



UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN

LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT

Jalan Sutomo No.4 A Telepon (061) 4522922 ; 4522831 ; 4565635 P.O.Box 1133 Fax. 4571426 Medan 20234 - Indonesia

Surat Keterangan

Nomor. : ~~334~~/S.Ket/LPPM/III/2018

tentang : Pengabdian Dosen

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (LPPM) Universitas HKBP Nommensen dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Nenni Triana Sinaga, SS, MPd
NIP/NIDN : 0108098602
Pekerjaan : Dosen Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (FKIP)
Universitas HKBP Nommensen Medan
Program Study : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Benar telah melaksanakan Pengabdian Dosen berupa penyuluhan pada :

Hari/tanggal : Senin – Selasa/6 – 7 November 2017
Tempat : SMP Islam terpadu AI – Manar Desa Kelambir
Kecamatan Hamparan Perak, Kabupaten Deliserdang
Materi : **Pelatihan Berbahasa Inggris Berekivalensi TOEFL
Bagi Guru di SMP Islam Terpadu AI - Manar**

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat dengan sebenarnya untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Medan, 8 Maret 2018

Hormat kami

Ketua,

Dr. Janpatar Simamora, SH., MH

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

PROGRAM PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT

Judul Pengabdian : Pelatihan Berbahasa Inggris Berekivalensi TOEFL bagi Guru di SMP Islam Terpadu Al-Manar.

Jenis penelitian : Pengabdian

Ketua peneliti :

a. **Nama lengkap** : Nenni Triana Sinaga S.S., M.Pd.
b. **NIDN** : 0108098602
c. **Jabatan Fungsional** : Asisten Ahli/IIIB
d. **Program Studi** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
e. **Fakultas** : FKIP UHN Medan

Lama Kegiatan : 2 (dua) Hari

Waktu kegiatan : 6-7 November 2017

Lokasi kegiatan : SMP Islam Terpadu Al-Manar Desa Kelambir Kec. Hamparan Perak.

Mahasiswa : 1. Novia Cklopaking
2. Ester Stevani

Staff : 1. Siti Fatimah S.Pd.
2. Rahmiyati Lubis SE.

Biaya Pengabdian : Rp. 1.000.000,-

Medan, Maret 2018



Mengetahui,
Wakil Dekan Khusus Bid. Akademik,

Des. Juliper Himmigoblen, M.Si
NIDN: 0001076902

Ketua Pelaksana,

Nenni Triana Sinaga S.S., M.Pd.
NIDN: 0108098602

Menyetujui,
Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat



Dr. Janpatar Simamora, SH., MH
NIDN: 01144018101



UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Satrio No.4 A Telepon (061) 4522922 ; 4522831 ; 4565635 P.O.Box 1133 Fax. 4571426 Medan 20234 - Indonesia

Nomor : 61 /FKIP-M/Penel/XI/2017
Lamp : -
Hal : Ijin Pengabdian Masyarakat

Medan, 4 Nopember 2017

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Sekolah
SMP Islam Terpadu Al-Manar
Desa Kelambir Kec. Hamparan Perak

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan Tri Darma Perguruan Tinggi bahwa dosen harus melaksanakan pengajaran, penelitian dan pengabdian pada masyarakat, untuk hal tersebut mohon diberikan ijin kepada Dosen atas nama :

Nama : Nenni Triana Sinaga, M.Pd
NIP/NIDN : 0108098602
Unit Kerja : FKIP UHN
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

untuk mengadakan pengabdian masyarakat dengan judul **Pelatihan Berbahasa Inggris Berekivalensi TOEFL Bagi Guru di SMP Islam Terpadu Al-Manar**, pada :

Hari/Tanggal : Senin-Selasa, 6-7 Nopember 2017
Tempat : SMP Islam Terpadu Al-Manar
Desa Kelambir Kec. Hamparan Perak

Demikian kami sampaikan atas perhatian dan kerjasama yang baik diucapkan terima kasih.

Hormat kami,
Wakil Dekan Khusus
Bidang Akademik,



Drs. Juliper Nainggolan, M. Si.
NIP. 1969 07011 9960 31 003

Tembusan:
1. Yts
2. Lembaga Penelitian
3. Arsip



YAYASAN PERGURUAN AL MANAR
SMP ISLAM TERPADU AL MANAR
DESA KLAMBIR KECAMATAN HAMPARAN PERAK

Jl. Perinis Kemerdekaan Desa Klambir Kec. Hamparan Perak 20374
Telp. (061) 77804118 HP. 08126535813 E-Mail : almanarbersinar@yahoo.com

SURAT KETERANGAN

NOMOR : SMP. 217/AM/DK-HP/IX/2017

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Drs. IBNU HELMAN

Jabatan : Kepala Sekolah

Nama Sekolah : SMP ISLAM TERPADU AL MANAR

Menerangkan dengan sebenarnya Bahwa :

Nama : Nenni Triana Sinaga, M.Pd

NIP/NIDN : 10108098602

Unit Kerja : FKIP UHN

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Yang bersangkutan telah melaksanakan Pengabdian Masyarakat di SMP Swasta Al Manar, pada tanggal 6
s.d 7 November 2017, dalam rangka melengkapi penyusunan skripsi yang berjudul :

**- PELATIHAN BERBAHASA INGGRIS BEREKUIVALENSI TOEFL BAGI GURU DI SMP
ISLAM TERPADU AL MANAR"**

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat, untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Desa Klambir, 7 November 2017

Kepala Sekolah



Drs. IBNU HELMAN

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

TOEFL POST-TEST

SECTION 2 STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

Directions: These questions are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

-
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

The sentence should read, "The president won the election by a landslide." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Example II


When _____ the conference?

- (A) the doctor attended
- (B) did the doctor attend
- (C) the doctor will attend
- (D) the doctor's attendance

Sample Answer

- (A)
-
- (C)
- (D)

The sentence should read, "When did the doctor attend the conference?" Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

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1. The planet Mercury _____ rotations during every two trips around the Sun.
 - (A) three complete
 - (B) completes three
 - (C) the completion of three
 - (D) completing three of the
2. In prehistoric _____ of western Utah was covered by Lake Bonneville.
 - (A) times, a large part
 - (B) times, there was a large part
 - (C) part of the time
 - (D) for large parts of time
3. The helicopter is able to hover in _____ powered rotors produce lift even at zero forward speed.
 - (A) flight because of the
 - (B) flying the
 - (C) the flying of the
 - (D) flight because the
4. The upper levels of the Sun's atmosphere are of very low _____ heats the gases there to very high temperatures.
 - (A) dense and solar
 - (B) density, solar activity
 - (C) density, but solar activity
 - (D) density and activity of the Sun is
5. Lapis lazuli, _____ stone, has been valued for ornamental purposes for more than 6,000 years.
 - (A) an opaque deep blue
 - (B) is an opaque deep blue
 - (C) it is an opaque deep blue
 - (D) that is an opaque deep blue
6. Mountaineers _____ climb Mount Everest must make reservations to do so, often up to seven years in advance.
 - (A) want to
 - (B) they want to
 - (C) who want
 - (D) wanting to
7. Created by the dissolution of limestone, the underground cave system _____ Mammoth Cave is noted for its stalactites and stalagmites.
 - (A) is known as
 - (B) it is known to be
 - (C) known as
 - (D) to be known
8. Most slang terms are simply old words _____ additional new meanings.
 - (A) give
 - (B) given
 - (C) are given
 - (D) they are given
9. North Carolina's Outer Banks are a chain of low, narrow islands _____ the mainland from the frequent Atlantic storms in the area.
 - (A) they buffer
 - (B) that buffer
 - (C) to buffer them
 - (D) that they buffer
10. It is at the age of approximately eighteen months _____ children begin to make combinations of two or three words.
 - (A) when many
 - (B) when are many
 - (C) when do many
 - (D) when have many of the
11. *Story of a Bad Boy*, a semiautobiographical novel by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, ranks high among books _____ have incorporated their boyhood experiences.
 - (A) the American authors
 - (B) which are American authors
 - (C) in which American authors
 - (D) are those which American authors

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

12. In the La Brea tar pits of Los Angeles _____ which have been preserved from the Pleistocene period.
- (A) thousands of animals are
 - (B) thousands are animals
 - (C) the thousands of animals
 - (D) are thousands of animals
13. _____ provided a living for nearly 90 percent of the population of the American colonies.
- (A) Farming was what
 - (B) What farming
 - (C) Farming was
 - (D) What was farming
14. Not only _____ more brittle than hard maples, but they are also less able to withstand high winds.
- (A) soft maples are
 - (B) are soft maples
 - (C) they are soft maples
 - (D) soft maples
15. _____ become blocked so that heat and moisture could not escape, death would result.
- (A) Were the skin's pores to
 - (B) The pores of the skin were to
 - (C) The skin's pores
 - (D) If the pores of the skin

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2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The four string on a violin are tuned
A B C D
in fifths.

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

The sentence should read, "The four strings on a violin are tuned in fifths." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).


Example II

The research for the book *Roots* taking
A B C
Alex Haley twelve years.
D

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

The sentence should read, "The research for the book *Roots* took Alex Haley twelve years." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

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2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

16. The wave lengths of ultraviolet light are short than those of visible light but longer than those of X-rays.
A B C D
17. All thoroughbreds are descended from three Arabian stallion imported into England between 1689 and 1724.
A B C D
18. By measuring the rate of decay of potassium isotopes in volcanic ash, scientists can date the layers of volcanic ash and any human remains in they.
A B C D
19. Hundreds of partial to complete fossil skeletons of *Triceratops* have been gather in North America from rocks of the late Cretaceous period.
A B C D
20. By the time of the dinosaurs, turtles have already developed the hard shell into which their heads and legs could be drawn.
A B C D
21. A zoom lens produces an inverted real image, either on the film in a camera and on the light-sensitive tube of a television camera.
A B C D
22. The leaves and young twigs of the henna plant are ground into a powder to produce a paste that can used as a dye.
A B C D
23. Thirty-one pairs of spinal nerves are present in humans, and each pair have two roots.
A B C D
24. William Randolph Hearst built a chain of newspapers that included 25 dailies and 11 Sunday editions at their peak in 1937.
A B C D
25. The electromagnetic spectrum consists in bands of different wavelengths.
A B C D

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2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

26. Lemon trees are similar in longevity and appear to orange trees but have more upright growth.
A B C D
27. Christopher Columbus, alike many other explorers, underestimated the size of the Earth and overestimated the width of Asia.
A B C D
28. Manganese, found in trace amounts in higher animals, activates a large amount of the enzymes involved in metabolic processes.
A B C D
29. The remains of *Homo erectus*, an extinct species of early man, was first discovered on the island of Java by Dutch physician Eugene Debois.
A B C D
30. The Ford Motor Company introduced the moving assembly line in 1914 so that it will be able to meet the huge demand for its Model T.
A B C D
31. By 1830, approximately 200 steamboats had become operationally on the Mississippi River.
A B C D
32. The huge Meteor Crater was created when a 63,000-ton iron meteorites struck the Earth near Winslow, Arizona.
A B C D
33. Daniel Boone helped to build the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, creating a route for settlers heading westerly.
A B C D
34. The Appalachian Mountains extend Georgia and Alabama in the south to Canada in the north.
A B C D
35. Howard Hughes once did more than half a billion dollars in one day in 1966 when he received a single bank draft for \$546,549,171 for his share of TWA.
A B C D

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

36. The city of Tampa, Florida, is located on peninsula across Tampa Bay from Saint Petersburg.
- A B C D
37. The closer it gets to December 21, the first day of winter, the short the days become.
- A B C D
38. Only about a hundred out of an estimating 3,000 known mineral species have been found at least reasonably suitable for use as gems.
- A B C D
39. Most of the year San Miguel Island is shrouded in fog, and strong northwest winds batter relentlessly the island.
- A B C D
40. Women have admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point since 1976, and the first women cadets graduated in 1980.
- A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.
If you finish before 25 minutes has ended,
check your work on Section 2 only.



When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Chart** on pages 553–555, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549–550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

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TOEFL POST-TEST

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Time—55 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the **one** best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

- (A) Improving his personal life
- (B) Serving the public
- (C) Increasing his fortune
- (D) Working on his private business

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
-
- Ⓒ
- Ⓓ

According to the passage, John Quincy Adams "dedicated his life to public service." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Example II

In line 4, the word "unswerving" is closest in meaning to

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
- Ⓑ
-
- Ⓓ

The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief "throughout his career." This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

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Questions 1-10

Aspirin's origins go back at least as early as 1758. In that year, Englishman Edward Stone noticed a distinctive bitter flavor in the bark of the willow tree. To Stone, this particular bark seemed to have much in common with "Peruvian Bark," which had been used medicinally since the 1640s to bring down fevers and to treat malaria. Stone decided to test the effectiveness of the willow bark. He obtained some, pulverized it into tiny pieces, and conducted experiments on its properties. His tests demonstrated that this pulverized willow bark was effective both in reducing high temperatures and in relieving aches and pains. In 1763, Stone presented his findings to the British Royal Society.

Several decades later, further studies on the medicinal value of the willow bark were being conducted by two Italian scientists. These chemists, Brugnatelli and Fontana, determined that the active chemical that was responsible for the medicinal characteristics in the willow bark was the chemical salicin, which is the active ingredient of today's aspirin.

The name "aspirin" is the trade name of the drug based on the chemical salicin, properly known as acetylsalicylic acid. The trade name "aspirin" was invented for the drug in the 1890s by the Bayer Drug Company in Germany. The first bottles of aspirin actually went on sale to the public just prior to the turn of the century, in 1899.

- According to the passage, aspirin originated
 - no later than 1758
 - sometime after 1758
 - definitely sometime in 1758
 - no earlier than 1758
- It can be inferred from the passage that Peruvian Bark
 - caused fevers
 - was ineffective in treating malaria
 - was described to the British Royal Society by Stone
 - was in use prior to aspirin
- The pronoun "it" in line 5 refers to
 - malaria
 - willow bark
 - effectiveness
 - the British Royal Society
- The word "properties" in line 5 could best be replaced by
 - ownership
 - body
 - characteristics
 - materials
- What did the willow bark look like after Stone prepared it for his experiments?
 - It was in large chunks.
 - It was a thick liquid.
 - It was a rough powder.
 - It was in strips of bark.
- The Italian chemists mentioned in the passage most probably conducted their studies on willow bark
 - in the 1750s
 - in the 1760s
 - in the 1770s
 - in the 1780s
- What is true about Brugnatelli and Fontana?
 - They were from England.
 - They added a chemical to the willow bark.
 - They conducted studies on the willow bark.
 - They were medical doctors.
- The expression "prior to" in line 14 could best be replaced by
 - at
 - before
 - during
 - after

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3


Questions 1-10

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 - during
 - after

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Questions 11-20

Herman Melville, an American author best known today for his novel *Moby Dick*, was actually more popular during his lifetime for some of his other works. He traveled extensively and used the knowledge gained during his travels as the basis for his early novels. In 1837, at the age of eighteen, Melville signed as a cabin boy on a merchant ship that was to sail from his Massachusetts home to Liverpool, England. His experiences on this trip served as a basis for the novel *Redburn* (1849). In 1841 Melville set out on a whaling ship headed for the South Seas. After jumping ship in Tahiti, he wandered around the islands of Tahiti and Moorea. This South Sea island sojourn was a backdrop to the novel *Omoo* (1847). After three years away from home, Melville joined up with a U.S. naval frigate that was returning to the eastern United States around Cape Horn. The novel *White-Jacket* (1850) describes this lengthy voyage as a navy seaman.


With the publication of these early adventure novels, Melville developed a strong and loyal following among readers eager for his tales of exotic places and situations. However, in 1851, with the publication of *Moby Dick*, Melville's popularity started to diminish. *Moby Dick*, on one level the saga of the hunt for the great white whale, was also a heavily symbolic allegory of the heroic struggle of humanity against the universe. The public was not ready for Melville's literary metamorphosis from romantic adventure to philosophical symbolism. It is ironic that the novel that served to diminish Melville's popularity during his lifetime is the one for which he is best known today.

11. The main subject of the passage is
 - (A) Melville's travels
 - (B) the popularity of Melville's novels
 - (C) Melville's personal background
 - (D) *Moby Dick*
12. According to the passage, Melville's early novels were
 - (A) published while he was traveling
 - (B) completely fictional
 - (C) all about his work on whaling ships
 - (D) based on his travels
13. In what year did Melville's book about his experiences as a cabin boy appear?
 - (A) 1837
 - (B) 1841
 - (C) 1847
 - (D) 1849
14. The word "basis" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) foundation
 - (B) message
 - (C) bottom
 - (D) theme
15. The passage implies that Melville stayed in Tahiti because
 - (A) he had unofficially left his ship
 - (B) he was on leave while his ship was in port
 - (C) he had finished his term of duty
 - (D) he had received permission to take a vacation in Tahiti
16. A "frigate" in line 8 is probably
 - (A) an office
 - (B) a ship
 - (C) a troop
 - (D) a train
17. How did the publication of *Moby Dick* affect Melville's popularity?
 - (A) His popularity increased immediately.
 - (B) It had no effect on his popularity.
 - (C) It caused his popularity to decrease.
 - (D) His popularity remained as strong as ever.

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18. According to the passage, *Moby Dick* is
- (A) a romantic adventure
 - (B) a single-faceted work
 - (C) a short story about a whale
 - (D) symbolic of humanity fighting the environment
19. The word "metamorphosis" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- (A) circle
 - (B) change
 - (C) mysticism
 - (D) descent
20. The passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
- (A) nineteenth-century novels
 - (B) American history
 - (C) oceanography
 - (D) modern American literature

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READING COMPREHENSION POSTTEST

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Questions 21–31

Line (5) Although only a small percentage of the electromagnetic radiation that is emitted by the Sun is ultraviolet (UV) radiation, the amount that is emitted would be enough to cause severe damage to most forms of life on Earth were it all to reach the surface of the Earth. Fortunately, all of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation does not reach the Earth because of a layer of oxygen, called the ozone layer, encircling the Earth in the stratosphere at an altitude of about 15 miles above the Earth. The ozone layer absorbs much of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation and prevents it from reaching the Earth.

(10) Ozone is a form of oxygen in which each molecule consists of three atoms (O_3) instead of the two atoms (O_2) usually found in an oxygen molecule. Ozone forms in the stratosphere in a process that is initiated by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. UV radiation from the Sun splits oxygen molecules with two atoms into free oxygen atoms, and each of these unattached oxygen atoms then joins up with an oxygen molecule to form ozone. UV radiation is also capable of splitting up ozone molecules; thus, ozone is constantly forming, splitting, and reforming in the stratosphere. When UV radiation is absorbed during the process of ozone formation and reformation, it is unable to reach Earth and cause damage there.

(15) Recently, however, the ozone layer over parts of the Earth has been diminishing. Chief among the culprits in the case of the disappearing ozone, those that are really responsible, are the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs meander up from Earth into the stratosphere, where they break down and release chlorine. The released chlorine reacts with ozone in the stratosphere to form chlorine monoxide (ClO) and oxygen (O_2). The chlorine then becomes free to go through the cycle over and over again. One chlorine atom can, in fact, destroy hundreds of thousands of ozone molecules in this repetitious cycle, and the effects of this destructive process are now becoming evident.

- | | |
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| <p>21. According to the passage, ultraviolet radiation from the Sun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) is causing severe damage to the Earth's ozone layer (B) is only a fraction of the Sun's electromagnetic radiation (C) creates electromagnetic radiation (D) always reaches the Earth <p>22. The word "encircling" in line 5 is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) rotating (B) attacking (C) raising (D) surrounding <p>23. It is stated in the passage that the ozone layer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) enables ultraviolet radiation to reach the Earth (B) reflects ultraviolet radiation (C) shields the Earth from a lot of ultraviolet radiation (D) reaches down to the Earth | <p>24. According to the passage, an ozone molecule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) consists of three oxygen molecules (B) contains more oxygen atoms than the usual oxygen molecule does (C) consists of two oxygen atoms (D) contains the same number of atoms as the usual oxygen molecule <p>25. The word "free" in line 10 could best be replaced by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) liberal (B) gratuitous (C) unconnected (D) emancipated <p>26. Ultraviolet radiation causes oxygen molecules to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) rise to the stratosphere (B) burn up ozone molecules (C) split up and reform as ozone (D) reduce the number of chlorofluorocarbons |
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27. The pronoun "it" in line 13 refers to
- (A) radiation
 - (B) process
 - (C) formation
 - (D) damage
28. The word "culprits" in line 16 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Guilty parties
 - (B) Detectives
 - (C) Group members
 - (D) Leaders
29. According to the passage, what happens after a chlorine molecule reacts with an ozone molecule?
- (A) The ozone breaks down into three oxygen atoms.
 - (B) Two different molecules are created.
 - (C) The two molecules combine into one molecule.
 - (D) Three distinct molecules result.
30. Where in the passage does the author explain how much damage chlorine can do?
- (A) Lines 1-3
 - (B) Lines 12-14
 - (C) Lines 18-19
 - (D) Lines 20-22
31. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
- (A) the negative results of the cycle of ozone destruction
 - (B) where chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) come from
 - (C) the causes of the destruction of ozone molecules
 - (D) how electromagnetic radiation is created

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Questions 32–40

A number of nonmetric measurements in common use may at first glance seem to lack the logic and clarity of the metric system, with its measurements all neatly based on tens and multiples of tens. However, these nonmetric measurements developed over time from habitual use of commonplace items to make simple measurements. They might not seem like simple measurements today, but such is their history.

The measurements *foot* and *yard* developed based on average lengths of body parts. As can be inferred from the name, the Romans used the term *foot* to describe the length of a man's foot, from the base of the heel to the tip of the big toe. Though not exactly an accurate measurement, due to the varying lengths of men's feet, a foot was a measurement that was easy to conceptualize and visualize by most people. The term *yard* was used extensively by the English as the measurement from the tip of a man's nose to the tip of his outstretched thumb. English King Edward I redefined a yard as equivalent to three feet in 1305, and it still has this meaning today.

To describe longer distances, the Romans also invented the use of the term *mile*. The word *mile* comes from the Latin word *mille*, which means *one thousand*. A mile was meant to conform to a distance of one thousand paces, each pace consisting of two steps or approximately five thousand feet.

On the ocean, speed is measured in knots, with one knot roughly equivalent to one nautical mile per hour. This measurement of speed comes from the days when sailors used a knotted rope to determine their speed while at sea. A rope was knotted at regular intervals and tossed overboard. The rope was let out as sand flowed through an hourglass. When the sand had passed through the hourglass, the speed of the boat was determined by counting the number of knots that had been let out.

32. The main idea of the passage is that nonmetric measurements
- (A) are, in reality, quite illogical
 - (B) lack the clarity of metric measurements
 - (C) are actually based on simple concepts
 - (D) developed from Roman measurements
33. What is stated about the term *foot* as used by the Romans?
- (A) It had nothing to do with the body part of the same name.
 - (B) It was not a standard measurement.
 - (C) It was equal in length to two footsteps.
 - (D) It was not very easy for people to understand.
34. The word "visualize" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
- (A) picture mentally
 - (B) describe exactly
 - (C) sketch roughly
 - (D) measure precisely
35. It is NOT mentioned in the passage that the term *yard*
- (A) was originally used to describe a measurement based on body parts
 - (B) changed in definition in the 14th century
 - (C) is now equal to three feet
 - (D) was in use prior to the term *foot*
36. The word "extensively" in line 10 could best be replaced by
- (A) lengthily
 - (B) precisely
 - (C) widely
 - (D) occasionally
37. What is NOT true, according to the passage?
- (A) The English word *mile* is derived from a Latin word.
 - (B) The Latin word *mille* has the same meanings as the English word *mile*.
 - (C) A distance of a mile is approximately 2,000 steps.
 - (D) A distance of a mile is roughly equivalent to 5,000 feet.

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38. What is a "knot" in line 16?


- (A) A measure of distance
- (B) A measure of force
- (C) A measure of time
- (D) A measure of speed

39. It is implied in the passage that

- (A) a measurement in knots requires information on both distance and time
- (B) a knot can be used to make measurements on land
- (C) a knotted rope could be used to measure knots without an hourglass
- (D) the term *knot* has come to be used only recently

40. Which paragraph discusses examples of measurements based on "time of travel"?

- (A) The first paragraph
- (B) The second paragraph
- (C) The third paragraph
- (D) The last paragraph

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Questions 41–50

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the U.S. government decided that it needed a defense system for protecting its coastline. It then began building a series of forts along the coast of the eastern part of the country to facilitate its defenses.

The largest of these forts was Fort Jefferson, which was begun in 1846. This fort was built on Garden Key, one of a cluster of small coral islands 70 miles west of Key West. At the time of its construction, Fort Jefferson was believed to be of primary strategic importance to the United States because of its location at the entryway to the Gulf of Mexico. Because of its location at the entrance to a great body of water, it became known as the Gibraltar of the Gulf, in reference to the island located at the mouth of the Mediterranean. The fort itself was a massive structure. It was hexagonal in shape, with 8-foot-thick walls, and was surrounded by a medieval-style moat for added security. Because most of the Garden Key, it was approximately half a mile in circumference.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, during the Civil War and its aftermath, the fort was used as a prison rather than a military installation. The most notorious of its prisoners was Dr. Samuel Mudd, a physician who was most probably innocently involved in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The actual assassin, John Wilkes Booth, broke his leg as he left from the stage of the Ford Theater during the assassination. Dr. Mudd set Booth's broken leg, unaware of Booth's involvement in the assassination. As a result of this action, Dr. Mudd was sentenced to life in prison and remanded to Fort Jefferson. He was pardoned after only four years because of his courageous efforts in combatting an epidemic of yellow fever that ravaged the fort.

Continuous use of Fort Jefferson ended in the 1870s, although the U.S. Navy continued with sporadic use of it into the twentieth century. Today, the massive ruins still remain on the island, that stands guard over the entrance to the gulf, undisturbed except for the occasional sightseer who ventures out from the coast to visit.

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| <p>41. The passage is mainly about</p> <p>(A) a series of forts (B) a series of events at one fort (C) a single event at one fort (D) a series of events at several forts</p> <p>42. All of the following are true about Fort Jefferson EXCEPT that</p> <p>(A) it is on an island (B) it was built because of its strategic location (C) it is in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico (D) it has been compared with an island at the opening of the Mediterranean</p> <p>43. The word "hexagonal" in line 9 is closest in meaning to</p> <p>(A) six-sided (B) seven-sided (C) eight-sided (D) irregular in shape</p> | <p>44. The pronoun "it" in line 111 refers to</p> <p>(A) fort (B) shape (C) moat (D) circumference</p> <p>45. All of the following are <u>NOT</u> true about Dr. Samuel Mudd EXCEPT that</p> <p>(A) he was a medical doctor (B) he cared for Lincoln's assassin (C) he was imprisoned at Fort Jefferson (D) he was most likely guilty of Lincoln's assassination</p> <p>46. How was Fort Jefferson most likely used in 1865?</p> <p>(A) As a strategic defensive installation for the U.S. military (B) As a penal institution (C) As a regularly functioning military base (D) As a destination for tourists</p> |
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47. "Yellow fever" in line 19 is most likely
- (A) an enemy military force
 - (B) a prison regimen
 - (C) a contagious disease
 - (D) a mental illness
48. What is implied about Fort Jefferson today?
- (A) It is a thriving community.
 - (B) It is a relatively quiet place.
 - (C) It is still in use by the U.S. military.
 - (D) It remains in good condition.
49. Where in the passage does the author describe an injury to the man who shot Lincoln?
- (A) Lines 5-7
 - (B) Lines 13-15
 - (C) Lines 15-16
 - (D) Lines 18-19
50. The information in the passage is presented
- (A) in chronological order
 - (B) by listing examples of a concept
 - (C) in spatial order
 - (D) by arguing for a hypothesis

This is the end of Section 3.



When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Chart** on pages 556-558, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549-550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

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TOEFL POST-TEST

SECTION I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** by the speakers you hear. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

Sample Answer



On the recording, you will hear:

- (man) *That exam was just awful.*
(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) The exam was really awful.
 - (B) It was the worst exam she had ever seen.
 - (C) It couldn't have been more difficult.
 - (D) It wasn't that hard.

You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman mean?" is (D), "It wasn't that hard." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).



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1. (A) He'll correct the exams this afternoon.
(B) The exam will be at noon.
(C) He will collect the exams at 12:00.
(D) The tests have not yet been graded.
2. (A) Martha applied for a visa last month.
(B) Martha's visa will last for only a month.
(C) Martha arrived last month without her visa.
(D) Martha's visa was already delivered.
3. (A) The professor described what the students should do.
(B) There was a long line to register for the required class.
(C) The professor required an outline.
(D) The professor lined up for retirement.
4. (A) Chuck had improved.
(B) This visit was better than the last.
(C) Chuck looked at him in the hospital.
(D) Chuck didn't seem to be doing very well.
5. (A) She thinks the tuition should be increased.
(B) The semester's tuition is quite affordable.
(C) It costs too much.
(D) She has more than enough for tuition.
6. (A) He thinks he got a good grade.
(B) The history grades were all C or above.
(C) No one got history grades.
(D) All the grades were C or lower.
7. (A) The parking lots were full before 10:00.
(B) It was impossible to start class by 10:00.
(C) He parked the car before class at 10:00.
(D) The possibility of finding a place to park increased.
8. (A) She's found a new ring.
(B) She would like a ring.
(C) She's shopping for a carpet.
(D) She's thankful she has a ring.
9. (A) In a department store.
(B) In a bank.
(C) In an accounting firm.
(D) In a checkout line.
10. (A) Jane usually visits San Francisco on her vacations.
(B) Jane's cousin often visits San Francisco.
(C) Whenever there's a holiday, Jane's cousin goes to San Francisco.
(D) Whenever there's a holiday, Jane leaves San Francisco.
11. (A) He wishes he had something to eat.
(B) He hopes he won't eat for weeks.
(C) He wishes he hadn't eaten so much.
(D) He wishes he weren't eating.
12. (A) Traffic should not be allowed.
(B) She thinks that the traffic should be outside.
(C) She agrees that the traffic is noisy.
(D) She'll stay outside with her man.
13. (A) The headings for radio reading assignment.
(B) The chance to make the final exam.
(C) Her reading ability.
(D) The daily newspaper.
14. (A) The bus trip is only five minutes long.
(B) The man missed the bus by five minutes.
(C) The man doesn't have time to wait.
(D) The bus was five minutes late.
15. (A) It's not possible to pass the class.
(B) She'll definitely fail.
(C) It's always possible.
(D) She shouldn't say anything about the class.



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Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

31. (A) Attend a football game alone.
(B) Go to a sporting event.
(C) Eat in the cafeteria and study.
(D) See a play.
32. (A) It's the final game of the season.
(B) It's better than the drama department's play.
(C) It's a very important game.
(D) It's close to the cafeteria.
33. (A) A play.
(B) A game.
(C) A study group meeting.
(D) Dinner in the cafeteria.
34. (A) Saturday night.
(B) After dinner in the cafeteria.
(C) Sunday afternoon.
(D) Maybe next weekend.
35. (A) Trash orbiting Earth.
(B) A trip by an astronaut to the Moon.
(C) The overabundance of garbage on Earth.
(D) Becoming space scientists.
36. (A) From a lecture.
(B) In a magazine article.
(C) In a book.
(D) On a television program.
37. (A) 17,000 pounds.
(B) 3,000 tons.
(C) 3,000 pounds.
(D) 300 tons.
38. (A) She will be able to travel in space.
(B) The problem will take care of itself.
(C) Scientists will find solutions to the problem.
(D) The junk will fall to Earth.

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Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear several questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, you will read the four possible answers in your test book. You will choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the circle that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

(narrator) Listen to an instructor talk to his class about painting.

(man) Artist Grant Wood was a guiding force in the school of painting known as American regionalist, a style reflecting the distinctive characteristics of art from rural sections of the United States. Wood began drawing animals on the family farm in Iowa when he was three, and when he was thirty-eight one of his paintings received an extraordinary amount of public notice and acclaim. This painting, called "American Gothic," was a starkly simple depiction of a serious couple staring directly at the viewer.

Now listen to a sample question.

(narrator) What style of painting is known as American regionalist?

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) Art from America's inner cities.
 - (B) Art from the central region of the U.S.
 - (C) Art from various urban areas in the U.S.
 - (D) Art from rural sections of America.

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" will be "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

(narrator) What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) "American Regionalist."
 - (B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
 - (C) "American Gothic."
 - (D) "A Serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" will be "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

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39. (A) On the first day of class.
(B) In the middle of the semester.
(C) At the end of class.
(D) In the final week of the semester.
40. (A) Later today.
(B) By Friday of this week.
(C) In two weeks.
(D) In three weeks.
41. (A) Journal and magazine articles.
(B) Books from outside the library.
(C) Books listed in student journals.
(D) Both books and journals.
42. (A) Two.
(B) Three.
(C) Five.
(D) Seven.
43. (A) In winter.
(B) In spring.
(C) In summer.
(D) In fall.
44. (A) Seasonable, with warm summers and cold winters.
(B) Fairly constant and moderate.
(C) Very humid.
(D) Extremely hot year-round.
45. (A) They come from the southwest.
(B) They come most days of the year.
(C) They are the hardest during the night.
(D) They increase the humidity.
46. (A) Preparing for a trip.
(B) Writing a report about the weather.
(C) Beginning a study of the weather.
(D) Buying warm clothes for a trip.
47. (A) Modern American Authors.
(B) United States History.
(C) American Democracy.
(D) Nineteenth-Century American Literature.
48. (A) The death of Abraham Lincoln.
(B) The beauty of American democracy.
(C) The raising of plants.
(D) The maturity of poetry.
49. (A) It's a poem about the author.
(B) It's a poem about Abraham Lincoln.
(C) It's a collection of twelve poems that remained unchanged.
(D) It's a volume of poetry that grew with its author.
50. (A) "Leaves of Grass."
(B) "Song of Myself."
(C) "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed."
(D) "American Democracy."

This is the end of Section 1. Stop work on Section 1.

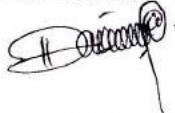


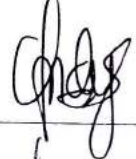





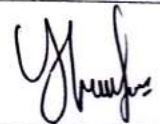
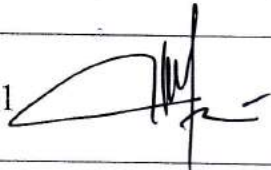

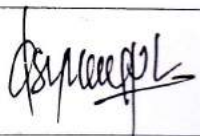

Turn off the recording.



When you finish the test, you may do the following:




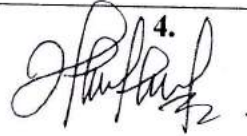
- Turn to the **Diagnostic Chart** on pages 551–552, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549–550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

DAFTAR HADIR
GURU SMP ISLAM TERPADU AL MANAR

| NO | NAMA GURU | TANDA TANGAN |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Drs. Ibnu Helman | 1  |
| 2 | Helmi Ardiansyah.S.Pd | 2  |
| 3 | Ammar.S.Pd.I | 3  |
| 4 | Chandra Irawan.S.Pd | 4  |
| 5 | M. Wahyu Ilhami.M.H.I | 5  |
| 6 | Muhammad Zenies Neri.S.Pd | 6  |
| 7 | Umi Hidayah.S.Pd | 7  |
| 8 | Halimatussa'diyah SB.S.Pd | 8  |
| 9 | Siti Asni Damanik.S.Pd.I | 9  |
| 10 | Tya Ramadani.S.Pd | 10  |
| 11 | Pujawati.S.Pd | 11  |
| 12 | Eka Susanti.S.Pd.I | 12  |
| 13 | Eka Widyaningsih.S.Pd | 13  |
| 14 | Ristiana.S.Pd | 14  |

DAP^TAR HADIR PEGAWAI

SMP ISLAM TERPADU AL MANAR

| NO | NAMA PEGAWAI | TANDA TANGAN |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1. | Reni Fauzi | 1.  |
| 2. | Siti fatimah Okr | 2.  |
| 3. | Rahmati Lubis | 3.  |
| 4. | Suryaningsih | 4.  |