Contoh Soal EPrT®
(English Proficiency Test)

Berikut adalah contoh soal EPrT®:

1. *Listening* (total 50 soal)

   a. *Short Dialogue* (30 soal)

   Instruksi soal:
   Pada bagian pertama sesi listening, Anda akan mendengar dialog singkat antara dua orang. Setelah setiap percakapan selesai, Anda akan mendengar narator membacakan pertanyaan berdasarkan dialognya. Jawablah pertanyaannya dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, atau D.

   Contoh soal:
   (Anda akan mendengar percakapan dalam bentuk audio. Audio hanya diputar 1 kali dan tidak dapat diulang)

   Man: Excuse me, Professor. Could you tell me who my lab partner is?
   My name is Mike Wheeler.
   Woman: Of course, Mike. Your lab partner is Parvati Sharma

   Narrator: Why does the man see the woman?

   (Anda akan melihat opsi jawaban pada kolom jawaban)

   A. To ask about his lab partner.
   B. To change his lab partner.
   C. To leave the lab early.
   D. To submit his lab work.

   b. *Long Dialogue* (10 soal)

   Instruksi soal:
   Pada bagian kedua sesi listening, Anda akan mendengar dialog yang lebih panjang antara dua orang. Setelah setiap percakapan selesai, **Anda akan mendengar narator membacakan tiga hingga empat pertanyaan berdasarkan dialognya.** Jawablah pertanyaannya dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, atau D.

   Contoh soal:
   (Anda akan mendengar percakapan dalam bentuk audio. Audio hanya diputar 1 kali dan tidak dapat diulang)

   Narrator : Questions 31 - 33 are based on a dialogue between a man and a woman.
   Woman : Excuse me, Professor, are you available for today's academic supervision?
   Man : Yes, I'm free now. How can I assist you?
   Woman : Well, I need some guidance for my thesis. I'm finding it challenging to finalize my topic.

Man	:	That's a common concern among students. Have you considered consulting with your professors more frequently?
Woman	:	Yes, I have, but I'm still unsure about the direction. I feel like I'm lacking advanced knowledge in my field.
Man	:	It's normal to feel that way. An advanced understanding takes time. Have you thought about expanding your research to include different perspectives? Frequently?
Woman	:	I haven't considered that. Could you provide me with some examples?
Man	:	Certainly. For instance, you could examine the impact of new teaching methods on student performance. This would require analyzing the curriculum being implemented.
Woman	:	That sounds interesting. But I'm concerned about the workload. It seems like it would require a lot of effort.
Man	:	It will indeed require effort, but it will also make you a well-rounded researcher. Remember, the effort you put into your thesis now will benefit you in the future.
Woman	:	I guess you're right. I want to make sure my thesis is of high quality and contributes to my field.
Man	:	That's a commendable goal. It's important to remember that your thesis is an opportunity for you to demonstrate your expertise and make a valuable contribution.
Woman	:	Thank you for your advice. I feel more confident now and I'm ready to take on the challenge.
Man	:	You're welcome. I'm glad I could help. Remember, don't hesitate to seek assistance when needed. Good luck with your thesis!
Woman	:	Thank you, Professor.

(Anda akan mendengar narator membacakan pertanyaan dan Anda akan melihat opsi jawaban pada kolom jawaban)

Narrator: What are the speakers discussing?
   A. The student's thesis
   B. Research workload
   C. Teaching methods
   D. Developing expertise

Narrator: What specific challenge is the woman facing?
   A. Finalizing her topic
   B. Having insufficient knowledge
   C. Doing a curriculum analysis
   D. Recognizing the benefits of the thesis

Narrator: What is the man's advice regarding effort and future benefits?
   A. Creating a high-quality thesis to make a valuable contribution
   B. Investing time and expertise to create a topic
   C. Broadening research perspectives to lessen the challenges
   D. Analyzing valuable teaching methods before choosing a topic

c. *Lecture* (10 soal)

Pada bagian ketiga sesi listening, Anda akan mendengar sebuah monolog. **Setelah monolog selesai, Anda akan mendengar narator membacakan pertanyaan berdasarkan dialognya.** Jawablah pertanyaannya dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, atau D.

Contoh soal:
(Anda akan mendengar percakapan dalam bentuk audio. Audio hanya diputar 1 kali dan tidak dapat diulang)

Speaker: Welcome to the new members of this investment club. Today we will talk about the basics of investment. Investing is an action you take with your money to make it grow. There are many things you could invest your money in. Some popular options for investing are stocks, bonds, and real estate, all of which help your money grow. When you put your money in these avenues they become your investments. On average, the stock market provides a return of around 11% per year over the long term. If you invested $5000 in the stock market today, then in 20 years, you would have around $40,000. And in 30 years, you'd have well over a hundred thousand dollars. All from just the original 5000 dollars. That's the power of investing. You could turn $5000 into well over $100,000. What's more... There is a common misconception that you need a lot of money to start investing. But that couldn't be farther from the truth. Even if you set aside just one dollar every day for investment, that money could grow into over seventy thousand dollars in thirty years. To conclude, always be careful with companies you invest with, always research the company before investing, and always be a smart investor.

(Anda akan mendengar narator membacakan pertanyaan dan Anda akan melihat opsi jawaban pada kolom jawaban)

Narrator: What is the definition of investing, as mentioned in the lecture?
   A. Growing money through financial actions
   B. Putting money in a savings account
   C. Earning money from a part-time job
   D. Acquiring real estate properties

Narrator: According to the lecturer, what are two popular avenues for investing?
  A. Stocks and real estate
  B. Real estate and savings
  C. Bonding and stocking
  D. Stocks and education

Narrator: What is the average annual return provided by the stock market over the long term, as stated in the lecture?
  A. 11% per year
  B. 20% per year
  C. 30% per year
  D. 7% per year

Narrator: If someone invested $5000 in the stock market today, how much money would they have after 30 years, according to the lecturer?
  A. Over $100,000
  B. Around $10,000
  C. Around $40,000
  D. Exactly $5000

Narrator: What advice does the speaker give regarding investing in companies?
  A. Invest only in well-researched enterprises.
  B. Invest a large amount of money initially.
  C. Invest mainly in high-risk companies.
  D. Invest by avoiding researching companies.

2. *Structure and Written Expression* (total 40 soal)

   a. *Sentence Completion* (15 soal)

   Instruksi soal:
   Pada bagian pertama sesi grammar, Anda akan melihat kalimat rumpang. Tugas Anda adalah memilih jawaban yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimatnya. Jawablah pertanyaannya dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, atau D.

   Contoh soal:
   The ancient Greeks worshiped _____ gods within a culture that tolerated diversity.
     A. many
     B. a little
     C. every
     D. much

   b. *Error Recognition* (25 soal)

   Instruksi soal:
   Pada bagian kedua sesi grammar, Anda akan melihat kalimat dengan garis bawahi di beberapa bagian kalimatnya. Tugas Anda adalah memilih satu bagian

kalimat yang salah. Jawablah pertanyaannya dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, atau D.

Although <u>numerous</u> renovations and additions, the White House <u>has retain</u> <u>edits</u> <u>classically</u> simple style.

    A. has retain
    B. classically
    C. edits
    D. numerous

3. *Reading* (total 50 soal)

Instruksi soal:

Pada bagian reading, Anda akan mendapati sebuah teks dan sepuluh pertanyaan yang berdasarkan pada teks tersebut. Jawablah pertanyaannya dengan memilih pilihan A, B, C, atau D.

Contoh soal:

Glass fibers are extremely strong; for their weight, they are stronger than steel. **They** are made by forcing molten glass through tiny holes called spinnerets. As many as four hundred spinnerets are placed together, and threads of glass much thinner than human hairs are drawn off at great speed-miles of thread per minute.

As they speed along, the threads are coated thinly with a type of glue and twisted into a yarn. The glass fibers are used with plastics to make boats and car bodies. They are also woven into heavy cloth for window draperies and into strong belts for making tires stronger.

A **special** kind of glass fiber is causing a revolution in communications. A signal of light can be made to travel along the fiber for very long distances. By **changing** the quality of the light, many messages can be sent at once along one strand of glass.

New office buildings are being "wired" with glass fibers as they are built. The glass fibers will be used to connect telephones and computers in ways that not long ago were either impossible or too expensive.

Glass wool traps air in a thick, light blanket of fibers. This blanket is then put into walls and ceilings to keep warm air in during the winter and cool air in during the summer.

To make glass wool, molten glass is **fed** into a spinning drum with many holes in **it**. As the glass threads stream out of the holes, they are forced downward by a blast of hot air and through a **spray** of glues. The threads are then further blown about to mix them up as they fall in a thick mat on a moving belt. The glass we see through and drink out of has many, many other uses besides the ones described here.

What was the author's main purpose in writing the article? Select one:
   A. To persuade you to investigate the many uses of glass beyond those mentioned in the article
   B. To inform you how special kinds of glass are made and used
   C. To inform you about the strength of glass fibers
   D. To inform you that glue is used to hold strands of glass together