

**INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**



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For Intermediate Grammar

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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2022**

INTRODUCTION

'English Grammar for University Students' is teaching and learning handbook for English Department students of Widya Kartika University, UWIKA. This has nineteen units containing theory dan exercises. All are designed to concentrate on English language use in grammar.

The writer also presents the concept, formula, short-key, exercises commonly exists in grammar. These can help students in understanding the patterns and use of English language. So this book can be understood by any level of university students.

Deep gratitude is devoted to all UWIKA English lecturers for their suggestions and to all parties who have helped in accomplishing this book. Furthermore, guidance and suggestions are welcome for better improvement.

Surabaya, February 2022

Compiler

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UNIT I TENSES

Tenses adalah kata kerja yang perubahannya tergantung waktu dan sifat kejadiannya. Dalam mempelajari Bahasa Inggris tidak pernah terlepas dari tenses, karena tenses adalah dasar dari Bahasa Inggris. Berbeda dengan Bahasa Indonesia kita ini tidak mengenal tenses.

- A. Tenses yang berhubungan dengan waktu kejadian dalam Bahasa Inggris ada 4 macam :
1. PRESENT TENSES (Waktu sekarang)
 2. PAST TENSES (Waktu lampau)
 3. FUTURE TENSES (Waktu yang akan datang)
 4. PAST FUTURE TENSES (waktu yang akan datang tetapi lampau)
- B. Berdasarkan sifat kejadian maka dikelompokkan menjadi 4 macam:
1. SIMPLE TENSES : untuk kejadian yang tidak dalam proses
 2. CONTINUOUS TENSES : untuk kejadian yang sedang dalam proses
 3. PERFECT TENSES : untuk kegiatan yang sudah selesai
 4. PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES : untuk kegiatan yang telah dimulai pada saat tertentu dan masih sedang berlangsung pada saat itu.

Jika kedua unsur tersebut digabungkan maka kita akan mendapat *enam belas tenses* yang akan kita bahas pada bab berikutnya.

1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSES

PATTERN :

- (+) Subyek + VI+ s/es *
- (-) Subyek + do/does + not + VI + O
- (?) Do/does + Subyek + VI + O

*s/es ditambahkan khusus untuk subyek orang ketiga tunggal, yaitu She, He, It dan juga nama orang.

Example :

- (+) She does the homework every week.
- (-) She doesn't do the homework every week.
- (?) Does she do the homework every week ?

Penggunaan :

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kebiasaan (habitual action) dan diagram sbb :

They box these pencils She boxes these pencils
 You watch television Rani watches television

2. Kata kerja yang berakhiran dengan y dan huruf sebelumnya adalah huruf konsonan maka berubah menjadi i dan selanjutnya ditamnah es.

Contoh :

I carry a big bag She carries a big bag
 They fly a kite He flies a kite
 We study English Jack studies English
 You hurry to go to office She hurries to go to office

3. Kata kerja yang berikhiran dengan y tapi sebelumnya terdapat huruf vocal maka hanya langsung ditambah s.

Contoh :

I play this game Anis plays this game
 We say "Get Out" She says "Take care of your self"

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

PATTERN :

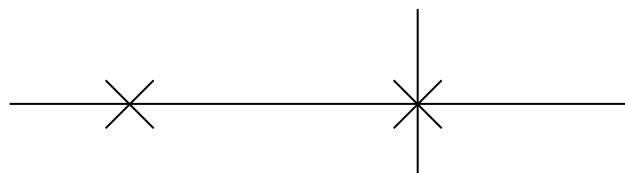
- (+) S + to be (is, am, are) + V ing + O
 (-) S + to be (is, am, are) + not + V ing + O
 (?) To be + S + V ing + O + ?

Example :

1. I am studying the Chemistry now
2. It is raining hard
3. Is Jack watching the television at present ?
4. They aren't reading a newspaper

Penggunaan :

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan/aktivitas yang terjadi pada saat sekarang, dengan diagram sbb :



Contoh :

1. She is writing a letter now
 2. They are playing card at present
- b. Digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu aktivitas yang sudah direncanakan pada masa yang akan datang (keterangan waktunya harus disebutkan).

Contoh :

1. Ani is going to the movie tonight
2. Jack is leaving for Jakarta tomorrow

Keterangan waktu yang biasanya digunakan :

Tomorrow	this evening	now
Tonight	this afternoon	etc.
Today	right now	
At present		

Note : to be dan seterusnya seperti di buku

Exercises:

Put in the brackets into simple present or present continuous

1. Cuckoos (not build) nests. They (use) the nests of other birds
2. you can't see Tom now; he (have) a bath
3. he usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea
4. what she (do) in the evening?
5. I won't go out now as it (rain) and I (not have) an umbrella
6. he usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him
7. Please be quite! I (try) to concentrate
8. excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
9. listen to those people! What language (they speak)?
10. I want to lose weight. I (not eat) anything today

Read this conversation below between Brian and Steve. Put each verb into the correct form

Brian and Steve meet at restaurant

Brian : hello, Steve I haven't seen you for ages. What (you, do).....?

Steve : company (train)me to be a shop manager

Brian : really/ (you, enjoy)it?

Steve : yes it's quite interesting. How about you?

Brian : I (not, do).....at the moment. But I always (help) my parents in our field

Steve : it (sound) very nice

3. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

PATTERN :

(+) S + has/have + V3 + O

(-) S + has/have + not + V3 + O

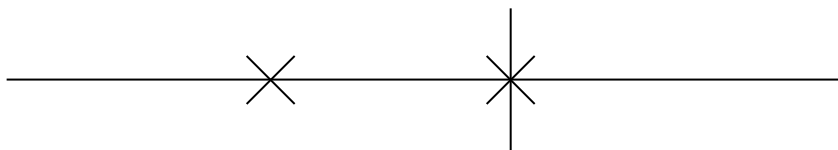
(?) Has/have + S + V3 + O

Example :

1. I have washed my hair
2. My mother hasn't gone to the market and now she is at home
3. Have they lost the key of their car ?

Penggunaan :

- a. Menyatakan aktivitas yang telah sempurna terjadi di waktu tertentu di masa lampau dan masih ada hubungannya dengan masa sekarang, seperti diagram berikut ini :



Contoh :

1. James has gone to Canada (= he is in Canada or on this way there now)
2. I have forgotten your name (= I can't remember your name now)

- b. Digunakan untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang benar-benar baru saja dilakukan dengan menyertakan kata *just* atau *already*.

Contoh :

- x : Would you like something to eat ?
y : No, thank, I have just had lunch or
I have already had lunch

- c. Sering juga digunakan *since* atau *for* sebagai keterangan waktu. *Since* menunjukkan arti dari suatu saat tertentu pada waktu lampau hingga kini;

Contoh :

1. I haven't seen you since yesterday
2. They have been here since 6 o'clock am

Keterangan waktu yang biasa digunakan :

Up to now : sampai sekarang lately : akhir-akhir ini

Up to the present : sampai sekarang not...yet: belum
Just now : baru saja never : tidak pernah
Already : sudah for : selama
Since : sejak
Recently : baru-baru ini

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

PATTERN :

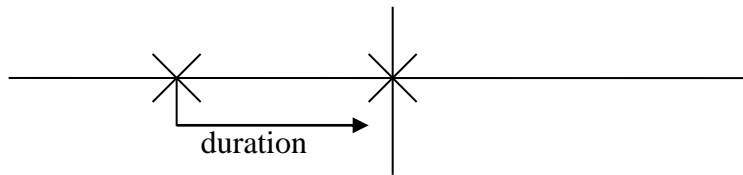
- (+) S + have/has + been + Ving + O
(-) S + have/has + not + been + Ving + O
(?) Have/has + S + been + Ving + O

Example :

1. I have been studying English for a year
2. Sha has not been living in Solo since 1991
3. Have you been meeting her since six o'clock?

Penggunaan :

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang telah dilakukan diwaktu lampau dan hingga kini masih berlangsung, seperti diagram di bawah ini



Contoh :

1. I have been staying at Singapura for three months
2. You have been learning English for six months

- b. Dalam tenses ini biasanya menggunakan kata tanya *how long*, *since*, dan *for*

Contoh :

1. How long have you been waiting for me here ?
2. I have been waiting for you for two hours.
3. She has been playing tennis since she was eight

Keterangan waktu yang biasanya digunakan :

for.....	Selama
since.....	sejak
the whole day.....	sepanjang hari
all morning.....	sepanjang pagi
for over.....	selama.....

Exercises;

Put present perfect or present perfect continuous

1. I (not, attend)..... any parties since I come here
2. I (know)..... Adam for ten years
3. I am tired. Because I (run)
4. How many class (you, miss) ...since the beginning of the semester?
5. so far this week, I (have).....two tests and a quiz
6. How many tests (she, take) since the beginning of this semester?
7. since classes began, I (have, not)mush free time. I (have)several big tests to study for.
8. I am still taking a bath now. I (take).....a bath for almost 1.5 hours
9. (be, you)able to reach Bob on the phone yet?
10. how long (be, you)at the university

5. SIMPLE PAST

PATTERN :

(+) S + V2 + O

(-) S + did + not + V1 + O

(?) Did + S + V1 + O

Example :

1. I went to the campus with her yesterday
2. Ina did not accompany him last night
3. Did he smoke a cigarette an hour ago ?

Penggunaan :

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang dilakukan pada waktu lampau



Contoh :

1. Last week I went to a theatre
2. My mother got up very late last Sunday

- b. Digunakan untuk menyatakan kebiasaan yang dilakukan pada waktu lampau

Contoh :

1. I always visited my uncle in Surabaya when he was still alive
2. When I was young I usually played this game
3. I used to call you my girl

Keterangan waktu yang biasa digunakan :

Yesterday.....

kemarin

Last.....

..... yang lalu

Last week.....

minggu lalu

..... ago

..... yang lalu

2 days ago

2 hari yang lalu

every day last summer

setiap hari dimusim panas yang lalu

Exercises:

Put the following sentences into simple past tense. Use the verbs in parentheses!

1. I never(ask) them to leave this house last week.
2. He was in hurry because he(want) to take the first train.
3. They(use) this room to discuss their plans last night.
4. Mr. Big(return) from England last week.
5. They(finish) work at 5.50 yesterday afternoon.

6. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

PATTERN :

- (+) S + was/were + Ving + O
- (-) S + was/were + not + Ving + O
- (?) Was/were + S + Ving + O

Example :

1. My mother was cooking rice in the kitchen
2. Your sister wasn't washing her dress
3. Were they having lunch with their family ?

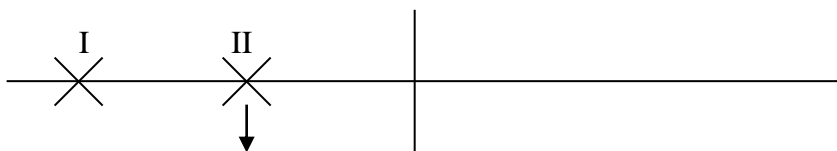
Penggunaan :

- a. Menyatakan aktivitas yang sedang berlangsung di waktu lampau

Contoh :

Yesterday afternoon I was reading a magazine with my sister at veranda of my house

- b. Digunakan untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang sedang berlangsung pada waktu lampau ketika aktivitas lain terjadi



Contoh :

1. When the teacher came the boys were playing chess
II I
2. We were sleeping when she visited us
3. While I was looking for my bag, the in keeper came in

Time signal :

As..... While..... when.....

Note : when/while dapat diletakkan setelah Simple Past atau Past Continuous

Exercises

1. I (*have, almost*) _____ a car accident last night. I (*drive*) _____ down A.Yani Street, when suddenly I (*see*) _____ a car in my line. It (*come*) _____ right at my car. I (*step*) _____ on the brakes and (*swerve*) _____ to the right. The other car (*miss, just*) _____ my car about an inch.
2. Ten years ago, the government (*decide*) _____ to begin a food program. At that time, many people in the rural areas of the country (*starve*) _____ due to several years of drought.
3. It was my first day of class. I (*find, finally*) _____ the right room. The room (*be, already*) _____ full of students. On one side of the room, students (*talk, busily*) _____ to each other in

Madurese. Other students (*speak*) _____ Javanese, and some (*converse*) _____ in Sundanese. It sounded like the United tribes. Some of the students, however, (*sit, just*) _____ quietly by themselves. I (*choose*) _____ an empty seat in the last row and (*sit*) _____ down. In a few minutes, the teacher (*walk*) _____ into the room and all the multilingual conversation (*stop*) _____.

4. A: (*Hear, you*) _____ what she just said?
 B: No, I (*listen, not*) _____. I (*think*) _____ about something else.
5. A: Why weren't you at the meeting?
 B: I (*wait*) _____ for an overseas call from my family.

7. PAST PERFECT TENSE

PATTERN :

- (+) S + had + V3 + O
 (-) S + had + not + V3 + O
 (?) Had + S + V3 + O

Example :

- We had had a beautiful memory when she was still alive
Aux V3
- I hadn't had breakfast with my friend at this restaurant a year ago
- Had she moved to a new house several months ago ?

Penggunaan :

- Menyatakan aktivitas yang telah selesai dikerjakan di waktu lampau (lebih lampau dari Simple Past)
- Digunakan untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang telah selesai dikerjakan di waktu lampau diikuti aktivitas lain yang terjadi



Contoh :

- I had finished my work when you came to my house
I II
- Before the police came the thief had escape
- After I had given the beggar some money he said " thank you very much"
- As soon as he had finished this work, he run out to play

Adverbial :

When + Past Tense atau When + Past Perfect
Before + Past Tense, Past Perfect
After + Past Perfect
As soon as + Past Perfect

Atau :

Past Tense + After + Past Perfect
Past Perfect + Before + Past Tense
Past Tense + As soon as + Past Perfect

8. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

PATTERN :

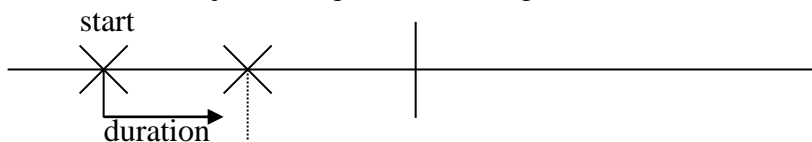
- (+) S + had + been + V ing + O
- (-) S + had + not + been + V ing + O
- (?) Had + S + been + V ing + O

Example :

1. We had been playing this game since 9 o'clock this morning
2. Mary had been sleeping for two hours when I visited her last night
3. Everybody had just been talking about him

Penggunaan :

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang sedang terjadi di waktu lampau ketika aktivitas lain terjadi. Dengan bentuk diagram sbb :



Contoh :

1. Everybody had been talking about him when he suddenly appeared
2. When she arrived, he had been waiting for an hour

Note : Past Perfect Continous Tense juga bisa berpasangan dengan Pst Tense tetapi hanya sebagai keterangan

9. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

PATTERN :

- (+) S + will/shall + V1 + O
- (-) S + will/shall + not + V1 + O
- (?) Will/shall + S + V1 + O

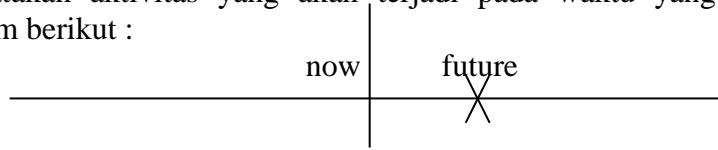
Example :

1. I will repair my car to the garage tomorrow
2. We shall not (shan't) meet to your sister "Ani" at her house

3. Will they look for a present for their mother's birthday ?

Penggunaan :

- a. Menyatakan aktivitas yang akan terjadi pada waktu yang akan datang, seperti diagram berikut :



Contoh :

1. I will see your performance on the stage
2. You will find the way out of your problem

- b. Digunakan untuk membuat kalimat pengandaian atau Conditional Sentences type 1 (yang berpasangan dengan Simple Present Tense sebagai If Clause)

Contoh :

1. If I have much money, I will treat you all
2. She will accompany me to the party if she has a beautiful dress

- c. Digunakan untuk menyatakan kalimat perintah :

Contoh :

1. Will you help me?
2. Shall we going inside now?
3. Shall I beg him to come here?

Keterangan waktu yang biasa digunakan :

-tomorrow	-the day after tomorrow
-today	-two days later
-next Monday	-Tonight
-next.....	-This evening
-As soon as	

Note : Selain menggunakan will/shall kita juga dapat menggunakan to be + going to (is, am, are + going to) digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu aktivitas/rencana di masa yang akan datang (aktivitas yang benar-benar akan terjadi)

Contoh :

Helen's mother speaks to her husband

Mother : Can you repair Helen's bicycle, it has flat tyre

Father : Yes I know, she told me

I'm going to repair it tomorrow

Going to lebih sering disingkat *gonna* dalam spoken English. To be Going to dapat diganti dengan to be + about yang mempunyai fungsi sama tetapi maknanya lebih dekat dari pada to be going to

Contoh :

I am about to go out for shopping.

(Saya hampir pergi atau sudah siap untuk pergi berbelanja)

WILL & BE GOING TO

Will & be going to	Di gunakan untuk prediksi
a. According to the report, it is going to rain tomorrow b. According to the report, it will rain tomorrow	Prediksi
Be going to	Sesuatu yang sudah direncanakan sebelumnya
I bought salt, sugar, milk and eggs yesterday because tomorrow I am going to make a cake	
Will	
'I don't bring my dictionary ' I will lend you mine	Sesuatu yang belum direncanakan

Exercises:

Put **will** or **be going to**

- The damage we do to our environment today (affect)the quality of life of future generations
- A: I've got a terrible headache
B: have you? Wait there and I (get)an aspirin
- why are you filling that bucket with water?
I (wash) the car
- Look! There is smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
Good heavens! I (call)the fire-brigade immediately
- what would you like to drink – tea or coffee?
I (have)tea, please!
- did you post that letter for me?
Oh, I am sorry. I completely forgot. I (do) itnow
- we need some bread for dinner
oh, do we? I (go)to the shop and get some
- where are you going? Are you going to shopping?
Yes, I (buy)something for dinner

10. FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

PATTERN :

- (+) S + will/shall + be + Ving + O
- (-) S + will/shall + not + be + Ving + O
- (?) Will/shall + S + be + Ving + O

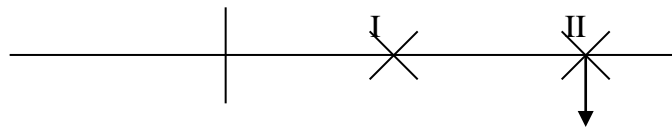
Example :

- He will be watching the horror film on TV at seven o'clock tonight
- She won't be coming here at six o'clock
- Shall we be going home at ten o'clock?

Note : Will not : won't
Shall not : shan't

Penggunaan :

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa yang akan terjadi pada waktu tertentu dimasa yang akan datang.



Contoh :

1. At the same time tomorrow, I will be sitting in the class
(It means "I am sitting in the class right now")
2. I will be studying English when you come

Keterangan waktu yang digunakan :

- by this time, tomorrow pada waktu seperti ini besok
- at the same time, tomorrow pada waktu yang sama besok
- by this time etc

Exercises

1. I(study) at 4 tomorrow.
2. she(be) in Malang by this time the day after tomorrow.
3. there(be) debate competition by this time next week.
4. he(attend, not) the meeting at 5.00 next month.
5. at the same time tomorrow, we(have) a party.

11. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

PATTERN :

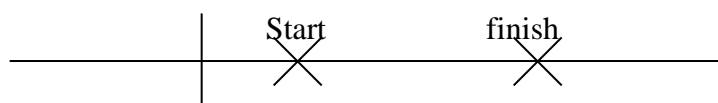
- (+) S + will/shall + have + V3 + O
- (-) S + will/shall + not + have + V3 + O
- (?) Will/shall + S + have + V3 + O

Example :

1. We shall finished our work by the end of this week
2. She won't have left Yogyakarta by this time next month
3. Will they have made a big decision by this month ?

Penggunaan:

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang akan telah selesai dilakukan diwaktu yang akan datang sebelum aktivitas lain terjadi.



Contoh :

1. I will have read this book by the end of this week
2. They will have made many new friends before their vacation over
3. By this time next week I will have dine my exam

Tips:

Ada 3 langkah dalam mengerjakan soal tenses

1. mengetahui Rumus
2. mengetahui keterangan waktu
3. mengetahui pasangannya

Mencari pasangannya

A	Kata penghubung	B
Past Continuous (sedang terjadi)	When, before, after	Past Tense (telah terjadi)
Past perfect	When, before, after	Past Tense
Present perfect	Since	Past tense
Present	When, before, after	Future Future perfect

Contoh soal

1. Ithe election of head village two days ago
a. saw b. seen c. see d. will see e. have seen
(karena keterangan waktunya**ago**, maka tensesnya adalah **Past Tense (S+V2)**, sehingga jawabannya adalah **a. saw**)
2. A: Did you see the victims of Garuda accident?
B: no, the police**when I arrived**
a. was taking b. had taken c. had been taking d. takes e. took
(perhatikan kata penghubung when, kalimat setelahnya dalam bentuk past tense, dimana gandengan past tense ada dua. 1. Past Perfect 2. Past continuous. Berarti pilihan c, d, dan e salah. Karena kejadiannya telah selesai maka jawabannya adalah **b. had taken**)

E)

Lengkapi kalimat dibawah ini dengan kata-kata sendiri

4. the teacherat present
5. the mail carrier Every other day
6.since I was born
7.2 years ago
8.when I was watering the flower
9.for three years
10. Look!now
11. the clownslast week
12.next year
13.at this time tomorrow
14.since.....
15.for.....
16.while I was watching football
17.for 2 years before the war ended
18.before I lived here

Pilih salah satu jawaban yang paling benar!

1. 'Where is my dictionary? It was on my desk.
'Perhaps somebodyit
a. takes b. Had taken c. Has taken d. Would take e. is taking
2. 'Since when hasn't she been feeling well?'
Since shefrom Singapore
a. returned b. Has returned c. was returning d. Returns e. Has been returning
3. 'When did the farmer find the ancient tool?'
'When hehis field'.
a. was ploughing b. Has ploughed c. Had ploughed d. is ploughing e. ploughes
4. 'Can we postpone the class meeting until Friday?'
'I am afraid not. Ibasketball on Friday'.
a. would play b. Always play c. Have been playing d. Played e. Will play
5. Shewhen I called at her house
a. has just gone b. had just gone c. just went d. just gone e. has been gone
6. I have been trying to persuade her to join our business since she came back from the U.S.
But as you know until now she
a. is working for us c. left her old job e. wants to change job
b. has kept her old job d. has taken my offer
7. When you arrive on that 6th floor, give my note to the secretary and sheyou to office
a. directs b. to direct c. directing d. will direct e. directed
8. Hari play chess very well by the time he passes his course
a. had played b. Has played c. Will have played d. Played e. Plays
9. The policefor the robbers for two years before they caught him
a. had been looking b. have been looking c. were looked d. looked e. looks
10. I didn't get front seat in the movie. when I got there the movie
a. had started b. was starting c. were starting d. started e. was started
11. I hope that by the time I back to the office, my secretary will have typed the letter
a. comes b. has come c. would come d. will have come e. come
12. Wefor 3 hours before the boss came
a. have been working b. had been working c. were working d. would work e. worked
13. Hea newspaper reporter before he became a businessman
a. was b. were c. is d. has been e. had been
14. When we went to the cinema, the film
a. will have started b. Had already started c. Started d. Have already started e. starts
15. "Did you see the children when you came home this afternoon?"
"No, theytheir teacher ion Priok
a. visited b. had visited c. were visiting d. to visit e. would have visited
16. I saw Anton this morning when Ifor the bus
a. wait b. Am waiting c. Had waited d. Was waiting e. Have been waiting
17. I didn't hear the thunder during the storm last night because Isoundly

- a. was sleeping b. slept c. am sleeping d. have been sleeping e. had slept
18. it was difficult to see the road clearly because itvery hard
a. is raining b. was raining c. has rained d. had been raining e. rains
19. “When you plan to get married?”
“After Ischool.”
a. finish b. finished c. am finishing d. had finished e. have been finishing
20. by this time next week sheher work
a. finishes b. has finished c. will have finished d. has been finishing e. would finish

UNIT 2

QUESTION TAQ

Question Taq : Pernyataan panegas yang digunakan untuk menegaskan pernyataan dengan membuat pernyataan pendek dalam bentuk kalimat introgative

Cara membentuk Question Taq :

- Question Taq harus pronoun (kata ganti) I, they, she, he, it, we, etc
- Apabila statement/pernyataan positif maka question taq nya negative (menyangkal)
- Dan apabila statement negative maka question taq nya positif

Contoh :

- We shall meet him at the harbour, shan't we ?
- It's a nice day, isn't it ?
- She will be at home, won't she ?
- They don't do it, do they ?
- Jack didn't like swimming, did he ?
- Rani feels hungry, doesn't she ?

Note :

- Kata ganti benda It menunjukkan pada kata-kata berikut ini :
 - Everything
 - Nothing
 - That
 - This
 - His
 - Your
- Untuk kayta benda jamak diganti dengan they
 - Those
 - These
 - Your book
 - His boxes, etc
- Untuk kata-kata berikut ini, biasanya digunakan *they*
 - Every one
 - Every body
 - No body
 - No one

Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini :

His name is Jack, isn't it ?
Everything is ready now, isn't it ?
Nobody calls him on the phone, do they ?
Those books are nine, aren't they ?
No one know about him, do they ?

- Dalam pernyataan = ***I am question*** taq nya adalah aren't (bukan ***Am not I***)
Contoh : I am tired enough, aren't I ?
I am not ready, am I ?
- Kata-kata yang mempunyai arti kata negatif (not) atau setengah negative question taq nya positif

- never
- seldom
- hardly ever
- barely
- scarcely
- few
- no/none
- not any, etc

Contoh :

- She never tells it frankly, does she ?
- I seldom go to his house, do I ?
- They have no money, do they ?

- Question Tag yang menyatakan imperative/perintah positif/negatif Question Tag nya : **Will you ?**

Contoh :

- Stop the noise, will you ?
- Do it by your single band, will you ?
- Don't take my bag, will you ?
- Don't be afraid, will you ?

- Ajakan dengan let's Question Tag = **Shall we ?**

Contoh :

- Let's keep our discipline, shall we ?
- Let's speak English, shall we ?

- Kalimat majemuk, maka Question Tag nya dibuat berdasarkan kalimat utamanya

Contoh :

- I think you are sick, aren't you ?
- I wish she understood what I want, didn't she ?
- They suppose he would come here, wouldn't he ?

Exercises 1:

Tambahkan tag question dibawah ini:

1. They want to come,?
2. They won't be here,?
3. There aren't many problems,?
4. Something comes from the dark place,?
5. Nobody cheated on the examination,?
6. Everyone have the same right in law,?
7. These books are yours,?
8. She'll come to this house together,?
9. I am not a student,?
10. You've never been to John's house,?

Exercises 2:

Choose the best answer for the questions below!

1. The dishes we had for lunch were all delicious,.....?
a. didn't they b. had they c. hadn't they d. weren't they e. were they
2. This is the best film we have ever seen,?
a. is it b. isn't it c. haven't we d. aren't they e. don't we
3. Let's stay there,?
a. shall we b. do we c. will we d. aren't we e. won't we
4. Your sister always gets up late on Sunday,?
a. isn't it b. should she c. will she d. doesn't she e. does it
5. she's living in this town for about two years,.....?
a. isn't she b. wasn't she c. hasn't she d. doesn't she e. won't she
6. everybody cheated on the exam,?
a. didn't he b. did they c. don't they d. do they e. didn't they
7. nothing went wrong while I was gone.....?
a. did it b. doesn't it c. did they d. didn't they e. did it
8. those belong to Ani,?
a. do those b. don't they c. don't those d. do they e. are they
9. shut the door,?
a. do you b. don't you c. will you d. could you e. can't you
10. there are no girls now,.....?
a. are there b. aren't there c. are they d. aren't they e. were they
11. read the novel,?
a. don't you b. aren't you c. do you d. will you e. can you
12. somebody borrowed my coat yesterday,.....?
a. did they b. do they c. didn't they d. don't they e. doesn't they
13. there was never any talk of such a thing,?
a. was it b. was it not c. was there d. was not there e. there was not
14. nobody phoned while I was out,,.....?
a. didn't they b. did he c. didn't he d. did they e. do they
15. don't make noise,?
a. don't you b. do you c. will you d. are you e. shall we

UNIT 3 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional Sentences adalah kalimat pengandaian untuk menyatakan suatu hal yang diharapkan terjadi, tetapi pada kenyataan belum atau tidak terjadi sesuai yang diharapkan.

A. Terdapat 3 tipe didalam Conditional Sentences

a. TIPE I (Future Conditional)

Digunakan pada Main-Clause dalam bentuk Simple Future Tense, sedangkan kata kerja pada If Clause dalam bentuk Simple Present Tense

Contoh :21

1. I will buy a book if I have money
2. She will come to the party if Rani invites her

b. TIPE II (Present Conditional)

Digunakan untuk mengandaikan suatu perbuatan yang berlawanan dengan kenyataan sekarang

Kata kerja pada Main Clause dalam bentuk Past Future Tense sedangkan If Clause dalam bentuk Past Tense

(Gunakan to be : were untuk semua pronoun)

Contoh :

1. I would come to your party if I were free
2. She would buy a new car if She had much money

c. TIPE III (Past Conditional)

Digunakan untuk mengandaikan suatu perbuatan yang telah berlawanan pada waktu lampau

Kata kerja dalam Main Clause dalam bentuk Past Future Perfect Tense sedangkan If Clause dalam bentuk Past Perfect Tense

Contoh :

1. Dina would have passed the test if she had been diligent
2. I would have gone to Bali if I had much money

(Modal yang digunakan dalam conditional Sentences tidak harus will, bisa juga can/could, may/might, shall/should, etc)

B. KATA-KATA SEBAGAI PENGGANTI IF

Sub Clause dalam kalimat Kondisional dapat didahului oleh Konjungsi selain If yang memiliki makna setara : *provided that* (asalkan), *on condition that* (dengan syarat) atau *unless* (kecuali jika)

Contoh :

I will help your sister if you give me the money
 I will help your sister *on condition that* you give me the money
 I will help your sister *provided that* you give me the money
 I will help your sister *unless* you give me the money

Bentuk Inversion dapat digunakan pada Sub Clause (If Clause) yang memiliki (were) dan kata kerja bantu (had)

Contoh :

1. If I were you, I would buy a new car
 Were I you, I would buy a new car
2. If she had much money, she would lent money to you
 Had she much money, she would lent money to you

Tips:		
<i>Type</i>	<i>If clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>
I	<i>If present</i>	<i>Present future</i>
II	<i>If past</i>	<i>Past future</i>
III	<i>If past perfect</i>	<i>Past future perfect</i>

Beberapa model soal dalam conditional sentence

I. Anak kalimat ada, ditanyakan induk kalimatnya:

Contoh:

If she came early, heget a front seat

- a. would get b. will get c. had got d. gets e. would have got

II. Induk kalimat ada, ditanyakan anak kalimat

Contoh:

If Iyou, I would accept him as partner

- a. was b. am c. will be d. were e. can be

III. Anak kalimat dan induk kalimat ada, ditanyakan arti atau fakta

Contoh:

If I had studied in Malang, I would have taken Malang State University

The italic means

- a. I study in Malang
- b. I don't study in Malang
- c. I didn't study in Malang
- d. Malang is a beautiful city
- e. I took English Literature in Malang State University

IV. Arti atau fakta ada, yang ditanyakan *conditional sentence*

Contoh:

Tony leaves his old company

- a. if Tony doesn't work at his old company, his salary will be increased
- b. if Tony didn't work at his old company, his salary would be increased
- c. if Tony worked at his old company, his salary would be increased
- d. if Tony had not worked at his old company, his salary will be increased
- e. if Tony is at his old company, his salary would be increased

C. Fakta atau arti

Type	Conditional Sentence	Fakta/arti
	+	-
	-	+
I	Present	Future
II	Past	Present
III	Past perfect	Past

Contoh:

1. If I have money, I will buy a new car
(means: I probably have money)
2. If I had money, I would buy a new car
(means: I don't have money, so I can't buy a new car)
3. If I had had money, I would have bought a new car
(means: I didn't have money, so I couldn't buy a new car)
4. If she is here, I will be happy
(means: she is probably not here)
5. If she were here, I would be happy
(means: she is not here, so I am not happy)
6. If she had been here, I would have been happy
(means: she was not here, so I was not happy)

Exercise 1

Complete the blank sentences by putting the correct verbs!

1. If I(fail) in my present job, I would think about another career.
2. If Chandra(need) any advice, he could ask his uncle.
3. If she had had more time, she(do) the work carefully.
4. I would have given him your message if I(see) him.
5. Linda should put fork there back if she(take) it from the table.

Complete the jokes by putting *would* or *wouldn't* in the gaps provided!

1. If you had 20 apples in your right hand and 30 in your left, whatyou have?
2. A doctor asked three men what they do if he told them they only had one month left to live.
 - Istop working and preparing to die, replied the first man.
 - I take all my money out of the bank and spend it, said the second man.
 - I get a second opinion, said the third man.
3. Whathappen if I cut off your left ear?
Ibe able to hear.
4. Tell me straight, doctor. Is it serious?
Well, ifstart watching any television serials if I were you
5. Don't you think I sing with feeling?
No. if you had any feeling yousing.

Exercises 2:

1. The teacher would start the meeting if the headmaster were here now. It means.....
 - a. the meeting was not started yet
 - b. the headmaster is here to start the meeting
 - c. the headmaster is not here so the teachers start the meeting
 - d. the meeting was started without the headmaster

2. He would buy the car if the price were not too high. It means
 - a. the car was expensive so he didn't buy it
 - b. the car will be bought by him
 - c. It is too expensive for him to buy the car
 - d. the car is not for sale
 - e. the price is too cheap so he doesn't buy the car

3. His father will give prize if Ani passes the test. It means
 - a. Ani doesn't pass the test
 - b. Ani didn't pass the test
 - c. there is possibility Ani passes
 - d. Ani passes the test
 - e. her father gets angry Ani doesn't pass the test

4. Had the company not raised Bambang's salary, he would have looked for another job it means that Bambang
 - a. doesn't like his job
 - b. didn't leave his present job
 - c. is still looking for another job
 - d. found a better paying job
 - e. couldn't find a good job

5. Rudi would have lost his way in London if he hadn't been able to speak English well It means that
 - a. Rudi got lost because his English was poor
 - b. Although Rudi's English good, he got lost
 - c. As Rudi could not communicate in English, he got lost
 - d. In spite of his poor English. Rudi didn't get lost
 - e. Rudi didn't get lost because his English was good

6. If I had known that you were coming, I you at the station
 - a. will meet
 - b. will have met
 - c. will be meeting
 - d. would have met
 - e. meet

7. Why did you leave the job?
I..... if the pay had been better
 - a. will stay
 - b. have stayed
 - c. have to stay

- d. would stay
 - e. would have stayed
13. If I
- a. Had make a mistake, I'll apologize
 - b. make a mistake, I'd apologize
 - c. made a mistake, I'll apologize
 - d. made a mistake, I'd apologize
 - e. have made a mistake, I'd apologize
14. "Did you buy that book?"
- "No, but I would have if my father"
- b. had given me the money
 - c. would have given me the money
 - d. would give me the money
 - e. was giving me the money
 - f. gave me the money
15. He If I invited him
- a. will come
 - b. come
 - c. would come
 - d. comes
 - e. would have come
16. "I am sure he will be successful in his job"
- "Yes,"
- a. if he should work hard enough
 - b. if he works hard enough
 - c. if he work hard enough
 - d. if he had worked hard enough

UNIT 4 PASSIVE VOICE

- A. Kalimat passive yaitu kalimat yang subyeknya dikenai pekerjaan atau kalimat yang menggunakan kata kerja yang diawali dengan awalan di (dikerjakan, ditulis, diteliti, dsb)

Pattern : To be + V3 + (Past Participle)

- B. Aturan pembentukan kalimat passive.
1. Kalimatnya harus mempunyai obyek (transitive verb)
 2. Obyek dalam kalimat Active harus menjadi subyek dalam kalimat passive
 3. Kata kerja yang dipakai adalah V3 atau Past Participle yang didahului to be
 4. Obyek harus diikuti dengan by
 5. Apabila tidak ada obyeknya maka harus ada question word

Note : bentuk Perfect Continous jarang dipakai (has/have, been, being)

C.

TENSES	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Simple Present	Do/does V1	Is, am, are V3
Present Continous	Is, am, are V1 ing	Is, am, are being V3
Present Perfect	Has/Have V3	Has/have been V3
Simple Past	Did V1	Was, were V3
Past Continous	Was, were V1 ing	Was, were being V3
Past Perfect	Had V3	Had been V3
Future	Will/shall V1	Will/shall be V3
Future Perfect	Will/shall have V3	Will/shall have been V3

Contoh :

Active : I do homework by my single hand

Passive : My homework is done by me by my single hand

Active : Who is cooking a rice in the kitchen

Passive : By whom is rice being cooked in the kitchen

Active : Some people have chosen him as chief of village

Passive : He has been chosen by some people as chief of village

Active : I didn't write a letter for him

Passive : A letter wasn't written by me for him

D. MODAL

PRESENT	PAST	PASSIVE
---------	------	---------

A: she can do the test well
P: the test can be done by her well

Penggunaan Preposisi/Kata Depan

Here are some lists of preposition

Of in on at with without before after etc.

Example:

Don't enter the cave before being permitted

LATIHAN 1: Ubahlah bentuk *aktif* menjadi *pasif* dengan memberikan bentuk *be* yang tepat.

1. Santi *opens* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.
2. Santi *is opening* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.
3. Santi *has opened* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.
4. Santi *opened* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.
5. Santi *was opening* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.
6. Santi *had opened* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.
7. Santi *will open* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.
8. Santi *will have opened* the the book. ----- The book.....*opened* by Santi.

Exercise 2

1. The parcelby the time they return from the study tour to Malang
a. has been received b. will be received c. will have been received
d. was received e. is received
2. "Is this your book? ".
"No. my bookby my cousin now
a. is borrowed b. borrows c. is being borrowed
d. was borrowed e. has been borrowed
3. "How long have you known Mrs. Riris?"
"Well, weEnglish by him since we studied in the junior high school.
a. had been taught b. have taught c. were taught
d. have been taught e. teach
4. "Did you see the *Peter Pan* concert last night?"
"No. The ticketswhen we got there. We had a flat tire on the way".
a. were sold out b. have been sold out c. are sold out
d. had been sold out e. were being sold out
5. "Have you delivered the parcels to the costumers?"
"Not yet. Five of the parcelsby the workers now.'
a. are still being prepared b. were still being prepared c. were still preparing

UNIT 5 THE DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Dalam Bahasa Inggris ada tiga macam tingkat perbandingan yang dapat kita buat dengan Adjective atau Adverb, yaitu :

1. The Positive Degree
2. The Comparative Degree
3. The Superlative Degree

Penggunaan tingkat perbandingan :

1. THE POSITIVE DEGREE

Jika kita ingin menyatakan sesuatu itu sederajat, kita dapat menggunakan formula :
:.....as.....as.....

Contoh : You are as handsome as he (is)
Please drive as fast as you can

2. THE COMPARAIVE DEGREE

Bentuk perbandingan ini kita gunakan jika kita ingin membicarakan tentang perbedaan antara beberapa hal

Formula : more...../.....er + than +

Contoh : My mother is more beautiful than his mother
His wallet is more interesting than her wallet

Catatan :

- She is older than me
- She is older than I (am)

Tetapi kalau kata ganti digunakan dengan kata keja, maka hanya subyek pronoun yang boleh digunakan

Contoh :Jhon works harder than I do
(Bukan.....than me do)

8. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

Bentuk perbandingan ini kita gunakan apabila kita ingin menyatakan sesuatu Itu paling.....diantara benda lain

Contoh : - This is the best book I have ever had
(ini adalah buku terbaik yang pernah saya punya)
- Marylin in the cleverest student in C class

Penggunaan er, more, est, dan most

Pada umumnya kat sifat/kata keterangan yang terdiri dari satu suku kata mendapat tambahan 'er' untuk comperative, dan 'est' untuk superlative

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
----------	-------------	-------------

Cheap	cheaper	cheapest
Big	bigger	biggest
Fast	faster	fastest

Jika kata sifat terdiri dari dua suku kata tetapi diakhiri dengan *er, le, ow, some*, dan *y* maka dalam bentuk comparative ditambah 'er' dan ditambah 'est' untuk superlative

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Clever	cleverer	cleverest
Simple	simpler	simplest
Narrow	narrower	narrowest
Handsome	handsomer	handsomest
Happy	happier	happiest

Untuk kata sifat/keterangan yang terdiri dari dua suku kata atau lebih maka ditambah 'more' pada comparative dan 'most' pada superlative

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
Quickly	more quickly	the most quickly

Ada juga tingkat perbandingan yang tidak teratur, yaitu

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good (well)	better	best
Bad (ill)	worse	worst
Little	less (smaller)	least (smallest)
Old	older (elder)	oldest (eldest)
Near	nearer	nearest, next
Far	farther	farthest
Many (much)	more	most

Ada beberapa Adjective yang tidak dapat dibandingkan karena adjective tersebut menyatakan kualitas yang tertinggi.

Contoh : This bottle is empty

(tentu saja kata-kata kosong tidak bisa dibandingkan)

Kata-kata tersebut adalah :

Absolute	equal	perfect	supreme
Alone	overlasting	pregnant	square
Blind	fatal	primary	unique
Correct	final	round	universal
Dead	full	single	vertical
Empty	mortal	straight	wrong

* **THE THE**

Dalam bentuk comparative dengan menggunakan "the" dalam cara khusus, kita dapat menyatakan bahwa dua perubahan terjadi bersama-sama.

Contoh :

- The older I get, the happier I am
(makin tua saya makin bahagia)
- The more beautiful you are, the more fans you will have
(semakin cantik kamu semakin banyak penggemar)

Catatan :

Dalam kalimat-kalimat seperti ini jangan dipisahkan more/ er dari adjective, adverb atau noun

- * Untuk menunjukkan gambaran tentang perubahan yang terus menerus, kita dapat menggunakan 'dua comparative'

Contoh :

- I am getting fatter and fatter
(saya makin lama makin gemuk)
- She is cleverer and cleverer
(dia makin lama makin pandai)

I. Using the same, the same as, similar and similar to, like and alike, quality nouns and adjective

A. the using of the same as and the same

- The same as is used between the two noun compared
- The same is used after the two nouns or a plural noun

Example:

<i>Noun</i>	<i>To Be</i>	<i>The same as</i>	<i>Noun</i>
This shoes	Is	The same as	That one

<i>Noun</i>		<i>Noun</i>		<i>The same</i>
This shoes	And	That one	Are	The same

B the using of similar to and similar

- similar to is used between the two nouns compared
- similar is used after the two nouns or a plural noun

Examples:

<i>Noun</i>		<i>Similar to</i>	<i>Noun</i>
This shoes	Is	Similar to	That one

<i>Noun</i>	<i>And</i>	<i>Noun</i>		<i>Similar</i>
This shoes	And	That one	are	similar

C. Like and Alike

- like is used between the two nouns compared

- alike is used after the nouns or a plural noun

Examples:

<i>Noun</i>		<i>Like</i>	<i>Noun</i>
This shoes	Is	Like	That

<i>Noun</i>	<i>And</i>	<i>Noun</i>		<i>Alike</i>
This shoes	And	That one	Are	alike

B. Similarity – Quality Nouns

The using of the same..... as should be followed by Noun

The following examples of quality nouns

Age height price size
 color length weight style

<i>Noun</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>The same</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>Noun</i>
He	Is	The same	Height	As	Joko

C. Similarity – Quality Adjectives

As As should be followed by adjective

The following are examples of adjective:

big expensive heavy small
 clever hot tall easy

<i>Noun</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>N</i>
He	Is	As	Old	As	Joko

II. The using of different from & different, and differ from

A. Different from & different

- Different from is used between the two nouns compared
- Different is used after the two nouns or a plural noun

<i>Noun</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Different from</i>	<i>Noun</i>
The shoes	Is	different from	That one

<i>Noun</i>	<i>And</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Different</i>
That shoes	And	That one	Are	different

B. Differ

Differ is a verb and must change forms with the subject

<i>N</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>N</i>
This car	Differs	From	That one
These car	Differ	From	That one

III. The using comparative in the Multiple Numbers

The multiple numbers can be seen as followed:

Half once two times
 Three times seven times ten times

<i>N</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>Much Many</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>N</i>
this book	Is	Twice	As	Many	As	That book

Using as many as before a specific number

	<i>As many as</i>	<i>Number</i>	
We should collect	As many as	One billion	Fund

Exercises:

Find th error sentences below!

- My briefcase is exactly the same that yours
 A B C D
- When two products are basically the same as, advertising can influence the public's
 A B C D
- Choice
 3. The medical problems of parents and their children tend to be very similar to because
 of
 A B C
 D
 heredity nature of many disease.
- My roommate's values are similar mine in spite of our being from
 A B C
different countries
 D
- The first living structures to appear on Earth thousands of years ago were
 A B C
alike viruses
 D
- Your recipe for chicken and a recipe that my mother has are like
 A B C D
- The bodies of cold-blooded animals have the same temperature their surrounding, but
 A B C
 those of warm-blooded animals do not
 D

8. Despite its smaller size, the Indian Ocean is as deep the Atlantic Ocean

A B C D

9. Although the name was not popularized until the Middle Ages,

A B C

Engineering is the same old as civilization

D

10. Although business practices have been applied successfully to

A B

agriculture, farming is different other industries

C D

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS!

1. we will have to be careful not to get our suitcase mixed up because yours is almost the samemine
a. like b. to c. as d. that
2. Although she is a popular, she is notas her sister
a. pretty as b. as pretty c. prettier than d. more pretty than
3. the new shop is not muchthe others that I've tried
a. different b. different from
c. different than d. different that
4. The rooms in the Graduate Tower are.....Patterson Hall
a. larger than b. larger than that of
c. larger than those in d. larger than in
5. the final test will bethe midterm
a. like b. alike c. same d. similar
6. They aremy other neighbors
a. more friendlier than b. friendly than
c. friendlier as d. friendlier than
7. Tuition at an American University runs six thousands dollars a semester
a. so high as b. as high to c. as high as d. as high than
8.I get to know her, the more I like her
a. for more b. more c. the more d. the most
9. my new glasses cost methe last pair that I bought
a. times three b. three times more
c. three times as much as d. as much as three times
10. His book isthis one
a. similar b. similar to c. same as d. the same

UNIT 6 REPORTED SPEECH

A. Direct and Indirect Speech

Contoh :

Amir said, "I am fine" (Direct Speech = DS)

Amir said that he was fine (Indirect Speech = IS)

Kalimat langsung diberi tanda baca (punctuation)

- Comma (,) di depan say, ask, remark dsb dan question marks atau tanda petik (".....")

A. 1. Kata Kerja yang digunakan untuk melaporkan

- Affirmative/negative statement
Say, tell, answer,, reply, remark, dsb
- Interrogative statement
Ask, want to know, inquire, dsb
- Imperative sentences (kalimat perintah)
Order, command, ask, tell, advise, recommended, rewind, dsb

2. Kata sambung yang digunakan dalam kalimat tak langsung

- Affirmative = that
- Interrogative = if, wheter, atau dengan question word what, who, where, dsb
- Imperative = to, not to

3. Perubahan Tenses

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present continous	Past Continous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continous	Past Perfect Continous
Past Tense	Past Perfect Tense
Future (1-4)	Future (1-4)

4. Modal

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Can	Could
Will	Would/should
Must	Had to
Would/should	Would/should
Ought to/should	Ought to/should
Needn't	Didn't have to

5. Perubahan keterangan waktu dan keterangan tempat

- now	- then
- this morning	- that morning
- this	- that
- today	- that day
- tomorrow	- the next day/the following day
- next month	- the month after/the following month
- next	- the ... after/the following
- yesterday	- the day before/the previous day
- last week	- the week before/the previous day
- last	- the ... before/the previous day
- this	- that
- these	- those
- here	- there

Note : Pernyataan langsung (Direct Speech) yang diubah menjadi pernyataan tidak langsung (Indirect Speech) tidak akan mengalami perubahan tense jika induk kalimat memakai bentuk

1. Present tense 2. Present perfect 3. Future Tense

Contoh :

- D.S Ani says, "I am a student"
I.S Ani says that she is a student
- D.S Ina has said, "I have taken a bath"
I.S Ina has said that she has taken a bath
- D.S Keke will tell me, "I am ready to come with you"
I.S Keke will tell me that he is ready to come with you

B. The Usage

Contoh

1. Affirmative

- DS She said to me, "I will do my work today".
IS She said to me that she would do her work that day.
DS He told me, "I have found my bag".
IS He told me that he has found his bag

2. Interrogative

- DS Ani asked him, "Do you know my dictionary ?"
IS Ani asked him if/whether he knew her dictionary.
DS My father wanted to know, "Where is my coat ?"
IS My father wanted to know where his coat was
DS He asked me, "Can you help me to carry my bag ?"
IS He asked me if/whether I could help him to carry his bag

3. Imperative

- DS He advised her, "Don't come there alone tonight !"
IS He advised her not to come there alone that night
DS He asked me, "Please mail my letter today !"
IS He asked me to mail his letter that day

- DS She asked you, "Don't be careless of driving a car !"
- IS She asked you not to be careless of driving a car
- DS You asked me, "Be sure of your self !"
- IS You asked me to be sure of my self

Note :

..... Where is my coat ? Interrogative

..... Where his coat was Affirmative

Question word dalam kalimat Indirect Speech (IS) menjadi conjunction dalam kalimatnya menjadi Affirmative Statement

Tips:

The steps of doing direct and indirect speech

1. Lihat introductory verb he said," ' .

If introductory verb in present form there is only one changing. It is Pronoun

If introductory verb in past form. So, there are two changing. They are Tenses and Pronoun

a. perubahan pronoun

I : the person who is speaking

You : is the person as opponent of speaking

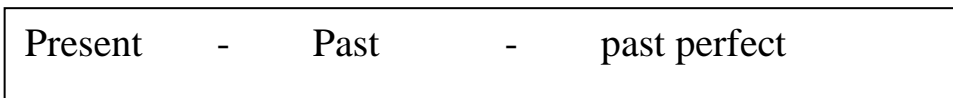
Contoh:

She told me," I will tell you the truth".



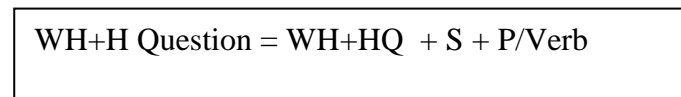
She me

b. the changing of tenses



Examples:

She told me," I finish your work on time



example:

Direct : I asked her," where do you live?

Indirect : I asked where she lived

Yes/no Question = Whether/If + S + P/Verb

Change into indirect speech!

1. Bob said, "I will help you."
2. Sid asked, "are you hungry?"
3. "I want a sandwich," Jennifer said
4. "did you enjoy your trip?" Conny asked me
5. Dick asked her, "what are you talking about?"
6. Nancy asked me, "have you seen my lost dog?"
7. Sam asked her, "where is Amanda?"
8. mike said, "I may late to the party."
9. she ordered, "open the window now!"
10. my mother asked, "why are your tired?"
11. the teacher suggested students, "don't waste your money with useless thing!"
12. Ali tells me, "the sun rises in the east."
13. Mr. Adams wants to know, "will you be in class tomorrow?"
14. my daughter often asks me, "why is the sky blue?"
15. Susan said, "I don't want to go."

Choose the best answer from the questions below!

1. Rita asked me, "can you give this letter to your uncle?"
The direct form is: Rita asked me
a. that I could give that letter to my uncle b. if you could give this letter to your uncle
c. whether I could give that letter to my uncle d. if I could give this letter to her uncle
2. "what time will you call me tomorrow?"
She asked him
a. what time would he call her the following day b. what time he would call her tomorrow
c. what time he would call her the following day d. what time you would call me the following day
3. Joko: do you see my ruler?
Ani : What? What did Joko said?
Andre : he said
a. if I saw his ruler b. if he saw your ruler c. whether you saw his ruler d. that you saw the ruler
4. "your aunt came here with my sister yesterday.' He said to her
a. that her aunt had come there with his sister the previous day
b. that her aunt came there with his sister the previous day
c. whether her aunt had come there with his sister the previous day
d. if her aunt had come there with his sister the previous day
5. "why didn't you come to my birthday party last week?"
She asked me
a. why I didn't come to her birthday party last week
b. why I hadn't come to her birthday party the previous week
c. why you hadn't come to my birthday party the previous week

- d. why you didn't come to her birthday the previous last week
6. Farah: Anang, can you take my bag?
 Indra: hi Anang. Do you hear what Farah asked you
 Anang: yes, she asked
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. if I could take my bag | b. if I could take her bag |
| c. if I could take your bag | d. if you could take my bag |
7. the tourist asked me
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. where the nearest bank is | b. where the nearest bank was |
| c. where was the nearest bank | d. the nearest bank is |
8. he asked me whether hemy car to go to the party
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| a. can borrow | b. might borrow | c. may borrow | d. will borrow |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
9. Aprilia said," your problem is my problem". Aprilia said to us that
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. your problem is her problem | b. our problem is her problem |
| b. our problem was her problem | d. your problem was her problem |
10. "I wish I were a millionaire;, she said
 She said that
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. she wishes she were a millionaire | b. she wishes I were a millionaire |
| c. she wishes she ad been a millionaire | d. she wished she had been a millionaire |

UNIT 7 PREPOSITION (IN, ON, AT)

Preposition (kata depan) adalah kata-kata yang berhubungan dengan noun ataupun pronoun. Dan letaknya selalu sebelum kata benda ataupun kata gantinya

Kata depan yang menyatakan tempat atau posisi :

1. ON : di, di atas

- a. Untuk menyatakan jalan tanpa diikuti nomornya
 - On jalan Dr. Wahidin atau on Dr. Wahidin street
 - On jalan Anyelir atau on Anyelir street
- b. Untuk menyatakan di atas yang menyentuh permukaan
 - On the table
 - On the cupboard

2. IN : di, didalam

- a. Didalam suatu ruangan, gedung, rumah, atau pada tempat, tempat tertentu
 - In the classroom
 - In the kitchen
- b. Untuk sebuah nama kota, negara, ataupun desa
 - In Surabaya
 - In Indonesia
 - In Singapura

3. AT : di

- a. Untuk menyatakan jalan yang diikuti nomornya
 - At jalan Dr. Wahidin 2A atau at Dr. Wahidin street 2A
 - At jalan Anyelir 12 atau at Anyelir street 12
- b. Untuk tempat yang bersifat khusus
 - At the library - At IEC
 - At BEC

IN, ON, AT sebagai preposition of time

1. AT : pada

- a. Digunakan untuk menerangkan jam
 - At 7 a.m
 - At about half past seven
- b. Digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu tertentu
 - At night
 - At dawn

2. IN : pada

- a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan bulan/tahun tanpa tanggal

- In September, 1977
- In August, 1945
- b. Digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu tertentu
 - In the evening
 - In the morning

3. ON : pada

- a. Di ikuti nama hari
 - On Sunday
 - On Wednesday
- b. Digunakan untuk menyatakan bulan/tahun yang diikuti tanggalnya
 - On September 27, 1977
 - On August 17, 1945

Error analysis

1. The choice is between a vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry ice cream cone
2. Gloria has a part time job in night
3. Is Dominos' Pizza in tenth street?
4. Beside merge, three couples are invited
5. All of group exception Ali went to the lake
6. Accountants are always busiest on April because both federal and state taxes are due on the fifteenth
7. There are no pouched animals in the United States but only the opossum
8. Although it is difficult to distinguish among a frog and a toad, a frog is more likely to be smooth and wet, and a toad rough and dry
9. Many of the government offices in Surabaya are located in Jl. Pahlawan
10. We are going to stay overnight on Singapore
11. The graduation is in August 2008
12. We came to Surabaya on 1999
13. Janet has a lot of friends beside her roommate
14. Everyone except to Lary wants sugar in the tea
15. Many stores in Surabaya close in 5 o'clock a.m.

UNIT 8

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative Pronouns (kata ganti pemghubung) yang berarti *yang*. Dalam bahasa Indonesia, dua buah kalimat dapat digabungkan menjadi sebuah kalimat yang memakai kata penghubung *yang*, jika pokok kalimat yang pertama dengan yang kedua yang terdiri atas orang yang sama atau benda yang sama.

Contoh :

1. Della is my sister
2. She comes from Surabaya
3. Della who comes from Surabaya is my sister

Kata *yang* lainnya adalah *which, whom, whose, that, and what*

a. Who = yang

Who digunakan untuk menerangkan orang

1. The boy who always calls you is my friend
2. The man who is sitting beside me is my teacher

b. Which = yang

1. The flower which I planted is a rose
2. This is the bag which I stole last night

c. That = yang

That digunakan untuk menerangkan orang, hewan atau benda. That adalah sebagai pengganti untuk who, whom, atau which tidak pernah untuk whose

1. The song that she sang last night is Dangdut
2. This is the book that I bought in London

d. Whom = yang

Whom digunakan hanya untuk menerangkan orang yang berfungsi sebagai obyek

1. She is a woman whom I like very much
2. They are players whom I admire

e. Whose = yang nya

Whose digunakan untuk menyatakan milik/kepunyaan

1. That is the boy whose sister lives in New York
2. He is a man whose wife died yesterday is my uncle

f. What = apa yang, yang

1. I don't understand what you mean
2. That is what I like

Tips:

Rumus Cepat

Person (orang)	tobe, verb, modal	: who
Person (orang)	pronoun (kata ganti)	: whom
Thing (benda)	tobe, verb, modal	: which
Thing (benda)	pronoun (kata ganti)	: which
Person (orang)	noun <i>or</i> thing	: whose
Place (tempat)	Pronoun	: where
Time (waktu)	pronoun	: when

Contoh:

2. **Mr. Rini****teaches** English is my neighbor
a. who b. where c. whom d. which e. whose
(personverb, maka jawabannya adalah **a. who**)
2. I am looking for **my book****I** left yesterday
a. who b. where c. whom d. which e. whose
(thingpronoun, maka jawabannya **d. which**)

Pengecualian

Khusus untuk **whom dan which** pengganti obyek, dilihat ada **preposisinya(kata depan)** atau **tidak**

Preposisi: *in, on, at, with, without, to etc..*

1. This is **Mr. Anton****I** always discuss my problem
a. whom b. who c. with whom d. whose e. which
(personpronoun, mengharuskan menggunakan *whom*, tetapi ada dua whom sehingga dipilih yang paling benar)

Cara 1: kalimat dipecah jadi dua:

1. This is **Mr Anton**
2. I always discuss my problem with **him**
Karena **Mr. Anton** dan **him** sama maka *him* dihilangkan diganti dengan *whom*
Sehingga: *this is Mr. Anton with whom I discuss my problem*

Cara 2: ambil kalimat setelah *titik-titik*

- *I always discuss my problemMr. Anton(whom)*
(titik-titik menunjukkan kata selanjutnya butuh preposisi atau tidak)
(sehingga jawaban yang benar adalah **c. with whom**)

Menggunakan keterangan kuantitas didalam klausa adjective

Beberapa keterangan kuantitas:

Some of many of most of none of two of both of
of All of a number of several off neither of each

Contoh:

1. There are 20 students in my class
Most of *them* are from the Far East

- There are 20 students in my class, most of *whom* are from the Far East
2. He gave several reasons
Only a few of *them* were valid
He gave several reasons, only a few of *which* were valid
 3. The teachers discussed Jim
One of *his* problems was poor study habit
The teachers discussed Jim, one of *whose* problems was poor study habit

Exercises:

Change into adjective clauses!

1. the girl is happy. She won the race
2. the students are from China. They sit in the front row
3. I liked the woman. we met her at the party last night
4. the people are very nice. We visited them yesterday
5. I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee
6. I met my old friend. His parents passed a way
7. I am looking for my book. I put it on the table
8. I will never forget the year. we get married that year
9. the building is very big and large. We work in there
10. Monday is the day. We will come then

Exercises 2

Choose the best answer from the options below!

1. I have just been introduced to the ladylives Next door.
a. who b. whom c. which d. whose e. where
2. The father health hasn't been so good lately is in hospital now.
a. who b. whom c. which d. whose e. of which
3. this is Mr. Sarminto I told you
a. who b. about whom c. whom d. whose e. to which
4. The victims of the flood we have collected money and clothes are now in barracks outside the town
a. which b. whose c. for whom d. of which e. who
5. This is the lady I discussed my problem
a. who b. with whom c. with her d. with that e. whom
6. Teenager delinquency, People are now complaining, has become a popular topic discussed among psychologist.
a. whom that b. in which c. about which d. which e.who
7. The students are collecting money, food and clothes for the people houses were destroyed in the fire yesterday.
a. whose b. to which c. whom d. for which e. who
8. This is a house I was born

- a. who b. which c. where d. whom e. whose

9. I've met the boy You have borrowed

- a. from whom the bicycle b. which bicycle c. the bicycle which
d. the bicycle of which e. whose bicycle

10. the books,are story book, belong to my mother

- a. which b. most of which c. most of them
d. which of most e. to which

UNIT 9 CAUSATIVE

Causative verbs : kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa sesuatu hal itu dikerjakan (dilakukan) oleh seseorang atas kehendak orang lain

Causative verbs : *Have, Get, Make, Ask, Help*, etc

Macam-macam bentuk Causative have and get

1. Bentuk Causative dengan obyek active

A. Causative Aktif

S	have make Let	+ O + V1 + O2
S	get ask	+ O + to V1 + O2

Examples:

I will have my brother fix my motor tomorrow

Ani got her friend take her book

Contoh :

- She has me do her homework
Dia menyuruh saya mengerjakan pekerjaannya
- I will have my my sister take to home
Saya akan menyuruh adikku untuk mengantarkan dia pulang
- She doesn't have me wash her clothes
Dia (pr) tidak menyuruhku mencuci pakaiannya
- Budi had you accompany his sister
Budi telah menyuruh kamu menemani saudara (pr)

- I will get him to attend the meeting
Saya akan menyuruh dia menghadiri pertemuan itu
- You are getting her to mope this floor
Kamu sedang menyuruh dia mengepel lantai itu
- They have got her to be patient of facing this problem
Mereka telah menyuruhnya bersabar menghadapi masalah ini

B. Causative Pasif

S	have Make Let Get Ask	+ O + V3
---	-----------------------------------	----------

Examples:

I will have my motor fixed
 Ani got her book taken

Contoh :

- Keke had the car washed
Keke telah menyuruh mobil itu dicuci
- She will have the room tidied
Dia akan menyuruh kamar ini dirapikan
- They have had the watched repaired
Mereka telah menyuruh jam itu diperbaiki
- Did John have the book covered ?
Apakah John telah menyuruh buku itu disampuli ?

- Ani gets her paper typed by her sister
Ani menyuruh papernya diketik oleh adiknya
- I will got the water boiled
Saya telah menyuruh air itu direbus
- Will they have the book covered ?

1. WANT

Pattern : S + want + pronoun + verb past participle

Contoh :

- I want this chair painted
Saya mengizinkan kursi ini dicat
- She wants his typewriter returned to its place
Dia (pr) minta mesin ketik ini dikembalikan ke tempatnya
- He wanted this document signed yesterday
Dia mengizinkan dokumen ini ditandan tangani besok

Exercises:

Lengkapi kalimat berikut ini dengan kata didalam kurung

1. the doctor made the patientin bed (stay)
2. Mrs. Crane had her house(paint)
3. the teacher had the classa 2000-word research paper. (write)
4. I got my sonhis dirty clothes. (wash)
5. I went to the bank to have a check (cash)

6. I asked Maryme some money (lend)
7. I need to get my breakfast(prepare)
8. I got my friendthat letter for me. (translate)
9. we had a professional photographerpictures of my family (take)
10. peeling onions always makes me(cry)

Choose the best answer below!

1. My little brother had scattered all his toys on my bed, so I had him to bed before night fell
a. clear b. To clear c. Clearing d. Be clearing e. To be cleared
2. 'I fixed the light in the bathroom yesterday, but it went out again today'.
'why don't you have an electricianit?'.
a. checking b. Checked c. Check d. To check e. To be checked
3. 'This cake is delicious, is it home-made?'
'You know it isn't
a. I baked it myself b. Lucy asked me to bake it c. It was I who baked it
d. I had Lucy bake it e. I had to bake it
4. We are going on a long trip, so we must
a. have checked the car
b. Have had the car checked
c. To have the car checked
d. have the car checked
e. Had the car checked it
5. The school master had the studentstheir lessons before the exam
a. to review b. Review c. Reviewed
d. Reviewing e. Be reviewed
6. 'This English text on Biology is too difficult for me to read'.
'Well, you'd better'.
a. translate it b. Have it translated c. Have to translate it
d. Have translated it e. To translate it
7. 'Your bedroom looks very messy'.
'You're right, actually, Iby a professional
a. had cleaned it b. Had it cleaning c. Had it cleaned
d. Had been cleaned e. Has cleaned
8. Because she is ill, she wantsinto her room
a. to have her breakfast brought
b. To have brought her breakfast
c. She brings her breakfast
d. she has brought her breakfast
e. Having her breakfast brought
9. If you don't get out of my house, I'll have you
a. arrest b. arresting c. to be arrest d. arrested e. to be arrested
10. 'why does the secretary have to work overtime?'.
'her bossthe letter
a. has retyped b. Has been retyping c. Has her retyped
d. Has to retype e. Wants to retype

UNIT 10 GERUND

Gerund : kata kerja bentuk ing, kata kerja tersebut difungsikan sebagai kata benda (noun)/membedakan kata kerja. Gerund berbentuk sama dengan present participle tetapi mempunyai fungsi berbeda

A. Penggunaan Gerund

1. Sebagai subyek

Contoh :

- Diving is one of his favourite sports
- Crossing the desert is very tiresome
- Running is very good for our health

2. Sebagai obyek

Contoh :

- He loves hunting
- She doesn't like smoking
- They finish working

Note : Gerund sebagai obyek, adalah gerund yang digunakan sesudah kata kerja

3. Gerund sebagai complement (pelengkap kalimat pokok)

- One of his worst habits is telling lies
- Her hobby is painting
- My favourite past time is singing

4. Gerund sebagai noun compound/modifier (kalimat majemuk) yang berarti tempat/alat

- I find a diving board
- She takes a drawing pen

Contoh:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| - swimming pool | - living room |
| - meeting room | - dining room |
| - meeting hall | - parking area |
| - shopping centre | - sewing machine |
| - swimming suit | - reading book |
| - walking stick | - etc |

5. Gerund digunakan untuk menyatakan larangan atau peringatan

- No parking : dilarang parkir
- No smoking : dilarang merokok
- No hunting : dilarang berburu
- No climbing : dilarang naik

- No loitering : dilarang mondar-mandir
6. Gerund diletakkan setelah preposisi (kata depan)
In, at, with, about, of, for, in spit of, instead of, about, by, dsb
Contoh:
- Are you very interested in working for us ?
 - I am not very good at learning languages
 - I'm fed up with studying
 - I bought a new bicycle instead of going a way on holiday
 - Before going out I lock all the windows and doors
 - He goes out without saying anything
7. Gerund digunakan setelah kelompok kata (phrase) tertentu seperti :
- | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| It's no use ... | contoh | It's no use talking about him |
| It's no good ... | | It's no good hoping their help |
| Would you mind | | Would you mind carrying this bag |
| It's worth ... | | This book is worth reading |
| S + can't help ... | | I can't help waiting for him, dsb |
| can't stand | | |
8. Digunakan dibelakang possessive adjective atau possessive noun
Contoh :
- I don't mind your living here
 - You can understand his feeling angry
 - My writing is very bad
9. Digunakan sebagai Appositive (keterangan tambahan) dalam suatu kalimat
Contoh :
- His method, shhoting ang killing, eventually come to an end
 - She has a bad habit, gambling, smoking, stealing, etc
 - His favourite exercise, swimming, diving, ang all make him strong
 - That difficult work, sawing hard wood makes her exhausted

Note :

A. Ada beberapa kata kerja yang diikuti Gerund

Admit	: mengakui	keep	: continue
Anticipate	: merasakan, mengetahui lebih dulu	mean	: maksud
avoid	: menghindari	mind	: keberatan
Consider	: mempertimbangkan	miss	: rindu
Defer	: mengundurkan	postpone	: menunda
Delay	: menunda	prevent	: mencegah
Deny	: menghindari	propose	: mengusulkan
Defest	: jijik, benci	recollect	: mengumpulkan
Dislike	: tidak suka	remember	: kembali
Dread	: takut pada	resent	: mengingat
Enjoy	: menikmati	risk	: marah, benci
Excaped	: melarikan diri	save	: resiko
Excuse	: memaafkan	stop	: menyimpan
			: berhenti

Fancy	: berkhayal	suggest	: menyarankan
Finish	: menyelesaikan	understand	: mengerti
Imagine	: membayangkan		
involve	: terlibat		

Contoh :

- He admitted taking the money
- Would you consider selling the property ?
- He detest writing a letter
- She dreads getting dd
- Do you enjoy teaching ?
- Fancy meeting you !
- He didn't want to risk getting wet

Kata kerja *mind* yang diikuti Gerund bisa digunakan untuk kalimat interrogative dan negative

Contoh :

- Would you mind waiting a moment ?
- I don't mind his living here

Kata kerja yang dapat diikuti Gerund dan to Infinitive

Advice	: menasehati	like	: suka
Agree	: menyetujui	start	: memulai
Allow	: mengizinkan	stop	: berhenti
Begin	: mulai	want	: ingin
Cease	: berhenti/mengakhiri	remember	: mengingat
Continue	: melanjutkan	regret	: menyesal
Forget	: melupakan	need	: mengingat
Hate	: benci		
Intend	: bermaksud		

Kata kerja yang diikuti Gerund atau to Infinitive memiliki arti berbeda

Contoh :

- I regret spending so much money
- It mean : spending is the first action and regret is the second
 - I regret to say that you have failed your exam
- It means : regret is the first action and to say is the second
 - I intend to sell it (more usual than gerund)/biasa dipakai daripada gerund
 - I intend selling it

Digunakan untuk setelah adjective + preposition

- accustomed to
- afraid of
- fond of
- capable of
- intent of
- interested in
- successful in
- sorry for
- tired of, etc

Contoh :

- I am afraid of walking alone in the night

- They are fond of swimming
- We aren't tired of walking
- She is interested in fishing

A. Exercises of Gerund and Infinitive

1.clothes can often be very time consuming
a. they buy b. to be buying c. man buying d. buying e. in buying
2. At new year's eve,continued until early in the morning
a. to sing and to dance b. they sing and dance c. singing and dancing
d. song and dance e. they're singing and dancing
3. I don't liketo another school
a. Mira moves b. Mira she is moving c. Mira's moving
d. Mira move e. they moving
4. "I am sorry foryou all this trouble."
a. doing b. making c. causing d. creating e. affecting
5. She was very sad because her father didn't approve ofto often
a. I saw her b. me to see her c. my seeing her
d. that I see her e. me seeing her
6. Don't put offthe application form
a. to fill in b. fill in c. filling in d. you fill in e. for filling in
7. "We are sorry foryou inconvenience"
a. make b. making c. made d. to make e. has making
8. Beforehis essay he read books on the subject
a. he writes b. he has writing c. writing
d. I am writing e. he has written
9. I was interested inmore about your work
a. learn b. to learn c. learning d. to learning e. learned
10. Would you minduntil I finish typing this letter?
a. wait b. to be waiting c. to wait d. will wait e. waiting

B. Error analysis

15. According to the latest issue of the journal of American Medical Association, eat fish just once a week can reduce the risk of sudden cardiac death in men.
16. Despite criticism from political opponents, the new president continue his travel abroad to appeal to foreign countries
17. I am looking forward to get a salary raise next month
18. The thief denied steal the jewelry although the police forced him to admit it
19. My brother, who was not used to share a room with someone else, was quite unhappy when he couldn't have his own room in the dormitory
20. We decided to stay at home because Sita wasn't very keen on go out in the rain

UNIT 11

PRESENT & PAST PARTICIPLE

A. Present participle

Present Participle : digunakan sebagai adjective, tempatnya didepan/belakang kata benda yang mendapat keterangan sifat, sebagaimana kata sifat biasa

Present Participle :

Kata kerja + ing

Mengandung arti aktif

Menunjukkan waktu sekarang

Penggunaan :

A. Sebagai kata kerja Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense

Contoh :

- I am having a lunch with my friend
- She is watching TV now

B. Sebagai kata sifat (adjective), digunakan didepan/belakang kata benda

- I opened the envelope with trembling hand
- At the last we come at small village lying to the north of the river Brantas
- We saw a running horse
- He enters into a missing room

C. Sesudah obyek dari kata kerja tertentu

Catch, find, leave, go, come, waste, spend, be busy, etc

Contoh:

- I catch them stealing my apples (I found them doing this)
- They are going skiing this afternoon
- I leave him talking to Bob
- He doesn't spend much time preparing his lesson

D. Sesudah obyek dari kata kerja tertentu

Present Participle setelah kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan panca indra (after verb of sensation)

See, hear, feel, smell, listen to, notice, watch, etc

Contoh :

- I see him passing my house every day
- Didn't you hear to clock striking ?
- I felt the car skidding
- She smelt something burning and saw smoke rising
- They listen to our discussing in the meeting room
- My sister notice the picture hanging at the wall

Note : kata kerja notice, listen to, watch, feel, juga bisa diikuti O + bare infinitive, tetapi Present Participle lebih sering digunakan

Contoh :

- I saw him leave the house
- I heard him make arrangement for his journey

E. Digunakan sebagai adverbial clause untuk menggantikan “because/as/since + S + kata kerja” yang berarti “sebab/karena”

Contoh :

- Knowing that he wouldn't be able to buy food on his journey, he took large supplies with him
- Fearing that the police would recognise him, he never went out in day light
- Being a student, he was naturally interested in museums
- Putting down my newspaper, I walk over to the window and looked out

F. Bila ada 2 peristiwa yang mempunyai subyek yang sama dan terjadi pada waktu yang bersamaan (hampir), hal itu biasanya salah satu dari keduanya dinyatakan dengan Present Participle

- He rode a way, he whistled as he went
Menjadi He rode a way whistling
- She is going to Jakarta, she visits her uncle
Menjadi Going to Jakarta she visits her uncle

G. Bila kedua peristiwa adalah bagian dari peristiwa pertama maka kita dapat mengungkapkannya dengan Present Participle

- She went out slamming the door
- They come here showing all their goods
- He fired, wounding one of the bandits

B. Past Participle

Past Participle : kata kerja yang diberi akhiran *ed* untuk yang beraturan dan yang tidak beraturan (irregular verb) yang letaknya sebelum atau sesudah noun

Past Participle :
Kata kerja III (Participle)
Mengandung arti pasif /adjective (keadaan)
Menunjukkan waktu lampau

Penggunaan :

A. Diletakkan didepan kata benda yang diterapkan sifatnya apabila Participle atau menyatakan keadaan

Contoh :

- Rice must be grown on flooded field
(Padi harus ditanam di tanah berair)
- She is mixed blood girl, her father is Indonesian and her mother is England.
(Dia gadis Indo, bapaknya Indonesia ibunya Inggris)
- After the eath of his widowed sister kept the house for him.
(Setelah kematian istrinya, adinya (pr) yang janda menjaga rumahnya)
- Some of her relative want to take the inherited land a way from her. (Beberapa saudaranya (pr) ingin mngambil tanah warisannya)
- The farmers are working on ploughed fields.
(Petani-petani itu bekerja di sawah-sawah yang telah dibajak)

- * stolen bag = tas yang dicuri
- * broken glass = gelas yang pecah
- * fallen trees = pohon-pohon yang tumbang
- * blocked road = jalan yang diblokir
- * a written report= laporan yang ditulis
- * tired driver = pengemudi yang capek

B. Diletakkan dibelakang kata benda yang mendapatkan keterangan sifat apabila Participle itu menyatakan perbuatan

- I bought care made in Indonesia
(Saya membeli mobil buatan Indonesia)
- She finds the man killed in the road
(Dia (pr) melihat lelaki yang membunuh dijalan)
- They don't meet people questioned in this village
(Mereka tidak bertemu dengan orang-orang yang ditanyai didesa ini)
- She asked for a receipt for the sum paid
(Dia (pr) minta kwitansi untuk jumlah uang yang dibayar)

C. Digunakan setelah kata kerja

See, like, want, wish, feel, hear, prefer, get, find, watch, etc

Contoh :

- I see the dress ironed
- He wants the door locked

- They don't feel the picture noticed by the child
- She didn't find the bag stolen
- They wish all the dresses washed

D. Past Participle dapat digunakan sebagai adjective (kata sifat) dalam sebutan (predicate) yang memakai to be

- They are pleased to come to Indonesia
- I am very excited about going to abroad next month
- We are annoyed by the way she spoke to him
- He is very tired of walking along the street

Exercises

Choose the best answer from the followin questions!

1. The children are very ... when my uncle tells them a funny folktale
a. amusing b. being amused c. to amuse d. amuses e. amused
2. The man ... by the policeman is a pickpocket
a. arresting b. arrested c. arrest d. arrests e. to be arrested
3. The people don't listen to the speaker because his speech is
a. boring b. bored c. to bore d. bores e. bores
4. The cute girl... in the kitchen is Dita
a. cooked b. cooking c. cooks d. to cook e. to be cooked
5. Bagus doesn't want to enter the dark cave, he is
a. frightens b. frightening c. frighten d. frightened e. to be frightened
6. All of us know that Gimani is To Ginem
a. attracting b. attracted c. to attract d. attract e. to attracting
7. A few days after the interview, I received a letter ... me the job
a. offering b. offer c. offered d. to offer e. has offered
8. The patient By the doctor is Dian's uncle
a. examining b. examined c. to examine d. examines e. examine
9. The referee's decision was ... to both he players and the spectators
a. disappointed b. to disappoint c. disappoint d. disappointing e. disappoints
10. Mr. Waras found the window ... by the boys
a. breaking b. break c. to break d. broken e. has broken
11. We enjoy watching the children ... football in the school yard yesterday
a. play b. playing c. played d. plays e. to play
12. Companies ... with exports are subject to quotas
a. deal b. dealing c. dealt d. to deal e. deals
13. The Car was found a week ago
a. stolen b. steals c. stealing d. to steal e. has stolen
14. Noticing I had dropped my purse, ...
a. the bus conductor called after me d. it was bus conductor called after me

- b. I was called after by the bus conductor me
 c. the police was caught directly
15. Situating the new restaurant in the business centre of the city,
- a. many businessmen came to visit it from it
 b. the restaurant was soon very popular
 c. it only sold the expensive food
- d. the owner made a lot of profit
 e. many people knew the restaurant
16. Finishing the test earlier,
- a. the teacher asked him to leave the room the paper
 b. the paper was submitted to the teacher teacher
 c. his friends asked him to help them
- d. the teacher asked him to submit
 e. he submitted the paper to the
17. Sent by a registered mail, ...
- a. his uncle received it in two days
 b. he made the letter sent fast
 c. the cost was rather expensive
- d. the letter was received into two days
 e. he had to pay more money
18. Painted at the early of the 19th century, ...
- a. the artist became world famous. the people couldn't understand the art
 b. the art critics considered it classic
 c. the major ordered to take care it
- e. the painting was very valuable
19. Having switched off the light, ...
- a. it was the door he locked
 b. this locked the door
 c. the door was locked
 d. he locked the door
 e. the door was locked behind him
20. Having stolen the purse, ...
- a. The people chased after the thief help
 b. the policeman caught the thief
 c. someone helped her catch the thief
- d. the women shouted loudly for
 e. the thief ran away
21. Having been painted white, ...
- a. the owner made the house clean cleanliness
 b. someone wanted to buy the house clean
 c. the house's owner wanted to sell it
- d. his neighbor praised its
 e. the house looked beautiful and
22. Having been given some homework, ...
- a. the teacher went home
 b. the students were allowed to go home go home
 c. the teacher and the students went home
- d. the teacher was asked to go home
 e. they forced the teacher to
23. Some money, he was able to buy the shoes
- a. saved
 b. being saved
 c. having saved
 d. having been saved
 e. to be saving
24. The flower became fresh and beautiful
- a. watering
 b. after watering
 c. having been watered
 d. having watered
 e. they have watered

25., the report was given to the manager
a. typing b. having typed c. being typed
d. having been typed e. having to type
26. by the police, the criminal finally surrendered
a. surrounding b. to surround c. after surrounding
d. having surrounded e. having been surrounded
27. his own assignment, Budi offered to help his friends
a. when finished b. finished c. he finishes d. after finished e. having finished
28., the old man could see things clearly
a. operating b. being operated c. to operate
d. having been operated e. after operating

UNIT 12 PREFERENCE

Preference adalah bentuk ungkapan yang menunjukkan bahwa seseorang lebih menyukai sesuatu hal dibandingkan dengan hal lainnya.

Beberapa pola dalam preference:

- Prefer

Prefer + noun + to + noun
Prefer + Ving + to + Ving

Examples: David prefers listening to the radio to watching TV

We prefer tea to coffee

- Like

Like + noun + better than + Noun
Like + Ving + better than + Ving

Examples :

Children like fried-rice better than some bread for breakfast

I like swimming better than staying at home

- Would Rather

Would rather + V1 + than + V1

Example:

I would rather watch TV than listen to the radio

- Would Prefer

Would prefer + (to) V1 + rather than + (to) V1

Example :

I would prefer to study rather than see the movie

Exercises

Choose the best answer from the following questions!

1. The lazy students prefers
a. sleep than study b. sleeping than studying c. to sleep rather than study
d. sleeping to studying e. sleeping better than studying
2. I would rather
a. hot milk than iced-tea b. having hot milk to iced-tea c. have hot milk than iced-tea
d. to have hot milk better than iced-tea e. to have hot milk rather than iced-tea
3. The old man would prefervegetables rather than flowers

- a. to grow b. growing c. grows d. grow e. grew
4. Mr. Eddi prefersto.....
- a. swim-cycle b. to swimming-cycling c. to swim-cycle
d. swimming-cycling e. swims-cycles
5. We would ratherthan
- a. study – play b. studying – playing c. to study – play
d. studying – play e. to studying – to playing

UNIT 13 DERIVATIVE

Derivative adalah kata berimbuhan/kata jadian yang pembentukan berasal dari berbagai macam jenis yang berasal dari akar yang sama

Contoh:

- Creation (noun) : creative (adjective)
 Creatively (adverb)
 Create (verb)
- Produce (verb) : product (noun)
 : production (noun)
 : productive (adjective)
 : productively (adverb)

A. Penerapan hukum MD dalam derivative

Menerangkan	Diterangkan
Adjective (kata sifat)	Noun (kata benda)
Keterangan cara	Verb
Keterangan derajat	Adjective/adverb

B. ciri-ciri adjective, verb, noun and adverb

1. ciri-ciri adjective

- diawali kata : very, so, quite, too, more, most
- able, -ible : valuable, sensible
- ish : reddish, boyish, childish
- ed : tired, interested
- ing : interesting, exciting
- ous : famous, anxious
- ive : creative, productive
- al : additional, regional
- ful : beautiful, useful
- less : careless, useless
- ic : scientific, economic
- nt : important, different
- ry : imaginary, hairy, primary

2. ciri-ciri verb (kata kerja)

- diakhiri -en : broaden, widen, frighten
- diawali -en : enjoy, enlarge, encircle
- diakhiri -fy : beautify, classify
- diakhiri -ize : nationalize, standardize, memorize

3. ciri-ciri noun (kata benda)

- al : arrival, dismissal, refusal
- ness : business, illness, laziness

- dom	: freedom, boredom, wisdom
- -y/ery/ary	: discovery, recovery, bribery
- ity	: popularity, electricity
- er/or	: lecturer, inventor
- age	: marriage, package
- ment	: advertisement, announcement
- ion, - tion	: information, production
- ation, - cation	: invitation, classification
- ance, - ence	: evidence, entrance
- ure	: departure, failure, mixture

4. ciri-ciri kata keterangan

- a. keterangan cara
 Adjective + ly : happily, slowly, loudly etc.
 Pengecualian
 tanpa -ly : hard, fast, late, well.
- b. keterangan derajat
very, too, rather, enough, dan only.

Fill with: strong, strength, strengthen, atau strongly

1. Bill is Boy. He has greatin his arms
2. theof Tyson's body is amazing
3. he showed hismuscles to the spectators
4. Can weour feet by running?
5. he is a veryman in my village
6. we mustthe building to protect from destruction caused by the earthquake
7. he shouts sothat I can hear him
8. the wind blowsnobody can't stop thewave but God'scan
9. be careful with the enemy, the have much
10. he isenough for me to against

Choose the best answer below

1. The students like their teacher very much; hermakes the other teachers envy her
 a. popular b. popularize c. popularity d. populous e. popularly
2. The old lady doesn't have enough ...to walk upstairs
 a. strong b. strength c. strengthen d. strengthening e. strongly
3. Since the street is too narrow, the workers are going toit
 a. wide b. width c. widely d. widening e. widen
4. The history of ancient Suku has been revealed only throughremains
 a. archeological b. archeologically c. archeology
 d. archeologist e. archeologist's
5. When he saw the advertisement offering a job, he immediately sent aletter
 a. apply b. applicant c. application d. applicable e. applying
6. Transmigration helps people from denselyareas to start a new life
 a. populating b. populated c. to be populated d. population e. to populate
7. An actor has to use histo play his role well
 a. image b. imagine c. imagination d. imaginative e. imaginary

8. In order to accommodate bigger aircraft's they need to the runway
a. lengthen b. length c. prolong d. longer e. long
- 9 . My uncleadvised me to take English lesson
a. strong b. strength c. strongly d. strengthening e. strengthened
10. Indonesian's Batik isrecognized
a. international b. internationalized c. internationalization
d. internationally e. internationalizing

UNIT 14 NOUN CLAUSE

Kata-kata yang digunakan dalam pengenalan Noun Clause

When	= kapan	who/whom	
Where	= dimana	what	= apa
Which	= yang mana	whether	= apakah
How	= bagaimana	that	= bahwa (fakta)
How + kata sifat alasan)	= berapa	Why	= kenapa (

Fungsi noun clause

- Sebagai subyek
what she said was interesting
when they will arrive is still not known
- Sebagai obyek
I know *where she lives*
I couldn't hear *what he said*
- Sebagai pelengkap
The question is *when the chaos will end*

Noun Clause Vs Question

Question	Noun clause
Where <u>does</u> she live? What <u>did</u> he sai	I don't know <i>where she lives</i> I couldn't hear <i>what he said</i>
Who lives there? What happened?	I don't know <i>who lives there</i> Please tell me <i>what happened</i>
Who <u>is</u> she? Who <u>are</u> those men?	I don't know <i>who she is</i> I don't know <i>who those men are</i>

Change the sentence in the bracket in to *Noun Clause!*

- (how old is she?). I don't know
- (do you live here)is still confusing
- (where do you live?). please tell me
- (what did she say?)wasn't true
- (who is coming to the party?). I don't know
- (who are those photos?). we want to know
- (why did they leave the country?)is still mysterious

8. (did he find his father?) was still confusing
9. (where did she go?).....is none of your business
10. (how old does a person have to be to get a driver's license?). I need to find out

Exercises

Choose the best answer from the following questions!

1. I wanted to know
 - a. from whom did Ari hear the news
 - b. the news Ari heard from whom
 - c. who did Ari hear the news from?
 - d. From whom Ari heard the news
 - e. Ari heard the news from whom?

2. The reason why I am here isyou fill in the forms for the scholarship
 - a. help
 - b. to help
 - c. helping
 - d. I will help
 - e. I am helping

3. He asked me whether hemy car to go to the party
 - a. can borrow
 - b. might borrow
 - c. ought to borrow
 - d. will borrow
 - e. want to borrow

4. Please show me
 - a. how should be this problem done
 - b. how should this done this problem
 - c. how should this problem done
 - d. how this should be done problem
 - e. how this problem should be done

5. Since the tourist had a map, he knew
 - a. where was the bus terminal
 - b. whether the bus terminal was
 - c. where the bus terminal was
 - d. the bus terminal was there
 - e. was the bus terminal there

6. X: Do you know the name of that boy?
Y: I don't know
 - a. what is his name
 - b. who is his name
 - c. what his name is
 - d. who his name is
 - e. what was his name

7.is none of your business
 - a. when he goes
 - b. when does he go
 - c. he goes
 - d. that he goes
 - e. that he will go

8. It's very difficult to knowin the circumstances
 - a. what must we do
 - b. what do we must
 - c. what we must do
 - d. must do we that
 - e. what do we must do

9. He could give me no reason
 - a. why his sister have left the house
 - b. why his sister leaves the house
 - c. why has his sister left the house
 - d. why had his sister left the house
 - e. why his sister had left the house

10.is not yet known
 - a. can be involved in the trade of narcotics

- b. he is involved in the trade of narcotics
- c. whether he is involved in the trade of narcotics
- d. when he is involved in the trade of narcotics
- e. why is he involved in the trade of narcotics

UNIT 15 CONJUNCTION

a. Konjungsi secara berpasangan

Bothand.....	= baik.....maupun.....
Not only.....but also.....	= tidak hanyatapi juga.....
Neither.....Nor.....	= baik.....ataupun.....tidak.....
Either.....Or.....	= baik.....atau.....

b. Konjungsi bertingkat

Because = as = since = for	= karena (di ikuti oleh kalimat)
Because of = due to	=karena (di ikuti oleh frase)
Although = even though = though	= meskipun (di ikuti oleh kalimat)
Despite = in spite of	= meskipun (di ikuti oleh frase)
Nevertheless = however = all the same	= namun demikian
Consequently = as a result	= akibatnya
In the meantime = meanwhile	= sementara itu
In order that = so that	= agar supaya
Hence = therefore	=oleh karena itu
Accordingly	= karena itu
Otherwise	= jika tidak
Incase	= kalau-kalau
Namely	= yaitu
So + ...Adjective.....+ that Adverb	= begitu sehingga
Such + adjective + noun + that	= sehingga

Choose the best answer from the multiple choices below!

-his good performance, he is always nervous in doing something
a. unless b. although c. instead of d. even though e. despite
- Mr. Sapto has a good position in his companyhe has a good salary
a. therefore b. although c. but d. otherwise e. when
- my mother was very angry I came lateshe listen carefully my explanation
a. since b. so c. because d. however e. as soon as
-she likes him very much, she always pretends to ignore him
a. since b. because c. whereas d. even though e. however
- the murder suspects wanted to tell the police the truth;they were afraid
a. so b. nevertheless c. otherwise d. moreover e. therefore
- my uncle doesn't earn much;he can send his children to college
a. and b. so c. however d. hence e. therefore

7.I can drive, I often ask my brother to drive me to city
 a. since b. when c. whether d. because e. although
8. I told Tommy to take the test seriouslyhe would fail
 a. for b. so c. and d. or e. but
9. a lunar eclipse occursthe earth passes between the sun and the moon,
 causing the moon to become dark
 a. after b. even though c. so that d. in order that e. when
10. come at 7 tomorrowwe will leave without you
 a. and b. but c. therefore d. or e. so

complete the following sentences by using your Sentences!

1. I had a cold but I..... anyway
2. Although I didn't study I
3. I didn't pass the test because
4. I studied; however
5. If I study for the test I
6. Even if I study
7. I have to study so that
8. I will have a test tomorrow, hence
9. I ride my motor fast; consequently
10. I was studying in my room; in the meantime my sister

UNIT 16 PRONOUN

Personal pronoun		Possessive		Reflexive pronoun
S	O	Adjective	Pronoun	
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/your selves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	-	itself

SUBJECT PRONOUN

aturan 1:

subject pronoun sebagai subyek

they are wearing a good shirt

she walks to school everyday

aturan 2:

gunakan subyek pronoun untuk compound subject

my sister and I visited my grandparents yesterday

she and he decide to get married early

aturan 3:

gunakan subject pronoun setelah be (tobe): is, am, are, was were, be, been)

it was I who came or I was the one who came

it is she or she is here

aturan 4:

gunakan subject pronoun setelah than atau as:

I play the music better than he (play)

She is happy as I (am)

OBJECT PRONOUN

she met me at mall last week

I saw her in front of my house

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- menunjukkan kepemilikan (diikuti oleh kata benda)

I borrow his book to make a small note

She takes my bag

- possessive pronouns berdiri sendiri (tanpa di ikuti kata benda)

this book is mine

the card is hers (bukan: the card is hers')

1. Demonstrative Pronouns (kata penunjuk)

Singular	Plural
This book	These books
That book	Those books

Examples:

- This book is mine
- These books are mine
- That book belongs to my sister
- Those books belong to my sister
- Those books have been borrowed by Amir for three weeks

2. Indefinite Pronoun (kata ganti tak tentu)

- one (orang), someone (seseorang), no one (tak seorangpun), none (tak ada orang/benda), every one (setiap orang)
- something (sesuatu), nothing (tak satupun), anything (apa saja), everything (segalanya).
- Each, every, either (keduanya), neither (tidak keduanya)

3. penggunaan other

- another = masih ada pilihan
the other = pilihan terakhir (tahu pasti jumlahnya)
other = tidak tahu jumlahnya
each other = saling

examples:

Look at your hand. There is a total of five fingers. One is your thumb another is your index finger another one is your middle finger another Finger is your ring finger the other finger is your little finger

Exercises:

Answer these questions below!

1. Did you bring (any, some) cooking oil?
2. My grandfather has five cows. (both, all, each) of them are fat and clean
3. I don't remember where I am. But I am sure it is ... (somewhere, anywhere, every time) here
4. Ani, can you ask your brother here?. Because I want to meet ... (he, his, him, her)
5. Here is ... (any, some) books for your reading.
6. I don't need your help. I can do it by ... (yourself, myself, himself, mine)
7. The building is very high. ... (it, he, its, they) looks wonderful
8. I don't bring my pen. Would you lend me ... (mine, yours, your, his)
9. I have a book. This is(mine, my, her, his, myself) best book
10. Tono and I are students. ... (we, he, you, I) go to school together

II. Error Analysis

1. People in Madura plant tobacco. He plant it every year
2. We can do this work by us
3. Ali's grandfather is a farmer. They usually take fruit, vegetables to his house
4. After getting medicine from a doctor. Him finally can see clearly
5. I am really glad to meet he in this wonderful party. I can't imagine before
6. she can't find her book everything

7. I come to this show late, so you can't get front seat
8. Ali feels that he can't meet her parents after trying to look for them for a long time
9. I have been looking for you something
10. We have two pencils. One is red and other is blue

III. Finish these below questions briefly!

1. She has come to me party since early
A B C D
2. We can't find something here. Do you find it?
A B C D
3. We read Jakarta Post every day. We never read another newspapers
A B C D
4. Either he nor she came to this party yesterday
A B C D
5. I can't find my books. I put that on the table so I can take it easily.
A B C D
6. Andre and Joko are friend. We have made a friend since two years ago
A B C D
7. It was her, Elizabeth I, not her father, King Henry, who led England into
A B C D
Empire the Age of
8. He always helps my wife and I with our tax returns
A B C D
9. According to the legend, because the Native American Princess
A B
Pocahontas said that She loved he. Captain John Smith was set free
C D
10. I would appreciate you letting me know as soon as possible
A B C D

Translate Into Indonesia!

Mr. Broke adalah seorang pemberani. Dia menyeberangi lautan yang luas sendiri. Anak buahnya selalu menemaninya. Ada 3 orang anak buahnya. Seorang berumur 20 tahun, satunya 30 tahun dan yang terakhir berumur 35 tahun. Tak seorangpun menolak perintah Mr. Broke. Mereka selalu sibuk dengan tugas mereka sendiri. Mr. Broke memiliki seorang putri dan dua anak laki-laki. Mereka selalu menemani ayah mereka kemanapun pergi. Istri Mr. Broke sudah beberapa tahun yang lalu. Dia sangat mencintai istrinya

UNIT 17 ADVERB

Adverb adalah suatu kata yang berfungsi menerangkan kata kerja (verb). Umumnya adverb dibentuk dari kata sifat ditambah -ly. Jenis-jenis adverb:

1. Manner (cara) : fast, hard, well, happily, easily etc.
2. Place (tempat) : by, down, here, there etc.
3. Time (waktu) : now, then, today, yesterday etc.
4. Frequency (kekerapan) : always, often, twice, never etc.
5. Sentence : actually, definitely, apparently, obviously etc.
6. Degree (tingkat) : fairly, quite, hardly etc.
7. Interrogative : when, where etc.
8. Relative : which, that, who etc.

Posisi/letak adverb:

- a. tengah (sebelum verb)
 - he suddenly fall of
 - we have never met again
- b. terakhir (pada akhir kalimat)
 - he cried loudly
 - he can do that well
- c. awal kalimat
 - quickly he ran a way
 - yesterday I had a bad cold

Rumus Umum:

Adj + ly = Adverb manner

Exercises:

Error analysis:

1. After only six months in the United States, Jack Understood every one perfectly
2. Please do exact job for me
3. Fastly he ran in the competition
4. A symbol of the ancient competition, the Olympic game flame burns continuous throughout the games
5. Passengers travel comfortable and safe in the Garuda Air Lines
6. The medication relieves headaches fastly
7. The team is hard player
8. Although he tried as hardly as he could, he couldn't win the race
9. My family visits my uncle's village sometimes
10. Broad speaking, curriculum includes all experiences which the students may have within the environment of the school

Tentukan termasuk *adverb* atau *adjective*

1. George is (careless, carelessly) writer. He writes (careless, carelessly)
2. Frank asked me an (easy, easily) question. I answered it (easy, easily)
3. Sally speaks (soft, softly). She has a (soft, softly) voice
4. I entered the room (quiet, quietly) because I was late
5. He can run (fast, fastly). So everyone calls him (fast, fastly) runner
6. He can catch the mouse (easy, easily)
7. She is able to finish the job (well, goodly)
8. Andi is a (good, well) student at his school
9. She tried to be a (professional, professionally) actor
10. It is a (hard, hardly) time for Indonesian because the increase of oil prices

Translate into English!

1. mereka bekerja dengan giat setiap hari
2. saya terkenal sebagai siswa yang pandai di sekolah
3. Ani memiliki suara yang sangat merdu
4. Kepala Sekolah adalah orang yang bijaksana dalam memberikan keputusan
5. kami menerima dengan senang hati untuk belajar di SMA Alfalah
6. kami mengerjakan soal itu dengan hati-hati
7. andi adalah anak pemalas dan ceroboh

UNIT 18 SINGULAR & PLURAL

Akhiran -S/-ES

Noun + -S Noun + -ES	Friend= singular friends= plural Class= singular classes= plural
Pengejaan akhiran s/es Sing sings Song songs	
Wash washes Watch watches Class classes Buzz buzzes Box boxes	Akhiran -es bisa di tambahkan pada kta yang berakhiran <i>-sh, -ch, -s, -z, dan -x</i>
a. Toy toys Buy buys b. Baby babies Cry cries	Untuk kata yang berakhiran -y: 9. jika -y diawali vocal, maka hanya -s yang ditambahkan 10. jika -y diawali konsonan, maka -y diganti -i dan -es

Kata Benda Jamak Yang Tidak Beraturan

a. man – men	child – children	mouse – mice	foot - feet
woman-women	ox – oxen	goose - geese	tooth – teeth

beberapa *noun* yang memiliki arti *singular dan plural*

deer	fish	means	series	sheep
	species			

Countable noun

	Singular	Plural	
Count noun	A chair One chair	Chairs Two chairs some chairs many chairs	A count noun: 1. bisa diawali dengan <i>a/an</i> dalam singular 2. menggunakan akhiran <i>s/es</i> dalam plural
Non count	Furniture Salt, rice, money, water, meat etc.		A noncount noun: 1. tidak bisa diawali <i>a/an</i> 2. tidak memiliki bentuk jamak/plural

Keterangan kuantitas

Expression of quantity	Used with count nouns	Used with noncount nouns
One Each Every	One apple Each apple Every apple	
Two Both A couple of A few Several A number of Many	Two apples Both apples A couple of apples A few apples Several apples A number of apples Many apples	
A little Much A great deal of		A little rice Much rice A great deal of rice
Not any/no Some A lot of Lots of Plenty of Most All	Not any/no apples Some apples A lot of apples Lots apples Plenty of apples Most apples All apples	Not any/no rice Some rice A lot of rice Lots rice Plenty of rice Most rice All rice

Choose the correct answer below!

1. There (*isn't, aren't*) any letters in the mail for you today.
2. There (*isn't, aren't*) any mail for you today.
3. There (*is, are*) a lot of problems in the world.
4. There (*is, are*) a fly in this room. Where's the flyswatter?
5. There (*is, are*) over 600,000 kinds of insects in the world.
6. How many kinds of birds (*is, are*) there in the world?
7. Why (*isn't, aren't*) there a hospital close to those villages?
8. There (*is, are*) a green pen on Tom's desk.
9. There (*is, are*) a blue pen and a yellow notebook on Sue's desk.
10. There (*is, are*) some pens and notebooks on Jack's desk.

Choose the correct answer from the options below!

1. There is many people come to visit her house which is burnt
A B C D

2. Look! There are so many mouses over there. they are looking for
A B C D

cheese

3. She always washes her dress every day
A B C D

4. We are very glad because we can see many the beautiful beach where many child play
A B C D

5. There are a lot of moneys which we can see in the Bank
A B C D

6. I saw a women walking alone yesterday
A B C D

7. Because she is left by her husband, she always crys every day
A B C D

8. We got a lot of fishes in that lake yesterday
A B C D

9. I have two pen which I put in my bag
A B C D

10. Ani always watches TV every night in her room
A B C D

UNIT 19 CAPITAL LETTER

Fungsi Utama Capital Letters Huruf Besar

1. Kata pertama dalam sebuah kalimat atau direct quotation
2. Nama orang dan kata I
3. Nama tempat tertentu
4. Nama hari, bulan, dan hari libur
5. Nama produk komersial
6. Judul buku, majalah, surat kabar, artikel, cerita, puisi, film, pertunjukan televisi, dan lagu
7. Nama perusahaan, klub atau perkumpulan, kelompok agama atau politik, dan organisasi lain

KATA PERTAMA DALAM SEBUAH KALIMAT ATAU DIRECT QUOTATION

The driver said, "Take him to the car."
"If you come early," said Ani, "call me. I'll meet you there."

Catatan: pada contoh kedua, If dan I'll menggunakan huruf besar karena mulai dengan kalimat

baru. Sedangkan call tidak menggunakan huruf besar, karena merupakan bagian dari kalimat pertama

NAMA ORANG DAN KATA I

Last week, I saw a movie which was very interesting
Robin is my best friend at school

NAMA TEMPAT TERTENTU DAN INSTITUSI

Andi was dropped out of Al Falah Senior High School, now he is working
at Royal Plaza Hypermarket

Tetapi: gunakan huruf kecil jika tidak menyebutkan nama tertentu atau spesifik

Andi was dropped out of senior high school, now he is working
at hypermarket

NAMA HARI, BULAN, DAN HARI LIBUR

I took my holiday on Sunday in August, the day before Independence Day.

Tetapi: gunakan huruf kecil untuk musim (season): spring, fall, summer, winter, wet, rainy

Many farmers plant the crop in the rainy season

NAMA PRODUK KOMERSIAL

My brother knows everything about Diet Pepsi and McDonald's hamburger

tetapi: gunakan huruf kecil untuk tipe dari produk (hot dogs, cat food, hamburger dsb.)

JUDUL BUKU, MAJALAH, SURAT KABAR, ARTIKEL, PUISI, CERITA, PERTUNJUKAN TELEVISI, LAGU

I read the book The Davinci Code, by Dan Brown

In the lobby, i read Jakarta Post and Times

I like to listen Jablai, which is sung by Titi Kamal

NAMA PERUSAHAAN, GRUP ATAU PERKUMPULAN, KELOMPOK AGAMA ATAU POLITIK, DAN ORGANISASI LAIN

Ahmad is a Moslem, but his wife is Catholic

The Al Falah Debate Club always wins the competition

Error Analysis

Find the wrong words and rewrite the right answer!

1. In our class, every students must submit the article in the nurani
2. When i went to malang, I saw a lot of Beautiful places
3. We watched lake house at royal plaza last night
4. I was born in jauary 12, 1983
5. I drink coca cola to fresh my throat
6. Most of students are from al falah junior high school
7. Al Falah Senior High School is located on Jl. Ketintang Madya Surabaya
8. "when you will come,"asked Andik. i can pick you up
9. I know that tamara is an expensive actress in Indonesia
10. Joe Naples is a roman catholic, but his wife is jewish

Capital Letters juga digunakan seperti di bawah ini:

1. Nama yang menunjukkan hubungan kekeluargaan
2. Titel/gelar seseorang dengan mengikutkan namanya
3. Nama mata kuliah khusus
4. Bahasa
5. Lokasi geografis
6. Periode dan kejadian bersejarah
7. Ras, negara, dan kebangsaan
8. Pembuka dan penutup surat

NAMA YANG MENUNJUKKAN HUBUNGAN KEKELUARGAAN

All his life, Father has been addicted to drugs
Aunt Anna and Uncle Didin bought a new car yesterday

Tetapi: jangan menggunakan mother, father, grandmother, uncle, aunt dsb. Ketika diawali oleh

(possessive) kepunyaan. Seperti: my, your, his, her dsb.

All his life, my father has been addicted to drugs
my aunt and my uncle bought a new car yesterday

GELAR SESEORANG YANG DIKUTI NAMA

I sent a letter to Senator Mc Chatty last Friday
Dr. Handoko is a specialist of eyes

Tetapi: gunakan huruf kecil ketika tidak diikuti nama

I sent a letter to senator last Friday
I go to the doctor to check my eyes

NAMA MATA KULIAH KHUSUS

The college offers evening sections of Introductory Psychology I, Abnormal Psychology,
Psychology and Statistics, and Educational Psychology.

Tetapi: gunakan huruf kecil untuk mata kuliah atau pelajaran secara umum
The college offers evening sections of many psychology courses

LANGUAGES

My grandfather can speak Japanese well

LOKASI GEOGRAFIS

He grew up in the Midwest but moved to the South

Tetapi: gunakan huruf kecil untuk menunjukkan arah

Walk along this street and turn south on Jl. A. Yani

PERIODE ATAU PERISTIWA BERSEJARAH

During Imperialism, most of Indonesian were killed

RAS, NEGARA, dan KEBANGSAAN

Tita has lived on army basis in Indonesia, Japan, and Germany
The cruel is often identified to Madurese

PEMBUKA dan PENUTUP SURAT

Dear Sir:
Dear Ms. Hertati

Sincerely yours:
Truly yours:

Tetapi: huruf besar dipakai hanya pada kata pertama dalam surat penutup

Error Analysis:

1. During world war II, many americans were afraid that the japanese would invade California
2. On their job site in korea, the french, swiss, and chinese coworkers used English to communicate
3. When uncle hans got the bill from his doctor, he called the American Medical Association to complain
4. dr. Tambuan is one of specialist of ears
5. A new restaurant featuring indonesian cuisine has just opened on the south side of the city
6. For her fortieth birthday, my Uncle got a special prize from aunt diana
7. Saul Rubin tells about various Unusual Museum in his book
8. The course provides more about Science Subjects
9. I am interested in studying tenses and quotation mark in English
10. You can walk three blocks of South

UNIT 20 NUMBERS

Langkah 1: nomer yang tidak lebih dari dua kata harus di eja. Sementara nomer yang lebih dari

dua kata langsung ditulis dalam bentuk angka

I have twenty two cookbooks at home
She takes thirty five days for holiday
Nearly 175 students attended the lecture

Langkah 2: konsisten menggunakan angka dan ejaan.

After the storm, the maintenance workers unclogged 45, removed 234 broken tree limbs, and
rescued 4 kittens who were stuck in a drainpipe

Langkah 3: gunakan nomer/angka untuk menunjukkan tanggal, jam, alamat, persentase, dan

bab buku serta halaman buku

The celebration will be held on September 28, 2007
I usually go to the bed at 9:00 p.m. (Tetapi: ketika menggunakan o'clock maka harus dieja.

(I usually go to the bed at 9:00 o'clock)

The school is located at 23 West 52d Street

Almost 93 percent pass the test

The teacher asks me to open page 235

Error analysis

Cross out the mistakes in numbers and write the corrections

1. We expect to have fifty percent of the work completed by March tenth
2. Lecturer asked me to review his explanation on page twenty
3. There were twenty two men wounded, 3 cars broken, and 12 women dead in the accident yesterday
4. I always get up at 5:00 o'clock every day
5. The supermarket will be located at twenty five A. Yani Street
6. Nearly five thousands and fifty two students fail final examination
7. The name of the murderer is revealed in Chapter 8 on page 236
8. When you take the skin off a piece of chicken, you remove about 40 percent of the fat
9. The burglary was committed on October 30, 1995
10. Before I went to bed, I set my alarm for 6:45 A.M

UNIT 21 PARARRELISM

Pararrel structure menyatakan kesamaan bentuk atau informasi dalam suatu kalimat

PARARREL - IN SERIES

Jean is smart, diligent, and talented
Mr. Hadi enjoys teaching and writing

PARARREL - AFTER CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION

bothand
Not onlybut also
Eitheror
Neither.....nor

Error Analysis

1. We are indetbted to the Arabs not only for reviving Greek works but also they introduced useful ideas from India
2. George Kaufman distinguished himself as a newspaperman, a drama critic, and he was a successful playwright
3. Both plants and animals have digestive systems, respiratory systems, and reproduce
4. The kidneys both eliminate water and salt
5. A century ago in America, all postal rates were determined not by weighing the mail but measuring the distance that the mail had to travel
6. She is not only famous in the United States but also abroad
7. The exam tested both listening and to read
8. Both historically and geographical, Ontario is the heartland of Canada
9. Tobacco was considered a sacred plant, and it was used to indicate friendship and concluded peace negotiations between Native Americans and whites
10. To apply for a passport, fill out the application form, attach two recent photograph, and taking it to your local passport office
11. Microwaves are used for cooking, for telecommunications, and also medical diagnosis is made from them
12. A person who purchases a gun for protection is six times more likely to kill a friend or relative than killing an intruder

PARARELLISM

1. The committee decided to cancel its law suit, to approve the contract,

A B C

 and that it would adjourn the meeting.

D
2. Air travel is fast, safe, and it is convenient.

A B C D

3. To control quality and making decisions about production are among the
A B C D
many responsibilities of an industrial engineer.
4. Dr. Riris, the first woman elected president at the university, was
A B
intelligent, capable, and awareness of the problems to be solved.
C D
5. The insurance program used to include not only employees but their
A B C
families.
D

AGREEMENT

1. If one doesn't respect for himself, you can not expect others to respect
A B C
him.
D
2. Those of us who belong to the National Association for Foreign Student
A
Affairs shouldhave their memberships renewed in September.
B C D
3. Both Andi and I is required to attend the meeting at the school.
A B C D
4. There have been little rain in the last twenty-four-hour period because of
A B C D
a high pressure- area over most of the state.
5. Everyone who takes the examination will receive their score reports in
A B C
six weeks.
D
6. The popularity of MU players were increasing significantly by playing
A B C
of the World Cup in cities throughout the country in 1994.
D
7. Benjamin Franklin strongly objected to the eagle's being chosen as the
A B
national bird because of their predatory nature.
CD
9. Neither of the two alternatives that had been outlined at the last meeting
A B
were acceptable to the executive committee.
C D

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