



# **BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

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**DEDICATED TO:**  
**MY PARENTS**  
**BELOVED WIFE**  
**AND MY SWEET SON, DANISH**

## TENSES

Tenses adalah perubahan kata kerja yang dipengaruhi oleh waktu dan sifat kejadian. Semua kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris tidak lepas dari tenses karena semua kalimat pasti ada hubungannya dengan waktu dan sifat kejadiannya.

Waktu	Present	Past	Future
Sifat Kejadiannya	Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
	Present Continous	Past Continous	Future Continous
	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
	Present Perfect Continous	Past Perfect Continous	Future Perfect Continous

### SIMPLE PRESENT

#### A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + V-1 (s/es) + O + keterangan waktu.
- (-) S + do/does + not + V-1 + O + keterangan waktu.
- (?) Do/does + S + V-1 + O + keterangan waktu?

Contoh :

- (+) You study English at MEC everyday.
- (-) You don't study English at MEC everyday.
- (?) Do you study English at MEC everyday?

1. Kalau subjek kalimat ***orang ketiga tunggal*** (the third person singular-she/he/it), kata kerja harus ditambah dengan "s" atau "es" dalam kalimat positif (positive statement).

Contoh: Mary usually ***goes*** swimming on Saturday morning.  
 Mother always ***serves*** our breakfast before we go to school.  
 My brother ***likes*** playing tennis on Sunday morning.

2. Akhiran "s" pada kata kerja  
Pada umumnya kata kerja ditambah dengan akhiran "s" jika subjeknya orang ketiga tunggal (the third person singular - he/she/it).

Contoh:

I **work** five days a week.

We **play** tennis every Sunday

The **boys** play in the garden

*She **works** five days a week.*

*Father **takes** a train to go to office.*

*A mouse **eats** my food every morning*

3. Akhiran "es" digunakan pada kata kerja yang huruf akhirnya "s, ch, sh, x, o", jika subjeknya orang ketiga tunggal. Sedangkan kata kerja yang huruf akhirnya "y" dan didahului huruf mati, y ditukar dulu dengan "i" kemudian ditambah "es"

Contoh:

I **pass** the house.

You **watch** television.

We **wash** our clothes.

They **go** to office.

I **study** English

He **passes** the house.

John **goes** to office.

She **washes** her clothes.

She **watches** television.

He **studies** English

4. .Kalimat menyangkal (negative)  
Kalimat menyangkal (negative) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "do not/don't atau does not/doesn't" sesudah subjek kalimat. "Doesn't" digunakan untuk orang ketiga tunggal (he doesn't, she doesn't, it doesn't), sedangkan "don't"

digunakan untuk selain orang ketiga tunggal (I don't, you don't, we don't, they don't).

Contoh:

You **don't go** swimming on Monday.

We **don't work** on Saturday.

I **don't work** at the aircraft factory.

*He* **doesn't work** on Saturday.

My brother **doesn't play** football every day.

John **doesn't work** at the aircraft company

5. Kalimat tanya (interrogative)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative) dibentuk dengan menempatkan kata Bantu "do atau does" di depan kalimat. "Does" digunakan untuk orang ketiga tunggal (he, she, it), sedangkan "do" digunakan untuk selain orang ketiga tunggal (I, you, we, they). "Do/does" dalam kalimat tanya artinya "apakah" dan kata kerjanya tidak lagi menggunakan akhiran "s/es" walaupun subjek kalimatnya orang ketiga tunggal

Contoh:

**Do** you always **go** to office by train?

**Do** they **go** swimming every Sunday?

**Do** the boys **like** this film?

**Does** your brother **work** for bank Mandiri ?

**Does** he **go** swimming every Sunday?

**Does** the boy **like** this film?

6. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut:  
*DO* digunakan oleh subject *I, you, we, dan they*.  
*DOES* digunakan oleh subject *she, he, dan it*.

**B. Penggunaan**

1. Simple Present digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu peristiwa, kejadian, kegiatan yang terjadi berulang-ulang, atau merupakan suatu kebiasaan (habit).  
Contoh:  
I leave for office at 6 every morning.  
My father works five days a week.  
Father always drinks tea in the afternoon.
2. Simple Present juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu fakta (fact) atau suatu yang merupakan kebenaran umum (general truth).  
Contoh:  
The River Nile flows into Mediterranean.  
Jet engines make a lot of noise.  
Vegetarians don't eat meat and fish.
3. Simple Present juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan sesuatu yang akan terjadi di waktu yang akan datang, jika kita membicarakan suatu Jadwal, program, dan lain-lain.  
Contoh:  
The second train leaves at 10 a.m.  
The football match starts at 4 p.m tomorrow.  
The second film begins at 7 p.m.

**C. Keterangan Waktu (Adverb of time)**

**1. Adverb of frequency**

always	: selalu
Usually	: biasanya
generally	: umumnya
ever (?)	: pernah
Sometimes	: kadang-kadang
occasionally	: kadang-kadang

never : tidak pernah  
Seldom : jarang

2. **Adverb of quantity**

once ... : sekali ...  
once a day : sekali dalam sehari  
once a week : sekali dalam seminggu  
twice ... : dua kali ...  
three times ... : tiga kali dalam ...  
every ... : setiap ...

Exercise

**A. Make the sentences using the phrases below**

- a) eat breakfast
- b) go to class
- c) put on my clothes
- d) drink a cup of coffee/tea
- e) shave
- f) put on my make-up
- g) take a shower/bath
- h) get up
- i) pick up my books
- j) walk to the bathroom
- k) watch TV
- l) look in the mirror
- m) turn off the alarm clock
- n) go to the kitchen/the cafeteria
- o) brush/comb my hair
- p) say good-bye to my roommate, wife/husband
- q) brush my teeth
- r) do exercises
- s) wash my face
- t) stretch, yawn, and rub my eyes

**B. Put the following sentences into simple present. Use the words in parentheses!**

1. My sister still ... (make) some mistakes in pronunciation.
2. Hendry always ... (do) his weekly report on Monday afternoon.
3. Mr. David's secretary always ... (type) a lot of letters in the office.
4. Some of us ... (work) overtime on Saturday.
5. He ... (come) early because he ... (want) to see you.
6. They always ... (report) to their superior once a week.
7. Our receptionist always ... (serve) the customers patiently.
8. His assistant never ... (forget) to record the daily transactions.
9. One of them often ... (pass) my house in the morning.
10. We ..... (go) to the seaside every Saturday.

**C. Change the following sentences into negative!**

1. The man comes here just to take this letter.
2. One of my brothers works for Bank of America in Jakarta.
3. He makes his weekly report regularly.
4. My manager always spends a lot of money on books every month.
5. The cashier goes to the bank to cash the cheque.

**D. Change the following sentences into interrogative!**

1. The man withdraws some money from his account once a week.
2. One of the men wants to see our manager this afternoon.
3. Some of them always finish their work on time.
4. My friend teaches English twice a week.
5. We always start work at 8 o'clock every morning.



**E. First, read and complete the text with phrases from the box.**

wakes the children up	10 p.m.	20 children	6 o'clock
many times	very tired	gives them breakfast	
taxi	bus	St Johns Hospital	

My name is Jennie. I'm a nurse.....and I work at.....I look after sick children at night. I start work at.....and finish early at.....in the morning. I go to work by ..... but I come home in the morning by.....because I'm tired. I have.....in my section. I look at the children..... during the night. Sometimes I sit and talk to a child. The children sleep most of the time. At 6 o'clock the day nurse arrives and..... She ..... at 7 o'clock. I go home and go to bed at 8 o'clock. I usually feel .....

**F. Now use this information to complete the questions that John asks Jennie.**

1. *What do you do?*
2. Where.....?
3. What time.....?
4. What time.....?
5. How.....?
6. How.....?
7. How many.....?
8. How often.....?
9. When.....?
10. What .....at 7 o'clock?
11. How.....when you go home?

**G. Write the missing verbs in the sentences below. Choose from the following:**

cry ~~dence~~ drink drive laugh listen put read  
run sing sleep study swim want write

1. Alice and Max are learning to dance the tango.
2. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ football songs on the bus.
3. I feel tired today because I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
4. He doesn't go to the beach because he can't \_\_\_\_\_ very well.
5. I always \_\_\_\_\_ to the news on the radio in the morning.
6. Are we going to \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport or go by bus?
7. It's a really sad film. It made me \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I think I'll \_\_\_\_\_ some letters tonight.
9. Jim Carrey is so funny. He always makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ all the orange juice now. Leave some for breakfast.
11. I always \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper before I go to work.
12. The bus is at the stop now. If we \_\_\_\_\_, we'll catch it.
13. She's not hungry. She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ any cake.
14. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ medicine at college.
15. Shall I \_\_\_\_\_ the milk in the fridge?

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### A. Pola Kalimat

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

Contoh :

- (+) We are studying English at BEC now.
- (-) We aren't studying English at BEC now
- (?) Are we studying English at BEC now?

#### 1. Kalimat menyangkal (*negative*)

Kalimat menyangkal (*negative*) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah to be (am not, is not/isn't, are not/aren't) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh :

- Mary is not/isn't typing the monthly report.
- The students are not/aren't studying English in the classroom.
- I'm not/ am not preparing a minute of meeting.

#### 2. Kalimat tanya (*interrogative*)

Kalimat tanya (*interrogative statement*) dibentuk dengan menempatkan to be (is, am, atau are) di depan kalimat. Dalam kalimat tanya to be "am, is, atau are" artinya "apakah".

- Contoh :
- Are you doing your homework?
  - Is your father still working in the office?
  - Are the children playing in the garden?

#### 3. Kesesuaian *subject* dan *auxiliary verb* di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut :

- AM** digunakan oleh *subject I*.
- IS** digunakan oleh *subject she, he, dan it*.
- ARE** digunakan oleh *subject you, we, dan they*.

### B. Penggunaan

1. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang terjadi atau berlangsung

saat kita sedang bicara

Contoh:

My brother **is painting** the house.

Please be quiet! The baby **is sleeping**.

Listen! The neighbors **are quarrelling** again.

2. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang bersifat sementara (temporary).

Contoh:

I **am living** with my friend until I can find a house.

This machine **is not working** well.

John **is living** in his friend's flat at the moment.

David is always busy because **he is working** on his thesis.

3. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu keadaan atau situasi yang berubah-ubah.

Contoh:

The population of Indonesia **is rising** very fast.

Our economic situation is already very bad and it **is getting** worse.

The cost of living **is increasing**. Every month things are dearer.

4. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan sesuatu yang akan dilakukan di waktu yang akan datang dan telah direncanakan atau ditentukan sebelumnya.

Contoh: I **am meeting** my father at the station tomorrow morning.

We **are holidaying** in Europe next month.

My father **is having** a meeting with his staff tomorrow morning.

5. Beberapa kata kerja tidak digunakan dalam present continuous tense. Kita tidak boleh mengatakan, "I am liking mango very much," tapi kita harus mengatakan, "I like mango very much." Beberapa kata kerja yang tidak digunakan dalam present continuous tense adalah:

kata yang menyangkut pancaindera : see, hear, notice, recognize.

kata-kata yang menyangkut emosi : want, desire, smell, notice, forgive, wish, care, like, hate, adore, dislike.

kata-kata yang menyangkut pikiran : think, feel, realize, understand, know, mean, suppose, believe, expect, remember, recollect, forget, recall, trust, mind.

kata-kata yang menyangkut milik : own, belong, possess.

kata-kata kerja seperti : seem, signify, appear,- contain, consist, keep, concern, matter

Contoh :

- a. I am knowing her well. (Poor)  
I know her well. (Good)
- b. I am understanding what you are meaning (Poor)  
I understand what you mean. (Good)

C. Kata/frase yang biasa digunakan dalam present continuous tense

- Now : Sekarang
- At present : Sekarang Ini .
- At this moment : Pada Saat Ini
- Right now : Sekarang Ini
- Still : Masih
- Look : Lihat
- Listen : Dengarkan

Exercise

**A Put the following sentences into present Continuous. Use the words in parentheses!**

1. One of my assistants ... (correct) the financial report.
2. Some of them ... (work) in the factory.
3. The two men ... (discuss) their new plans.
4. The girl ... (take) something in that room.
5. My assistant ... (analyze) their proposal in his room.
6. She ... (talk) to one of our regular customers in that room.
7. My friend... (Park) his car beside that building.
8. The mechanic... (Repair) my car in my garage.
9. One of them ... (try) to open the door.
10. They ... (do) their English exercises in the classroom.

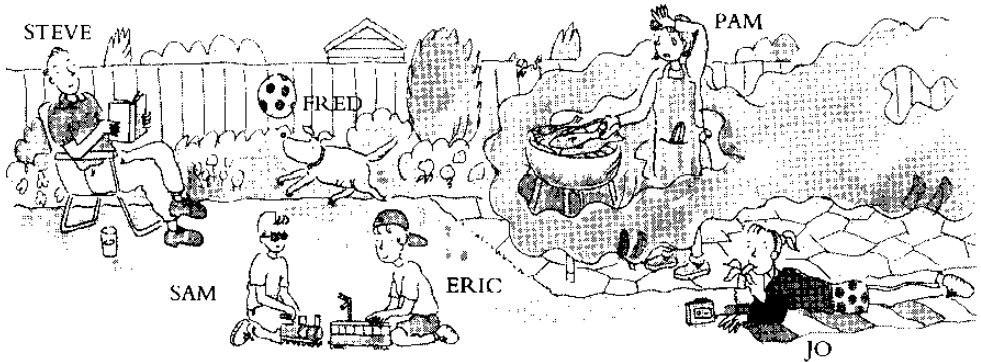
**B. Change the following sentences into negative!**

1. My accountant is calculating the total expenses we need.
2. My little sister is returning the books to the library.
3. The guests are having lunch with my supervisor.
4. John is paying the food he ordered.
5. My supervisor is still training some new employees in the training room.

**C. Change the following sentences into interrogative!**

1. She is doing something in the meeting room.
2. The investors are calling all mechanical staffs in London.
3. Billy is reporting to his boss in the head office.
4. Brenda is recording all today's transactions.
5. The receptionists are still talking to one of my guests.

**D. Look at the picture and the description. Re-write the description to make it correct.**



*Steve is reading a newspaper. The children, Sam and Eric, are playing with a ball. They are both wearing sunglasses. Pam is cooking chicken. She's laughing because the smoke is getting in her eyes. Jo is standing with her mother and is listening to music on her personal stereo. She is eating an orange. Fred, the dog, is lying on the grass asleep.*

1. Steve is not reading newspaper. He is reading a book
2. Sam and Eric.....'

- 3. ....
- 4. ....
- 5. ....
- 6. ....
- 7. ....
- 8. ....

**E. Simple present vs. present progressive. Directions: Use either the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.**

- 1. Diane can't come to the phone because she (*wash*) \_\_\_\_\_ is **washing** \_\_\_\_\_ her hair.
- 2. Diane (*wash*) \_\_\_\_\_ her hair every other day or so.
- 3. Kathy (*sit, usually*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the front row during class, but today she (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the last row.
- 4. Please be quiet. I (*try*) \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate.
- 5. (*you, lock, always*) \_\_\_\_\_ the door to your apartment when you leave?
- 6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (*wait, still*) \_\_\_\_\_ for a reply.
- 7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (*shine*) \_\_\_\_\_ again today.
- 8. Every morning, the sun (*shine*) \_\_\_\_\_ in my bedroom window and (*wake*) \_\_\_\_\_ me up.
- 9. A: Look! *It (snow* \_\_\_\_\_  
B: It's beautiful! This is the first time I've ever seen snow. *It (snow, not)* \_\_\_\_\_ in my country.
- 10. A: Close your eyes. Now listen carefully. *What (I, do)* \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: You (*rub* \_\_\_\_\_) the top of your desk with your hand.  
A: Close, but not exactly right. Try again.  
B: Aha! You (*rub*) \_\_\_\_\_ your hands together.  
A: Right!

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + have/has + V-3 + O
- (-) S +-have/has + not + V-3 + O
- (?) Have/has + S + V-3 + O?

Contoh :

- (+) We have visited him.
- (-) we have not/haven't visited him
- (?) Have we visited him?

#### 1. Kalimat Tanya (interrogative)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "have/has" di depan kalimat. dalam kalimat tanya, kata kerja selalu dalam bentuk past participle.

Contoh:

- Has your brother got a job? (Apakah saudaramu sudah mendapat pekerjaan?)
- Have you made a decision where you will continue your study? (Apakah kamu sudah membuat keputusan ke mana kamu akan meneruskan kuliahmu?)

#### 2. Kalimat menyangkal (negative)

Kalimat menyangkal (negative) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah "have/ has" (have not/haven't, has not/hasn't) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh:

- I have not/haven't done my report for this week. (Saya belum mengerjakan laporan saya untuk minggu ini.)
- She has not hasn't typed the weekly report. (Dia belum menetik laporan mingguan itu.)
- Father has not/hasn't paid his installment for this month. (Ayah belum membayar cicilamrya untuk bulan ini.)

#### 3. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut :



HAVE digunakan oleh subject I, you, we, dan they.

HAS digunakan oleh subject she, he, dan it.

4. Keterangan waktu yang biasa dipakai dalam tenses ini adalah :
- Already : sudah
  - for : Selama
  - since : Sejak
  - ever : Pernah
  - just : Baru saja
  - recently : Baru-baru ini

B. Penggunaan

1. Present perfect tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang terjadi pada waktu lampau dan masih berlangsung sampai sekarang.

Contoh:

- We have occupied this house for seven years. (Kami sudah menempati rumah ini selama tujuh tahun)
- My brother has studied English for seven months. (Saudara saya sudah belajar bahasa Inggris selama tujuh bulan)

2. Present perfect tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang terjadi pada waktu lampau dan masih ada hubungannya dengan waktu sekarang atau akibatnya dapat dilihat/dirasakan sekarang.

Contoh :

- My father has bought a new car. (Ayah saya sudah membeli sebuah mobil baru)
- Brenda has passed from senior high school. (Brenda sudah lulus dari sekolah menengah atas)

3. Present perfect tense juga digunakan dengan "this morning, this afternoon, today, this week, this month, this year" untuk menunjukkan bahwa sesuatu kejadian atau perbuatan telah dilakukan berulang kali.

Contoh:

- I have tried to contact him three times today. (Saya sudah mencoba menghubunginya tiga kali hari ini)
- She has visited this country twice this month. (Dia sudah mengunjungi negara ini dua kali bulan ini)

Exercise

**A. Put the following sentences into Present Perfect Tense. Use the words in parentheses!**

1. They ... (complete) the new building.
2. Father ... (buy) a new car for his son.
3. My secretary... (post) the letters.
4. Mr. Smith ... (sell) one of his cars.
5. I believe that they ... (transfer) the money.

**B. Put the following sentences into negative!**

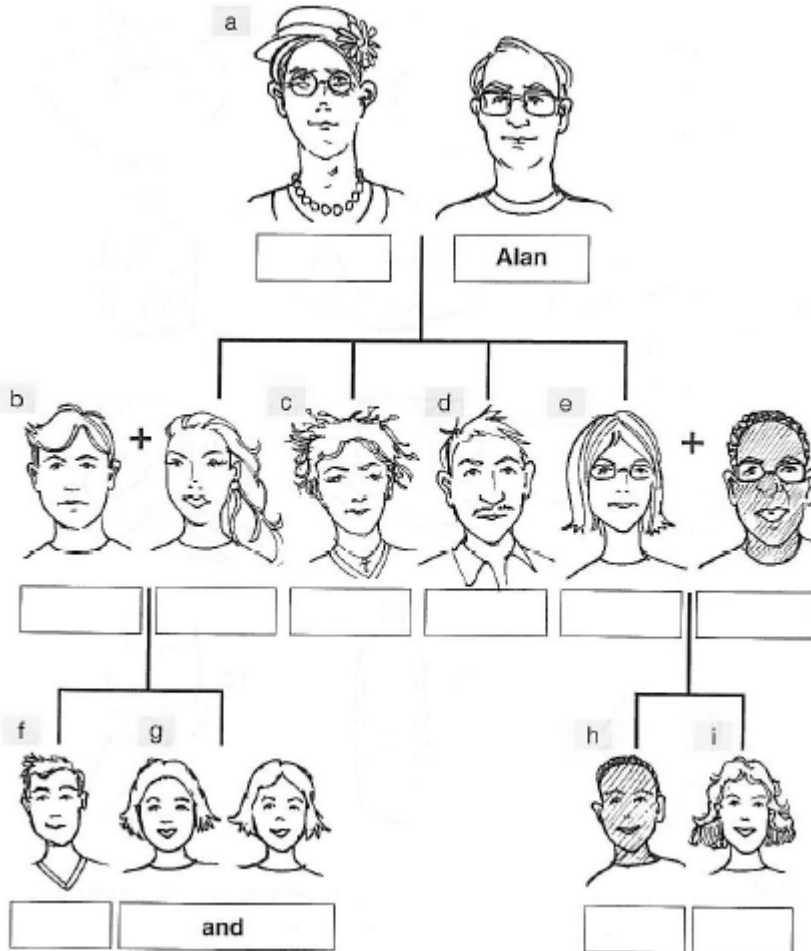
1. She has finished typing all the reports.
2. Our translators have translated this novel into Indonesian.
3. All of them have left the tiny village.
4. One of my classmates has just celebrated her birthday.
5. They have abandoned the burning ship.

**C. Put the following sentences into interrogative!**

1. I have contacted his manager three times today.
2. They have printed this best seller novel three times this year.
3. We have occupied this new house for two months.
4. My sister has visited our grandfather at this village many times.
5. This old city has changed a lot since I left it thirty years ago.

**FAMILY LIFE**

'My name's Charlotte. I'm married to John. We have two children, Stephen and Sylvia. My mum's name is Theresa ami my father is called Alan. I have two sisters and a brother - Emily, Rebecca and Michael. Emily's married to Craig and they have a son called Freddie and twin daughters, Lizzie and Vicky.'



**2 What do they all say about family life? Choose the correct word for each gap.**

aunt	cousin	daughter	grandchildren	
granddaughter	grandfather	grandmother	grandson	
husband	mother	nephews	nieces	
parents	sisters	son	uncle	wife

- Alan* : My (a) son, Michael, is teaching me to use a computer. I want to get on the Internet.
- Theresa* : It was my birthday last week. My (b) \_\_\_\_\_ Freddie made me a big chocolate cake.
- Stephen* ; My (c) \_\_\_\_\_ Michael is great. He always buys me the best computer games.
- Michael* : I've got three (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and two (e) \_\_\_\_\_. Christmas is a very expensive time for me!
- Craig* : My (f) \_\_\_\_\_'s family is really nice. Her (g) \_\_\_\_\_, Theresa, is great with the children.
- Rebecca* : Emily is always very tired. Her (h) \_\_\_\_\_, Craig, never helps her with the twins.
- Sylvia* : My (i) \_\_\_\_\_ Emily is quite fat.
- Freddie* : I hate my (j) \_\_\_\_\_, Lizzie and Vicky. They cry all the time. My (k) \_\_\_\_\_, Stephen, is cool. He's brilliant at football.
- Theresa* : I'm a bit worried about my (l) \_\_\_\_\_ Rebecca. She hasn't got a job or a boyfriend at the moment.
- Sylvia* : Both my (m) \_\_\_\_\_ wear glasses. I don't want to wear glasses when I grow up.
- Freddie* : My (n) \_\_\_\_\_ is called Theresa and my (o) \_\_\_\_\_ is called Alan.
- Theresa* : My five (p) \_\_\_\_\_ are the best thing in my life. I love those twins, Lizzie and Vicky.
- Alan* : My (q) \_\_\_\_\_ Sylvia is a very clever girl. She'll go far in life.

### Preposition

Write the missing prepositions in the sentences.

Use these prepositions:

~~at~~ at at at tor for in in in in in on on on

1. Lei's go somewhere exciting at the weekend.
2. Would you like to come lo my party \_\_\_\_\_ Friday?
3. Alice is going to Spain. She'll be away \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.
4. I usually finish work \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
5. We got to London \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.
6. They got married \_\_\_\_\_ the twenty-first of August.
7. She's in the police so she often has to work \_\_\_\_\_ night.
8. We arc now living \_\_\_\_\_ the twenty-first century.
9. We're going on holiday for three weeks \_\_\_\_\_ the summer.
10. She went to Italy \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks \_\_\_\_\_ July.
11. They met in Paris \_\_\_\_\_ 1982.
12. You can't go to bed early \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's F.ve!

### CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

Come in	: Masuklah / Silahkan masuk
Sit down, please	: Silahkan duduk
Stand up, please	: Silahkan berdiri
Open your book	: Buka bukumu
Close your book	: Tutup bukumu
Don't open your book	: Jangan buka bukumu
Do you understand?	: Apakah kamu mengerti?
Listen and repeat	: Dengarkan dan tirukan
That's great!	: Itu bagus
Let's begin now	: Mari kita mulai sekarang
Who is absent today?	: Siapa yang tidak masuk hari ini?
Please, come forward!	: Tolong maju ke depan
Erase the white board	: Hapus papan tulisnya
Have you finished?	: Apakah kamu sudah selesai?
Come forward, please!	: Tolong maju ke depan!

Switch on the lamp!	: Nyalakan lampunya!
It's your turn!	: Ini giliran mu!
Don't disturb your friends!	: Jangan ganggu teman2 mu!
Don't be noisy!	: Jangan ramai!
Do by yourself!	: Kerjakan sendiri!

### Our Activities

North	: Utara	Find	: Menemukan
East	: Timur	Gate	: Gerbang
South	: Selatan	Fence	: Pagar
West	: Barat	Bridge	: Jembatan
Turn	: Belok	Circle	: Bundaran
Post office	: Kantor pos	Border	: Perbatasan
Crossroad	: Perempatan	Garden	: Taman
Three junctions:	Per3an	Stadium	: Stadion
Dead alley	: Gang buntu	Field	: Lapangan
Right side	: Sebelah kn	Straight	: Lurus
One line	: satu jalur	Zigzag	: Berliku-liku
Side walk	: Trotoar	Pass	: Melewati
Right	: Kanan	Go on	: Terus
Left	: Kiri	Highway	: Jalan raya
Traffic light	: Lampu lalin	Post office	: Kantor pos
Traffic sign	: Rambu lalin	Grade	: Tanjakan

Desy : Excuse me, would you like to tell me the way to go to police station from post office?

Dea : It's OK. If you want to go to police station from post office, after getting out of the gate of post office you must turn right and then go straight on to the east for about 500 meters, you will pass SMPN1KEDIRI and will find the first crossroad. From that crossroad, you must turn right and please go straight on to the south and you will pass the major's office on your right side and will find the second crossroad again. From that crossroad, you must turn right again and go straight on to the west for about 200 meters and on your left side is police station.

Desy : Thanks for your information

Dea : You're welcome

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

### A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + V<sub>2</sub> + O + keterangan waktu.  
(-) S + did + not + V<sub>1</sub> + O + keterangan waktu.  
(?) Did + S + V<sub>1</sub> + O + keterangan waktu?  
Contoh :  
(+) You visited my mother yesterday.  
(-) You didn't visit my mother yesterday.  
(?) Did you visit my mother yesterday?

1. Simple past tense menggunakan keterangan waktu lampau. Keterangan waktu yang sering digunakan dalam simple past tense adalah:
2. Semua subject menggunakan DID untuk kalimat negative dan interrogative

### B. Penggunaan

1. Simple past tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian, peristiwa atau keadaan yang terjadi pada waktu lampau.  
Contoh:
  - The children enjoyed the party last night.
  - His father died when he was ten years old.
2. Simple past tense juga digunakan untuk menanyakan waktu terjadinya suatu kejadian atau peristiwa  
Contoh:
  - When did you buy this new car?
  - When did she get married?
  - When did you buy this English dictionary?
  - When did your brother leave for England?

### Exercise

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

1. They ..... (use) this room to discuss their plans last night.
2. The man ..... (reserve) two double rooms last week.



3. Mr. Brown ..... (return) from England last week.
4. My brother ..... (apply) for a job last month and he was accepted.
5. They ..... (finish) work at 5.50 yesterday afternoon.

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

1. She ... (take) the stamps from my drawer yesterday morning.
2. They ... (spend) the night at one of my friend's last night.
3. My secretary ... (bring) all the books home last week.
4. A friend of mine ... (get) a job here a month ago.
5. My boss ... (give) me a good dictionary for my birthday present.

**c. Change the following sentences into negative!**

1. Mr. Skousens signed these two cheques last Monday.
2. I met them at the airport two weeks ago.
3. The bank debited the amount from my account last week.
4. We settled all the payments when I was abroad last month.
5. I decided to contact your service manager yesterday morning.

**d. Change the following sentences into Interrogative!**

1. He promised to take me home last night.
2. Jane stopped working because she had got a better job.
3. She often had lunch late because she was very busy.
4. My sister took a bus because her driver was ill.
5. She went home late because she had to work overtime.

e. **Fill the missing words below using simple past of present perfect. Use the words in the bracelet.**

1. What (*you, learn*) \_\_\_\_\_ have you learned since you (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ here? And how many new friends (*you, make*) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Since classes began, I (*have, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ much free time. I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ several big tests to study for.
3. Last night my friend and I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ some free time, so we (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to a show.
4. I admit that I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ older since I last (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ you, but with any luck at all, I (*get, also*) \_\_\_\_\_ wiser.
5. The science of medicine (*advance*) \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal in the 19th century.
6. In the last fifty years, medical scientists (*make*) \_\_\_\_\_ many important discoveries.
7. Libraries today are different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries (*change*) \_\_\_\_\_ greatly through the years. In the 1800s, libraries (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ simply collections of books. However, today most libraries (*become*) \_\_\_\_\_ multimedia centers that contain tapes, computers, disks, films, magazines, music, and paintings. The role of the library in society (*change, also*) \_\_\_\_\_. In the 1800s, libraries (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ open only to certain people, such as scholars or the wealthy. Today libraries serve everyone.
8. A: Are you taking Chemistry 101 this semester?  
B: No, I (*take, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. I (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ it last semester. This semester I'm in 102.
9. A: Hi, Judy. Welcome to the party, (*you, meet, ever*) -----  
----- my cousin?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_
10. A: Do you like lobster?  
B: I don't know. I (*eat, never*) ----- it.

**f. Write the missing verbs in the sentences below in the Past Simple. Choose from the following:**

call   clean   cry   enjoy   invite   jump   move   need  
plan   ~~rain~~   show   stop   talk   use   wait

1. The weather was terrible in Ireland. It rained nearly every day.
2. Why do the windows look dirty already? I \_\_\_\_\_ them yesterday.
3. He was only three when his parents \_\_\_\_\_ from London to New York.
4. Yesterday Maria \_\_\_\_\_ me an amazing photo of you.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Karen at the party. She was really interesting.
6. She was really happy when she won the tennis match and she \_\_\_\_\_ over the net.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ you three times this afternoon, but your phone was always engaged.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ forty people to the party, but only twenty came.
9. She went to the shops because she \_\_\_\_\_ to buy some milk and eggs.
10. Thank you for a wonderful evening. I really \_\_\_\_\_ it.
11. My little sister \_\_\_\_\_ when our cat died.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ reading that computer book because it was so boring.
13. I didn't write in pen. I \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ for you for an hour outside the cinema. Where were you?
15. They looked at the map and \_\_\_\_\_ their journey.

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

### A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + was/were + V<sub>-ing</sub> + O + keterangan waktu
- (-) S + was/were + not + V<sub>-ing</sub> + O + keterangan waktu
- (?) Was/were + S + V<sub>-ing</sub> + O + keterangan waktu?

Contoh :

- {+} We were watching movie at 02.00 pm yesterday.
- {-} We weren't watching movie at 02.00 pm yesterday
- {?} Were we watching movie at 02.00 pm yesterday?

#### 1. Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement)

Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah "was/ were" (was not/wasn't, were not/weren't) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh :

- I was not/wasn't waiting for a bus at 5 yesterday afternoon. (Saya tidak sedang menunggu bis pada jam 5 sore kemarin.)
- She was not/wasn't doing her homework when mother called her last night. (Dia tidak sedang mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahnya ketika ibu memanggilnya tadi malam.)

#### 2. Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "was/were" di depan kalimat. Dalam kalimat tanya, "was/were" berarti "apakah".

Contoh :

- Were you studying English at 6 o'clock p.m yesterday? (Apakah kamu sedang belajar bahasa Inggris pada jam 6 kemarin sore?)
  - Was she reading a book when you came to her house last night? (Apakah dia sedang membaca buku ketika kamu datang ke rumahnya tadi malam?)
3. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut :
- WAS digunakan oleh subject I, she, he, dan it.

WERE digunakan oleh subject you, we, dan they

4. Keterangan waktu yang biasa dipakai dalam tenses ini adalah :
- ... when : ... ketika
  - while ... : sementara ...
  - At ... o' clock yesterday : pada pukul ... kemarin
  - All morning yesterday : Sepanjang pagi kemarin

## **B. Penggunaan**

1. Untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang sedang dilakukan di masa lampau.

Contoh : I was studying, at eight o'clock last night

2. Past continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang terjadi pada suatu saat tertentu di waktu lampau.

Contoh :

- I was watching television at eight o'clock last night. (Saya sedang menonton televisi pada jam delapan tadi malam. )
- She was doing her homework at 2 p.m. yesterday. (Dia sedang mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahnya pada jam dua sore kemarin.)

3. Past continuous digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang berlangsung pada waktu lampau dan kemudian kejadian atau peristiwa lainnya menyusul.

Contoh :

- When I came home last night, my little sister was watching television. (Ketika saya pulang tadi malam, adik saya sedang menonton televisi.)
- They were waiting for a bus when I met them yesterday afternoon. (Mereka sedang menunggu bus ketika saya bertemu mereka kemarin sore.)
- She was typing a letter when I wanted to see her. (Dia

sedang mengetik sepucuk surat ketika saya ingin bertemu dengannya.)

4. Past continuous tense juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan dua kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang berlangsung pada saat yang sama di waktu lampau.

Contoh :

- I was watching television while father was reading a book. atau While father was reading a book, I was watching television.
- The students were discussing their lesson while the professor was speaking to his guest. atau While the professor was speaking to his guest, the students were discussing their lesson.

### Exercise

**a. Put the following sentences into Past Continuous Tense. Use the words in parentheses!**

1. Jane ... (eat) breakfast when her friends called yesterday morning.
2. The students ... (talk), when the teacher entered the room.
3. While Jane ... (clean) the apartment, her husband ... (read) a magazine.
4. She ... (cook) the lunch when her friends came to her house.
5. We ... (have) lunch when you came to my office yesterday.
6. Jack ... (paint) the house when you called him yesterday afternoon.
7. When you came to my house last night, I ... (type) this report.
8. They (discuss) their next plans while we ... (prepare) something yesterday morning'
9. When he left me, I ... (talk) to one of our customers.
10. I got a phone call from my father when I ... (work) in the office yesterday morning.

**b. Supply the correct past forms of the verbs, Simple Past or Past Continuous**

1. I am sitting in class right now. I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ in class at this exact same time yesterday.
2. I don't want to go to the zoo today because it is raining. The same thing happened yesterday. I (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the zoo because it (*rain*) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ Roger at nine last night, but he (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home. He (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.
4. I (*hear, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ the thunder during the storm last night because I (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the park. The sun (*shine*) \_\_\_\_\_ A cool breeze (*blow*) \_\_\_\_\_ The birds (*sing*) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My brother and sister (*argue*) \_\_\_\_\_ about something when I (*walk*) \_\_\_\_\_ into the room.
7. I got a package in the mail. When I (*open*) \_\_\_\_\_ a surprise.
8. While Mrs. Emerson (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ the little boy a story, he (*fall*) \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ asleep, so she (*close*) \_\_\_\_\_ the book and quietly (*tiptoe*) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the room.
9. A: Why weren't you at the meeting?  
B: I (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for an overseas call from my family.
10. A; (you, hear) \_\_\_\_\_ what she just said?  
B: No, I (*listen, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ about something else.

### SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

#### A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + will + V<sub>1</sub>( bare infinitive) + 0 + keterangan waktu.
- (-) S + will + not + V<sub>1</sub>( bare infinitive) + 0 + keterangan waktu.
- (?) Will + S + V<sub>1</sub>( bare infinitive) + 0 + keterangan waktu ?

Contoh :

- (+) She will visit me tomorrow.
- (-) She will not visit me tomorrow.
- (?) Will she visit me tomorrow?

1. Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement)  
Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah "WILL" (*will not/won't*) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.  
Contoh : John will not read magazine tomorrow
2. Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement)  
Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "WILL" di depan kalimat. Dalam kalimat tanya, "WILL" berarti "apakah".  
Contoh : Will they sell the old house next year?
3. Seluruh subject di tenses ini menggunakan satu auxiliary verb yang sama yaitu WILL.
4. Keterangan waktu yang dipakai dalam tenses ini adalah :  

<b>Tomorrow</b>	:	<b>besok</b>
<b>Next</b>	:	<b>yang akan datang</b>
<b>Later</b>	:	<b>kemudian</b>

#### B. Penggunaan

Simple future tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang akan terjadi atau dilakukan pada waktu yang akan datang. Untuk menunjukkan suatu rencana, "will" digunakan untuk semua kata ganti. Tapi dalam bahasa lisan biasanya digunakan bentuk singkatan (contraction form), yaitu I'll, We'll dsb.



- I'll probably leave for America next week.
- We'll probably spend our holidays in Bali next year.
- She'll call you this afternoon.

**Read these famous failed predictions. Then complete the sentence using *will* + the verb in brackets.**

- a) We are in September 1914: according to most newspapers in Britain and Germany, the war (*be*) ***will be*** over by Christmas. They cannot imagine that the war (*continue*) \_\_\_\_\_ until 1918, and (*claim*) \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of about 9 million in the military and a further 7 million civilians.
- b) We are in 1919: according to geologist Albert Porta, the conjunction of six planets (*cause*) \_\_\_\_\_ the Sun to explode. In fact, the Sun (*probably destroy*) \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth one day, when it becomes a red giant in about 4.5 billion years.
- c) We are in 1977: according to Ken Olson, head of a computer company, people (*never want*) \_\_\_\_\_ a computer in the home. Latest predictions (2005) suggest that computer ownership (*reach*) \_\_\_\_\_ 1.3 billion machines worldwide by 2010.
- d) We are in 1999: according to many scientists, computers (*crash*) \_\_\_\_\_ and (*cause*) \_\_\_\_\_ chaos on the first day of the new millennium.
- e) And one to look forward to: according to the Aztec calendar, the world (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ to an end on 22 December 2012. We (*have to*) \_\_\_\_\_ wait and see.

**QUESTION WORD**

- Who ..... untuk menanyakan subject
- What ..... untuk menanyakan kegiatan yang dilakukan subject
- Whom ..... untuk menanyakan object (orang)
- What ..... untuk menanyakan object selain orang (benda/hewan)
- When ..... menanyakan waktu kejadian
- Where ..... menanyakan tempat kejadian
- How ..... menanyakan cara
- Whose ..... menanyakan kepemilikan

Contoh :

My father calls you in the market everyday

1            2      3            4            5

1. Who calls you in the market everyday?
2. What does my father do in the market everyday?
3. Whom does my father call in the market everyday?
4. Where does my father call you everyday?
5. When does my father call you in the market?

A cat eats a mouse everyday

1            2            3            4

1. What eats a mouse everyday?
2. What does a cat do everyday?
3. What does a cat eat everyday?
4. When does a cat do everyday?

My sister comes here by bus

1                                  2

1. Whose sister comes here by bus?
2. How does my sister come here?

**Task:**

**Make the questions from the sentences below**

1. Susan is cooking chicken in the kitchen now
2. Some students study mathematic in the library every afternoon
3. Badrus calls his sister in Java every week
4. We are inviting our teacher in our tournament now
5. Andrew has opened a box in the ware house for two minutes

QW	EXAMPLE OF QUESTION	ANSWERS	EXPLANATION
<b>WHEN</b>	(a) <i>When</i> did they arrive? (b) <i>When</i> will you come?	Yesterday. Next Monday.	<i>When</i> is used to ask questions about <i>tons</i> .
<b>WHERE</b>	(b) <i>Where</i> is she? <i>Where</i> can I find a pen?	At home. In that drawer.	<i>Where</i> is used to ask questions about <i>place</i> .
<b>WHY</b>	(c) <i>Why</i> did he leave early? (d) <i>Why</i> aren't you coming with us?	Because he's ill. I'm tired.	<i>Why</i> is used to ask questions about <i>reason</i> .
<b>HOW</b>	(e) <i>How</i> did you come to school? (f) <i>How</i> does he drive?	By bus. Carefully.	<i>How</i> generally asks about <i>manner</i> .
	(e) <i>How much</i> money does it cost? <i>How many</i> people came?	Ten dollars. Fifteen.	<i>How</i> is used with <i>much</i> and <i>many</i> .
	(g) <i>How old</i> are you? <i>How cold</i> is it? <i>How soon</i> can you get here? <i>How fast</i> were you driving? (g) <i>How long</i> has he been here? <i>How often</i> do you write home? <i>How far</i> is it to Miami from here?	Twelve. Ten below zero. In ten minutes. 50 miles an hour. Two years. Every week. 500 miles.	<i>How</i> is also used with adjectives and adverbs. <i>How long</i> asks about <i>length of time</i> . <i>How often</i> asks about <i>frequency</i> . <i>How far</i> asks about <i>distance</i> .
<b>WHO</b>	(h) <i>Who</i> can answer that question? <i>Who</i> came to visit you?	I can. Jane and Eric.	<i>Who</i> is used as the subject of a question. It refers to people.
	(i) <i>Who</i> is coming to dinner tonight? <i>Who</i> wants to come with me?	Ann, Bob, and Al. We do.	<i>Who</i> is usually followed by a singular verb even if the speaker is asking about more than one person.

<b>WHOM</b>	(j) <i>Who(m)</i> did you see? <i>Who(m)</i> are you visiting? (k) <i>Who(m)</i> should I talk to? <i>To whom</i> should I talk? (formal)	I saw George. My relatives. The secretary.	<i>Whom</i> is used as the object of a verb or preposition. In everyday spoken English, <i>whom</i> is rarely used; <i>who</i> is used instead. <i>Whom</i> is used only in formal questions. Note: <i>Whom</i> , not <i>who</i> , is used if preceded by a preposition.
<b>WHOSE</b>	(l) <i>Whose</i> book did you borrow? <i>Whose</i> key is this? ( <i>Whose</i> is this?)	David's. It's mine.	<i>Whose</i> asks questions about <i>possession</i> .
<b>WHAT</b>	(m) <i>What</i> made you angry? <i>What</i> went wrong?	His rudeness. Everything.	<i>What</i> is used as the subject of a question. It refers to things.
(n) <i>What</i> do you need? (o) <i>What</i> did Alice buy? <i>What</i> did he talk about? <i>About what</i> did he talk? (formal)	I need a pencil. A book. His vacation.	<i>What</i> is also used as an object.	
(p) <i>What kind of</i> soup is that? <i>What kind of</i> shoes did he buy?	It's bean soup. Sandals.	<i>What kind</i> to asks <b>about</b> the particular variety or type of something.	
(q) <i>What did</i> you do last night? <i>What is</i> Mary doing?	I studied. Reading a book.	<i>What + a form of do</i> is used to ask questions about activities.	
(r) <i>What countries</i> did you visit? <i>What time</i> did she come? <i>What color</i> is his hair?	Italy and Spain. Seven o'clock. Dark brown.	<i>What</i> may accompany a noun.	
(s) <i>What is</i> Ed like? (t) <i>What is</i> the weather like?	He's kind and friendly. Hot and humid.	<i>What + be like</i> asks for a general description of qualities.	

	(u) What <i>does</i> Ed look like?  (v) <i>What does</i> her house look <i>like</i> ?	He's tall and has dark hair. It's a two-story, red brick house.	<b><i>What + took like</i></b> asks for a physical description.
WHICH	(w) I have two pens. \ <i>Which pen</i> do you want? <i>Which one</i> do you want? <i>Which do</i> you want?	The blue one.	<i>Which</i> is used instead of <i>what</i> when a question concerns choosing from a definite, known quantity or group.
	(x) <i>Which book</i> should I buy?	That one.	
	(y) <i>Which countries</i> did he visit? <i>What countries</i> did he visit?  (z) <i>Which class</i> are you in? <i>What class</i> are you in?	Peru and Chile. 71iis class.	In some cases, there is little difference in meaning between <i>which</i> and <i>what</i> when they accompany a noun, as in (y) and (z).

6. Write the numbers 1 to 9 next to the correct words,

circle \_\_\_\_\_ 5

right angle \_\_\_\_\_

cube \_\_\_\_\_

sphere \_\_\_\_\_

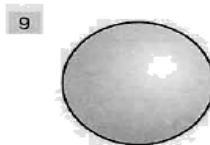
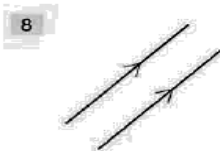
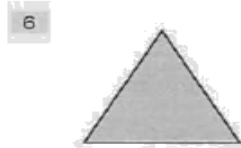
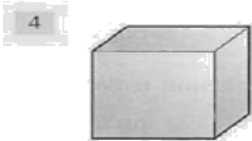
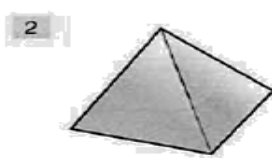
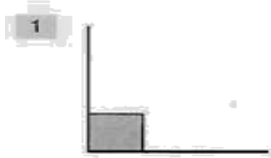
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## QUESTION-TAQS

**Question-Taqs** adalah pertanyaan pendek yang diletakkan di akhir suatu pernyataan yang digunakan untuk meminta persetujuan/konfirmasi.

### Aturan penggunaan:

1. Apabila pernyataan positive, maka question taqs-nya negative dan sebaliknya.
2. Question Taqs harus berupa Pronoun ( kata Ganti). Yaitu : ***I, You, They, We, He, She, It, There.***

Contoh : She will be at home, ***won't she?***

Jack didn't like swimming, ***did he?***

There is something to talk, ***isn't there ?***

### Note :

1. Kata-kata berikut ini menggunakan kata ganti "They",
 

- These	- Noone
- Those	- Nobody
- Anyone	- Everyone
- Anybody	- Everybody
- Someone	- Somebody
- Possesive adjective + plural Noun	

Contoh :

- These books are yours, ***aren't they?***
  - Your cars were very expensive, ***weren't they?***
  - Noone came to his party, ***did they?***
2. Berikut adalah kelompok kombinasi Subject dan Question Taqs-nya
    - I/We+ You/they/he/she/it = We
    - You+ they/you/he/she/it = You
    - Dan bila tidak terdapat "I,We dan You", maka kombinasi-kombinasi subject menggunakan kata ganti "They".

Contoh :

- He and I will visit her, ***won't We?***
- You and She are suitable couple, ***aren' You?***
- Her father and her mother didn't come, ***did They?***

3. Dalam pernyataan “ I am”, question-Taqs-nya adalah”aren’t I” atau” am I not”  
Contoh :  
• I am supposed to to be here, **aren’t I?**  
• I am not a student anymore, **am I?**
4. Apabila pada pernyataan terdapat kata- kata yang mengandung arti “negative” atau “semi negative”, maka Question- taqsnya “positive”.  
Seperti :  
- Never                      - Few  
- Seldom                    - Little  
- Rare                         - Hardly  
- Barely                      - Scarcely  
- No/ none/ not... - etc.  
Contoh :  
○ She never comes late, **does she ?**  
○ Ther are only few students in the class, **are there ?**
5. Pada kalimat perintah positive (imperative) dan negative/ larangan (Prohibition), Question-Taqs-nyamenggunakan “will you”.  
Contoh :  
○ Stop the noise, **will you ?**  
○ Don’t be afraid, **will you ?**
6. Ajakan dengan “Let’s”, Question Taqs-nyamenggunakan” Shall we”  
Contoh :  
○ Let’s speak English, **shall we ?**  
○ Let’s keep our dicipline, **shall we ?**
7. Pada kalimat majemuk (complex sentence), Question Taqs-nya dibuat berdasarkan kalimat utamanya.  
Contoih :  
○ I think you are sick, **aren’t you ?**  
○ I wish she understood what I want, **didn’t she?**

**Note** :Kalimat utama yang dimaksud adalah kalimat yang menjadi pokok pembicaraan.



**Directions: Add tag questions.**

1. They want to come, don't they ?
2. Elizabeth is a dentist, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. They won't be there, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. You'll be there, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. There aren't any problems, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. That's your umbrella, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. George is a student, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. He's learned a lot in the last couple of years,
9. Larry has\* a bicycle, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. Monkeys can't swim, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
11. Tina will help us later, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
12. Peggy would like to come with us to the party,
13. Those aren't Tony's books, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
14. You've never been to Paris, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
15. There is something wrong with Jane today, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
16. Everyone can learn how to swim, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
17. Nobody cheated on the exam, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
18. Nothing went wrong while I was gone, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
19. I am invited, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
20. This grammar is easy, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**PLAYING ANAGRAM**

**An anagram has the same letters as another word, but in a different order. Sort out these anagrams.**

1. Change **beard** into something you can eat. BREAD
2. Change **asleep** into a word used by polite people. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Change **below** into a part of the body. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Change **cheap** into a fruit. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Change **hated** into the opposite of *life*. \_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_
6. Change **heart** into our planet. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Change **rose** into another word for painful. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Change **thing** into the opposite of *day*. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Change **danger** into a place outside the house. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Change **grown** into the opposite of *right*. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Change **laid** into what you do when you make a phone call \_\_\_\_\_
12. Changed **signed** into what architects do . \_\_\_\_\_
13. Change **means** into what Lucy and John are examples of . \_\_\_\_\_
14. Change **horse** into the place where the land meets the sea . \_\_\_\_\_
15. Change **recent** into the middle of a town. . \_\_\_\_\_

### MODAL AUXILIARY

Modal:

Will	(akan)	Must	(harus)
Can	(dapat)	May	(boleh)





**Formula** : ***S+Modal+bare infinitive+.....***

Example :

- I **will** go to Semarang tonight
- She **must** do the home work
- I **can** make a delicious cake
- You **may** go home now.

Dalam penggunaan modal tidak boleh ada 2 modal auxiliary dalam satu kalimat, sehingga diperlukan penggunaan similar modal.

Similar modal:

 Be going to	-->	will
 Be able to	-->	can
 Be allowed to	-->	may
 have/has to	-->	must

Contoh:

Mira **will be able** to visit you tomorrow.

We **will be allowed to** drive this car tonight

**PASSIVE VOICE**

Passive Voice adalah kalimat yang obyeknya dikenai pekerjaan.  
 Syarat : dalam kalimat aktif harus ada obyek yang nantinya berubah menjadi subyek pada kalimat pasif

**Pattern:**

**Be+V3**

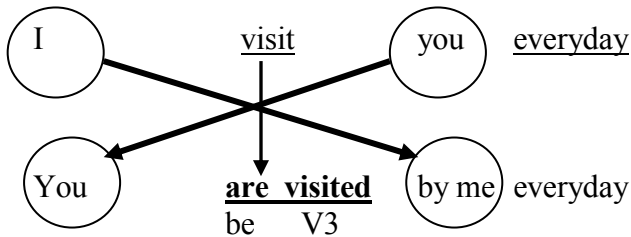
V<sub>1</sub> = IS, AM, ARE

V<sub>2</sub> = WAS, WERE

V<sub>3</sub> = BEEN

V<sub>ing</sub> = BEING

**Contoh :**



AV : Tom has read a magazine for two hours

PV : A magazine has **been read** by Tom for two hours  
           Be    V3

AV : Kim read a magazine yesterday

PV : A magazine **was read** by Kim yesterday  
           Be    V3

	ACTIVE			PASSIVE		
<i>simple present</i>	Mary	<b>helps</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>is</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>present progressive</i>	Mary	<b>is helping</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>is being</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>present perfect*</i>	Mary	<b>has helped</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>has been</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>simple past</i>	Mary	<b>helped</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>was</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>past progressive</i>	Mary	<b>was helping</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>was being</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>past perfect*</i>	Mary	<b>had helped</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>had been</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>simple future*</i>	Mary	<b>will help</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>will be</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>be going to</i>	Mary	<b>is going to help</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>is going to be</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.
<i>future perfect*</i>	Mary	<b>will have helped</b>	the boy.	The boy	<b>will have been</b>	<b>helped</b> by Mary.

**Change the active to passive.**

1. Shakespeare wrote that play. -> *That play **was written** by Shakespeare.*
2. Waitresses and waiters serve customers.
3. The teacher is going to explain the lesson.
4. Shirley has suggested a new idea.
5. Bill will invite Ann to the party.
6. Alex is preparing that report.
7. Two horses were pulling the farmer's wagon.
8. Kathy returned the book to the library.
9. Tomorrow, the president will make the announcement.
10. I did not write that note. **Jim** wrote it.
11. Alice did not make that pie.
12. *Does* Prof. Jackson teach that course?
13. Mrs. Andrews has not signed those papers yet.
14. *Is* Mr. Brown painting your house?
15. His tricks will not fool me.

**Change the passive to active.**

1. That sentence *was written* by Omar.
2. Our papers *are going to be collected* by the teacher.
3. *Was* the electric light bulb *invented* by Thomas Edison?
4. The speed limit on Highway 5 *isn't obeyed* by most drivers.
5. *Have you been informed* of a proposed increase in our rent by the building superintendent?

**Directions: Use either active or passive, in any appropriate tense, for the verbs in parentheses.**

1. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen (*produce*) \_\_\_\_\_ there.
2. Right now Roberto is in the hospital. He (*treat*) \_\_\_\_\_ for a bad burn on his hand and arm.
3. The game (*win, probably*) \_\_\_\_\_ by the other team tomorrow. They are a lot better than we are.
4. There was a terrible accident on a busy downtown street yesterday. Dozens of people (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ it, including my friend,

- who (*interview*) \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.
5. In my country, certain prices, such as the price of medical supplies, (*control*) \_\_\_\_\_ by the government. Other prices (*determine*) \_\_\_\_\_ by how much consumers are willing to pay for a product.
6. Yesterday a purse-snatcher (*catch*) \_\_\_\_\_ by a dog. While the thief (*chase*) \_\_\_\_\_ by the police, he (*jump*) \_\_\_\_\_ over a fence into someone's yard, where he encountered a ferocious dog. The dog (*keep*) \_\_\_\_\_ the thief from escaping.
7. The first fish (*appear*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth about 500 million years ago. Up to now, more than 20,000 kinds of fish (*name*) \_\_\_\_\_ and (*describe*) \_\_\_\_\_ by scientists. New species (*discover*) \_\_\_\_\_ every year, so the total increases continually.
8. Richard Anderson is a former astronaut. Several years ago, when he was 52, Anderson (*inform*) \_\_\_\_\_ by his superior at an aircraft corporation that he could no longer be a test pilot. He (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ that he was being relieved of his duties because of his age. Anderson took the corporation to court for age discrimination.

**USING THE PASSIVE**

<p>(a) Rice <i>is grown</i> in India.                  (b) Our house <i>was built</i> in 1980.                  (c) This olive oil <i>was imported</i> from Crete.</p>	<p>Usually the passive is used without a <i>by</i>-phrase. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action.                  In (a): Rice is grown in India by people, by farmers, by someone. It is not known or important to know exactly who grows rice in India. (a), (b), and (c) illustrate the most common use of the passive, i.e., without the <i>by</i>-phrase.</p>
<p>(d) <i>Life on the Mississippi was written</i> by Mark Twain.</p>	<p>The <i>by</i>-phrase is included only if it is important to know who performs an action, as in (d), where <i>by Mark Twain</i> is important information.</p>
<p>(e) My aunt <i>made</i> this rug. (<i>active</i>)</p>	<p>If the speaker knows who performs an action, usually the active is used, as in (e).</p>
<p>(f) This rug <i>was made</i> by my aunt.                  That rug <i>was made</i> by my mother.</p>	<p>Sometimes, even when the speaker knows who performs an action, s/he chooses to use the passive with the <i>by</i>-phrase because s/he wants to focus attention on the subject of a sentence. In (f): The focus of attention is on two rugs.</p>

**Anagram key**

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. bread  | 9. garden  |
| 2. please | 10. wrong  |
| 3. elbow  | 11. dial   |
| 4. peach  | 12. design |
| 5. death  | 13. names  |
| 6. earth  | 14. shore  |
| 7. sore   | 15. centre |
| 8. night  |            |

## Read for Fun

### MR. JONES'S SHOP

Mr. Jones's shop sold food. Mr. Jones and a young man worked there. The young man's name was George.

A man came into the shop on Monday. He was a funny man. Mr. Jones was in the office. It was behind the shop. The funny man looked at George and said. "I want a small table, please."

George said. "We don't sell tables in this shop. We sell food."

The man smiled and answered. "A small, brown table." He took a picture out of his bag and showed it to George. It was a picture of a small, brown table.

George put his mouth near the man's ear and said. "We do not have tables in this shop! Food! Not tables!"

The man smiled and answered. "That's good. Thank you." Then he sat down on a chair and waited.

George was not happy. He went into the office and spoke to Mr. Jones. Then he and Mr. Jones came out again.

Mr. Jones was angry. He looked at the man and said. "What do you want?"

The man smiled and answered. "I want a loaf of brown bread, please. Haven't you got any bread in your shop?"

Mr. Jones said. "Yes. we have." He looked at George, and then he went and got a loaf of brown bread from a big box and gave it to the man.

### NEW LIFE

Gladys was at school in a small, quiet town in England. She was sixteen years old. and her father and mother were poor, and their house was very small.

Maisie was Gladys's friend. She went to that school as well. Gladys said.

"Maisie. I'm going to find a very rich man and I'm going to marry him. Then I'm going to have a beautiful house and a large garden, and a lot of clothes, and a lot of money."

Maisie smiled and said. "Where are you going to find a very rich man. Gladys? There aren't any in our town."

But Gladys was a very pretty girl. Her eyes were blue, and her hair was black and soft. She went to London, and then she went to America. She found a tall, very rich man there, and she married him. She was twenty-two years old then. Then she and her husband went to England. They went to Gladys's old house, and Maisie came there.

Gladys said. "I've married a very rich man. Maisie. and I've got a beautiful house and a large garden and four gardeners. And I've bought a lot of clothes and I have money as well. My husband's got a plane too. and he flies it!"

Maisie said. "A lot of people have got planes and fly them. Gladys." "In their house?" Gladys asked.

### IN THE TRAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Brown had two daughters and two sons. Both the daughters married, and then both the sons married too. Soon Mr. and Mrs. Brown had a granddaughter, and then they had two grandsons. They were very happy. Then one of their daughters had another baby, and she telephoned her mother, "Please come and help with your new granddaughter." Mrs. Brown went quickly, but Mr. Brown stayed at home, because he was nearer his job there. But he said, "I'll come on Friday evening, and I will stay till Monday morning." On Friday evening, after work, Mr. Brown got into a train. He was very happy. "I'm going to see my new granddaughter now," he said. There were three empty places in the tram. There was an old man beside one empty place, and Mr. Brown went to him and said nicely, "Are you a grandfather?" "Yes," the man answered, "I have three granddaughters." Mr. Brown went to the second empty' place. There was a nice woman beside that. Mr. Brown said to her, "Are you a grandmother?" The woman answered, "Yes. I have two granddaughters and two grandsons." Mr. Brown went to the thud empty' place. There was a man beside that, and Mr. Brown said to him, "And are you a grandfather?" "No, I'm not," the man answered. Mr. Brown smiled happily and said, "That's good." He sat down in the empty' place and said to the man kindly, "Now 111 tell you about my granddaughters and grandsons."

### INTENSIVE READING

The Sarai are an indigenous people living in the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia's Kola peninsula. Originally, the Sami religion was animistic; that is, for them, nature and natural objects had a conscious life, a spirit. Therefore, one was expected to move quietly in the wilderness and avoid making a disturbance out of courtesy to these spirits. Ghengis Khan is said to have declared that the Sami were one people he would never try to fight again. Because the Sami were not warriors and did not believe in war, they simply disappeared in times of conflict. They were known as "peaceful retreaters."

1. Based on the tone of the passage, which of the following words best

---



- describes the author's attitude toward the Sami people?
- a. admiring
  - b. pitying
  - c. contemptuous
  - d. patronizing
2. The closest meaning of the underlined word *animistic*, as it is used in the passage, is
- a. the irrational belief in supernatural beings.
  - b. the belief that animals and plants have souls.
  - c. the belief that animals are gods.
  - d. the primitive belief that people can be reincarnated as animals.
3. What is the meaning of the underlined word **courtesy** as it is used in the passage?
- a. timidity
  - b. caution
  - c. respect
  - d. fear

Daffodil bulbs require well-drained soil and a sunny planting location. They should be planted in holes that are 3-6 inches deep and there should be 2-4 inches between bulbs. The bulb should be placed in the hole, pointed side up, root side down. Once the bulb is planted, water the area thoroughly.

4. According to the above directions, when planting daffodil bulbs, which of the following conditions is not necessary?
- a. a sunny location
  - b. well-drained soil
  - c. proper placement of bulbs in soil
  - d. proper fertilization
5. According to the above directions, which of the following is true?
- a. Daffodils do best in sandy soil.
  - b. Daffodil bulbs should be planted in autumn for spring blooming.
  - c. It is possible to plant daffodil bulbs upside down.
  - d. Daffodil bulbs require daily watering.

Many cities have distributed standardized recycling containers to all households with directions that read: "We would prefer that you use this new container as your primary recycling container as this will expedite pick-up of recyclables. Additional recycling containers may be purchased from the City."

6. According to the directions, each household
- a. may only use one recycling container.
  - b. must use the new recycling container.
  - c. should use the new recycling container.
  - d. must buy a new recycling container.

7. According to the directions, which of the following is true about the new containers?
- The new containers are far better than other containers in every way.
  - The new containers will help increase the efficiency of the recycling program.
  - The new containers hold more than the old containers did.
  - The new containers are less expensive than the old containers.

The composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's remarkable musical talent was apparent even before most children can sing a simple nursery rhyme. Wolfgang's older sister Maria Anna (who the family called Nannerl) was learning the clavier, an early keyboard instrument, when her three-year-old brother took an interest in playing. As Nannerl later recalled, Wolfgang "often spent much time at the clavier picking out thirds, which he was always striking, and his pleasure showed that it sounded good." Their father Leopold, an assistant concertmaster at the Salzburg Court, recognized his children's unique gifts and soon devoted himself to their musical education.

Born in Salzburg, Austria, on January 27, 1756, Wolfgang had composed his first original work by age five. Leopold planned to take Nannerl and Wolfgang on tour to play before the European courts. Their first venture was to nearby Munich where the children played for Maximilian III Joseph, elector of Bavaria. Leopold soon set his sights on the capital of the Hapsburg Empire. Vienna. On their way to Vienna, the family stopped in Linz, where Wolfgang gave his first public concert. By this time, Wolfgang was not only a virtuoso harpsichord player, but he had also mastered the violin. The audience at Linz was stunned by the six-year-old, and word of his genius soon traveled to Vienna. In a much anticipated concert, the Mozart children appeared at the Schonbrunn Palace on October 13, 1762. They utterly charmed the emperor and empress.

Following this success, Leopold was inundated with invitations for the children to play for a fee. Leopold seized the opportunity and booked as many concerts as possible at courts throughout Europe. A concert could last three hours, and the children played at least two per a day. Today, Leopold might be considered the worst kind of stage parent, but at the time, it was not uncommon for prodigies to make extensive concert tours. Even so, it was an exhausting schedule for a child who was just past the age of needing an afternoon nap.

8. A good title for this passage would be
- Classical Music in the Eighteenth Century: An Overview.

- b. Stage Parents: A Historical Perspective,
  - c. Mozart: The Early Life of a Musical Prodigy.
  - d. Mozart: The Short Career of a Musical Genius.
9. According to the passage. Wolfgang became interested in music because
- a. his father thought it would be profitable.
  - b. he had a natural talent.
  - c. he saw his sister learning to play an instrument.
  - d. he came from a musical family.
10. What was the consequence of Wolfgang's first public appearance?
- a. He charmed the emperor and empress of Hapsburg.
  - b. Word of Wolfgang's genius spread to the capital.
  - c. Leopold set his sights on Vienna.
  - d. Invitations for the miracle children to play poured in.
11. Each of the following statements about Wolfgang Mozart is directly supported by the passage EXCEPT
- a. Mozart's father, Leopold, was instrumental in shaping his career,
  - b. Maria Anna was a talented musician in her own right.
  - c. Wolfgang's childhood was devoted to his musical career.
  - d. Wolfgang preferred the violin to other instruments.
12. According to the passage, during Wolfgang's early years, child prodigies were
- a. few and far between.
  - b. accustomed to extensive concert tours.
  - c. expected to spend at least six hours per a day practicing their music.
  - d. expected to play for courts throughout Europe.
13. Based on information found in the passage. Mozart can best be described as
- a. a child prodigy.
  - b. a workaholic.
  - c. the greatest composer of the eighteenth century.
  - d. a victim of his father's ambition.

(1) For centuries, time was measured by the position of the sun with the use of sundials. Noon was recognized when the sun was the highest in the sky. and cities would set their clock by this apparent solar time, even though some cities would often be on a slightly different time. Daylight Saving Time (DST).sometimes called summertime, was instituted to make better use of daylight. Thus, clocks are set forward one hour in the spring to move an hour of

daylight from the morning to the evening and then set back one hour in the fall to return to normal daylight.

(2) Benjamin Franklin first conceived the idea of daylight saving during his tenure as an American delegate in Paris in 1784 and wrote about it extensively in his essay, "An Economical Project." It is said that Franklin awoke early one morning and was surprised to see the sunlight at such an hour. Always the economist, Franklin believed the practice of moving the time could save on the use of candlelight, as candles were expensive at the time.

(3) In England, builder William Willett (1857-1915) became a strong supporter for Daylight Saving Time upon noticing blinds of many houses were closed on an early sunny morning. Willet believed everyone, including himself, would appreciate longer hours of light in the evenings. In 1909, Sir Robert Pearce introduced a bill in the House of Commons to make it obligatory to adjust the clocks. A bill was drafted and introduced into Parliament several times but met with great opposition, mostly from farmers. Eventually, in 1925, it was decided that summer time should begin on the day following the third Saturday in April and close after the first Saturday in October.

(4) The U.S. Congress passed the Standard Time Act of 1918 to establish standard time and preserve and set Daylight Saving Time across the continent. This act also devised five time zones throughout the United States: Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, and Alaska. The first time zone was set on "the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude west from Greenwich"(England).In 1919, this act was repealed.

(5) President Roosevelt established year-round Daylight Saving Time (also called War Time) from 1942-1945. However, after this period, each state adopted its own DST, which proved to be disconcerting to television and radio broadcasting and transportation. In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson created the Department of Transportation and signed the Uniform Time Act. As a result, the Department of Transportation was given the responsibility for the time laws. During the oil embargo and energy crisis of the 1970s, President Richard Nixon extended DST through the Daylight Saving Time Energy Act of 1973 to conserve energy further. This law was modified in 1986, and Daylight Saving Time was reset to begin on the first Sunday in April (to spring ahead) and end on the last Sunday in October (to fall back).

14. As it is used in paragraph 3, the word *obligatory* most nearly means
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. approved. | c. aberrant.  |
| b. sparse.   | d. requisite. |

15. Who first established the idea of DST?
  - a. President Richard Nixon
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. Sir Robert Pearce
  - d. President Lyndon Johnson
16. Who opposed the bill that was introduced in the House of Commons in the early 1900s?
  - a. Sir Robert Pearce
  - b. farmers
  - c. television and radio broadcasting companies
  - d. the U.S. Congress
17. Which of the following statements is true of the U.S. Department of Transportation?
  - a. It was created by President Richard Nixon.
  - b. It set standards for DST throughout the world.
  - c. It constructed the Uniform Time Act.
  - d. It oversees all time laws in the United States.
18. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
  - a. The History and Rationale of Daylight Saving Time
  - b. Lyndon Johnson and the Uniform Time Act
  - c. The U.S. Department of Transportation and Daylight Saving Time
  - d. Daylight Saving Time in the United States
19. The Daylight Saving Time Energy Act of 1973 was responsible for
  - a. preserving and setting Daylight Saving Time across the continent.
  - b. instituting five time zones in the United States.
  - c. extending Daylight Saving Time in the interest of energy conservation.
  - d. conserving energy by giving the Department of Transportation authority over time laws.

**The process of writing essays for coursework can be shown as a flow chart:**

- Understand essay title/requirements
- Assess reading texts - choose most suitable
- Select relevant areas of texts - keep record for references
- Make notes on relevant areas, using paraphrasing and summarizing skills
- Combine a variety of sources where necessary
- Select suitable structure for essay - make plan
- Organize and write main body
- Organize and write introduction
- Organize and write conclusion
- Critically read and rewrite where necessary
- Final proof-reading

### GREETING AND INTRODUCTION

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Hallo? .....                                | Hallo!  |
| 2. Good morning!                               | Good .....  |
| 3. Good afternoon!                             | Good .....  |
| 4. Good evening!                               | Good .....  |
| 5. How do you do?                              | How .....   |
| 6. What's your name please?                    | My name's .....   |
| 7. How are you?                                | I'm .....   |
| 8. How is your mother?                         | My mother (she) is .....  |
| 9. How is your father?                         | My father (he) is .....   |
| 10. Where do you live?                         | I live .....  |
| 11. Where were you born?                       | I was born in .....   |
| 12. When were you born?                        | I was born on ... (mm) .... (dd)<br>... (yy).....               |
| 13. How many are thee in your family?          | There are .... In my family                                     |
| 14. How many brothers and sisters do you have? | I have .... Brother (s)<br>and ... sister (s)                   |
| 15. Where are your brother and sister now?     | My ... number one is in<br>.....My ...number two is in<br>..... |

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 16. Are you still studying?              | Yes/No .....                 |
| 17. Where did you graduate from?         | I graduated from .....       |
| 18. What is your hobby?                  | My hobby is .....            |
| 19. How much do you weigh?               | I weigh ..... Kg/pound       |
| 20. How tall are you?                    | I am ..... centimeters tall  |
| 21. What is your mother?                 | My mother is .....           |
| 22. Where is your father from?           | My father is from .....      |
| 23. Where is your mother from?           | My mother is from ..         |
| 24. How old is your father?              | My father is .. years old    |
| 25. How old is your mother?              | My mother is ..... years old |
| 26. How old are you?                     | I'm ..... years old.         |
| 27. How old are your brother and sister? |                              |

***Please tell one by one.***

My ..... number one is ..... years old.

My ..... number two is ..... years old.Etc.

*Or I am the only one in my family.*

*Or I am alone*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 28. Who is the oldest in your family?             | The oldest is .....                    |
| 29. Who is the youngest in your family?           | The youngest is .....                  |
| 30. Where do you study English?                   | I study English at .....               |
| 31. How far is it from your house?                | It is about ..... from my house.       |
| 32. How do you usually go there?                  | I usually go there by .....            |
| 33. What time do you go to study English?         | I go ..... at .....                    |
| 34. Who do you go there with?                     | I go there with .....                  |
| 35. What days do you go to study English?         | I go ..... On .....                    |
| 36. Why do you study English?                     | I study English because .....          |
| 37. Where did you grow up?                        | I grew up in.....                      |
| 38. What is your ambition?                        | I want to be...../ My ambition is..... |
| 39. Who is your favorite figure?                  | My favorite figure is .....            |
| 40. Are your grandparents still alive?            | Yes/No .....                           |
| 41. Where do they live now?                       | They live .....                        |
| 42. How old are your grandmother and grandfather? |  |
| 43. My grandmother is .... years old,             | My grandfather is ..... years          |

- old
44. What time do you get up everyday? I get up at .....
45. What time do you sleep everyday? I sleep at .....
46. What time do you start studying everyday? I start at .....
47. What time do you go to school? I go to school at .....
48. What time do you go home from school? I go back from school at ...
49. What time do you have breakfast? I have breakfast at .....
50. What time do you have lunch? I have lunch at .....
51. What time do you have dinner? I have dinner at .....
52. What time do you usually watch TV? I usually watch TV at ....
53. What date is today? Today is .....
54. What date was yesterday? Yesterday was .....
55. What date is tomorrow? Tomorrow is .....
56. What month was last month? Last month was .....
57. What month is next month? Next month is .....
58. What year is now? This year is .....
59. What year was last year? Last year was .....
60. What year is next year? Next year is .....
61. Do you know when Indonesia got freedom/independence!  
.....
62. When do you celebrate HARDIKNAS? .....
63. When do we celebrate HARKITNAS? .....



**Speech text**

*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

Excellency Mr. Wachid Anshory the head master of SMAN 3 Kediri

Honorable .....

Respectable .....

Dear ladies and gentlemen

First of all, let's thank and pray unto our God Allah SWT, who has given us mercies and blessings so we can attend and gather in this place in good condition and happy situation.

Secondly, may peace and salutation always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW, the last messenger of God who has guided from stupidity to the cleverness, from jahiliyah era to islamiyah era namely Islam religion that we love.

Thirdly, I don't forget to say thank you very much to Master of ceremony who has given me time to deliver my story in front of you all.

OK. Ladies and Gentlemen

In this occasion, I would like to deliver my speech under the title.....

Ladies and gentleman,

.....

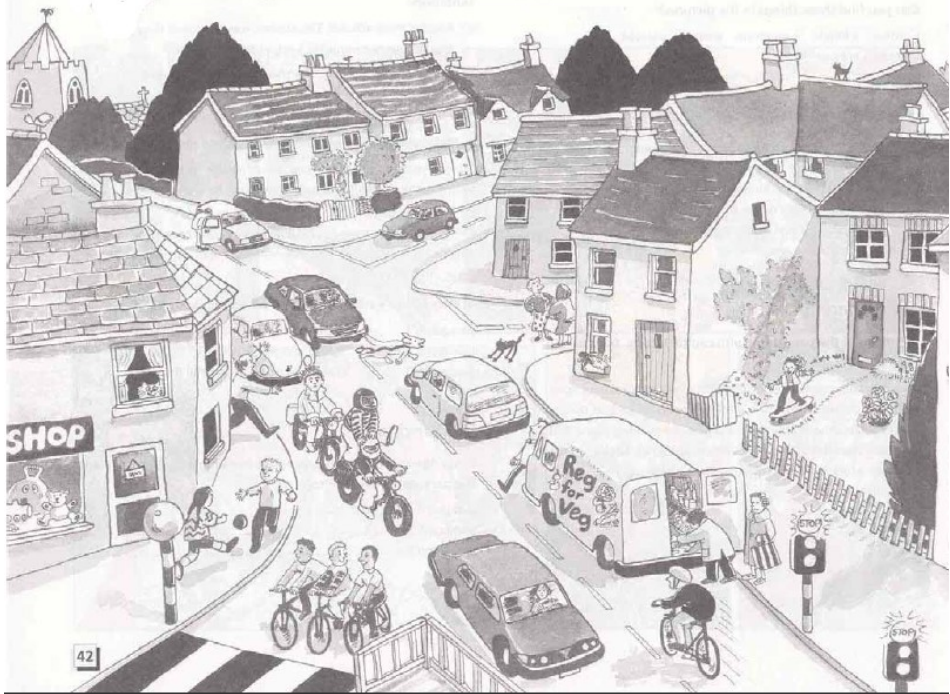
.....

That's all my speech, may what I have delivered be useful in your life, in this world and hereafter. If you found many mistakes in my story, please forgive me.

*And, the last I say Wassalamualaikum Wr Wb.*

Describe the picture below using your own words

## Danger on the Road!



- 1) What is happening at the traffic lights?
- 2) What is the dog doing?
- 3) Where should the children play football?
- 4) Why shouldn't the boy on the motorbike stand up?
- 5) Find live more examples of dangerous situations

## Writing

You are a newspaper reporter and you are writing a report on the village of Cranford, Write 10 sentences about what is happening in the village now.



## The Village of Cranford is crazy today!

There is a pig on the postbox. The pig is reading a newspaper.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Glenda Green & Betty Brown

Glenda **Green** is twenty-two years old. She is enjoying her new job. Glenda works in a bank. She *has worked* there for three weeks.

Betty **Brown** is in town. She *worked* for the bank for twenty years. She retired in 1985.

### Exercise 1

Write these sentences under the correct picture on the picture page.

- a She has won the tournament.
- b He drank too much.
- c He's lived in Hong Kong for a long time.
- d He's walked quite a long way.



And now write sentences under the other four pictures.

### Exercise 2

Which pictures connect with these conversations?

'How long have you lived in Hong Kong?'  
'Since 1985.'

Picture .....

'Have you ever won a tennis championship?'  
'Yes. I won Wimbledon when I was a teenager.'

Picture .....

'How much have you drunk?'  
'I don't know. Ask the barmaid.'

Picture .....

'How far did you walk?'  
'Too far!'

Picture .....

'I worked there for a very long time.'  
'Did you enjoy it?'

Picture .....

'Have you been busy today?'  
'Yes, but it has been very interesting.'

Picture .....

'How much did you drink?'  
'Too much!'

Picture .....

'Have you ever been to Hong Kong?'  
'Yes. I lived there for several years.'

Picture .....





"I've worked here for three weeks."



Fletcher

## IRREGULAR VERB

Simple Present	Third Person Singular	Present Participle	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	am, is, are	being	was	been
beat	beats	beating	beat	beaten
become	becomes	becoming	became	become
begin	begins	beginning	began	begun
bend	bends	bending	bent	bent
bite	bites	biting	bit	bitten
blow	blows	blowing	blew	blown
break	breaks	breaking	broke	broken
bring	brings	bringing	brought	brought
build	builds	building	built	built
burn	burns	burning	burned	burned
burst	bursts	bursting	burst	burst
buy	buys	buying	bought	bought
catch	catches	catching	caught	caught
choose	chooses	choosing	chose	chosen
come	comes	coming	came	come
creep	creeps	creeping	crept	crept
cut	cuts	cutting	cut	cut
dig	digs	digging	dug	dug
do	does	doing	did	done
draw	draws	drawing	drew	drawn
creep	creeps	creeping	crept	crept
cut	cuts	cutting	cut	cut
dig	digs	digging	dug	dug
do	does	doing	did	done
draw	draws	drawing	drew	drawn
drink	drinks	drinking	drank	drunk
drive	drives	driving	drove	driven

eat	eats	eating	ate	eaten
fall	falls	falling	fell	fallen
feed	feeds	feeding	fed	fed
feel	feels	feeling	felt	felt
fight	fights	fighting	fought	fought
find	finds	finding	found	found
fly	flies	flying	flew	flown
forget	forgets	forgetting	forgot	forgotten
freeze	freezes	freezing	froze	frozen
get	gets	getting	got	got
give	gives	giving	gave	given
go	goes	going	went	gone
grow	grows	growing	grew	grown
have	has	having	had	had
hear	hears	hearing	heard	heard
hide	hides	hiding	hid	hidden
hit	hits	hitting	hit	hit
hold	holds	holding	held	held
hurt	hurts	hurting	hurt	hurt
keep	keeps	keeping	kept	kept
kneel	kneels	kneeling	knelt	knelt
know	knows	knowing	knew	known
lay	lays	laying	laid	laid
lead	leads	leading	led	led
learn	learns	learning	learned	learned
leave	leaves	leaving	left	left
lend	lends	lending	lent	lent
let	lets	letting	let	let
lie	lies	lying	lay	lain
light	lights	lighting	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	loses	losing	lost	lost

make	makes	making	made	made
meet	meets	meeting	met	met
pay	pays	paying	paid	paid
put	puts	putting	put	put
read	reads	reading	read	read
ride	rides	riding	rode	ridden
ring	rings	ringing	rang	rung
rise	rises	rising	rose	risen
run	runs	running	ran	run
say	says	saying	said	said
see	sees	seeing	saw	seen
sell	sells	selling	sold	sold
send	sends	sending	sent	sent
shake	shakes	shaking	shook	shaken
shine	shines	shining	shone	shone
shoot	shoots	shooting	shot	shot
show	shows	showing	showed	shown
shut	shuts	shutting	shut	shut
sing	sings	singing	sang	sung
sink	sinks	sinking	sank	sunk
sit	sits	sitting	sat	sat
sleep	sleeps	sleeping	slept	slept
smell	smells	smelling	smelled	smelled
speak	speaks	speaking	spoke	spoken
spend	spends	spending	spent	spent
spread	spreads	spreading	spread	spread
steal	steals	stealing	stole	stolen
stick	sticks	sticking	stuck	stuck
sweep	sweeps	sweeping	swept	swept
swell	swells	swelling	swelled	swollen
swim	swims	swimming	swam	swum



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swing	swings	swinging	swung	swung
take	takes	taking	took	taken
teach	teaches	teaching	taught	taught
tear	tears	tearing	tore	torn
tell	tells	telling	told	told
think	thinks	thinking	thought	thought
throw	throws	throwing	threw	thrown
understand	understands	understanding	understood	understood
wake	wakes	waking	woke	woken
wear	wears	wearing	wore	worn
weep	weeps	weeping	wept	wept
win	wins	winning	won	won
write	writes	writing	wrote	written

Note:

