CARA LIAR MENGALAHKAN TOEFL

Jika lembaga ETS *(Educational Testing Service)* di Amerika telah menggagas TOEFL *(Test Of English as Foreign Language)* berdasarkan pengalaman berbilang tahun mereka dalam menentukan prasyarat kebahasaan apa yang dibutuhkan para pelajar dari negara lain yang menuntut ilmu dan hidup berbaur dengan orang-orang Amerika, saya, berdasarkan pengalaman empirik mengajar secara LIAR, membuat satu metode khusus pengajaran bahasa Inggris standar TOEFL yang didesain khusus baik bagi para peminat bahasa Inggris pemula maupun lanjut. Bagi para pemula, mereka dapat memanfaatkan detil latar belakang teoretis dan kemampuan berbahasa dalam buku ini sedangkan bagi peminat lanjut dapat langsung MEMERANGI contoh-contoh soal *structure and written expressions* pada bagian akhir buku dan sesekali, bila terlupa pada teori bahasa Inggris, dapat dengan mudah mengakses entri pada bagian awal buku.

Pada intinya buku ini membahas cara mengalahkan WRITTEN TOEFL dengan menggunakan logika kebahasaan serta analogi kalimat berpola sederhana hingga yang berpola kompleks secara bertahap. Misal, penggunaan setiap tata bahasa dijelaskan dalam pengertian lugas sesuai dengan budaya berbahasa Indonesia yang disertai contoh pembentukan kalimat sederhana hingga komposisi kompleks yang menerapkan fungsi gramatikal dan kultural tata bahasa tersebut.

Panduan meliputi tata bahasa, logika kalimat (pemahaman kalimat bahasa sumber dan bahasa tujuan), diksi, *tenses*, frasa idiomatik, dsb. yang dirangkum menjadi sepuluh pokok bahasan kesalahan dalam berbahasa Inggris standar TOEFL.

Sesempurna apa pun buku ini, bila tidak dibaca dan disertai kemauan keras untuk mempelajarinya, akan tetap sia-sia lah investasi Anda. Buku hanya lah sebuah wacana bisu yang menunggu tindakan proaktif pembacanya. Paling tidak saya telah mencoba membagi pengalaman yang saya miliki, semoga kita ingat dua hal: JANGAN BUANG WAKTU, TENAGA, DAN BIAYA ANDA UNTUK HAL YANG TIDAK BERGUNA dan TIADA HARI ESOK UNTUK BELAJAR! Selamat bekerja keras.

Arief Dermawan

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1

LANGKAH PERTAMA!

Yang harus Anda lakukan pertama kali adalah cek 10 Kesalahan yang PASTI MUNCUL dalam TOEFL lalu KALAHKAN MEREKA!!!

1 **Cek Subyek dan Predikat (apakah telah lengkap; tidak terjadi pengulangan)**
Check for subject and verb (both present; neither repeated)

CONTOH KESALAHAN

1. A mother she loves her children very much.
2. Someone telling a story.

Kenapa bisa salah?

Pertama-tama, lupakan bahwa kita akan memulai pembahasan dari kalimat-kalimat panjang. Sebaliknya, kita akan mulai menulis kalimat dari komposisi yang paling sederhana. Semua kalimat panjang komposisinya terdiri dari minimal SUBYEK dan PREDIKAT.

Subyek harus merupakan KATA BENDA baik kata benda konkret *(table, bus, stone)*, abstrak dan bentukkan *(air, acceptance, politeness, instructor)*, dan nama/ kata ganti/ *pronoun (I, you, he, Andy, Tommy, animals)*. Predikat bisa berupa kata kerja asli dan bentukkan *(go, sleep, whiten, sharpen, encourage)*, kata kerja penghubung *(to be)*, kata kerja pembantu/ *auxiliaries (do, does, did)*, dan *modal (will/ shall, can, may, might, must)*.

Pengembangan kalimat dilakukan dengan mengacu pada kedua unsur tersebut dan *modifier* yang digunakan harus sesuai dengan bentuk kata dan fungsinya, contoh: kata sifat *(adjective)* berfungsi untuk menjelaskan kata benda *(noun)* sedangkan kata keterangan *(adverb)* berfungsi untuk menerangkan kata kerja *(verb)*.

Perhatikan uraian contoh kesalahan berikut ini.

1. *A mother she* / *loves* / *her children very much*.
        S   P   O

A mother dan *she* merupakan bentuk kata yang mengacu pada SUBYEK YANG SAMA! yaitu *Dia (Perempuan)*. Keduanya muncul pada posisi SUBYEK dalam sebuah kalimat tunggal dan tentu saja hal ini DILARANG KERAS! Anda harus memilih salah satu yang sesuai, dan dalam konteks kalimat di atas menjadi: ***A mother*** *loves her children very much*.

2. *Someone / telling / a story*.
        Noun Phrase

Someone telling a story adalah sebuah kelompok kata yang merupakan salah satu bagian kalimat (dalam hal ini sebagai *noun phrase* dan hanya dapat diposisikan sebagai Subyek maupun Obyek) sehingga agar menjadi sebuah kalimat utuh kelompok kata tersebut harus ditambah dengan kata atau unsur lain semisal:

Someone / is telling / a story atau *Someone telling a story / is / my father*.
        S   P   O   S   P   Complement

Kenapa bisa begitu? Perhatikan kata *telling* di atas. Kata tersebut bukan lah kata kerja. **KATA KERJA BENTUK *–ING* SELALU MENSYARATKAN ADANYA *TO BE*** *(is, am, are, was, were, be, been)*. Lebih tepatnya *telling* diklasifikasikan sebagai GERUND atau PRESENT PARTICIPLE (pembahasan selengkapnya dapat Anda baca dalam **Cek Kesalahan VERBAL**). Sebagai *Gerund*, kata tersebut berfungsi sebagai kata benda *(Noun)* padahal kata benda tidak dapat menempati posisi predikat (kecuali pada konteks tertentu semisal pada gaya bahasa *slang* dan sastra). Sebagai *Present Participle* kata tersebut berfungsi sebagai kata sifat *(Adjective)*.

Untuk kalimat-kalimat pendek Anda mungkin akan dengan mudah mengenali jenis kesalahan ini. Namun untuk kalimat-kalimat panjang? Tunggu dulu, tidak semudah yang Anda bayangkan! Anda tidak akan berhadapan dengan subyek sederhana semisal contoh kesalahan di atas, belum lagi jika diksi yang digunakan tidak Anda kenal (dan Anda harus lebih banyak membaca!). Sekarang coba Anda urai dan kenali kesalahan komposisi pada kalimat berikut ini.

Nowadays, supplementary materials of major buildings in our country they are gradually maintained from a bulk of recycled ones.

Untuk mengurai kalimat panjang seperti di atas, Anda harus terlebih dahulu mampu membedakan bentuk-bentuk kata dan menyusunnya menjadi sebuah kalimat kompleks. Untuk menguasai berbagai bentuk kata secara LIAR Anda perlu menyimak penjelasan tentang **CEK VERBAL** pada bagian Empat dan **CEK BENTUK KATA *(WORD FORM)*** pada bagian Enam.

Sekarang, mari kita urai contoh kalimat panjang tersebut, tentunya Anda sekarang telah cukup LIAR untuk mengenali kesalahannya bukan?

*Nowadays, supplementary **materials** of major buildings in our country (**they**)/ are gradually*
                                      S   P
Maintained / from/ a bulk of recycled ones.
                   Prep   Noun Phrase

Meskipun Anda telah mahir mengenali kesalahan tipe pertama ini namun tidak ada salahnya jika kita membahas sedikit cara menyusun kalimat panjang.

Contoh:

- <u>I</u> / <u>dreamt</u>
    S   P

- <u>Yesterday night,</u> <u>I</u>/ <u>dreamt</u>/ <u>about you</u>
    Adverb phrase   S   P   O

- <u>Yesterday night, when the sky was gloomy, **I** myself</u>/ **dreamt** <u>jealously</u>/ <u>about</u>
                                    S   P (V + Adv.)
you <u>and your girl friend</u>.
          O

Pengecekan Subyek dan Predikat pada kalimat-kalimat pendek tidak begitu menyulitkan, namun bila hal ini dilakukan pada kalimat-kalimat panjang mau tidak mau kita harus mampu menguraikan mana kelompok subyek, predikat, maupun obyek karena masing-masing kelompok biasanya berupa klausa atau frasa. **Klausa adalah kelompok kata yang minimal terdiri dari Subyek dan Predikat berfungsi sebagai *modifier* (pengembang) Subyek, Predikat, Obyek, maupun Preposisi**. Klausa berfungsi sebagai *Noun, Adjective*, dan *Adverb*. Sedangkan **frasa adalah kelompok kata yang tidak memiliki hirarki S – P dan berfungsi sebagai satu kesatuan Subyek atau Predikat atau Obyek dalam sebuah kalimat**.

Sekarang, coba Anda kembangkan kalimat-kalimat sederhana berikut:

1. We learn.

   _____

2. They sleep.

   _____

3. I run.

   _____

2 **Cek Keselarasan Kata Kerja, Tenses, dan Bentuk Kata.**
Check verb agreement, tense, and form.

CONTOH KESALAHAN

1. That student has living here for two years.
2. She is talk about the new TV program.

Kenapa salah?

Tentu saja, setelah mengenal subyek dan predikat secara terpisah, kini Anda harus kembali bekerja keras untuk mempelajari *tenses*. Kenapa? Karena tanpa *tenses* Anda PASTI tidak akan dapat menyusun komposisi bahasa Inggris dengan benar! *Tenses* menentukan pembentukan kata kerja dan logika-logika kalimat. JANGAN MEMPERTAHANKAN ASUMSI KONYOL BAHWA *TENSES* TIDAK DIBUTUHKAN DALAM TUTURAN BAHASA INGGRIS KECUALI JIKA ANDA INGIN DITERTAWAKAN PARA *NATIVE SPEAKERS*!!!

Perhatikan bahasan contoh kesalahan berikut ini:

Pada kalimat pertama, *'That student has living here for two years'*, yang harus dibahas pertama kali adalah *adverb of time 'for two years.'* Dalam konteks kalimat di atas penanda kurun waktu tersebut mensyaratkan penggunaan *Present Perfect Continuous/ Progressive tense*. Jadi, predikat pada kalimat di atas kurang lengkap karena tidak terdapat *to be* sebelum *verb-ing*. Kalimat yang benar adalah, *'That student **has been living** here for two years.'*

Keselarasan antara subyek tunggal/ jamak dengan bentuk predikat juga harus diwaspadai di sini. Pada kalimat di atas, *has* tidak dapat digantikan dengan *have* karena subyek ketiga tunggal pada kalimat-kalimat *present* mensyaratkan *To be (is), Auxiliaries (does)* dan *has* serta kata kerja yang ditambah akhiran *s/ es (sees, watches, studies)*.

Pada kalimat kedua, *'She is talk about the new TV program'*, kesalahan terletak pada predikat yang kurang lengkap. *To be* secara gramatikal harus diikuti oleh *verb-ing, past participle (verb III), noun, adjective,* atau *adverb*. *'She is talk'* seharusnya *'She **is talking**.'*

Jika Anda kurang jelas dan masih bertanya-tanya mengenai *tenses* yang kata orang sangat memusingkan, sebaiknya Anda mulai membaca uraian *tenses* pada bagian ini sehingga nantinya Anda akan mengatakan bahwa bagian dari pelajaran bahasa Inggris yang termudah adalah *TENSES*! Namun sebelum itu Anda harus menguasai beberapa aturan untuk keselarasan subyek-predikat berikut ini.
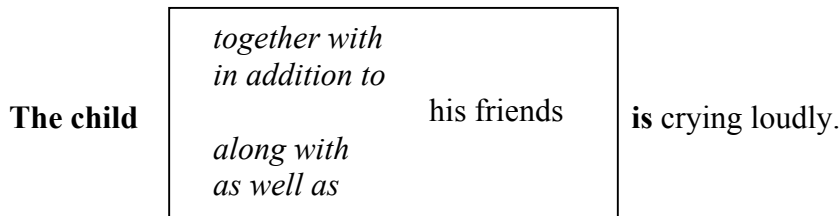
ATURAN UNTUK KESELARASAN SUBYEK-PREDIKAT

Subyek Tunggal

1. Berikut ini adalah kata-kata yang jika ditempatkan pada posisi **subyek** selalu berbentuk **tunggal**, meskipun sebagian dari kata tersebut **memiliki arti jamak**.

everyone	*someone*	*anyone*	*no one*	*each*
everybody	*somebody*	*anybody*	*nobody*	*either*
everything	*something*	*anything*	*nothing*	*neither*

   - Everybody swims on weekdays.
   - Either of the students disobeys the school regulations.

2. Jika *each* atau *every* muncul sebelum subyek tunggal yang dihubungkan dengan kata sambung *and*, kalimat ini mensyaratkan adanya kata kerja tunggal.

   - **Every** student and teacher **is** respectful.
   - **Each** child and mother **makes** a team.

3. Subyek pembantu *it* selalu dianggap tunggal dan harus diikuti dengan kata kerja tunggal.

   - It is they that won the game.
   - It is her carelesness that put her in trouble.

4. Kata yang muncul di antara sebuah subyek dan kata kerjanya tidak mengubah jumlah subyek. Frasa preposisi seringkali berpola sebagai berikut ini:

   The child
   | *together with* |
   | *in addition to* |
   | *along with* |
   | *as well as* |
   his friends   **is** crying loudly.

   - **Everyone** *except her* **goes** to school.
   - **The coach** *along with his team* **is** practicing for next week's competition.
   - **One** *of the most ridiculous facts* **is** that the reason is not valid.

5. *There, here,* dan *where* pada awal kalimat hanya berfungsi sebagai kata pelengkap. Jika sebuah kalimat menggunakan salah satu dari ketiga kata tersebut, subyek kalimat ditulis setelah kata kerjanya.

   - There <u>were</u> no <u>mosquitos</u> in my house.
             V   S
   - Here <u>is</u> <u>the novel</u>.
         V   S

Subyek Jamak

6. Subyek yang dihubungkan menggunakan *and* atau *both . . . and . . .* mensyaratkan kata kerja jamak (kecuali pada perkecualian yang dijelaskan pada aturan kedua).

   - A girl and a boy are studying together.
   - Both students and teachers are working hard.

7. *Several, many, both, few* adalah kata-kata jamak dan selalu mensyaratkan kata kerja jamak.

   - Several years are long enough time to wait.
   - Few students had good score.

8. Sebagian *noun* berbentuk jamak dan selalu mensyaratkan **kata kerja jamak**.

   clothes : trousers, pants, jeans, sunglasses
   tools : scissors, pliers, tweezers
   abstract : riches, thanks, means

   Namun, kata-kata tersebut tetap diikuti oleh kata kerja tunggal jika digunakan dalam ekspresi semisal *a pair of . . ., a word of . . .*

   - That pair of sunglasses is broken.
   - A word of thanks is worth for me.

Alternatif

9. Jika subyek digabungkan menggunakan struktur berikut ini, kata kerja yang mengikuti harus mengacu pada subyek yang lebih dekat dengannya.

   Neither the players **nor** the coach is allowed to come late.
             S_1 S_2 Verb of S_2
   Either the coach **or** the players come to practice.
             S_1 S_2 V of S_2
   Not only the players but also the coach is ready for the championship.
             S_1 S_2 V of S_2

10. Banyak kata dapat berfungsi sebagai kata tunggal atau jamak tergantung pada apa yang diacu kata tersebut: *None, all, some, any, majority, most, half,* dsb. Saat kata-kata tersebut diikuti oleh *prepositional phrase*, jumlah obyek preposisi menentukan apakah kata tersebut tunggal atau jamak.

    All of the novel is touching. *(Disarankan menggunakan* Entire *untuk menyatakan 'seluruh')*

    All of the novels are written by Agatha Christy.

    All of the water is running out in dry season.

11. Ekspresi *a number of* selalu menyatakan bentuk **jamak** sedangkan ekspresi *the number of* adalah **tunggal**.

   A number of teachers have meeting on Mondays.   *(berarti 'sejumlah')*
   The number of pop singers is unpredicted.   *(berarti 'jumlah')*

Subyek Tunggal yang Tidak Umum

12. Ekspresi yang menyatakan hitungan waktu, uang, berat, volume, dsb. selalu berbentuk **jamak** tapi tetap mensyaratkan kata kerja bentuk **tunggal**.

   Two years is not a long time to wait.
      S   V
   Ten million rupiahs is worth for me.
           S   V
   Eighty kilos makes her worry.
        S   V
   Five glasses of water is plenty enough for me to drink.
          S   V
   Two thousand acres is so wide.
           S   V

13. Sebagian kata selalu berbentuk **jamak** tetapi memiliki arti **tunggal**. Kata-kata tersebut mensyaratkan kata kerja **tunggal**.

   mata pelajaran: mathematics, economics, statistics, physics, civics...
   penyakit: measles, mumps, herpes...
   kata benda abstrak: news, politics, ethics...

   Physics is easy for me.
   Measles is spreading recently.
   Politics makes everyone crazy.

14. Judul buku dan film, meskipun bentuknya **jamak**, tetap mensyaratkan kata kerja **tunggal**.

   The Spiderman 2 is a box-office movie in 2004.
   The Relics is a novel based on a movie story.

Subyek Tunggal dan Jamak yang Memiliki Bentuk Sama

15. Kata benda kolektif biasanya **tunggal**, tapi dapat menjadi **jamak** jika yang diacu adalah individu dari kesatuan kata benda tersebut. Perhatikan kata ganti sebagai petunjuk penentuan **tunggal** atau **jamak** dari subyek yang diacu. Contoh kata-kata tersebut adalah *class, police, government, team, committee, audience, family, faculty*.

   Government has this Regulation issued.
   Governments are executing their departmental obligation.

16. Sebagian kata benda menggunakan bentuk yang sama untuk mengacu pada arti tunggal atau jamak. *Pronoun* (kata ganti) dan *modifier* lah yang akan menentukan makna jamak-tunggal nya.

    selalu ditambah s: species, series, dll.
        That species is beautiful.
        Those species are varied.

    Tidak pernah ditambah s: sheep, deer, dll.
        The deer is sick.
        Those deer are running happily.

Kewarganegaraan dan Kata-kata Asing

17. Kata benda yang mengacu pada kewarganegaraan yang berakhir dengan –*ese, -ch,* atau –*sh* dapat berarti tunggal atau jamak tergantung pada maknanya. Contoh dari kata ini adalah *Japanese, French, Scottish*. Saat kata tersebut mengacu pada *sebuah bahasa*, disyaratkan kata kerja tunggal. Saat kata tersebut mengacu pada *warga negara*, disyaratkan kata kerja jamak yang didahului oleh *article 'the'*.

    French is an exotic language.   The French are exotic.
    English is spoken in the entire world.   The English respect their queen a lot.

18. Bahasa Inggris meminjam kosakata dari bahasa lain. Sebagian kata tersebut memiliki bentuk tunggal dan jamak yang tidak umum.

asal	tunggal	jamak	contoh tunggal (jamak)
Yunani	-is	-es	basis (bases), crisis (crises)
Yunani	-on	-a	criterion (criteria), phenomenon (phenomena) catatan: jamak maupun tunggal untuk bentuk ini saat ini memakai bentuk jamaknya.
Latin (m)	-us	-i	radius (radii), alumnus (alumni)
Latin (f)	-a	-ae	alga (algae), vita (vitae)
Latin	-ix/ -ex	-ices	index (indices), appendix (appendices)

    The appendices of the book are complete.
    The alumnus of the university is developing a new theory in education.

TENSES

I. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Fungsi *Simple Present Tense* adalah:
1. Untuk mengekspresikan kebiasaan (aktivitas sehari-hari)
2. Untuk menyatakan kebenaran umum, fakta ilmiah, dan segala sesuatu yang tidak berubah
3. Untuk menanyakan asal-usul

Tindakan yang diekspresikan dengan menggunakan *tense* ini merupakan kebiasan yang cenderung tidak berubah. Kata keterangan yang dipakai contohnya: *always, usually, daily,* dan *often*. Meskipun begitu, Anda dituntut mampu merasakan konteks "KEBIASAN" karena tidak semua kebiasaan harus ditandai dengan kata keterangan di atas! Misal, jika Anda ingin menyatakan bahwa Anda siswa sebuah universitas, Anda dapat menggunakan *tense* ini, yaitu: *'I go to University'* atau *'I am a university student'*, logikanya adalah Anda sering pergi ke kampus untuk belajar sehingga hal ini dianggap sebagai suatu kebiasaan juga. Intinya, dalam alih bahasa, Anda JANGAN TERPANCANG PADA SISTEM PENERJEMAHAN KAKU; PERHATIKAN BUDAYA BAHASA ASAL DAN BAHASA TUJUAN!

Rumus **Simple Present Tense** adalah:

A. <u>**S + V1**</u> jika subyek adalah *He/ She/ It (Orang ketiga tunggal)* rumusnya <u>**S + V1 + S/ ES**</u>

Contoh:
1. <u>Mr. Budi (He) teaches</u> English in Sanatadarma.
   (Maksudnya Pak Budi adalah pengajar di Sanatadarma)

2. <u>Andika and Tomi (They) always spend</u> their holidays together.
   (Maksudnya Andika dan Tomi dari dulu, sekarang, dan mungkin kedepan selalu melewatkan liburan bersama)

*Bentuk negatifnya adalah***:**

<u>**S (He/ She/ It) + DOES NOT + V1 (without S/ ES) + ...**</u>
Contoh: Mr. Budi (He) doesn't teach English in Sanatadarma.

<u>**S (Other Subjects) + DO NOT + V1 + ...**</u>
Contoh: Andika and Tomi (They) don't spend their holidays together.

Bentuk Interrogative-nya adalah:

<u>**DOES + S (He/ She/ It) + V1 + ...?**</u>
Contoh: Does Mr. Budi (He) teach English in Sanatadarma?

<u>**DO + S (Other Subjects) + V1 + ...?**</u>
Contoh: Do Andika and Tomi (They) spend holidays together?

Dapat juga ditambah question words semisal Where, Who, Whom, Which, What, dsb.

QUESTION WORD + DO/ DOES + S + V1 + ...?
e.g.   Where does Mr. Budi teach English?
          What do you want to do?
          Where do you come from?

Rumus A selalu berhubungan dengan VERB

B.   **S + (To Be: IS/ AM/ ARE) + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb of Place And Time**

Tambahkan NOT setelah To Be untuk membentuk kalimat negatif dan letakkan To Be sebelum Subyek untuk membentuk kalimat interrogative.

Contoh:

1. **I am not** an engineer (N).
2. **Andrea (She) is** pretty (Adj.).
3. My **books are** on the table (Adv. of place).
4. **It is** 3:30 p.m. (Adv. of time)

Bentuk ini juga dapat ditambah question words semisal Where, Who, Whom, Which, What, dsb.

QUESTION WORD + To Be + S +...?
e.g.   Where are you?
          Who is she?
          How is He?

Rumus B selalu digunakan untuk menjelaskan KONDISI dan melakukan DESKRIPSI

Latihan. Pilih jawaban yang benar

1. We (need/ needs) some support from you.
2. Anita (love/ loves) to sing in her bathroom.
3. (Do/ Does) they buy me a skirt?
4. (Where/ What) (do/ does) Wanda (want/ wants) for dinner?
5. Bom-bom (are/ is) a cat.
6. My mom (looks/ look) for a good doctor.
7. Somebody (help/ helps) me doing the job.
8. Whom (are/ is/ does/ do) you call?
9. In the afternoon, my aunty always (sweep/ sweeps) her house veranda.
10. (Do/ Does) they (play/ plays) football every afternoon?

Pahami penggunaan Sumple Present Tense pada bacaan-bacaan berikut ini.

MY MOM'S SANDWICHES

I really love my Mom. She always prepares me breakfast before school and off course she also serves delicious lunch and dinner for me. She gives me all love she has and cares of me days and nights. I tell you what, she is so special, and it does not mean that my Dad is not important, yes! Both are important to me! But, I like to talk about my Mom.

I love sandwich very much and I hardly have it since it is too expensive for me, I can't afford it! Even once a month! Fortunately, my Mom makes me sandwich twice a week by herself, what a kind-hearted Mom! She buys the ingredients in local market and she cooks them well. Her sandwiches are so delicious, more delicious than them in dept. store! What! You don't believe me? Ah, c'mon, just try it someday; I guarantee you satisfied with that, dare me!

A STRANGE STORY

In big cities, every day, many people leave their houses to make money. They wake up at 04:00 in the morning and prepare their up-coming day anxiously. They are too tired to wake up early. But they have to do it otherwise they don't make money at all. Before the sun rises, those people already find their selves in city buses, and then they continue to sleep in there.

In one or two hours then, they have to get up to do their routines in offices but mostly in hot factories. They expense their energy for little money.

At 5 p.m. they finish the tiring jobs but it's not over yet! They have to do some other routines. Crowding up with many people in a tiny bus causes headache more over there must be traffic jams everywhere. For these reasons, some of them stay longer in such coffee shops around them. Off course, it costs them too many expenses.

When it is dark already, those people continue their journey home. Their houses are quiet when they arrive there, wives, and husbands, children sleep. What is next? Just go to sleep, forget socialization but always remember the problems, and off course hope to sleep quickly so that tomorrow will come earlier to them, what a strange story!

Kedua bacaan di atas menceritakan kebiasaan, kalimat yang dipakai menggunakan Simple Present tense.

Kembangkan Vocabulary Anda. Tulis sebanyak-banyaknya kata-kata yang berhubungan dengan kata-kata berikut ini:

1. Mom   :

2. Sandwich   :

3. Market   :

4. School   :

5. Breakfast   :

II. PRESENT CONTINUOUS/ PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Fungsi Present Continuous/ Progressive tense adalah:
1. Untuk mengekspresikan **TINDAKAN YANG SEDANG BERLANGSUNG SAAT INI JUGA.**
2. Untuk mengekspresikan **TINDAKAN YANG SEDANG DALAM PROSES** atau **TINDAKAN YANG DILAKUKAN PADA SATU KURUN WAKTU TERTENTU DI SAAT INI**
3. Untuk mengekspresikan **TINDAKAN DI MASA DEPAN YANG TELAH PASTI DAN DIRENCANAKAN**

Biasanya ditandai dengan *right now, now, at present, at immediate time, dsb. yang dalam bahasa Indonesia dinyatakan dengan kata* SEDANG. Meskipun begitu, dalam bahasa Indonesia kata sedang tidak mutlak diperlukan saat ingin mengungkapkan tindakan yang saat ini sedang terjadi, jadi sekali lagi, Anda harus mampu memahami konteks kalimat.

Rumus Present Continuous/ Progressive tense adalah:

<u>**S + To Be (Is/ Am/ Are) + V ing + ...**</u>

Contoh
- The Students (They) **are studying** English **right now**.
  (Saat ini, para siswa benar-benar sedang belajar bahasa Inggris).

- I **am reading** a novel.
  (Bisa jadi, saat ini saya tidak sedang membaca novel, tapi saya dalam proses membaca novel meskipun saat ini novel saya tinggal untuk sementara waktu)

- Charlotte (She) **is leaving** to New York **tomorrow**.
  (Charlotte telah merencanakan pergi ke New York besok. <u>*To Be*</u> *+* <u>*going to*</u> *juga dapat digunakan untuk mengekspresikan hal ini)*

Tambah NOT setelah To Be untuk membentuk kalimat negatif.

Contoh:
- The students **are not studying** English right now.
- I **am not reading** a novel.
- Charlotte **is not leaving** to New York tomorrow.

Letakkan <u>To Be</u> sebelum **Subject** untuk membentuk kalimat **interrogative**.

Contoh:
- **Are** the students **studying** English now?
- **Am** I **reading** a novel?
- **Is** Charlotte **leaving** to New York tomorrow?

> **Present Continuous/ Progressive hanya berhubungan dengan**
> *(To Be)+VERB-ing.*
> **Coba bandingkan dengan SIMPLE PRESENT RUMUS B!**

Latihan 1. Lengkapi kalimat-kalimat berikut ini dengan menggunakan *Present Continuous/ Progressive Tense.*

1. Nobody (stand) _____ over there.
2. Nita (sleep) _____ in her bed.
3. Some teachers (evaluate) _____ the test results.
4. Don't turn off the light! Don't you see I (read) _____ now?
5. My Dad and I (do) _____ a secret project.
6. People (prepare) _____ next day celebration.
7. _____ Mike (write) _____ a love letter?
8. They (not consume) _____ drugs.
9. We ____ still (watch) _____ TV.
10. My friends (play) _____ football in Surabaya next month.

Latihan 2. Dapatkah Anda membedakan konteks *Simple Present* dan *Present Continuous tenses* pada soal-soal berikut ini?

1. Jonathan always _____ to cinema on weekends.   (go)
2. Babe _____ her new dress now.   (wear)
3. I like Manchester United because they often _____ perfectly. (play)
4. _____ Deborah _____ her cat very much?   (love)
5. Whatever you said, you hardly _____ your parents proud. (make)
6. On Sundays, we often _____ for fishing.   (go)
7. Today I _____ some tiring jobs.   (do)
8. They always _____ me that the river is dangerous. (tell)
9. Sarah _____ now and she usually _____ at 5 pm.   (sleep/wake)
10. Anthony and I _____ to school today.   (walk)
11. Stephanie _____ on stage right now.   (sing)
12. She always _____ in her bathroom.   (sing)
13. _____ you _____me, what's up?   (call)
14. Cats usually _____ for hours.   (sleep)
15. My sister _____ traditional dance on Wednesdays. (practice)

> ***Tidak wajar menambahkan –ing pada kata yang mengekspresikan perasaan contoh: like, hate, mad, angry, kecuali feel dan love***

Sekedar tahu aja

Bagaimana binatang bersuara? Buatlah kalimat kompleks dari masing-masing kalimat berikut.

A Dog barks

_____

A Rooster crows

_____

A Lamb bleats

_____

A Horse neighs

_____

A Lion roars

_____

A Bird chirps

_____

An Elephant trumpets

_____

A Pig grunts

_____

A Cow lows

_____

A Frog croaks

_____

KOMPOSISI

Simak Penggunaan Simple Present dan Present Continuous/ Progressive tenses pada bacaan berikut ini.

SHE IS THE ONE!

Brittany often says that she is too shy. But now she is singing in front of many people. She usually wears long dresses but now she is wearing sexy skirt. She loves orange juice very much but now she is drinking tequila a lot. She swears me for my arrogance but she is dancing madly right now. Well, what else? Oh, she always walks gracefully but, my goodness, she is jumping to people right there? What is She doing?

Apa yang Anda temukan? Baca kembali bacaan di atas dengan cermat

Bacaan tersebut menggunakan *Simple Present* dan *Present Continuous*. Kalau Anda mengaku telah cukup LIAR seharusnya komposisi di atas tidak lah terlalu sulit dipahami logikanya!

Apa yang harus Anda lakukan?

Ceritakan kebiasaan aneh Anda!!!

Sekarang, tulis komposisi sederhana dari bacaan di atas.

Contoh:
- *'Brittany often says that she is too shy'* **komposisi sederhananya adalah** *'Brittany says (she is shy)'*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Tulislah komposisi kompleks dari kumpulan kata berikut ini.

1. I – buy – computer – Magicstore – like – good – study

   _____
   _____
   _____

2. One – love – me – I – good looking

   _____
   _____
   _____

3. There – story – dog

   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Parents – ask – me – go – London

   _____
   _____
   _____

5. We – need – buy – breakfast

   _____
   _____
   _____

III. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Fungsi *Present Perfect tense* adalah:

> Untuk menyatakan suatu tindakan yang dimulai di masa lampau dan baru saja selesai atau hampir selesai pada saat ini dan digunakan untuk menyatakan tindakan yang berulang-ulang. Biasanya *tense* ini ditandai dengan kata *just* (baru saja) dan *almost* (hampir). Terkadang *tense* ini diartikan dengan 'telah', contoh, *"We've eaten"* diartikan "kami telah makan."

PERHATIAN:

> Karena salah satu kegunaan *tense* ini adalah untuk mengekspresikan kegiatan yang dilakukan berulang-ulang secara logis fungsi tersebut hampir mirip dengan fungsi *simple present tense*. Perbedaan utamanya adalah pada logika perulangan tindakan. Perulangan tindakan yang diungkapkan dengan *simple present tense* waktunya tidak dipentingkan, karena sifat kebiasaan adalah sesuatu yang cenderung dilakukan setiap saat. Perulangan tindakan yang diekspresikan dengan menggunakan *present perfect tense* memiliki batasan waktu dimulainya tindakan tersebut (meskipun terkadang tidak dijelaskan secara eksplisit).

Contoh:

> *I don't smoke.*
> (Berarti bahwa si penutur dari dulu – kapan, tidak penting – hingga sekarang dan kemungkinan di kemudian hari tidak suka menghisap rokok).
>
> *I have not smoked since heart surgery (last year).*
> (Berarti bahwa si penutur sejak setahun lalu atau sejak dioperasi berhenti merokok).

Rumus Present Perfect tense adalah:

RUMUS A

(+)   **S (He/ She/ It) + Has + V3**
   - She has had her breakfast *(Ia baru saja sarapan)*.

   S (I/ You/ We/ They) + Have + V3
   − We have tried to call him *(kami baru saja mencoba menelfonnya)*.

(-)   **S (He/ She/ It) + Has + Not + V3**
   - She hasn't had her breakfast.

   S (I/ You/ We/ They) + Have + Not + V3
   − We haven't tried to call him.

(?)   **Has + S (He/ She/ It) + V3?**
   − Has she had her breakfast?

   Have + S (I/ You/ We/ They) + V3 ?
   − Have we tried to call him?

RUMUS B

(+)   **S (He/ She/ It) + Has + Been + Adj./ Adv./ Noun**
- She has been a great student after won the competition.

        S (I/ You/ We/ They) + Have + Been + Adj./ Adv./ Noun
-I have been the class champion after studied hard.

(-)   **S (He/ She/ It) + Has + Not + Been + Adj./ Adv./ Noun**
- She has not been a great student even though she won the competition.

        S (I/ You/ We/ They) + Have + Not + Been + Adj./ Adv./ Noun
-I haven't been the class champion after studied hard.

(?)   **Has + S (He/ She/ It) + Been + Adj./ Adv./ Noun?**
-Has she been a great student after won the competition?

        Have + S (I/ You/ We/ They) + Been + Adj./ Adv./ Noun ?
-Have I been the class champion after studied hard?

KOMPOSISI

TOKYO

       Jean has just arrived from Japan. He has been in Tokyo for several times. He loves that country very much especially its well-known Tokyo. Jean lives in Jakarta and the city is so hot! It is so different from Tokyo. Tokyo has four seasons and Jean loves winter so much. Jean has just told his friends about his great experiences in Tokyo and he hasn't finished calling his other friends yet.

Apa yang dapat Anda simpulkan? Cobalah kerjakan latihan berikut ini.

1. The Corrs (release) _____ their new album yesterday.
2. Some unpredicted results (affect) _____ the decision.
3. Wait a second, I (finish) _____ my works.
4. She needs a little more time to study after (gain) _____ the best score.
5. Nobody (receive) _____ annual bonus.

Buatlah komposisi Anda sendiri.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Jawablah pertanyaan berikut ini.

1. Where have you been before now?
2. What cities have you visited a lot recently?

Have you ever met a wild animal before? Where and what did you do?

You have fifteen minutes to write your draft.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Relaxation

What will you do if you meet.....(mention something or some one)?
What do you think if there will not be water anymore?
What will you do if you have lost your wallet in a strange place?

IV. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS/ PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Fungsi Present Perfect Continuous/ Progressive tense adalah:

Untuk menyatakan suatu tindakan yang dimulai pada masa lampau dan sekarang masih berlangsung. Penekanan terletak pada informasi kurun waktu yang diterangkan setelah preposisi *for* (selama) dan *since* (sejak).

Rumus Present Perfect Continuous/ Progressive tense:

RUMUS

(+)   **S (He/ She/ It) + Has + Been + V-ing**
She has been having her breakfast for almost an hour (hingga saat ini, ia telah makan pagi selama hampir satu jam).

S (I/ You/ We/ They) + Have + Been + V-ing
We have been trying to call him since this morning (semenjak pagi hingga sekarang kami mencoba menelfonnya).

(-)   **S (He/ She/ It) + Has + Not + Been + V-ing**
She hasn't been eating her breakfast.

S (I/ You/ We/ They) + Have + Not + Been + V-ing
We haven't been trying to call him since this morning.

(?)   **Has + S (He/ She/ It) + Been + V-ing?**
Has she been having her breakfast?

Have + S (I/ You/ We/ They) + V3?
Have we been trying to call him?

Latihan. *Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan menggunakan Present Perfect Continuous tense*

1. Brandy and Monica (not sing)_____ for years together.
2. St Tropez (be)_____ an exotic soap opera since there are a lot of sexy stars involved.
3. Someone with a funny dog (walk around)_____ for hours.
4. The selling agent (develop)_____ the new strategy to gain consumers.
5. Such many American cultures (infiltrate)_____ us for decades.

BACAAN

A BROKEN FRIENDSHIP

'What do you feel about him Sarah?' Tom has asked me the question. I'm not really with him so far and he feels a kind of strange disturbing situation with my closed friendship with Alex. I don't have any idea why he is so interesting. The only thing I comprehend a lot is that Alex always spends his days studying and hard working.

Frankly, I don't know much about Alex. He has just moved from Nebraska and he has been living in this surrounding since three weeks ago. He has been a friend after his arrival; he has been my next-door neighbor. I'm so interested in him that it makes Tom anxious.

Tom is a good friend of mine too, but I don't really like him because of some reasons impolite to be said here. He is not too bad exactly but I need more than that. Tom is always on his weird ideas. He is doing such a dangerous action recently and I don't really like danger. Tom loves cliff hanging a lots and he can't afford of avoiding the passion; he is cliff hanging at Mount Rocky next summer's holydays.

It doesn't mean that I'm so selfish! I only want my friends saved and sound, no matter what. But some of other fellows give opinions that Tom is jealous of my closed new friendship with Alex, I just can't buy this, Tom always considers me as his younger sister that every time he feels a right to control my privacy a lot!

After a while thinking I finally to have all these problems finished. I am telling Tom not to consider me as his private property any more; whether or not he agrees!

DICTION

Pahami kata-kata berikut ini lalu buat lah sebuah paragraph pendek menggunakan kata-kata tersebut.

1. **Move** : migrate, shift, elope, escape, change, draw, pass, evolution, revolution, rise, raise, dynamic, etc.
2. **Still** : stay, resist, abide, remain, static, stop, etc.
3. **Say** : talk, state, whisper, announce, proclaim, declare, cry, tell, explain, inform, shout, argue, prohibit, etc.
4. **Stone** : sand, rock, corral, cliff, hail-stone, masonry, concrete, etc.
5. **Water** : rain, dew, milk, ice, sweat, piss, stock, tears, river, lake, sea, ocean, etc.

_____

_____
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_____
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_____

Sekarang Anda telah menguasai empat *present tenses*. Yang harus diingat adalah bahwa semua *present tenses* digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu tindakan dan fakta AKTUAL. Peristiwa aktual (yang ada hubungannya dengan saat ini) dapat berupa KEBIASAAN *(Simple Present)*, SEDANG DALAM PROSES/ RENCANA PASTI *(Present Continuous)*, SESUATU YANG BARU SAJA TERJADI/ HAMPIR SELESAI *(Present Perfect)*, maupun KURUN WAKTU TINDAKAN DARI DULU HINGGA SEKARANG *(Present Perfect Continuous)*.

Setelah memahami semua logika *present tenses* tersebut (tentu saja beserta perubahan VERB pada setiap *tense* dan itu berarti Anda harus mulai menghapal *irregular verbs*!) Anda akan dengan sangat mudah memahami konteks *Past Tenses*! Mau bukti?

Perhatikan baik-baik komposisi pendek berikut ini.

My name is Danniel. I love to eat. Now, I am eating fried rice. I have been eating it since five minutes ago. Actually, I have almost finished eating it by now.

Apakah Anda memahami mengapa keempat kalimat di atas ditulis dalam *tenses* yang berbeda? Ya, tentu saja! Masing-masing kalimat mengacu pada kondisi dan waktu yang berbeda-beda. Jangan samakan logika waktu dalam bahasa Indonesia dengan yang ada di dalam bahasa Inggris karena jelas logika waktu dalam bahasa Inggris sangat membutuhkan ketelitian; TIME IS MONEY, GUYS!

Jika *Present Tenses* mengacu pada peristiwa dan kondisi aktual PAST TENSES BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KONTEKS PENCERITAAN. Yang diubah adalah KETERANGAN WAKTU (*Now* menjadi *last…*, *today* menjadi *yesterday*, dsb.), TO BE (*is, am, are* menjadi *was dan were*), dan KATA KERJA BANTU (*do, does, have, has* menjadi *did* dan *had*).

Perhatikan contoh komposisi Past Tenses berikut ini.

Last year, while I ***was*** *studying in Singapore, I* ***met*** *Sarah. At the time I* ***had*** *just arrived in the country. Sarah* ***told*** *me that she* ***had*** *already been living in Singapore for about three years.*

(Aku bercerita bahwa) Tahun lalu, saat aku belajar di Singapura, aku bertemu Sarah. Saat itu, aku baru saja tiba. Sarah mengatakan kepadaku bahwa ia telah tinggal di Singapura selama tiga tahun (dihitung dari kedatangannya hingga saat ia mengatakan hal tersebut tahun lalu).

Bandingkan dengan komposisi Present tenses berikut.

I study in Singapore. I am meeting Sarah now. I have just arrived in the country. Sarah is telling me that she has already been living in Singapore for three years.

Aku belajar di Singapura. Saat ini aku sedang bertemu dengan Sarah. Aku baru saja tiba ke negara ini. Sarah sedang mengatakan kepadaku bahwa ia telah tinggal di Singapura selama tiga tahun (dihitung dari kedatangannya hingga saat ini).

Bagaimana agar lebih jelas? Anda tentu saja harus mempelajari bahasan detil Past Tenses berikut ini.

V. SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Simple Past tense digunakan untuk menyatakan tindakan yang telah selesai di masa lampau, untuk menggambarkan keadaan/ kondisi di masa lampau, dan untuk menyatakan kebiasaan di masa lampau meskipun pada umumnya banyak yang menggunakan frasa *used to* (yang artinya: dulu biasanya) untuk tujuan ini. Biasanya *tense* ini menggunakan keterangan waktu: *yesterday, last night, a week ago, dsb.*

Rumus Simple Past tense adalah:

A.   **S + V2 + …**

Contoh
<u>Mr. Budi (He) taught</u> English in Sanatadarma last year.
        (Mr. Budi dulu/ tahun lalu mengajar di Sanatadarma)

<u>Andika and Tomi (They) always spent</u> their holidays together.
        (Dulu, Andika dan Tomi selalu berlibur bersama)

Bentuk negatifnya adalah:

S + DID NOT + V1+ ...
        Mr. Budi (He) didn't teach English in Sanatadarma last year.
        Andika and Tomi (They) din't spend their holidays together.

Bentuk interrogative-nya adalah:

DID + S + V1 + ...?
        Did Mr. Budi (He) teach English in Sanatadarma last year?
        Did Andika and Tomi (They) spend holidays together?

Dapat juga digabungkan dengan Question Words: Where, Who, Whom, Which, What, dsb

QUESTION WORD + DID + S + V1 + ...?
        Where did Mr. Budi teach English before now?
        What did you want to do when you were a child?

B.   **S + (To Be: WAS/ WERE) + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb of Place And Time**

Contoh
1. **I was not** an engineer a month ago (N).
2. **Andrea (She) was** pretty twenty years ago (Adj.).
3. My **books (they) were** on the table last night (Adv. of place).
4. **It was** 3:30 p.m. when you arrived home yesterday afternoon (Adv. of time).

QUESTION WORD + To Be + S +...?
Where were you?
Who was she?
 How was He?

Pemahaman bacaan

My Brave Childhood

When I **was** ten I **had** a brave experience. At the time I **visited** my relatives **lived** in other town. I **went** there by city bus. Firstly my parents **didn't allow** me to go because my destination **was** too far for my age. They **worried** me so much but I **insisted** to go. They finally **allowed** me to go. I **was** so happy then because I **had** a plan to meet some one there.

It **took** fifteen minutes before a city bus **stopped** in front of me. For a while I **felt** so confused but a minute later I **decided** to go on the bus. I hardly **slept** in the trip, because it **was** my first trip, without parents. I **was** so proud and **couldn't** wait to tell it to my schoolmates.

It **was** not difficult to find my relatives' house because I had been there several times and it **was** closed to the bus station. I **knocked** the door and **found** surprised expression from my uncle and aunty. They **asked** me to phone my parents and tell them I had already arrived there.

I **stayed** there for two days and my uncle and aunty **insisted** to take me home. It **wasn't** fun at all; in the bus they **had** me to sit quietly.

THE LOST OF THE TITANIC

The great ship, Titanic, **sailed** to New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She **carried** 1316 passengers and 891 crews. At the time Titanic **was** the biggest, most modern ship and engineers **believed** that it **was** unsinkable. But then, the well-known ship **sank** in her first voyage and **caused** many people **died** with her.

Coba tuliskan salah satu pengalaman Anda sewaktu kecil.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Apakah Anda tahu Verb 2 dari kata-kata berikut?

Stand	**Lose**	**Smile**
Sleep	**Sit**	**Talk**
Jump	**Wake**	**Dream**
Walk	**Run**	**Listen**

VI. PAST CONTINUOUS/ PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Fungsi *past continuous/ progressive tense* adalah:
1. Untuk menceritakan kejadian yang sedang berlangsung pada satu titik waktu di masa lampau.
2. Untuk menyatakan suatu proses yang terjadi di masa lampau.

Rumus Past Continuous/ Progressive tense adalah:

S + To Be (Was/ Were) + V ing + ...
-The Students (They) **were studying** English at five afternoon yesterday.
 (kemarin sore, jam lima, para siswa sedang belajar bahasa Inggris).
-I **was reading** a novel while you **were sleeping** last night.

Tambah *not* setelah To Be untuk membentuk kalimat **negative**.
-The students **were not studying** English at five afternoon yesterday.
- I **was not reading** a novel while you **were sleeping** last night.

Letakkan To Be sebelum **Subject** untuk membentuk kalimat **interrogative**.
-**Were** the students **studying** English at five afternoon yesterday?
-**Was** I **reading** a novel while you **were sleeping**?

> **Past Continuous/ Progressive hanya berhubungan dengan** *(To Be)+VERB-ing*. **Coba bandingkan dengan** SIMPLE PAST **rumus B!**

Tulis ulang kalimat-kalimat Present Continuous berikut menjadi kalimat Past Continuous; Sesuaikan penanda waktunya.

1. She is dancing with her boy friend this morning.
   _____

2. Our country is developing its infrastructure.
   _____

3. You and I are talking about Finding Nemo.
   _____

4. Neither you nor she is having dinner right now.
   _____

5. Hardly are they visiting each other.
   _____

6. My cat is shipping her milk.
   _____

7. Nobody is working on this striking day.
   _____

8. I am reading Tess of D'urbervilles.
   _____

9. The computer is shooting down after I switched its power button off.
   _____

10. Smoking is decreasing recently.
    _____

VII. PAST PERFECT

Past Perfect digunakan untuk menyatakan satu tindakan yang telah selesai sebelum tindakan lainnya di masa lampau. Dua tindakan yang dinyatakan dalam sebuah kalimat memiliki urutan waktu pelaksanaan, contoh: "Kemarin, sebelum makan kami mengerjakan PR terlebih dahulu."

Kegiatan yang terlebih dahulu dilakukan HARUS menggunakan *Past Perfect* dan tindakan yang dilakukan setelah itu HARUS menggunakan *Simple Past*. Dalam konteks di atas, tindakan yang pertama kali dilakukan adalah *Mengerjakan PR* sehingga kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris menjadi, "Yesterday, before we ate, we **had finished** our homeworks first." Meskipun begitu, jika terdapat dua tindakan yang cenderung tidak berlangsung lama di masa lampau, kedua tindakan tersebut biasanya tetap diungkapkan dengan *Simple Past tense*.

Past Perfect juga digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu tindakan yang dimulai di masa lampau dan baru saja selesai atau hampir selesai pada saat lampau pula dan digunakan untuk menyatakan tindakan yang berulang-ulang yang dilakukan dari titik waktu tertentu hingga titik waktu tertentu di masa lampau. *Tense* ini juga ditandai dengan kata *just* (baru saja) dan *almost* (hampir).

RUMUS PAST PERFECT

A.

  (+) **S + HAD + V3**
     - We **had finished** studying before you came.
     - They **had sent** the letter first, and then they went to campus.

  (-) **S + HAD NOT + V3**
     - We **had not finished** studying before you came.
     - They **had not sent** the letter first, before went to campus.

  (?) **HAD + S + V3?**
     - **Had** we **finished** studying before you came?
     - **Had** they **sent** the letter first, and then went to campus?

B.

  (+) **S + HAD BEEN + N/ Adj./ Adv.**
     - Until last year, she had been a best friend of mine.

  (-) **S + HAD NOT BEEN + N/ Adj./ Adv.**
     - Until last year, she had not been a best friend of mine.

  (?) **HAD + S + BEEN + N/ Adj./ Adv?**
     - Until last year, had she been a best friend of mine?

Latihan

1. He _____ before I _____ him.   (fall/ help)
2. They_____ much money, after that they _____ nothing.   (spend/ have)
3. _____ you _____ me before you came here?   (come/ call)
4. I _____ my breakfast but before, I _____ it myself.   (eat/ cook)
5. We _____ a bath after that we _____.   (take/ sleep)
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

A Secret

Last week when Tom was so desperate about his problem Joe, a friend of his, came. He asked him about the problem Tom had. Tom was so in dilemma because before it he had given his words not to tell his problem to anyone else. Finally Joe had the 'things' but before that he had persuaded Tom to tell him the secret and he had promised not to tell the secret to anyone else. But Joe then laughed heavily after he knew the secret of Tom's. What is the secret then? I will not tell you since I am not one of people who love to tell secret to everyone!

VIII. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Continuous digunakan untuk menyatakan kurun waktu suatu kegiatan yang dimulai dan diakhiri pada satu titik waktu tertentu di masa lampau (penekanannya pada periode waktu).

RUMUS PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(+)   S + HAD BEEN + V-ING

- When I <u>came</u> to Semarang in 1996, that old man **had already been selling** coco-ice <u>for three years</u>.
- I **had been** <u>sleeping for enough time</u> when you <u>waked</u> me up yesterday.

(-)   S + HAD NOT BEEN + V-ING

- They **had not been** <u>waiting for an hour</u> before you arrived.
- I **had not been** <u>sleeping for enough time</u> when you waked me up yesterday.

(?)   HAD + S + BEEN + V-ING?

- When I came to Semarang in 1996, **had** <u>that old man already</u> **been** <u>selling coco-ice for three years</u>?
- **Had** I **been** <u>sleeping for enough time</u> when you waked me up yesterday?

Coba perhatikan perbedaan logika kalimat Present Perfect Continuous dan Past Perfect Continuous berikut ini.

*Until **today**, I have been teaching English for three years* (waktu tiga tahun dihitung dari sekarang hingga awal mula saya ngajar; jika sekarang tahun 2004 saya mulai mengajar pada 2001 silam).

*Until **last month**, I had been teaching English for three years* (waktu tiga tahun dihitung dari sebulan lalu hingga awal mula saya mengajar; sampai sekarang berarti saya telah mengajar selama tiga tahun satu bulan)

Latihan soal

1.   Saat itu aku telah mencarinya selama lima tahun, namun semuanya sia-sia, dia telah pergi untuk selamanya.

_____
_____

2.   Ketika Jepang telah menjajah Indonesia selama dua setengah tahun, akhirnya bangsa kita bangkit dan melawannya.

_____
_____

IX. PRESENT/ SIMPLE FUTURE

Present/ Simple Future digunakan untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang tidak direncanakan di masa depan. Terkadang *tense* ini mengekspresikan sebuah keinginan atau cita-cita.

RUMUS A (PRESENT/ SIMPLE FUTURE)

(+)   S + Will + V1 + …
I will buy a car next year. *(aku ingin membeli sebuah mobil, kemungkinannya tahun depan dan waktu tepatnya aku tidak tahu)*

(-)   I/ We + Shall not (Shan't) + V1 + …
We shan't stay any longer here. *(Kita harus segera pergi)*

(-)   OTHER Ss + Will not (Won't) + V1 + …
They will not sleep early tonight. *(Mereka ingin tidur larut)*

(?)   Shall + I/ We + V1 + …?
Shall we dance Madam? *(Menawarkan untuk menari bersama)*

(?)   Will + OTHER Ss + V1 + …?
Will *y*ou send me a letter, Pal? *(Aku ingin tahu apakah temanku mau berkirim surat untukku)*

RUMUS B

(+)   S + Will + Be + N, Adj., Adv.
I will be a car washer next holiday. *(Aku ingin mengisi liburan dengan bekerja sebagai pencuci mobil)*

(-)   I/ We + Shall not (Shan't) + Be + N, Adj., Adv.
We shan't be pretty any more. *(Penampilan kita akan segera berubah)*

(-)   OTHER Ss + Will not (Won't) + Be + N, Adj., Adv.
They will not be here tonight. *(Mereka mungkin tidak akan datang)*

(?)   Shall + I/ We + Be + N, Adj., Adv.?
Shall we be doctors? *(Sebuah pertanyaan tentang cita-cita masa depan)*

(?)   Will + OTHER Ss + Be + N, Adj. Adv.?
Will you be there, Sam? *(Aku bertanya apakah Sam akan ke sana)*

| **Latihan.** | *Terjemahkan kalimat berikut kedalam bahasa Inggris* |

1. Kami tidak akan mengikuti ajakanmu.

    _____

2. Apakah aku harus pergi?

    _____

3. Mereka tidak akan berlayar ke Jepang bulan depan.

    _____

4. Sandra tidak akan membeli barang mahal itu.

    _____

5. Setelah kalian pulang, kami mungkin akan menelfon Tommy.

    _____

X. FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Future Continuous digunakan untuk mengekspresikan apa yang akan sedang dilakukan seseorang atau sesuatu di satu titik waktu di masa depan.

RUMUS FUTURE CONTINUOUS

(+) **S + Will + Be + V-ing + ...**
I will be teaching course **next holiday**.

(-) **I/ We + Shall not (Shan't) + Be + V-ing + ...**
We shan't be having dinner **tomorrow evening at 7 pm**.

(-) **OTHER Ss + Will not (Won't) + Be + V-ing + ...**
They will not be sleeping **when you arrive tonight**.

(?) **Shall + I/ We + Be + V-ing + …?**
Shall we be fishing **by next an hour**?

(?) **Will + OTHER Ss + Be + V-ing + …?**
Will you be playing football **on Friday afternoon**, Sam?

Latihan.

1. They _____ (study) at 8 pm this evening.
2. _____ you _____ (wait) for me?
3. It is I who _____ (help) you with this work.
4. We _____ (smoking) in next meeting.
5. They _____ (sing) Scandinavian song tomorrow morning.
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Tulislah cita-cita atau keinginan Anda di masa depan serta usaha-usaha yang telah Anda lakukan untuk mewujudkannya. Ingat, gunakan *tenses* yang sesuai untuk masing-masing kalimat.

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XI. FUTURE PERFECT

Untuk menyatakan suatu tindakan yang akan selesai pada sekitar satu titik waktu di masa depan. Kapan tindakan itu dimulai tidak lah penting.

RUMUS FUTURE PERFECT

(+) S + Will + Have + V3
I will have finished writing this book by tomorrow evening.
(Aku mungkin akan menyelesaikan buku ini paling lambat besok petang)

(-) S + Shall/ Will + Not + Have + V3
 I shall not have finished writing this book by tomorrow evening.

(?) Shall/ Will + S + Have + V3?
Shall I have finished writing this book by tomorrow evening?

XII. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Untuk menyatakan sudah berapa lama kah suatu tindakan berlangsung hingga satu titik waktu di masa depan.

RUMUS FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(+) S + Will + Have + Been + V-ing
They will have been leaving in New York for three years exactly in June, next year.
(Tepat pada bulan Juni tahun depan mereka akan telah tinggal di New York selama tiga tahun)

(-) S + Shall/ Will + Not + Have + Been + V-ing
We shall not have been studying English for three months by tomorrow.
(Hingga besok kami belum belajar bahasa Inggris selama tiga tahun)

(?) Shall/ Will + S + Have + Been + V-ing?
Will earth have been spinning for a million years next decade?
(Hingga dekade depan, apakah bumi telah berputar selama sejuta tahun?)

XIII. FUTURE PAST

Untuk menyatakan:
1. Suatu tindakan yang akan dilakukan di masa lampau.
2. Kalimat persyaratan lampau.
3. Permintaan sopan atau untuk meminta pendapat (khusus kalimat tanya).
4. Untuk *should* (berarti: seharusnya) dalam kalimat positif, penggunaannya dimaksudkan untuk menyarankan suatu tindakan yang dianggap sesuai.

RUMUS A (FUTURE PAST)

(+)   S + Would + V1
They would give me an advice but they were in a hurry to catch the yesterday's morning flight.
(Kemarin mereka akan memberi saya sebuah saran)

They **should** spend their holidays with families and not with friends.
*(Mereka **seharusnya** menghabiskan liburan bersama keluarga dan bukan bersama teman)*

If you had spent your money out, I would lend you some.
(Seandainya kamu telah kehabisan uang, aku akan meminjamimu)

(-)   S + Should/ Would + Not + V1
We should not underestimate the warning!
*(*Kita *sepatutnya tidak meremehkan peringatan itu!* Atau *kita dulu tidak akan meremehkan peringatan tersebut)*

(?)   Should/ Would + S + V1?
Would you come to my house?
(Merupakan ajakan sopan yang berlaku untuk saat ini)

Should I tell the truth to Jake?
(Meminta pertimbangan untuk melakukan sesuatu)

RUMUS B

(+)   S + Would + be + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb
When I was a child, I would be a doctor but now it's over.
(Saat kecil aku bercita-cita menjadi seorang dokter dan sekarang tidak lagi)

If you had accepted my love, I would be at your side forever.
(Jika kau menerima cintaku aku akan selalu ada di sampingmu selamanya)

Yesterday morning, I would call you to tell my plan but I forgot!
(Kemarin pagi aku akan menelfonmu tapi aku lupa)

(-) S + Should/ Would + Not + be + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb
When I was a child, I would not be a doctor.

Yesterday morning, he actually would not call you to tell his plan but he finally did it this morning!

(?) Should/ Would + S + be + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb?
Should I be a teacher or a doctor?
Would you be my wife, please?

XIV. FUTURE PAST CONTINUOUS

Future Past Continuous digunakan untuk mengekspresikan tindakan yang akan sedang berlangsung di satu titik waktu di masa lampau. Perhatikan dan pahami logika waktunya.

RUMUS FUTURE PAST CONTINUOUS

(+) S + Would + be + V-ing
Anthony had told me that he would be waiting for me by the time I arrived there yesterday but he lied to me, He was not there!

(-) S + Should/ Would + Not + be + V-ing
Anthony had told me that he would not be waiting for me by the time I arrived there yesterday and he meant it, he was not there!

(?) Should/ Would + S + be + V-ing?
Would Anthony be waiting for me by the time I arrived there?

XV. FUTURE PAST PERFECT

Future Past Perfect digunakan untuk menyatakan pengandaian yang tidak mungkin terjadi karena syaratnya sudah pasti tidak terpenuhi.

RUMUS A (FUTURE PAST PERFECT)

(+) I/ We + Should have + V3
I should have got the highest point if only I had learnt the material seriously.
(aku seharusnya mendapatkan nilai tertinggi seandainya aku belajar serius)

You/ He/ She/ It/ They + Would have + V3
They would have graduated if they had studied hard.
(Mereka pasti lulus seandainya mereka belajar dengan rajin)

(-) S + Should/ Would + Not + Have + V3
I shouldn't have got the lowest point if only I had learnt the material.
They wouldn't have graduated if they hadn't studied hard.

(?) **Should/ Would + S + V3 ?**
Would they have graduated if they had studied hard?
Should I have got the lowest point if I hadn't learnt the material?

RUMUS B

(+) **S + Should/ Would have + Been + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb**
She should have been a boy; she does not like womanly activities.
(Seharusnya ia adalah seorang anak lelaki)

(-) **S + Should/ Would + Not + Have + Been + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb**
She should not have been a girl; she does not like womanly activities.

(+) **Should/ Would + S + Have + Been + Noun/ Adjective/ Adverb**
Should she have been a boy?

XVI. FUTURE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Untuk menyatakan kurun waktu yang akan dicapai pada satu titik waktu yang belum terjadi di masa lampau.

RUMUS FUTURE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(+) **S + Should/ Would Have + Been + V-ing**
They had told me that by last week they would have been doing their project for three months.
(Mereka sebelumnya telah mengatakan kepadaku bahwa hingga minggu lalu mereka akan telah mengerjakan proyek selama tiga bulan)

(-) **S + Should/ Would + Not + Have + Been + V-ing**
By last week they wouldn't have been doing their project for three months.

(?) **Should/ Would + S + Have + Been + V-ing?**
By last week would they have been doing their project for three months?

Well, penggunaan *tenses* tergantung kepada kebutuhan dalam percakapan. Terkadang kita hanya menggunakan beberapa *tenses* namun di saat lain kita juga harus menggunakan semua *tenses*. Misal, dalam *daily conversation* kita tidak begitu perlu menggunakan banyak *tenses* namun pada konteks lain seperti dalam penulisan deskriptif dan analisis profesional kita harus mempertimbangkan penggunaan *tenses* yang dapat mewakili deskripsi dan analisis kita.

Passive voice
Kalimat pasif

Kalimat pasif hanya berhubungan dengan rumus A karena kalimat pasif mensyaratkan penggunaan kata kerja asli dan bukan kata kerja pembantu *(do/ does/ did)*, kata kerja penghubung *(to be)*, dsb. Bentuk ini juga mensyaratkan kalimat transitif, yaitu yang memiliki komposisi Subyek-Predikat-Obyek.

Kenapa ada bentuk pasif dalam kalimat? Dalam sebuah kalimat, informasi yang paling penting biasanya diletakkan pada posisi subyek baru kemudian hal yang kurang penting diletakkan pada posisi objek. Selain itu, penggunaan kalimat pasif, secara tersirat, mengekspresikan suatu pengungkapan fakta secara obyektif.

Pembentukan kalimat pasif pada semua *tenses* pada dasarnya dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi dua, yaitu *continuous/ progressive tenses* dan *tenses* lain *(simple dan perfect)* Perbedaannya terletak pada pengartian kalimat dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Untuk kalimat pasif *continuous/ progressive tenses* dalam bahasa Indonesia diterjemahkan kurang lebih sebagai *sedang di…/ sedang ter...*

Terdapat pola kalimat aktif dalam bahasa Inggris jika diterjemahkan kedalam bahasa Indonesia polanya dapat berubah menjadi kalimat pasif, contoh *"The music sounds beautiful"* dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah, *"Musik tersebut terdengar indah."* Meskipun *sounds* adalah kata kerja namun ini tidak diikuti oleh kata keterangan *beautifully*. Hal semacam itu dapat kita temui pada contoh kalimat *"The cake tastes good,"* dan kalimat-kalimat lain yang mengekspresikan panca indera.

Bentuk pasif biasanya sering rancu dengan salah satu bentuk *verbal* yaitu *past participle* yang memiliki ciri hampir sama yaitu penggunaan *Verb 3* dan tidak berfungsi sebagai kata kerja. Namun yang harus diingat di sini adalah bahwa bentuk pasif selalu mensyaratkan adanya *To Be*. Untuk lebih jelasnya lihat bagian CEK KESALAHAN VERBAL.

Sekali lagi, jangan terpaku pada cara penerjemahan kaku. Anda dituntut kreatif dalam alih bahasa agar makna yang terkandung dalam kalimat dapat dimengerti oleh pembaca.

Perhatikan contoh berikut ini:

Kalimat aktif untuk *simple tenses (e.g. simple present tense)*
　　　We collect oldies stamps.
　　　(Kami mengumpulkan perangko kuno)

Kalimat pasif untuk *simple tenses (e.g. simple present)*
　　　Oldies stamps are collected by us.
　　　(Perangko kuno kami kumpulkan)

Kalimat aktif untuk *continuous/ progressive tenses (e.g. present continuous)*
　　　We are collecting oldies stamps.
　　　(Kami sedang mengumpulkan perangko kuno)

Kalimat pasif untuk *continuous/ progressive tenses (e.g. present continuous)*
　　　Oldies stamps are being collected by us.
　　　(Perangko kuno sedang kami kumpulkan)

RUMUS UMUM

S + (Have, Has, Had / Modal/ Modal + Have) + To Be (Is/ Am/ Are/ Was/ Were/ Be/ Been) + (Not) + (Being) + V3

Rumus selengkapnya adalah sebagai berikut:

Simple Present Tense

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

　　　S + V1 + O jika subyek adalah ***He/ She/ It (Orang ketiga tunggal)*** rumusnya **S + V1 + S/ ES + O**

　　　Mr. Budi (He) teaches English in Sanatadarma.

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)　　**S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (is/ am/ are) + V3**
　　　In Sanatadharma, English is taught by Mr. Budi.
　　　(Di Sanatadharma, bahasa Inggris diampu oleh Pak Budi)

(-)　　**S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (is/ am/ are) + Not + V3**
　　　In Sanatadharma, English is not taught by Mr. Budi.
　　　(Di Sanatadharma, bahasa Inggris tidak diampu oleh Pak Budi)

Present Continuous/ Progressive tense

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

<u>**S + To Be (Is/ Am/ Are) + V ing + O**</u>
The Students **are studying** English **right now**.

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+) **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (is/ am/ are) + Being + V3**
<u>English is being studied</u> by the students right now.
*(Bahasa Inggris **sedang** dipelajari oleh siswa saat ini juga)*
(-) **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (is/ am/ are) + Not + Being + V3**
<u>English is not being studied</u> by the students right now.
*(Bahasa Inggris tidak **sedang** dipelajari oleh siswa saat ini juga)*

Present Perfect tense

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

<u>**S + Have/ Has + V3 + O**</u>
She has had Salad for breakfast *(Ia baru saja sarapan Salad)*.
RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+) **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Have/ Has + Been + V3**
<u>Salad has been had</u> for breakfast by her.
(Menu pagi Salad baru saja disantapnya)
(-) **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Have/ Has + Not + Been + V3**
<u>Salad has not been had</u> for breakfast by her.
(Menu pagi Salad belum ia santap)

Present Perfect Continuous tense

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

<u>**S (He/ She/ It) + Has + Been + V-ing + O**</u>
She has been having her breakfast for almost an hour
(Hingga saat ini, ia telah makan pagi selama hampir satu jam)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+) **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Have/ Has + Been + Being + V3**
Her breakfast has been being had by her for almost an hour.
(Hingga saat ini, sarapannya telah ia santap selama hampir satu jam)

(-) **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Have/ Has + Not + Been + V3**
Her breakfast has not been being had by her for almost an hour.
(Hingga saat ini, belum lah satu jam sarapannya ia santap)

Simple Past tense

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

> <u>**S + V2 + O**</u>
> <u>Mr. Budi taught</u> English in Sanatadarma last year.
> *(Pak Budi tahun lalu mengajar di Sanatadarma)*

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (was/ were) + V3**
Last year in Sanatadharma, English was taught by Mr. Budi.
(Tahun lalu di Sanatadharma, bahasa Inggris diampu oleh Pak Budi)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (was/ were) + Not + V3**
Last year in Sanatadharma, English was not taught by Mr. Budi.
(Tahun lalu di Sanatadarma, bahasa Inggris tidak diampu oleh Pak Budi)

Past Continuous/ Progressive tense

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

> <u>**S + To Be (Was/ Were) + V ing + O**</u>
> Experts **were studying** a case at five afternoon yesterday.
> *(Kemarin sore, jam lima, para ahli sedang mempelajari sebuah kasus)*

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (was/ were) + being + V3**
The case was being studied by experts at five afternoon yesterday.
(Jam lima sore kemarin, kasus tersebut sedang dipelajari oleh para ahli)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + to be (was/ were) + Not + being + V3**
The case was not being studied by experts at five afternoon yesterday.
(Jam lima sore kemarin, kasus tersebut tidak sedang dipelajari oleh para ahli)

Past Perfect

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

> <u>**S + HAD + V3 + O**</u>
> Yesterday, they **had sent** the letter first, and then they went to campus.
> *(Kemarin, mereka terlebih dahulu mengirimkan surat sebelum pergi ke kampus)*

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Had + Been + V3**
Yesterday, before they went to campus, **the letter had been sent** by them.
(Kemarin, sebelum mereka pergi ke kampus, terlebih dahulu surat mereka kirim)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Had + Not + Been + V3**
Yesterday, before they went to campus, **the letter had not been sent** by them.
(Surat tidak mereka kirim sebelum mereka berangkat ke kampus kemarin)

Past Perfect Continuous

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

<u>S + HAD BEEN + V-ING</u>

When I <u>arrived</u> in Semarang in 1996, that old man **had already been breeding** wild roosters <u>for three years</u>.
(Saat saya tiba di Semarang pada tahun 1996, orang tua itu telah beternak ayam liar selama tiga tahun)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Had + Been + Being + V3 + O**
When I arrived in Semarang in 1996, wild roosters had been being bred by that old man for three years.
(Saat saya tiba di Semarang pada tahun 1996, ayam liar telah diternak oleh lelaki tua itu selama tiga tahun)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Had + Not + Been + being + V3**
When I arrived in Semarang in 1996, wild roosters had not been being bred by that old man yet.
(Saat saya tiba di Semarang pada tahun 1996, ayam liar belum diternak oleh lelaki tua itu)

Present/ Simple Future

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

<u>S + Will / Shall + V1 + O</u>
I will buy a car next year.
(aku ingin membeli sebuah mobil tahun depan)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Will/ Shall + Be + V3**
A car will be bought by me next year.
(Tahun depan, sebuah mobil akan saya beli)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Will/ Shall + Not + Be + V3**
A car will not be bought by me next year.
(Tahun depan, sebuah mobil tidak akan saya beli)

Future Continuous

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

S + Will/ Shall + Be + V-ing +O
I will be reading this novel by next two hours.
(Saya akan sedang membaca novel ini pada dua jam mendatang)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Will/ Shall + Be + Being + V3**
This novel will be being read by me by next two hours.
(Novel ini akan sedang saya baca pada dua jam mendatang)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari object) + Will/ Shall + Not + Be + Being + V3**
This novel will not be being read by me by next two hours.
(Novel ini tidak akan sedang saya baca pada dua jam mendatang)

Future Perfect

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

S + Will / Shall + Have + V3
I **will have finished** writing this book by tomorrow evening.
(Aku mungkin akan menyelesaikan buku ini paling lambat besok petang)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Will/ Shall + Have + Been + V3**
This book **will have been finished** written by me by tomorrow evening.
(Buku ini mungkin akan telah selesai saya tulis paling lambat besok petang)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari object) + Will/ Shall + Not + Have + Been + V3**
This book **will have been finished** written by me by tomorrow evening.
(Hingga besok petang, buku ini mungkin tidak akan selesai saya tulis)

Future Perfect Continuous

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

S + Will/ Shall + Have + Been + V-ing + O
They **will have been doing** the project for three years exactly in June, next year.
(Tepat pada bulan Juni tahun depan mereka akan telah mengerjakan proyek itu selama tiga tahun)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Will/ Shall + Have + Been + Being + V3**
The project **will have been being done** by them for three years exactly in June, next year.
(Proyek tersebut akan telah dikerjakan oleh mereka selama tepat tiga tahun pada Juni mendatang)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari object) + Will/ Shall + Not + Have + Been + Being + V3**
The project **will not have been being done** by them for three years exactly in June, next year.
(Proyek tersebut belum dikerjakan selama tiga tahun pada Juni mendatang/ Pada Juni mendatang proyek tersebut belum genap tiga tahun dikerjakan)

Future Past

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

S + Would/ Should + V1 + O
They **would give me an advice** but they were in a hurry to catch the yesterday's morning flight.
(Kemarin mereka akan memberi saya sebuah saran namun saat itu mereka sedang terburu-buru mengejar penerbangan pagi)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Would/ Should + Be + V3**
An advice would be given to me by them but they were in a hurry to catch the yesterday's morning flight.
(Sebuah saran akan mereka berikan kepada saya namun saat itu mereka sedang terburu-buru mengejar penerbangan pagi)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari object) + Would/ Should + Not + Be + V3**
An advice would not be given to me by them because they were in a hurry to catch the yesterday's morning flight.
(Sebuah saran tidak akan mereka berikan kepada saya karena saat itu mereka sedang terburu-buru mengejar penerbangan pagi)

Future Past Continuous

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

S + Would/ Should + be + V-ing + O
Yesterday, Anthony had told me that he **would be waiting for me** by the time I arrived there but he lied to me, He was not there!
(Antony kemarin sebelumnya telah mengatakan kepadaku bahwa ia akan sedang menunggu saya saat saya tiba di sana tapi ia membohongiku, saat itu ia tidak di sana!)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Would/ Should + Be + Being + V3**
Yesterday, Anthony had told me that I **would be being waited by him** by the time I arrived there but he lied to me, he was not there!
(Antony kemarin sebelumnya telah mengatakan kepada saya bahwa saya akan sedang ia tunggu saat saya tiba di sana tapi ia membohongiku, saat itu ia tidak di sana!)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari object) + Would/ Should + Be + Being + V3**
Yesterday, Anthony had told me that I **should not be being waited by him** by the time I arrived there and he was really not there!
(Antony kemarin sebelumnya telah mengatakan kepada saya bahwa saya tidak akan ia tunggu saat saya tiba di sana dan saat itu iamemang tidak di sana!)

Future Past Perfect

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

S + Would/ Should + have + V3 + O
I **would have got the highest point** if only I had learnt the material seriously.
(Aku seharusnya mendapatkan nilai tertinggi seandainya aku belajar serius)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Would/ Should + Have + Been + V3**
The highest score should have been got by me if only I had learnt the material seriously.
(Nilai tertinggi seharusnya saya dapatkan seandainya saya mempelajari bahannya secara serius)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari object) ++ Would/ Should + Have + Been + V3**
The highest score should not have been got by him if only I had learnt the material seriously.
(Nilai tertinggi seharusnya tidak ia dapatkan seandainya saya mempelajari bahannya secara serius)

Future Past Perfect Continuous

RUMUS KALIMAT AKTIF

S + Should/ Would + Have + Been + V-ing + O
I had predicted that by last week they would have been doing their project for three months.
(Saya telah menduga bahwa hingga minggu lalu mereka akan telah mengerjakan proyek selama tiga bulan)

RUMUS KALIMAT PASIF

(+)   **S (yang berasal dari obyek) + Should/ Would + Have + Been + Being + V3**
I had predicted that their project should have been being done by them for three months by last week.
(Saya menduga bahwa hingga minggu lalu proyek tersebut akan telah mereka kerjakan selama tiga bulan)

(-)   **S (yang berasal dari object) + Should/ Would + Not + Have + Been + Being + V3**
I had predicted that their project should not have been being done by them for three months by last week.
(Saya menduga bahwa hingga minggu lalu proyek tersebut belum genap tiga bulan mereka kerjakan)

MODAL

Pada bagian ini kita akan membahas <u>present modal</u>, *modal* diberi garis bawah: <u>Will/ Shall</u>/ (To Be) Going to, <u>Can</u>/ (To Be) Able to, <u>May</u>/ (To Be) Allowed to, <u>Must</u>/ (Have/ Has) to. Dalam kalimat positif, *modal* selalu berada setelah Subjek *(Subjective phrase)* dan diikuti oleh *verb 1*. polanya sebagai berikut ini.

(+)	**S + MODAL + V 1**
	S + (To Be) + Going to/ Able to/ Allowed to + V1
(-)	**S + (DON'T/ DOESN'T) + HAVE TO + V1**
	S + To Be + NOT + Going to/ Able to/ Allowed to + V1
	S + MODAL + NOT + V1
(?)	**MODAL + S + V1?**
	DO/ DOES + S + HAVE TO + V1?
	To Be + S + Going to/ Able to/ Allowed to + V1?

Pelajari diagram berikut		
<u>**Will / Shall**</u>	*Will* digunakan untuk semua Subjek dalam kalimat positif sedangkan *Shall* digunakan untuk **I** dan **We** dalam kalimat negatif dan interrogatif. *Will/ Shall* mengindikasikan tindakan di masa depan yang tidak direncanakan terlebih dahulu.	Contoh: - They **will** stay here one or two days next time. - We **shall not** eat dinner.
(To Be) Going to	*(To Be) Going to* mengindikasikan tindakan di masa depan yang telah direncanakan. Hal ini juga dapat diekspresikan dalam kalimat ber-*tense Present Continuous/ Progressive.*	Contoh: - I **am going to** sleep early tonight. - Laurent **is not going to** call me anymore. -
<u>**Can**</u>	*Can* digunakan untuk menyatakan kesanggupan dan kesediaan. Fakta tidak dibutuhkan di sini.	Contoh: - I **can** run faster than he can. *(kita belum tahu hasilnya)*
(To Be) Able to	*(To Be) Able to* digunakan untuk menyatakan kemampuan nyata dan keberhasilan.	- The Robber **is able to** escape from police. *(ini adalah sebuah fakta)*
<u>**May**</u>	*May* digunakan untuk menyatakan ijin dan permakluman. Artinya adalah *mungkin* jika diikuti oleh kata *be* secara tersambung dan berarti *dapat menjadi* jika dipisah.	Contoh: - Sonata **may** attend her brother's secret meeting. - **Maybe**, they call you this evening. - I **may be** an idol someday.
(To Be) Allowed to	*(To Be) Allowed* berfungsi sama dengan *May* tetapi fungsinya lebih formal.	- Many young girls **are allowed to** go to discotheque by their parents.
<u>**Must**</u>	*Must* digunakan untuk mengekspresikan satu keharusan tanpa paksan unsure luar. *Must not* digunakan untuk melarang suatu tindakan. <u>Bentuk Negatif dari *Must* adalah</u> ***Don't/ Doesn't Have to.***	Contoh: - I **must** study hard. - I **do not have to** study hard. - We **must not** cross the line.
Have/ Has to	*Have/ Has to* digunakan untuk mengekspresikan keharusan yang disebabkan oleh paksaan situasi dan kondisi. Bentuk negatifnya adalah <u>*Don't/ Doesn't Have to*</u>	- Anne **has to** come home early; her mother needs to talk to her. - She **does not have to** regret then.

Untuk *past modal* kita hanya perlu mengubah bentuk *present* menjadi *past*:

will/ shall *menjadi* would/ should
can *menjadi* could
may *menjadi* might
must *menjadi* had to

to be harus disesuaikan menjadi bentuk *past* yaitu *was* dan *were*.

Past modal digunakan untuk:
1. Menyatakan ekspresi di masa lampau.
   Yesterday we <u>could not</u> use the car so we were late.
   I <u>was allowed to</u> call my advisor in case there was a problem to my thesis.

2. Menyatakan permintaan sopan/ penghalus permintaan (meskipun konteksnya *present*)
   <u>Would</u> you mind telling me the direction to post office please?
   <u>Should</u> I visit her?

Shall/ Should

- **Shall** digunakan untuk menyatakan persetujuan
  I shall meet a lecturer at 5 pm tomorrow.

- **Shall** digunakan untuk menyatakan perintah atau pernyataan keras.
  You shall do the test yourselves!

- **Shall** digunakan dalam bahasa ketat dan formal semisal di pemerintahan
  The president shall acknowledge a rising in telephone tax.

- **Should** digunakan untuk menyarankan sesuatu yang pantas
  I should help my father, but I must work now.

Latihan. Terjemahkan kalimat berikut ini ke dalam bahasa Inggris dengan menggunakan *present* dan *past modal*. Perhatikan konteks kalimat.

1. Kami <u>tidak akan</u> menyanyikan lagu berbahasa Inggris.

2. Tomi kemarin akhirnya <u>berhasil</u> menguasai program animasi itu.

3. Saat itu, masyarakat <u>tidak akan</u> mempercayai berita tersebut.

4. Maaf aku <u>harus</u> pergi sekarang, ada sesuatu yang harus aku kerjakan.

5. <u>Dapatkah</u> saya meninggalkan lembar jawaban di meja.

6. Kami <u>tidak harus</u> mengerjakan hal ini.

7. <u>Dapatkah</u> Engkau meninggalkan kami sebentar?

8. Minggu depan Danny <u>(akan)</u> berlibur ke Australia.

9. <u>Akan kah</u> kita menyerah begitu saja?

10. Tidak seorang pun yang <u>mampu</u> mengerjakan seluruh soal tes itu.

What's next?   **KOMPOSISI**

1. Tulis kalimat Anda sendiri yang menggunakan *present/ past modal*.

    a. (Will/ Shall/ Would/ Should)
    _____
    b. (To Be) going to
    _____
    c. Can/ Could
    _____
    d. (To Be) able to
    _____
    e. May/ Might
    _____
    f. (To Be) allowed to
    _____
    g. Must/ Had to
    _____
    h. Have/ Has to/ had to
    _____

2. Buatlah sebuah presentasi pendek yang berisi keahlian Anda dan pengaruhnya terhadap karir Anda nantinya. Terlebih dahulu buatlah daftar keahlian Anda.

3   Cek kelengkapan anak kalimat
Check for full subordination

CONTOH KESALAHAN
1. Because wanted to learn fast, the girl studied all the time.
2. While watching television, my telephone rang last night.

Kenapa Salah?

Kedua kalimat di atas adalah kalimat kompleks yang tersusun atas induk kalimat dan anak kalimat. Kita selama ini terbiasa menggunakan bahasa sebagai bahasa terucap ketimbang sebagai bahasa tertulis. Akibat proporsi penggunaan bahasa yang tidak seimbang tersebut, ditunjang oleh kemalasan kita untuk belajar, tata bahasa yang kurang sempurna telah menjadi satu ujaran umum di masyarakat kita. Tapi jangan berkecil hati atau bahkan protes! Bahasa adalah salah satu alat komunikasi utama yang tentu saja memiliki ragam penggunaannya. Namun Anda juga harus ingat bahwa kita saat ini sedang membicarakan bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi resmi sehingga tata bahasa lebih diutamakan ketimbang konvensi umum.

Pada kalimat pertama, *'Because wanted to learn fast, the girl studied all the time,'* yang berfungsi sebagai induk kalimat adalah *the girl studied all the time* sedangkan anak kalimatnya adalah *because wanted to learn fast*. Anak kalimat (yang ditandai dengan kata sambung *because*) tetap harus memiliki komposisi subyek-predikat yang utuh. Pada contoh tersebut anak kalimatnya tidak memiliki subyek; setelah kata sambung *because* langsung diikuti oleh kata kerja *wanted* dan secara aturan HAL INI DILARANG KERAS!!! Jika kita menerjemahkan kalimat tersebut ke bahasa Indonesia, hasilnya menjadi *'Karena ingin cepat memahami, gadis itu belajar sepanjang waktu.'* Kalimat tersebut seolah-olah benar, karena kita biasa mengabaikan struktur kalimat lengkap dan hanya menekankan maksud yang ingin disampaikan. Kalimat yang utuh seharusnya, *Because she wanted to learn fast, the girl studied all the* time. Yang harus diingat di sini adalah bahwa bahasa tertulis tidak sama dengan bahasa terucap yang dapat saja mengabaikan sebagian struktur penting dan menggantikannya dengan intonasi, bahasa tubuh, dan ekspresi. Jika Anda menerapkan sistem ini pada bahasa tertulis, kemungkinan besar maksud utama yang ingin Anda sampaikan menjadi kabur.

Pada kalimat kedua, *'While watching television, my telephone rang last night,'* yang berfungsi sebagai induk kalimat adalah *my telephone rang last night* sedangkan anak kalimatnya adalah *while watching television*. Berbeda dari kalimat pertama yang memiliki dua subyek yang mengacu pada satu subyek yang sama (yaitu *the girl* dan *she*), kalimat kedua memiliki dua subyek yaitu *telephone* yang ada pada induk kalimat dan sebuah subyek lagi yang seharusnya terdapat di anak kalimat. Agar kalimat tersebut lengkap, subyek harus ditambahkan sehingga kalimat menjadi *'While I was watching television, my telephone rang last night.'*

Kalimat Kompleks

Sebuah kalimat kompleks paling tidak terdiri dari dua klausa: *main clause* (induk kalimat) dan *subordinate clause* (anak kalimat).
Subordinate clause, yang tergantung pada *main clause* dalam hal arti, dalam kalimat dapat berfungsi sebagai *adjective*, *adverb*, atau *noun*.

a. <u>*Adjective clause (relative clause)*</u> biasanya diawali dengan *pronoun*, semisal *who, whom, whose, that, which, where,* atau *when*, dan muncul setelah *noun* atau *pronoun* yang dijelaskannya.

No one knew the men <u>who were standing out there</u>.
Anna Kournikova, <u>who is a tenis player</u>, has become a model.

b. *Adverb clause* diawali oleh *adverbial conjunction* (kata penghubung keterangan), semisal *because, although, if,* atau *while*, dan sering dijumpai baik pada awal maupun akhir kalimat.

Farmers use irrigation <u>so that their crops will not die</u>.
<u>While I was studying hard</u>, my girl called me.

JENIS ADVERB CLAUSES

Adverb clauses dapat dikelompokkan berdasarkan hal yang diungkapkannya.

Time

after	After it had stopped snowing, I went outside.
as	As I was walking to the store, it began to snow again.
as long as	I will never like snow as long as I live.
before	My roommate had decided to go skiing before I returned.
since	She has been a good skier since she was child.
until	I had never seen snow until my family moved from Florida to Boston.
when	When I was a young child, I thought snow was only in Alaska.
whenever	In Boston, my father tried to get me outside whenever it snowed.
while	While he was putting on his boots, I was hiding in my room.

Place

where	I prefer to live where the sun shines all years.
wherever	Wherever it's sunny and warm, I am happy.

Reason

because	My brothers are studying in California because they don't like snow either.
since	Since it is so beautiful there, my parents are going to move.

Purpose

so that	I'm planning to live with my brothers so that I can be near the beach.
in order that	I want to be near the beach in order that I might learn to water ski.

Manner

as	In California, we can enjoy the beach as we used to in Florida.
as if	My brothers swim as if they were fish.
as though	In California, I feel as though I were alive again.

Condition

as long as	I will enjoy living with my brothers as long as they keep the apartment clean.
if	If they keep it clean, I will stay with them.
in case	In case they become too messy, however, I'm going to save enough money to get my own apartment.
provided that	I will become a good skier provided that I can find a good teacher.
unless	Unless the lessons are very cheap, I won't be able to take any.
whether or not	I'm definitely planning to take surfing lessons, whether they are cheap or not/ whether or not they are cheap.

Result

so…that	California is so beautiful that I can't imagine staying in Boston.
such…that	It is such a beautiful state that I can't imagine staying in Boston.

Contrast

although	Although Boston is a beautiful city, I just don't like cold weather.
though	Though my father likes mountains and snow, I'm sure he will learn to like beaches and sand.
even though	He'll probably enjoy water skiing, even though he prefers to ski in snow.
while	While I will never miss the cold weather, I will miss my friends in Boston.
in spite of the fact that	I'll probably visit Boston from time to time, in spite of the fact that I will never live there again.

Latihan

I. Isilah dengan menggunakan adverb clauses

1. Sarah is still attending the meeting _____ she is so tired.
2. The painting is _____ artistic _____ a lot of curators made bargains.
3. I don't mind _____ you come.
4. I will come soon _____ you ask me to.
5. Everyone will pass the test _____ s/he studies hard.
6. She talks _____ she knew everything.
7. There are _____ hard challenges _____ all have to face.
8. _____ you live, please be the best among others.
9. We bring the umbrella, _____ it rains.
10. None understood the problem _____ someone explained it clearly.

II. Buatlah kalimat dengan menggunakan adverb clauses

time

_____
_____

place

_____
_____

reason

_____
_____

purpose

_____
_____

manner

_____
_____

condition

_____
_____

result

_____
_____

contrast

_____
_____

c. *Noun clause* diawali dengan kata *that* atau sebuah *question word*, semisal *why, what,* atau *how,* dan dalam kalimat dapat berfungsi sebagaimana halnya *noun*.

The weatherman predicted <u>that it would be rain.</u>
<u>That he behaves so rudely</u> causes people hate him.

CATATAN TAMBAHAN

1. *Adjective clause* dapat ditandai dengan *introductory words* semisal *which, whom, that* dan kata-kata tersebut dapat dihilangkan.

   The girls **that** we met were not singers.
   The girls we met were not singers.

2. Kalimat kompleks minimal terdiri dari sebuah induk kalimat dan sebuah anak kalimat.

3. *Noun clause* dapat berfungsi sebagai subyek tetapi *noun clause* umumnya dijadikan obyek dari kata kerja yang mengekspresikan *telling*, *feeling*, dan *thinking*.

4. Ketika *noun clause* berfungsi sebagai obyek, kata *that* seringkali dihilangkan.
   My mom said (that) she felt sick.

5. *Noun clause* dan *infinitive phrases* seringkali ditemukan dalam kalimat yang bersubyek *it*. Struktur ini menjelaskan arti subyek *it*.
   Noun clause: *It is nice (that) she loves you.* artinya bahwa *That she loves you is nice.*
   Infinitive phrase: *It is nice to meet you.* artinya bahwa *To meet you is nice.*

6. Baik *noun clauses* maupun *adjective clauses* yang mengikuti kata khusus semisal *fact* dan *hope* dapat diawali dengan kata *that* namun hanya *adjective clauses* yang dapat juga diawali dengan kata *which*. Terdapat sebuah cara cepat untuk mengetes sebuah klausa untuk menentukan apakah klausa tersebut sebuah *noun clause*, yaitu jika Anda dapat menyisipkan kata *is* diantara *noun* dan klausanya, klausa tersebut adalah *noun clause*; jika Anda tidak dapat menyisipkannya, klausa tersebut adalah *adjective clause*. Contoh:

   Noun clause:
    the fact (is) that He loves you
    the proof (is) that the drug abuse is very dangerous.
    The truth (is) that everybody loves music

   Adjective clause:
    the fact that he complains
    herhope that she never revealed
    The help that the officer offered

7. Berikut ini adalah tabel sebagian kata yang dapat digunakan untuk menandai *subordinate adverb clause,* disusun dalam kolom berdasarkan maknanya.

waktu	sebab/ akibat	persyaratan	perlawanan	kondisi	perbandingan
after	because	if	although	as though	than
since	since	even if	while	as if	as
before	so (that)	unless	though		
by the time	whereas	only if	whereas		
when	in order that	once	even though		
whenever		in case (that)			
while		whether or not			
now that		in the event			
until		(that)			
once		provided (that)			
as soon as					
as/so long as					
as					

Dangling modifiers (Modifier rancu)

Perhatikan kalimat berikut ini.

Collected in around the world, people love to get ancient stamps.
Snake species in Africa is lesser than America.

Pada kalimat pertama secara logis kita harus bertanya tentang *apa yang dikoleksi di seluruh dunia?* Frasa *collected in around the world* merupakan *modifier* dari subyek kalimat utama. Jika mengacu pada kalimat di atas maka secara logis yang dikoleksi adalah *people*. Kalimat seharusnya menjadi *"**Collected** in around the world, **ancient stamps** are loved to be got by people."*

Kalimat kedua permasalahannya terletak pada hal yang diperbandingkan. Pada kalimat tersebut yang dibandingkan adalah *snake species* dan *America*. Agar menjadi kalimat yang baik dan benar, komposisi harus diubah menjadi *"**Snake species** in Africa is lesser than **it (snake species)** is in America."*

Coba pahami kalimat yang menggunakan kata *only* berikut ini.

Only I who called you in the early morning.
I **only** called you in the early morning.
I called **only** you in the early morning.
I called you **only** in the early morning.
I called you in the **only** morning.
I called you in the morning **only**.

Penempatan *modifier* sangat mempengaruhi arti sebuah kalimat. Nah, jika telah mengetahui hal ini, seharusnya Anda akan lebih berhati-hati dalam menyusun kalimat.

4 Cek verbal
Check for verbal

VERBAL (LEBIH JAUH TENTANG ADJECTIVE, NOUN DAN ADVERB)

CONTOH KESALAHAN:
1. This is an interested book.
2. Announcing in all over the world, the declaration is so bombastic.

Kenapa salah?

Verbal adalah kata kerja yang **tidak berfungsi sebagai kata kerja**. Kata tersebut berfungsi sebagai **kata sifat, kata keterangan, dan kata benda**. Kedua kalimat di atas menggunakan *verbal* namun fungsinya tidak sesuai dengan konteks kalimatnya. Kalimat pertama, *'This is an interested book'* kata bendanya dijelaskan oleh *past participle* sehingga artinya dalam konteks di atas sangat rancu *(Ini adalah sebuah buku yang tertarik)*. Seharusnya *verbal* yang digunakan adalah *present participle, interesting,* sehingga makna yang muncul sesuai dengan konteks kalimat yaitu, *'Ini adalah sebuah buku yang menarik.'* Penggunaan *verbal* pada kalimat kedua juga kurang tepat. Untuk konteks kalimat di atas subyek, *declaration*, secara logis tidak dapat melakukan tindakan *announcing* karena ia adalah benda mati. Penggunaan *past participle* lebih tepat sehingga kalimat menjadi *'Announced in all over the world, the declaration is so bombastic'*.

Verbal **terdiri dari:**

A. GERUND

Ini merupakan bentuk *infinitive + ing* yang berdiri sendiri. Bentuk ini berfungsi sebagai **NOUN**. Karena semua bentuk *noun* menempati posisi **subyek** atau **obyek** dalam sebuah kalimat, *gerund* memiliki aturan sama dengan aturan *noun* pada umumnya.

Pahami kalimat berikut ini.

1. We really fond of **swimming**. *(Present Continuous: we are swimming)*
2. **Struggling** is the best way to show your seriousness.
3. We should avoid **window-shopping** at working hours.
4. **Smoking** causes many diseases.
5. **Internet-surfing** is useless for some unintended people.

Setelah *need, want* (yang berarti *need)* dan *won't/ wouldn't bear*, *gerund* memiliki arti pasif.

Subjek + NEED/ WANT/ BEAR *gerund*

He'll need looking after (dirawat)
My clothe wants mending (bajuku perlu dijahit)

B. TO INFINITIVE

Bentuknya adalah *to + V1* dan berfungsi sebagai **NOUN**, **ADJECTIVE**, atau **ADVERB**.

Pahami kalimat berikut ini.

1. It is wrong **to steal** *atau* **To steal** is wrong (*to infinitive* adalah **NOUN**).
2. John was the first **to arrive** (*to infinitive* adalah **ADJECTIVE** pelengkap *to be*).
3. They came (In order) **to help** me (*to infinitive* adalah **ADVERB OF PURPOSE**).

> Kapan kita menggunakan *to infinitive* dan *gerund* tergantung pada **verb pattern**, contoh, '*We must not fail **to recognize** the problems*' *fail* harus diikuti oleh *to infinitive* dan bukan oleh *gerund*, '*We must do **exercising**'* setelah *do* harus diikuti oleh bentuk *ing*.
>
> Contoh kata yang biasanya diikuti oleh *gerund*:
> - stop   - like   - enjoy   - keep
> - give up   - avoid   - preposisi (in teaching, for studying, dsb.)
>
> Intinya adalah Anda harus semakin lebih banyak membaca bacaan bahasa Inggris baku dan formal, jangan berhenti berlatih!!!

C. PARTICIPLE

1. Present Participle
   Bentuk *Present Participle* sama dengan *gerund* tetapi ini berfungsi sebagai **ADJEKTIF**. Adjektif menjelaskan **NOUN**.

   Pahami kalimat berikut ini.
   a. We do not like **killing** teachers. *(Gerund: We do not like killing.)*
   b. Some **drawing** books are given to the new students. *(Gerund: **Drawing** is easy.)*
   c. She is **interesting**.

2. Past Participle
   Bentuk ini menggunakan **VERB 3 (PAST PARTICIPLE)** dan juga berfungsi sebagai **ADJECTIVE**.

   Pahami kalimat berikut ini.
   a. There are many **bored** voters waiting for the promise.
   b. **The injured** patients should be taken into the isolation room.
   c. The door is **closed**.

Latihan. Lengkapi kalimat berikut ini dengan menggunakan bentuk *verbal*.

1. Joanne is really interested in _____   (act)
2. _____ her cat, Catherine has to climb the tree.   (save)
3. Well, I need _____ the tape first.   (listen)
4. Most students do not like that _____ lesson.   (bore)
5. The _____ TV cannot be repaired immediately.   (broke)
6. No matter what, everyone must prepares the _____ party.   (dance)
7. _____ is sometimes _____   (study/ bore)
8. Some experts tend _____ further clues.   (consider)
9. We listen to the _____ news.   (broadcast)
10. Sometimes, _____ music is good for us.   (listen)

Apa yang harus Anda lakukan?   Tulis kalimat yang menggunakan *verbal*

1. gerund   : _____
   _____

2. to infinitive   : _____
   _____

3. present participle : _____
   _____

4. past participle   : _____
   _____

Pemahaman bacaan

Swimming

Everybody loves **swimming**, I guess. I, myself, love **to swim** a lot. Never am I able to believe the reality that there are so many people do not like **swimming** at all. Some love football, I don't understand why they love **running** after the ball actually; some love **dancing**, and I can't afford **dancing** as it is a **boring thing**.

You'll have a lot of benefits by doing **swimming**: healthy and athletic body, strong lungs, powerful energy, and there are many more. By **doing** other exercises? No way, Guys! You'll only get a little advantage and so many **tiring activities**. I'm not promoting **swimming** at all. I just want you to do the right choice. There are so many **bored people** there and I don't want you to be one of them. Sorry, I have to go, I have a **swimming class** soon, I teach there and it is not expensive, twice a week for a month you'll only need to expense $20, fair enough isn't it?

Baiklah, dapatkah Anda membuat sebuah promosi?

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5 Cek pronoun, keselarasan, dan acuan
Check pronoun form, agreement, and reference

CONTOH KESALAHAN:

1. It was me who answered the telephone.
2. They want to meet someone who they called before.

Kenapa salah?

Jika *pronoun* muncul sebelum *introductory words that, which, what, who,* dan *whom*, bentuknya harus mencerminkan fungsinya dalam kalimat tersebut. Pada kalimat pertama *me* seharusnya *I* karena kata tersebut diikuti oleh *introductory word 'who'* dan kata kerja *answered* (berarti fungsinya adalah sebagai **subyek** kalimat). Pada kalimat kedua *who* seharusnya *whom* karena kata tersebut mengacu pada *someone* yang berfungsi sebagai obyek kalimat *they called*. Untuk mempermudah pemahaman, sebelum *who* adalah subyek dan sesudahnya adalah kata kerja sedangkan sebelum *whom* adalah obyek dan sesudahnya adalah subyek.

Terdapat beberapa macam *pronoun* yang sebagian dibahas di Bagian Enam, CEK BENTUK KATA, dan sebagian dibahas berikut ini.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

This	**:** This is a book. (a singular, closed object)
These	**:** These are books. (plural, closed objects)
That	**:** That is a book on that table. (a singular, far object)
Those	**:** Those are books on that table. (plural, far objects)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

1. **Who**
   - Who is that handsome boy?
   - Who teaches you English?
2. **Whom**
   - For whom do you work?
   - With whom will you dance this evening?
3. **Whose**
   - Whose wallet is that?
   - Whose baby is funny?
4. **What**
   - What time is it?
   - What are you doing here?
5. **Where**
   - Where is your address?
   - Where did you sleep last night?

6. **When**
    - When will you finish the job?
    - When did they invite us?
7. **How**
    - How is he?
    - How to make it better?
8. **How long**
    - How long have you been living in this city?
    - How long was your study?
9. **How far**
    - How far is your house from here?
    - How far does she run?
10. **How much**
    - How much money do you have?
    - How much does this wristwatch cost?
11. **How many**
    - How many people joined the party?
    - How many Dollars do you need for a short course?
12. **Why**
    - Why does the bird sing in the morning?
    - Why do they ignore the rule?
13. **Which**
    - Which one is yours?
    - Which boy are you interested in?

Tulis beberapa pertanyaan dengan menggunakan interrogative pronoun

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RELATIVE PRONOUN

Untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat yang memiliki **subyek** atau **obyek** yang sama menjadi sebuah kalimat majemuk.

Contoh:
- Toby is the Spiderman actor.
- He is from USA.
- **Toby who is from USA is the Spiderman actor.**

Terdapat empat bentuk relative pronouns:

1. **Who**
   Who digunakan untuk **orang**, contoh, 'The boy *who* loves Dianne is handsome.'

2. **Which**
   Which digunakan untuk **benda, binatang, kelompok orang**, contoh, 'I hate something *which* is unhealthy.'

3. **That**
   That digunakan untuk **orang** atau **benda**, contoh, 'We wait for a lecturer *that* gives us an important guidance.'

4. **Whom**
   Whom digunakan untuk **orang yang menempati posisi obyek**, contoh, 'Do you like the girl *whom* you wait for?'

5. **Whose**
   Whose digunakan untuk **possessive pronoun**, contoh, 'The man *whose* wife is beautiful is your teacher.'

Latihan

1. Aku tidak akan melakukan hal yang membuatku bodoh.
   _____

2. Semua orang yang menganggap lukisan itu buruk tentu bukanlah orang yang paham tentang seni.
   _____
   _____

3. Aku tidak peduli siapa yang akan kamu telfon.
   _____

4. Setiap pagi, anak yang berbaju merah itu berangkat jam 6 tepat.
   _____

5. Kami mencari seseorang yang dompetnya terjatuh.
   _____

6 CEK BENTUK KATA
Word Form

CONTOH KESALAHAN

1. Those children ran quick.
2. After the length roadshow Radiohead, a British band, takes advantages in its album selling.

Kenapa salah?

Pada kalimat pertama kesalahan terletak pada kekeliruan penggunaan kata sifat *quick* yang dipakai untuk menjelaskan kata kerja *run*. Secara gramatikal, yang dapat menjelaskan kata kerja adalah kata keterangan, jadi *quick* seharusnya *quickly*. Hal yang sama terjadi pada kalimat kedua. Yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan kata benda *discussion* seharusnya kata sifat *long* dan bukan kata benda *length*.

Kata dibagi kedalam: **pronoun, noun, adjective, verb, *to be* (linking verb/ kata kerja penghubung), adverb, preposition, verbal, dsb.** Sebagian yang dibutuhkan untuk mengalahkan TOEFL akan dibahas secara memadai.

Pronoun

Pronoun mengacu pada semua kata benda yang menggantikan nama orang, tempat, binatang, dan suatu hal. *Pronoun* dibagi kedalam beberapa kriteria berikut:

Subject	Object	Possessive		Reflexive Pronoun
		Poss. Adj.	Possessive. Pronoun	
I	Me	My + N	(*to be*) Mine	Myself
You (sing.)	You	Your + N	(*to be*) Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His + N	(*to be*) His	Himself
She	Her	Her + N	(*to be*) Hers	Herself
It	It	Its + N	(*to be*) Its	Itself
We	Us	Our + N	(*to be*) Ours	Ourselves
You (pl.)	You	Your + N	(*to be*) Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their + N	(*to be*) Theirs	Themselves

Perhatikan contoh berikut ini.

1. **I** don't receive a letter from **Tomi (him)**.
2. **Andi (He)** sleeps in **his bed**.
3. **The bed (It)** is **his (Andi's)**.
4. **We** will need **them** by then.
5. Students, please do the test **yourselves**!

ATURAN TAMBAHAN UNTUK BENTUK PRONOUN

Bentuk Subyek

1. Bentuk subyek berfungsi sebagai subyek *main clause* atau *subordinate clause*.
   <u>They</u> spent last holidays together. *(main clause)*
   Anne called the boy <u>who</u> had sent her letter. *(adjective clause)*
   After <u>I</u> studied, he asked me questions. *(adverb clause)*
   She knows <u>who</u> sent her letter. *(noun clause)*

2. Bentuk subyek digunakan untuk *pronoun* yang mengikuti kata kerja *to be*.
   It was <u>she</u> called me last night.
   It must be <u>I</u> who pay attention to your case.

3. Bentuk subyek digunakan saat subyek dari dua buah klausa diperbandingkan.
   <u>They</u> are smarter than <u>we</u> (are).
   <u>He</u> is more outstanding than <u>she</u> (is).

Bentuk obyek

4. Bentuk obyek digunakan untuk *pronoun* yang berfungsi sebagai obyek (baik langsung maupun tidak langsung) kata kerja dalam sebuah *main clause* atau dalam sebuah *subordinate clause*.
   That beautiful girl was kissing <u>me</u>. (direct object-main clause)
   The girl <u>whom</u> I love is so far away. (direct object-adjective clause)
   If you give <u>me</u> money, I will thank to you. (indirect object-adverb clause)

5. Bentuk obyek digunakan untuk *pronoun* yang berfungsi sebagai obyek preposisi.
   Everyone <u>except him</u> studied for yesterday's examination.
   <u>Between you and him</u>, he hates match so much.
   I won't go <u>without her</u>.
   The lady <u>with whom</u> I live is my beloved wife.
   The lady <u>whom</u> I live <u>with</u> is my beloved wife.

6. Bentuk obyek digunakan ketika obyek dari dua klausa sedang diperbandingkan.
   That girl loves <u>you</u> more than (she loves) <u>him</u>.
   The dog responds <u>to you</u> more easily than <u>(to) him.</u>

Bentuk possessive adjective

7. Bentuk *possessive adjective* digunakan untuk memodifikasi *noun* dan merujuk pada kepunyaan.
   Those are <u>his shoes</u>.
   I know the boy <u>whose dog</u> is funny.

8. Bentuk *possessive adjective* digunakan saat sebuah *pronoun* memodifikasi *gerund*.
   <u>His talking</u> is so arrogant.
   I like <u>her dancing</u>.

Bentuk possessive pronoun

9. Bentuk *possessive pronoun* digunakan untuk menggantikan *noun* yang berfungsi untuk mengindikasikan kepemilikan.

   Your money is plenty but <u>mine</u> is short.
   We needed a car but we didn't have it, we then borrowed <u>his</u>.

10. Bentuk *possessive pronoun* digunakan bersama dengan *to be* untuk merujuk pada kepemilikan.

    The boy is <u>mine</u>.
    I know <u>whose</u> baby it <u>is</u>.

11. Bentuk *possessive pronoun* digunakan setelah preposisi *of* yang mengacu pada kepemilikan.

    Dr. Herudjati Purwoko is a great lecturer <u>of mine</u>.
    I have a picture <u>of yours</u>, Babe.
    Some books <u>of hers</u> are expensive.

12. Bentuk *possessive pronoun* digunakan untuk menggantikan *noun* kedua saat memperbandingkan dua buah obyek yang sama yang dimiliki oleh orang yang berbeda.

    <u>My motorcycle</u> is cheaper than <u>yours</u>.
    <u>Jean's idea</u> is better than <u>mine</u>.

Bentuk reflexive (kena diri)

13. Bentuk *reflexive* digunakan untuk menekankan *noun* atau *pronoun* yang diacunya.

    They always go camping <u>themselves</u>.
    <u>I myself</u> cooked this breakfast.

14. Bentuk *reflexive* digunakan sebagai obyek preposisi *by* untuk menunjukkan bahwa seseorang melakukan suatu hal sendirian atau tanpa bantuan.

    I cannot do this <u>by myself</u>.
    After broke up, she wants to be <u>by herself</u>.

15. Bentuk *reflexive* digunakan saat obyek kalimat atau preposisi merupakan orang yang sama dengan subyek.

    You will hurt <u>yourself</u> by doing that.
    I don't want to underestimate <u>myself</u>.

ATURAN UNTUK KESELARASAN PRONOUN

1. Sebuah *pronoun* jamak digunakan untuk mengacu pada dua kata yang dihubungkan oleh *both . . . and* atau dua atau lebih kata yang dihubungkan oleh *and*.

    <u>Both</u> Elizabeth Browning <u>and</u> Robert Browning <u>were</u> eloping to Italy.
    My wife <u>and</u> I <u>are</u> always happy.

2. *Pronoun* tunggal digunakan untuk mengacu pada *indefinite pronoun* yang berbentuk tunggal berikut dan mensyaratkan kata kerja tunggal. Kata ganti orang ketiga tunggal apa pun *(he, his, she, it, its,* dll.*)* dapat digunakan tergantung pada makna kalimatnya.

	-body	-one	-thing
some-	somebody	someone	something
any-	anybody	anyone	anything
no-	nobody	no one	nothing
every-	everybody	everyone	everything

    <u>Somebody</u> was looking for you this morning.
    I never give <u>anything</u> for you.

3. Saat dua kata dihubungkan oleh *either . . . or . . . , neither . . . nor . . .,* atau *not only . . . but also . . .,* pronoun harus selaras dengan bagian yang terdekat.

    Either my uncles or my <u>father</u> <u>supports</u> me a lot.
    Neither the students nor the <u>teacher</u> <u>is</u> satisfied with the presentation.
    Not only the employees but also the <u>manager</u> <u>strikes</u> on that day.

4. *Collective nouns* yang mewakili sejumlah orang atau benda, semisal *group, team, class* dapat berbentuk tunggal atau jamak. Petunjuk apakah kata tersebut mengacu pada kata tunggal ataukah jamak terdapat pada kata kerja yang menyertainya.

    Tunggal : The <u>class</u> <u>is preparing</u> the class meeting.
    Jamak   : The <u>class</u> <u>are doing</u> <u>their</u> examination now.

Perhatikan modifikasi subyek pada contoh berikut ini.

> *I heard a voice.*
> S   P   O

> <u>Last night</u> **Andy** <u>and</u> **I**, <u>while (we were) studying hard for today's exam</u>, **heard** such
>   Adv.   S   Subordinate Clause (Cc + S + V-ing + Adv.)   V
> _____
>   S

> **a** suspicious **voice** from back garden.
> O (article + Adj. + N + preposition + Adv. of place)

Kalimat tambahan yang berada di antara koma merupakan anak kalimat dan anak kalimat memiliki komposisi S – P – O tersendiri (HATI-HATI JANGAN SALAH MENGENALI SUBYEK ANAK KALIMAT SEBAGAI SUBYEK INTI). Jika Anda menemukan PENGULANGAN SUBYEK, yang biasanya berupa *pronoun*, setelah Subyek inti SANGAT PASTI kalimat tersebut SALAH!

misal:

Last Night **Andy and I**, while (we were) studying hard for today's exam, **we** heard such a suspicious voice.

Nah, sekarang Anda seharusnya menjadi sedikit lebih LIAR dalam menganalisis soal-soal serupa. Tapi tetap saja, sebagai senjata tambahan, Anda harus menguasai bentuk kata lain yang dibahas selanjutnya.

Noun

Noun selalu berada pada posisi **Subyek** atau **Obyek**. *Noun* dibagi menjadi *countable* dan *uncountable*, *concrete* dan *abstract*, serta *plural* dan *singular noun*.

Countable noun adalah *noun* yang dapat dihitung (jumlah benda itu sendiri dapat dihitung) dan kebanyakan adalah kata benda *concrete* yang mensyaratkan adanya artikel atau *possessive pronoun*, contoh: *car(s), (a) book, (an) apple, (my) pen*, dsb. *Uncountable noun* adalah kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung dan yang dapat dihitung/ diukur hanya lah satuan pengukurnya. Kata ini selalu dianggap sebagai *singular noun*, contoh: *(a glass of) water, (two) chocolate (bars), (a truck) of sand*, dsb.

Concrete noun adalah semua kata benda riil dan berujud materi yang kebanyakan dapat diraba, dirasakan, dan dilihat, contoh: *rock, eggs, air*. *Abstract noun* adalah kata benda yang tidak berujud materi namun tetap dapat dirasakan dengan perasaan, contoh: *idea, will* dan dapat juga merupakan bentukan dari bentuk kata lain semisal *verb (possession, reading)* dan *adjective (brilliance, length)*. Bentuk ini biasanya memiliki ciri tertentu semisal akhiran *ty**, nce, or, er, th,*** dan **ness**.

Plural noun adalah semua kata benda yang memiliki penanda jamak semisal akhiran *s/ es* dan **en** *(bags, boxes, oxen, children)*. Terdapat beberapa pengecualian, contoh: *fish* (meskipun ada juga yang menggunakan bentuk jamak *fishes*)*, people,* dan *deer*. *Singular noun* adalah semua kata benda tunggal/ jumlahnya hanya satu atau yang dianggap tunggal yang biasanya adalah *uncountable nouns (water, air, gas, sand, sugar). Singular articles* digunakan untuk menandai *singular noun (a pen, a book, an apple),* kecuali untuk *uncountable nouns*, contoh: *water* dan *sand* (tanpa *article*).

A dan *an*

An + a......, e......, i......, o......, u......(/ʌ/): an apple, an island, an orbit, an unanswered question.
A + u......(/ju:/), other letters: a uniform, a universal soldier, a secretary, a book.

Jamak dan Tunggal

Regular	Irregular
Boy ---------- boys	child --------- children
Girl ---------- girls	man --------- men
Name -------- names	woman ------ women
Parent ------- parents	wife ---------- wives
Family ------ families	ox ------------ oxen
Address ---- addresses	fish ----------- fish
Six ---------- sixes	deer --------- deer

MANY/ MUCH/ A LOT/ (A) FEW/ (A) LITTLE

Pelajari tabel berikut ini.

Key words	Countable	Uncountable	Positive idea	Negative idea
Many	+	-	-	+
Much	-	+	-	+
Lots of A lot of Plenty of A bulk of, etc.	+	+	+	-
Few	+	-	-	+
Little	-	+	-	+
A few	+	-	+	-
A little	-	+	+	-

Sekarang pahami kalimat berikut ini.

1. I don't really have **many** cars.
2. I've got to go, **many** jobs waiting.
3. There is no **much** water in the big cities.
4. Too **much** carbon dioxide causes lung disease.
5. We have **a lot of** funny stories to tell.
6. After having done a big project, the young entrepreneur receives **a lot of** money.
7. I'm so sorry; I've only got **few** brochures to share with you.
8. Hurry up, so **little** time left!
9. There still are **a few** pens in the store, just take it.
10. We still have **a little** time to take a rest.

Tulis kalimat Anda sendiri

1. many   : _____

2. much   : _____

3. A lot of   : _____

4. few   : _____

5. little   : _____

6. a few   : _____

7. a little   : _____

Adjective

     Adjective berfungsi untuk menjelaskan *noun* dan menjadi *complement* (pelengkap) *To be*. *Adjective* bentukkan biasanya ditandai dengan akhiran **al, ful, ous** dan **some** *(professional, beautiful, industrious, handsome)*. Sebagian *adjective* bukan merupakan kata bentukkan, contoh: *white, black, far, close (yang berarti dekat)*.

Sebagian *adjective* berakhiran *–ly* dan *-ish*:
Worldly, womanly, shapely, friendly, yearly, stately, neighborly, ghostly, costly, cowardly, bluish, reddish, brownish, dsb.

     Adjective juga dapat dimunculkan dalam satu rangkaian panjang. Penulisannya harus mengacu pada kaidah *word order* baku. Pada rangkaian *adjective* yang lebih dari dua kata biasanya diberi pemisah koma namun penulisan seperti ini cenderung dihindari karena secara estetis tidak memenuhi syarat. Perhatikan diagram berikut ini.

Kuantitas	Kualitas	Ukuran	Bentuk	Warna	Materi	Kata benda
Two	nice	big		yellow		boxes
A	wrecked	gigantic	long	black	steel	Ship

Contoh:
1. I have <u>a **beautiful brownish** cat</u>.
2. They need <u>a lot of **good, large, squared, brown, wooden furniture**</u>.
3. A friend of mine gave me <u>a **white** bag</u>.
4. The girl <u>is **beautiful**</u>.

THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Digunakan untuk membandingkan kata sifat dalam kalimat.

Pahami tabel berikut ini

Criteria	Positive Degree	Comparative	Superlative
Untuk kata sifat yang terdiri dari satu suku kata	young large	younger larger	the youngest the largest
Untuk adjektif yang berakhiran *some-ow-le-r-y.*	handsome* narrow noble clever happy	handsomer* narrower nobler cleverer happier	the handsomest* the narrowest the noblest the cleverest the happiest
Untuk adjektif yang terdiri dari minimal dua suku kata	useful famous interesting necessary	more useful more famous more interesting more necessary	the most useful the most famous the most interesting the most necessary
Bentuk tak beraturan	good/ well bad/ ill/ badly many/ much far little old late near	better worse more farther/ further less/ smaller older/ elder later/ latter nearer	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) farthest/ furthest (the) least/ smallest (the) oldest/ eldest (the) latest/ last (the) nearest/ next

* Saat ini akhiran –*some* cenderung memiliki aturan *comparative* dan *superlative* yang menggunakan *more* dan *most* sehingga *handsome* menjadi *more handsome* dan *the most handsome.*

Pahami contoh berikut ini.

1. Tina is **the youngest** student in this class.
2. I was **happier** than she (was) last year.
3. English is **the most** interesting subject among others.
4. I have a **good** mark in Match and it makes me **better**.
5. I do English **better** than Match.
6. We are speaking English **badly** but they are speaking English **worse** than we.
7. Nobody wants a **bad** result but unfortunately I have **the worst** in the class.
8. How **many** Dollars do you have? Well, not so **much** money, actually I need **more**.
9. My house is **farther** than hers but I'll give you **further** explanation how to reach there.
10. I expect a **little** tolerance from the new neighbor.
11. We have a **little** beautiful girl.
12. It is believed that Egypt is the **oldest** civilization ever lived.
13. Sarah is the **eldest** child of the Hunts.
14. **Later** research stated that the **latter** civilization after Egyptian had not been defined yet.
15. **Next** discussion is about the **nearest** distance of earth to moon.

Verb

Verb selalu berfungsi sebagai predikat dalam sebuah kalimat. *Verb* dibagi menjadi *regular* dan *irregular verbs* (lihat daftar yang terlampir). *Verb* ada yang memerlukan obyek *transitive)* dan ada yang tidak *(intransitive)*. *Verb* berubah sesuai dengan subyek dan *tenses*. Kata kerja pembantu/ *auxiliaries (do, does, did, will,* dsb.) termasuk *verb*. *To be* juga disebut sebagai *linking verb*s (kata kerja penghubung). *Verb* yang dibentuk dari *adjective* mempunyai akhiran *ize/ ise (generalize, maximize)* dan *en (whiten, tighten)* dan juga awalan *en (enrich, enlarge)*.

Contoh:
1. Mr. Richard **needs** information about the announcement.
2. She **does** not leave the class earlier.
3. They **are trying** to catch the cat.
4. We **realize** this matter.
5. The washing machine automatically **whitens** clothes.
6. Please **enrich** your knowledge.

Adverb

Adverb menerangkan *verb*. Sebagian berakhiran *ly*, contoh: *beautifully, gracefully* namun sebagian tidak atau bahkan memiliki dua bentuk *adverb* yang berbeda, contoh: *hard (ly), high (ly), fast, well*. *Adverb* juga meliputi *adverb of time (at 5 O'clock)* dan *adverb of place (on the wall)*.

Contoh:
1. The plane is flying **high** (*high* berarti tinggi).
2. I am **highly** interested in art (*highly* berarti sangat).
3. She sings **beautifully**.
4. I must study **hard** (*hard* berarti keras, rajin, giat, sulit).
5. They **hardly** study (*hardly* berarti hampir tidak pernah).
6. She is standing **in front of mirror**.

Latihan. Isi kotak-kotak kosong berikut ini dengan menggunakan bentuk kata yang sesuai.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	naturalize	natural	
fertility			
	create		
			tranquilly
public			
	include		
		industrious	
			beautifully
	accept		

Preposition

(IN, ON, ABOVE, ACROSS, OVER, UNDER, BENEATH, BELOW, AT)

Cermati contoh-contoh berikut ini.

IN

    posisi (tempat)
- We study <u>in class</u>.
- They sit <u>in a sofa/ armchair</u>.
- We sleep <u>in bed</u>.
- Fish live <u>in water</u>.
- We live <u>in Indonesia</u>.
- I don't want to live <u>in Jakarta</u>.

    posisi (keadaan)
- I am always <u>in good mood</u>.
- <u>In which way</u> are we progressing?

    waktu
- We don't have class <u>in summer's holiday</u>.
- They are leaving to Germany <u>in next January</u>.
- <u>In the morning</u>, birds sing happily.

ON

    posisi (tempat)
- My books are <u>on the table</u>.
- Our School is <u>on St Paulo Street</u>.
- There are a lot of pictures <u>on the wall</u>.
- Lamp <u>on the ceiling</u> is out of order.
- I watched Radiohead <u>on MTV</u> last night.

    waktu
- My birthday is <u>on 2nd of July</u>.
- Andrea goes swimming <u>on Sundays</u>.

    tentang
- This book is <u>on crimes</u>.
- My paper is <u>on fishery</u>.

    berlanjut
- <u>Go on</u>; never give up!
- The army <u>marched on</u> the head quarter.

    tergantung/ pada
- We live <u>on rice</u>.
- I raise my family <u>on creativity</u>.

ABOVE, ACROSS, OVER

    posisi (tempat)
- The sun is <u>above the earth</u>.
- Roof is <u>above the floor</u>.
- I jumped <u>across the creek</u>.
- Cowboys wandered <u>across dried ground</u>.
- Birds flew <u>over my house</u>.

posisi (keadaan)

- Study is <u>above everything</u>.
- I am not able to survive <u>over it</u>.

UNDER, BENEATH, BELOW

posisi (tempat)

- Floor is <u>under the roof</u>.
- We live <u>under the same sun</u>.
- So much dust <u>beneath the carpet</u>.
- <u>Below section three</u>, there is the explanatory.

posisi (keadaan)

- Many people live <u>under depression</u>.

AT

posisi (tempat)

- I have left the key <u>at the door</u>.
- Ann and Sam are standing <u>at the stairs</u>.
- I live <u>at Jl. Dr. Cipto 39, Semarang</u>.

ke arah

- We look <u>at the girls</u> there.
- They threw everything <u>at the robber</u>.

waktu

- I always wake up <u>at 5 am</u>.
- I hardly watch television <u>at midnight/ noon</u>.

Nah, sekarang Anda telah mengenal sebagian bentuk kata. INGAT! Jangan sekali-kali meremehkannya karena melakukan ini sama dengan merugikan diri Anda sendiri. Setelah Bentuk Kata apa lagi? Tentu saja perjalanan Anda masih jauh tapi jangan khawatir, sejauh apa pun perjalanan itu jika Anda memiliki tekad dan kesungguhan diatas rata-rata tak lama lagi Anda akan mampu mengalahkan TOEFL!

7 Cek Susunan kata
Check word order

CONTOH KESALAHAN
1. The police officer asked the man what was he doing.
2. I just want to know what will you do.

Kenapa Salah?

Kedua kalimat di atas merupakan kalimat pernyataan dan susunan kalimat pernyataan tidak sama dengan kalimat pertanyaan yang menempatkan kata kerja sebelum subyek dan menambah tanda tanya di akhir kalimat. Kedua kalimat tersebut seharusnya menjadi *'The police officer asked the man what he was doing'* dan *'I just want to know what you will do.'*

Terdapat beberapa aturan dalam menyusun kata menjadi sebuah kalimat yang baik dan benar. Simak penjelasan berikut ini.

Pembalikan Subyek dan Kata Kerja

Susunan kata paling umum dalam inti kalimat bahasa Inggris adalah **subject + verb + object (S + V + O)**. Subyek umumnya berada sebelum kata kerja, kecuali dalam keadaan tertentu. Pada situasi tertentu itu lah susunan kata inti diubah dan kata kerjanya ditempatkan sebelum subyek, sebagaimana halnya dalam kalimat pertanyaan langsung. (TOEFL jarang sekali mengetengahkan pertanyaan langsung dalam bagian **Structure and Written Expression**)

Susunan kata dibalik jika:
1. kalimat dimulai dengan kata *there*.
   There <u>is</u> <u>a fact</u> for this argumentation.
   There <u>are</u> <u>so many people</u> coming.

2. kalimat dimulai dengan *prepositional phrase*, memiliki kata kerja *intransitive* sebagai kata kerja utama, dan menyatakan tempat.
   On the customs area <u>stood</u> the customs <u>officers</u>.
   In my pocket <u>is</u> the <u>money</u> you need.

3. kalimat berupa persyaratan tanpa *if* atau *unless*.
   (if I gave her money, she would do this job happily.)
      <u>Were I</u> to give her money, she would do this job happily.
      <u>Should I</u> give her money, she would do the job happily.
   (If they had won, they would have a party.)
      <u>Had they</u> won, they would have a party.

4. kalimat dimulai dengan kata atau ekspresi "negative" semisal *never, hardly, seldom, rarely, barely, scarcely, not only, only after, at no time, nowhere*.
   Never <u>did I</u> go.
   At no time <u>were you</u> in my influence.

5. kalimat dimulai dengan *only* dan sebuah ekspresi waktu.
   Only twice <u>was I</u> calling you.
   Only after the books are packed, <u>did she</u> leave the room.

6. sebuah *adverb* misal *down, in, out, up, here* ditempatkan di awal kalimat, kata kerja harus ditempatkan sebelum subyek jika subyek adalah *noun*.
   Here <u>comes the son</u>.
   In <u>walked the lecturer</u> with a book in his arm.

7. sebuah kalimat diawali dengan *few, such, so, little* kecuali jika kata tersebut memodifikasi *noun*.
   Not much <u>did I</u> have money. (tapi: <u>Much money</u> made him crazy)
   few <u>does he</u> have books.

8. sebuah kata kerja pasif dipisah dan kata kerja utamanya mengawali kalimat.
   <u>Taught</u> by the best instructors <u>were</u> the <u>students</u>.
   <u>Announced</u> in the early news <u>was</u> <u>the fact</u>.

<u>Catatan:</u>
Meskipun pembalikan susunan kata dibutuhkan pada daftar di atas, susunan kata normal (S + V + O) tetap dipersyaratkan pada **pertanyaan tidak langsung**. Tidak dimungkinkan dilakukan pembalikan.
   The boy asked why <u>I gave him books</u>.
   The students wanted to know where <u>the history happened</u>.

Ketika **yes/ no question** berfungsi sebagai *subordinate noun clause,* subyek dan kata kerjanya ditulis setelah *if, wheter,* atau *whether or not.*
   direct yes/ no question   : Has the rooster been bred? (AUX + S + V)
   indirect yes/ no question   : My uncle asked whether the rooster has been bred.
                                        (*whether* + S + V)

8 Cek struktur berulang/ paralel
Check for parallel structure

CONTOH KESALAHAN

1. He likes to swim, to play tennis, and riding horses.
2. He has failed because he did the test carelessly and because of his ignorance.

Kenapa salah?

Semua struktur berulang harus memperhatikan keselarasan bentuk kata, frasa, maupun klausa yang tersusun dalam kalimat tersebut. Pada kalimat pertama, penggunaan *to infinitive* seharusnya tidak dicampurkan dengan *gerund*, meskipun kedua *verbal* tersebut kebanyakan dapat saling menggantikan. Kalimat pertama seharusnya, *He likes to swim, to play tennis, and to ride horses*. Pada kalimat kedua, ketidaksesuaian perulangan terjadi pada komposisi yang lebih panjang. Klausa *because he did the test carelessly* seharusnya diikuti oleh klausa pula dan bukan oleh frasa *because of his ignorance*. Kalimat yang baik seharusnya, *He has failed because he did the test carelessly and because he was ignorant.*

ATURAN YANG HARUS DIWASPADAI

Perhatikan rangkaian *nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, phrases, gerund, clauses,* dsb.

1. They have spent their money, (their) time, and (their) energy for nothing. (rangkaian *possessive pronoun + noun*)
2. She is beautiful, energetic, and workaholic. (rangkaian adjektif)
3. The young man is smart, interesting, and modern. (rangkaian adjektif)
4. I like eating, sleeping, and dreaming. (rangkaian *gerund*)
5. We asked <u>how to choose</u> the course and <u>how to register</u> it. (rangkaian frasa)
6. I was persistent because <u>I wanted to show my liability</u> and <u>I would do my responsibility</u> perfectly. (rangkaian klausa)
7. She sings beautifully and gently. (rangkaian *adverb*)

Correlative: both . . . and; either . . . or; neither . . . nor; not only . . . but also; whether . . . or

8. <u>She is</u> not only beautiful but also <u>she is</u> smart.
9. Neither my child nor his child went to the party.

Perbandingan

10. I need <u>your support</u> and <u>Andy's</u>.
11. I am able to eat <u>as fast as</u> or even <u>faster</u> than you.
12. Kalimantan is larger than <u>any other</u> island in Indonesia. (bukan *any island*)
13. John is sorter than <u>anyone else</u> in his class. (bukan *anyone in his class*)

9 **Cek pengulangan kata, frasa, dan klausa**
Check for unnecessary repetition

CONTOH KESALAHAN
1. He is a very fast and quick runner.
2. They hardly cannot do the test.

Kenapa salah?

Baik pada kalimat pertama maupun kedua terdapat pengulangan makna yang seharusnya tidak diperlukan. *Fast* dan *quick* pada kalimat pertama mengacu pada arti yang sama, begitu pula dengan *hardly* dan *cannot* pada kalimat kedua. Pengulangan dapat berupa pengulangan kata, frasa, maupun klausa yang kesemuanya harus dihindari agar kalimat menjadi efektif. Berikut ini contoh kata, frasa, dan klausa yang memiliki kesamaan makna.

kata:

fast dan *quick*   *significant, vital*   *powerful, mighty, strong*, dsb.
good, excellent, outstanding, dsb.   *concise, brief, short*, dsb.   *accurate, right*, dsb.

more dan kata yang mengekspresikan arti tersebut semisal *rise* dan *increase*.

frasa:

<u>*soon*</u> <u>*in the near future*</u>   <u>*audible*</u> <u>*to the ear*</u>   <u>*red*</u> <u>*in color*</u>
<u>*can kill*</u> dan <u>*cause to die*</u>   <u>*simustaneously*</u> <u>*at the same time*</u>, dsb.

klausa:

<u>I want to study</u> and <u>I want to learn</u> it carefully.
<u>They chase</u> tiger and <u>they pursue</u> it days and nights.

Bagaimanapun juga, kemampuan Anda dalam memahami arti tersirat sebuah kata, frasa, dan klausa sangat dibutuhkan untuk menganalisis soal jenis ini. Anda harus melatih kecurigaan Anda sesensitif mungkin agar dapat menarik benang merah antara kata, frasa, dan klausa yang tampaknya berbeda.

10 Cek ketepatan fungsi
Check for correct usage

CONTOH KESALAHAN
1. She is interested for learning Arabic.
2. We need an unity to gain the best opportunity.

Kenapa salah?

Pada kalimat pertama, kata *interested* seharusnya diikuti oleh preposisi *in* dan bukan *for*. Pada kalimat kedua, *article 'an'* harus diikuti oleh bunyi (bukan huruf) vokal dan dalam kalimat di atas yang mengikuti *an* adalah bunyi konsonan. *An* seharusnya *a*. Kesalahan dalam penerapan fungsi tersebut tidak hanya pada *article* tapi juga pada kosa kata yang memiliki kemiripan tulisan, bunyi, maupun arti yang biasanya berbeda secara konteks. Beberapa hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah sebagai berikut.

a. Sebagian kata hanya mengacu pada dua orang, hal, atau kelompok. Sebagian yang lain hanya mengacu pada tiga atau lebih orang, hal, atau kelompok, contoh:

yang mengacu pada dua variabel

either	both	less	inferior
neither	superior	better	former
more	between	latter	worse

Either you or I like the movie.
I am better than she in English is.

yang mengacu pada tiga variabel atau lebih

most	largest	least	among
worst	none	best	all

I don't want to be the worst in the class.
None of the students came to the party.

b. Ada sebagian kata kerja yang memiliki makna hampir sama dan sebagian bentuknya tidak beraturan *(irregular)*.

kata dasar	simple past	past participle	present participle	arti
sit (vi)	sat	sat	sitting	duduk
set (vt)	set	set	setting	mengatur
lie (vi)	lied	lied	lying	berbohong
lie (vi)	lay	lain	lying	rebah/ bersandar
lay (vt)	laid	laid	laying	menggelar/ bertelor
rise (vi)	rose	risen	rising	terbit/ naik
raise (vt)	raised	raised	raising	naik/ mengangkat

contoh kalimat

1. *Raise* your hand please. (*kata kerja butuh obyek/ verb transitive*)
2. The value of the US dollar *rises* rapidly toward IDR. (*kata kerja tanpa obyek/ intransitive*)
3. While I was *setting* the room, you were only *sitting* watching me out. (*transitive, intransitive*)
4. Last month my rooster *laid* an egg, just kidding, I *lie* to you. (*transitive, intransitive*)
5. She *lies* against the wall. (*intransitive*)

c. Kata kerja *take, get, have, make,* dan *do* memiliki *direct object* khusus yang mengikutinya.

take	get	have	make	Do
a trip	a haircut	a cold/ fever/	a mistake	tasks and works
your time	a letter	headache	a comparison	a favor
medicine	an email	a dream	a suggestion	housework
(money)	a message	fun	arrangements	homework
an airplane	money	a haircut	a proposal	a good job
(a bet)	a promotion	a laugh	an appointment	garden
a chance	a shock	an operation	friends	shopping
a turn	a surprise	a rest	advances	washing-up
	a sleep	a shock/ surprise	(a trip)	
	a cold	an argument	a speech	activities and actions
		a bath/ shower	an effort	an experiment
	selain objects	meal	(medicine)	your best
	attached to	drink	money	exercises
	better	a look at	(an airplane)	a project
	beyond	a lie-in (long	a bet	research
	dark	sleep)	a promise	English/math/science
	dressed	a party	love	dsb.
	fed up	a row	a bed	
	the feeling	a swim	a decision	
	lost	a choice	fun	
	stuck	a clue	a progress	
	to he top	an idea	a reservasion	
	in touch	patience	a success	
	worried	effect	a complaint	
		an influence	an agreement, dsb.	

d. *Article 'a'* diikuti oleh **bunyi** konsonan sedangkan *article 'an'* diikuti oleh **bunyi** vokal.

a + bunyi konsonan	an + bunyi vocal
union	orange
university	hour
home	honest people
uniform	umpire
hurricane	honor
one	umbrella
unit	herb
once	only
dsb.	owner, dsb.

e. *Countable nouns* dan *uncountable nouns* terkadang bentuknya tidak sesuai aturan jamak-tunggal.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
acids	information
techniques	furniture
arrivals	companionship
decisions	exhaustion
withdrawals	evaporation
challenges	oxygen
electrons	alumunium
substances	electricity
organism	moisture
ages	lumber
waves	architecture
enthusiast, dll.	accounting, dll.

f. Terdapat kata atau frasa yang hanya dapat diikuti oleh *countable* atau *uncountable nouns*.

digunakan dengan countable nouns	digunakan dengan uncountable nouns	digunakan dengan keduanya
few	any	little
several	the	amount
a/ an	all	less
both	some	much
each/ every		
many		
one/ two/ three dsb.		
neither of/ either of		
quantity		
fewer		

g. Berikut ini contoh kata yang memiliki kemiripan tulisan, bunyi, fungsi, dan makna.

1. A, AN (article)

2. ACCEPT (v), EXCEPT (prep)

3. ADVICE (n), ADVISE (v)

4. AFFECT (v), EFFECT (n)

5. ALMOST (adv), MOST (adj, pronoun)

6. ALREADY (adv), ALL READY (adj)

7. AMOUNT (untuk *uncountable noun*), NUMBER (n) (untuk *countable noun*)

8. BARELY, HARDLY, SCARCELY (adv) catatan: kata berkonotasi negatif.

9. BESIDE (di sebelah), BESIDES (prep) (di samping itu)

10. BETWEEN (antara dua hal/ orang), AMONG (prep) (antara tiga atau lebih hal/ orang)

11. CAPITAL (modal), CAPITOL (n, adj) (gedung pusat pemerintahan)

12. CLOTHES (n), CLOTHE (v), CLOSE (adj, prep, v)

13. COMPARED (v, adj)

    compared with digunakan untuk menunjuk perbedaan, *compared to* merujuk pada kesamaan.

14. COMPLEMENT (pelengkap), COMPLIMENT (pengakuan atau ucapan selamat) (v,n)

15. COSTUME (kostum), CUSTOM (adapt), CUSTOMS (bea cukai) (n)

16. COUNCIL (n) (dewan), COUNSEL (v,n) (menyarankan), CONSEL (n) (saran)

17. DESERT (n) (gurun) (v) (merana/ menderita), DESSERT (n) (makanan penutup)

18. DIFFER (v), DIFFERENT (adj) (keduanya diikuti *from* dan bukan *with* atau *than*)

19. (E)SPECIAL(LY) (luar biasa, penting) dan SPECIAL(LY) (untuk tujuan tertentu)

20. EVEN, EVEN IF, EVEN THOUGH, EVEN SO

21. FARTHER (adj) (jarak nyata), FURTHER (adj/ adv) (lebih detil, lebih lama, lebih dalam)

22. FEWER, LESS (adj, pnonoun)

23. FORMER (yang pertama dari dua), FIRST (n, adj) (yang pertama dari tiga atau lebih)

24. FORMERLY, FORMALLY (adv)

25. FORTH (adv) (keempat), FOURTH (adj)

26. HAD BETTER (untuk menyarankan), WOULD RATHER (v) (menyatakan pilihan)

27. ITS (adj), IT'S (pronoun + v)

28. KIND, SORT, TYPE (n)

    Ketiga kata tersebut dapat berbentuk tunggal dan jamak. Saat kata tersebut berbentuk tunggal, ia dimodifikasi oleh *this* atau *that*; saat berbentuk jamak, ia dimodifikasi oleh *these* atau *those*.

29. LATER (adj, adv), LATTER (pron, adj), LAST (adj)

    later komparatif dari *late*; *latter* mengacu pada orang atau hal yang kedua.

30. LAY, LIE (v)

31. LIE, LIE (v) (bersandar dan berbohong)

32. LIKE (prep), SUCH AS (prep), AS IF (conjunction)

33. LOOSE (adj), LOSE (v), LOSS (n), LOOSEN (v), LOUSE (n)

34. MAYBE (adv) (mungkin), MAY BE (v) (dapat menjadi)

35. PASSED (v), PAST (adj, prep)

36. PEACE, PIECE (n)

37. PERSONAL (adj), PERSONNEL (n)

38. PRECEDE (v) (mendahului), PROCEED (v) (maju, melanjutkan), PROCEEDS (n) (keuntungan)

39. PRINCIPAL (n, adj) (hal penting, kepala sekolah), PRINCIPLE (n) (prinsip)

40. QUIET (adj) (sunyi), QUITE (adv) (cukup), QUIT (v) (berhenti)

41. RAISE, RISE (v)

42. SET, SIT (v)

43. STATIONARY (adj) (tidak berubah), STATIONERY (n) (kertas untuk menulis surat)

44. SUPERIOR (adj) catatan: *Superior* selalu digunakan untuk membandingkan dua hal atau orang dan diikuti oleh *to* dan bukan oleh *than.*

45. THEIR (adj), THEIRS (pronoun of them), THEY'RE (pron + v), THERE (adv)

46. THOUROUGH (adj), THROUGH (prep)

47. TO (prep), TOO (adv), TWO (adj)

48. WEATHER (n), WHETHER (conjunction)

49. WHO'S (pronoun + v), WHOSE (adj)

50. WHETHER dan IF

Pilih salah satu kata yang sesuai

1. You haven't (lent/ borrowed) my rubber, have you Paul?
2. He sat down (besides/ beside) an old man with a white beard who looked and smelt as though he hadn't washed for weeks.
3. See that large (building/ house) over there? Well, that's where I work. I've got an office on the sixth floor.
4. Was it (funny/ fun) at the party on Friday?
5. The (nature/ countryside) around this town is very flat and uninspiring.
6. The injured man was (laying/ lying) on the road close to wreckage of his car.
7. Who (taught/ learnt) you to play the guitar, Fred?
8. Those of you who wish to come to the Zoo this afternoon, please (raise/ rise) your hands.
9. When I heard that I'd been given the job I felt very (lucky/ happy) indeed.
10. I usually (go up/ get up) at 7.30 every morning.
11. Why don't you (take/ bring) your girlfriend with you next time?
12. Is it all right if I (go with/ follow) you the concert on Friday, Pam?
13. Sussex is my favorite (landscape/ county) in England.
14. I didn't have time to (do/ make) the beds this morning.
15. Amserdam is a city full of (channels/ canals).
16. I've been (sparing/ saving) for years to buy a house.
17. Would you (check/ control) these figures, Mr. Brown – just to make sure they are correct.
18. It's a lot of (job/ work) looking after children.
19. I prefer to (hire/ rent) a television than buy one.
20. The answer to the crosswords is on the (backside/ back).
21. I thought you said you (were going to/ should) give up smoking.
22. Our new neighbors invited me in for a cup of coffee this morning. I must say they seem a very (nice/ sympathetic) couple.
23. Was it Bell who (invented/ discovered) the telephone?
24. I wonder if I might have a (recipe/ receipt) for the things I've bought.
25. Oh, Jan, could you (remember/ remind) me to phone the dentist this afternoon to make an appointment for Sally?
26. I wonder if you'd mind (bringing/ fetching) John from next door? He's wanted on the telephone.
27. What (more/ else) did you do in Spain, apart from swimming and sunbathing?
28. I've just bought a record of Beethoven's Fifth symphony (conducted/ directed) by Karajan.
29. When we moved into our new flat I had to sell my (grand/ wing) piano because there wasn't enough room for it.
30. We'll have to change the curtains, darling. They don't (pass/ match) the new suite. They're the wrong color altogether.

2

LANGKAH KEDUA!

**Kenali kesalahan pada Latihan Soal
berikut lalu KALAHKAN!!!**

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Pertama)

1. Apple, one of fruit species, do not grow in tropical country.
   _____

2. The lemon tea, in all parties, are well-liked by attendance.
   _____

3. The singers of this song is still young.
   _____

4. Milk, among other drinks, are popular in all over the world.
   _____

5. Jogging, according to health care reasons, attract so many people to do it.
   _____

6. A museum it is a place to reserve not only ancient artifacts but also modern ones.
   _____

7. After modifying the old motorcycle, Tomy went to their room.
   _____

8. The province of Banten has just got his municipality at recent years.
   _____

9. Agnes Monica, one of famous divas of Indonesia, have launched her new album.
   _____

10. Each student and teacher are discussing next examination.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kedua)

1. The boy had fell last morning.
   _____

2. Nania with Delon are proceeding to the final singing contest.
   _____

3. The ship sunk ten miles from the coast.
   _____

4. She was being a board chairman in last period.
   _____

5. Either of his daughter or his wife are so far away.
   _____

6. Every man and woman in this office have just received salary of previous month.
   _____

7. The deer is running away to get rid of their enemies.
   _____

8. Every students want to pass examination.
   _____

9. Many of you is going to call a strike.
   _____

10. Three glasses of water are much enough for me to drink.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Ketiga)

1. My father had got a promotion in his company so that gave a party for everyone.
   _____

2. Everybody likes Raymond because nice.
   _____

3. The cost of the new building, which was considered not override budget plan, twenty percent higher.
   _____

4. Because water which is abundant in rainy season, it sometimes causes flood.
   _____

5. Possible lecturers will give us a lot of assignments.
   _____

6. Elephants the biggest mammals live on land at present.
   _____

7. They always like swimming because healthy.
   _____

8. Gila monsters are avoided by carnivores because their poisonous body.
   _____

9. Because of excessive hunting has put Java tiger at the first rank, the flesh-eating land animal is limited now.
   _____

10. That the building burned down a terrible disaster.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Keempat)

1. I had a frightened dream last night.
    _____

2. They go fish every day.
    _____

3. Eventhough she is sick but she never gets rid of smoke.
    _____

4. Drive to cities in Indonesia is his hobby.
    _____

5. See my daughter smile is the happiest time I have.
    _____

6. Expect too much is not wise.
    _____

7. We try recall the forget memory.
    _____

8. I am boring with your story.
    _____

9. Jennifer really loves swim at her leisure times.
    _____

10. The large glass filling with water is mine.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kelima)

1. We do not like anyone whom talks rudely.
   _____

2. Without defence, it was him who defeated them.
   _____

3. She is smarter than him actually.
   _____

4. Whoever you meet in the house is my relative.
   _____

5. I hate to judge myself in every occasion.
   _____

6. She is the girl which I told you her story.
   _____

7. It was us on the phone this morning.
   _____

8. I found an old picture of you in the drawer.
   _____

9. The herds of horses have entered its paddock.
   _____

10. *The New York Times* is well-known for their critical reviews.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Keenam)

1. Angry is the biggest trouble maker in dispute.
   _____

2. Experts along with the biology are discussing new environmental issue.
   _____

3. The most cheapest jewelery in the exhibition was not cheap for me.
   _____

4. We are studying hardly to face examination.
   _____

5. Do not give a mere judge toward people you do not know well.
   _____

6. The form of the committee took two months to be fixed.
   _____

7. Everybody walks slow in the morning.
   _____

8. We do not want to deal with dangerous in our lives.
   _____

9. My uncle is an art collector lover.
   _____

10. Please think about affect of what you will do.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Ketujuh)

1. She told me where does she live.
    _____

2. I am enough smart to recognize your trick.
    _____

3. At the age of seven, my grand father taught me how to fish big fish.
    _____

4. Cassandra and Deandra spend always their vacation together.
    _____

5. There no reason is for this fallacy.
    _____

6. Every one likes cakes on the plate made of sweet batata.
    _____

7. Never I smoked in my life.
    _____

8. Only once I met the boy before.
    _____

9. Found in the old mansion the treasure map was.
    _____

10. Up the temperature rises recently.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kedelapan)

1. After talking, hugging, and to say goodbye, she kissed me warmly.

   _____

2. The girl is pretty, respectful to her parents, and loves to help others.

   _____

3. They are not only rude but also means to animals.

   _____

4. The children usually restless and make a lot of noise.

   _____

5. That boy is tall and a basket player.

   _____

6. Some dangerous things are for examples cigarettes, alcoholic, and drugs.

   _____

7. Boil the noodle for ten minutes and then you remove it from the stove.

   _____

8. Steps to get into university are to find information about it, to register correctly and wise.

   _____

9. At the dinner, we had fried rice, lemonade, and eaten a lot.

   _____

10. I prefer your opinion than Jake.

   _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kesembilan)

1. Motorcyclists are obliged by law to wear helmets on their heads.
   _____

2. Students are quite and silent while doing their assignment.
   _____

3. The car that is red in color is mine.
   _____

4. PSIS played a significant and important game last tournament.
   _____

5. Suddenly at the same time the cat ran away from the dogs herd.
   _____

6. They always debate their instructor views and argue them in any occasion.
   _____

7. The warning states that do not injure or wound the animals around the area.
   _____

8. We try to join and connect the cables.
   _____

9. The management is discussing and they are analyzing the problem accurately.
   _____

10. The enemies gave up and admitted defeat of the war.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kesepuluh)

1. Neither you or I submitted the assignment.
    _____

2. The homeless person has set on the pavement all the time.
    _____

3. The Red-and-white is risen to the sky of Indonesia.
    _____

4. The counsel meets every month.
    _____

5. To find similarity, he compared his research result with others' research results.
    _____

6. Different with my opinion, yours is brilliant.
    _____

7. Almost teachers believe in their students.
    _____

8. In airport, we must deal with immigration as well as custom officers.
    _____

9. Besides her house is the post office.
    _____

10. The car past me fastly.
    _____

LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Pertama hingga Kesepuluh)

1. Highly interesting in music as a youth, young Johann Sebastian Bach may have damaged his eyes copying scores.
    _____

2. Located between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, the history of the city of Babylon was long and rich.
    _____

3. Baking powder, composed of an alkali and one or more acid salts, are used to make cakes and biscuits light.
    _____

4. Loving throughout the Western world, ballet is a theatrical art that tells a story through dance accompanied by music.
    _____

5. When filled with a gas more lighter than air, a balloon becomes buoyant and rises.
    _____

6. In 1937 while approaching its moorings, the Hindenburg catch fire, killing a third of its passengers.
    _____

7. The bear, a meat-eaten land animal, is generally peaceable if it and its young are left undisturbed.
    _____

8. Original cultivated in India, the banana was brought to the Americas by the Portuguese who found it in Africa.
    _____

9. That television program may soon be cancelled in the near future.
    _____

10. After a length discussion, the entire class finally understood the sentence.
    _____

11. Fortunately, the child was not enough tall to reach the medicine cabinet.
    _____

12. In 1961 John Kennedy was being president of the United States.
    _____

13. He asked about the cost of the course and when it began.
    _____

14. It was them who tricked us.

   _____

15. While watching television, our telephone rang.

   _____

16. The speaker could not hardly be heard.

   _____

17. Every one looks as if he tired.

   _____

18. Mediterranean fruit flies, they have infested California orchards.

   _____

19. Without a doubt, it was them who won the game.

   _____

20. Who have you visited since you came to town?

   _____

21. Neither the reporters nor the editor have received their paycheck.

   _____

22. In the bus sit the musicians, each holding their instrument.

   _____

23. A ford is different than a Cadillac in more than price.

   _____

24. Farther information will be issued by the weather bureau as the situation develops.

   _____
   _____

25. The doctor stated that he had rather treat the woman on an out-patient basis.

   _____

26. There may be more reasons for his erratic behavior than his parents realize.

   _____

27. Sometimes nothing accept crying will completely relieve stress.

   _____

28. There were less people in attendance than the management expected.

   _____

29. Work is a measure of the quantity of energy, or force, needed to move an object.

   _____
   _____

30. Fewer rain falls in the coastal desert of Peru than along the California coast.

_____

31. A reduction in the speed limit should have some affect on the number of accidents on the road.

_____
_____

32. Most readers enjoy these kind of books.

_____

33. John is taller than anyone in his class.

_____

34. According to recent surveys, the CBS news programs have bigger audiences than NBC.

_____
_____

35. Tourists in our city usually visit the Capitol; spend some times in the presidential library, and walking around the university campus.

_____
_____

36. That tree is as tall if not taller than the tree in the park.

_____

37. The population in Asia is larger than Europe.

_____

38. That new student is friendly, talkative, and likes to work crazily.

_____

39. Cave explorers are called either spelunkers or speleology depending on whether they enter cave for sport or science.

_____
_____

40. Success in fencing requires not only skill and balance but also mental alertness and concentrate.

_____
_____

41. Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico are famous for their spectacular icicle-shaped formations that hang from the roof and rises from the floor.

_____
_____

42. Do you actually believe it is they who sent the letter?

_____

43. Dramamine is an effective drug against motion sickness, which produces dizziness and nausea in their victim.

   _____

44. At the age of 26 Sarah met some one who was much older than her.

   _____

45. Facing with an unfinished problem, she finally committed suicide.

   _____

46. The secretary put the document back in her envelope.

   _____

47. A friend recommended the advisor which counceled him with his thesis.

   _____

48. This question is much least difficult than that one.

   _____

49. The harder you do the job, easy to solve it.

   _____

50. The boy is enough strong to lift the bike up.

   _____

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle
abide	abode, abided	abode, abided
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awaken, awoken
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
befall	befell	befallen
beget	begot	begotten
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
bend	bent	bent
bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft
beseech	besought	besought
beset	beset	beset
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten, bit
bleed	bled	bled
blend	blended, blent	blended, blent
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
chide	chided, chid	chided, chidden
choose	chose	chosen
cleave	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed, clad	clothed, clad
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crowed, crew	crowed
cut	cut	cut
dare	dared, durst	dared
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived; (US) dove	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt	dwelt

eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbear	forbore	forborne
forbid	forbade, forbad	forbidden
forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast, forecasted
foresee	foresaw	foreseen
foretell	foretold	foretold
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
forswear	forswore	forsworn
freeze	froze	frozen
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid
get	got	got; (US) gotten
gild	gilded, gilt	gilded
gird	girded, girt	girded, girt
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graven, graved
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hamstring	hamstringed, hamstrung	hamstringed, hamstrung
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove
hew	hewed	hewed, hewn
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
inlay	inlaid	inlaid
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
knit	knitted, knit	knitted, knit
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant

meet	met	met
melt	melted	melted, molten
miscast	miscast	miscast
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt
misgive	misgave	misgiven
mislay	mislaid	mislaid
mislead	misled	misled
misspell	misspelt	misspelt
misspend	misspent	misspent
mistake	mistook	mistaken
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
mow	mowed	mown; (US) mowed
outbid	outbid	outbid
outdo	outdid	outdone
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown
outride	outrode	outridden
outrun	outran	outrun
outshine	outshone	outshone
overbear	overbore	overborne
overcome	overcame	overcome
overdo	overdid	overdone
overhang	overhung	overhung
overhear	overheard	overheard
overlay	overlaid	overlaid
overleap	overleapt, overleaped	overleapt, overleaped
override	overrode	overridden
overrun	overran	overrun
oversee	oversaw	overseen
overshoot	overshot	overshot
oversleep	overslept	overslept
overtake	overtook	overtaken
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown
partake	partook	partaken
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proved; proven
put	put	put
quit	quitted, quit	quitted, quit
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
rebind	rebound	rebound
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt
recast	recast	recast
redo	redid	redone
relay	relaid	relaid
remake	remade	remade
rend	rent	rent
repay	repaid	repaid
rerun	reran	rerun
reset	reset	reset
retell	retold	retold
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten
rid	rid, ridded	rid, ridded
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed

say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaved, shaven
shear	sheared	sheared, shorn
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shit	shitted, shat	shitted, shat
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown, showed
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk, shrunken
shrive	shrove, shrived	shriven, shrived
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk, sunken
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
sling	slung	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
slit	slit	slit
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
smite	smote	smitten
sow	sowed	sown, sowed
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
spin	spun, span	spun
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
stave	staved, stove	staved, stove
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank, stunk	stunk
strew	strewed	strewn, strewed
stride	strode	stridden
strike	stroke	struck, stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen, swelled

swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden, trod
unbend	unbent	unbent
unbind	unbound	unbound
underbid	underbid	underbid
undergo	underwent	undergone
understand	understood	understood
undertake	undertook	undertaken
undo	undid	undone
unwind	unwound	unwound
uphold	upheld	upheld
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke, waked	woken, waked
waylay	waylaid	waylaid
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
wed	wedded, wed	wedded, wed
weep	wept	wept
wet	wetted, wet	wetted, wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
withhold	withheld	withheld
withstand	withstood	withstood
work	worked, wrought	worked, wrought
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

PENJELASAN JAWABAN LATIHAN SOAL

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Pertama)

1. <u>Apple</u>, one of fruit species, <u>does not</u> grow in tropical country.
2. <u>The lemon tea</u>, in all parties, <u>is</u> well-liked by attendance.
3. The <u>singers</u> of this song <u>are</u> still young.
4. <u>Milk</u>, among other drinks, <u>is</u> popular in all over the world.
5. <u>Jogging</u>, according to health care reasons, <u>attracts</u> so many people to do it.
6. <u>A museum is</u> a place to reserve not only ancient artifacts but also modern ones.
7. After modifying the old motorcycle, <u>Tomy</u> went to <u>his</u> room.
8. The <u>province</u> of Banten has just got <u>its</u> municipality at recent years.
9. <u>Agnes Monica</u>, <u>one</u> of famous divas of Indonesia, <u>has</u> launched her new album.
10. <u>Each student</u> and teacher <u>is</u> discussing next examination.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kedua)

1. The boy <u>had fallen</u> last morning.
2. <u>Nania</u> with Delon <u>is</u> proceeding to the final singing contest.
3. The ship <u>sank</u> ten miles from the coast.
4. She <u>was</u> a board chairman in last period.
5. <u>Either</u> of his daughter <u>or</u> his wife <u>is</u> so far away.
6. <u>Every</u> man and woman in this office <u>has</u> just received salary of previous month.
7. The deer <u>are</u> running away to get rid of <u>their</u> enemies.
8. <u>Every student wants</u> to pass examination.
9. <u>Many</u> of you <u>are</u> going to call a strike.
10. Three <u>glasses of water</u> <u>is</u> much enough for me to drink.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Ketiga)

1. My father had got a promotion in his company so that <u>he gave</u> a party for everyone.
2. Everybody likes Raymond because <u>he is</u> nice.
3. The cost of the new building, which was considered not override budget plan, <u>was</u> twenty percent higher.
4. Because <u>water is abundant</u> in rainy season, it sometimes causes flood.
5. <u>Possibly</u> lecturers will give us a lot of assignments.
6. Elephants <u>are</u> the biggest mammals live on land at present.
7. They always like swimming because <u>it is</u> healthy.
8. Gila monsters are avoided by carnivores <u>because of</u> their poisonous body.
9. <u>Because</u> excessive hunting has put Java tiger at the first rank, the flesh-eating land animal is limited now.
10. That the building burned down <u>was</u> a terrible disaster.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Keempat)

1. I had <u>a frightening dream</u> last night.
2. They go <u>fishing</u> every day.
3. Eventhough she is sick but she never gets rid of <u>smoking</u>.
4. <u>Driving</u> to cities in Indonesia is his hobby.
5. <u>Seeing</u> my daughter smile is the happiest time I have.
6. <u>Expecting</u> too much is not wise.
7. We try <u>to recall</u> the <u>forgotten memory</u>.
8. <u>I am bored</u> with your story.
9. Jennifer really loves <u>swimming</u> at her leisure times.
10. The large glass <u>filled</u> with water is mine.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kelima)

1. We do not like anyone <u>who talks</u> rudely.
2. Without defence, it was <u>he who</u> defeated them.
3. She is smarter than <u>he</u> actually.
4. <u>Whomever</u> you meet in the house is my relative.
5. I hate to judge <u>my self</u> in every occasion.
6. She is the girl <u>whom I</u> told you her story.
7. It was <u>we</u> on the phone this morning.
8. I found an old picture <u>of yours</u> in the drawer.
9. <u>The herds</u> of horses have entered <u>their</u> paddock.
10. *<u>The New York Times</u>* <u>is</u> well-known for <u>its</u> critical reviews.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Keenam)

1. <u>Anger</u> is the biggest trouble maker in dispute.
2. Experts along with <u>the biologists</u> are discussing new environmental issue.
3. <u>The cheapest</u> jewelery in the exhibition was not cheap for me.
4. We are studying <u>hard</u> to face examination.
5. Do not give <u>a mere judgement</u> toward people you do not know well.
6. <u>The formation</u> of the committee took two months to be fixed.
7. Everybody <u>walks slowly</u> in the morning.
8. We do not want to deal with <u>danger</u> in our lives.
9. My uncle is an art <u>collection</u> lover.
10. Please think about <u>effects</u> of what you will do.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Ketujuh)

1. She told me where <u>she lives</u>.
2. I am <u>smart enough</u> to recognize your trick.
3. <u>At the age of seven, I</u> was taught how to fish big fish by my grand father.
4. Cassandra and Deandra <u>always spend</u> their vacation together.
5. <u>There is no reason</u> for this fallacy.
6. Every one likes <u>cakes made of sweet batata</u> on the plate.
7. <u>Never did I</u> smoke in my life.
8. <u>Only once did I</u> meet the boy before.
9. <u>Found</u> in the old mansion <u>was</u> the treasure map.
10. <u>Up does</u> the temperature rise recently.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kedelapan)

1. After talking, hugging, and <u>saying</u> goodbye, she kissed me warmly.
2. The girl is pretty, respectful to her parents, and <u>helpful</u>.
3. They are not only rude but also <u>they are</u> means to animals.
4. The children usually restless and <u>noisy</u>.
5. That boy is tall and <u>good</u> at basket ball.
6. Some dangerous things are for examples cigarettes, <u>alcohol</u>, and drugs.
7. <u>Boil</u> the noodle for ten minutes and then <u>remove</u> it from the stove.
8. Steps to get into university are to find information about it, to register correctly and <u>wisely</u>.
9. At the dinner, we had fried rice, lemonade, and <u>big meal</u>.
10. I prefer your opinion than <u>Jake's</u>.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kesembilan)

1. Motorcyclists are obliged by law to wear <u>helmets</u>.
2. Students are <u>quite</u> while doing their assignment.
3. The car that is <u>red</u> is mine.
4. PSIS played <u>an important</u> game last tournament.
5. <u>Suddenly</u> the cat ran away from the dogs herd.
6. They always <u>debate</u> their instructor views.
7. The warning states that do not <u>injure</u> the animals around the area.
8. We try to <u>join</u> the cables.
9. The managements <u>are discussing and analyzing</u> the problem accurately.
10. The enemies <u>gave up</u> of the war.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Kesepuluh)

1. <u>Neither</u> you <u>nor</u> I submitted the assignment.
2. The homeless person has <u>sat</u> on the pavement all the time.
3. The Red-and-white is <u>raised</u> to the sky of Indonesia.
4. The <u>council</u> meets every month.
5. To find <u>similarity</u>, he <u>compared</u> his research result <u>to</u> others' research results.
6. <u>Different from</u> my opinion, yours is brilliant.
7. <u>Most</u> teachers believe in their students.
8. In airport, we must deal with immigration as well as <u>customs</u> officers.
9. <u>Beside</u> her house is the post office.
10. The car <u>passed</u> me fastly.

PEMBETULAN LATIHAN SOAL
(Cek Kesalahan Tipe Pertama hingga Kesepuluh)

1. <u>Highly interested</u> in music as a youth, young Johann Sebastian Bach may have damaged his eyes copying scores.
2. <u>Located between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers</u>, <u>the city of Babylon</u> has a long and rich history.
3. Baking <u>powder</u>, composed of an alkali and one or more acid salts, <u>is</u> used to make cakes and biscuits light.
4. <u>Loved</u> throughout the Western world, ballet is a theatrical art that tells a story through dance accompanied by music.
5. When filled with a gas <u>lighter</u> than air, a balloon becomes buoyant and rises.
6. <u>In 1937</u> while approaching its moorings, the Hindenburg <u>caught</u> fire, killing a third of its passengers.
7. The bear, a <u>meat-eating</u> land animal, is generally peaceable if it and its young are left undisturbed.
8. <u>Originally</u> cultivated in India, the banana was brought to the Americas by the Portuguese who found it in Africa.
9. That television program <u>may soon</u> be cancelled.
10. After <u>a long discussion</u>, the entire class finally understood the sentence.
11. Fortunately, the child was not <u>tall enough</u> to reach the medicine cabinet.
12. In 1961 John Kennedy <u>was the president</u> of the United States.
13. He asked about the cost of the course and <u>the beginning of it</u>.
14. It was <u>they</u> who tricked us.
15. While <u>we were</u> watching television, our telephone rang.
16. The speaker <u>could not</u> be heard.
17. Every one looks <u>at him</u> <u>as if</u> he <u>were</u> tired.
18. Mediterranean <u>fruit flies</u> have infested California orchards.
19. Without a doubt, it was <u>they</u> who won the game.
20. <u>Whom</u> have you visited since you came to town?
21. Neither the reporters nor <u>the editor has</u> received <u>its</u> paycheck.
22. In the bus sit the musicians, <u>each</u> holding <u>his/ her</u> instrument.
23. A ford is <u>different from</u> a Cadillac in more than price.
24. <u>Further</u> information will be issued by the weather bureau as the situation develops.
25. The doctor stated that he <u>would rather</u> treat the woman on an out-patient basis.

26. There may be more reasons for his erratic behavior than <u>those that</u> his parents realize.
27. Sometimes nothing <u>except</u> crying will completely relieve stress.
28. There were <u>fewer people</u> in attendance than the management expected.
29. Work is <u>a measure</u> of energy, or force, needed to move an object.
30. <u>Lesser rain</u> falls in the coastal desert of Peru than along the California coast.
31. A reduction in the speed limit should have some <u>effects</u> on the number of accidents on the road.
32. Most readers enjoy <u>these kinds</u> of books.
33. John is taller than <u>anyone else</u> in his class.
34. According to recent surveys, the CBS news programs have bigger audiences than <u>NBC's</u>.
35. Tourists in our city usually visit the Capitol; spend some times in the presidential library, and <u>walk</u> around the university campus.
36. That tree is <u>as tall as</u> if not taller than the tree in the park.
37. The population in Asia is larger than <u>it is in</u> Europe.
38. That new student is friendly, talkative, and <u>workaholic</u>.
39. Cave explorers are called either spelunkers or <u>speleologist</u> depending on whether they enter cave for sport or science.
40. Success in fencing requires not only skill and balance but also mental alertness and <u>concentration</u>.
41. Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico are famous for their spectacular icicle-shaped formations that hang from the roof and <u>rise</u> from the floor.
42. Do you actually believe it <u>was</u> they who sent the letter?
43. Dramamine is an effective drug against motion sickness, which produces dizziness and nausea in <u>its</u> victim.
44. At the age of 26 Sarah met some one who was much older than <u>she</u>.
45. <u>Faced</u> with an unfinished problem, she finally committed suicide.
46. The secretary put the document back in <u>its</u> envelope.
47. A friend recommended the advisor <u>who</u> counceled him with his thesis.
48. This question is much <u>less</u> difficult than that one.
49. The harder you do the job, <u>the easier</u> to solve it.
50. The boy is <u>strong enough</u> to lift the bike up.