

CLASS OF ENGLISH

PREPARE OF UNBK SMP
ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020

MS. FARHANA

KISI-KISI UN SMP 2019

COPY URL:

<https://bit.ly/2CMY08Z>

READING & WRITING

PART READING
SHORT/LONG STORY
40 QUESTIONS

PART WRITING
TEKS (NO ESSAY)
10 QUESTIONS

READING COMPREHENSION

SHORT FUNCTIONAL TEXT

**Short
message**

Advertisement

Invitation

Letter/e-mail

Announcement

Short Message

Memo

is a short official note that is sent by one person to another within the same company or organization.

DATE: December 5, 2000
TO: T M Chopra
FROM: Hirdesh Humayun
SUBJECT: Attendance at Time Management Seminar

May I attend the time management seminar that is being offered by the Chamber of Commerce next Thursday? Thanks.

Figure 9.7: Poor Example of a Request Memo

Dear Mira,

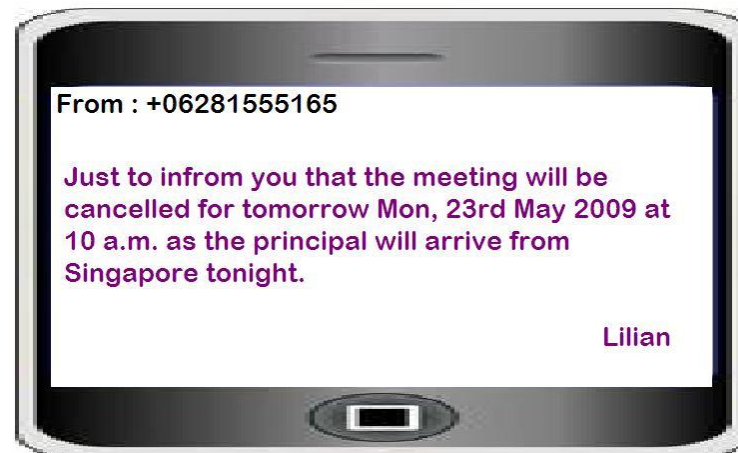
I am sorry I have to tell you that I can't come to your house to work on our project as we have planned before. Unexpected thing happens. My grandma must be hospitalized soon. I'll tell you about our plan later.

-Dinda-

To : Sophie

I've just got the news that our grandfather passed away one hour ago. We are going to leave for Klaten soon to attend the funeral. Please be here before 7 p.m.

Ronie



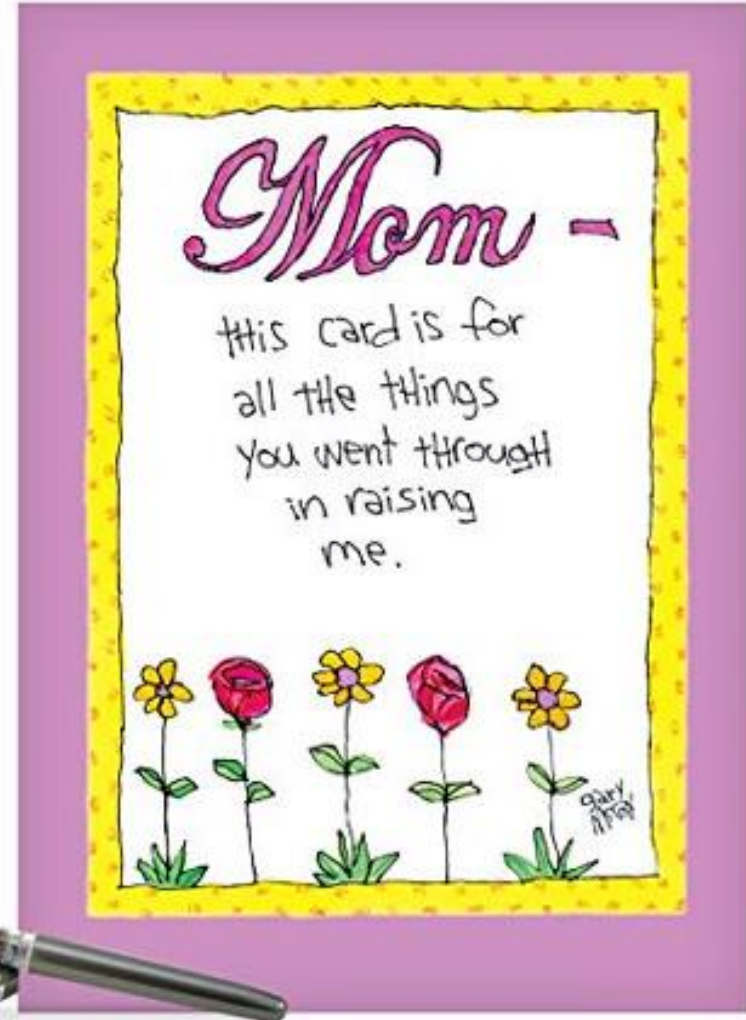
To : Devi

I've got news that my grandmother is sick and hospitalized, so my family and I have to visit her immediately. Therefore, I cannot attend the class tomorrow. Would you mind submitting my report to Mr. Johan ? (It will due to tomorrow). Thank for your kindness

Arief

Greeting Card

is an illustrated piece of card stock or high quality paper featuring an expression of friendship or other sentiment.



Invitation

Request inviting someone to go somewhere or to do something.

Example Wedding Invitation text

Mr & Mrs C Slater
 have the pleasure of inviting you
 to the marriage of their daughter

Holly Jane
To
Thomas Jack Morris

at
 Albright Hussey Manor,
 Shrewsbury
 on Saturday 17th August 2013
 at 12.30pm
 followed by
 Wedding Breakfast and
 Evening Reception

RSVP: Granary Cottage, Snape Hall Rd, Whitmore, Newcastle, Staffs ST5 5HS

Schedule

Timetable or a plan.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
8 AM	Reframing Class	Reframing Class	Student Forum	Reframing Class	Reframing Class			8 AM
9 AM			Sensory Integration	Advising Session	Internship Red Cross			9 AM
10 AM	Biology class Berkeley City College		Biology class Berkeley City College	Social Mentoring				Exercise at YMCA
11 AM					Internship Red Cross			11 AM
12 PM	Social Thinking Group	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch		Weekend Activity Group Hike		12 PM
1 PM	Lunch Study Hall	Advising Session Career Counseling	Tutoring	Social Thinking Group				
2 PM	Executive Functioning Group	Wellness Session	Career Skills Class	Theory of Mind	Executive Functioning Group	Weekend Activity Six Flags Amusement Park day trip		2 PM
3 PM		Relationship Development	Individual Therapy		Wellness Session			
4 PM	Menu Planning							4 PM
5 PM	Apartment Cooking Instruction	Dinner w/ roommate	Apartment Cooking Instruction	Dinner w/ roommate	Potluck Dinner	Weekend Activity Disco Bowling		5 PM
6 PM								
7 PM	Food Shopping	Cooking Class	Exercise at YMCA	Deep Cleaning				7 PM
8 PM				Roommate Meeting	Weekend Activity Movie Theater trip			8 PM
9 PM								9 PM
10 PM								10 PM

Caution/notice /warning

NOTICE

Public sign which giving information, instruction, or warning.

A kind of written or printed announcement or statement of information, often displayed on a board or wall, or published on a newspaper or magazine.

It is used to notify people on information for installation, operation, maintenance, performance, or general tips that are important but not hazardous to anything or anyone.

CAUTION/WARNING

Caution /Warning statement is a description of a potentially hazardous situation which if not avoided could result in minor, moderate, or serious injury or death. It could also advise against unsafe practices.

A warning means to ask somebody **TO BE CAREFUL** about something.



Advertisement

Promoting a product.



Announcement

Public statement.

Announcement

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

For further information, please contact Mr. Dedi.

Banyumas, May 12th, 2013

The Chief of Scout Organization

Letter/ e-mail

Handwritten or printed text addressed to a recipient.

can you help me real quick? □



Matt Becker matt@momanddadmoney.com via s150.acemserv.com
to me □

Aug 5 ☆



Hey Lindsay,

Do you have two minutes for a quick favor?

I'm trying to learn some basic information about who my readers are and what they're interested in. Could you fill out a short questionnaire to help me out? It'll take less than two minutes and I'd really appreciate it.

Here's the link: [Mom and Dad Money Reader Questionnaire](#).

Thanks Lindsay!

Matt

If you'd like to stop receiving emails from me, click the following link: [Unsubscribe](#)

Mom and Dad Money, 4300 Bayou Blvd. #37, Pensacola, FL 32503, United States

Dear John,

I hope you're well and looking forward to your stay at my place. I'm just writing to tell you a few things that you'll need to know.

The first thing you'll need to do is pick up the keys from one of my neighbours. Just pop round to number 10 any time after 5pm and ask for Sarah. She'll be expecting you, and she'll tell you which key is which.

If the weather gets a bit warmer, you might want to turn the heating off. Just open the cover on the boiler in the kitchen and look for the "on/off" switch. You can also open the windows using one of the keys, but please shut them if you go out.

The only other thing to tell you is that there'll be a festival in the town centre during the second week of your visit. It would definitely be worth checking out. And don't forget to go to that restaurant I told you about - it's called 'The Grill' and it's just across the street.

Enjoy your stay, and look after the flat!

See you soon

Simon

EXPRESSIONS

**Agreement and
Disagreement**

**Pleasure and
Displeasure**

**Asking
Permission**

**Like and
Dislike**

**Possibility and
Impossibility**

**Offering
Something**

**Ability and
Disability**

Gratitude

Sympathy

**Certainly and
Uncertainly**

Apology

Agreement and Disagreement

How to Express It

I agree	I don't agree
I quite agree	I disagree with you
I think so	I don't think so
That's a good idea	

Example:

A : I love chocolate, don't you agree?

B : ...

a. **Yes, I agree.**

b. No, I agree.

c. Yes, I don't know

d. Sure. Here it is

Like and Dislike

How to Express It	
I like	I don't like it
I enjoy	I dislike
I'm very keen on it	I can't stand
	I'm not really keen on it

Example:

Rianty: Do you like meatball?

Ester: **No, I'm not like it.**

Rianty: What kind of food do you like?

Ester: I like pizza, spaghetti and sushi.

Rianty: I also like it, but I prefer meatball. Meatball is authentic Indonesian food

What kind of food Rianty Like? ...

A. Fried rice

B. Pizza

C. Meatball

D. Spaghetti

Ability and Disability

How to Express It	
I can	I can't
I am able	I am not able
I am capable of	I am not capable

Example:

Ery : _____

Kevin : Yes, I could play the piano since I was four.

The suitable expression to complete the dialogue is ...

- A. Can you teach me playing piano?
- B. Can you buy the piano?
- C. Can you play the piano?**
- D. You are great pianist

Certainly and Uncertainly

How to Express It

How to Express It	
I am sure about it	I am not sure about it
I am really certain about it	I am not certain
No doubt	There's some doubt in my mind
That's my conviction	I can't make up my mind

Example:

Johan : Hi, Yudi, the weather is cloudy. Do you think it will rain soon?

Yudi : I think so, I am ... It will rain soon.

a. sure b. not sure c. certainty d. doubtful

Pleasure and Displeasure

How to Express It

I am very pleased with it

It's unpleasant for me

That's great!

I am very annoyed

I am really delighted

I am very disappointed

Example:

Jack : Dony, I am sure that you ruin my laptop.

Dony : What are you talking about? You think that I ruin your laptop? It really makes me angry!

The underlined word has similar meaning with

- A. Ascent
- B. Build
- C. Advantage
- D. Crush**

Possibility and Impossibility

How to Express It

How to Express It	
It is possible	It is impossible
Perhaps	
maybe	

Example:

Yato : 'are you sure to come to Yukine's birthday tonight?'

Hiyori : i believe I can come.

The underlined sentence means ...

- A. disagreement
- B. displeasure
- C. possibility**
- D. uncertainty

Gratitude

How to express it	How to response it
Thank you, thank you very much, thanks, that's very kind of you.	You're welcome, not at all, don't mention it, it was nothing, it's a pleasure, I was glad to do it.

Example:

You help someone with a heavy bag. They say "thank you" and you reply

A. No thanks

B. You're welcome

C. I appreciate it

D. I am grateful

Apology

How to express it	How to response it
I'm sorry, I'm afraid..., I do apologize.	That's all right, it's OK, no problem, never mind

Example:

Librarian: Your library card, please?

Student: Oops _____ I forgot to bring it.

Librarian: So, you can't **borrow** this book.

3. The suitable expression to complete the dialogue is ...

A. How come

B. I'm sad

C. I'm sorry

D. With my pleasure

Asking Permission

How to express it	How to response it
May I ...? Could I ...? Do you mind if I ...? Would it be possible ...?	Receive: Sure, Yes, Of course, Certainly, Go ahead, By all means, Not at all. Refuse: Sorry but I ..., I am afraid not, I'd rather you didn't

Example:

_____ borrow your dictionary?

- A. Shall I
- B. Will I
- C. May I**
- D. Would I

Offering Something

How to express it	How to response it
Can I help you? What can I do for you? Let me help you to...!, can I ...? May I...? Would you like any help? Is there anything I can do?	Receive: Thank you, Yes please, I'd love to, That's very kind of you, Thanks, That would be very nice. Refuse: No thanks, I'm not sure I can, Not this time thanks.

Example:

Dany : Good morning Jane, do you want an ice cream?

Jane : Oh, great! _____, I'd love one.

Dany : Chocolate or Strawberry?

Jane : Chocolate, please.

The suitable expression to complete the dialogue is ...

A. Yes please

B. No Thanks

C. Don't bother

D. Never mind

Sympathy

How to express it	How to response it
<p>Bad News: That's awful!, that's a pity!, what a pity!, how terrible!, I'm sorry to hear that!, poor you!, I express my condolence</p> <p>Glad New: I'm glad to hear that!, I'm pleased to hear that!</p>	<p>Thank you. It's very kind of you.</p>

Example:

Roby : My sister has been sick for three days. So I have to accompany her in the hospital.

Dicky : _____. I hope she will get better soon.

Roby : Thanks.

The suitable expression to complete the dialogue is ...

A. I am sorry to hear that

B. Thank you

C. I don't care about it

D. I am happy to hear that

READING SECTION

Adverbs

Present Tense

Future Tense

Prepositions

Conjunctions

Continues Tense

Modals

Question Tag

**Correlative
Conjunctions**

Perfect Tense

Nouns

**Degree of
Comparison**

Past Tense

Pronouns

Adverbs

Adverbs of Time	Today, Tomorrow, Yesterday, Everyday, Tonight, Last Week, Last Month, Next Week, Next Month. Already, Yet, Recently, Ever, Never, Before, After, Usually, Often, Sometimes, Soon, Still.
Adverbs of Place	At, On, Anywhere, here, there, Inside, In front of, In Back, Behind, Around.
Adverbs of Manner	Quickly, Rudely, Kindly.
Adverbs of Frequency	Always, Often, Usually, Ever, Seldom, Rarely, Never.
Adverbs of Quantity	Once, Twice, Times more, Half.

Example:

Ridwan and Rafli study at SMP Atlantis Plus. Their school has a nice library. The library is not so big, but it has a lot of books, newspaper, and magazine. The books arranged according to a system.

How are the books arranged in the library? They are arranged ...

- Neatly
- Orderly
- Mathematically
- Systematically**

Conjunctions

Because, as, since, because of, due to, for.	And
Although, even though, though, despite, in spite of.	Therefore, so, so that, thus
Moreover, furthermore.	Besides, in addition
However, but, nevertheless, yet, still.	

Example:

He felt very scared ... he saw some dogs and a huntsman with a black face and horn behind them coming nearer.

- a. When
- b. But
- c. So
- d. And

Correlative Conjunctions

Not only ... but also ...

Either ... or ...

Neither ... nor ...

Both ... and

Example:

A : What do the Olympic Games consist of?

B : The summer games and the winter games ... are held every four years.

- a. Both
- b. All
- c. Not only
- d. None of

Degree of Comparison

COMPARATIVES	SUPERLATIVES
<p>Adjective + er Adverb + er</p> <p>Ex: fast – faster, funny – funnier hard – harder expensive – more expensive quickly – more quickly</p>	<p>Adjective + est Adverb + est</p> <p>Ex: fast – fastest, funny – funniest hard – hardest expensive – the most expensive quickly – the most quickly</p>

<p>Bad – worse – worst Good – better – best Many – more – most Little – less – least Old – older/elder – oldest/eldest Far – farther/further – farthest/furthest</p>
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Example:

Mr. Hadi : 18

Mr. Jack : 25

Mr. hadi sells ... cars than Mr. Jack does.

a. Less

b. Little

c. Fewer

d. more

Present tense

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Tense
<p>(+) S + V1/Vs.es (-) S + don't/doesn't (?) Do/does + S + V1? FACT, HABIT, REGULARLY. Ex: (+) I play badminton everyday. (-) I don't play badminton everyday. (?) Do I play badminton everyday?</p> <p>(+) She buys some eggs this morning. (-) She doesn't buy some eggs this morning. (?) Does she buy some eggs this morning?</p>	<p>(+) S + be (is, am, are) + V-ing (-) S + be (is, am, are) + not V-ing (?) Be (is, am, are) + S + V-ing?</p> <p>Ex: (+) I am repairing your bicycle now. (-) I am not repairing your bicycle now. (?) Am I repairing your bicycle now?</p> <p>(+) They are swimming now. (-) They are not swimming now. (?) Are they swimming now? DOING SOMETHING NOW</p>	<p>(+) S + has/have + V3 I have opened the door since 7 o'clock. He has opened the door since 7 o'clock.</p> <p>(-) S + has/have not + V3 I have not opened the door. She has not opened the door.</p> <p>(?) Has/have +S + V3? Have you opened the door? Has she opened the door? SINCE AND AGO</p>

Past Tense

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Tense
<p>(+) S + V2 She bought the bicycle yesterday.</p> <p>(-) S + did not + V1 She did not buy the bicycle yesterday.</p> <p>(?) Did + S + V1? Did she buy the bicycle yesterday?</p> <p>YESTERDAY ... LAST</p>	<p>(+) S + be (was, were) + V-ing He was reading a book when I came. They were reading a book when I came.</p> <p>(-) S + be (was, were) not + V-ing He was not reading a book when I came. They were not reading a book when I came</p> <p>(?) Be (was,were) + S + V-ing? Was he reading a book when I came? Were they reading a book when I came?</p>	<p>(+) S + had + V3 He had eaten the food before his mother arrived.</p> <p>(-) S + had not + V3 He had not eaten the food before his mother arrived.</p> <p>(?) Had + S + V3? Had he eaten the food before his mother arrived?</p>

Future Tense

Simple Future Tense	Future Continuous Tense	Future Perfect Tense
<p>(+) S + will/shall + V1 She will borrow the book tomorrow.</p> <p>(-) S + will/shall not + V1 She will not borrow the book tomorrow.</p> <p>(?) Will/shall + S + V1? Will she borrow the book tomorrow?</p> <p>TOMORROW .. NEXT SHALL – SUBJEK JUST I I SHALL BORROW THE BOOK NEXT WEEK.</p>	<p>(+) S + will/shall + be + V-ing I will be coming there next week.</p> <p>(-) S + will/shall not + be V-ing I will not be coming there next week.</p> <p>(?) Will/shall + S + be + V-ing? Will you be coming there next week?</p>	<p>(+) S + will/shall + have + V3 He will have finished this assignment by the end of this week.</p> <p>(-) S + will/shall not + have + V3 He will have not finished this assignment by the end of this week.</p> <p>(?) Will/shall + S + have + V3? Will he have finished this assignment by the end of this week?</p>

NOTES:

Present Perfect Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Future Perfect Continuous Tense
<p>(+) S + has/have + been + V-ing They have been waiting for two hours. He has been waiting for two hours.</p> <p>(–) S + has/have not + been + V-ing They have not been waiting for two hours. He has not been waiting for two hours.</p> <p>(?) Has/have + S + been + V-ing? Have they been waiting for two hours? Has he been waiting for two hours?</p>	<p>(+) S + had + been + V-ing I had been living in Japan for 2 years before I moved to Italy.</p> <p>(–) S + had not + been + V-ing I had not been living in London for 2 years before I moved to Italy.</p> <p>(?) Had + S + been + V-ing? Had you been living in London for 2 years before I moved to Italy?</p>	<p>(+) S + will/shall +have + been + V-ing He <i>will have been sleeping</i> for 2 hours before she arrives.</p> <p>(–) S + will/shall not + have + been + V-ing He <i>will not have been sleeping</i> for 2 hours before she arrives.</p> <p>(?) Will/shall + S + have + been + V-ing? <i>Will he have been sleeping</i> for 2 hours before she arrives?</p>

Modal

Modal verbs are a part of the larger category called auxiliary verbs which are verbs that cannot be used on their own. They need to be accompanied by another (main) verb. Sometimes modal verbs are called modal auxiliaries.

The following words are modal verbs:

Can	Could	May	Might	Must	Shall	Should	Will	would
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Modal verbs are used to express:

Ability	Obligation	Permission	Assumptions	Probability	Possibility*	Requests	Offers	advice
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Example.

You **can** park over there. (permission)

I **can** swim. (ability)

You **must** not walk on the grass. (obligation)

We **should** not be late. (advice)

May I help you? (offers)

Could I have a piece of cake, please? (request)

Will you mail this letter for me, please? (request)

Would you like to come with us? (possibility/probability)

Nouns

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Singular: One book, A car
Plural: Two books, Four cars
Ex:
Book – books
Bus – buses
Way – ways
Butterfly – butterflies
Wolf - wolves

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Water, coffee, rice, money, oil. Milk, bread, butter, ink.
Use: a little, much, a lot of, a great deal of, plenty of.
Ex:
A glass of water
A cup of coffee
A kilogram of rice

Example:

Cici : I can't find my biology book. Does ... know where it is?

Betty : Eko came here just now and took the book. He is going to get it in the afternoon.

Cici : I see.

- Everybody
- Nobody
- Anybody**
- Somebody

Pronouns

Example:

You can invite (**he**) in the party.

You can invite **him** in the party.

	Personal pronouns		Possessive pronouns		Reflexive pronouns	Relative pronouns		Demonstrative pronouns	
	subject	object	adjectives	pronouns		subject	object	here	there
singular	I You He She It one	Me You Him Her It one	My Your His Her Its One's	Mine Yours His Hers - -	Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Oneself	Who Which That Whose	Who Which That Whom	this	that
plural	We You they	Us You them	Our Your their	Ours Yours theirs	Ourselves Yourselves themselves				

Catatan:

- ✓ Kata ganti orang (*who, whom*)
- ✓ Kata ganti benda (*which, that*)
- ✓ Kata ganti kepemilikan (*whose*)

Prepositions

WAKTU	TEMPAT	SELAMA	DENGAN	DISAMPING	DIANTARA
At, on, in	At, on, in	During, for, while	By, with	Beside, besides	Between, among

Hello, my name is Vicky.

I live with my cousins Dony and Bryan,
at 60 Hyde Park Street.

It is near Lakeland Street

Where does Vicky lives?

- a. Near Hyde Park Street
- b. On Lakeland Street
- c. On Hyde Park Street**
- d. Next to Lakeland Park Street

Question Tag

Positive sentence + Negative question tag

Negative sentence + Positive question tag

Example:

You **are** a doctor, **aren't you?**

The questions **isn't** difficult, **is it?**

The shops **are** closed, **aren't they?**

Lucy **isn't** a teacher, **is she?**

Vina **cleans** the room, **doesn't she?**

Dodi **didn't** go to school, **did he?**

The nurse **has** gone, **hasn't she?**

The boy **hadn't** slept before his mother come, **had he?**

Rosa **could** sing, **couldn't she?**

Something **is** missing, **isn't it?**

Somebody put the box, **don't they?**

READING COMPREHENSION

TEKS FUNGSIONAL PENDEK

Topic

**Detail
information**

Phrase

Mean idea

**Implied
information**

Purpose

**Special
information**

Word order

**Moral value
(Narrative text)**

UNDERSTANDING OF TEXT

DESCRIPTION

**ANALYTICAL
EXPOSITION**

NEWS ITEM

RECOUNT

EXPLANATION

PROCEDURE

NARRATIVE

CAPTION

**FACTUAL
REPORT**

DESCRIPTION TEXT

A description describes a particular person, place, or thing. Its purpose is to tell about the subject by describing its features without including personal opinions.

Generic structure:

- ✓ Opening paragraph
- ✓ Series of paragraphs each describing one feature of the subject
- ✓ Final conclusion

Language Features:

- ✓ Verbs in the present tense
- ✓ Adjectives
- ✓ Topic sentences to begin paragraphs and organize the various aspects of the description

RECOUNT TEXT

A recount is a piece of text that retells past events, usually in the order in which they occurred. Its purpose is to provide the audience with a description of what occurred and when it occurred.

Generic structure:

- ✓ Orientation
- ✓ Series of paragraphs
- ✓ Concluding paragraph (optional)

Language Features:

- ✓ Proper nouns
- ✓ Descriptive words
- ✓ The use of the past tense
- ✓ Words that show the order of the events

NARRATIVE TEXT

A narrative is a text that tells a story and, in doing so, entertains the audience. The purpose of a narrative, other than providing entertainment, can be to make the audience think about an issue, teach them a lesson, or excite their emotions.

Generic structure:

- ✓ Orientation: the narrator tells the audience about who is in the story, when the story is taking place and where the action is happening
- ✓ Complication: something sets off a chain of events that influences what will happen in the story
- ✓ Sequence of events: the characters react to the complication
- ✓ Resolution: the characters solve the problem created by the complication
- ✓ Coda: a comment or moral based on what has been learned from the story (an optional step)

Language Features:

- ✓ Nouns
- ✓ Adjectives
- ✓ Verbs
- ✓ Time words

PROCEDURE TEXT

A procedure is a piece of text that tells the reader or the listener how to do something. Its purpose is to provide instructions for making something, doing something, or getting somewhere.

Generic structure:

- ✓ Introductory statement (the aim or goal)
- ✓ List of materials (optional)
- ✓ Sequence of steps

Language features:

- ✓ Sentences (that begin with verbs and are stated as commands)
- ✓ Time words or numbers
- ✓ Adverbs
- ✓ Precise terms and technical language

FACTUAL REPORT

A factual report is a text that describes the way things are, with reference to a range of natural, man-made, and social phenomena in our environment. Its purpose is to present information about something, as it is.

Generic structure:

- ✓ General classification (It tells what the phenomenon under discussion is)
- ✓ Description (It tells what the phenomenon under discussion is like in terms of parts, qualities, habits or behaviors, if living; uses, if non-natural)

Language features:

- ✓ Focus on general participant
- ✓ Using relational processes to state what is and which it is
- ✓ Using simple present tense (unless the object is extinct)
- ✓ No temporal sequence