E-BOOK
TOEFL ITP

SECTION 1
Listening Comprehension

SECTION 2
Structure and Written Expressoion

SECTION 3
Reading Comprehension

SPEAKING

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.

Scan the QR code for the audio

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.

1. (A) It was such a witty discussion.
   (B) Politics is a sensitive topic.
   (C) Their friends had a nerve breakdown.
   (D) She did not quite follow the discussion.

2. (A) He had an accident when rafting in Salt River Canyon.
   (B) He does not like any water sport including rafting.
   (C) He is going to Salt River Canyon with his family.
   (D) He does not have time for an adventure.

3. (A) It is going to start raining.
   (B) The rain seems about to stop.
   (C) It has been raining since morning.
   (D) The rain has just stopped.

4. (A) He forgot the book's price.
   (B) For the woman, he did it for free.
   (C) They are even now.
   (D) The woman forgot about the concert.

5. (A) She and her roommate fought often.
   (B) She always misunderstood Mia.
   (C) She never stayed in one room for long.
   (D) She could not enjoy living with Mia.

6. (A) It is too heavy for the woman to wear.
   (B) She may not be able to afford it.
   (C) It may not be warm enough for this winter.
   (D) She needs to lose weight for it to fit.

7. (A) Take the book to the library.
   (B) Leave without buying the book.
   (C) Come back tomorrow to buy the book.
   (D) Look for a biology book.

8. (A) She will lend the man money to buy a robot vacuum.
   (B) The man should wait a while until he has enough money.
   (C) The man should think a better way to spend his savings.
   (D) The man should buy a mini robot vacuum.

9. (A) He will move into his new apartment in a month.
   (B) Harry will help him pay the rent for his apartment.
   (C) The apartment seems to be too expensive for him.
   (D) He wants the woman to help him move to his new apartment.

10. (A) She will go to the movies after dinner.
    (B) She has already watched the movie.
    (C) She will stick to her original plan.
    (D) She will invite Harry to come along.

11. (A) She wants the man to introduce her to a sophomore.
    (B) Nobody cared about Anna's new haircut.
    (C) Anna's new haircut makes her look like a sophomore.
    (D) She did not like Anna's new haircut.

12. (A) The woman should have let him read her poetry first.
    (B) The woman's poetry headlined the newspaper.
    (C) He believes the woman will win the contest.
    (D) Her poetry was not like anything she had written before..

13. (A) She did not have any insurance.
    (B) Her insurance did not cover that accident.
    (C) Her car was not damaged too badly.
    (D) She did not try to find out about her insurance policy.

14. (A) He thinks Johnny's photographs are not good enough to win.
    (B) He asks the woman to be more serious when they are talking.
    (C) He wants to check some of Johnny's photographs in the future.
    (D) He has never taken a part in a photography contest before.

15. (A) Look for references for her philosophy paper.
    (B) Sell the man her philosophy books.
    (C) Tell the man the title of her philosophy books.
    (D) Keep her philosophy books for herself.

16. (A) He is also interested to work part-time.
    (B) He will miss the woman when he is gone.
    (C) The woman will be very busy this semester.
    (D) The woman took more classes last semester.

17. (A) Cancel her trip to Arizona.
    (B) Go to Arizona with somebody else.
    (C) Wait for the man to finish his project.
    (D) Enjoy rafting by herself.

18. (A) His housemate wants to keep the AC on all the time.
    (B) His housemate agrees to pay the electricity bill.
    (C) The air conditioner cannot be turned off.
    (D) Turning off the AC will not make any difference.

19. (A) She is going to cook Kung Pao chicken for them.
    (B) She will go with the man for dinner.
    (C) She'd rather go to another restaurant.
    (D) The Kung Pao chicken at that restaurant is the best.

20. (A) He is worried about the weather.
    (B) He feels he is going to sick up.
    (C) She does not look well.
    (D) The weather seems unpleasant.

21. (A) She got a big discount for her dresses.
    (B) She could not afford the dresses.
    (C) The discount for the dresses is only valid on Friday.
    (D) She did not remember the price of those dresses.

22. (A) He does not know the way to Larry's house.
    (B) The woman is funnier than Larry.
    (C) They should turn left at the intersection.
    (D) He has no idea which is Larry's house.

23. (A) Drive the man to his office.
    (B) Buy the man a new ticket.
    (C) Help the man repair his car.
    (D) Take the man to the airport.

24. (A) He is an expert in applied art.
    (B) He wants to take applied art class.
    (C) He is planning to walk the woman to her class.
    (D) He is not interested in applied arts.

25. (A) Jennifer will be fine sooner or later.
    (B) Jennifer often gets angry for no reason.
    (C) The man should apologize to Jennifer.
    (D) She is not sure Jennifer is angry to the man.

26. (A) He will spend the night reading a book.
    (B) He wants to wake up at his regular hour.
    (C) He is also planning to wake up early.
    (D) He always sleeps ahead of time.

27. (A) She does not want to be involved in their business.
    (B) She should help Jane clear her problems.
    (C) She asks the man to explain what he saw.
    (D) She must come with the man to confront Peter.

28. (A) He does not feel too well.
    (B) He already practiced that morning.
    (C) His band practice was called off.
    (D) There was a change of plan.

29. (A) She feels sorry for the man's feet.
    (B) She had to keep delaying her work.
    (C) She has finished her thesis proposal.
    (D) Her thesis proposal was rejected.

30. (A) Avoid seeing her friends until the competition is done.
    (B) Tell Sarah to get the best couple gifts for George.
    (C) Prepare herself for the debate competition.
    (D) Ask Sarah to wait for her for two days.

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) She has been interested in it for a long time
    (B) It helps her explore the nature of human's mind
    (C) It has many topics that she can research
    (D) She can create an appealing presentation about it

32. (A) Ask for guidance from her advisor
    (B) Improve her grades and GPA
    (C) Do more research about her project
    (D) Prepare her speech for the conference

33. (A) Talk to Dr. Potter about retaking her classes
    (B) Design a poster for her presentation
    (C) Ask Dr. Potter to advise her about the conference
    (D) Write an abstract for her project

34. (A) He becomes angry

(B) He is not concerned
(C) He feels disappointed
(D) He complains about it

35. (A) It is a magnificent work
(B) It's too difficult for undergraduate students
(C) All of them disagree with it
(D) It still needs some additional research

36. (A) She was a US government's secret agent
(B) She worked in a farm not far from the campus
(C) She worked as a scientist for US government
(D) She was a lab scientist growing new species of plant

37. (A) The soil loses its fertility
(B) Farmers get more yield
(C) The crop's price increases
(D) Farmers fail to make the ends meet

38. (A) At 3 o'clock
(B) After lunch
(C) At 3:10 p.m.
(D) In the next 10 minutes

39. (A) His good grade
(B) His keen attitude
(C) His strong motivation
(D) His amazing thesis

40. (A) The number of experts in agricultural science is very few
(B) A job in agricultural science offers high salary in the long term
(C) There is always a need for a more efficient way to grow food
(D) The amount of food in the world is too little compared to its population

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) Uber helps more in reducing traffic congestion
    (B) Both of them are profit-minded businesses
    (C) They are not accepted as well as Uber
    (D) They are more cost-efficient than Uber

42. (A) To improve public health
    (B) To rent as many bicycles as possible
    (C) To lower traffic congestion
    (D) To increase citizen's mobility

43. (A) More people will choose to ride a bicycle, instead of driving their car
    (B) There are fewer accidents that can block the road if people ride a bike
    (C) Integrated bike lanes may reduce travel for car traffic
    (D) Car drivers will be more careful when there are many cyclists around

44. (A) It can be found in five of the ten biggest cities in the U.S.
    (B) Its CEO has been pictured on the cover of Fast Company magazine
    (C) It has expanded to well over 50 U.S. cities
    (D) It attracts more than a million customers a month

45. (A) The founders of the programs were inspired by Uber
    (B) They provide a number of bikes for sale across a city
    (C) They have become as big a sensation as Uber
    (D) Any members of society can pay to rent their bikes

46. (A) In the beginning of silent movie era
    (B) During World War I
    (C) In 1921
    (D) In 1930s

47. (A) It was supported by President Woodrow Wilson's government
    (B) Americans wanted to get informed about events across the world
    (C) Hollywood producers churned out fantastic films of many genres
    (D) Many people looked for an entertaining escape from their hard lives

48. (A) Jezebel
    (B) The Kid
    (C) Stagecoach
    (D) The Wizard of Oz

49. (A) RKO
    (B) Paramount
    (C) Universal
    (D) Warner Brothers

50. (A) Silent movies like The Birth of Nation became more prominent
    (B) Hollywood was widely recognized as the center of wealth and fame
    (C) Studios created the greatest films in all of Hollywood history
    (D) President Woodrow Wilson used movies as political propaganda

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. Some alarm systems serve a …, while others provide both fire and intrusion protection.
   (A) single of burglary protection purpose
   (B) burglary protection single of purpose
   (C) purpose of single burglary protection
   (D) single purpose of burglary protection

2. … species of insects have reduced numbers of ganglia due to fusion or reduction.
   (A) As the many
   (B) Of the many
   (C) Many
   (D) Many of them are

3. A poll reported in The Washington Post in September 2003 found … believed Saddam Hussein was probably personally involved in the attacks.
   (A) nearly 70 percent of respondents who
   (B) it is nearly 70 percent of respondents
   (C) that nearly 70 percent of respondents who
   (D) that nearly 70 percent of respondents

4. The bill that allows those released from prison to obtain a court certificate … unanimously through the State House and Senate, and was signed into law by Governor Inslee on March 31, 2016.
   (A) passed
   (B) in passage
   (C) having passed
   (D) passing

5. Alpha-keratin is a fibrous structural protein, meaning it is made up of amino acids … a repeating secondary structure.
   (A) forms
   (B) from which forming
   (C) and forming
   (D) that form

6. Some critics of Communicative Language Teaching suggest that the method does not put enough emphasis on … of grammar.
   (A) being taught
   (B) teachers
   (C) that it was taught
   (D) the teaching

7. According to Mora and colleagues, the total number of terrestrial species is estimated … around 8.7 million.
   (A) being
   (B) to be
   (C) which is
   (D) is

8. Lenses, … form of glasses and contacts, are used to correct imperfections in eyesight
   (A) are the
   (B) in the
   (C) in order to
   (D) can

9. Prince George was … the royal family to cross the Atlantic by air.
   (A) the first of whom
   (B) who the first of
   (C) he is the first of
   (D) the first of

10. The then-Governor James Coyne ordered a reduction in the Canadian money supply in the early 1960s when … to rise.
   (A) did inflation begin
   (B) inflation began
   (C) the beginning of inflation
   (D) did the beginning of inflation

11. The point of ethno-methodology is … available and underline the complexities of sociological analysis and description.
    (A) to be made
    (B) the making
    (C) making is
    (D) to make

12. … to the United States House of Representatives in 1846, Lincoln promoted rapid modernization of the economy and opposed the Mexican–American War.
    (A) Election
    (B) Why he was elected
    (C) Elected
    (D) Who was elected

13. Recent changes in UK government policy towards farming have encouraged upland landowners … to the farm more available to the public.
    (A) to make access
    (B) and making access
    (C) which made accessible
    (D) and made accessible

14. The United States responded to the frequent criticism from UN organs by … opposing any Security Council resolutions.
    (A) they adopt a doctrine
    (B) doctrine is adopted
    (C) adopting a doctrine
    (D) having a doctrine adopt

15. … more than 100 Smurf characters whose names are based on adjectives that emphasize their characteristics, such as Jokey Smurf.
    (A) Being that there are
    (B) There being
    (C) Are there
    (D) There are

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. Supermassive black holes are assumed (A) to reside in the cores of most (B) galaxies, and it (C) play a key role in current models of how (D) galaxies have formed over the past billions of years.

17. Proper motion is the astronomically (A) measure of the (B) observed changes in the apparent (C) places of stars or other (D) celestial objects in the sky.

18. The rapid growth (A) of engineering technologies for (B) the last two decades have (C) created a heavy demand for engineers, technicians, and skilled (D) workers.

19. Vanth is a chthonic (A) figure in Etruscan mythology shown (B) in a variety of form (C) of funerary art, such as in tomb paintings (D) and on sarcophagi.

20. The underwater (A) surfaces of sailboats, such as the (B) centerboard and keel, are similar in (C) cross-section and operate on same (D) principles as airfoils.

21. Cumulative evidence shows that during the ancient Noachian time period, the
A B
surface environment of Mars had liquid water and may had been habitable for
C D
microorganisms.

22. Constructed primary of wrought iron, Daly's Bridge spans 160 feet, and the timber
A B
planked walkway is four and a half feet wide.
C D

23. The Pejman Foundation is an Iranian nonprofit arts foundation, established by
A B
Hamidreza Pejman in 2015 to promotion art in a space free of nationality and
C D
geographical boundaries.

24. Many people are now using harlequin shrimps as pets because of they colorful
A B
bodies, but future pet owners need to be aware that these shrimps are very
C D
sensitive.

25. An important aspect of entertainment is the audience, which turns a private
A B C
recreation or activity leisure into entertainment.
D

26. Certain insects lay their eggs inside another living creatures in order that they
A B
might eat the creature from inside.
C D

27. In 1881, James Edmondson, known as "the Highbury builder", was living in a
A
house sizeable at 40 Petherton Road, at which time he was likely working in his
B C D
father's business.

28. Rolling resistance, sometimes called rolling friction or rolling drag, is one of the
A
force that act to oppose the motion of a rolling body.
B C D

29. Of every the major western powers, only the United States seemed able to act
A B
more since it was not embroiled in the volatile European affairs.
C D

30. Decaying plant matter may be responsible for a yellow or brown color, while algae
A B C
may cause a greenish water.
D

31. Often heavy metals are thought of toxic, but lighter metals may also be so in
A B C
certain circumstances, such as beryllium and lithium.
D

32. The goal of bioenergetics is to describe how living cells in an organism transforms
A B C
energy in order to perform specific biological function.
D

33. Other cellular damages induced by hot include cytoskeletal rearrangement,
A B
changes in organelle localization, decrease in ATP production, and drastic drop in
C D
cellular pH levels.

34. Leopard is distinguished by its well-camouflaged fur and its ability to adapt to
A B
various habitat ranging from rainforest to steppe, including arid and montane
C D
areas.

35. Modern systems of adoption, arising in the 20th century, tend to be govern mostly
A B C
by comprehensive statutes and regulations.
D

36. Windmills were applied in regions where there was too few water, where rivers
A
freeze in winter and in flat lands where the flow of the river was too slow to
B C
provide the required power.
D

37. During the Pacific War, several areas, including India, Hawaii, and rest of Australia
A B C
remained under separate local commands.
D

38. The decathlon requires an athlete to possess the whole spectrum of athletic ability
A B
to be successful including speed, strength, and endure.
C D

39. The forming of supercontinents and their breaking up appear to have being
A B C
cyclical through Earth's history.
D

40. A pharaoh would have to have significant power to convince his subjects that it
A
was worth sacrificing their live on earth for the pharaoh and his comfort in the
B C D
next life.

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.

Questions 1—10

Line The Senate is part of the bicameral legislature of the United States, called the United States Congress. The United States Congress is made up of two houses: the House of Representatives (the lower house) and the Senate (the upper house). Members of the House of Representatives are elected by voters in the states they represent, and (5) the number of representatives a state sends to the House is determined by the total population of that state. The Senate is comprised of two senators from each state, no matter what the population of the state is, elected by the voters of that state. Senators serve six-year terms, with the two senators from each state serving staggered terms so they are never both up for reelection at the same time. Senators may be reelected an (10) unlimited number of times. There are no term limits in the United States Congress. The lack of term limits has created hierarchies in the Senate.

The official hierarchy in the Senate consists of the majority and the minority, which refer to the number of senators each of the two parties (Democrats and Republicans) has in the Senate. The party with the most members is called the majority party, and (15) the party with the second largest number of members is called the minority party. Members of another party are not considered in the majority and minority calculation unless they officially caucus with one of the two major parties.

The majority party always has more power than the minority party, simply because in a straight vote the majority party will have more votes than the minority party. This (20) does not mean that on any individual bill the majority party will win, because senators can always vote across party lines. But the majority party tends to be a voting bloc, as does the minority party, so the majority party controls most of the legislation passed in a session.

The leader of the majority party within the Senate is called the Senate majority (25) leader, and the leader of the minority party within the Senate is called the Senate minority leader. Together they are called floor leaders. The Democrats began the practice of electing a floor leader in 1920 when they were the minority party, and the Republicans soon followed suit. Thus, electing floor leaders is a tradition in the Senate but not written into the Senate rules. The floor leaders speak as the official (30) representatives of their party within the Senate and externally. The Senate majority leader serves as the voice of the Senate and may serve as the voice of the entire Congress, depending on the makeup of the House of Representatives. The Senate majority leader also schedules debates and votes, thereby controlling the schedule of the Senate. The Senate majority leader does not preside over the Senate, however— (35) that task is reserved for the vice president, although few vice presidents have presided over actual debates in the last 60 years. The Senate may elect a president pro tempore to act in the vice president's place to preside over debates.

The two senators for each state also have an official hierarchy. The senator who has been in office for longer is called the senior senator, while the senator who has been in office for less time is called the junior senator. As these honorifics have no relationship to the ages of the senators, it is possible for a junior senator to be older than a senior senator. These titles are merely a tradition, however, and do not serve a practical purpose. The only privilege the senior senator has over the junior senator is in the choosing of physical offices.

The hierarchical traditions of the United States Senate are an interesting mix of the formal system under the monarchy of England and the democratic ideals of the Roman Senate. The official hierarchy does not adequately express the unofficial but traditional hierarchy of status and power within the Senate, which is a holdover from the English monarchy. Even 240 years after the creation of the United States Senate, the English roots of our nation remain represented by the traditions of our elected bodies.

1. What is mainly discussed in the passage?
   (A) senate majority leader election
   (B) U.S. bicameral legislative system
   (C) the rivalry between Democrats and Republicans
   (D) the hierarchy of the U.S. Senate

2. The phrase “that state” in line 7 refers to …
   (A) the state with highest population
   (B) the state where members of the House is elected
   (C) the state where the senators are from
   (D) the state with most loyal voters

3. Which of the following is true about the states’ senators?
   (A) A state’s population affects the number of senators elected.
   (B) Only one senator is elected at a time from each state.
   (C) Senators may serve for an unlimited number of years.
   (D) A person can only be elected as a senator twice.

4. According to the passage, either Democrats or Republicans can be the majority party in the Senate if …
   (A) It wins more debates and votes.
   (B) The entire United States Congress approves it.
   (C) There are many members of another party joining it.
   (D) It has a greater number of senators.

5. Which of the following is NOT true about the majority party in the U.S. Senate?
   (A) It always wins on all bills passed to the Senate.
   (B) Its senators may not give their vote for them.
   (C) It has a leader to represent them within the Senate.
   (D) Its leader may speak for the entire U.S. Congress.

6. The word “caucus” in line 17 is closest in meaning to ….
   (A) confront
   (B) support
   (C) join
   (D) agree

7. The word “bill” in line 20 can be best substituted with …
   (A) invoice
   (B) check
   (C) note
   (D) draft

8. The word “preside” in line 34 is closest in meaning to …
   (A) prevail
   (B) command
   (C) represent
   (D) reside

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Senate minority leader?
   (A) He is a junior senator who has been in office for less time.
   (B) He receives smaller salary than the Senate majority leader.
   (C) He may only speak after the Senate majority leader.
   (D) He has less influence in the Senate than the majority leader.

10. What does the author say about the official hierarchy of the United States Senate?
   (A) It exists because there is limitation to how many times can a senator be elected.
   (B) It derives solely from the democratic system of the Roman Senate.
   (C) It consists of three separate powers: Democrats, Republicans, and minor parties.
   (D) It partly reflects a system applied by the England’s monarchy.

Questions 11—20

Line Unlike most newborns in the animal kingdom, human infants are born with their eyes wide open and are able to see. However, as any parent knows, babies are not born with full adult visual abilities. Like all parts of a baby's body, it takes years for the eyes, the eye muscles, and the visual cortex of the brain to completely develop.

(5) At birth, the eye of a full-term infant is approximately two-thirds the size of that of an adult. Growth is most rapid during the infant's first year and then continues at a rapid but decelerating rate until adolescence. By adolescence the eye is essentially adult size. It should be noted that the visual cortex of the brain itself is also immature at birth. The brain's dendrites are still growing. This immaturity would limit contrast (10) sensitivity and color recognition even if babies' eyes provided perfect information to the brain. Continual visual stimuli and the passage of time will develop the neural connections. The muscles that control the movements of the eye are also immature at birth, and the eyes of many newborns tend to "wander" and cross. However, within a few months, these muscles will learn to work as a team and will be able to control (15) eye-pointing much better.

In infants, the sclera (the "white" of the eye) is thin and translucent and often has a bluish tinge. In the baby's first year, this will thicken and become whiter. The cornea (the tissue that lies in front of the iris of the eye) is perfectly clear in full-term babies. In infants born prematurely, there may be a whitish haze in front of the cornea, but (20) this disappears in a month or so. The iris, the colored area surrounding the pupil, is typically lighter than it will be when the child matures. It darkens as the pigmentation of the iris increases in the first year.

Research indicates that newborns certainly have some visual abilities. They can detect motion, which is the earliest, most basic perception. Babies glance at moving (25) objects in their first hour of life and track a moving light across their field of vision within the first few hours. Although at birth, infants probably do not have the ability to see colors and cannot distinguish color from grayscale, by two weeks they can see some shades of color. They respond to brightness values in the first month.

But newborn vision is limited. Visual ability is made up of many factors: the ability to see and distinguish between colors, to adjust to different distances, to see a single image rather than double images, to orient to moving objects, to see details, and to perceive depth. At four months, all these visual talents mature and start to work in tandem. Just how this happens is not completely clear. For example, how the brain and eye coordinate to process color information remains something of a mystery. But somehow, by the fourth month, babies see the world in vivid color. Studies have indicated that four-month-olds can not only distinguish colors but even have favorites. Most look longer at bright colors such as blue and red than at dull colors such as gray and brown. They prefer patterns such as plaids and stripes to solid colors. Four-month-old babies also see things farther away. In comparison with the eight-inch distance a newborn handles, a four-month-old can follow a moving object at six to eight feet. The average four-month-old has about 20/80 vision, while a one-month-old has about 20/200. ("Perfect" vision in adults is 20/20.)

11. Why does the author mention newborns in the animal kingdom in paragraph 1?
    (A) to illustrate how the visual ability of human infants differs from that of animal newborns
    (B) to point out all differences between the eyes of human and animal babies
    (C) to emphasize that human babies are different from those of animals in terms of visual ability
    (D) to describe the limited vision of most newborns in animal kingdom, including human

12. When do babies' eyes grow the fastest?
    (A) after the brain's visual cortex matures
    (B) when they're adult
    (C) by adolescence
    (D) during their first year

13. The word "decelerating" in line 7 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) balanced
    (B) slowing
    (C) steady
    (D) increasing

14. Which of the following information is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2?
    (A) the time needed for newborns' eyes to mature
    (B) the size of premature infant's eyes
    (C) babies' ability to recognize color
    (D) the limitations of eye muscles in babies

15. The word “this” in line 20 refers to …
    (A) cornea
    (B) infant
    (C) whitish haze
    (D) the tissue

16. According to paragraph 3, what can be inferred about premature babies?
    (A) They have thicker and whiter sclera.
    (B) Their iris cannot darken over time.
    (C) They are unable to see as well as full-term infants.
    (D) The iris on their eyes is as white as the sclera.

17. According to paragraph 4, research suggests that within their first hour of life, newborns can ….
    (A) follow a moving light
    (B) catch a glimpse of moving objects
    (C) perceive a couple of colors
    (D) react to different level of brightness

18. The word “distinguish” in line 27 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) tell apart
    (B) extinguish
    (C) look at
    (D) narrow down

19. All of the following is mentioned as the factors that make up overall visual ability, EXCEPT ….
    (A) the ability to be aware of depth
    (B) the ability to count visible objects
    (C) the ability to see objects in detail
    (D) the ability to focus on objects at different distances

20. The phrase “orient to” in line 31 can be best substituted with ….
    (A) observe
    (B) keep up
    (C) adjust to
    (D) look after

Questions 21—30

Line Prior to 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) had no formal definition of a planet, and it was generally assumed that the Solar System contained nine planets. Before the astronomical discoveries of the early twenty-first century, the definition of a planet seemed self-evident: a large body orbiting the Sun, readily distinguishable from (5) moons, which orbit planets. In the early 1800s, smaller orbiting bodies were discovered; these were eventually classified as asteroids. Around the same time, astronomers also used increasingly powerful telescopes to identify additional planets beyond Saturn that were not readily visible to the naked eye. The first planet discovered was Uranus, sighted in 1781 by astronomer William Herschel. The charting of Uranus's unusual (10) orbit then led scientists to predict the presence of another planet, whose gravitational pull would account for the irregularities in Uranus's movement around the sun. The resulting calculations of the new planet's position were so accurate that, in 1846, astronomer Johann Galle finally observed Neptune within a degree of its predicted location. Subsequently, additional observations of Uranus led astronomers to conclude (15) that there was yet another planet in the outer reaches of the Solar System.

One of the early proponents of the existence of a new planet was Percival Lowell, a wealthy Bostonian who founded the Lowell Observatory in Arizona in 1894. He spearheaded extensive research into the existence of a ninth planet, known as "Planet X." This research was unsuccessful during Lowell's lifetime.

(20) After Lowell's death, the search stalled for over a decade, resuming only in 1929, when the young astronomer Clyde Tombaugh was tasked with finding the planet. Tombaugh systematically took pairs of photographs of the night sky to look for a moving object, spending nearly a year on this painstaking task. His efforts were rewarded in January 1930, when he finally obtained evidence of Planet X's existence.

(25) This planet was named Pluto and remained the ninth planet until the early twenty-first century, when new discoveries called its status as a planet into question. These discoveries included the sightings, starting in the early 1990s, of a number of other large objects near Pluto, which are now known as Kuiper Belt objects. Discovered in 2005, Eris is the largest of these. Eris is significantly more massive than Pluto and (30) was briefly called the tenth planet by some. The lack of consensus on Eris's planetary status led the IAU to convene a meeting on the definition of a planet in 2006.

So is Pluto a planet? According to the definition produced by the IAU in 2006, it is not. A planet must meet three criteria: it orbits around the Sun; it is large enough to form itself into a sphere; and it is also large enough to clear other objects of significant size from its orbit. If one sticks rigorously to this definition, Pluto is not a planet; it meets only the first two criteria, as there are a number of other objects, like Eris, in its vicinity. However, not all astronomers agree with this definition; some believe that the presence of asteroids in the orbit of planets like Earth, Mars, and Jupiter would similarly disqualify them as planets.

Scientists continue to disagree about Pluto's status. Another debate on the subject was held in 2008, but the attendees did not reach agreement on the subject. Additionally, there was a wide public outcry, based largely on sentimental attachment, when Pluto's new classification as a "dwarf planet" was announced. Given the existence of a number of other large objects near Pluto, continuing to define Pluto as a planet could lead to the classification of many other entities as planets. Demoting Pluto seems like a simpler solution.

This is not to say that claims supporting Pluto's status as a planet don't have merit. Pluto does, in many respects, resemble other planets in the Solar System in its orbit and shape. Unlike these planets, though, Pluto is relatively small and has an unusual relationship with its large moon, Charon. Furthermore, the presence of many similar large bodies in Pluto's vicinity suggests that, without a clear standard definition such as the one decided upon by the IAU, we could find ourselves one day including dozens of planets in our Solar System, making for some extremely complicated school science projects.

21. Why did scientists suspect that there was another planet in the vicinity of Uranus?
    (A) Uranus' uncommon orbit seemed to be affected by a gravitational pull.
    (B) The newly invented telescope managed to get a sighting of a planet as big as Uranus.
    (C) Johann Galle's astronomical calculations predicted an existence of a planet near Uranus.
    (D) Uranus was thrown off of its orbit because of a pull from an enormous planet.

22. The word "charting" in line 9 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) determining
    (B) planning
    (C) locating
    (D) mapping

23. The author describes the task carried out by Clyde Tombaugh to find Planet X as ….
    (A) simple and easy
    (B) painful
    (C) tedious
    (D) urgent

24. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Eris?
    (A) Eris is the biggest moon orbiting Pluto.
    (B) The sighting of Eris was announced before scientists found Pluto.
    (C) The majority of scientists agreed that Eris was a planet.
    (D) Eris was discovered in the vicinity of Pluto.

25. The word “these” in line 29 refers to ….
    (A) Kuiper Belts
    (B) small planets
    (C) large objects near Pluto
    (D) discoveries

26. The word “convene” in line 31 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) assemble
    (B) invent
    (C) convince
    (D) prohibit

27. What prompted a number of astronomers to disagree with the new definition of a planet?
    (A) Pluto has a spherical shape and it’s big enough to be considered a planet.
    (B) Few other planets in the solar system have large objects in their orbit.
    (C) Some asteroids are bigger than existing planets like Earth and Mars.
    (D) There are some planets in the solar system that do not orbit the sun.

28. The author mentions a public outcry in paragraph 5 in order to ….
    (A) support the idea that Pluto is indeed a “dwarf planet”
    (B) explain in details the objection about Pluto’s new status
    (C) emphasize that Pluto really is not a planet
    (D) illustrate scientists’ disagreement regarding Pluto’s status

29. The word “demoting” in line 45 is closest in meaning to …
    (A) promoting
    (B) destroying

(C) dropping
(D) throwing

30. All of the following explains why Pluto is not a planet, EXCEPT …
(A) Pluto's shape and orbit are similar to other planets.
(B) Pluto has much less mass than other planets.
(C) Many space objects as large as Pluto exist in its vicinity.
(D) Pluto has strange relationship with its largest moon.

Question 31—40

Line A new trend in vehicle technology is to design systems that run on natural gas instead of gasoline or diesel. Compressed natural gas (CNG) is far better for the environment than either gasoline or diesel because it burns cleaner, vehicles that run on natural gas instead of gasoline or diesel are more fuel efficient, and CNG is less
(5) expensive than more traditional options. Auto and truck manufacturers are rushing to bring new engines to market that run on natural gas and to modify existing engines to run on natural gas.

There is a growing market for fuel-efficient vehicles in the United States and around the world, and vehicles that run on natural gas are at the forefront of meeting
(10) this demand. Most of the markets for fuel-efficient vehicles that run on natural gas are companies with large fleets of trucks, specifically energy companies, field service companies, telecom companies, and government fleets. They are making the decision to switch to CNG vehicles primarily because of the fuel savings, but also for the environmental benefits and the push toward supporting a domestic fuel source that
(15) creates economic growth in the United States. Compressed natural gas is produced in the United States as well as around the world, so using CNG gives American companies a way to use a local fuel source that is not subject to fluctuations in the international market or external factors affecting the price of gasoline, such as conflicts in oil-producing regions, OPEC, or other political maneuverings. Increasing CNG use
(20) and production in the United States also contributes to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), a number that indicates the health and strength of the country's economy overall. Using CNG is good for the economy.

In addition, because of the political visibility of the vast benefits of CNG, many states are implementing tax incentives that further reduce the cost of converting current vehicles from using gasoline to using CNG. At the same time, vehicles are being designed to use either CNG alone or to have duel-combustion systems that can run on either gasoline or compressed natural gas. Because of rapid industry growth and the increased availability of CNG technology, companies producing CNG or developing CNG conversion technology are investing in the development of infrastructure (CNG fueling stations) needed to support the rising number of CNG vehicles on the road.

Converting a vehicle that currently runs on gasoline or diesel to run on CNG is a simple process consisting of installing a converter unit to the existing engine. These units are produced by companies that have obtained certification from environmental agencies that have determined the parameters for considering a CNG engine conversion "clean" enough to be environmentally friendly. The companies that produce these conversion units install them into existing vehicles owned by the companies that request them, or to new vehicles delivered straight from the vehicle manufacturer to the CNG conversion company. Technicians install the CNG converter units, test the installation, and deliver them to the customer company, which can begin using the vehicles immediately.

Because of the simplicity and relatively low cost of converting engines to using CNG, it makes solid financial sense for companies running large fleets of trucks to convert them. Once the tax savings and incentives to these companies are figured in, the conversion process is a negligible expense that pays for itself almost immediately. As more and more companies running fleets of trucks discover the financial benefits of running their trucks on CNG instead of gasoline, the market for CNG conversions and CNG-native engines will continue to increase.

31. According to the passage, compressed natural gas is a better alternative fuel as opposed to gasoline and diesel due to ….
    (A) its low cost production
    (B) its vast availability
    (C) its high demand
    (D) its supportive infrastructure

32. The word "it" in line 3 refers to ….
    (A) diesel
    (B) gasoline
    (C) compressed natural gas
    (D) new vehicle technology

33. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
    (A) Companies with large fleets of trucks are the primary market for CNG.
    (B) Increasing CNG use across the states may improve the country's overall economy.
    (C) Countries depending on CNG will not be affected by oil price fluctuations.
    (D) CNG is driving a positive trend in the market because of economic reasons.

34. Companies owning large fleets of trucks are switching to use CNG because of the following reasons, EXCEPT …
    (A) Vehicles using compressed natural gas are more fuel-efficient.
    (B) CNG is produced locally in United States.
    (C) Government's regulation requires all big vehicles to run on CNG.
    (D) Compressed natural gas burns cleaner, leaving less air pollution.

35. The word "factors" in line 18 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) advantages
    (B) events
    (C) problems
    (D) commodities

36. What can be inferred about CNG fueling station in United States?
    (A) Its development is incentivized by the government.
    (B) It is still less common than regular gas station.
    (C) It can be found in many places across the country.
    (D) It is not necessarily in high demand.

37. According to the passage, it is easy to convert truck engines using gasoline to CNG because …
    (A) The converter unit is sold everywhere for a low price.
    (B) It only requires installing a converter unit on the engine.
    (C) All the process is taken care of by CNG conversion company.
    (D) The conversion is financed by the U.S. government.

38. The word "obtained" in line 33 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) supported
    (B) acquired
    (C) awarded
    (D) refused

39. According to paragraph 4, all CNG converter units in United States are …
    (A) certified by environmental agencies
    (B) installed by individuals who want to convert their vehicles
    (C) devised only by certain qualified companies
    (D) engineered outside the country

40. The word “negligible” in line 43 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) minor
    (B) recurring
    (C) huge
    (D) reduced

Questions 41—50

Line The Sphinx, a mythical creature with a lion’s body and human head, has become inextricably linked with ancient Egyptian culture, undoubtedly because of the fame of the Great Sphinx of Giza in Egypt. However, in reality, sphinx-like creatures were prominent in many ancient cultures worldwide. The sphinx’s ubiquity and the relative (5) constancy of its meaning and legend in many cultures points to a human commonality whose spread extends far beyond Giza and the Sahara Desert.

The Egyptian sphinx sported a male human head and was apparently considered a benevolent god, although one that possessed great strength. As in many other cultures, sphinxes often guarded temple entrances. The famous Great Sphinx is (10) generally not thought to be the oldest such Egyptian statue; many, but not all, scholars believe that one depicting Queen Hetepheres II, built in approximately 2600 BCE, is probably the oldest in Egypt. However, further north in present-day Turkey, Neolithic sphinx-like figures dating to 9500 BCE have been found.

Like its Egyptian cousin, the Greek sphinx guarded temple entrances and had (15) the body of a lion. However, Greek sphinxes had a female head and often wings. Furthermore, Greek sphinxes were far more malevolent. A prominent Greek myth tells of the Sphinx guarding Thebes; it would pose a riddle to passersby: “What walks on four feet in the morning, two in the afternoon, and three at night?” It then killed the hapless travelers, who all failed to solve it. Finally, according to the myth, Oedipus, (20) immortalized in Sophocles’s ancient Greek play Oedipus Rex, solved the riddle: “Man. As an infant, he crawls on all fours; as an adult, he walks on two legs and in old age, he uses a ‘walking’ stick.” The Sphinx then killed itself. This myth of this Sphinx still resonates in modern cultures; the French playwright Jean Cocteau reworked Oedipus Rex as The Infernal Machine in the twentieth century.

(25) Sphinxes as gods are far from limited to Greece and the Middle East. On the contrary, such figures have been depicted in myths and legends across the breadth of Asia. Creatures with human heads and the haunches of lions have particular names in the Sanskrit, Tamil, Pali, and Thai languages. They are known and respected throughout the Indian subcontinent, as well as in Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. (30) To this day, in parts of India, sphinxes guard temples and are worshiped in rituals. Even farther afield, there is a similar creature in the Philippines that is part man and part eagle. Interestingly enough, local lore has it that this sphinx also asks travelers a riddle and kills those who cannot answer it, much as in Thebes.

India is not the only place where interest in sphinxes survived antiquity. In Europe, (35) an artistic fascination with sphinxes began around 1500 and continued into the 1700s. In Freemasonry, a guild organization that began in medieval times and still exists today, sphinxes as guardians of secrecy are often sculpted in front of temples and adorn several Masonic badges.

While it is thus indisputable that the sphinx has had symbolic importance from (40) prehistory to the present, uncertainty has arisen concerning the age of the most famous sphinx of all, the Great Sphinx of Giza in Egypt. Most scholars still subscribe to the conventional view that the Great Sphinx was built by the pharaoh Khafra around 2500 BCE. However, some point to stylistic features to argue that it must be one to two hundred years older. More radically, one theory suggests that the Great Sphinx is (45) several thousand years older than generally thought. This hypothesis claims that the weathering pattern of the Great Sphinx indicates that extensive rainfall was the agent. As it is accepted that such rainfall ceased to be part of the Egyptian climate around 4000 BCE, this would mean that the Great Sphinx existed at least hundreds of years before that. While the majority opinion, with some scientific justification, argues that (50) the damage to the stone could have been caused by wind erosion and that no other evidence of ancient Egyptians undertaking such constructions before 5000 BCE has surfaced, the rival theories have had enough credence to introduce uncertainty into the discussion. To this day, the exact age of the Great Sphinx remains a secret that it guards.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
    (A) Sphinx as a common symbol of god in many cultures.
    (B) The actual age of the Great Sphinx of Giza in Egypt.
    (C) The legend of Greek sphinx guarding temple entrances.
    (D) The differences between sphinx-like creatures in Greece and Asia.

42. The word “commonality” in line 5 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) characteristic
    (B) nationality
    (C) attribute
    (D) similarity

43. Which of the following is true about sphinx according to paragraph 2?
    (A) Many scholars confirm that the sphinx depicting Queen Hetepheres II is the oldest in the world.
    (B) Sphinx-like figures discovered in Turkey were built far later than Egyptian sphinxes.
    (C) The world-renowned Great Sphinx of Giza is likely not the oldest in Egypt.
    (D) Sphinxes in Egypt were considered powerful gods guarding the inside of a temple.

44. The word “malevolent” in line 16 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) loving
    (B) sinister
    (C) sacred
    (D) mighty

45. According to a Greek legend, the Sphinx guarded the city of Thebes by …
    (A) killing all travelers wishing to enter
    (B) using tricks to deceive humans
    (C) asking travelers to solve a puzzle
    (D) blocking the main entrance to the city

46. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT true about Oedipus?
    (A) The Sphinx of Thebes committed a suicide after he gave it the right answer.
    (B) He was wise enough to solve the sphinx’s tricky riddle correctly.
    (C) His legend is adopted into a play by modern playwright Jean Cocteau.
    (D) He tricked the Sphinx of Thebes to letting him enter the city.

47. The word “they” in line 28 refers to ….
    (A) lions
    (B) human heads
    (C) languages
    (D) creatures

48. Which of the following best describes the sphinx depicted in Philippine lore?
    (A) It guards a local sacred temple.
    (B) It acts like the Sphinx of Thebes.
    (C) It is worshipped by the people.
    (D) It has a body of man and lion.

49. The word “adorn” in line 38 is closest in meaning to ….
    (A) design
    (B) symbolize
    (C) decorate
    (D) form

50. What makes some scholars believe that the Great Sphinx of Giza was built before 4000 BCE?
    (A) particular artistic features that can be traced back to an age older than 2500 BCE
    (B) the fact that there is no similar construction in Egypt built around that time
    (C) the relics most think to have originated from the era of Pharaoh Khafra
    (D) a specific weathering pattern that is believed to be caused by heavy rains

SPEAKING

TIME: APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES (4 TASKS)
NOW SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 15 MINUTES

Speaking test directions. In the speaking test, you will demonstrate your ability to speak about a variety of topics. You will answer four questions by speaking into a microphone. Answer each question as completely as you can. In question one, you will read a passage aloud. In questions two and three, you will speak about familiar topics. In question four, you will listen to a conversation and answer a question about it. You may take notes while you listen, and you may use your notes to help prepare your response. Your responses will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently.

QUESTION 1

DIRECTIONS

In this question, you will read an announcement aloud. The announcement will appear on the screen. First, you will listen as the speaker reads the announcement. Then you will have 60 seconds to review the announcement and prepare. And then you will have 60 seconds to record yourself reading the announcement. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and use intonation to express meaning effectively.

Listen to an announcement. You may read along as you listen. Then read the announcement aloud.

Good evening, everyone, and welcome to our weekly health session. In this session, I'm going to show you five key components of early knee rehab that you will want to implement right away following an injury or surgery.

There are three important things to know. One, you may need a couple of days of relative rest after more severe injuries. Two, talk to your surgeon before starting a new program since you may have surgical precautions to consider. Three, knee range of motion will vary from person to person.

Here is a reminder that proper knee rehab is essential to getting back to full strength safely and effectively. If you're currently in recovery, make sure to focus on controlled movements, avoid high-impact exercises, and always warm up thoroughly.

Now, let's get to our first movement.

QUESTION 2

DIRECTIONS

In this question, you will be asked to talk about a familiar topic. After you hear the question, you will have 30 seconds to prepare your response and 45 seconds to speak. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently about the topic.

Some people prefer to take a gap year after high school to travel or work. Others prefer to go directly to university. Which one do you think is better?

Include details and examples to support your statements.

QUESTION 3

DIRECTIONS

In this question, you will be asked to talk about a familiar topic. After you hear the question, you will have 30 seconds to prepare your response and 45 seconds to speak. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently about the topic.

Some people are saying that you are supposed to make money from your hobbies and some disagree with that. In your opinion, what makes people want to monetize their hobby? Use details and examples in your response.

QUESTION 4

DIRECTIONS

In question four, you will listen to a conversation. You will then be asked to talk about the information in the conversation and to give your opinion about the ideas presented. After you hear the question, you will have 45 seconds to prepare your response and 60 seconds to speak. You may take notes while you listen, you may use your notes to help prepare your response. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently about the topic.

MAN : Hey. I thought you didn't come to class today. It was a close call before Mr. Smith started the lecture.

WOMAN : Yeah, we don't want him to start giving lectures about time management.

MAN : Hectic morning, huh?

WOMAN : Tell me about it. It was already packed in the parking lot.

MAN : Oh, I bet. In fact, did you see that announcement about the parking fees going up next semester?

WOMAN : I did. What a terrible idea.

MAN : You think so? I mean, they said it's to reduce traffic and pollution. That sounds like a good idea.

WOMAN : Sure, the goal makes sense, but I think they're going about it the wrong way. Some students really have no choice but to drive. Like, I live off-campus in an area with no public buses, so driving is the only option. Now I'll have to pay more just to get to class.

MAN : Well, I guess I didn't think about people in your situation.

WOMAN : And honestly, the parking lots are already a mess. There aren't enough spaces, and sometimes I drive around for 15 minutes just looking for a spot. If they're going to charge more, they should at least fix that first.

MAN : Good point. I've been late to class more than once because of that.

WOMAN : Exactly! And when did they ask the students about this new regulation? As far as I know, they didn't even ask for our input. They just announced it.

MAN : And it's going to backfire. I heard some students are planning to protest.

WOMAN : Great. I've been thinking to myself too, what should we do to complain?

Now, talk about what the students should do. In your response, briefly describe the problem. Talk about which solution you prefer and explain why.

SKRIP
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION 01

PART A

1. **M :** Boy, was that such a heated discussion! I never thought our friends would have strong feelings for politics.
   W : Yeah. It almost seemed every single opinion from someone touched someone else's nerve.
   Q : What does the woman mean?

2. **W :** Why don't you join us to Arizona for a white river rafting trip for two days?
   M : Not in this lifetime. Have you forgotten what happened when you took me to Salt River Canyon?
   Q : What does the man imply?

3. **M :** How come the sky turns so suddenly? And here I am, forgetting my umbrella again. Perfect!
   W : Look, James. The library is a few hundred feet away. We'll make it for sure.
   Q : What can be inferred about the weather?

4. **W :** Thanks for getting this book for me, Marty. How much do I owe you?
   M : Nothing. Remember the tickets for Jazz concert you bought a few days ago?
   Q : What does the man imply?

5. **M :** I kind of expected you'd move to another room. You and Mia don't seem compatible to each other.
   W : To be honest, we never had any issue. It's just we don't share any common interest.
   Q : What can be inferred about the woman?

6. **W :** I think I'll pick out this coat. The color is great and the price can't be any more right!
   M : But what about the weight? This winter will only get more severe in the coming weeks.
   Q : What does the man imply about the coat?

7. **W :** This book looks interesting and it's half off. What do you think?
   M : You won't have time to read it now that you got your hands full with your biology paper.
   Q : What will the woman probably do?

8. **M :** Do you think I need to buy a mini robot vacuum? I know I often make a mess in my room, but I don't like spending my savings, especially now.
   W : I suppose it's a worthwhile investment.
   Q : What does the woman mean?

9. **W :** How do you like your new place? Harry told me it's nice.
   M : Yeah, I like the apartment. But after a month there, I begin to wonder if I can afford it for long.
   Q : What does the man imply?

10. **M :** I was wondering if you want to go to the movies this weekend.
    W : Oh I'm sorry, Peter. I'd really love to, but I already have a dinner plan with Harry. Another time perhaps?
    Q : What does the woman mean?

11. **M :** Did you see Anna this morning? She was flaunting a new haircut!
    W : Yeah. She seems to be trying to get attention from the sophomores. Hardly anyone has noticed, though.
    Q : What does the woman mean?

12. **W :** I submitted one of my poetries about nature for the campus magazine's contest.
    M : If it's anything like those that you've shown me, I'm sure you'll come out on top easily.
    Q : What does the man mean?

13. **M :** Did you get covered by your auto insurance when your car was hit in the parking lot a month ago?
    W : No. I never looked into it.
    Q : What does the woman mean?

14. **W :** I have a good feeling that Johnny will win the photography contest.
    M : You can't be serious, can you? Have you seen any of his photographs?
    Q : What does the man imply?

15. **M :** Hey, Claire! You were in Dr. Lang's philosophy class last semester, weren't you? Any chance you could sell me the textbooks?
    W : I kind of want to hold on to them for future reference.
    Q : What will the woman probably do?

16. **W :** I can't believe I take the job as a part-time cashier when I already have to attend 5 classes this semester.
    M : That's quite a load. Looks like I won't see you around as much as I did last semester.
    Q : What does the man mean?

17. **M :** I did tell you that I wouldn't be joining you to Arizona if I haven't finished this project, didn't I? Well, guess what?
    W : Who would know, right? Anyway, do you know a friend who would also enjoy rafting?
    Q : What will the woman probably do?

18. **W :** You wouldn't spend a fortune on electricity if you didn't keep the AC running all day and night.
    M : I know alright, but my housemate will never agree to that.
    Q : What does the man mean?

19. **M :** There'll be many of us going to that new Chinese restaurant tonight. Come with us.
    W : Well, I'm in the mood for some tasty Kung Pao chicken anyway.
    Q : What does the woman imply?

20. **W :** Stop worrying about me, Al. I'm perfectly fine.
    M : But you look quite under the weather.
    Q : What does the man mean?

21. **M :** Can you believe this fancy jacket is only $10? I sure am glad Black Friday is finally here.
    W : Yeah, I myself still can't get over the massive price cut I got for these dresses.
    Q : What does the woman mean?

22. **W :** What did Larry say about his house again? Is it the one before or after the intersection?
    M : That's funny. I don't remember him mentioning any intersection.
    Q : What does the man imply?

23. **M :** I just don't understand why my car had to break down now. I had a plane to catch at 9 a.m. sharp.
    W : Let me drop you at the airport. It's on the same way to my office anyway.
    Q : What does the woman offer to do?

24. **W :** I learn how to make many things in my applied art class. Today, for example, we tried to make a small vase by hand.
    M : Hmm, that sounds interesting. What time does your applied art class meet again?
    Q : What can be inferred about the man?

25. **M :** I just can't figure out what made Jennifer so angry to me.
    W : I'm not sure either. Whatever it is, though, I bet she'll remain like that until you say you're sorry.
    Q : What does the woman imply?

26. **W :** I'm going to bed early tonight, so I can wake up at 6 and come to class on time.
    M : I guess I'd better do that too, huh? Maybe after reading a few pages of Jordan's book.
    Q : What can be inferred about the man?

27. **M :** There's something wrong between Peter and Jane, isn't there? I saw her avoiding him yesterday.
    W : I have no idea. But if I were you, I'd steer clear of it.
    Q : What does the woman mean?

28. **W :** I didn't know you were here. I thought you'd be practicing with your fellow band members.
    M : Well, apparently Josh, our drummer, is too sick to come.
    Q : What does the man imply?

29. **M :** I keep putting off working on my thesis proposal.
    W : Thank Goodness I didn't drag my feet on that one.
    Q : What does the woman mean?

30. **W :** The board just asked me to represent our major in the debate competition on Sunday, but I promised Sarah we'd shop for George's birthday gift this weekend.
M : Why don't you see if Sarah could postpone it for a couple of days?
Q : What does the man suggest the woman do?

PART B

Questions 31 – 35: Listen to a phone conversation between a woman and a professor.

M : I thought you were not coming Lenny. I was about to leave for lunch.
W : I'm sorry, Professor Gordon. There was something I needed to take care of before coming here. I hope I hadn't wasted much of your time.
M : Well, the water's under the bridge now. The most important thing is you did make it coming here. So, have you thought about what I told you in the email?
W : Yes, about that … I'm happy that you found my project interesting, but I'm not sure about sending it to a conference. Perhaps, you could explain it more to me?
M : So, I took the liberty of sharing your project with a few other people in the department and all of us agreed that it was beyond what one could expect from an undergraduate student. It would certainly fit in as an appealing conference presentation.
W : Thank you. I guess it's because I have so much love for psychology. There are so many interesting things I can explore that I had really no idea about until this year. I wish I'd enrolled in the intro class since my first year.
M : Well, you've certainly made up for the lost time.
W : Thanks, Professor.
M : Does it mean you agree to submit your project to the psychology conference?
W : Honestly, uh … I would really appreciate it if you could walk me through the details, like, what I have to do. You know … I'm completely clueless as to how this thing works. The fact of the matter is I was quite surprised to find your email. Conference is an entirely new thing for me.
M : Well, to start with, you'll be given an advisor to guide you through all the steps. So, you need not worry about not knowing anything. You'd do this over the summer. Students who participate sometimes decide to do an additional research to complement their presentation, but you can just focus on wrapping up what you've already done. Once you're happy with your writing, you can submit the abstract to the conference. Make sure to do it in September or before. You'll be notified whether or not it's accepted. If it is, you can proceed by creating a poster and preparing what you want to talk about you project.

W : Over the summer? I don't know, Professor. My advisor, Dr. Potter, suggested that I retake some of the classes from my first year this summer. My grades on those classes were far from satisfactory and they affect my GPA pretty badly.

M : That's a shame. Do you think you can talk to Dr. Potter to put it off until next semester? I do not want to force you to take a part in the conference, but you'll miss a great opportunity if you don't.

W : I will see what I can.

31. Why does the woman love psychology?
32. What should the woman do before submitting her abstract?
33. What will the woman probably do after the conversation?
34. How does the professor react to the woman's coming late?
35. What do the professor's colleagues think about the woman's project?

Questions 36 – 40: Listen to a conversation between a professor and her student.

W : Have a seat, John. Now before you tell me what you come here for, let me just say that I'm proud to have you as a student. You always seem motivated in my agriculture class.

M : Thank you, Professor. I do have a long term goal to work in agricultural science as soon as I graduate. There's a big opportunity, there. You know, the world will always appreciate a better way to grow food.

W : That's true. We've had lots of progress since 1970, but there's so much more that can still be improved. You know, before I became a professor, I used to work with the US government, helping them invent more cost-friendly ways to grow crops. I even teamed up with a few farmers in the proximity. We set up multiple crop rotation plans and applied them one by one to see which yielded the most crops in a year.

M : That's very nice, Professor. I would also love the chance to work in sustainable agriculture. Farms should be run for generations, not just a few years.

W : Well, that's easy to say, John. Most farmers I know do think about what to do with their farms in the long term, but they also have to make the ends meet.

M : Exactly! It's not uncommon to see a farm that has been growing one type of crop for so long that the soil can no longer keep up. Every year they get fewer yield, hence less money as well. But they seem to not have any choice.

W : That's what I meant. Farmers seldom want to risk changing to a new crop because they have no idea if it will do well in the market. You know, not all crops have high enough demand.

M : Actually, Professor, that's what I'm here for. I'd like to write about how we can help farmers choose which crop to grow, one that's not only new but also profitable. Do you think it'll make a good thesis?

W : I'm sure it will. However, you must narrow it down first. You have to focus on a certain problem within this topic. Either it's crop rotation, fertilization, irrigation, or other things that you're passionate to write about.

M : Well, about that, I haven't really made up my mind. I'd really appreciate any advice from you.

W : Hmm... Why don't you come back here in my office at 3 p.m.? I have a class to teach in 10 minutes and I don't think this talk will end shortly should we continue.

M : Of course, Professor. Thank you!

36. What did the Professor do before she teaches at the university?
37. What is the result of planting only one type of crop all year-round?
38. When does the Professor's class start?
39. What does the Professor compliment the man on?
40. Why does the man think there's a big opportunity in agricultural science?

PART C

Question 41 – 45: Listen to a lecture delivered by a woman.

In the spring of 2010, a small group of entrepreneurs set out to change urban transportation across the United States. They began with a single modest system in Denver, and the concept has since expanded to more than 60 U.S. cities, including nine of the ten largest. Its biggest market is in New York City where the system gets well over a million customer visits a month during peak season.

If this were a startup, it would be a private equity darling. The CEO would be on the cover of Fast Company, praised as a bold, visionary captain of industry. It would be celebrated and debated for how it's changing the fabric of urban American life.

But this is not Uber. In fact, it's not even a company. We're talking about bike-share programs: fleets of public rental bikes in a network of stations across a city or community that anyone can pay to use. But while Uber is hailed as a success, conversations about bike shares happen at the local, rather than national level. So why does it fail to become the next big thing like Uber, even when it has aroused a great interest?

I believe it's partly because bike-share programs are typically run by nonprofits and have varied missions, ranging from reducing traffic congestion and pollution to improving public health to attracting tourists. On the other hand, Uber is a single, for-profit company with a clearly defined goal: increasing profit.

Now let's see if these bike-share programs can be considered successful. Like I said before, the primary goals of many bike-share programs generally revolve around reducing traffic

congestion, boosting public health, and increasing mobility. If these goals are met, then we can say that the programs work and we must support them, correct?

Well, here's a fun fact: a 2014 report from the NYC Department of Transportation found that even though some traffic lanes were converted to protected bike lanes on various streets, travel times for car traffic remained steady, even improved. Will bike-share programs help reduce traffic congestion, you ask? I say it will.

What about boosting public health and increasing mobility? A recent study of New York's Citi Bike program in BMJ's journal Injury Prevention revealed that bike shares have a modest but positive effect on overall public health by virtue of the physical activity. Even nonusers were said to benefit from increased lifespan because of the reduction in pollution.

41. According to the speaker, how do bike-share programs compare to Uber?
42. Which is not mentioned as the primary goals of bike share programs?
43. Why does the speaker believe that bike-share programs can prevent traffic jam?
44. How does the speaker illustrate the fast early growth of a bike-share program in United States?
45. What does the speaker say about bike-share programs?

Question 46 – 50: Listen to a monologue delivered by a man.

Okay, the last time we met, we ended our discussion by talking about the beginning of an era many called as the Golden Age of Hollywood. It was a period of great growth, experimentation and change in the industry that brought international prestige to Hollywood and its movie stars. Under the all-controlling studio system of the era, five movie studios known as the "Big Five" dominated: Warner Brothers, RKO, Fox, MGM and Paramount. Smaller studios included Columbia, Universal and United Artists.

The Golden Age of Hollywood began with the silent movie era, though some people say it started at the end of the silent movie age. Dramatic films such as D.W. Griffith's The Birth of a Nation in 1915 and comedies such as The Kid in 1921 starring Charlie Chaplin were popular nationwide. Soon, movie stars such as Chaplin, the Marx Brothers and Tallulah Bankhead were adored everywhere.

With the introduction of movies with sound, Hollywood producers churned out Westerns, musicals, romantic dramas, horror films and documentaries. Studio movie stars were even more idolized, and Hollywood increased its reputation as the land of affluence and fame.

During World War I, after President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, the Big Five jumped on the political-propaganda bandwagon. Often under pressure and guidance from the Wilson administration, they produced educational shorts and reels on war preparedness and military recruitment. They also lent out their wide roster of popular actors to promote America's war efforts.

By the 1930s, at the height of Hollywood's Golden Age, the movie industry was one of the largest businesses in the United States. Even in the depths of the Great Depression, movies were a weekly escape for many people who loved trading their struggles for a fictional, often dazzling world, if only for a couple of hours.

Despite the tough economic times, it's estimated up to 80 million Americans went to the movies each week during the Depression. Some of the greatest films made in all of Hollywood history were made in the late 1930s. Anyone can give me an example? The Wizard of Oz? Yes, it was arguably the best fantasy film ever created, but the masterpiece titles include the likes of Snow White and the Seven Dwarves, Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, Gone with the Wind, Jezebel, A Star Is Born, Citizen Kane, Stagecoach, and Wuthering Heights.

46. When did the Golden Age of Hollywood reach its peak?
47. Why did movie industry grow so fast during the Great Depression?
48. Which film was not mentioned as one of the greatest ever made in Hollywood history?
49. Which movie studio was considered small in the Golden Age of Hollywood?
50. What happened when sound was used in movies for the first time?

PEMBAHASAN **LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

SECTION 01

PART A

1. **Jawab** : B ➲ Politics is a sensitive topic
   Kata Kunci : *… every single opinion from someone touched someone else's nerve*
   Si pria mengatakan pada si wanita bahwa diskusi mereka tadi benar-benar panas. Dia tidak menyangka bahwa teman-teman mereka sangat fanatik dengan politik. Si wanita setuju dengannya. Dia juga mengatakan, *"It almost seemed every single opinion from someone touched someone else's nerve"* (Hampir setiap opini dari seseorang menyinggung seorang lainnya). Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa maksud si wanita adalah politik adalah topik yang sensitif. Ini sesuai dengan pilihan B, *"Politics is a sensitive topic"*.

2. **Jawab** : A ➲ He had an accident when rafting in Salt River Canyon
   Kata Kunci : *Have you forgotten what happened when you took me to Salt River Canyon?*
   Si wanita mengajak si pria untuk ikut arung jeram bersama dia dan teman-temannya di Arizona. Si pria menolak dengan mengatakan, *"Not in this lifetime."* (Nggak akan lagi dalam hidup ini). Kemudian dia bertanya pada si wanita, *"Have you forgotten what happened when you took me to Salt River Canyon?"* (Apa kamu sudah lupa apa yang terjadi ketika kamu mengajakku arung jeram di Salt River Canyon?). Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa terjadi sesuatu yang tidak menyenangkan ketika dia arung jeram di Salt River Canyon. Sesuatu yang membuat dia kapok dan tidak mau arung jeram lagi. Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan A, *"He had an accident when rafting in Salt River Canyon"* (Dia kecelakaan ketika arung jeram di Salt River Canyon).

3. **Jawab** : A ➲ It is going to start raining
   Kata Kunci : *How come the sky turns so suddenly? And here I am, forgetting my umbrella again.*
   Si pria mengeluh mengapa cuacanya bisa berubah dengan sangat mendadak. Dari sini, kita masih belum bisa menyimpulkan sperti apa cuacanya. Tapi, perhatikan kalimat

tersebut si pria selanjutnya. Dia mengatakan *"And here I am, forgetting my umbrella again. Perfect!"* (Dan aku lupa membawa payung lagi. Mantap!). Dari dua kalimat tersebut, kita bisa membayangkan bahwa cuacanya berubah dari cerah ke mendung yang sangat hitam, sampai-sampai si pria mengeluh seperti itu. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"It is going to start raining"* (Cuacanya akan mulai hujan).

4. **Jawab** : C ➲ They are even now
   Kata Kunci : *Nothing. Remember the tickets for Jazz concert you bought a few days ago?*
   Si wanita berterima kasih pada si pria karena telah membelikan buku yang dipesannya. Ketika si wanita bertanya berapa harganya, si pria menjawab tidak usah bayar. Kemudian dia bilang, *"Remember the tickets for Jazz concert you bought a few days ago?"* (Kamu ingat tiket konser jazz yang kamu belikan beberapa hari yang lalu?). Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa si pria merasa berutang pada si wanita karena telah membelikan dia tiket konser sehingga ketika si wanita mau membayar untuk buku yang sudah dibelikan si pria, si pria menolaknya. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"They are even now"* (Mereka impas sekarang).

5. **Jawab** : D ➲ She could not enjoy living with Mia
   Kata Kunci : *It's just we don't share any common interest*
   Si pria mengatakan pada si wanita bahwa dia memang sudah mengira sebelumnya bahwa dia akan pindah ke kamar lain. Menurut si pria, dia dan Mia tidak cocok satu sama lain. Si wanita merespons dengan mengatakan, *"To be honest, we never had any issue. It's just we don't share any common interest"* (Jujur, kami tidak pernah punya masalah. Hanya saja kami tidak punya minat yang sama). Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa alasan si wanita pindah kamar, tidak lagi dengan Mia, adalah karena minat mereka berbeda, tidak nyambung satu sama lain. Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan D, *"She could not enjoy living with Mia"* (Dia tidak merasa nyaman tinggal dengan Mia).

6. **Jawab** : C ➲ It may not be warm enough for this winter
   Kata Kunci : *But what about the weight?*
   Si wanita mengatakan pada si pria bahwa dia akan membeli mantel itu. Menurutnya warnanya bagus dan harganya juga sangat pas. Namun, si pria merespons dengan bertanya *"But what about the weight? This winter will only get more severe in the coming weeks"* (Tapi bagaimana dengan tebalnya? Musim dingin ini hanya akan jadi makin parah di minggu-minggu berikutnya). Kata *"weight"* pada kalimat tersebut si pria tidak merujuk pada berat, tapi lebih pada ketebalan mantel tersebut. Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa menurut si pria, mantel tersebut kurang tebal untuk musim dingin kali ini. Dengan kata lain, mantel tersebut mungkin tidak cukup hangat *(It may not be warm enough for this winter)*, yaitu pilihan C.

7. **Jawab** : B ➲ Leave without buying the book
Kata Kunci : *You won't have time to read it …*
Si wanita meminta pendapat si pria tentang buku yang disukainya. Dia bilang buku tersebut sedang didiskon separuh harga. Si pria menjawab, *"You won't have time to read it now that you got your hands full with your biology paper"* (Kamu tidak akan punya waktu untuk membacanya saat ini karena kamu sudah sangat sibuk dengan makalah biologimu). Mendengar pendapat temannya tersebut, hampir bisa dipastikan bahwa si wanita tidak akan membeli buku tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"Leave without buying the book"* (Pergi tanpa membeli buku tersebut).

8. **Jawab** : D ➲ The man should buy a mini robot vacuum
Kata Kunci : *… it's a worthwhile investment.*
Si pria meminta pendapat si wanita mengenai apakah dia seharusnya membeli pengisap debu otomatis. Menurutnya dia memang sering membuat kotor kamarnya, tapi dia tidak mau menghambur-hamburkan tabungannya. Si wanita menjawab, *"I suppose it's a worthwhile investment"* (Menurutku itu investasi yang cukup baik bagimu). Jadi jelas, maksud si wanita adalah agar si pria membeli pengisap debu otomatis *(The man should buy a mini robot vacuum*, yaitu pilihan D.

9. **Jawab** : C ➲ The apartment seems to be too expensive for him
Kata Kunci : *… I begin to wonder if I can afford it for long.*
Si wanita bertanya tentang tempat tinggal si pria yang baru karena Harry bilang tempatnya cukup bagus. Si pria menjawab, *"Yeah, I like the apartment. But after a month there, I begin to wonder if I can afford it for long"* (Ya, aku suka apartemennya. Tapi setelah sebulan di sana, aku mulai tidak yakin apa aku mampu membayarnya untuk jangka waktu yang lama). Dari sini kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa, si pria bermaksud mengatakan bahwa apartemennya ternyata terlalu mahal untuknya *(The apartment seems to be too expensive for him)*, yaitu pilihan C.

10. **Jawab** : C ➲ She will stick to her original plan
Kata Kunci : *Another time perhaps?*
Si pria mengajak si wanita untuk pergi ke bioskop akhir pekan ini. Si wanita sebenarnya mau tapi dia harus menolak karena dia sudah ada rencana untuk makan malam dengan Harry. Kemudian dia berkata, *"Another time perhaps?"* (Lain kali mungkin?). Ini berarti si wanita akan tetap melakukan rencana awalnya, yaitu makan malam dengan Harry. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"She will stick to her original plan"* (Dia akan tetap melakukan rencana awalnya).

11. **Jawab** : B ➲ Nobody cared about Anna's new haircut.
Kata Kunci : *Yeah … Hardly anyone has noticed, though.*
Ketika si pria memberitahu si wanita tentang Anna yang mempunyai gaya rambut baru, si wanita mengiyakan. Dia memberitahu si pria bahwa Anna ingin mencari-cari perhatian dari mahasiswa tahun kedua. Tapi kemudian dia melanjutkan, *"Hardly anyone has noticed, though"* (Tapi, hampir tidak ada orang yang menyadarinya). Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"Nobody cared about Anna's new haircut"* (Tidak ada yang peduli dengan potongan rambut Anna yang baru).

12. **Jawab** : C ➲ He believes the woman will win the contest
Kata Kunci : *… I'm sure you'll come out on top easily.*
Si wanita memberitahu si pria bahwa dia telah mengumpulkan salah satu pusi yang ditulisnya untuk diikutkan kontes di majalah kampus. Si pria merespons dengan mengatakan, *"If it's anything like those that you've shown me, I'm sure you'll come out on top easily"* (Jika puisi yang kamu kumpulkan itu sebagus puisi-puisi yang kamu tunjukkan padaku, aku yakin kamu akan menang dengan mudah). Ungkapan *"come out on top"* adalah sebuah idiom yang maknanya sama dengan *"win"* (menang). Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"He believes the woman will win the contest"* (Dia yakin si wanita akan memenangkan kontes tersebut).

13. **Jawab** : D ➲ She did not try to find out about her insurance policy
Kata Kunci : *I never looked into it.*
Si pria bertanya pada si wanita apakah dia mendapatkan ganti rugi dari pihak asuransi ketika mobilnya ditabrak di parkiran. Si wanita menjawab dengan, *"I never looked into it"* (Aku tidak pernah mempelajarinya). Kata ganti *"it"* dalam konteks tersebut merujuk pada asuransi. Sedangkan frasa *"look into"* adalah kata kerja yang bermakna "mempelajari" atau "memeriksa dengan teliti". Maksudnya adalah si wanita tidak pernah meneliti apakah memang asuransinya bisa mengganti kerugian yang ditanggungnya ketika mobilnya tertabrak. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"She did not try to find out about her insurance policy"* (Dia tidak pernah berusaha untuk mempelajari kebijakan asuransinya).

14. **Jawab** : A ➲ He thinks Johnny's photographs are not good enough to win
Kata Kunci : *Have you seen any of his photographs?*
Si wanita menceritakan bahwa dia punya firasat baik bahwa Johnny akan memenangkan lomba fotografi. Tapi si pria merespons dengan sinis. Dia bertanya pada si wanita, *"You can't be serious, can you? Have you seen any of his photographs?"* (Kamu nggak serius, kan? Kamu pernah melihat foto-fotonya?). Dari sini kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa si pria mengira foto-foto karya Johhny tidak begitu bagus. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"He thinks Johnny's photographs are not good enough to win"* (Dia pikir foto-foto Johnny tidak cukup bagus untuk menang).

15. **Jawab** : D ➲ Keep her philosophy books for herself

Kata Kunci : *… hold on to them ...*

Si pria bertanya pada si wanita apakah dia mau menjual buku-buku materi filosofinya kepada dia, karena semester ini si pria mengambil kelas filosofi Dr. Lang. Jawaban si wanita adalah *"I kind of want to hold on to them for future reference"* (Aku ingin meyimpan buku-buku tersebut barangkali dibutuhkan di masa depan). Frasa *"hold on to"* adalah sebuah predikat yang maknanya hampir sama dengan *"keep"* (menyimpan). Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"Keep her philosophy books for herself"* (Menyimpan buku-buku filosofinya untuk dirinya sendiri).

16. **Jawab** : C ➲ The woman will be very busy this semester

Kata Kunci : *Looks like I won't see you around as much as I did last semester*

Si wanita memberitau si pria bahwa dia bekerja paruh waktu sebagai kasir dan harus mengikuti 5 kelas dalam seminggu untuk semester ini. Si pria menjawab bahwa itu sangat banyak *(that's quite a load).* Dia juga mengatakan bahwa sepertinya dia tidak bisa menemui si wanita sesering semester lalu *(Looks like I won't see you around as much as I did last semester)* karena si wanita pasti akan sibuk sekali. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"The woman will be very busy this semester"* (Si wanita akan sangat sibuk semester ini).

17. **Jawab** : B ➲ Go to Arizona with somebody else

Kata Kunci : *… do you know a friend who would also enjoy rafting?*

Si pria mengimplikasikan bahwa dia tidak bisa ikut si wanita ke Arizona karena dia belum menyelesaikan proyeknya. Si wanita tidak mempermasalahkannya dengan mengatakan *"Who would know, right?"* (Siapa yang mengira ya?). Kemudian dia bertanya pada si pria, *"… do you know a friend who would also enjoy rafting?"* (… apa kamu tahu teman kita yang lain yang suka arung jeram?) Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa si wanita akan tetap pergi ke Arizona untuk berarung jeram dengan orang lain *(Go to Arizona with somebody else)*, yaitu pilihan B.

18. **Jawab** : A ➲ His housemate wants to keep the AC on all the time

Kata Kunci : *… my housemate will never agree to that.*

Si wanita menasihati si pria bahwa biaya listriknya tidak akan sangat tinggi jika dia tidak menghidupkan AC-nya siang dan malam. Si pria mengatakan, *"I know alright, but my housemate will never agree to that"* (Aku tahu itu, tapi teman kontrakanku tidak akan setuju). Ini berarti teman kontrakan si pria ingin agar AC-nya dihidupkan setiap waktu *(His housemate wants to keep the AC on all the time)*, yaitu pilihan A.

19. **Jawab** : B ➲ She will go with the man for dinner
Kata Kunci : *I'm in the mood for some tasty Kung Pao chicken.*
Si pria mengajak si wanita untuk makan malam di restauran Cina yang baru bersama dengan teman-teman mereka. Si wanita menjawab, *"Well, I'm in the mood for some tasty Kung Pao chicken anyway"* (Hmm, aku juga sedang ingin makan *Kung Pao Chicken*). Menu *Kung Pao chicken* adalah salah satu masakan Cina sehingga bisa disimpulkan bahwa si wanita setuju untuk ikut makan bareng dengan si Pria. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"She will go with the man for dinner"* (Dia akan pergi makan malam dengan si Pria).

20. **Jawab** : C ➲ She does not look well
Kata Kunci : *… you look quite under the weather.*
Si wanita protes pada si pria agar berhenti mengkhawatirkannya karena dia baik-baik saja. Namun, si pria menjawab, *"But you look quite under the weather"* (Tapi kamu kelihatan sakit). Ungkapan *"under the weather"* adalah sebuah idiom yang maknanya sama dengan "kurang sehat" atau "sakit". Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"She does not look well"* (Dia terlihat kurang sehat).

21. **Jawab** : A ➲ She got a big discount for her dresses
Kata Kunci : *… can't get over the massive price cut …*
Si pria merasa sangat bahagia karena *Black Friday* akhirnya tiba. Dia bisa membeli jaket mahal hanya dengan $10. Si wanita juga sangat bahagia. Dia mengatakan, *"I myself still can't get over the massive price cut I got for these dresses"* (Aku sendiri juga masih tidak bisa melupakan potongan harga yang sangat besar yang kudapatkan untuk baju-baju ini). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"She got a big discount for her dresses"* (Dia mendapatkan diskon yang cukup besar untuk baju-bajunya).

22. **Jawab** : D ➲ He has no idea which is Larry's house
Kata Kunci : *I don't remember him mentioning any intersection*
Si wanita bertanya pada si pria tentang apa yang dikatakan Larry sebelumnya mengenai rumahnya. Apakah rumahnya yang sebelum atau yang pas sesudah perempatan. Si pria menjawab, *"I don't remember him mentioning any intersection"* (Aku tidak ingat Larry bilang apa-apa tentang perempatan). Dengan kata lain, si pria tidak tahu yang mana rumah Larry *(He has no idea which is Larry's house)*, yaitu pilihan D.

23. **Jawab** : D ➲ Take the man to the airport
Kata Kunci : *Let me drop you at the airport.*
Si pria mengeluh karena mobilnya rusak mendadak. Padahal, pesawat yang akan dia naiki tiba pukul 9 tepat. Lalu, si wanita menawarkan bantuan. Dia mengatakan, *"Let me*

drop you at the airport. It's on the same way to my office anyway" (Biar kuantar kamu ke bandara. Kan arahnya sama ke kantorku). Kata kerja *"drop"* pada konteks percakapan tersebut tidak bermakna seperti *"throw"* (membuang), tapi lebih seperti *"take"* (mengantar). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"Take the man to the airport"* (Mengantar si pria ke bandara).

24. **Jawab** : B ➲ He wants to take applied art class
Kata Kunci : *… that sounds interesting. What time does your applied art class meet again?*
Si wanita menceritakan bahwa dia belajar membuat banyak hal di kelas seni terapannya. Sebagai contoh, hari itu, dia belajar membuat vas kecil dengan tangan. Si pria merespons dengan mengatakan, *"… that sounds interesting. What time does your applied art class meet again?"* (Kedengarannya menarik. Jam berapa tadi kelas seni terapanmu mulai?). Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa si pria tertarik untuk mengambil kelas seni terapan seperti si wanita. Dia menanyakan tentang jadwal mata kuliah tersebut untuk melihat apakah memungkinkan bagi dia untuk mengambilnya. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"He wants to take applied art class"* (Dia ingin mengambil kelas seni terapan).

25. **Jawab** : C ➲ The man should apologize to Jennifer
Kata Kunci : *I bet she'll remain like that until you say you're sorry.*
Si pria mengatakan pada si wanita bahwa dia tidak paham apa yang membuat Jennifer begitu marah padanya. Si wanita menjawab bahwa dia juga tidak tahu, tapi kemudian dia melanjutkan *"Whatever it is, though, I bet she'll remain like that until you say you're sorry"* (Apapun sebabnya, aku yakin dia akan tetap marah seperti itu, sampai kamu bilang kamu menyesal). Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa maksud si wanita adalah agar si pria mau meminta maaf pada Jennifer, meskipun dia tidak tahu apa sebab Jennifer marah. Kalau dia tidak meminta maaf, Jennifer akan terus marah seperti itu. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"The man should apologize to Jennifer"* (Si pria seharusnya meminta maaf ke Jennifer).

26. **Jawab** : C ➲ He is also planning to wake up early
Kata Kunci : *I guess I'd better do that too*
Si wanita memberitahu si pria bahwa dia ingin tidur lebih awal agar dia bisa bangun jam 6 dan masuk kelas tepat waktu. Si pria merespon dengan mengatkan, *"I guess I'd better do that too, huh?"* (Kayaknya aku juga harus melakukan itu juga, ya?). Kata ganti *"that"* merujuk pada niat si wanita untuk tidur awal dan bangun pagi. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"He is also planning to wake up early"* (Dia juga ingin bangun lebih awal).

27. **Jawab** : A➲ She does not want to be involved in their business

Kata Kunci : *… I'd steer clear of it.*

Si pria bertanya pada si wanita apakah ada masalah antara Peter dan Jane karena kemarin dia melihat mereka tidak saling sapa. Si wanita menjawab bahwa dia tidak tahu. Kemudian memberi saran, yaitu *"But if I were you, I'd steer clear of it"* (Kalau aku jadi kamu, aku akan jaga jarak). Frasa *"steer clear"* adalah sebuah predikat yang maknanya sama dengan *"stay away"*. Dalam konteks ini, maknanya adalah "tidak ingin ikut campur". Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"She does not want to be involved in their business"* (Dia tidak ingin ikut campur dalam urusan mereka).

28. **Jawab** : C ➲ His band practice was called off

Kata Kunci : *… Josh, our drummer, is too sick to come.*

Si wanita berkata pada si pria bahwa dia tidak menyangka si pria akan ada di sana. Si wanita mengira si pria sedang latihan band dengan teman-temannya. Kemudian, si pria merespons dengan mengatakan, *"Josh, our drummer, is too sick to come"* (Josh, pemain drum kami, terlalu sakit untuk bisa datang). Dari sini, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa si pria mencoba mengatakan bahwa latihan band-nya dibatalkan. Ini sesuai dengan pilihan C, *"His band practice was called off"*.

29. **Jawab** : C ➲ She has finished her thesis proposal

Kata Kunci : *I didn't drag my feet on that one*

Si pria memberitahu si wanita bahwa dia terus-terusan menunda mengerjakan proposal skripsinya. Si wanita merespons dengan mengatakan, *"Thank Goodness I didn't drag my feet on that one"* (Syukurlah aku tidak menunda-nunda yang itu). Ungkapan *"drag someone's feet"* adalah sebuah idiom yang bermakna "memperlambat seseorang". Dalam konteks percakapan, ungkapan *"drag my feet"* lebih merujuk pada si wanita sendiri sehingga bermakna "menunda-nunda", sedangkan frasa *"that one"* merujuk pada proposal skripsi si wanita. Jadi, bisa disimpulkan bahwa si wanita bermaksud mengatakan bahwa dia sudah menyelesaikan proposal skripsinya. Ini sesuai dengan pilihan C, *"She has finished her thesis proposal."*

30. **Jawab** : D ➲ Ask Sarah to wait for her for two days

Kata Kunci : *Why don't you see if Sarah could postpone it …*

Si wanita menceritakan pada si pria bahwa dia baru saja ditunjuk untuk mewakili jurusannya di lomba debat pada hari minggu. Padahal, dia sudah berjanji dengan Sarah bahwa mereka akan pergi bersama-sama untuk membeli hadiah untuk ulang tahun George. Kemudian, si pria memberi saran dengan mengatakan, *"Why don't you see if Sarah could postpone it for a couple of days?"* (Mengapa kamu nggak bilang saja ke Sarah untuk menundanya untuk dua hari ke depan?). Jadi jelas, si pria menyarankan si wanita untuk meminta Sarah menunggu dia selama dua hari, yaitu pilihan D, *"Ask Sarah to wait for her for two days"*.

PART B

31. **Jawab** : C ➲ It has many topics that she can research

Kata Kunci : *There are so many interesting things I can explore that I had really no idea about until this year*

Setelah dipuji si profesor bahwa makalahnya sangat bagus, si wanita berterima kasih dan menjawab mungkin sebabnya adalah karena dia sangat mencintai psikologi. Dia mengunkapkan alasannya, yaitu *"There are so many interesting things I can explore that I had really no idea about until this year"* (Ada banyak hal menarik yang bisa saya jelajahi yang tidak saya ketahui sampai tahun ini [ketika saya mengambil kelas psikologi Anda]). Jadi jelas, alasan si wanita sangat menyukai psikologi adalah pilihan C, *"It has many topics that she can research"* (Ada banyak topik yang bisa dia teliti).

32. **Jawab** : C ➲ Do more research about her project

Kata Kunci : *Students who participate sometimes decide to do an additional research to complement their presentation, but you can just focus on wrapping up what you've already done. Once you're happy with your writing, you can submit the abstract to the conference.*

Perhatikan penjelasan si profesor mengenai langkah-langkah mengikuti konferensi, *"Students who participate sometimes decide to do an additional research to complement their presentation, but you can just focus on wrapping up what you've already done. Once you're happy with your writing, you can submit the abstract to the conference."* (Mahasiswa yang berpartisipasi kadang memutuskan untuk melakukan penelitian tambahan untuk melengkapi presentasi mereka nanti, tapi kamu juga bisa langsung fokus merangkum apa yang sudah kamu lakukan saja. Setelah kamu puas dengan tulisanmu, kamu bisa mengumpulkan abstraknya ke panitia kenferensi). Ada dua pilihan yang bisa dilakukan sebelum mengumpulkan abstrak: melanjutkan penelitian atau merangkum penelitian yang sudah dilakukan. Pada jawaban hanya ada satu, yaitu pilihan C, *"Do more research about her project"* (Melakukan penelitian lagi tentang proyeknya).

33. **Jawab** : A ➲ Talk to Dr. Potter about retaking her classes

Kata Kunci : *Do you think you can talk to Dr. Potter to put it off until next semester?*

Si wanita tidak yakin akan bisa mengikuti konferensi karena konferensi tersebut berlangsung pada musim panas. Sementara itu, pembimbing kuliahnya, Dr. Potter, sudah memintanya pada musim panas ini untuk mengulang kembali kelas-kelasnya dari semester 1 dulu karena nilainya kurang bagus. Si profesor kemudian bertanya, *"Do you think you can talk to Dr. Potter to put it off until next semester?"* (Apa kamu bisa berbicara dengan Dr.

Potter untuk meminta agar kamu bisa menunda mengulang kelas-kelas tersebut sampai semester depan?). Si wanita menjawab, *"I will see what I can"* (Saya akan mencobanya). Maksudnya adalah mencoba untuk berbicara pada Dr. Potter tentang masalah mengulang kelas, yaitu jawaban A, *"Talk to Dr. Potter about retaking her classes"*.

34. **Jawab** : B ➲ He is not concerned
Kata Kunci : *Well, the water's under the bridge now*
Di awal percakapan, si wanita meminta maaf pada si profesor karena datang terlambat. Si profesor mengatakan, *"Well, the water's under the bridge now"* (Airnya sudah tumpah ke sungai di bawah jembatan). Itu adalah ungkapan yang maknanya hampir sama dengan, "nasi sudah menjadi bubur". Namun, ungkapan tersebut tidak untuk menyatakan penyesalan atau kekecewaan. Ungkapan tersebut digunakan untuk menyampaikan bahwa yang sudah terjadi, ya biarkan saja; terus lanjutkan hidup. Kalau airnya sudah tumpah, ya jangan ditangisi; cari lagi. Dengan kata lain, si profesor tidak mempermasalahkannya. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"He is not concerned"*.

35. **Jawab** : A ➲ It is a magnificent work
Kata Kunci : *all of us agreed that it was beyond what one could expect from an undergraduate student*
Si profesor menceritakan pada si wanita bahwa dia diam-diam membagikan makalah yang telah ditulis oleh si wanita kepada rekan kerjanya di fakultas. Tentang respons mereka, si profesor mengatakan, *"all of us agreed that it was beyond what one could expect from an undergraduate student"* (kami semua setuju ini di luar apa yang bisa diharapkan dari seorang mahasiswa S1). Maksudnya adalah makalah tersebut sangat bagus hingga mereka semua tidak menyangka makalah tersebut dikerjakan oleh mahasiswa S1. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"It is a magnificent work"*.

36. **Jawab** : C ➲ She worked as a scientist for US government
Kata Kunci : *before I became a professor, I used to work with the US government, helping them invent more cost-friendly ways to grow crops. I even teamed up with a few farmers in the proximity*
Dalam percakapan tersebut, si profesor menceritakan pengalamannya sebelum dia mengajar di kampus. Dia mengatakan, *"before I became a professor, I used to work with the US government, helping them invent more cost-friendly ways to grow crops. I even teamed up with a few farmers in the proximity"* (Sebelum saya jadi profesor, saya pernah bekerja untuk pemerintah Amerika Serikat, membantu mereka menemukan metode yang lebih hemat untuk menumbuhkan hasil pertanian. Saya bahkan bekerja sama dengan beberapa petani di sekitar sini). Si profesor memang pernah bekerja untuk pemerintah,

tapi bukan sebagai agen rahasia ataupun staf laborat. Dia juga pernah bekerja di ladang, tapi bukan sebagai petani. Dia bekerja sebagai seorang ilmuwan untuk pemerintah yang membantu petani. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"She worked as a scientist for US government"*.

37. **Jawab** : A ➲ The soil loses its fertility

Kata Kunci : *It's not uncommon to see a farm that has been growing one type of crop for so long that the soil can no longer keep up*

Si profesor menjelaskan pada si pria bahwa banyak petani yang sebenarnya berpikir untuk jangka panjang, tapi mereka juga punya biaya bulanan yang harus dipenuhi. Oleh sebab itu mereka tidak berani mengambil resiko, dan akhirnya tetap menanam tanaman yang sama setiap tahunnya. Si pria mengiyakan penjelasan tersebut. Dia mengatakan, *"It's not uncommon to see a farm that has been growing one type of crop for so long that the soil can no longer keep up"* (Cukup mudah menemukan persawahan yang hanya menumbuhkan satu jenis tanaman sekian lama, sampai-sampai tanahnya tidak kuat lagi). Makna ucapan *"the soil can no longer keep up"* (tanahnya tak kuat lagi) adalah tanahnya kehilangan kesuburannya. Dalam pertanian, dikenal istilah rotasi tanaman, yang mana petani harus selalu mengganti tanaman yang ditanam untuk menjaga kesuburan tanah. Maksud si pria adalah karena sawah tersebut tidak pernah mengganti tanamannya, akibatnya tanah tersebut jadi kurang subur. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah pilihan A, *"The soil loses its fertility"*.

38. **Jawab** : D ➲ In the next 10 minutes

Kata Kunci : *Why don't you come back here in my office at 3 p.m.? I have a class to teach in 10 minutes*

Di akhir percakapan, si profesor mengatakan pada si pria, *"Why don't you come back here in my office at 3 p.m.? I have a class to teach in 10 minutes"* (Kamu kembali lagi ke kantor saya jam 3 sore ya [setelah saya selesai mengajar]. Saya harus mengajar sepuluh menit lagi). Jadi jelas, kelas yang akan diajar si profesor akan mulai sepuluh menit setelah percakapan tersebut, yaitu jawaban D, *"In the next 10 minutes"*.

39. **Jawab** : B ➲ His keen attitude

Kata Kunci : *You always seem motivated in my agriculture class*

Di awal percakapan, si profesor mengatakan, *"let me just say that I'm proud to have you as a student. You always seem motivated in my agriculture class"* (Saya bangga punya murid sepertimu. Kamu selalu terlihat bersemangat di kelas agrikultural saya). Dari ucapan tersebut, kita bisa melihat bahwa si profesor memuji si pria atas sikapnya yang selalu penuh semangat dalam kelas, tertarik dan memerhatikan. Si profesor tidak memuji motivasinya

yang kuat. Motivasi adalah alasan yang medorong seseorang untuk melakukan sesuatu. Di awal percakapan, si profesor tidak mengetahui motivasi si pria. Si profesor hanya tahu bahwa si pria selalu bersemangat mengikuti mata kuliahnya. Jadi, pilihan C salah. Jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan B, *"His keen attitude"* (Sikapnya yang bersemangat).

40. **Jawab** : C ➲ There is always a need for a more efficient way to grow food
Kata Kunci : *You know, the world will always appreciate a better way to grow food*
Setelah si profesor memujinya, si pria mengaku bahwa dia memang mempunyai tujuan jangka panjang, yaitu agar bisa bekerja di bidang agrikultur. Menurutnya ada peluang besar di bidang tersebut karena *"the world will always appreciate a better way to grow food"* (Dunia akan selalu mengapresiasi/ menghargai metode yang lebih baik untuk menumbuhkan makanan). Dari sini kita bisa mengimplikasikan bahwa dunia akan selalu membutuhkan lebih banyak makanan, karena populasi yang terus meningkat sehingga metode baru dan lebih efektif dalam bidang pangan akan selalu diterima. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"There is always a need for a more efficient way to grow food"* (Selalu ada permintaan akan metode yang lebih efisien untuk menumbuhkan makanan).

PART C

41. **Jawab** : C ➲ They are not accepted as well as Uber
Kata Kunci : *while Uber is hailed as a success, conversations about bike shares happen at the local, rather than national level*
Dalam monolog tersebut, si pembicara membandingkan program sepeda umum dengan Uber. Dia mengatakan bahwa meskipun program tersebut berkembang dengan sangat cepat, program tersebut tidak bisa dibilang menyamai sukses Uber. Dia menyebutkan, *"while Uber is hailed as a success, conversations about bike shares happen at the local, rather than national level"* (ketika di sisi lain Uber digembor-gemborkan sebagai suatu kesuksesan, pembicaraan mengenai program sepeda umum hanya ada di tingkat lokal saja, bukan tingkat nasional). Jadi, menurut si pembicara, program sepeda umum tidak diterima sebaik Uber, yaitu pilihan C, *"They are not accepted as well as Uber"*. Pilihan D mungkin benar, tapi itu tidak disebutkan si pembicara dalam monologhnya, jadi tetap dianggap salah.

42. **Jawab** : B ➲ To rent as many bicycles as possible
Kata Kunci : *the primary goals of many bike-share programs generally revolve around reducing traffic congestion, boosting public health, and increasing mobility*
Si pembicara menyebutkan ada tiga tujuan utama program sepeda umum. Dia mengatakan, *"the primary goals of many bike-share programs generally revolve around reducing traffic congestion, boosting public health, and increasing mobility"* (Tujuan utama dari banyak

program-program sepeda umum biasanya berkutat pada tiga hal, yaitu mengurangi kemacetan, menaikkan derajat kesehatan masyarakat, dan meningkatkan mobilitas). Jadi jelas, yang tidak termasuk tujuan program sepeda umum adalah pilihan B, *"To rent as many bicycles as possible"* (Untuk menyewakan sebanyak mungkin sepeda)

43. **Jawab** : C ➲ Integrated bike lanes may reduce travel for car traffic
Kata Kunci : *even though some traffic lanes were converted to protected bike lanes on various streets, travel times for car traffic remained steady, even improved*
Perhatikan penjelasan si pembicara berikut, *"even though some traffic lanes were converted to protected bike lanes on various streets, travel times for car traffic remained steady, even improved"* (meskipun beberapa jalur lalu lintas diubah menjadi jalur sepeda di berbagai jalan, waktu tempuh bagi kendaraan roda empat tetap stabil bahkan, menjadi lebih baik). Maksudnya adalah, meskipun ada bagian jalan yang dipisah dan diubah sebagai jalur khusus sepeda, waktu tempuh bagi mobil tidak berubaha, bahkan cenderung lebih singkat. Itulah yang membuat si pembicara yakin bahwa program sepeda umum bisa mengurangi kemacetan. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"Integrated bike lanes may reduce travel for car traffic"* (Jalur sepeda yang terintegrasi dengan jalan bisa mengurangi waktu tempuh bagi kendaraan roda empat).

44. **Jawab** : D ➲ It attracts more than a million customers a month
Kata Kunci : … *expanded to more than 60 U.S. cities, including nine of the ten largest. Its biggest market is in New York City where the system gets well over a million customer visits a month during peak season*
Di awal monolog, si pembicara menjelaskan tentang konsep sepeda umum yang berkembang sangat cepat di Amerika Serikat. Dia menjelaskan bahwa program tersebut telah *"… expanded to more than 60 U.S. cities, including nine of the ten largest. Its biggest market is in New York City where the system gets well over a million customer visits a month during peak season"* (berkembang ke lebih dari 60 kota di US, termasuk 9 dari 10 kota terbesar. Pangsa terbesarnya ada di New York yang mana ada lebih dari satu juta pengguna dalam satu bulan ketika pada musim ramai). Hanya ada satu jawaban yang benar menurut penjelasan tersebut, yaitu pilihan D, *"It attracts more than a million customers a month"* (Konsep sepeda umum tersebut menarik lebih dari satu juta pengguna dalam satu bulan).

45. **Jawab** : D ➲ Any members of society can pay to rent their bikes
Kata Kunci : … *fleets of public rental bikes in a network of stations across a city or community that anyone can pay to use*
Si pembicara menjelaskan banyak hal tentang program sepeda umum di Amerika Serikat. Namun, jawaban yang sesuai dengan penjelasan si pembicara hanya satu, yaitu pilihan

D, *"Any members of society can pay to rent their bikes"* (Semua anggota masyarakat bisa membayar untuk menyewa sepeda). Ini sesuai dengan penjelasan si pembicara yang menyebutkan bahwa program sepeda umum adalah *"… fleets of public rental bikes in a network of stations across a city or community that anyone can pay to use"* (… armada sepeda rental untuk umum yang disediakan di berbagai stasiun jaringan di seluruh kota atau lingkup komunitas yang bisa disewa oleh siapapun).

46. **Jawab** : D ➲ In 1930s

Kata Kunci : *By the 1930s, at the height of Hollywood's Golden Age*

Si pembicara menjelaskan bahwa pada puncak masa jaya Hollywood, industri film adalah salah satu bisnis terbesar di Amerika Serikat. Ini terjadi menjelang tahun 1930-an. Si pembicara mengatakan, *"By the 1930s, at the height of Hollywood's Golden Age …"* (Menjelang tahun 1930-an, pada puncak Masa Emas Hollywood, …). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"In 1930s"*.

47. **Jawab** : D ➲ Many people looked for an entertaining escape from their hard lives

Kata Kunci : *Even in the depths of the Great Depression, movies were a weekly escape for many people who loved trading their struggles for a fictional, often dazzling world, if only for a couple of hours*

Tahun 1930-an adalah masa yang disebut sebagai *"the Great Depression"*, masa-masa sulit/depresi setelah Perang Dunia 1 dan menjelang Perang Dunia 2. Meski begitu, industri film tumbuh dengan sangat pesat. Si pembicara menjelaskan sebabnya. Dia mengatakan, *"Even in the depths of the Great Depression, movies were a weekly escape for many people who loved trading their struggles for a fictional, often dazzling world, if only for a couple of hours"* (Bahkan pada puncak masa depresi, film menjadi pelarian bagi banyak orang setiap minggunya; orang-orang yang menikmati menukar perjuangan mereka yang payah dengan dunia fiksi yang seringkali menyilaukan, meski hanya selama satu atau dua jam saja). Jadi jelas, sebab industri film tumbuh pesat saat masa depresi adalah pilihan D, *"Many people looked for an entertaining escape from their hard lives"* (Banyak orang mencari pelarian untuk menghibur hidup mereka yang susah).

48. **Jawab** : B ➲ The Kid

Kata Kunci : *the masterpiece titles include the likes of Snow White and the Seven Dwarves, Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, Gone with the Wind, Jezebel, A Star Is Born, Citizen Kane, Stagecoach, and Wuthering Heights*

Di akhir monolog, si pembicara menyebutkan film-film terbaik sepanjang masa yang dibuat di puncak masa keemasan Hollywood. Salah satunya adalah *The Wizard of Oz*. Untuk film-fillm terbaik lainnya, dia menyebutkan, *"Snow White and the Seven Dwarves,*

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, Gone with the Wind, Jezebel, A Star Is Born, Citizen Kane, Stagecoach, and Wuthering Heights". Jadi jelas, yang tidak termasuk film terbaik yang pernah dibuat di sepanjang sejarah Hollywood adalah pilihan B, *"The Kid"*. Meskpipun begitu, *The Kid* adalah salah satu film paling terkenal pada masa *silent movie* (film senyap/ tanpa suara).

49. **Jawab** : C ➲ Universal
Kata Kunci : *Smaller studios included Columbia, Universal and United Artists*
Si pembicara menjelaskan bahwa pada masa kejayaan Hollywood, ada lima studio besar yang mendominasi industri perfilman, dan ada juga beberapa studio kecil. Tentang studio kecil ini, dia mengatakan *"Smaller studios included Columbia, Universal and United Artists"* (Studio kecil ini termasuk Columbia, Universal, dan United Artists). Jadi jelas, yang termasuk studio kecil adalah pilihan C, *"Universal"*.

50. **Jawab** : B ➲ Hollywood was widely recognized as the center of wealth and fame
Kata Kunci : *With the introduction of movies with sound … Hollywood increased its reputation as the land of affluence and fame*
Si pembicara menjelaskan bahwa saat suara dipergunakan dalam produksi film untuk pertama kali, produser-produser Hollywood mulai membuat film dari berbagai genre. Bintang film lebih dipuja dan diidolakan. Dan yang terakhir, dia mengatakan *"Hollywood increased its reputation as the land of affluence and fame"* (Hollywood meningkatkan reputasinya sebagai tanah kekayaan dan juga popularitas). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalh pilihan B, *"Hollywood was widely recognized as the center of wealth and fame"* (Hollywood dikenal secara luas sebagai pusat kekayaan dan popularitas).

PEMBAHASAN
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSOION

SECTION
02

STRUCTURE

1. **Jawab** : D ➲ single purpose of burglary protection
   Kata Kunci : *fire and intrusion protection*
   Perhatikan frasa *"fire and intrusion protection"*. Kalimat tersebut adalah kalimat tersebut majemuk setara, artinya bagian sebelum kata hubung *"while"* mempunyai struktur yang sama dengan bagian setelahnya. Pada bagian setelah kata hubung *"while"*, objeknya adalah frasa *"fire and intrusion protection"*. Frasa tersebut diakhiri dengan kata *"protection"* sehingga bisa dipastikan objek sebelum kata hubung *"while"* juga diakhiri dengan kata *"protection"*. Ada dua pilihan jawaban yang diakhiri dengan kata *"protection"*. Jawaban dengan makna paling logis adalah pilihan D, *"single purpose of burglary protection"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Beberapa sistem alarm hanya menjalankan fungsi tunggal perlindungan terhadap pencurian, sedangkan sistem-sistem lain menyediakan perlindungan terhadap kebakaran dan juga gangguan dari luar."

2. **Jawab** : C ➲ Many
   Kata Kunci : *… species of insects have reduced numbers of ganglia*
   Kalimat tersebut sudah lengkap (mempunyai subjek, predikat, dan objek). Subjeknya adalah *"species of insects",* predikatnya adalah *"have"*, sedangkan objeknya adalah *"reduced numbers of ganglia"* sehingga bagian yang kosong cukup diisi dengan *quantifier*, yaitu pilihan C, *"Many"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Banyak spesies serangga mempunyai jumlah struktur ganglia yang sedikit yang disebabkan oleh penggabungan atau pengurangan".

3. **Jawab** : D ➲ that nearly 70 percents of respondents
   Kata Kunci : *found … believed*
   Kata *"find"* adalah kata kerja yang bisa diikuti dengan *noun clause*, dengan catatan *noun clause* tersebut harus diawali dengan kata *"that"*. Contoh lain kata kerja semacam ini:

"discover", "reveal", dan lain-lain. Terdapat dua pilihan jawaban yang diawali dengan kata *"that"*, yaitu pilihan C dan D. Pilihan C salah karena *noun clause* tersebut hanya membutuhkan subjek sehingga *relative pronoun "who"* tidak perlu digunakan. Jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"that nearly 70 percent of respondents"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Sebuah *polling* yang diterbitkan oleh *The Washington Post* pada September 2003 menemukan bahwa hampir 70 persen responden percaya Saddam Hussein terlibat secara langsung pada serangan-serangan [yang dilancarkan ke Amerika Serikat]."

4. **Jawab** : A ➲ passed
   Kata Kunci : *The bill; … on March 31, 2016*
   Klausa utama pada kalimat tersebut belum mempunyai kata kerja. Subjeknya adalah *"The bill"*, sedangkan *"that allows … a court certificate"* adalah *adjective clause* yang menerangkan subjek *"The bill"*. Selain itu, terdapat keterangan waktu *"on March 31, 2016"*. Ini berarti kata kerjanya harus dalam bentuk *past (Verb 2)*. Maka jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"passed"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "RUU yang memungkinkan mantan narapidana untuk bisa mendapatkan sertifikat pengadilan sepenuhnya lolos setelah melalui pengujian oleh DPR dan senat, dan disahkan menjadi hukum oleh Gubernur Inslee pada tanggal 31 Maret 2016".

5. **Jawab** : D ➲ that form
   Kata Kunci : *it is made up of amino acids … a repeating structure*
   Bagian kalimat tersebut *"… a repeating secondary structure"* adalah *adjective clause* yang menerangkan kata benda sebelumnya, yaitu *"amino acids"*. Oleh karena yang diterangkan adalah kata benda bukan manusia, *relative pronoun* yang digunakan adalah *"that"* atau *"which"*, kemudian langsung diikuti oleh kata kerja jamak (tanpa akhiran -s), yaitu *"form"*. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"that form"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Alfa-keratin adalah protein penyusun yang mengandung serat, artinya alfa-keratin tersusun atas asam-asam amino yang membentuk struktur sekunder berulang."

6. **Jawab** : D ➲ the teaching
   Kata Kunci : *on … of grammar*
   Terdapat preposisi *"on"* tepat sebelum bagian yang kosong sehingga bisa dipastikan bahwa jawabannya berbentuk *gerund*. Selain itu, terdapat frasa *"of [something]"* tepat setelah bagian yang kosong. Oleh sebab itu, *gerund* tersebut harus ditambahi artikel *"the"*. Contoh lain: *"the climbing of Mt. Everest", "the making of Spiderman 5"*, dan lain-lain. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"the teaching"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Beberapa orang yang mengkritik pengajaran Bahasa Inggris metode CLT mengemukakan bahwa metode tersebut tidak menekankan pengajaran grammar dengan cukup."

7. **Jawab** : B ➲ to be

Kata Kunci : *is estimated*

Dalam Bahasa Inggris, *to infinitive* bisa digunakan tepat setelah *adjective/past participle*. Pola umumnya adalah subjek + *to be (am, is, are, etc.) + adjective/ past participle + to infinitive.* Kata *"estimated"* pada kalimat tersebut adalah *past participle* (kata kerja pasif). Maka jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"to be"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Menurut Mora dkk., jumlah total spesies di bumi diperkirakan sekitar 8,7 juta".

8. **Jawab** : B ➲ in the

Kata Kunci : *… form of glasses and contacts,*

Perhatikan bagian kalimat tersebut yang diapit dengan dua tanda koma. Bagian tersebut disebut dengan apositif, yaitu frasa yang menerangkan kata benda di depannya dan bisa dihilangkan tanpa mengubah makna kalimat tersebut. Oleh karena apositif harus berbentuk frasa, tidak perlu kata kerja sehingga jadi pilihan A dan D jelas salah. Pilihan C juga salah karena membuat makna kalimat tersebut tidak logis. Jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan B, *"in the"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Lensa, dalam bentuk kacamata dan lensa kontak, digunakan untuk memperbaiki penglihatan yang tidak sempurna."

9. **Jawab** : D ➲ the first

Kata Kunci : was … *the royal family to cross*

Kalimat tersebut sudah mempunyai subjek dan predikat, yaitu *"Prince George"* dan *"was"*. Objeknya sebenarnya juga sudah ada, tapi kurang lengkap. Objek sebenarnya adalah "orang pertama dari keluarga kerajaan". Oleh sebab itu, kita cukup menambahkan frasa *"the first of"*, yaitu pilihan D. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Pangeran George adalah orang pertama dari keluarga kerajaan yang menyeberangi Samudra Atlantik lewat jalur udara."

10. **Jawab** : B ➲ inflation began

Kata Kunci : *when … to rise*

Bagian kalimat tersebut *"when … to rise"* adalah keterangan waktu. Keterangan waktu tersebut belum mempunyai subjek dan kata kerja. Subjeknya adalah *"inflation"* dan kata kerjanya adalah *"began"* (bentuk *past* dari kata kerja *"begin"*). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"inflation began"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Gubernur yang menjabat saat itu James Coyne memerintahkan pengurangan stok uang Kanada pada awal 1960-an ketika inflasi mulai meninggi".

11. **Jawab** : D ➲ to make

Kata Kunci : *The point is …*

Pada kalimat tersebut yang mempunyai kata kerja *to be (am, is, are,* dan lain-lain), objeknya bisa berupa *to infinitive*. Biasanya subjeknya berupa frasa: *"the goal", "the point", "the aim"*, dan lain-lain. Pun begitu halnya dengan kalimat tersebut. Subjek kalimat tersebut adalah *"The point of ethno-methodology"*, sedangkan kata kerjanya adalah *to be "is"* sehingga objeknya adalah kata kerja *to infinitive*. Terdapat dua pilihan jawaban yang mengandung *to infinitive*, yaitu A dan D. Pilihan A salah karena kata kerjanya berbentuk pasif sehingga membuat makna kalimat tersebut tidak logis. Jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"to make"*. Makna kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan adalah, "Poin utama etnometodologi adalah untuk menyajikan dan menggarisbawahi kompleksitas dari analisis dan penjabaran sosiologi."

Catatan: Kata kerja *"to make available"* bisa berarti "membuat/ menyajikan" tergantung konteks.

12. **Jawab** : C ➲ Elected

Kata Kunci : *Lincoln promoted rapid modernization*

Klausa utama pada kalimat tersebut adalah *"Lincoln promoted rapid modernization …"*. Bagian awal kalimat tersebut *"… in 1846"* adalah keterangan. Oleh karena subjek pada klausa utama dan pada keterangan sama, yaitu "Lincoln", keterangannya boleh disingkat (tanpa menggunakan *adverb* dan tanpa menuliskan subjeknya). Bentuk lengkap keterangan tersebut adalah *"After he had been elected …in 1846"* sehingga bentuk singkatnya adalah *"elected … in 1846"*. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"Elected"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Terpilih menjadi anggota DPR Amerika Serikat pada tahun 1846, Lincoln menyerukan pembaharuan ekonomi yang cepat dan menentang Perang Meksiko-Amerika"

13. **Jawab** : A ➲ to make access

Kata Kunci : *encouraged*

Kata kerja *"encourage"* termasuk dari salah satu kata kerja yang harus diikuti dengan *to infinitive* setelah objeknya. Contoh lain kata kerja semacam ini adalah *"force", "tell", "invite", "warn"*, dan lain-lain. Pada kalimat tersebut, objek dari kata kerja *"encouraged"* adalah *"upland landowners"* dan harus langsung diikuti dengan *to infinitive*. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan A, *"to make access"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Perubahan terbaru dari kebijakan pemerintah Inggris mengenai pertanian telah mendorong para pemilik sawah di daerah pegunungan untuk memberikan lebih banyak akses ke persawahan mereka untuk publik."

14. **Jawab** : C ➲ adopting a doctrine

Kata Kunci : *by … opposing Security Council resolutions*

Semua kata kerja setelah preposisi *"by"* harus diubah menjadi *gerund*. Ada dua pilihan jawaban yang mempunyai *gerund*, yaitu pilihan C dan D. Pilihan D salah karena frasa *"opposing Security Council resolutions"* berfungsi sebagai *adjective phrase* yang menerangkan kata benda *"doctrine"*. Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan C, *"adopting a doctrine"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Amerika Serikat merespons kritik yang sering disampaikan oleh organisasi-organisasi di bawah PBB dengan mengadopsi doktrin yang menentang semua resolusi Dewan Keamanan PBB."

15. **Jawab** : D ➲ There are

Kata Kunci : *… more than 100 Smurf characters*

Klausa utama pada kalimat tersebut belum mempunyai subjek dan kata kerja. Pada pilihan jawaban, hanya pilihan C dan D yang mempunyai subjek dan kata kerja yang bisa digunakan untuk klausa tersebut. Subjeknya adalah *"there"* kata kerjanya adalah *to be "are"*. Pilihan C salah karena kalimat tersebut adalah kalimat tersebut positif, bukan interogatif (kalimat tersebut tanya), jadi kata kerjanya harus diletakkan setelah subjek, bukan sebelumnya. Jawaban yang tepat adalah pilihan D, *"There are"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Ada lebih dari 100 karakter Smurf yang nama-namanya berdasar pada kata-kata sifat yang menekankan sifat mereka, seperti Jokey Smurf (Smurf Pelawak)."

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

16. **Jawab** : C ➲ it

Kata Kunci : *Supermassive black holes*

Kalimat tersebut mempunyai 2 klausa yang setara. Pertama, *"Supermassive black holes … of most galaxies"*. Kedua, *"it play a … billions of years"*. Jelas, klausa pertama dan kedua mempunyai subjek yang sama, yaitu *"supermassive black holes"*. Oleh karena subjek tersebut berbentuk jamak (mempunyai akhiran -s), kata ganti yang digunakan pada klausa kedua pun juga harus kata ganti untuk subjek jamak. Jadi, kata ganti *"it"* salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan kata *"they"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Lubang-lubang hitam supermasif diasumsikan berada di inti sebagian besar galaksi, dan mereka memainkan peran kunci dalam teori terbaru tentang bagaimana galaksi terbentuk selama miliaran tahun terakhir". Bisa dilihat bahwa kata ganti "mereka" merujuk pada subjek jamak "lubang-lubang hitam supermasif."

17. **Jawab** : A ➲ astronomically

Kata Kunci : *the astronomically measure*

Perhatikan frasa *"the astronomically measure"*. Frasa tersebut kurang tepat karena kata *"measure"* pada frasa tersebut adalah kata benda yang bermakna "ukuran". Dalam Bahasa Inggris, kata benda hanya bisa dimodifikasi oleh kata sifat. Kata *"astronomically"* bukanlah kata sifat, tetapi kata keterangan *(adverb)* sehingga jelas salah. Kata *"astronomically"* seharusnya diubah menjadi kata sifat, yaitu *"astronomical"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Gerak sejati adalah ukuran astronomi dari perubahan yang tampak di tempat-tempat bintang-bintang yang terlihat atau benda-benda angkasa lainnya di langit"

18 **Jawab** : C ➲ have

Kata Kunci : *The rapid growth*

Kalimat tersebut hanya mempunyai satu klausa utama. Subjeknya adalah *"The rapid growth"* yang merupakan frasa benda tunggal (kata *"technologies"* dan *"decades"* hanya sebagai pengecoh saja) sehingga wajib menggunakan kata kerja tunggal juga. Kata kerja *"have"* bukanlah kata kerja untuk subjek tunggal sehingga jelas salah. Seharusnya diganti dengan kata *"has"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Pertumbuhan yang cepat dari teknologi permesinan selama dua dekade terakhir telah menciptakan permintaan yang besar untuk ahli mesin, teknisi, dan perkerja mahir."

19. **Jawab** : C ➲ form

Kata Kunci : *a variety of*

Perhatikan frasa *"a variety of"*. Frasa tersebut adalah ekspresi kuantitas yang menunjukkan jumlah lebih dari satu sehingga frasa tersebut harus selalu diikuti oleh kata benda jamak. Kata *"form"* salah karena bukan merupakan kata benda jamak (tidak memiliki akhiran *-s*). Seharusnya, ditambah akhiran *-s* menjadi *"forms"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Vanth adalah seorang tokoh bawah tanah dalam mitologi Etruska yang ditampilkan dalam berbagai wujud seni pemakaman, seperti pada lukisan makam, atau ukiran pada peti mati."

20. **Jawab** : D ➲ on same

Kata Kunci : *same*

Perhatikan frasa *"on same principles"*. Frasa tersebut kurang tepat karena penggunaan kata sifat *"same"* harus selalu dengan artikel *"the"*. Ini adalah aturan baku dalam Bahasa Inggris. Jadi, frasa *"on same principles"* seharusnya diubah menjadi *"on the same principles"*. Kalimat tersebut akan bermakna, "Permukaan bawah dari perahu layar, seperti papan tengah dan lunas, serupa dalam penampang melintang dan beroperasi dengan prinsip yang sama dengan *airfoil*."

21. **Jawab** : C ➲ had

Kata Kunci : *may*

Perhatikan frasa *"may had been habitable"*. Kata *"may"* pada frasa tersebut adalah *modal*. Dalam Bahasa Inggris, semua kata kerja yang ditulis setelah *modal* harus dalam bentuk dasar. Jadi, kata kerja *"had"* jelas salah karena itu merupakan bentuk *past*. Seharusnya diubah ke bentuk dasarnya *(present)*, yaitu *"have"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Bukti kumulatif menunjukkan bahwa selama periode zaman Noachian kuno, lingkungan permukaan Mars memiliki air dalam bentuk cair dan bahkan mungkin telah dihuni oleh mikroorganisme".

22. **Jawab** : A ➲ primary

Kata Kunci : *Constructed*

Perhatikan frasa *"Constructed primary of wrought iron"*. Kata *"constructed"* pada frasa tersebut adalah *past participle* (kata kerja yang berfungsi sebagai kata sifat). Dalam Bahasa Inggris, hanya *adverb* yang bisa digunakan untuk memodifikasi *participle* dan *adjective*. Pada frasa tersebut, kata *"primary"* bukanlah *adverb*, melainkan kata sifat sehingga jelas salah. Seharusnya diubah menjadi *adverb* dengan cukup menambah akhiran *-ly*, menjadi *"primarily"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Dibangun terutama menggunakan besi tempa, Jembatan Daly membentang 160 kaki, dan jalan setapaknya yang dilapisi kayu mempunyai lebar empat setengah kaki."

23. **Jawab** : C ➲ promotion

Kata Kunci : *to … art*

Perhatikan frasa *"to promotion art"*. Frasa tersebut jelas salah karena kata *"art"* dalam frasa tersebut berfungsi sebagai objek dan objek membutuhkan kata kerja. Kata *"promotion"* adalah kata benda, bukan kata kerja sehingga jelas salah. Seharusnya kata *"promotion"* diubah menjadi kata kerja, yaitu *"promote"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Pejman Foundation adalah yayasan seni nonprofit Iran, yang didirikan oleh Hamidreza Pejman pada tahun 2015 untuk mempromosikan seni di ranah yang terlepas dari kebangsaan dan batas geografis".

24. **Jawab** : B ➲ they

Kata Kunci : *colorful bodies*

Perhatikan frasa, *"they colorful bodies"*. Frasa ini jelas salah karena kata ganti *"they"* hanya bisa digunakan sebagai subjek. Untuk menyatakan kepemilikan, kita harus menggunakan *possessive adjective*-nya, yaitu *"their"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Banyak orang sekarang memelihara udang harlequin karena tubuh mereka yang penuh warna, tapi orang-orang yang berencana memelihara harus tahu bahwa udang-udang ini sangat sensitif". Kata ganti "mereka" merujuk pada "udang-udang harlequin".

25. **Jawab** : D ➲ activity leisure

Kata Kunci : *leisure*

Perhatikan frasa *"activity leisure"*. Frasa tersebut memiliki urutan yang salah. Kata *"leisure"* (santai) memodifikasi kata benda *"activity"* sehingga harus diletakkan di depan, bukan di belakang. Frasa tersebut seharusnya diubah menjadi, *"leisure activity"* (aktivitas santai/ aktivitas di waktu luang). Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Aspek penting dari suatu hiburan adalah pemirsanya, yang ingin menikmati rekreasi privat atau aktivitas santainya menjadi sebuah hiburan"

Catatan: Dalam Bahasa Inggris, kata yang memodifikasi diletakkan di depan kata yang dimodifikasi. Misal, pada frasa *"black cat"*. Kata *"black"* memodifikasi kata *"cat"* sehingga harus diletakkan di depan.

26. **Jawab** : A ➲ another

Kata Kunci : *creatures*

Perhatikan frasa *"another living creatures"*. Akhiran -s pada kata *"creature"* menunjukkan bahwa kata benda tersebut jamak (*plural*). Untuk kata benda jamak, kita tidak boleh menggunakan *modifier "another"* karena itu khusus untuk kata benda tunggal. Seharusnya, diganti dengan *modifier* untuk kata benda jamak, yaitu *"other"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Serangga-serangga tertentu meletakkan telur mereka di dalam makhluk hidup lain sehingga [ketika menetas] mereka bisa memakan makhluk hidup tersebut dari dalam."

27. **Jawab** : B ➲ house sizeable

Kata Kunci : *sizeable*

Perhatikan frasa *"a house sizeable"*. Frasa tersebut memiliki urutan yang salah. Kata *"sizeable"* (besar) memodifikasi kata benda *"house"* sehingga harus diletakkan di depan, bukan di belakang. Frasa tersebut seharusnya diubah menjadi, *"a sizeable house"* (sebuah rumah yang besar). Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Pada tahun 1881, James Edmondson, yang dikenal sebagai 'Pembangun Highburry', tinggal di sebuah rumah yang besar di jalan Petherton, yang pada saat itu dia masih bekerja mengurusi bisnis ayahnya"

28. **Jawab** : B ➲ force

Kata Kunci : *one of the …*

Perhatikan frasa *"one of the force"*. Frasa tersebut jelas salah karena ekspresi kuantitas *"one of"* selalu diikuti oleh kata benda jamak. Hal ini disebabkan ungkapan tersebut menekankan makna "satu dari banyak". Jadi, kata *"force"* salah. Seharusnya diubah menjadi bentuk jamak, yaitu *"forces"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Hambatan gelinding, kadang juga disebut gesekan gelinding atau seretan gelinding,

adalah salah satu gaya yang bekerja bertentangan dengan gerakan suatu benda yang sedang menggelinding."

29. **Jawab** : A ➲ Of every
Kata Kunci : *major western powers*
Perhatikan frasa *"major western powers"*. Kata *"power"* dalam frasa tersebut memiliki akhiran -s yang menunjukkan bahwa frasa tersebut adalah frasa benda jamak. Kata *"every"* adalah ekspresi kuantitas untuk kata benda tunggal sehingga dalam hal ini kurang tepat digunakan. Seharusnya kata *"every"* diganti dengan ekspresi kuantitas yang juga untuk kata benda jamak, yaitu *"all".* Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Dari semua kekuatan besar di barat, hanya Amerika Serikat yang sepertinya mampu untuk bertindak lebih karena negara tersebut tidak terlibat dalam konflik Eropa yang bergejolak."

30. **Jawab** : D ➲ a greenish
Kata Kunci : *water*
Perhatikan frasa *"a greenish water"*. Frasa tersebut jelas salah karena *"water"* adalah kata benda tak bisa dihitung *(non-countable noun)* sehingga artikel *"a"* di awal frasa tidak diperlukan. Artikel *"a"* hanya bisa digunakan untuk kata benda dapat dihitung *(countable noun)* tunggal. Jadi, seharusnya frasa tersebut diubah menjadi *"greenish water".* Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Zat yang berasal dari tumbuhan yang membusuk bisa jadi sebab di balik warna kuning atau cokelat [pada air], sedangkan alga menyebabkan air yang kehijauan."

31. **Jawab** : B ➲ of toxic
Kata Kunci : *heavy metals are thought*
Perhatikan klausa, *"heavy metals are thought of toxic"*. Kata kerja *"think"*—jika maknanya aktif—memang sering digunakan berpasangan dengan preposisi *"of"*. Contoh: *"I think of you all the time"* (Aku selalu memikirkan tentangmu). Namun, pada konteks kalimat tersebut, kata kerja *"think"* bermakna pasif (ditulis setelah *to be "are"* dan dalam bentuk *Verb 3*). Jadi, preposisi yang seharusnya digunakan adalah *"as"*, bukan *"of".* Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Seringkali, logam berat dianggap sebagai racun, tapi logam yang lebih ringan pun bisa jadi seperti itu dalam kondisi tertentu, misalnya berilium dan litium."

32. **Jawab** : C ➲ Transforms
Kata Kunci : *living cells*
Perhatikan klausa berikut, *"how living cells in an organism transforms energy"*. Subjek pada klausa tersebut adalah *"living cells"*, bukan *"an organism".* Akhiran *-s* pada frasa *"living cells"* menunjukkan bahwa itu adalah kata benda jamak sehingga kata kerja yang

digunakan juga harus untuk subjek jamak, yaitu tanpa akhiran *-s.* Jadi, kata *"transforms"* salah. Seharusnya diganti menjadi *"transform"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Tujuan cabang ilmu bioenergenetik adalah untuk menjelaskan bagaimana sel-sel hidup dalam suatu organisme merubah energi untuk menjalankan fungsi biologis tertentu."

33. **Jawab** : B ➲ hot
Kata Kunci : *Other cellular damages induced by*
Perhatikan frasa *"Other cellular damages induced by hot"*. Terdapat sedikit kesalahan pada frasa tersebut, yaitu penggunaan kata *"hot"*. Kata *"hot"* adalah sebuah kata sifat, sedangkan preposisi *"by"* hanya boleh diikuti dengan kata benda atau *gerund*.Jadi jelas, kata *"hot"* salah.Seharusnya diubah menjadi kata benda,yaitu *"heat"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Kerusakan tingkat sel lainnya yang disebabkan oleh panas meliputi rusaknya susunan sitoskeletal, perubahan lokalisasi organel, penurunan produksi ATP, dan penurunan drastis tingkat pH sel".

34. **Jawab** : C ➲ habitat
Kata Kunci : *various*
Perhatikan frasa *"various habitat"*. Frasa tersebut jelas salah karena kata *"various"* adalah ekspresi kuantitas untuk kata benda jamak. Maknanya hampir sama dengan kata *"many"* dan *"multiple"*. Jadi jelas, kata *"habitat"* salah. Seharusnya ditambahi akhiran -s sehingga menjadi kata benda jamak, yaitu *"habitats"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Macan tutul dibedakan oleh bulu yang tampak membaur dengan lingkungannya dan kemampuannya untuk beradaptasi dengan berbagai habitat mulai dari hutan hujan hingga padang rumput, termasuk daerah kering dan pegunungan".

35. **Jawab** : C ➲ govern
Kata Kunci : *tend to be*
Perhatikan frasa *"tend to be govern"*. Frasa ini jelas salah karena setelah kata *"be"* semua kata kerja harus ditulis dalam bentuk *present participle (V-ing)* atau *past participle (Verb 3)*. Jadi, kata *"govern"* jelas salah. Seharusnya diubah ke bentuk *past participle*, yaitu *"governed"*. Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Sistem adopsi modern, yang muncul pada abad ke-20, cenderung diatur terutama oleh hukum dan undang-undang yang menyeluruh."

36. **Jawab** : A ➲ few
Kata Kunci : *water*
Perhatikan frasa *"too few water"*. Frasa ini jelas salah karena *"water"* adalah kata benda tak dapat dihitung, sedangkan *"few"* adalah ekspresi kuantitas untuk kata benda dapat

dihitung sehingga kurang tepat. Seharusnya, kata *"few"* diubah dengan ekspresi kuantitas untuk kata benda tak dapat dihitung, yaitu *"little"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Kincir angin diterapkan di daerah di mana jumlah air terlalu sedikit, di mana sungai membeku pada musim dingin dan di tanah datar di mana aliran sungai terlalu lambat untuk bisa menyediakan daya yang dibutuhkan."

37. **Jawab** : C ➲ rest

Kata Kunci : *and rest of Australia*

Perhatikan frasa *"rest of Australia"*. Pada frasa tersebut, kata *"rest"* tidak bermakna "istirahat", tetapi "seluruh/sisa". Jika kata *"rest"* digunakan dengan makna "seluruh/sisa", harus didahului dengan artikel *"the"*. Contoh: *"I ate the rest of the cake last night"* (Aku memakan sisa kuenya tadi malam). Jadi, pada kalimat tersebut, penggunaan kata *"rest"* kurang tepat. Seharusnya diawali dengan artikel *"the"* sehingga frasa tersebut menjadi *"the rest of Australia"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Selama Perang Pasifik, beberapa daerah, termasuk India, Hawaii, dan seluruh Australia tetap berada di bawah komando lokal yang terpisah."

38. **Jawab** : D ➲ endure

Kata Kunci : *speed, strength, and*

Perhatikan frasa *"speed, strength, and endure"*. Penggunaan kata hubung *"and"* mewajibkan hubungan yang setara. Artinya, struktur sebelum kata hubung *"and"* harus sama dengan struktur sesudahnya. Kata *"speed"* dan *"strength"* pada frasa tersebut adalah kata benda, sedangkan kata *"endure"* adalah kata kerja sehingga jelas salah karena tidak setara. Untuk menyetarakannya, kata *"endure"* harus diubah menjadi kata benda, yaitu *"endurance"*. Kalimat tersebut secara keseluruhan bermakna, "Kompetisi dekatlon mensyaratkan seorang atlet untuk memiliki seluruh spektrum kemampuan atletik untuk bisa sukses, yaitu meliputi kecepatan, kekuatan, dan ketahanan".

39. **Jawab** : C ➲ being

Kata Kunci : *appear to have*

Perhatikan frasa *"appear to have being cyclical"*. Kata *"have"* pada frasa tersebut adalah *auxiliary* (kata kerja bantu). Jika digunakan sebagai *auxiliary*, semua kata kerja setelah kata *"have"* harus ditulis dalam bentuk *past participle (Verb 3)*. Jadi, kata *"being"* jelas salah. Seharusnya diubah ke bentuk *past participle (Verb 3)*, yaitu *"been"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Pembentukan super-kontinen (benua raksasa) dan pemisahan mereka sepertinya sebuah daur berulang selama sejarah riwayat Bumi."

40. **Jawab** : C ➲ live

Kata Kunci : *their*

Perhatikan frasa *"their live"*. Frasa tersebut kurang tepat karena *"their"* adalah *possessive adjective* yang harus diikuti dengan kata benda, sedangkan *"live"* adalah kata kerja sehingga jelas salah. Seharusnya, kata kerja *"live"* diubah menjadi kata benda, yaitu *"life"*. Oleh karena jumlahnya jamak, diubah lagi menjadi *"lives"*. Secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, "Seorang firaun pasti memiliki kekuatan yang sangat besar sehingga bisa meyakinkan rakyatnya bahwa layak bagi mereka untuk mengorbankan hidup mereka di bumi untuk firaun dan kenyamanannya di kehidupan selanjutnya".

PEMBAHASAN
READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION
03

1. **Jawab** : D ➲ The hierarchy of the U.S. Senate
   Kata Kunci : *The lack of term limits has created hierarchies in the Senate*
   Topik utama yang didiskusikan pada bacaan tersebut bisa dilihat dari kalimat tersebut terakhir paragraf 1, yaitu *"The lack of term limits has created hierarchies in the Senate"* (Tidak adanya batasan berapa kali masa jabatan telah menciptakan hierarki di dalam Dewan Senat). Setelah paragraf 1, teks tersebut berturut-turut menjelaskan dengan detail tentang hierarki yang ada di Dewan Senat Amerika Serikat. Mulai dari susunannya yang hanya terdiri atas dua kubu, yaitu Republik dan Demokrat, sampai pada hierarki yang bahkan ada di antara dua senator dari satu negara bagian yang sama. Jadi, pembahasan utama pada bacaan tersebut adalah mengenai pilihan D, *"The hierarchy of the U.S. Senate"*.

2. **Jawab** : C ➲ The state where the senators are from
   Kata Kunci : *The Senate is comprised of two senators from each state, no matter what the population of the state is, elected by the voters of that state*
   Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The Senate is comprised of two senators from each state, no matter what the population of the state is, elected by the voters of that state"* (Dewan Senat terdiri atas dua senator dari masing-masing negara bagian—tak peduli seberapa besar populasi negara bagian tersebut—yang dipilih oleh para pemilik suara di negara bagian itu). Dari kalimat tersebut, kita bisa melihat bahwa frasa *"that state"* (negara bagian itu) merujuk pada negara bagian di mana para senator tersebut berasal, yaitu pilihan C, *"The state where the senators are from"*.

3. **Jawab** : B ➲ Only one senator is elected at a time from each state
   Kata Kunci : *Senators serve six-year terms, with the two senators from each state serving staggered terms so they are never both up for reelection at the same time*
   Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Senators serve six-year terms, with the two senators from each state serving staggered terms so they are never both up for reelection at the same time"* (Para senator menjalani masa jabatan enam tahun, dengan dua senator dari masing-masing negara melayani dalam masa yang sistematis sehingga keduanya tidak pernah bisa dipilih kembali pada saat yang sama). Pada kalimat tersebut terdapat istilah

"staggered terms", yaitu masa jabatan sistematis yang telah diatur sedemikian rupa sehingga hanya ada satu senator terpilih dari satu negara bagian dalam satu waktu (perhatikan bagian yang digarisbawahi pada kalimat tersebut di atas). Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"Only one senator is elected at a time from each state"* (Hanya ada satu senator yang dipilih dari masing-masing negara bagian dalam satu waktu).

4. **Jawab** : D ➲ It has a greater number of senators
   Kata Kunci : *The party with the most members is called the majority party*
   Perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The party with the most members is called the majority party"* (Partai dengan anggota terbanyak [di Dewan Senat] disebut dengan partai mayoritas). Jadi jelas, baik partai Demokrat ataupun Republik bisa menjadi partai mayoritas jika partai tersebut memilki lebih banyak senator di Dewan Senat. Ini persis dengan pilihan D, *"It has a greater number of senators"*

5. **Jawab** : A ➲ It always wins on all bills passed to the Senate
   Kata Kunci : *This does not mean that on any individual bill the majority party will win, because senators can always vote across party lines*
   Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"This does not mean that on any individual bill the majority party will win, because senators can always vote across party lines"* (Ini bukan berarti bahwa partai mayoritas akan selalu menang pada setiap rancangan undang-undang [yang dibahas] karena senator boleh memilih di luar partai mereka). Dengan kata lain, seorang senator boleh tidak sependapat dengan partai asalnya. Selain itu, partai mayoritas belum tentu selalu menang pada setiap pembahasan RUU karena bisa jadi banyak senatornya yang beralih mendukung partai minoritas. Jadi, pernyataan yang tidak benar tentang partai mayoritas di Dewan Senat Amerika adalah pilihan A, *"It always wins on all bills passed to the Senate"*.

6. **Jawab** : C ➲ Join
   Kata Kunci : *Members of another party are not considered in the majority and minority calculation unless they officially caucus with one of the two major parties*
   Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Members of another party are not considered in the majority and minority calculation unless they officially caucus with one of the two major parties"* (Anggota dari suatu partai lain tidak termasuk dalam perhitungan mayoritas dan minoritas kecuali mereka secara resmi berkoalisi dengan salah satu dari dua partai besar tersebut). Kata *"caucus"* mempunyai makna harfiah "rapat secara tertutup", tapi dalam konteks tersebut maknanya cenderung lebih pada "berkoalisi". Dari sini, jelas terlihat kata yang paling mirip maknanya adalah pilihan C, *"Join"* (Bergabung).

7. **Jawab** : D ➲ Draft

Kata Kunci : *This does not mean that on any individual bill the majority party will win, because senators can always vote across party lines*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"This does not mean that on any individual bill the majority party will win, because senators can always vote across party lines"* (Ini bukan berarti bahwa partai mayoritas akan selalu menang pada setiap rancangan undang-undang [yang dibahas] karena senator boleh memilih di luar partai mereka). Kata *"bill"* pada kalimat tersebut tidak bermakna "bon tagihan" atau "uang kertas". Kata *"bill"* pada kalimat tersebut bermakna "rancangan undang-undang/undang-undang yang belum sah". Dari semua jawaban, hanya pilihan D, *"draft"* yang mempunyai makna paling mirip. Kata *"draft"* di sini bukan berarti "draf tulisan/draf novel", tetapi "draf undang-undang".

8. **Jawab** : B ➲ Command

Kata Kunci : *The Senate majority leader does not preside over the Senate, however*

Perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The Senate majority leader does not preside over the Senate, however"* (Namun, pemimpin partai mayoritas di Dewan Senat tidak memimpin Dewan Senat itu sendiri). Kata *"preside"* adalah sinonim dari kata *"lead"* yang berarti "memimpin". Oleh karena itu, pemimpin negara disebut dengan *"president"*. Oleh karena pada pilihan jawaban tidak terdapat kata *"lead"*, kata yang paling mendekati maknanya adalah pilihan B, *"command"* (mengkomando/memerintah/mengatur).

9. **Jawab** : D ➲ He has less influence in the Senate than the majority leader

Kata Kunci : *Together they are called floor leaders; The floor leaders speak as the official representatives of their party within the Senate and externally; The majority party always has more power than the minority party*

Perhatikan dua kalimat tersebut dari paragraf 4 berikut, *"Together they are called floor leaders … The floor leaders speak as the official representatives of their party within the Senate and externally"* (Bersama-sama, mereka [pemimpin partai mayoritas dan pemimpin partai minoritas] disebut sebagai pemimpin lantai. Pemimpin lantai berbicara sebagai wakil dari partai mereka baik di dalam Dewan Senat dan di luar). Lalu perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut dari paragraf 3 berikut, *"The majority party always has more power than the minority party"* (Partai mayoritas selalu mempunyai kuasa yang lebih daripada partai minoritas). Dari ketiga kalimat tersebut, kita bisa menyimpulkan bahwa pemimpin partai minoritas mempunyai pengaruh yang lebih sedikit dalam Dewan Senat dibandingkan pemimpin mayoritas. Ini persis dengan pilihan D, *"He has less influence in the Senate than the majority leader."*

10. **Jawab** : D ➲ It partly reflects a system applied by the England's monarchy

Kata Kunci : *The official hierarchy does not adequately express the unofficial but traditional hierarchy of status and power within the Senate, which is a holdover from the English monarchy. Even 240 years after the creation of the United States Senate, the English roots of our nation remain represented by the traditions of our elected bodies*

Perhatikan dua kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The official hierarchy does not adequately express the unofficial but traditional hierarchy of status and power within the Senate, which is a holdover from the English monarchy. Even 240 years after the creation of the United States Senate, the English roots of our nation remain represented by the traditions of our elected bodies"* (Hierarki resmi Dewan Senat Amerika Serikat tidak sepenuhnya mengekspresikan hierarki tak resmi tapi tradisional dari status dan kekuasaan yang ada dalam Dewan Senat, yang merupakan peninggalan dari monarki Inggris. Bahkan 240 tahun setelah pembentukan Dewan Senat Amerika Serikat, akar bangsa Inggris dari negara kita tetap terwakili oleh tradisi-tradisi dari badan-badan terpilih kita). Maksud dari dua kalimat tersebut adalah, hierarki resmi dan tertulis dalam Dewan Senat Amerika memang tidak secara terbuka menyatakan bahwa itu diadopsi dari hirarki monarki Inggris. Namun, faktanya terdapat suatu hirarki di antara para senator yang tidak tertulis (tidak resmi) tapi diakui yang mencerminkan pembagian status dan kekuasaan dalam monarki Inggris. Ini ditekankan lagi pada kalimat tersebut kedua yang dengan jelas menyatakan bahwa Dewan Senat Amerika masih berakar pada monarki inggris bahkan setelah 240 tahun setelah pembentukannya. Jadi, pernyataan yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"It partly reflects a system applied by the England's monarchy"* (Hierarki Dewan Senat Amerika mencerminkan sebagian sistem yang dipakai oleh monarki Inggris)

11. **Jawab** : C ➲ To emphasize that human babies are different from those of animals in terms of visual ability

Kata Kunci : *Unlike most newborns in the animal kingdom, human infants are born with their eyes wide open and are able to see*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Unlike most newborns in the animal kingdom, human infants are born with their eyes wide open and are able to see"* (Tak seperti kebanyakan bayi baru lahir di kerajaan hewan, bayi manusia lahir dengan mata yang terbuka lebar dan dapat melihat). Penulis menyebutkan bayi baru lahir di kerajaan hewan untuk menekankan bahwa bayi manusia berbeda dalam hal penglihatan. Bahwa tak seperti bayi hewan, bayi manusia bisa melihat. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"To emphasize that human babies are different from those of animals in terms of visual ability."*

12. **Jawab** : D ➲ During their first year

Kata Kunci : *Growth is most rapid during the infant's first year*

Perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Growth is most rapid during the infant's first year …"* (Pertumbuhan [mata bayi] paling cepat sepanjang tahun pertama bayi). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"During their first year"*. Pilihan yang lain hanya sebagai pengecoh saja.

13. **Jawab** : B ➲ Slowing

Kata Kunci : *Growth is most rapid during the infant's first year and then continues at a rapid but decelerating rate until adolescence*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Growth is most rapid during the infant's first year and then continues at a rapid but decelerating rate until adolescence"* (Pertumbuhan paling cepat adalah sepanjang tahun pertama bayi dan tetap berlanjut dengan kecepatan yang cepat tapi *decelerating* sampai remaja). Makna kata *"decelerating"* bisa ditebak dari penggunaan kata hubung *"but"*. Kata hubung *"but"* digunakan ketika ada dua kata yang berlawanan. Kata sebelum *"but"* adalah *"rapid"* yang bermakna "cepat". Maka kita bisa menebak arti kata *"decelerating"* adalah "melambat", yaitu jawaban B, *"slowing".*

14. **Jawab** : B ➲ The size of premature infant's eyes

Kata Kunci : *the eye of a full-term infant is approximately two-thirds the size of that of an adult*

Semua informasi pada pilihan jawaban disebutkan di paragraf 2, kecuali pilihan B, *"the size of premature infant's eyes"*. Yang disebutkan pada paragraf 2 adalah ukuran mata bayi yang lahir tepat sembilan bulan, bukan bayi prematur. Ini disebutkan di kalimat tersebut pertama paragraf 2, *"the eye of a full-term infant is approximately two-thirds the size of that of an adult"* (mata bayi yang lahir sempurna [tepat setelah sembilan bulan] adalah sekitar dua per tiga ukuran mata orang dewasa). Frasa *"full-term"* dalam konteks tersebut bermakna "sempurna/lahir pas setelah sembilan bulan".

15. **Jawab** : C ➲ Whitish haze

Kata Kunci : *In infants born prematurely, there may be a whitish haze in front of the cornea, but this disappears in a month or so*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"In infants born prematurely, there may be a whitish haze in front of the cornea, but this disappears in a month or so"* (Pada bayi yang lahir prematur, kemungkinan terdapat lapisan berwarna keputihan di depan kornea, tapi ini akan menghilang dalam kurang lebih satu bulan). Dari kalimat tersebut, kita bisa melihat bahwa kata ganti *"this"* (ini) merujuk pada *"whitish haze"*, yaitu lapisan berwarna keputihan yang bersifat sementara yang menutupi kornea mata bayi yang lahir prematur. Tidak

mungkin kata *"this"* merujuk pada kornea atau bahkan si bayi sendiri karena keduanya tidak mungkin bisa menghilang. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"Whitish haze".*

16. **Jawab :** C ➲ They are unable to see as well as full-term infants
Kata Kunci : *… natural pathways through which organisms can overcome barriers*
Perhatikan dua kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The cornea (the tissue that lies in front of the iris of the eye) is perfectly clear in full-term babies. In infants born prematurely, there may be a whitish haze in front of the cornea, but <u>this</u> disappears in a month or so."* (Kornea mata [lapisan tipis yang terletak di depan iris mata] sepenuhnya jernih pada bayi yang lahir sempurna. Pada bayi yang lahir prematur, kemungkinan terdapat lapisan berwarna keputihan di depan kornea, tapi ini akan menghilang dalam kurang lebih satu bulan). Kornea mata pada bayi prematur tertutup oleh lapisan berwarna putih, yang bisa menghalangi masuknya cahaya ke pupil. Jadi, bisa kita simpulkan bahwa bayi prematur tidak bisa melihat sebaik bayi yang lahir sempurna, yaitu pilihan C, *"They are unable to see as well as full-term infants"*.

17. **Jawab :** B ➲ Catch a glimpse of moving objects
Kata Kunci : *Babies glance at moving objects in their first hour of life*
Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Babies glance at moving objects in their first hour of life and track a moving light across their field of vision within the first few hours"* (Bayi bisa melihat sekilas benda-benda yang bergerak pada satu jam pertama mereka lahir dan bisa mengikuti cahaya yang bergerak di sepanjang bidang pandang mereka pada beberapa jam pertama). Pada jam pertama, bayi hanya bisa melihat sekilas benda yang bergerak. Dia tidak bisa mengikuti pergerakan benda itu. Jadi, jawaban yang paling tepat adalah pilihan B, *"Catch a glimpse of moving objects"* (Melihat kilasan benda bergerak).

18. **Jawab :** A ➲ Tell apart
Kata Kunci : *infants probably do not have the ability to see colors and cannot distinguish color from grayscale*
Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"infants probably do not have the ability to see colors and cannot <u>distinguish</u> color from grayscale"* (Bayi mungkin tidak punya kemampuan untuk melihat warna dan tidak bisa membedakan warna dengan skala hitam-putih). Kata *"distinguish"* memilki makna "membedakan". Sinonimnya adalah *"differentiate".* Dari semua pilihan jawaban, yang mempunyai makna paling mirip adalah pilihan A, *"tell apart"* (memilah-milah). Semua jawaban lain salah: *extinguish* (memadamkan), *look at* (melihat), *narrow down* (mengerucutkan).

19. **Jawab** : B ➲ The ability to count visible objects

Kata Kunci : *Visual ability is made up of many factors: the ability to see and distinguish between colors, to adjust to different distances, to see a single image rather than double images, to orient to moving objects, to see details, and to perceive depth*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut panjang berikut, *"Visual ability is made up of many factors: the ability to see and distinguish between colors, to adjust to different distances, to see a single image rather than double images, to orient to moving objects, to see details, and to perceive depth"* (Kemampuan visual terdiri atas banyak faktor: kemampuan untuk melihat dan membedakan warna, menyesuaikan [fokus mata] ke jarak yang berbeda-beda, melihat hanya satu bayangan benda, bukannya dua, mengikuti benda bergerak, melihat detail, dan memperhitungkan kedalaman). Dari banyak faktor yang disebutkan tersebut, yang tidak termasuk faktor yang memengaruhi kemampuan visual adalah pilihan B, *"The ability to count visible objects"* (Kemampuan untuk menghitung benda-benda yang terlihat).

20. **Jawab** : A ➲ Track on

Kata Kunci : *Visual ability is made up of many factors: the ability … to orient to moving objects*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Visual ability is made up of many factors: the ability … to orient to moving objects"* (Kemampuan visual terdiri atas banyak faktor: kemampuan untuk … mengikuti benda bergerak). Makna harfiah dari frasa *"orient to"* adalah "menunjukkan", bukan menunjukkan seperti kata *"show"*, tapi menunjukkan seperti kata *"point"*. Pada konteks kalimat tersebut di atas, frasa *"orient to"* mempunyai arti yang lebih cenderung pada "mengikuti" karena berhubungan dengan kemampuan mata dan objek yang bergerak. Dari semua pilihan jawaban, yang mempunyai arti paling mirip adalah pilihan A, *"observe"* (mengamati). Semua pilihan lain salah: *keep up* (mempertahankan), *adjust to* (menyesuaikan), *look after* (merawat).

21. **Jawab** : A ➲ Uranus' uncommon orbit seemed to be affected by a gravitational pull

Kata Kunci : *The charting of Uranus's unusual orbit then led scientists to predict the presence of another planet, whose gravitational pull would account for the irregularities in Uranus's movement around the sun*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The charting of Uranus's unusual orbit then led scientists to predict the presence of another planet, whose gravitational pull would account for the irregularities in Uranus's movement around the sun"* (Pemetaan orbit Uranus yang tidak biasa menuntun para ilmuwan untuk memprediksi keberadaan planet lain, yang gaya tarik gravitasinya menyebabkan ketidakberaturan pada pergerakan Uranus menglilingi

matahari). Jadi jelas, yang menyebabkan para ilmuwan mencurigai adanya planet lain di dekat Uranus adalah karena orbit Uranus yang agak aneh, seperti terpengaruh gaya gravitasi. Ini persis dengan pilihan A, *"Uranus' uncommon orbit seemed to be affected by a gravitational pull"*.

22. **Jawab** : D ➲ Mapping
Kata Kunci : *The charting of Uranus's unusual orbit*
Perhatikan frasa berikut, *"The charting of Uranus's unusual orbit"* (Pemetaan orbit Uranus). Kata *"charting"* berasal dari kata kerja *"chart"* yang berarti menggambarkan dengan peta. Maka, kata *"charting"* bisa dikatakan bermakna "pemetaan". Dari semua jawaban, hanya pilihan D, *"mapping"* yang mempunyai makna yang hampir sama. Kata *"mapping"* berasal dari kata kerja *"map"* yang bermakna "memetakan". Jadi, kata *"mapping"* juga bisa bermakna "pemetaan".

23. **Jawab** : C ➲ Tedious
Kata Kunci : *Tombaugh systematically took pairs of photographs of the night sky to look for a moving object, spending nearly a year on this painstaking task*
Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Tombaugh systematically took pairs of photographs of the night sky to look for a moving object, spending nearly a year on this painstaking task"* (Tombaugh secara sistematis mengambil berpasang-pasang foto langit malam untuk mencari suatu objek bergerak, menghabiskan hampir satu tahun mengerjakan tugas yang *painstaking* ini). Penulis menggunakan kata *"painstaking"* untuk menggambarkan pekerjaan yang dilakukan oleh Tombaugh. Kata *"painstaking"* sendiri memiliki makna harfiah "memerlukan ketelitian", tapi dalam konteks ini maknanya cenderung pada "menjemukan". Bayangkan harus membandingkan berpasang-pasang foto langit setiap malam selama hampir setahun; pasti sangat menjemukan. Jadi, kata yang mempunyai makna "menjemukan" adalah pilihan C, *"tedious"*.

24. **Jawab** : D ➲ Eris was discovered in the vicinity of Pluto
Kata Kunci : *These discoveries included the sightings of a number of other large objects near Pluto, … Eris is the largest of these*
Perhatikan penggalan dua kalimat tersebut berikut, *"These discoveries included the sightings of a number of other large objects near Pluto, … Eris is the largest of these"* (Penemuan-penemuan ini termasuk penampakan dari banyak objek besar di dekat Pluto, … Eris adalah yang terbesar). Dari sini kita bisa mengetahui bahwa Eris adalah objek mandiri terbesar di dekat Pluto, bukan satelit terbesar Pluto. Jadi pilihan A jelas salah. Jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan D, *"Eris was discovered in the vicinity of Pluto"* (Eris ditemukan di dekat Pluto).

25. **Jawab** : C ➲ Large objects near Pluto

Kata Kunci : *These discoveries included the sightings, starting in the early 1990s, of a number of other large objects near Pluto, which are now known as Kuiper Belt objects. Discovered in 2005, Eris is the largest of these*

Perhatikan dua kalimat tersebut berikut, *"These discoveries included the sightings, starting in the early 1990s, of a number of other large objects near Pluto, which are now known as Kuiper Belt objects. Discovered in 2005, Eris is the largest of these"* (Penemuan-penemuan ini yang dimulai di awal tahun 1990-an termasuk penampakan dari banyak objek besar di dekat Pluto, yang sekarang dikenal sebagai objek-objek Sabuk Kuiper. Ditemukan pada tahun 2005, Eris adalah yang terbesar dari [objek-objek] ini). Dari dua kalimat tersebut, jelas terlihat kata ganti jamak *"these"* (ini) merujuk pada *"Kuiper Belt objects"*. Karena pada pilihan jawaban tidak ada, maka kita bisa menggunakan definisi dari *"Kuiper Belt objects"*, yaitu objek-objek besar di dekat Pluto. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"Large objects near Pluto"*.

26. **Jawab** : A ➲ Assemble

Kata Kunci : *The lack of consensus on Eris's planetary status led the IAU to convene a meeting on the definition of a planet in 2006*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The lack of consensus on Eris's planetary status led the IAU to convene a meeting on the definition of a planet in 2006"* (Tidak adanya kesepakatan tentang status Eris sebagai planet mendorong IAU untuk mengadakan pertemuan mengenai definisi planet pada tahun 2006). Kata *"convene"* dalam konteks kalimat tersebut di atas memiliki makna "mengadakan". Dari semua jawaban, kata yang memilki makna hampir sama adalah pilihan A, *"assemble"* (menghimpun). Mengadakan suatu pertemuan dan menghimpun suatu pertemuan memilki makna yang sama.

27. **Jawab** : B ➲ Few other planets in the solar system have large objects in their orbit

Kata Kunci : *However, not all astronomers agree with this definition; some believe that the presence of asteroids in the orbit of planets like Earth, Mars, and Jupiter would similarly disqualify them as planets*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"However, not all astronomers agree with this definition; some believe that the presence of asteroids in the orbit of planets like Earth, Mars, and Jupiter would similarly disqualify them as planets"* (Namun, tidak semua ahli astronomi setuju dengan definisi [planet yang baru] ini; beberapa meyakini bahwa keberadaan asteroid di sekitar orbit planet seperti Bumi, Mars, dan Yupiter akan juga mendiskualifikasi mereka sebagai planet). Menurut definisi baru, suatu benda luar angkasa bisa dikatakan sebagai planet jika tidak memiliki objek-objek lain di sekitar orbit mereka. Para ahli tidak setuju dengan ini karena beberapa planet seperti Bumi dan Mars juga memiliki objek di

sekitar orbit mereka, yaitu asteroid. Jadi, para ahli tersebut tidak setuju karena ada planet dalam sistem tata surya yang memiliki objek di orbit mereka. Ini persis seperti pilihan B, *"Few other planets in the solar system have large objects in their orbit"*.

28. **Jawab** : C ➲ Illustrate scientists' disagreement regarding Pluto's status
Kata Kunci : *Scientists continue to disagree about Pluto's status*
Perhatikan kalimat tersebut pertama pada paragraf 5, *"Scientists continue to disagree about Pluto's status"* (Para ilmuwan terus tidak setuju tentang status Pluto). Kalimat tersebut adalah ide utama paragraf 5. Penulis mendukung ide utama tersebut dengan memberikan contoh-contoh ketidaksetujuan di antara para ilmuwan tersebut. Satu, diadakannya debat lanjutan pada tahun 2008 untuk membahas Pluto. Dua, protes publik yang meluas ketika Pluto disebut sebagai planet kerdil. Jadi, penulis menyebutkan tentang protes publik pada paragraf 5 untuk menunjukkan contoh ketidaksetujuan mengenai status Pluto, yaitu jawaban C, *"Illustrate scientists' disagreement regarding Pluto's status"*.

29. **Jawab** : C ➲ Dropping
Kata Kunci : *Demoting Pluto seems like a simpler solution*
Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Demoting Pluto seems like a simpler solution"* (Men-*demote* Pluto sepertinya solusi yang lebih mudah). Kata *"demote"* adalah lawan kata dari *"promote"* yang bermakna "menaikkan jabatan/status". Jadi, bisa dikatakan makna kata *"demote"* adalah "menurunkan status", dalam hal ini status Pluto sebagai planet. Dari semua pilihan jawaban, kata yang memiliki makna yang sama adalah pilihan C, *"dropping"* (menurunkan/menjatuhkan).

30. **Jawab** : A ➲ Pluto's shape and orbit are similar to other planets
Kata Kunci : *Unlike these planets, though, Pluto is relatively small and has an unusual relationship with its large moon, Charon. Furthermore, the presence of many similar large bodies in Pluto's vicinity …*
Perhatikan dua kalimat tersebut yang menjelaskan mengapa Pluto tidak bisa disebut sebagai planet, *"Unlike these planets, though, Pluto is relatively small and has an unusual relationship with its large moon, Charon. Furthermore, the presence of many similar large bodies in Pluto's vicinity …"* (Tapi, tak seperti planet-planet ini, Pluto relatif kecil dan mempunyai hubungan yang tidak biasa dengan satelitnya yang besar, Charon. Selain itu, keberadaan banyak objek besar yang mirip di dekat Pluto …). Jadi, ada tiga alasan mengapa Pluto bukan planet: ukurannya kecil, hubungan dengan satelitnya tidak biasa, dan banyak objek lain di dekat Pluto yang sama besar bahkan lebih besar darinya. Yang tidak termasuk alasan Pluto bukan planet adalah pilihan A, *"Pluto's shape and orbit are similar to other planets"* (Bentuk dan orbit Pluto sama dengan planet-planet lain).

31. **Jawab** : A ➲ Its low cost production

Kata Kunci : *because it burns cleaner, vehicles that run on natural gas instead of gasoline or diesel are more fuel efficient, and CNG is less expensive than more traditional options*

Paragraf 1 menyebutkan 3 alasan CNG lebih baik dari ahan bakar konvensional, yaitu *"because it burns cleaner, vehicles that run on natural gas instead of gasoline or diesel are more fuel efficient, and CNG is less expensive than more traditional options"* (karena CNG lebih bersih [terbakar sempurna; tanpa zat sisa], kendaraan yang menggunakan CNG dibandingkan bensin biasa lebih efisien, dan CNG lebih murah dibandingkan bahan bakar tradisional). Dari 3 alasan tersebut, hanya 1 yang ada di pilihan jawaban, yaitu pilihan A, *"Its low cost production"* (Biaya produksinya yang murah).

32. **Jawab** : C ➲ Compressed natural gas

Kata Kunci : *Compressed natural gas (CNG) is far better for the environment than either gasoline or diesel because it burns cleaner*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Compressed natural gas (CNG) is far better for the environment than either gasoline or diesel because it burns cleaner"* (CNG jauh lebih baik bagi lingkungan daripada bensin ataupun solar karena ia lebih bersih). Dari kalimat tersebut, jelas terlihat bahwa kata ganti *"it"* (ia) merujuk pada CNG *(compressed natural gas)*, yaitu pilihan C.

33. **Jawab** : A ➲ Companies with large fleets of trucks are the primary market for CNG

Kata Kunci : *Most of the markets for fuel-efficient vehicles that run on natural gas are companies with large fleets of trucks.*

Ide utama dari paragraf 2 bisa dilihat di kalimat tersebut keduanya, yaitu *"Most of the markets for fuel-efficient vehicles that run on natural gas are companies with large fleets of trucks"* (Mayoritas target pasar untuk kendaraan irit bahan bakar yang menggunakan gas alam adalah perusahaan-perusahaan dengan armada truk-truk besar). Setelah kalimat tersebut, penulis menjelaskan lagi bahwa ada tiga alasan utama mengapa perusahaan-perusahaan semacam ini lebih suka CNG; salah satu alasannya adalah penggunaan CNG mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi di Amerika Serikat. Jadi, bisa dikatakan ide utama paragraf 2 adalah pilihan A, *"Companies with large fleets of trucks are the primary market for CNG"* (Perusahaan-perusahaan dengan armada truk-truk besar adalah pasar utama dari CNG [bahan bakar gas alam]).

34. **Jawab** : C ➲ Government's regulation requires all big vehicles to run on CNG

Kata Kunci : *They are making the decision to switch to CNG vehicles primarily because of the fuel savings, but also for the environmental benefits and the push toward supporting a domestic fuel source that creates economic growth in the United States*

Kalimat tersebut berikut menjelaskan 3 alasan mengapa perusahaan-perusahaan yang memilki armada truk-truk besar lebih memilih CNG. *"They are making the decision to switch to CNG vehicles primarily because of the fuel savings, but also for the environmental benefits and the push toward supporting a domestic fuel source that creates economic growth in the United States"* (Mereka [perusahaan] memutuskan untuk beralih ke kendaraan bertenaga gas alam utamanya untuk menghemat bahan bakar, tapi juga untuk menjaga lingkungan, dan dorongan untuk mendukung sumber bahan bakar domestik yang menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Amerika serikat). Jadi jelas, yang tidak termasuk alasan perusahaan-perusahaan tersebut beralih ke CNG adalah pilihan C, *"Government's regulation requires all big vehicles to run on CNG"* (Peraturan pemerintah mewajibkan seluruh kendaraan-kendaraan bermuatan besar menggunakan CNG).

35. **Jawab** : C ➲ Problems

Kata Kunci : *… external factors affecting the price of gasoline, such as conflicts in oil-producing regions, OPEC, or other political maneuverings*

Perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"… external factors affecting the price of gasoline, such as conflicts in oil-producing regions, OPEC, or other political maneuverings"* (… faktor-faktor eksternal yang mempengaruhi harga bensin, seperti konflik di negara penghasil minyak, OPEC, atau manuver-manuver politik lainnya). Pada terjemahan penggalan kalimat tersebut di atas, tidak ada perubahan makna yang signifikan jika kita mengganti kata "faktor-faktor" dengan "masalah-masalah". Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"Problems".*

36. **Jawab** : B ➲ It is still less common than regular gas station

Kata Kunci : *Because of rapid industry growth and the increased availability of CNG technology, companies producing CNG or developing CNG conversion technology are investing in the development of infrastructure (CNG fueling stations) needed to support the rising number of CNG vehicles on the road*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Because of rapid industry growth and the increased availability of CNG technology, companies producing CNG or developing CNG conversion technology are investing in the development of infrastructure (CNG fueling stations) needed to support the rising number of CNG vehicles on the road"* (Oleh karena pertumbuhan industri yang cepat dan peningkatan teknologi gas alam, perusahaan penghasil gas alam atau perusahaan yang mengembangkan teknologi gas alam berinvestasi dalam pembangunan infrastruktur [stasiun pengisian gas alam, misalnya] yang dibutuhkan untuk mendukung jumlah kendaraan bertenaga gas alam di jalan yang semakin meningkat). Dari sini, kita bisa membuat simpulan bahwa baru ada beberapa stasiun pengisian gas alam yang dibangun karena perusahaan-perusahaan yang disebutkan baru saja memulai

investasi. Dengan kata lain, stasiun pengisian bahan bakar gas alam masih relatif jarang dibandingkan SPBU biasa, yaitu pilihan B, *"It is still less common than regular gas station"*.

37. **Jawab** : B ➲ It only requires installing a converter unit on the engine
Kata Kunci : *Converting a vehicle that currently runs on gasoline or diesel to run on CNG is a simple process consisting of installing a converter unit to the existing engine*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Converting a vehicle that currently runs on gasoline or diesel to run on CNG is a simple process consisting of installing a converter unit to the existing engine"* (Mengubah kendaraan bertenaga bensin atau solar menjadi tenaga gas alam merupakan proses yang cukup sederhana yang hanya terdiri dari pemasangan unit konverter ke mesin kendaraan). Pada teks memang disebutkan bahwa pemasangan unit konverter dilakukan oleh perusahaan yang memproduksi unit tersebut. Tapi bukan itu yang membuat penulis mengatakan bahwa proses pengubahan mobil untuk bisa berjalan menggunakan gas alam mudah. Yang membuatnya mengatakan bahwa proses tersebut mudah adalah karena hanya butuh memasang unit konverter ke mesin. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan B, *"It only requires installing a converter unit on the engine"*.

38. **Jawab** : B ➲ Acquired
Kata Kunci : *These units are produced by companies that have obtained certification from environmental agencies*

Perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"These units are produced by companies that have obtained certification from environmental agencies"* (Unit-unit ini diproduksi oleh perusahaan yang mendapatkan sertifikasi dari agen-agen peduli lingkungan). Dari semua pilihan jawaban, hanya pilihan B, *"Acquired"* yang memiliki makna yang sama, yaitu "mendapatkan" atau "menerima". Pilihan lain memiliki makna yang sangat berbeda: *supported* (mendukung), *awarded* (memberi penghargaan), dan *refused* (menolak).

39. **Jawab** : C ➲ Devised only by certain qualified companies
Kata Kunci : *These units are produced by companies that have obtained certification from environmental agencies*

Perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"These units are produced by companies that have obtained certification from environmental agencies"* (Unit-unit [konverter] ini diproduksi oleh perusahaan yang mendapatkan sertifikasi dari agen-agen peduli lingkungan). Jadi, yang disertifikasi adalah perusahaan produksinya, bukan unit konverternya sehingga pilihan A salah. Jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan C, *"devised only by certain qualified companies"* (dirancang hanya oleh perusahan-perusahaan tertentu yang sudah terkualifikasi).

40. **Jawab** : A ➲ Minor

Kata Kunci : *Once the tax savings and incentives to these companies are figured in, the conversion process is a negligible expense that pays for itself almost immediately.*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Once the tax savings and incentives to these companies are figured in, the conversion process is a negligible expense that pays for itself almost immediately"* (Ketika potongan pajak dan insentif untuk perusahan-perusahaan ini sudah diperhitungkan, biaya proses pengubahan jadi tidak berarti karena bisa tertutupi dengan cepat). Kata *"negligible"* dalam konteks tersebut bermakna "sangat kecil hingga tak berarti" atau "bisa dihiraukan/tak perlu dipedulikan". Dari semua jawaban, hanya pilihan A, *"minor"* (kecil) yang mempunyai makna yang hampir sama. Pilihan D salah karena *"reduced"* (dikurangi) tidak sama dengan *"negligible"*. Biaya yang dikurangi belum tentu kecil hingga tak berarti.

41. **Jawab** : A ➲ Sphinx as a common symbol of god in many cultures

Kata Kunci : *The Sphinx, a mythical creature with a lion's body and human head, has become inextricably linked with ancient Egyptian culture; Like its Egyptian cousin, the Greek sphinx guarded temple entrances and had the body of a lion; Sphinxes as gods are far from limited to Greece and the Middle East; India is not the only place where interest in sphinxes survived antiquity*

Untuk bisa menentukan topik dari bacaan tersebut, kita harus mencari ide utama dari setiap paragraf. Cara paling mudah adalah melihat kalimat tersebut pertama di setiap paragraf. Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut:

- *The Sphinx, a mythical creature with a lion's body and human head, has become inextricably linked with ancient Egyptian culture* (Sphinx, makhluk mistis dengan badan singa dan kepala manusia telah terhubung sangat erat dengan kebudayaan Mesir kuno).
- *Like its Egyptian cousin, the Greek sphinx guarded temple entrances and had the body of a lion* (Layaknya sepupu Mesirnya, sphinx Yunani menjaga pintu masuk kuil dan mempunyai badan singa).
- *Sphinxes as gods are far from limited to Greece and the Middle East* (Sphinx sebagai dewa tidak hanya terbatas di Yunani dan Timur Tengah).
- *India is not the only place where interest in sphinxes survived antiquity* (India bukan satu-satunya tempat di mana ketertarikan akan sphinx melampaui abad pertengahan).

Dua paragraf pertama memang membahas sphinx mesir, tapi paragraf-paragarf selanjutnya membahas sphinx di seluruh dunia yang menjadi simbol suatu dewa yang bertugas menjaga kuil. Jadi, topik bacaan tersebut adalah pilihan A, *"Sphinx as a common symbol of god in many cultures"* (Sphinx sebagai suatu simbol umum dewa dalam banyak kebudayaan).

42. **Jawab** : D ➲ Similarity

Kata Kunci : *The sphinx's ubiquity and the relative constancy of its meaning and legend in many cultures points to a human commonality*

Perhatikan penggalan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"The sphinx's ubiquity and the relative constancy of its meaning and legend in many cultures points to a human commonality"* (Keberadaan sphinx yang ada di mana-mana dan tetapnya makna dan perannya dalam legenda pada banyak budaya menunjukkan suatu kesamaan umat manusia). Kata *"commonality"* dalam konteks tersebut bermakna "kesamaan/persamaan". Dari semua jawaban, hanya pilihan D, *"similarity"* (persamaan) yang maknanya serupa. Semua jawaban lain mempunyai makna yang jauh berbeda: *characteristic* (sifat), *nationality* (kewarganegaraan), *attribute* (ciri-ciri).

43. **Jawab** : C ➲ The world-renowned Great Sphinx of Giza is likely not the oldest in Egypt

Kata Kunci : *The famous Great Sphinx is generally not thought to be the oldest such Egyptian statue*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut dari paragraf 2 berikut, *"The famous Great Sphinx is generally not thought to be the oldest such Egyptian statue"* (Sphinx Agung yang terkenal tersebut umumnya tidak dianggap sebagai patung sphinx tertua di Mesir). Jadi jelas, pernyataan yang tepat dengan isi paragraf 2 adalah pilihan C, *"The world-renowned Great Sphinx of Giza is likely not the oldest in Egypt"* (Sphinx Agung Giza yang terkenal di seluruh dunia sangat mungkin bukan yang tertua di Mesir).

44. **Jawab** : B ➲ Sinister

Kata Kunci : *Greek sphinxes were far more malevolent; It then killed the hapless travelers*

Perhatikan penggalan dua kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Greek sphinxes were far more malevolent; It then killed the hapless travelers"* (Sphinx-sphinx Yunani jauh lebih *malevolent*; Sphinx itu membunuh orang-orang yang malang tersebut). Penggalan kalimat tersebut pertama membandingkan sphinx Yunani dengan sphinx mesir yang tugasnya hanya menjaga kuil. Makna kata *"malevolent"* bisa kita tebak dari penggalan kalimat tersebut kedua yang menyebutkan bahwa sphinx Yunani membunuh orang-orang yang datang mengunjungi kota yang dijaganya. Dari sini kita bisa mengira-ngira bahwa makna kata *"malevolent"* adalah "kejam/jahat/bengis". Dari semua jawaban, hanya pilihan B, *"sinister"* (keji) yang mempunyai makna yang hampir sama. Pilihan lain semuanya salah: *loving* (penuh kasih), *sacred* (sakral/suci), *mighty* (maha kuat).

45. **Jawab** : C ➲ Asking travelers to solve a puzzle

Kata Kunci : *A prominent Greek myth tells of the Sphinx guarding Thebes; it would pose a riddle to passersby; It then killed the hapless travelers*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"A prominent Greek myth tells of the Sphinx guarding Thebes; it would pose a riddle to passersby; It then killed the hapless travelers"* (Sebuah mitos Yunani yang terkenal menceritakan Sphinx yang menjaga kota Thebes, ia menyodorkan sebuah teka-teki pada orang yang bermaksud lewat; ia kemudian membunuh orang-orang malang tersebut). Sphinx di kota Thebes tidak membunuh semua orang yang hendak lewat, tapi hanya orang-orang yang tidak bisa menjawab pertanyaannya. Dia juga tidak menipu orang-orang tersebut, dan tidak memblokade pintu masuk kota. Dia hanya menanyakan sebuah pertanyaan dan meminta orang-orang tersebut menjawabnya. Jadi, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan C, *"Asking travelers to solve a puzzle".*

46. **Jawab** : D ➲ He tricked the Sphinx of Thebes to letting him enter the city
Kata Kunci : *Finally, according to the myth, Oedipus, immortalized in Sophocles's ancient Greek play Oedipus Rex, solved the riddle.*
Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Finally, according to the myth, Oedipus, immortalized in Sophocles's ancient Greek play Oedipus Rex, solved the riddle"* (Akhirnya, menurut mitos, Oedipus, yang diabadikan dalam Drama Yunani kuno berjudul Oedipus Rex yang ditulis oleh Sophocles, berhasil memecahkan teka-tekinya). Jadi jelas, pernyataan yang tidak benar tentang Oedipus adalah pilihan D, *"He tricked the Sphinx of Thebes to letting him enter the city"* (Dia menipu Sphinx kota Thebes hinga dia bisa memasuki kota tersebut). Menurut bacaan, Oedipus tidak menipu, tapi menjawab pertanyaan Sphinx dengan tepat.

47. **Jawab** : D ➲ Creatures
Kata Kunci : *Creatures with human heads and the haunches of lions have particular names in the Sanskrit, Tamil, Pali, and Thai languages. They are known and respected throughout the Indian subcontinent*
Perhatikan dua kalimat tersebut berikut, *"Creatures with human heads and the haunches of lions have particular names in the Sanskrit, Tamil, Pali, and Thai languages. <u>They</u> are known and respected throughout the Indian subcontinent"*(Makhluk dengan kepala manusia dan pinggang singa mempunyai nama khusus dalam bahasa Sansekerta, Tamil, Pali, dan Thai. <u>Mereka</u> dikenal dan dihormati di seluruh sub-benua India). Jelas terlihat dari dua kalimat tersebut bahwa kata *"they"* (mereka) merujuk pada makhluk berkepala manusia dan berpinggang singa. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah pilihan D, *"Creatures"*.

48. **Jawab** : B ➲ It acts like the Sphinx of Thebes
Kata Kunci : *Interestingly enough, local lore has it that this sphinx also asks travelers a riddle and kills those who cannot answer it, much as in Thebes*
Perhatikan kalimat tersebut terakhir paragraf 4, *"Interestingly enough, local lore has it that this sphinx also asks travelers a riddle and kills those who cannot answer it, much as in*

Thebes" (Menariknya, cerita rakyat sekitar menyebutkan bahwa sphinx ini [sphinx Filipina] juga menanyakan sebuah teka-teki pada orang-orang yang lewat dan membunuh mereka yang tidak bisa menjawabnya, persis seperti [sphinx] di kota Thebes). Jadi jelas, jawaban yang paling benar adalah pilihan B, *"It acts like the Sphinx of Thebes."*

49. **Jawab** : C ➲ Decorate

Kata Kunci : *In Freemasonry, …, sphinxes as guardians of secrecy are often sculpted in front of temples and adorn several Masonic badges*

Perhatikan kalimat tersebut berikut, *"In Freemasonry, …, sphinxes as guardians of secrecy are often sculpted in front of temples and adorn several Masonic badges"* (Dalam Freemansory, …, sphinx sebagai penjaga rahasia sering dipahat di depan kuil dan *adorn* lencana Masonik). Makan kata *"adorn"* bisa kita tebak dengan melihat objeknya, yaitu lencana. Sphinx dalam konteks ini adalah patung atau gambar patung, bukan dewa. Kita bisa menghubungkan subjek sphinx (gambar patung) dengan objek lencana menggunakan kata kerja "menghiasi". "Gambar patung sphinx menghiasi lencana Masonik." Dari sini kita bisa memilih dengan tepat bahwa kata yang memiliki makna hampir sama dengan kata *"adorn"* adalah pilihan C, *"decorate"* (mendekorasi/menghiasi).

50. **Jawab** : D ➲ A specific weathering pattern that is believed to be caused by heavy rains

Kata Kunci : *This hypothesis claims that the weathering pattern of the Great Sphinx indicates that extensive rainfall was the agent. As it is accepted that such rainfall ceased to be part of the Egyptian climate around 4000 BCE, this would mean that the Great Sphinx existed at least hundreds of years before that.*

Perhatikan dua klaimat berikut, *"This hypothesis claims that the weathering pattern of the Great Sphinx indicates that extensive rainfall was the agent. As it is accepted that such rainfall ceased to be part of the Egyptian climate around 4000 BCE, this would mean that the Great Sphinx existed at least hundreds of years before that."* (Hipotesis ini mengklaim pola pelapukan pada patung Sphinx Agung mengindikasikan bahwa penyebabnya adalah curah hujan yang tinggi. Oleh karena sudah diterima secara luas bahwa curah hujan tinggi tersebut tidak lagi menjadi bagian dari iklim Mesir sejak sekitar tahun 4000 sebelum masehi, ini berarti patung Sphinx Agung telah ada setidaknya ratusan tahun sebelum itu [sebelum tahun 4000 sebelum masehi ketika Mesir masih sering hujan lebat]). Dari dua kalimat tersebut jelas bahwa beberapa cendekiawan yakin patung Sphinx Agung Giza dibangun sebelum tahun 4000 sebelum masehi karena ada pola pelapukan yang unik yang diyakini disebabkan oleh hujan lebat yang terus menerus, yaitu jawaban D, *"A specific weathering pattern that is believed to be caused by heavy rains."*

PEMBAHASAN
SPEAKING

QUESTION 1

Listen to an announcement. You may read along as you listen. Then read the announcement aloud.

Good evening, everyone, and welcome to our weekly health session. In this session, I'm going to show you five key components of early knee rehab that you will want to implement right away following an injury or surgery.

There are three important things to know. One, you may need a couple of days of relative rest after more severe injuries. Two, talk to your surgeon before starting a new program since you may have surgical precautions to consider. Three, knee range of motion will vary from person to person.

Here is a reminder that proper knee rehab is essential to getting back to full strength safely and effectively. If you're currently in recovery, make sure to focus on controlled movements, avoid high-impact exercises, and always warm up thoroughly.

Now, let's get to our first movement.

QUESTION 2

Jawab:

While I understand some people take a gap year due to various issues, I think it's better to go directly to university after high school. The main reason is that we still have the habit of studying, so it's easier to stay focused and succeed academically. If you take a gap year, you might lose motivation or find it hard to get back into the routine such as going to morning classes because I know some people who find it hard to wake up early in the morning after they graduate high school. Also, going straight to college helps you finish their education earlier, so you can start working and building their career sooner. For example, my cousin went directly to university and graduated at 23, which gave her a head start in her job.

QUESTION 3

Jawab:

Hobbies are something that we love to do and we genuinely care about. When your work reflects what you genuinely care about, it often leads to greater motivation and resilience. For example, crocheting as a hobby has become popular these days. Many people love handmade items made from crocheting, but it's not easy and also takes time and patience to make one item. Meanwhile, people who actually love crocheting have the patience to do so. They will be more likely to go the extra mile, such as creating unique patterns and making various crocheting items, not because they have to, but because they *want* to. I think people who monetize their hobby see it as a business opportunity as they can indulge in their hobby as well as earning money.

QUESTION 4

Jawab:

According to the recording, the man and the woman talk about the university's plan to increase parking fees. The woman thinks the policy isn't unfair to students who live off campus and don't have access to public transportation. She also mentions that the parking lots are already in poor condition and often overcrowded thus it doesn't make sense to raise prices without improving the facilities.

I think the woman and other students can start by making a petition to make the university reconsider the decision by gradual approach. The students should list current problems such as overcrowded parking lots and urge the university to improve the current parking facilities by increasing the number of spots and maintaining existing lots better. They can also ask for shuttle services or discounted public transit passes for students who live off the campus. Hopefully the university can reduce traffic while still being fair to students.