di awal monolog. Si pembicara mengatakan, *"Behind such glorious events lie problematical controversies. As you have expected, sports events are closely tied to doping issue"* (Di balik acara megah seperti itu terdapat beberapa kontroversi bermasalah. Seperti yang sudah Anda duga, acara olahraga erat kaitannya dengan masalah doping). Setelah itu, si pembicara memaparkan tentang beberapa kasus pelanggaran doping yang terkuak pada penyelenggaraan *Winter Olympics*. Jadi, jelas bahwa topik pembicaraan adalah pilihan A, *"Cases of substance abuse during Winter Olympics"* (Beberapa kasus penyalahgunaan obat-obatan semasa *Winter Olympics*).
42. **Jawab** : C ➔ *As a preventive action against doping practices during the games*
- Kata Kunci** : *To prevent the use of any banned substance, mostly steroids, in the future, they also did the testing outside of competition*
- Pembahasan** : Dalam monolog disebutkan, *"To prevent the use of any banned substance, mostly steroids, in the future, they also did the testing outside of competition"* (Untuk mencegah penggunaan obat-obatan terlarang, umumnya steroid, mereka juga melakukan tes [darah] di luar waktu kompetisi). Jadi jelas, tujuan diadakannya tes diluar kompetisi adalah pilihan C, *"As a preventive action against doping practices during the games"* (Sebagai langkah pencegahan melawan praktik doping selama perlombaan).



43. **Jawab** : B ➞ It improves athletes' stamina  
**Kata Kunci** : *Basically it was just blood transfusion, or synthetic hormones such as Erythropoietin (EPO), but it can improve oxygen flow and reduce fatigue*  
**Pembahasan** : Berikut adalah penjelasan mengenai *blood doping* dalam monolog, *"Basically it was just blood transfusion, or synthetic hormones such as Erythropoietin (EPO), but it can improve oxygen flow and reduce fatigue"* (Pada dasarnya, *blood doping* hanyalah transfusi darah, atau hormon sintetik semacam *Erythropoietin (EPO)*, tapi cara itu bisa meningkatkan aliran oksigen dan mengurangi kelelahan). Memang hormon sintetik disebutkan, namun tidak ada penjelasan mengenai injeksi seperti pada pilihan A. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"It improves athletes' stamina"* (*Blood doping* mampu meningkatkan stamina atlet).
44. **Jawab** : A ➞ Several skiers were found guilty for blood doping  
**Kata Kunci** : *However, a scandal emerged in the 2006 Winter Olympics involving the trend of blood doping; ... 12 cross-country skiers who tested positive for blood doping.*  
**Pembahasan** : Ada tiga skandal yang disebutkan dalam monolog tersebut. Yang pertama adalah atlet hoki Jerman Barat yang terbukti positif menggunakan doping dalam tes acak yang dilakukan IOC. Yang ketiga adalah 46 atlet Rusia yang memalsukan sampel urine mereka.  
Yang ditanyakan di soal nomor 44 adalah skandal yang kedua, yaitu trend *blood doping*. Dalam monolog disebutkan, *"As a response to the violation, the Italian police conducted a raid on specimens and equipment, followed by the suspension of 12 cross-country skiers who tested positive for blood doping."* (Sebagai respons atas pelanggaran tersebut, polisi Italia melakukan penyitaan atas spesimen dan juga peralatan-peralatan yang digunakan, yang kemudian diikuti oleh pelarangan bermain bagi 12 atlet ski *cross-country* yang terbukti positif melakukan *blood doping*).  
Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"Several skiers were found guilty for blood doping"* (Sejumlah pemain ski terbukti bersalah melakukan *blood doping*).
45. **Jawab** : B ➞ In a gym  
**Kata Kunci** : *Let's get to practice.*  
**Pembahasan** : Awalnya monolog ini terdengar seperti sebuah kuliah di dalam

kelas, seperti dinyatakan pilihan C. Namun, jika didengarkan dengan teliti, tepat di akhir rekaman si pembicara mengatakan *"Let's get to practice"* (Ayo mulai latihan). Ini menandakan bahwa sebenarnya ini terjadi di "gedung olahraga" seperti dinyatakan pilihan B. Kemungkinan besar monolog ini adalah wejangan dari sang pelatih untuk para atletnya sebelum pertandingan/sesi latihan.

46. **Jawab** : C ➡ The area isn't completely dark  
**Kata Kunci** : *The penumbra, which means almost in Latin, is the area in which only a small portion of the light source is covered by the blocking object*  
**Pembahasan** : Dalam monolog, si wanita mengatakan, *"The penumbra, which means almost in Latin, is the area in which only a small portion of the light source is covered by the blocking object"* (Penumbra, yang dalam Bahasa Latin bermakna "hampir", adalah area di mana hanya sebagian kecil sumber cahaya tertutupi oleh objek yang menghalangi didepannya). Berdasarkan definisi tersebut, kita dapat mengambil simpulan bahwa area penumbra tidak sepenuhnya gelap karena sumber cahaya tidak tertutup sepenuhnya, seperti pada pilihan C, *"The area isn't completely dark"*.
47. **Jawab** : A ➡ It can either be narrow or wide  
**Kata Kunci** : *Tonight, the moon is going to pass through it. But sometimes the path is too small to contain the moon.*  
**Pembahasan** : Dalam monolog, si wanita menjelaskan, *"Tonight, the moon is going to pass through it. But sometimes the path is too small to contain the moon."* (Malam ini, bulan akan melalu jalur tersebut. Tapi terkadang, jalur tersebut terlalu kecil untuk memuat bulan). Dari sini kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa terkadang jalur yang dimaksud cukup besar untuk bulan sehingga bisa melewatinya. Tapi terkadang juga terlalu kecil. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"It can either be narrow or wide"* (Jalur tersebut bisa sempit atau lebar).
48. **Jawab** : D ➡ The width of the penumbral rarely fits the moon size  
**Kata Kunci** : *... looking at the majority of the time, the size of the moon, and the width of the penumbral path, there aren't many total eclipses*  
**Pembahasan** : Si wanita menyebutkan, *"However, often times, looking at the size of the moon and also the width of the penumbral path, there aren't many total eclipses"* (Namun, seringkali, melihat dari ukuran bulan

dan juga lebar garis edar penumbra, tidak banyak gerhana total yang bisa terjadi). Maksudnya adalah lebar penumbra seringkali tidak pas dengan besarnya bulan sehingga bulan jarang tertutupi sepenuhnya dan hanya terjadi gerhana sebagian, bukan gerhana total.

Jadi, sebab mengapa jarang terjadi gerhana total adalah karena lebar penumbra yang tidak pas dengan ukuran bulan, yaitu pilihan C, *"The width of the penumbral rarely fits the moon size."*

49. **Jawab** : C ➡ The event doesn't occur frequently  
**Kata Kunci** : ... *you don't want to miss this. The last time it happened was back in 2006, and you probably won't get another chance until 2053*  
**Pembahasan** : Saat si wanita mengatakan "You don't want to miss this" (Kamu tidak akan mau melewatkan hal ini), dia menekankan istimewanya kejadian ini. Kalimat tersebut diikuti oleh alasan mengapa jangan sampai ada yang melewatkannya: *"The last time it happened was back in 2006, and you probably won't get another chance until 2053"* (Terakhir kali gerhana ini terjadi di tahun 2006 yang lalu, dan kalian mungkin tidak akan dapat kesempatan melihat lagi sampai tahun 2053). Dengan kata lain, gerhana ini spesial karena peristiwa ini jarang terjadi, seperti dinyatakan pada pilihan C, *"The event doesn't occur frequently"*.
50. **Jawab** : A ➡ After they've done with their homework  
**Kata Kunci** : *But don't ever come if you haven't finished the homework*  
**Pembahasan** : Pada akhir monolog, si wanita mengajak menyaksikan gerhana bulan tersebut: *"I could maybe point it out to you if you want to you come tonight to the school field"* (Mungkin aku bisa menunjukkannya pada kalian kalau kalian berkenan datang malam ini ke lapangan sekolah). Lalu dia mengajukan persyaratan: *"But don't ever come if you haven't finished the homework"* (Tapi jangan pernah datang kalau kalian belum menyelesaikan PR). Artinya, murid-murid boleh datang setelah mereka menyelesaikan PR mereka, seperti pada pilihan A, *"After they've done with their homework"*.

# PEMBAHASAN STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

## STRUCTURE

- Jawab** : B ➔ both are organelles found

**Kata Kunci** : *The Golgi body ... in the majority of eukaryotic cells.*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa tidak ada predikat pada kalimat di atas. Subjeknya adalah *"The Golgi Body and Endoplasmic reticulum (ER)"* dan *"in the majority of eukaryotic cells"* adalah keterangan tempat (*adverbs of place*).

Pilihan C jelas salah karena itu adalah *adjective clause* yang menerangkan subjek, bukan predikat.

Pilihan A adalah *adjective phrase* yang juga menerangkan subjek.

Pilihan D memang dapat menjadi predikat karena mempunyai kata kerja (*verb*), tapi salah karena *"find"* adalah *transitive verb* yang memerlukan objek.

Di antara semua pilihan, jawaban B paling benar, *"both are organelles found"* predikatnya adalah *to be "are"*.

Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Badan Golgi dan Retikulum Endoplasma adalah organel yang keduanya bisa ditemukan dalam kebanyakan sel eukariotik."
- Jawab** : C ➔ In Switzerland

**Kata Kunci** : *the cooperative supermarket chain Migros undertook ...*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat di atas sudah lengkap: subjeknya adalah *"The cooperative supermarket chain Migros"* dan predikatnya adalah *"undertook"*. Artinya, bagian yang hilang hanyalah pelengkap, yaitu keterangan tempat (*adverbs of place*). Di antara pilihan jawaban, hanya pilihan C, *"In Switzerland"* yang merupakan keterangan tempat (*adverbs of place*).

Pilihan A salah karena nama negara tidak menggunakan *the*, kecuali hanya beberapa seperti the United States.

Pilihan B salah karena itu adalah subjek, padahal kalimat nomor 2 sudah memilikinya.

Pilihan D salah karena itu adalah frasa nominal (*noun phrase*) tapi tidak ada *noun* yang diterangkan.

Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna “Di Switzerland, jaringan supermarket koperasi Migros melakukan audit minat khusus atas isu-isu spesifik yang dirasa layak untuk diselidiki, dan menyebutnya Audit Sosial.”

3. **Jawab** : B ➔ inspired by Spain

**Kata Kunci** : *These dark works ... are*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat di atas sudah lengkap: subjeknya adalah “*these dark works*” dan predikatnya adalah “*are*”. Artinya, bagian yang hilang hanyalah pelengkap, yaitu apositif (*appositive*). Apositif artinya perluasan/keterangan dari kata benda, bisa berupa kata benda (*noun*), frasa nominal (*noun phrase*), atau frasa sifat (*adjective phrase*) yang letaknya tepat dapat ditandai dengan adanya tanda baca koma (,) yang mengapit di awal dan di akhir. Di antara pilihan jawaban, pilihan B, “*inspired by Spain*” adalah apositif (*appositive*) yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

Pilihan A salah; oleh karena subjeknya jamak, seharusnya menggunakan “*are*”, bukan “*is*”.

Pilihan C dan D jelas salah karena keduanya bukan kata benda (*noun*) atau frasa nominal (*noun phrase*).

Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna “Karya bernuansa gelap ini, yang terinspirasi oleh Spanyol, umumnya adalah beberapa karyanya yang termasyhur, meskipun pada masa itu dia mengalami kesulitan untuk menjualnya.”

4. **Jawab** : A ➔ referring

**Kata Kunci** : *is a scientific form ... to*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat di atas sudah lengkap: subjeknya adalah “*stardust*” dan predikatnya adalah “*is*”. Artinya, bagian yang hilang hanyalah pelengkap yang menjelaskan objek, yaitu “*a scientific term*”. Pilihan A, “*referring*” adalah opsi yang paling tepat karena itu adalah kata sifat *present participle* (berakhiran -ing) yang dapat menjadi pelengkap objek.

Pilihan B bisa melengkapi kalimat di atas. Namun, oleh karena

"a scientific term" adalah kata benda tunggal, seharusnya "which refers"

Pilihan C jelas salah karena itu adalah predikat. Kalimat di atas tidak memerlukan predikat lagi.

Pilihan D bisa melengkapi kalimat di atas, hanya jika "that is referring".

Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Stardust adalah istilah ilmiah yang merujuk pada butiran debu yang terkondensasi dari gas dingin dari bintang presolar tunggal dan menyatu ke dalam awan."

5. **Jawab** : D ➔ feature

**Kata Kunci** : *Tropical monsoon climates have ... and ...*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat di atas sudah lengkap: subjeknya adalah "tropical monsoon climates" dan predikatnya adalah "have". Tapi, terdapat penghubung "and" yang menandakan kalimat tersebut terdiri atas dua klausa (*multiple clauses*) dan butuh predikat lain.

Pilihan D, "feature" adalah opsi yang paling tepat karena itu adalah kata kerja yang cocok untuk subjek plural "climates".

Pilihan B jelas salah karena itu adalah *relative clause* yang menerangkan kata benda.

Meskipun pilihan C dan A adalah kata kerja dan bisa menjadi predikat, tapi pilihan C seharusnya menggunakan "are" dan pilihan A adalah kata kerja untuk subjek tunggal.

Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Iklim tropis memiliki suhu rata-rata di atas 18°C setiap bulan sepanjang tahun dan membawa musim basah dan kering."

6. **Jawab** : C ➔ they are not

**Kata Kunci** : *Other minerals ..., but ...*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat di atas sudah lengkap: subjeknya adalah "other minerals" dan predikatnya adalah "be found". Tapi, terdapat penghubung "but" yang menandakan kalimat tersebut terdiri atas dua klausa (*multiple clauses*).

Pilihan C, "they are not" adalah opsi yang paling tepat karena subjek "other minerals" adalah plural dan harus diganti dengan kata ganti plural, yaitu "they".

Pilihan A jelas salah karena itu bukan klausa.

Pilihan B salah karena menggunakan kata ganti tunggal.

Pilihan D salah, "but" menandakan hubungan kontras antara dua

klausa. Oleh karena yang pertama adalah klausa positif, yaitu *"minerals may be found"*, klausa kedua seharusnya negatif. Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Mineral-mineral lainnya dapat ditemukan dalam batuan metamorf, tetapi mereka belum tentu hasil dari proses metamorfosis."

7. **Jawab** : D ➔ because of

**Kata Kunci** : ... *its unique hourglass shape* ...

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat di atas sudah lengkap: subjeknya adalah *"The brand Deer Park Spring Water"* dan predikatnya adalah *"has been noted"*. Namun, oleh karena terdapat frasa nominal (*noun phrase*) setelah rumpang, diperlukan kata penghubung yang menyatakan sebab (*cause connector*), seperti pada pilihan D, *"because of"*.

Pilihan A jelas salah karena itu adalah predikat.

Pilihan B salah karena *"because"* seharusnya diikuti oleh klausa yang mengandung subjek dan predikat.

Pilihan C seharusnya *"due to"*.

Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Botol air merek Deer Park Spring Water terkenal lebih mudah dilempar balik dikarenakan bentuk jam pasirnya yang unik dengan divot ketiga."

8. **Jawab** : A ➔ provided that they

**Kata Kunci** : *they can acquire ... invest effort*

**Pembahasan** : Agar makna kalimat nomor 8 menjadi logis, klausa *"... invest effort or study"* harus menjadi keterangan syarat. Untuk menyatakan keterangan syarat, kata hubung yang paling sering digunakan adalah *"if"*. Padahal, di pilihan jawaban tidak terdapat kata *"if"*. Oleh sebab itu, kita gunakan sinonimnya, yaitu *"provided that"* yang mempunyai makna hampir sama dengan *"only if"*.

Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"provided that they"*.

Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Individu dengan *"mindset berkembang"* percaya bahwa mereka dapat menguasai keahlian apapun asalkan mereka mau berupaya atau belajar."

9. **Jawab** : C ➔ occurs when

**Kata Kunci** : *Foliation ...*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa belum terdapat predikat pada kalimat nomor 9. Oleh sebab itu, dibutuhkan kata kerja yang cocok dengan subjek tunggal *"foliation"*, yaitu *"occurs"* (terjadi). Terdapat dua pilihan yang mengandung kata *"occurs"* yaitu pilihan A dan C. Dalam konteks

ini, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan C karena mempunyai kata keterangan “*when*” (ketika) yang membuat makna kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan menjadi logis, yaitu “Foliasi terjadi ketika suatu batuan mengalami pemendekan di sepanjang satu sumbu selama proses rekristalisasi.”

10. **Jawab** : B ➔ that utilize

**Kata Kunci** : *The indirect methods ... detect ...*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat di atas sudah lengkap: subjeknya adalah “*the indirect methods*” dan predikatnya “*can detect*”. Oleh sebab itu, bagian kosong setelah subjek dapat diisi dengan *relative clause* untuk menjelaskan subjek tersebut.

Pilihan A salah karena merupakan *relative clause* untuk subjek tunggal, sedangkan subjek kalimat di atas dalam bentuk jamak (“*methods*”).

Pilihan C salah karena *relative pronoun* “*in which*” tidak diikuti dengan kata kerja. Padahal, *relative clause* untuk nomor 10 mempunyai objek—yaitu “*the radiative properties*”—yang membutuhkan kata kerja

Pilihan D jelas salah karena itu adalah predikat. Kalimat nomor 10 tidak membutuhkan predikat lagi.

Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan B, “*that utilize*”. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna “Metode tidak langsung yang memanfaatkan sifat-sifat radiasi dapat mendeteksi debu kosmik.”

11. **Jawab** : C ➔ do Surrealist writers appear

**Kata Kunci** : *Hardly ever ...*

**Pembahasan** : Normalnya, susunan kalimat tersebut adalah, “*Surrealist writers appear*”. Oleh karena kalimat tersebut diawali dengan frasa negatif, yaitu “*hardly ever*”, susunannya harus diubah menjadi seperti kalimat tanya seperti pilihan C, yaitu “*do surrealist writers appear*”. Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna “Hampir tidak pernah penulis surealis mencoba untuk mengatur pikiran dan imajinasi yang mereka sajikan.”

12. **Jawab** : B ➔ was

**Kata Kunci** : *... more effective than ... placebo*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa soal nomor 12 adalah kalimat perbandingan karena terdapat *comparative adjective* “*more effective than*” antara “*Rifaximin*” dengan “*placebo*”. Dua klausa dalam kalimat



perbandingan harus setara sehingga susunan kalimat tersebut sebenarnya adalah *"Rifaximin was more ... than placebo was ..."*. Namun, juga perlu diingat bahwa dalam menuliskan kalimat perbandingan, susunan kata pada klausa kedua bisa diubah menjadi seperti kalimat tanya. Dalam konteks ini, frasa *"than placebo was ..."* diubah menjadi *"than was placebo ..."*. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Rifaximin jauh lebih efektif daripada placebo dalam mengurangi lamanya penyakit diare."

13. **Jawab** : A ➔ *is Mount Everest that climbers*

**Kata Kunci** : *So high ...*

**Pembahasan** : Kalimat soal nomor 13 adalah salah satu contoh kalimat inversi (kalimat yang susunan subjek dan predikatnya dibalik). Ini bisa dilihat dari pola *So + adjective* yang diletakkan di awal kalimat. Pada soal nomor 13, susunan kata normalnya adalah *"Mount Everest is so high that climbers can ..."*. Oleh karena diubah menjadi kalimat inversi, urutan subjek dan predikatnya dibalik; dalam hal ini, *to be "is"* harus diletakkan sebelum subjek *"Mount Everest"* sehingga menjadi *"So high is Mount Everest that climbers can ..."* Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"is Mount Everest that climbers"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Tinggi nian Puncak Everest hingga para pendaki hanya bisa melangkah beberapa kali setiap menitnya disebabkan oleh tipisnya oksigen."

14. **Jawab** : A ➔ *The start of Digital Marketing*

**Kata Kunci** : *the Archie search engine was created*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa klausa *"the Archie search engine was created"* sudah lengkap (mempunyai subjek dan predikat). Agar kalimat soal nomor 14 mempunyai makna yang logis, kita harus menjadikan klausa tersebut sebagai keterangan. Untuk mengubah klausa *"the Archie search engine was created"* menjadi keterangan, kita membutuhkan sebuah penghubung untuk diletakkan di awal klausa tersebut.

Dari semua pilihan, hanya pilihan A (*The start of Digital Marketing was when*) yang mempunyai penghubung yang tepat untuk bisa mengubah klausa tersebut menjadi keterangan, yaitu kata *"when"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Permulaan Pemasaran Digital adalah ketika mesin pencari Archie diciptakan untuk pertama kali sebagai index dari seluruh situs-situs FTP di dunia."

15. **Jawab** : C ➔ juxtaposed with adjacent musical ideas  
**Kata Kunci** : *When ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Subjek kalimat soal nomor 15 adalah *"the use of negative space in art"* sedangkan predikatnya adalah *"may be"*. Bagian yang ada di awal kalimat adalah keterangan; bisa dilihat dari adanya penghubung *"when"*. Keterangan dalam bahasa Inggris bisa ditulis dalam bentuk klausa lengkap (mempunyai subjek dan predikat). Namun, jika subjek dalam keterangan tersebut sama dengan subjek dalam klausa utama, boleh disingkat seperti halnya dengan soal nomor 15. Subjek pada keterangan sama dengan subjek pada klausa utama sehingga bisa disingkat langsung ke predikatnya, yaitu *"juxtaposed"*.  
Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"juxtaposed with adjacent musical ideas"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Ketika disandingkan dengan konsep musik yang berdekatan, penggunaan ruang negatif dalam seni rupa hampir sama dengan jeda hening dalam musik"

## WRITTEN EXPRESSION

16. **Jawab** : C ➔ were  
**Kata Kunci** : *The futurist architectures ...*  
**Pembahasan** : *To be "were"* digunakan untuk subjek plural, sedangkan subjek kalimat di atas dalam bentuk tunggal, yaitu *"the futurist architecture"*. Jadi, jelas salah. *To be* yang tepat adalah *"is"* karena konteks kalimatnya dalam *present tense*; perhatikan bahwa *modal* yang digunakan pada klausa sebelumnya adalah *"may"* bukan *"may have"*.  
Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi "Arsitektur futuris yang dibuat sejak 1960 dapat disebut Neo-Futurisme, dan juga dikenal sebagai Post Modern Futurism atau arsitektur Neo-Futuristik"
17. **Jawab** : B ➔ evade  
**Kata Kunci** : *Individual ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Subjek kalimat nomor 17 adalah *"Individual"* yang merupakan kata benda tunggal sehingga predikatnya juga harus menyesuaikan. Untuk subjek tunggal dalam kalimat berpola *Simple Present Tense*, bentuk kata kerjanya seharusnya ditambahi akhiran *-s/-es*.

Jadi, kata "evade" jelas salah. Seharusnya diubah menjadi "evades". Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi "Seorang individu yang merasa potensi dirinya lemah cenderung menghindari tantangan dan dengan cepat merasa putus asa karena suatu kegagalan."

18. **Jawab** : D ➡ sending

**Kata Kunci** : *Francois Boucher*

**Pembahasan** : Bagian kalimat, "Aware of ... one so inexperienced" adalah keterangan sebab. Klausa utama pada kalimat nomor 18 adalah "Francois Boucher sending the young Fragonard to Chardin's atelier". Predikat pada klausa tersebut kurang tepat. Dilihat dari maknanya, kalimat tersebut menceritakan tentang biografi seseorang sehingga harus menggunakan pola *Past Tense (Verb 2)*.

Jadi, kata kerja "sending" salah. Seharusnya diubah ke bentuk *Verb 2*, yaitu "sent". Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Sadar akan bakat pemuda tersebut yang langka, tapi enggan untuk menghabiskan waktunya dengan seseorang yang sangat tidak berpengalaman, Franchois Boucher mengirim Fragonard muda ke studio Chardin."

19. **Jawab** : C ➡ nor

**Kata Kunci** : *either*

**Pembahasan** : Pasangan *paired conjunction* yang digunakan pada kalimat di atas salah. Kata hubung "either" seharusnya berpasangan dengan "or" (*either ... or ...*), sedangkan "nor" berpasangan dengan "neither" (*neither ... nor ...*)

Jadi, secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi "Mekanisme yang bertanggung jawab untuk menggerakkan osmosis telah diterangkan dalam teks kimia baik sebagai pengenceran air oleh zat terlarut atau oleh daya tarik zat terlarut ke air."

20. **Jawab** : B ➡ the most

**Kata Kunci** : *Compared to ...*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan bahwa kalimat nomor 20 hanya membandingkan dua objek, yaitu Katedral Sens dan Katedral Basilica St. Denis. Oleh sebab itu, tidak seharusnya menggunakan *superlative adjective*. Untuk membandingkan dua objek, bentuk *superlative adjective* yang digunakan.

Jadi, jelas frasa “*the most*” salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan bentuk *comparative*-nya, yaitu “*the more*”. Secara keseluruhan, makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Dibandingkan dengan Katedral Sens, Katedral Basilica St. Denis lebih kompleks. Ada perbedaan mencolok pada lorong di sekitar tribun paduan suara.”

21. **Jawab** : A ➔ showed

**Kata Kunci** : *have ...*

**Pembahasan** : Setiap kali ada kata bantu *have* dalam bentuk apapun (*have, has, having, had*), bisa dipastikan kalimat tersebut berpola *Perfect Tense* sehingga harus diikuti dengan *Verb 3*. Bentuk *Verb 3* dari “*show*” adalah “*shown*”, bukan “*showed*” yang merupakan bentuk *Verb 2*-nya.

Jadi, secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Penelitian telah menunjukkan bahwa dengan menggabungkan musik langsung dengan metode Kangaroo Care, kecemasan ibu dapat berkurang.”

22. **Jawab** : A ➔ wearing

**Kata Kunci** : *may*

**Pembahasan** : Semua kata kerja setelah *modal (will, can, may, might, should, must, etc.)* harus ditulis dalam bentuk dasarnya. Jadi jelas, kata “*wearing*” salah. Seharusnya diubah menjadi “*wear*”. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Dalam metode Kangaroo Care, orang tua dapat mengenakan kemeja atau gaun rumah sakit dengan bukaan depan dan selimut di atas pembungkus bayi jika merasa dingin.”

23. **Jawab** : A ➔ has

**Kata Kunci** : *(1452 — 1519)*

**Pembahasan** : Pola *Present perfect tense* yang digunakan dalam kalimat di atas seharusnya digunakan untuk menyatakan durasi sesuatu yang dimulai pada waktu lampau dan masih berlangsung. Dari detail tahun yang dicantumkan, diketahui bahwa masa hidup da Vinci telah berakhir, maka seharusnya digunakan *past tense*.

Jadi, kata bantu “*has*” salah dan harus dihilangkan. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) membuat ratusan halaman buku sketsa selama hidupnya, penuh dengan gambar dan tulisan yang sejalan dengan pemikirannya yang selalu ingin tahu.”

24. **Jawab** : C ➔ had  
**Kata Kunci** : *since ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Kata depan "*since*" menjadi penanda utama untuk pola *Present Perfect Tense*, sedangkan *relative clause* "*which since the seventeenth ... being lazy*" pada nomor 24 berpola *Past Tense*. Untuk memperbaikinya, kita harus menambahkan kata bantu "*has*" sebelum kata kerja "*had*" sehingga menjadi "*which since the seventeenth century has had the meaning of ...*".  
Jadi, secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut adalah "Makna modern dari kata "*doodle*" muncul pada tahun 1930an dari kata kerja "*dawdle*", yang sejak abad ketujuh belas telah memiliki arti menyalahgunakan waktu atau bermalasan-malasan."
25. **Jawab** : B ➔ using  
**Kata Kunci** : *... by many artists*  
**Pembahasan** : Adanya frasa "*by many artists*" di akhir kalimat menandakan bahwa soal nomor 25 adalah kalimat pasif. Jadi, kata kerja "*using*" jelas salah karena merupakan kata kerja aktif. Seharusnya diubah ke bentuk *Verb 3* yang mempunyai makna pasif, yaitu "*used*". Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi "Gesso juga digunakan sebagai dasar permukaan tiga dimensi untuk aplikasi cat atau daun emas oleh banyak seniman."
26. **Jawab** : C ➔ less  
**Kata Kunci** : *... casualties*  
**Pembahasan** : Kata "*casualties*" adalah kata benda *countable* (dapat dihitung) yang berbentuk jamak. Kata benda *countable* tidak boleh digunakan dengan *modifier* untuk kata benda *non-countable* (tidak dapat dihitung). Kata "*less*" adalah bentuk *comparative* dari kata "*little*" yang merupakan *modifier* untuk kata benda *non-countable* sehingga jelas salah. Untuk memperbaikinya, kita harus menggantinya dengan *modifier* untuk kata benda *countable*, yaitu "*fewer*". Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna "Bertrand Russell menyatakan bahwa jika Uni Soviet tidak memiliki bom maka kemenangan pihak Barat akan datang lebih cepat dan dengan lebih sedikit korban jiwa dibandingkan jika kedua pihak memiliki bom atom."
27. **Jawab** : C ➔ child  
**Kata Kunci** : *early ...*

**Pembahasan :** Perhatikan frasa *“early child trauma”*. Frasa tersebut memiliki makna yang ambigu, yaitu *“trauma anak awal”*. Makna yang ambigu tersebut diakibatkan oleh penggunaan *modifier* yang kurang tepat, yaitu *“child”*. Perhatikan *modifier* sebelumnya yaitu kata sifat *“early”* (awal/permulaan). Kata tersebut lebih merujuk pada suatu waktu atau masa atau fase. Oleh sebab itu, seharusnya *modifier* selanjutnya juga menunjukkan makna yang sama.

Jadi, penggunaan kata *“child”* (anak) dalam kalimat nomor 27 kurang tepat. Seharusnya diganti dengan *“childhood”* (masa kanak-kanak). Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna *“Intervensi terapi biasanya berfokus pada pola hubungan daripada analisis tindakan-tindakan impulsif dari trauma di masa kanak-kanak awal seorang individu seperti yang biasa dilakukan oleh seorang ahli terapi Freudian.”*

28. **Jawab** : D ➔ their

**Kata Kunci** : *John Dalton ...*

**Pembahasan :** Perhatikan bahwa subjek kalimat nomor 28 adalah *“John Dalton”* yang merupakan orang ketiga laki-laki tunggal sehingga *possessive pronoun*-nya adalah *“his”*. Jadi jelas, frasa *“their honor”* salah. Kata ganti *possessive “their”* seharusnya diganti dengan *“his”*. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi *“John Dalton dikenal karena mengusulkan teori atom modern dan karena penelitiannya tentang buta warna, yang terkadang disebut sebagai Daltonisme untuk menghormatinya.”*

29. **Jawab** : C ➔ unintentionally

**Kata Kunci** : *built ... a water barometer*

**Pembahasan :** Perhatikan frasa *“built unintentionally a water barometer”*. Kata *“unintentionally”* adalah sebuah *adverb* yang memodifikasi/ menjelaskan kata kerja *“built”*. Dalam Bahasa Inggris, *adverb* tidak boleh diletakkan di antara kata kerja dan objeknya. Harus diletakkan sebelum kata kerja atau setelah objeknya.

Jadi jelas, frasa *“built unintentionally a water barometer”* salah. Seharusnya diganti menjadi *“unintentionally built a water barometer”* atau *“built a water barometer unintentionally”*. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi *“Dokumentasi sejarah menunjukkan bahwa Gasparo Berti, seorang matematikawan dan astronom asal Italia, tidak sengaja merakit sebuah barometer air di suatu waktu antara tahun 1640 dan 1643.”*

30. **Jawab** : B ➔ *humanly*  
**Kata Kunci** : ... *remains*  
**Pembahasan** : Dalam frasa "*humanly remains*", kata "*remains*" (sisa-sisa) adalah kata benda bukan kata kerja sehingga tidak boleh dimodifikasi dengan sebuah *adverb*. Kata "*humanly*" adalah sebuah *adverb* sehingga jelas salah. Untuk memperbaikinya, kita harus menggantinya dengan *modifier* yang tepat.  
 Dalam bahasa Inggris, kata benda seringkali dimodifikasi dengan kata sifat. Contoh: "*big cat*" (kucing besar). "*Cat*" adalah kata benda dan *modifier*-nya adalah "*big*" yang merupakan kata sifat. Namun, ada juga kata benda yang dimodifikasi dengan kata benda lain. Contoh: "*school bus*" (bus sekolah). "*Bus*" adalah kata benda dan *modifier*-nya adalah "*school*" yang juga merupakan kata benda.  
 Begitu juga soal nomor 30. Agar maknanya menjadi logis, kata benda "*remains*" harus dimodifikasi dengan kata benda "*human*" sehingga frasa "*human remains*" akan mempunyai arti "sisa-sisa jenazah manusia". Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi "Ada beberapa kapel yang seluruh atau sebagian dindingnya tertutup oleh sisa-sisa jenazah manusia, kebanyakan berupa tulang belulang."
31. **Jawab** : A ➔ *divided*  
**Kata Kunci** : ... *line*  
**Pembahasan** : Frasa "*divided line*" mempunyai makna yang tidak logis karena penggunaan kata sifat yang salah. Kata sifat berakhiran *-ed* mempunyai makna pasif sehingga frasa tersebut bermakna "garis yang terpisah". Padahal, maksudnya adalah "garis yang memisahkan" atau "garis pemisah". Untuk mengubah maknanya menjadi aktif, kita harus mengubah kata "*divided*" menjadi kata sifat berakhiran *-ing*, yaitu "*dividing*".  
 Secara keseluruhan, makna kalimat tersebut menjadi "Tidak ada garis pemisah yang jelas antara bayangan Bumi dan Sabuk Venus: satu pita warna membaaur dengan yang lainnya di langit."
32. **Jawab** : A ➔ *Italian*  
**Kata Kunci** : *was ... Italian designer; a key figure*  
**Pembahasan** : Dalam bahasa Inggris, kata benda tunggal yang menjadi objek dalam suatu kalimat harus selalu diberi *article*; bisa "*the*" atau "*a*" atau "*an*". Seperti pada frasa "*a key figure*" dalam kalimat nomor 32. Pada kalimat ini, frasa "*Italian designer*" belum pernah disebutkan

sebelumnya dan diawali dengan huruf vokal sehingga *article* yang tepat untuk digunakan adalah “*an*”.

Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Filippo Brunelleschi adalah seorang perancang asal Italia dan tokoh kunci dalam arsitektur, dikenal sebagai insinyur modern, perencana dan pengawas konstruksi tunggal yang pertama.”

33. **Jawab** : D ➔ on

**Kata Kunci** : 1924

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan frasa “*on 1924*”. Frasa tersebut jelas salah karena untuk merujuk pada tahun atau bulan, preposisi yang digunakan seharusnya “*in*”. Preposisi “*on*” digunakan untuk menunjukkan hari, sedangkan “*at*” untuk jam.

Jadi, secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Basil Clark dianggap sebagai pendiri hubungan masyarakat di Inggris atas jasanya mendirikan Layanan Editorial di tahun 1924.”

34. **Jawab** : B ➔ Did

**Kata Kunci** : ... *a series of sketches*

**Pembahasan** : Dalam bahasa Inggris, penggunaan kata “*make*” dan “*do*” sering salah satu dengan yang lainnya. Kata “*make*” biasanya bermakna “menciptakan” atau “membangun” atau “membuat”, sementara “*do*” bermakna “melakukan” atau “menyelesaikan”. Pada kalimat nomor 34, kata benda “*sketches*” lebih sesuai jika dipasangkan dengan “*make*” karena “*sketches cannot be done; sketches are made*” (sketsa tidak bisa dilakukan; sketsa dibuat).

Jadi jelas, kata “*did*” salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan kata “*made*”. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Terpesona oleh mesin buatan Brunelleschi, da Vinci membuat serangkaian sketsanya dan, sebagai hasilnya, sering mendapat pengakuan atas penemuan mesin tersebut.”

35. **Jaw ab** : A ➔ unlike

**Kata Kunci** : *Sport channels ... STAR Sports, ESPN, STAR Cricket*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan penggunaan kata “*like*”, “*alike*”, dan “*unlike*”, terutama karena mereka terlihat serupa namun berbeda makna dan fungsi. Dalam konteks kalimat nomor 35, kata “*unlike*” disalahgunakan menjadi seperti kata “*like*”, yaitu untuk memberikan contoh. Perhatikan dua kalimat berikut:

- Unlike his brother, Jack loves Asian food → (Tak seperti adiknya,



Jack suka makanan Asia)

- Jack loves Asian food, like sushi, satay, spicy tofu → (Jack suka makanan Asia, seperti sushi, sate, dan tahu pedas)

Jadi jelas, kata “*unlike*” salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan kata “*like*”. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Saluran olahraga, seperti STAR Sports, ESPN, STAR Cricket, dan Fox Sports menarget pangsa pasar penggemar olahraga.”

36. **Jawab** : A ➔ Other

**Kata Kunci** : ... *theory of gender socialization is ...*

**Pembahasan** : Kata “*other*” dan “*another*” adalah kata sifat yang memiliki arti yang sama, yaitu “yang lain”. Perbedaannya adalah, kata “*other*” digunakan untuk kata benda jamak, sedangkan “*another*” untuk kata benda tunggal.

Pada kalimat nomor 36, kata “*other*” digunakan dengan frasa benda tunggal, yaitu “*theory of gender socialization*”. Ini jelas salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan “*another*”. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Teori sosialisasi gender yang lain menyatakan bahwa peran gender dan sikap saudara yang lebih tua dapat mempengaruhi peran gender yang diadopsi oleh anak yang lebih muda.”

37. **Jawab** : D ➔ their

**Kata Kunci** : *Sigmund Freud*

**Pembahasan** : Pada kalimat nomor 37, memang disebutkan dua individu: Sigmund Freud dan Leonardo da Vinci. Namun, dalam klausa “*he wrote it in ... book*”, kata benda “*book*” merujuk pada kepemilikan Sigmund Freud saja, bukan dengan Leonardo. Jadi, penggunaan kata ganti *possessive* “*their*” dalam klausa tersebut salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan kata ganti *possessive* untuk Sigmund Freud saja, yaitu “*his*”. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Sigmund Freud menggunakan lukisan Leonardo untuk meneliti jiwa dan orientasi seksual sang seniman, dan dia menuliskan hasilnya di dalam bukunya.”

38. **Jawab** : A ➔ most high

**Kata Kunci** : *high*

**Pembahasan** : Kata sifat “*high*” hanya mempunyai satu suku kata. Bentuk *superlative*-nya tidak perlu ditulis “*the most high*”, tetapi cukup ditambahi dengan akhiran *-est*.

Jadi jelas, frasa “most high” salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan “highest”. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna “Salah satu jurnal umum tertinggi yang menerbitkan penelitian asli di bidang sosiologi adalah American Journal of Sociology.”

39. **Jawab** : B ➔ naturally

**Kata Kunci** : *it appears ...*

**Pembahasan** : Dalam klausa “that it appears ... of gender”, kata kerja “appears” berfungsi sama seperti *linking verb*. *Linking verb* adalah kata kerja tertentu yang bisa diikuti langsung dengan kata sifat; kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan pancaindra. Contoh: “look”, “feel”, “smell”, “sound”, “taste”. Perhatikan dua kalimat berikut:

- She looks beautiful ➔ (Dia terlihat cantik)

- He smells good ➔ (Dia berbau wangi)

Dalam dua kalimat tersebut, *linking verbs* “looks” dan “smells” langsung diikuti dengan kata sifat “beautiful” dan “good”.

Pada konteks kalimat nomor 39, kata kerja “appears” berfungsi persis sama dengan *linking verbs* pada dua kalimat di atas sehingga harus diikuti dengan kata sifat. Kata “naturally” adalah sebuah *adverb* sehingga jelas salah. Seharusnya diubah menjadi kata sifatnya, yaitu “natural”. Secara keseluruhan makna kalimat tersebut menjadi “Judith Butler berpendapat bahwa menjadi perempuan tidaklah “alami” dan bahwa itu hanya bisa menjadi alami melalui pengulangan tugas-tugas feminim berulang kali.”

40. **Jawab** : C ➔ to

**Kata Kunci** : ... *sixty percent*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan frasa “increased to sixty percent”. Jumlah presentase enam puluh persen mengisyaratkan suatu jumlah yang tidak statis, tetapi dinamis bergantung pada pendapatan negara pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Jadi, penggunaan preposisi “to” kurang tepat dalam konteks tersebut. Seharusnya diganti dengan preposisi “by” yang memang lazim digunakan untuk konteks perkalian.

Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna “Menjelang tahun 1774, pendapatan negara Prancis meningkat sampai enam puluh persen dan hutangnya turun ke dua puluh juta Livre.”

# PEMBAHASAN READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Jawab** : D ➔ Organism's bodily cycle and regularity  
**Kata Kunci** : *Science has moved closer toward identifying the long-sought brain site of the body clock, the timer that governs all the rhythms of life; Similarly, there are daily rhythms in blood-pressure levels, blood-sugar level, pulse rate and even stomach contraction.*  
**Pembahasan** : Teks diawali dengan paragraf pembuka yang memperkenalkan topik bacaan, yaitu *"the body clock"*. Kalimat pertama juga menyatakan, *"Science has moved closer toward identifying the long-sought brain site of the "body clock," the timer that governs all the rhythms of life"* (Sains telah semakin dekat untuk bisa mengungkap lokasi "jam tubuh" di otak yang telah lama dicari, sebuah pengatur waktu yang mengendalikan semua ritme hidup). Menjelang akhir teks, terdapat kalimat yang menyoroti lagi topik pembahasan, yaitu *"Similarly, there are daily rhythms in blood-pressure levels, blood-sugar level, pulse rate and even stomach contraction"* (Terdapat pula ritme harian pada tekanan darah, kadar gula darah, denyut nadi dan bahkan kontraksi perut). Maka, jawaban yang paling sesuai adalah pilihan D, *"Organism's bodily cycle and regularity"* (Siklus dan keteraturan tubuh makhluk hidup).
  
2. **Jawab** : A ➔ difficult to find  
**Kata Kunci** : *The site has been elusive in the past. As one scientist said, "It seems to be everywhere and yet nowhere when we try to localize it."*  
**Pembahasan** : Makna kata *"elusive"* dapat diketahui dari kalimat yang mengikutinya: *"As one scientist said, "It seems to be everywhere and yet nowhere when we try to localize it.""* (Seperti kata seorang ilmuwan, "Sepertinya jam tubuh tersebut ada dimana-mana, tapi nyatanya tidak ada di mana pun saat kami mencoba mencari lokasinya). Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan A, *"difficult to find"* (susah dicari).

3. **Jawab** : B ➔ The experiment on wild nocturnal Norway rats  
**Kata Kunci** : *A Johns Hopkins University scientist has disclosed that a group of rats has been transformed by precision brain surgery from performing night activity to day activity ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Di paragraf pertama disebutkan, "A Johns Hopkins University scientist has disclosed that a group of rats has been transformed by precision brain surgery from performing night activity to day activity ..." (Seorang ilmuwan dari Universitas John Hopkins telah menunjukkan bahwa sekelompok tikus telah diubah oleh bedah otak yang presisi, dari yang sebelumnya aktif pada malam hari menjadi aktif pada siang hari).  
Jadi jelas, yang membuat Dr. Richter yakin bahwa jam tubuh bisa diubah dan diatur adalah hasil dari eksperimen pada tikus-tikus *nocturnal* Norwegia, yaitu pilihan B, "The experiment on wild nocturnal Norway rats".
4. **Jawab** : C ➔ Different surroundings may affect the body clock  
**Kata Kunci** : *... body clocks have independent function and do not need to rely on outside timers, such as the sun, gravity or earth magnetism.*  
**Pembahasan** : Di paragraf 4 disebutkan, "... body clocks have independent function and do not need to rely on outside timers, such as the sun, gravity or earth magnetism" (... jam tubuh berfungsi secara mandiri dan tidak bergantung pada pengatur waktu dari luar tubuh, seperti matahari, gravitasi, atau daya tarik bumi).  
Jadi, jelas kalimat yang tidak sesuai adalah pilihan C, "Different surroundings may affect the body clock" (Lingkungan berbeda bisa mempengaruhi jam tubuh).
5. **Jawab** : C ➔ fixed  
**Kata Kunci** : *The 24-hour clock remains steadfast despite efforts to change it*  
**Pembahasan** : Kata "steadfast" sendiri secara harfiah bermakna "tabah/tegar/mantap". Namun, jika diletakkan dalam konteks kalimat berikut: "The 24-hour clock remains steadfast despite efforts to change it" sehingga kata "steadfast" paling tepat diartikan sebagai "tetap" atau "fixed", yaitu pilihan C.  
Kalimat tersebut dapat diartikan sebagai berikut: "Siklus 24-jam-an tetap tidak berubah sekalipun ada usaha untuk merubahnya."

6. **Jawab** : D ➡ The biological clock controls most of the works of our body parts
- Kata Kunci** : ... *scientists have found that no fewer than 40 physiological functions of the body have rhythms that are timed by the biological clock.*
- Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 7 disebutkan, "... *scientists have found that no fewer than 40 physiological functions of the body have rhythms that are timed by the biological clock*" (... para ilmuwan telah menemukan bahwa tidak kurang dari 40 fungsi fisiologi tubuh mempunyai ritme yang diatur waktunya oleh jam biologis). Dengan kata lain, jam biologis mengendalikan sebagian besar kerja bagian tubuh, persis seperti pilihan D, "*The body clock controls most of the body parts' works*".
7. **Jawab** : B ➡ drugs
- Kata Kunci** : *The effectiveness of drugs given to a patient varies depending on what hours of the day or night they are given*
- Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat berikut, "*The effectiveness of drugs given to a patient varies depending on what hours of the day or night they are given*" (Tingkat keefektifan obat-obatan yang diberikan ke seorang pasien berbeda-beda, tergantung pada pukul berapa pada siang atau malam hari mereka diberikan). Dalam konteks kalimat tersebut, jelas kata ganti "mereka" merujuk pada "obat-obatan". Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, "*Drugs*".
8. **Jawab** : C ➡ Preventing jet lags even if traveling through different time zones
- Kata Kunci** : *Time zone effects of air travel cause jet lag*
- Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 7, terdapat kalimat yang menyebutkan tentang *jet lag*, yaitu "*Time zone effects of air travel cause jet lag*" (Efek zona waktu dari perjalanan udara menyebabkan *jet lag*). Dari sini kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa, meskipun kita tahu dengan pasti irama jam tubuh kita, kita tetap tidak akan bisa menghindari *jet lag*. Sebabnya adalah jam di zona waktu yang baru bertentangan dengan jam tubuh kita. Jadi, yang bukan merupakan keuntungan dari memahami ritme jam tubuh adalah pilihan D, "*Preventing jet lags even if traveling through different time zones*" (Mencegah *jet lag* meskipun bepergian melintasi zona waktu yang berbeda).

9. **Jawab** : B ➔ Controlled
- Kata Kunci** : *Temperature, for example, is regulated so that it is at least two degrees higher in the late afternoon than the low point in the early morning hours*
- Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat berikut, *"Temperature, for example, is regulated so that it is at least two degrees higher in the late afternoon than the low point in the early morning hours"* (Suhu tubuh, contohnya, diatur sehingga akan menjadi dua derajat lebih tinggi pada sore hari dari pada pagi hari). Dalam konteks tersebut, kata *"regulated"* adalah kata sifat yang maknanya hampir sama dengan kata *"controlled"*, yaitu *"diatur/dikendalikan/diregulasi"*.  
Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah pilihan B, *"controlled"*.
10. **Jawab** : D ➔ give an example of non-daily body rhythms
- Kata Kunci** : *There are other rhythms that are not daily. In women, the 28-day menstrual cycle ... are widely recognized examples*
- Pembahasan** : Perhatikan dua kalimat pada paragraf terakhir berikut, *"There are other rhythms that are not daily. In women, the 28-day menstrual cycle ... are widely recognized examples"* (Ada ritme lainnya yang tidak berlangsung harian. Pada wanita, siklus menstruasi selama 28 hari ... adalah contoh umumnya).  
Seperti telah dijabarkan pada dua kalimat tersebut, siklus menstruasi wanita disebutkan untuk memberikan contoh ritme tubuh yang tidak berlangsung harian, tepat seperti yang dinyatakan pilihan D, *"Give an example of non-daily body rhythms."*
11. **Jawab** : B ➔ submissive
- Kata Kunci** : *... girls are constantly depicted as dependent on and subservient to boys*
- Pembahasan** : Kata *"subservient"* dalam kalimat *"... girls are constantly depicted as dependent on and subservient to boys"* memiliki arti *"patuh/tunduk"* (... para gadis selalu digambarkan bergantung dan tunduk pada lelaki). Dari semua pilihan jawaban, hanya kata *"submissive"* yang memiliki arti sama dengan kata tersebut, yaitu *"tunduk/rendah diri/patuh"*.  
Pilihan C sebenarnya memiliki arti serupa, namun *"subclass"* adalah kata benda dan tidak bisa menggantikan tempat *"subservient"* yang merupakan kata sifat. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"submissive"*.

12. **Jawab** : A ➡ Female students' grades worsen by the time they are adolescent
- Kata Kunci** : ... *they generally have better academic records than boys by the time they reach adolescence ...*
- Pembahasan** : Perhatikan penggalan salah satu kalimat pada paragraf terakhir berikut, "... *they generally have better academic records than boys by the time they reach adolescence ...*" (Di saat menginjak usia remaja, mereka umumnya mempunyai catatan akademis yang lebih baik dibandingkan laki-laki). Adalah suatu fakta bahwa nilai akademis remaja putri cenderung lebih baik daripada remaja pria. Jadi jelas, yang tidak termasuk akibat dari penggambaran *stereotype* wanita yang salah dalam buku-buku pelajaran hanyalah pilihan A, "*Female students' grades worsen by the time they are adolescent*" (Nilai murid-murid perempuan memburuk di saat mereka menginjak usia remaja).
13. **Jawab** : C ➡ Housewives are illustrated as having complex responsibilities
- Kata Kunci** : *It failed completely to reflect the complexities facing a modern housewife.*
- Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat terakhir paragraf 3, "*It failed completely to reflect the complexities facing a modern housewife*" (Gambaran tersebut sepenuhnya tidak mencerminkan kerumitan yang dihadapi ibu rumah tangga modern). Menurut teks, dalam banyak buku pelajaran, ibu rumah tangga digambarkan sebagai suatu profesi yang mirip dengan pelayan; hanya melakukan tugas-tugas sederhana, tidak perlu mengurus yang rumit-rumit seperti, mengatur keuangan keluarga dan sebagainya. Jadi jelas, yang tidak termasuk salah satu gambaran *stereotype* wanita dalam banyak buku pelajaran hanyalah pilihan C, "*Housewives are illustrated as having complex responsibilities*" (Ibu rumah tangga digambarkan mempunyai tanggung jawab yang kompleks).
14. **Jawab** : D ➡ form
- Kata Kunci** : *Not only does she wash, cook, clean, nurse, and find mittens: these chores constitute her only happiness*
- Pembahasan** : Kata "*constitute*" dalam kalimat "*Not only does she wash, cook, clean, nurse, and find mittens, these chores constitute her only happiness*" adalah kata kerja yang memiliki arti yang sama dengan "form", yaitu "merupakan". Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna "Dia [ibu rumah tangga] tidak sekadar mencuci,

memasak, membersihkan, merawat, dan menemukan sarung tangan, pekerjaan rumah tersebut merupakan satu-satunya kebahagiaannya.”

Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, “form”.

15. **Jawab** : C ➔ The stereotypes have made students had an idea that females have limited career choices

**Kata Kunci** : ... *by the time most girls reached fourth grade they believed they had only four occupations open to them—nurse, secretary, teacher, or mother*

**Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 1, terdapat kalimat “... *by the time most girls reached fourth grade, they believed they had only four occupations open to them—nurse, secretary, teacher, or mother*” (... di saat para gadis menginjak kelas empat, mereka jadi percaya bahwa hanya ada empat pekerjaan yang terbuka untuk mereka—perawat, sekretaris, guru, dan ibu).

Dari sini, kita bisa menarik simpulan bahwa stereotipe tersebut telah membuat para murid beranggapan bahwa pilihan karir untuk wanita sangat terbatas, yaitu perawat, sekretaris, guru, dan ibu. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, “*The stereotypes have made students had an idea that females have limited career choices*”.

16. **Jawab** : C ➔ School textbooks have made girls believed that their value is merely physical

**Kata Kunci** : *They think they should be attractive so that they can please others ...*

**Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 4, secara eksplisit disebutkan “*They think they should be attractive so that they can please others ...*” (Mereka beranggapan bahwa mereka harus terlihat cantik agar mereka bisa menyenangkan orang lain). Kata “*attractive*” adalah kata sifat yang memiliki makna harfiah “menarik/cantik/anggun”. Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa kata “*attractive*” merujuk pada penampilan fisik yang bisa dilihat.

Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, “*School textbooks has made girls believed that their value is merely physical*” (Buku teks sekolah telah membuat para gadis percaya bahwa mereka hanya dinilai berdasarkan penampilan fisik semata)

17. **Jawab** : C ➔ most girls

**Kata Kunci** : ... *by the time most girls reached fourth grade they believed they had only four occupations open to them ...*



- Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat berikut, *"... by the time most girls reached fourth grade they believed they had only four occupations open to them ..."* (... di saat para gadis menginjak kelas empat, mereka percaya bahwa hanya ada empat pekerjaan yang terbuka untuk mereka). Kata ganti "mereka" merujuk pada subjek yang terletak sebelumnya, yaitu *"most girls"* (kebanyakan gadis). Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C.
18. **Jawab** : B ➔ *The national conference of educators on schools and sex role stereotypes*
- Kata Kunci** : *Speaking at the first national conference on schools and sex role stereotypes, a University of California professor said a study of the 100 most widely used elementary text-books demonstrated that girls are constantly depicted as dependent on and subservient to boys*
- Pembahasan** : Semua pihak menyatakan keberatannya terhadap stereotype wanita dalam buku teks sekolah, kecuali pilihan B, *"The national conference of educators on schools and sex role stereotypes"* (Konferensi nasional untuk para pendidik mengenai sekolah dan stereotype peran gender).  
Perhatikan kalimat berikut, *"Speaking at the first national conference on schools and sex role stereotypes, a University of California professor said a study of the 100 most widely used elementary text-books demonstrated that girls are constantly depicted as dependent on and subservient to boys"* (Dalam konferensi nasional pertama mengenai sekolah dan stereotype peran gender, seorang profesor dari *University of California* menyatakan bahwa sebuah studi terhadap 100 buku teks sekolah dasar yang umum digunakan menunjukkan bahwa para gadis selalu digambarkan bergantung dan tunduk pada laki-laki).  
Perlu diperhatikan bahwa yang menyatakan protes bukanlah konferensi secara keseluruhan, melainkan seorang profesor yang berbicara dalam konferensi tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B.
19. **Jawab** : C ➔ *The biased illustrations of mother and father*
- Kata Kunci** : *... the composite housewife or mother was a 'limited, colorless, mindless creature ...; In contrast, the typical father found in the study was the "good guy' in the family. He's where the fun is.*
- Pembahasan** : Paragraf 5 secara keseluruhan memaparkan hasil studi terhadap ribuan buku teks sekolah yang berfokus pada penggambaran ayah

dan ibu yang sangat kontras. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan pernyataan berikut:

Ibu rumah tangga digambarkan sebagai makhluk yang terbatas, tidak menarik, dan kurang cerdas (... *the composite housewife or mother was a 'limited, colorless, mindless creature ...*). Sebaliknya, tipikal ayah yang ditemukan dalam buku teks sekolah adalah orang baik dalam keluarga; dia sebagai tempatnya kesenangan (*In contrast, the typical father found in the study was the "good guy" in the family. He's where the fun is*).

Jadi, jelas bahwa poin utama dari paragraf 5 adalah, "*The biased illustrations of mother and father*" (Penggambaran yang berat sebelah dari ibu dan ayah).

20. **Jawab** : D ➔ complex  
**Kata Kunci** : ... *the composite housewife or mother was a 'limited, colorless, mindless creature ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Kata "*composite*" adalah kata sifat yang mempunyai arti yang sama dengan kata "*complex*", yaitu "terdiri atas beberapa bagian atau elemen/kompleks". Kalimat "... *the composite housewife or mother was a limited, colorless, mindless creature ...*" bermakna "... ibu rumah tangga atau ibu yang kompleks digambarkan sebagai orang yang terbatas, tidak menarik, dan kurang cerdas ...". Sebenarnya pilihan B juga memiliki arti yang serupa, namun "*combination*" adalah kata benda dan tidak bisa menggantikan tempat "*complex*" yang merupakan kata sifat.  
Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A.
21. **Jawab** : C ➔ Physical capacity and efficiency  
**Kata Kunci** : *If muscles are to function efficiently, they must be continually supplied with energy fuel; The capacity and efficiency ... depends on ... development ... through regular exercise; Heredity and health determine the top limits to which your physical capacity can be developed*  
**Pembahasan** : Paragraf pertama dari teks tersebut memang membahas tentang fungsi-fungsi otot tubuh, tapi itu hanya sebagai pembuka. Topik utama yang dibahas dalam teks tersebut adalah efisiensi dan kapasitas fisik. Ini bisa dilihat dari gagasan utama tiap-tiap paragraf selanjutnya.  
Gagasan utama paragraf 2 adalah, "*If muscles are to function efficiently, they must be continually supplied with energy fuel*" (Agar

otot berfungsi dengan efisien, otot-otot tersebut harus dipasok dengan energi secara terus-menerus).

Gagasan paragraf 3 adalah, *"The capacity and efficiency ... depends on ... development ... through regular exercise"* (Kapasitas dan efisiensi tubuh ... bergantung pada ... pengembangan fisik ... melalui latihan yang teratur).

Gagasan paragraf 4 adalah, *"Heredity and health determine the top limits to which your physical capacity can be developed"* (Faktor keturunan dan kesehatan menentukan batas maksimal kapasitas fisik yang bisa Anda bangun).

Paragraf 5 dan 6 pun masih membahas tentang kapasitas dan efisiensi tubuh. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"Physical capacity and efficiency"*.

22. **Jawab** : A ➡ Illustrate how human body perform efficiently  
**Kata Kunci** : *Your body, like a car, functions efficiently well below its acquired capacity; Your body functions in the same way ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 5, penulis menganalogikan efisiensi tubuh manusia dengan mobil. Ini bisa dilihat dari beberapa kata kunci seperti, *"like a car"* (seperti sebuah mobil) dan *"Your body functions in the same way ..."* (Tubuh Anda bekerja dengan cara yang sama ...).  
Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah pilihan B, *"Illustrate how human body perform efficiently"* (Menggambarkan bagaimana badan manusia bekerja dengan efisien).
23. **Jawab** : C ➡ Supplying muscles with energy fuel  
**Kata Kunci** : *If muscles are to function efficiently, they must be continually supplied with energy fuel. This is accomplished by the blood ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat berikut: *"If muscles are to function efficiently, they must be continually supplied with energy fuel"* (Agar otot berfungsi dengan efisien, otot-otot tersebut harus terus dipasok bahan bakar tenaga). Kalimat tersebut langsung dilanjutkan dengan, *"This is accomplished by the blood ..."* (Hal ini dilakukan oleh darah ...).  
Dari konteks tersebut, jelas terlihat bahwa kata ganti *"This"* (Hal ini) merujuk pada "pemasokan tenaga bagi otot". Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"Supplying muscles with energy fuel"*.
24. **Jawab** : A ➡ It always contracts fast  
**Kata Kunci** : *it can shorten at varying rates. This is called speed of contraction*  
**Pembahasan** : Semua pilihan benar, kecuali pilihan A, *"It always contracts fast"*

(Otot tubuh selalu berkontraksi dengan cepat). Di teks bacaan, jelas disebutkan *"it can shorten at varying rates. This is called speed of contraction"* (Otot tubuh bisa berkontraksi dengan kecepatan yang variatif. Ini disebut dengan kecepatan kontraksi). Jadi, tidak semua otot tubuh bisa berkontraksi dengan cepat. Ada yang cepat dan ada yang lambat/variatif.

25. **Jawab** : A ➔ Compose

**Kata Kunci** : *Some 639 different muscles account for about 45 per cent of body weight*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat berikut, *"Some 639 different muscles account for about 45 per cent of body weight"*. Frasa *"account for"* mempunyai makna harfiah "memenuhi/menyusun jumlah tertentu". Ini sama dengan arti kata *"compose"* (menyusun). Makna kalimat tersebut seluruhnya adalah "639 otot yang berbeda menyusun sekitar 45% berat tubuh."

Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"compose"*.

26. **Jawab** : D ➔ Boosting potential physical capacity

**Kata Kunci** : *Heredity and health determine the top limits to which your physical capacity can be developed. This is known as your potential physical capacity. This potential capacity varies from individual to individual. Most of us, for example, could train for a lifetime and never come close to running a four-minute mile simply because we weren't "built" for it*

**Pembahasan** : Paragraf 4 membahas tentang potensi kapasitas fisik. Disebutkan bahwa faktor keturunan dan kesehatan mempengaruhi potensi kapasitas fisik seseorang (*Heredity and health determine ...*). Juga disebutkan bahwa potensi kapasitas fisik masing-masing individu berbeda (*This potential capacity varies ...*). Untuk menjelaskan perbedaan tersebut, penulis memberikan contoh. Dia menjelaskan, *"Most of us, for example, could train for a lifetime and never come close to running a four-minute mile simply because we weren't "built" for it"* (Misalnya, kebanyakan dari kita bisa berlatih seumur hidup, tapi tetap tidak akan pernah bisa berlari satu mil dalam empat menit karena tubuh kita memang tidak dibangun untuk itu).

Jadi jelas, yang tidak termasuk manfaat olahraga teratur adalah pilihan D, *"Boosting potential physical capacity"* (Meningkatkan potensi kapasitas fisik).

27. **Jawab** : D ➡ Is all of the above
- Kata Kunci** : *If muscles are to function efficiently, they must be continually supplied with energy fuel. This is accomplished by the blood which carries the energy fuel from lungs and digestive systems to the muscles. The blood is forced through the blood vessels by the heart. The combined capacity to supply energy fuels to the working muscles is called organic power.*
- Pembahasan** : Semua pilihan jawaban sesuai dengan penjelasan tentang “organic power” dalam paragraf 2.
- Pilihan A persis sama dengan definisi “organic power” di akhir paragraf: *“The combined capacity to supply energy fuels to the working muscles is called organic power”* (Gabungan kapasitas untuk memasok bahan bakar energi ke otot yang bekerja disebut kekuatan organik)
- Pilihan B benar berdasarkan dua kalimat berikut: *“This is accomplished by the blood which carries the energy fuel from lungs and digestive systems to the muscles. The blood is forced through the blood vessels by the heart”* (Hal ini dapat terlaksana dengan bantuan darah yang membawa bahan bakar energi dari paru-paru dan sistem pencernaan ke otot. Darah didorong melalui pembuluh darah oleh jantung). Jadi jelas, “organic power” dihasilkan dengan melibatkan peran jantung, pembuluh darah, paru-paru, dan juga sistem pencernaan.
- Pilihan C pun benar. Ini bisa dilihat dari kalimat pertama paragraf 2: *“If muscles are to function efficiently, they must be continually supplied with energy fuel”* (Agar otot berfungsi secara efisien, mereka harus terus dipasok dengan bahan bakar energi). Kemampuan untuk memasok energy ke otot disebut dengan “organic power”. Jadi, bisa dikatakan “organic power” memengaruhi kinerja otot.
- Berdasarkan uraian di atas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *“Is all of the above”*.
28. **Jawab** : C ➡ He has reached the maximum efficiency for his muscular and organic power
- Kata Kunci** : *You are physically fit only when you have adequately developed your muscular and organic power to perform with the highest possible efficiency.*
- Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat terakhir pada paragraf 3 berikut, *“You are physically fit only when you have adequately developed your muscular and organic power to perform with the highest possible efficiency”*

(Anda dianggap bugar secara fisik hanya jika Anda telah cukup mengembangkan kekuatan otot dan organik Anda untuk mampu bekerja dengan efisiensi paling tinggi).

Dari sini kita bisa mengatakan bahwa orang yang fit adalah orang yang telah mencapai efisiensi maksimal dalam menghasilkan kekuatan organik dan ototnya. Ini persis sama dengan pilihan C, *"He has reached the maximum efficiency for his muscular and organic power"*.

29. **Jawab** : A ➡ A lot of energy is used when performing high intensity work  
**Kata Kunci** : *A car, for example, driven at its top speed of, say, 110 miles per hour uses more petrol per mile than when it is driven around 50-60 miles per hour. Your body functions in the same way ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Di paragraf 5, penulis mengibaratkan tubuh manusia sebagai mobil. Dia menjelaskan, *"A car, for example, driven at its top speed of, say, 110 miles per hour uses more petrol per mile than when it is driven around 50-60 miles per hour"* (Misalnya, mobil yang dikendarai pada kecepatan tertingginya, katakanlah 110 mil per jam, menghabiskan lebih banyak bensin untuk setiap milnya daripada ketika mobil tersebut dikendarai pada kecepatan 50-60 mil per jam). Dengan kata lain, tubuh kita semakin tidak efisien dalam menggunakan energi ketika dipaksa untuk bekerja dengan intensitas tinggi. Semakin tinggi intensitas pekerjaan, semakin banyak energi yang digunakan. Ini sesuai dengan pilihan A, *"A lot of energy is used when performing high intensity work"*.
30. **Jawab** : D ➡ Muscular and organic power  
**Kata Kunci** : *The capacity and efficiency with which your body can function depends on the degree of development of both your muscular and organic power through regular exercise. However, the level of which you can develop these is influenced by such factors ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Untuk bisa mengetahui rujukan kata ganti *"these"*, kita harus melihat kalimat sebelumnya, *"The capacity and efficiency with which your body can function depends on the degree of development of both your muscular and organic power through regular exercise"* (Kapasitas dan efisiensi tubuh Anda bergantung pada sejauh mana Anda meningkatkan kekuatan organik dan otot Anda melalui olahraga yang teratur). Kalimat tersebut kemudian dilanjutkan dengan, *"However, the level of which you can develop these is influenced by such factors ..."* (Namun, sampai level mana Anda bisa meningkatkan hal-hal ini dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor seperti ...).

Kata “develop” (meningkatkan) muncul pada masing-masing kalimat. Yang pertama berhubungan dengan “*your muscular and organic power*”, sedangkan yang kedua dengan kata ganti “*these*”. Jadi, bisa dipastikan bawa kata ganti “*these*” merujuk pada “*muscular and organic power*” (kekuatan organik dan otot), yaitu pilihan A.

31. **Jawab** : C ➔ Process of how hypnosis is done  
**Kata Kunci** : *Next, the subject is asked to lie down ...; The hypnotist now begins to talk ...; ... until, finally, in particularly good subjects ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Jika diperhatikan dengan detail, paragraf 2 dipenuhi dengan *adverbs of sequence*, atau kata sifat yang menunjukkan urutan kejadian, seperti “*next*”, “*now*”, dan “*finally*”. Perhatikan kalimat pembukanya, “*Next, the subject is asked to lie down on a couch, or sit in an easy chair*” (Selanjutnya, pasien akan diminta untuk berbaring di sofa atau duduk di kursi santai). Setelah kalimat tersebut, dijelaskan langkah-langkah yang biasanya dilakukan oleh seorang ahli hipnotis untuk menghipnotis pasiennya. Jadi jelas, paragraf 2 fokus membahas proses dilakukannya hipnotis, yaitu pilihan C, “*Process on how hypnosis is done*”.
32. **Jawab** : B ➔ daze  
**Kata Kunci** : *... it is not a sign of instability or weakness to be capable of being put in a hypnotic trance ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Kita bisa menebak arti kata “*trance*” dengan melihat penggalan kalimat berikut, “*... it is not a sign of instability or weakness to be capable of being put in a hypnotic trance ...*” (Bahwa seseorang bisa dijadikan dalam *trance* melalui hipnotis bukanlah tanda ketidakstabilan ataupun kelemahan diri). Dari kalimat tersebut, kita bisa menebak bahwa kata “*trance*” memiliki arti seperti suatu keadaan setelah seseorang dihipnotis. Setelah dihipnotis, seseorang bukan sepenuhnya tidak sadar karena masih bisa menerima sugesti. Dengan kata lain, seseorang tersebut hanya setengah sadar. Jadi, kata “*trance*” bisa diartikan sebagai “keadaan setengah sadar”. Dari semua pilihan, hanya pilihan B, “*Stupor*” yang memiliki makna yang hampir sama, yaitu “Setengah pingsan”.

33. **Jawab** : A ➡ To make his eyes weary
- Kata Kunci** : *It is sometimes helpful to concentrate the subject's attention on some small bright object dangled just above eye-level, thus forcing him to look slightly upwards. This leads quickly to a fatigue of the eye-muscles*
- Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 2 disebutkan, *"It is sometimes helpful to concentrate the subject's attention on some small bright object dangled just above eye-level, thus forcing him to look slightly upwards. This leads quickly to a fatigue of the eye-muscles"* (Terkadang, memusatkan perhatian pasien pada objek kecil terang yang menggantung tepat di atas jarak pandang mata bisa membantu, sehingga memaksanya untuk melihat sedikit ke atas. Ini menyebabkan otot mata cepat lelah). Objek yang digantung di atas jarak pandang memang bisa memusatkan perhatian pasien, tapi bukan itu tujuannya. Tujuan utamanya adalah agar mata si pasien cepat lelah dan bisa dengan mudah dimasukkan dalam keadaan setengah sadar. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"To make his eyes weary"* (Untuk membuat matanya terasa lelah).
34. **Jawab** : D ➡ He is being more inclined in accepting the suggestions of the hypnotist
- Kata Kunci** : *The first and most obvious one, which, indeed, may be responsible in large measure for all the others, is a tremendous increase in the subject's suggestibility. He will take up any suggestion the hypnotist puts forward and act on it to the best of his ability.*
- Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 3 disebutkan, *"The first and most obvious one, which, indeed, may be responsible in large measure for all the others, is a tremendous increase in the subject's suggestibility. He will take up any suggestion the hypnotist puts forward and act on it to the best of his ability"* (Fenomena yang utama dan paling jelas, yang mungkin menjadi penyebab terbesar di balik semua fenomena yang lain [setelah pasien dihipnotis], adalah peningkatan yang luar biasa dalam sugestibilitas subjek. Dia akan menerima sugesti apa pun yang diajukan ahli hipnotis dan melaksanakannya sebaik mungkin). Dengan kata lain, setelah dihipnotis, pasien tidak kehilangan kendali tubuh dan pikirannya, tidak pula lupa akan semua hal, dan juga tidak serta-merta percaya pada ahli hipnotis yang menghipnotisnya. Si pasien hanya menjadi jauh lebih penurut sehingga akan melakukan sugesti apapun yang diberikan ahli hipnotis.



Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"He is being more inclined in accepting the suggestions of the hypnotist"* (Dia menjadi lebih terbuka dalam menerima sugesti dari ahli hipnotis).

35. **Jawab** : A ➡ It is strongly averted to use hypnosis for such practice  
**Kata Kunci** : *This tremendous increase in suggestibility is often exploited on the stage to induce people to do foolish and ridiculous acts. Such practices are not to be encouraged ...*  
**Pembahasan** : Pada paragraf 3 disebutkan, *"This tremendous increase in suggestibility is often exploited on the stage to induce people to do foolish and ridiculous acts. Such practices are not to be encouraged ..."* (Peningkatan dalam sugestibilitas pasien ini sering dieksploitasi di atas panggung untuk mendorong orang melakukan tindakan bodoh dan konyol. Praktik seperti itu sangat tidak dianjurkan ...). Jadi jelas, si penulis tidak setuju dengan penggunaan hipnotis sebagai alat untuk membuat orang terlihat konyol. Jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"It is strongly averted to use hypnosis for such practice"* (Menggunakan hipnosis untuk praktik semacam itu wajib dihindari).
36. **Jawab** : D ➡ As a therapy by recollecting suppressed memories  
**Kata Kunci** : *... the help in curing the nervous illness to be derived from the patient's remembering in the trance certain events which otherwise are inaccessible to his memory.*  
**Pembahasan** : Salah satu manfaat dari praktik hipnotis disebutkan di paragraf 1, yaitu *"... the help in curing the nervous illness to be derived from the patient's remembering in the trance certain events which otherwise are inaccessible to his memory"* (... bantuan dalam menyembuhkan penyakit syaraf dengan cara membantu pasien mengingat peristiwa-peristiwa tertentu dalam keadaan setengah sadar, yang tidak dapat diakses oleh ingatannya ketika sepenuhnya sadar). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"As a therapy to recollect suppressed memories"* (Sebagai terapi untuk mengingat kembali ingatan yang terkubur dalam).

37. **Jawab** : B ➔ Vulnerable  
**Kata Kunci** : *In a susceptible subject, a light trance is thus induced after a few minutes*  
**Pembahasan** : Secara harfiah, kata “*susceptible*” memiliki arti “mudah dipengaruhi”. Dalam konteks kalimat “*In a susceptible subject, a light trance is thus induced after a few minutes*”, kata “*susceptible*” bermakna “rentan” (Pada subjek yang rentan, kondisi trans ringan kemudian diciptakan setelah beberapa menit).  
 Dari semua pilihan, hanya pilihan B, “*Vulnerable*” (Rentan/lemah/mudah diserang) yang mempunyai arti yang hampir sama.
38. **Jawab** : D ➔ Massage the subject’s head to help him enter trance  
**Kata Kunci** : *The patient is reassured about any possible dangers he might suspect to be present in hypnosis; The hypnotist now begins to talk to the subject in a soft tone of voice, repeating endless suggestions ; a light trance is thus induced after a few minutes*  
**Pembahasan** : Semua jawaban termasuk dalam langkah-langkah yang biasa dilakukan untuk menghipnotis seseorang, kecuali pilihan D, “*Massage the subject’s head to help him enter trance*” (Pijat kepala pasien untuk membantunya memasuki keadaan setengah sadar).  
 Pilihan A benar karena paragraf 1 menyebutkan “*The patient is reassured about any possible dangers he might suspect to be present in hypnosis*” (Pasien dijelaskan tentang bahaya-bahaya yang dia takutkan dalam hipnotis).  
 Pilihan B juga benar karena paragraf 2 menyebutkan “*The hypnotist now begins to talk to the subject in a soft tone of voice, repeating endless suggestions*” (Penghipnotis mulai berbicara dengan pasien dengan suara lembut, mengulang-ulang sugestinya).  
 Pilihan C pun benar karena paragraf 2 juga menyebutkan, “*a light trance is thus induced after a few minutes*” (kondisi trans ringan kemudian diciptakan setelah beberapa menit).
39. **Jawab** : D ➔ Restoring the subject’s confidence  
**Kata Kunci** : *The patient is reassured about any possible dangers he might suspect ...; he may also be told (quite truthfully) that it is not a sign of instability or weakness to be capable of being put in a hypnotic trance, but that, quite on the contrary, a certain amount of intelligence and concentration on the part of the subject is absolutely essential*

**Pembahasan :** Tahap awal hipnosis disebutkan di paragraf 1, yaitu *"The patient is reassured about any possible dangers he might suspect ..."* (Pasien dijelaskan tentang risiko yang mungkin dia takutkan ...). Selain itu, juga disebutkan *"he may also be told (quite truthfully) that it is not a sign of instability or weakness to be capable of being put in a hypnotic trance, but that, quite on the contrary, a certain amount of intelligence and concentration on the part of the subject is absolutely essential"* (pasien diberitahu bahwa dengan berhasil masuk ke alam trans hipnosis bukan berarti dia labil atau lemah; melainkan bahwa kecerdasan dan konsentrasi subjek adalah faktor penting). Jadi jelas, tahap awal dalam menghipnotis seseorang adalah pilihan D, *"Restoring the subject's confidence"* (Meyakinkan pasien/ membuatnya percaya diri bahwa hipnotis itu aman).

40. **Jawab** : C ➔ Offers

**Kata Kunci** : *He will take up any suggestion the hypnotist puts forward and act on it to the best of his ability*

**Pembahasan :** Kata *"puts forward"* adalah frasa kata kerja yang bermakna "untuk menawarkan idea atau pendapat" atau "menyarankan rencana atau seseorang kepada orang lain untuk dipertimbangkan". Jawaban yang artinya paling mendekati adalah pilihan C, *"Offers"* (Menawarkan).

Jadi, kalimat *"He will take up any suggestion the hypnotist puts forward and act on it to the best of his ability"* bermakna "Pasien akan menerima sugesti apapun yang penghipnotis tawarkan dan dia akan melakukan sugesti tersebut dengan sebaik mungkin).

41. **Jawab** : B ➔ children

**Kata Kunci** : *Mother and offspring live together consistently, at least for the first four or five years of life, longer than any other primate except man*

**Pembahasan :** Kalimat *"Mother and offspring live together consistently, at least for the first four or five years of life, longer than any other primate except man"* bermakna "Ibu simpanse dan keturunannya terus tinggal bersama, setidaknya selama empat atau lima tahun pertama hidupnya, lebih lama dari primata lain kecuali manusia".

Kata *"offspring"* mempunyai makna yang hampir sama dengan *"children"* (anak-anak), jadi jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B.

42. **Jawab** : A ➔ Chimpanzees' life in general  
**Kata Kunci** : ... *they form small groups of varying composition; Adult females spending much time together often turn out to be mother and daughter; Males are not considered adults until they are 16 years old*  
**Pembahasan** : Paragraf 2 menjelaskan secara detail tentang kehidupan simpanse. Penulis menyebutkan bahwa simpanse selalu hidup berkelompok (... *they form small groups of varying composition*). Dia juga memaparkan bahwa simpanse betina sering menghabiskan waktu bersama (*Adult females spending much time together often turn out to be mother and daughter*). Selain itu, dia juga menjelaskan bahwa simpanse jantan baru dianggap dewasa setelah berumur 16 tahun (*Males are not considered adults until they are 16 years old*). Dari sini kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa paragraf 2 fokus membahas kehidupan simpanse secara umum, yaitu pilihan A, "*Chimpanzees' life in general*".
43. **Jawab** : B ➔ They exhibit some degree of ability in painting  
**Kata Kunci** : *Can chimps have aesthetic taste? Examples of ape art in zoos would suggest that this is certainly the case.*  
**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan dua kalimat dari paragraf 4 berikut, "*Can chimps have aesthetic taste? Examples of ape art in zoos would suggest that this is certainly the case.*" (Apakah mungkin simpanse memiliki selera estetik? Beberapa contoh karya seni yang dibuat simpanse di kebun binatang menunjukkan bahwa hal ini memang terbukti adanya). Penulis memang menyebutkan bahwa beberapa simpanse di Afrika pernah ditemukan sedang menikmati matahari tenggelam dan simpanse jantan juga diketahui bisa menari. Namun, yang membuatnya yakin bahwa simpanse punya selera seni adalah mereka senang melukis. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, "*They exhibit some degree of ability in painting*" Mereka menunjukkan keahlian dalam melukis).
44. **Jawab** : D ➔ Uniqueness  
**Kata Kunci** : *There are some further peculiarities of ape behavior which are quite fascinating.*  
**Pembahasan** : Secara harfiah, kata "*peculiarities*" bermakna "karakter/sifat yang berbeda". Ini berarti bisa saja sesuatu yang tidak biasa, sesuatu yang unik (pilihan D) atau sesuatu yang aneh (pilihan C).

Mari kita lihat kata *“peculiarities”* dalam konteks kalimat berikut, *“There are some further peculiarities of ape behavior which are quite fascinating”* (Ada beberapa *peculiarities* lain dari kebiasaan simpanse yang cukup menakjubkan). Penulis menunjukkan emosi yang positif (*fascinating*) ketika menyebutkan kata *“peculiarities”*. Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan D, *“Uniqueness”* (keunikan), karena *“Oddities”* (keanehan) tidak mungkin menakjubkan.

45. **Jawab** : D ➡ That chimps have an aesthetic taste  
**Kata Kunci** : *Can chimps have aesthetic taste? Examples of ape art in zoos would suggest that this is certainly the case.*  
**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan dua kalimat dari paragraf 4 berikut, *“Can chimps have aesthetic taste? Examples of ape art in zoos would suggest that this is certainly the case.”* (Apakah mungkin simpanse memiliki selera estetis? Beberapa contoh karya seni yang dibuat simpanse di kebun binatang menunjukkan bahwa hal ini memang terbukti adanya).  
 Dari dua kalimat di atas, kita bisa melihat bahwa kata ganti *“this”* (hal ini) merujuk pada fakta bahwa simpanse memang memiliki selera estetis. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *“That chimps have an aesthetic taste”* (Bahwa simpanse memiliki selera estetis).
46. **Jawab** : D ➡ They are sexually mature earlier than the males  
**Kata Kunci** : *Females, who reach reproductive age at 13 ...; Males are not considered adults until they are 16 years old.*  
**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan dua penggalan kalimat dari paragraf 2 berikut, *“Females, who reach reproductive age at 13 ...; Males are not considered adults until they are 16 years old.”* (Para betina, yang memasuki masa reproduktif di usia 13 tahun ...; Pejantan baru dianggap dewasa di usia 16 tahun).  
 Jadi jelas, pernyataan tentang simpanse betina yang sesuai dengan teks adalah adalah pilihan D, *“They are sexually mature earlier than the males”* (Mereka mencapai kematangan seksual lebih awal dibandingkan para pejantan).
47. **Jawab** : A ➡ Accustom  
**Kata Kunci** : *They ... can habituate themselves to African rain forests, woodlands, and grasslands*

**Pembahasan :** Secara harfiah, kata kerja *“habituate”* mempunyai makna “membiasakan”. Makna tersebut tidak berubah ketika digunakan dalam kalimat, *“They ... can habituate themselves to African rain forests, woodlands, and grasslands”* (Mereka ... mampu membiasakan diri mereka [untuk hidup] di hutan hujan, rimba, dan juga padang rumput).  
Dari semua jawaban, pilihan A, *“Accustom”* (membiasakan) yang paling tepat.

48. **Jawab :** C ➔ *Leading the troop*

**Kata Kunci :** ... *the young learn from their mother ... all the complicated acquired behaviors of chimpanzee adult life; ... an infant will spend much of its time playing with other infants, with its mother and with its brothers and sisters.*

**Pembahasan :** Semua pilihan disebutkan dalam teks sebagai tugas ibu simpanse di dalam kelompoknya, kecuali pilihan C, *“Leading the troop”* (Memimpin kawanannya).

Pilihan A benar karena memang ibu simpanse berperan sebagai contoh bagi simpanse muda, terutama yang betina, (... *the young learn from their mother ... all the complicated acquired behaviors of chimpanzee adult life*).

Pilihan B dan D juga benar karena dalam teks disebutkan bahwa ibu simpanse menghabiskan sebagian besar waktunya merawat dan menjaga anak-anak mereka yang belum dewasa, (... *an infant will spend much of its time playing with other infants, with its mother and with its brothers and sisters*).

49. **Jawab :** B ➔ *Chimpanzees often demonstrate unusual yet amazing behavior*

**Kata Kunci :** *There are some peculiarities of ape behavior which are quite fascinating.*

**Pembahasan :** Perhatikan ide pokok paragraf 4 yang telah disajikan di kalimat pertama, *“There are some peculiarities of ape behavior which are quite fascinating”* (Ada beberapa keunikan perilaku simpanse yang cukup menarik).

Dari semua pilihan jawaban, hanya pilihan B yang senada dengan ide pokok tersebut, yaitu *“Chimpanzees often demonstrate unusual yet amazing behavior”* (Simpanse sering menunjukkan perilaku yang tidak biasa yang menakjubkan).

50. **Jawab** : B ➔ Dearly

**Kata Kunci** : *Even sons return from time to time from their wanderings to greet their mothers affectionately*

**Pembahasan** : Perhatikan kalimat berikut, "*Even sons return from time to time from their wanderings to greet their mothers affectionately*" (Bahkan simpanses jantan muda kembali dari pengelanaan mereka dari waktu ke waktu untuk menyapa ibu mereka dengan penuh kasih).

Kata "*affectionately*" dalam kalimat tersebut memiliki makna "dengan penuh kasih". Kata "*lovely*" mungkin terlihat seperti pilihan yang tepat, tapi "*lovely*" adalah kata sifat, bukan kata keterangan seperti "*affectionately*". Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, "*Dearly*" (Dengan hangat/dengan penuh sayang).

