

**KISI-KISI SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS USBN/UNBK 2020**

No. Urut	Indikator Soal	Materi		Contoh Soal
16	Menentukan ungkapan <b>memuji</b>	<p><b>Complimenting</b></p> <p><i>If we want to give a compliment, we say:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aren't you looking lovely!</li> <li>- You're awesome, Dennis.</li> <li>- Congratulations!</li> <li>- You were great</li> <li>- You were wonderful on...</li> <li>- You're pretty good on...</li> </ul> <p><i>If we want to express proud, we say:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'm proud of you, Takeshi.</li> <li>- I feel proud of everyone who ...</li> </ul>		<p>Mr. Brown : ..... on that luxurious new suit. Bill : It's very kind of you to say so.</p> <p><b>A. You're marvelous</b> B. You're right C. You're wrong D. You're welcome</p>
17	Menentukan respon pada ungkapan <b>memuji</b>	<p><i>If we want to respond the compliment or proud, we say:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oh, thank you</li> <li>- That's very kind of you</li> <li>- It's very kind of you to say that</li> <li>- Do you really think so?</li> <li>- Thanks, I needed that</li> <li>- You've made my day!</li> </ul> <p><i>If we want to express thanking, we say:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks</li> <li>- Thank you very much</li> <li>- Thanks for everything</li> <li>- Thanks for the ride</li> <li>- Thank you so much</li> </ul> <p><i>To reply thanking we say:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not at all            - Don't mention it</li> <li>- That's all right    - You're welcome.</li> </ul>		<p>Sisca : You're really the best Sundanese dancer. Jujuk : ..... I just want to share what I know.</p> <p>A. I'm proud of you <b>B. Thank you</b> C. That's right D. No way</p>
18	Menentukan respon pada ungkapan <b>menawarkan jasa</b>	<p><b>Offering service</b></p> <p><i>May I turn off the light for you?</i> <i>Would you like me to turn off the light?</i> <i>Would you mind if I turned off the light?</i></p>		<p>John : Shall I turn on the air conditioner? It is very hot today. Ralph : .....</p> <p>A. No, thanks <b>B. Yes, please</b> C. Yes, you're right D. No, you're wrong</p>
19	Menentukan ungkapan menawarkan jasa			<p>Rizal : .....</p> <p>Hermina : Yes, please. There's a lot to do.</p> <p>A. How do you like your coffee decorated? B. Do you want to have your hair cut now? <b>C. Would you like some help cleaning the lab?</b> D. What kind of cars do you want to buy?</p>

20	Menentukan ungkapan <b>memberi saran</b>	<p><b>Suggestion/advice</b></p> <p>Q : What should I do? What do you recommend? What do you suggest?</p> <p>A : You should <b>drink</b> 8 glasses a day. You had better <b>drink</b> 8 glasses a day You ought <b>to drink</b> 8 glasses a day Why don't you <b>drink</b> 8 glasses a day? How about <b>drinking</b> 8 glasses a day?</p>	<p>Shinta : Should I mail the contract to Mrs. Chow or can I fax it? Lindsay: Well, she'll need the original, so .... And you'd better hurry. The mail pick-up is in twenty minutes</p> <p>A. I'd rather you fax it <b>B. You should send it</b> C. You like letters better than faxes D. I prefer contacting Mr. Chow.</p>												
21	Menentukan respon pada ungkapan memberi saran	<p>Q : What should I do? What do you recommend? What do you suggest?</p> <p>A : You should <b>drink</b> 8 glasses a day. You had better <b>drink</b> 8 glasses a day You ought <b>to drink</b> 8 glasses a day Why don't you <b>drink</b> 8 glasses a day? How about <b>drinking</b> 8 glasses a day?</p>	<p>Maya: Why don't you see the doctor to determine the cause of your illness? Joko: .....</p> <p>A. You're right, that's what I can't do <b>B. You're right, I'll go tomorrow</b> C. Oh, that's too bad D. What a pity</p>												
22	Menentukan kalimat <b>pengandaian</b> yang tepat untuk melengkapi dialog	<p><b>Conditional Sentence</b> Ada tiga pola kalimat Conditional If. <b>TYPE 1:</b> menyatakan sesuatu yang mungkin terjadi pada waktu yang akan datang ataupun sekarang.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="481 805 1554 1177"> <thead> <tr> <th>IF Clause</th> <th>Result</th> <th>Fact</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>IF + S + V1</b> <b>If + S + don't/ doesn't + V1</b></td> <td><b>S + Will + V1</b> <b>Can</b> <b>shall</b></td> <td><i>There's possibility that...</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If I study hard</td> <td>I will pass the exam</td> <td>There's possibility that I will pass the exam.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If I am a president</td> <td>I will build a national monument</td> <td>There's a possibility that I will build a national monument</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF Clause	Result	Fact	<b>IF + S + V1</b> <b>If + S + don't/ doesn't + V1</b>	<b>S + Will + V1</b> <b>Can</b> <b>shall</b>	<i>There's possibility that...</i>	If I study hard	I will pass the exam	There's possibility that I will pass the exam.	If I am a president	I will build a national monument	There's a possibility that I will build a national monument	<p>Supervisor : The client was upset because you couldn't finish the design. Designer : If only there had been no black-outs,..</p> <p>A. I can design the clothes for her. B. I could call her <b>C. I could have shown it to her</b> D. I am able to finish it on time</p>
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23	Menentukan <b>makna kalimat pengandaian</b> dengan tepat	<p><b>TYPE 2:</b> menyatakan sesuatu yang tidak mungkin terjadi pada saat sekarang/ mengandaikan peristiwa yang terjadi saat ini.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="481 1316 1554 1476"> <thead> <tr> <th>IF Clause</th> <th>Result</th> <th>Fact</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>IF + S + V2</b> <b>If + S + didn't + V1</b></td> <td><b>S + Would + V1</b> <b>Could</b> <b>Should</b></td> <td>V1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF Clause	Result	Fact	<b>IF + S + V2</b> <b>If + S + didn't + V1</b>	<b>S + Would + V1</b> <b>Could</b> <b>Should</b>	V1	<p>"If all the students pass their final examination, the teacher will give a party for them at his house." This means that ..... at the teacher's house.</p> <p><b>A. There will possibly a party</b> B. There has been a party C. There is no party D. There was a party</p> <p>If .... , I will pass the exams. A. I studies hard B. I win the lottery <b>C. I study hard</b> D. I am president</p>						
IF Clause	Result	Fact													
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If I studied hard	I would pass the exam	I don't study hard, so I don't pass the exam.
If I were Celine Dion	I would sing a beautiful song	I am not Celine Dion, so I don't sing a beautiful song.

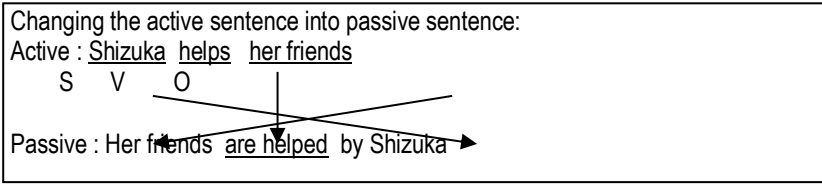
**TYPE 3:** menyatakan sesuatu yang tidak mungkin terjadi di waktu lampau/ mengandaikan peristiwa yang terjadi di waktu lampau.

IF Clause	Result	Fact
<b>IF + S + had + V3</b> <b>If + S + hadn't + V3</b>	<b>S + Would have + V3</b> <b>Should have</b> <b>Could have</b>	V2
If I had studied hard	I would have passed the exam	I didn't study hard, so I didn't pass the exam.
If I had been a child	I would have played hide and seek	I wasn't a child so I didn't play hide and seek.

Jim: If .... , I won't open the door  
Sarah: Why?  
Jim: Because I'm too busy with my computer.  
**A. I don't hear the doorbell**  
B. I hear the doorbell  
C. I hear the phone ring  
D. I don't hear the phone ring

24 Menentukan bentuk kata kerja Passive yang tepat untuk melengkapi dialog

**Passive Voice**  
Perhatikan bagan berikut ini.



- Notes:  
Hanya kalimat aktif yang memiliki obyek yang dapat dirubah menjadi kalimat pasif.  
Contoh:
- A: Hanazawa Rui calls his friend.  
P: His friend **is called** by Hanazawa Rui
  - A: Margareth is reading comics.  
P: Comics **are being read** by Margareth.
  - A: Lee has swept the floor.  
P: The floor **has been swept** by Lee.
  - A: Leonardo played football.  
P: Football **was played** by Leonardo
  - A: Mizuki was arranging some books.  
P: ome books **were being arranged** by Mizuki.
  - A: The police had arrested Makoto Sishio.  
P: Makoto Sishio **had been arrested** by the police.

Mother : You seem to be waiting for something these days.  
Arif : That's true. I'm waiting .....for an interview.  
A. Be called  
B. Called  
**C. To be called**  
D. To call

Joni : Adi, your office looks so luxurious, who was the designer?  
Adi : Our new office ....by a well-known architect.  
A. designs  
B. designed  
C. be designing  
**D. was designed**

Abduh: Who bought this book?  
Ahmed: The book .... by Mr. Karim last week.  
**A. was bought**  
B. is bought  
C. being buy  
D. will bought

		<p>7. A: Arema <u>will win</u> the game. P: The game <b>will be won</b> by Arema</p> <p>8. A: Lee hyong <u>Jay is going to hold</u> a concert. P: A concert <b>is going to be held</b> by Lee Hyong Jay</p> <p>9. A: The police <u>can catch</u> Dr. Azahari. P: Dr. Azahari <b>can be caught</b> by the police</p> <p>10. A: Kenshin <u>should win</u> the fight P: The fight <b>should be won</b> by Kenshin.</p>																									
25	Menentukan penggunaan kata kerja yang tepat pada kalimat <b>Present Continuous Tense</b>	<p><b>Present Continuous Tense</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>(+) <b>S + (is, am, are) + V-ing</b>          (-) <b>S + (is, am, are) + not + V-ing</b>          (?) <b>(is, am, are) + S + V-ing + ?</b></p> </div> <p>Kegunaan</p> <p>1. Menyatakan kejadian yang sedang berlangsung pada saat kita berbicara. Contoh: I <b>am eating</b> now. Chun Hyang <b>is studying</b> right now. Ket. Waktu yg digunakan biasanya: <i>now, at this moment, at present, right now, etc</i></p>	<p>Teacher : Where is Iwan? Joko : He .....a letter from his girlfriend, <i>now</i> Sir.</p> <p>A. reads B. read <b>C. Is reading</b> D. Was reading</p>																								
26	Menentukan penggunaan <b>modal</b> yang tepat pada dialog	<p><b>Modal Auxiliary</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">MODALS</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Meaning</th> <th style="width: 30%;">USES</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>may</td> <td>Boleh  Boleh  mungkin</td> <td>1) polite request (permintaan yg sopan) <b>2) formal permission (ijin resmi)</b>  3) less than 50% certainty</td> <td>May I borrow your pen? <b>You may leave the room</b> - where's Hikaru? He may be at the library.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>might</td> <td>mungkin</td> <td>1) less than 50% certainty</td> <td>-where's Hikaru? He might be at the library.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>should</td> <td>seharusnya</td> <td>1) advisability (m'beri nasehat)</td> <td>I should study tonight</td> </tr> <tr> <td>must</td> <td>Harus  <b>Dilarang</b>  pasti</td> <td>1) strong necessity  <b>2) prohibition (negative sentence)</b>  3) 95% certainty</td> <td>I must go to class today <b>You must not open the door</b> Nobita isn't in class. He must be sick. (Present only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Have to</td> <td>Harus <b>Tidak harus</b></td> <td>1) necessity <b>2) lack of necessity (negative sentence)</b></td> <td>I have to go to class</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MODALS	Meaning	USES	Example	may	Boleh  Boleh  mungkin	1) polite request (permintaan yg sopan) <b>2) formal permission (ijin resmi)</b>  3) less than 50% certainty	May I borrow your pen? <b>You may leave the room</b> - where's Hikaru? He may be at the library.	might	mungkin	1) less than 50% certainty	-where's Hikaru? He might be at the library.	should	seharusnya	1) advisability (m'beri nasehat)	I should study tonight	must	Harus  <b>Dilarang</b>  pasti	1) strong necessity  <b>2) prohibition (negative sentence)</b>  3) 95% certainty	I must go to class today <b>You must not open the door</b> Nobita isn't in class. He must be sick. (Present only)	Have to	Harus <b>Tidak harus</b>	1) necessity <b>2) lack of necessity (negative sentence)</b>	I have to go to class	<p>"Your son will be operated on tomorrow morning. He .....have a good rest tonight." The doctor said.</p> <p>A. Can B. May <b>C. Must</b> D. Might</p> <p>Lestari : I'd like to show you my postcard collection. I am sure you .... like it! Citra : Come on show me. They must be awesome.</p> <p>A. Will not <b>B. Will</b> C. Am going to D. Is going to</p>
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				<b>I don't have to go to class today</b>					
	will	akan	1) 100% certainty <b>2) willingness</b> 3) polite request	He will be here at 6 (future only) <b>- the phone is ringing I'll get it!</b> Will you please pass the salt?					
	Be going to	akan	<b>1) 100% certainty</b> 2) definite plan (rencana yg sudah pasti)	<b>He is going to be here at 6 (future only)</b> I'm going to paint my wall (future only)					
	can	Dapat  <b>Boleh</b>  Tidak mungkin	1) ability/possibility <b>2) informal permission</b> 3) informal request <b>4) impossibility (negative sentence)</b>	I can run fast  <b>You can use my car</b> Can I borrow your pen? <b>That can't be true!</b>					
	could	Dapat  <b>Bisa</b>  Mungkin  <b>Tidak mungkin</b>	1) past ability  2) polite request  3) <b>suggestion</b>  4) less than 50% certainty  <b>5) impossibility (negative)</b>	-  Could I borrow your pen? Could you help me? <b>--I need help in Math</b> <b>You could talk to your teacher</b> --where's Hikaru? He could be at home  <b>That couldn't be true</b>					
	would	Maukah  <b>Lebih suka</b>	1) polite request  2) <b>preference</b>	Would you please pass the salt? <b>I would rather go to park than stay at home</b>					
	Used to	Dulu biasanya	1) repeated action in the past	-					
	shall	haruskah	1) polite question to make suggestions 2) express future condition with "I" or "we" as subject.	Shall I open the window? I shall arrive at 9 = I will arrive at 9					
27	Menentukan respon pada ungkapan persetujuan ( <b>agreement</b> )	Agreement/Disagreement <i>To express your agreement and disagreement, you say:</i> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Agreement</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Disagreement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- You're right - Yes, I agree with you</td> <td>- No way! - No, I disagree with you</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Agreement	Disagreement	- You're right - Yes, I agree with you	- No way! - No, I disagree with you	Mariana : Communication is an essential part in a team work. Randy : ..... It's the key for team building, good performance and achieved goals. A. What do you think?	
Agreement	Disagreement								
- You're right - Yes, I agree with you	- No way! - No, I disagree with you								

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I think, you're right</li> <li>- Yes, it's better to do...</li> </ul> <p>More formally we say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I agree entirely</li> <li>- I'm in line with you</li> <li>- I'm of exactly the same opinion</li> <li>- I would say that you're absolutely right</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I am afraid I disagree.</li> <li>- Yes, that's true but don't you think...</li> </ul> <p>- I partly agree but..</p> <p>More formally we say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'm sorry but I have to do on my opinion</li> <li>- I'm sorry I can't accept your opinion</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B. Can you repeat that?</li> <li><b>C. I agree completely</b></li> <li>D. I know what you think</li> </ul>
28	Menentukan pikiran utama teks <b>deskriptif</b> tentang tempat wisata	<p><b>Descriptive</b></p> <p>Social Function : to describe a particular person, place, or object in details.</p> <p>Generic structure:</p> <p>Identification</p> <p>Descriptions</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kuta Beach</b></p> <p>Kuta is the exciting tourist area on the southern part of Bali. Most tourists visit Bali because of the exotic and beautiful beaches.</p> <p>Kuta is located in southwestern Bali, not too far from Ngurah Rai airport.</p> <p>Kuta is one of the world's most famous beaches. It first attracted Western surfers with its world-renowned surf break followed closely behind by sun worshipers and party goes attracted to its wide stretches sandy beach.</p> <p>Kuta is the center of nightlife activities. Kuta has a shopping Mecca, with its lines of shops, boutiques, and galleries.</p> <p>Restaurants line up the streets as well as the beachfront hotels, ranging from a small, inexpensive home stay to luxurious resort.</p> <p>There are many nightclubs along Jalan Legian and Jalan Pantai Kuta. The busiest time, for all nightclubs are from 22.00 P.M until dawn.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Source: from Forward for Vocational School Grade X)</i></p> <p><b>The communicative purpose of the text is ....</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. To give comment on Kuta Beach</li> <li>B. To retell the experience in Kuta Beach</li> <li><b>C. To describe Kuta Beach in details</b></li> <li>D. To entertain the reader about Kuta Beach</li> </ul> <p>The synonym of the underlined word in "<b>Most tourists visit Bali because of the exotic and beautiful beaches</b>"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Enormous    C. Horrible</li> <li><b>B. Attractive</b>    D. Awful</li> </ul>		<b>Stonehenge</b>	
29 - 30	Menentukan informasi rinci pada teks deskriptif tentang tempat wisata				<p>People visit Salisbury Plain in southern England to see Stonehenge, one of the great mysteries of the world. Thirty tall stones stand in a circle. Some are 50,000 kilos. Nature didn't put the stones there. People started to build this ancient circle 4,500 years ago. There are different groups of people worked 1,800 years to build this ancient circle.</p> <p>Some people think the stone came from a place almost 400 kilometers away. No one is sure how those heavy stone came to Salisbury plain. No one knows the purpose of Stonehenge, either. Some say it is a religious place. Other says it is a type of calendar. As the sun passes, the stones make shadows. The shadows are long in summer and short in winter. On the longest day of the year, the stones make one long shadow. Perhaps the builder used Stonehenge to follow the seasons. Will we ever have the answer to the ancient mysteries of Stonehenge?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Source: People, Place and Things1, Lin Lougheed, Oxford University Press)</i></p> <p><b>According to the text, how long probably Stonehenge was built?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Approximately 1,800 years ago</li> <li>B. Approximately 2,700 years ago</li> <li><b>C. Approximately 4,500 years ago</b></li> <li>D. Approximately 6,300 years ago</li> </ul>
	Menentukan padanan kata atau sinonim pada teks deskriptif tentang tempat wisata				

31	Menentukan judul pada teks <b>prosedur</b>	<p><b>Procedure (Recipe)</b>  Social Function : To tell how to make something  Generic Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title/goals</li> <li>• Materials</li> <li>• Steps</li> </ul> <p><b>(Manual)</b>  Social Function : To tell how to operate/do something  Generic Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title/goals</li> <li>• Materials</li> <li>• Steps</li> </ul> <p><b>How To Operate a rice Cooker</b>  Nowadays cooking is no longer complicated things. Especially when it comes to cooking rice, there is an electronic device designed especially for this. We know this device as Rice Cooker, Magic Jar or Magic Com. The following steps will show you how to operate a Rice Cooker properly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wash the cooking pot and make sure the inner side is clean.</li> <li>2. Measure the rice by using the measurement cup and put the rice into the cooking pot. Make sure to give space for the rice, water and the expansion.</li> <li>3. Rinse the rice so that we can remove the pesticides that may be present.</li> <li>4. Add some water into the cooking pot; usually we need to see the water 1cm above the rice surface.</li> <li>5. Soak the rice for about 30 minutes in order to make the cooked rice stickier.</li> <li>6. Put the cooking pot along with the rice and water into the Rice Cooker.</li> <li>7. Close the Rice Cooker lid and then plug the cable into the electricity socket.</li> <li>8. Start the Rice Cooker by pressing the Cooking/Timer Button.</li> <li>9. Wait until the cooking process is over.</li> <li>10. Open the lid and the rice is ready to be served.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Source: <a href="http://www.bigbanktheories.com">http://www.bigbanktheories.com</a>)</p> <p><b>The following statements are steps on how to operate a rice cooker, <u>Except</u>:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Measure the rice by using the measurement cup</li> <li>B. Put the rice into the cooking pot</li> <li><b>C. Start the Rice Cooker by pressing the off Timer Button</b></li> <li>D. Add some water into the cooking pot</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insert a slice of bread into each toaster slot.</li> <li>2. Choose the toasting levels; usually it is from the lightest to the darkest. This will allow you to choose how dark the toast to be.</li> <li>3. Wait until the toasting process finished, usually the process only takes a minute.</li> <li>4. Pick the bread when the toasting process is finished and the bread pops up from the toaster slot. Then put it on a plate.</li> <li>5. Pour some sugar on the bread while it is still warm or put some butter on it.</li> <li>6. The toasted bread is ready.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Source: <a href="http://www.bigbanktheories.com">http://www.bigbanktheories.com</a>)</p> <p><b>The best title of the text is ....</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. How to use the oven</li> <li>B. How to operate a machine</li> <li><b>C. How to use a toaster</b></li> <li>D. How to cook a dish</li> </ol>
32	Menentukan <i>informasi rinci</i> pada teks prosedur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wash the cooking pot and make sure the inner side is clean.</li> <li>2. Measure the rice by using the measurement cup and put the rice into the cooking pot. Make sure to give space for the rice, water and the expansion.</li> <li>3. Rinse the rice so that we can remove the pesticides that may be present.</li> <li>4. Add some water into the cooking pot; usually we need to see the water 1cm above the rice surface.</li> <li>5. Soak the rice for about 30 minutes in order to make the cooked rice stickier.</li> <li>6. Put the cooking pot along with the rice and water into the Rice Cooker.</li> <li>7. Close the Rice Cooker lid and then plug the cable into the electricity socket.</li> <li>8. Start the Rice Cooker by pressing the Cooking/Timer Button.</li> <li>9. Wait until the cooking process is over.</li> <li>10. Open the lid and the rice is ready to be served.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Source: <a href="http://www.bigbanktheories.com">http://www.bigbanktheories.com</a>)</p>	<p><b>PRESENTATION :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Serve hot on a platter with shredded omelet and a mixture of fried peanuts and fried onions.</li> <li>2. Garnish the platter with sliced cucumber, tomato and green leaves. This recipe makes 4 servings.</li> </ol>
33	Menentukan padanan kata atau <i>sinonim</i> pada teks prosedur	<p style="text-align: right;">(Source: <a href="http://www.bigbanktheories.com">http://www.bigbanktheories.com</a>)</p> <p><b><u>Garnish the platter with sliced cucumber....</u>, The underlined word means .....</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Decorate</li> <li>B. Cut off</li> <li>C. Peel off</li> <li>D. Slice</li> </ol>	<p><b><u>Garnish the platter with sliced cucumber....</u>, The underlined word means .....</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Decorate</li> <li>B. Cut off</li> <li>C. Peel off</li> <li>D. Slice</li> </ol>

34	Menentukan tujuan pada teks <b>Report</b>	<p><b>Report</b> Social Function : To describe the way things are/describe something in general</p>	
35 - 36	Menentukan informasi rinci pada teks Report	<p>Generic Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General classification</li> <li>• Descriptions</li> </ul> <p>A shark is a type fish that lives in the sea. It is one of the largest sea creatures. There are over 350 species. A shark is shaped like a torpedo. It has tough skin like sandpaper. Instead of bones it has elastic cartilage which helps them to move easily. It can grow up to 8 meters.</p> <p>Sharks are found in all oceans the world. The type of shark found will depend on the water's temperature. A shark has to keep moving because it needs to breathe through its gills to keep alive.</p> <p><b>What is cartilage used for?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. It strengthen shark's body.</li> <li>B. It makes the shark breathe well.</li> <li>C. It defends shark from its enemy.</li> <li><b>D. It helps shark to move easily.</b></li> </ul>	<p>A flag is a piece of fabric (most often rectangular or quadrilateral) with a distinctive design that is used as a symbol, as a signaling device, or as decoration. The term flag is also used to refer to the graphic design employed, and flags have since evolved into a general tool for rudimentary signaling and identification, especially in environments where communication is similarly challenging (such as the maritime environment where semaphore is used).</p> <p>National flags are potent patriotic symbols with varied wide-ranging interpretations. Flags are also used in messaging, advertising, or for other decorative purposes. The study of flags is known as vexillology, from the Latin word vexillum, meaning flag or banner.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Source: <a href="http://www.englishiana.com">http://www.englishiana.com</a>)</p> <p><b>The communicative purpose of the text is .....</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. To announce some events.</li> <li>B. To tell the story of a flag.</li> <li>C. To analyze some objects.</li> <li><b>D. To describe what a flag is.</b></li> </ul>
37	Menentukan gambaran umum pada teks berbentuk <b>Recount</b>	<p><b>Recount</b> Social Function : to retell an event happened in the past chronologically</p>	
38	Menentukan informasi rinci pada teks berbentuk <b>Recount</b>	<p>Generic Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation</li> <li>• Series of events</li> <li>• Re-orientation</li> </ul> <p>Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, was known throughout the ancient world for her beauty and intelligence. Every man would fall in love with her. Antony, who with two others ruled Rome after the death of Julius Caesar, went to-the East to meet Cleopatra and discovered she was plotting against Rome.</p> <p>When Antony reached Egypt and saw Cleopatra for the first time, he was fascinated with her beauty and fell in love with her; he completely forgot his purpose there.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Antony's fellow ruler in Rome, Octavius was angry to hear it. This time Octavius could not tolerate with Antony so he sent his army to Actium to fight Antony's and Cleopatra's army. The battle was so fierce that Antony and Cleopatra lost their armies.</p>	<p>Yesterday my family went to the zoo to see the elephant</p> <p>When we got to the zoo, we went to the shop to buy some food to give to the animals. After getting the food we went to the nocturnal house where we saw birds and reptiles which only come out at night. Before lunch we went for a ride on the elephant. It was a thrill to ride it. Dad nearly fell off when he let go of the rope. During lunch we fed some birds in the park. In the afternoon we saw the animals being fed.</p> <p>When we returned home we were tired but happy because we had so much fun.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Source: <a href="http://www.pdst.ie/node/591">www.pdst.ie/node/591</a>)</p> <p><b>The appropriate title for the text is ....</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. An Elephant</li> <li><b>B. My favorite animals</b></li> </ul>



		<p>Cleopatra was speechless with grief. She told her servants to bring her two poisonous snakes. And so, dressed in a queen, she prepared for death. On her throat and her arm she placed two snakes which bit her and killed her instantly.</p> <p><b>What made Cleopatra died?</b></p> <p><b>A. She committed suicide using poisonous snakes.</b></p> <p>B. Octavius murdered her in a war</p> <p>C. Anthony used his army to murder her</p> <p>D. Julius Caesar asked Octavius to kill her</p>	<p><b>C. A Trip to the Zoo</b></p> <p>D. Family time.</p>
39	Menentukan kesimpulan dari naskah dialog sederhana	<p>W: How's your brother doing?  M: He's great, he's been training hard for forty two kilometers racing June  W: that's fantastic. What's he doing to prepare?  M: He runs about ten kilometers every other day and he watches his diet very carefully</p> <p>What does the man's brother do?</p> <p>A. A racer  B. An artist  C. A trainer  D. <b>An athlete</b></p>	
40 - 41	Menentukan informasi rinci dari naskah dialog sederhana	<p>M: taking the train is much better than flying.  W: It's more relaxing and more convenient, city center to city center  M: you sound like an advertisement for the railroad</p> <p>Which means of transportation is more convenient?</p> <p>A. City Bus  B. Plane  C. Taxi  D. <b>Train</b></p>	
42	Siswa dapat menentukan <i>kata sifat</i> yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang <b>NOTICE</b> .	<p><b>Notice (Pemberitahuan)</b>  Lihat Penjelasan tentang materi ADJECTIVE (Kata Sifat) dan VERB (Kata Kerja) pada nomor 45 tentang DERIVATIVES</p> <p><b>Preposition IN, ON, AT which are used to talk about TIME</b></p> <p>IN month : in May, in September  Year : in 2001, in 2005  Century : in 20th century, in 1st century  Season : in autumn, in spring</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>SAVE SCHOOL NOTICE</b></p> <p><b>WELCOME TO OUR SCHOOL</b></p> <p><b>VISITORS MUST REGISTER</b></p> <p><b>IN THE ... OFFICE</b></p> <p><b>DRUGS AND WEAPONS PROHIBITED</b></p> <p><b>NO TRESPASSING</b></p> </div>

		<p>Part of the day : in the afternoon, in the morning Decade : in 1990s, 1980s</p> <p>ON days : on Saturday, on Wednesday Part of the day : on Saturday evening, on Sunday morning Dates : on Friday 13th , on January 1st Special occasion : on our anniversary, on Christmas Eve</p> <p>AT clock times : at 6.45, at 3.00 p.m Meal times : at breakfast, at dinner Religious event : at Easter, at Lebaran Specific period : at noon, at night, at midnight, at weekend, at the end of the ...</p>	<p>The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...</p> <p>A. core B. highest C. main D. <b>principal</b></p>
43 - 44	<p>Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi <b>preposition</b> yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang NOTICE</p> <p>Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi <b>kata kerja</b> yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang NOTICE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>NOTICE</u></b></p> <p>Following the instructions of the District Administration :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nursery to Class 8 shall be closed till Wednesday, 21st January, 2015 and shall re-open on Thursday, 22nd January, 2015</li> <li>- Classes 9 to 12 shall function from 10.50 a.m onwards</li> </ul> <p>Parents are advised to follow the orders ... the District Administration as published in leading newspapers of the city</p> <div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NOTICE OF SCHOOL ELECTION</b></p> <p>Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, 2016, the annual election for the Edmore School District will be held for the purpose of electing 2 members to the school board. The 2 positions up for election are currently held by Kaori Hodek and Karla Mack. The election will be held at the Edmore Public school. Polls will be opened at 11 a.m and will be closed at 7.00 p.m. of that day.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Applications are ... at the Edmore School.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The deadline for filling for the office of board member is Monday, April 4, 2016, by 4 p.m</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>By order of the Edmore School Board</i></p> </div>	<p>The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...</p> <p>A. by B. for C. <b>from</b> D. of</p> <p>The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...</p> <p>A. <b>available</b> B. exposed C. served D. shown</p>

45	Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi bentuk <b>derivative</b> yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang <b>ANNOUNCEMENT</b>
46	Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi <b>preposition</b> yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang <b>ANNOUNCEMENT</b>

**Announcement**

**DERIVATIVES**

COMMON WORD ENDINGS

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
-ance	-en	-able	-ly
-ancy	-ify	-al	-ward
-ence	-ize	-ible	-wise
-er		-ful	
-ian		-ish	
-ism		-ive	
-ist		-ous	
-ment			
-ness			
-or			
-ship			
-tion			

**Example:**

**Beauty** → **beautify** → **beautiful** → **beautifully**

**Critic** → **criticize** → **critical** → **critically**

Preposition IN, ON, AT which are used to talk about PLACE

IN geographical region : in the mountain

Country : in France

City : in Malang,

large area : in the park, in stadium,

building : in the kitchen, in the hall

containers : in a box, in the refrigerator

liquid : in my guava juice, in my coffee

ON surface : on the wall

Floor : on the 2nd floor

Road/ street : on King road, on Jl. Pahlawan

AT specific places : at the bus stop, at home

Address : at jl. Kedondong no.99

Shops : at the Supermarket

Could you send me the catalog to \_\_\_\_\_ the prices? (taken from UAN 2002/2003)

- A. verifying
- B. verification
- C. verified
- D. **verify**

The young man's \_\_\_\_\_ to study abroad makes everybody wonder.

( taken from UAN 2004/2005)

- A. refuse
- B. refused
- C. **refusal**
- D. refusing

**ATTENTION PLEASE**

Our school will have a Dancing Competition that will be held on Saturday, 11 March 2017. Registration will be held on 10th - 12th at Student Center.

Free registration ... full of prize.

The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...

- A. for
- B. **and**
- C. so that
- D. because

Events : at William's party

47

Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi **modal** yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang ANOUNCEMENT

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

There will be a holiday camp next month. All scouts must join this camp. The activity ... take place at Cobanrondo Campsite and last for three days.

For further information, please contact Mr. Normansyah.

The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...

- A. can
- B. may
- C. must
- D. will

48

Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi **kata benda** yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang LABEL

**Label**

**CONJUNCTION OF TIME**

Conjunction	Examples	Notes
After	<u>After</u> she graduates, she will get a job	After: setelah/sesudah
Afterwards	I ate dinner. <u>Afterwards</u> , I took a walk	Afterwards: setelah itu
before	I left <u>before</u> he came	sebelum
when	<u>When</u> I arrived, he was talking on the phone	ketika
While	<u>While</u> I was walking home, it began to rain	Ketika ... sedang ...
As	<u>As</u> I was walking home, it began to rain	
By the time	<u>By the time</u> he arrived, we had already left	Ketika/pada saat
since	I haven't seen him <u>since</u> I left this school	sejak
Until/ till	We stayed here <u>until</u> we finished our work	Hingga/ sampai
As soon as	<u>As soon as</u> it stops raining, we will leave	Segera setelah
once	<u>Once</u> it stops raining, we will leave	
As long as/so long as	I never speak French <u>as long as</u> I live	selama

The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...

- A. assortment
- B. blend
- C. fusion
- D. mix

**TESCO CLASSIC**  
Rich roast full flavoured

Instant coffee granules.  
This classic ... of coffee beans has been carefully roasted to give a rich aroma and well balanced flavour.

Store in a cool, dry place.  
Replace cap after opening.  
Best before end: see based of jar  
Produce of more than one country. Packed in the U.K. for TESCO stores Ltd., Cheshunt EN8 9SL, U.K. ©Tesco 2014. SC211273

49

Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi **conjunction** yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang LABEL

**PRODUCT K1**



**Danger**

Fatal ..... swallowed.

**CONJUNCTION OF OPPOSITION**

Conjunction	Examples	Notes
even though	<u>Even though</u> it was cold, I went swimming	meskipun
although	<u>Although</u> it was cold, I went swimming	
though	<u>Though</u> it was cold, I went swimming	
But ... anyway	It was cold, <u>but</u> I went swimming <u>anyway</u>	Tetapi ... juga
But ... still	It was cold, <u>but</u> I <u>still</u> went swimming	Tetapi ... masih
Yet ... still	It was cold, <u>yet</u> I <u>still</u> went swimming	Tetapi ... masih
Nevertheless	It was cold. <u>Nevertheless</u> , I went swimming	Meskipun begitu
Nonetheless	It was cold. <u>Nonetheless</u> , I went swimming	Meskipun begitu
However	It was cold. <u>However</u> , I went swimming	Bagaimanapun juga
Despite	I went swimming <u>despite</u> the cold weather	Meskipun
In spite of	I went swimming <u>in spite of</u> the cold weather	<u>In spite of</u> + Noun phrase Despite
Whereas/while	Masako is rich, <u>whereas/while</u> Jino is poor	sedangkan
On the other hand	Masako is delicious. Ajinomoto, <u>on the other hand</u> , is not delicious	Di lain sisi

50

Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi **kata sifat** yang terkait dengan isi teks tertulis tentang LABEL

Causes skin irritation.

**Precautions:**

Wear protective gloves.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations

*The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...*

- A. While
- B. Before
- C. After
- D. If**

**ACETONE**

- Extremely ..... (easily burned)
- Keep away from all sources of ignition.
- Wear splash goggles & butyl rubber gloves.

**SEE M.S.D.S.**

*The most appropriate word to complete the blank is ...*

- A. Safe
- B. Harmless
- C. Flammable**
- D. Protected

