



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

No : 019/III.PPAM/A/2022
Lamp. : satu lembar
Hal : Permohonan Pematari

Yth.

Terlampir
di Tempat

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Puji syukur kita panjatkan hanya kepada Allah *swt.* atas segala limpahan nikmat-Nya kepada kita semua. *Shalawat* dan *salam* senantiasa tercurah kepada junjungan kita Nabi Muhammad *saw.* Aamiin.

Sehubungan dengan dilaksanakannya program pengabdian masyarakat oleh Dosen Universitas Ahmad Dahlan di Pondok Pesantren Asy Syifa' Muhammadiyah Bantul, dengan program kegiatan pelatihan **Peningkatan Skill dan Knowledge Pengajar Bahasa Inggris**, maka dengan ini kami mohon kesediaan Bapak/Ibu untuk menjadi pematari pada kegiatan tersebut, yang dilaksanakan pada :

Pertemuan	Hari/Tanggal
1	Sabtu, 5 Maret 2022
2	Sabtu, 12 Maret 2022
3	Sabtu, 19 Maret 2022
4	Sabtu, 26 Maret 2022
5	Sabtu, 2 April 2022
6	Sabtu, 9 April 2022
7	Sabtu, 16 April 2022
8	Sabtu, 23 April 2022

Demikian surat permohonan ini kami sampaikan, atas terkabulnya permohonan ini, kami ucapkan *jazakumullahu khairan katsira.*

Nashrun minallahi wafathun qarib

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Bantul, 15 Februari 2022 M
14 Rajab 1443 H



Mudir

Arif Yuda Wijayanto, S.Pd.
NBM. 1. 434.921

Lampiran :

No : 019/III.PPAM/A/2022

Lamp. : satu lembar

Hal : Permohonan Pemateri

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SURAT TUGAS

Nomor : F.7/103/ H.1 /III/2022

Dekan Fakultas Sastra, Budaya, dan Komunikasi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan memberikan tugas kepada :

No.	Nama	Jabatan
1.	Dr. Maftukhin, M.Hum.	Dosen Prodi Sastra Inggris

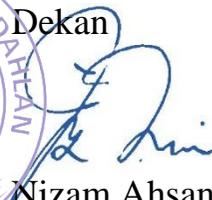
Sebagai Pemateri pada Pelatihan Peningkatan Skill dan Knowledge Pengajar Bahasa Inggris yang diselenggarakan oleh Pondok Pesantren Asy Syifa' Muhammadiyah bantul pada tanggal 5 Maret – 23 April 2022.

Demikian surat tugas ini kami sampaikan agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Dikeluarkan di : Yogyakarta
Pada Tanggal : 3 Maret 2022

Dekan




Nizam Ahsani, M.Hum, Ph.D.
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PPAM

PONDOK PESANTREN
ASY SYIFA' MUHAMMADIYAH

PIAGAM PENGHARGAAN DAN UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

Penghargaan ini diberikan kepada

Drs. Maftukhin, M.Fum.

Dari Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra Budaya dan Komunikasi (FSBK) Universitas
Ahmad Dahlan (UAD) sebagai Pemateri Pengabdian Masyarakat
di Pondok Pesantren Asy Syifa' Muhammadiyah Bantul.

Bantul, 10 Juli 2022 M

Mudir



Wadir I Bidang Akademik

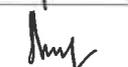
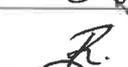
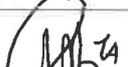
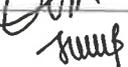
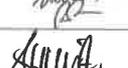
Sena, S.Pd.I.

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**DAFTAR HADIR PELATIHAN BAHASA INGGRIS
BAGI USTADZ DAN USTADAZH
PONDOK PESANTREAN ASY SYIFA-BANTUL DIY**

Materi ke 1 : Syllabus Design and Classroom-base Instruction

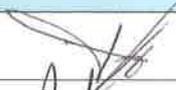
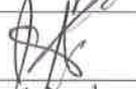
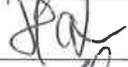
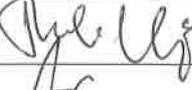
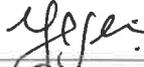
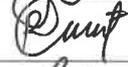
Pembicara :
Waktu : 13.00 - 15.00
Hari : Sabtu, 10/05
Bulan : Maret
Tahun : 2022

No.	Nama	Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	Hanin Lutfiani D	Musyri fah	
2.	A'yunni Putri Perini	Musyri fah	
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5.	Irmawati Nery	ustadz Musyri fah	
6.	Rohim	musyri fah	
7.	Ismail Nur Karan.	Musyri fah	
8.	Siti Sulistyowati	Musyri fah	
9.	Widyaningrum Pramesti	Musyri fah	
10.	Ana Anisah	Musyri fah	
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			

**DAFTAR HADIR PELATIHAN BAHASA INGGRIS
BAGI USTADZ DAN USTADAZH
PONDOK PESANTREAN ASY SYIFA-BANTUL DIY**

Materi ke 1 : Syllabus Design and Classroom-based Instruction

Pembicara : Bapak Budary, Ph.D
Waktu : 13.00 — 15.00
Hari / Tanggal : Sabtu, 5
Bulan : Maret
Tahun : 2022

No.	Nama Dosen	Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
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2.	Ani Fuzanti	Kaprodi PBJ	
3.	Zanuwor Hakim A.	Dosen Sasing	
4.	Lazuar A. Zulferdi	— " —	
5.	Rifly Dora Wijayati	Dosen PBI	
6.	Ahmad Budairi	Dosen PBI	
7.	Wiwiek Afifah	Dosen Sasing	
8.	Muhammad Thoha Akhyar I.	Mahasiswa PBI	
9.	Muhammad Arifin	Mahasiswa PBI	
10.	Rahayu Septi	Mhs Sasing	
11.	Atmi Maharani Purwanto	Mhs Sasing	
12.	Lintang Kinasih Anya Herdana	Mhs Sasing	
13.	Thobinta Salsabila	Mhs Sasing	
14.			
15.			
16.			

MATERI BAHASA INGGRIS

1.1 Noun : - *Countable Noun*

<p>- Singular</p> <p>book box baby toy potato photo</p> <p>- Singular</p> <p>wife wolf child foot deer etc.</p>	<p>- Plural</p> <p>books boxes babies toys potatoes photos</p> <p>- Plural</p> <p>wives wolves children feet deer</p>
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- *Uncountable Noun*

water, tea, air, gold, silver, freedom, time, sand, rice, money etc.

1.2 Pronoun

Subject	Object	Possessive		Reflexive
		Adjective	Pronoun	
I	Me	My + N	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your + N	Yours	Yourself/yourselves
He	Him	His + N	His	Himself
She	Her	Her + N	Hers	Herself
They	Them	Their + N	Theirs	Themselves
We	Us	Our + N	Ours	Ourselves
It	It	Its + N	-	itself

Examples: - *I met him.*
 - *He met me.*
 - *This is my book.*
 - *This book is mine.*
 - *This is mine.*

- with *me*
 - for *him*
 - He can help *himself*.

I	→ am/was	he	→ is/was
They	→ are/were	she	→ is/was
We	→ are/were	it	→ is/was
You	→ are/were	singular	→ is/was
Plural	→ are/were	uncountable N	→ is/was

1.3 Adjective

good, easy, old, rich, long, boring, bored, interesting, interested, angry, strong, educational, national, active, economic, useful, careful, etc.

1.4 Adverb

here, there, now, yesterday, tomorrow, yesterday, often, sometimes, usually
very, extremely, beautifully, etc.

Exercises:

a. Fill in the blank with *am, is, or are*

01. I from Jakarta.
02. She here
03. They.....angry.
04. My father At home.
05. My bookson the table.
06. Milk good for health.
07. Your book not good.
08. His parents in Japan now.
09. it yours?
10. Everybody in the class.
11. The windows of this house large enough.
12. One of the dogs mad.
13. Some rice in the big jar.
14. Some students In front of the college.
15. This only an introductory remark.
16. Thieves..... not as bad as corrupt officials.
17. A tiger a wild animal.
18. The people in that country..... not free from threat of war.
19. We..... Javanese.
20. Money very important for me.

b. Write in grammatical English.

01. Rumah ini milik kami.
02. Istrinya adalah seorang pengacara.
03. Buku-bukunya di atas meja.
04. Sally adalah seorang siswa. Dia berasal dari Inggris. Ibunya seorang guru.
05. Rumah kami jauh dari sini.
06. Bahasa Inggris sangat penting bagi kita.
07. Itali adalah sebuah negara. Kota-kotanya sangat indah.
08. John dan Ahmad adalah temanku.
09. Bahasa Inggris bukan mata kuliah yang sulit.
10. Teman-temanku ada di dalam rumahku.

- (+) He works every morning.
 (-) He does not work every morning.
 (?) Does He work every morning?
 (Apakah dia bekerja setiap pagi ?)

- Say in English - Apakah dia datang setiap hari ?
 - Apakah Sally pergi setiap malam?
 - Apakah anak perempuanmu belajar setiap malam?
 - Apakah Marry menyapu lantai setiap pagi?

- (+) They work every morning.
 (-) They do not work every morning.
 (?) Do They work every morning ?
 (Apakah mereka bekerja setiap hari ?)

- Say in English - Apakah mereka berenang setiap minggu ?
 - Apakah Kamu tidur setiap pagi ?
 - Apakah mereka belajar bahasa Inggris setiap malam?
 - Apakah saudara-saudaramu menonton TV setiap malam.

Exercises:

a. Change into negative and interrogative sentence.

01. John is happy.
02. John reads in the morning.
03. My parents work every day.
04. Mrs. Taylor eats breakfast at 7. o'clock.
05. The exercise is easy.
06. The people are from California.
07. He likes apples.
08. He is like his brother.
09. The student needs money.
10. They know my name.

b. Put the verb into the correct form.

Examples : Water (boil) ...**boils**..... at 100 degrees centigrade.
 John (not/go)**does not** go to the cinema very often.
 How many languages (you/speak).....**do you** speak.... ?

01. The swimming bath (open) at 9.00 and (close) at 18.30 every day.
02. What time (the banks/close) in Britain ?
03. I have a car but I (not/use) it very often.
04. She (have) coffee here every morning.
05. They (read) a book every night.
06. He (understand) the lessons.
07. Mary (write) letters every week.
08. My mother usually (watch) TV every Sunday.
09. The books (be) new.
10. How many cigarettes (you/smoke) a day ?
11. Pencils (be) usually light.
12. 'What (you/do).....?' 'I am an electrical engineer.'

13. 'Where (your father/come) from?' He (come) from Scotland'.
14. The sun (rise) in the east.
15. The children always (get up) early.

c. Exercise -- ORAL: Answer, "No, Rano Karno"

Example : Are you an actor?

Response : No, Rano karno is an actor.

01. Are you a president? No,
02. Are you a an English teacher? No,
03. Are you a singer? No,
04. Are you a minister? No,
05. Are you the president of Iraq? No,
06. Are you a badminton player? No,
07. Are you a lawyer? No,
08. Are you Chinese? No,
09. Are you the leader of National mandate party? No,
10. Are you a football player? No,

d. Excercise – ORAL: Answer, " No, Maftukhin....."

Example : Do you teach English?

Response: No, Maftukhin teaches English.

01. Do you have a car? No,
02. Do you play foot ball? No,
03. Do you sing Dangdut song? No.....
04. Do you sweep the floor of your house every morning? No,
05. Do you often go to foreign countries? No,
06. Do you wear earrings? No,
07. Do you play Tennis every week? No,
08. Do you cook the breakfast every morning? No,
09. Do you work as a reporter of television? No,.....
10. Do you teach in law faculty? No,

e. Translate into English.

01. Dia tak pernah datang terlambat.
02. John mempunyai banyak uang.
03. Susu baik untuk kesehatan.
04. Sungai Amazon mengalir ke samudra pasifik.
05. Ana tidak sering minum kopi.
06. Dia tidak pernah lelah.
07. Sepatu ini milikku.
08. Komputer ini mahal.
09. Mereka tertarik dengan gambar itu.
10. Buku ini terdiri dari enam bab.
11. Apakah buah ini mengandung vitamin A?
12. Apakah kamu di rumah setiap malam?
13. Apakah kamu membeli sebuah mobil baru setiap tahun?
14. Apakah dia seorang pengacara?

15. Apakah dia minum segelas kopi tiap pagi?
16. Anak laki-laki saya tidak belajar setiap malam minggu.
17. Ali tidak di sini.
18. Mereka kadang-kadang tidak datang ke sekolah.
19. Apakah dia suka ayam goreng?
20. Apakah dia seperti ibunya?

f. Choose the incorrect word/words.

01. Is the man in the class teach English ?
A B C
02. Does he always borrows books in the library ?
A B C
03. One of the beautiful girls are my daughter.
A B C
04. Does the water in this river dirty ?
A B C
05. I do not have many time to take a rest.
A B C
06. This new car does not very expensive.
A B C
07. Do your children like milks.
A B C
08. My friend are not an English teacher.
A B C
09. John and me do not go every Saturday night.
A B C
10. The girl goes with Sally, Tuti, and I.
A B C

3. Determiner

3.1 Articles : a, an, the

Study this example:

- I bought **a** comb and **an** umbrella yesterday. **The** comb is black and **the** umbrella is red.
- The speaker says 'a comb/an umbrella'(the first sentence) because this is the first time he talks about them.
- The speaker says 'the comb/the umbrella (the second sentence) because the listener now knows which comb /umbrella he means — the comb/the umbrella he had bought.

(1) We use *a/an* when the listener doesn't know which thing we mean. We use *the* when it is clear which thing we mean:

- Tom sat down on **a** chair. (We don't know which chair)
- Tom sat down on **the** chair **nearest the door**. (we know which chair)
- **The philosophy of Aristotle** is interesting. (Aristotle's philosophy)

(2) We use **the** when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about '**the** light/**the** floor/**the** ceiling/**the** door' etc.

Examples :

- Can you turn off **the** light, please? (= the light in this room)
- I took a taxi to **the** station. (=the station of that town)

Also: **the** police/**the** fire-brigade/**the** army, **the** doctor, **the** dentist, **the** bank, **the** post office.

(3) We say **the**...when there is only one of something:

- What is **the** longest river in the world?
- **The** only television program he watches is the news.
- Paris is **the** capital city of France.
- **The** earth goes round **the** sun. (Also: '**the** moon, **the** world , **the** universe')

Exercise: - Put *a/an* or *the*.

01. Would you like apple?
02. My parents have cat and ... dog. dog never bites cat but cat often scratches dog.
03. Did police find person who stole your bicycle?
04. moon goes round earth every 27 days.
05. John was only person I talked to at the party.
06. This is a nice house. Has it got garden?
07. I went to the shop and asked to speak to manager.
08. This morning I bought newspaper and magazine. newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where magazine is.

(4) We don't use **the** before plural/uncountable noun when we mean something in general. We say **the**.... When we mean something in particular.

- I love **flowers**. ('not the flower')
- I like the garden. **The flowers** are beautiful. (not: 'Flowers are.....')
- I'm afraid of **dogs**.
- **Salt** is used to flavor food.
- Can you pass **the** salt, please?
- Are **English people** friendly? (= English people in general)
- Are **the English people** you know friendly?

Exercise: - Choose the correct form.

01. Apples/The apples are good for you.
02. Look at apples/the apples on that tree! They're very large.
03. All books/All the books on the table belong to me.
04. Most people/The most people still believe that marriage/the marriage and family life/the family life are the basis of our society.
05. I know someone who wrote a book about life/the life of Gandhi.
06. I hate violence/the violence.
07. They got married but marriage/the marriage wasn't successful.
08. Women/the women are often better teachers than men/the men.
09. Do you know people/the people who live next door?
10. Life/the life would be very difficult without electricity/the electricity.

3. 2 Demonstratives

Demonstratives	Used with Count. Nouns	Used with Uncount. Nouns
this	this apple	this rice
that	that apple	that rice
these	these apples	-
those	those apples	-

3.3 Expressions of Quantity

Expression of Quantity	Used with Count. Nouns	Used with Uncount. Nouns
one	one apple	-
each	each apple	-
every	every apple	-
two	two apples	-
both	both apples	-
a couple of	a couple of apples	-
three etc.	three apples	-
a few	a few apples	-
several	several apples	-
many	many apples	-
a number of	a number of apples	-
a little	-	a little rice
much	-	much rice
a great deal of	-	a great deal of rice
not any/no	not any/no apples	not any/no rice
some	some apples	some rice
a lot of	a lot of apples	a lot of rice
lots of	lots of apples	lots of rice
plenty of	plenty of apples	plenty of rice
most	most apples	most rice
all	all apples	all rice

Exercises: - Draw a line through the expressions that cannot be used to complete the sentence correctly.

1. She has _____ assignments.

- a. three
- b. several
- c. some
- d. a lot of
- e. too much
- f. too many
- g. a few
- h. a little
- i. a number of
- j. a great deal of
- k. hardly any
- l. no

2. He has _____ homework, too.

- a. three
- b. several
- c. some
- d. a lot of
- e. too much
- f. too many
- g. a few
- h. a little
- i. a number of
- j. a great deal of
- k. hardly any
- l. no

MOST + NONSPECIFIC NOUN

- (a) **Most books** are interesting
- (b) **INCORRECT:** *Most of books* are interesting.

MOST + OF + SPECIFIC NOUN

- (c) *Most of those books* are mine.
- (d) *Most of my books* are in English.
- (e) *Most of the books* on that table are mine.

EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY FOLLOWED BY *OF* + A SPECIFIC NOUN

all, most, some/any + **of** + specific plural count noun or uncount. noun, as in (f)
many, a few, several, both, two, one + **of** + specific plural countable noun, as in (g)
much, a little + **of** + specific uncountable noun, as in (h)

- (f) countable : ***Most of those chairs*** are uncomfortable.
 uncountable : ***Most of that furniture*** is uncomfortable.
 (g) countable : ***Many of those chairs*** are uncomfortable.
 (h) uncountable : ***Much of that furniture*** is uncomfortable.

- (a) CORRECT : ***All of the students*** in my class are here.
 (b) CORRECT : ***All the students*** in my class are here.
 (c) CORRECT : ***All students*** must have I.D. card.
 (d) ***INCORRECT***: ***All of students*** have an I.D. card.

(e) I know ***both (of) those men***.

SINGULAR EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

- (a) ***One student*** was late to class.
 (b) ***Each student*** has a schedule.
 (c) ***Every student*** has a schedule.
 (d) ***One of the students*** was late.
 (e) ***Each (one) of the students*** has a schedule.
 (d) ***Every one of the students*** has a schedule.

Exercises: a. Add ***of*** if necessary.

01. I know several ____ Jack's friends.
02. I've made several ____ friends lately.
03. Some ____ students are lazy, and some ____ students are hard-working.
04. Some ____ the students in Mrs. Gray's class are a little lazy.
05. Most ____ books have an index.
06. Most ____ Ali's books are written in Arabic.
07. I bought a few ____ books yesterday.
08. I've read a few ____ those books.
09. Have you taken any ____ trips lately?
10. Sam hasn't met any ____ the students in the other class.
11. All ____ the children listened to the story.
12. Almost all ____ children like fairy story.
13. I bought two books. Both ____ books were expensive.
14. Both ____ those books are mine.
15. I'm new here. I don't know many ____ people yet.

b. Complete the sentences with the correct form, ***singular*** or ***plural***, of the noun in parentheses.

01. There is only one _____ on the sixth-grade soccer team. (girl)
02. Only one of _____ in the sixth grade is on the soccer team. (girl)
03. Mrs. Hoover gave a present to each _____. (child)
04. Each of _____ got a present. (child)
05. We invited every _____ of the club. (member)
06. Every one of the _____ came. (member)

4. Past Tense

- We use past tense to talk about actions or situations in the past.

4.1 Past Tense with *Be*

(present) → (past)
 - am, is → was
 - are → were

Examples:

Subject	(Verb) be	Complement	(Adverb)
- My car	was	dirty	(last week).
- They	were	fat	(last year).
- I	was	busy	(three days ago).
- Mr. Allen	was	a lawyer	(in 1980).
- She	was	a student	(last year).
- You	were	a teacher	(twenty years ago).
- Ahmad	was	here	(last Sunday)
- She	was	at home	(yesterday)
- They	were	in the room	(two hours ago).

→ (+) Mary was here last Sunday.
 (-) Mary was not here last Sunday.
 (?) Was Mary here last Sunday?

(Apakah Mary di sini hari Minggu yang lalu ?)

- Apakah dia gemuk tahun lalu?

→ Say in English

- Apakah kamu sakit tiga hari yang lalu?

- Apakah mereka absen minggu lalu?

4.2 Past Tense with *Verbs other than Be*

He, She, It	} VII (did not) + VI	- <u>Adverb of time:</u>
They, we, I, you		yesterday
Singular, plural noun		Last week
Uncountable noun		last night
		last
		two days ago
		three months ago

Examples:

- He worked yesterday.
- They went to Jakarta.
- They came here yesterday.
- My mother bought a new car two months ago.

→ (+) He worked yesterday.
 (-) He did not work yesterday.
 (?) Did he work yesterday?

(Apakah dia bekerja kemarin ?)

→ Say in English

- Apakah mereka datang ke konferensi itu minggu lalu?

- Apakah kau membeli mobil ini pada tahun 1990?

- Apakah anda membangun rumah ini dua tahun yang lalu?

4.3 List of Regular Verbs:

<u>V. I</u>	<u>V. II</u>	<u>V. III</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
answer	answered	answered	menjawab
ask	asked	asked	bertanya
arrive	arrived	arrived	sampai/tiba
borrow	borrowed	borrowed	meminjam
believe	believed	believed	percaya
call	called	called	memanggil
decide	decided	decided	memutuskan
expect	expected	expected	mengharap
finish	finished	finished	selesai
happen	happened	happened	terjadi
etc.			

4.4 List of Irregular Verbs

<u>V. I</u>	<u>V. II</u>	<u>V. III</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
be (am,is,are)	was/were	been	-
bear	bore	born	lahir
become	became	become	menjadi
bite	bit	bitten	menggigit
bleed	bled	bled	berdarah
blend	blended/blent	blended/blent	mencampur
blow	blew	blown	meniup
break	broke	broken	memecah
bring	brought	brought	membawa
build	built	built	membangun
burn	burnt	burnt	membakar
buy	bought	bought	membeli
catch	caught	caught	menangkap
choose	chose	chosen	memilih
come	came	come	datang
cost	cost	cost	harganya
creep	crept	crept	merayap
cut	cut	cut	memotong
dig	dug	dug	menggali
do	did	done	mengerjakan
deal	dealt	dealt	mengenai (masalah)
draw	drew	drawn	menggambar
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	bermimpi
drink	drank	drunk	minum
drive	drove	driven	mengendarai
eat	ate	eaten	makan
fall	fell	fallen	jatuh
feed	fed	fed	memberi makan
feel	felt	felt	merasa
fight	fought	fought	berkelahi/perang
find	found	found	menemukan
fly	flew	flown	terbang
forbid	forbade	forbidden	melarang
forget	forgot	forgotten	lupa
forgive	forgave	forgiven	memaafkan

freeze	froze	frozen	membeku
get	got	got	mendapat/sampai/jadi
give	gave	given	memberi
go	went	gone	pergi
grow	grew	grown	tumbuh
have	had	had	mempunyai
hear	heard	heard	mendengar
hide	hid	hidden	bersembunyi
hit	hit	hit	memukul
hold	held	held	memegang / menyelenggarakan
hurt	hurt	hurt	melukai
keep	kept	kept	menyimpan
know	knew	known	mengetahui/tahu
lie	lay	lain	berbaring, terletak
lay	laid	laid	meletakkan
lead	led	led	memimpin, menuju
lean	leant	leant	condong, miring
learn	learnt/learned	learnt	belajar
leave	left	left	meninggalkan/berangkat
lend	lent	lent	meminjami/kan
let	let	let	membiarkan
light	lit/lighted	lit	menyalakan
loose	lost	lost	menghilangkan/kehilangan
make	made	made	membuat
mean	meant	meant	berarti/maksud
meet	met	met	bertemu
mow	mowed	mown	memotong rumput
overcome	overcame	overcome	mengatasi
pay	paid	paid	membayar
put	put	put	meletakkan
read	read	read	membaca
ride	rode	ridden	naik/menaiki
rise	rose	risen	terbit/muncul
ring	rang	rung	berdering/menelpon
run	ran	run	berlari
say	said	said	berkata
see	saw	seen	melihat
seek	sought	sought	mencari
sell	sold	sold	menjual
send	sent	sent	mengirim
set	set	set	menyusun/mengatur
sew	sewed	sewn	menjahit
shake	shook	shaken	menggocang/berjabat
shine	shone	shone	bersinar
shoot	shot	shot	menembak
show	showed	shown	menunjukkan
shut	shut	shut	menutup
sing	sang	sung	menyanyi
sink	sank	sunk	tenggelam
sit	sat	sat	duduk

sleep	slept	slept	tidur
smell	smelt	smelt	membau/berbau
speak	spoke	spoken	berbicara
spell	spelt	spelt	mengeja
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	merusak
spread	spread	spread	menyebarkan, membenteng
spring	sprang	sprung	mencuat
stand	stood	stood	berdiri
steal	stole	stolen	mencuri
stick	stuck	stuck	melekat
strike	stroke	struck	memukul
strive	strove	striven	berusaha/bekerja keras
swear	swore	sworn	bersumpah
sweep	swept	swept	menyapu
swim	swam	swum	berenang
take	took	taken	mengambil
teach	taught	taught	mengajar
tear	tore	torn	menyobek
tell	told	told	bercerita
think	thought	thought	berpikir
understand	understood	understood	mengerti
wake	woke/waked	woke/waked	membangunkan
wear	wore	worn	memakai
weave	wove	woven	memintal
win	won	won	menang
wind	wound	wound	memutar
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	menarik kembali
write	wrote	written	menulis

Exercises:

a. Put one of these verbs in each sentence. All the sentences are past.

buy die throw hurt stop catch sell teach cost go fall

Example: I was hungry, so I**bought**something to eat in the shop.

01. Yesterday I to Jakarta to attend the conference.
02. This car Rp. 20,000,000 in 1992.
03. We needed some money so we our car.
04. Don down the stairs this morning and his leg.
05. My fatherme how to drive when I was 20.
06. Mrs. Tien seven years ago.
07. The police me on my way home last night.
08. Jim the ball to Sue who it.

b. Put the verb into the correct form. Remember *present* and *past* form of the verb

Example: I ... **work**....(work)..... in a big office. I **did not go**.... (not/go) yesterday because I.... **was**.... (be) sick.

01. Tom usually (play) tennis twice a week.
02. This room(be) dirty two days ago.
03. When he was a child, he (not/like) durians.

04.(do) your father send you much money last month?
05. He usually (come) on time. Yesterday I(not/see) him. (be) he sick ?
06. She (watch) TV every night. Last night he(not/watch) TV because he(go) to Surabaya.
07. My father(put) his book on the table yesterday.
08. My grandmother (give) me a lot of money last month.

c. Exercise – ORAL : Make questions and answers with past be (was/were)

Example: Student 1 : Were you here last week?

Student 2 : No, I was not here last week./ Yes, I was here last week.

01. Were you (sakit) yesterday? No,/ Yes,
02. Were you(di Jakarta) two days ago? No,..... / Yes.....
03. Were you.....(rajin) when you were in senior high school? No, .../Yes,.....
04. Were you(gemuk) when you studied in a university? No,...../yes,.....
05. Were you(di sini) last week? No,/ Yes,
06. Were you.....(lelah) last night/ no,/Yes,.....
07. Were you.....(di rumah) two days ago/ No,/Yes,.....
08. Were you.....(kaya) when you studied in a university? No,...../Yes.....
09. Were you.....(bahagia) when you graduated from university? No, .../Yes....
10. Were you.....(absen) last week? No,/Yes

d. Exercise -ORAL: Answer, “No, Someone else.....”

Example : Did you go to the meeting last night?

Response : No, Someone else **went** to the meeting last night.

01. Did you make a mistake?
02. Did you break that window?
03. Did you steal my wallet?
04. Did you take my piece of paper?
05. Did you draw that picture?
06. Did you sweep the floor this morning?
07. Did you draw that picture?
08. Did you teach class yesterday?
09. Did you dig that hole in the garden?
10. Did you hide my book from me?
11. Did you blow that whistle?
12. Did you throw a piece of chalk out the window?
13. Did you tear that piece of paper?
14. Did you build that house?
15. Did you speak to Mr. Ali Robert brow?
16. Did Miss. Asdtrid teach you last Monday?
17. Did John come to your house last night?
18. Did sally buy your house?
19. Did your brother got an accident two days ago?
20. Did he know your name?

e. Exercise—ORAL: Answer with “yes”

Example : Did you sit down?

Response: Yes I **sat** down.

01. Did you give me some money?
02. Did you stand at the bus stop?
03. Did you choose the blue pen?
04. Did you run to class this morning?
05. Did you sleep well last night?
06. Did you hear that noise outside the window?
07. Did you withdraw some money from the bank?
08. Did you wake up at four o'clock this morning?
09. Did you swim in the ocean?
10. did you go home after teaching yesterday?
11. Did you send the letter?
12. Did you sing a song last week?
13. Did you mean what you said?
14. Did you go to England last year/
15. Did you put your book on the bed?
16. Did you read newspaper yesterday?
17. Did you watch TV last night?
18. Did you study English last week?
19. Did you bring your dictionary to class last week?
20. Did you buy a new car last month?

f. Translate into English.

01. Apakah anda berbicara dengan pak Ali tadi malam ?
02. Kemarin John tidak ikut kelas bahasa Inggris karena dia sakit
03. Apakah dia selalu sarapan sebelum dia berangkat ke kantor ?
04. Dia selalu hadir tepat waktu walaupun dia sibuk.
05. Apakah dia berbicara bahasa Inggris setiap hari?
06. Apakah dia bosan dengan pekerjaannya?
07. Apakah kamu menengok dia di rumah sakit tadi malam?
08. Ali tidak di sini dua hari yang lalu.
09. Mereka tidak datang ke sini hari Minggu yang lalu.
10. Apakah kamu membeli sebuah rumah baru dua bulan yang lalu?
11. Apakah kamu di rumah tadi malam?
12. Apakah anda berjalan ke sekolah kemarin?
13. Saya menelpon Ammar tadi malam tetapi dia tidak di rumah.
14. Apakah dia di kantornya setiap pagi?
15. saya mendapatkan sebuah paket kemarin. Ketika saya membukanya, saya tidak menemukan apa-apa.

5. Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense is used:

- to talk about something which is happening at the time of speaking.
- To talk about which is happening around the time of speaking, not exactly at the time of speaking.

S + Be (am, is, are) + Ving

Examples:

- Please don't make so much noise. I **am studying**.
- Listen! He **is singing**.
- He **is building** his own house.

Exercises: - Translate into English.

- Mereka sedang bermain sepak bola.
- Siswa-siswa itu sedang mengerjakan tes.
- Saya tidak sedang mengetik laporan.
- Dia sedang pergi ke kampus.
- Apakah Umar sedang mengajar?
- Apakah mereka sedang mendiskusikan masalah mereka?

6. Past Continuous Tense

S + Be (was, were) + Ving

- Study this examples:

Yesterday Tom and Jim played tennis. They began at 10 o'clock and finished at 11 o'clock.

What **were** they **doing** at 10.30.

They **were playing** tennis (at 10.30)

I/he/she	was	} playing
We/they/you	were	

- We use the past continuous to say that someone was in the middle of doing something at certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but hadn't finished yet.

- This time last year I **was living** in Brazil.
- What **were** you **doing** at 10 o'clock last night?

- We often use the past continuous (I was doing) and the simple past (I did) together to say that something happened in the middle of something else.

- Tom **burnt** his hand when he **was cooking** the dinner.
- It **was raining** when I **got up**.
- While I **was working** in the garden, I **hurt** my back.
- When Tom **arrived**, we **were having** dinner.

Exercises:

a. Put the verb into the correct form, **past continuous** or **simple past tense**.

Example: While Tom**was cooking**..... (cook), the phone**rang**..... (ring).

01. George (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling.
02. Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream.
03. (you/watch) TV when I phoned you ?
04. Ann (wait) for me when I(arrive).

05. I(not/drive) very fast when the accident(happen).
06. I(break) a plate last night. I(do) the washing-up when it (slip) out of my hand.
07. What(you/do) at this time yesterday?
08. The phone (ring) when I (have) a shower.

b. Fill the blanks with , **am, is, are, was, were, do, does, or did**

01. My parents in Jakarta now.
02. you have any stamps ? I need one now.
03. John not always study at night.
04. They not play tennis last week.
05. Computer so popular in all level of people now.
06. When I came into his room, He not there.
07. Where you last night ?
08. Edi and Sam swim once a week?
09. We not hungry now but last night I very hungry.
10. Where he go yesterday?
11. your mother sweep the floor every morning?
12. I not here last week.
13. The students playing football now.
14. What he doing when you entered his room?
15. We discussing the situation of our country at 11 o'clock last night.
16. Why you angry when she gave you something ?
17. Look! That man trying to open the door of your car.
18. the sun rise in the west ?
19. he a diligent student when he studied in senior high school?
20. His parents not know that he works part time besides studying in a university.

7. Present Perfect Tense

S + HAVE/HAS + V. III (PAST PARTICIPLE)
--

S (he, she, it, singular/uncountable noun)	+ has +	V. III (past participle)
---	---------	---------------------------------

S (they, we, I, you, plural noun)	+ have +	V. III (past participle)
---	----------	---------------------------------

5 When we use present perfect there is a connection with the present.

- Oh dear, I've **forgotten** her name. (= I can't remember it now)
- Jim **has gone** to Canada. (=He is in Canada now or on his way there now)

5 Present perfect is used:

- to give information or to announce a recent happening.

- I **have lost** my key. Can you help me look for it ?
- They **have moved** into a new apartment.
 - (+) They **have moved** onto a new apartment.
 - (-) They **have not moved** into a new apartment.
 - (?) **Have** they **moved** into a new apartment ?

(Apakah mereka sudah/Sudahkah mereka pindah ke apartemen baru ?)

- Say in English
- Apakah kamu sudah membayar pajak
 - Sudahkah dia mengembalikan bukumu ?
 - Apakah John sudah menemui doctor ?
 - Sudahkah kau minum obat ?

- The exact time it happened is not important. If there is a specific mention of past time, simple past is used:
 - I **saw** that movie **last night**.
- to express a situation that began in the past and continues to the present when used with **for** or **since**.

- She **has been** here since seven o'clock.
- I **have known** him for many years.

since + a particular time

for + a duration of time

Exercise: - Use **simple past** or **present perfect**.

01. I (not, attend) any parties since I came here.
02. Al (go) to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.
03. Bill (arrive) here three days ago.
04. Bill (be) here since last week.
05. Last January, I (see) snow for the first time in my life.
06. In her whole lifetime, Anna (never, see) snow.
07. I (know) Greg Adams for ten years.
08. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You (already, miss) too many classes. You (miss) two classes last week.
09. I (be) in Jakarta last year.
10. Ann's hair (be) dirty two hours ago. Now it is clean. She (wash) her hair.

8. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

S + HAVE/HAS + BEEN +V ING

- This tense is used to indicate the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present. It is used with time words such as **for, since, all morning, all day, all week**.
 - It is raining now. It began to rain two hours ago and it is still raining now. It **has been raining** for two hours.
 - Right now I am sitting at my desk. I **have been sitting** here since seven o'clock. I **have been sitting** here for two hours.
 - You **have been studying** for five straight hours. Why don't you take a break?
 - How long **have you been** learning English ?

Exercise: -Use **Present perfect** or **Present perfect continuous**.

01. It (snow) all day. I wonder when it will stop.
02. We (have) three major snowstorms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
03. It's ten P.M. I (study) for two hours and probably won't finish until midnight.
04. The telephone (ring) four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
05. The telephone (ring) for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
06. Ahmad is talking on the phone. He (talk) on the phone for over a half an hour. He should hung up soon. Long distance is expensive.
07. I (write) them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
08. The boys are playing soccer right now. They (play) for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.

9. Past Perfect Tense

S + HAD + V. III (PAST PARTICIPLE)

- Past perfect is the past of present perfect.
- Past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past.

- My parents **had** already **eaten** by the time I got home.
- Sam **had left** before we got there.
- After the guests **had left**, I went to bed.
- When I arrived at the party, Tom wasn't there. He **had gone** home.

Exercises of tenses :

- Translate into English.

01. Ketika dia datang ke rumahku tadi malam, Aku sedang mengetik sebuah laporan.
02. Ketika dia tiba, ayahnya telah meninggal.
03. Dia telah tinggal di Yogyakarta selama tiga tahun.
04. Jam 9.00 pagi kemarin, mereka sedang mengerjakan ujian akhir.
05. Saya telah mengenal dia sejak saya berumur 17 tahun.
06. Minggu lalu, saya mengunjungi teman lamaku . Saya tidak bertemu dia karena dia telah pindah ke rumahnya yang baru.
07. Dengar! Dia sedang menyanyikan lagu kesukaaannya.
08. Ketika saya di Jepang, saya tidak pernah mandi dipagi hari.
09. Buku ini terdiri dari enam bab.
10. Apakah bis ini menuju Semarang?
11. Apakah mereka telah mengumpulkan laporan penelitiannya?
12. Apakah dia sibuk minggu lalu?

10. Modal Auxiliary

can	}	(not) + V (Stem)	
may			
must			
shall			
will			
should			
would			
need			+ be (kalimat yang tidak mempunyai VERB)
dare			
would rather			
had better			

can	: dapat, mungkin, boleh
may	: mungkin, boleh, moga-moga
must	: harus, pasti
shall	: akan, harus
will/would	: akan, mau/bersedia
should	: sebaiknya
need	: perlu
dare	: berani
would rather	: lebih suka
had better	: sebaiknya

Note: can = be able to → dapat (ability):

He *can* speak English.

He *is able to* speak English.

He *must be able to* speak English fluently.

Examples:

- He **can** speak English well.
- He **can not** speak English well.
- **Can** he speak English well ?
- He **must be able to** speak English well.
- You **may** borrow my book.
- She **must** be happy.
- He **will** buy a new car.
- I **will** be here tomorrow.
- I **had better** go now or I'll be late.
- She **had better not** go to work today.
- I **would rather** go by car.
- **Would** you rather have tea or coffee ?
- He **need not** buy a dictionary.

Exercise:

- Translate into English.

01. Mereka akan datang besok.
02. Edi tidak di rumah. Dia pasti dikantornya.
03. Kau harus bekerja keras.
04. Mereka tidak akan disini besok.

05. Mereka mungkin di rumah.
06. Kau harus di rumah besok.
07. Haruskah aku menjemputmu besok.
08. Bolehkah aku datang ke rumahmu nanti malam?
09. Apakah dia bisa mengerjakan latihan ini?
10. Haruskah aku datang ke pertemuan itu?
11. Apakah dia akan menjual mobil barunya?
12. Apakah kau akan bahagia jika kau mempunyai banyak uang?
13. Apakah kau bisa membaca pengumuman itu?
14. Dia lebih baik tidak pergi sendirian.
15. Saya lebih suka belajar di pagi hari.
16. Kamu akan bisa berbicara bahasa Inggris dengan lancar jika kamu berlatih setiap hari.
17. Mereka tidak perlu datang kerumahku nanti malam.
18. Dia tidak berani menceritakan kebenaran itu.
19. Jembatan baru ini pasti sangat kuat.
20. Dia sebaiknya tidak bergaul dengan orang itu.

11. Used to Vs. be used to

11.1 used to + V (stem) [dulu]

We use **used to + V(stem)** to say that something regularly happened in the past but no longer happens:

- I **used to play** tennis a lot, but now I'm too lazy. (Saya dulu sering main tennis tetapi,)
- He **used to smoke** a pack of cigarettes a day. (Dia dulu merokok satu pak rokok sehari)
- Do you see that hill over there? There **used to be** a castle on that hill. (..... dulu ada sebuah benteng di atas bukit.)

The normal question form is **did..... use to ?**

- **Did you use to eat** a lot of sweets when you were a child?

The negative form is **didn't use to** (or 'used not to')

- Jack **didn't use to go** out very often until he met Jill.

Used to + V(stem) is always past. Compare the present and past.

- <i>past</i>	he used to smoke	we used to live	there used to be
- <i>present</i>	he smokes	we live	there is

11.2 be (am/is/are/was/were) used to + V ing (terbiasa/biasa)

Look at the illustration below:

Jane is American but she has lived in Britain for three years. When she first drove a car in Britain, she found it very difficult because she had to drive on the left instead of on the right. Driving on the left was strange and difficult for her

because:

- She **wasn't used to it**.
- She **wasn't used to driving** on the left.

Now after three years, driving on the left is no problem for her:

- She **is used to driving** on the left.

Other examples:

- I **am used to getting** up early. (saya biasa bangun pagi.)
- I **am used to living** alone. (Saya biasa hidup sendirian.)

Exercises:

a. Add an appropriate form of **be** if **necessary**. If no form of **be** is necessary write \emptyset in the blank. (The symbol \emptyset means "nothing is needed here"). Translate into *Bahasa Indonesia*.

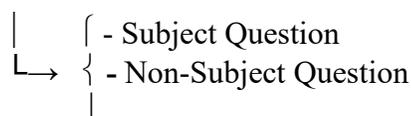
01. I have lived in Malaysia for a long time. I am used to consistently warm weather.
02. I \emptyset used to live in Finland, but now I live in French.
03. I used to sit in the back of the classroom, but now I prefer to sit in the front row.
04. I used to sitting at this desk. I sit here every day.
05. When I was a child, I used to play games with my friends in a big field near my house after school every day.
06. It's hard for my children to stay inside on a cold, rainy day. They used to playing outside in the big field near our house. They play there almost every day.
07. A teacher used to answering questions. Students, especially good students, always have a lot of questions.
08. people used to believe the world was flat.
09. You and I are from different cultures. You used to having fish for breakfast. I used to having cheese and bread for breakfast.
10. Diana is a nurse. She started working nights two years ago. At first she found this strange and didn't like it. At first she not used to working nights. Now she doesn't mind at all. She used to working nights.

b. Translate into English.

01. Dia dulu sangat kuat Ketika dia berumur 29 tahun. (used to)
02. Saya dulu suka es krim tapi saya tidak menyukainya lagi sekarang. (used to)
03. Ron dulu tidak merokok tetapi sekarang dia merokok. (didn't use to)
04. Saya biasa minum segelas kopi di pagi hari. (...am used to...)
05. Sally dulu istri saya. (used to)
06. Saya tidak terbiasa naik bis ke sekolah. (.am used to..)

12. Question

- Yes/No Question
- Wh- Question



Exercises:

a. Make **wh-question** of the following sentences.

A. John sells cars in Texas.
1 2 3

B. John saw Mary.
4 5

C. Ahmad bought a new book last week.
6 7 8

D. Her father is reading a magazine.
9 10

E. This car is Rp. 30,000,000.
11

F. He usually gets up at five o'clock.
12 13

G. He is sad because he doesn't have money at all.
14

H. He is twenty years old.
15

I. She has been living in Japan for two years.
16

J. Sally goes to work by car.
17 18

K. She visits her grandmother twice a month.
19 20

b. Translate into English.

01. Apa yang sedang kau kerjakan?
02. Mengapa kau pergi tiap hari?
03. Jam berapa kau akan datang besok?
04. Siapa yang mengajar bahasa Inggris?
05. Dimana dia membeli buku bahasa Inggris itu kemarin?
06. Berapa harganya ini?
07. Apa yang bisa saya kerjakan untuk mu?
08. Berapa banyak uang kau punya?
09. Siapa yang kau temui tiap hari?
10. Siapa yang menemuimu tiap hari?
11. Apakah pak Harry mengajar matematika ?
12. Kemana kau pergi tiga hari yang lalu?
13. Berapa lama dia telah tinggal di Yogya?
14. Dimana kamu tadi malam?
15. Berapa banyak siswa yang kau ajar minggu lalu?
16. Apakah dia dapat membantumu ?
17. Apakah dia mengantar anak-anak ke sekolah sebelum dia pergi ke kantornya?
18. Berapa kali (berapa sering) dia mengunjungi neneknya di Jakarta ?
19. Berapa kali anda pernah pergi ke Amerika?

20. Naik apa anda bisanya pergi kentor?

21. **13. Passive Voice**

BE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V. III)

Look at the examples below:

ACTIVE			PASSIVE			
<i>Simple present</i>	: Mary	helps	John.	John	is helped	by Mary.
<i>Present continuous</i>	: Mary	is helping	John.	John	is being helped	by Mary.
<i>Present perfect</i>	: Mary	has helped	John.	John	has been helped	by Mary.
<i>Simple past</i>	: Mary	helped	John.	John	was helped	by Mary.
<i>Past continuous</i>	: Mary	was helping	John.	John	was being helped	by Mary.
<i>Past perfect</i>	: Mary	had helped	John.	John	had been helped	by Mary.
<i>Simple future</i>	: Mary	will help	John.	John	will be helped	by Mary.
<i>Be going to</i>	: Mary	is going to help	John.	John	is going to be helped	by Mary.
<i>Future perfect</i>	: Mary	will have helped	John.	John	will have been helped	by Mary.

The formula of passive voice:

Simple Present : S + am/is/are + V. III

Present Continuous: S + am/is/are + being + V. III

Present Perfect : S + have/has + been + V. III

Simple Past : S + was/were + V. III

Past Continuous : S + was/were + being + V. III

Past Perfect : S + had + been + V. III

Present Future : S + will + be + V. III

Modal : S + modal + be + V. III

Be going to : S + am/is/are + going to + be + V. III

Future perfect : S + will have + been + V. III

Exercises:

a. Change the sentences into passive.

01. Shakespeare **wrote** that play. → That play **was written** by Shakespeare.

02. Bill **will invite** Ann to the party.

03. Umar **is preparing** that report.

04. waitresses and waiters **serve** customers.

05. The teacher *is going to explain* the lesson.
06. Shirley *has suggested* a new idea.
07. Two horses *were pulling* the farmer's wagon.
08. Kathy *had returned* the book to the library.
09. By this time tomorrow, the president *will have made* the announcement.
10. I *didn't write* that note. Jim *wrote* it.
11. Alice *didn't make* that pie. *Did* Mrs. French *make* it?
12. *Does* Prof. Jackson *teach* that course? I know that Prof. Adams *doesn't teach* it.
13. Mrs. Andrews *hasn't signed* those papers yet. *Has* Mr. Andrews *signed* them yet?
14. *Is* Mr. Brown *painting* your house?
15. His tricks *won't fool* me.

b. Translate into English.

01. Bahasa Inggris diajarkan di setiap sekolah di Indonesia.
02. Apakah lantai ini disapu setiap hari?
03. Rumah saya dibangun pada tahun 1990.
04. Ruang itu sedang dibersihkan ketika saya tiba.
05. Pintu ini tidak dapat dibuka.
06. Mobilku telah dijual.
07. Tiga orang pencuri telah ditangkap oleh polisi.
08. Yogyakarta dikenal sebagai kota budaya.
09. Kapan surat ini akan diposkan?
10. Ketika dia datang, makan malam telah dimasak.
11. Tetanggaku sedang diintrograsi oleh polisi.
12. Anakmu harus dibawa ke rumah sakit segera.
13. Monumen itu dikunjungi oleh ratusan orang setiap hari.
14. Bola lampu listrik (The electric light bulb) ditemukan oleh Thomas Edison.
15. Latihan ini harus dikerjakan di sini.

14. There is/are/will be/ ... (ada...)

- There is/was + S (singular/uncountable noun) (ada....)
- There are/were + S (Plural) (ada....)
- There is/was/are/were not (tidak ada...)
- Is/was/are/were there + S (adakah/apakah ada....)

Examples:

- There *is* a book on the table. (ada sebuah buku di atas meja)
- There *is* much water in my well. (ada banyak air di sumurku)
- There *are* two men in the street. (ada dua orang di jalan)
- There *were* 30 people attending the meeting yesterday. (ada 30 orang yang menghadiri rapat kemarin.)
- There *will be* a concert tomorrow. (akan ada konser besok)
- There *must be* an air condition in each class. (harus ada AC di tiap kelas.)
- There *used to be* a big building near this river. (dulu ada sebuah bangunan besar di dekat sungai ini.)

Exercises:

a. Fill in the blank with **is** or **are**.

01. There many Chinese shops along that street.
02. There a little path to that house.
03. There two narrow windows on the wall of that room.
04. There two more persons dying in the hospital.
05. There an important letter left in the taxi.
06. There no more time for the examination.
07. There not many students interested in this matter.
08. There much trouble in your way.
09. Hanging on the nail, there an old gun.
10. To put him into prison, there not enough strong evidences.
11. There enough people to help you.
12. In that old big box there a skeleton, necessary for the investigation.

b. Translate into English.

01. Ada sepuluh orang di kelas ini.
02. Ada cukup uang untuk membeli sebuah buku.
03. Ada sesuatu untuk anda.
04. Ada banyak menteri di pertemuan itu.
05. Tidak ada buku di atas mejamu.
06. Apakah ada banyak kursi di ruangan itu?
07. Berapa banyak siswa ada dalam kelas itu?
08. Ada sebuah rumah sakit disamping rumahku.
09. Ada banyak binatang di kebun binatang itu tahun lalu.
10. Akan ada sebuah pertandingan sepak bola besok.
11. Harus ada lampu lalu lintas di perempatan jalan itu.
12. Ada sebuah universitas yang bagus di Yogyakarta.

15. Adjectives and Adverbs

15.1 Adjectives

- An adjective tells us more about a *noun*. We use adjectives before nouns and after a few verbs (linking verbs such as *be, look, get, become, go, taste, smell, remain, sound, keep, grow, turn, seem, appear*)

Examples:

- Tom is a **careful** driver.
- Be **quiet**, please.
- She is **beautiful**.
- I feel **happy**.
- The dinner smells **good**.
- Your friend seems very **nice**.

15.2 Adverbs

- An adverb tells us more about a *verb*. We also use adverbs before *adjectives* and other *adverbs*.

- many adverbs are made from an *adjective* + *-ly*:

<i>adjective</i> :	quick	serious	careful	quiet	heavy	bad
<i>adverb</i> :	quickly	seriously	carefully	quietly	heavily	badly

Examples:

- Tom drove **carefully** along the narrow road. (*not* ‘drove careful’)
- Speak **quietly**, please! (*not* ‘speak quiet’)
- We didn’t go out because it was raining **heavily**. (*not* ‘raining heavy’)
- The examination was **surprisingly** easy. (adverb + adjective)
- Oh, I’m **terribly** sorry. (adverb + adjective)
- Mary learns languages **incredibly** quickly. (adverb + adverb)

-We can use an adverb before a *past participle* (VIII)

Examples:

- The meeting was very **badly** organized.
- The building was **totally** destroyed in the fire.
- The driver of the car was **seriously** injured.

- Not all words ending in *-ly* are adverbs. Some adjectives end in *-ly* too. For Examples: *friendly, lively, elderly, lonely, silly, lovely*.

Compare: - She speaks **perfect** English. (*adjective + noun*)
- She speaks English **perfectly**. (*verb + object + adverb*)

- **Good** is an *adjective*. The *adverb* is **well**:

Examples:

- Your **English** is very **good**. You **speak** English **well**.
- Susan is a **good pianist**. She **plays** the piano **well**.

We often use **well** with past participle (VIII) :

Well-dressed (*not* ‘good dressed’) **well-known** **well-educated**

But **well** is also an adjective with the meaning ‘in good health’

- ‘How are you today?’ ‘I’m very **well**, thanks.’

- **Fast, hard, and late** are both adjectives and adverbs:

adjectives

Jack is a very **fast runner**.
Ann is a **hard worker**.
The train **was late**.

adverbs:

Jack can **run** very **fast**.
Ann **works hard**. (*not* ‘works hardly’)
I **got up late** this morning.

The adverb **lately** = **recently**.

- Have you seen Tom **lately**.

- **Hardly** has a completely different meaning from **hard**:

Hardly = almost not :

- Why was Tom so unfriendly at the party last night? He **hardly** spoke to me.
(= he spoke to me very little.)

- Your writing is terrible. I can **hardly** read it. (= I can read it but only with a lot of difficulty.)

Exercises: a. Decide whether the underlined words are right or wrong. Correct those which are wrong.

01. I waited nervous in the waiting- room before the interview.
02. Why were you so unfriendly when I saw you yesterday?
03. It rained continuous for three days.
04. Alice and Stan are very happy married.
05. Tom's French is not very good but his German is almost fluent.
06. Eva lived in America for five years, so she speaks very well English.
07. Everybody at the party was very colorful dressed.
08. Ann likes wearing colorful clothes.
09. Sue is terrible upset about losing her job.
10. I lost the match because I played very bad.
11. Those flowers smell sweetly.
12. The child ran fastly to get to school.
13. He was a highly motivated young man.
14. Although he plays soccer well, he plays tennis bad.
15. That loud music sounds badly to me.

b. Translate into English.

01. Jane adalah seorang penari yang cantik.
02. Jane menari dengan indah tadi malam.
03. Ini adalah jawaban yang benar.
04. John dapat menjawab semua pertanyaan dengan benar.
05. Dia bekerja dengan hati-hati.
06. Dia seorang pekerja yang hati-hati.
07. Guru itu menjelaskan mata kuliah itu dengan jelas.
08. Makanan ini rasanya enak.
09. Dapatkah kau berbicara lebih lambat ?
10. Ucapan bahasa Inggrisnya sangat baik.
11. Dia dapat mengerjakan pekerjaan itu dengan baik.
12. Saya merasa sedih ketika saya membaca surat itu tadi malam.
13. Komputer dapat memproses data secara efisien.
14. Jika kau belajar kau akan dapat mengerjakan test dengan mudah.
15. Kamu harus mendengarkan percakapan itu dengan hati-hati.

16. Expressions of Comparison

16.1 (*the same as, like, similar to*) (*alike, the same, similar*)

Study the examples below :

middle comparisons

- My pencil is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{like} \\ \textit{the same as} \\ \textit{Similar to} \end{array} \right\}$ yours.

final comparisons

- My pencil and your pencil are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{alike.} \\ \textit{the same.} \\ \textit{Similar.} \end{array} \right\}$

16.2 (*the same + noun [quality] + as*) (*as + adjective [quality] + as*)

Study the examples below:

- She is *the same age as* John.
- My pencil is *the same length as* yours.
- This chair is *the same size as* the other one.

Remember that the following are the examples of noun (quality):

age color height length price size style
width depth distance speed price weight

- She is *as old as* John.
- This store is *as far as* the other one.
- This chair is *as big as* the other one.

Remember that the following are examples of quality adjectives:

big cheap clear easy expensive hard heavy large
light little long old short small tall young

Exercise:

- Put a " C " if the sentence is correct. Put an " X " if the sentence is incorrect.

- _____ 01. His hair is *the same length as* mine.
- _____ 02. Your apartment is *the same size to* mine.
- _____ 03. Mr. Jones' English is *as clear than* Dr. Baker's.
- _____ 04. Fatimah is *the same weight as* her girlfriend.
- _____ 05. These suits are *alike*.
- _____ 06. I want to buy a pair of shoes *the same style like* these I'm wearing.
- _____ 07. This dress is *the same expensive as* that one.
- _____ 08. He is *not as tall as* his brother.
- _____ 09. This car is *almost the same like* mine.

- _____ 10. My briefcase is exactly like yours.
 _____ 11. These pens are the same as.
 _____ 12. This car is similar with John's car.
 _____ 13. This train is as speed as the other one.
 _____ 14. This lake is as deep as the other one.

16.3 (different from) (differ from)

Study the following examples :

- This one *is different from* the rest.
- This one *differs from* the rest.

Remember that *differ* is a verb and must change forms to agree with the subject. Avoid using **BE** with *differ*. Avoid using *than, of* or *to* after *differ* and *different*.

Exercise:

-Correct the following sentences.

01. Susan is different of other woman I know.

_____ .
 or
 _____ .

02. This book different from the book on the table.

_____ .
 or
 _____ .

03. Lions differ tigers.

_____ .
 or
 _____ .

04. Jane's apartment is very differs from Bill's even though they are in the same building.

_____ .
 Or
 _____ .

05. Soccer is different with rugby.

_____ .

16.4 Comparatives : More than / - er than

Study the examples below:

Anton is tall. John is very tall. John is <i>taller than</i> Anton.	Anton is careful. John is very careful. John is <i>more careful than</i> Anton.
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<p>The suffix <i>-er</i> is used</p> <p>(a) with adjectives and adverbs of one syllable:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>tall</td><td>taller</td></tr> <tr><td>clear</td><td>clearer</td></tr> <tr><td>fast</td><td>faster</td></tr> <tr><td>hard</td><td>harder</td></tr> <tr><td>nice</td><td>nicer</td></tr> <tr><td>quick</td><td>quicker</td></tr> <tr><td>soon</td><td>sooner</td></tr> </table> <p>(b) with adjectives that end in <i>-y</i> (2 syllables):</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>busy</td><td>busier</td></tr> <tr><td>easy</td><td>easier</td></tr> <tr><td>happy</td><td>happier</td></tr> <tr><td>heavy</td><td>heavier</td></tr> <tr><td>pretty</td><td>prettier</td></tr> <tr><td>early</td><td>earlier</td></tr> </table>	tall	taller	clear	clearer	fast	faster	hard	harder	nice	nicer	quick	quicker	soon	sooner	busy	busier	easy	easier	happy	happier	heavy	heavier	pretty	prettier	early	earlier	<p>The word <i>more</i> is used</p> <p>(a) with most adjectives and adverbs of two or more syllables:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>careful</td><td>more careful</td></tr> <tr><td>beautiful</td><td>more beautiful</td></tr> <tr><td>expensive</td><td>more expensive</td></tr> <tr><td>interesting</td><td>more interesting</td></tr> <tr><td>important</td><td>more important</td></tr> <tr><td>necessary</td><td>more necessary</td></tr> <tr><td>often</td><td>more often</td></tr> </table> <p>(b) with adverbs that have the adverb suffix <i>-ly</i> :</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>carefully</td><td>more carefully</td></tr> <tr><td>clearly</td><td>more clearly</td></tr> <tr><td>easily</td><td>more easily</td></tr> <tr><td>quickly</td><td>more quickly</td></tr> <tr><td>rapidly</td><td>more rapidly</td></tr> </table>	careful	more careful	beautiful	more beautiful	expensive	more expensive	interesting	more interesting	important	more important	necessary	more necessary	often	more often	carefully	more carefully	clearly	more clearly	easily	more easily	quickly	more quickly	rapidly	more rapidly
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<p>Note the following irregular forms:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>good</td><td>better</td></tr> <tr><td>well</td><td>better</td></tr> <tr><td>bad</td><td>worse</td></tr> <tr><td>badly</td><td>worse</td></tr> <tr><td>far</td><td>farther (further)</td></tr> </table> <p>In general <i>farther</i> and <i>further</i> can be used interchangeably. However, only <i>further</i> can be used to mean “additional.” For example: “<i>a further example.</i>”</p>		good	better	well	better	bad	worse	badly	worse	far	farther (further)																																								
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NOTES:

a. Do not use both *-er* and *more* in the same comparative structure.

WRONG: Betty is more smarter than her classmates.

RIGHT : Betty is smarter than her classmates.

b. Be careful to use only *than* after a comparative structure.

WRONG : This building is *more expensive* as that one.

RIGHT : This building is *more expensive* than that one.

c. Be careful to use the comparative for two items, not three or more. For three or more, use the *superlative*.

WRONG : I own two cars, a Ford and a Chevrolet. I like the Chevrolet the best .

RIGHT : I own two cars, a Ford and a Chevrolet. I like Chevrolet better.

16.5 Superlative : The most / The - est

Superlative is used to make comparison among three or more things.
Study the example below :

John is taller than Anton, but Bob is <i>the tallest.</i>	John is more careful than Anton, but Bob is <i>the most careful.</i>
Ani is younger than Susi, but Tuti is <i>the youngest.</i>	This book is more expensive than that book, but my book is the most expensive.

<p>The suffix <i>-est</i> is used with the same words that <i>-er</i> is used with.</p> <p>(a) Adjectives and adverbs of one syllable:</p> <table> <tr><td>tall</td><td>taller</td><td>the tallest</td></tr> <tr><td>clear</td><td>clearer</td><td>the clearest</td></tr> <tr><td>fast</td><td>faster</td><td>the fastest</td></tr> <tr><td>hard</td><td>harder</td><td>the hardest</td></tr> <tr><td>nice</td><td>nicer</td><td>the nicest</td></tr> <tr><td>quick</td><td>quicker</td><td>the quickest</td></tr> </table> <p>(b) Adjectives that end in <i>-y</i> (2 syllables):</p> <table> <tr><td>busy</td><td>busier</td><td>the busiest</td></tr> <tr><td>easy</td><td>easier</td><td>the easiest</td></tr> <tr><td>happy</td><td>happier</td><td>the happiest</td></tr> <tr><td>heavy</td><td>heavier</td><td>the heaviest</td></tr> <tr><td>pretty</td><td>prettier</td><td>the prettiest</td></tr> <tr><td>early</td><td>earlier</td><td>the earliest</td></tr> </table>	tall	taller	the tallest	clear	clearer	the clearest	fast	faster	the fastest	hard	harder	the hardest	nice	nicer	the nicest	quick	quicker	the quickest	busy	busier	the busiest	easy	easier	the easiest	happy	happier	the happiest	heavy	heavier	the heaviest	pretty	prettier	the prettiest	early	earlier	the earliest	<p>The word <i>most</i> is used with the same words that more is used with.</p> <p>(a) Adjectives of two or more syllables:</p> <table> <tr><td>careful</td><td>more careful</td><td>the most careful</td></tr> <tr><td>beautiful</td><td>more beautiful</td><td>the most beautiful</td></tr> <tr><td>expensive</td><td>more expensive</td><td>the most expensive</td></tr> <tr><td>interesting</td><td>more interesting</td><td>the most interesting</td></tr> <tr><td>important</td><td>more important</td><td>the most important</td></tr> <tr><td>necessary</td><td>more necessary</td><td>the most necessary</td></tr> </table> <p>(b) Adverbs that have the adverb suffix <i>-ly</i> :</p> <table> <tr><td>carefully</td><td>more carefully</td><td>the most carefully</td></tr> <tr><td>clearly</td><td>more clearly</td><td>the most clearly</td></tr> <tr><td>easily</td><td>more easily</td><td>the most easily</td></tr> <tr><td>quickly</td><td>more quickly</td><td>the most quickly</td></tr> <tr><td>rapidly</td><td>more rapidly</td><td>the most rapidly</td></tr> </table>	careful	more careful	the most careful	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful	expensive	more expensive	the most expensive	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting	important	more important	the most important	necessary	more necessary	the most necessary	carefully	more carefully	the most carefully	clearly	more clearly	the most clearly	easily	more easily	the most easily	quickly	more quickly	the most quickly	rapidly	more rapidly	the most rapidly
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<p>Note the following irregular forms:</p> <table> <tr><td>good</td><td>better</td><td>the best</td></tr> <tr><td>well</td><td>better</td><td>the best</td></tr> <tr><td>bad</td><td>worse</td><td>the worst</td></tr> <tr><td>badly</td><td>worse</td><td>the worst</td></tr> <tr><td>far</td><td>farther</td><td>the farthest</td></tr> </table>		good	better	the best	well	better	the best	bad	worse	the worst	badly	worse	the worst	far	farther	the farthest																																																						
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far	farther	the farthest																																																																				

NOTES:

a. Always use ***the*** in the superlative.

WRONG: Yesterday was ***coldest*** day of the year.

RIGHT : Yesterday was ***the coldest*** day of the year.

b. Be careful not to use –est and most in the same superlative pattern.

WRONG: He is the most best student in this class.

RIGHT : he is the best student in this class.

c. Be careful to use superlative for three or more items. Use the comparative for two items.

WRONG : I took mathematics, English, and history last semester, and the English course was better.

Right : I took mathematics, English, and history last semester, and the English course was the best.

Exercises:

a. Put “ C “ if the sentence is correct. Put “ X “ if there is an *error* in the comparative pattern.

- _____ 01. This book is more better than that one.
- _____ 02. This year’s prices will certainly be much higher as last year’s.
- _____ 03. Since there were two possible ways to get to New York, we had to decide which one was better.
- _____ 04. The customs in his country are more traditional than those in my country.
- _____ 05. She was happier than anybody else in her family.
- _____ 06. The final exam was more difficult than the mid-semester exam.
- _____ 07. Her letter was more friendlier than his.
- _____ 08. Henry had a rather bad accident, and it was a miracle that he was not hurt more worse than he was.
- _____ 09. This room is more spacious as the other one.
- _____ 10. An essay test is more difficult than an objective test.

b. Put “ C “ if the sentence is correct. Put “ X “ if there is an *error* in the superlative pattern.

- _____ 01. They were the most poorest people I had ever seen.
- _____ 02. West Germany is one of the most highly industrialized nations in the world.
- _____ 03. When he won the contest, he was the most surprised person than the other contestants.
- _____ 04. I went to Belgium, Holland, and England last year, and I liked Belgium better.
- _____ 05. Is the Sahara the largest desert in the world ?
- _____ 06. August is hottest most humid month of the year.
- _____ 07. John, Philip, and Mary were all saving money to go to Egypt, and John saved the most.
- _____ 08. Paula, Susie, and Jill bought new homes, but Paula’s was more elegant.
- _____ 09. That place serves the goodest ice cream in town.
- _____ 10. It was the most biggest building I had ever seen.

16.6 Double Comparatives (semakin..... semakin.....)

16.6.1 the *comparative* the better

Examples:

- A : ‘What time shall we leave?’

B : 'The sooner the better.' (semakin cepat semakin baik)

- A : 'What size box do you want?'
- B : 'The bigger the better. (semakin besar semakin baik)

16.6.2 The comparative, The comparative

Example:

- *The warmer* the weather, *the better* I feel.
- *The more expensive* the hotel, *the better* the service.

16.6.3 The comparative + S + V, the comparative + S + V

Examples:

- *The earlier* we leave, *the sooner* we will arrive.
(semakin cepat kita berangkat, semakin cepat kita akan sampai/tiba)
- *The more* electricity you use, *the higher* your bill will be.
(semakin banyak listrik kamu gunakan, akan semakin tinggi rekeningmu)
- *The more* you have, *the more* you want.
(semakin banyak yang kau punya, semakin banyak yang kau inginkan)
- *The longer* he waited, *the more impatient* he became.
(semakin lama dia menunggu, menjadi semakin tidak sabar dia)

Exercise:

- Translate into English

01. Semakin dalam kamu jatuh cinta, semakin gilalah kamu.
02. Semakin kaya seseorang, semakin mudah dia mendapatkan sesuatu.
03. Semakin keras kamu bekerja, semakin banyak uang kamu dapat.
04. Semakin giat kamu belajar, akan semakin pandailah kamu.

REVIEW

A. Choose the best answer.

01. In the sentence *His father is a teacher.*, the pattern is
A. S V O B. S V A C. S V C D. S V
02. The pattern S V A is in the sentence
A. He is reading a novel C. He lives near the post office.
B. I love honest people D. They are reading a book in the library.
03. John always gives Tuti and Money.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
04. My father not at home last night.
A. were B. is C. was D. did
05. they always come late?
A. Are B. Does C. were D. Do
06. The boys are playing soccer right now. They for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.

- A. are playing B. play C. played D. have been playing
07. He gave some cake yesterday.
A. them B. they C. their E. theirs
08. She in a big hotel ?
A. Does – work B. Did – worked C. Was – work D. Does – works
09. How many people the class ?
A. did attend B. attended C. attends D. is attending
10. your father the house in 1990 ?
A. Do – buy B. Are - buy C. Did – bought D. Did – buy
11. Your parents Now ?
A. Are – sleeping B. is – sleeping C. Does – sleep D. Is - sleep
12. “ “ .
“ He bought a new book” .
A. What he bought ? C. What did he buy ?
B. What does he buy D. What was he buy ?
13. He is absent now. He sick.
A. must B. must to C. is must be D. must be
14. The correct sentence is
A. They will can speak English if they practice a lot.
B. They will to be able to speak English if they practice a lot.
C. They will be able to speak English if they practice a lot.
D. They will able speak English if they practice a lot.
15. “ “
“ John. “
A. Who did see Mary in Detroit ? C. Who did saw Mary ?
B. Who saw Mary in Detroit ? D. Who Mary see in Detroit ?
16. The correct sentence is
A. You had not better swim at night.
B. You had better not to swim at night.
C. You had better not swimming at night.
D. You had better not swim at night.
17. “ “
“ He works in a big company.
A. Where he work ? C. Where is he work ?
B. Where did he work ? D. Where does he work ?
18. My brother and did not go to school yesterday.
A. he B. his C. him D. he is
19. She has been living here
A. two years ago C. for two years ago
B. since two years D. for two years
20. Edi : “ “
Etty: “ I love my mother.
A. Who you love ? C. Who are you love ?
B. Whom love you ? D. Whom do you love ?

21. The following sentences are correct EXCEPT
- A. The man in my room is my father.
 B. She never comes here by car.
 C. They went to Jakarta last month.
 D. He has visited Sally in the hospital last week.
22. Tom is not here now. He since yesterday.
 A. goes B. went C. is going D. has gone
23. “ “
 “ It costs 5000 dollars”.
- A. How much does it cost ?
 B. How much is it cost ?
 C. How much it costs?
 D. How many is it ?
24. Shakespeare wrote many plays, but in my opinion *The merchant of Venice* was
 A. the better B. the best C. the goodest D. the most good
25. John does not swim
 A. as fastly as Fred C. as fast as Fred
 B. as fast than Fred D. as fast like Fred
26. Edi and Tuti are from Jakarta. have been studying in Yogyakarta for three years
 A. He B. She C. We D. They
27. At eight o'clock last night, I
 A. studied B. Study C. am studying D. was studying
28. John is Bob.
 A. as tall than C. as tall as
 B. The same tall as D. as tall like
29. This box is the box on the table.
 A. the same heavy as C. as weight as
 B. the same weight like D. the same weight as
30. I drink everyday.
 A. two glass of milk C. two glasses of milks
 B. two glasses of milk D. two glass of milks

B. Choose the *incorrect* answer.

31. We must have a exact count of the number of people expected to attend the closing ceremonies.
 A B C D
32. One of these house was built two years ago.
 A B C D
33. We believe that he already feels very badly about his mistake and we have decided to take no further action.
 C D
34. I have been waiting for him since an hour.
 A B C D
35. Why do you like that very bad pictures ?
 A B C D
36. If you need an English book, you can to borrow it in the library.
 A B C D

37. Economics, with their widespread range of practical application, is of great interest to government leaders throughout the world.
A B C D
38. The baby showed a noticeable distaste for these kind of prepared baby food.
A B C D
39. When he visited the doctor, the doctor told John that he should gone to the hospital immediately.
A B C D
40. The people have visited Hawaii and Alaska, and they assure me that they like Alaska the best.
A B C D
41. By the beginning of next year, much of the people who live in that area may have difficulty finding employment.
A B C D
42. John was quick to inform us that his friend Vicky was most popular, intelligent girl in his class.
A B C D
43. The old house near the bus station is repairing by the government.
A B C D
44. What is the highest mountain in world?
A B C D
45. The garden near my house is the same beautiful as the one in the park.
A B C D
46. Two of players from Italy has been chosen to participate in the All star game.
A B C D
47. The statements will be spoken just one time; therefore, you must listen careful in order to understand what the speaker has said.
A B C D
48. Sally's character is differs from her sister even though they are identical twins.
A B C D
49. How many people did you met at the party two days ago ?
A B C D
50. Language skills taught in every school in this country.
A B C D

*** MAF ***

