

# Modul Tes Bahasa Inggris

## Modul Soal Bahasa Inggris

- Here .... the pencil that I borrowed yesterday.  
**A.** is                      **D.** were  
**B.** are                     **E.** will  
**C.** was
- There are the .... that you looked after.  
**A.** book                  **D.** pen  
**B.** books                 **E.** pencil case  
**C.** pencil
- She can .... to the salon.  
**A.** go                      **D.** works  
**B.** goes                   **E.** leaves  
**C.** went
- He .... sick last week.  
**A.** is                      **D.** were  
**B.** are                     **E.** will  
**C.** was
- The teacher told the students why .... it.  
**A.** did they do    **D.** they do  
**B.** did they         **E.** did  
**C.** they did
- .... she go to the school?  
**A.** Do                      **D.** Go  
**B.** Does                 **E.** Goes  
**C.** Did
- The woman is talking to your mother. The woman has a new car.  
Combine the sentences above!  
**A.** The woman who has a new car is talking to your mother.  
**B.** The woman that is talking to your mother has a new car.  
**C.** Your mother who is talking the woman has a new car.  
**D.** The woman is talking to your mother has a new car.  
**E.** The woman who is talking to your mother has a new car.
- Diva is beautiful. Dina is beautiful.  
**A.** Diva is as beautiful as Dina.  
**B.** Diva is more beautiful than Dina.  
**C.** Dina is more beautiful than Diva.  
**D.** Diva is the most beautiful.  
**E.** Dina is the most beautiful.
- His work was better than ....  
**A.** she                      **D.** you  
**B.** he                       **E.** hers  
**C.** I
- Each of the students in the room .... to get more explanation from their teacher.  
**A.** need                   **D.** ask  
**B.** needs                 **E.** try  
**C.** want

11. He needs a help from a .... in the trial.  
**A.** bricklayer    **D.** lawyer  
**B.** plumber    **E.** electrician  
**C.** butcher
12. Ray goes to the .... to buy the office equipments.  
**A.** market    **D.** counter  
**B.** grocery    **E.** mall  
**C.** stationary
13. I suggest you .... an omelet. It is easy and delicious.  
**A.** make    **D.** to be make  
**B.** making    **E.** to making  
**C.** to make
14. Albert have to get at least B .... in this semester.  
**A.** stay    **D.** stayed  
**B.** staying    **E.** to be stayed  
**C.** to stay
15. The girl, ....., is my best friend.  
**A.** who wears glasses  
**B.** whom wears glasses  
**C.** whose wearing glasses  
**D.** that wearing glasses  
**E.** which wearing glasses
16. You have to speak clearly. Otherwise, your words ....  
**A.** will be understood  
**B.** will not be understood  
**C.** understood  
**D.** is understood  
**E.** will understood
17. You have to study .... to pass the examination.  
**A.** hard    **D.** rarely  
**B.** hardly    **E.** slow  
**C.** rare
18. Sorry, I didn't come to your birthday party .... my mother was sick.  
**A.** and  
**B.** or  
**C.** so  
**D.** because  
**E.** but
19. Don't be late!  
The expression above expresses ....  
**A.** remembering  
**B.** giving permission  
**C.** saying goodbye  
**D.** reminding  
**E.** warning
20. I don't have .... money to go to the movie.  
**A.** so    **D.** enough  
**B.** such    **E.** more  
**C.** too
21. Anita needs .... sugar.  
**A.** so    **D.** all  
**B.** little    **E.** each  
**C.** few
22. They have been living here. They came ten years ago.  
Two sentences above can be combined into ....  
**A.** They have been living here when they came ten years ago.  
**B.** They have been living here while they came ten years ago.  
**C.** They have been living here from they came ten years ago.  
**D.** They have been living here within they came ten years ago.  
**E.** They have been living here since they came ten years ago.
23. Jane: I'm sorry Ron, I didn't come yesterday.  
My brother got an accident.  
Ron : .... Is he alright?  
Jane: Yes, thank you.  
**A.** No, thanks.  
**B.** Thank you.  
**C.** Oh, no!  
**D.** Good.  
**E.** I'm sorry to hear that.

24. The supporters were grumbling when the match was .... for an hour.  
**A.** put off      **D.** switch off  
**B.** show off      **E.** taken off  
**C.** called off
25. They flew .... a country.  
**A.** along      **D.** throughout  
**B.** over      **E.** through  
**C.** to
26. Sarah and Sisca .... the students in the Oxford University.  
**A.** were      **D.** was  
**B.** are      **E.** will  
**C.** is
27. Edward will study abroad after he .... the examination.  
**A.** will pass      **D.** passes  
**B.** passed      **E.** have pass  
**C.** pass
28. Please tell .... to submit the assignment.  
**A.** other      **D.** the others  
**B.** others      **E.** another  
**C.** the other
29. Somebody rang the bell while I .... home alone.  
**A.** was staying  
**B.** stayed  
**C.** had stayed  
**D.** had been staying  
**E.** were stay
30. My mother requested me .... TV after midnight.  
**A.** could not watch  
**B.** cannot watch  
**C.** did not watch  
**D.** would not watch  
**E.** not watch
31. My friend asked me, "Who is sitting on your chair?"  
My friend asked me ....  
**A.** who was sitting on my chair.  
**B.** who sitting on your chair is.  
**C.** who sitting on my chair is.  
**D.** who is sitting on your chair.  
**E.** who is sitting on your chair?
32. The test was difficult, ....?  
**A.** was it?      **D.** weren't it?  
**B.** wasn't it?      **E.** is it?  
**C.** were it?
33. Tourists like to visit interesting places, ....?  
**A.** don't they?      **D.** don't it?  
**B.** didn't they?      **E.** doesn't it?  
**C.** doesn't they?
34. I would tell my father if he .... at home now.  
**A.** be      **D.** is  
**B.** was      **E.** are  
**C.** were
35. Neither my sister or my friends .... Bali.  
**A.** were visiting.  
**B.** have ever visited.  
**C.** will be visiting.  
**D.** has been visiting.  
**E.** visits.
36. Bella .... her sister since she married three years ago.  
**A.** didn't see  
**B.** doesn't see  
**C.** hadn't seen  
**D.** hasn't seen  
**E.** haven't seen
37. Jacob : I can go to states any time.  
Pearl : No. Are you kidding?  
The second speaker uses that expression to show that it is ....  
**A.** agreement  
**B.** disagreement  
**C.** congratulation  
**D.** difficult for her to believe  
**E.** something to do

38. .... room in that hotel has its own function.  
**A.** All                    **D.** Some  
**B.** Each                  **E.** One  
**C.** Both
39. If you don't work, you ....  
**A.** will get some money  
**B.** don't get any money  
**C.** won't get any money  
**D.** have some money  
**E.** will have any money
40. Traveling by bus needs .... money than by plane.  
**A.** more                  **D.** less  
**B.** much                  **E.** a lot of  
**C.** enough
41. My friend has .... to show me.  
**A.** something    **D.** everything  
**B.** nothing        **E.** anyone  
**C.** anything
42. No one .... to train me to sing.  
**A.** tell                    **D.** want  
**B.** make                  **E.** wants  
**C.** show
43. I heard some people .... the famous song.  
**A.** are singing  
**B.** were singing  
**C.** sang  
**D.** singing  
**E.** be sing
44. I prefer to .... to the music to .... TV.  
**A.** is listening; is watching  
**B.** listening; watching  
**C.** listened; watched  
**D.** to listen; to watch  
**E.** do listening; do watching
45. They bought a car. The car cost ten million dollar.  
Combine the sentences above!  
**A.** They bought a car which cost ten million dollar.
- B.** They bought a car who cost ten million dollar.  
**C.** They bought a car whom cost ten million dollar.  
**D.** They bought a car whose cost ten million dollar.  
**E.** They bought a car it cost ten million dollar.
46. Mary wasn't late. I wasn't late.  
Combine the sentences above!  
**A.** Mary wasn't late, and I was either.  
**B.** Mary wasn't late, and I was neither.  
**C.** Mary wasn't late, and I wasn't either.  
**D.** Mary wasn't late, and either was I.  
**E.** Mary wasn't late, and was I not.
47. I drove .... Paris .... Rome.  
**A.** of – to  
**B.** at – in  
**C.** by – at  
**D.** on – into  
**E.** from – to
48. She is used to .... daily.  
**A.** cook  
**B.** cooks  
**C.** cooked  
**D.** cooking  
**E.** to be cook
49. I didn't buy that T-shirt because I ....  
**A.** has already bought  
**B.** was already bought  
**C.** was already buying  
**D.** had already bought  
**E.** had already been bought
50. You have to submit your assignment today .... shame to submit late.  
**A.** It is  
**B.** Being  
**C.** It was  
**D.** It has been  
**E.** To be

51. We have been .... for you since seven o'clock.
- wait
  - waits
  - waited
  - waiting
  - to wait
52. The apples are sweet. He bought them two days ago.  
Combine the sentences above!
- The apples which he bought two days ago are sweet.
  - The apples who he bought two days ago are sweet.
  - The apples that he bought two days ago are sweet.
  - The apples are sweet when he bought two days ago.
  - He bought the apples two days ago are sweet.
53. My mother is cooking a turkey for dinner.  
Change into passive form!
- A turkey is being cooked by my mother for dinner.
  - A turkey has been cooked by my mother for dinner.
  - A turkey is cooked by my mother for dinner.
  - A turkey was cooked by my mother for dinner.
  - A turkey was being cooked by my mother for dinner.
54. She .... me at the library next Monday.
- will meeting
  - meets
  - meet
  - does meet
  - will meet
55. It's a very long day for me. I didn't get home from school .... five o'clock.
- at
  - to
  - until
  - since
  - towards
56. A lot .... to the house before we can move in.
- needs to be doing
  - needs to be done
  - needs to do
  - needs doing
  - needs be done
57. Joko : Have you got their invitation card?  
Bram : No, not yet.  
Joko : If they don't invite you to the party, you .... come.
- aren't
  - shouldn't
  - couldn't
  - won't
  - don't
58. Siti : Put some salt in the soup, Suci?  
Suci : But there is not .... salt in the jar.
- a little
  - too much
  - any
  - much
  - some
59. To reach our ....., travelling by air is faster than by road.
- situation
  - destination
  - condition
  - chance
  - activity
60. What is the synonym of the word "famous"?
- good-known
  - better-known
  - big-known
  - trust-known
  - well-known

# Kunci Jawaban Bahasa Inggris

1. Kata *here* dan subject *pencil* menyebabkan kata kerjanya menggunakan *is*  
**Jawaban: A**
2. Kata *there* dan kata kerja *are* menyebabkan subject berbentuk jamak.  
**Jawaban: B**
3. Kata kerja sesudah *modal (helping verb)* harus berbentuk kata *infinitive*.  
**Jawaban: A**
4. Kata kerja bentuk lampau (*past tense*) adalah *was* atau *were*.  
**Jawaban: C (was)**
5. Kata *why* digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua *clauses* sehingga dibutuhkan *subject* dan kata kerja (*verb*) sesudahnya.  
**Jawaban: C**
6. Untuk membentuk kalimat tanya biasanya digunakan kata kerja bantu (*helping verb*) *do*. Namun dalam soal tersebut subyeknya *she* sehingga kata kerja bantu yang digunakan adalah *does*.  
**Jawaban: B**
7. Kata sifat (*adjective*) yang digunakan untuk menerangkan orang, dalam soal tersebut adalah *the mowan*, adalah *who*.  
**Jawaban: E**
8. Perbandingan (*comparasion*) untuk kata sifat (*adjective*) yang sama menggunakan *as ... as*.  
**Jawaban: A**
9. Digunakan *possessive pronoun* untuk menjawab soal tersebut.  
**Jawaban: E**
10. Kata *each* pada kalimat soal tersebut di atas menunjukkan subyeknya tunggal (*singular*).  
**Jawaban: B**
11. Kata *trial* berarti persidangan.  
**Jawaban: D**
12. Peralatan kantor (*the office equipments*) dijual di *stationary*.  
**Jawaban: C**
13. Kata *suggest* diikuti oleh *gerund (-ing form)*.  
**Jawaban: B**
14. Kata kerja kausatif (*causative verb*) *get* diikuti oleh *infinitive*.  
**Jawaban: C**
15. Untuk menjelaskan subyek digunakan *who + verb*.  
**Jawaban: A**
16. Pada *passive voice* dapat digunakan *modal + to be + verb3*.  
**Jawaban: B**
17. Dibutuhkan kata sifat (*adjective*) untuk melengkapi kalimat yang menjadi soal tersebut.  
**Jawaban: A**
18. Kata hubung (*conjunction*) yang tepat untuk menjawab soal tersebut adalah *because*.  
**Jawaban: D**

19. **Jawaban: E**
20. **Jawaban: D**
21. Kata *sugar* (gula) merupakan *uncountable noun* sehingga digunakan *quantitative adjective*.  
**Jawaban: B**
22. Kata hubung (*conjunction*) yang tepat untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat tersebut di atas adalah *since*.  
**Jawaban: E**
23. **Jawaban: E**
24. Kata *called off* berarti *cancel*.  
**Jawaban: C**
25. **Jawaban: E**
26. Kata kerja (*verb*) untuk *simple present tense* dengan *plural subject* adalah *are*.  
**Jawaban: B**
27. **Jawaban: D**
28. Bentuk jamak (*plural*) untuk kelompok atau group adalah *others*.  
**Jawaban: B**
29. Kata kerja setelah kata hubung (*conjunction*) *while* digunakan untuk bentuk *continuous tense*.  
**Jawaban: A**
30. Permintaan merupakan *subjunctive verb*. *Negative subjunctive* dibentuk dengan *not + infinitive*.  
**Jawaban: E**
31. Kata tanya *who* biasanya digunakan untuk *direct* atau *indirect speech*.  
**Jawaban: A**
32. *Question tag* untuk *simple past tense* seperti soal tersebut di atas adalah *wasn't it?*  
**Jawaban: B**
33. *Question tag* untuk *simple past tense* seperti soal tersebut di atas adalah *don't they?*  
**Jawaban: A**
34. **Jawaban: B**
35. **Jawaban: B**
36. Kalimat tersebut adalah *present perfect tense* dengan menggunakan kata hubung (*conjunction*) *since*.  
**Jawaban: D**
37. Ucapan *Are you kidding* menunjukkan perasaan sulit untuk mempercayai.  
**Jawaban: D**
38. Kata *each* digunakan untuk membentuk *singular* dalam sebuah kalimat.  
**Jawaban: B**
39. Dalam kalimat pengandaian (*conditional sentence*) dibutuhkan *infinitive* untuk kalimat pertama dan kata *will* pada kalimat kedua. Bentuk negatif untuk *will* adalah *won't*.  
**Jawaban: C**
40. Bepergian dengan bis lebih murah dibandingkan dengan pesawat terbang.  
**Jawaban: D**
41. **Jawaban: A**
42. Untuk subyek tunggal dalam *simple present tense* seperti soal digunakan *wants*.  
**Jawaban: E**
43. Pada *active participle sentence* seperti soal dibutuhkan *gerund (-ing form)* untuk melengkapi kalimat.  
**Jawaban: D**
44. Pola kalimat tersebut terdiri dari *Subject + prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing*.  
**Jawaban: B**
45. Mobil (*car*) adalah benda sehingga dapat diganti dengan *which* atau *that*.  
**Jawaban: A**
46. Untuk membentuk kombinasi 2 kalimat dapat dibentuk dengan pola *Subject + auxiliary verb (not) + either*.  
**Jawaban: C**

47. **Jawaban: E**
48. **Jawaban: D**
49. **Jawaban: D**
50. **Jawaban: A**
51. **Jawaban: D**
52. Kata sifat (*adjective*) yang digunakan untuk kata benda bukan orang adalah *which*.  
**Jawaban: A**
53. **Jawaban: A**
54. **Jawaban: E**
55. **Jawaban: C**
56. **Jawaban: B**
57. **Jawaban: D**
58. Untuk kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung (*uncountable noun*) dalam kalimat negatif menggunakan *any*.  
**Jawaban: C**
59. **Jawaban: B**
60. **Jawaban: E**