

Seeing Relationship and Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion

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PENDAHULUAN

Setiap paragraf yang baik di dalam sebuah teks akademik selalu memuat sebuah gagasan utama. Penulis selalu menjelaskan gagasan utama ini agar pembaca dapat memahami hal yang hendak disampaikan dengan mudah. Bagaimana penulis memperjelas gagasan utama yang hendak disampaikan? Ada beberapa cara yang digunakan penulis untuk ini. Penulis dapat memberikan contoh (*example*), penjelasan (*explanation*), perbandingan – pengkontrasan (*comparison – contrast*), definisi (*definition*), melakukan pengulangan (*repetition*), mengungkapkan hubungan sebab-akibat (*cause – effect*), dan menarik kesimpulan (*conclusion*). Memahami hubungan antarkalimat di dalam sebuah paragraf dapat membantu kita memahami sebuah paragraf dengan baik. Hal yang sama juga berlaku dalam memahami sebuah teks. Memahami hubungan antarparagraf dalam sebuah teks akan membantu kita memahami teks dengan baik.

Hal lain yang perlu diperhatikan agar dapat memahami sebuah teks dengan baik adalah membedakan pernyataan yang merupakan fakta (*fact*) atau pendapat (*opinion*). Kemampuan membedakan fakta dan pendapat akan membantu kita memahami sebuah teks dengan cermat.

Academic
Reading

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 1

Seeing Relationship: Example, Explanation, and Comparison-Contrast

A. EXAMPLE

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan saksama:

1. Budi likes all kind of crispy foods. For example, he enjoys eating Kentucky fried chicken, popcorn, and tortilla chips.
2. Jenny shows her great interest in helping other people in several ways. Every month she donates some of her money to the poor. Every week she helps old people in her neighborhood clean their houses.

Pada contoh 1, bagaimana hubungan kalimat kedua dengan pertama? Kalimat kedua memberikan contoh makanan renyah yang disukai Budi. Penulis memberikan contoh untuk membantu pembaca memahami apa yang dimaksud dengan '*crispy food*'. Perhatikan contoh 2. Kalimat kedua dan ketiga merupakan contoh tentang dua cara Jenny menunjukkan minatnya yang besar dalam membantu orang lain.

Sekarang baca paragraf di bawah ini. Tetapkan gagasan utamanya. Kemudian tentukan bagaimana hubungan kalimat-kalimat lain dalam paragraf ini dengan gagasan utamanya.

My little sister is a well-organized person. She is very good at allocating her small income for various purposes; therefore, she always has money for buying books and dresses, eating out and having a yearly holiday. She always plans her yearly holiday six months ahead because she wants to make sure that she gets the tickets with a good price, stays in a comfortable hotel with a reasonable price and visits the best places in her holiday destination. Another important thing is she has never been late for any meeting because she organizes her schedule seriously.

Kalimat pertama memuat gagasan utama paragraf. Kalimat kedua, ketiga dan keempat memberikan contoh-contoh yang menunjukkan bahwa adik perempuan saya adalah seorang yang sangat cermat mengelola kegiatan hidupnya.

B. EXPLANATION



Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan seksama:

1. Santi did not come to the party last night because she had to be with her mother who was not feeling well.
2. Many people in Indonesia do not want to use public transportation. They feel that it takes longer time to go to their destination or that somehow it is unsafe to use public transportation.

Pada contoh 1, bagaimana hubungan kalimat kedua dengan pertama? Kalimat kedua memberikan penjelasan mengapa Santi tidak datang ke pesta tadi malam. Perhatikan contoh 2. Kalimat kedua juga memberikan penjelasan terhadap apa yang disampaikan di kalimat pertama. Kalimat kedua memberikan alasan mengapa banyak orang di Indonesia tidak mau menggunakan transportasi umum. Kunci untuk memahami hubungan yang disebut *explanation* adalah kalimat setelah kalimat pertama menjelaskan alasan terhadap apa yang diungkapkan di kalimat pertama.

Sekarang baca paragraf di bawah ini. Tetapkan gagasan utamanya. Kemudian tentukan bagaimana hubungan kalimat-kalimat lain dalam paragraf ini dengan gagasan utamanya.

A lot of people dream of having a job in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia. First, working in Jakarta will allow them to earn a better salary. Second, they will have a lot of opportunities to do the work that is in line with their background of education or interest. Third, they believe they will have a better future if they work in Jakarta.

Kalimat pertama memuat gagasan utama paragraf. Kalimat kedua, ketiga dan keempat menjelaskan alasan banyak orang sangat ingin bekerja di Jakarta.

Perbedaan utama antara *example* dan *explanation* adalah pada kalimat-kalimat yang memuat *example*, penulis berfokus pada informasi yang lebih spesifik sedangkan pada kalimat-kalimat yang memuat *explanation*, penulis memberikan alasan terhadap sebuah pernyataan.

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan teliti. Setelah itu, tetapkan apakah kalimat yang mengikuti kalimat pertama merupakan *example* atau *explanation*. Tulis E untuk *example* dan XP untuk *explanation* di tempat yang telah disediakan.

Having a strong internet connection is important for many people.

- _____ It is important for those who are looking for information.
 _____ Internet connection is needed to do different kinds of work.
 _____ It is impossible to play online games without a strong internet connection.
 _____ It is important for working people.

Hubungan kalimat pertama dengan kalimat kedua dan kelima adalah *example* (E). Hubungan kalimat pertama dengan kalimat ketiga dan keempat adalah *explanation* (XP)

C. COMPARISON-CONTRAST



Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan saksama:

1. Shinta likes travelling. Her younger sister, on the other hand, prefers staying in her room most of the time.
2. People in Jakarta has a lot of social and psychological problems. So are people in Surabaya.

Pada contoh 1, penulis menunjukkan bagaimana Shinta berbeda dari adik perempuannya. Penulis menggunakan *contrast*. Contoh 2 menunjukkan kesamaan orang yang hidup di Jakarta dan Surabaya. Penulis menggunakan *comparison* pada contoh 2.

D. THE IMPORTANCE OF SIGN-POSTS AND PUNCTUATION



Bacalah paragraf di bawah ini dengan saksama:

Over the last ten years the demand for computers in Indonesia has increased sharply. For example, the demand for laptops has increased more than 30% in that period. It is because of the usefulness of computers in helping people do their work. The availability of Internet is another reason why more and more people buy computers. Also, the availability of cheaper computers makes it possible for more people to buy them.

Mari kita analisis paragraf di atas dengan baik. Kalimat pertama memuat gagasan utama paragraf. Kalimat kedua memuat frase, *for example*. Frase ini merupakan tanda bahwa sebuah contoh akan diberikan. Perhatikan kalimat ketiga. Kata *because* memberi tahu kita bahwa sebuah *explanation* akan diberikan. Pada kalimat keempat dan kelima kita menjumpai kata *another* dan *also*. Kata-kata ini memberikan tanda bahwa akan ada kelanjutan penjelasan (*explanation*).

Beberapa tanda penting untuk membantu kita memahami hubungan antarkalimat yang sudah kita bahas di atas adalah:

Example	: for example, for instance
Explanation	: why, (this is so) because, the reason for this is
Comparison-Contrast	: by comparison, on the other hand, on the contrary

Tanda baca juga memegang peranan yang penting untuk memahami hubungan antar kalimat. Koma, tanda pisah, dan titik dua dapat juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan *example*, *explanation* atau *comparison-contrast*. Perhatikan contoh-contoh di bawah ini:

1. Dani, who likes travelling, has developed a very good travel blog.
2. There are different methods of teaching a foreign language: grammar translation, direct method, audio-lingual method, and many other methods.
3. Intan does not like eating out: it is expensive.

Pada contoh 1, koma digunakan untuk memberikan penjelasan (*explanation*) alasan Dani berhasil mengembangkan sebuah blog perjalanan yang sangat baik. Perhatikan contoh 2 dan 3. Pada contoh 2, titik dua digunakan untuk memberikan contoh berbagai metode pengajaran bahasa asing yang berbeda. Pada contoh 3, titik dua digunakan untuk menjelaskan mengapa Intan tidak suka makan di luar rumah.

Pembaca yang baik akan memperhatikan tanda-tanda dan tanda baca yang ada agar ia dapat memahami bacaan yang dibacanya dengan baik.

**LATIHAN**

Latihan 1

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis E di tempat yang sudah disediakan bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan contoh (*example*). Bila bukan, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. There are some indigenous flowers from Indonesia.
 Raflesia Arnoldi is one of them.
 They are originated from Indonesia.
 One of them is Jasmine.
 Indonesia has some indigenous flowers.

2. Some flowers are edible.
 They can be used as ingredients of your salad.
 In Indonesia people like eating papaya flowers.
 People use banana leaves to wrap their food.
 Others are used for decoration.

3. Entomologists study different kinds of insects.
 They study both ants and bees.
 They have a lot of knowledge about cockroaches.
 They love insects.
 They help farmers solve their problems.

4. Generous people use their money differently.
 Some give donation to the poor.
 Some establish foundation to provide free education for poor people.
 Some use their money for conducting researches to solve big problems in societies.
 They do not want to use money for themselves.

5. There are various ways to keep our environment clean.
- _____ Keeping our environment clean is important.
 - _____ Throwing garbage in a garbage bin is one of them.
 - _____ We put posters to remind people of the importance of clean environment.
 - _____ Environmentalists have spent a lot of time teaching people how to keep our environment clean.

Latihan 2

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis XP di tempat yang sudah disediakan bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan penjelasan (*explanation*). Bila bukan, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. Many Indonesians who do not celebrate Ied Mubarak travel overseas.
 - _____ They have long holidays.
 - _____ There is no maid at home.
 - _____ Jakarta is very quiet.
 - _____ They go to Singapore or Japan.

2. Nowadays it is hard to make children love reading books.
 - _____ It is more interesting to play online games.
 - _____ They will probably stop reading books soon.
 - _____ They spend more time reading messages in their smartphones.
 - _____ It is heavy to bring books everywhere.

3. She refused to buy a new laptop.
 - _____ It was not the most expensive one.
 - _____ She wanted to borrow her sister's laptop.
 - _____ Her laptop still functioned well.
 - _____ She would be able to buy two laptops.

4. The football supporters were disappointed.
 - _____ Their favorite team did not play football well.
 - _____ The police had to use tear gas to break the fight.
 - _____ The results of the game were not as they had expected.
 - _____ They threw some stones to the players.

5. Sonya did not invite her best friend to her party.
- _____ She was attending a conference in America.
- _____ There were not many people at the party.
- _____ Santi is her best friend.
- _____ She only invited her relatives to her party.

Latihan 3

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis CC di tempat yang sudah disediakan bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan perbandingan dan pengontrasan (*comparison-contrast*). Bila bukan, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. Tammy is an enthusiastic reader of science fiction.
- _____ She started to develop the passion to read science fiction when her aunt gave her Jules Verne's novels as her birthday present.
- _____ Her brother does not like reading science fiction.
- _____ Her elder sister also like reading science fiction.
- _____ She likes watching action movies.
2. Our English teacher is a punctual person.
- _____ Our math teacher is always late.
- _____ Students did not dare to come late.
- _____ She likes doing some exercises before classes start.
- _____ So is our chemistry teacher.
3. Melbourne is one of the most comfortable cities to live in.
- _____ Canada is another most comfortable city to live in.
- _____ Jakarta, on the other hand, is the least comfortable city to live in.
- _____ Everything is cheap in Melbourne.
- _____ There will be more and more people living in Melbourne.
4. The latest research shows that more and more people in Indonesia live in big cities.
- _____ There are not many jobs in villages.
- _____ This is the same as in India.
- _____ It is easy to get a job in a big city.
- _____ They think that life is easier in a big city.

5. The Indonesian family of today is smaller than it used to be.
- _____ The American family of today is also smaller than it used to be.
- _____ In China, families are encouraged to have more children.
- _____ Birth control techniques have led to fewer large families.
- _____ It is a nuclear rather than an extended family.

Latihan 4

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis E, XP atau CC di tempat yang sudah disediakan. Bila pernyataan ini bukan E, XP atau CC, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. The man borrowed a lot of money from three banks.
- _____ His wife, on the other hand, has saved her money in many banks.
- _____ He wanted to start a new business.
- _____ He did not manage his company well and it needed some cash to be able to survive.
- _____ He borrowed IDR3,000,000,000 from ABC Bank.
2. Many students in SMA X were not able to do the national English exam well.
- _____ They did not expect that they had to write an essay in 30 minutes.
- _____ They did the history exam well.
- _____ Sandra did not answer a lot of questions.
- _____ Students in SMA Y said that the national English exam was easy.
3. A study conducted in America shows that creative young people were more successful in life than were intelligent young people.
- _____ One of my American friends who is very creative earns more income than does my American friend who is very smart.
- _____ Schools in Indonesia now require students to do creative work in every subject.
- _____ A study conducted in Korea also shows the same finding.
- _____ Creative young people always invent things which are new.

4. More and more people in Indonesia do not eat rice in the evening.
 _____ More and more people in Indonesia eat vegetables only in the evening.
 _____ They believe that eating vegetables only in the e-vening is good for their health.
 _____ Rice is less expensive now.
 _____ Eating too much rice can increase your weight easily.
5. English teachers tend to use their mother tongue when they teach students with low level English proficiency.
 _____ They do not want their students to understand their explanation wrongly.
 _____ In a higher level proficiency class they use English most of the time.
 _____ My English teacher explained grammar in Indonesian when I first learnt English in Junior High School.
 _____ My niece's American teacher, however, uses only English although she is still in elementary level in EF.

Latihan 5

Setiap paragraf di bawah ini terdiri dari beberapa kalimat. Setiap huruf yang tertulis setelah paragraf mengacu kepada sebuah kalimat di dalam paragraf. Kalimat ini berhubungan dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Untuk setiap huruf yang tertulis, tetapkan hubungannya dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Tulis E, XP atau CC di tempat yang sudah disediakan.

- (a) My life now and my life five years ago are similar but there are also some major differences. (b) Five years ago, I was living in Havre and going to high school. (c) I didn't have to work. (d) My parents supported me. (e) I went to school everyday and spent time with my friends. (f) I babysat my nieces everyday after school because both of my parents were working at the time. (g) I wasn't really thinking about my future quite yet. (h) On the other hand, now I live in Great Falls and I'm not in high school anymore. (i) I have to work now in order to support myself. (j) I only work twenty hours a week because I'm in school right now. (k) I have a lot of major goals now. (l) For instance, I want to graduate and get my twoyear degree. I want to come back and get a bachelor's degree. (m) I have a lot of things

that I want to accomplish now. ~© 2005 Brandy Doney~ (downloaded and edited from

<http://english120.pbworks.com/w/page/19006833/contrast%20and%20comparison%20paragraph>)

- (d) _____
 (h) _____
 (l) _____

- (b) Even though Arizona and Rhode Island are both states of the U.S., they are strikingly different in many ways. (b) For example, the physical size of each state is different. (c) Arizona is large, having an area of 114,000 square miles, whereas Rhode Island is only about a tenth the size, having an area of only 1,214 square miles. (d) Another difference is in the size of the population of each state. (e) Arizona has about four million people living in it, but Rhode Island has less than one million. (f) The two states also differ in the kinds of natural environments that each has. (g) For example, Arizona is a very dry state. (h) It consists of large desert areas that do not receive much rainfall every year. (i) However, Rhode Island is located in a temperate zone and receives an average of 44 inches of rain per year. (j) In addition, while Arizona is a landlocked state and thus has no seashore, Rhode Island lies on the Atlantic Ocean and does have a significant coastline. (downloaded from <http://lrs.ed.uiuc.edu/students/fwalters/comptcont.html>)

- (f) _____
 (g) _____
 (h) _____

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Jawaban untuk Latihan 1 – 5

Latihan 1

1. E – O – E – O
2. O – E – O – O
3. E – E – O – O
4. E – E – E – O
5. O – E – E – O

Latihan 2

1. XP – XP – O – O
2. XP – O – XP – XP
3. O – O – XP – O
4. XP – O – XP – O
5. XP – O – O – XP

Latihan 3

1. O – CC – CC – O
2. CC – O – O – CC
3. CC – CC – O – O
4. O – CC – O – O
5. CC – CC – O – O

Latihan 4

1. CC – XP – XP – E
2. XP – CC – E – CC
3. E – O – CC – XP
4. CC – XP – O – XP
5. XP – CC – E – CC

Latihan 5

- (1) (d) XP
(h) CC
(l) E
- (2) (f) CC
(g) E
(h) XP

**RANGKUMAN**

Untuk memperjelas gagasan utama yang hendak disampaikan di dalam sebuah tulisan, seorang penulis dapat mempergunakan beberapa cara. Ia dapat memberikan contoh (*example*), penjelasan (*explanation*) dan perbandingan–pengkontrasan (*compa-rison–contrast*). Memahami hubungan antarkalimat ini sangat penting untuk memahami sebuah paragraf atau sebuah teks. Ada beberapa kata/ frase dan tanda baca yang dapat digunakan digunakan untuk menunjukkan ketiga hubungan ini.



TES FORMATIF 1 _____

A. Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis E, XP atau CC di tempat yang sudah disediakan. Bila pernyataan ini bukan E, XP atau CC, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

- 1) New students in my university are doing a library tour.
 - _____ They need to learn how to use resources in the library.
 - _____ Some of them are being taught how to reserve a book that they need.
 - _____ Second year students are studying in the library.
 - _____ As a new student, my nephew is joining the tour.

- 2) A librarian's work is interesting
 - _____ Many people want to be librarians.
 - _____ They meet a lot of people and can get easy access to new information.
 - _____ My friend Tanti wants to be a librarian.
 - _____ So is a tour guide's work.

- 3) Some part of a librarian's day is spent helping members of the library where he/she works
 - _____ However, a research librarian spends little time each day helping members of the library where he/ she works.
 - _____ Some members often have difficulties in finding resources they need.
 - _____ A club manager also spends some part of her/his day helping members of the club.
 - _____ A truck driver does not spend time helping other people.

- 4) In this digital era, a library does not require a lot of space.
 - _____ Most libraries have e-books only.
 - _____ Ten years ago a library had to have a lot of space to keep its books.

- _____ The library in my campus is small.
 _____ A library will need only a few librarians.

- 5) There are different rooms in a library.
 _____ One of them is a reading room.
 _____ There are also many rooms in a school.
 _____ Therefore, it is important to know each one of them.
 _____ There are different activities that people can do in a library.
- 6) The number of librarians in Indonesia is increasing.
 _____ The librarians in my university are always busy.
 _____ This trend occurs in other parts of the world too.
 _____ The number of libraries in Indonesia has increased.
 _____ There are two new librarians in my university every year.

B. Setiap paragraf di bawah ini terdiri dari beberapa kalimat. Setiap huruf yang tertulis setelah paragraf mengacu kepada sebuah kalimat di dalam paragraf. Kalimat ini berhubungan dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Untuk setiap huruf yang tertulis, tetapkan hubungannya dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Tulis E, XP atau CC di tempat yang sudah disediakan.

- 1) (a) As broad as their sounds are, there are several very distinct similarities and differences between electric and acoustic guitars. (b) For instance, both utilize the use of a body for the neck to attach to and a neck with frets for finger placement. (c) The strings attach to the lower end of the body and go all the way to the head, or the top of the neck. (d) They both use strings that vary in gauge, or size, which are vital to produce sound when they are picked, hammered on, or strummed as a group. (e) Similarly, each is tuned in the same manner to produce the proper tone desired. (f) An acoustic guitar needs no amplifier to make its sound loud enough to be heard. (g) An acoustic guitar uses the body of the guitar as its amplifier. (h) An electric guitar is very hard to hear without an amplifier. (i) An electric guitar requires the use of an amplifier to transport the sound through pickups that are secured in the body. (j) These sounds are transferred through a cable connected to the guitar. (k) The cable then goes to the amplifier which

produces the sounds out of the speakers. (l) Volume and tone knobs on the electric guitar can make it louder or change the sound of the strings being played. ~© 2005 Jessi Johnson~ (downloaded and edited from <http://english120.pbworks.com/w/page/19006833/contrast%20and%20comparison%20paragraph>)

(b) _____

(e) _____

(g) _____

- 2) (a) My two closest friends, Amanda and Jennifer have several things in common. (b) First, they both have been married for more than fifteen years, and whose husbands are Sundanese people. (c) Second, both are entrepreneurs, who make their money in property. (d) Amanda has her own private property “Happy Property” which is located in Bekasi, whereas Jennifer has her own private property “Harapan Property” which is located in Harapan Indah. (e) A third way in which these two closest friends are similar is that they are both hard workers. (f) For instance, Amanda started her career by becoming a door-to-door sales woman for more than ten years until finally she has her own business. (g) In the same way, Jennifer had been as a sales promotion girl for years and finally has her own private property. (h) Although they rarely traveled together, but they still communicate with each other well. (i) They have a lot of things to discuss. (Written by Gea, downloaded and edited from <https://myreadwritebooster.wordpress.com/writing-3/2-pa-agraph-writing/10-para-graph-of-comparison-and-contrast/>)

(f) _____

(g) _____

(i) _____

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif 1 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Kegiatan Belajar 1.

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan: 90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 2. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Kegiatan Belajar 1, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 2***Seeing Relationship: Definition, Repetition, Cause-Effect and Conclusion*****A. DEFINITION**

Penulis menyadari bahwa ada kemungkinan pembaca tidak memahami arti sebuah kata di dalam teks yang dituliskannya. Untuk membantu pembaca memahami, penulis memberikan definisi kata tersebut sebagaimana tampak pada contoh kalimat di bawah ini.

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan saksama:

1. *Foreign language context* is a context where English is not used as an official language and a medium of instruction.
2. By *direct correction* I mean teacher's feedback which is given by correcting student's errors directly.

Pada contoh 1, penulis memberikan definisi istilah *foreign language context*. Pada contoh 2, penulis mencoba menjelaskan apa yang Ia maksud dengan *direct correction*. Anda akan mudah mengenali *definition* bila memahami tujuan penulis.

B. REPETITION

Kadang-kadang penulis membantu pembaca memahami hal yang ingin disampaikan dengan mengulangi hal yang telah disampaikan dengan menggunakan kata-kata yang lain.

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan saksama:

1. I do not want you to keep worrying about me. What I am trying to say is you do not need to call me again and again to know where I am when I am not home.
2. I wish I could help you pack your belongings. I really want to help you put your stuff in the boxes that I sent you yesterday. In other words, I will not be able to box your stuff.

Pada contoh 1, bagaimana hubungan kalimat kedua dengan pertama? Kalimat kedua merupakan pengulangan dari apa yang disampaikan di kalimat pertama. Perhatikan contoh 2. gagasan utama disampaikan di dalam kalimat pertama, diikuti dengan penjelasan pada kalimat kedua dan gagasan utama diulang di kalimat ketiga.

C. CAUSE-EFFECT

Hubungan sebab-akibat (*cause-effect*) menjelaskan bahwa sesuatu terjadi karena sesuatu yang lain terjadi lebih dahulu.

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan seksama:

1. Anita did not study well. She was not able to do the test this morning.
2. The university has not allocated enough budget for the library. There are not many new books in the library.

Pada contoh 1, Anita tidak dapat mengerjakan tes karena dia tidak belajar dengan baik. Hubungan kalimat pertama dan kedua pada contoh ini merupakan hubungan sebab-akibat (*cause-effect*). Contoh 2 juga memiliki hubungan kalimat yang sama.

Bila Anda membalik hubungan kedua kalimat pada contoh 1 dan 2, hubungan kalimat pertama dan kedua berubah menjadi hubungan penjelasan (*explanation*). Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa hubungan sebab-akibat (*cause-effect*) merupakan kebalikan hubungan penjelasan (*explanation*).

Tetapkan apakah hubungan kedua kalimat di bawah ini *explanation (XP)* atau *cause-effect (CE)*:

1. _____ Modern libraries are being redefined. Places to get access to information are unrestricted.
2. _____ Materials accessible by electronic means are also part of a library. Libraries are understood as extending beyond the physical walls of a building.
3. _____ Libraries have a collection of media other than books for storing information. They are now also repositories and access points for maps, prints, and artworks.

Kalimat pertama dan kedua pada contoh 1 dan 3 memiliki hubungan *XP* dan kalimat pertama dan kedua pada contoh 2 memiliki hubungan *CE*.

D. CONCLUSION

Kesimpulan (*conclusion*) adalah sebuah opini atau perkiraan. Penulisnya menebak untuk hal yang disimpulkannya.

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan saksama:

1. In most of developing countries, societies are dominated by illiterate persons. The use of libraries will probably be restricted.
2. The cultural function of libraries is best carried out in public libraries. Public libraries should have more extension activities such as exhibitions, lectures or talks.

Pada contoh 1, penulis menyampaikan hal yang mungkin terjadi. Hubungan kalimat pertama dan kedua terkesan sama dengan hubungan sebab-akibat, tetapi penulis menggunakan kata '*probably*' yang menunjukkan bahwa hubungan keduanya adalah hubungan penyimpulan yang mengandung unsur menebak (*conclusion*). Kata-kata seperti *maybe*, *perhaps*, *can*, *might* dan *probably* menunjukkan bahwa hubungan kalimat tersebut merupakan *conclusion*.

Pada contoh 2, penulis menyampaikan pendapatnya. Kata-kata yang menyatakan pendapat seperti *should*, *best*, *good* dan *ugly* merupakan kata-kata yang menandai hubungan *conclusion*.



LATIHAN

Latihan 1

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis D di tempat yang sudah disediakan bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan definisi (*definition*). Bila bukan, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. Many people do not really know what a library is.
 - _____ A library is a collection of information, sources, resources, and services.
 - _____ It is organized for use and maintained by a public body.
 - _____ A library is a collection of useful material for common use.
 - _____ They should join a library tour in our campus.

2. Not all the materials in a library are listed in the library catalog.
- _____ Individual articles are not listed in the catalog.
 - _____ Periodicals may not be listed in the catalog.
 - _____ The word 'catalog' means a list or an enumeration.
 - _____ A library catalog is a systematic listing of books and materials in a library with descriptive information about each one.
3. A library is a reference collection.
- _____ The word 'reference' means to turn to for aid or information.
 - _____ It was selected, organized, and arranged for the study and reference.
 - _____ Any person or thing referred to for aid or information is a reference.
 - _____ A good library has a wide range of book collection.

Latihan 2

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis R di tempat yang sudah disediakan bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan pengulangan (*repetition*). Bila bukan, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. General reference sources are broad in scope, not limited to any single subject, but useful for all, or at least for many, subject areas.
- _____ General reference sources can be used by people from different background of education.
 - _____ Some of them are in print form.
 - _____ The number of electronic formats increases daily.
 - _____ People from different disciplines may need them.
2. Special libraries are set up to serve the reference and research needs of specialists in the organization within which they are established.
- _____ A special library may be defined as a specialized or departmental collection within a library.
 - _____ Initially, they were established mainly for scientific and industrial organizations.
 - _____ Special libraries are maintained by an individual, a corporation, an association or other groups to provide particular information needed by its members.
 - _____ Not all people can be members of a special library.

3. An academic library is often regarded as the central organ of a high learning institution.
- _____ It is the heart of the institution, and the central workshop of all academic activities.
- _____ The resources are often advanced and very select-ive.
- _____ The purpose is to help scholars discover the truth about matters.
- _____ The aim of the university education is to provide high level manpower.

Latihan 3

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis CE di tempat yang sudah disediakan bila hubungan kedua kalimat merupakan hubungan sebab-akibat (*cause-effect*). Bila bukan, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. The library of the future will be viewed as a program rather than as any particular place.
- _____ It will be distributed in classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, faculty offices, and will extend beyond the campus.
- _____ It will focus on delivery of information at the place it is useful.
- _____ Librarians of the future will create databases taken from variety of sources.
- _____ The building now known as the library likely will serve as a warehouse of book and journal collections.
2. The librarians in the catalog department need to maintain a well catalog.
- _____ The first is cataloging and classification.
- _____ Library users depend on a catalog to locate items easily.
- _____ The maintenance of card catalog requires great care.
- _____ They should know the difference between descriptive cataloging and subject cataloging.
3. A school library contributes to the total development of the children.
- _____ It enlarges the knowledge of the children and stimulates their imaginative, critical and creative faculties.
- _____ It is very important in the school system.

- _____ It helps in fighting the tendency of many students reading only to pass examination.
- _____ The children can expand their knowledge by using a school library.

Latihan 4

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis CN di tempat yang sudah disediakan bila pernyataan yang mengikuti merupakan simpulan/ opini (*conclusion*). Bila bukan, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. An academic library provides materials for lecturers, students, and research scholars.
 - _____ The resources of academic libraries are often advanced and very selective.
 - _____ Academic collections support the teaching programs of the universities.
 - _____ It should always update its collections to the needs of its members.
 - _____ It might require the presence of subject specialists.

2. Many people are not information literate.
 - _____ These people might not know techniques and skills for utilizing the wide range of information tools.
 - _____ People in many remote areas are not information literate.
 - _____ Students who are information literate access information efficiently and effectively.
 - _____ Additional information is needed to solve an information problem.

3. Teachers should give assignments that promote information literacy.
 - _____ This will probably help students learn how to access, evaluate and use information.
 - _____ This is important to develop students' culture of learning.
 - _____ Schools tasks should encourage students to become information literate.
 - _____ There are many ways to teach students information literacy

Latihan 5

Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 4 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis D, R, CE atau CN di tempat yang sudah disediakan. Bila pernyataan ini bukan D, R, CE atau CN, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. Many people can spend hours watching television.
 - _____ They find watching television programs interesting.
 - _____ They do not communicate well with other people.
 - _____ A lot of people love watching televisions for hours.
 - _____ Perhaps they do not have other interesting things to do.

2. Teachers should work collaboratively with librarians in using a school library.
 - _____ Collaboration is working together based on shared goals, a shared vision, and a climate of trust and respect.
 - _____ A collaboration between teachers and librarians is needed to use a school library.
 - _____ Students will be able to get the most of the school library.
 - _____ Students should not hesitate to ask questions from teachers and librarians.

3. My uncle likes buying best seller books.
 - _____ A bestseller is a book that is included on a list of top-selling or frequently-borrowed titles, normally based on publishing industry and book trade figures and library circulation statistics.
 - _____ He has a wide collection of best seller books.
 - _____ Buying best seller books is my mother's brother's hobby.
 - _____ He must have spent a lot of money for books.

Latihan 6

Setiap paragraf di bawah ini terdiri dari beberapa kalimat. Setiap huruf yang tertulis setelah paragraf mengacu kepada sebuah kalimat di dalam paragraf. Kalimat ini berhubungan dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Untuk setiap huruf yang tertulis, tetapkan hubungannya dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Tulis D, R, CE atau CN di tempat yang sudah disediakan.

- (1) (a) Fiction has two uses. (b) Firstly, it's a gateway drug to reading. (c) The drive to know what happens next, to want to turn the page, the need to

keep going, even if it's hard, because someone's in trouble and you have to know how it's all going to end ... that's a very real drive. (d) And it forces you to learn new words, to think new thoughts, to keep going. (e) To discover that reading per se is pleasurable. (f) Once you learn that, you're on the road to reading everything. (g) The second thing fiction does is to build empathy. (h) Empathy is a tool for building people into groups, for allowing us to function as more than self-obsessed individuals. (i) Fiction can show you a different world. (j) It can take you somewhere you've never been. (Written by Neil Gaiman and downloaded from <http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/916848-fiction-has-two-uses-firstly-it-s-a-gateway-drug-to>)

- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (h) _____
- (j) _____

- (2) (a) E-mail is not something you can hold in your hand, send in the mail, and a stamp is not needed to send it. (b) E-mail is simply mail put into digital form and sent to its recipient through the Internet. (c) Because of the technological advances of society, mail has been turned into something computer made that can be sent anyplace, anytime, as long as there is an Internet connection. (d) For instance, a person does not have to wait until the post office is open to send an important letter or message, all they have to do is simply get on to the Internet and come up with a draft and hit the send button. (e) Also the person looking to send the mail does not have to pay for the sometimes expensive postage price, but rather the monthly cost of Internet access. (f) Because of the development of e-mail, people can send messages without hassle and in a timely fashion. (g) E-mail also helps businesses communicate throughout their company simply with the push of a button. (h) As time goes on, e-mail will advance while physical mailing will slowing be turned into something of the past. (Written by Zach Younggren, 2015 and downloaded from <http://english120.pbworks.com/w/page/19006850/definition%20paragraphs>. It has been edited by the writer of this module)

- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (f) _____
- (h) _____

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Latihan 1

1. D – O – D – O
2. O – O – D – D
3. D – O – D – O

Latihan 2

1. R – O – O – O
2. O – O – R – O
3. R – O – O – O

Latihan 3

1. O – CE – CE – O
2. O – O – CE – O
3. O – CE – CE – O

Latihan 4

1. CN – O – CN – CN
2. CN – O – O – O
3. CN – O – CN – O

Latihan 5

1. O – CE – R – CN
2. D – R – CE – CN
3. D – CE – R – CN

Latihan 6

- (1) (c) R
(d) CE
(h) D
(j) R
- (2) (b) D
(c) CE
(f) CE
(h) CN



RANGKUMAN

Informasi tambahan yang disampaikan di dalam sebuah paragraf atau tulisan dapat terkait dengan gagasan utama paragraf atau tulisan secara berbeda. Ada yang mendefinisikan sebuah istilah/ kata (*definition*), mengulang informasi yang telah disampaikan (*repetition*), menjelaskan hubungan sebab-akibat (*cause-effect*), atau menyampaikan kesimpulan (*conclusion*). Hubungan ini dapat dikenali dengan memperhatikan penanda berikut ini:

- Definition : by ... I mean
 Repetition : in other words
 Cause-effect : because of this, as a result, consequently
 Conclusion : perhaps, good, will



TES FORMATIF 2

- A. Setiap kalimat di bawah ini diikuti oleh 5 pernyataan. Untuk setiap pernyataan, tulis D, R, CE atau CN di tempat yang sudah disediakan. Bila pernyataan ini bukan D, R, CE atau CN, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.
- 1) The new discovery has generated a lot of excitement.
 - _____ It may lead to more good research.
 - _____ People have been waiting for it for years.
 - _____ There was a lot of happiness when the new thing was discovered.
 - _____ Excitement happened when something new was discovered.
 - _____ People believe it will bring more happiness to their lives.

 - 2) Teachers with experience in collaborative planning and teaching view the role of a library media specialist more positively.
 - _____ They welcome collaboration with a library media specialist.
 - _____ Collaboration is a situation of two or more people working together to create or achieve the same thing.

- _____ The function of a specialist in library media is perceived more constructively when teachers have had experience in teaching collaboratively.
- _____ They think that the results of collaboration will be more powerful and significant.
- _____ Teachers with no experience in collaborative work might view the role of a library media specialist less positively.

3) Library media specialists are often viewed as storytellers and providers of resources rather than co-teachers who share common goals.

- _____ Library media specialists are expected to assume partnership and look for opportunities to plan with teachers.
- _____ Library media specialist will engage more frequently in collaborative efforts with classroom teachers in the near future.
- _____ Storytellers are people who tell or write stories.
- _____ People do not usually consider library media specialists as co-teachers because they consider them as storytellers or resources suppliers.
- _____ People still do not understand their role well.

4) Access to information and ideas is essential for students to become critical thinkers, competent problem solvers, and lifelong learners.

- _____ Lifelong learners are people who use both formal and informal learning opportunities to foster the continuous development and improvement of knowledge and skills needed for employment and personal fulfilment.
- _____ Provision must be made for access to information resources through interlibrary loan and communication technologies.
- _____ To help students think critically, solve problems well and learn continuously, providing access to information and ideas are very important.
- _____ Students with wide access to information and ideas will definitely surpass those with no access to information and ideas.
- _____ Students need to read various reading materials.

B. Setiap paragraf di bawah ini terdiri dari beberapa kalimat. Setiap huruf yang tertulis setelah paragraf mengacu kepada sebuah kalimat di dalam paragraf. Kalimat ini berhubungan dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Untuk setiap huruf yang tertulis, tetapkan hubungannya dengan kalimat lain di dalam paragraf. Tulis D, R, CE atau CN di tempat yang sudah disediakan. Bila pernyataan ini bukan D, R, CE atau CN, tulis O di tempat yang telah disediakan.

1. (a) Researchers have demonstrated that school libraries have a positive impact on student achievement through the more than 60 studies that have been conducted in 19 U.S. states and one Canadian province. (b) The major finding of these studies was that students with access to a well-supported school library media program with a qualified school library media specialist, scored higher on reading assessments regardless of their socio-economic statuses. (c) In addition, a study conducted in Ohio revealed that 99.4% of students surveyed believed that their school librarians and school library media programs helped them succeed in school. (d) A report that reported similar conclusions was compiled by Michele Lonsdale in Australia in 2003. (e) These two findings show that school libraries will still be needed. (Downloaded from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School_library_and_has_been_edited_by_the_writer_of_this_module)
(b) _____ (c) _____ (e) _____
2. (a) Digital libraries are hampered by [copyright](#) law. (b) Unlike with traditional printed works, the laws of digital copyright are still being formed. (c) The republication of material on the web by libraries may require permission from rights holders, and there is a conflict of interest between libraries and the publishers who may wish to create online versions of their acquired content for commercial purposes. (d) In 2010, it was estimated that twenty-three percent of books in existence were created before 1923 and thus out of copyright. (e) Of those printed after this date, only five percent were still in print as of 2010. (f) Thus, approximately seventy-two percent of books were not available to the public. (Downloaded from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_library_and_has_been_edited_by_the_writer_of_this_module)
(b) _____ (c) _____ (f) _____

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif 2 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Kegiatan Belajar 2.

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan: 90 - 100% = baik sekali
80 - 89% = baik
70 - 79% = cukup
< 70% = kurang

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 3. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Kegiatan Belajar 2, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.



KEGIATAN BELAJAR 3

Fact Vs. Opinion

Fakta adalah informasi yang telah teruji dan benar. Setiap orang yang mengetahui informasi ini setuju dengan apa yang disampaikan. Berbeda dengan fakta, pendapat belum terbukti kebenarannya. Informasi ini adalah pernyataan yang didasarkan pada apa yang dirasakan. Kesulitan yang sering dihadapi pembaca untuk membedakan fakta dari pendapat adalah penulis sering kali menyampaikan sebuah pendapat seakan-akan sebagai sebuah fakta. Hal ini dipersulit oleh kenyataan bahwa pembaca memiliki kecenderungan untuk menerima segala sesuatu yang sesuai dengan keyakinan mereka dan menolak segala sesuatu yang bertentangan dengan keyakinan mereka. A fact is a piece of information that has been tested and found true.

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan saksama:

1. It is better to live in Jakarta than to live in Surabaya.
2. A librarian is a person who works professionally in a library, providing access to information and sometimes social or technical programming.

Kalimat pada contoh 1 merupakan pendapat karena pernyataan ini didasarkan pada perasaan atau sikap. Kalimat pada contoh 2 adalah fakta dan tidak didasarkan pada perasaan atau sikap.

Untuk pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini tulis F bila pernyataan ini merupakan fakta dan O bila merupakan opinion.

1. _____ The technological developments in the tools and techniques on the Web have been the factors that have changed the interactions between librarians and library users.
2. _____ I like the main library because it is very quiet.
3. _____ There are different kinds of libraries.

Kalimat 1 dan 3 adalah F dan kalimat 2 adalah O.

**LATIHAN**

Latihan 1

Tetapkan apakah pernyataan di bawah ini fakta atau opini. Di bagian kosong yang telah disediakan, tulis F bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan fakta dan O bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan opini.

1. _____ There was Tsunami in Aceh in 2006.
2. _____ Running for 1 kilometer is tiring.
3. _____ Rendang is the most delicious food in the world.
4. _____ Vegetables and fruits contain many vitamins.
5. _____ Smart phones and laptops are examples of modern technology.
6. _____ Men must not have long hair.
7. _____ The kind and degree of service will vary from library to library.
8. _____ A Good Librarian Likes a Good Shepherd is the best Japanese adult visual novel.
9. _____ These books can stand alone or be used as a set to create a literacy unit.
10. _____ Most librarians are very patient people because they have to look after the library users.
11. _____ The best library in Indonesia is located in Jakarta.
12. _____ A school library is located in a school compound.
13. _____ Some people spend a lot of their money for buying books.
14. _____ Technology has solved a lot of problems in the world.
15. _____ There are still some problems existing in the training of teachers in Indonesia.

Latihan 2

Baca paragraf di bawah ini dengan teliti dan kemudian jawab pertanyaan yang ada dengan memilih satu jawaban yang paling tepat.

The best amendment that was passed by congress was the 19th amendment. It states that, "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." I think that all women should be proud and vote in every election. It wasn't so long ago, that wicked men prevented the most intelligent sex in America from voting!

- 1) Which of the following sentences from above is not an opinion?
 - A. The best amendment that was passed by congress was the 19th amendment.
 - B. It wasn't so long ago, that wicked men prevented the most intelligent sex in America from voting!
 - C. I think that all women should be proud and vote in every election.
 - D. It states that, "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

- 2) Which of the following is not (an) opinion word(s) from the passage above?
 - A. best
 - B. I think
 - C. most intelligent
 - D. It states

- 3) Which of the following statements is an opinion?
 - A. Rabbits are the smartest animals on earth.
 - B. Rabbits eat carrots and green vegetables.
 - C. Rabbits are extremely messy.
 - D. Both choices, "A" and "C" contain opinions.

- 4) Which of the following statements contains both fact and opinion?
 - A. The 18th amendment to the constitution prohibited the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcohol.
 - B. The 21st amendment repealed, or reversed, the 18th amendment.
 - C. The 16th amendment gave congress to collect taxes from American citizens, and they have been collecting way too many taxes ever since.
 - D. The 26th amendment gave 18 year olds the right to vote.

- 5) Which of the following is not an opinion about the amendments?
 - A. The 15th amendment was passed due to the perfect leadership of President Lincoln.
 - B. The first amendment includes the most misused freedom in our country, which is the freedom of the press.

- C. The 13th amendment provided for the freedom of the slaves in the United States.
- D. The 19th amendment, which gave women the right to vote, was the worst amendment in U.S. history.

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Latihan 1

1. F
2. O
3. O
4. F
5. F
6. O
7. F
8. O
9. F
10. O
11. O
12. F
13. O
14. F
15. F

Latihan 2

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. C



Sebagai pembaca kita harus memahami perbedaan antara fakta dan opini dan tidak menganggap pendapat sebagai fakta. Fakta adalah informasi yang telah teruji dan benar. Pendapat adalah informasi yang belum terbukti kebenarannya dan didasarkan pada apa yang dirasakan.



TES FORMATIF 3

- A. Tetapkan apakah pernyataan di bawah ini fakta atau opini. Di bagian kosong yang telah disediakan, tulis F bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan fakta dan O bila pernyataan tersebut merupakan opini.
1. _____ The school library has the best collection of books in Indonesia.
 2. _____ Digital information may be stored locally via computer networks.
 3. _____ The term *digital libraries* was first popularized by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative in 1994.
 4. _____ Physical archives differ from physical libraries in several ways.
 5. _____ Most digital libraries provide a search interface which allows resources to be found.
 6. _____ The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically; and therefore, he/she can save a lot of time.
 7. _____ The word library also refers to a room in a private house in which books are kept.
 8. _____ Like Washington, Thomas Jefferson was a prolific collector of books and a voracious reader.
 9. _____ Senior Librarian is an advanced journey-level position.
 10. _____ Although people do not agree together there are four distinct phases of IT development.
- B. Baca paragraf di bawah ini dengan teliti dan kemudian tetapkan apakah pernyataan yang ditanyakan merupakan fakta atau opini. Tulis F untuk fakta dan O untuk opini.
1. (a) The finding of a study conducted in one of the cities in Indonesia shows that children ages 2 to 5 were exposed to media for more than 2 hours a day. (b) According to the researcher, media should be limited to one hour a day and it should involve high-quality programming or something parents and kids can view or engage with together. (c) With the exception of video-chatting, the study also shows that children younger than 18 months old are already exposed to digital media. (Downloaded from <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/10/161021093834.htm> and has been edited by the writer of this module)

Sentence (a) _____

Sentence (b) _____

Sentence (c) _____

2. (a) Social media offers many benefits to families. (b) Dr. Keith said they gave parents a voice as they struggle through difficult child-rearing experiences, building community and celebrating the joys of their lives. (c) "But when we share on social media, we must all consider how our online actions affects our children's well-being, both today and long into the future," she said. (d) Statistics show that more than 50% of parents who share on social media say that the use of social media has no negative impact on their children. (Downloaded from

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/10/161021121933.htm> and has been edited by the writer of this module)

Sentence (a) _____

Sentence (b) _____

Sentence (c) _____

Sentence (d) _____

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif 3 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Kegiatan Belajar 3.

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan: 90 – 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan modul selanjutnya. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Kegiatan Belajar 2, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif

Tes Formatif 1

A.

1. XP – E – CC – E
2. O – XP – O – CC
3. O – XP – CC – CC
4. XP – CC – O – O
5. E – CC – O – O
6. O – CC – XP – E

B.

1. (b). E (e). CC (g). XP
2. (f). E (g). CC (i). XP

Tes Formatif 2

A.

1. CN – O – R – R – CN
2. CE – D – R – CN – CN
3. CE – CN – D – R – O
4. D – CE – R – CE – CE

B.

1. (b) CE (c) CE (e) CN
2. (b) O (c) CN (f) CE

Tes Formatif 3

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. O | 6. O |
| 2. F | 7. F |
| 3. F | 8. O |
| 4. F | 9. F |
| 5. F | 10. F |

B.

1. (a) F (b) O (c) F
2. (a) F (b) O (c) O (d) F

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