

# Mastering Basic English

*by Arif Rahman Hakim 2*

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# **MASTERING BASIC ENGLISH**

*Instructional Handbook and Practice Test*

Buku pengajaran ini dibuat dengan tujuan untuk membantu para pembelajar di tingkat dasar (Basic Level) agar dapat memahami materi Bahasa Inggris dengan baik dan benar. Semua konten materi yang terdiri atas empat kemampuan dasar Bahasa Inggris yaitu: *Reading*, *Writing* (*Structure*), *Speaking*, dan *Listening* telah disusun secara praktis sistematis, dan ringkas agar nantinya dapat digunakan sebagai materi pembelajaran utama. Tema - tema dalam buku ini sudah disesuaikan dengan materi dengan berbagai macam eksposi, kosakata, dan topik yang variatif serta aplikatif dalam *real context* yang berkaitan dalam kehidupan dan kebutuhan sehari-hari peserta didik.

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**MASTERING BASIC ENGLISH**

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—Mastering—

# BASIC ENGLISH

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**Instructional Handbook and Practice Test**

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# BASIC ENGLISH

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M. Arif Rahman Hakim  
Reko Serasi  
Tri Nur Susanti



**Mastering Basic English; Instructional Handbook and Practice Test**

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# PRAKATA

Buku yang ada di depan Anda ini merupakan buku ajar Bahasa Inggris tingkat dasar yang telah didesain dan disusun secara praktis, sistematis, dan ringkas agar dapat digunakan sebagai materi pembelajaran utama di kelas Bahasa Inggris. Tema-tema dalam buku ini sudah disesuaikan dengan materi yang berkaitan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari dan kebutuhan peserta didik, sehingga bisa membantu para pembelajar pemula di *Basic Level* dalam mempelajari Bahasa Inggris dengan cara yang baik dan benar.

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Penang, Februari 2022

a.n. Penyusun

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# LESSON 1

## ARTICLES

### INDEFINITE & DEFINITE ARTICLES



*Source: lingportal.com*

Article	
Indefinite	Definite
A, an	the

**Article** dalam tata Bahasa Inggris merupakan sebuah kata yang digunakan untuk memodifikasi sebuah kata benda seperti orang, tempat, objek atau ide. Pada dasarnya, article bisa dikatakan sebagai sebuah adjective atau kata sifat karena fungsinya yang sama yaitu untuk memodifikasi noun atau kata benda. Berbeda dari adjective yang memodifikasi noun melalui deskripsi, article digunakan sebagai elemen untuk menunjuk atau merujuk pada noun itu sendiri. Terdapat 3 articles dalam Bahasa Inggris, yaitu; they are “a, dan the”..

### A. Indefinite

Indefinite article ‘a’ dan ‘an’ adalah kata sandang yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan satu kata benda yang belum jelas atau belum tentu yang masih bersifat umum.

‘a’ digunakan untuk kata yang diawali dengan **bunyi mati** (consonant sound).

#### Example:

A table	A university
A chair	A dog
A boy	A useful book

Sedangkan ‘an’ digunakan untuk kata yang diawali dengan **bunyi hidup** (vowel sound).

#### Example:

An apple	An hour
An actor	An honest man
An umbrella	An e-mail

## Penggunaan Indefinite Articles A/An Pada Abbreviations & Acronyms

**Abbreviations** : Sebuah kata yang dipersingkat, contohnya “Dr.”

**Acronyms** : Kata-kata seperti “IELTS”, yang mana merupakan singkatan dari: *International English Language Testing System.*

Berikut contoh yang ditampilkan kedalam dua kalimat.

Lengkapi titik-titik dibawah ini dengan menggunakan article ‘a’ atau ‘an’:

*My brother has \_\_\_\_\_ M.A. in English. Yesterday, he sent me \_\_\_\_\_ SMS from his new cellphone.*

Berikut kalimat lengkapnya:

*My brother has an M.A. in English. Yesterday, he sent me an SMS from his new cellphone.*

### Notice:

Aturan yang sama juga berlaku pada kata “M.A.” yang bila di eja menjadi “emm aye”, yang kita definisikan sebagai *vowel sound*. “SMS” juga di eja menjadi “ess-emm-ess”, sehingga ia juga dikategorikan sebagai *vowelsound*.

### Penggunaan indefinite article ‘a’ dan ‘an’:

1. Sebelum kata benda yang dapat dihitung (countable noun) dalam bentuk tunggal (singular).

Example:

- a. A child likes a candy.
- b. I like to eat an apple after lunch.
- c. An Indonesian stayed with me in London.

2. Nama jabatan yang menyatakan seseorang.
- Example:
- a. I'm a new teacher here.
  - b. Ariel is a famous singer.
  - c. She is an actress.
3. Diletakkan sebelum nama bangsa dan agama.

Example:

- a. She is an English teacher whom I love.
  - b. I am a moslem.
  - c. My grandfather is an Indonesian.
4. Baik 'a' maupun 'an' tidak boleh dipakai pada kata benda yang dapat dihitung dalam bentuk jamak (plural) dan jabatan yang hanya dapat dijabat oleh satu orang saja.

Example:

1. Oranges are very nice to eat.
2. Mr. Lukas is the captain of this ship.
3. Mr. Anggoro is the headmaster of SMA 3.

## B. Definite article 'the'

Kata sandang 'the' digunakan untuk merujuk objek atau subjek tertentu yang sudah pasti atau khusus. Berbeda dengan 'a' dan 'an' yang masih bersifat umum, 'the' lebih spesifik.

Penggunaan definite article 'the'	Example
1. Pada kata benda yang sudah tentu dan biasanya pada waktu menyebutkan benda tersebut untuk kedua kalinya.	<p>a. I bought a book. The book is on the table.</p> <p>b. The water in this pail is very clean.</p> <p>c. The man in the corner is fat and tall.</p>

2. Dipakai diawali nama negara dan nama pegunungan yang berbentuk jamak.	a. The Himalayas b. The Netherlands c. The Alps d. The Tenggers e. The United States of America f. The Andes
3. Dipakai diawali nama gedung.	a. The school b. The office c. The cottage d. The Hilton Hotel
4. Dipakai diawali nama laut dan nama sungai.	a. The Red Sea b. The Pacific Ocean c. The Indian Ocean d. The Bengawan Solo e. The Mississippi f. The Nile
5. Part of larger group	a. One of the students b. None of the students c. Both of the students d. All of the students
6. Unique objects	a. The earth b. The sun c. The world d. The universe

Definite article 'the' tidak boleh dipakai pada:	Example
1. Kata benda tersebut tidak tentu.	a. I like reading books. b. Children like candles. c. Goats hate water.
2. Nama negara atau gunung yang tunggal.	- Mount Bromo - Indonesia  - Mount Fujiyama - Japan  - Mount Everest - Sweden

3. Nama jalan dan nama kota.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on Suprapto Street</li> <li>- in Bengkulu</li>   <li>- on Jones street</li> <li>- Chicago</li>   <li>- on Orchid Road</li> <li>- Ujung Pandang</li> </ul>
4. Nama musim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer</li> <li>- Autumn</li>   <li>- Winter</li> <li>- Spring</li>   <li>- Rainy</li> <li>- Dry Season</li> </ul>
5. Nama waktu makan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Breakfast is necessary.</li> <li>b. Lunch is at twelve o'clock.</li> <li>c. Dinner is in the evening time.</li> <li>d. Supper is after dinner.</li> </ul>

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## EXERCISES:

### A. Fill in the article 'a' or 'an'

This is <input type="text"/> home.
My brother is <input type="text"/> honest man.
Paul is <input type="text"/> FBI agent.
John is <input type="text"/> unique man.
This is <input type="text"/> U.N. office.
My father has <input type="text"/> PhD.
He took <input type="text"/> HIV test.
I have <input type="text"/> one-year-old boy.

**B. Put in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.**

1. There was ..... waiter standing at ..... entrance of ..... restaurant. I ordered him ..... glass of ..... vodka with some juice in it.
2. There was ..... question I wanted to ask ..... biology teacher about ..... cangroo. She had said ..... cangroo carried her baby in ..... kind of bag in ..... front part of ..... her body. I wanted to know how many baby cangroos it could carry at ..... time.
3. "Is that your wife?"  
"No, my wife's ..... woman in ..... red dress."
4. I work with ..... man and two women. .... man is quite nice, but ..... Women are not very friendly.
5. What's in ..... newspaper?
6. Can you show me ..... that book, please?
7. What's ..... name of ..... woman in ..... blue dress?
8. ..... water turns into ..... ice at 0 degree C.
9. I like ..... steak, but I don't like ..... eggs.
10. She lives in ..... nice flat on ..... fifth floor of ..... old house.
11. It's terrible - ..... eggs are \$ 2 ..... dozen.
12. There was ..... boy and ..... girl in the room. .... boy was Japanese but ..... girl looked foreign. She was wearing ..... fur coat.
13. This morning I bought ..... newspaper and ..... magazine. ..... Newspaper is in my bag

but I don't know where ..... magazine is.

14. "Have you got ..... car?" "No, I've never had ..... car in my life."
15. We don't go to ..... cinema very much these days. In fact, in ..... town where we live there isn't .....
16. Don't stay in that hotel. ..... beds are very uncomfortable.
17. After I leave ..... school, I want to go to ..... university.

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# LESSON 2

## NUMERALS

### CARDINAL NUMBERS, ORDINAL NUMBERS, & FRACTION

**Number** yang merupakan salah satu determiner yang sering digunakan, digolongkan menjadi *cardinal* dan *ordinal number*. **Cardinal number** adalah *number* untuk menyatakan jumlah (to express quantity), sedangkan **ordinal number** untuk menyatakan tahapan (to express sequence). Sebagai determiner, *number* diletakkan sebelum noun (kata benda) membentuk noun phrase

Numeral	Contoh	Contoh Noun Phrase
<b>Cardinal Number</b>	one, two, forty	one apple, two apples, forty apples
<b>Ordinal Number</b>	first, second, third	first time, second opinion, third grade

Cardinal Numbers		Ordinal Numbers	
1	One	1 <sup>st</sup>	First
2	Two	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Second
3	Three	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Third
4	Four	4 <sup>th</sup>	Fourth
5	Five	5 <sup>th</sup>	Fifth
6	Six	6 <sup>th</sup>	Sixth
7	Seven	7 <sup>th</sup>	Seventh
8	Eight	8 <sup>th</sup>	Eighth
9	Nine	9 <sup>th</sup>	Nineth
10	Ten	10 <sup>th</sup>	Tenth
11	Eleven	11 <sup>th</sup>	Eleventh
12	Twelve	12 <sup>th</sup>	Twelfth
13	Thirteen	13 <sup>th</sup>	Thirteenth
20	Twenty	20 <sup>th</sup>	Twentieth
21	Twenty one	21 <sup>st</sup>	Twenty-first
22	Twenty two	22 <sup>nd</sup>	Twenty-second
23	Twenty three	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Twenty-third
30	Thirty	30 <sup>th</sup>	Thirtieth
31	Thirty one	31 <sup>st</sup>	Thirty-first
32	Thirty two	32 <sup>nd</sup>	Thirty-second
33	Thirty three	33 <sup>rd</sup>	Thirty-third
40	Fourty	40 <sup>th</sup>	Fourtieth
50	Fifty	50 <sup>th</sup>	Fiftieth
60	Sixty	60 <sup>th</sup>	Sixtieth
70	Seventy	70 <sup>th</sup>	Seventieth
80	Eighty	80 <sup>th</sup>	Eightieth
90	Ninety	90 <sup>th</sup>	Ninetieth
100	One hundred	100 <sup>th</sup>	Hundredth
101	One hundred and one	101 <sup>st</sup>	One hundred-first
102	One hundred and two	102 <sup>nd</sup>	One hundred-second
103	One hundred and three	103 <sup>rd</sup>	One hundred-third
1000	One thousand	1000 <sup>th</sup>	One thousanth

## A. CARDINAL NUMBERS

Kita menggunakan cardinal numbers ketika ingin menulis harga, penjumlahan, pengurangan, perkalian, pembagian, atau menunjukkan informasi jumlah barang.

Example:

- a. That book costs Rp 80.000,00 each.
- b. The price of the ticket is Rp 35.000,00
- c. Seven plus three is ten.
- d. Four minus two is two
- e. Eight divided by two is four.
- f. He has about two hundred books
- g. She reads one book every week.

Perintah untuk menjumlahkan, mengurangkan, mengalikan, dan membagikan dalam bahasa Inggris:

Perintah dalam bahasa Inggris	Arti
Add six plus two	Jumlahkan enam dengan dua
Substract six minus two	Kurangkan enam dengan dua
Multiply six times two	Kalikan enam dengan dua
Divide six by two	Bagikan enam dengan dua

## B. ORDINAL NUMBERS

Ordinal numbers digunakan untuk menunjukkan tingkatan, menuliskan dan menyebutkan tanggal, serta menunjukkan nomor jalan.

Example:

- 1. He is the second son.
- 2. Mary wins the first prize
- 3. Today is April 21<sup>st</sup>
- 4. Last month was March 21<sup>st</sup>
- 5. John lives on 32<sup>nd</sup>
- 6. I live on 23<sup>rd</sup> Street.

## C. FRACTION

Adalah bilangan pecahan.

Fraction Number	In English Words
1/2	A half
1/3	A third
1/4	A fourth (a quarter)
1/5	A fifth
1/6	A sixth
2/3	Two-third
3/4	Three-fourth
4/5	Four-fifth
2 1/2	Two and a half
3 1/4	Three and a fourth (a quarter)
4 3/4	Four and three-fourth

### Decimal Fractions:

0.125 = nought point one two five

0.5 = nought point five

1.75 = one point seven five

2.25 = two point two five

### Notes:

Kata-kata bilangan yang lebih dari 20 selalu menggunakan tanda penghubung (-).

137 = one hundred and thirty-seven

3.489 = three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine

17.965 = seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty-five

79.865 = seventy nine thousand eighty hundred and  
sixty-five

20.500 = twenty thousand and five hundred

987.564 = nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand five  
hundred and sixty-four

- 1.000.000 = one million  
3.567.800 = three million five hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred  
67.453.212 = sixty-seven million four hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and twelve  
1.000.000.000 = one billion  
3.567.800.789 = three billion five hundred and sixty-seven million eight hundred thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

## EXERCISES

### A. How do we say it in English?

1.  $11+9$  = 20 eleven and nine is twenty
2.  $12-3$  = 9 ...
3.  $1 \times 2$  = 2 ...
4.  $2 \times 2$  = 4 ...
5.  $3 \times 2$  = 6 ...
6.  $4 \times 2$  = 8 ...
7.  $18:3$  = 6 ...
8.  $1/6$  ...
9.  $3/5$  ...
10.  $7/8$  ...

### B. Write it down in English!

1. 267 = ...
2. 1.125 = ...
3. 13.500 = ...
4. 56.345 = ...

5. 100.340 = ...
6. 502.876 = ...
7. 8.650.123 = ...
8. 999.677.590 = ...
9. 2.234.876.122 = ...
10. 76.789.123.023 = ...

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# LESSON 3

## TIME

### HOW TO TELL TIME IN ENGLISH

Terdapat beberapa cara untuk mengekspresikan waktu (Jam) dalam Bahasa Inggris. Contohnya, 8:15 dapat diekspresikan menjadi:

- 27
- eight fifteen
  - a quarter past eight
  - fifteen past eight

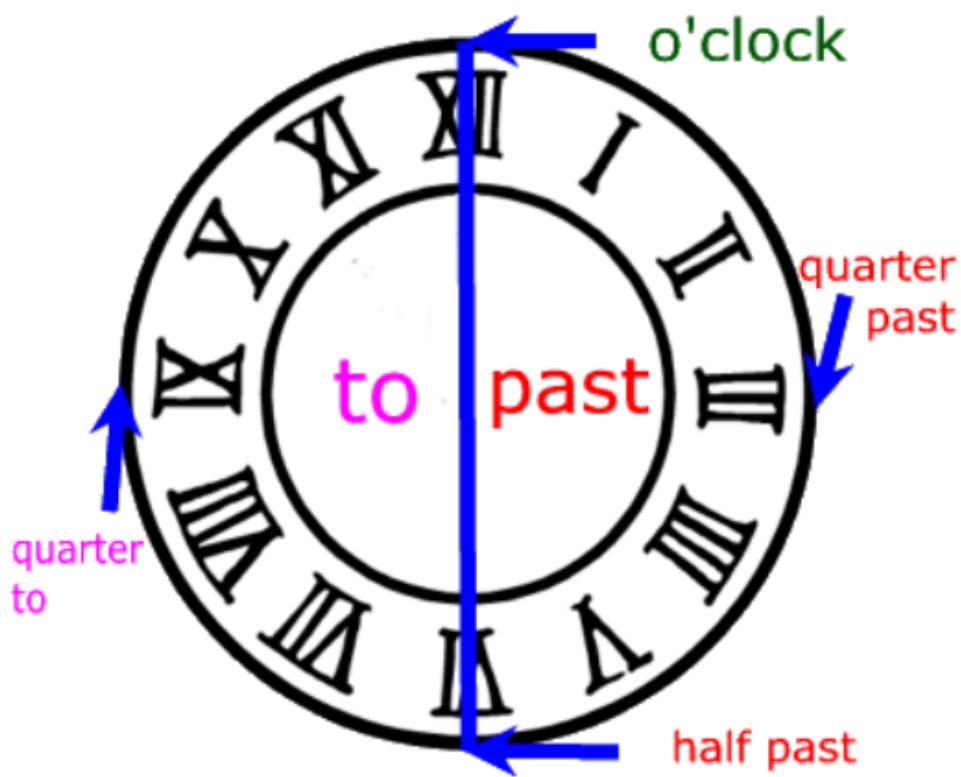
Berikut dibawah ini adalah pembelajaran mengekspresikan bentuk waktu dalam sebuah paragraph yang bercerita mengenai aktivitas keseharian.

#### 27 My Day

I usually get up at a quarter past seven - that's seven fifteen in the morning. I have breakfast at eight o'clock and then take the bus to work at half past eight. I usually arrive at work at a quarter to nine. Sometimes, the bus is late and I arrive at about nine. My morning is usually pretty busy and I like taking a coffee break at twenty to eleven if possible. I then work to lunchtime at noon. In the

afternoon, I usually have another break at three fifteen. I usually finish work at a quarter to five and arrive home around six in the evening. At night, I usually go to bed at eleven o'clock.

Morning	: Terhitung dari matahari terbit (pukul lima) sampai pukul sebelas atau kadang 11.59
Noon	: Pukul 12 hingga pukul 1 siang
Afternoon	: Pukul 13 sampai matahari terbenam atau hari mulai malam.
Evening	: Itu berarti pukul 19.00-00.00 kadang, di dalam evening ada "night" dari pukul 21.00-00.00 malam. Biasanya dalam suatu acara, <i>host</i> mengawali acara dengan menyapa penonton menggunakan good evening dan untuk menutup acara sebagai tanda perpisahan atau acara telah usai <i>host</i> akan mengatakan good night bukan good evening kepada penonton.
Midnight	: Tengah malam, pukul 00.00
Late night	: Pukul 00.00 malam sampai pukul empat pagi
Early morning	: Pukul 4 sampai pukul 5 pagi.



Untuk penyebutan jam dalam bahasa Inggris juga dikenal istilah A.M dan P.M. **A.M.** adalah kependekan dari *ante meridiem* yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan waktu antara jam 00.00 sampai pukul 11.59. Sedangkan, **P.M.** adalah kependekan dari *post meridiem* yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan waktu antara 12.00 sampai 23.59. Contohnya adalah 5.15 a.m. (*a quarter past five a.m.*). Eits, kalau kamu ingin memberikan keterangan waktu selain A.M. dan P.M. juga boleh, lho! Keterangan waktu yang digunakan antara lain *in the morning*, *in the afternoon*, *in the evening*, atau *at night*. Contohnya antara lain 7.20 p.m. yang juga bisa dibaca dengan *twenty past seven in the evening*.

**Untuk menanyakan waktu kalian dapat menggunakan:**

- What time is it? Or Do you have the time?
- Excuse me, can you tell me what time it is?
- I'm sorry for bothering you. Will you please tell me what time it is?

- d. Would you mind telling me what time it is?
- e. I will be very grateful if you don't mind telling me what time it is?

**Untuk menentukan waktu yang kita utarakan tersebut siang atau malam, maka dalam bahasa Inggris kita menggunakan:**

A.M (Ante Meridiem) : Mulai 12 malam-12 siang.

P.M (Post Meridiem) : Mulai 12 siang-12 malam.

**Example:**

Jam 9:00 pagi : It's 9 a.m

Jam 2.00 sore : It's 2 p.m

Jam 7:00 malam : It's 7 p.m

**Penyebutan jam dalam Bahasa Inggris :**

1. Menitnya dulu baru jamnya
2. Past : lewat  
To : kurang
3. Half berarti 30 menit  
A quarter berarti 15 menit
4. Half selalu bersama past.

**Example:**

3:30 = 30 menit lebih dari pukul 3 = half past three

6.30 = 30 menit lebih dari pukul 6 = half past six

7.15 = 15 menit lebih dari pukul 7 = a quarter past seven

8.45 = 15 menit kurang dari pukul 9 = a quarter to nine

5.45 = 15 menit kurang dari pukul 6 = a quarter to six

2.35 = 25 menit kurang dari pukul 3 = twenty-five to three

3.10 = 10 menit lewat dari pukul 3 = ten past three

4.50 = 10 menit kurang dari pukul 5 = ten to five

#### **Days:**

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

#### **Month:**

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

#### **Year:**

1878 = eighteen seventy-eight

1912 = nineteen twelve

1945 = nineteen forty-five

1999 = nineteen ninety-nine

2001 = two thousand and one

2016 = two thousand and sixteen

## **EXERCISES:**

### **A. Write in English**

1. 5.15 = a quarter past five
2. 3.45 = ...
3. 6.15 = ...
4. 7.30 = ...
5. 10.52 = ...
6. 8.28 = ...
7. 8.55 = ...
8. 9.48 = ...
9. 11.35 = ...
10. 12.02 = ...

### **B. What time is it?**

1. A quarter past nine = ...
2. Half past seven = ...
3. Ten to ten = ...
4. Two to ten = ...
5. Half past eight = ...
6. Six o'clock = ...
7. Seven to twelve = ...
8. Twenty-two past three = ...
9. Fourteen past seven = ...
10. Four to eleven = ...

# LESSON 4

## NOUNS



## **NOUNS IN ENGLISH**

Noun (kata benda) adalah suatu kata yang menunjukkan nama orang, nama tempat, atau nama suatu benda atau segala sesuatu yang dibendakan. Dalam tata bahasa Inggris kata benda terbagi atas dua macam, yaitu :

### **A. CONCRETE NOUN (Kata Benda berwujud)**

Concrete Noun adalah kata benda yang dapat dilihat, kata benda yang berwujud, dan dapat diraba. Contohnya: Teddy, Henny (nama orang), Yogyakarta, Solo (nama kota), Man(laki laki), Pensil, Audience, Silver (, Iron, dan lain-lain.

Concrete Noun terbagi dalam 4 (empat) jenis, yaitu :

#### **1. Material Noun (Kata Benda Material).**

Material Noun adalah kata benda yang menyatakan bahan, baik itu bahan mentah atau bahan baku, barang tambang dan sejenisnya. Contohnya: Silver (perak), Gold (emas), Copper (tembaga), Bronze (perunggu), Iron (besi), Diamond (intan), Water (air), dan lain-lain

#### **2. Collective Noun (Kata Benda Kolektif).**

Collective Noun adalah kata benda yang menyatakan suatu kumpulan atau kelompok orang, binatang, atau benda. Contohnya : Audience (hadirin), Team (tim), Fleet (armada), Cattle (kawanan ternak), Crowd (keramaian orang), Parliament (parlemen), dan lain-lain.

#### **3. Proper Noun (Kata Benda Nama Diri).**

Proper Noun adalah nomina atau kata benda yang menunjukkan orang, tempat, sesuatu atau kejadian tertentu yang sudah melekat dan punya arti khusus pada nomina tersebut dan selalu diawali dengan huruf besar. Misalnya : George, Maria (nama orang), Japan

(nama negara), Tokyo, Paris (nama kota), Universitas Bengkulu (nama sekolah/ universitas), Inspirasi Akbar Sdn. Bhd (nama perusahaan) dan lain-lain. Proper Noun (Kata Benda Nama Diri) ini tidak boleh menggunakan Article (Kata Sandang), yaitu : the, a, dan an.

#### **4. Common Noun (Kata Benda Umum).**

Common Noun adalah kata benda yang menunjukkan suatu benda secara umum atau tidak tertentu. Contohnya : Lawyer, Teacher, Pensil, Eraser, Shop, Market ,dll.

### **B. ABSTRACT NOUN (Kata Benda Abstrak)**

Abstract Noun adalah kata benda yang tidak berwujud, tidak dapat dilihat, dan tidak dapat diraba, tetapi hanya dapat dibayangkan. Contohnya: Association , Application , Confidence (kepercayaan), Kindness, Friendship, dan lain-lain. Abstract Noun dapat dibentuk dari kata kerja (Verb), kata sifat (Adjective), dan bahkan kata benda itu sendiri (Noun).

1. Kata Sifat (Adjective).  
Dullness, honesty, patience
2. Kata Kerja (Verb).  
Difference, recovery, admiration
3. Kata Benda (Noun).  
Friendship, brotherhood, bankruptcy

Dalam materi Noun, juga penting untuk dibahas yaitu terkait perubahan kata benda yang dapat dihitung (Countable Nouns) dari tunggal ke jamak. Dari Singular ke Plural. Dari satu benda ke banyak benda. Apa saja contohnya? Perhatikan baik-baik ya, misalnya pen – pens, ant – ants, tomato – tomatoes, orange – oranges, country – countries, knife – knives, leaf – leaves, man – men, woman – women, person – people.

1

Perubahan kata benda di atas ada 2 kategori yaitu perubahan secara beraturan (Regular) & perubahan secara tak beraturan (Irregular). Regular artinya perubahan Noun dari Singular menjadi Plural adalah beraturan yaitu adanya penambahan s/es di akhir kata. Sedangkan Irregular artinya perubahan Noun dari Singular menjadi Plural adalah tak beraturan

1

Apa itu Singular dan Plural? Apa maksudnya Singular Nouns? Apa itu Plural Nouns? Dalam subpoint ini, kita akan membahas Singular Nouns dan Plural Nouns. Berdasarkan jumlah bendanya, kata benda ada dua yaitu Tunggal (Singular) dan Jamak (Plural). Tunggal alias Singular artinya jumlahnya ada satu saja. Sedangkan Jamak alias Plural artinya jumlahnya ada lebih dari satu, beberapa atau banyak. Berbeda dalam Bahasa Indonesia, benda berjumlah satu ataupun banyak memiliki sebutan yang sama. Misalnya satu meja, dua meja, tiga meja, seribu meja. Sedangkan dalam Bahasa Inggris disebut *one table, two tables, three tables, a thousand tables*. Jadi, penyebutan kata benda tunggal dan jamak dalam Bahasa Inggris itu berbeda.

1

**REGULAR NOUNS** berarti perubahan kata benda dari tunggal menjadi jamak terjadi secara beraturan. Perubahannya sangat sederhana. Hanya ada penambahan s/es pada akhir kata.

Contoh Regular Nouns:

<i>cat</i>	-	<i>cats,</i>
<i>lamp</i>	-	<i>lamps,</i>
<i>girl</i>	-	<i>girls,</i>
<i>boy</i>	-	<i>boys,</i>
<i>day</i>	-	<i>days,</i>
<i>avocado</i>	-	<i>avocados,</i>
<i>class</i>	-	<i>classes,</i>
<i>wish</i>	-	<i>wishes,</i>
<i>box</i>	-	<i>boxes,</i>
<i>potato</i>	-	<i>potatoes,</i>

<i>lady</i>	-	<i>ladies,</i>
<i>story</i>	-	<i>stories.</i>

Jadi, perubahan kata benda beraturan (Regular Nouns) dari tunggal ke jamak ditandai dengan adanya penambahan akhiran *s/es*.

**IRREGULAR NOUNS** <sup>1</sup> berarti perubahan kata benda dari tunggal menjadi jamak terjadi secara tak beraturan. Namanya juga tak beraturan, ya perubahannya tak tentu. Kadang ada penambahan huruf, kadang ada pergantian huruf, ada juga yang tak mengalami perubahan sama sekali.

Contoh Irregular Nouns:

*man – men,*  
*foot – feet,*  
*mouse – mice,*  
*person – people,*  
*child – children,*  
*fungus – fungi,*  
*datum – data,*  
*deer – deer,*  
*sheep – sheep.*

Jadi, perubahan kata benda tak beraturan (Irregular Nouns) dari tunggal ke jamak tak ditandai dengan apapun alias tak tentu

Regular and Irregular Nouns		
Regular		
Singular	Plural	
a. Song	Songs	The plural of most nouns is formed by adding final <i>-s</i> .
b. Box	Boxes	Final <i>-es</i> is added to nouns that end in: <i>-sh, -ch, -s, -z, -x</i> .
c. Baby	Babies	The plural of words that end in consonant + <i>-y</i> is spelled <i>-ies</i> .

d. Hero Potato Tomato	Heroes Potatoes Tomatoes	Some nouns end <b>-o</b> add <b>-es</b>
e. Auto Ghetto Kangaroo Kilo Photo Radio Solo Studio Tatoo Zoo	Autos Ghettos Kangaroos Kilos Photos Radios Solos Studios Tattoos Zoos	Some nouns end in <b>-o</b> add <b>-s</b>
f. Mosquito Tornado Zero	Mosquitos/es Tornados/es Zeros/es	Some nouns end <b>-o</b> add either <b>-es</b> or <b>-s</b>
g. Calf Half Knife Leaf Life Loaf Self Shelf Thief wolf	Calves Halves Knives Leaves Lives Loaves Selves Shelves Thieves Wolves	<b>-f/-ef</b> is changed to <b>-ves</b>
h. Belief Chief Clif Roof	Beliefs Chiefs Cliffs Roofs	Some of nouns end in <b>f</b> add <b>-s</b>
i. Deer Fish Means offspring Series Sheep Shrimp Species	Deer Fish Means Offspring Series Sheep Shrimp Species	Some of nouns have the same singular and plural form. E.g: One deer is ... -two deer are..
j. Criterion Phenomenon	Criteria Phenomena	Some nouns that English has borrowed from other languages have foreign plurals.

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k. Cactus	Cacti/cactuses	
Fungus	Fungi	
Nucleus	Nuclei	
Stimulus	Stimuli	
Syllabus	Syllabi/syllabuses	
l. Formula	Formulae/formulas	
Vertebra	Vertebrae	
m. Appendix	Appendices/appendixes	
Index	Indices/indexes	
n. Analysis	Analyses	
Basis	Bases	
Crisis	Crises	
Hypothesis	Hypotheses	
Thesis	Theses	
o. Bacterium	Bacterria	
Curriculum	Curricula	
Datum	Data	
Medium	Media	
Memorandum	Memoranda	
<b>Irregular</b>		
p. Man	Men	The nouns in (p) have irregular plural forms that do not end in -s.
Woman	Women	
Child	Children	
Ox	Oxen	
Foot	Feet	
Goose	Geese	
Tooth	Teeth	
Mouse	Mice	
Louse	Lice	

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Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

Singular	Plural
Sheep	Sheep
Fish	Fish
Deer	Deer
Species	Species
Aircraft	Aircraft

## Countable nouns

Countable nouns are for things we can count using numbers. They have a singular and a plural form. The singular form can use the determiner “a” or “an”. If you want to ask about the quantity of a countable noun, you ask “How many?” combined with the plural countable noun.

## Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small or too amorphous to be counted (liquids, powders, gases, etc.). Uncountable nouns are used with a singular verb. They usually do not have a plural form.

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### Count and Noncount Nouns

a. I buy <i>a table</i> . Kaka buys <i>three tables</i> .	<b>Table</b> is a count noun; tables are items that can be counted.		
b. We buy <i>some furniture</i> . <b>Incorrect:</b> we buy <i>some furnitures</i> . <b>Incorrect:</b> we buy <i>a furniture</i> .	<b>Furniture</b> is a noncount noun. In grammar, furniture cannot be counted.		
	Singular	Plural	
Count Noun	A One table	Two tables Some tables A lot of tables Many tables	A count noun: 1. May be preceded by a/an in the singular. 2. Takes a final -s/-es in the plural.
Noncount Noun	furniture	some furniture a lot of furniture much furniture	A noncount: 1. Is not immediately preceded by a/an. 2. Has no plural form, so does not take a final -s/-es.

<b>Some Common Noncount Nouns</b>
a. <b>Whole groups made up of similar items:</b> baggage, clothing, equipment, food, fruit, furniture, garbage, hardware, jewelry, junk, luggage, machinery, mail, makeup, money/cash/change, postage, scenery, traffic etc.
b. <b>Fluids:</b> water, coffee, tea, milk, soup, gasoline, blood, etc.
c. <b>Solids:</b> ice, bread, butter, cheese, meat, gold, iron, silver, glass, paper, wood, cotton, wool, etc.
d. <b>Gases:</b> steam, air, oxygen, nitrogen, smoke, smog, pollution, etc.
e. <b>Particles:</b> rice, chalk, corn, dirt, dust, flour, grass, hair, paper, salt, sand, sugar, wheat, etc.
f. <b>Abstractions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beauty, confidence, courage, education, enjoyment, fun, happiness, health, help, honesty, hospitality, knowledge, luck, music, recreation, wealth, violence, truth, etc.</li> <li>- Advice, information, news, evidence, proof, etc.</li> <li>- Time, space, energy, etc.</li> <li>- Homework, work, etc.</li> <li>- Grammar, slang, vocabulary, etc.</li> </ul>
g. <b>Language:</b> Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish, etc.
h. <b>Fields of study:</b> chemistry, engineering, history, literature, mathematics, etc.
i. <b>Recreation:</b> baseball, soccer, tennis, chess, bridge, poker, etc.
j. <b>Activities:</b> driving, studying, swimming, walking, etc.
k. <b>Natural Phenomena:</b> weather, dew, fog, hail, heat, humidity, lightning, rain, sleet, snow, thunder, wind, darkness, electricity, gravity, sunshine, etc.

## EXERCISES:

### A. Directions: Circle the correct plural noun for each singular noun.

1. penny	pennys	pennies	pennyves
2. scarf	scarves	scarfs	scarvies
3. dish	dishies	dishes	dishes
4. peach	peachies	peaches	peachs
5. calf	calfs	calfes	calves
6. cherry	cherries	cherrys	cherryes
7. wish	wishs	wishes	wishies
8. pouch	pouchs	pouchies	pouches
9. wolf	wolfs	wolves	wolfes
10. fox	foxies	foxes	foxs
11. berry	berrys	berryies	berries
12. shelf	shelves	shelfs	shelfies
13. box	boxies	boxs	boxes
14. bunny	bunnies	bunnys	bunnyies
15. peach	peachs	peachies	peaches

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### B. Directions: Add *-s/-es* to the italicized noun if necessary.

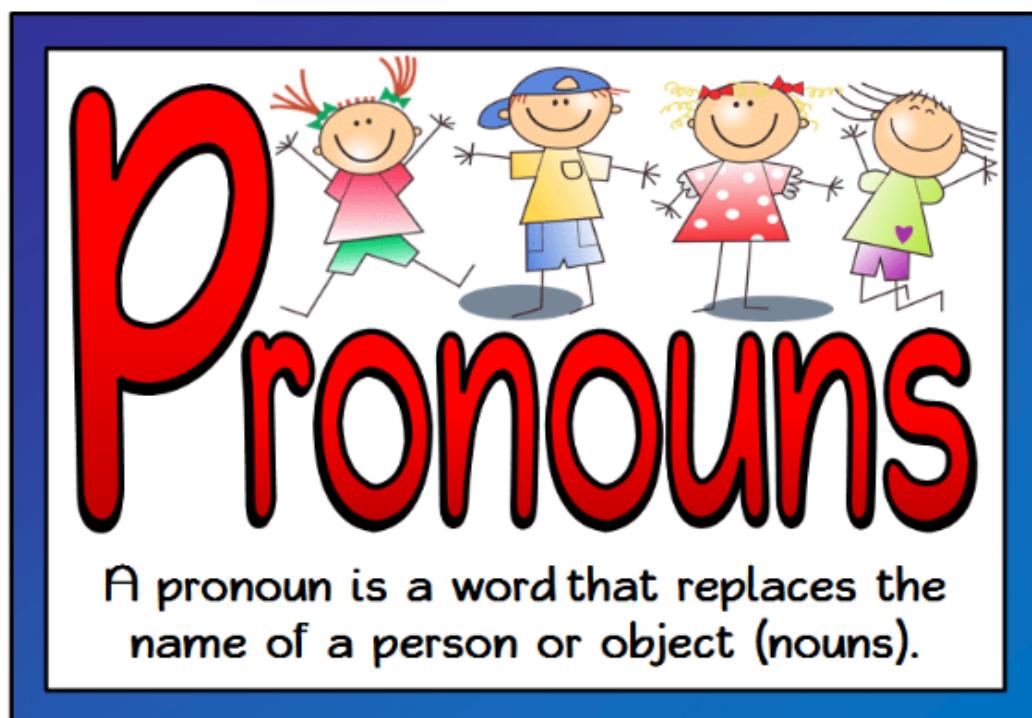
*Example:* Rebecca has brown *hair* and hazel *eyes*. (no change)

1. Rowan had *meat*, *rice*, *vegetable*, and some *milk* for dinner.
2. It is good to drink *water* when you are thirsty.
3. The students learned a lot of new *vocabulary* in class today.
4. We ate some *sandwich* for lunch.
5. I have a lot of *homework* to do tonight.
6. I like to dream about tropical *beach*!

7. Rodolfo took some great *picture* at the family reunion last week.
8. Milton has made a lot of *progress* on his project since he started Monday.
9. *Encyclopedia* contain lots of *information*.
10. I learn more new *word* in English class every day.
11. The new mansion costs six *million* dollars. I wish I had *million* of dollars!
12. Carrie bought some new *clothing* today. I bought some new *jewelry*.
13. Carrie bought a new pair of *shoe*. I bought a new set of *earring*.
14. Tommy is twenty-two *year* old. I am thirty. I like being a thirty-*year* old.
15. At rush hour, there are a lot of *car* on the highway. It usually takes us about twenty *minute* to get to school. During rush hour, it takes us much more because there is so much *traffic*

## LESSON 5

# PRONOUNS



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**Pronoun** atau kata ganti menggantikan kata benda. Anda membutuhkan kata ganti yang berbeda, bergantung pada dua hal: kata benda yang diganti dan fungsi kata benda tersebut dalam kalimat. Dalam bahasa Inggris, kata ganti bergantung pada jenis kelamin hanya saat Anda mengganti kata benda dengan bentuk

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orang ketiga tunggal. Kata ganti orang kedua jamak sama persis seperti kata ganti orang kedua tunggal, kecuali untuk kata ganti refleksif.

	Kata Ganti Subjek (Subject Pronoun)	Kata Ganti Objek (Object Pronoun)	Kata Sifat Kepunyaan (Possessive Adjective/ Determiner)	Kata Ganti Kepunyaan (Possessive Pronoun)	Kata Ganti Refleksif (Reflexive/ Intensive Pronoun)
orang pertama tunggal	I	me	my	mine	myself
orang kedua tunggal	you	you	your	yours	yourself
orang ketiga tunggal, laki-laki	he	him	his	his	himself
orang ketiga tunggal, perempuan	she	her	her	hers	herself
orang ketiga tunggal, netral	it	it	its		itself
orang pertama jamak	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
orang kedua jamak	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
orang ketiga jamak	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

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## SUBJECT PRONOUN

Kata ganti subjek mengganti subjek dari sebuah klausa. Dalam bentuk orang ketiga, kata ganti subjek sering digunakan untuk menghindari pengulangan nama subjek.

### CONTOH

- § I am 16.
- § You seem lost.
- § Jim is angry, and he wants Sally to apologize.
- § This table is old. It needs to be repainted.

- § **We** aren't coming.
- § **They** don't like pancakes.

## OBJECT PRONOUN

Kata ganti objek digunakan untuk mengganti kata benda yang merupakan objek langsung atau tidak langsung dari sebuah klausa.

### *CONTOH*

- § Give the book to **me**.
- § The teacher wants to talk to **you**.
- § Jake is hurt because Bill hit **him**.
- § Rachid received a letter from **her** last week.
- § Mark can't find **it**.
- § Don't be angry with **us**.
- § Tell **them** to hurry up!

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE/DETERMINER

Kata sifat kepunyaan bukanlah kata ganti, melainkan kata sandang. Namun, kita sebaiknya mempelajari kata sifat kepunyaan saat mempelajari kata ganti karena mirip dengan kata ganti kepunyaan. Kata sifat kepunyaan berfungsi sebagai kata sifat dan diletakkan sebelum kata benda yang dimodifikasi. Kata-kata ini tidak mengganti kata benda seperti kata ganti.

### *CONTOH*

- 25
- § Did mother find **my** shoes?
  - § Mrs. Baker wants to see **your** homework.
  - § Can Jake bring over **his** baseball cards?
  - § Samantha will fix **her** bike tomorrow.
  - § The cat broke **its** leg.
  - § This is **our** house.

§ Where is **their school**?

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

Kata ganti kepunyaan mengganti kata benda sebagai subjek atau objek dari sebuah klausa. Karena kata benda yang diganti tidak muncul di dalam kalimat, kata benda itu harus jelas diketahui dari konteks.

*CONTOH*

25

§ This bag is **mine**.

§ **Yours** is not blue.

§ That bag looks like **his**.

§ These shoes are not **hers**.

§ That car is **ours**.

§ **Theirs** is parked in the garage.

## REFLEXIVE & INTENSIVE PRONOUN

Kata ganti refleksif dan intensif memiliki bentuk yang sama, tetapi berbeda fungsi dalam sebuah kalimat.

Kata ganti refleksif merujuk ke subjek dari sebuah klausa karena subjek yang melakukan tindakan juga merupakan objek langsung atau tidak langsung. Hanya beberapa jenis kata kerja yang bersifat refleksif. Anda tidak dapat menghilangkan kata ganti refleksif dari sebuah kalimat karena tata bahasa kalimatnya akan salah.

*CONTOH*

25

§ I told **myself** to calm down.

§ You cut **yourself** on this nail?

§ He hurt **himself** on the stairs.

§ She found **herself** in a dangerous part of town.

§ The cat threw **itself** under my car!

§ We blame **ourselves** for the fire.

§ The children can take care of **themselves**.

Kata ganti intensif memberi penekanan pada subjek dari sebuah klausa. Subjek ini bukanlah objek tindakan. Kata ganti intensif selalu dapat dihilangkan dari kalimat tanpa mengubah artinya secara signifikan meskipun penekanan terhadap subjek akan hilang. Kata ganti intensif dapat diletakkan tepat setelah subjek dari klausa atau di akhir klausa.

*CONTOH*

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§ I made these cookies **myself**.

§ You **yourself** asked Jake to come.

§ The Pope **himself** pardoned Mr. Brown.

§ My teacher didn't know the answer **herself**.

§ The test **itself** wasn't scary, but my teacher certainly **is**.

§ We would like to finish the renovation before Christmas **ourselves**.

§ They **themselves** told me the lost shoe wasn't a problem.

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Adjective Pronouns	Possessive pronouns	
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/yourselfes
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
It	It	Its	-	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

## Personal Pronouns:

a. <b>Mona</b> is married. <b>She</b> has two children.	A pronoun refers to a noun. In (a): <b>she</b> is a subject pronoun; it refers to <b>Mona</b> .
b. <b>Mona</b> is my sister. I know <b>her</b> well.	In (b): <b>her</b> is an object pronoun; it refers to <b>Mona</b> .
c. Dave has <b>a new red bicycle</b> . He bought <b>it</b> yesterday.	In (c): <b>it</b> is an object pronoun; it refers to <b>a new red bicycle</b> .
d. <b>Ricky and I</b> are good friends.	In (d): <b>I</b> as a subject pronoun.
e. <b>Ann met Ricky and me</b> at the museum.	In (e): me as an object pronoun.

Singular pronouns : I    me    you    he,she,it    him,her Plural pronouns : we    us    you    they    them	
f. <b>Barry</b> is in class. <b>He</b> is taking a test.	Singular = one, plural = more than one.
g. The <b>students</b> are in class. <b>They</b> are taking a test.	Singular pronouns: to singular nouns
h. <b>Kate and Tom</b> are married. <b>They</b> have two children.	Plural pronouns: to plural nouns.

## Possessive Pronoun

17 Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives	
This bag belongs to me (a) It's <b>mine</b> . (b) It is <b>my</b> bag.	(a) and (b) have the same meaning; they both show possession. <b>Mine</b> is a possessive pronoun; <b>my</b> is a possessive adjective.
<b>Possessive pronouns</b> (c) I have <b>mine</b> . (d) You have <b>yours</b> . (e) She has <b>hers</b> . (f) He has <b>his</b> . (g) We have <b>ours</b> . (h) You have <b>yours</b> . (i) They have <b>theirs</b> . (j) _____	A possessive pronoun is used alone, without a noun following it. A possessive adjective is used only with a noun following it.

<p><b>24 Possessive adjective</b></p> <p>I have <b>my</b> bag.      You have <b>your</b> bag.      She has <b>her</b> bag.      He has <b>his</b> bag.      We have <b>our</b> bags.      You have <b>your</b> bag.      They have <b>their</b> bags.</p> <p><b>17</b> I have a book. <b>Its</b> cover is black.</p>	
<p>Compare <b>its</b> vs. <b>it's</b></p> <p>(k) Adam gave me a book. I don't remember <b>its</b> title.      (l) Sue gave me a book. <b>It's</b> a novel.</p>	<p>In (k): <b>its</b> (no apostrophe) is a possessive adjective      In (l): <b>it's</b> (with an apostrophe) is a contraction of <b>it + is</b>.</p>
<p>Compare <b>their</b> vs. <b>there</b> vs. <b>they're</b></p> <p>(m) The students have <b>their</b> books.      (n) My books are over <b>there</b>.      (o) Where are the students? <b>They're</b> in class.</p>	<p><b>Their</b>, <b>there</b>, and <b>they're</b>: have the same pronunciation, but not the same meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Their</b>: possessive adjective</li> <li>b. <b>There</b>: an expression of place</li> <li>c. <b>They're</b>: they are</li> </ul>

<b>Reflexive Pronouns</b>	
<p>a. <b>Myself</b>      b. <b>Yourself</b>      c. <b>Herself</b>      d. <b>Himself</b>      e. <b>Itself</b>      f. <b>Ourselves</b>      g. <b>Yourselves</b>      h. <b>themselves</b></p> <p>(a) <b>I saw myself in the mirror.</b>      (b) <b>You (one person) saw yourself.</b>      (c) <b>She saw herself.</b>      (d) <b>He saw himself.</b>      (e) <b>It (the kitten) saw itself.</b>      (f) <b>We saw ourselves.</b>      (g) <b>You (plural) saw yourselves.</b>      (h) <b>They saw themselves.</b></p>	<p><b>24</b> Reflexive pronouns end in <b>-self/-selves</b>. They are used when the subject (e.g. I) and the object (e.g. myself) are <b>11</b> same person.</p> <p>Incorrect: I saw me in the mirror.</p>
<p>i) <b>Jones lives by himself.</b>      j) <b>I sat by myself on the park bench.</b></p>	<p><b>By</b> + a reflexive pronoun = alone.      In (i) Jone lives alone, without family or roommates.</p>

**Common expressions with reflexive pronouns:**

- *believe in yourself*
- *blame yourself*
- *enjoy yourself*
- *feel yourself*
- *help yourself*
- *hurt yourself*
- *give yourself*
- *introduce yourself*
- *kill yourself*
- *pinch yourself*
- *feel sorry for yourself*
- *talk to yourself*
- *take care of yourself*
- *teach yourself*
- *tell yourself*
- *work for yourself*
- *wish yourself (luck)*

**EXERCISES:**

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**A. Fill in the blanks using “HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY”:**

cat and horse.....	Mary.....	Tom .....
Jack and I .....	books .....	sister .....
You and Dave .....	plane .....	sunshine .....
cheese .....	cactus .....	parents .....
Pamela .....	news .....	scissors .....
geese .....	flowers .....	piano .....
school .....	daughter .....	milk .....
children .....	sugar .....	feet .....
bicycle .....	Ann and Kate .....	tennis .....
son .....	mice .....	sky .....
shop .....	buses .....	papers .....
Mr. Green .....	brother-in-law ...	picture .....
friendship .....	dolphin .....	The Riggs family .....

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## B. Choose the Correct Answers:

1. *We/Us* met Sally yesterday afternoon. *She/Her* came to the cinema with *we/us*.
2. I phoned Sarah last night and gave *she/her* the message.
3. My brother is older than *I/me*, but *he/him* isn't as tall as *I/me* am.
4. “Who wants a cup of coffee?” “*I/Me*.”
5. A: Have you seen Simon today?  
B: Yes. *I/Me* saw *he/him* this morning. *He/Him* was going to the swimming pool.
6. A: What did those people want?  
B: *They/Them* asked *I/me* to help *they/them*.

## C. Choose the Correct Answers:

1. We know *their/theirs* telephone number, but they don't know *our/ours*.
2. *My/Mine* car wasn't as expensive as *her/hers*.
3. A: How are *your/yours* children?  
B: Fine, thanks. How are *your/yours*?
4. Maria has got *her/hers* suitcase, but *her/hers* friends haven't got *their/theirs*.
5. *Our/Ours* flat isn't as big as *their/theirs*, but *our/ours* is much more comfortable.

#### D. Complete the passage. Use these words.

my your his her its our their his

Hello. .... name is Patrick. I'm nine. I have got a brother. His name is Andy and he's eleven. We are on holiday in Spain. The hotel is very good and ..... swimming-pool is large.

Andy and I have got a sister. .... name is Liz. She's six years old. .... mother and father are in the restaurant now. Their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, are in the restaurant, too. .... two sons are in the pool.

Andy has got a girl-friend. .... girl-friend's name is Sandra. She's in ..... class at school.

Where is your family? Is ..... family here, too?

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#### E. Complete the sentences using *Myself, Yourself, Himself, Herself, Itself, Ourselves, Yourselves, Themselves*:

1. Sue's children are too young to look after ..... .
2. An elephant hurt ..... when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday.
3. I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it .....
4. I don't need any help. I can take care of ..... .
5. Mr. Woods fell over and hurt ..... when he was running for a bus.
6. Would you all like to help ..... to sandwiches and cakes?

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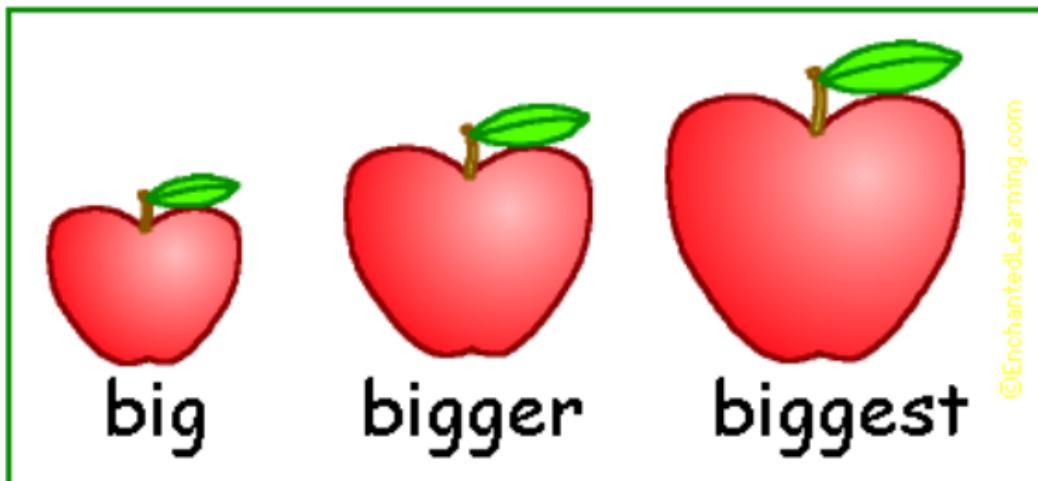
7. Sarah and I didn't really enjoy .....  
at the disco last night?
8. I taught ..... to play the guitar; I've  
never had lessons.

**F. Complete each sentence using *By + A Reflexive Pronoun:***

1. A: Who did you go to the cinema with?  
B: Nobody, I went .....
2. Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living  
.....
3. Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did  
you do it all .....
4. They need some help; they can't manage .....
5. The dog opened the door .....

# LESSON 6

## DEGREE OF COMPARISON



*Degrees of Comparison* (**perbandingan dalam bahasa Inggris**) digunakan untuk membandingkan sesuatu dengan yang lain dan hanya digunakan untuk **adjective** (kata sifat) dan **adverb** (kata keterangan).

Contoh-contoh adjective (kata sifat dalam bahasa Inggris)

Smart	Beautiful	Tall	Short	Fast
Clever	Diligent	Hot	Big	Cold
Happy	Sad	Large	Good	Old

Contoh kalimat yang mengandung adjective

- *Zayn is a smart student*
- *Elephant is big*
- *She is a beautiful girl*

Bagaimana dengan adverb? Apa saja contoh-contohnya?

Contoh-contoh adverb (kata keterangan dalam bahasa Inggris)

Carefully	Slowly	Easily	Effectively	Regularly
Completely	Quickly	Suddenly	Quickly	Suddenly
Well	Correctly	Fluently	Clearly	Successfully

Contoh kalimat yang mengandung adverb

- *You must clean the vase carefully*
- *The turtle walks so slowly*
- *Tina did her test well*

Degrees of Comparison terbagi menjadi 3 yaitu *positive degree*, *comparative degree*, dan *superlative degree*. Apa perbedaan ketiganya? Simak penjelasan berikut.

### 1. *Positive degree*

*Positive degree* digunakan untuk memberi informasi terhadap suatu benda atau orang

Contoh kalimatnya

- *The house is big*
- *The knives are sharp*
- *My heart beats fast*

### 2. *Comparative degree*

*Comparative degree* memiliki arti “lebih” dan digunakan untuk membandingkan 2 hal. Untuk menggunakan *comparative*

*degree*, di akhir adjective ditambahkan akhiran -er. Namun, ada beberapa adjective yang tidak bisa ditambahkan -er di akhir kata sehingga kamu bisa menggunakan more.

Selain itu, jangan lupa tambahkan kata *than setelah* adjective yang berfungsi untuk menjadi penghubung dengan apa yang kita bandingkan.

Contoh kalimat

- *I am 17 years old. My sister is 10 years old. I am older than my sister* (Aku berumur 17 tahun. Adikku berumur 10 tahun. Aku lebih tua dibanding adikku)
- *Oranges are sweeter than lemons* (Jeruk lebih manis dibanding lemon)
- *A city has more traffic than a small town* (Kota besar lebih macet dibanding kota kecil)
- *A rabbit is faster than a turtle* (Kelinci lebih cepat dibanding kura-kura)
- *Trees are bigger than flowers* (Pohon lebih besar dibanding bunga)

### 3. *Superlative degree*

*Superlative degree* memiliki arti “yang paling” dan digunakan untuk membandingkan lebih dari 2 hal. Dalam menggunakan *superlative degree*, di akhir adjective ditambahkan akhiran -est. Namun, ada beberapa adjective yang tidak ditambahkan -est di akhir kata sehingga kamu bisa menggunakan most. Jangan lupa untuk menambahkan the **sebelum** adjective.

Contoh kalimat

- *Jack is the laziest student in the class* (Jack adalah murid termalas di kelas)
- *The Pacific is the deepest ocean in the world* (Samudra

*(Pasifik adalah samudra terdalam di dunia)*

- *World cup soccer the biggest sporting event in the world* (Piala dunia adalah acara olahraga terbesar di dunia)
- *Alaska is the largest state in the United States* (Alaska adalah negara bagian terluas di Amerika)
- *David is the most generous person I've ever known* (David adalah orang yang paling dermawan yang pernah aku kenal)

Dari ketiga penjelasan di atas, EFriends apakah menyadari terjadi perubahan pada adjective? Untuk positive degree tidak ada perubahan adjective, namun pada *comparative* dan *superlative degree* terjadi perubahan adjective yaitu penambahan akhiran -er dan -est. Namun, kalian harus berhati-hati karena tidak semua adjective bisa ditambahkan -er dan -est.

Berikut contoh-contoh adjective yang dapat ditambahkan akhiran -er dan -est

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Smart (pintar)	Smarter (lebih pintar)	Smartest (paling pintar)
Hot (panas)	Hotter (lebih panas)	Hottest (paling panas)
Big (besar)	Bigger (lebih besar)	Biggest (paling besar)
Happy (senang)	Happier (lebih senang)	Happiest (paling senang)
Fast (cepat)	Faster (lebih cepat)	Fastest (paling cepat)

Sedangkan, contoh-contoh adjective yang tidak bisa ditambahkan akhiran -er dan -est adalah

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Diligent (rajin)	More diligent (lebih rajin)	Most diligent (paling rajin)
Famous (terkenal)	More famous (lebih terkenal)	Most famous (paling terkenal)
Difficult (susah)	More difficult (lebih susah)	Most difficult (paling susah)

Beautiful (cantik)	More beautiful (lebih cantik)	Most beautiful (paling cantik)
Careful (hati-hati)	More careful (lebih hati-hati)	Most careful (paling hati-hati)

Contoh yang salah: *beautifuler, beautifulest, handsomer, handsomest*

Terdapat juga adjective yang tidak bisa ditambahkan akhiran -er, -est, more dan most. Contohnya adalah

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Good (bagus)	Better (lebih bagus)	Best (paling baik)
Little (sedikit)	Less (lebih sedikit)	Least (paling sedikit)
Bad (jelek)	Worse (lebih jelek)	Worst (paling jelek)

Contoh yang salah: gooder, more good, most good, goodest, badder, baddest, more bad, most bad.

## A. Positive Degree

**S + Tobe + as + adj+as + Noun**

**S + Tobe + not + as + adj+ as + Noun**

**Tobe + S + as + adj + as + Noun?**

Example:

1. Rangga is **as handsome as** Prince Charlie.
2. Mike is **as old as** Rone.
3. Ted isn't **as quiet as** Tina.
4. Ricky isn't **as smart as** Beta.
5. A lion is **as dangerous as** a tiger.

## B. Comparative Degree

1. 1 syllable adjective

**S + Tobe + adj + -er + than + Noun**

Example:

- a. Andi is ***smarter than*** Budi.
- b. Ana and Ani are ***older than*** Bona.
- c. Vina is ***wiser than*** her brother.

2. 2 or more-syllable adjectives

- a. Luci is ***more beautiful than*** her sister.
- b. A tiger is ***more dangerous than*** a horse.
- c. Ronaldo is ***more famous than*** Kaka.

## C. Superlative

1. 1 syllable adjective

**S + Tobe + the + adj + -est+ Compliment**

Example:

- a. Gino is ***the oldest*** brother.
- b. Welli is ***the smartest*** student in the class.
- c. Mr. Rahmat is ***the wisest*** teacher in my school.

2. 2 or more-syllable adjectives

**S + Tobe + the most + adj + Compliment**

Example:

- a. My veil is ***the most expensive*** in this class.
- b. Mr. Siradj is ***the most famous*** person in university.
- c. I am ***the most important*** person in the world.

In this topic, there is also irregular comparison.

Irregular Comparisons		
POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bad	worse	worst
22	worse	worst
good	better	best
ill	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
well	better	best
late	later	latest
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
near	nearer	nearest
old	older	oldest
old	elder	eldest

## EXERCISES:

### A. Use “as ..... as” in the blanks:

1. Jack's English is worse than Sonia's.  
Jack's English isn't ..... Sonia's.
2. Alper's bag is 3 kg. Ahmet's bag is 5 kg.  
Alper's bag isn't ..... Ahmet's bag.
3. An orange is sweeter than a lemon.  
A lemon isn't ..... an orange.
4. Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm tall too.  
Terry is ..... Jason.
5. Chinese is more difficult than French.  
French isn't ..... Chinese.
6. Science fiction films and soap operas are very exciting.  
Science fictions are ..... soap operas.

7. Chemistry is more difficult than drawing.  
Chemistry isn't ..... drawing.
8. Jane's car is Mercedes, but Sue's car is Opel.  
Sue's car isn't ..... Jane's car.
9. July is hotter than May.  
May isn't ..... July.

### B. Read the passage:

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now flying to Canada. Miss Bennet is their stewardess. She is very talkative and friendly. She is showing Mr. and Mrs. Smith some pictures of her family and her best friend.

- Miss Bennet : This is my best friend. Her name is Tina.
- Mrs. Smith : She is very pretty. Is she older or younger than you?
- Miss Bennet : She is one year younger.
- Mrs. Smith : Aren't you thinner than she is?
- Miss Bennet : Yes, I am. Tina loves to eat very much.
- Mrs. Smith : So do I. I hope it will be time for lunch soon.

	Age	Height	Weight
Miss Bennet	21	1.73	57 kg
James Bennet	23	1.82	76 kg
Tina Robbins	20	1.68	61 kg

**Look at chart. Compare Miss Bennet with her brother and her best friend Tina Robbins:**

Example : (Miss Bennet / tall / Tina Robbins)

*Miss Bennet is taller than Tina Robbins.*

1. (Miss Bennet / short / her brother James)
- .....

2. (James / tall / her sister)
- .....

3. (Miss Bennet / old / her best friend)
- .....

4. (Her best friend / young / Miss Bennet)
- .....

5. (Miss Bennet / short / her brother)
- .....

6. (Her brother / tall / Miss Bennet)
- .....

7. (Miss Bennet / fat / Tina)
- .....

8. (Tina / slim / Miss Bennet)
- .....

9. (Miss Bennet / slim / her brother)
- .....

10. (Her brother / fat / Miss Bennet)
- .....

**C. Fill in the blanks with the adjectives in brackets:**

1. Tom is ..... his brother. (old)
2. This problem is ..... that problem. (easy)
3. John is ..... boy in our class. (tall)
4. My friend is ..... my sister. (fat)
5. My room is ..... room in our house. (small)
6. Konya is ..... city in Turkey. (large)
7. The Kızılırmak is ..... river in Turkey. (long)
8. Madonna is ..... Sandra. (popular)
9. My English is ..... your English. (good)
10. The weather today is ..... the weather yesterday. (bad)
11. This garden is ..... that garden. (large)
12. Elizabeth is ..... girl in our group. (beautiful)
13. I am ..... girl in the class. (short)
14. What is ..... film on TV today? (funny)
15. Who is ..... girl in your class? (pretty)

# LESSON 7

## PREPOSITION



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Lesson kali ini akan membahas mengenai *preposition of time* atau kata depan (preposisi) yang bertujuan untuk menjelaskan waktu. Salah satu contoh *preposition of time* adalah *in*, *on*, dan *at*. Apa perbedaan dari ketiga preposisi tersebut dan bagaimana cara **penggunaan in, on, at** dalam bahasa Inggris? Simak baik-baik penjelasan berikut yaa

### Penggunaan In

In digunakan sebagai penunjuk waktu untuk bulan, tahun, abad, dan untuk periode yang panjang.

Contoh penggunaan in dalam bahasa Inggris

- *She was born in 1999.*
- *I met her in the summer.*
- *I have an appointment in the afternoon.*
- *His birthday is in August.*
- *She woke up early in the morning.*
- *In the evenings, I like to exercise.*
- *This is the first cake, I've had in five years.*

### Penggunaan On

Berbeda dengan In, On digunakan sebagai penunjuk waktu untuk waktu yang lebih spesifik seperti hari, tanggal, dan hari besar, atau hari-hari spesial.

Contoh penggunaan on dalam bahasa Inggris:

- *I have exams on Monday.*
- *<sup>4</sup> I'll see you on Friday.*
- *I ate too many cookies on Christmas Eve.*
- *I was born on 24th March 1992.*
- *She got a lot of presents on her birthday.*
- *We are going to have a barbecue party on New Year's Eve.*
- *Can you meet me on Wednesday morning?*
- *This festival will be held on December 3rd, 2019.*

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### Penggunaan At

Preposisi At digunakan untuk menunjukkan waktu yang sangat spesifik seperti jam, night, noon, dan weekend (british).

Contoh penggunaan at dalam bahasa Inggris

- *I'm going to meet him at 2PM.*
- *He decorated the Christmas tree at night.*

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- *Let's meet at 10:15.*
- *What do you do at weekend?*
- *The bus will stop here at 3PM.*
- *She is going to buy a hamburger at noon.*
- *They will set up a banner in here at 11AM.*
- *We are going to have a club meeting at 1PM.*
- *We are going to watch a movie at noon.*

Prepositions of Time		
In	<p>a. We don't know what will happen <i>in</i> the future.</p> <p>b. I usually read a novel <i>in</i> the evening.</p> <p>c. I was born <i>in</i> December.</p> <p>d. I was born <i>in</i> 1991.</p> <p>e. I was born <i>in</i> the twentieth century.</p> <p>f. The weather is hot <i>in</i> Summer.</p>	<p><i>In</i> + the past, the present, the future/future</p> <p><i>In</i> + the morning, the afternoon, the evening</p> <p><i>In</i> + a month</p> <p><i>In</i> + a year</p> <p><i>In</i> + a century</p> <p><i>In</i> + a season</p>
On	<p>g. I was born <i>on</i> December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1991.</p> <p>h. I watched a movie <i>on</i> Thursday.</p> <p>i. I have a class <i>on</i> Monday morning.</p>	<p><i>On</i> + a date</p> <p><i>On</i> + a weekday</p> <p><i>On</i> + a weekday morning, afternoon, evening</p>
At	<p>j. They sleep <i>at</i> night. He was sleep <i>at</i> midnight.</p> <p>k. I feel asleep <i>at</i> 9:30</p> <p>l. She's busy <i>at</i> present. Please call her later.</p>	<p><i>at</i> + noon, night, midnight</p> <p><i>at</i> + clock time</p> <p><i>at</i> + present, the moment, the present time</p>

Preposition of place merupakan salah satu jenis preposition yang jumlahnya sangat banyak dan juga sangat familiar bagi banyak orang, karena beberapa kosakata yang termasuk di dalamnya merupakan preposition yang sangat sering digunakan dalam aktivitas sehari hari. Beberapa diantaranya yang paling

popular misalnya preposition in, on dan at. Preposition of place adalah salah satu jenis dari preposition yang berfungsi untuk menunjukkan posisi atau tempat suatu benda. Saat digunakan di dalam kalimat, jenis preposition ini juga akan ditampilkan dalam bentuk prepositional phrase yang terdiri dari preposition of place ditambah dengan object of preposition yang berupa noun

Prepositions of Place	
a. My book is <b>on</b> my desk.	In (a): <b>on</b> = a preposition <i>My desk</i> = object of preposition <b>on my desk</b> = a prepositional phrase
b. Joko live <b>in</b> Indonesia He lives <b>in</b> Surabaya c. He lives <b>on</b> Merpati Street d. He lives <b>at</b> 12 Merpati Street	A person lives : <b>in</b> a country, and <b>in</b> a city <b>on</b> a street, avenue, road, etc. <b>at</b> a street address

Some Prepositions of Place: A list				
above	beside	in back of	inside	on
around	between	in the back of	near	on top of
at	far (away)	in front of	next to	outside
behind	from	in the front of		under
below	in	in the middle of		

Word Order: Place and Time	
a. Mira moved <i>to Madrid</i> <i>in 1990</i> . They went <i>to a cinema</i> <i>last night</i> . b. My family bought a house <i>in Japan</i> <i>in 1999</i> .	In a typical English sentences, place comes before time, as in (a). <i>Incorrect: Mira moved in 1990 to Madrid</i>
	S-V-O-P-T = Subject-Verb-Object-Place-Time S-V-O-P-T = a basic English sentence structure

- c. In 1990, Mira moved *to* Madrid.  
 d. Yesterday they went *to* a cinema.

Expressions of time can also come at the beginning of a sentence, as in (c) and (d). A time phrase at the beginning of a sentence is often followed by comma, as in (c).

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## Other Prepositions

Preposition	Explanation	Example
<b>from</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show the origin of something or someone</li> <li>used to show the material of which something is made</li> <li>used to show a change in the state of someone or something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Where are you <b>from</b>?" "I'm <b>from</b> Italy."</li> <li>The desk is made <b>from</b> pine.</li> <li>Things went <b>from</b> bad to worse.</li> </ul>
<b>of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show possession, belonging or origin</li> <li>used after words or phrases expressing amount, number or particular unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a friend <b>of</b> mine</li> <li>a kilo <b>of</b> apples</li> </ul>
<b>by</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show the person or thing that does something:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm reading some short <sup>20</sup>ries (written) <b>by</b> Chekhov.</li> </ul>
<b>on</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used for showing some methods of travelling</li> <li>entering a public transport vehicle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It'd be quicker to get there <b>on</b> foot / <b>on</b> horse</li> <li>get <b>on</b> the train</li> </ul>
<b>in</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entering a car / Taxi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She got <b>in</b> the car and drove fast.</li> </ul>
<b>off</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>leaving a public transport vehicle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She got <b>off</b> the bus</li> </ul>
<b>out of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>leaving a car / Taxi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She got <b>out of</b> the train</li> </ul>
<b>by</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show measurements or amounts</li> <li>travelling (other than walking or horseriding)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their wages were increased <b>by</b> 12%.</li> <li>She went <b>by</b> car, <b>by</b> bus, <b>by</b> train</li> </ul>
<b>at</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In theory, women can still have children <b>at</b> the age of 50.</li> </ul>
<b>about</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on the subject of; connected with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What's that book <b>about</b>?</li> </ul>

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Preposition	Explanation	Example
<b>from</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show the origin of something or someone</li> <li>used to show the material of which something is made</li> <li>used to show a change in the state of someone or something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Where are you from?" "I'm from Italy."</li> <li>The desk is made from pine.</li> <li>Things went from bad to worse.</li> </ul>
<b>of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show possession, belonging or origin</li> <li>used after words or phrases expressing amount, number or particular unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a friend of mine</li> <li>a kilo of apples</li> </ul>
<b>by</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show the person or thing that does something:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm reading some short stories (written) by Chekhov.</li> </ul>
<b>on</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used for showing some methods of travelling</li> <li>entering a public transport vehicle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It'd be quicker to get there on foot / on horse</li> <li>get on the train</li> </ul>
<b>in</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entering a car / Taxi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She got in the car and drove fast. <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">20</span></li> </ul>
<b>off</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>leaving a public transport vehicle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She got off the bus</li> </ul>
<b>out of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>leaving a car / Taxi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She got out of the train</li> </ul>
<b>by</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to show measurements or amounts</li> <li>travelling (other than walking or horseriding)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their wages were increased by 12%.</li> <li>She went by car, by bus, by train</li> </ul>
<b>at</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In theory, women can still have children at the age of 50.</li> </ul>
<b>about</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on the subject of; connected with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What's that book about?</li> </ul>



## EXERCISES:

### A. Circle the correct alternative

1. Farmers pick cherries \_\_\_\_\_ summer.  
a. in      b) on      c) at
2. Mollie's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday so we have only two days to prepare a surprise party.  
a. in      b) on      c) at
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Father's Day I will give a nice present to my father.  
a. in      b) on      c) at
4. The football match is \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock. Shall we watch it together?  
a. in      b) on      c) at
5. I get up early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning and have a big breakfast.  
a. in      b) on      c) at
6. The bell rings \_\_\_\_\_ noon and the students have their lunch.

- a. in            b) on            c) at
7. Sarah would like to get a nice pink dress \_\_\_ her birthday.  
a. in            b) on            c) at
8. My father sometimes comes home late \_\_\_ night.  
a. in            b) on            c) at
9. I will graduate from secondary school \_\_\_ 2015.  
a. in            b) on            c) at
10. Turkish people celebrate Children's Day \_\_\_ the April 23.  
a. in            b) on            c) at

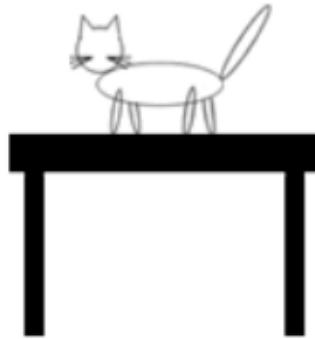
<sup>24</sup>  
**B. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions of time “in, on, at”.**

1. The meeting is going to start \_\_\_ ten o'clock \_\_\_ t h e morning.
2. World Environment Day is \_\_\_ June 5.
3. Look! Phoebe is having toast and cokes \_\_\_ the moment.
4. I want to see the lions \_\_\_ lunchtime.
5. Benjamin feels very tired \_\_\_ Fridays. He has a French course afterschool.
6. Theo and Liam will be in Hawai \_\_\_ July. They will spend their holiday there.
7. What does Hannah like doing \_\_\_ her freetime?
8. People play practical jokes on each other \_\_\_ April Fools' Day.
9. It is dangerous to go out here \_\_\_ night because there are wild animals.
10. \_\_\_ 20 August 2009 Ellie and Finley got married.
11. People in this village pick mushrooms \_\_\_ spring after a lot of rain.

12. I will finish university and get a good job \_\_ 2018.
13. Jayden and Lexi met a cold and snowy day \_\_ Paris.
14. Some people wake up \_\_ sunrise and go jogging.
15. I think people will travel by flying cars \_\_ the 22nd century.

**C. Where is the cat? Choose from the following prepositions:**

*under, in front of, outside, on, in, between, across, next to, towards*



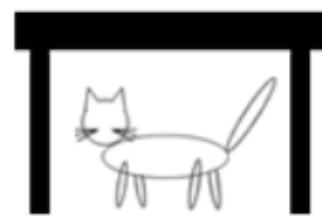
1. The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
2. Is the cat \_\_\_\_\_? No, the cat is inside.



3. The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
4. The cat is standing \_\_\_\_\_ the two tables.



5. Is the cat behind the house? No,  
the cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.

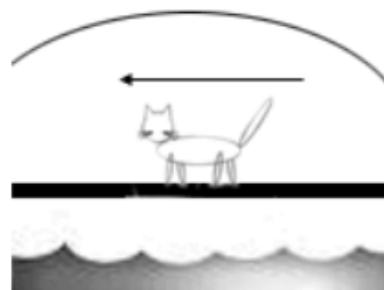


6. The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.



7. The cat is standing  
\_\_\_\_\_ the table.

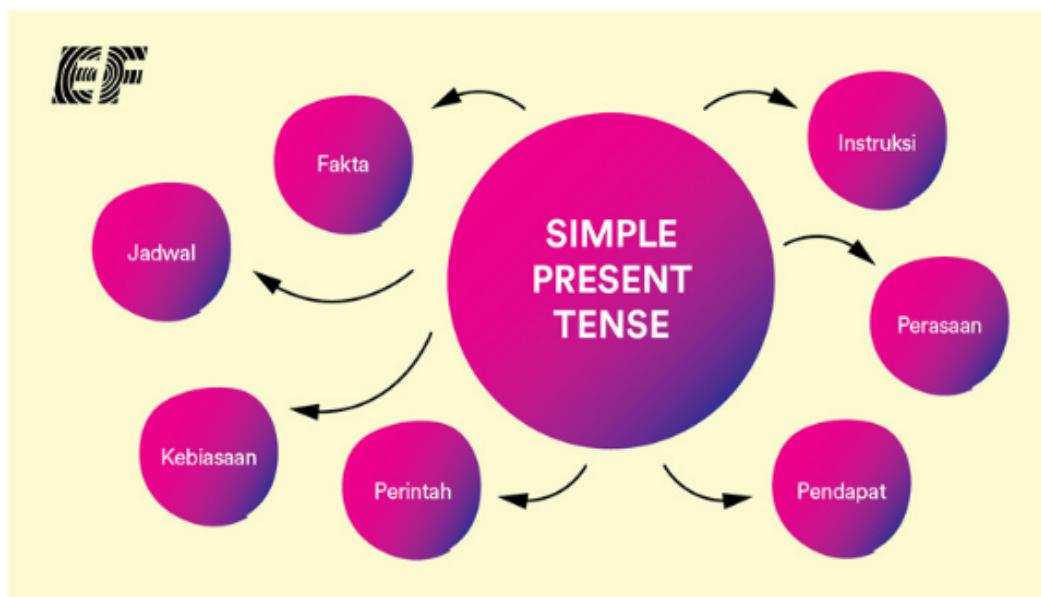
8. The cat is walking \_\_\_\_\_  
the table.



9. The cat is walking  
\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.

# LESSON 8

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE



Simple Present Tense

Source: [www.ef.com](http://www.ef.com)

**Simple Present Tense** adalah bentuk tense yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan sesuatu yang terjadi saat ini (present) pada suatu spesifik waktu. Karena terjadi pada waktu sekarang, maka pasti menggunakan kata kerja pertama (verb 1) dalam susunan kalimatnya.

Sentence	Formula
Affirmative	S + VI (-s/-es) + O
	S + tobe (is/am/are) + Adjective/Noun/Adverb
Negative	S + do/does + not + VI + O
	S + tobe + not + Adjective/Noun/Adverb
Interrogative	Do/does + S + VI + O?
	Tobe (not) + S + Adejctive/Noun/Adverb?

## A. Dalam Kalimat Yang Memakai TO BE

Subject	To be
I	am
She	
He	is
It	
You	
They	are
We	

1. **Affirmative:** S + tobe (is/am/are) + Adjective/Noun/Adverb

**Example:**

- (+) I am a teacher.
- (+) She is beautiful.
- (+) We are in classroom.

2. **Negative:** S + tobe (am/is/are) + not + Adjective/Noun/Adverb

**Example:**

- (-) I am not a student.
- (-) Jhony is not ugly.
- (-) Dave and I are not in English Academy.

3. **Interrogative** : Tobe (not) + S + Adejective/Noun/Adverb

(?) are you here every morning?

(?) is he a new student?

(?) are Tari and Tara at home?

## B. Dalam Kalimat yang Memakai Verb

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	+ V <sub>1</sub>	+ do not + V <sub>1</sub>	Do + S + V <sub>1</sub> ?
You			
They	+ V <sub>1</sub>	+ do not + V <sub>1</sub>	Do + S + V <sub>1</sub> ?
We			
She			
He	+ V <sub>1</sub> (s/es)	+ does not + V <sub>1</sub>	Does + S + V <sub>1</sub> ?
It			

Notice:

## RULES FOR THE 3RD PERSON SINGULAR(HE/ SHE/ IT)

In general + s	Verbs ending in conson. + y y + ies	Verbs ending in -o, sh, tch, x, ss + es
work → works	study → studies	go → goes
eat → eats	ay → aies	wash → washes
play → plays	try → tries	watch → watches
swim → swims	spy → spies	mix → mixes
write → writes	fly → flies	kiss → kisses

Example:

1. (+) I work hard everyday.  
(-) I don't work hard everyday.  
(?) Do you work hard everyday?
2. (+) They play football once a week.  
(-) They don't play football once a week.  
(?) Do they play football once a week?
3. (+) He comes late every morning.  
(-) He **doesn't** come late every morning.  
(?) **Does** he come late every morning?
4. (+) Mr. Wong teaches Chinese at the university.  
(-) Mr. Wong **doesn't** teach Chinese at the university.  
(?) **Does** Mr. Wong teach Chinese at the university?
5. (+) Airplanes fly all around the world.  
(-) Airplanes don't fly all around the world.  
(?) Do airplanes fly all around the world?

## EXERCISES:

5

### A. Fill in the blanks using “AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT, ISN’T, AREN’T”:

1. Germany, England, and Spain ..... cities.
2. A lemon ..... sweet. It ..... sour.
3. Copper ..... cheap. Diamonds ..... expensive.
4. Airplanes ..... slow. They ..... fast.
5. Ice cream and candy ..... sweet.
6. Today ..... cloudy. It ..... bright.
7. My brother ..... married. He ..... single.
8. I ..... from Turkey. I ..... from Canada.
9. Maths ..... hard. It ..... easy.
10. Mariah ... a beautiful girl. She ..... ugly.

**B. Rewrite the sentences by using “ IS, ISN’T, AM, AM NOT”:**

1. London aren’t a country.

London isn’t a country

2. The United States aren’t a city.

.....

3. An elephant am not a small animal.

.....

4. English and Turkish isn’t sister languages.

.....

5. Mercedes aren’t a bike.

.....

6. Is I a student ?

.....

7. Mrs. Stuart aren’t a poor woman.

.....

8. Cigarettes isn’t good for people.

5

9. The North Pole am not hot.

.....

10. Simon are from United Kingdom.

.....

3

**C. Change the following sentences into POSITIVE, NEGATIVE and QUESTION form:**

1. You know the answer.

(-) .....

(?) .....

2. Some schoolgirls don’t wear uniforms.

(+) .....

(?) .....

3. Does she cut her husband’s hair?

- (-) .....  
(?) .....
4. She does her homework everyday.  
(-) .....  
(?) .....
5. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.  
(-) .....  
(?) .....

**D. Change the sentences into questions:**

Example: I am an engineer. .... Am I an engineer?.....

1. You are ill.  
.....
2. Linda is a pretty girl.  
.....
3. Belinda is a singer.  
.....
4. Nick is an actor.  
.....
5. We are good friends.  
.....
6. He is an officer.  
.....
7. It is an eraser.  
.....
8. You and Eddie are partners.  
.....
9. Rosie is angry.  
.....
10. Jack and I aren't good swimmers.  
.....

# LESSON 9

## PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

### Present Progressive

The present progressive expresses an activity that is in progress (is occurring, is happening) right now. The event is in progress at the time the speaker is saying the sentence. The event began in the past, is in progress now, and will probably continue into the future.

Sentence	Formula
Affirmative	<p>S + Tobe (is, am, are) + Ving+ O</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. She is reading a book.</li><li>b. I am speaking in the class.</li><li>c. We are looking at our teacher.</li></ul>
Negative	<p>S + Tobe (is, am, are) + not + Ving + O</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. She is not reading a book.</li><li>b. I am not speaking in the class.</li><li>c. We are not looking at our teacher.</li></ul>

	Tobe (is, am, are) + S + Ving + O ?
Interrogative	<p>Example:</p> <p>a. Is she reading a book?  b. Am I speaking in the class?  c. Are we looking at our teacher?</p>

**Here are example of present progressive:**

## WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

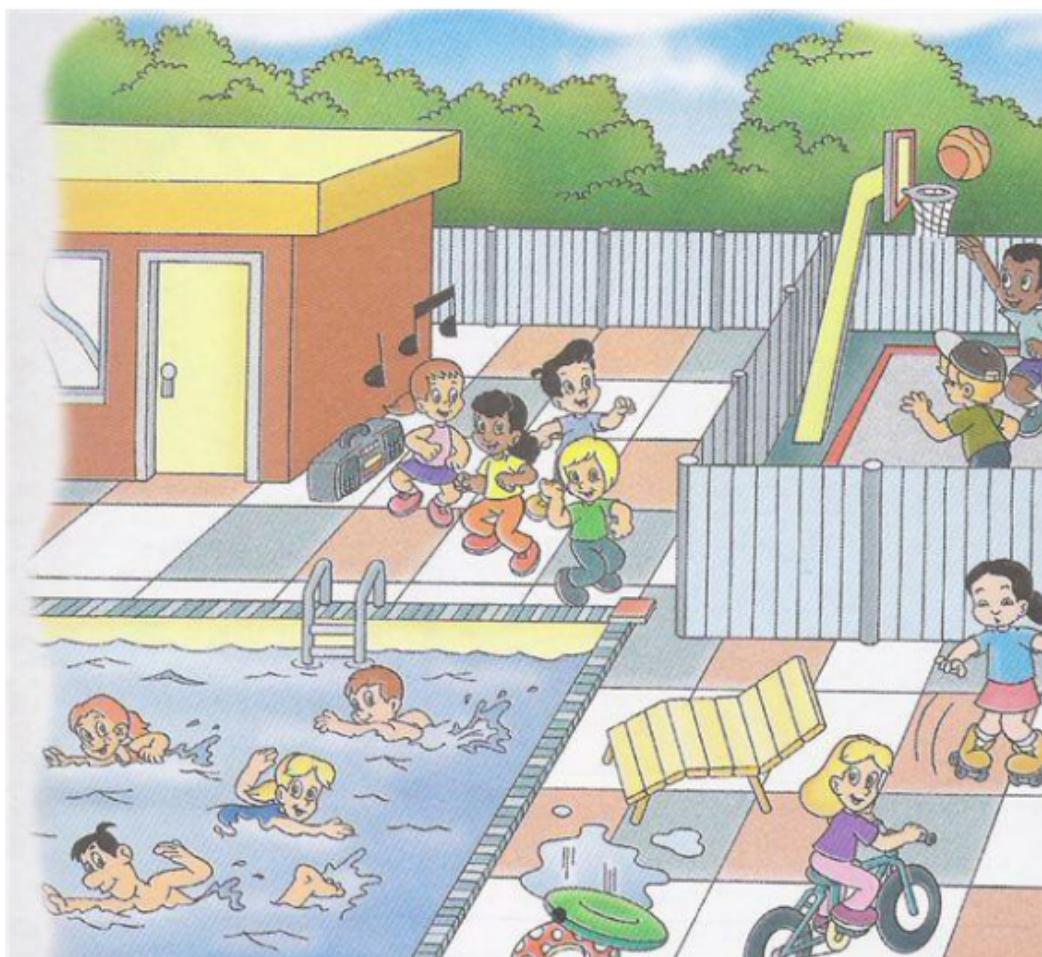


3

Rightnow I'm looking at a picture of my classmates. Herolind is phoning someone. He is the biggest one in my class. Loic is looking out of the window. He is sitting beside Jonathan. Right now, Jonathan is writing a letter. He is a diligent student. Natacha and Jennifer are chatting in the class. They are closefriends. There are Vitor and Kenia behind them. Vitor is standing beside Kenia. Kenia is crying now. Vitor doesn't know why she is crying.

## **EXERCISES:**

**A. Tell me what happen in this picture, please!**



**B. Supply PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE in the blanks:**

1. He ..... (teach) his son to ride a bike.
2. A: Why ..... Ann ..... (wear) her new dress?  
B: Because she ..... (have) a party tonight.
3. Cindy usually does the shopping, but I ..... (do) it today because she is ill.
4. She ..... (not/work), she ..... (swim) in the river.
5. A: ..... Tom ..... (clean) his shoes now?  
B: No, he ..... He ..... (tidy) his room.  
A: Where is his brother?  
B: He is in the garden, he ..... (water) the flowers.

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# LESSON 10

## SIMPLE PAST

### Simple Past

The simple past is used to talk about activities or situations that began and ended in the past.

13

*Yesterday Debbie had a job interview. She went downtown to the company. The interview was for an accounting job. Debbie graduated university 3 months ago. Her interview was at 10:00 am. She woke up at 7:00 am and left her house before 8:00 am. She waited for the bus, but it was late. She was very worried because she did not want to be late for the interview. She tried to phone the company to warn them, but her phone battery was dead. When the bus arrived, it was almost 9:00 am. Then the bus was slow because there were many other cars. The bus finally arrived at Debbie's stop at 9:45 am.*



Source: freepik.com

*Debbie ran from the bus stop to the office building. When <sup>13</sup> she entered she saw a sign that said the company was on the 24<sup>th</sup> floor. The elevator ride took almost 5 minutes because many people stopped at different floors. When Debbie arrived at reception, it was 9:58. She was in time! "I am here to see Mrs. Lewis" said Debbie. The receptionist checked her book and replied: "She is not here today. What is your name please?" "My name is Debbie Gregson."*

*"Sorry Debbie, but your appointment is tomorrow." Debbie checked her agenda. It was true. She was there on the wrong day!*

Sentence	Formula
Affirmative	S + V II + O
	S + tobe (was/were) + Adjective/Noun/Adverb
Negative	S + did + not + VI+ O
	S + tobe (was/were) + not + Adjective/Noun/Adverb
Interrogative	Did + S + VI + O ?
	Tobe (not) + S + Adejective/Noun/Adverb

## A. Forms of the Simple Past: BE

Forms of the simple past: BE	
Statement	I-She-He-It We-You-They <b>Was</b> in America yesterday <b>Were</b> in America yesterday
Negative	I-She-He-It We-You-They <b>Was not (wasn't)</b> in America yesterday <b>Were not (weren't)</b> in America yesterday
Question	<b>Was</b> <b>Were</b> I-She-He-It We-You-They in America yesterday? in America yesterday?
Short Answer	Yes, No, I-She-He-It <b>was</b> I-She-He-It <b>wasn't</b> Yes, we-you-they <b>were.</b> No, we-you they <b>weren't.</b>

### Example:

1. (+) I was in Canberra last spring.  
 (-) I wasn't in Canberra last spring.  
 (?) were you in Canberra last spring? Yes, I was/ No, I wasn't.
2. (+) He was happy yesterday.  
 (-) He wasn't happy yesterday.  
 (?) Was he happy yesterday? Yes, he was/ No, he wasn't.
3. (+) Juna and Juni were Geri's friends in Primary School.  
 (-) Juna and Juni weren't Geri's friends in Primary School.  
 (?) Were Juna and Juni Geri's friends in Primary School?

## B. Forms of the simple past: Regular/Irregular Verbs

Forms of the simple past: Regular/Irregular Verbs	
Statement	I-She-He-It-We-You-They <i>Worked</i> yesterday
Negative	I-She-He-It-We-You-They <i>Did not (didn't) work</i> yesterday
Question	<b><i>Did</i></b> I-She-He-It-We-You-They <i>Work</i> yesterday?
Short Answer	Yes, No, I-She-He-It-We-you-they <b><i>did</i></b> . I-She-He-It-we-you they <b><i>didn't</i></b> .

### Example:

1. (+) She wrote a novel two months ago.  
 (-) She didn't write a novel two months ago.  
 (?) Did she write a novel two months ago?  
 Yes, she did/No, she didn't.
2. (+) My mother watered her flowers three days ago.  
 (-) My mother didn't water her flowers three days ago.  
 (?) Did your mother water her flowers three days ago?  
 Yes, she did/No, she didn't.
3. (+) Rebecca drove her car.  
 (-) Rebecca didn't drive her car.  
 (?) Did Rebecca drive her car?  
 Yes, she did/No, she didn't.

## C. The Use of Simple Past

The simple past is used principally to describe events in the past, but it also has some other uses. Here are the main uses of the simple past.

1. Finished events in the past

Example:

- a. William Shakespeare *wrote* *Romeo and Juliet*.
- b. Christopher Columbus *discovered* America in 1492.

2. Past habitual action

Example:

- a. I *visited* them every day for a year.
- b. I *drove* to work every day when I worked with that company.

3. Events that were true for some time in the past

Example:

- a. He *lived* in Paris for 20 years.
- b. They *talked* on the phone for ten minutes.

## EXERCISES:

14

### A. Fill in the blanks. Use WAS / WERE:

1. Mary and Susan ..... were ..... ill yesterday.
2. The weather ..... very hot last Saturday.
3. The students ..... at the theater last night.
4. Betty ..... in Germany last summer.
5. My brother and I ..... at the football stadium on Saturday.
6. ..... it cold yesterday?

**B. Put these sentences into the PAST. Use past form of verb “TO BE”:**

**TODAY**

14

Example: I'm at home.

**YESTERDAY**

I was at home

1. Jane and Michael are tired. ....
2. She's in the park. ....
3. It's a sunny day. ....
4. You're late. ....
5. They aren't hungry. ....
6. We aren't at work. ....
7. I'm thirsty. ....
8. You aren't at school. ....
9. We're at the cinema. ....
10. Paula isn't happy. ....
11. Everyone is excited. ....
12. I'm not afraid. ....

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14

**C. Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using WAS or WERE:**

Example: (your hotel / good?) Was your hotel good?

1. (your room / comfortable?)

.....

2. (the weather / nice?)

.....

3. (the streets / full of people?)

.....

4. (the shops / expensive?)

.....

5. (the city / exciting at night?)

.....

6. (the museums / interesting?)

**14** .....  
7. (the people / friendly?)

.....

8. (your flight / OK?)  
.....

**14**  
**D. Make negative sentences using WAS / WERE:**

1. Kevin / at my party.

..... Kevin wasn't at my party.....

2. Nick / in class yesterday.

.....

3. It / warm / yesterday.

.....

4. Tina and Jim / late.

.....

5. Etty / on the bus.

.....

6. We / at the match / yesterday.

.....

7. Our teachers / pleased with us.

.....

8. I / at the restaurant.

.....

3

**E. Chilli's friend Della was on holiday in Jamaica. Read her letter to Chilli and complete it with the correct verbs.**

\* invited      \* stopped      \* talked      \* stayed      \* travelled      \* enjoyed  
\* didn't sleep      \* didn't get      \* watched      \* was      \* listened

Dear Chilli,

I had a fantastic holiday in Jamaica. It was hot and the sea was blue and lovely.

I ..... by plane from London to Kingston. I really ..... the flight. It was eight hours long but I ..... at all because I ..... so excited. During the flight I ..... to music, ..... a film and ..... to the girl in the seat next to me.

I ..... with my aunt and uncle in Kingston. They ..... Me on a trip to Montego Bay. We ..... at an Orchid Farm. It was brilliant. On my last night there I ..... to bed until three o'clock in the morning!

See you soon!

Love,

Della

**F. Complete the story. Use the verbs in the brackets:**

Last year I went (go) on holiday. I ..... (drive) to the sea with my friend. On the first day we ..... (look) at the beautiful buildings and ..... (eat) in lots of restaurants. The next day ..... (be) very hot so we ..... (drive) to the sea. We ..... (leave) our clothes in the car and ..... (sunbathe) and ..... (swim) all day. At six o'clock we ..... (walk) to our car, but the car ..... (be) there. We ..... (buy) some clothes and ..... (go) to the Police Station. The police ..... (be) nice and we ..... (sleep) in the police station.

# LESSON 11

## PAST PROGRESSIVE



**Past continuous tense** atau *past progressive tense* adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu aksi sedang terjadi pada waktu tertentu di masa lampau. Aksi tersebut telah dimulai tapi belum selesai pada saat itu.

Forms of the Past Progressive	
Statement	I-She-He-It We-You-They <b>Was working.</b> <b>Were working.</b>
Negative	I-She-He-It We-You-They <b>Was not (wasn't) working.</b> <b>Were not (weren't) working.</b>
Question	<b>Was</b> <b>Were</b> I-She-He-It We-You-They <b>Working?</b> <b>Working?</b>
Short Answer	Yes, No, I-She-He-It <b>was</b> I-She-He-It <b>wasn't</b> Yes, we-you-they <b>were</b> . No, we-you they <b>weren't</b> .

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### Example:

1. (+) She was sitting at her desk.  
 (-) She wasn't sitting at her desk.  
 (?) Was she sitting at her desk? Yes, she was/No, she wasn't.
2. (+) Oscar was watching bicyclists on the street.  
 (-) Oscar wasn't watching bicyclists on the street.  
 (?) Was Oscar watching bicyclists on the street? Yes, she was/ No, she wasn't.
3. (+) They were studying grammar.  
 (-) They weren't studying grammar.  
 (?) Were they studying grammar? Yes, they were/No, they weren't.

4. (+) Tom and Roni were drinking a soda.  
 (-) Tom and Roni weren't drinking a soda.  
 (?) Were Tom and Roni drinking a soda? Yes, they were/  
 No, they weren't.
5. (+) My mother was teaching English.  
 (-) My mother wasn't teaching English.  
 (?) Was your mother teaching English? Yes, she was/No,  
 she wasn't.

<b>The simple past and the past progressive</b>	
a. Dora walked downtown yesterday. b. I slept for six hours last night.	The simple past is used to talk about an activity or situation that began and ended at a particular time in the past (yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 1999), as in a and b.
c. I sat down at the dinner table at 7:00 P.M. yesterday. Ann came to my house at 7:10PM. <i>I was eating dinner when Ann came.</i> d. I went to bed at 11:00. the phone rang at 12:00. <i>I was sleeping when the phone rang.</i>	The past progressive expresses an activity that was in progress (was occurring, was happening) at a point of time in the past (e.g: <i>at 7:10</i> ) or at the time of another action (e.g: <i>when Ann came</i> ).  In (c): eating was in progress at 7:10; eating was in progress <i>when Ann came</i> .
e. <i>When the phone rang, I was sleeping.</i> f. The phone rang <i>while I was sleeping.</i>	<b>When</b> = at the time <b>While</b> = during that time  e and f have the same meaning.

## **EXERCISES:**

6

### **A. Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:**

1. Alice hurt herself while she ..... (skate).
2. I met my neighbor while I ..... (walk) home from work.
3. Sally saw a friend while she ..... (ride) her bicycle along Park St.
4. Peter fell asleep while he ..... (study).
5. Bob stepped on Jane's feet while they ..... (dance) together.
6. I cut myself while I ..... (shave).
7. Mr. and Mrs. Brown burned themselves while they ..... (bake) cookies.
8. Tommy had a nightmare while he ..... (sleep) at a friend's house.

3

### **B. Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:**

1. It was very cold. The sun ..... was not shining.  
..... (not / shine)
2. It wasn't a stormy night. The wind .....  
(not / blow)
3. He wasn't sleeping. He .....  
(look) at the ceiling.
4. They were having a rest. They .....  
(not / work).
5. They were very happy. They .....  
(enjoy) the party.
6. He was at home. He ..... (watch)

3

a movie on TV.

7. He was getting worse. He .....  
(not / recover).
8. We ..... (travel) in the north of Turkey  
when we were on holiday.
9. She ..... (drive) so fast when the accident  
happened.
10. I .....(not / sleep) when you came in.

6

### C. How did it happen?

1. How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)  
..... She hurt herself while she was playing  
soccer. ....
2. How did Martin burn himself? (iron his clothes)  
.....
3. How did Helen cut herself? (slice onions)  
.....
4. How did Jennifer meet her husband? (fix a flat tire)  
.....
5. How did Marvin break his arm? (skate)  
.....
6. How did you lose your wallet? (ride my bicycle)  
.....
7. How did Jeff meet his wife? (swim at the beach)  
.....
8. How did Bob get a black eye? (fight with his brother)  
.....
9. How did your children burn themselves? (make  
breakfast)  
.....
10. How did Martha fall? (dance)  
.....

## D. What's the matter?

	What was he / she doing?	What happened?	What's the result?
Tina	ice-skate fall	on the ice	break foot
Jack	play football	kick the goalpost	break leg
Bob	cycle	fall off the bike	injure hand
Ann	skate	fall over	break arm
Alice	dance	trip over the carpet	sprain ankle

**Make dialogues as in the example:**

Example:

You : Hi, Tina! What's the matter with your foot?

Tina : I broke it.

You : How did it happen?

Tina : I fell on the ice while I was ice-skating.

1. You : ..... ?

Santi: ..... ?

You : ..... ?

Santi: ..... ?

2. You : ..... ?

Bob : ..... ?

You : ..... ?

Bob : ..... ?

3. You : ..... ?

Tia : ..... ?

You : ..... ?

Tia : ..... ?

4. You : ..... ?

Yuda: ..... ?

You : ..... ?

Yuda: ..... ?

E. Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. He ..... (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They ..... (study) two hours last night.
3. Jane ..... (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I ..... (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We ..... (watch) TV last night.
6. The customer ..... (pay) his cheque when he dropped his credit card.
7. The barber ..... (cut) my hair yesterday.
8. She ..... (dance) when she hurt her ankle.
9. It ..... (rain) hard when I got up.
10. It ..... (rain) hard last night.

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# LESSON 12

## SIMPLE FUTURE

### Simple Future Tense



Functions of the simple future tense. The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.

**Simple Future Tense** merupakan aturan pembentukan kalimat yang digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu kejadian atau kegiatan akan terjadi pada suatu waktu di masa depan. Bentuk tense ini merupakan salah satu tense paling dasar dan sering digunakan dalam penulisan maupun percakapan Bahasa Inggris. Penggunaan tense ini identik dengan kata will/shall, atau be going to.

Forms with Will	
<b>Statement:</b> S + <b>will</b> + VI + C S+ <b>will+be</b> + Adj/adv/N	I-She-He-It-We-You-They <b>will come</b> tomorrow. <b>will be</b> there.
<b>Negative:</b> S + <b>won't</b> + VI + C S + <b>won't + be</b> + Adj/ adv/N	I-She-He-It-We-You-They <b>will not (won't) come</b> tomorrow. <b>will not be</b> there.
<b>Question:</b> <b>Will</b> + S + VI + C <b>Will+S+be+Adj/adv/N</b>	<b>Will</b> I-She-He-It-We-You-They <b>come</b> tomorrow? <b>be therre?</b>
<b>Short Answer</b>	Yes, No, I-She-He-It-We-you-they <b>will</b> . I-She-He-It-we-you they <b>won't</b> .
<b>Contractions</b>	<b>I'll</b> <b>she'll</b> <b>we'll</b> <b>You'll</b> <b>he'll</b> <b>they'll</b> <b>It'll</b> Will is usually contracted with pronouns in both speech and informal writing.
	Tom + <b>will</b> = Tom'll The student + <b>will</b> = the student'll Will is often contracted with nouns in speech, but usually not in writing.

### Example:

1. (+) I will be at home at seven tonight.  
 (-) I won't be at home at seven tonight.  
 (?) will you be at home at seven tonight? Yes, I will/No, 22  
I won't.
2. (+) They will get here around six.  
 (-) They won't get here around six.  
 (?) Will they get here around six? Yes, they will/No,  
they won't.

3. (+) The party will start at eight.  
 (-) The party won't start at eight.  
 (?) Will the party start at eight? Yes, it will/No, it won't.
4. (+) My friends will be here soon.  
 (-) My friends won't be here soon.  
 (?) Will my friends be here soon? Yes, they will/No, they won't.

Forms with <b>be going to</b>	
I She, he, it You, they, we <i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i> <i>going to come</i> tomorrow. <i>going to be</i> late.	<b>Statement:</b> S + <i>be</i> + <i>going to</i> + VI + C S + <i>be</i> + <i>going to</i> + <i>be</i> + Adj/Adv/N
I She, he, it You, they, we <i>am not</i> <i>is not</i> <i>are not</i> <i>going to come</i> tomorrow. <i>going to be</i> late.	<b>Negative:</b> S + <i>be</i> + <i>not</i> + <i>going to</i> + VI + C S + <i>be</i> + <i>not</i> + <i>going to</i> + <i>be</i> + Adj/ Adv/N
<i>Am</i> <i>Is</i> <i>Are</i> I She, he, it You, they, we <i>going to come</i> tomorrow? <i>going to be</i> late?	<b>Interrogative:</b> <i>Be</i> + S + <i>going to</i> + VI + C? <i>Be</i> + S + <i>going to</i> + <i>be</i> + Adj/Adv/N?

**Example:**

- 24
1. (+) I am going to go to the bookstore.
  - (-) I am not going to go to the bookstore.
  - (?) Are you going to go to the bookstore? Yes, I am/  
No, I am not.
  2. (+) He is going to see a dentist.
  - (-) He is not going to see a dentist.
  - (?) Is he going to see a dentist? Yes, he is/No, he isn't.

Will vs be going to	
<b>To express a prediction. Use either will or be going to</b>	
a. According to the weather report, it <b>will rain</b> tomorrow.	When the speaker is making a prediction (a statement about something s/he thinks will be true or will occur in the future), either will or be going to is possible. There is no difference in meaning between (a) and (b)
b. According to the weather report, it <b>is going to rain</b> tomorrow.	
<b>To express prior plan: use only be going to</b>	
c. Tom is tired of taking bus to work. He's <b>going to buy</b> a car.	When the speaker is expressing a prior plan (something the speaker intends to do in the future because in the past s/he has made a plan or decision to do it), only <b>be going to</b> is used.
d. I'm <b>going to eat</b> lunch at 12:30	
<b>To express willingness: use only will</b>	
e. I will help you	When the speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. S/he uses <b>will</b> to show her/his willingness.
<b>To express promise</b>	
f. I will call you when I arrive.	When the speaker is expressing promise. S/he uses <b>will</b> .
g. If I am elected President of the United States, I will make sure everyone has access to inexpensive health insurance.	
h. I promise I will not tell him about the surprise party.	



## EXERCISES:

### A. Fill in WILL or BE GOING TO:

1. A: Why do you need so much sugar?  
B: I ..... make a cake.
2. A: Oh no! I've left my purse at home and I haven't got any money on me!  
B: Don't worry. I ..... lend you some.
3. A: I don't know how to use this mixer.  
B: That's OK. I ..... show you.
4. A: Why are all these people gathered here?  
B: The Prime Minister ..... open the new hospital ward.
5. A: Did you remember to buy the magazine I asked for?  
B: Sorry, I didn't. I ..... buy it when I go out again.

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6. A: What's that on your curtains?

B: It's a stain. I ..... take them to  
the dry cleaner's tomorrow.

7. A: These bags are very heavy. I can't lift them.

B: I ..... carry them for you.

8. A: I hear you're going to Leeds University in September.

B: Yes, I ..... study French and German.

9. A: Why don't you tidy your room?

B: I ..... play football in ten minutes,  
so I haven't got time.

10. A: How can we get all this home?

B: I ..... ask James to come and help.

11. She has bought some wool. She .....  
knit a sweater.

12. A: This problem is very difficult.

B: I ..... help you to solve it.

13. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures?

B: I ..... paint the room.

14. I ..... climb that mountain one day.

15. Look at that young man. He looks very pale. He  
..... faint.

16. A: Why are buying that spade?

B: I ..... plant some trees in my garden  
at the back of the house.

17. She ..... get better. There are  
positive signs.

18. I'm hungry. I ..... have something to eat.

19. I ..... be 38 years old next week.

**B. Put the verb in to the correct form using WILL or GOING TO:**

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?  
B: I ..... (watch) the news.
2. A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.  
B: Don't worry. That's no problem. I .....  
(lend) you some.
3. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it  
..... (rain).
4. A: I've got a terrible headache.  
B: Have you? Wait here and I ..... (get)  
an aspirin for you.
5. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?  
B: I ..... (wash) the car.
6. A: I've decided to re-paint this room.  
B: Oh, have you? What colour .....  
(you / paint) it?
7. A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's  
on fire!  
B: Good heavens! I ..... call the  
fire-brigade immediately.
8. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?  
B: No, it looks as if it ..... (fall) down.
9. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?  
B: Yes, I ..... (buy)  
something for dinner.
10. A: I can't work out how to use this camera.  
B: It's quite easy. I ..... (show) you.

10

11. A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?

B: I ..... (have) tea, please.

12. A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?

B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He .....  
(have) a holiday for a few weeks and then he .....  
..... (start) a computer programming course.

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# LESSON 13

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Download Audio Lesosn 13 di Youtube Channel: M. Arif Rahman Hakim  
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### UNIT 1 - A friendly Chat

- a. Martin and Ana work together in Singapore. Now, listen and answer the questions.

1. Do they know each other?

.....

2. Where do you think they work?

.....

- b. Listen again and thick ✓ True, False or Don't know.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Ana started her job a month ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. She work on reception	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

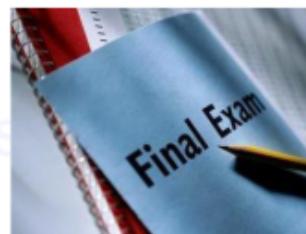
3. She is from Brazil
4. Martin hasn't been in Singapore long
5. He has had the same job for three years
6. Ana used to work in London
7. Many of her family live in London
8. She left her last job because of stress

## UNIT 2 – Expressing opinions

- a. Listen and match each conversation (1-6) with a topic (a-f)



a. Smoking ( )



b. exams ( )



c. Computer games ( )



d. Vegetarianism ( )



e. Traffic ( )



f. Obesity ( )

- b. Listen to each conversation again. Do the people agree or disagree?

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

4. ....  
 5. ....  
 6. ....

**UNIT 3 – In a restaurant**

- a. Listen to these questions. Thick Ö when a waiter might ask each question.

	Before Meal	During the meal
a		
b		
c		
d		
e		
f		
g		
h		

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- b. Listen again and match each question(a-h) with a reply (1-8)

1. Yes, I've booked a table for eight o'clock
2. No, thank you. I'll keep it with me
3. Oh, yes please. It's very nice
4. Yes, it's wonderful, thank you
5. Not yet,. Can we have a little more time?
6. Not for me, thank you. I'm full
7. Oh, it looks lovely! Thank you
8. Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice

- c.** **23** **Look at there three short conversations. Try to guess the missing words. Then listen and check.**

1. Costumer : Hello. I ..... for seven o'clock. The name's Katai

Waiter : Ah, yes. ...., please.

2. Waiter : Are you .....

Costumer : Yes, for ..... I'd like the soup, please.

Waiter : And for your ..... ?

Costumer : ...., thank you.

Waiter : Very good. .... ?

Costumer : ...., please.

3. Waiter : Would you like ..... ?

Costumer : No, thanks. .... Can I have....., please?

## **UNIT 4 – Reporting a crime**

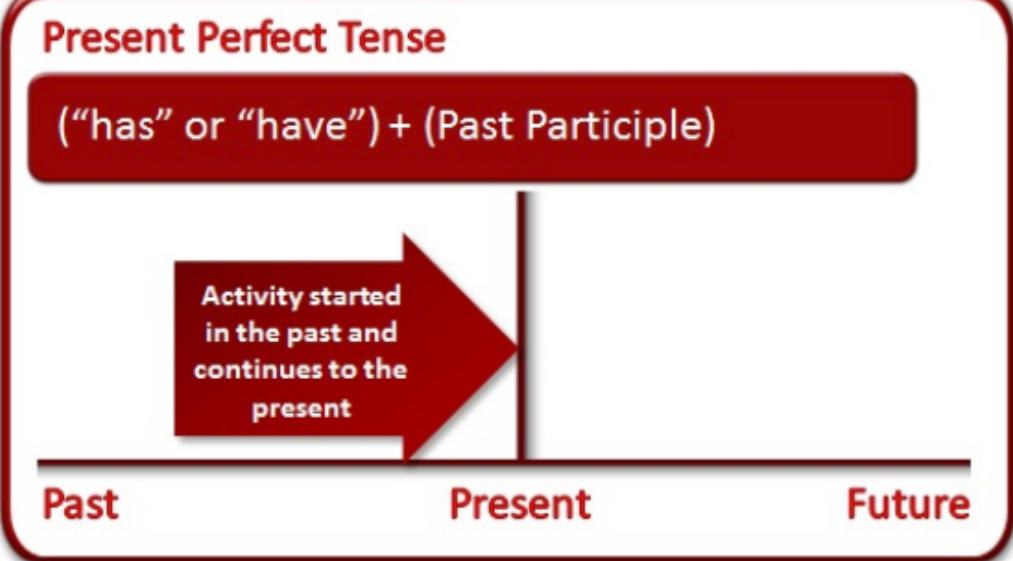
- a. A student reports a crime at the campus security office.  
Look at the form and identify the information to listen for.

<b>Bristol City University</b>	
<b>Crime report form</b>	
Name: .....	
Day/Time: .....	
Type of crime:	<input type="checkbox"/> Theft <input type="checkbox"/> Burglary <input type="checkbox"/> Assault <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Location: .....	
Victim: Name : ..... Address: .....	
Details of crime: .....	
Suspect: Appearance: .....	
.....	
.....	
Additional details: .....	
.....	
.....	

- b. Now listen and complete the form.

# LESSON 14

## PRESENT PERFECT



**Present perfect tense** adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu aksi atau situasi yang telah dimulai di masa lalu dan masih berlanjut sampai sekarang atau telah selesai pada suatu titik waktu tertentu di masa lalu namun efeknya masih berlanjut.

Sentence	Formula
Affirmative	S + has/have + V III + O
	S + has/have + been + Adjective/Noun/Adverb
Negative	S + has/have + not + V III + O
	S + has/have + not + been + Adjective/Noun/Adverb
Interrogative	Has/have + S + V III + O?
	Has/have (not) + S + been + Adjective/Noun/Adverb?

Forms of the simple past: BE	
Statement	She-He-It I-We-You-They <i>has been</i> in London many times. <i>have been</i> in London many times.
Negative	She-He-It I-We-You-They <i>has not (hasn't) been</i> in London many times. <i>have not (haven't) been</i> in London many times.
Question	<i>Has</i> <i>Have</i> She-He-It I-We-You-They <i>been</i> in London many times? <i>been</i> in London many times?
Short Answer	Yes, No, She-He-It <i>has</i> She-He-It <i>hasn't</i> Yes, I-we-you-they <i>have</i> . No, I-we-you they <i>haven't</i> .

### Example:

1. (+) I have been in Europe several times.  
 (-) I haven't been in Europe several times.  
 (?) have you been in Europe several times? Yes, I have/  
 No, I haven't.
2. (+) Antonio has been in Chicago for two weeks.  
 (-) Antonio hasn't been in Chicago for two weeks.

- (?) Has Antonio been in Chicago for two weeks? Yes, he has/No, he hasn't.
3. (+) Bob and Max have been active in politics for thirty years.  
 (-) Bob and Max haven't been active in politics for thirty years.  
 (?) Have Bob and Max been active in politics for thirty years? <sup>22</sup> Yes, they have/No, they haven't.

Forms of the Present Perfect: Regular/Irregular Verbs	
Statement	She-He-It I-We-You-They <i>has visited</i> Bali. <i>have visited</i> Bali.
Negative	She-He-It I- <sup>11</sup> -You-They <i>has not (hasn't) visited</i> Bali. <i>have not (haven't) visited</i> Bali.
Question	<i>Has</i> <i>Have</i> She-He-It I-We-You-They <i>visited</i> Bali? <i>visited</i> Bali?
Short Answer	Yes, She-He-It <i>has</i> We-you-they <i>have</i> No, She-He-It <i>hasn't</i> . I-We-you-they <i>haven't</i> .

### Example:

- (+) Jack ***has studied*** English since last month.  
 (-) Jack ***hasn't studied*** English since last month.  
 (?) ***Has*** Jack ***studied*** English since last month? Yes, he has/No, he hasn't.

2. (+) We **have finished** our assignments.  
(-) We **haven't finished** our assignments.  
(?) **Have** we *finished* our assignments? Yes, we have/  
No, we haven't.
3. (+) You **have lived** in Bengkulu for two years.  
(-) You **haven't lived** in Bengkulu for two years.  
(?) **Have** you *lived* in Bengkulu for two years? Yes, I  
have/No, I haven't.

**Use:**

1. We use the simple present perfect to talk about something that happened in the past and has connection with the present.

Example:

I **have had** problem with my laptop.

*It means that I had problem and it isn't still fixed.*

2. When we talk about actions or situations **in the past** without a definite time.

Example:

I **have lost** my cellphone.

3. When we give information about a recent event.

Example:

Some teachers **have made** a big decision about school's regulation.

4. When we talk about things we have done until now.

Example:

I **have written** six poems so far.

5. When we talk about experiences we have had in life.

Example:

*Have* you **been** to Bangkok?

Yes, I **have**.

6. With the following time expressions:

a. Ever, never

*Have* you **ever eaten** eggroll?

I **have never met** my boyfriend.

b. Just

I **have just seen** the headmaster.

c. Already (+), yet (+,-)

I **have already moved** into new flat.

Jack **hasn't finished** his tests **yet**.

d. For, since

We **have been here** for three hours.

She **has been here** since seven o'clock.

## EXERCISES:

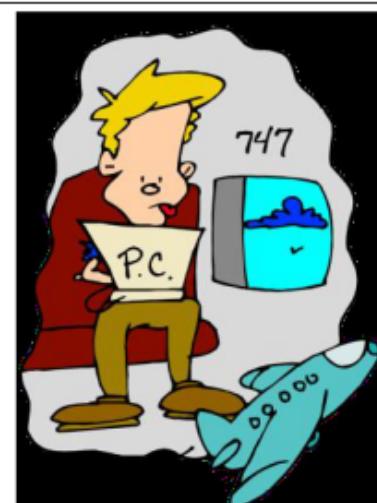
A. Use the verbs in brackets in correct forms, make questions and answer them



Have you ever flown a kite?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't



Have you ever ..... (travel) by plane? .....



Have you ever .....(do) bungee jumping? .....



Have you ever ..... (visit) Eiffel Tower? .....



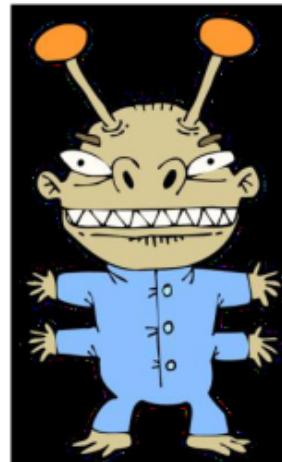
Have you ever ..... (play) hopscotch?  
.....



Have you ever ..... (make) a  
snowman? .....



Have you ever.....(find) a four leaf clover? .....



Have you ever .....(see) a monster?  
.....



Have you ever ..... (ride) a camel?  
.....



Have you ever ..... (catch) a big  
fish? .....

**B. Write a suitable sentence using the PRESENT  
PERFECT TENSE :**

1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. (wash)

Ann has washed her hair.

2. Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight)

3. Bill played football yesterday.

Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster. (break)

4. My sister is looking for her pen. (lose)

5. Mary is on holiday in France. (go)

6. Mr. Hill was in Canada last week.

He's back in London now. (be)

7. Look! Mrs. Smith has got many packages. (buy)

- .....
8. I can't eat anything now. (eat too much)  
.....
9. Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house)  
.....
10. Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year)  
.....

**C. Fill in the blanks with ALREADY or YET:**

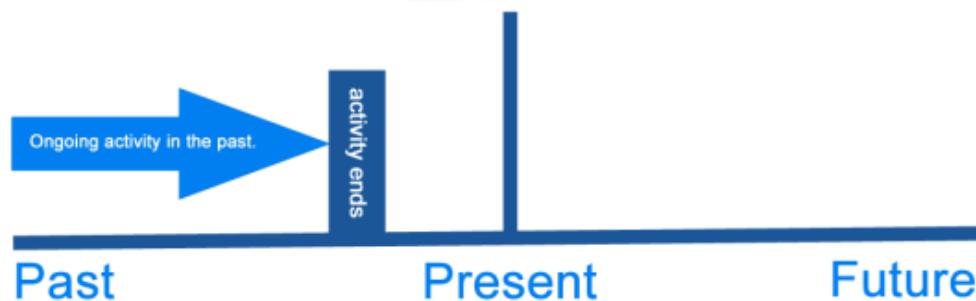
1. He hasn't called us .....
2. They have ..... sent the letter.
3. John has ..... bought the tickets for the football match.
4. We have ..... been to Mexico three times.
5. You haven't visited Tokyo .....
6. Has John bought a new car ..... ?
7. The plane has ..... left.
8. Has she done it ..... ?  
No, not .....
9. A: Haven't they arrived ..... ?  
B: Oh, yes. They have ..... arrived.
10. Hurry up! The class has ..... started.
11. Be careful! They have ..... painted the door.
12. Haven't you read the book ..... ?

# LESSON 15

## PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

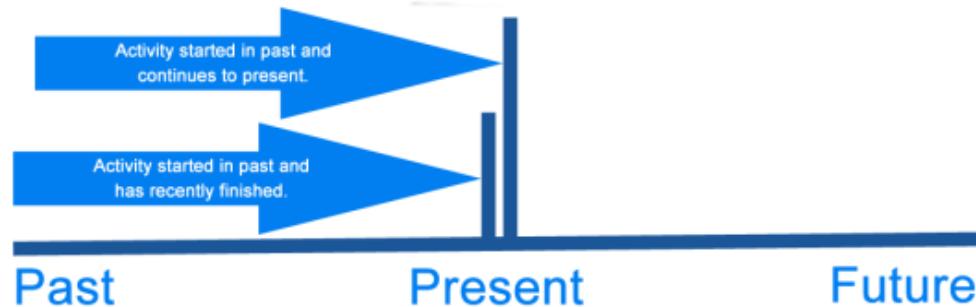
### Past Perfect Progressive Tense

Had Been + Present Participle



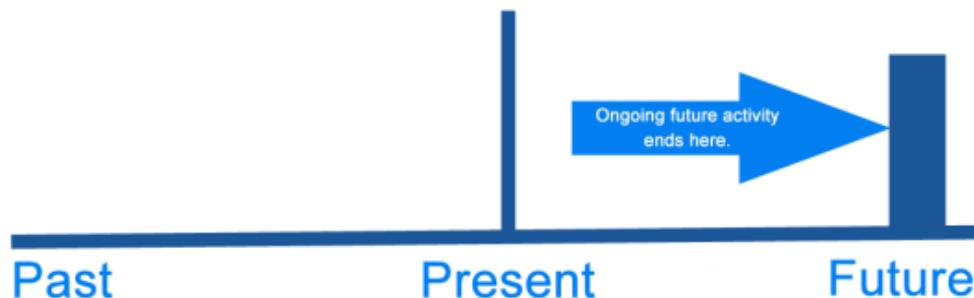
### Present Perfect Progressive Tense

Has/Have Been + Present Participle



## Future Perfect Progressive Tense

Will Have Been + Present Participle



**Present perfect continuous tense** adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menyatakan aksi yang telah selesai pada suatu titik di masa lalu atau aksi telah dimulai di masa lalu dan terus berlanjut sampai sekarang.

Forms of Perfect Progressive	
Statement	She-He-It I-We-You- They <i>has been working</i> all day. <i>have been working</i> all day.
Negative	She-He-It I-We-You- They <i>has not (hasn't) been working</i> all day. <i>have not (haven't) been working</i> all day.
Question	<i>Has</i> <i>Have</i> She-He-It I-We-You-They <i>been working</i> all day? <i>been working</i> all day?

Short Answer	Yes, No, She-He-It <b><i>has</i></b> She-He-It <b><i>hasn't</i></b> Yes, I-we-you-they <b><i>have</i></b> . No, I-we-you they <b><i>haven't</i></b> .
--------------	--

### Example:

- 11
1. (+) **I have been studying** for two hours.
  - (-) **I haven't been studying** for two hours.
  - (?) **Have you been studying** for two hours? **Yes, I have/**  
**No, I haven't.**
- 
2. (+) Jenny **has been singing** lately.
  - (-) Jenny **hasn't been singing** lately.
  - (?) **Has Jenny been singing** lately? Yes, she **has/**No, she **hasn't.**
- 
3. (+) They **have been teaching** since 2013.
  - (-) They **haven't been teaching** since 2013.
  - (?) **Have they been teaching** since 2013? **Yes, they have/**No, they **haven't.**

### Use:

1. We use **the present perfect continuous** to talk about **actions or situations that started in the past and are still in progress.**

Example:

She **has been learning** English for four years.

It means: (She is still learning English)

2. When we talk about actions or situations that have recently stopped but they still have present results.

Example: You are wet. Yes, It ***has been raining*** a lot!

3. When we talk about repeated actions.

Example: She ***has been sending*** him a lot of messages all day.

4. With “How long” questions.

Example: How long ***has*** he ***been watching*** a movie?

5. With the following time expressions:

-recently      -lately      -since      -for      -all day  
-all morning

Example:

Max ***has been driving lately.***

I ***have been painting since*** nine o’clock.

What ***has she been doing recently?***

## EXERCISES:

### A. Use <sup>12</sup> PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE to fill in the blanks:

1. I’m tired, because I ..... have been working ..... (work) very hard.
2. He ..... (write) letters all morning.
3. Catherina is getting fatter because she ..... ..... (eat) too much.
4. My mother ..... (peel) the potatoes all afternoon.
5. Cathy ..... (attend) a cookery course since March.
6. How long ..... you ..... (learn) English?
7. Where are my eye-glasses? I.....

(look) for them for an hour.

8. Charles ..... (escape) from the police for years.
9. How long ..... you ..... (use) a computer?
10. Elizabeth ..... (live) with Mike for three years.
11. She ..... (earn) quite a lot of money for the last two years.
12. It ..... (rain) for six hours.

**B. 12 Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS to fill in the blanks:**

- 8 1. *I've bought / have been buying* a new pair of shoes.
2. *Have you finished / Have you been finishing* reading that book yet?  
8
3. They've eaten / have been eating fruit all afternoon, ever since they came from school.
4. I've been reading / have read this book now, so you can have it back.
5. I've been writing / have written eight pages already.
6. Your exam paper is completely blank! What *have you been doing / have you done?*
7. Oh, no! There's nothing to eat. My sister *has been eating / has eaten* everything I left in the kitchen.
8. Oh, no! There's no wine to drink. They *have drunk / have been drinking* all the wine.
9. No wonder your eyes hurt. You've been playing / *have played* computer games ever since you had your breakfast.

10. I *haven't seen / haven't been seeing* you for ages.
11. God! Hakan *has scored / has been scoring*.
12. They *have danced / have been dancing* for an hour.
13. I *have been waiting / have waited* for you for ages.
14. I've *finished / 've been finishing* my work.
15. I've *been writing / have written* this letter for an hour.
16. He *has visited / has been visiting* ten museums this week.
17. I'm very tired. Because I *have travelled / have been travelling* around Istanbul all day.
18. She *has found / has been finding* a good job.
19. I'm hot because I *have been running / have run*.
20. I *have written / have been writing* letters for weeks.

[www.samudrabiru.co.id](http://www.samudrabiru.co.id)

# LESSON 16

## SPEAKING



Mempelajari bagaimana mengucapkan bahasa asing seperti seorang *native speaker* merupakan hal yang sulit, namun itu bisa saja terjadi. Semakin bagus *pronunciation* kita, semakin baik orang akan mengerti apa yang kita ucapkan, dan semakin mudah

kita dapat mengerti apa yang orangucapkan. Mengapa kita harus mempelajari *pronunciation* (pengucapan)? Karena *pronunciation* merupakan hal yang paling besar di mana orang akan melihat tentang bagaimana kita memahami suatu bahasa.

Pengucapan kata dalam bahasa Inggris tidak dapat diprediksi. Jika kita tidak berusaha untuk mempelajari bagaimana pengucapan kata dalam bahasa Inggris, kita akan membuat suatu kesalahan, dan kesalahan itu akan menjadi kebiasaan buruk untuk kita. Semakin lama kita menunda untuk belajar *pronunciation*, kebiasaan buruk bagi kita akan semakin terbentuk. Jadi, jangan menundanya.

Bahasa Inggris berbeda *sounds* dan pengucapannya dengan bahasa asli kita. Jika kita ingin berbicara bahasa Inggris dengan baik, kita harus mengenali dan mempelajarinya. Mengapa kita perlu belajar *pronunciation* bahasa Inggris? Karena *pronunciation* (cara anda berbicara) adalah hal terbesar yang dapat dilihat orang dari bahasa Inggris kita. Kita harus mempelajarinya sekalipun kita menganggap bahwa kita sudah bisa berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris. *Pronunciation* terkadang menyebabkan sakit kepala bagi orang yang baru belajar bahasa Inggris karena ada beberapa bunyi dalam bahasa Inggris yang tidak terdapat dalam bahasa kita. Selain itu, perlu diketahui bahwa ejaan (spelling) sebuah kata tidak selamanya dapat membantu secara akurat untuk mengetahui bagaimana kata tersebut dilafalkan (*pronounced*). Dan pelafalan (*pronunciation*) sebuah kata tidak selamanya dapat membantu untuk mengetahui ejaannya.

Ada 26 huruf dalam alfabet bahasa Inggris tetapi terdapat lebih dari 40 bunyi (*sounds*) dalam bahasa Inggris. Ini berarti bahwa jumlah bunyi pada sebuah kata tidak selamana sama dengan jumlah huruf-hurufnya. Contoh, kata ‘CAT’ terdiri dari

tiga huruf dan tiga bunyi tetapi kata ‘CATCH’ terdiri dari lima huruf namun masih tetap tiga bunyi. Jika kita menulis kata-kata ini dengan menggunakan simbol bunyi dalam bahasa Inggris (akan dibahas secara ringkas nanti), maka kita bisa melihat berapa banyak bunyi yang dimiliki. CAT dituliskan sebagai – /k æ t/ CATCH dituliskan sebagai – /k æ tʃ/nPada ‘CATCH’ ketiga huruf **TCH** hanya memiliki satu bunyi yang dituliskan dengan satu simbol /tʃ/



*Source: pronunciationstudio.com*

Dalam pengantar English Pronunciation ini, kita akan melihat bagaimana cara mempelajari pronunciation bahasa Inggris dan tahapan-tahapannya:

1. **Mempelajari bunyi-bunyi yang ada dalam bahasa Inggris dan simbol-simbolnya.** Seperti yang telah disebutkan di atas, ada 26 huruf dalam alfabet bahasa Inggris tetapi terdapat lebih dari 40 bunyi. Salah satu cara untuk memudahkan mempelajari setiap dari bunyi adalah dengan menggunakan simbol fonetik atau IPA

(International Phonetic Alphabet) bahasa Inggris.

2. **Mempelajari transkripsi fonetik (penulisan) kata-kata dan penekanan pada suku kata.** Transkripsi fonetik biasanya dituliskan dengan simbol IPA, sehingga dengan mengetahui simbol-simbol bunyi maka Anda dapat mengetahui pronunciation sebuah kata hanya dengan melihat kamus (kebanyakan kamus menuliskan pronunciation sebuah kata dengan simbol IPA, seperti kamus Oxford standar). Jika sebuah kata memiliki banyak suku kata, maka salah satu diantaranya selalu dilafalkan lebih kuat. Ini disebut tekanan kata (word stress), dan yang ditekan adalah suku kata. Contoh, kata *become*, suku kata yang ditekan adalah *come* bukan *be*. Kita bisa mengetahui suku kata yang ditekan dengan melihat kamus. Biasanya digunakan tanda petik tunggal ('') sebelum suku-kata yang ditekan. Contoh, kata *become* dalam kamus yang disetai transkripsi fonetik akan ditulis seperti ini /bɪ'kʌm/ (penekanan pada *come*) bukan seperti ini /'bɪkʌm/ (penekanan pada *be*). Jika sebuah kata hanya memiliki satu suku kata (misal: *pen*, *house*), maka suku-kata tunggal tersebut selalu ditekan. Untuk ini, dalam kamus biasanya tidak digunakan tanda tekanan sebelumnya suku-kata tunggal. Jadi tidak ditulis /'pen/ tetapi hanya ditulis /pen/.
3. **Belajar melafalkan semua bunyi bahasa Inggris .** Setelah mengetahui semua bunyi bahasa Inggris cobalah mendengarkan bagaimana bunyi sebenarnya dari bunyi tersebut jika digunakan dalam kata dan kalimat. Latih pronunciation Anda, dengarkan kata-kata dan kalimat-kalimat bahasa Inggris, dan coba ulangi dan ulangi.



Source: [blog.talaera.com](http://blog.talaera.com)

4. **Mempelajari pronunciation setiap kata bahasa Inggris yang digunakan/ ditemukan.** Pada kebanyakan bahasa, termasuk bahasa Indonesia, ketika kita membaca sebuah kata kita akan tahu bunyinya. Tetapi tidak untuk bahasa Inggris. Membaca sebuah kata bahasa Inggris tidak turut menjelaskan bagaimana cara pengucapannya. Sebagai contoh, kata no dan do keduanya berakhiran o tetapi o pada kedua kata itu dilafalkan secara berbeda. Ini artinya bahwa Anda harus mempelajari pronunciation setiap kata yang akan digunakan. Lalu bagaimana Anda bisa mempelajari pronunciation sebuah kata bahasa Inggris? Anda bisa menemukan transkripsi fonetiknya dalam kamus standar, dengan catatan bahwa Anda sudah harus tahu simbol-simbol bunyi. Inilah pengantar dan beberapa tahapan dalam belajar pronunciation. Setiap dari tahapan ini akan kita bahas secara bertahap pada postingan-postingan mendatang. Untuk yang pertama pada bab pronunciation berikutnya, kita akan mempelajari simbol-simbol bunyi bahasa Inggris dan cara pelafalannya.

5. **Pasang telinga dan berlatih mendengarkan.** Sebelum kita memulai untuk mencoba berbicara dalam bahasa Inggris, luangkan waktu untuk mendengarkan suara dan irama. Kita dapat melakukannya dengan mendengarkan bahasa Inggris sebanyak mungkin melalui radio, televisi, film, *native speaker* di sekitar lingkungan kita. Meskipun kita tidak dapat memahami secara banyak, cobalah untuk mengidentifikasi batasan kata dan kalimat. Ketika mendengarkan, perhatikan bagaimana suara dan kata-kata itu diucapkan. Pikirkan tentang suara yang kita dengar. Ketika berbicara bukan dengan penutur asli (*native speaker*), perhatikan kesalahan mereka.
6. **Biasakan mengecek pengucapan kata pada kamus.** Ketika kita berbicara, namun kita tidak 100% yakin bagaimana cara mengucapkan suatu kata, jangan mengira-ngira sendiri bagaimana kata itu diucapkan. Periksa bagaimana pengucapannya sebelum kita mengatakannya, atau memeriksanya setelah kita ucapkan kata-kata tersebut.
7. **Belajar *pronunciation* melalui lagu.** Jika kita senang menyanyi, cobalah untuk mendengarkan lagu-lagu dalam bahasa Inggris. Ini merupakan hal yang mengasyikkan untuk belajar *pronunciation* dan *vocabulary*. Kita dapat juga membaca puisi dan cerita-cerita dalam bahasa Inggris. Mendengarkan lagu adalah cara yang menyenangkan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman pendengaran kita. Apalagi kita memiliki lirik dari lagu-lagu tersebut, sehingga kita dapat mengikuti lagu tersebut ketika sedang dinyanyikan.



*Source: preply.com*

8. **Mempraktekkan pengucapan kata-kata bahasa Inggris sesering mungkin.** Praktek dapat menggunakan banyak cara. Kita dapat berlatih secara sistematis, misalnya sepuluh menit pertama belajar dengan kamus, sepuluh menit berikutnya belajar dengan menonton televisi. Atau kita hanya dapat mengucapkan beberapa kata ketika sedang melakukan sesuatu, misalnya ketika mendengarkan lagu-lagu bahasa Inggris. Yang penting adalah melakukannya sesering mungkin secara teratur dengan cara yang biasa kita lakukan, dengan begitu kita akan membuat kemajuan yang baik.

## Alphabet in English

Cara Membaca **Alfabet**  
Dalam Bahasa Inggris  
(berada dibawah huruf **Alfabet**)



<b>A</b> <i>ei</i>	<b>B</b> <i>bi</i>	<b>C</b> <i>si</i>	<b>D</b> <i>di</i>	<b>E</b> <i>i</i>	<b>F</b> <i>ef</i>
<b>G</b> <i>ji</i>	<b>H</b> <i>eic</i>	<b>I</b> <i>ay</i>	<b>J</b> <i>jei</i>	<b>K</b> <i>kei</i>	<b>L</b> <i>el</i>
<b>M</b> <i>em</i>	<b>N</b> <i>en</i>	<b>O</b> <i>ow</i>	<b>P</b> <i>pi</i>	<b>Q</b> <i>kyu</i>	<b>R</b> <i>ar</i>
<b>S</b> <i>es</i>	<b>T</b> <i>ti</i>	<b>U</b> <i>yu</i>	<b>V</b> <i>vi</i>	<b>W</b> <i>dablyu</i>	<b>X</b> <i>eks</i>
<b>Y</b> <i>wai</i>	<b>Z</b> <i>zed/zi</i>				

## Phonetic Symbol

<i>i:</i> sheep	<i>ɪ</i> ship	<i>ʊ</i> good	<i>u:</i> shoot	<i>ɪθ</i> here	<i>eɪ</i> wait	Chart voiced
<i>e</i> bed	<i>ə</i> teacher	<i>ɜ:</i> bird	<i>ɔ:</i> door	<i>ʊə</i> tourist	<i>ɔɪ</i> boy	<i>əʊ</i> show
<i>æ</i> cat	<i>ʌ</i> up	<i>ɑ:</i> far	<i>ɒ</i> on	<i>eə</i> hair	<i>aɪ</i> my	<i>aʊ</i> cow
<i>p</i> pea	<i>b</i> boat	<i>t</i> tea	<i>d</i> dog	<i>tʃ</i> cheese	<i>dʒ</i> June	<i>k</i> car
<i>f</i> fly	<i>v</i> video	<i>θ</i> think	<i>ð</i> this	<i>s</i> see	<i>z</i> zoo	<i>ʃ</i> shall
						<i>ʒ</i> television

Bahasa Inggris British	Bahasa Inggris Amerika
centre	Center
theatre	theater
realise	realize
catalogue	catalog
programme	program
travelled	traveled
neighbour	neighbor
grey	gray
plough	plow
to practise (verb)	to practice (verb)
practice (noun)	practice (verb)
cheque	check (noun)

## The Differences between British and American English

<u>BRITISH ENGLISH vs AMERICAN ENGLISH</u>	
by CORK ENGLISH TEACHER	
holiday ~ vacation	autumn ~ fall
petrol ~ gas	rubbish ~ garbage / trash
car park ~ parking lot	bin / dustbin ~ garbage can / trash can
underground ~ subway	neighbour ~ neighbor
motorway ~ highway	garden ~ yard
sweets ~ candy	TV programme ~ TV program
crisps ~ chips	cheque ~ check
chips ~ french fries	shop assistant ~ sales clerk
biscuit ~ cookie	shop ~ store / shop
takeaway ~ take out	off-licence ~ liquor store
football ~ soccer	flat ~ apartment
American football ~ football	nappy ~ diaper
primary school ~ elementary school	queue / line ~ line
secondary school ~ high school	wardrobe ~ closet
break ~ recess	colour ~ color
timetable ~ schedule	zip ~ zipper
mark/grade ~ grade	chemist ~ drug store
mobile phone ~ cell phone	toilet (public) ~ restroom
lift ~ elevator	maths ~ math
torch ~ flashlight	bonnet (car) ~ hood
city centre ~ downtown	boot (car) ~ trunk

## Making an appointment

Didalam percakapan bahasa Inggris, selain harus mengetahui cara memulai percakapan dan bagaimana cara mengondisikannya sesuai dengan situasi anda pada saat itu, anda juga diharuskan mengetahui bagaimana cara membuat janji dan bagaimana cara memberikan respon terhadap lawan bicara anda. Misalnya anda akan bertemu dokter untuk konsultasi masalah kesehatan, atau anda akan membuat janji untuk bertemu teman anda dalam sebuah pesta, tentu anda harus membuat janji terlebih dahulu.

Dalam membuat janji, hal-hal yang perlu anda perhatikan dalam membuat janji meliputi; kalimat pembuka, kalimat yang kira-kira bisa membuat lawan bicara anda tertarik untuk berbicara lebih jauh (kalimat yang tidak menarik berpotensi membuat lawan bicara anda enggan untuk melanjutkan pembicaraan), kepastian waktu, tempat, kejelasan agenda dan kalimat penutup yang baik. Untuk lebih jelasnya, perhatikan dan praktikkan beberapa contoh dialog dibawah ini.

### Dialogue A

#### (Knocking at the door)

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- Jackie : Good morning, Dr. Ivan. May I come in?
- Dr. Ivan : Good morning, Jackie. Of course, How can I be of help?
- Jackie : Well, it's not about school, Dr. Ivan. It's just that Tommy and I wanted to have a few people over for a dinner party to celebrate finishing my dissertation, and we'd like to invite you especially, since you're chairman. Would you be able to come the weekend after next, on Saturday?
- Dr. Ivan : I'd be delighted to, Jack. Saturday, did you say?
- Jackie : If that all right for you and Mrs. Ivan.
- Dr. Ivan : I'll have to check with Victoria, but I'm pretty sure it will be all right.
- Jackie : Good. If you could come around six-thirty or seven o'clock, that would give us time to chat a while over a glass of coffee before dinner.
- Dr. Ivan : That's sounds fine. We'll be there around seven

- Jackie : That would be great! Oh, I'm so pleased that you and Mrs. Ivan will be able to make it.
- Dr. Ivan : Well, it should be fun. And you deserve it after all that hard work. But, say, Jackie, will I have to start calling you Dr. Jackie now?
- Jackie : Of course not, Dr. Ivan!
- Dr. Ivan : Well, then can't you reciprocate by calling me William?
- Jackie : Of course, Dr.... I mean William- but it will take some getting used to.



*Source: medimetry.com*

### ***Discussion***

1. What is the topic of conversation?
2. How does Jackie introduce the invitation?
3. What kind of gathering is it going to be?
4. Is anyone besides Dr. and Mrs. Ivan going to be invited?
5. What do you think the guests will be wearing to the dinner party?
6. How formal is this dialogue?

## Dialogue B

(The telephone ringing)

- Ahmed : Hello.
- Hilda : Hello, Ahmed? This is Hilda. How are you?
- Ahmed : Oh, Hi, Hilda. Good. How have you been?
- Hilda : Fine. Listen, Jordy and I wanted to have bowling tomorrow night out at the bowling square on seventy nine, but we don't have a way to get there. If you free, we will pick you up the lab for the bowling. How about it?
- Ahmed : Well, it sounds like fun, but actually I've really got a lot of home work to do just now.
- Hilda : Oh, come on, Ahmed. It will be fun. Make you relax. You will study better!
- Ahmed : I really can't. I've got a chemistry exam on Monday and a book report do on Tuesday in campus that I'm really getting nervous about. I don't think I'd enjoy it much. I'm so sorry Hilda. But thanks a lot for thinking of me.
- Hilda : Oh, don't worry about it. Maybe next time. Good luck on your exam
- Ahmed : Thanks. See you
- Hilda : Bye



Sources: [theresister.co.uk](http://theresister.co.uk)

## Discussion

1. Who calls Ahmed on the telephone?
2. What kind of invitation is it?
3. How does Hilda react to the invitation? What is his reply?
4. How does Ahmed feel at the end of the conversation?
5. What is the level of formality in this conversation?

## Dialogue C

*(The telephone rings)*

- David : Hello?
- Cathy : Oh, hello, David? How are you?
- David : Just fine, thanks, Cathy.
- Cathy : Anyway, Roby and I were wondering, are you and Friska free this Friday?
- David : Friday? Oh... It seems Friska mentioned something about having to work late on Friday. Why, what did you have in mind?
- Cathy : Oh, we just thought it would be nice to have you over for dinner, but if you're not available.
- David : Well, let me check again with Friska. I'll call you tonight and let you know for sure, OK?
- Cathy : All right. I'll be waiting for your call
- David : OK. Till then



Sources: koreaboo.com

## Discussion

1. Why does Cathy call David?
2. What form of address do the participants use?
3. What is the result of invitation?
4. How formal is this conversation?

### How to respond in invitation

Bagaimana cara merespon undangan atau janji yang ditawarkan oleh lawan bicara anda? Kalimat yang kita gunakan dalam memberi respon adalah cara untuk kita dalam mengungkapkan ketertarikan atau penolakan terhadap undangan tersebut. Untuk lebih jelasnya, pelajari beberapa contoh respon dibawah ini dan segera praktekkan dengan teman anda.

Invitation	Respond
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'd like to invite you to a party next Friday</li> <li>- We are going to have a few friends over on Wednesday, and we'd love you to come</li> <li>- How about coffee?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That would be wonderful</li> <li>- Yes, thank you. What time?</li> <li>- Sounds great</li> </ul>

Invitation	Respond
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are you free on Saturday? Would you like to join with our club?</li> <li>- I'd like to invite you to dinner this Sunday</li> <li>- How about lunch?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sorry. I've already made plans for Saturday.</li> <li>- I'm awfully sorry, but I have other plans.</li> <li>- I'd really like to. However, I have to go now. Sorry.</li> </ul>

Examples of Non Invitation	Respond
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We will have to get together again soon</li> <li>- You will have to come over sometime</li> <li>- If you're ever in Bengkulu, give me a call.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes. It's sounds good</li> <li>- Yes. I'd love to</li> <li>- Yes. Of course I will.</li> </ul>

## **How to cancel an appointment**

Membatalkan rencana dapat membuat Anda canggung atau dapat membuat Anda merasa tidak enak hati dengan orang yang telah Anda buat janji, seperti contoh Anda sedang jatuh sakit ataupun ketika Anda sedang sibuk. Nah, Berikut ini adalah beberapa kata-kata yang Anda dapat gunakan untuk membatalkan janji dalam bahasa Inggris:

### **“I’m sorry, I have to cancel.”**

Pastikan untuk memulai sebuah pernyataan maaf seperti “ **I’m sorry**”. Kemudian, cara sederhana untuk menginformasikan kepada seseorang untuk bahwa Anda ingin membatalkan rencana ialah dengan mengatakan **“I have to cancel meet with the doctor tomorrow”**. Ungkapan tersebut cocok untuk membatalkan janji ke dokter melalui sekertaris pribadi Anda.

### **“I’m sorry, I can’t make it.”**

**“I can’t make it”** atau sama artinya seperti **“I have to cancel.”** Ungkapan ini bersifat informal, Anda bisa mengatakan hal ini jika Anda membatalkan janji dengan teman atau kolega Anda. Misalnya, jika Anda membuat janji dengan seorang teman untuk bertemu untuk makan malam, Anda bisa mengatakan **“I’m sorry, I can’t make it tonight.”** Tapi persiapkan alasan mengapa Anda membatalkan janji tersebut, namun biasanya orang akan merespon atau bertanya, **“Really? Why not?”**

### **“I was really looking forward to seeing you, but...”**

Ini merupakan sebuah penjelasan untuk menolak namun Anda bisa menjelaskannya dengan sebuah alasan mengapa Anda tidak bisa menghadiri atau membatalkan janji tersebut. Contohnya, **“I was really looking forward to seeing you, but something has come up.”** Yang artinya sesuatu telah datang, yang mengartikan bahwa Anda harus mengatur urusan yang datang secara tiba-tiba.

### **“Can we reschedule?”**

Dapatkah kita menjadwal ulang? Setelah Anda telah menyampaikan bahwa Anda harus membatalkan janji, karena anda yang membatalkan, maka anda yang wajib untuk mejadwal ulang pertemuan. Cobalah tanyakan untuk mengatur jadwal ulang. Hal ini begitu penting terutama dalam urusan bisnis. Setelah membatalkan, cobalah bertanya **“Can we reschedule?”**. Dengan cara itu kita akan dipandang baik karena Anda telah berusaha untuk bertemu di lain kesempatan.



*Source: letgoofpain.com*

# LESSON 17

## QUESTION TAG



*Source: easyenglish.tips.com*

In an office, a man and a woman are having a job interview:

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| Man   | So, you want to apply the position as a secretary, don't you?  |
| Woman | Yes, I do.   |
| Man   | From your CV, I know that you do not like reading, do you? Why? It enlarges your knowledge.  |
| Woman | Adding my knowledge isn't always from reading, is it? I enlarge my knowledge by listening to radio and having a conversation with various kinds of people. |

- Man            Okay, I get it. What about your ability? you can do all computational skills, can't you?  
Woman        Exactly, and I am able to work in team.  
Man            Okay, that's enough for the interview. We will contact you for the further information  
Woman        So, I will be contacted, Won't it?  
Man            Yaps. Thanks for your time.  
Woman        My Pleasure
- \*----- -----



*Source: www.afb.org*

## **QUESTION TAG**

**Question tag** adalah pertanyaan pendek yang ditambahkan di akhir pernyataan (declarative sentence) untuk menanyakan informasi atau meminta persetujuan.

Formula: (*SENTENCE*), **auxiliary verb + Subject?**

We use a question tag for:

1. Asking someone to agree with us.  
e.g. **Today is** extremely hot, **isn't it?**
2. Checking if something is true.  
e.g. **You're** Dan's sister, **aren't you?**

**How do we form a question tag?**

1. Auxiliary verb

If the main verb in the sentence is negative, to form the tag, we use the corresponding affirmative auxiliary verb, and the other way around.

e.g. **They didn't** agree with us, **did they?**

**Sue is** living in Paris right now, **isn't she?**

2. Subject

The subject used in the QT is the same that we have in the sentence, but in the pronoun form.

e.g. **Lorna and Matt are** happy together, **aren't they?**

## SOME EXCEPTIONS

- *Lets..., shall we?*  
e.g. Let's sunbathe today, shall we?
- *I'm..., aren't I?*  
e.g. I'm getting red, aren't I?
- *Imperative, will/would/could you?*  
e.g. Pass me the salt, will you?
- *Negative words (no, never, hardly, nobody, little,...) which stand for negative verb need a positive tag.*  
e.g. **He never comes, does he?**  
*There is no reason for leaving now, is there?*

- *There..., ... there?*  
e.g. There is a lot of homework today, isn't there?
- *Indefinite pronouns as subjects (someone, everybody, anybody, nobody...) are substituted by "they" in the QT.*  
e.g. *Someone will come, won't they?*
- *Nothing and everything are substituted by "it" in QT.*  
e.g. *Everything is okay, isn't it?*

## Form

Affirmative sentence + negative question tag	
To be	<i>Hannah Montana is very famous, isn't she?</i>
There + to be	<i>There are lots of people at the concert, aren't there?</i>
To have got	<i>You have got a new guitar, haven't you?</i>
Can	<i>They can play the piano, can't they?</i>
Other verbs	<i>You watch her show, don't you?</i>

Negative sentence + affirmative question tag	
To be	<i>Jackson isn't a good student, is he?</i>
There + to be	<i>There isn't any famous person in your class, is there?</i>
To have got	<i>She hasn't got many CDs, has she?</i>
Can	<i>They can't dance, can they?</i>
Other verbs	<i>Your sister doesn't sing very well, does she?</i>

### **Exercises:**

Fill the tag question!

1. You are very active, aren't you?
2. He is Indonesian, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You live in Penang, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. There wasn't anyone in the class, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Mr. Arif is a lecturer in that university, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Reko's brother finished his study last month, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. The teachers weren't in the office yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Mr. Ferdinand and Ms. Syifa are doctors, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Mr. Edy is a singer, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Mr. Agung is going to watch the movie today, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. The passenger will carry on their own luggage, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. Everybody sings in the party, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. They have just sold their house, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. Nobody knows who he is, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. They won't go to Bali tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?

# LESSON 18

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

### **Direct and Indirect Speech :**

How to use Direct and Indirect Speech [www.iru.co.id](http://www.iru.co.id)

1. Statement
2. Yes/No question
3. Imperative
4. WH – Question

### **How to use Direct and Indirect Speech**

Direct	Indirect
We use direct speech in our writing: <input type="checkbox"/> The exact words spoken must be put inside quotation marks. “ ” <input type="checkbox"/> The first spoken word must have a capital letter. <input type="checkbox"/> When a new speaker begins, we must start a new line.	When we use indirect speech in our writing: <input type="checkbox"/> We don't use quotation marks. <input type="checkbox"/> We usually have to change pronouns, verb tenses and, time. <input type="checkbox"/> We don't have to start a new line when we report a new speaker's words.

## Notice:

### PRONOUN

#### Changes of Pronoun

Direct :

Richard said, "I'm tired."

Direct :

Ria said, "I am coming."

Indirect :

Richard said that he was tired

Indirect :

Ria said that she was coming.

### TENSES

No.	Direct	Indirect	Example
1.	Simple Present	Simple past	"I never <b>understand</b> you," she told me. She told me that she never <b>understood</b> me.
2.	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	"I <b>have broken</b> the window," he admitted. He admitted that he <b>had broken</b> the window.
3.	Simple Past	Past perfect	"She <b>went</b> to Rome," I thought. I thought that she <b>had gone</b> to Rome.
4.	Future Perfect	Past future perfect	Gafur says, "I <b>will have finished</b> my duty in the end of this month." Gafur said that he <b>would have finished</b> his duty in the end of this month

### MODALS

No.	Direct	Indirect	Example
5.	Shall Will May Can	would Would Might Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>"I <b>shall</b> appreciate it," he said. He said he <b>would</b> appreciate it.</li><li>"We <b>will</b> be really glad," she told us. She told us they <b>would</b> be really glad.</li><li>"I <b>may</b> write to him," she promised. She promised that she <b>might</b> write to him.</li><li>Robby says, "I <b>can</b> fly without wings." Robby said that he <b>could</b> fly without wings.</li></ul>

Note : **would , should, could, might, ought to and must** are unchanged

## SITUATION (TIME)

No	Direct	Indirect	Example
1.	Now	Then	Direct Speech : John said, "I did <b>this</b> exercise <b>last night</b> ."
2.	Tomorrow	The following day/The next day	
3.	Yesterday	The day before	
4.	Next week	The following week	Indirect Speech :
5.	Tonight/today	That night/That day	John said that he had done <b>that</b> exercise <b>the previous night</b> .
6.	Here	There	'this' becomes 'that'
7.	This	That	
8.	These	Those	
9.	Last week	The previous week/the week before	'last night' becomes 'the previous night'
10.	A year ago	A year before/The previous before	

Statement	Example
When we use reported speech, the main verb is usually in past tense (said, told, informed, warned, wanted to know, etc).	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Example Direct and Indirect Speech</b></p>  <p><b>Direct Speech</b></p> <p>I like this dress.</p> <p><b>Indirect Speech</b></p> <p>The woman <b>said</b>, "I like this dress."</p> <p>The woman <b>said that</b> <u>she liked</u> the dress.</p>

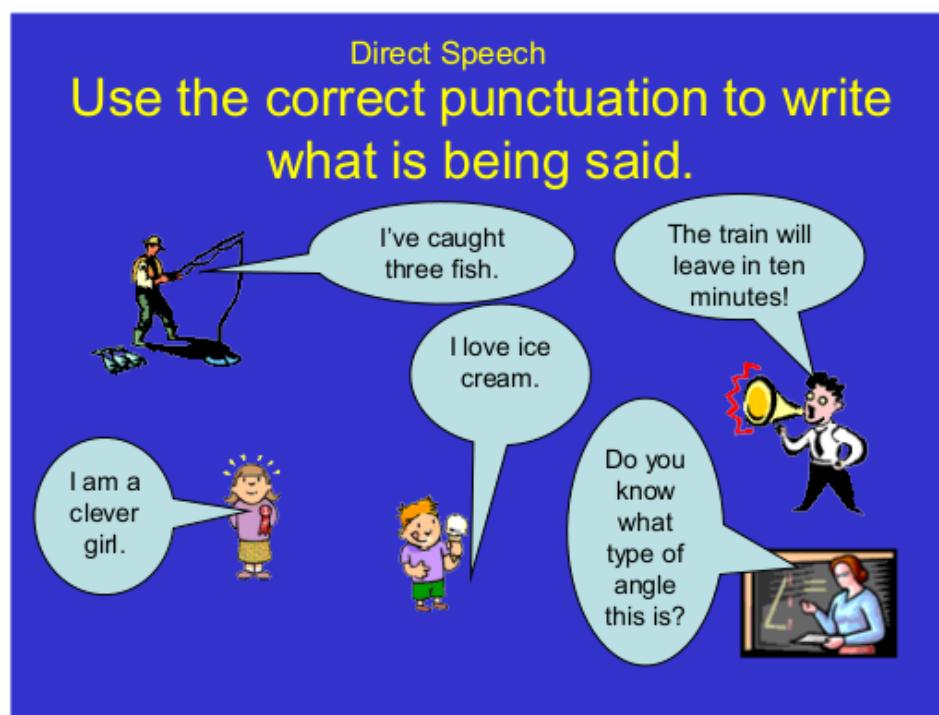
Yes/No Questions	Example
Indirect speech from direct Yes/No question always start with either 'if' or 'whether'.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Example Direct and Indirect Speech</b></p>  <p><b>Direct Speech</b></p> <p>Can you take a deep breath?</p> <p><b>Indirect Speech</b></p> <p>"Can you take a deep breath?" asked the doctor.</p> <p>The doctor asked the boy if <u>he could</u> take a deep breath.</p>

Imperative	Example
Indirect speech from direct imperative always start with 'to infinitive' for positive imperative or 'not to infinitive' for negative imperative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I said, "Take your seat."</li> <li>I asked him <u>to take</u> his seat.</li> <li>He said, "Don't disturb me, please."</li> <li>He requested me <u>not to disturb</u> him.</li> </ul>

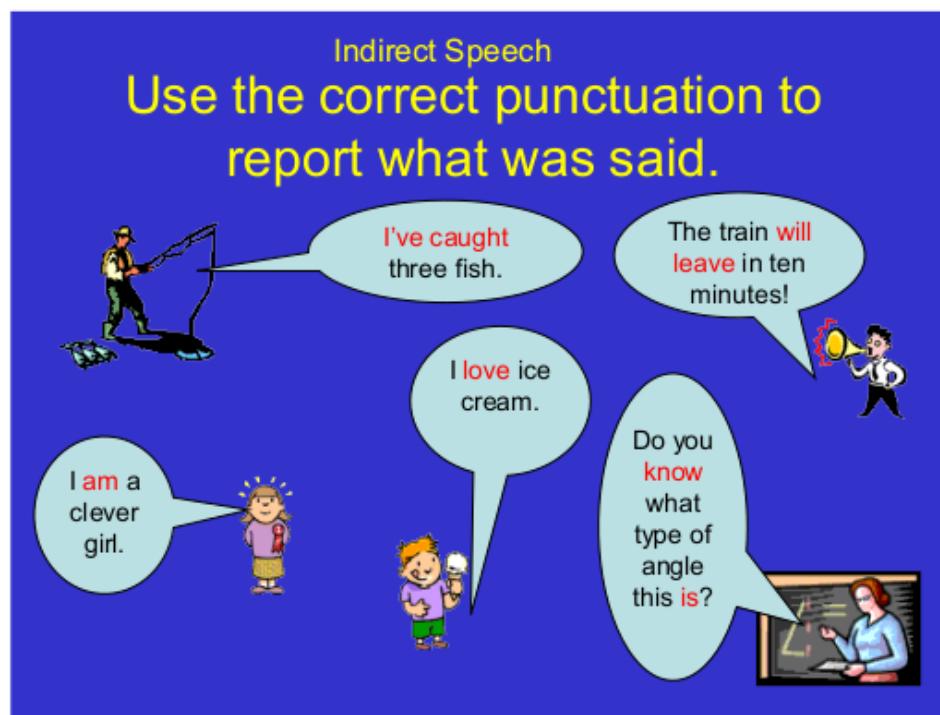
WH-Question	Example
Indirect speech from direct WH-question starts with wh-question followed by statement form, not question form anymore.	<p><b>WH-QUESTIONS</b></p>  <p><b>When did you fall ill?</b></p> <p>I wanted to know when he <b>had fallen ill</b>.</p>

Exercises: [www.samudrabiru.co.id](http://www.samudrabiru.co.id)

#### A. Change into direct speech!



## B. Change into indirect speech!



## C. Change the following sentences into Direct or Indirect Speech!

1. David said there was an excellent bank playing later on.
2. Christine said, "I saw Amy at the bank on Monday."
3. Jonathan said he had returned the dictionary to the library.
4. The doctor said, "I'll send you the results as soon as they arrive."
5. Caroline said, "Will you come to my party on Saturday?"
6. The shop assistant asked if I was looking for something special.
7. Jack said, "I'll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help."

# LESSON 19

## MODAL VERBS

**MODAL VERBS**

**CAN**

<b>ABILITY</b> (present)	He <b>can</b> speak five languages.
<b>REQUEST</b> (informal)	<b>Can</b> you make me tea?
<b>PERMISSION</b> (informal)	<b>Can</b> I use your bike?
<b>OFFER</b>	<b>Can</b> I help you with this?
<b>POSSIBILITY</b> (present)	<b>Smoking can</b> cause cancer.

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## THE FORM OF MODAL AUXILIARIES

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Modal auxiliaries are helping verbs that express a wide range of meanings (ability, permission, possibility, necessity, etc). Most of modals have more one meaning.

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### Auxiliary + V-I

*Can*

*Could*

*May*

*Might*

*Should*

*Had better*

*Must*

*Will*

*Would*

a. Betti *can speak* Chinese.

18 b. He *couldn't come*.

c. It *may rain* tomorrow.

d. It *might rain* tomorrow.

e. We *should study* hard.

f. I *had better study* tonight.

g. Kim *must meet* his mother.

h. I *will swim* tomorrow.

i. Would you *open* the door?

*Can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, and would* are followed by simple form of a verb (V-I).

- They are not followed by **to**
- The main verb does not have a final **s**.
- The main verb is not in a **past** form.
- The main verb is not in its **-ing** form.

### Auxiliary + to + V-I

*Have to*

*Have got to*

*Ought to*

j. I *have to go*.

k. I *have got to go*.

l. She *ought to study* hard.

**To + V-I** is used with these auxilaries:

*Have to, have got to, and ought to*.

## 1. Expressing Ability

### Expressing Ability: can and could

a. Tari <i>can play</i> golf.	Can expresses ability in the present or future.
b. You <i>can buy</i> a novel in bookstore.	
c. I can sing dangdut.	
d. I <i>can't understand</i> him. <i>cannot</i> <i>can not</i>	The negative form can: can't, cannot, or can not.
e. I <i>could read</i> when I was four years old.	The past form of can: could.

f. I <b>couldn't</b> read when I was two years old.	The negative form of could: couldn't or could not
---	---

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## 2. Expressing Possibility and Permission

<b>Expressing Possibility: May and Might</b>	
a. It <b>may rain</b> tomorrow. b. It <b>might rain</b> tomorrow. c. A: why isn't John in class? B: I don't know. He <b>may/might be</b> sick today.	<b>May</b> and <b>might</b> express possibility in the present or future. They have the same meaning.
d. It may not rain tomorrow. e. It might not rain tomorrow.	Negative form: <b>may not</b> and <b>might not</b> . (Do not contract)
f. <b>Maybe</b> it will rain tomorrow. COMPARE g. <b>Maybe</b> John is sick. (adverb) h. John <b>may be</b> sick. (verb)	In (f) and (g): <b>maybe</b> (spelled as one word) is an adverb. It means "possibly". It comes at the beginning of the sentence. <i>Incorrect: It will maybe rain.</i> In (h): <b>may be</b> (two words) is a verb form: the auxiliary <b>may</b> + the main verb <b>be</b> . <i>Incorrect: John maybe sick.</i>
i. a <b>18</b> why isn't Kat in Class? B: I don't know. He <b>could be</b> sick. j. Look at those dark clouds. It <b>could</b> start raining any minute.	Here, <b>old</b> means possibility. In (i): could expresses a present possibility. In (j): could expresses a future possibility.
<b>Expressing Permission: May and Can</b>	
k. Yes, children, you <b>may have</b> a <b>18</b> kie after lunch. l. Okay, kids, you <b>can have</b> a cookie after lunch.	<b>May</b> and <b>can</b> are used to give permission. They <b>have</b> the same meaning. <b>May</b> is more formal than <b>can</b> .
m. You <b>may not have</b> a cookie. You <b>can't have</b> a cookie.	<b>May not</b> and <b>can't</b> are used to deny permission.

### 3. Polite questions

Polite Questions: May I, Could I, Can I		
Polite question	Possible answers	
a. <b>May I</b> please borrow your book?	Yes Yes. Of course.	<b>May I, could I, can I</b> are used to ask polite questions (ask for someone's permission or agreement.) (a), (b), and (c) have the same meaning.
b. <b>Could I</b> please borrow your book?	Yes. Certainly. Sure. (informal)	
c. <b>Can I</b> please borrow your book?	Okay. (informal) Uh-uh. I'm sorry, but I need to use it myself.	(a), (b), and (c) have the same meaning. <b>Please</b> can come at the end of the question. <b>Please</b> can be omitted from the question.

Polite Questions: Would You, Could You, Will You, Can You		
Polite questions	Possible answers	
a. <b>Would you</b> please open the window?	Yes Yes. Of course.	They have the same meaning, but <b>can</b> is less formal than others.
b. <b>Could you</b> please open the window?	Certainly. I'd be happy to.	<b>May</b> is not used when <b>you</b> is the subject of the polite question.
c. <b>Will you</b> please open the window?	Of course. I'd be glad to. Sure. (informal)	
d. <b>Can you</b> please open the window?	Okay. (informal) Uh-uh. I'm sorry, I'd like to help but my hands are full.	

### 4. Expressing advice

Expressing Advice: Should, Ought to, Had Better		
a. My clothes are dirty I <b>should</b> wash them.	24 <b>Ought to</b> <b>Had better</b>	They have the same meaning "this is a good idea/good advice".
b. You're driving too fast! You'd <b>better</b> slow down.		Had better usually implies a warning about possible bad consequences. In (b): if you don't slow down, there could be bad a result. You could get an accident.

c. You <b>should not</b> ( <b>shouldn't</b> ) stay up late.	Ought to is usually not used in the negative and question form.
d. A: I'm going to be late. What <b>should</b> I do? B: Run.	
e. You'd <b>better not</b> eat cookies.	

## 5. Expressing Necessity

Expressing Necessity: Have to, Have Got to, Must	
a. I have a very important test tomorrow.  I <b>have to</b> <i>study</i> tonight. <b>have got to</b> <b>must</b>	They basically have the same meaning. They express the idea that something is necessary.
b. I'd like to go with you today, but I can't. I <b>have to go</b> to a conference.	<b>Have to</b> is used much more frequently in everyday speech and writing than must.
c. Bye now! I've <b>got to go</b> . My sister's waiting for me.	<b>Have got to</b> is used in informal conversation.
d. All passengers <b>must present</b> their passports at customs upon arrival.	<b>Must</b> is found in written instructions. It is usually a strong, serious, "no nonsense" word.
e. <b>Do we have to bring</b> pencils to the test?	Questions: <b>have to</b> is usually used in questions, not <b>must</b> or <b>have got to</b> .
f. Why <b>did</b> he <b>have to leave</b> so early?	Forms of <b>do</b> are used with <b>have to</b> in questions.
g. I <b>had to study</b> last night.	The past form of <b>have to</b> , <b>have got to</b> , and <b>must</b> (meaning necessity) is <b>had to</b> .

## 6. Making Logical Conclusions

Making Logical Conclusions: Must	
18 A: Nancy is yawning B: She <b>must be</b> sleepy.	Speaker (B) is making a logical guess. He bases his guess on the information that Nancy is yawning. His logical conclusion, his "best guess", is that Nancy is sleepy. He uses <b>must</b> to express his logical conclusion.

## 7. Making suggestions

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Making Suggestions: Let's and Why Don't

- a. A: It's hot today. *Let's go* to the beach.  
B: Okay. Good idea.
- b. A: It's hot today. *Why don't we go* to the beach?  
B: Okay. Good idea.

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- c. A: I'm tired.  
B: *Why don't you take* a nap?  
A: That's a good idea. I think I will.

They have the same meaning.  
They are used to make suggestions about activities for you and me.  
*Let's* = *let us*

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*Why don't you (do something)* is used to make a friendly suggestion, to give friendly advice.

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**DARE**

**NEED**

**MUST**

**SHOULD**

**WILL**

**OUGHT**

**CAN**

**MAY**

**SHALL**

**SHADES METER**

The graphic illustrates the 'Shades of Modality' concept, where each word represents a different shade or level of modality, indicated by the position on the meter and corresponding smiley face icons.

# MODAL VERBS SHADES OF MODALITY

A **modal verb** is a type of auxiliary verb\* that expresses **possibility, necessity, obligation**

\* Auxiliary verbs are "helper verbs" used in combination with other verbs to assist in stating tone, tense, condition/state, voice or mood.

## RULES TO REMEMBER

1. Most modal verbs cannot be used in past/future tenses.
2. When used in third person present tense modals do not have '-s' ending.
3. Use "not" to make modals negative.

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## **EXERCISES:**

**A. A mysterious letter has arrived for Tom by special delivery. He is nervous about opening it. Add suitable MODAL VERBS to complete the dialogue. He is with Jill, his wife.**

Jill : ..... I have a look at it?  
(permission)

Tom : I ..... think who it's from.  
(negative ability)

Jill : It ..... be important.  
(assumption)

Tom : ..... you read the postmark?  
(ability)

Jill : It ..... be from the taxman.  
(possibility)

Tom : No, it ..... be from him. He  
always uses a special envelope. (negative  
assumption)

Jill : It ..... be from your bank  
manager (possibility), so you ..... open it  
immediately. (advice)

Tom : Yes, I ..... stop putting it  
off (obligation). Now, let's see. Is it good news or  
bad?

**B. Use a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:**

1. He ..... play chess when he was young.
2. You ..... drive a car when you are 18.
3. ..... I ask you a question?
4. She ..... be 25. She looks older than that.
5. His telephone doesn't answer. He .....

..... (go) to the club.

6. She entered the room carrying a wet umbrella.  
She.....(walk) in the rain.
7. My car didn't work this morning. So I .....  
..... walk to the office.
8. He ..... (be) home, but  
we didn't telephone him.
9. She ..... (help) me a lot  
by giving me a little of his time, but she preferred to go  
out.
10. He doesn't know the answer. He .....  
..... (study).
11. I can't find the house. I .....  
(write) down the address.
12. She is very sleepy. She .....  
(stay) up very late last night.
13. I ..... go for a walk later. It depends on the  
weather.
14. The ground is covered with snow. It .....  
..... (snow) last night.
15. She ..... (be) in a great  
hurry to leave for the theater because she left all the  
dinner dishes on the table.
16. That store has just gone bankrupt. I believe they  
..... (have) a stricter policy about giving  
people credit.
17. I'm afraid Mr. Smith is deaf. He .....  
..... (not / hear) what you say.

**C. Fill in the blanks with suitable MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS:**

1. At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous bill which he ..... pay.
2. When I was a child, I ..... understand adults, and now that I am an adult I ..... understand children.
3. When I first went to England I ..... read English but I ..... understand it.
4. ..... I see your passport, please?
5. He sees very badly, he ..... wear glasses all the time.
6. Pedestrians ..... either use the crosswalk or cross the street at the traffic lights.
7. The buses were all full; I ..... take a taxi.
8. You ..... drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
9. ..... we all go to the football match tonight?
10. You ..... argue with your father, you ..... obey him.
11. I know she was in because I heard her radio, but she didn't open the door. She ..... (hear) the bell.
12. A: I bought two bottles of milk.  
B: You ..... (buy) milk; we have heaps in the house.

13. I ..... carry this heavy pack myself. I think I will ask for help.
14. When I woke up this morning, the light was on. I .....  
.....(forget) to turn it off.
15. I saw her at the office half an hour ago. She .....  
.....(be) at home now. It is almost impossible.
16. I can't find my keys. I ..... (put) them somewhere in my room.
17. I don't know what all this noise about. It .....  
.....(be) my father breaking wood in the backyard.
18. I can't find my mother. She .....  
.....(go) shopping.
19. The weather is overcast. It .....  
(rain) in the afternoon.
20. If you have finished your work, you .....  
.....(leave).
21. ..... you like to come to the cinema with us?
22. ..... I come in?
23. Emily ..... (wear) glasses since she was eight.
24. Deniz had no money, so she sold her car. A few days later she won a lot of money in a competition. She .....  
.....(sell) her car.
25. The accident happened because he was driving on the wrong side of the road. He.....  
.....(drive)

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# BIODATA PENYUSUN



**M. Arif Rahman Hakim** merupakan putera kelahiran Palembang pada 15 Desember 1990. Arif yang berdarah bugis-jawa ini lulus dari Fakultas Tarbiyah & Tadris STAIN Bengkulu pada tahun 2012. Ditahun yang sama ia meraih beasiswa S2 dari Kementerian Agama untuk melanjutkan pendidikan di Universitas Islam Malang pada jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan selesai pada tahun 2014. Saat ini ia bekerja sebagai dosen tetap pada almamaternya, UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu serta sebagai manajer sekaligus IELTS *trainer* di English Academy Bengkulu. Ditahun 2021 ia menyelesaikan program Ph.D nya (Strata 3) di School of Educational Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia. Dalam hal menulis, dia aktif menulis di media cetak, jurnal nasional dan Internasional, serta rutin menjadi juri dan narasumber dalam kegiatan dengan topik bahasa Inggris, pendidikan dan lain-lain, mulai tingkat kelompok, komunitas, hingga skala seminar nasional maupun internasional. Sejumlah penelitian yang telah diterbitkan ditahun 2018 antara lain; **How A Learner Learns and Acquires English as A Foreign Language: A Case Study** di *The Journal of Asia TEFL (Seoul, South Korea)*, **Developing public speaking materials based on communicative language teaching**

*for EFL learners in Indonesia* di Routledge Publisher (London, England) & *Using the ASSURE Model in Developing an English Instructional Module for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Penang, Malaysia* (Springer Nature Singapore). Beberapa penghargaan yang telah didapatkannya adalah Grant Researcher pada kegiatan The 11th International CAMTESOL 2015 di Kamboja, SSCI-Scopus Post Graduate Publication Award oleh Universiti Sains Malaysia tahun 2018 dan **The Best Position Best Delegate Award**- Online Conference of Euroweek International Model United Nations, Polandia tahun 2020. Ia juga merupakan instruktur program persiapan studi lanjut luar negeri (PPSL-LN) Beasiswa 5000 Doktor Kementerian Agama RI (MORA Scholarship). Penulis juga tercatat aktif di berbagai organisasi diantaranya sebagai pengurus pusat Asosiasi Dosen Pergerakan Indonesia, anggota Asosiasi Dosen Indonesia (ADI), anggota asosiasi peneliti Bahasa Inggris Asia (ASIA TEFL), Ketua Garda Pendidikan Permai Penang Malaysia, kader Gerakan Pemuda Ansor Malaysia, Wakil Rois Syuriah Pengurus Cabang Istimewa Nahdlatul Ulama Malaysia, dan sebagai representatif pemimpin muda Muslim Indonesia di Kuala Lumpur Summit 2019 bersama beberapa pimpinan negara seperti Tun Mahatir Muhammad (Malaysia), Presiden Erdogan (Turki), Tamim bin Hamad al Thani (Emir Qatar) dan Hasan Rouhani (Presiden Iran). Penulis saat ini berdomisili di Bengkulu dan untuk menghubunginya bisa langsung melalui instagram @arifelsiradj\_, facebook: M. Arif Rahman Hakim atau dapat melalui email; arifelsiradj@uinfasbengkulu.ac.id.



**Reko Serasi** merupakan putera asli Bengkulu lulusan Diploma 3 program studi Bahasa Inggris dari Akademi Bahasa Asing Yogyakarta, Strata 1 Sastra Inggris Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta dan strata 2 dari Universitas Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta di bidang *American Studies*. Reko, biasa ia disapa oleh teman-temannya, merupakan dosen tetap di UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu sejak 2014 dan merupakan ketua pengelola Pusat Studi ASEAN UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu. Kajian keilmuannya dibidang kebudayaan dan heritage Bengkulu ini juga membawanya menjadi satu-satunya keynote speaker asal Indonesia pada acara *Carter v Boehm* 250th Anniversary Conference on Fort Malborough yang merupakan kegiatan ilmiah yang membahas mengenai sejarah dan pemeliharaan cagar budaya berbentuk Benteng peninggalan *United Kingdom* dan terletak di Bengkulu. Selain itu banyak gagasan-gagasan brilian yang telah diciptakan olehnya dan telah diakui banyak pihak sebagai sumbangsih positif dalam berbagai bidang. Dalam perjalanan karirnya, Reko tercatat pernah menjadi salah seorang pengajar Bahasa Inggris baik itu General English, TOEFL ataupun IELTS di Universitas Gajah Mada dan Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Reko juga dikenal sebagai seorang aktivis kebudayaan dan kepemudaan diluar aktivitasnya dikampus, beberapa organisasi yang ia pimpin adalah *Bengkulu Heritage Society*, *Bengkulu Youth Forum*, dan sebagai board director English Academy Bengkulu sejak 2015, sering diundang dalam berbagai kegiatan sebagai pembicara dan trainer, serta masih banyak kegiatan lainnya. Reko juga tercatat sebagai pengajar International English Language Testing System (IELTS) tersertifikasi oleh Indonesia Australia Language Foundation

(IALF). Ia juga merupakan instruktur IELTS *Reading* pada program persiapan studi lanjut luar negeri (PPSL-LN) Beasiswa 5000 Doktor Kementerian Agama RI (MORA Scholarship). Hasil penelitiannya yang telah terbit di jurnal internasional adalah **Time Reconciliation on Fort Marlborough's Design And Functions** yang diterbitkan oleh Jurnal Arkeologi Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia dan **An Online English Teaching Module for CCU Subject: A Solution on the Pandemic Covid-19 Situations** yang diterbitkan oleh Journal of Physics: Conference Series pada tahun 2021. Untuk menghubunginya bisa melalui facebook atau instagram dengan nama akun Reko Serasi dan alamat email reko.serasi@uinfasbengkulu.ac.id

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**Tri Nur Susanti** adalah salah satu pengajar tetap English Academy Bengkulu sejak 2015 dan pengajar di *Science Society* Bengkulu. Trinur merupakan salah satu lulusan terbaik program studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Bengkulu (Sekarang UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu) pada tahun 2015 dan pengajar tersertifikasi dari English Academy Bengkulu dan Indonesia Australia Language Foundation (IALF). Trinur juga pernah menjadi salah satu dari pembicara di International Conference atas kerjasama antara IAIN Bengkulu, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Universiti Sains Malaysia dan Universiti Trengganu serta menerbitkan beberapa tulisan ilmiah dan buku bahan ajar Bahasa Inggris bersama M. Arif Rahman Hakim. Tri juga tercatat aktif dibeberapa projek yang berkenaan dengan pendidikan Bahasa Inggris seperti English Camp Bengkulu tahun 2015 dan 2016, English Students Community, pernah menjadi peserta ELLTA – Universiti Sains Malaysia tahun 2014 : Leadership and Learning in the Asian Century di Penang Malaysia, juga sebagai peserta simulasi *Reading Evaluation Assessment Decoding System* (READS) di Universiti Sains Malaysia. Untuk Menghubunginya, dapat melalui akun facebook dan instagram atas nama Trinur Susanti.

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