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Nomor 1.	
Soal	<p>Sunny morning, cool air enveloped the city of Greenwich. Don't forget to open one of the windows and breathe in the cool air. I was in Greenwich for exactly one week because I was continuing my education in another country. My parents sent me here so that I could continue my studies and not againts. It felt very different living independently like this and mixed feelings enveloped my body. Exactly at 7.00 am, I started making my bed and tidying up all the things that were scattered around untidily. Then I clean myself and don't forget to have breakfast with a slice of chocolate bread and a glass of chocolate milk. It was 8.00 am, I was getting ready to go to my new school using the bicycle I bought yesterday. The distance from where I live to school is only seventeen minutes. When I arrived at school, precisely in front of the gate, I saw many foreigners who were busy with their activities. I dared to enter the school through the front gate. And don't forget, I took the liberty to greet one of the people there, her name was Grace. She is a beautiful woman like an angel and has a sweet smile.</p> <p>The text tells about....</p> <p>A. Tells about her parents' activities</p> <p>B. Tells about my own activities</p> <p>C. Tells about Grace's activities</p> <p>D. Tell about neighbors' activities</p> <p>E. Tells about my family's activities</p>
Pembahasan	Berdiskusi dan bercerita tentang aktivitasnya sendiri di negara orang
Materi	Reading Comprehension
Nomor 2.	
Soal	<p>Sunny morning, cool air enveloped the city of Greenwich. Don't forget to open one of the windows and breathe in the cool air. I was in Greenwich for exactly one week because I was continuing my education in another country. My parents sent me here so that I could continue my studies and not against. It felt very different living independently like this and mixed feelings enveloped my body. Exactly at 7.00 am, I started making my bed and tidying up all the things that were scattered around untidily. Then I clean myself and don't forget to have breakfast with a slice of chocolate bread and a glass of chocolate milk. It was 8.00 am, I was getting ready to go to my new school using the bicycle I bought yesterday. The distance from where I live to school is only seventeen minutes. When I arrived at school, precisely in front of the gate, I saw many foreigners who were busy with their activities. I dared to enter the school through the front</p>

	<p>gate. And don't forget, I took the liberty to greet one of the people there, her name was Grace. She is a beautiful woman like an angel and has a sweet smile.</p> <p>How long does it take to travel from home to school....</p> <p>A. Thirty-seven minutes</p> <p>B. Twenty-seven minutes</p> <p>C. Seventeen minutes</p> <p>D. Seventy minutes</p> <p>E. Seventy-seven minutes</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas tentang berapa lama waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk menempuh perjalanan dari rumah ke sekolah
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 3.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Sunny morning, cool air enveloped the city of Greenwich. Don't forget to open one of the windows and breathe in the cool air. I was in Greenwich for exactly one week because I was continuing my education in another country. My parents sent me here so that I could continue my studies and not against. It felt very different living independently like this and mixed feelings enveloped my body. Exactly at 7.00 am, I started making my bed and tidying up all the things that were scattered around untidily. Then I clean myself and don't forget to have breakfast with a slice of chocolate bread and a glass of chocolate milk. It was 8.00 am, I was getting ready to go to my new school using the bicycle I bought yesterday. The distance from where I live to school is only seventeen minutes. When I arrived at school, precisely in front of the gate, I saw many foreigners who were busy with their activities. I dared to enter the school through the front gate. And don't forget, I took the liberty to greet one of the people there, her name was Grace. She is a beautiful woman like an angel and has a sweet smile.</p> <p>The city of Greenwich is in which country....</p> <p>A. United States, New York</p> <p>B. United Kingdom, London</p> <p>C. Australia, Canberra</p> <p>D. Swiss, Bern</p> <p>E. Mexico, Campeche</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas tentang Kota Greenwich berada di negara mana

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 4.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The Indonesian Navy is searching for a submarine with 53 people on board that went missing on Wednesday and is seeking help from neighboring Australia and Singapore in the hunt, the Indonesia's military commander told Reuters. The German-made submarine, KRI Nanggala-402, was conducting a torpedo drill in waters north of the island of Bali but failed to relay the results as expected, a navy spokesman said. "We are still searching in the waters of Bali, 96 kilometers from Bali, [for] 53 people," military chief Hadi Tjahjanto told Reuters in a text message. The military chief confirmed that assistance in the search for the submarine and missing crew members had been sought from Australia and Singapore. He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Representatives of the defense departments of Australia and Singapore did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The 1,395-ton KRI Nanggala-402 was built in Germany in 1978, according to the Indonesian cabinet secretariat's website, and undergoing a two-year refit in South Korea that was completed in 2012. Indonesia in the past operated a fleet of 12 submarines purchased from the Soviet Union to patrol the waters of its sprawling archipelago. But now it has a fleet of only five including two German-built Type 209 submarines and three newer South Korean vessels. Indonesia has been seeking to upgrade its defense capabilities but some of its equipment still in service is old and there have been deadly accidents involving in particular ageing military transport planes in recent years.</p> <p>When was the last contact with the missing submarine is....</p> <p>A. Wednesday, 4.31 a.m.  B. Wednesday, 4.32 a.m.  C. Wednesday, 4.33 a.m.  D. Wednesday, 4.29 a.m.  E. Wednesday, 4.30 a.m.</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Jawaban E. Wednesday, 4.30 a.m. dapat dilihat dari kalimat berikut dalam teks:</p> <p>"He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday."</p> <p>Dalam kalimat ini, dikatakan bahwa "kontak dengan kapal selam hilang pada pukul 4:30 pagi hari Rabu." Kalimat ini menjadi dasar untuk menentukan waktu terakhir kontak dengan kapal selam tersebut.</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension

**Nomor 5.**

<b>Soal</b>	<p>The Indonesian Navy is searching for a submarine with 53 people on board that went missing on Wednesday and is seeking help from neighboring Australia and Singapore in the hunt, the Indonesia's military commander told Reuters. The German-made submarine, KRI Nanggala-402, was conducting a torpedo drill in waters north of the island of Bali but failed to relay the results as expected, a navy spokesman said. "We are still searching in the waters of Bali, 96 kilometers from Bali, [for] 53 people," military chief Hadi Tjahjanto told Reuters in a text message. The military chief confirmed that assistance in the search for the submarine and missing crew members had been sought from Australia and Singapore. He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Representatives of the defense departments of Australia and Singapore did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The 1,395-ton KRI Nanggala-402 was built in Germany in 1978, according to the Indonesian cabinet secretariat's website, and undergoing a two-year refit in South Korea that was completed in 2012. Indonesia in the past operated a fleet of 12 submarines purchased from the Soviet Union to patrol the waters of its sprawling archipelago. But now it has a fleet of only five including two German-built Type 209 submarines and three newer South Korean vessels. Indonesia has been seeking to upgrade its defense capabilities but some of its equipment still in service is old and there have been deadly accidents involving in particular ageing military transport planes in recent years.</p> <p>The number of submarines still owned by the Indonesian navy today is ....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. There are still five fleets remaining</li><li>B. There are still three fleets remaining</li><li>C. There are still two fleets remaining</li><li>D. There are still three newer South Korean vessels</li><li>E. There are still two newer South Korean vessels</li></ul>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas mengenai jumlah kapal selam yang masih dimiliki TNI AL saat ini
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 6.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The Indonesian Navy is searching for a submarine with 53 people on board that went missing on Wednesday and is seeking help from neighboring Australia and Singapore in the hunt, the Indonesia's military commander told Reuters. The German-made submarine, KRI Nanggala-402, was conducting a torpedo drill in waters north of the island of Bali but failed to relay the results as expected, a</p>

navy spokesman said. "We are still searching in the waters of Bali, 96 kilometers from Bali, [for] 53 people," military chief Hadi Tjahjanto told Reuters in a text message. The military chief confirmed that assistance in the search for the submarine and missing crew members had been sought from Australia and Singapore. He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Representatives of the defense departments of Australia and Singapore did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The 1,395-ton KRI Nanggala-402 was built in Germany in 1978, according to the Indonesian cabinet secretariat's website, and undergoing a two-year refit in South Korea that was completed in 2012. Indonesia in the past operated a fleet of 12 submarines purchased from the Soviet Union to patrol the waters of its sprawling archipelago. But now it has a fleet of only five including two German-built Type 209 submarines and three newer South Korean vessels. Indonesia has been seeking to upgrade its defense capabilities but some of its equipment still in service is old and there have been deadly accidents involving in particular ageing military transport planes in recent years.

Where is the location of the disappearance of the Indonesian submarine ....

- A. Southern Waters of Bali Island
- B. Eastern Waters of Bali Island
- C. Western waters of Bali Island
- D. Northern waters of Bali Island
- E. Southwest waters of Bali Island

<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas tentang dimana lokasi hilangnya kapal selam Indonesia
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 7.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The Indonesian Navy is searching for a submarine with 53 people on board that went missing on Wednesday and is seeking help from neighboring Australia and Singapore in the hunt, the Indonesia's military commander told Reuters. The German-made submarine, KRI Nanggala-402, was conducting a torpedo drill in waters north of the island of Bali but failed to relay the results as expected, a navy spokesman said. "We are still searching in the waters of Bali, 96 kilometers from Bali, [for] 53 people," military chief Hadi Tjahjanto told Reuters in a text message. The military chief confirmed that assistance in the search for the submarine and missing crew members had been sought from Australia and Singapore. He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Representatives of the defense departments of Australia and Singapore did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The 1,395-ton</p>

	<p>KRI Nanggala-402 was built in Germany in 1978, according to the Indonesian cabinet secretariat's website, and undergoing a two-year refit in South Korea that was completed in 2012. Indonesia in the past operated a fleet of 12 submarines purchased from the Soviet Union to patrol the waters of its sprawling archipelago. But now it has a fleet of only five including two German-built Type 209 submarines and three newer South Korean vessels. Indonesia has been seeking to upgrade its defense capabilities but some of its equipment still in service is old and there have been deadly accidents involving in particular ageing military transport planes in recent years.</p> <p>Who is responsible for the disappearance of the Indonesian navy submarine ....</p> <p>A. Reuters as the TNI commander was responsible for the incident</p> <p>B. Mr Hadi Tjahjanto as the TNI commander was responsible for the incident</p> <p>C. KRI Nanggala-402 as the TNI commander was responsible for the incident</p> <p>D. Soviet Union as the TNI commander was responsible for the incident</p> <p>E. Australia and Singapore as the TNI commander was responsible for the incident</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas mengenai siapa yang bertanggung jawab atas hilangnya kapal selam TNI Angkatan Laut
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<div>belajaringgris</div> <div>Nomor 8. Bahasa Inggris</div>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The Indonesian Navy is searching for a submarine with 53 people on board that went missing on Wednesday and is seeking help from neighboring Australia and Singapore in the hunt, the Indonesia's military commander told Reuters. The German-made submarine, KRI Nanggala-402, was conducting a torpedo drill in waters north of the island of Bali but failed to relay the results as expected, a navy spokesman said. "We are still searching in the waters of Bali, 96 kilometers from Bali, [for] 53 people," military chief Hadi Tjahjanto told Reuters in a text message. The military chief confirmed that assistance in the search for the submarine and missing crew members had been sought from Australia and Singapore. He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Representatives of the defense departments of Australia and Singapore did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The 1,395-ton KRI Nanggala-402 was built in Germany in 1978, according to the Indonesian cabinet secretariat's website, and undergoing a two-year refit in South Korea that was completed in 2012. Indonesia in the past operated a fleet of 12 submarines purchased from the Soviet Union to patrol the waters of its sprawling archipelago. But now it has a fleet of only five including two German-built Type 209 submarines and three newer South Korean vessels. Indonesia has been</p>

	<p>seeking to upgrade its defense capabilities but some of its equipment still in service is old and there have been deadly accidents involving in particular ageing military transport planes in recent years.</p> <p>What is the final condition of the missing Indonesian submarine ....</p> <p>A. Has been undergoing repairs for three years in South Korea</p> <p>B. Has been undergoing repairs for five years in South Korea</p> <p>C. Has been undergoing repairs for two years in South Korea</p> <p>D. Has been undergoing repairs for one year in South Korea</p> <p>E. Has been undergoing repairs for four years in South Korea</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas tentang bagaimana kondisi terakhir kapal selam Indonesia yang hilang
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 9.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The Indonesian Navy is searching for a submarine with 53 people on board that went missing on Wednesday and is seeking help from neighboring Australia and Singapore in the hunt, the Indonesia's military commander told Reuters. The German-made submarine, KRI Nanggala-402, was conducting a torpedo drill in waters north of the island of Bali but failed to relay the results as expected, a navy spokesman said. "We are still searching in the waters of Bali, 96 kilometers from Bali, [for] 53 people," military chief Hadi Tjahjanto told Reuters in a text message. The military chief confirmed that assistance in the search for the submarine and missing crew members had been sought from Australia and Singapore. He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Representatives of the defense departments of Australia and Singapore did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The 1,395-ton KRI Nanggala-402 was built in Germany in 1978, according to the Indonesian cabinet secretariat's website, and undergoing a two-year refit in South Korea that was completed in 2012. Indonesia in the past operated a fleet of 12 submarines purchased from the Soviet Union to patrol the waters of its sprawling archipelago. But now it has a fleet of only five including two German-built Type 209 submarines and three newer South Korean vessels. Indonesia has been seeking to upgrade its defense capabilities but some of its equipment still in service is old and there have been deadly accidents involving in particular ageing military transport planes in recent years.</p> <p>The main cause that resulted in the loss of submarines experienced by the Indonesian navy was ....</p> <p>A. Indonesia's submarine fleet is old</p> <p>B. Indonesia's submarine fleet is still young</p> <p>C. Indonesia's submarine fleet is still very good</p> <p>D. Indonesia's submarine fleet is still in use</p> <p>E. Indonesia's submarine fleet is still under repair</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas mengenai penyebab utama hilangnya kapal selam yang dialami TNI Angkatan Laut

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 10.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The Indonesian Navy is searching for a submarine with 53 people on board that went missing on Wednesday and is seeking help from neighboring Australia and Singapore in the hunt, the Indonesia's military commander told Reuters. The German-made submarine, KRI Nanggala-402, was conducting a torpedo drill in waters north of the island of Bali but failed to relay the results as expected, a navy spokesman said. "We are still searching in the waters of Bali, 96 kilometers from Bali, [for] 53 people," military chief Hadi Tjahjanto told Reuters in a text message. The military chief confirmed that assistance in the search for the submarine and missing crew members had been sought from Australia and Singapore. He said that contact with the vessel was lost at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Representatives of the defense departments of Australia and Singapore did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The 1,395-ton KRI Nanggala-402 was built in Germany in 1978, according to the Indonesian cabinet secretariat's website, and undergoing a two-year refit in South Korea that was completed in 2012. Indonesia in the past operated a fleet of 12 submarines purchased from the Soviet Union to patrol the waters of its sprawling archipelago. But now it has a fleet of only five including two German-built Type 209 submarines and three newer South Korean vessels. Indonesia has been seeking to upgrade its defense capabilities but some of its equipment still in service is old and there have been deadly accidents involving in particular ageing military transport planes in recent years.</p> <p>What solutions can the Indonesian navy take to overcome the problems mentioned in the text above, namely ....</p> <p>A. Offers the entire Indonesian submarine fleet</p> <p>B. Paying for the entire Indonesian submarine fleet</p> <p>C. Leaving the entire Indonesian submarine fleet</p> <p>D. Using the entire Indonesian submarine fleet</p> <p>E. Refreshing the entire Indonesian submarine fleet</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	Membahas tentang solusi apa yang dapat dilakukan TNI Angkatan Laut untuk mengatasi permasalahannya
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 11.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The invention of paper stands as one of the most significant advancements in human civilization, revolutionizing communication, record-keeping, and knowledge dissemination. Traditionally credited to the Chinese during the Han Dynasty around 105 AD, paper replaced earlier writing materials like bamboo strips, silk, and animal skins. Its creation marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the spread of literacy and the preservation of information in a more durable and accessible form.</p> <p>Before the invention of paper, civilizations relied on cumbersome and less efficient materials for writing and documentation. Bamboo strips, for instance, required intricate engraving and binding, limiting the quantity and accessibility of written records. However, the introduction of paper offered a lightweight, flexible, and relatively inexpensive alternative. Made from pulped plant fibers, primarily derived from mulberry bark and hemp, paper production became more efficient and scalable, enabling the mass production of books, manuscripts, and administrative documents.</p> <p>Moreover, the widespread adoption of paper spurred intellectual and cultural developments across societies. It facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fueling</p>

	<p>advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts. With the availability of affordable writing materials, literacy rates increased, leading to greater participation in governance, education, and religious practices. The proliferation of paper also fostered cultural exchange and trade, as texts, maps, and artworks could be easily transported over long distances. Thus, the invention of paper not only transformed how information was recorded and shared but also catalyzed social progress and globalization, shaping the course of human history.</p> <p>What is the main idea of paragraph 1?</p> <p>A. The impact of paper on literacy rates</p> <p>B. The history of paper as an invention</p> <p>C. The materials used in early writing</p> <p>D. The importance of the Han Dynasty</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“Apa ide pokok dari paragraph 1?”</p> <p>Untuk menjawab soal ini kita perlu mengetahui topic apa yang didiskusikan pada paragraph 1 dan menyimpulkan mengenai topik utama yang dibahas pada paragraph tersebut. cara efektifnya adalah dengan menyocokkan pilihan ganda dengan paragraph,</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Artinya efek dari kertas terhadap tingkat literasi -&gt; “Its creation marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the spread of literacy and the preservation of information in a more durable and accessible form” kalimat terakhir pada paragraph tersebut menyinggung mengenai penyebaran literasi tetapi hal tersebut bukan topic utama yang dibicarakan karena hal tersebut hanyalah salah satu efek yang diberikan oleh perkembangan dari penemuan</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Artinya “Sejarah Penciptaan kertas” -&gt; “The invention of paper stands as one of the most significant advancements in human civilization, revolutionizing communication, record-keeping, and knowledge dissemination. Traditionally credited to the Chinese during the Han Dynasty around 105 AD, paper replaced earlier writing materials like bamboo strips, silk, and animal skins. Its creation marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the spread of literacy and the preservation of information in a more durable and accessible form”</p> <p>“Penciptaan kertas dianggap sebagai salah satu kemajuan paling signifikan dalam peradaban manusia, merevolusi komunikasi, pencatatan, dan penyebaran pengetahuan. Biasanya dikreditkan kepada orang Cina selama Dinasti Han sekitar tahun 105 Masehi, kertas menggantikan bahan tulis sebelumnya seperti gulungan bambu, sutra, dan kulit hewan. Penciptaannya menandai momen penting, memudahkan penyebaran literasi dan pelestarian informasi dalam bentuk yang lebih tahan lama dan mudah diakses”</p> <p>Secara garis besar membicarakan mengenai penciptaan kertas yang merupakan sejarah peradaban manusia yang paling penting</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension

**Nomor 12.****Soal**

The invention of paper stands as one of the most significant advancements in human civilization, revolutionizing communication, record-keeping, and knowledge dissemination. Traditionally credited to the Chinese during the Han Dynasty around 105 AD, paper replaced earlier writing materials like bamboo strips, silk, and animal skins. Its creation marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the spread of literacy and the preservation of information in a more durable and accessible form.

Before the invention of paper, civilizations relied on cumbersome and less efficient materials for writing and documentation. Bamboo strips, for instance, required intricate engraving and binding, limiting the quantity and accessibility of written records. However, the introduction of paper offered a lightweight, flexible, and relatively inexpensive alternative. Made from pulped plant fibers, primarily derived from mulberry bark and hemp, paper production became more efficient and scalable, enabling the mass production of books, manuscripts, and administrative documents.

Moreover, the widespread adoption of paper spurred intellectual and cultural developments across societies. It facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fueling advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts. With the availability of affordable writing materials, literacy rates increased, leading to greater participation in governance, education, and religious practices. The proliferation of paper also fostered cultural exchange and trade, as texts, maps, and artworks could be easily transported over long distances. Thus, the invention of paper not only transformed how information was recorded and shared but also catalyzed social progress and globalization, shaping the course of human history.

According to the passage, when was paper traditionally invented?

- A. During the Tang Dynasty
- B. Around 105 AD during the Han Dynasty
- C. In the 15th Century
- D. During the Renaissance period

**Pembahasan**

“berdasarkan teks, pada tahun berapa kertas diciptakan secara tradisional”

Jawaban dapat ditemui pada paragraph pertama, kalimat kedua “Traditionally credited to the Chinese during the Han Dynasty around 105 AD, paper replaced earlier writing materials”

“Dibuat secara tradisional oleh Cina pada Dinasti Han sekitar 105 AD (after decades)

Opsi A (Salah)

Pada Dinasti Tang

Opsi B (benar)

Sekitar 105 AD pada dinasti Han

Opsi C (salah)

Pada Abad 15

Opsi D (salah)

Pada periode Renaissans

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 13.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The invention of paper stands as one of the most significant advancements in human civilization, revolutionizing communication, record-keeping, and knowledge dissemination. Traditionally credited to the Chinese during the Han Dynasty around 105 AD, paper replaced earlier writing materials like bamboo strips, silk, and animal skins. Its creation marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the spread of literacy and the preservation of information in a more durable and accessible form.</p> <p>Before the invention of paper, civilizations relied on cumbersome and less efficient materials for writing and documentation. Bamboo strips, for instance, required intricate engraving and binding, limiting the quantity and accessibility of written records. However, the introduction of paper offered a lightweight, flexible, and relatively inexpensive alternative. Made from pulped plant fibers, primarily derived from mulberry bark and hemp, paper production became more efficient and scalable, enabling the mass production of books, manuscripts, and administrative documents.</p> <p>Moreover, the widespread adoption of paper spurred intellectual and cultural developments across societies. It facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fueling advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts. With the availability of affordable writing materials, literacy rates increased, leading to greater participation in governance, education, and religious practices. The proliferation of paper also fostered cultural exchange and trade, as texts, maps, and artworks could be easily transported over long distances. Thus, the invention of paper not only transformed how information was recorded and shared but also catalyzed social progress and globalization, shaping the course of human history.</p> <p>Based on paragraph 3, what did the widespread adoption of paper enable?</p> <p>A. Decreased participation in governance</p> <p>B. Increased isolation of cultures</p> <p>C. Cultural exchange and trade</p> <p>D. Stagnation in intellectual development</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“berdasarkan paragraph 3, apa yang memungkinkan adopsi kertas meluas?”</p> <p>Hal ini disebutkan pada paragraph 3 “The proliferation of paper also fostered cultural exchange and trade, as texts, maps, and artworks could be easily transported over long distances” -&gt; “proliferasi kertas juga mendorong pertukaran budaya dan perdagangan, karena eks, pet, dan karya seni dapat dengan mudah diangkut ke jarak yang jauh”</p> <p>Opsi A (Salah)</p> <p>Menurunnya partisipasi dalam pemerintahan</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Meningkatnya isolasi budaya</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>Pertukaran budaya dan penjualan</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Kurangnya perkembangan intelektual</p>

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 14.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The invention of paper stands as one of the most significant advancements in human civilization, revolutionizing communication, record-keeping, and knowledge dissemination. Traditionally credited to the Chinese during the Han Dynasty around 105 AD, paper replaced earlier writing materials like bamboo strips, silk, and animal skins. Its creation marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the spread of literacy and the preservation of information in a more durable and accessible form.</p> <p>Before the invention of paper, civilizations relied on cumbersome and less efficient materials for writing and documentation. Bamboo strips, for instance, required intricate engraving and binding, limiting the quantity and accessibility of written records. However, the introduction of paper offered a lightweight, flexible, and relatively inexpensive alternative. Made from pulped plant fibers, primarily derived from mulberry bark and hemp, paper production became more efficient and scalable, enabling the mass production of books, manuscripts, and administrative documents.</p> <p>Moreover, the widespread adoption of paper spurred intellectual and cultural developments across societies. It facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fueling advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts. With the availability of affordable writing materials, literacy rates increased, leading to greater participation in governance, education, and religious practices. The proliferation of paper also fostered cultural exchange and trade, as texts, maps, and artworks could be easily transported over long distances. Thus, the invention of paper not only transformed how information was recorded and shared but also catalyzed social progress and globalization, shaping the course of human history.</p> <p>“..... Made from pulped plant fibers, primarily <u>derived</u> from mulberry bark and hemp, paper production became more efficient and scalable”</p> <p>The underlined word has the same meaning as</p> <p>A. Created</p> <p>B. Extracted</p> <p>C. Borrowed</p> <p>D. Invented</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“Kata yang digaris bawahi (derived) memiliki arti yang sama dengan</p> <p>Derived -&gt; diperoleh/dihasilkan</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Diciptakan</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Diekstraksi</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Dipinjamkan</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>diciptakan</p>

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 15.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The invention of paper stands as one of the most significant advancements in human civilization, revolutionizing communication, record-keeping, and knowledge dissemination. Traditionally credited to the Chinese during the Han Dynasty around 105 AD, paper replaced earlier writing materials like bamboo strips, silk, and animal skins. Its creation marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the spread of literacy and the preservation of information in a more durable and accessible form.</p> <p>Before the invention of paper, civilizations relied on cumbersome and less efficient materials for writing and documentation. Bamboo strips, for instance, required intricate engraving and binding, limiting the quantity and accessibility of written records. However, the introduction of paper offered a lightweight, flexible, and relatively inexpensive alternative. Made from pulped plant fibers, primarily derived from mulberry bark and hemp, paper production became more efficient and scalable, enabling the mass production of books, manuscripts, and administrative documents.</p> <p>Moreover, the widespread adoption of paper spurred intellectual and cultural developments across societies. It facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fueling advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts. With the availability of affordable writing materials, literacy rates increased, leading to greater participation in governance, education, and religious practices. The proliferation of paper also fostered cultural exchange and trade, as texts, maps, and artworks could be easily transported over long distances. Thus, the invention of paper not only transformed how information was recorded and shared but also catalyzed social progress and globalization, shaping the course of human history.</p> <p>“The widespread adoption of paper spurred intellectual and cultural developments across societies. It facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fueling advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts.”</p> <p>The word it in the sentence refers to</p> <p>A. Paper</p> <p>B. Adoption of Paper</p> <p>C. Dissemination</p> <p>D. Advancements</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Jawaban: B</p> <p>Pembahasan:</p> <p>“Kata it pada kalimat merujuk pada”</p> <p>“The widespread adoption of paper spurred intellectual and cultural developments across societies. It facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, fueling advancements in science, philosophy, and the arts.”</p> <p>Kata it merujuk pada “Adoption of Paper”</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 16.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>One of the key ways Instagram influencers influence consumer behavior is through aspirational marketing. By showcasing luxurious lifestyles, trendy products, and idealized images, influencers create a desire among their followers to emulate their lifestyles. This aspirational aspect of influencer marketing taps into the human desire for social status and validation, leading followers to purchase products endorsed by their favorite influencers in an attempt to replicate their perceived lifestyle.</p>

	<p>Moreover, Instagram's visual nature makes it an ideal platform for product promotion and impulse buying. Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making them appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle. The seamless integration of sponsored content into influencers' feeds blurs the lines between advertisement and authentic content, making it more challenging for followers to discern promotional material from genuine recommendations.</p> <p>However, the influence of Instagram influencers on consumer behavior is not without its controversies. Critics argue that the curated nature of influencers' content promotes materialism, consumerism, and unrealistic beauty standards. Additionally, concerns have been raised about the authenticity and transparency of sponsored content, with some influencers facing backlash for promoting products without disclosing their financial relationships with brands.</p> <p>The paragraph preceding the text would mainly discussed about?</p> <p>A. The impact of Instagram influencers on consumer behavior</p> <p>B. The rise of social media platforms like Instagram</p> <p>C. The influence of consumerism on younger demographic</p> <p>D. The introduction of instagram influencers and their effect on society</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“Paragraf yang mendahului tes tersebut akan berbincang mengenai?”</p> <p>Paragraf 1 dari teks membicarakan mengenai cara utama dimana influencer instagram memengaruhi perilaku konsumen, sehingga paragraph sebelum itu akan membicarakan mengenai</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Pengaruh influencer instagram pada perilaku konsumen</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Peningkatan platform social media seperti instagram</p> <p>Opsi C (salah) Pengaruh Konsumerisme pada usia muda</p> <p>Opsi D (benar)</p> <p>Pengenalan mengenai influencer instagram dan efeknya pada kelompok</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 17.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>One of the key ways Instagram influencers influence consumer behavior is through aspirational marketing. By showcasing luxurious lifestyles, trendy products, and idealized images, influencers create a desire among their followers to emulate their lifestyles. This aspirational aspect of influencer marketing taps into the human desire for social status and validation, leading followers to purchase products endorsed by their favorite influencers in an attempt to replicate their perceived lifestyle.</p> <p>Moreover, Instagram's visual nature makes it an ideal platform for product promotion and impulse buying. Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making them appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle. The seamless integration of sponsored content into influencers' feeds blurs the lines between advertisement and authentic content, making it more challenging for followers to discern promotional material from genuine recommendations.</p>

	<p>However, the influence of Instagram influencers on consumer behavior is not without its controversies. Critics argue that the curated nature of influencers' content promotes materialism, consumerism, and unrealistic beauty standards. Additionally, concerns have been raised about the authenticity and transparency of sponsored content, with some influencers facing backlash for promoting products without disclosing their financial relationships with brands.</p> <p>What aspect of Instagram makes it an ideal platform for product promotion?</p> <p>A. Its auditory effect</p> <p>B. Its written content</p> <p>C. Its visual nature</p> <p>D. Its interactive capabilities</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“Aspek apa yang membuat Instagram sebagai platform ideal untuk promosi produk?”</p> <p>Jawaban ini ada pada paragraph 2 kalimat pertama “Moreover, Instagram's visual nature makes it an ideal platform for product promotion and impulse buying.”</p> <p>Selain itu, sifat visual instagram, menjadikannya platform yang ideal untuk promosi produk dan pembelian impulsive</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Efek pendengarannya</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Konten tulisannya</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>Sifat visualnya</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Kemampuan Interaktifnya</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 18.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>One of the key ways Instagram influencers influence consumer behavior is through aspirational marketing. By showcasing luxurious lifestyles, trendy products, and idealized images, influencers create a desire among their followers to emulate their lifestyles. This aspirational aspect of influencer marketing taps into the human desire for social status and validation, leading followers to purchase products endorsed by their favorite influencers in an attempt to replicate their perceived lifestyle.</p> <p>Moreover, Instagram's visual nature makes it an ideal platform for product promotion and impulse buying. Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making them appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle. The seamless integration of sponsored content into influencers' feeds blurs the lines between advertisement and authentic content, making it more challenging for followers to discern promotional material from genuine recommendations.</p> <p>However, the influence of Instagram influencers on consumer behavior is not without its controversies. Critics argue that the curated nature of influencers' content promotes</p>

	<p>materialism, consumerism, and unrealistic beauty standards. Additionally, concerns have been raised about the authenticity and transparency of sponsored content, with some influencers facing backlash for promoting products without disclosing their financial relationships with brands.</p> <p>How does the passage suggest Instagram influencers contribute to the perpetuation of materialism?</p> <p>A. By promoting minimalist lifestyles</p> <p>B. By endorsing sustainable product</p> <p>C. By showcasing luxurious lifestyles</p> <p>D. By advocating for charity work</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“bagaimana teks tersebut menyarankan influencer instagram berkontribusi dalam pemeliharaan materialism?”</p> <p>Jawaban ada pada paragraph 3 “Critics argue that the curated nature of influencers' content promotes materialism, consumerism, and unrealistic beauty standards”</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Dengan mempromosikan gaya hidup minimalis</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Dengan mempromosikan produk berkelanjutan</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>Dengan menunjukan gaya hidup mewah</p> <p>Opsi D (benar)</p> <p>Dengan melakukan kerja sukarela</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 19.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>One of the key ways Instagram influencers influence consumer behavior is through aspirational marketing. By showcasing luxurious lifestyles, trendy products, and idealized images, influencers create a desire among their followers to emulate their lifestyles. This aspirational aspect of influencer marketing taps into the human desire for social status and validation, leading followers to purchase products endorsed by their favorite influencers in an attempt to replicate their perceived lifestyle.</p> <p>Moreover, Instagram's visual nature makes it an ideal platform for product promotion and impulse buying. Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making them appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle. The seamless integration of sponsored content into influencers' feeds blurs the lines between advertisement and authentic content, making it more challenging for followers to discern promotional material from genuine recommendations.</p> <p>However, the influence of Instagram influencers on consumer behavior is not without its controversies. Critics argue that the curated nature of influencers' content promotes materialism, consumerism, and unrealistic beauty standards. Additionally, concerns have been raised about the authenticity and transparency of sponsored content, with some influencers facing backlash for promoting products without disclosing their financial relationships with brands.</p>

	<p>“Influencers often collaborate with brands to <u>showcase</u> products in aesthetically pleasing ways”</p> <p>The underlined word has the same meaning as</p> <p>A. Display</p> <p>B. Conceal</p> <p>C. Discard</p> <p>D. Modify</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“Kata yang digaris bawah (showcase) memiliki arti yang sama dengan”</p> <p>Showcase = menunjukkan</p> <p>Opsi A (benar)</p> <p>Display = menunjukkan</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Conceal = menutupi</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Discard = menghilangkan</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Modify = merubah</p>
<b>Materi</b>	<p>Reading Comprehension</p>
<b>Nomor 20.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>One of the key ways Instagram influencers influence consumer behavior is through aspirational marketing. By showcasing luxurious lifestyles, trendy products, and idealized images, influencers create a desire among their followers to emulate their lifestyles. This aspirational aspect of influencer marketing taps into the human desire for social status and validation, leading followers to purchase products endorsed by their favorite influencers in an attempt to replicate their perceived lifestyle.</p> <p>Moreover, Instagram's visual nature makes it an ideal platform for product promotion and impulse buying. Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making them appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle. The seamless integration of sponsored content into influencers' feeds blurs the lines between advertisement and authentic content, making it more challenging for followers to discern promotional material from genuine recommendations.</p> <p>However, the influence of Instagram influencers on consumer behavior is not without its controversies. Critics argue that the curated nature of influencers' content promotes materialism, consumerism, and unrealistic beauty standards. Additionally, concerns have been raised about the authenticity and transparency of sponsored content, with some influencers facing backlash for promoting products without disclosing their financial relationships with brands.</p> <p>In what way does the essay suggest consumers can mitigate the negative effects of influencer marketing on their behavior?</p> <p>A. By avoiding social media altogether</p>

	<p>B. By critically evaluating sponsored content</p> <p>C. By blindly following influencer recommendations</p> <p>D. By increasing their reliance on traditional advertising</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“Dengan cara apa essay tersebut menyarankan konsumen dapat mencegah efek negative dari pemasaran influencer terhadap perilaku mereka?”</p> <p>Jawaban ada pada paragraph 4 kalimat terakhir “Additionally, concerns have been raised about the authenticity and transparency of sponsored content, with some influencers facing backlash for promoting products without disclosing their financial relationships with brands.”</p> <p>Selain itu kekhawatiran muncul tentang keaslian dan transparansi konten yang disponsori, dengan beberapa influencer menghadapi kritik karena mempromosikan produk tanpa mengungkapkan hubungan keuangan mereka dengan merek merek tertentu”</p> <p>Maka, jawaban yang tepat adalah</p> <p>Opsi B</p> <p>Dengan mengevaluasi secara kritis konten bersponsor</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Dengan menghindari sosial media</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Dengan mengikuti rekomendasi influencer tanpa memilah</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Dengan meningkatkan keterkaitan dengan iklan tradisional</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 21.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>One of the key ways Instagram influencers influence consumer behavior is through aspirational marketing. By showcasing luxurious lifestyles, trendy products, and idealized images, influencers create a desire among their followers to emulate their lifestyles. This aspirational aspect of influencer marketing taps into the human desire for social status and validation, leading followers to purchase products endorsed by their favorite influencers in an attempt to replicate their perceived lifestyle.</p> <p>Moreover, Instagram's visual nature makes it an ideal platform for product promotion and impulse buying. Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making them appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle. The seamless integration of sponsored content into influencers' feeds blurs the lines between advertisement and authentic content, making it more challenging for followers to discern promotional material from genuine recommendations.</p> <p>However, the influence of Instagram influencers on consumer behavior is not without its controversies. Critics argue that the curated nature of influencers' content promotes materialism, consumerism, and unrealistic beauty standards. Additionally, concerns have been raised about the authenticity and transparency of sponsored content, with some influencers facing backlash for promoting products without disclosing their financial relationships with brands.</p>

	<p>“Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making <u>them</u> appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle”</p> <p>The underlined word refers to....</p> <p>A. Influencer</p> <p>B. Brands</p> <p>C. Products</p> <p>D. Lifestyle</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>“kata yang digaris bawahi merujuk pada?”</p> <p>“Influencers often collaborate with brands to showcase products in aesthetically pleasing ways, making them appear desirable and essential for a trendy lifestyle”</p> <p>Kata “them” merujuk pada products, karena pada kalimat tersebut disebutkan bahwa influencer sering kali berkolaborasi dengan brand untuk menunjukkan produk dengan cara yang menyenangkan, membuat mereka (produk tersebut) ....”</p> <p>Opsi A (salah) Influencer</p> <p>Opsi B (salah) Merk</p> <p>Opsi C (benar) Produk</p> <p>Opsi D (salah) Gaya Hidup</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 22.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The invention and development of skincare products and practices have evolved significantly over time, driven by the desire for healthy, radiant skin and the understanding of skincare science. The history of skincare can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, who used various natural ingredients like oils, honey, and herbs for skincare purposes. These early civilizations recognized the importance of skincare not only for cosmetic reasons but also for maintaining skin health and protecting against environmental factors.</p> <p>In the modern era, the invention of skincare products has been influenced by advancements in chemistry, biology, and dermatology. The industrial revolution in the 19th century paved the way for mass production of skincare items such as soaps, creams, and lotions. One significant milestone was the discovery of vitamin A derivatives like retinol in the mid-20th century, which revolutionized anti-aging skincare. The development of sunscreen formulations and the understanding of UV radiation's harmful effects on the skin further contributed to the evolution of skincare practices, emphasizing the importance of sun protection.</p> <p>Today, the skincare industry continues to innovate with cutting-edge technologies and scientific research. The invention of cosmeceuticals, which combine cosmetics with</p>

	<p>pharmaceuticals, has led to the creation of skincare products with proven medical benefits. Additionally, the rise of natural and organic skincare reflects a growing awareness of sustainable and eco-friendly practices. The ongoing pursuit of effective, safe, and personalized skincare solutions underscores the enduring quest for healthier and more beautiful skin, illustrating how the invention of skincare has become an integral part of modern lifestyle and self-care routines.</p> <p>Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 1?</p> <p>A. Ancient civilizations used skincare practices primarily for cosmetic reasons</p> <p>B. Skincare practices have remained unchanged since ancient times</p> <p>C. The invention of skincare product dates back to the industrial revolution</p> <p>D. The development of skincare has a long history rooted in ancient civilizations/ use of natural ingredients</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Di bawah ini yang paling baik menyimpulkan ide utama dari paragraph 1 adalah?</p> <p>Untuk menjawab soal ini kita perlu mengetahui topic apa yang didiskusikan pada paragraph 1 dan menyimpulkan mengenai topik utama yang dibahas pada paragraph tersebut. cara efektifnya adalah dengan menyocokkan pilihan ganda dengan paragraph,</p> <p>Opsi A (salah) Peradaban kuno menggunakan praktik perawatan kulit terutama untuk alasan kosmetik -&gt; "These early civilizations recognized the importance of skincare not only for cosmetic reasons but also for maintaining skin health and protecting against environmental factors" kalimat terakhir pada paragraph 1 menyebutkan bahwa praktik perawatan kulit tidak hanya untuk kosmetik tetapi untuk mempertahankan kesehatan kulit</p> <p>Opsi B (salah) Praktik perawatan kulit masih belum berubah dari zaman kuno -&gt; "The invention and development of skincare products and practices have evolved significantly over time" kalimat pertama pada paragraf1 menyebutkan bahwa praktik perawatan kulit telah berkembang dari masa ke masa</p> <p>Opsi C (salah) Pembuatan produk skincare bermula pada masa revolusi industri -&gt; ". The history of skincare can be traced back to ancient civilizations" sehingga pernyataan tersebut salah karena pada paragraph 1 dijelaskan bahwa pembuatan skincare berawal dari peradaban kuno</p> <p>Opsi D (benar) Perkembangan skincare memiliki sejarah panjang dan bermula dari peradaban kuno dengan penggunaan bahan-bahan alami -&gt; paragraph satu menjelaskan mengenai bagaimana skincare berkembang dari masa ke masa, sejarah awal penggunaan skincare dan bagaimana skincare digunakan oleh masyarakat terdahulu untuk mempertahankan kesehatan kulit</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 23.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>The invention and development of skincare products and practices have evolved significantly over time, driven by the desire for healthy, radiant skin and the understanding of skincare science. The history of skincare can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, who used various natural ingredients like oils, honey, and herbs for skincare purposes. These early civilizations recognized the importance</p>

	<p>of skincare not only for cosmetic reasons but also for maintaining skin health and protecting against environmental factors.</p> <p>In the modern era, the invention of skincare products has been influenced by advancements in chemistry, biology, and dermatology. The industrial revolution in the 19th century paved the way for mass production of skincare items such as soaps, creams, and lotions. One significant milestone was the discovery of vitamin A derivatives like retinol in the mid-20th century, which revolutionized anti-aging skincare. The development of sunscreen formulations and the understanding of UV radiation's harmful effects on the skin further contributed to the evolution of skincare practices, emphasizing the importance of sun protection.</p> <p>Today, the skincare industry continues to innovate with cutting-edge technologies and scientific research. The invention of cosmeceuticals, which combine cosmetics with pharmaceuticals, has led to the creation of skincare products with proven medical benefits. Additionally, the rise of natural and organic skincare reflects a growing awareness of sustainable and eco-friendly practices. The ongoing pursuit of effective, safe, and personalized skincare solutions underscores the enduring quest for healthier and more beautiful skin, illustrating how the invention of skincare has become an integral part of modern lifestyle and self-care routines.</p> <p>What was significant milestone in the development of skincare during the mid-20th century?</p> <p>A. Invention of sunscreen</p> <p>B. Mass production of skincare products</p> <p>C. Discovery of Vitamin A derivatives like retinol</p> <p>D. Introduction of natural skincare ingredients</p>
Pembahasan	<p>Apa pencapaian signifikan dari penggunaan skincare di abad 20 pertengahan?</p> <p>Kalimat pada paragraf2;</p> <p>“One significant milestone was the discovery of vitamin A derivatives like retinol in the mid-20th century, which revolutionized anti-aging skincare”</p> <p>Satu pencapaian terbesar adalah penemuan senyawa turunan vitamin A seperti retinol pada pertengahan abad ke 20, yang kemudian merevolusi skincare anti-penuaan</p> <p>Jawaban A (salah) Penemuan sunscreen</p> <p>Jawaban B (salah) Produksi besar produk skincare</p> <p>Jawaban C (benar) Penemuan senyawa turunan vitamin A seperti retinol</p> <p>Jawaban D (salah) Pengenalan bahan alami skincare</p>
Materi	Reading Comprehension
Nomor 24.	
Soal	<p>The invention and development of skincare products and practices have evolved significantly over time, driven by the desire for healthy, radiant skin and the understanding of skincare science. The history of skincare can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, who used various natural ingredients like oils, honey, and herbs for skincare purposes. These early civilizations recognized the importance</p>

	<p>of skincare not only for cosmetic reasons but also for maintaining skin health and protecting against environmental factors.</p> <p>In the modern era, the invention of skincare products has been influenced by advancements in chemistry, biology, and dermatology. The industrial revolution in the 19 th century paved the way for mass production of skincare items such as soaps, creams, and lotions. One significant milestone was the discovery of vitamin A derivatives like retinol in the mid20th century, which revolutionized anti-aging skincare. The development of sunscreen formulations and the understanding of UV radiation's harmful effects on the skin further contributed to the evolution of skincare practices, emphasizing the importance of sun protection.</p> <p>Today, the skincare industry continues to innovate with cutting-edge technologies and scientific research. The invention of cosmeceuticals, which combine cosmetics with pharmaceuticals, has led to the creation of skincare products with proven medical benefits. Additionally, the rise of natural and organic skincare reflects a growing awareness of sustainable and eco-friendly practices. The ongoing pursuit of effective, safe, and personalized skincare solutions underscores the enduring quest for healthier and more beautiful skin, illustrating how the invention of skincare has become an integral part of modern lifestyle and self-care routines.</p> <p>Which of the following reflects a recent trend in the skincare industry?</p> <p>A. Mass production of skincare items</p> <p>B. Discovery of vitamin A derivatives</p> <p>C. Rise of natural and organic skincare</p> <p>D. Use of ancient skincare practices</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Manakah yang menggambarkan tren terkini pada industri skincare?  Paragraf terakhir teks menjelaskan mengenai tren terkini skincare  “Today, the skincare industry continues to innovate with cutting-edge technologies and scientific research. The invention of cosmeceuticals, which combine cosmetics with pharmaceuticals, has led to the creation of skincare products with proven medical benefits. Additionally, the rise of natural and organic skincare reflects a growing awareness of sustainable and eco-friendly practices.”  Pada kalimat tersebut dijelaskan bahwa industri skincare lanjut berinovasi dengan penelitian teknologi dan ilmiah yang mumpuni. Penemuan cosmeceuticals yang menggabungkan kosmetik dengan pharmaceuticals dan munculnya skincare organic dan alami.....</p> <p>Maka jawaban yang tepat;  Jawaban A (salah)  Produksi besar skincare  Jawaban B (salah)  Penemuan senyawa turunan Vitamin A  Jawaban C (benar)  Munculnya skincare organic dan alami  Jawaban D (salah)  Penggunaan praktik skincare kuno</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 25.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection</p>

of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.

At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.

However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.

Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.

What is the main focus of the passage

- A. The importance of academic qualifications in job seeking
- B. Strategies for negotiating salary during the job application process
- C. The challenges and strategies involved in searching for the employment
- D. Tips for maintaining work-life balance in a competitive job market

#### Pembahasan

‘Apa focus utama dari teks tersebut?’

Pada paragraph 1 kalimat terakhir disebutkan

‘This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience’

‘esai pendek ini menyelami secara mendalam laskap yang rumit dari pencarian pekerjaan, mengeksplorasi tantangan dan strateginya, da inti dari ketangguhan’

Maka jawaban yang tepat untuk pertanyaan tersebut adalah

Opsi C (benar)

Tantangan dan strategi yang terlibat dalam pencarian pekerjaan

Opsi A (salah)

Pentingnya kualifikasi akademik dalam pencarian kerja

Opsi B (salah)

Strategy untuk negosiasi gaji selama proses pelamaran kerja

Opsi D (salah)

Tips untuk mempertahankan keseimbangan hidup-pekerjaan pada pasar kerja yang kompetitif

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 26.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p> <p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>How does the passage suggest job seekers should approach setbacks in their job search journey?</p> <p>A. By blaming external factors for the rejections</p> <p>B. By giving up on their career aspirations altogether</p> <p>C. By embracing setbacks as opportunities for growth and learning</p> <p>D. By resorting to unethical practices to secure employment</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘bagaimana teks tersebut menyarankan pencari pekerja harus menghadapi rintangan dalam perjalanan mencari kerja mereka?’</p> <p>Pada paragraph dua kalimat tiga disebutkan;</p> <p>‘Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network.’</p> <p>Setiap rintangan adalah kesempatan untuk berkembang, mendorong individu untuk menyempurnakan pendekatan mereka, meningkatkan keterampilan mereka dan memperluas jaringan mereka</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Dengan menyalahkan faktor eksternal atas penolakan mereka</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Dengan menyerah pada aspirasi karir mereka</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p>

	<p>Dengan menyambut rintangan sebagai kesempatan untuk bertumbuh dan belajar</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Dengan menggunakan praktik-praktik tidak etis dalam mendapatkan pekerjaan</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 27.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p> <p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>What role does networking play in job search?</p> <p>A. Unnecessary</p> <p>B. Establish personal connections</p> <p>C. Limited to online interactions</p> <p>D. Only through job fairs</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘apa peran yang berperan dari jaringan dalam pencarian kerja’</p> <p>Jawaban untuk pertanyaan ini tertulis pada paragraph terakhir  ‘Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles.’</p> <p>‘jaringan berperan sebagai alat yang kuat dalam pencarian kerja. Membangun hubungan yang bermakna membuka pintu peluang yang mungkin tidak diiklankan. Baik melalui platform profesional, acara jaringan, atau wawancara terinformasi, membina hubungan dapat</p>

	<p>mengungkapkan prospek pekerjaan tersembunyi dan memberikan wawasan yang tak ternilai dalam berbagai industry dan peran'</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Tidak penting</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Membangun koneksi informal</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Terbatas pada interaksi online</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Melalui pameran pekerjaan</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 28.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p> <p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>"As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves <b>grappling</b> with questions like..."</p> <p>The underlined words has the same meaning as....</p> <p>A. Asking</p> <p>B. Struggling</p> <p>C. Wrestling</p> <p>D. Contending</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Kata grappling memiliki arti bergulat tetapi dalam kalimat tersebut grappling memiliki arti dimana seseorang sedang menghadapi atau</p>

	<p>berusaha menangani sesuatu yang sulit atau menantang, maka dalam konteks tersebut kata 'grappling' memiliki arti yang sama dengan</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Bertanya</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Berjuang</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Bergulat</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>bersaing</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 29.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p> <p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>What does the essay suggest is the primary focus of modern job seeking?</p> <p>A. Finding job available</p> <p>B. Exploring personal passions and skills</p> <p>C. Following traditional career path</p> <p>D. Pursuing opportunities regardless of interest</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>'Apa yang disarankan essay tersebut sebagai focus utama dari pencarian kerja modern?</p> <p>Jawaban ini terdapat pada paragraph 1</p>

	<p>'In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity'</p> <p>'Dalam dunia yang dinamis dan kompetitif saat ini, perjalanan mencari pekerjaan telah berkembang menjadi sebuah perjalanan yang unik. Ini bukan sekedar mencari pekerjaan; tetapi tentang menemukan titik temu antara passion, keterampilan, dan peluang.'</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Menemukan pekerjaan yang tersedia</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Menjelajahi passion dan skill personal</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Mengikuti jenjang karir tradisional</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Mengejar peluang tanpa memperhatikan minat</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 30.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p> <p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>According to the essay, what is a common challenge individual face when seeking employment?</p> <p>A. Networking effectively</p> <p>B. Adapting to new technologies</p> <p>C. Grappling with self-discovery</p>

	D. Avoiding rejection at all cost
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘berdasarkan esay, apa tantangan umum yang dihadapi individu ketika mencari pekerjaan?’</p> <p>Jawaban terdapat pada paragraph 2 -&gt; ‘At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like’</p> <p>‘inti dari ekspedisi pencarian kerja terletak pada tantangan penemuan diri. Ketika individu melangkah maju, mereka seringkali menemukan diri mereka berjuang dengan pertanyaan seperti.....’</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Membangun jaringan secara efektif</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Adaptasi dengan teknologi baru</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>berjuang dengan penemuan diri</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Menghindari penolakan</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 31.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p> <p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>How does the essay portray resilience in the context of job seeking?</p> <p>A. Resilience is unnecessary for success</p>

	<p>B. Resilience is a tool for overcoming setbacks</p> <p>C. Resilience is a sign of weakness</p> <p>D. Resilience is only needed for networking</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘bagaimanakah esay menggambarkan ketangguhan dalam konteks pencarian kerja?’</p> <p>Pembahasan mengenai ketangguhan dalam pencarian kerja terdapat pada paragraph 3 kalimat terakhir dimana disebutkan bahwa ‘In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.’</p> <p>‘di hadapan kesulitan, ketangguhan menjadi perisai yang melindungi pencari kerja dari keputusasaan, mendorong mereka maju dengan tekad baru’</p> <p>Sehingga jawaban yang tepat untuk pertanyaan tersebut adalah</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Ketangguhan tidak penting untuk kesuksesan</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Ketangguhan adalah sebuah alat untuk mengatasi rintangan</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Ketangguhan adalah tanpa kelemahan</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Ketangguhan hanya dibutuhkan untuk memperluas jaringan</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 32.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p> <p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating</p>

	<p>relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>Which statement best summarize the role of networking in the job-seeking process, according to the essay?</p> <p>A. Networking is irrelevant in the digital age</p> <p>B. Networking helps uncover hidden job opportunities</p> <p>C. Networking is primarily done through social media</p> <p>D. Networking is only effective at formal events</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Peranan networking dalam pencarian kerja ada pada paragraph terakhir disebutkan bahwa networking memiliki peran:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised = membuka pintu kesempatan yang kemungkinan tidak diiklankan</li> <li>2. Unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industry and role = membuka prospek pekerjaan yang tersembunyi dan menyediakan pemahaman tidak ternilai ke dalam peranan industry yang berbeda</li> <li>3. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search = mempengaruhi lintasan pencarian kerja</li> </ol> <p>Maka opsi yang tepat adalah,</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Jaringan tidak relevan di era digital</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Jaringan membantu membuka kesempatan kerja tersembunyi</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Jaringan secara utama dilakukan melalui sosial media</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Jaringan hanya efektif pada acara formal</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 33.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>In today's dynamic and competitive world, the journey of job seeking has evolved into an odyssey of its own. It's not merely about finding a job; it's about discovering the intersection of passion, skill, and opportunity. This short essay delves into the nuanced landscape of job seeking, exploring its challenges, strategies, and the essence of resilience.</p> <p>At the heart of the job-seeking expedition lies the challenge of self-discovery. As individuals venture forth, they often find themselves grappling with questions like, "What do I truly want to do?" and "Where do my talents lie?" This introspective quest is not always straightforward, requiring patience, introspection, and sometimes, trial and error. Understanding one's strengths, weaknesses, and aspirations is the compass that guides this journey.</p>

	<p>However, the path of job seeking is not without obstacles. The competitive nature of the job market demands persistence and adaptability. Rejections may sting, but they also serve as valuable lessons in resilience. Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills, and expand their network. In the face of adversity, resilience becomes the armor that shields job seekers from despair, propelling them forward with renewed determination.</p> <p>Networking emerges as a powerful tool in the job seeker's arsenal. Building meaningful connections opens doors to opportunities that may not be advertised. Whether through professional platforms, networking events, or informational interviews, cultivating relationships can unveil hidden job prospects and provide invaluable insights into different industries and roles. In the digital age, the breadth and depth of one's network can significantly influence the trajectory of their job search.</p> <p>"Each setback is an opportunity for growth, pushing individuals to refine their approach, enhance their skills"</p> <p>The word 'their' in the sentence refers to.....</p> <p>A. Setback</p> <p>B. Opportunity</p> <p>C. Growth</p> <p>D. Individuals</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Kata 'their' mengacu pada individu. Hal ini dikarenakan dalam imat tersebut, yang dimaksudkan dengan subjek yang ditingkatkan skillnya adalah individuals sebagaimana pada kalimat sebelum tanda baca koma membahas bagaimana individuals didorong untuk meningkatkan pendekatan mereka</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Tantangan</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Kesempatan</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Pertumbuhan</p> <p>Opsi D (benar)</p> <p>individu</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 34.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers arc worn throughout the world on a vatiety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa. Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the</p>

	<p>sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendents of the Genovese sailors' collon pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans arc made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is reffered to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>This passage is developed by</p> <p>A. Citing an effect and its cause</p> <p>B. Explaining history with three specific cases</p> <p>C. Demonstrating the sides of an issue</p> <p>D. Developing the biography of a famous person chronologically</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘teks ini dikembangkan dengan’</p> <p>Pada paragraph awal teks memperkenalkan topic utama yang akan dibahas pada paragraph selanjutnya</p> <p>Pada paragraph kedua teks menjelaskan mengenai sejarah dari jeans</p> <p>Pada paragraph ketiga menjelaskan mengenai sejarah penamaan denim</p> <p>Para paragraph keempat menjelaskan mengenai sejarah penamaan levis</p> <p>Teks diterangkan melalui 3 hal yang berbeda dan semua paragraph membahas mengenai sejarah masing-masing hal tersebut, sehingga</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Mengsitasi sebab dan akibat</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Menjelaskan sejarah dengan 3 kasus spesifik</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Mengdemontrasikan sisi dari suatu masalah</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Mengembangkan biografi orang terkenal secara kronologis</p>
<b>Materi</b>	<p>Reading Comprehension</p>
<b>Nomor 35.</b>	

<b>Soal</b>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>The word 'unique' in line 6 has similar meaning as....</p> <p>A. Universal B. Solitary C. Unusual D. Commonplace</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>'kata 'unique' memiliki arti yang sama dengan</p> <p>Unique = unik = tidak biasa</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Universal = menyeluruh</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Solitary = berdiri sendiri</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>Unusu = tidak biasa</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Commonplace = biasa/umum</p>
<b>Materi</b>	<p>Reading Comprehension</p>
<b>Nomor 36.</b>	

<p><b>Soal</b></p>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>All of the following are mentioned in the passage about Genoa EXCEPT that it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Was the source of the word jeans</li> <li>B. Is in Italy</li> <li>C. Has a different name in the French language</li> <li>D. Is a landlocked city</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pembahasan</b></p>	<p>‘In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word jeans that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.’</p> <p>Dari paragraph tersebut dapat dicocokkan dengan opsi</p> <p>Opsi A (benar)</p> <p>Sumber dari kata ‘jeans’ = the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word jeans</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Is in Italy = In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy,</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes</p>

	<p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Tidak disebutkan dalam teks bahwa Genoa adalah kota yang tidak memiliki akses langsung ke laut/samudera</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 37.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>The word 'descendants' in line 9 could best be replaced by</p> <p>A. Offspring</p> <p>B. Bottoms</p> <p>C. Antecedents</p> <p>D. Derivations</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Descendants = keturunan</p> <p>Opsi A (benar)</p> <p>Keturunan</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Bawah</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Sebelumnya</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p>

	turunan
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 38.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>The word <i>denim</i> was most probably derived from</p> <p>A. Two French words</p> <p>B. Two Italian words</p> <p>C. One French word and one Italian word</p> <p>D. Three French words</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘kata denim merupakan turunan dari’</p> <p>French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i></p> <p>Kata denim diambil dari kata <i>serge de Nimes</i> yang kemudian diambil dua katanya de nimes sehingga, kata denim diambil dari 2 kata bahasa Prancis</p> <p>Opsi A (Benar)</p> <p>Dua kata bahasa Prancis</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Dua kata bahasa Itali</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p>

	<p>Satu kata bahasa Prancis dan satu kata bahasa Itali</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Tiga kata Prancis</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 39.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendants of the Genoese sailors' cotton pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>'This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>'</p> <p>The word 'it' refers to</p> <p>A. City</p> <p>B. Name</p> <p>C. Cloth</p> <p>D. Material</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Kata 'it' merujuk pada nama dari pakaian tersebut karena pada kalimat sebelumnya membahas mengenai nama yang mengalami transformasi dan kemudian berkembang menjadi kata denim</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Kota</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Nama</p>

	<p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>Pakaian</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>bahan</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 40.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>'Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim'</p> <p>The word 'switched' is closest in meaning to</p> <p>A. Reduced</p> <p>B. Created</p> <p>C. Pounded</p> <p>D. Changed</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Kata switched memiliki arti yang sama dengan</p> <p>Switched = merubah</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Mengurangi</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Menciptakan</p>

	<p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Menghantam</p> <p>Opsi D (benar)</p> <p>merubah</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 41.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words <i>jeans</i>, <i>denims</i>, and <i>levis</i>.</p> <p>The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word <i>jeans</i> that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.</p> <p>Similar to the word <i>jeans</i>, the word <i>denim</i> is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as <i>serge de Nimes</i>. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's <i>denim</i>, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.</p> <p>The word <i>levis</i> came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching</p> <p>It can be inferred from the passage that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?</p> <p>A. He studied tailoring in Nimes</p> <p>B. He used an existing type of material</p> <p>C. He experimented with brown denim</p> <p>D. He tested the pants for destructibility</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Jawaban yang benar adalah:</p> <p><b>B. He used an existing type of material</b></p> <p>"Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. <b>Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim</b>, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name."</p>

	<p>Penjelasan: Dalam paragraf terakhir, disebutkan bahwa Levi Strauss pertama-tama menggunakan <i>heavy canvas</i> untuk membuat celana yang "indestructible" (tidak mudah rusak). Setelah itu, dia mengganti bahan dari <i>brown canvas</i> menjadi <i>blue denim</i>, yang merupakan bahan yang sudah ada sebelumnya (denim berasal dari Nimes, sebagaimana dijelaskan di paragraf sebelumnya). Tidak ada indikasi dalam teks bahwa Strauss belajar menjahit di Nimes, bereksperimen dengan <i>brown denim</i>, atau menguji celananya untuk ketahanan secara langsung.</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 42.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo 11</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo 11</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses</p> <p>A. Astronaut training</p> <p>B. The inception of the <i>Apollo</i> space program</p> <p>C. A different space trip</p> <p>D. Previous Moon landings</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘Paragraf sebelumnya kemungkinan besar membahas mengenai?’</p> <p>Paragraph pertama teks pada teks memuat informasi mengenai perjalanan Apollo II, diawali dengan kalimat pertama pada paragraph ‘Just two months after the flight of Apollo 10’ sehingga kemungkinan paragraph sebelumnya membahas mengenai pemberangkatan Apollo 10</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Pelatihan astronot</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Permulaan program pesawat Apollo</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)</p>

	<p>Perjalanan pesawat luar angkasa yang berbeda</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Pendaratan di bulan sebelumnya</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 43.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo 11</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo 11</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>What is the subject of this passage?</p> <p>A. The <i>Apollo</i> astronauts</p> <p>B. Soil on the Moon</p> <p>C. What the Moon is made of</p> <p>D. Basalt and breccia</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘Apa subjek dari teks tersebut?’</p> <p>Paragraph 1 membahas mengenai pendaratan apollo 11 dan bagaimana hal tersebut menyediakan bahan pembelajaran yang banyak dengan material yang berasal dari bulan</p> <p>Paragraph 2 membahas mengenai kandungan dari tanah bulan dan apa saja yang ditemukan di permukaan bulan</p> <p>Paragraph 3 membahas mengenai batuan serta gas yang ditemukan di bulan.</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Astronot Apollo</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Tanah di Bulan</p>

	<p>Opsi C (benar)</p> <p>Dari apa bulan terbuat</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Basalt dan breccia</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 44.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo 11</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo 11</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>An 'abundance' in line 3 is</p> <p>A. A disorderly pile</p> <p>B. A wealthy bunch</p> <p>C. An insignificant proportion</p> <p>D. A large amount</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Abundance = banyak sekali atau melimpah</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Timbunan yang tidak teratur</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Orang yang memiliki kekayaan atau harta yang besar</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Proporsi yang tidak signifikan</p> <p>Opsi D (benar)</p> <p>Jumlah yang besar</p>

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 45.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo 11</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo 11</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?</p> <p>A. Hydrogen and helium  B. Large chunks of volcanic lava  C. Tiny pieces of stones and glass  D. Streams of gases</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘Berdasarkan teks, apa kandungan dari tanah bulan?’</p> <p>Hal ini terdapat di paragraph 2 ‘The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo 11</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks’</p> <p>‘tanah bulan yang kembali bersama Apollo 11 mengandung bagian kecil batu dan kaca yang kemungkinan hancuran dari batu yang lebih besar’</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)  Hydrogen dan helium</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)  Bagian besar dari lava vulkanik</p> <p>Opsi C (benar)  Bagian sangat kecil dari batu dan kaca</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)  Aliran gas</p>

<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 46.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo II</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo II</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>The word 'spherical' is closest meaning with to.....</p> <p>A. Earthen B. Circular C. Angular D. Amorphous</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>Spherical = berbentuk bola</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Karakteristik yang terkait dengan tanah liat</p> <p>Opsi B (Benar)</p> <p>Berbentuk bulat</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Tajam atau berbentuk sudut</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Struktur yang jelas/terorganisir</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension
<b>Nomor 47.</b>	
<b>Soal</b>	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo II</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided</p>

	<p>scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo II</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>Which of the following was NOT brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?</p> <p>A. Basalt</p> <p>B. Soil</p> <p>C. Breccia</p> <p>D. Plant life</p>
Pembahasan	<p>‘Manakah daftar di bawah ini yang TIDAK dibawa oleh astronot?’</p> <p>Hal ini dapat dijawab dengan mencocokkan opsi dengan bagian teks</p> <p>Opsi A &amp; C -&gt; basalt = ‘In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia’</p> <p>Opsi B -&gt; ‘This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon’</p> <p>Opsi D (benar) -&gt; ‘Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.’</p>
Materi	Reading Comprehension
Nomor 48.	
Soal	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo II</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo II</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p>

	<p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>An 'indication' is...</p> <p>A. An exhibition</p> <p>B. A clue</p> <p>C. A denial</p> <p>D. A dictate</p>
Pembahasan	<p>Indication = indikasi = tanda = petunjuk = bukti</p> <p>Opsi A (salah)</p> <p>Pameran</p> <p>Opsi B (benar)</p> <p>Petunjuk</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Penolakan</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>memerintah</p>
Materi	Reading Comprehension
Nomor 49.	
Soal	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo II</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo II</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as</p>

	<p>hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>According to the passage, breccia was formed</p> <p>A. When objects struck to the Moon</p> <p>B. From volcanic lava</p> <p>C. When streams of gases hit the surface of the Moon</p> <p>D. From the interaction of helium and hydrogen</p>
Pembahasan	<p>‘Berdasarkan teks, breccia terbentuk dari...’</p> <p>Pada paragraf 3 disebutkan bahwa ‘Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon.’</p> <p>‘Breccia, jenis batu lain yang dibawa kembali oleh para astronot, terbentuk selama dampak benda jatuh di permukaan Bulan’</p> <p>Opsi A (benar)</p> <p>Ketika benda-benda menghantam Bulan</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>Dari lava gunung berapi</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Ketika aliran gas menghantam permukaan bulan</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Dari interaksi helium dan hidrogen</p>
Materi	Reading Comprehension
Nomor 50.	
Soal	<p>Just two months after the flight of <i>Apollo 10</i>, the <i>Apollo 11</i> astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.</p> <p>The Moon soil that came back on <i>Apollo 11</i> contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.</p> <p>In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these</p>

	<p>gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.</p> <p>It is implied in the passage that scientist believe that the gases found in the Moon rocks</p> <p>A. Were not originally from the Moon</p> <p>B. Were created inside the rocks</p> <p>C. Traveled from the Moon to the Sun</p> <p>D. Caused the Moon's temperature to rise</p>
<b>Pembahasan</b>	<p>‘tercantum dalam teks bahwa peneliti mempercayai gas yang ditemukan di batuan bulan....’</p> <p>Pada paragraph terakhir kalimat terakhir disebutkan bahwa ‘scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.’</p> <p>‘ilmuan percaya bahwa gas=gas ini dibawa ke bulan oleh angin matahari, aliran gas-gas yang terus menerus dipancarkan oleh matahari.</p> <p>Opsi A (benar)</p> <p>Tidak asli dari Bulan</p> <p>Opsi B (salah)</p> <p>dibuat di dalam batu</p> <p>Opsi C (salah)</p> <p>Berpindah dari bulan ke matahari</p> <p>Opsi D (salah)</p> <p>Menyebabkan suhu bulan meningkat</p>
<b>Materi</b>	Reading Comprehension