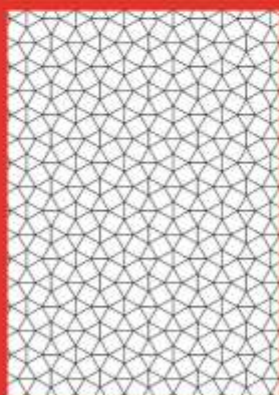


Idaryani, S.S., M. TESOL

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BAHASA INGGRIS

UNTUK PERGURUAN TINGGI



UNIMAL PRESS

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UNTUK
PERGURUAN TINGGI**

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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji dan syukur penulis panjatkan kepada Allah SWT, atas segala rahmat dan hidayah yang telah dilimpahkan-Nya sehingga diktat/materi pembelajaran matakuliah umum Bahasa Inggris dapat penulis selesaikan dengan baik. Selanjutnya salawat dan salam penulis sanjungkan kepada Rasullullah SAW, beserta keluarga dan para sahabat Beliau yang telah membawa umat manusia dari kegelapan kealam yang penuh ilmu pengetahuan.

Pada umumnya kemampuan berbahasa Inggris mahasiswa kita masih rendah dan belum menunjukkan minat yang memadai untuk mempelajari bahasa tersebut baik itu kemampuan produktif maupun kemampuan reseptif. Hal ini bisa disebabkan oleh banyak hal seperti kurangnya kesempatan untuk pelajar bahasa Inggris dalam penggunaan bahasa tersebut.

Berdasarkan pemikiran diatas, modul MKDU Bahasa Inggris ini diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu materi pegangan mahasiswa dalam

meningkatkan minat dan kemampuan berbahasa Inggris. Selain modul ini, diharapkan juga kepada mahasiswa untuk tetap belajar dan mencari sumber-sumber referensi lainnya yang dapat mendukung kemampuan berbahasa Inggris mereka.

Kepada pembaca tidak dibenarkan untuk memperbanyak buku ini dalam bentuk apapun. Bagi yang berminat memiliki buku ini dapat memesan kepada penulis. Atas perhatian pembaca, penulis mengucapkan terima kasih.

Lhokseumawe, Desember, 2015

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BAB I

PART OF SPEECH

1.1. Pengertian Part of Speech (Jenis Kata)

McGregor (2009) menyatakan bahwasanya semua bahasa terdiri dari ribuan kata dengan jenis atau kelas yang berbeda antara satu dengan yang lain. Kata-kata tersebut di klasifikasikan ke dalam beberapa jenis kelas yang berbeda terdiri dari kata kerja (Verb), kata Benda (Noun) dan kata sifat (adjective) dan kata keterangan (Adverb). Kata benda adalah kata yang menkhususkan benda-benda atau sejenisnya termasuk manusia, hewan, objek, tempat, dan hal-hal yang bersifat abstrak. Adjektif adalah jenis kata yang mengindikasikan kualitas atau sifat dari suatu barang atau benda baik itu berupa benda hidup ataupun benda mati berdasarkan pada beberapa hal seperti umur, ukuran, warna, kecepatan, dan bentuk. Kata kerja adalah kata yang menjelaskan perbuatan atau kegiatan, pernyataan, kejadian, dan proses baik itu berbentuk konkret atau abstrak.

1.2 Verb (Kata Kerja)

Kata kerja adalah kata menunjukkan perbuatan atau pekerjaan kita atau untuk menyatakan sesuatu hal.

Contoh: *Write, run, eat, drink, catch, clean, speak, laugh, weep,* are some verbs

He is **writing** a letter.

Dalam contoh kalimat diatas, kata kerja “write” menjelaskan tentang tindakan/pekerjaan dari subjek (he). Kata kerja “write” mempunyai subjek dan kata kerja tersebut menjelaskan apa yang dilakukan subjek dalam sebuah kalimat.

Fungsi kata kerja adalah untuk menjelaskan tindakan ataupun perbuatan yang biasanya disebut “dynamic verb”, seperti write, eat, run, dan speak. Sementara kata kerja yang menyatakan perihal sesuatu disebut “stative verb” dan umumnya tidak digunakan dalam tensis continuous. Contoh dari kata kerja tersebut adalah *are be, impress, please, surprise, belong to, consist of, resemble, seem*. Perhatikan dalam contoh berikut ini untuk penggunaan masing-masing kata kerja tersebut:

Examples.

He works in a factory(action)

I boughta computer. (action)

John seems happy. (state)

He resembles his brother (state)

Sedangkan beberapa kata kerja bisa digunakan sebagai *dynamic verb* sekaligus juga *stative verb*.

Contoh

She looks very beautiful. (look as stative verb)

She looked at black board. (look as dynamic verb)

Bentuk-bentuk kata kerja berdasarkan penggunaan tensis atau waktu kejadian

Ada tiga bentuk kata kerja berdasarkan penggunaan jenis tensis.

1. Base form (kata kerja dasar)
2. Past Simple
3. Past participle

Contohnya kata kerja *go—went—gone*. “*Go*” is adalah kata kerja dasar, “*went*” adalah kata kerja past simple, dan “*gone*” adalah kata kerja past participle. Ketiga kata kerja biasanya juga dinamakan dengan kata kerja pertama, kata kerja kedua, dan kata kerja ketiga atau sering disingkat V1, V2 dan V3. Sedangkan bentuk “*ing*” ditambahkan pada bentuk kata kerja dasar untuk penggunaan dalam tensis continuous yang kemudian dapat digunakan dengan pemakaian kata kerja auxiliary verb “to be” misalnya: *go—going, eat—eating, laugh—laughing*.

Pembentukan kata kerja past simple dan past participle

Berdasarkan pembentukan kata kerja past simple and past participle, maka kata kerja dapat dibagi dua: Regular verb dan Irregular verb.

Regular Verbs.

Regular verb adalah bentuk kata kerja past simple dan past participle dengan penambahan “-ed” pada kata kerja dasar contohnya *laugh—laughed—laughed*, *look—looked—looked*.

Perhatikan contoh lainnya dalam tabel dibawah ini

Verb	Base form atau V1	Past simple atau V2	Past participle atau V3	Present participle (Countinous)
To advise	Advise	Advised	advised	Advising
To allow	Allow	Allowed	allowed	Allowing
To enjoy	Enjoy	Enjoyed	enjoyed	Enjoying
To rain	Rain	Rained	rained	Raining
To smile	Smile	Smiled	smiled	Smiling

2) Irregular Verbs

Sedangkan kata kerja **Irregular Verb** yang terbentuk menjadi kata kerja past simple and participle dengan penambahan bentuk-bentuk yang berbeda-beda contohnya *buy—bought—bought*, *eat—ate—eaten*.

Perhatikan contoh lainnya dalam tabel dibawah ini

Verb	Base form atau V1	Past simple atau V2	Past participle or V3	Present participle (continuous)
To know	know	Knew	known	Knowing
To go	go	Went	gone	Going
To drink	drink	Drank	drunk	Drinking
To hold	hold	Held	held	Holding
To write	wriite	Wrote	written	Writing

Sedang kata kerja dibawah ini adalah bentuk kata kerja tetap atau tanpa mengalami perubahan apapun.

Verb	Base form or V1	Past simple or V2	Past participle or V3	Present participle
To cut	cut	Cut	cut	Cutting
To shut	shut	Shut	shut	Shutting
To spread	spread	spread	spread	Spreading
To put	put	Put	put	Putting
To read	read	Read	read	Reading

Main Verbs and Auxiliary atau Helping verbs

Sebuah kalimat bisa saja memiliki bentuk kata kerja main verb (kata kerja utama) dan helping verb/ auxiliary

(kata kerja bantu).

Main verb: Sebuah kata kerja yang memiliki arti sebuah/suatu tindakan atau aksi maka disebut main verb seperti *write, buy, eat etc. konsensualisme*

Auxiliary (Kata kerja bantu atau modal): sebuah kata kerja yang mendukung kata kerja utama atau main verb dalam pembentukan stuktur sebuah kalimat, sesuai dengan tensis tertentu, dinamakan kata kerja bantu atau auxiliary verb seperti: *is, am, have, was, had, is, will etc.*

Main Verbs and Helping verbs (Auxilliary)

Sebuah kalimat bias saja memiliki kedua jenis kata kerja; kata kerja utama; kata kerja bantu (auxiliary-verb). **Main verb: ataupun kata kerja utama merupakan kata kerja yang mempunyai makna utama yang berhubungan dengan suatu tindakan atau kegiatan** , *i.e. write, buy, eat etc.* **Helping verb:** Sebuah kata kerja yang membantu kata kerja utama untuk membentuk struktur kalimat (berdasarkan tensis tertentu) dan juga memberikan informasi tentang waktu kejadian dari kata kerja utama, *i.e. is, am, have, was, had, is, will etc.*

Kata kerja utama atau Main verb mempunyai arti yang sebenarnya dan menjelaskan lebih banyak kegiatan atau perbuatan sedangkan kata kerja bantu tidak memiliki arti dari suatu tindakan saat digunakan sekaligus dengan

kata kerja utama. Akan tetapi kata kerja bantu memberikan informasi lebih tentang suatu tindakan atau kegiatan untuk merujuk jenis tensis yang digunakan akan tetapi kata kerja bantu tidak memiliki arti jika berdiri sendiri. Perhatikan contoh-contoh kalimat berikut ini:

She is eating an apple. (“eat” = main verb, “is” = helping verb)

She was eating an apple. (“eat” = main verb, “was” = helping verb)

Kata kerja utama atau main verb “eat” dalam kalimat diatas menyampaikan informasi tentang tindakan yang dilakukan terhadap buah apel. Sedangkan kata kerja bantu atau helping “is, dan was” menyampaikan tentang waktu dari tindakan yang didasarkan pada jenis tensis. Kata kerja bantu pada kalimat pertama “is” menjelaskan waktu tindakan (eating an apple) yang dilakukan sekarang dan pada saat ini. Sedangkan contoh kalimat kedua, kata bantu “was” menjelaskan waktu tindakan (eating an apple) yang telah dilakukan pada masa lalu.

Bisa dikatakan MAIN VERB menjelaskan suatu tindakan atau kegiatan yang hanya memiliki sedikit informasi tentang waktu dari tindakan tersebut. Sedangkan kata bantu modal atau HELPING VERB (juga disebut auxilliary Verb) menjelaskan lebih banyak tentang informasi waktu dari suatu tindakan ataupun kegiatan. Bersama-sama

kedua kata tersebut membentuk struktur kalimat dalam bentuk tensis tertentu (action and its time.)

Penggunaan helping verbs

Ada tiga jenis kata bantu utama yang paling sering dipakai dalam kalimat padasebuah tensis yaitu **be, do, and have**. Adapun bentuk dari kata bantu **Be** terdiri dari tiga macam (**am, is, are**) yang biasanya dipakai dalam tensis **continues**.

Example. She is laughing. (Present Continuous tense).
Sedangkan kata bantu **Have** (**have, has, had**) biasanya dipakai untuk tensis **perfect tense**.

Example.

He has completed his work. (Present perfect tense)

He had bought a car. (Past perfect tense)

Kata bantu Do (do, does, did) dipakai pada tensis **simple tense** dan **past tense**.

Example.

They do not play chess. (Present simple tense)

I did not see him. (Past simple)

Modal Verbs (Modal auxiliaries)

Kata bantu Modal digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu gagasan tentang ability, possibility, intention or necessity.

Examples.

Can,
could (ability)

May
might (possibility)

Will, shall,
would (intention)

Should (necessity)

Must (necessity)

Ought to

Kata kerja modal bisa digunakan sebagai kata bantu sebelum kata kerja

Examples

I *can* play violin.

It *may* rain today.

You *must* learn the test-taking strategies.

I *will* call you.

1.2.1 Transitive and intransitive verbs

1) Transitive Verbs.

Kata kerja transitif adalah jenis kata kerja yang memerlukan objek dalam kalimat karena jika kata kerja tersebut tidak diikuti oleh objek maka makna lengkapnya tidak akan tersampaikan.

Example.

He bought _____

Contoh kalimat diatas membutuhkan objek dari kata kerja “buy”. Tanpa sebuah objek maka kata kerja utamanya tidak bisa memberikan informasi lengkap.

He bought a book.

He bought a computer.

Contoh lainnya

John is eating a mango.

He has completed his work.

I caught a bird in bushes.

She wrote a story.

2) Intransitive sentence

Adalah kata kerja utama yang tidak membutuhkan objek dalam kalimat karena kata kerja tersebut dapat memberikan informasi lengkap tanpa kehadiran objek.

Example

He slept.

She is laughing.

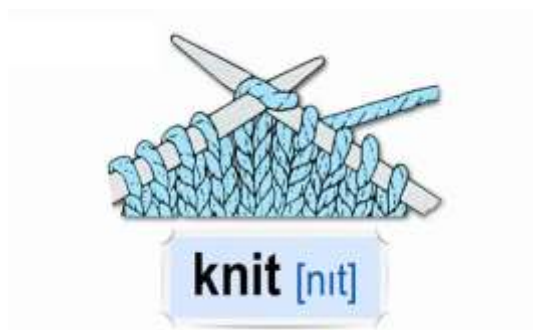
It has rained.

He is running.

They arrived.

Task

Berikut beberapa contoh kata kerja. Pilahlah mana kata kerja utama transitif dan intransitive dibawah ini:



hurt [hɜ:t]



hit [hit]



let [let]



cut [kʌt]



cost
[kɒst]



bet [bet]





1.3 Adjective

Adjective atau ajektiva adalah sebuah kata yang memberikan keterangan lebih pada sebuah noun atau pronoun. Contohnya adalah, **tall** man, **old** house, **red** car. Kata “tall, old, red” adalah adjectives yang memberikan keterangan lebih pada kata-kata “man, house, and car”. Kata adjective bisa digunakan lebih dari satu pada kata single noun dalam sebuah kalimat. Sebuah kata adjective memberikan informasi tentang **colour, size, characteristic,**

quality, quantity or personal traits of a noun or pronoun.

Examples.

The beautiful girl entered into the room.

The tall, beautiful girl entered into the room.

The tall, thin, beautiful girl entered into the room.

The tall, thin, beautiful and intelligent girl entered into the room.

White, red, black, green, purple, yellow, orange, brown, and black adalah kata-kata adjectives karena menerangkan warna dari noun or pronoun. Beautiful, pretty, ugly, thin, slim, fat, tall, dan short adalah juga kata adjectives kata-kata tersebut menjelaskan karakter-karakter fisik dari sebuah noun ataupun pronoun. Intelligent, brave, courageous, determined, exuberant dan diligent adalah kata-kata adjective yang menjelaskan sifat-sifat dari suatu benda noun atau pronoun.

1.3.1 Penggunaan kata adjektiva dalam kalimat.

Kata adjective digunakan dalam dua bentuk yaitu sebelum noun dan sesudah kata kerja (setelah stative verbs: seem, look, be feel etc)

1) Sebelum kata noun
Examples

He ate a **delicious** mango.

She bought a **red** car.

A **fat man** was running in the street.

I saw a **cute** baby.

I don't like **hot** tea.

They live in a **small** home.

Poor can't afford **expensive** clothes.

Severe headache and fever are symptoms of malaria.

He is facing a **difficult** problem.

Penggunaan kata adjective bisa digunakan juga setelah kata kata kerja atau statitive verb. (i.e. seem, look, sound, taste, appear, feel, be) yang bertindak seperti stative verbs.

Example, Iron is **hot**

“Hot” adalah kata adjective dalam kalimat diatas yang muncul setelah kata bantu “is” dan kata bantu “is” berperan sama sebagai kata stative verb. Kata sifat “Hot” yang muncul setelah kata bantu “is” menjelaskan tentang noun (subject) “iron”

Examples.

Your problem *seems* **difficult**.

That book *was* **good**.

This pizza *tastes* **delicious**.

The story *sounds* **interesting**.

He is **stupid**.

The man became **angry**.

She looks **attractive**.

1.3.2 Tingkatan kata sifat dan penggunaannya

Terdapat tiga jenis tingkatan kata adjectives

1. Positive Adjective 2. Comparative Adjective 3.

Superlative Adjective

Examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Old	Older	Oldest
Large	Larger	Largest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Lucky	Luckier	Luckiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Horrible	More horrible	Most horrible
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Many	More	Most

Task

Berikut beberapa contoh kata sifat dibawah ini. Ubahlah kata-kata tersebut kedalam bentuk kata sifat comperative dan superlative.





round
[raʊnd]



square
[skweə]



thin [θɪn]



thick [θɪk]



narrow

[ˈnæərəʊ]



wide

[waɪd]



small [smɔ:l]



big [bɪg]

large [la:dʒ]



liquid
[ˈlɪkwɪd]



thick
[θɪk]



high [haɪ]



low [ləʊ]

1.4 Noun (Singular and Plural)

Kata benda atau noun adalah kata yang merujuk kepada orang, tempat, ataupun benda atauu sesuatu hal. Contohnya adalah *chair, table, book, New York, computer, cup, boy, John, hospital, Newton, garden, room, man, Paris, doctor, dan pen*. Kata-kata tersebut merujuk kepada orang, tempat, benda dan suatu hal.

Examples:

Chair, table, book, cup, computer, picture, (names of things)

New York, Paris, Canada, Toronto, school, hospital, cinema, garden, (names of places)

John, Newton, R.H Stephen, Einstein, man, boy, doctor (names of persons)

1.4.1 Jenis-jenis kata benda atau Noun

Kata benda terdiri dari dua jenis yaitu Common Noun dan Proper Noun. **Common Noun adalah kata yang merujuk kepada benda umum atau non-specific thing**, contohnya *book, pen, room, garden man, girl, road, camera, month, day, chair, school, boy, car*. Sedangkan **Proper Noun sebaliknya merujuk kepada benda khusus/tertentu**, tempat tertentu, atau orang tertentu. Contohnya adalah *BMW Car, April, Monday, Oxford University, New York, America, John, Newton, Einstein, R.H Stephen*.

Jika salah satu dari common noun dirujuk khusus maka akan berubah menjadi proper noun. Contohnya seperti “*day*” tetapi jika noun tersebut dikhususkan menjadi kata benda *Monday or Friday*, maka akan berubah menjadi proper noun. Contoh yang serupa lainnya dari common noun adalah **car**, akan tetapi berubah menjadi **proper noun jika dikhususkan misalnya menjadi BMW Car**.

- 1) Gunakan huruf CAPITAL LETTER untuk proper noun pada huruf awalnya.

Examples.

He lives in **P**aris.

She studies in **O**xford University.

Author of this book is **J**ohn **S**tephen.

Laws of motion were presented by **N**ewton

The richest person of the world is **B**ill **G**ates.

2) Gunakan partikel “THE” pada kata proper noun.

Partikel/artikel “the” digunakan sebelum kata-kata proper nouns. Berikut adalah cara-cara penggunaan artikel THE;

1. Article “the” tidak digunakan pada nama-nama kota-kota dari sebuah Negara seperti New York, Mexico, Canada, Toronto, London, Paris, America. Akan tetapi jika nama dari suatu Negara atau kota atau tempat menjelaskan kelompok ataupun group dari tempat, tetapi jika nama dari Negara atau tempat menyatakan suatu kelompok atau daratan (lands or states) maka harus digunakan artikel contohnya seperti *the Philippines, the Netherlands, the United States*
2. Article “the” tidak digunakan sebelum nama-nama universitas contohnya Oxford University, Yale University, atau Columbia University. Tetapi jika nama dari universitas ditulis sejajar dengan

pemakaian kata “of” maka harus menggunakan artikel “the” sebelum kata universitas contohnya *the University of British Colombia, the university of Oxford, the University of Toronto*.

3. Artikel “the” digunakan pada kata yang terdiri dari common noun dan proper noun contohnya *the New York city, the Dominion of Canada, the **River** Nile*
4. Artikel “The” juga dipakai sebelum kata-kata dibidang hokum, prinsip-prinsip dan teori-teori (laws, principles, theories or devices) contohnya *the Pythagorean Theorem, the Fahrenheit Scale, the Law of Newton, the Allais effect*. Akan tetapi jika proper noun dipakai dalam bentuk possessive form, maka artikel tersebut tidak digunakan contohnya *Newton’s Laws of Motion, Hooke’s Law of Elasticity, Dalton’s Law of Partial Pressures*.
5. “The” juga digunakan untuk nama-nama dari samudera, laut sungai, gurun ataupun hutan (ocean, sea, river, dessert or forest) kecuali untuk air terjun dan daun(except lakes and fall) contohnya *the Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Sahara, the Black Forests*.
6. “The” digunakan sebelum nama-nama gedung hotel, pustaka (buildings, hotels, libraries having particular names) contonya, *the Brunel Hotel, the Lahore Museum, the Library of Congress*,
7. “The” digunakan sebelum nama-nama geografis (geographical region) dan titik pada kutup (points

on globe) contohnya *the Middle East, the West, the Equator, the North Pole*

8. “The” juga biasanya digunakan pada nama-nama organisasi seperti *the Association of Chartered Accountants, the World Health Organization,*

1.4.2 Countable dan Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns adalah kata benda ataupun noun yang dapat dihitung. Contohnya adalah "book" karena kita dapat menghitungnya dan kita bisa mengatakan one book, two books, three books dan seterusnya. *Pen, chair, cup, room, man, baby, bottle, dog, cat* adalah contoh-contoh lainnya dari katacountable nouns. A countable noun bisa dalam bentuk singular (tunggal) maupun plural (jamak). Article “a” atau “an” digunakan sebelum kata singular. Jika If a singular noun tersebut dimulai oleh huruf konsonan maka “a” harus digunakan yang artinya, i.e. **a book, a cat, a pen**. Jika singular noun dimulai dengan huruf vocal atau berbunyi vocal maka harus menggunakan “an” it i.e. **an apple, an umbrella, an onion, an hour**.

Plural noun (kata benda jamak) kata benda jamak atau Plural noun mempunyai arti lebih dari satu contohnya kata “**chair**” adalah singular noun tetapi “**chairs**” adalah plural noun.

1. Kata benda Plural biasanya terbentuk dengan adanya penambahan **-s** atau **-es** pada kata benda tunggal atau singular noun contohnya *book-books, cat-cats, box-boxes, tax-taxes*. Jika kata benda tersebut diakhiri oleh huruf “y”, huruf “y” di ubah menjadi huruf “i” kemudian ditambah dengan **-es** is contohnya *baby-babies, lady-ladies*. There may be some exceptions.
2. Beberapa bentuk kata jamak juga terbentuk dengan cara lain seperti *man-men, child-children, leaf-leaves, wife-wives, foot-feet, toot-teeth, datum-data, basis-bases*. Kata-kata jamak tersebut dinamakan irregular plural forms.
3. Beberapa kata benda lainnya memiliki persamaan dalam bentuk singular dan plural and contohnya seperti *sheep-sheep, deer-deer, swine-swine*.

1.4.3 Uncountable Noun

Uncountable noun merupakan kata kerja tidak dapat dihitung contohnya *water*. Kita tidak dapat mengatakan *one water* atau *two water* contoh lainnya adalah *milk, bread, honey, rain, furniture, news, information, pleasure, honesty, courage, weather, music, preparation, warmth, wheat*.

1) Penggunaan Uncountable Noun

Uncountable nouns biasanya dianggap sebagai singular noun untuk penggunaan kata bantu auxiliary dalam

sebuah kalimat akan tetapi artikel “a or an” tidak dipakai sebelum kata uncountable noun.

Examples

Water maintains its level.

Necessity is the mother of invention

His **preparation was** not good.

The **Weather is** very pleasant today.

This **information is** very helpful in solving the problem.

The **warmth** of sun **causes** evaporation of water.

Uncountable nouns juga bisa dipakai sebagai countable noun untuk merujuk kepada ‘sesuatu-tunggal’ contohnya kata life adalah uncountable noun tetapi bisa dipakai sebagai countable noun jika merujuk pada individu atau hidup.

Example.

It was feared that **two lives** had been lost.

Kata-kata “some, any, no, little, more etc” bisa ditambah dalam kalimat sebelum kata uncountable nouns jika memang diperlukan.

Examples

They have no information about the accused.

There is little milk in the glass.

2) Mengubah Uncountable nouns menjadi countable nouns

Uncountable noun dapat diubah menjadi countable noun jika bertujuan untuk mengkhususkan satuan atau standarisasi jumlah contohnya “water” sebagai uncountable noun, dapat diubah dengan menambahkan ‘one’ glass of water’ atau ‘two glass of water’ dan seterusnya. Selain one glass kita juga bisa menambahkan satuan jumlah lainnya seperti ‘one litre of water’ atau ‘one cup of water’ dan seterusnya.

Examples Uncountable – countable

Bread – a piece of bread.

Wheat – a grain of wheat.

Milk – a glass of milk

Information – a piece of information

Perhatikan contoh-contoh kata benda dalam tabel dibawah ini.

Table a

 Watch  Watches	 Glass  Glasses	 Fox  Foxes	 Canary  Canaries
 Butterfly  Butterflies	 Key  Keys	 Turkey  Turkeys	 Tray  Trays
 Man  Men	 Woman  Women	 Child  Children	 Person  People
 Tooth  Teeth	 Foot  Feet	 Mouse  Mice	 Fish  Fish

Table b

	singular	plural
singular + -s	a car	two cars
	a cassette	two cassettes
	a lamp	two lamps
	a hat	two hats
	a cup	two cups
Add -es after sibilants:	singular	plural
	a box	two boxes
	a sandwich	two sandwiches
	a suitcase	two suitcases
	a rose	two roses
	a garage	two garages
Substitute y after consonant with -ies:	singular	plural
	a city	two cities
	a lady	two ladies
Add -s after vowel + y:	singular	plural
	a boy	two boys
	a day	two days
Nouns on -f or -fe:	add -s	
	singular	plural
	a roof	two roofs
	a cliff	two cliffs
	a sheriff	two sheriffs
	substitute with -ves	
	singular	plural
	a thief	two thieves
	a wife	two wives
	a shelf	two shelves
Nouns on -o form the plural by adding -s or -es	add -s	
	singular	plural
	a disco	two discos
	a piano	two pianos
	a photo	two photos
	substitute with -ves	
	singular	plural
	a tomato	two tomatoes
	a potato	two potatoes
	a hero	two heroes

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1.4.4 Pronoun

Pronoun adalah pengganti dari kata benda (orang) yang terdiri dari e.g. *he, she, it, they, his, her, him its* dan seterusnya. Contoh pada kalimat ‘John is an intelligent student. Kata ganti ‘John’ berubah menjadi He dan kalimat tersebut menjadi ‘He goes to school daily, He studies a lot, He is making preparation for examination, He will get high marks examination.

Examples.

He, she, it, they, you, I, we, who, him, her, them, me, us, whom, his, its, their, your, mine, our and whose, myself, himself, herself, yourself, which, this, that these, those (semuanya adalah pronoun, untuk lebih jelas tentang pronoun lihat APPENDIX).

Pronoun bias dibagi dalam beberapa kelompok berikut ini.

Personal Pronouns: e.g. *I, you, He, she, it, they, who, me, him, her, them, whom*

Possessive Pronouns: e.g. *yours, mine, his, hers, ours, theirs,*

Reflexive Pronouns: e.g. *myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself, ourselves, themselves*

Reciprocal Pronoun: e.g. *each other, one another*

Relative Pronouns: e.g. *who, whom, whose, which, that*

Demonstrative Pronoun: e.g. *this, these, that, those*

1.5 Adverb (kata keterangan)

Adverb adalah kata yang memberikan informasi tambahan pada kata kerja, kata adjektiva atau pada kata adverb lainnya.

example,

He replied.

He replied **quickly**.

Kata “quickly” adalah adverb yang memberikan informasi tambahan pada kata kerja. Selain itu, adverb juga bisa digunakan untuk memberikan keterangan tambahan pada kata adjective atau jenis-jenis kata lainnya kecuali untuk kata benda.

Examples (adverbs modifying verbs)

He was driving carelessly.

John can speak French fluently.

They live happily.

Marry is laughing loudly.

He goes to school daily.

We sometimes get confused.

He met me yesterday.

Guests will come here.

Examples (adverbs modifying adjectives)

Note: kata-kata yang dicetak tebal (pada contoh dibawah

ini) adalah adverb dan kata-kata yang digarisbawahi adalah kata adjektiva.

It is a very difficult problem.

He is seriously ill.

This book is really nice.

The story of “crazy man” was truly funny.

You are too weak to walk.

Examples (adverbs modifying other adverbs).

Note: Note: kata-kata yang dicetak tebal (pada contoh dibawah ini) adalah adverb dan kata-kata yang digarisbawahi adalah kata adverb.

John drives very slowly.

He was talking too much angrily.

He ran fast enough to catch the bus.

They live very happily.

1.5.1 Pembentukan kata Adverb

Ada beberapa cara pembentukan kata adverb. Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan langkah-langkah dibawah ini:

1. Pada umumnya kata adverbs dibentuk dengan menambahkan akhiran “-ly” pada kata adjectives seperti *happily, easily, quickly, angrily, correctly, fluently, proudly, loudly, rapidly, immediately etc*
2. Hanya beberapa kata adverbs yang perlu ditambahkan akhiran “-ly” seperti *fast, slow, deep, far, hard, high,*

wrong, right, low, well, tight, straight, there, here, close, late, very, too, not

Examples.

Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of Place	Adverbs of Time	Adverbs of Frequency
Happily	Here	Now	Sometimes
Sadly	There	Then	Often
Easily	Near	Yesterday	Usually
Rudely	Somewhere	Today	Seldom
Loudly	Outside	Tomorrow	Frequently
Fluently	Inside	Late	Daily
Rapidly	Ahead	Early	Generally
Angrily	High	Again	Occasionally
Greedily	Top	Tonight	Again and again
Wildly	Bottom	Soon	Never

Jenis-jenis Adverb

Adverb berfungsi memberikan informasi pada kata kerja sebagai berikut:

- Dimana suatu tindakan atau kegiatan terjadi
- Berapa kali atau berapa banyak tindakan atau kegiatan terjadi
- Pada saat kapan tindakan atau kegiatan terjadi
- Intensitas dari tindakan atau kegiatan

Adverbs dikategorikan berdasarkan informasi yang diberikan dalam beberapa kategori sebagai berikut:

1. Adverbs of manner
2. Adverb of place
3. Adverb of time
4. Adverb of frequency

1.6 Preposition

Preposition adalah kata yang menunjukkan hubungan antara kata benda atau pronoun dan kata lainnya dalam kalimat, e.g. *in, on, at, to, with, under, above, into, by, of* etc. Preposition selalu digunakan sebelum kata noun atau pronoun yang menunjukkan hubungan dari kata-kata tersebut dengan kata-kata lain dalam kalimat. Perhatikanlah contoh-contoh berikut ini:

Subject + Verb	Preposition	Noun
The cat was sleeping	on	table
He lives	in	Paris
She looked	at	Stranger.
He will come	in	January.
Wedding ceremony will be held	on	20th December.

I was waiting	for	you
Someone is knocking	at	The door.
She came	by	bus.

- 1) Prepositions dapat dibagi dalam beberapa katagori sebagai berikut:

Preposition untuk time *e.g. in, on, at, etc.*

Preposition untuk place *e.g. in, on, at, etc*

Preposition untuk direction *e.g. to, towards, into, through etc.*

Preposition untuk agent *e.g. by*

Preposition untuk device, instrument atau machines. *e.g. on, by, with, etc*

Prepositions yang digunakan setelah kata verbs untuk membentuk **prepositional verb**. *e.g. look at, look after, laugh at*

Prepositions **untuk** Time. (in, on, at)

Perhatikan contoh-contoh Preposition untuk waktu dalam kotak berikut ini (*in, on at*).

Preposition Time Nature	
In	1. Month or Year. <i>e.g. in January, in 1985</i>
	2. Particular time of day or month or year <i>e.g. in morning, in evening, in first week of January, in summer, in winter</i>

	3. Century or specific time in past etc <i>e.g. in 21st century, in stone age, in past, in future, in present</i>
On	1. Day <i>e.g. on Monday</i> 2. Date <i>e.g. on 5th of March, March 5</i> 3. Particular day <i>e.g. on Independence Day, on my birthday,</i>
At	1. Time of clock <i>e.g. at 5 O'clock, at 7:30 PM</i> 2. Short and precise time <i>e.g. at noon, at sunset, at lunch time, at bed time, at the moment, at the same time</i>

Examples.

He was born **in** 1945.

She will go to New York **on** 25th of March.

The concert will begin **at** 7 O'clock.

He gets up early **in** the morning.

We enjoyed a lot **in** the summer.

The president will deliver speech to public **on** Independence Day.

She received a lot gifts **on** her birthday.

Where were you **at** the lunchtime?

I will call you **at** 12 A.M

Preposition untuk Place (in, on, at)

Prepositions “in, on, at” biasanya digunakan untuk tempat yang berbeda-beda. preposisi “In” selalu digunakan untuk tempat yang memiliki batasan baik itu secara fisik ataupun maya. Sedangkan kata preposition “On” digunakan untuk menunjukkan tempat diatas permukaan.

Preposition	Place Nature
In	Place having some boundary (physical or virtual boundary) Examples. <i>In hall</i> <i>In school</i> <i>In a building</i> <i>In a box</i> <i>In a car</i> <i>In library</i> <i>In garden</i> <i>In America</i> <i>In room</i> <i>In cupboard</i>
On	Surface of something. Examples. <i>On a table</i> <i>On blackboard</i> <i>On a page</i> <i>On the wall</i> <i>On the roof</i>

	<i>On a map</i>
At	Specific Place.
	Examples.
	At the entrance
	At the bottom of glass
	At front of the chair
	At bus stop
	At the edge of roof

Examples

She lives in New York.

Students study **in** library.

The wedding ceremony will be held **in** the hall.

There are some books **on** the table.

The teacher wrote a sentence **on** blackboard.

He was flying kite **on** the roof.

Her parents were waiting for her **at** the entrance of school

There was a huge gathering **at** bus stop.

His house is **at** the end of street.

Preposition **untuk** Direction (to, toward, through, into)

Prepositions seperti; to, towards, through, into, digunakan untuk menjelaskan arah.

Examples.

She went **to** the library.

He jumped **into** the river.

He ran away when he felt that someone was coming toward him.

Preposition **untuk** Agent. (by)

Preposition for agent digunakan untuk sesuatu/hal yang disebabkan oleh hal lainnya.

Examples.

This book is written by Shakespeare.

The work was completed by him.

The room was decorated by her.

The tub is filled with water.

Preposition **untuk** device, instrument atau machine.

Perbedaan penggunaan preposition didasarkan pada alat, instrument, atau mesin *e.g. by, with, on etc.*

Examples

She comes by bus daily.

He opened the lock with key

Prepositional Verb

Prepositional phrase merupakan gabungan dari kata kerja dan preposition atau berupa kata kerja yang diikuti oleh preposition.

Prepositional Phrase = Verb + Preposition

Hanya beberapa kata kerja yang membutuhkan preposition tertentu dalam kalimat atau disebut juga prepositional phrase.

Example

He knocks at the door.

Prepositional Verbs adalah kata kerja transitive yang memiliki objek yaitu ***laugh at, knock at, listen to, look at, look for, look after, wait for, agree to, agree with, talk about, talked to***

Examples.

She is listening to music.

She looked at the blackboard.

We believe in God.

They were waiting for the teacher.

Do you agree with me?

Do you agree to my proposal?

Someone is knocking at the door.

You should not rely on her.

BAB II

AKHIRAN KATA

2.1 Akhiran Kata (*Word Endings*)

Selain contoh dari jenis-jenis kata dari kata kerja (KK), kata benda (KB), dan kata sifat (KS) pada bab sebelumnya (bab I), juga terdapat jenis-jenis kata yang pembentukannya berasal dari penambahan bentuk akhiran (endings) terhadap kata tersebut atau dikenal dengan istilah ***word endings***.

Word Endings dalam bahasa Inggris adalah akhiran yang biasa digunakan untuk mengubah atau membentuk suatu kata menjadi jenis kata tertentu, misalnya jenis kata yang dasarnya adalah kata kerja dengan penambahan akhiran tertentu akan berubah jenisnya menjadi selain kata kerja sesuai dengan bentuk akhiran yang dilekatkan pada kata tersebut. Berikut ini adalah bentuk-bentuk akhiran yang lazim digunakan untuk mengubah jenis suatu kata dengan melekatkan akhiran tertentu.

2.1.1 Noun Endings

Untuk akhiran yang dipakai untuk kata benda KB (noun) terdiri dari 2 macam; pertama adalah bentuk akhiran yang dipakai untuk membentuk suatu kata menjadi kata benda khusus untuk orang(Person); kedua adalah akhiran yang dilekatkan untuk membentuk kata benda (KB) yang ditujukan untuk benda/barang (thing) baik itu benda yang bersifat konkrit ataupun abstrak. Perhatikan tabel-tabel dibawah ini:

Tabel A: Noun Endings untuk barang /benda (Thing)

Noun (thing) Endings	Examples	Verb words (Kata dasarnya)
-ism - nce - ness - ion - ship -ty -age -ment	- socialism - excellence - Sadness - information - friendship - beauty - marriage -development	social excel Sad Inform Friend - Marry Develop

Tabel di bawah ini adalah macam-macam akhiran yang dipakai untuk kata benda yang diperuntukkan untuk orang (person) yang lazim di gunakan dalam bahasa Inggris.

Tabel B: Noun Endings untuk orang (person)

Noun (person) Endings	Examples	Verb words (Kata dasarnya)

-er - or - ist - cian	- employer - actor - artist - musician	employ act art music
--------------------------------	---	-------------------------------

2.1.2 Verb Endings

Berikut ini adalah bentuk-bentuk akhiran yang lazim digunakan untuk mengubah jenis suatu kata dengan melekatkan akhiran tertentu menjadi kata kerja.

Verb Endings	Examples	words (Kata dasarnya)
-en - ate - ize - ify	- soften - populate - memorize - justify	soft memory justice

2.1.3 Adjective Endings

Untuk jenis kata adjective, ada beberapa akhiran yang dapat ditambahkan untuk mengubah suatu kata menjadi kata adjective. Perhatikan tabel dibawah ini.

Adjective Endings	Examples	words (Kata dasarnya)
-------------------	----------	-----------------------

-ent	- excellent	soft
- ant	- important	memory
- ful	- careful	justice
- ic	- economic	
- less	-careless	
-al	-natural	
-ous	- dangerous	
- ive	- expensive	
-able	- capable	
-ible	-impossible	

TASK

A. Describing the pictures (any kind of pictures)

Please create the words as many as possible and classify into Adjective, Verb, and Noun Based on the pictures below by answering the following question :

1. How many class of word do you find from each picture below? And what are they?
2. What do you think about the pictures? (please answer in sentences, at least three sentences for each picture)

Picture one



Picture two



Picture three



- B. Kerjakanlah soal-soal dalam table berikut ini dengan menggunakan akhiran (endings) yang tepat pada setiap kata yang tersedia dalam tabel dibawah.

Akhiran Noun (thing)

1. Member	_____	9. Alcohol
2. Kind	_____	10. Pemanent
3. Real	_____	11. Mile
4. Move	_____	12. Confusion
5. Human	_____	13. Leader

6. Elect	_____	14. Sudden

7. Break	_____	15. Improve

8. Intellengence	_____	16. Equal

Akhiran Noun (person)

1. Teach	_____	9. perfection

2. Type	_____	10. Program

3. beauty	_____	11. electricity

4. ideal	_____	12. Confusion

5. invent	_____	13. Investor

6. clinic	_____	14. builder

7. special	_____	15. natural

8. ranch	_____	16. mathematics

Adjective endings

1. Heart	_____	9. courage

2. nature	_____	10. Use

3. athlete	_____	11. enthusiasm

4. mystery	_____	12. Tradition

5. help	_____	13. change

6. impress	_____	14. permanence

7. intelligence	_____	15. natural

8. comfort	_____	16. Motion

Akhiran Verb ending

1. Dark	_____	9. Different

2. final	_____	10. identify

3. just	_____	11. Light

4. investigation	_____	12. glamour

5. separation	_____	13. person

6. short	_____	14. Sweet

7. intense	_____	15. liberal

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 8. industrial _____ | 16. _____ |
| Demonstration _____ | _____ |

C: Gabungan Akhiran

Kelompokkan kata-kata dibawah ini sesuai akhiran yang tepat sebagai kata benda untuk benda/barang (Noun-Thing (NT) atau kata benda untuk orang (Noun-person (NP), kata kerja (Verb (Verb), dan kata sifat (Adjective (ADJ).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ Heighten
2. _____ Forgetful
3. _____ Imprealism
4. _____ Effusive
5. _____ Cashier
6. _____ Colummist
7. _____ Aggrevate
8. _____ Glamourous
9. _____ Vintage
10. _____ Statistician | 11. _____ desertification
12. _____ submissive
13. _____ noctural
14. _____ establishment
15. _____ impertinent
16. _____ Togetherness
17. _____ Confirmation
18. _____ Pharmacist
19. _____ Craftmanship
20. _____ personify |
|--|--|

D: Gabungan Akhiran

Kerjakanlah soal-soal dibawah ini dengan memilih salah satu jawaban yang benar.

1. The _____ of the news could not be stressed enough.
 - a. Important
 - b. Importance
 - c. importantly
2. The detective _____ that the maid committed the robbery.
 - a. Theorized
 - b. Theoritian
 - c. c. Theory
3. It is _____ that they live so close to the school.
4. The patient responded _____ to the medication.
 - a. Weaken
 - b. b. Weakness
 - c. c. weakly
5. The psychologist explained his ideo on _____ interaction.
 - a. Social
 - b. b. Society
 - c. c. socialize
6. Not everyone wants a job as _____.
 - a. Mortal
 - b. b. Mortally
 - c. c. Mortician
7. You should not _____ the problem.
 - a. Minimal
 - b. b. Minimize
 - c. c. minimally
8. Because of the traffic _____ , he had to appear in court.
 - a. Violate

- b. b. Violator
c. c. violation
9. The children ran _____ toward the entrance of the part.
a. Excitely
b. b. Excited
c. c. excitement
10. The company was unable to _____ enough profit to stay in business.
a. Generator
b. b. Generate
c. c. generation
11. She picked up a piece of _____ rock.
a. Volcano
b. b. Volcanize
c. c. volcanic
12. He responded _____ to the rude question.
a. Explosively
b. b. Explotion
c. c. explosively
13. Because your medical problem is serious, you need to see a _____.
a. Specialize
b. b. Special
c. c. specialist
14. The coach was able to _____ the athletes to perform better.
a. Motivate
b. b. Motivator
c. c. motivation
15. He was not concerned about the _____ of his actions.
a. Careless
b. Carelessness
c. carelessly

16. This portion of the report should be completed _____ if the other part.
- a. Independence
 - b. b. Independent
 - c. c. independently
17. The view of the mountains was _____ .
- a. Magnify
 - b. Magnificent
 - c. magnification
18. It was necessary for the speaker to _____ her message.
- a. Clarify
 - b. b. Clarity
 - c. c. clarification
19. The _____ of the village was the soldiers' primary goal.
- a. Liberate
 - b. b. Liberation
 - c. c. liberal
20. He gave an _____ incorrect answer to the question.
- a. Obvious
 - b. b. Obviously
 - c. c. obviate

BAB III

KALIMAT (SENTENCE)

Kalimat adalah kumpulan kata-kata yang mengungkapkan gagasan penuh yang minimal terdiri dari unsur subjek dan predikat.

Example

He bought a car

Pada kalimat *“book a read him”* bukanlah sebuah kalimat lengkap dan masuk akal sehingga tidak dapat dikatakan sebuah kalimat. Jadi sebuah kalimat atau sentence adalah kombinasi kata-kata yang terdiri dari subjek dan kata kerja yang mengungkapkan topik pikiran secara penuh. Sebuah kalimat dimulain dengan huruf capital dan diakhiri dengan tanda titik, tanda tanya, ataupun tanda seru.

Examples

He goes to school.

She is eating an apple.

My name is John.

What are you doing?

Who are you?

What a beautiful flower!

3.1 Subjek dan Predikat

1) Subjek

Bagian dari sebuah kalimat yang melakukan suatu tindakan dinamakan subjek. Sebuah subjek bisa terdiri dari noun, pronoun, noun clause atau noun phrase.

Examples

He is flying a kite.

John is driving a car.

She ate an apple

I wrote him a letter.

2) Predicate

Adalah bagian dari kalimat yang menjelaskan subjek kalimat.

Examples

He **is flying a kite.**

John **is driving a car.**

She **ate an apple**

I **wrote him a letter.**

Example.



3.2 Kalimat Berdasarkan Tujuan Penyampaian Informasinya

Berdasarkan jenis informasinya kalimat bias dibedakan kedalam empat jenis kalimat; assertive ataupun declarative sentence, integrative sentence dan imperative sentence.

1) Assertive atau Declarative Sentence

Assertive atau Declarative Sentence adalah kalimat yang memberikan pernyataan atau tekanan yang diakhiri oleh tanda titik seperti seperti pada contoh kalimat dibawah:

He goes to school.

He likes to play chess.

They are singing a song.

2) Interrogative Sentence

Introgative sentence adalah sebuah kalimat yang menanyakan pertanyaan dan diakhiri oleh tanda Tanya seperti seperti pada contoh kalimat dibawah;

Where are you going?

Do you use your laptop?

3) Imperative Sentence

Imperative Sentence adalah kalimat yang menjelaskan suatu permintaan, perintah ataupun nasihat seperti pada contoh kalimat dibawah:

Open the door! (*an order*;

Please help me. (*a request*).

4) Exclamatory Sentence

Exclamatory sentence adalah kalimat yang mengungkapkan perasaan yang kuat atau emosi yang dalam dan diakhiri oleh tanda seru. Kalimat-kalimat ini mengungkapkan kejutan, kesenangan, kesedihan, penghargaan, cinta, ketertarikan, frustrasi, marah dan sebagainya seperti pada contoh kalimat dibawah:

What a beautiful
flower it is!

How nicely she is
singing!

That is fantastic!

Hurrah! We won

the match!

BAB IV

CREATIVE WRITING

4.1 Pengertian Creative Writing

Creative writing adalah jenis tulisan yang dapat dipoles dan dibuat semenarik mungkin untuk

menarik minat pembaca. Creative writing bisa ditulis bebas tanpa harus mengikuti aturan tertentu seperti dalam tulisan atau karangan ilmiah akan tetapi bertujuan untuk tetap menarik minat sipembaca. Dengan kata lain Creative writing bisa juga dikatakan segala bentuk ataupun jenis tulisan berupa ungkapan perasaan. Artikel berita misalnya tidak dapat dikategorikan sebagai bentuk creative writing karena artikel tersebut tujuan utamanya adalah untuk menyajikan fakta yang ada dan bukan sebaliknya mengungkapkan isi perasaan. Walaupun terkadang berita bersifat menghibur akan tetapi tujuan utamanya tetap untuk menyampaikan fakta.

Adapun tujuan dari penulisan creative writing adalah bersifat menghibur sekaligus saling berbagi pengalaman seperti pengalaman romantic ataupun kesedihan ataupun kehilangan. Yang harus diingat dalam menulis creative writing adalah anda harus mencoba mengungkapkan perasaan atau pikiran dengan menggunakan imajinasi anda. Adapun jenis-jenis creative writing adalah sebagai berikut:

- Poetry

- Plays
- Movie and television scripts
- Fiction (novels, novellas, and short stories)
- Songs
- Speeches
- Memoirs
- Personal essays

Jadi dapat dikatakan bahwa beberapa jenis karya tulis non-fiksi dapat digolongkan sebagai creative writing. Memoirs dan personal essays, contohnya bias ditulis dengan kreatif untuk mengekspresikan kehidupan and secara kreatif kepada pembaca karena jenis tulisan tersebut ditulis secara pribadi.

4.2 Acrobatic poem

Acrobatic poem adalah salah satu jenis dari creative writing. Istilah lain dari acrobatic poem adalah acrostic poem. Jenis tulisan ini hanya memakai aturan-aturan yang sederhana dalam penulisannya. Ada lima langkah yang harus diperhatikan dalam menulis acrostic/acrobatic poem yaitu:

1. Tentukan apa yang akan ditulis. Decide what to write about.
2. Tulislah kata-kata tersebut secara vertical.
3. Rumuskan kata-kata atau phrasa yang akan dipakai untuk mengungkapkan gagasan anda.

4. Pakailah hasil dari rumusan kata-kata atau phrasa segaris yang dimulai oleh huruf yang sama.
5. Dan tulislah setiap kata yang merujuk ke setiap huruf awal
6. Now let me show you how to follow these steps.

Contoh

Acrostic Ice Cream

Ice Cream

I love every flavor.
Cookies & Cream.
English Toffee.
Chocolate Chip.
Rocky Road.
Even Strawberry and
Almond Fudge.
Mmmmmmmm.

HOMEWORK ACROSTIC

Homework

Hard to do
Overwhelming,
M
Every day
Writing
O
Reading for hours.

Yang harus diingat adalah:

1. Acrostics bisa ditulis tentang apa saja. can be about *anything!*

2. Bisa menggunakan satu kata, phrasa ataupun sebuah kalimat penuh.

Lihatlah beberapa contoh lainnya dibawah ini:

- 1) Nama

MARIA

Mother
Aching feet
Retired
Independent

Active

KAREN

Kind and considerate
Always cleaning up after her children
Relaxes by watching T.V
Eats a lot of junk food
Needs to exercise more

- 2) Auto-biographical poems

First name

Four words to describes yourself

_____ of _____ (describe a relationship)

_____ of _____ (describe another relationship)

Who loves _____ (3 things,
places or people)

Who admires _____ (3 people)

Who gives _____ (3 things)

Who needs _____ (3 things)

Who fears _____ (3 things)

Who feels _____ about _____

Who would like to see _____ (3 things)

Who dreams of _____

Who aspires _____ (3 things)

- 3) Grammar Poems

- Template
 Noun
 2 adjectives
 3 Gerunds (Verb +ing),
 1 Complete sentence
 4) Synonym of Noun

WAR
 Sad, Destructive,
 Killing, injuring, destroying,
 A thing that kill life
 Terminator

RIVER
 Clear, wonderful
 Slapping, whirling, flowing
 The river is cold.
 Water

- DOVE**
 Active, free
 Flying, sitting, cooing,
 A dove is free bird
 5) Complete Sentence (Name)

IDARYANI
 I = I love my parents and family
 D= I am sometimes very doubtful person
 A= I always try to do the best for my life, family, and
 my religion
 R = I like raining season
 Y = I like to eat yolk of egg
 A = I am sometimes very ambitious person

I = *I* like to be indulged

A. Please make other example of acrobatic poem

- ## Contoh

I = I love my parents and family

Sub	Verb
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
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57	58
59	60
61	62
63	64
65	66
67	68
69	70
71	72
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79	80
81	82
83	84
85	86
87	88
89	90
91	92
93	94
95	96
97	98
99	100

D= I am sometimes very doubtful person

Sub	Verb	Adj
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	366
367		

A= I always try to do the best for my life, family, and my religion

Subj	Verb
------	------

R = I like raining season

Subj	Verb
1. The	2. is
3. a	4. very
5. big	6. and
7. old	8. building
9. that	10. was
11. built	12. in
13. the	14. year
15. 1920	16. and
17. is	18. now
19. a	20. museum
21. of	22. the
23. city's	24. history
25. and	26. culture
27. is	28. a
29. very	30. important
31. part	32. of
33. the	34. city's
35. identity	36. and
37. is	38. a
39. very	40. important
41. part	42. of
43. the	44. city's
45. identity	46. and
47. is	48. a
49. very	50. important
51. part	52. of
53. the	54. city's
55. identity	56. and
57. is	58. a
59. very	60. important
61. part	62. of
63. the	64. city's
65. identity	66. and
67. is	68. a
69. very	70. important
71. part	72. of
73. the	74. city's
75. identity	76. and
77. is	78. a
79. very	80. important
81. part	82. of
83. the	84. city's
85. identity	86. and
87. is	88. a
89. very	90. important
91. part	92. of
93. the	94. city's
95. identity	96. and
97. is	98. a
99. very	100. important
101. part	102. of
103. the	104. city's
105. identity	106. and
107. is	108. a
109. very	110. important
111. part	112. of
113. the	114. city's
115. identity	116. and
117. is	118. a
119. very	120. important
121. part	122. of
123. the	124. city's
125. identity	126. and
127. is	128. a
129. very	130. important
131. part	132. of
133. the	134. city's
135. identity	136. and
137. is	138. a
139. very	140. important
141. part	142. of
143. the	144. city's
145. identity	146. and
147. is	148. a
149. very	150. important
151. part	152. of
153. the	154. city's
155. identity	156. and
157. is	158. a
159. very	160. important
161. part	162. of
163. the	164. city's
165. identity	166. and
167. is	168. a
169. very	170. important
171. part	172. of
173. the	174. city's
175. identity	176. and
177. is	178. a
179. very	180. important
181. part	182. of
183. the	184. city's
185. identity	186. and
187. is	188. a
189. very	190. important
191. part	192. of
193. the	194. city's
195. identity	196. and
197. is	198. a
199. very	200. important
201. part	202. of
203. the	204. city's
205. identity	206. and
207. is	208. a
209. very	210. important
211. part	212. of
213. the	214. city's
215. identity	216. and
217. is	218. a
219. very	220. important
221. part	222. of
223. the	224. city's
225. identity	226. and
227. is	228. a
229. very	230. important
231. part	232. of
233. the	234. city's
235. identity	236. and
237. is	238. a
239. very	240. important
241. part	242. of
243. the	244. city's
245. identity	246. and
247. is	248. a
249. very	250. important
251. part	252. of
253. the	254. city's
255. identity	256. and
257. is	258. a
259. very	260. important
261. part	262. of
263. the	264. city's
265. identity	266. and
267. is	268. a
269. very	270. important
271. part	272. of
273. the	274. city's
275. identity	276. and
277. is	278. a
279. very	280. important
281. part	282. of
283. the	284. city's
285. identity	2

Y = I _____ like _____ to eat yolk of egg

Subj	Verb
1. The	2. is
3. a	4. very
5. big	6. and
7. old	8. building
9. that	10. was
11. built	12. in
13. the	14. year
15. 1920	16. and
17. is	18. now
19. a	20. museum
21. of	22. the
23. city's	24. history
25. and	26. culture
27. is	28. a
29. very	30. important
31. part	32. of
33. the	34. city's
35. identity	36. and
37. is	38. a
39. very	40. interesting
41. place	42. to
43. visit	44. and
45. learn	46. about
47. the	48. city's
49. history	50. and
51. culture	52. is
53. a	54. very
55. important	56. part
57. of	58. the
59. city's	60. identity
61. and	62. is
63. a	64. very
65. interesting	66. place
67. to	68. visit
69. and	70. learn
71. about	72. the
73. city's	74. history
75. and	76. culture
77. is	78. a
79. very	80. important
81. part	82. of
83. the	84. city's
85. identity	86. and
87. is	88. a
89. very	90. interesting
91. place	92. to
93. visit	94. and
95. learn	96. about
97. the	98. city's
99. history	100. and
101. culture	102. is
103. a	104. very
105. important	106. part
107. of	108. the
109. city's	110. identity
111. and	112. is
113. a	114. very
115. interesting	116. place
117. to	118. visit
119. and	120. learn
121. about	122. the
123. city's	124. history
125. and	126. culture
127. is	128. a
129. very	130. important
131. part	132. of
133. the	134. city's
135. identity	136. and
137. is	138. a
139. very	140. interesting
141. place	142. to
143. visit	144. and
145. learn	146. about
147. the	148. city's
149. history	150. and
151. culture	152. is
153. a	154. very
155. important	156. part
157. of	158. the
159. city's	160. identity
161. and	162. is
163. a	164. very
165. interesting	166. place
167. to	168. visit
169. and	170. learn
171. about	172. the
173. city's	174. history
175. and	176. culture
177. is	178. a
179. very	180. important
181. part	182. of
183. the	184. city's
185. identity	186. and
187. is	188. a
189. very	190. interesting
191. place	192. to
193. visit	194. and
195. learn	196. about
197. the	198. city's
199. history	200. and
201. culture	202. is
203. a	204. very
205. important	206. part
207. of	208. the
209. city's	210. identity
211. and	212. is
213. a	214. very
215. interesting	216. place
217. to	218. visit
219. and	220. learn
221. about	222. the
223. city's	224. history
225. and	226. culture
227. is	228. a
229. very	230. important
231. part	232. of
233. the	234. city's
235. identity	236. and
237. is	238. a
239. very	240. interesting
241. place	242. to
243. visit	244. and
245. learn	246. about
247. the	248. city's
249. history	250. and
251. culture	252. is
253. a	254. very
255. important	256. part
257. of	258. the
259. city's	260. identity
261. and	262. is
263. a	264. very
265. interesting	266. place
267. to	268. visit
269. and	270. learn
271. about	272. the
273. city's	274. history
275. and	276. culture
277. is	278. a
279. very	280. important
281. part	282. of
283. the	284. city's
285. identity	286. and</

A = I _____ am _____ very ambitious person sometimes

Subj	Verb	Adj
------	------	-----

N = I never want to hurt people

Sub	Verb
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
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92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

I = I like to be indulged

Subj	Verb
1. The	is
2. The	is
3. The	is
4. The	is
5. The	is
6. The	is
7. The	is
8. The	is
9. The	is
10. The	is
11. The	is
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91. The	is
92. The	is
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95. The	is
96. The	is
97. The	is
98. The	is
99. The	is
100. The	is

BAB V

TENSES

Ada beberapa jenis tenses yang paling sering dipakai oleh penutur bahasa Inggris dalam percakapan sehari-hari yaitu present tense, past tense, present continuous tense, past continuous tense, future tense, present perfect tense, that past perfect tense.

5.1 Present Tense

Present tense adalah tensis yang merupakan bentuk waktu yang digunakan untuk menyatakan fakta, kebiasaan, atau kejadian yang terjadi pada saat sekarang ini. Bentuk kata kerja ini paling sering digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris. Present Tense juga digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu Fakta, atau sesuatu yang terjadi berulang-ulang dimasa KINI. Ingat, PRESENT artinya adalah kini, sekarang.

Rumus present tense: Positif: S + V1 (s/es).

Perhatikan contoh pemakaiannya dalam tabel dibawah ini:

Subject	Verb
You	Write (object)

They	Go
We	
I	
Subject	Verb (s/es)
She	Writes (object) Goes
He	
It	

Rumus present tense: Negatif : S + DO/DOES + NOT + V1.

Perhatikan contoh pemakaiannya dalam tabel dibawah ini:

Subject	Modal (Auxiliary)	Verb
You	Do not / Don't	Write (object) Go
They		
We		
I		
Subject	Modal (Auxiliary)	Verb
She	Doesnot / Doesn't	Write (object) Go
He		
It		

Rumus present tense: Tanya: DO/DOES + S + V1 (?)

Perhatikan contoh pemakaiannya dalam tabel dibawah ini:

Modal (Auxiliary)	Subject	Verb
Do	You	Write (object) Go
	They	
	We	
	I	
Modal (Auxiliary)	Subject	Verb
Does	She	Write (object) ? Go ?
	He	
	It	

Penggunaan tensis present tense dengan pemakaian kata nominal atau non-verb, maka digunakan kata kerja tobe untuk membentuk kalimat. Adapun tobe yang biasa dipakai dalam kalimat tensis ini adalah *is*, *am*, dan *are*. Perhatikan rumus berikut ini dan contoh penggunaanya dalam kalimat:

Positif (+)

Subject	To be	Nominal/non-Verb
You	Are	Happy
They		
We		
I	am	

She	Is	Clever
He		
It		

Negatif (-)

Subject	To be + Not	Nominal/non-Verb
You	Are not/ aren't	teacher
They		Sad
We		
I	Am not/ 'm not	Happy
She	Is not/ isn't	Clever
He		
It		

Introgrative

To be	Subject	Nominal/non-Verb/ Adjective + ?
Are	You	A teacher ?
	They	
	We	
Am	I	Happy ?
Is	She	Clever ?
	He	
	It	

Untuk lebih jelas, perhatikan dan bacalah fungsi dan contoh-contoh kalimat simple present dalam tabel berikut ini dan garis bawah subjek dan kata kerjanya:

Fungsi	Contoh Kalimat Simple Present Tense
Simple present tense untuk menyatakan <i>habitual action</i> (kebiasaan) dimana sering digunakan adverb of frequency (always, often, usually, every day/week, month, all the time, etc) sebagai <i>time signals</i> .	He always consumes low GI rice. (Dia selalu mengonsumsi beras rendah GI.)
	She sends much money to her parents in the village every month. (Dia mengirimkan banyak uang kepada orangtuanya di desa setiap bulan.)
<i>Factual</i> (kebenaran umum/fakta yang tak terbantahkan)	The sun rises from the east and sets in the west. (Matahari terbit dari ufuk timur dan tenggelam di ufuk barat.)

	Water boils at 100 degrees Celcius. (Air mendidih pada suhu 100 derajat celcius.)
Simple present tense digunakan untuk membuat <i>simple statement</i> yang berlaku <i>general</i> (berlaku kapan saja) maupun tidak <i>general</i> (menggunakan verb be).	I live in Jakarta. (Saya tinggal di Jakarta)
	She is so beautiful. (Dia sangat cantik.)
	He's angry. (Dia marah.) [tidak general: terjadi sekarang]
Simple present tense menggunakan stative verb (non-action verb) untuk menyatakan perasaan (feeling), indera (sense), pikiran (mental state), dan kepemilikan (possession)	She loves dancing. (Dia suka menari.)
	I see tears in your eyes. (Saya melihat air mata di matamu.)
	We agree with the speaker's opinion. (Kami setuju dengan pendapat pembicara tersebut.)

	My brother owns a new house. (Saudaraku memiliki rumah baru.)
Simple present tense digunakan untuk membicarakan rencana atau jadwal di masa depan namun memiliki jangka waktu dekat dengan sekarang. Umumnya membicarakan tentang transportasi atau <i>event</i> . <i>Verb</i> yang biasa digunakan antara lain: <i>arrive, come, &leave</i> .	The ship leaves the harbour this night at 7 o'clock. (Kapal meninggalkan pelabuhan malam ini jam 7.)
	He arrives from Osaka at 1 pm. (Dia tiba dari Osaka jam 1 siang.)
	The ceremony starts at nine. (Upacara dimulai jam sembilan.)
Simple present tense digunakan untuk memberikan instruksi atau serial aksi.	You add a glass of coconut milk into a pan and then boil it. (Kamu tambah segelas santan ke dalam panci lalu rebus.)

	You go straight ahead then turn left. (Kamu jalan lurus ke depan lalu belok kiri.)
--	--

5.2 Past Tense

Simple Past Tense adalah bentuk waktu yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan atau kegiatan yang terjadi dimasa lampau dan waktu terjadinya peristiwa itu telah diketahui. *Simple Past Tense* menggunakan jenis "*to be 2*" and "*verb 2*".

1) Fungsi Simple Past Tense pada kalimat verbal
 Biasanya digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu keadaan yang telah dilakukan diwaktu lampau dan selesai pada saat itu juga atau untuk menggambarkan suatu kejadian yang terjadi pada saat tertentu diwaktu lampau.

Berikut adalah Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat Simple Past Tense yang menggunakan kata kerja (VERB) pada kalimat positif (+) negatif (-) dan introgrative (?):

Contoh:

- You called Daniel
- Did you call Daniel ?
- You did not call Daniel.

Note: Pada kalimat negative dan interrogative Kata kerja “call” tidak ditulis dalam bentuk Verb II karena sudah ada did sebagai penanda lampau sehingga kata kerja “call” ditulis dalam bentuk Verb I. Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan rumus-rumus berikut ini:

Positif (+)

Subject	Verb 2
You	Wrote (object) Went
They	
We	
I	
She	
He	
It	

Negatif (-)

Subject	Modal (Auxiliary)	Verb
You	Did not / Didn't	Write (object) Go
They		
We		
I		
She		
He		
It		

Introgrative (?)

Modal (Auxiliary)	Subject	Verb
Did	You	Write (object) Go ?
	They	
	We	
	I	
	She	
	He	
	It	

2) Fungsi Simple Past (non verb)

Tensis simple past pada kalimat nominal (non verb) biasanya digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kebiasaan diwaktu lampau tetapi tidak berlangsung lagi sekarang.

contohnya:

When I was young, I worked hard

To Be 2 terdiri dari: *was & were*
(untuk selengkapnya, lihat tabel berikut)

Positif

Subject	To be 2	Nominal/non-Verb
You	Were	Happy
They		
We		
I	Was	Clever
She		
He		
It		

Negatif

Subject	To be 2	Nominal / non-Verb
You	Were not	
They		

We		Happy
I	Was not	
She		
He		
It		

Introgative

To be 2	Subject	Nominal/non-Verb?
Were not	You	Happy ?
	They	
	We	
Was not	I	Clever ?
	She	
	He	
	It	

Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan contoh-contoh lebih lanjut pada kalimat – kalimat yang terdapat dalam tabel berikut ini:

+	<i>I was a singer 5 years ago. We were a singer 5 years ago.</i>
-	<i>I was not a singer 5 years ago. We were not a singer 5 years ago.</i>
?	<i>Were you a singer 5 years ago? Jawaban: Yes I was, atau No, I was not</i>
?	<i>Where were you last night? Jawaban: I was at home. Why was she absent yesterday?</i>

Jawaban: *She was sick yesterday*

Adapun keterangan waktu yang sering digunakan dalam kalimat Simple Past Tense adalah: *yesterday, last night, last week, yesterday morning, an hour ago, two days ago.*

CATATAN:

VERB 2 hanya digunakan pada kalimat positif saja.

DID digunakan pada kalimat tanya.

DID NOT (DIDN'T) digunakan pada kalimat negatif.

TO BE 2 (Was & Were) digunakan ketika suatu kalimat tidak ada unsur kata kerja (**NON VERB**)

TASK

1. Garis bawahilah subjek dan kata kerja dalam cerita singkat berikut ini :

Wolfgang Amadeuz Mozart was an Austrian musician and composer. He lived from 1756 to 1791. He started composing at the age of five and wrote more than 500 pieces of music. He was only 35 years old when he died.

2. Buatlah 10 kalimat past tense lain dalam bentuk positif, negatif dan interrogative. Garisbawahilah subjek dan tobe dari kalimat tersebut.

contohnya:

She finished my homework in the library yesterday.

S V2 O

Ket. Waktu

They worked with me two months ago.

S V2

Ket. Waktu

5.3 Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense adalah bentuk waktu yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan atau kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung saat sekarang. Present Continuous Tense menggunakan kata kerja dalam bentuk gerund (*Verb + Ing*). Perhatikan rumusnya sebagai berikut:

Positif (+)

Subject	To be	Verb + Ing
You	Are	Eating (Eat + Ing)
They		
We		
I	Am	
She	Is	Singing (Sing + Ing)
He		
It		

Negatif (-)

Subject	To be + Not	Verb + Ing
---------	-------------	------------

You	Are not/ aren't	Eating (Eat + Ing)
They		
We		
I	Am not	Singing (Sing + Ing)
She	Is not/ isn't	
He		
It		

Introgrative (?)

To be	Subject	Verb + Ing +?
are Are	You	Eating (Eat + Ing)
	They	
	We	
Am	I	Singing (Sing + Ing)
Is	She	
	He	
	It	

TASK

A. Garisbawahilah subjek, tobe, gerund (v. Ing) objek dan adverb of time (k. Ket. Waktu) dari kalimat dibawah ini:

1. Am I playing cricket?
2. Is he driving a car?
3. Are they reading their lessons?
4. I am listening to the news

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 5. You are washing your clothes | 13. It is not raining. |
| 6. She is riding on horse | 14. Am I listening to the news? |
| 7. They are playing football. | 15. Are you washing your clothes? |
| 8. It is raining | 16. Is she riding on a horse? |
| 9. I am not listening to the news. | 17. Are they playing football? |
| 10. You are not washing your clothes. | 18. Is it raining? |
| 11. She is not riding on a horse. | 19. He is not driving a car |
| 12. They are not playing football. | 20. They are not reading their lessons. |

B. Buatlah 10 kalimat present continuous lain dalam bentuk positif, negatif dan interrogative. Garisbawailah subjek, tobe, dan gerund (v. Ing) dari kalimat tersebut.

5.4 Past Continuous Tense

Past Continuous Tense adalah bentuk waktu yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan atau kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung pada masa lampau. Past continuous tense menggunakan kata kerja dalam bentuk gerund (*Verb + Ing*) dan *TO BE 2*

yang terdiri dari *was* & *were*. Perhatikan rumusnya sebagai berikut:

Positif (+)

Subject	To be	Verb + Ing
You	were	Eating (Eat + Ing)
They		
We		
I	was	Singing (Sing + Ing)
She		
He		
It		

Negatif (-)

Subject	To be + Not	Verb + Ing
You	were not/ weren't	Eating (Eat + Ing)
They		
We		
I	was not / wasn't	Singing (Sing + Ing)
She		
He		
It		

Introgrative (?)

To be	Subject	Verb + Ing +?
-------	---------	---------------

Were	You	Eating (Eat + Ing) ?
	They	
	We	
Was	I	Singing (Sing + Ing) ?
	She	
	He	
	It	

TASK

A. Garisbawahilah subjek, tobe, gerund (v. Ing) objek dan adverb of time (k. Ket. Waktu) dari kalimat dibawah ini:

1. Was she crying yesterday?
2. Were they climbing on a hill?
3. They were laughing at the joker.
4. He was taking exam last month
5. You waiting for him yesterday
6. She was working in a factory.
7. It was raining yesterday.
8. They were not laughing at the joker.
9. He was not taking exam last month
10. You were not waiting for him yesterday.
11. She was not working in a factory.
12. It was not raining yesterday.

13. Were they laughing
at the joker?

14. Was he taking
exam last month?

15. Were you waiting
for him yesterday?

16. Was she working
in a factory?

17. Was it raining
yesterday?

18. She was not crying
yesterday.

19. They were not
climbing on a hill.

20. I was not driving
BMW two weeks
ago

B. Buatlah 10 kalimat past continuous lain dalam bentuk positif, negatif dan interrogative. Garisbawailah subjek dan tobe dari kalimat tersebut.

Perbandingan Past Continues dan Past Tense

Untuk selanjutnya, perhatikan contoh-contoh dibawah ini dan bandingkan penggunaanya dengan jenis tensis yang lain:

Past continuous (I was doing)



Yesterday Karen and Jim played tennis. They began at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30.

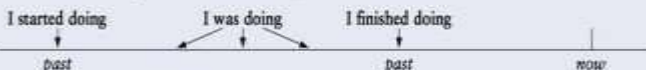
So, at 10.30 they were **playing** tennis.

They were **playing** = they were in the middle of playing. They had not finished playing.

Was/were -ing is the *past continuous*:

I/he/she/it	was	playing
we/you/they	were	doing
		working etc.

I was doing something = I was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time, but had not finished:



- ☐ This time last year I was living in Brazil.
- ☐ What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?
- ☐ I waved to Helen, but she wasn't looking.

Past continuous (I was doing) and past simple (I did)

Past continuous (in the middle of an action)

- ☐ I was walking home when I met Dave.
(in the middle of an action)
- ☐ Kate was watching television when we arrived.

Past simple (complete action)

- ☐ I walked home after the party last night.
(= all the way, completely)
- ☐ Kate watched television a lot when she was ill last year.

5.5 Present Perfect Tense

Tensis present perfect digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu tindakan yang sudah terjadi dan selesai pada saat itu dalam kurun waktu yang belum begitu lama dan masih ada kaitannya dengan

kegiatan pada saat ini. before now (near past) not a very long time before now.

Catatan: Menggunakan Auxiliary verb “has or have” dan bentuk kata kerja ke tiga.

Positive Sentence

- Subject + Auxiliary verb + main verb (past participle) + Subject
- Subject + has/have + 3rd form of verb or past participle + subject

Jika subjek kalimat “He, She, It, singular atau proper name” maka digunakan kata kerja auxiliary “has” setelah subjek. Jika subjeknya “You, They atau plural” maka digunakan kata kerja auxiliary “have” setelah subjek.

Examples

I have eaten meal

She has learnt a lesson

Negative Sentence

- Subject + Auxiliary verb + NOT + main verb (past participle) + Subject
- Subject + has/have + NOT + 3rd form of verb or past participle + subject

Examples

I have not eaten meal.

She has not learnt a lesson.

Interrogative Sentences

- Auxiliary verb + Subject + main verb (past participle) + Subject
- Has/have + Subject + 3rd form of verb or past participle + subject

Kalimat interrogative dimulai dengan kata kerja auxiliary. Jika subjeknya He, She, It, singular atau proper name” maka dimulai dengan kata kerja auxiliary “has”.

Jika subjek kalimat “You, They atau plural” maka dimulai dengan kata kerja “have”.

TASK

A . Jawablah beberapa pertanyaan berikut ini :

1. Apa yang dimaksud dengan present perfect tense ?
2. Adakah kata kerja tobe yang di pakai dalam tensis ini?
Jika ada sebutkan.
3. Adakah bentuk kata modal yang dipakai? Jika ada sebutkan.
4. Bentuk kata kerja apa yang dipakai dalam tenses tersebut?
5. Apa bedanya dengan tenses yang sudah kalian pelajari sebelumnya (simple present dan past tense) ?

B. Garisbawahilah subjek, tobe, gerund (v. Ing) objek dan adverb of time (k. Ket. Waktu) dari kalimat dibawah ini.

1. Have I eaten meal ?
2. Has she learnt a lesson?
3. They have gone to school.
4. They have bought a new car.
5. I have started a job.
6. It has rained.
7. The guests have arrived.
8. John has left for home.
9. You have told a lie.
10. They have not gone to school.
11. They have not bought a new car.
12. I have not started a job.
13. It has not rained.
14. The guests have not arrived.
15. John has not left for home.
16. You have not told a lie.
17. Have they gone to school?
18. Have they bought a new car?
19. Have I started a job?
20. Has it rained?

Perbandingan Present Perfect tense dengan past Test

Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan penjelasan dibawah ini:

Present perfect (I have done)



Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
He **has lost** his key.

He **has lost** his key = He lost it recently, and he still doesn't have it.

Have/has lost is the *present perfect simple*:

I/we/they/you	have (= I've etc.)	finished lost done been etc.
he/she/it	has (= he's etc.)	

The present perfect simple is **have/has + past participle**. The past participle often ends in **-ed** (finished/decided etc.), but many important verbs are *irregular* (lost/done/written etc.).

For a list of irregular verbs, see page 12.

Present perfect (I have done) and past simple (I did)



Now Tom **has found** his key. He has it now.

Has he lost his key? No, he **has found** it.

Did he lose his key? Yes, he **did**.

He **lost** his key (*past simple*)

but now he **has found** it. (*present perfect*)

The present perfect (something **has happened**) is a *present* tense. It always tells us about the situation *now*. 'Tom **has lost** his key' = he doesn't have his key *now* (see Unit 7).

The past simple (something **happened**) tells us only about the *past*. If somebody says 'Tom lost his key', this doesn't tell us whether he has the key now or not. It tells us only that he lost his key at some time in the past.

Do *not* use the present perfect if the situation now is different. Compare:

□ They've gone away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away *now*)

They went away, but I think they're back at home now. (*not* They've gone)

5.6 Past Perfect Tense

It is used to express an action which has occurred in past (usually, a long time ago) and action which has occurred in past before another action in past.

For example,

I had lived in America. (The sense of time in this sentence refers to a completed action in past and especially a long time ago)

The students had gone before the teacher came. (The first part of sentence “The student has gone” is sentence of past perfect tense, it says about an action which occurred before another action in past which is “the teacher came”. The second part “the teacher came” is sentence of past simple tense. So such a sentence which express an action in past before another action in past comprises two parts where the first part of sentence is past perfect tense)

Rules. Auxiliary verb “had” is used in sentence. 3rd form of verb (past participle) is used as main verb in sentence

Structure of sentence.

Positive sentence

- Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb (past participle) + object

- Subject + had + 3rd form of verb or past participle + object

Examples.

He had taken the exam last year

A thief had stolen my watch.

Negative sentence

- Subject + auxiliary verb + NOT + main verb (past participle) + object

- Subject + had + not + 3rd form of verb or past participle + object

“Not” is written after auxiliary verb in negative sentence.

Exercise: A.

He had not taken the exam last year

A thief had not stolen my watch.

Interrogative sentence

- Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb (past participle) + object

- Had + subject + 3rd form of verb or past participle + object

Interrogative sentence starts with auxiliary verb “had”

Examples.

Had he taken the exam last year

Had a thief stolen my watch?

More Examples

Positive sentences

They had visited a doctor.

He had slept.

I had finished my work last year.

It had rained heavily last month.

The film had started before we reached cinema.

Negative sentences

They had not visited a doctor.

He had not slept.

I had not finished my work last year.

It had not rained heavily last month.

The film had not started before we reached
cinema.

Interrogative sentences

Had they visited a doctor?

Had he slept?

Had I finished my work last year?

Had it rained heavily last month?

Had the film started before we reached cinema.

Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan penjelasan dibawah ini

Past perfect (I had done)

at 10.30



PAUL

at 11.00



SARAH

Sarah went to a party last week. Paul went to the party too, but they didn't see each other. Paul left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock. So: When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul wasn't there. He **had gone** home.

Had gone is the *past perfect (simple)*:

I/we/they/you he/she/it	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	gone seen finished etc.
----------------------------	-----	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

The past perfect simple is **had + past participle** (gone/seen/finished etc). For a list of irregular verbs, see page 12.

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

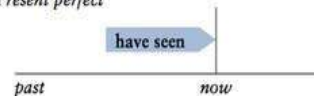
- ☐ Sarah arrived at the party.

This is the starting point of the story. Then, if we want to talk about things that happened *before* this time, we use the past perfect (had ...):

- ☐ When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul **had** already gone home.

Compare the *present perfect* (have seen etc.) and the *past perfect* (had seen etc.):

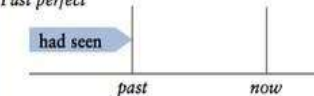
Present perfect



past now

- ☐ Who is that woman? I've never seen her before.
- ☐ We aren't hungry. We've just had lunch.
- ☐ The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks.

Past perfect



past now

- ☐ I didn't know who she was. I'd never seen her before. (= before that time)
- ☐ We weren't hungry. We'd just had lunch.
- ☐ The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

Task

A. Jawablah beberapa pertanyaan berikut ini :

1. Apa yang dimaksud dengan past perfect tense ?
2. Bentuk kata kerja apa yang dipakai dalam tenses tersebut?

3. Sebutkan perbedaan antara present perfect tense dan past tense! Jelaskan.
4. Apa bedanya dengan tenses yang sudah kalian pelajari sebelumnya?

B. Auction

1. Please prepare 15 sentences on a sheet of paper in form of continues tenses: some should be grammatically correct and the others should be wrong
2. Divide the students into small groups
3. The students have to decide which sentences are correct and which are not and the teacher as the auctioneer and auction off 15 sentences
4. The students have to buy the correct sentence not the wrong one. Correct the wrong one
5. The students who buy the largest number of correct sentence will be the winner
6. Please analyse the subject, verb and adjective (if any) in every sentence

5.7 Future Tense

Future *Tense* adalah bentuk waktu yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan atau kegiatan yang akan dilakukan dimasa mendatang. Future *Tense* menggunakan jenis *Auxiliary (kata kerja modal)* "will" dan "Verb 1". Berikut ini adalah

Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat Future Tense yang pada kalimat positif (+) **negatif (-) dan introgrative (?)**:

positif (+)

Subject	Modal (Auxiliary) Will	Verb
You	Will	Write (object)
They		
We		Go
I		
She		Drink (object)
He		
It		

Negatif

Subject	Modal (Auxiliary) Will + Not	Verb
You	will not / won't	Write (object)
They		
We		Go
I		
She		Drink (object)
He		
It		

Introgrative

Modal (Auxiliary)	Subject	Verb
Will	You	Write (object) ?
	They	
	We	Go ?
	I	
	She	Drink (object) ?
	He	
	It	

Perhatikan kalimat dibawah ini

Positive sentences

He will start a business.

She will send me a letter.

I will give you a pen tomorrow

Students will take exams at the end of semester.

They will buy a new car.

The Pattern of exam will change next year.

Negative sentences

He will not start a business.

She will not send me a letter.

I will not give you a pen tomorrow

Students will not take exams at the end of semester.

They will not buy a new car.

The pattern of exam will not change next year.

Interrogative sentences

Will he start a business?

Will she send me a letter?

Will I give you a pen tomorrow?

Will students take exams at the end of semester?

Will they buy a new car?

Will the Pattern of exam change next year?

TASK

Buatlah 10 kalimat future lain dalam bentuk positif, negatif dan interrogative. Garisbawailah subjek dan tobe dari kalimat tersebut.

Perbedaan Penggunaan Will dan Going To

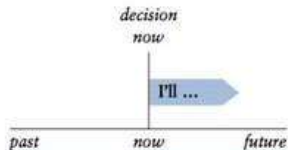
Pada dasarnya penggunaan will dan going to sama-sama memiliki menyatakan tentang rencana atau tindakan yang akan dikerjakan pada masa mendatang. Akan tetapi ada sedikit perbedaan maksud dan makna yang terkandung dari penggunaan will dan going to. Untuk lebih jelas, perhatikan penggunaan kedua bentuk tersebut pada penjelasan dan contoh dibawah ini:

I will and I'm going to

Sue is talking to Helen:



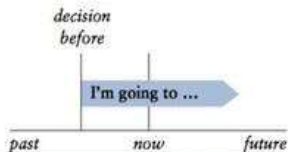
will ('ll): We use *will* when we decide to do something at the time of speaking. The speaker has not decided before. The party is a new idea.



Later that day, Helen meets Dave:



(be) going to: We use *(be) going to* when we have *already decided* to do something. Helen had already decided to invite lots of people *before* she spoke to Dave.



Compare:

- ☐ 'Gary phoned while you were out.' 'OK. I'll call him back.'
- ☐ 'Gary phoned while you were out.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to call him back.'
- ☐ 'Ann is in hospital.' 'Oh really? I didn't know. I'll go and visit her.'
- ☐ 'Ann is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to visit her this evening.'

When we say that 'something is going to happen', the situation *now* makes this clear. The man is walking towards the wall now, so we can see that he is going to walk into it.



going to



TASK

- A. Buatlah 10 kalimat dengan pemakaian *will* dan *going to*
- B. Pilihlah jawaban yang benar pada kalimat dibawah ini dengan memilih kata *will* atau *going to*

1. A: The phone is ringing.

B: I take it.

a. will b. am going to

2. A: I can't hear the radio.

B: Ok, I turn it up.

a. will

b. am going to

3. A: What do this weekend?

B: I have no idea.

a. will you

b. are you going to

4. A: Why are you taking my pencil?

B: I write a letter.

a. will b. am going to

5. She visit us next month.

a. will

b. is going to

6. I personally predict that be the next president.

a. will

b. is going to

7. A: What's you plan for this summer holiday?

B: I visit New York.

a. will

b. am going to

8. A: Excuse me, do you know where the Professor Aditama's room is?

B: I don't know, but I think that guy help you to show it.

a. will

b. is going to

9. I find a work
as soon as I graduate
from this school.

a. will

b. am going to

10. A: I am sure she
..... come.

B: Ok.

a. will

b. is going to

BAB VI

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

Bentuk kalimat kondisional atau pengandaian "if" biasanya terbagi dua bagian. Yang pertama menunjuk ke sebuah hasil dan bagian lainnya menyajikan suatu keadaan berdasarkan hasil.

Contoh

"He gets angry if he doesn't get what he wants,"
He gets angry = hasil
if he doesn't get what he wants = kondisi

Ada dua jenis kalimat kondisional: real dan unreal. Real conditional merujuk kepada situasi yang benar atau ada kemungkinan terjadi. Unreal conditional adalah kalimat yang mengungkapkan pada situasi yang tidak nyata, bersifat hipotesis atau tidak mungkin terjadi atau biasanya bertentangan dengan fakta yang ada.

1) Real Conditional

Kalimat real conditional terdiri dari dua jenis. Jenis pertama hasilnya dapat diketahui dan hasilnya dapat terjadi jika kondisinya terpenuhi. Pada jenis kalimat ini kata "If" dapat diganti dengan when, whenever, atau every time selama arti dari kalimat tersebut tidak berubah. Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini:

If she studies, she gets good grades.

(When / Whenever / Every time she studies,
she gets good grades.)

If he's relaxed, he feels more confident.

(When / Whenever / Every time he's relaxed,
he feels more confident.)

Note: 'If ' bisa diletakkan di awal atau ditengah
kalimat kondisional. Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut
ini:

Contoh :

If she studies, she gets good grades. /
She gets good grades if she studies.

If he's relaxed, he feels more confident. /
He feels more confident if he's relaxed.

Perhatikan contoh-contoh dalam tabel dibawah ini:

type	form	usage	examples	
			if-clause	main clause
1	if + Present Simple => will + Infinitive	It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled	If it rains tomorrow,	We will not go to the beach.
2	if + Simple Past => would + Infinitive	It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled.	If I found her address,	I would send her an invitation.
3	if + Past Perfect => would + have + Past Participle	It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.	If I had been more careful,	I wouldn't have made such a big mistake.
mixed				
1	if + Past Perfect => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the past, the main clause to the present.	If I had won the lottery,	I would be rich.
2	if + Past Perfect => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the past, the main clause to the future.	If she had signed up for the ski trip last week,	She would be joining us tomorrow.
3	if + Past Simple => would + have + Past Participle	The condition refers to the present, the main clause to the past.	If I didn't have to work so much,	I would have gone to the party last night.
4	if + Past Simple => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the present, the main clause to the future.	If I didn't have so much vacation time,	I wouldn't go with you on the cruise to Alaska next week.
5	if + Past Continuous => would + have + Past Participle	The condition refers to the future, the main clause to the past.	If Donna weren't making us a big dinner tonight,	I would have suggested that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.
6	if + Past Continuous => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the future, the main clause to the present.	If I were going to that concert tonight,	I would be very excited.

TASK

1. Buatlah 10 kalimat yang menggunakan tenses tersebut

2. Buatlah karangan tentang keluarga, campus, pengalaman tak terlupakan, ataupun sesuatu yang istimewa sebanyak 100 kata.

BAB VII

PRACTICING DIALOG

Peragakanlah dialog di bawah ini dengan temanmu kedepan kelas.



A. conversation between 2 friends

Laurie: So, what are your plans for this weekend?

Christie: I don't know. Do you want to get together or something?

Sarah: How about going to see a movie? Cinemax 26 on Carson Boulevard is showing *Enchanted*.

Laurie: That sounds like a good idea. Maybe we should go out to eat beforehand.

Sarah: It is fine with me. Where do you want to meet?

Christie: Let's meet at Summer Pizza House. I

have not gone there for a long time.

Laurie: Good idea again. I heard they just came up with a new pizza. It should be good because Summer Pizza House always has the best pizza in town.

Sarah: When should we meet?

Christie: Well, the movie is shown at 2:00PM, 4:00PM, 6:00PM and 8:00PM.

Laurie: Why don't we go to the 2:00PM show? We can meet at Summer Pizza House at noon. That will give us plenty of time to enjoy our pizza.

Sarah: My cousin Karen is in town. Can I bring her along? I hate to leave her home alone.

Christie: Karen is in town? Yes, bring her along. Laurie, you

remember Karen? We met her at Sara's high school graduation party two years ago.

Laurie: I do not quite remember her. What does she look like?

Sarah: She has blond hair, she is kind of slender, and she is about your height.

Laurie: She wears eyeglasses, right?

Sarah: Yes, and she was playing the piano off and on during the party.

Laurie: I remember her now. Yes, do bring her along Sara. She is such a nice person, and funny too.

Sarah: She will be happy to meet both of you again.

Christie: What is she doing these days?

Sarah: She graduated last June, and she will start her teaching career next week when the new school term begins.

Laurie: What grade is she going to teach?

Sarah: She will teach kindergarten. She loves working with kids, and she always has such a good rapport with them.

Christie: Kindergarten? She must be a very patient person. I always think kindergarten is the most difficult class to teach. Most of the kids have never been to school, and they have never been away from mommy for long.

Sarah: I think Karen will do fine. She knows how to handle young children.

Laurie: I think the first few weeks will be tough. However, once the routine is set, it should

not be too difficult to teach kindergarten.

Christie: You are right. The kids might even look forward to going to school since they have so many friends to play with.

Sarah: There are so many new things for them to do at school too. They do a lot of crafts in kindergarten. I am always amazed by the things kindergarten teachers do.

Laurie: Yes, I have seen my niece come home with so many neat stuff.

Christie: Maybe we can ask Karen to show us some of the things that we can do for this Halloween.

Laurie: Maybe we can stop by the craft store after the movie. What do you think, Sara?

Sarah: I will talk to her. I think she will like that. It

will help her with school projects when Halloween comes.

Christie: Michael's is a good store for crafts. It always carries a variety of things, and you can find almost anything there.

Laurie: There is a Michaels store not far away from Cinemax 26. I

believe it is just around the corner, on Pioneer Avenue. We can even walk over there.

Sarah: So, we plan to meet for pizza at noon, go to the movies at two, and shop at Michael's afterward. Right?

Laurie and Christie: Yes.

Perhatikan kata-kata yang dipakai dalam percakapan diatas

Get together

Off and on

Have a good rapport with

It sounds like a good idea

What is she doing these days?

Once the routine is set

Beforehand

Come up with

Teaching career

Look forward to

She is in town

School term

Craft

Bring someone along

Kindergarten

School project

*A variety of
things*

*It is around the
corner*

B. Conversation about an afternoon in the kitchen

Debbie: Mom, I am home.

Mrs. Anderson: How was school? How did you do on the test?

Debbie: School was OK, and I did great on the test. Mom, I was so worried about that test, but now I feel great. What a relief!

Mrs. Anderson: I am glad to hear that. You have been studying so hard the past few weeks. Now, you can relax and enjoy life.

Debbie: What are you cooking? It smells so good.

Mrs. Anderson: I am baking cakes. This is your favourite carrot cake.

Debbie: It looks really yummy. And I see muffins over there too. You were busy, weren't you?

Mrs. Anderson: Yes. Jeff has to take something to school tomorrow. So, those muffins are for him. Don't touch them.

Debbie: Can I have a piece of carrot cake? I want to enjoy life right now.

Mrs. Anderson: You don't want to wait until after dinner?

Debbie: It looks inviting, and I bet it is delicious. No, I don't want to wait. Can I, mom?

Mrs. Anderson: OK, go ahead.

Debbie: Did you see the new recipe that was posted on Today Cooking's website? I believe it was called *Scrumptious Pie*.

Mrs. Anderson: No, I did not. But I want to try that recipe. Your dad loves pie.

Debbie: So do I.

Mrs. Anderson: So does Jeff. Our whole family is crazy about pie.

Debbie: When do you want to try the new recipe? I want to learn too. Should we bake a cherry pie or an apple pie?

Mrs. Anderson: Since this is the cherry season, let's make a cherry pie. Tomorrow, I will get some cherries at the supermarket, and we can start baking in the afternoon when you get home from school.

Debbie: I need to finish a science project, and I will not get home until 3:30. Will it be too late to start baking, mom? If it is, you can start without me.

Mrs. Anderson: 3:30 PM is fine. I will prepare dinner early, and then I will have everything ready for our baking session before you get home.

Debbie: Make sure that we still have enough sugar and eggs, mom. It seems like you were using a lot of sugar and eggs baking the cakes and muffins today.

Mrs. Anderson: Don't worry. We still have plenty of sugar and a lot of eggs, enough to make at least ten pies.

Debbie: Ten pies, huh? Ten sounds like a good number, but let's not overdo it. Let's make nine and a half pies instead.

Mrs. Anderson: OK, we will make nine and a half pies tomorrow. No more, no less.

Debbie: It is a deal.

Mrs. Anderson: Enough about baking pies. I need to start working on today's dinner. It is three o'clock already. Your dad and Jeff will be home soon. I am sure they will be very hungry and will want dinner right away.

Debbie: What do we have for dinner tonight?

Mrs. Anderson: I will make roast beef and cream of mushroom soup.

Debbie: It has been a long time since you made cream of mushroom soup. Do you need any help, mom?

Mrs. Anderson: No, go do your homework and leave the cooking to me.

Debbie: Thanks, mom. Call me whenever dinner is ready. I do not want to be late for roast beef, cream of mushroom soup, carrot cake and muffins.

Mrs. Anderson: The muffins are for Jeff. Do not touch them!

Debbie: I know, mom. Just kidding



Perhatikan kata-kata ataupun ungkapan yang digunakan dalam percakapan diatas

*I feel great
What a relief!
Enjoy life
It is a piece of cake
It looks inviting
It is delicious
Go ahead
So do I
Be crazy about something*

*In the afternoon
Get home from school
Don't worry!
Let's not overdo it
No more, no less
It is a deal
It has been a long time since
Do you need any help?
Leave the cooking to me
Just kidding*

TASK

A. Please make a dialog in pair with topic ‘Stranded in never-land island’



If Your ship has sunk and you must choose 10 items to survive! What items will you choose? Discuss with your friends why you choose the items.

Matches

compass

sugar

Soft drinks	ointment	salt
Blanket	eggs	raincoat
Flare	camera	
umbrella		
Fishing pole	a can of beans	sun
block		
Ropes	maps	sun
glasses		
Whiskey	axe	onion
Frying pan	gun	garlic
Dress	kitchen utensil tent	
Fresh water	pencil	torch
Coffee	jar	boots
Flour	mobile phone	
mattress		
Cooking oil	chili	bowl
Knife	first aids kit	
lifejacket		
Fork	tooth paste	mirror
Tooth brush	tea	folding
chair		

B. Please make another dialog in pair with choosing other topic you like e.g your bad/good experience, your family, your campus, or your special thing/people)

C. Auction

1. Please prepare 15 sentences on a sheet of paper in form of continues tenses: some should be grammatically correct and the others should be wrong
2. Divide the students into small groups

3. The students have to decide which sentences are correct and which are not and the teacher as the auctioneer and auction off 15 sentences
4. The students have to buy the correct sentence not the wrong one. Correct the wrong one
5. The students who buy the largest number of correct sentence will be the winner
6. Please analyse the subject, verb and adjective (if any) in every sentence

Note: For upcoming week every students is expected to bring the pictures about rainy season

BAB VIII

PASSIVE VOICES

Perhatikan contoh-contoh passive voice dalam berbagai tense pada tabel dibawah ini:

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	Active:	John	writes	a story
	Passive:	A story	is written	by John
Simple Past	Active:	John	wrote	a story
	Passive:	A story	was written	by John
Present Perfect	Active:	John	has written	a story
	Passive:	A story	has been written	by John
Future I	Active:	John	will write	a story
	Passive:	A story	will be written	by John
Hilfsverben	Active:	John	can write	a story
	Passive:	A story	can be written	by John
Present Progressive	Active:	John	is writing	a story
	Passive:	A story	is being written	by John
Past Progressive	Active:	John	was writing	a story
	Passive:	A story	was being written	by John
Past Perfect	Active:	John	had written	a story
	Passive:	A story	had been written	by John
Future II	Active:	John	will have written	a story
	Passive:	A story	will have been written	by John
Conditional I	Active:	John	would write	a story
	Passive:	A story	would be written	by John
Conditional II	Active:	John	would have written	a story
	Passive:	A story	would have been written	by John

TASK

Buatlah 10 kalimat passive voice lain dalam bentuk positif, negatif dan interrogative. Garisbawailah subjek dan tobe dari kalimat tersebut.

BAB VIII

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Rainy Season

Perhatikan gambar-gambar dibawah ini



- A. Please discuss and answer the following questions related to the pictures above:

1. Discuss the factors that cause the flood when the rainy season comes ?
2. What should/ should not you do to prevent the flood when rainy season comes ?
3. What are the effects of rainy season to you and your environment?
4. What the disadvantages of flood?
5. What are the advantages/disadvantages of rainy season?
6. What do you usually do during rainy season? (excited/ bored activities) why?
7. Please describe the condition during rainy season and what do you think about this season?

B. Bacalah teks berikut ini dan jawablah pertanyaan selanjutnya

Weather and Climate of Indonesia

Because of its proximity to equator, Indonesia has tropical climate. Generally, the weather is hot and humid. Indonesian climate is divided into two distinct seasons: dry and rainy seasons. Most of Indonesia has their rainy seasons from October through April, but certain places like Maluku have theirs from March to August. During the rainy season, rain starts around noon and lasts into the

afternoon. Some areas can have sudden showers for more than two hours.

The dry season does not mean that there are no rains. In fact tropical showers in a dry season's afternoon is a regular affair. The average annual precipitation is 1800mm. The temperature is almost constant except for the exceptionally rainy season's nights, when it can drop. The temperature on the coast is about 28° C Celsius and drops dramatically in the highlands. For instance, in the highlands of Irian Jaya, temperatures at night can drop to about 7° C, while during daytime they reach to about 22° C.

Exercise

Please discuss and answer the following questions related to the passage above:

1. What is the topic of passage?
2. When does the rainy season happen in Indonesia?
3. Does the raining also happen dry season?
4. What is the average temperature during dry season in coastal area? Does it the same with with highlands?
5. Please identify the following bolded words wether as Verb (V), Noun-person (NP), Noun-thing (NT) and adjective (ADJ):

Because of its proximity to equator, Indonesia has tropical climate. Generally, the weather is **hot** and **humid**. Indonesian climate is divided into two distinct seasons: dry and rainy seasons. Most of Indonesia has their rainy seasons from October through April, but certain **places** like Maluku have theirs from March to August. During the rainy season, rain **starts** around noon and **lasts** into the afternoon. Some areas can have sudden showers for more than two hours.

The dry season does not mean that there are no **rains**. In fact **tropical showers** in a dry season's afternoon is a regular affair. The average annual **precipitation** is 1800mm. The **temperature** is almost constant except for the **exceptionally** rainy season's nights, when it can **drop**. The temperature on the coast is about 28° C Celsius and **drops dramatically** in the highlands. For instance, in the highlands of Irian Jaya, temperatures at night can drop to about 7° C, while during daytime **they reach** to about 22° C.

6. Please identify the the tenses of each sentences in the following passage. You have to underline the subject, the verb, or adjective in every sentences.

1. Because of its proximity to equator, Indonesia has tropical climate.
2. Generally, the weather is hot and humid.
3. Indonesian climate is divided into two distinct seasons: dry and rainy seasons.
4. Most of Indonesia has their rainy seasons from October through April, but certain places like Maluku have theirs from March to August.
5. During the rainy season, rain starts around noon and lasts into the afternoon.
6. Some areas can have sudden showers for more than two hours.
7. The dry season does not mean that there are no rains.
8. In fact tropical showers in a dry season's afternoon is a regular affair.
9. The average annual precipitation is 1800mm.
10. The temperature is almost constant except for the exceptionally rainy season's nights, when it can drop.
11. The temperature on the coast is about 28° C Celsius and drops dramatically in the highlands.
12. For instance, in the highlands of Irian Jaya, temperatures at night can drop to about 7° C, while during daytime they reach to about 22° C.

II. Ramadan



Ramadan is a special time for Muslims across the world. Falling in the tenth month of Shawwal, the Islamic calendar, it was at this time of the year when the Angel Gibril revealed to the Prophet Mohammed Allah's will and so were written the very first verses of the Holy Qur'an. The month of Ramadan is spent fasting from dawn to dusk everyday - it is a time to introspect, reflect and reinforce the bond between the Almighty and the faithful.

Ramadan culminates in the festival of Eid-ul-Fitr - when the period of restraint ends in an extravagant explosion of joy, festivities and feasting. The devout gather together to offer Eid prayers and greet each other in a rejuvenated spirit of camaraderie. Eid is a day of thanksgiving, of peace, of

remembrance, of charity and of forgiveness, celebrated amidst great jubilation once the delicate silver sliver of the crescent moon has been sighted. The festival of Eid-ul-Fitr forges fraternal and communal love, self-discipline and commitment to Allah.

Exercise

A. Please answer some following question:

1. What is the topic of the paragraph?
2. What is the first passage tell you about?
3. What is the second passage tell you about?
4. When does Ramadhan happen according to Islamic calender?
5. What does moslem do during ramadhan?
6. Can a moslem eat and drink on daylight during Ramadhan?
7. What do you think if there is a muslim eat and drink during daylight?
8. What was your experience for last Ramadhan?
9. What is Eid day ? what do you do during Eid day of idul fitri?
10. How do celebrate your Eid day? Please tell us your previous and the most excited Eid day of Idul Fitri ?

B. Please identify the following bolded words as Verb (V), Noun-person (NP), Noun-thing (NT) and adjective (ADJ):

Ramadan is a **special** time for **Muslims** across the world. Falling in the tenth month of Shawwal, the Islamic calendar, it was at this time of the year when the Angel Gibril **revealed** to the Prophet Mohammed Allah's will and so were written the very first verses of the Holy Qur'an. The month of Ramadan is spent fasting from dawn to dusk everyday - it is a time to **introspect, reflect** and **reinforce** the bond between the Almighty and the faithful.

Ramadan **culminates** in the festival of Eid-ul-Fitr - when the period of restraint **ends** in an extravagant explosion of joy, festivities and feasting. The devout **gather** together to **offer** Eid prayers and **greet** each other in a rejuvenated spirit of camaraderie. Eid is a day of thanksgiving, of peace, of **remembrance**, of **charity** and of **forgiveness**, celebrated amidst great **jubilation** once the delicate silver sliver of the crescent moon has been sighted. The festival of Eid-ul-Fitr forges fraternal and communal love, self-discipline and **commitment** to Allah.

C. Please identify the tenses of each sentence in the following passage. You have to underline the subject, the verb, or adjective in every sentence.

1. Ramadan is a special time for Muslims across the world.
2. Falling in the tenth month of Shawwal, the Islamic calendar, it was at this time of the year when the Angel Gibril revealed to the Prophet Mohammed Allah's will and so were written the very first verses of the Holy Qur'an.
3. The month of Ramadan is spent fasting from dawn to dusk everyday - it is a time to introspect, reflect and reinforce the bond between the Almighty and the faithful.
4. Ramadan culminates in the festival of Eid-ul-Fitr - when the period of restraint ends in an extravagant explosion of joy, festivities and feasting.
5. The devout gather together to offer Eid prayers and greet each other in a rejuvenated spirit of camaraderie.
6. Eid is a day of thanksgiving, of peace, of remembrance, of charity and of forgiveness, celebrated amidst great jubilation once the delicate silver sliver of the crescent moon has been sighted.
7. The festival of Eid-ul-Fitr forges fraternal and communal love, self-discipline and commitment to Allah.

III. ORANGUTAN



The Malay word orangutan means "person of the forest." These long-haired, orangish primates, found only in Sumatra and Borneo, are highly intelligent and are close relatives of humans. Orangutans have an enormous arm span. A male may stretch his arms some 7 feet (2 meters) from fingertip to fingertip—a reach considerably longer than his standing height of about 5 feet (1.5 meters). When orangutans do stand, their hands nearly touch the ground. Orangutans' arms are well suited to their lifestyle because they spend much of their time (some 90 percent) in the trees of their tropical rain forest home. They even sleep aloft in

nests of leafy branches. They use large leaves as umbrellas and shelters to protect themselves from the common rains.

These cerebral primates forage for food during daylight hours. Most of their diet consists of fruit and leaves gathered from rain forest trees. They also eat bark, insects and, on rare occasions, meat.

Orangutans are more solitary than other apes. Males are loners. As they move through the forest they make plenty of rumbling, howling calls to ensure that they stay out of each other's way. The "long call" can be heard 1.2 miles (2 kilometers) away.

Mothers and their young, however, share a strong bond. Infants will stay with their mothers for some six or seven years until they develop the skills to survive on their own. Female orangutans give birth only once every eight years—the longest time period of any animal. The animals are long-lived and have survived as long as 60 years in captivity.

Because orangutans live in only a few places, and because they are so dependent upon trees, they are particularly susceptible to logging in these areas. Unfortunately, deforestation and other human activities,

such as hunting, have placed the orangutan in danger of extinction.

Exercises

A. Please answer the following question related to the passage above

1. What is the topic of the passage?
2. Where can you find orangutan?
3. Where does orangutan spend their most of time?
4. What does orangutan usually eat?
5. When does usually orangutan find the food?
6. What do leaves function for orangutan?
7. How long can a orangutan survive in preservation?
8. How long does a female orangutan give a birth?
9. What is the factor that put orangutan in danger of extinction?
10. What do you thing about orangutan? Have you ever seen them?

B. Please identify the the tenses of each sentences in the following passage. You have to underline the subject, the verb, or adjective in every sentences.

The Malay word orangutan **means** "person of the forest." These long-haired, orangish primates, **found** only in Sumatra and Borneo, are highly **intelligent** and are close **relatives** of **humans**. Orangutans have an enormous arm span. A male may **stretch** his arms some 7 feet (2 meters) from fingertip to fingertip—a reach considerably longer than his standing height of about 5 feet (1.5 meters). When orangutans **do stand**, their hands nearly **touch** the ground. Orangutans' **arms** are well suited to their lifestyle because they **spend** much of their time (some 90 percent) in the trees of their tropical rain forest home. They even **sleep** aloft in **nests** of leafy **branches**. They **use large leaves** as **umbrellas** and **shelters** to **protect** themselves from the common rains.

These cerebral primates **forage** for **food** during daylight hours. Most of their diet **consists** of **fruit** and **leaves** gathered from rain forest **trees**. They also **eat bark**, **insects** and, on rare occasions, **meat**.

Orangutans are more **solitary** than other **apes**. Males are **loners**. As they **move** through the forest they **make** plenty of rumbling, howling calls to **ensure** that they **stay** out of each other's way. The "long call" can be heard 1.2 miles (2 kilometers) away.

Mothers and their young, however, **share** a **strong bond**. Infants will **stay** with their mothers for some six or seven years until they **develop** the skills to **survive** on their own. Female orangutans **give** birth only once every eight years—the longest time period of any animal. The animals are long-lived and have survived as long as 60 years in captivity.

Because orangutans **live** in only a few places, and because they are so **dependent** upon **trees**, they are particularly **susceptible** to logging in these areas. Unfortunately, **deforestation** and other human **activities**, such as hunting, have placed the orangutan in danger of **extinction**.

C. Please identify the the tenses of each sentences in the following passage. You have to underline the subject, the verb, or adjective in every sentences.

1. The Malay word orangutan means "person of the forest."

2. These long-haired, orangish primates, found only in Sumatra and Borneo, are highly intelligent and are close relatives of humans.
3. Orangutans have an enormous arm span.
4. A male may stretch his arms some 7 feet (2 meters) from fingertip to fingertip—a reach considerably longer than his standing height of about 5 feet (1.5 meters).
5. When orangutans do stand, their hands nearly touch the ground.
6. Orangutans' arms are well suited to their lifestyle because they spend much of their time (some 90 percent) in the trees of their tropical rain forest home.
7. They even sleep aloft in nests of leafy branches.
8. They use large leaves as umbrellas and shelters to protect themselves from the common rains.
9. These cerebral primates forage for food during daylight hours.
10. Most of their diet consists of fruit and leaves gathered from rain forest trees. They also eat bark, insects and, on rare occasions, meat.

11. Orangutans are more solitary than other apes.
12. Males are loners.
13. As they move through the forest they make plenty of rumbling, howling calls to ensure that they stay out of each other's way.
14. The "long call" can be heard 1.2 miles (2 kilometers) away.
15. Mothers and their young, however, share a strong bond.
16. Infants will stay with their mothers for some six or seven years until they develop the skills to survive on their own.
17. Female orangutans give birth only once every eight years—the longest time period of any animal.
18. The animals are long-lived and have survived as long as 60 years in captivity.
19. Because orangutans live in only a few places, and because they are so dependent upon trees, they are particularly susceptible to logging in these areas.

20. Unfortunately, deforestation and other human activities, such as hunting, have placed the orangutan in danger of extinction.

IV. Why Does the Durian Fruit Smell So Terrible?



If you've smelled a [durian](#) even once, you probably remember it. Even with the husk intact, the notorious Asian fruit has such a potent stench that it's [banned on the Singapore Rapid Mass Transit](#). Food writer Richard Sterling has written "its odor is best described as...turpentine and onions, garnished with a gym sock. It can be smelled from yards away."

A small minority, though, love the smell and taste of the fruit. [Anthony Bourdain calls it](#) “indescribable, something you will either love or despise...Your breath will smell as if you’d been French-kissing your dead grandmother.” The fruit’s flesh is sometimes eaten raw, or is cooked and used to flavor a number of traditional Southeast Asian dishes and candies. It’s also used in traditional Asian medicine, as both an anti-fever treatment and a aphrodisiac. [Our “Off the Road” blog profiled a pair of intrepid travelers](#) on a [year-long journey](#) planned around tasting different varieties of durian.

What everyone can agree on is that the fruit’s odor, whether pleasant or dreadful, is uncommonly potent. Now, in [a new study in the *Journal of Agriculture and Food Chemistry*](#), a group of scientists from the German Research Center for Food Chemistry has attempted to figure out how exactly the fruit produces such a powerful stench.

In breaking down aroma extract, taken from Thai durians, with a mass spectrometer and gas chromatograph, the team, led by Jia-Ziao Li, pinpointed 50 discrete compounds in the fruit responsible for its uncommon aroma.

Those compounds included eight that hadn't been detected in durians before—and four compounds that had been completely unknown to science.

Their analysis suggests that it is not any single compound but instead the mixture of different chemicals that produces the fruit's powerful stench. The compounds are identified by their chemical formulas, which are likely cryptic to anyone without a degree in organic chemistry (1-{sulfanyl}ethanethiol, for example), but the research team associated each one with a particular odor.

What's interesting is that none of the compounds individually seem to match with the characteristic durian smell—they range widely, and include labels like fruity, skunky, metallic, rubbery, burnt, roasted onion, garlic, cheese, onion and honey. A number of them have been detected in just a few other substances, such as cooked beef, yeast extract, dried squid and leeks. Somehow, the combination of these 50 chemicals produces the powerful scent that has entranced and repulsed people the world over.

Even apart from the smell, durians are a scientific marvel. According to a 2009 Japanese study, [durian extract strongly inhibits](#) the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH), used by the liver to break down alcohol. This might account for a piece of traditional Asian folklore: that getting intoxicated while eating durians can lead to death.

Exercise

- A. Please identify the following bolded words as Verb (V), Noun-person (NP), Noun-thing (NT) and adjective (ADJ):

If you've smelled a [durian](#) even once, you probably remember it. Even with the husk intact, the notorious Asian fruit has such a potent stench that it's [banned on the Singapore Rapid Mass Transit](#). Food writer Richard Sterling has written "its odor is best described as...turpentine and onions, garnished with a gym sock. It can be smelled from yards away."

A small minority, though, love the smell and taste of the fruit. [Anthony Bourdain calls it](#) "indescribable, something you will either love or despise...Your breath will smell as if you'd been French-kissing your dead grandmother." The fruit's flesh is sometimes eaten raw, or is

cooked and used to flavor a number of traditional Southeast Asian dishes and candies. It's also used in traditional Asian medicine, as both an anti-fever treatment and a aphrodisiac. [Our "Off the Road" blog profiled a pair of intrepid travelers](#) on a [year-long journey](#) planned around tasting different varieties of durian.

What everyone can agree on is that the fruit's odor, whether pleasant or dreadful, is uncommonly potent. Now, in [a new study in the *Journal of Agriculture and Food Chemistry*](#), a group of scientists from the German Research Center for Food Chemistry has attempted to figure out how exactly the fruit produces such a powerful stench.

In breaking down aroma extract, taken from Thai durians, with a mass spectrometer and gas chromatograph, the team, led by Jia-Ziao Li, pinpointed 50 discrete compounds in the fruit responsible for its uncommon aroma. Those compounds included eight that hadn't been detected in durians before—and four compounds that had been completely unknown to science.

Their analysis suggests that it is not any single compound but instead the mixture of different chemicals that produces the fruit's powerful stench. The compounds are identified by their chemical formulas, which are likely cryptic to anyone without a degree in organic chemistry (1-{sulfanyl}ethanethiol, for example), but the research team associated each one with a particular odor.

What's interesting is that none of the compounds individually seem to match with the characteristic durian smell—they range widely, and include labels like fruity, skunky, metallic, rubbery, burnt, roasted onion, garlic, cheese, onion and honey. A number of them have been detected in just a few other substances, such as cooked beef, yeast extract, dried squid and leeks. Somehow, the combination of these 50 chemicals produces the powerful scent that has entranced and repulsed people the world over.

Even apart from the smell, durians are a scientific marvel. According to a 2009 Japanese study, [durian extract strongly inhibits](#) the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH), used by the liver to break down alcohol. This

might account for a piece of traditional Asian folklore: that getting intoxicated while eating durians can lead to death.

B. Please identify the the tenses of each sentences in the following passage. You have to underline the subject, the verb, or adjective in every sentences.

1. If you've smelled a [durian](#) even once, you probably remember it.
2. Even with the husk intact, the notorious Asian fruit has such a potent stench that it's [banned on the Singapore Rapid Mass Transit](#).
3. Food writer Richard Sterling has written "its odor is best described as...turpentine and onions, garnished with a gym sock.
4. It can be smelled from yards away."
5. A small minority, though, love the smell and taste of the fruit.
6. [Anthony Bourdain calls it](#) "indescribable, something you will either love or despise..."

7. Your breath will smell as if you'd been French-kissing your dead grandmother.”
8. The fruit's flesh is sometimes eaten raw, or is cooked and used to flavor a number of traditional Southeast Asian dishes and candies.
9. It's also used in traditional Asian medicine, as both an anti-fever treatment and a aphrodisiac.
10. [Our “Off the Road” blog](#) [profiled a pair of intrepid travelers](#) on a [year-long journey](#) planned around tasting different varieties of durian.
11. What everyone can agree on is that the fruit's odor, whether pleasant or dreadful, is uncommonly potent.
12. Now, in [a new study in the](#) *Journal of Agriculture and Food Chemistry*, a group of scientists from the German Research Center for Food Chemistry has attempted to figure out how exactly the fruit produces such a powerful stench.
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14. Those compounds included eight that hadn't been detected in durians before—and four compounds that had been completely unknown to science.

15. Their analysis suggests that it is not any single compound but instead the mixture of different chemicals that produces the fruit's powerful stench.
16. The compounds are identified by their chemical formulas, which are likely cryptic to anyone without a degree in organic chemistry (1-{sulfanyl}ethanethiol, for example), but the research team associated each one with a particular odor.
17. What's interesting is that none of the compounds individually seem to match with the characteristic durian smell—they range widely, and include labels like fruity, skunky, metallic, rubbery, burnt, roasted onion, garlic, cheese, onion and honey.
18. A number of them have been detected in just a few other substances, such as cooked beef, yeast extract, dried squid and leeks.
19. Somehow, the combination of these 50 chemicals produces the powerful scent that has entranced and repulsed people the world over.
20. Even apart from the smell, durians are a scientific marvel.
21. According to a 2009 Japanese study, [durian extract strongly inhibits](#) the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH), used by the liver to break down alcohol.

22. This might account for a piece of traditional Asian folklore: that getting intoxicated while eating durians can lead to death.

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Source: Based on Kathy Broeckel, Senior Fellow, U.S Embassy, 2006

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=bird+who+sing%2B+snowball

(snowball sing/bird who sing+ snowball)

john sebunya the ugandan monkey boy

acara on the spot-7 hewan terluca-teraneh

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lZrioDJZKBU>

(hewan patah hati)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTJ7J34otdw>

(7 hewan setia pada majikannya)

APPENDIX

Types of Pronoun

There five types of pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun
2. Possessive Pronoun
3. Reflexive Pronoun
4. Relative Pronoun
5. Demonstrative Pronoun

Personal Pronouns.

Personal pronoun describes a particular person or thing or group.

Personal pronoun describes the person speaking (I, me, we, us), the person spoken to (you), or the person or thing spoken about (he, she, it, they, him, her, them).

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Example.

He helps poor.

The pronoun “he” in above sentence describes a person who helps poor.

Use of Personal Pronouns.

Namber	Person	Personal Pronoun	
		Subject	Object
Singular	1st Person	I	Me

	2nd Person	You	You
	3rd Person	He, She, It	Him, Her, It
	1st Person	We	Us
Plural	2nd Person	You	You
	3rd Person	They	Them

Examples.

She is intelligent

They are playing chess.

He sent me a letter.

It is raining.

We love our country.

The teacher appreciated them.

I met him yesterday.

He gave her a gift.

Did you go to home?

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Pronoun indicates close possession or ownership or relationship of a thing/person to another thing/person.

e.g. *yours, mine, his, hers, ours, theirs, hers,*

Example.

This book is mine.

The pronoun “mine” describes the relationship between book and a person (me) who possesses this book or who is the owner of this book.

Namber	Person	Possessive Pronoun
Singular	1st Person	Mine
	2nd Person	Yours
	3rd Person	Hers, his, its
Plural	1st Person	Ours
	2nd Person	Yours
	3rd Person	Theirs

Examples.

That car is hers.

Your book is old. Mine is new.

The pen on the table is mine.

The smallest cup is yours.

The voice is hers.

The car is ours not theirs.

I have lost my camera. May I use yours?

They received your letter. Did you received theirs.

Note: Possessive adjectives (my, her, your) may be confused with possessive pronouns. Possessive adjective modifies noun in terms of possession. Both possessive adjective and possessive show possession or ownership, but possessive adjective is used (with noun) to modify the noun while Possessive pronoun is used instead (in place of) a noun.

Examples.

This is my book. (Possessive adjective: “my” modifies the noun “book”)

This book is mine. (Possessive pronoun: “mine” is used instead of noun “to whom the book belongs”)

Reflexive Pronoun.

Reflexive pronoun describes noun when subject’s action affects the subject itself.
e.g *himself, yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves, itself* are reflexive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns always act as objects not subjects, and they require an interaction between the subject and an object.

Namber	Person	Subject	Reflive Pronoun
Singular	1st Person	I	Myself
	2nd Person	You	Yourself
	3rd Person	He, she, it	Himself, Herself, Itself
Plural	1st Person	We	Ourselves
	2nd Person	You	Yourselves
	3rd Person	They	Themselves

Examples.

I looked at myself in the mirror.

You should think about yourself.
They prepared themselves for completion.
She pleases herself by think that she will win the prize.
He bought a car for himself.
He locked himself in the room.
He who loves only himself is a selfish.

Note: Reflexive noun can also be used to give more emphasis on subject or object. If a reflexive pronoun is used to give more emphasis on a subject or an object, it is called “**Intensive Pronoun**”. Usage and function of intensive pronoun are different from that of reflexive pronoun.

For example, *she herself started to think about herself.*

In the above sentence the first “herself” is used as intensive pronoun while the second “herself” is used as reflexive pronoun.

See the following examples of intensive pronouns.

Examples. (Intensive Pronouns)

I did it myself. OR. I myself did it.
She herself washed the clothes.
He himself decided to go to New York.
She herself told me.

Reciprocal Pronouns.

Reciprocal Pronouns are used when each of two or more subjects reciprocate to the other.

or

Reciprocal pronouns are used when two subjects act in same way towards each other,**or**, more subjects act in same way to one another.

For example, A loves B and B love A. we can say that A and B loves each other.

There are two reciprocal pronouns

Each other

One another.

Examples.

John and Marry are talking to each other.

The students gave cards to one another.

The people helped one another in hospital.

Two boys were pushing each other.

The car and the bus collided with each other.

The students in the class greeted one another.

Relative Pronouns.

Relative Pronoun describes a noun which is mentioned before and more information is to be given about it.

Or

Relative pronoun is a pronoun which joins relative clauses and relative sentences.

For example, *It is the person, who helped her.*

In this sentence the word “who” is a relative pronoun which refers to the noun (the person) which is already mentioned in beginning of sentence (It is the person) and more information (he helped her) is given after using a relative pronoun (who) for the noun (the person). Similarly, in above sentence the pronoun “who” joins two clauses which are “*it is the person*” and “*who helped her*”.

Examples.

The most commonly used five relative pronouns are, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *that*. “Who” is for subject and “whom” is used for object. “who” and “whom” are used for people. “Whose” is used to show possession and can be used for both people and things. “Which” is used for things. “That” is used for people and things.

Examples.

It is the girl who got first position in class.

Adjective is a word that modifies noun.

The man whom I met yesterday is a nice person.

It is the planning that makes succeed.

The boy who is laughing is my friend.

It is the boy whose father is doctor.

The car which I like is red.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

Demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that points to a thing or things.

e.g. this, that, these, those, none, neither

These pronouns point to thing or things in short distance/time or long distance/time.

Short distance or time: *This, these.*

Long distance or time: *That, those.*

Demonstrative pronouns “this and that” are used for singular thing while “these or those” are used for plural things.

Examples

This is black.

That is heavy.

Can you see these?

Do you like this?

John brought these.

Those look attractive.

Have you tried this.

Link Words

Emphasis	Example	Comparison
undoubtedly	for example	similarly
indeed	for instance	likewise
obviously	that is (ie)	also
generally	such as	like
admittedly	including	just as
in fact	namely	just like
particularly	in particular	similar to
in particular		same as
especially		compare
clearly		compare(d) to / with
importantly		not only...but also

Sequence	Addition	Contrast
next	and	by contrast
subsequently		in contrast
then	in addition	conversely
thereafter		instead
first/firstly	additionally	on the contrary
initially		otherwise
to begin	an additional	however
next		nevertheless
second/Secondly	besides	nonetheless
then		still
third/thirdly	further	although / even though
finally	furthermore	though
last/lastly		but
in addition	also	yet
moreover		despite / in spite of
further / furthermore	too	in contrast (to) / in comparison
another		while
also	as well as	whereas
in conclusion		on the other hand
to summarise	moreover	on the contrary

Idioms with Insects



ants in your pants

If you have “ants in your pants,” it means you can’t stay still because you’re very agitated, excited, or worried.



mad as a hornet

Someone who is “mad as a hornet” is extremely angry. Hornets are dangerous when they are angry, because they can sting.



wouldn’t hurt a fly

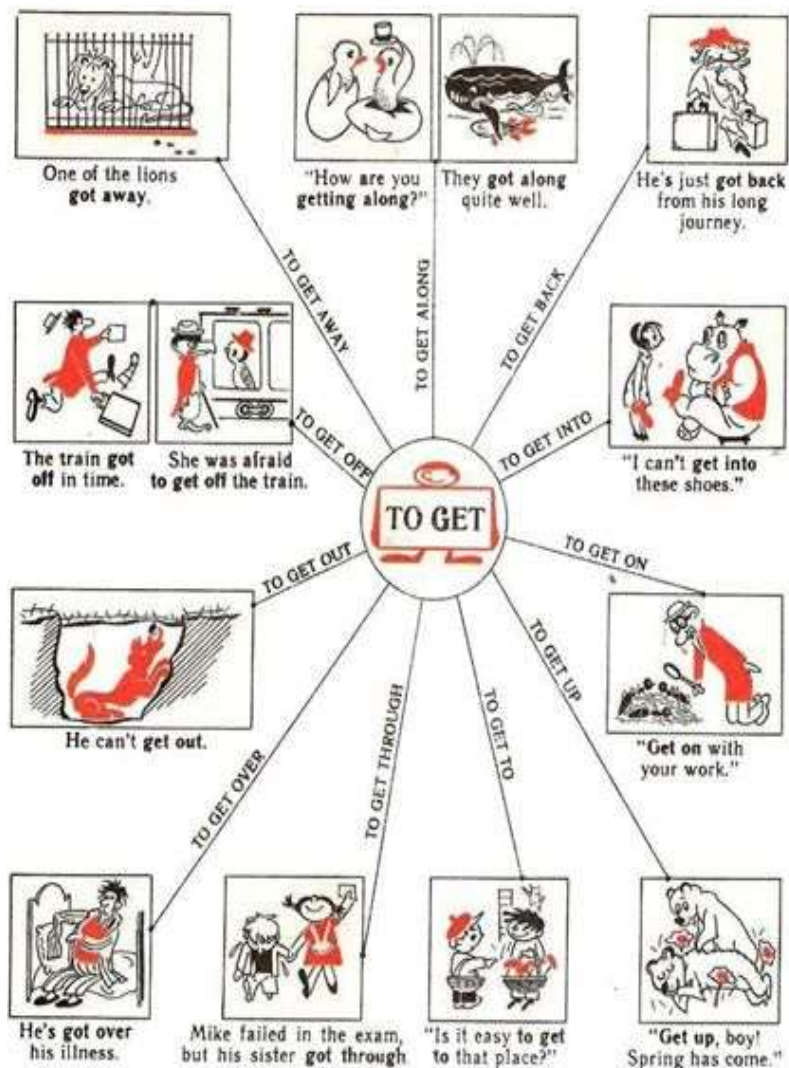
If you say that someone “wouldn’t hurt a fly,” you are describing the person as very peaceful and non-violent. It is a person who is so gentle that they wouldn’t hurt anyone,

Other Ways To say I Don't Like It

1. That's not for me.
2. I'm not into it.
3. I pass.
4. I'm not fond of it.
5. I dislike it.
6. I'm not crazy about it
7. I don't appreciate that.
8. I've had enough.
9. I'm impartial about that.
10. I'm not a big fan of it.

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To Get



BRITISH ENGLISH vs AMERICAN ENGLISH

by CORK ENGLISH TEACHER

holiday ~ vacation
petrol ~ gas
car park ~ parking lot
underground ~ subway
motorway ~ highway
sweets ~ candy
crisps ~ chips
chips ~ french fries
biscuit ~ cookie
takeaway ~ take out
football ~ soccer
American football ~ football
primary school ~ elementary school
secondary school ~ high school
break ~ recess
timetable ~ schedule
mark/grade ~ grade
mobile phone ~ cell phone
lift ~ elevator
torch ~ flashlight
city centre ~ downtown

autumn ~ fall
rubbish ~ garbage / trash
bin / dustbin ~ garbage can / trash can
neighbour ~ neighbor
garden ~ yard
TV programme ~ TV program
cheque ~ check
shop assistant ~ sales clerk
shop ~ store / shop
off-licence ~ liquor store
flat ~ apartment
nappy ~ diaper
queue / line ~ line
wardrobe ~ closet
colour ~ color
zip ~ zipper
chemist ~ drug store
toilet (public) ~ restroom
maths ~ math
bonnet (car) ~ hood
boot (car) ~ trunk

DO vs. MAKE

The difference between Do and Make

Woodward®
ENGLISH

Work, Jobs and Tasks

Do the housework
Do your homework
Do a good job
Do your chores

DO

Non-Specific Activities

Do something
Do nothing
Do anything
Do everything

DO

Replace Verb when Obvious

Do your hair
Do the dishes
Do the exam
Do the laundry

DO

Food, Drink and Meals

Make a cake
Make breakfast
Make dinner
Make a cup of coffee

MAKE

Product Material / Origin

Made of gold
Made from grapes
Made in China
Made by me

MAKE

Produce a Reaction

Make your eyes water
Make you happy
Make you sleepy
Make you smile

MAKE

Plans and Decisions

Make arrangements
Make a decision
Make a choice
Make a plan

MAKE

Speaking and Sounds

Make a noise
Make a comment
Make a speech
Make a suggestion

MAKE

www.grammar.cl

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www.vocabulary.cl

Descriptive words

LARGE

- Big
- Colossal
- Enormous
- Gigantic
- Huge
- Massive
- Substantial
- Significant
- Tremendous

SMALL

- Diminutive
- Little
- Miniature
- Minute
- Petite
- Teeny
- Tiny
- Wee
- Slight

HAPPY

- Content
- Satisfied
- Blissful
- Joyful
- Delighted
- Ecstatic
- Thrilled
- Glad
- Pleased

SAD

- Miserable
- Gloomy
- Dejected
- Depressed
- Disheartened
- Blue
- Unhappy
- Wretched
- Heartbroken

GOOD

- Great
- Superior
- Fantastic
- Incredible
- Excellent
- Amazing
- Remarkable
- Wonderful
- Marvellous

BAD

- Awful
- Terrible
- Horrible
- Horrific
- Dreadful
- Outrageous
- Shameful
- Despicable
- Disgraceful

SAID

- Whispered
- Yelled
- Exclaimed
- Called
- Asked
- Replied
- Responded
- Stated
- Told

SCARY

- Haunting
- Terrifying
- Creepy
- Eerie
- Sinister
- Chilling
- Unnerving
- Ghostly
- Horrifying

FUNNY

- Comical
- Hilarious
- Entertaining
- Humorous
- Amusing
- Whimsical
- Witty
- Gleeeful
- Laughable

VERB PATTERNS (PART 1)

(verb) + GERUND

admit
avoid
carry on
consider
delay
deny
(do +) mind
enjoy
finish
give up
imagine
keep
miss
postpone
spend (time)
recommend
risk
suggest
tolerate

"I admit stealing the money."
"You should avoid walking home after 2 a.m."
"I will carry on living in Ireland until 2013."
"Have you considered living in Italy? The weather is nicer."
"I won't delay studying. I'm going to start tonight."
"The criminal denied killing the woman."
"I don't mind sleeping on the sofa."
"I enjoy travelling around the world."
"Have you finished cleaning the kitchen?"
"I want to give up smoking soon."
"Can you imagine winning the lottery? It would be amazing!"
"I think I will keep studying until 11pm."
"I miss spending time with my friends in Spain."
"Don't postpone studying for the exam."
"Do you spend a lot of time studying?"
"I recommend learning English in Ireland."
"We cannot risk going home late because there are no buses."
"They suggested going to the cinema, but we said no."
"I cannot tolerate living here. The weather is too bad!"

(verb) + INFINITIVE

afford
agree
attempt
dare
decide
deserve
expect
fail
help
hope
offer
plan
pretend
promise
refuse
want

"I cannot afford to buy those shoes."
"I agree to help you, but only if you pay me money."
"Are you going to attempt to pass the exam?"
"I wouldn't dare to call him. He's very angry."
"He has decided to live in France."
"I deserve to pass the exam. I've studied so much!"
"What time do you expect to arrive home?"
"The teacher failed to recognise my good work."
"Do you need help to fix your car?"
"He hopes to find a job in Cork soon."
"She offered to help me move my things to my new house."
"Next year I plan to travel around the world."
"She was pretending to cry. I knew she was lying!"
"He promised to collect her from the airport."
"I refuse to watch that film. It's terrible!"
"Do you want to watch a movie?"

CET

OTHER WAYS TO SAY...

nice	good	bad	sad	happy
enjoyable pleasurable thoughtful courteous lovely likeable pleasing gracious congenial cordial admirable considerate	excellent amazing wonderful pleasant marvelous exceptional fantastic super outstanding terrific splendid stupendous	awful rotten naughty mean dreadful nasty wicked lousy terrible unpleasant disagreeable wretched	depressed gloomy miserable cheerless unhappy gloomy forlorn sorrowful upset downcast tearful somber	cheerful delighted pleased glad joyful ecstatic content jovial amused merry thrilled elated
laughed	like	said	big	little
giggled chuckled roared howled whooped snickered guffawed shrieked grinned cackled belowed chortled	admire approve adore treasure fancy marvel appreciate respect cherish fond desire enjoy	commented replied remarked declared stated exclaimed shouted whispered announced responded boasted explained	huge giant gigantic enormous large massive colossal immense bulky hefty tremendous jumbo	small tiny petite miniature leeny lity-bity miniscule mini minute microscopic skinpy wee
ran	walked	pretty	looked	scared
boltted sped hurried sprinted jogged rushed galloped hustled skipped raced dashed fled	stroiled sauntered lilted trotted marched glided strutted shuffled crept treaded hiked paraded	beautiful gorgeous appealing cute lovely exquisite attractive elegant handsome stunning fair dazzling	gazed examined glanced viewed observed peeked stared watched inspected spied studied noticed	afraid frightened spooked horrtified startled fearful petrified anxious aghast alarmed terrified shaken

PREPOSITIONS



The keys are **ON** the table



The keys are **UNDER** the table



The keys are **NEXT TO** the table



The keys are **IN FRONT OF** the table



The keys are **BEHIND** the table



The keys are **IN** the bowl



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