

TOEFL in Brief

CHAPTER 1

Jenis TOEFL

Struktur TEST

Menghitung Score TOEFL



Vocabulary for TOEFL

aperture (*ap·er·chir*) n. : aperture; pembukaan atau kesenjangan, terutama yang memungkinkan cahaya.

apex (*ay·peks*) n. : puncak; 1) titik tertinggi; 2) ujung, ujung runcing = top; peak; summit; height; culmination; pinnacle; crest; climax; high; crown; head; zenith; vertex; topper; turning point; pitch; apogee; meridian; acme; heyday; mount; superlative; bloom; tiptop; sum; topgallant; full; flush; high-water mark; tag line.

apocalypse (*â·'pok·à·lips*) n. : kiamat; peristiwa bencana besar membawa kehancuran total atau akhir dunia = doomsday; doom; disaster.

apostate (*â·'pos·tayt*) n. : murtad; orang yang meninggalkan keyakinan agama atau politik yang sudah lama dipegang = godless; heterodox; perverted.

apotheosis (*â·'poth·ee·'oh·sis*) n. : pendewaan = deification an exalted mulia atau dimuliakan

appease (*a·'peez*) v. to : menenangkan = make calm or quiet, soothe; to still or pacify.

Catatan:

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listening Comprehension Section bertujuan menguji kemampuan Anda dalam memahami bahasa lisan. Akan tetapi, untuk bisa memahami bahasa lisan tersebut, di samping harus membiasakan diri mendengarkan bahasa Inggris lisan, Anda harus memiliki pengetahuan struktur bahasa (tata bahasa) Inggris yang memadai. Semua kalimat dalam bagian ini menggunakan kalimat yang gramatikal (benar menurut tata bahasa) dan biasanya dalam bentuk kalimat lengkap. Semua kalimat tersebut diucapkan dalam percakapan bahasa Inggris.

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan *listening comprehension* dengan baik, Anda dituntut memiliki kemampuan untuk:

- memahami tekanan dan nada,
- memahami perbedaan bunyi,
- memahami idiom,
- memahami ungkapan-ungkapan percakapan,
- memahami kelompok atau frasa kata kerja,
- menemukan informasi yang tersirat (tak dinyatakan secara jelas),
- memahami perbandingan, dan
- memahami makna/isi percakapan atau pembicaraan.

Listening Comprehension Section terdiri dari tiga bagian dengan 50 pertanyaan.

1. Bagian A (Part A) terdiri dari 30 pertanyaan.
2. Bagian B (Part B) terdiri dari 7 sampai 8 pertanyaan.
3. Bagian C (Part C) terdiri dari 11 sampai 13 pertanyaan.

Untuk menjawab 50 pertanyaan tersebut, Anda diberi waktu 35–45 menit. Jadi, Anda memiliki waktu antara 12–15 detik untuk menjawab 1 soal.

Semua soal akan diperdengarkan melalui *Tape* dan tidak ada *headphone*, tetapi menggunakan *speaker* (pengeras suara) yang telah dipersiapkan untuk tes TOEFL. Pembicara dalam *Tape* menggunakan pengucapan dan ekspresi *American English* (bahasa Inggris Amerika) di mana ucapan maupun ekspresinya agak berbeda dengan *British English* (bahasa Inggris).

Jawab : (D) Many people went to hear it.
Keyword : The concert set a record for attendance
Pembahasan : Konser tersebut mencetak rekor atas kehadiran pengunjung. Ini menunjukkan banyak orang yang pergi mendengarkan konser tersebut.

25. (W) : *I really like those abstract paintings we saw in our history today. What did you think?*
 (M) : *I guess it's something I haven't acquired a taste for it yet.*
Q : **What does the man mean?**
 (A) He doesn't enjoy his art history course.
 (B) He would like to own one of the paintings.
 (C) He did not like the paintings.
 (D) He hasn't seen the paintings yet.

Jawab : (C) He did not like the paintings.
Keyword : I haven't acquired a taste for it yet
Pembahasan : Si Pria tidak menyukai lukisan yang diceritakan Si Wanita.

26. (M) : *I wonder if the entertainment committee has found the spot for the picnic yet.*
 (W) : *I was just told that they picked a place near a lake this year.*
Q : **What does the woman imply?**
 (A) She didn't like last year's location.
 (B) She hopes to be selected to be on the entertainment committee.
 (C) She can't attend the picnic this year.
 (D) The entertainment committee has already chosen a location.

Jawab : (D) The entertainment committee has already chosen a location.
Keyword : I was just told that they picked a place near a lake
Pembahasan : Si Wanita sudah diberitahu bahwa piknik tahun ini akan bertempat di dekat danau. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa komite telah memilih tempat untuk piknik.

Vocabulary for TOEFL

diffuse (di.'fyooz) v.
 menyebarkan = sow : menabur; 1) to spread throughout, disperse, extend : menyebar ke seluruh, membubarkan, memperpanjang 2) to soften, make less brilliant : untuk melembutkan, membuat kurang brilian.
 adj. 1) spread out, scattered, not concentrated : menyebar, tersebar, tidak terkonsentrasi 2) wordy, verbose : bertele-tele, verbose

dilatory ('dil.à.tohr.ee) adj.:
 lalai; slow or late in doing something; intended to delay, especially to gain time : lambat atau terlambat dalam melakukan sesuatu; dimaksudkan untuk menunda, terutama untuk mengulur waktu.

disabuse (dis.à.'byooz) v. : membebaskan dr kesalahan/mengoreksi kesan palsu atau kepercayaan yang keliru.

discern (di.'surn) v.
 membedakan = distinguish, recognize as being distinct : mengakui sebagai sesuatu yang berbeda.

Catatan:



13. (A) They don't have room for any more volunteers.
(B) He hopes the story will raise money for the newspaper.
(C) More people need to get involved in the campaign.
(D) Vote registration is controversial on campus.
14. (A) He enjoys meeting people.
(B) He doesn't remember people's names.
(C) He forgot to introduce the woman.
(D) He was supposed to meet the woman at 3:00
15. (A) Eat lunch.
(B) Go to the park.
(C) Park the car.
(D) Get change for Rite.
16. (A) Most neighbors are as noisy as the woman's.
(B) He'd like to know why the woman is angry.
(C) The woman is too polite to her neighbors.
(D) Talking to the neighbors courteously might be the best solution.
17. (A) He agrees with the woman.
(B) He'll take the plants off the table.
(C) The woman should sit by the window.
(D) He wants his plants to get plenty of light.
18. (A) It should last much longer than one year.
(B) It is already five years old.
(C) It is the best available.
(D) It isn't as good as the previous one.
19. (A) Bring dessert.
(B) Buy a box of candy.
(C) Take Janet to the party.
(D) Give Janet the cake recipe.
20. (A) She was worried when the man didn't come.
(B) The game was canceled.
(C) The team played quite badly.
(D) Their opponents were easy to best.
21. (A) She'd like to watch the news else where since her room is cold.
(B) She's angry with the man and would like him to leave.
(C) She doesn't like watching the news.
(D) She doesn't want the man to get sick.
22. (A) Weather is difficult to forecast.
(B) The heat wave is about to end.
(C) He hasn't seen a weather forecast.
(D) It's going to be hot for a while.
23. (A) He has been unpredictable lately.
(B) He is usually punctual.
(C) He advised his students to wear watches to class.
(D) He rarely notices when students are late.
24. (A) He gets more news than he can keep up with.
(B) He listens to the news several times a day.
(C) He gets reports from home every week.
(D) He calls home every other week.
25. (A) He enjoys meeting the director.
(B) He met the director at a conference.
(C) The director was at the theater.
(D) He didn't see the director.





Vocabulary for TOEFL

gregarious (grē.'gair.ee.s) adj.
suka berteman = sociable
: ramah.

grovel ('gruv.el) v.
menyembah

guffaw (gu.'faw) n. tertawa
terbahak-bahak = a noisy,
coarse burst of laughter :
tawa berisik.

guile (gil) n. tipu =
treacherous cunning;
shrewd, crafty deceit :
pengkhianat licik.

H

hallow ('hal.oh) v.
menguduskan = to
make holy, consecrate :
membuat suci.

hapless ('hap.lis) adj. malang
= unlucky, unfortunate :
sial..

harangue (hà.'rang) n.
berpidato = a long speech,
a tirade : omelan. v. to
declaim : berdeklamasi.

harbinger ('hahr.bin.jër) n.
pertanda = a forerunner or
precursor : pelopor.

harrowing ('har.oh.ing) adj.
mengerikan = distressing :
menyedihkan.

haughty ('haw.tee) adj.
sombong = disdainful :
menghina.

Catatan:

Jawaban: A

Pasangan kata untuk *but* also adalah *not only*.

6. I think that my mother will be interested in reading this novel, but ____
- A. so will my father
 - B. my father won't
 - C. my father is not
 - D. my father will be

Jawaban: B

Rumus untuk kata hubung '*but*' adalah jika sebelum kata *but* ada kalimat positif, maka sesudah kata *but* menggunakan kalimat negatif dan sebaliknya.

7. His shop was burnt down ____ his car that was parked nearby.
- A. and either did
 - B. so did
 - C. also was
 - D. and so was

Jawaban: D

Dua kalimat tersebut adalah kalimat positif, maka menggunakan '*Elliptical Construction*' positif juga, yaitu '*so*', sedangkan kata kerja yang digunakan adalah '*to be*' lampau, yaitu '*was*'.

8. "Why didn't you print your report at home?"
"I ran out of ink for my printer. It's ____ expensive that I can't afford it."
- A. such
 - B. very
 - C. so
 - D. such an

Jawaban: C

Pasangan kata untuk *that* adalah *so* dengan rumus *SO+ADJECTIVE+THAT*.

9. The higher rate of pollution in this area is caused by the increasing number of cars as well as by ____
- A. the emission of the smoke from factories.
 - B. the smoke from factories are emitted.
 - C. the factories emit smoke.
 - D. the smoke which factories emit.

Jawaban: A

Kata penghubung *as well as* mempunyai fungsi yang sama dengan kata *and* di mana jika terdapat frasa benda sebelum *as well as*, maka setelahnya juga diikuti frasa benda.

6. Do you think ____ by the time return to this country next year?
- they will get married
 - will they have god married
 - will they get married
 - they will have got married
7. I could not find the museum you told me about. I ____ the wrong bus.
- must have taken
 - should have taken
 - should take
 - would have taken
8. My sister overlept in her office, she ____
- must be sleepy
 - must have been sleepy
 - had to be sleepy
 - is sleepy
9. I ____ to Bali with my family next weekend. My father has told me about that.
- will go
 - shall go
 - am going to
 - may go
10. When you get here this afternoon, I ____ English for 2 hours.
- will be studying
 - would be studying
 - will study
 - will have studied
11. "I need more data about this topic. Rawina might be able to help you."
The underlined sentence means: " ____ "
- Perhaps Rawina can help you.
 - Rawina can help you right now.
 - I'm sure Rawina will be able to help you.
 - Rawina will certainly be able to help you.


Vocabulary for TOEFL

petulant (*'pech.i.lânt*) adj.
merajuk = peevish;
unreasonably, easily
irritated, annoyed : kesal.

philistine (*'fil.i.steen*) n. picik
= a smug : orang sombong,
archenemy : musuh
utama.

phoenix (*'fee.niks*) n. burung
phoenix = miracle, marvel
: mukjizat.

pillage (*'pil.ij*) v. penjarahan
= plunder, despoilment :
merampas.

piquant (*'pee.kânt*) adj.
yg mengasyikkan =
interesting, attract :
menarik.

pique (*peek*) v. kekesalan
= offend : menyinggung
perasaan, to arouse,
provoke : provokasi.

pith (*pith*) n. intisari =
essence, core : inti

pivotal (*'piv.ö.tâl*) adj.
penting = importance,
crucial : sangat penting.

placid (*'plas.id*) adj. tenang
= calm, peaceful : damai.
Undisturbed : tidak
terganggu

plaintive (*'playn t iv*) adj.
sedih = sorrow; mournful,
melancholy : melankolis.

platitude (*'plat.i.tood*) n.
basa-basi.

Catatan:



Idiomatic Expressions

Blood, sweat and tears

If something will take blood, sweat and tears, it will be very difficult and will require a lot of effort and sacrifice.

Blow a gasket

If you blow a gasket, you get very angry.

Blow by blow

A blow-by-blow description gives every detail in sequence.

Blow hot and cold

If you blow hot and cold on an idea, your attitude and opinion keeps changing; one minute you are for it, the next you are against.

Blow off steam

(USA) If you blow off steam, you express your anger or frustration.

Blow out of the water

If something, like an idea, is blown out of the water, it is destroyed or defeated comprehensively.

Blow the cobwebs away

If you blow the cobwebs away, you make sweeping changes to something to bring fresh views and ideas in.

Blow your own trumpet

If someone blows their own trumpet, they boast about their talents and achievements.

Blow your stack

If you blow your stack, you lose your temper.

Blow your top

If someone blows their top, they lose their temper.

Catatan:

3. ____ the import trade appreciate the proportion of imported food and drug stuffs.
 - A. Few persons not associated with
 - B. Not few persons associated with
 - C. Associated with not a few persons
 - D. With not a few persons associated,
4. Beaver dams vary in size from ____ to branchy shrubbed obstacles thwarting the flow of water.
 - A. log barriers large
 - B. large log barriers
 - C. barriers log large
 - D. log large barriers
5. Elephantine appetites make kindling of Botswanas _____.
 - A. northern large riverine forests
 - B. riverine large forests riverine
 - C. large northern riverine forests
 - D. large riverine northern forests
6. Threatened with prison for debts _____, Peale fled to Boston in 1765 on horseback.
 - A. of some three hundred dollars
 - B. some of the three hundred dollars
 - C. of three hundred dollars were some
 - D. of three hundred some dollars
7. The Previas ____ provides easy access to the vehicles optional DVD system.
 - A. contoured uniquely design interior
 - B. interior design contoured uniquely
 - C. uniquely contoured interior design
 - D. design contoured uniquely interior
8. Amoco, a once powerful oil company, specialized in _____.
 - A. regional plants polystyrene recycling
 - B. regional polystyrene recycling plants
 - C. polystyrene plants regional recycling
 - D. plants recycling polystyrene regional
9. An ____ Seretse Khama helped guide central Africa into its post- colonial period.
 - A. educated jazz Oxford buff
 - B. Oxford buff jazz educated
 - C. Oxford educated jazz buff
 - D. educated Oxford buff jazz

Exercise 11

DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

Scan LJD



- She wanted the children to come to the dining room, so that _____ can have dinner together.
 - she
 - we
 - you
 - they
- The victims of flood _____ we have collected money and clothes are now housed in barracks outside the town.
 - which
 - whose
 - for whom
 - whom
- There tourists, _____ are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the "dangdut" dance.
 - there are many
 - many of them
 - whose many
 - many of whom
- "Has mother finally decided what to buy for herself?"
"I don't know; let's ask her what _____"
 - does she want to buy
 - she wants to buy
 - to buy
 - is buying
- "Have you met the students?"
"Not yet. We must know what _____ in the canteen".
 - Do they do
 - They had done
 - They do
 - will they do

Idiomatic Expressions

Busted flush

Someone or something that had great potential but ended up a useless failure is a busted flush.

Busy as a beaver

If you're as busy as a beaver, you're very busy indeed.

Butter wouldn't melt in their mouth

If someone looks as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouth, they look very innocent.

Butterflies in your stomach

The nervous feeling before something important or stressful is known as butterflies in your stomach.

Button your lip

If you button your lip, you keep quiet and don't speak. It is also used as a way of telling someone to shut up.

By a hair's breadth

If a person escapes from some danger by a hair's breadth, they only just managed to avoid it. The breadth is the thickness of a hair, so they probably feel somewhat lucky because the margin between success and what could easily have been failure was so close.

By a long chalk

(UK) If you beat somebody by a long chalk, you win easily and comfortably.

By a whisker

If you do something by a whisker, you only just manage to do it and come very near indeed to failing.

Catatan:



Idiomatic Expressions

Go blue

If you go blue, you are very cold indeed. ('Turn blue' is an alternative form.)

Go bust

If a company goes bust, it goes bankrupt.

Go Dutch

If you go Dutch in a restaurant, you pay equal shares for the meal.

Go fly a kite

(USA) This is used to tell someone to go away and leave you alone.

Go for broke

If someone goes for broke, they risk everything they have for a potentially greater gain.

Go fry an egg

(USA) This is used to tell someone to go away and leave you alone.

Go hand in hand

If things go hand in hand, they are associated and go together.

Go off on a tangent

If someone goes off on a tangent, they change the subject completely in the middle of a conversation or talk.

Go pear-shaped

If things have gone wrong, they have gone pear-shaped.

Go play in traffic

This is used as a way of telling someone to go away.

Catatan:

Jawab : (D) protection

Keyword : for

Pembahasan : protection → protecting

Kata 'protection' setelah preposisi 'for' tidak tepat. yang tepat seharusnya protecting karena menjelaskan fungsi dari 'clothing' (berpakaian).

26. Hoover Dam in Nevada is a multipurpose structure that provides flood control, hydroelectric powerful, and drinking and irrigation water.

A

B

C

D

Jawab : (B) powerful

Keyword : hydroelectric

Pembahasan : Powerful → power

Pola noun phrase: modifier (adjective) + head (noun). Jadi adjective 'powerful' diganti noun 'power'

27. Physiologically, the period of adolescence is marked by active growth, especially in the skeletal and muscular

A

B

systems and in a certain vascular tissues.

C

D

Jawab : (D) a certain

Keyword : vascular tissues

Pembahasan : a certain → certain

Indefinite article/determiner a tidak dibutuhkan karena kata kerja yang disebutkan (vascular tissues) adalah jamak.

28. Free nitrogen is chemically inert and combines with other elements only since very high temperatures or pressures.

A

B

C

D

Jawab : (C) since

Keyword : very high temperatures

Pembahasan : since → for

Preposisi since tidak tepat karena kalimat tersebut tidak menerangkan sebab akibat tapi menerangkan tujuan. Jadi, preposisi yang tepat untuk menerangkan tujuan adalah 'for'.



13. (A) The pool will be open all week.
(B) The weather will cool down soon.
(C) The woman should to swimming.
(D) He prefers to stay inside in hot weather.
14. (A) He may not have enough time to cook.
(B) He may spend more money on food next semester.
(C) He may gain weight if he does his own cooking.
(D) He may not enjoy cooking.
15. (A) He's tired.
(B) He lost the race.
(C) He has already been to the top of the hill.
(D) He prefers doing exercise indoors.
16. (A) The doctor only has time on Tuesdays.
(B) The doctor is busy on Tuesday morning.
(C) The man must come more than one time.
(D) The man must arrive on time.
17. (A) Eat dinner at the cafeteria.
(B) Find out when the cafeteria opens.
(C) Meet her in the cafeteria this evening.
(D) Try to get a job at the cafeteria.
18. (A) Drive on through the night.
(B) Check out of the motel.
(C) Cancel their motel reservations.
(D) Stop driving for the rest of the day.
19. (A) She doesn't want to take the course this semester.
(B) She thought the class would be easy.
(C) She will have thirteen credits after she completes the class.
(D) She's surprised that all the sections are filled.
20. (A) She doesn't like to drink coffee.
(B) She's not upset by the accident.
(C) The man should apologize.
(D) The man has spilled coffee on her before.
21. (A) The man will have to buy a new shirt.
(B) The shirt looks just like the man's new one.
(C) The shirt can be repaired easily.
(D) The man shouldn't put sharp objects in his shirt pocket.
22. (A) The jackets sold out quickly.
(B) The sale ended yesterday.
(C) Hell check with the sales clerk.
(D) The woman might find a jacket on sale.
23. (A) She likes to drive when she travels.
(B) She doesn't want to go to Chicago.
(C) She doesn't know how much the train trip will cost.
(D) Its cheaper to go to Chicago by car.
24. (A) The man paid a lot to join the gym.
(B) The man has been working too hard.
(C) The man has improved his physical condition.
(D) The man should ask for more pay.

