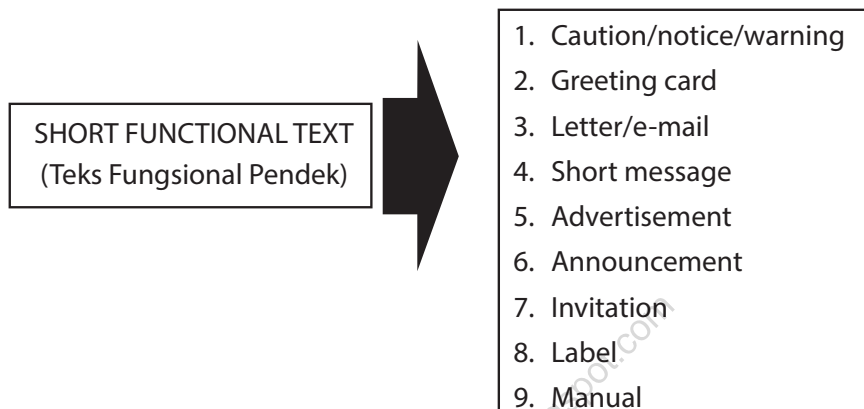


# Bahasa Inggris

[pustaka-indo.blogspot.com](http://pustaka-indo.blogspot.com)

## MEMBACA

Secara ringkas teks fungsional pendek dapat digambar bagan seperti di bawah ini.



### A. Caution/notice/warning

*Caution/notice/warning* secara umum diartikan sebagai peringatan tentang bahaya atau risiko yang mungkin terjadi.

### Contoh Penyelesaian Soal



1. 

DUE TO MANY SHARP CORALS,  
THE VISITORS ARE PROHIBITED TO SWIM  
ALONG THIS AREA

Where do we usually find the text?

- A. At the lake
- B. At the beach
- C. At the river bank
- D. At the swimmingpool

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: B**

#### Pembahasan:

Lihatlah dalam soal kalian temukan kata SHARP CORALS (karang yang tajam). Jadi *caution* tersebut ditemukan hanya di pantai atau laut.

2. 

FOOD STORAGE ONLY  
No Chemical in This Unit

What does the text mean?

- A. We allowed to mix food and chemicals here.
- B. We have to add chemicals in the store room.

- C. We can put chemicals in the store room.  
D. We can only put food in the unit.  
(Ujian Nasional 2010/2011)

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Arti notice tersebut adalah bahwa tempat tersebut khusus makanan dan tidak boleh ada bahan kimia didalamnya.

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## B. Greeting card

*Greeting card* adalah kartu ucapan. Sesuai dengan artinya maka *greeting card* digunakan untuk memberikan ucapan selamat kepada seseorang. Misalnya kartu ulang tahun, Lebaran, Natal, atau hari besar lain. Kartu ini juga digunakan untuk menyampaikan perasaan lainnya.

## Contoh Penyelesaian Soal



### The text is for question number 1 and 2.

Dear Rudi,  
On behalf of all the staff, we sincerely congratulate you on your success as the Jakarta City's Best Journalist 2012. We hope this will support you to write more articles.  
Manager of Reader Publisher,  
Rendy

1. What does Rendy do? He is a ... of Reader Publisher?
- A. staff
  - B. journalist
  - C. publisher
  - D. manager

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Coba lihat *greeting card* di atas. Di akhir teks tersebut tertulis bahwa Rendy sebagai manager.

2. "... this will support you to write more articles."

The underlined word closest in meaning with ...

- A. make
- B. disturb
- C. suggest
- D. motivate

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Kata *support* (mendukung) sama artinya dengan kata *motivate* (memotivasi). Bandingkan dengan kata yang lain: *make* (membuat), *disturb* (mengganggu), *suggest* (mengusulkan).

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## C. Letter/E-mail

*Letter/e-mail* adalah kertas yang berisi tulisan yang memiliki beberapa tujuan memberi atau meminta informasi, menunjukkan perasaan, berterimakasih, meminta maaf, membalas surat, mengingatkan sesuatu, membalas surat

# Contoh Penyelesaian Soal



The text is for number 1, 2 and 3.

Tembagapura, February 21, 2012

Dear Susan,

Hi Susan, how are you? It has been a long time since we met each other. Susan, last month I spent my holiday in Malaysia. I stayed in a small but comfortable hotel. The room was very beautiful although it was not very big. The color of the wall was ocean blue, so it felt warm insides. The curtains were arranged beautifully. The furniture was nice too. The room had a sofa and a small TV set.

The next day, I went to the Petronas Tower (the "Menara Kembar"). They were among the tallest towers in the world. I was lucky at that time because the weather was clean, so I could see the beautiful scenery of Kuala Lumpur City from the top. I brought a binocular so I could see distant objects I wanted to see. Bye for now. I'm looking forward to your reply soon.

Regards,

Andien

1. What did Andien see from the top of the tower?
  - A. Kuala Lumpur City
  - B. Menara Kembar
  - C. The tallest tower
  - D. Malaysia

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Pertanyaannya adalah apa yang Andien lihat dari puncak menara? Jawabannya ada pada

kalimat berikut '*I could see the beautiful scenery of Kuala Lumpur City from the top.*'

2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
  - A. The writer went to the Petronas Towers.
  - B. The Petronas Towers are among the tallest towers in Malaysia.
  - C. The writer saw beautiful scenery from the towers.
  - D. The writers needed a binocular to see the scenery.

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Sebuah pokok pikiran kebanyakan ditulis di awal kalimat pada paragraf tersebut. Lihatlah kalimat pertama paragraf kedua.

*The next day, I went to the Petronas Tower (the "Menara Kembar").*

3. The text generally talks about ...
  - A. The Petronas Tower
  - B. A nice hotel
  - C. A Malaysia's tower
  - D. Spending holiday

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Jika pertanyaannya tentang teks secara umum maka kita harus mencari beberapa persamaan pada semua paragraf. Kedua paragraf di atas membahas tentang liburan penulis (*spending holiday*).

## D. Short Message

*Short message* adalah pesan singkat atau catatan singkat. Pengiriman pesan seperti ini dapat ditemui pada pengiriman berita lewat SMS atau pesan memo.

### Contoh Penyelesaian Soal

The text is for number 1 and 2.

Dear Andre  
Do you have any plan for next holiday? Mira and I are going to spend our holiday at grandma's house and our father will drive us to the village. If you want to join us, let us know soon. Remember, last holiday you didn't visit grandma!  
Randy

1. Why did Randy invite Andre to join them?  
Because ...
- Randy and Andre are best friend.
  - Andre doesn't have any plans for holiday.
  - Andre didn't visit grandma last holiday.
  - Randy's father will drive them to the village.

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Soal di atas menanyakan mengapa Randy mengundang Andre? Jawaban yang tepat adalah *Andre didn't visit grandma last holiday*. Artinya Andre tidak mengunjungi neneknya liburan yang lalu.

2. From the message we know that ....
- Andre doesn't want to spend his holiday at the village.
  - father will spend his holiday at village too.
  - Randy will visit his grandmother alone.
  - Andre is Mira and Randy's cousin.

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Mira, Randi dan Andre mempunyai nenek yang sama. Andre adalah saudara sepupu Mira dan Randi.

## E. Advertisement

*Advertisement* adalah iklan. Iklan merupakan bentuk informasi yang mempublikasikan suatu produk, pelayanan, bisnis dengan tujuan untuk mendorong seseorang untuk membeli atau menggunakannya.

### Contoh Penyelesaian Soal

The following text is for questions number 1

COLD BREAKER  
LIKE YOU NEVER FEEL ANY COLD  
Fast relief for:

- Congestion 100 tablets
- Runny nose USP
- Coughs 200 mg
- Headache
- Fever

AVAILABLE IN EVERY STORE, IN INDONESIA

1. Which of the following sickness cannot be relieved by this medicine?
- Headache
  - Coughs
  - Cancer
  - Fever

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Pertanyaannya adalah penyakit apa yang tidak bisa disembuhkan oleh obat tersebut? Dari pilihan jawaban, penyakit yang tidak bias disembuhkan adalah kanker (*cancer*).

- 2. What's the writer's purpose to write the text above?
  - A. To inform the process of making Cold Breaker.

- B. To persuade people to use the product.
  - C. To explain the ingredients of the product.
  - D. To describe the illnesses that can be cured.
- (Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Membujuk orang untuk membeli produk tertentu adalah tujuan dari teks iklan (*advertisement*)

**F. Announcement**

*Announcement* atau pengumuman merupakan pemberitahuan atau informasi kepada orang lain. Bentuk pengumuman

**Contoh Penyelesaian Soal**



The following text is for questions number 1 to 2

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: A**

Announcement

Based on the Approval Letter of the Governor of Bank Indonesia no. 13/108/KEP.GBI/2011 on 29 December 2011, we are pleased to announce that effective from 12 January 2012,

PT Sapphire Bank has changed its name to PT Bank Diamond Indonesia

The name change reflects the shareholding increase of Sapphire Group Limited from 85% to 99% in PT Bank Diamond Indonesia as well as our strong and continuing support to Indonesia's economic growth.

Jakarta, 12 January 2012  
Board of Directors  
PT Bank Diamond Indonesia

- 1. Why does the bank change its name? Because ....
  - A. they committed to support Indonesian economic growth.
  - B. there are some changes in shareholding.
  - C. the governor of Bank Indonesia request it.
  - D. they already announce it to the public

**Pembahasan:**

Bank mengganti namanya karena ingin mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia. "*...continuing support to Indonesia's economic growth*".

- 2. "The name change reflects the shareholding increase..."  
The underlined word closest in meaning with ....
  - A. mirrors
  - B. shows
  - C. makes
  - D. improves

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

*Reflect* artinya sama dengan *mirror* yaitu mencerminkan. *Show* artinya memperlihatkan, *makes* = membuat, *improves* = meningkatkan.

## G. Invitation

*Invitation* atau undangan merupakan permohonan pesan yang disampaikan dalam bentuk tulis atau lisan yang bertujuan untuk menghadiri suatu kegiatan.

## Contoh Penyelesaian Soal

The following text is for questions number 1 to 2.



1. What does the Thompson family do?
  - A. Introduce Santa to their friends.
  - B. Open the door for their friends.
  - C. Inform their new house to their friends.
  - D. Invite their friends to a cocktail party.

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: D**

### Pembahasan:

Tujuan dari sebuah undangan adalah mengundang seseorang.

2. From the text we can say that ....
  - A. Cecily and Brandon have different addresses.
  - B. Santa is going to move to a newhouse this year.
  - C. Santa always opens the door for Thompson family.
  - D. the Thompson family will move to a new house.

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: B**

### Pembahasan:

Diantara empat pilihan yang sesuai dengan undangan di atas adalah 'B' yaitu Santa akan pindah ke rumah tahun ini. Lihatlah kalimat pembuka di atas.

## H. Label

*Label* adalah keterangan suatu produk yang biasanya terdapat pada bagian kemasan luar. Label berisi tentang manfaat, kandungan, cara pemakaian, komposisi dan peringatan yang lain.

# Contoh Penyelesaian Soal



The following text is for questions number 1 and 2.

- Lose up to 25 pounds in 25 days!
- 3 x more Antioxidant than Green Tea
- Fight fatigue & Increase Energy Level
- Reduce Every Fine Lines & Wrinkles
- Enhance Immune System



FREE SHIPPING FEE FOR THIS MONTH

1. What's the benefit of drinking White Tea?

- A. Reduce antioxidants
- B. Decrease energy levels
- C. Enhance immune system
- D. Gain up to 3 pounds in a day

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: C**

### Pembahasan:

Apa keuntungan minum *White Tea*? Salah satunya adalah *Enhance Immune System* Jawaban yang tepat adalah 'C'

2. The purpose of the text above is ....

- A. to inform how to use the product.
- B. to advertise the product.
- C. to describe the benefits of the product.
- D. to tell the ingredients of the product.

(Ujian Nasional 2011/2012)

**Jawaban: C**

### Pembahasan:

Jawaban 'A' dan 'D' salah. Jawaban 'B' digunakan jika teks berbentuk iklan. Sedang teks di atas adalah label yang menggambarkan keuntungan jika menggunakan produk tersebut. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah 'C'.

## ESSAI TEXT

### A. NARRATIVE TEXT

**Teks naratif** adalah teks yang bertujuan menghibur pendengar atau pembaca dengan pengalaman nyata atau imajinasi (*to entertain or amuse the readers and to deal with actual or various experience in different ways*). Contoh teks naratif adalah legenda, cerita rakyat, dongeng, fabel, dan semacamnya. Teks naratif memiliki ciri yaitu minimal memiliki unsur konflik (masalah) dan resolusi (penyelesaian masalah). Jumlah masalah atau penyelesaian masalah bisa saja satu atau lebih.

#### Struktur teks (Generic Structure)

1. Orientation (meliputi pengenalan latar, tokoh, waktu dan tempat)
2. Evaluation (optional)
3. Complication (merupakan pengembangan konflik)
4. Resolution (mengarah pada penyelesaian konflik)
5. Reorientation (merupakan komentar atau nilai moral, bersifat optional atau boleh dihilangkan)



## Ciri kebahasaan (Language Features)

1. Terdapat tokoh atau karakter (*characters*) tertentu.
2. Kata kerja atau tense yang dipakai adalah *past tense*.
3. Menggunakan kata-kata yang menunjukkan waktu (*time words*), seperti *once upon a time, one day, long time ago*, dan seterusnya.
4. Kata kerja yang menunjukkan aksi (*action verbs*)
5. Menggunakan kata benda (*Nouns*) tertentu sebagai kata ganti orang, contoh: *stepsisters, house-work*, dan sebagainya.
6. Menggunakan kata sifat (*Adjectives*) yang berbentuk *noun phrase*, contoh: *long black hair, two red apples*, dan sebagainya.
7. Memakai kata keterangan (*Adverbs*) dan frase keterangan (*adverbial phrases*) untuk menunjukkan lokasi kejadian atau peristiwa, contoh: *here, in the village, happily ever after*, dan sebagainya.
8. Menggunakan yang menandai ucapan (*Saying verbs*), contoh: *said, told*.
9. Memakai kata kerja yang menandai pikiran atau perasaan tokoh (*Thinking verbs*), contoh: *felt, thought*, dan sebagainya.

## Contoh Penyelesaian Soal

### TEXT 1



Once there was a mountain. It stood strong and proud. It was covered with huge trees. Monkeys, birds, and insects played among the branches of the tree. Bees made their hives high on the branches, too. Ferns and creepers grew on the trees.

The air was cool and pure. The rain brought fresh water. The water was clean and clear. The rivers and waterfalls had their homes here. The rivers were full of fish.

The forest people lived on the fish and the plants found there. They used the water from the river for drinking, washing their clothes, and for watering their crops. All was peaceful on the mountain.

Then some people came from the city. They saw

the great mountain and its beautiful green crown. "What large trees! Let's cut them down and use the wood to build our houses and bridges," they said. Quickly, they came with their saws and machines to cut down the trees.

The monkeys and birds screamed.

"They're taking away our homes! Leave us alone, please," they cried. However, the greedy people did not hear them.

Soon, the sides of the mountain were bare. When the heavy rains came, the soil loosened and flowed into the rivers. It blocked the river mouths. The river became muddy and dirty. The fish in the rivers died. The forest people came to fish. However, they went home sad and empty-handed. They asked the mountain, "What has happened to our lovely trees and clear rivers?" The mountain hung its head sadly.

(Source: KBSR English)

1. What is the text above about?
  - A. The story about something factual or fictional
  - B. The description of the natural phenomenon
  - C. The ways of how to make something
  - D. The real past experience

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan gambaran umum. Perhatikan kalimat pertama "Once there was a mountain" Kalimat ini menunjukkan bahwa gambaran umum tentang teks ini adalah adanya sebuah cerita faktual atau fiksi.

2. What was covered with huge trees?
  - A. A branch
  - B. A monkey
  - C. A waterfall
  - D. A mountain

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan kalimat "It was covered with huge trees" Kata "it" di sana menunjukkan pada kata "a mountain" atau gunung. Sehingga diartikan bahwa gunung tertutup oleh pepohonan.

3. What was the water of the river used for?
  - A. Drinking, washing, and watering the forest people's crops.
  - B. Washing, swimming, and cleaning the people's house
  - C. Growing the fish, the bees and the plants
  - D. Flowing the muddy and the soil

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan kalimat "They used the water from the river for drinking, washing their clothes, and for watering their crops."

4. "They're taking away our homes! Leave us alone, please," they cried. However, the greedy people did not hear them. What does underlined word mean?
  - A. Although
  - B. Therefore
  - C. Because of
  - D. Nevertheless

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan persamaan arti kata (synonym).

- However = but, nevertheless (namun demikian)
- Although = even though (meskipun)
- Because of = due to, owing to (karena)
- Therefore = accordingly, so, hence (oleh karena itu)

5. What the main idea of the last paragraph?
  - A. The river mouths were blocked
  - B. The sides of the mountain were bare
  - C. The people went home sad and empty-handed
  - D. The forest people came to fish and found the plants

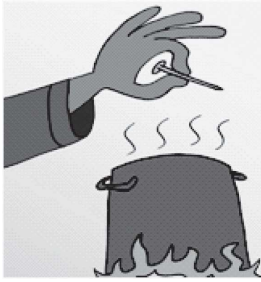
**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan pikiran utama. Pikiran utama pada paragraf terakhir terdapat pada kalimat pertama yang berbunyi "Soon, the sides of the mountain were bare". Kalimat berikutnya merupakan kalimat penjelas yang memperkuat kalimat utama.

## TEXT 2

### A Nail Soup



Once upon a time, a hungry man knocked on a woman's door and asked for food. She said, "I don't have any food for you." "That's OK," the man replied. "I have a nail. I can make us some soup."

The woman let him in. The man put his nail into a pot of water and said, "It's always tastier when I put in some celery and salt." The woman wanted some nail soup. So she got him some celery and salt. Next the man said, "Onions and potatoes make the soup cook faster." The woman was very hungry. So she put some onions and potatoes into the pot too. The soup boiled and boiled. The woman said, "It smells delicious." The man smiled and said, "Yes, and I made it with just a nail!"

1. Why did actually a hungry man knock on a woman's door?
  - A. He wanted some delicious soup.
  - B. He offered her some nails.
  - C. He sold something to her.
  - D. He asked her for food.

**Jawaban: D**

#### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan pada kalimat pertama paragraf pertama pada bacaan yaitu: "Once upon a time, a hungry man knocked on a woman's door and asked for food. Sehingga dapat diketahui bahwa laki-laki lapar itu mengetuk pintu seorang wanita dikarenakan ingin meminta makanan (*asked for food*).

2. What did the woman give to the man's soup?
  - A. Potatoes, salt, carrot, celery and carrot
  - B. Celery, salt, onions, and potatoes
  - C. Salt, onion, potatoes and garlic
  - D. Onions, potatoes, and a nail

**Jawaban: B**

#### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan kalimat terakhir paragraf kedua "So she got him some celery and salt" dan perhatikan kalimat ketiga paragraf ketiga "So she put some onions and potatoes into the pot too". Jadi yang diberikan wanita tersebut adalah celery (seledri), salt (garam), onions (bawang merah), dan potatoes (kentang).

3. What character does actually the woman have?
  - A. Generous
  - B. Cunning
  - C. Mean
  - D. Kind

**Jawaban: C**

#### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersirat. Perhatikan pada kalimat kedua paragraf pertama. Kalimat ini adalah jawaban ketika seorang laki-laki lapar meminta makanan, wanita tersebut menyangkal bahwa dia punya makanan: "She said, "I don't have any food for you." Tetapi ternyata pada dasarnya dia punya bahan makanan "she got him some celery and salt" dan "she put some onions and potatoes into the pot". Jadi pada dasarnya wanita itu sebenarnya pelit (mean), sedangkan cunning (licik), generous (dermawan), dan kind (baik hati) bukan sifat wanita itu.

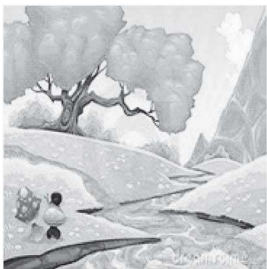
4. What is the moral value that we can get from the story?
- We must be smart to face the life
  - We must be poor to know our limitation
  - We should have much money to bring happiness
  - We must help someone in order to get something in return

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan pesan moral. Dari cerita di atas, untuk mendapatkan makanan berupa sup, laki-laki itu hanya bermodalkan sebuah paku (a nail): "That's OK," the man replied. "I have a nail. I can make us some soup." Ini membuktikan diperlukan kepandaian bagi seseorang menghadapi hidup.

**TEXT 3**



A long time ago in Central Kalimantan, a great hunter named Sangi lived. Every time he went to the jungle to go hunting, he brought a lot of animals home. Sangi lived with his family

on a riverside.

As always, Sangi went to the jungle. He saw some footprints of a wild hog. He slowly followed the footprints. The footprints ended in a big tree. Sangi thought the hog was behind the tree. Slowly he walked around the tree then he was really amazed. He saw a big dragon was trying to swallow a wild hog. The hog was so big that the dragon could not swallow it easily.

After several times trying to swallow, finally the dragon gave up. Suddenly, the dragon looked at

Sangi. He was really shocked! He wanted to run very fast. He thought the dragon would eat him alive.

Though Sangi had tried to run, his feet could not move at all. The dragons slowly came to him. Then they were face to face. When the dragon was exactly in front of him, it turned into smoke. When the smoke was gone, there was a handsome man. He said, "Eat that wild hog. This is your punishment for seeing me try to eat." "I can't. I am a human. I cannot eat a wild hog that big," said Sangi. "Yes, you can. If you are a dragon, you can eat that hog," said the man.

Then Sangi changed into a dragon. After that, he ate the hog. Later, he changed back as a human. "What happened to me? Why could I change as a dragon?" said Sangi. "It also happened to me years ago. I did what you did. I saw a dragon ate the dragon made me a dragon. It is great to be like us. We are half dragon and half human. You can change to be a dragon or human anytime you like. Besides that, you can be forever young. I'm more than 100 years old but I still look young right?" said the man.

He continued, "There is one condition that you have to do. Don't tell anyone that you are a half dragon and half human. If you did, you could be a dragon forever and unable to change back as human," said the man. After that, he disappeared. Since then, Sangi had two lives, one as a dragon and one as a human. He also looked young although he was really old. People always asked the secret, but he never told them why he could look young forever.

On his 150th birthday, people could not stand it anymore. More and more people asked him. Sangi gave up. He told them that he was actually half dragon and half human. People were laughing at him. They did not believe that. "I am a dragon!" screamed Sangi. He was upset because they did not

believe him. Right after Sangi finished saying that, his body was shaking. Slowly he changed as a dragon. People were scared. They were running away. Sangi was really sad. He regretted for telling them his secret. He knew he could not live in the village with his family anymore. He went to the river and lived there. Since then, people named the river Sangi River.

*Adapted from <http://indonesianfolklore.blogspot.com>*

1. What does the text mainly tell us about?
  - A. The beginning of Sangi River.
  - B. A dragon who was killed by Sangi.
  - C. The people lived near to Sangi River.
  - D. The dragon who stayed in Sangi River.

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan gambaran umum. Perhatikan paragraf terakhir kalimat terakhir "Since then, people named the river Sangi River. Sehingga bisa disimpulkan bahwa teksnya di awal-awal cerita pastinya menceritakan awal mula terjadinya Sungai Sangi (The beginning of Sangi River).

2. Based on the text, we know that Sangi usually ... in the jungle.
  - A. cuts trees
  - B. hunts hogs
  - C. hunts dragons.
  - D. kills wild animals.

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersirat. Pada paragraf 1 kalimat kedua disebutkan "Every time he went to the jungle to go hunting, he brought a lot of animals home". Ini mengindikasikan atau menunjukkan bahwa Sangi berburu hewan untuk menghidupi ke-

luarganya, kemudian perhatikan paragraf 2 kalimat pertama dan kedua "As always, Sangi went to the jungle. He saw some footprints of a wild hog. Ini membuktikan bahwa dia berburu babi (hogs) di hutan.

3. What footprint did Sangi find in the jungle?
  - A. Dragons'.
  - B. Humans'.
  - C. Tigers'.
  - D. Hogs'.

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan paragraf 1 kalimat kedua "He saw some footprints of a wild hog". Arti dari Footprint (n) = jejak kaki. Hogs (n) = babi

4. What did Sangi do so that he turned to be a dragon?
  - A. Hunting in the forest.
  - B. Killing the dragon's hog.
  - C. Noticing a dragon swallowing a hog.
  - D. Telling the secret of the dragon to the people in the village.

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan kalimat "I did what you did. I saw a dragon ate then the dragon made me a dragon.

5. What was the benefit of being a dragon?
  - A. He could hunt for hogs easily.
  - B. He could be forever young.
  - C. He could be a famous man.
  - D. He could swallow men.

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat.

Perhatikan kalimat "Since then, Sangi had two lives, one as a dragon and one as a human. He also looked young although he was really old.

**Jawaban: D**

6. What happened if Sangi told someone that he was a dragon?
- He would turn into a hog.
  - The dragon would kill him.
  - He would be more famous.
  - He would be a dragon forever.

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan kalimat "Don't tell any one that you are a half dragon and half human. If you did, you could be a dragon forever and unable to change back as human," said the man.

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## B. DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

**Teks deskriptif** adalah teks yang bertujuan menggambarkan bentuk, ciri atau sifat orang, tempat atau benda (hewan, tumbuh-tumbuhan atau sesuatu) secara tertentu atau khusus.

### Struktur teks (Generic structure)

- Identification (menunjukkan pada pengenalan benda, orang atau sesuatu yang akan dideskripsikan)
- Description (menggambarkan ciri-ciri benda tersebut, misalnya berasal dari mana, warnanya, ukurannya, kesukaannya, dan sebagainya. Deskripsi ini hanya memberikan informasi mengenai benda atau orang tertentu yang sedang dibahas saja, misalnya deskripsi tentang "My home". Ciri-ciri "rumah saya" tersebut dapat berbeda dengan rumah yang lain).

### Ciri Kebahasaan (Language Features)

- Fokus pada karakter tertentu (*Focus on specific participants*)
- Menggunakan kata benda (*Nouns*) tertentu, misalnya: *car, bicycle, teacher, my cat*.
- Kata kerja (tense) yang dipakai biasanya *simple present tense*. Namun bisa juga menggunakan *simple past tense*, jika benda yang dideskripsikan sudah tidak ada.
- Menggunakan frase benda rinci (*Detailed noun phrase*) yang memberikan informasi tentang subjek, misalnya *She is a sweet young girl*.
- Berbagai macam kata sifat (*adjectives*) yang bersifat *describing, numbering, classifying*, misalnya: *two strong legs, two white wings*.
- Menggunakan *Relating verbs* untuk memberikan informasi tentang subjek, misalnya *My mother is really cool, it has very thick fur*.
- Menggunakan kata kerja pikiran dan perasaan (*Thinking verbs* dan *feeling verbs*) guna mengungkapkan pandangan pribadi penulis tentang subject: *I think it is a cute animal, I believe all of you have been to the market*.
- Bahasa figurative (*simile/metaphors*): *Henry is white as chalk, sat tight*.



# Contoh Penyelesaian Soal



## TEXT 1



### Yuta

Yuta is one of the 150 International students at the ELC of Brigham Young University.

He is from Japan. He grew up in Japan, and he is 19 years old. There are six people in his family, a father, a mother, three sisters and himself. He is the youngest in his family. He is also the only boy in his family, but now he is in Provo, Utah, studying English.

Yuta likes the United States very much and he thinks everything is cheap. Yuta thinks his English classes are excellent and the teachers are professionals. Yuta thinks someone in his class is noisy so he doesn't like that. In his free time he spends too much time sleeping, so it seems that he has a sleeping sickness.

Source: <http://www.englishindo.com>

1. What is the purpose of the text above?
  - A. To amuse the readers
  - B. To describe a certain person
  - C. To tell someone's experience
  - D. To describe the way things are

**Jawaban: B**

### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan tujuan komunikatif. Teks ini adalah jenis teks deskriptif yang bertujuan menceritakan seseorang secara tertentu (Yuta): to describe a certain person.

2. What is Yuta?
  - A. He is a student of Brigham Young University.
  - B. He is excellent and professional teacher.
  - C. He is a sleeping sickness.
  - D. He is from Japan.

**Jawaban: A**

### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Pertanyaan "What is Yuta" adalah pertanyaan yang menanyakan apa pekerjaan Yuta. Perhatikan kalimat: "Yuta is one of the 150 International students at the ELC of Brigham Young University". Jadi Yuta adalah seorang siswa di salah satu universitas yaitu Brigham Young University.

3. From the text, we know that ...
  - A. Yuta grew up in Provo, and he is 19 years old.
  - B. Yuta thinks his Japanese classes are excellent.
  - C. Yuta is in Provo, Utah, studying Japanese.
  - D. Yuta is the last child in his family.

**Jawaban: D**

### Pembahasan:

Siswa menemukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan kalimat "He is the youngest in his family. Jadi Yuta adalah anak yang terakhir di keluarganya.

## C. PROCEDURE TEXT

**Teks prosedur** adalah teks yang bertujuan menggambarkan bagaimana sesuatu itu terjadi (*accomplished*) melalui serangkaian aksi atau langkah-langkah yang berurutan (*sequence of actions or steps*). Teks ini menerangkan bagaimana seseorang menampilkan serangkaian proses terbentuknya sesuatu yang berbeda-beda.

# Contoh Penyelesaian Soal



## TEXT 1

### Let's Make a Monster with Bright Eyes

#### You will need:

- 2 bulbs in bulb holders
- 3 wires
- A battery
- Colored card
- Colored paper
- Scissors
- Sticky tape
- Glue



#### Steps:

- 1) Attach a wire to each of the screws on one bulb holder.
- 2) Connect the other end of one of these wires to the second bulb holder. Connect your third wire to the other screw on the second bulb holder.
- 3) Connect the loose wires to the ends of the battery
- 4) Cut the card into a monster face with two eyeholes. Push the bulbs through the holes in the back of the card. Tape the bulbs and the battery on to the back of the card.
- 5) Turn the monster face around. Finish it by gluing on a paper mouth and nose. Watch the eyes glow!

Taken from: *How Does It Work?* (2001)

1. What is the text about?
  - A. How to describe a monster with bright eyes
  - B. How to make a monster with bright eyes
  - C. How to operate a bulb holder
  - D. How to color the paper

**Jawaban: B**

#### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan gambaran umum. Perhatikan pada judul teks di atas "Let's Make a Monster with Bright Eyes". Kalimat ini menunjukkan bahwa gambaran umum tentang teks ini adalah bagaimana membuat sebuah wajah monster yang matanya dapat bersinar.

2. Where should you attach a wire?
  - A. The ends of the paper mouth
  - B. The holes in the back of the card
  - C. Each of the screws on one bulb holder
  - D. Each of the screws on the colored card

**Jawaban: C**

#### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan pada langkah pertama (first step): "Attach a wire to each of the screws on one bulb holder"

3. How many steps are there?
  - A. Four
  - B. Five
  - C. Six
  - D. Seven

**Jawaban: B**

#### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Pada bagian "Steps" terdapat urutan langkah-langkah yang tertulis dengan jelas yang dituliskan dalam bentuk nomor, dari 1-5, sehingga banyaknya langkah dalam teks prosedur ini adalah lima langkah (Five). Diingat bahwa satu nomor dikatakan memiliki satu langkah meskipun terdapat beberapa langkah di sana.



## TEXT 2



We can use clean tuna and cat food cans to make holiday candy containers. First, paint the outside of the cans white. Then, punch two holes near the top edge on opposite sides and used light weight craft wire to make a little

handle. Now it sort of looks like a little basket. After that, stamp around the outside with simple shapes made from kitchensponge and craft paint, as hearts, Christmas trees, shamrocks, etc. Next, fill rectangles of colored cellophane with a few pieces of hard candy and tie the top with a piece of narrow ribbon and put that inside the can.

*Adapted from: [www.make-stuff.com/recycling.plastic.bottles.html.htm](http://www.make-stuff.com/recycling.plastic.bottles.html.htm)*

1. The text above tells us about ....
  - A. the procedures of making tuna and cat food cans
  - B. the best way to clean tuna and cat food cans
  - C. the description of holiday candy containers
  - D. the ways to make holiday candy containers

**Jawaban: D**

### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan gambaran umum. Perhatikan pada kalimat pertama: "We can use clean tuna and cat food cans to make holiday candy containers" (kita bisa menggunakan kaleng makanan ikan dan kaleng ikan tuna untuk membuat tempat permen).

2. What should we do before punching two holes near the top edge on opposite sides of cans?
  - A. Painting the outside of the cans white

- B. Tying the top with a piece of narrow ribbon
- C. Stamping around the outside with simple kitchen sponge
- D. Filling rectangles of colored cellophane with a few pieces of hard candy

**Jawaban: A**

### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci. Kata kuncinya adalah "before" (sebelum), maka untuk mengetahui kegiatan atau langkah apa sebelumnya yang dilakukan adalah dengan melihat kalimat sebelumnya, yaitu "First, paint the outside of the cans white"

3. What does the container look like?
  - A. A little basket
  - B. A narrow ribbon
  - C. A Christmas tree
  - D. A kitchen sponge

**Jawaban: A**

### Pembahasan:

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan kalimat: "Now it sort of looks like a little basket"

## TEXT 3

### Breathing Difficulties: Asthma

#### What to look out for:

- Difficulty in breathing
- Rapid, shallow and noisy breaths
- Coughing and wheezing
- Tightness in the chest
- Distress
- Difficulty in speaking
- Blue lips and/or skin (in severe cases)



**What to do:**

- 1) Sit the casualty down; make sure he/she leans forward slightly, preferably resting on a support such as table.
  - 2) Most asthma sufferers carry a 'puffer'. Help him/her use it (about 4 puffs).
  - 3) If the casualty's condition does not improve after 10 minutes, give him/her a further 4 puffs.
  - 4) If there is still no improvement or if the casualty has no medication and the attack is prolonged, call an ambulance.
1. What is the first aid for someone who has difficulty in breathing?
    - A. Call an ambulance
    - B. Give him/her four puffs
    - C. Help him/her use the puffer
    - D. Sit him/her down and lean forward slightly

**Jawaban: D****Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan pada langkah pertama: "What to do: 1) Sit the casualty down; make sure they lean forward slightly, preferably resting on a support such as table"

2. Based on the text, we must give the casualty a further 4 puffs if ...
  - A. His/her condition has no improvement after 10 minutes.
  - B. He has no medication and the attack is prolonged.
  - C. The ambulance doesn't come as soon as possible.
  - D. He doesn't want to use the puffer.

**Jawaban: A****Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan pada langkah kedua pada bacaan: "If the casualty's condition does not improve after 10 minutes, give him/her a further 4 puffs."

3. "Sit the casualty down; make sure he/she leans forward slightly" What does the underlined word mean?
  - A. Victim
  - B. Colleague
  - C. Customer
  - D. Physician

**Jawaban: A****Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan makna kata. Persamaan arti kata (synonym):

- Victim (n) = casualty, sufferer, target, subject (n) = korban
- Colleague (n) = assistant, partner (n) = teman, partner
- Customer (n) = client, consumer (n) = nasabah, pelanggan

Jadi kata "casualty" sama artinya dengan kata "victim" yang artinya korban.

4. "Help him/her use it (about 4 puffs)". What does the underlined word refer to?
  - A. An asthma
  - B. A sufferer
  - C. A puffer
  - D. A table

**Jawaban: C****Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan rujukan kata. Perhatikan kalimat sebelumnya "Most asthma sufferers carry a puffer". Jadi kata "it" merujuk pada kata "a puffer"

## D. RECOUNT TEXT

**Teks recount** adalah teks yang bertujuan melaporkan peristiwa, kejadian atau kegiatan dengan tujuan memberitakan atau menghibur (*to tell/retell past events/experiences for the purpose of informing or entertaining*)

### Struktur teks (Generic structure)

1. Orientation (memberikan informasi tentang apa, siapa, di mana dan kapan)
2. Events (kegiatan yang terjadi, biasanya disampaikan secara berurutan)
3. Reorientation (komentar pribadi dan/atau ungkapan penilaian, jika ada)

### Ciri Kebahasaan (Language Features)

1. Fokus pada karakter individu (*Focus on individual participants*).
2. Menggunakan tense *past tense* yang menunjukkan sesuatu kejadian yang terjadi di masa lampau (*to express something that happened in the past*). Polanya (*The pattern*): *S + Verb2*.
3. Menggunakan kata benda (*Nouns*) dan pronouns sebagai kata ganti orang, hewan atau benda yang terlibat, misalnya *Alex, the lion, we*.
4. Memakai kata kerja tindakan (*Action verbs*), seperti: *go, sleep, run*.
5. Menggunakan kata hubung (*Conjunctions*) dan *time connectives* untuk mengurutkan peristiwa, kejadian atau kegiatan, contoh: *and, but, then, after that, )*
6. Memakai kata keterangan (*Adverbs*) dan frase keterangan (*adverb phrases*) untuk mengungkapkan tempat, waktu dan cara, contoh: *yesterday, at my house, swiftly*.
7. Menggunakan kata sifat (*Adjectives*) guna menerangkan nouns, contoh: *pretty, cute, beautiful*.

Contoh teks recount: bibliography, kejadian/pengalaman masa lalu yang dialami seseorang/penulis.

## Contoh Penyelesaian Soal

### TEXT 1



On the way to the bus stop yesterday, Tracy slipped on wet leaves and hurt her foot. Some people helped her stand up. Then, she went

home. Her mother was surprised at that time. And then her mother took her to the hospital.

In the hospital, her mother parked the car in NO PARKING area and then she helped her daughter walk to the doctor. It wasn't a serious accident, but it was very expensive. The X-ray, ice treatment, and bandage cost \$320.

After that Tracy and her mother went back to their car. There was a traffic police officer near their car. He gave her a ticket. The fine was \$80. Then, on the way home, Tracy's mother hit a telephone pole. It cost \$500 to fix it. Finally they went home and they were very tired.

1. Why did Tracy hurt her foot?
  - A. She got a car accident on the bus stop.
  - B. She slipped on wet floor in her home.
  - C. She slipped on wet leaves.
  - D. She was hit by a new car.

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan paragraf 1 kalimat pertama "On the way to the bus stop yesterday, Tracy slipped on wet leaves and hurt her foot (Dalam perjalanan menuju ke pemberhentian bus, Tracy terpeleset daun basah dan melukai kakinya).

2. Based on the text, the things that cost \$ 320 were....
- the ticket of fine
  - the telephone pole and the ticket
  - the X-ray, ice treatment, and bandage
  - the bandage, treatment, and the ticket

**Jawaban: C****Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan paragraf 2 kalimat terakhir "The X-ray, ice treatment, and bandage cost \$320".

3. Tracy's mother was given a ticket of fine by a traffic police officer because....
- she went back to her car
  - her car hit a telephone pole
  - she hit a car in NO PARKING area
  - she parked the car in NO PARKING area

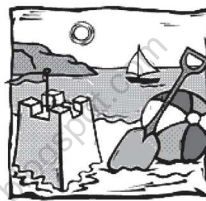
**Jawaban: D****Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan paragraf 2 kalimat pertama "In the hospital, her mother parked the car in NO PARKING area yang artinya "Di rumah sakit ibunya memarkirkan mobil di area atau daerah yang bukan untuk tempat parkir" Sehingga dari kalimat ini tahu bahwa kenapa polisi memberi kartu tilang/denda kepada ibunya Tracy.

4. "It cost \$500 to fix it" What does the underlined word refer to?
- Telephone pole
  - Ice treatment
  - Bandage
  - Ticket

**Jawaban: A****Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan rujukan kata. Untuk menentukan kata "it" merujuk pada kata apa harus memperhatikan kalimat sebelumnya "Tracy's mother hit a telephone pole. It cost \$500 to fix it" Jadi kata "it" mengacu pada tiang telepon (*a telephone pole*).

**TEXT 2**

**M**y family likes the sea very much. When we had a holiday last year, we went to a place at the seaside and borrowed a boat from one of our friends.

Then we sailed and fished on the sea all day. We also had races against other boats.

When the sea was rough, we sailed on a small lake near the sea instead. We were very careful on this lake because there were a lot of sharp rocks there, and the water was shallow. We did not want to damage our friend's boat.

There were not many fish in the lake, but in the sea we caught a lot with a hook, line and small pieces of bread. The fish were not very big, but they tasted very good. When the weather was fine, we sailed to the land at lunch time, collected pieces of drywood and fried or grilled our fish over them on the beach. There is an island about a mile from our friend's house, and we sailed to it. The water was very clean there, and there was a beautiful beach with white sand and no rocks. We bathed there. It was a lot of fun.

(Adapted from: L.A. Hill, 1963)

1. What is the text about?
  - A. The weather of holiday days
  - B. The writer's family holiday
  - C. The description of lake
  - D. The writer's family

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan gambaran umum. Setelah membaca keseluruhan cerita akan didapatkan bahwa teks ini menceritakan pengalaman penulis dan keluarganya selama liburan (The writer's family holiday)

2. What does the writer's family mostly like?
  - A. The sea
  - B. The island
  - C. The village
  - D. The mountain

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan pada paragraf 1 kalimat pertama "My family likes the sea very much". Jadi keluarga penulis sangat suka dengan laut (*the sea*).

3. Why were the writer and his family careful on the lake? Because there were ...
  - A. shallow water and boats
  - B. a lot of sharp rocks
  - C. many big fish
  - D. no rocks

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Mengapa penulis dan keluarganya khawatir akan danau tersebut? Perhatikan pada paragraf 2 kalimat kedua "We were very careful on this lake because there were a lot of sharp

rocks there, and the water was shallow". Jadi mereka khawatir akan batu-batu yang tajam dan air yang dangkal yang bisa menyebabkan perahu mereka rusak.

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
  - A. The water was very clean there.
  - B. There were not many fish in the lake.
  - C. The writer did not want to damage his friend's boat.
  - D. There is an island about a mile from our friend's house.

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan pikiran utama. Pikiran utama pada paragraf 3 adalah terletak pada kalimat pertama yang berbunyi: "There were not many fish in the lake", sedangkan kalimat berikutnya menjadi kalimat penjelas untuk kalimat utama.

**TEXT 3**



**Bob** and Greg were new to camping. They didn't know the rules.

After they helped their dad put up the tent, they wanted to watch

up TV. They took the TV out of their camping bag. When their dad knew the TV, he said, "Why did you bring that? There was no electricity!"

That night it was cold. The boys didn't want to use their electric blanket. They remembered they didn't have any electricity. They slept only three hours because they were cold.

When they got up in the morning, they wanted to wash in the cold lake water. And there were no any fresh milk or orange juice to drink.

When the boys got home, they ran into the house. They turned on the television and sat under the electric blanket. "What are you and Bob doing?" their dad asked. "We're just happy to be home," the boys said.

1. Why were Bob and Greg confused about the rules of camping?
  - A. They really forgot them.
  - B. They were new to camping.
  - C. They didn't care about them.
  - D. They didn't have any electricity.

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan paragraf 1 kalimat pertama dan kedua "Bob and Greg were new to camping. They didn't know the rules. Jadi mereka bingung dengan aturan berkemah dikarenakan mereka baru menjadi orang yang berkemah.

2. How long did Bob and Greg sleep on the camping area?
  - A. Three hours
  - B. Four hours
  - C. Five hours
  - D. Six hours

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi rinci tersurat. Perhatikan paragraf 2 kalimat terakhir: "They slept only three hours because they were cold". Jadi mereka tidur di kemah hanya tiga jam.

3. From the text above, we know that ...
  - A. Bob and Greg preferred camping to staying at home.

- B. Bob and Greg preferred staying at home to camping.
- C. Bob and Greg liked camping better than staying at home.
- D. Bob and Greg would rather camp at home than stay at home.

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tersirat. Perhatikan paragraf terakhir kalimat terakhir "We're just happy to be home," the boys said. Jadi mereka lebih suka tinggal di rumah daripada melakukan camping atau kemah.

4. "After they helped their dad put up the tent, they wanted to watch up TV". The underlined word means ...
  - A. withdraw
  - B. construct
  - C. destroy
  - D. delay

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan makna kata. Dalam hal ini siswa menentukan makna kata berupa sinonim (persamaan arti kata).

- Withdraw (v) = remove (v) = take out (v) = menarik, memindahkan
- Construct (v) = build (v) = put up (v) = mendirikan, membangun
- Destroy (v) = demolish (v) = damage (v) = merusak
- Delay (v) = put off (v) = postpone (v) = menunda



## E. REPORT TEXT

**Teks report** adalah teks yang bertujuan menyampaikan informasi tentang sesuatu, apa adanya, sebagai hasil pengamatan sistematis atau analisis. Yang dideskripsikan dapat meliputi gejala alam, lingkungan, butan manusia, atau gejala-gejala social (*to describe the way things are, with reference to arrange natural, manmade and social phenomena in our environment*).

Deskripsi teks report bisa berupa simpulan umum, contohnya tentang rumah mewah dengan mendeskripsikan ciri-ciri subyek tersebut sehingga layak dikategorikan rumah mewah, dsb.

### Struktur teks (Generic structure)

1. General classification (pernyataan umum yang menerangkan subjek laporan, keterangan dan klasifikasinya)
2. Description (terdiri atas bagian/parts, kualitas/qualities, kebiasaan/habit, penggunaan/use)

### Ciri Kebahasaan (Language Features)

1. Memberikan deskripsi atau gambaran tentang ciri-ciri umum
2. Kata kerja yang digunakan biasanya *Simple Present Tense*.
3. Menggunakan istilah teknis, misalnya *water contains oxygen and hydrogen*.
4. Menggunakan kata kerja aksi (*action verbs*) dalam menjelaskan perilaku, misalnya *snakes cannot fly*.
5. Menggunakan paragraf dengan *topic sentence* guna menyusun sejumlah informasi.

## Contoh Penyelesaian Soal

### TEXT 1



**A** tornado is a violently rotating column of air which is in contact with both a cumulonimbus cloud or, in rare cases, a cumulus cloud base and the surface of the earth. Tornadoes come in

many sizes but are typically in the form of a visible condensation funnel, whose narrow end touches the earth and is often encircled by a cloud of debris. Most tornadoes have wind speeds of 110 mph (177 km/h) or less, are about 250 feet (75 m) across,

and travel a few miles (several kilometers) before disappears. Some reach wind speeds of more than 300 mph (480 km/h), stretch more than a mile (1.6 km) across, and stay on the ground for dozens of miles (more than 100 km).

Although tornadoes have been observed on every continent except Antarctica, most occur in the United States. They also commonly occur in southern Canada, south central and eastern Asia, east-central South America, Southern Africa, north-western and central Europe, Italy, western and south-eastern Australia, and New Zealand.

*Adapted from: www.wikipedia.org*

- What is the purpose of the text?
  - To describe how a tornado occurs
  - To describe a tornado in general
  - To describe a certain tornado
  - To retell a tornado

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan tujuan komunikasi sebuah teks. Bacaan di atas termasuk jenis teks report (report text) dengan tujuan menceritakan tornado secara umum (in general) dan berhubungan dengan fenomena atau kejadian alam.

- Based on the text, we know that ....
  - tornadoes have been observed on Antarctica
  - tornadoes come in the similar sizes and speed
  - some tornadoes reach wind speeds of more than 300 mph (480 km/h)
  - tornado's end never touch the earth and is encircled by a white cloud

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Perhatikan:

- "tornadoes have been observed on Antarctica" pernyataan ini **salah** karena seharusnya "tornadoes have been observed on every continent except Antarctica"
- "tornadoes come in the similar sizes and speed" pernyataan ini **salah** karena seharusnya "Tornadoes come in many sizes"
- "some tornadoes reach wind speeds of more than 300 mph (480 km/h)" pernyataan ini **benar** karena tercantum dalam bacaan (paragraph 2 kalimat kedua).
- "tornado's end never touch the earth and

is encircled by a white cloud" pernyataan ini **salah** karena seharusnya "narrow end touches the earth and is often encircled by a cloud of debris."

- "They also commonly occur in southern Canada, south central and eastern Asia,..." What does the underlined word mean?
  - Take part
  - Look for
  - Take place
  - Look after

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan makna kata, dalam hal ini menemukan persamaan arti kata (synonym).

- Take part (v) = join (v) = participate (v) = ikut serta
- Look for (v) = search for (v) = seek (v) = mencari
- Take place (v) = occur (v) = happen (v) = terjadi
- Look after (v) = take care of (v) = guard (v) = merawat, menjaga

**TEXT 2**



Flood is an overflow of water that soaks or covers land. Floods are the most frequent type of natural disaster worldwide. It can be caused by several things, naturally and from the effect

of human behavior. The most common cause is because of the over capacity of the body of water, e.g. river or lake. As a result some of the water flows outside of the body of water. It can also occur in rivers, when the strength of the river is so high



that it flows right out of the riverchannel. A flood from sea may be caused by a heavy storm, a high tide, a tsunami, or a combination the three.

Soil and vegetation absorbs most of the surface water, floodshappen when there are lacks of trees and the soil alone cannot absorb allthe water. The water then runs off the land in quantities that cannot becarried in stream channels or kept in natural ponds or man-madereservoirs. A flood can also be caused by blocked sewage pipes andwaterways, such as the Jakarta flood.

There are several types of flood. Periodic floods occur naturallyon many rivers, forming an area known as the flood plain. These riverfloods usually result from heavy rain, sometimes combined withmelting snow, which causes the rivers to overflow their banks. A floodthat rises and falls rapidly with little or no advance warning is called aflash flood.

Source<http://www.belajarbahasainggris.us/2012>

1. What does the text tell us about?
  - A. The flood
  - B. The disaster
  - C. The river channel
  - D. The Heavy storm

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan gambaran umum. Teks di atas menceritakan tentang banjir (flood) secara umum.

2. What is the most common cause of the food?
  - A. The human behavior
  - B. The number of population
  - C. The capacity of water flow
  - D. The number of vegetations

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan informasi tertentu. Per-

hatikan kalimat berikut "The most common cause is because of the over *capacity* ofthe body of water, e.g. river or lake. Jadi pada umumnya banjir disebabkan adanya aliran air atau kapasitas air terhadap besar kecilnya tubuh sungai.

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
  - A. There are several types of flood.
  - B. Floodshappen when there are lacks of trees.
  - C. A flood from sea may be caused by a heavy storm.
  - D. Flood is an overflow of water that soaks or covers land.

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan pikiran utama. Pikiran utama dalam paragraph kedua adalah terletak pada awal kalimat paragraph tersebut "Soil and vegetation absorbs most of the surface water, floodshappen when there are lacks of trees ..."

4. A flood that rises and falls rapidly with little or no advance warning is called a flash flood".What does the underlined word mean?
  - A. Slowly
  - B. Swiftly
  - C. Steadily
  - D. Gradually

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa menentukan makna kata. Makna kata di dalam kalimat ini berupa sinonim.

- Slowly (adv) = steadily (adv) = gradually (adv) = lambat, bertahap
- Rapidly (adv) = quickly (adv) = swiftly (adv) = cepat

### A. Menyusun Kata Acak

#### Contoh Penyelesaian Soal



1. Arrange the words into a meaningful sentence

the - click - on - the top - install - bar -

1      2      3      4      5      6

the menu - of

7              8

A. 2-1-5-6-3-4-8-7

B. 2-1-6-3-5-7-8-4

C. 2-3-4-6-1-5-7-8

D. 2-3-1-6-4-8-7-5

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Menyusun kata menjadi sebuah kalimat yang bermakna.

Untuk soal di atas siswa harus memahami bentuk Imperative: (Verb) = "V1 + Object"

Sehingga susunan kalimat yang sesuai dengan struktur kalimat yang benar adalah "Click the install bar on the top of the menu"

2. Arrange the following words into a good sentence

thefairy's castle - to - dreamed - Elisa - that

1                      2      3              4      5

one night - flew - she

6              7      8

A. 4-3-1-2-6-5-8-7

B. 6-4-3-5-8-7-2-1

C. 7-2-1-8-3-5-6-4

D. 8-3-2-1-5-4-6-7

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Menyusun kata menjadi sebuah kalimat yang bagus.

Untuk soal di atas siswa harus memahami bentuk Simple Past Tense: "S + V2"

Sehingga susunan kalimat yang sesuai dengan struktur kalimat yang benar adalah "One night Elisa dreamed that she flew to the fairy's castle."

3. Arrange the words into a good sentence

small - the anaconda - eat - and - crocodiles

1                      2      3      4      5

boars - can - wild - even

6      7      8      9

A. 2-7-8-4-1-9-3-5-6

B. 2-7-6-1-4-9-3-5-8

C. 2-7-3-1-5-4-9-8-6

D. 2-7-1-3-5-4-6-8-9

**Jawaban: C**

**Pembahasan:**

Menyusun kata menjadi sebuah kalimat yang bagus.

Untuk soal di atas siswa harus memahami bentuk modal: "S + can + V1 + Object"  
Sehingga susunan kalimat yang sesuai dengan struktur kalimat yang benar adalah "The anaconda can eat small crocodiles and even wild boars"

4. Arrange the following words into a meaningful sentence  
home – Meggy – makes – to – aquariums –  
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)  
stimulate – environment – a – natural  
(6) (7) (8) (9)  
A. (5) – (8) – (7) – (4) – (1) – (2) – (3) – (9) – (6)  
B. (4) – (6) – (3) – (2) – (1) – (5) – (8) – (7) – (9)

- C. (3) – (2) – (5) – (1) – (6) – (4) – (7) – (9) – (8)  
D. (2) – (3) – (1) – (5) – (4) – (6) – (8) – (9) – (7)

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Menyusun kata menjadi sebuah kalimat yang bagus.

Untuk soal di atas siswa harus memahami bentuk:

Simple Present Tense "S + V1/V1+s/es/ies"

Sehingga susunan kalimat yang sesuai dengan struktur kalimat yang benar adalah "Meggy makes home aquariums stimulate a natural environment"

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## B. Menyusun Kalimat Acak

### Contoh Penyelesaian Soal

1. Arrange the sentences to make a good paragraph
- 1) First, launching of Tristan's painting in Rialto Gallery, at 7 pm, Theatrical Performing Art by Alama n' friends in Selasar Open Theatre at 8 pm and Ska Music Festival starts from 5 pm.
  - 2) What will you do at the coming Saturday night?
  - 3) I've some information to fill your Saturday night.
  - 4) Choose your favorite programme and leave your chair!
  - 5) Good morning young students.
- A. 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4  
B. 3 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 1  
C. 4 – 1 – 3 – 2 – 5  
D. 5 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 5

**Jawaban: D**

**Pembahasan:**

Menyusun kalimat acak menjadi sebuah paragraf yang padu. Kalimat "Good morning young students" menjadi kalimat awal atau kalimat utama, sedangkan kalimat-kalimat yang lain sebagai kalimat pendukung.

2. Arrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph
- 1) But then, a dirty, poor boy came out from the bush.
  - 2) We went in the afternoon.
  - 3) We were very afraid that we thought we were followed by a pick pocket or a freak.
  - 4) Near the park, someone was following us.
  - 5) Last Sunday, Santi and I were going to the town library together.
  - 6) Gosh, he was just a hungry kid so, we gave him some money.
  - 7) He said thanks and went away.

- 8) He asked for money to buy some food.  
 9) We heard some noises behind the bush.  
 A. 3 – 8 – 1 – 4 – 6 – 5 – 9 – 7 – 2  
 B. 5 – 2 – 4 – 9 – 3 – 1 – 8 – 6 – 7  
 C. 7 – 2 – 3 – 8 – 1 – 4 – 6 – 5 – 9  
 D. 9 – 5 – 1 – 3 – 6 – 2 – 4 – 7 – 8

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Menyusun kalimat acak menjadi sebuah paragraf yang bermakna. Kalimat "Last Sunday, Santi and I were going to the town library together." menjadi kalimat awal atau kalimat utama, sedangkan kalimat-kalimat yang lain sebagai kalimat pendukung.

**C. Melengkapi kalimat/paragraph/teks rumpang**

**Contoh Penyelesaian Soal**



**The following text is for questions number 1 to 4**

My dear classmates, we can see objects. Do you know why? It's because these objects produce or 1) ... lights into our eyes. A shining object presents the 2) ... of the light that it 3) ... into our eyes. So, the color of the light that enters our eyes from the sky in the clear sky during the day is blue.

- 1) A. reflect  
 B. reflects  
 C. reflected  
 D. reflecting

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa melengkapi kalimat rumpang dengan kata kerja (*verb*) yang benar. Teks di atas adalah teks report maka menggunakan bentuk kata kerja **Simple Present tense**: S + V1/V1+s/es/ies. Kata kunci yang lain ... or ... = parallelism, sehingga "...produce (V1) or reflect (V1) ..."

- 2) A. line  
 B. color  
 C. shape  
 D. function

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa melengkapi kalimat rumpang dengan kata benda (*noun*) yang benar. Objek yang bersinar menimbulkan warna cahaya (*color of the light*).

- 3) A. sends  
 B. needs  
 C. closes  
 D. neglects

**Jawaban: A**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa melengkapi kalimat rumpang dengan kata kerja (*verb*) yang benar. Kata kunci "Cahaya dikirimkan (*sends into*) ke mata kita"

- 4) A. above  
 B. during  
 C. under  
 D. on

**Jawaban: B**

**Pembahasan:**

Siswa melengkapi kalimat rumpang dengan preposisi (*preposition*) yang benar.