



TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE



Pengertian TOEFL

TOEFL merupakan singkatan dari Test Of English as a Foreign Language. TOEFL adalah standardisasi kemampuan bahasa Inggris seseorang secara tertulis yang meliputi empat aspek penguasaan: Listening, Writing dan Reading.

Tujuan Test TOEFL

TOEFL memiliki dua tujuan umum yaitu: Academic dan General.

Tujuan akademik TOEFL adalah untuk tujuan pendidikan, penelitian atau yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan akademis di luar negeri, ataupun di Indonesia. Untuk paska sarjana, biasanya nilai minimal adalah 550 sedangkan untuk S1 adalah 500.

Tujuan umum (general) pada umumnya digunakan dalam bidang pekerjaan, kenaikan pangkat atau tugas kerja. Banyak perusahaan yang memasang standar bahasa Inggris karyawannya dengan melihat nilai TOEFL. Umumnya, nilai TOEFL minimal adalah 500 untuk kenaikan pangkat standar.

Struktur TOEFL

Ada tiga bagian tes TOEFL yang harus dikerjakan oleh peserta. Bagian pertama adalah soal-soal yang mengukur kemampuan Listening Comprehension (50 soal), Structure & Written Expression (40 soal), dan Reading Comprehension (50 soal). Keseluruhan soal dibuat dalam bentuk pilihan berganda. Keseluruhan tes berlangsung kurang lebih 150 menit, untuk Paper Based TOEFL, dan kurang lebih 240 menit untuk Computer Based TOEFL.

Klasifikasi UMUM Nilai TOEFL

Secara umum kita mengenal tiga level penguasaan bahasa asing, yaitu Tingkat Dasar (Elementary), Tingkat Menengah (Intermediate), dan Tingkat Mahir (Advanced). untuk

skor TOEFL, para ahli bahasa biasanya mengelompokkan skor ini kedalam empat level berikut (Carson, et al., 1990):

- Tingkat Dasar (Elementary) : 310 s.d. 420
- Tingkat Menengah Bawah (Low Intermediate) : 420 s.d. 480
- Tingkat Menengah Atas (High Intermediate) : 480 s.d. 520
- Tingkat Mahir (Advanced) : 525 s.d 677

Penilaian TOEFL

Sistem penilaian TOEFL menggunakan konversi dari setiap jawaban yang benar. Nilai TOEFL tertinggi yang bisa dicapai seseorang adalah 675.

UNIT I



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Waktu = 35 menit (termasuk pembacaan petunjuk pelaksanaan untuk setiap bagian)
Tes ini memberikan kesempatan untuk menunjukkan kemampuan memahami percakapan dan pembicaraan dalam bahasa Inggris. Listening Comprehension Test terdiri dari 3 (tiga) bagian:

Part A : SHORT DIALOGUE (DIALOG PENDEK)

Pada bagian ini, akan ada percakapan singkat antara dua orang. Setelah percakapan, pertanyaan yang berhubungan dengan percakapan tersebut akan diberikan. Baik percakapan dan pertanyaan tidak akan diulangi.

Part B : LONG CONVERSATION (PERCAKAPAN PANJANG)

Pada bagian ini, akan ada percakapan dengan topik santai antara mahasiswa dengan durasi sekitar 60-90 detik. Setelah percakapan panjang selesai akan diikuti oleh sejumlah pertanyaan pilihan ganda yang kesemuanya merujuk pada percakapan panjang tersebut.

Part C : TALKS (PEMBICARAAN)

Pada bagian ini, akan ada beberapa pembicaraan dengan durasi sekitar 60-90 detik tentang kehidupan sekolah atau perkuliahan, masing-masing diikuti dengan pertanyaan pilihan ganda.

1.1. DIALOG PENDEK



SKILL 1: RESTATEMENT (Pernyataan Kembali)

Seringkali jawaban yang benar untuk sebuah pertanyaan dalam bagian dialog pendek adalah jawaban yang berisi penyajian kembali ide-ide dalam baris terakhir dari dialog.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(Woman) *Steve, is something the matter? You don't look very good*

(Man) *Oh, I'm feeling **a little sick** today*

(Narrator) *What does the man mean?*

In your test book you read:

(A) He's very good looking

(B) He's a bit ill

(C) He looks worse than he feels

(D) His feet are a little thick



Garis bawahi ide pokok dari dialog singkat dibawah.

1. (woman) *What do you like about your new house?*

(man) *It's very close to a park*

(woman) *What does the man mean?*

(A) The house is closed up now

(B) He parks his car close to his house

(C) His home is near a park

(D) He doesn't really like his new house

2. (man) *Mark said some really nice things to me*

(woman) *He's very grateful for what you did*

(narrator) *What does the woman say about Mark?*

(A) He did a great job

(B) He bought a crate full of fruit

(C) He made a great fool of himself

(D) He's thankful

Skill 2: NEGATIVES (Pernyataan Negatif)

Pernyataan negatif seringkali digunakan dalam dialog singkat. Respon yang paling umum respon untuk pernyataan negatif adalah pernyataan positif yang mengandung sebuah kata dengan arti yang berlawanan.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(woman) *Did you get a lot of work done at the library today?*

(man) *I couldn't. It **wasn't very quiet** there*

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

In your test book, you read:

(A) The library **was noisy**

(B) He got a lot done

(C) He couldn't quite get to the library today

(D) The library's a good place to work because it's quite

Jawaban yang benar adalah jawaban (A). Jika tidak tenang di perpustakaan, berarti berisik. Perhatikan bahwa jawaban yang benar menggunakan berisik, kebalikan dari tenang.



Garisbawahi ungkapan negatif di baris terakhir dari setiap dialog singkat. Ingat bahwa jawaban yang paling tepat adalah yang menggunakan makna berlawanan.

1. (woman) *You made so many mistakes in this homework*

(man) *I wasn't very careful*

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

(A) He was rather careless

(B) He does not care about mistakes

(C) He took care of the work at home

(D) He did not carry the work home

2. (man) *Is there a lot of soap? I'm kind of hungry*

(woman) *Sorry, there's not a lot*

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

(A) There's not very much soap

- (B) She doesn't like soup
- (C) There's only a little soap
- (D) The man should not be hungry



Skill 3: SUGGESTIONS (Saran)

Saran juga sangat umum digunakan dalam dialog singkat, perhatikan contoh dibawah.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *I haven't talked with my parents in a while*

(woman) **Why don't you call them now?**

(narrator) *What does the woman suggest?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Calling off his visit
- (B) Talking about his parents
- (C) Calling his parents in a while
- (D) **Phoning** his family

Dalam contoh ini, ekspresi “why not” merupakan contoh saran, jadi saran si wanita adalah untuk memanggil mereka. Ini berarti bahwa si wanita itu menyarankan menelepon keluarganya. Sehingga jawaban terbaik adalah (D).



Garisbawahi ekspresi saran di setiap dialog singkat berikut. Kemudian, pilih jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan itu. Ingat bahwa jawaban terbaik adalah yang memberikan saran.

1. (man) *The weather's so beautiful today*
(woman) *Let's walk to school instead of driving*
(narrator) *What does the woman suggest?*

(A) Taking the car to school
(B) Taking a walk instead of going to school
(C) Going for a drive in the beautiful weather
(D) Going to class on foot

2. (woman) *I have never enough spending money*
(man) *Why not get a part-time job?*
(narrator) *What does the man suggest?*

- (A) Spending less money
- (B) Doing a better job at work
- (C) Earning some money
- (D) Spending less time at her job



Skill 4: PASSIVE

Kadang-kadang sulit untuk mengerti siapa atau apa yang melakukan tindakan dalam kalimat pasif. Masalah ini sering diujikan dalam dialog singkat.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *Is that a new chair?*

(woman) *Yes, **we just bought it** last night*

(Narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In this test book, you read:

(A) She brought the chair with her

(B) The chair was lost for a week

(C) **The chair was purchased** recently

(D) She bought the last chair from the store

Dalam dialog ini, si wanita menggunakan ide aktif, “kami baru saja membelinya (kursi)”. Jawaban yang benar untuk menggunakan gagasan pasif adalah “kursi itu dibeli”. Sehingga, jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan di atas adalah (C).



Baca dialog singkat dan garisbawahi pernyataan aktif atau pasif yang ada. Kemudian baca pertanyaan dibawah dan pilih jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan itu. Pastikan Anda memahami siapa yang melakukan tindakan dalam kalimat pasif.

1. (man) *what happened to your notebook?*
 (woman) *I left it in the cafeteria*
 (narrator) *What does the woman imply?*
 - (A) The cafeteria is to the left
 - (B) She left a note on the cafeteria door
 - (C) She took some notes in the cafeteria
 - (D) The notebook was left in the cafeteria

2. (man) *When are we going to talk about the problem with the copy machine?*
(woman) *It will be discussed at the copy machine*
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

- (A) She needs to make copies before the meeting
(B) They will talk about the problem tomorrow
(C) It is a problem to have meeting
(D) They must discuss whether or not to have a meeting



Skill 5: WHO and WHERE (Apa dan Dimana)

Keduanya sering digunakan dalam dialog singkat dengan tujuan menarik semacam kesimpulan. Dalam hal ini jawabannya tidak jelas dinyatakan, melainkan harus dapat disimpulkan berdasarkan klausa yang diberikan dalam dialog. Salah satu jenis kesimpulan yang umum di bagian tes ini adalah meminta Anda untuk menentukan siapa pembicara itu, berdasarkan clause dalam dialog.

Example 1:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *What do you do during your **performance**?*

(woman) *I play the **piano and sing***

(narrator) ***Who** is the woman most likely to be?*

In your test book, you hear:

- (A) An athlete
(B) A member of the audience
(C) A clerk in a music store
(D) A musician

Petunjuk piano dan bernyanyi dalam percakapan menggiring kita pada kesimpulan bahwa wanita itu seorang musisi sehingga (D) adalah jawaban yang benar.

Example 2:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *I'd like to open an account, please*

(woman) *What type of account would you like, a checking or savings account?*

(narrator) *Where does the conversation probably take place?*

In your test book, you read:

(A) In an accounting class

(B) In a bank

(C) At a service station

(D) In a market



Dalam latihan ini, baca dialog singkat dan pertanyaan dibawah, garisbawahi petunjuk yang bisa membantu dan pilih jawaban terbaik.

1. (man) *I'd like to mail this package, please*

(woman) *First or second class?*

(narrator) *Who is the woman most likely to be?*

(A) A school administrator

(B) A postal worker

(C) A banker

(D) A teacher

2. (woman) *How much are the flowers?*

(man) *Ten dollars a bouquet*

(narrator) *Where does this conversation probably take place?*

(A) In a bakery

(B) In a grocery store

(C) In a florist shop

(D) In a garden

**Skill 6: AGREEMENT (Persetujuan)**

Ungkapan persetujuan lazim digunakan dalam dialog singkat. Berikut contoh yang menunjukkan perjanjian dengan pernyataan positif.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *I thought that the meal was overpriced*

(woman) **Me, too.**

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you read:

(A) There were too many spices in the meal

(B) She has **the same opinion** of the meal as the man

(C) She wants to share the man's meal

(D) The price of the meal was great

Ungkapan “*Me, too*” menunjukkan persetujuan dalam hal positif. Hal ini berarti si wanita setuju dengan pendapat si laki-laki. Sehingga (B) adalah jawaban yang paling tepat.



Garisbawahi ekspresi yang menunjukkan persetujuan di setiap dialog singkat. Pilih jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan itu. Ingat bahwa jawaban terbaik adalah yang menunjukkan persetujuan.

1. (woman) *This homework is going to take forever*

(man) *I'll say*

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

(A) It's going to take forever to get home

(B) It takes a long time to get from home to work

(C) He and the woman have the same opinion about the homework

(D) He needs to take the homework to class

2. (woman) *A trip to the park might be nice?*

(man) *You can say that again*

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

(A) The woman should repeat what she said

(B) It's nice in the park at night

(C) The woman should tell him about part of the trip

(D) He agrees about the trip to the park



Pilih jawaban yang paling tepat dari short dialogue yang kalian dengar.

1. (A) He'll correct the exams this afternoon.
(B) The exam will be at noon.
(C) He will collect the exams at 12:00.
(D) The tests will be graded by noon.
2. (A) Martha applied for a visa last month.
(B) Martha's visa will last for only a month.
(C) Martha arrived last month without her visa.
(D) One month ago Martha got her visa.
3. (A) The professor described what the students should do.
(B) There was a long line to register for the required class.
(C) It is a requirement for each professor to teach at least one course.
(D) The professor required the class to prepare an outline.
4. (A) Chuck had improved.
(B) This visit was better than the last.
(C) Chuck looked at him in the hospital.
(D) Chuck didn't seem to be doing very well.
5. (A) She thinks the tuition should be raised.
(B) The semester's tuition is quite affordable.
(C) She doesn't have enough money for her school fees.
(D) She has more than enough for tuition.
6. (A) He thinks he got a good grade.
(B) The history grades were all C or above.
(C) No one got history grades.
(D) There were no high scores.

1.2. LONG CONVERSATION (Percakapan Panjang)

Pembicaraan panjang seringkali berkisar tentang beberapa aspek dari sekolah (betapa sulitnya sebuah mata kuliah, bagaimana menulis sebuah makalah penelitian, bagaimana cara mendaftar untuk kursus, dsb) atau tentang kehidupan secara umum (menyewa apartemen, bermain olahraga, pergi ke bank). Percakapan juga dapat berupa kehidupan umum di Amerika Serikat (desalinasi pasokan air, daur ulang produk yang digunakan, kerusakan dari badai atau tipe lain dari fenomena alam). Percakapan panjang akan diikuti beberapa buah pertanyaan yang merujuk dari tema yang sama.

Example:

On the recording you hear:

(narrator) *Question 1 through 4. Listen to a conversation between two people who are decorating an apartment.*

(woman) *Hey, Walt. Do you think you could help me **hang these pictures on the wall?** There are only **two** of them.*

(man) *Sure, Monica. Where do you want them to go?*

(Woman) *I'd like to picture of the mountains over the fireplace, and I'd like the picture of my family **over the sofa.** What do you think?*

(man) *I think they'll look fine there. How about if you hold the pictures while I **hammer the nails into the wall?***

(woman) *Okay. Let's start with the picture of my family.*

Questions:

1. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) What are the man and woman discussing?

In your test book you read:

(A) Taking some pictures

(B) Hanging some plants

(C) Taking a trip to the mountains

(D) **Putting some pictures on the wall**

Karena si wanita meminta si pria itu untuk membantu menggantung gambar-gambar di dinding, jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan ini adalah jawaban ini (D), menarik beberapa gambar di dinding.

2. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) How many pictures are there?

In your test book you read:

(A) One

(B) **Two**

(C) Three

(D) Four

Pertanyaan kedua bertanya berapa banyak gambar yang ada, dan si wanita dengan jelas mengatakan bahwa ada dua, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (B).

3. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) Where is the picture of the woman's family going?

In your test book you read:

(A) in the fireplace

(B) **Above the sofa**

(C) Home with Walt

(D) To the top of the mountain

Pertanyaan ketiga bertanya tentang lokasi gambar keluarga. Wanita itu mengatakan bahwa dia akan meletakkannya di atas sofa, jadi jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan ini adalah jawaban (B), di atas sofa.

4. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) What is Walt probably going to do next?

In your test book you read:

- (A) Sit on the sofa
- (B) Photograph Monica's family
- (C) **Hammer the nails into the walls**
- (D) Climb the walls

Pertanyaan terakhir menanyakan apa yang mungkin akan dilakukan oleh Walt. Walt telah menyarankan bahwa ia harus memasang paku-paku ke dinding, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (C).



Pilih jawaban yang paling tepat dari long conversation yang kalian dengar.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 31. (A) Attend a football game alone | 33. (A) A play |
| (B) Go to a sporting event | (B) A game |
| (C) Eat in the cafeteria and study | (C) A study group meeting |
| (D) See a play | (D) Dinner in the cafeteria |
| 32. (A) It's the final game of the season | 34. (A) Saturday night |
| (B) It's better than the drama department's play. | (B) After dinner in the cafeteria |
| (C) It's a very important game. | (C) Sunday afternoon |
| (D) It's close to the cafeteria. | (D) Maybe next weekend |

1.3. LONG TALKS (Pembicaraan Panjang)

Topik pembicaraan sering tentang beberapa aspek kehidupan sekolah atau topik dalam berita. Pembicaraan panjang bisa juga diperpendek dengan tema perkuliahan di perguruan tinggi Amerika dan universitas luar negeri lainnya. Dari sebuah long talks akan diberikan beberapa pertanyaan dalam tema yang sama.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) Question 1 through 4. Listen to a lecture in a history class

(woman) *Salt, which today seems so plentiful to us, in the past used to be a valuable commodity. In the ancient past in China, salt was used to make coins, and in parts of Africa it was traded in place of money. In the Roman Empire, soldiers were not paid in money but were instead paid in salt. In fact, the English word "salary" which means the amount of money that one earns, comes from the latin root for "salt".*

Questions:

1. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) What is the topic of the talk?

In your test book, you read: (A) Valuable commodities
(B) Salt
(C) Ancient China
(D) Money

Pertanyaan pertama menanyakan tentang topik pembicaraan. Pembicaraan dimulaidengan topik garam dan terus berbicara tentang hal itu di seluruh bagian, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (B).

2. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) What was salt used for in China?

In your test book, you read: (A) To spice food
(B) To build houses
(C) To make coins
(D) To locate Africa

Pertanyaan kedua menanyakan tentang penggunaan garam di Cina. Pembicara mengatakan bahwa di Cina, Garam digunakan untuk untuk membuat koin, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (C).

3. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) What does "salary" mean in English?

In your test book, you read: (A) Coins
(B) Earnings
(C) Soldiers
(D) Commodities

Pertanyaan ketiga menanyakan arti dari "gaji". Pembicara mengatakan gaji yang berarti jumlah uang, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (B).

4. On the recording you hear:
(narrator) What is the meaning of the root "sal" in Latin?
In your test book, you read: (A) Salt
(B) Rome
(C) Money
(D) Trade

Pertanyaan terakhir menanyakan tentang arti akar kata dari "sal". Pembicara mengatakan bahwa "sal" berasal dari akar bahasa Latin untuk "garam, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (A).



Pilih jawaban yang paling tepat dari long talks yang kalian dengar.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 39. (A) On the first day of class | 41. (A) Journal and magazine articles |
| (B) In the middle of the semester | (B) Books from outside the library |
| (C) At the end of class | (C) Books listed in student journals |
| (D) In the final week of the semester | (D) Both books and journals |
| 40. (A) Later today | 42. (A) Two |
| (B) By Friday of this week | (B) Three |
| (C) In two weeks | (C) Five |
| (D) In three weeks | (D) Seven |

UNIT 2



Structure & Written Expression

2.1 Passive Voice



Passive Voice merupakan salah satu dari beberapa pola yang ada di dalam bahasa Inggris yang memiliki arti (- **di**) dalam penggunaannya. Bentuk ini mempunyai rumus sebagai berikut:



[**Be + V3 (past participle)**]



Mr. Rob *wrote* "The History of America"
"The History of America" *was written* by Mr. Rob

Lihat Contoh Di Bawah Ini

Simple Present:

- Aktif: *Someone* repairs the bicycle
- Pasif: The bicycle is repaired *by someone*

Present continuous:

- Aktif: Someone is repairing the bicycle
- Pasif: The bicycle is being repaired by someone

Present Perfect:

- Aktif: Someone has repaired the bicycle
- Pasif: The bicycle has been repaired by someone

Past simple:

- Aktif: Did John eat the food?
- Pasif: Was the food eaten by John?

Past Continuous:

- Aktif: Someone was repairing my bicycle when I arrived home
- Pasif: The bicycle was being repaired by someone when I arrived home

Past perfect:

- Aktif: Someone had repaired the bicycle

- Pasif: The bicycle had been repaired by someone

Modal

- Aktif: Someone will repair the bicycle
- Pasif: The bicycle will be repaired by someone
- Aktif: Someone can not repair the bicycle
- Pasif: The bicycle can not be repaired by someone



EXERCISE FOR PASSIVE VOICE

1. They are building a new ring road round the city. The passive form of the above sentence is
A new ring road
(A) Is built (C) be building (E) is being built
(B) Builds (D) was building
2. The editor edits the article.
The passive form of the above sentence is 'The article by the editor.'
(A) Edits (C) be editing (E) is edited
(B) Edited (D) is being edited
3. When we go to work, the baby sitter will look after our baby. We can also say that when we go to work, by the baby sitter.
(A) our baby will be looking after
(B) our baby will be looked after
(C) our baby look after
(D) our baby looked after
(E) our baby is looking after
4. We have delivered the packages.
The passive form of the above sentence is : the packages by us
(A) Delivered (D) to be delivered
(B) Have been delivering (E) have to be delivered
(C) Have been delivered
5. Parents of the students of the International School made fierce protests because of their suddenly increased school fee.
The passive form of the above sentence is because of their suddenly increased school fee.
(A) Fierce protests have been made by parents of the students of the international school.
(B) Fierce protests were made by parents of the students of the international school.
(C) Fierce protest made by parents of the students of the International School.
(D) Fierce protests will be made by parents of the students of the International School.
(E) Fierce protests are being made by parents of the students of the International School.
6. 'Last night a thief broke into my brother's house'
'Really? What from the house?'
(A) He took (D) was taking
(B) Was to take (E) was taken
(C) Was being taken

7. 'What time will the delayed plane depart?'
 'They say that it by airport officer soon.'
 (A) Will announce (D) announced
 (B) Is to announce (E) will be announced
 (C) To be announced
8. "Hasn't Anita submitted her report yet?"
 "I dont think so. It"
 (A) Be printing (D) to be printing
 (B) Is printing (E) is being printed
 (C) Being printed
9. The director wanted the orders by sale department last week.
 (A) were delivered (D) to deliver
 (B) was delivered (E) being delivered
 (C) to be delivered
10. The teacher always asks the homework by the students at home.
 (A) is made (D) to be made
 (B) is making (E) being made
 (C) to make

2.2 Participle

2.2.1 Active Participle



Active participle merupakan kata kerja yang berujung – ing seperti having, pointing, walking dll.

- ✓ Apabila active participle didahului oleh 'tobe' maka timbullah bentuk progressive.
- ✓ Apabila active participle (V_{ing}) muncul di awal kalimat hendaknya diperhatikan dan diingant bahwa dalam betuk active participle tersebut sudah terkandung beberapa kata (arti).

Active participle kerap kali muncul setelah objek dari kata kerja: see, hear, smell, feel, watch, notice, listen to, look at, observe, keep, find, catch, Ieave, dimana berfungsi sebagai adjective atau adverb:



V-ing



I felt the house *shaking*
 I saw the boat *sinking*
 He notice me *leaving* the house



Perhatikan contoh berikut!

1. *Walking* along the street, I met my old friend
Dalam kata *walking* di atas terkandung kata *while* (sedang atau sementara)
Kalimat di atas dapat ditulis dengan kalimat lain:
⇒ *While* I was *walking* along the street I met my old friend



Perhatikan!!

2. *Running down the stairs*, she slipped and broke her leg
Kalimat di atas sama artinya dengan:
⇒ (While she was running down the stairs, she slipped and broke her leg)
3. *Having studied* English at Express, Fini went home with her friends.
Dalam kata 'having' telah terkandung kata *after* (setelah).
Kalimat di atas sama artinya dengan:
⇒ *After she had studied* English at Express, Fini went home with her friends.

Having completed the test, the students handed in their papers and left the room.
Kalimat di atas sama artinya dengan:
⇒ After the student had completed the test, they handed in their papers and left the room.

Having beaten by foreman, Hallyfield was black and blue.
⇒ After he had been beaten by Foreman, Holloyfield was black and blue
4. *Being ill*, mother had her breakfast brought to her room.
Kata *being* mengandung pengertian *because*, *since* atau *as* (karena)
Kalimat di atas sama dengan:
⇒ Because/since/as my mother was ill, she had her breakfast brought to her room.

Being an outstanding student of our school, he has been offered a scholarship.
Kalimat di atas sama dengan:
⇒ (Because/since/as) he is an outstanding student, he has been offered a scholarship.



Perhatikan!!

5. Being a *foreigner*, he needs a visa.
Kalimat di atas sama dengan:
⇒ Because/since/as he is a foreigner, he needs a visa.

6. Trying hard to win the beauty contest, Nita neglected all her school assignments.
Kalimat di atas sama dengan:
⇒ Because/since/as Nita tried hard to win the beauty contest, Nita neglected all her school assignments
7. Not wanting to take the risk of missing the train, we went to the station very early.
Kalimat di atas sama dengan:
⇒ Because/since/as we didn't want to take the risk of missing the train, we went to the station very early
8. Turning to the left, you will find his office
Active participle akan mempunyai arti *if* (jikalau) kalimat kedua dalam bentuk *future*
Kalimat diatas sama dengan
⇒ *If you turn the left, you will find his office*
9. Dalam active participle, pelaku pada kalimat active participle adalah sama dengan pelaku pada kalimat ke dua.
Active participle dapat menggantikan adjective clause (dalam pola relative pronoun)
I found the baby *who is crying* = I found the baby *crying*
The girl *who is reading the magazine* is my sister = The girl *reading the magazine* is my sister

2.2.2 Passive Participle



Passive participle adalah kata kerja bentuk ke – 3. Apabila past participle di dahului oleh tobe maka timbullah pola passive form:



To be + V3



A table *is made* of wood
I *was born* in July, etc.



Fungsi Utama Passive Participle:

- Untuk menggantikan anak kalimat pengganti kata sifat (relative clause) yang bersifat pasif.
Example:
The window which was broken by Edi has not been repaired yet.
Kalimat diatas sama dengan:
⇒ The window *broken by Edy* has not been repaired yet.

The students who were chosen to attend the student conference in the United States should be able to speak English fluently

Kalimat diatas sama dengan:

⇒ The students *chosen* to attend the student conference in the United States should be able to speak English fluently

2. Menyatakan sebab akibat

Example:

Because /since/as the city is surrounded by mountain, it has a cool climate.

Kalimat diatas sama dengan:

⇒ Surrounded by mountain, the city has a cool climate.

Because /since/as he was annoyed by the five – hour delay in the plane departure, Budi wrote an angry letter to the air line.

Kalimat diatas sama dengan:

⇒ Annoyed by the five hour delay in the plane departure, Lee wrote an angry letter to the air line.



EXERCISE FOR PARTICIPLE

11. After the students had finished doing the test, they left the room.

We can also say : they left their room.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Have finished | (D) having finished |
| (B) Finished | (E) finished |
| (C) Being finished | |

12. Because he tried hard to get a scholarship, Ariel spent his time on studying.

We can also say :, Ariel spent his time on studying.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Tried hard to get | (D) He tried to get |
| (B) Trying hard to get | (E) in trying to get |
| (C) Tries hard to get | |

13., the professor asked his students to make a summary.

- (A) having finished his lecture
- (B) to finish his lecture
- (C) have finished his lecture
- (D) after he finishes his lecture
- (E) He finishes his lecture

14., she was able to achieve what she had dreamed of.

- (A) carefully did she plan her future
- (B) she planned her future carefully
- (C) Her future was planned with care
- (D) Her future was carefully planned
- (E) having planned her future carefully.

15. For five years in the marketing department, I feel well qualified to apply for the job of marketing manager advertised in newspaper.
 (A) worked (D) I have worked
 (B) having worked (E) to work
 (C) have worked
16. by the famous writer, the novel become best-seller.
 (A) writing (D) in writing
 (B) written (E) to be written
 (C) to write
17. Not earning enough to support her children after her husband's death,
 (A) the woman decided to work in Saudi Arabia
 (B) a better-paid job is definitely required
 (C) her children need to be trained to work
 (D) special training is required to improve her skills
 (E) her children should be put into an orphanage
18. Ornamented with beautiful traditional Balinese carving,
 (A) many foreign tourist are curious to visit the house
 (B) the antiquity of the house is admired by many tourists
 (C) tourists guides often bring their guests to visit the house
 (D) the owner of the house allows tourist to visit and admire its beauty
 (E) the house of a local resident becomes an object of tourism.
19. Living in a remmote mountainous area in West Java,
 (A) there is Badui people living in simplicity
 (B) nature resources can be effectivelly conserved by the Badui people
 (C) the Badui people are almost completely without by modern life
 (D) how west Java province maintains Badui old way of life is amazing
 (E) modern technology has hardly ever touched the Badui people
20. Noticing I had dropped my purse,
 (A) the bus conductor called after me
 (B) I was called after by the bus conductor
 (C) it was the bus conductor who called after me
 (D) there was the bus conductor calling after me
 (E) the bus conductor was called after me
21. Having finished their exam,
 (A) the books must returned to the library
 (B) the library requires the books to be returned
 (C) the library requires students to return the books
 (D) the students must return the books to the library
 (E) it is required that students return the books to the library
22. Trying to smuggle drugs into the country, the criminals were caught by customs official the airport. The underlined word mean: to smuggle drugs into the country.
 (A) When the criminals were trying
 (B) Since the customs official have tried
 (C) Becuase the customs official were trying

- (D) Until the custom official were trying
(E) Before the smuggles tried
23. Covered by mud, the road made some car get stuck. The underlined words means:
- (A) though the road was covered by mud
(B) since the road was covered by mud
(C) after that the road was covered by mud
(D) in order that the road was covered by mud
(E) before the was covered by mud
24. Being angry with his mother's remarks, He got up and left the house. The underlined words means : with his mother's remark.
- (A) because he was angry
(B) after he was angry
(C) although he was angry
(D) before he was angry
(E) in order that he was angry
25. Having developed a new method in medicine, the doctor was invited to give a speech in a seminar. The underlined words means:
- (A) because the doctor was developing a new method in medicine
(B) after the doctor had developed a new method in medicine
(C) although the doctor developed a new method in medicine
(D) the doctor was developing a new method in medicine
(E) whenever the doctor had developed a new method in medicine

2.3 Concord



Concord atau agreement adalah persesuaian antara subject dalam suatu kalimat dengan kata kerja / auxiliary-nya.



Persesuaian yang harus diperhatikan sebagai berikut.

- A. Apabila subject kalimat dalam bentuk singular (tunggal), harus digunakan kata kerja/ auxiliary untuk singular (tunggal)
- Sebuah subject yang diawali oleh kata: every ..., each of, neither of ..., one of... dianggap singular
- Example:
- ⇒ The school has a lot of classrooms; each of them is equipped with an overhead projector.
- Each of** the participants **has** received an invitation
- Everyone likes** her
- The actress**, along with her manager and some friends, **is** going to a party.

- Subject yang menyatakan jumlah jarak, volume, berat dan waktu selalu dianggap tunggal.

Example:

Five hundred miles is a long distance to drive in one day.

- Subject yang berupa kata benda abstrak atau bentuk dari gerund selalu dianggap tunggal.

Example:

Mrs. Tamara's **way of teaching and of dealing** with students **has** earned the name of model teacher.

The shipment of logs has been postponed because of the bad weather.

Producing fine paintings **requires** skill and creativity

The production process in the textile pants **needs** to be monitored.

- Subject singular tetap di ikuti oleh kata kerja/auxiliary singular apabila subjek tersebut di ikuti ungkapan as well as, along with, together with, in addition to dan accompanied by.

Example:

The teacher, along with her students, is viewing a film

He together with his friends **has** finished the test.



Berikut beberapa kata yang selalu di anggap singular

- Any+singular e.g. anybody, anyone, no one, no body, anything, nothing
- Some+singular noun e.g someone, something

Example:

Nobody works harder than Joan does

Something was under the house.

A number + plural noun + plural verb/ auxiliary
The number + plural noun + singular verb/ auxiliary

Example:

A number of students **are** going to the class picnic

The number of days in a week **is** seven.

B. Apa bila subject kalimat dalam bentuk plural (jamak) harus di digunakan kata kerja untuk plural.

- Subject yang dirangkai oleh *and* atau *both ... and ...* mengharuskan verb/ auxiliary plural.

Example:

A red Honda and blue ford **are parked** outside
Both elephant and tiger **are becoming extinct**.

- Kata several, many, few, selalu di ikuti oleh verb plural.
Example: **Only a few** have passed.
- Banyak kata-kata yang mungkin singular atau plural bergantung pada kemana kata tersebut mengacu: all, any, majority, half, no dan sebagainya. Saat kata-kata ini diikuti oleh frasa berpreposisi, jumlah objek berpreposisi yang menentukan apakah verb singular ataukah plural yang harus digunakan.
Example:
All of the books have been destroyed
No example is relevant
No examples are relevant



EXERCISE FOR CONCORD

1. Different interpretations on the same event by various newspapers readers confused and angry.
(A) to make (D) it makes
(B) they make (E) makes
(C) make
2. All of these applicants by the executives of the company.
(A) have been highly recommended
(B) has been highly recommended
(C) is commended highly
(D) it is recommended
(E) they have been recommended highly
3. The most common large animals in the Western part of the United States the mule deer.
(A) are (D) they are
(B) being (E) is
(C) to be
4. The installation of various high-tech electrical devices in our office a sophisticated safety system.
(A) requiring (D) require
(B) requires (E) it requires
(C) to require
5. The instability of economic and political condition the majoring of the Indonesia people to live in poverty.
(A) causes (D) causing
(B) have caused (E) were causing
(C) it causes

6. A major problem in the construction of new buildings that window have been eliminated while air conditioning system have not been perfected.
 (A) are (D) to be
 (B) were (E) have been
 (C) is
7. The development of solar energy for public use rather slow due to the high cost of production.
 (A) have been (D) they have been
 (B) has been (E) are being
 (C) it has been
8. None of the beauty contestants to wear bikini provided by the committee.
 (A) refuses (D) refuse
 (B) are refusing (E) they refuse
 (C) to refuse
9. All the doctors in our hospital have their own practice room and each of them a nurse to assist him.
 (A) needs (D) need
 (B) they need (E) to need
 (C) he needs
10. A number of students complaining about the test.
 (A) is (D) being
 (B) are (E) been
 (C) be
11. World Trade Centre building, as well as several offices, completely damaged by the aeroplane crash explosion.
 (A) was (D) were
 (B) they were (E) to be
 (C) it was
12. The issue on the local radio station, as well as in the newspapers, that the riots have spread to other places in the city.
 (A) to be confirmed (D) confirms
 (B) confirm (E) being confirmed
 (C) are confirmed
13. The amazon valley is extremely important to the cology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen there.
 (A) are being produced (D) is produced
 (B) are produced (E) was produced
 (C) have been produced
14. "The hotel is suffering a great lost"
 "Yes, only ten percent of their rooms"
 (A) Being occupied (D) are occupied
 (B) Have occupied (E) they are occupied
 (C) Is occupied

15. "Have you checked where most of the seminar participants come from?"
 "Oh yes, only, two-thirds of them from various parts of Java."
 (A) Are coming (D) to come
 (B) Comes (E) come
 (C) They come

2.4 Conditional Sentence



Conditional Sentences (kalimat pengandaian) adalah kalimat yang mengatakan suatu harapan atau gambaran/ lamunan dalam bentuk kalimat bersyarat".

Pada umumnya kalimat pengandaian terdiri dari dua bagian yaitu "main clause" dan "if clause". Di dalam "if clause" terkandung syarat – syarat yang harus di penuhi atas keadaan seperti yang terkandung di dalam *main clause* dapat terwujud. Karena itu, di sebut juga kalimat bersyarat.



Jenis-Jenis Conditional Sentence

1. Tipe pertama (possibility)

Bentuk pertama dari conditional sentence disebut *probable condition* yang artinya bahwa sesuatu akan mungkin terjadi pada waktu yang akan datang maupun sekarang kalau saatnya di penuhi.

If + Subject + Simple Present + Subject + Future Tense

atau

If + Subject + Future Tense + Subject + Future Tense

Contoh:

- If Betha comes, I will give her the message.
 Jika betha datang saya akan sampaikan pesan itu padanya.
- If we arrive late, he will be angry with us
 Jika kita datang terlambat, dia akan marah (tapi jika dia tidak datang terlambat maka dia tidak akan marah)
- He will not go to the picnic if it rains.
 Dia tidak akan pergi piknik jika hari hujan

2. Tipe kedua (Unreal Present)

Bentuk kedua dari conditional sentence disebut *improbable condition*, yang artinya bahwa kejadian tersebut bertentangan dengan yang sebenarnya, karena ini merupakan lamunan/khayalan saja (*contrary to fact*)

If + subject + simple past ... + subject + would + V-inf

atau

Subject + Would/ Might/ Could + Verb Inf ..., If + Subject + Simple

Contoh:

- If I were rich I would give my money to the poor.
Seandainya saya kaya, saya akan memberikan uang saya pada orang miskin (makna sesungguhnya adalah "*I am not rich so I don't give my money to the poor*" – saya tidak kaya jadi saya tidak memberikan uang saya ke orang miskin)
- If he smoked less, he wouldn't cough so much.
Seandainya dia mengurangi merokok, maka dia tidak batuk terus. (Makna sesungguhnya "he smokes much" maka dia akan batuk-batuk terus)



Dalam pengandaian tipe ke 2 penggunaan kata "if" bisa di hilangkan dengan menggunakan pola inversi, yaitu:

Contoh:

- Were he here, he would take care of our problem
Seandainya dia ada disini maka dia akan membantu menyelesaikan masalah. (Maka sesungguhnya "he is not here" dan "he will/ can/do not take care of our problem" dia tidak dapat membantu menyelesaikan masalah kita)
- Were we a movie star, I would be very famous
Seandainya saya seorang bintang saya akan sangat terkenal (Makna sebenarnya adalah "*I am not a movie star and I am not famous*" saya bukan seorang bintang film jadi saya tidak terkenal)

Note : Penggunaan kata *were* dalam tipe 2 digunakan untuk semua kata ganti orang sedangkan kata *was* tidak digunakan sama sekali.

3. Tipe ke – 3 (Past – Unreal Conditional)

Tipe ke – 3 menggambarkan suatu kejadian yang bertentangan dimasa lampau dan tidak ada harapan akan terlaksana karena merupakan lamunan masa lalu (*impossible condition*)

IF + SUBJECT + PAST PERFECT ... + SUBJECT + (COULD/WOULD/MIGHT) + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)

atau

SUBJECT + (COULD/WOULD/MIGHT) + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V3), IF+ SUBJECT + PAST PERFECT...

Contoh:

- If I had known her number, I would have called her.
Seandainya saya tahu nomor teleponnya saya akan menelponnya (*makna sesungguhnya adalah "I didn't know her telephone number" and saya tidak pernah meneleponnya*).
- She could have finished the exam, if she had had more time.
Dia akan dapat menyelesaikan ujiannya, seandainya dia memiliki banyak waktu. (makna sesungguhnya "she didn't have enough time" dan dia tidak bisa menyelesaikan ujiannya).



Dalam pengandaian tipe 3, penggunaan kata "if" dapat di hilangkan dengan menggunakan pola kalimat inversi.

Had + Subject + Past Participle + Subject + Would + Have + Past Participle

Contoh:

Had I gone to the party, I would have met her.

Seandainya saya pergi ke pesta itu, saya akan bertemu dengannya. (*makna sesungguhnya saya tidak pergi ke pesta itu "I didn't go to the party" dan saya tidak bertemu dengannya*).



EXERCISE FOR CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

-, he would have been able to pass the exam.
(A) If he studied hard
(B) If he were studying to a greater degree
(C) If he studies more
(D) If he had studied more
(E) Were he studying hard
- If it more humid in the desert of southwest, the hot temperature would be unbearable.
(A) Be
(B) Is
(C) Was
(D) were
(E) will be
- I would have checked my paper if I more time.
(A) Have got
(B) Had got
(C) Got
(D) gets
(E) will go

4. If you listen to the question carefully, you them easily.
 (A) Are answering (D) have answered
 (B) Will answer (E) would answer
 (C) Answered
5. If I prepared the lesson, I good mark.
 (A) Will get (D) would get
 (B) Would have got (E) had got
 (C) Can get
6. If you use the visa card, we you a discount
 (A) Are giving (D) had not lent him
 (B) Will give (E) would not have lent him
 (C) Would give
7. Had I realized that Tim was a bad driver, I my car.
 (A) Would not lent him (D) could have done
 (B) Did not lent him (E) would do
 (C) Will not lend him
8. "How was your test?"
 "Not very good." I much better if I had not misread the directions for the last section."
 (A) Might do (D) could have done
 (B) Must have done (E) would do
 (C) Should do
9. Had he handed in the application he last week.
 (A) Would be allowed to join the interview test
 (B) Was being allowed to join the interview test
 (C) Would have been allowed to join the interview test
 (D) He will have been allowed to join me interview test
 (E) He was allowed to join the interview test
10. If we had known that she had planned to arrive today, we could have met her at the station.
 It means
- (A) We knew that she had planned to arrive today so we met at the station.
 (B) We didn't know that she had planned to arrive today, however we met her at the station
 (C) We knew that she had planned to arrive today although we didn't meet her at the station
 (D) We didn't know that she had planned to arrive today so we didn't meet her at the station
 (E) We knew that she had planned to arrive today, therefore we met her at the station
11. If he is admitted to the medicine faculty, his father will have a big party as a gift for him
 (A) His father has had a big party
 (B) His father didn't have a big party
 (C) His father doesn't want to have a big party for him
 (D) His father will had to give a gift for him
12. "If I had known you needed a camera for your project, I could have lent you mine."
 "Oh,"
 (A) Thanks a lot for the camera

- (B) I didn't know you had a camera
 (C) I'll borrow it from you then
 (D) Thanks, it's an excellent camera
 (E) I'll soon return it
13. Were the evidence proved, the murder would go to jail. The sentence means
- (A) That's lucky because the murder will be put in the jail
 (B) It is such a good news
 (C) What a pity, he isn't in prison as he may be dangerous
 (D) How wonderful, I hope he will be in jail forever
 (E) That a surprise, I'm really eager to hear good news
14. "Had Sari been able to speak English fluently, the Dean would undoubtedly have chosen her to attend the international Student Conference in England."
 From the above sentence we may conclude that
- (A) Sari attended various English course before she entered the university
 (B) Sari was happy that she got a chance to visit England
 (C) Sari refused to go to England for the International Student Conference
 (D) Sari did not go to England for the International Student Conference
 (E) Sari regretted so much that she had never taken any English course
15. "If I had known that you were in Bandung, I would have shown you some interesting places."
- (A) Thank you for showing me arround Bandung
 (B) Thank you, I will really enjoy that
 (C) I'm sorry, I didn't have time to write you before I left for Bandung
 (D) That's a good idea. I haven't had time to go around Bandung.
 (E) Yes, it was such an interesting trip
16. I quarreled with her so she hated me
 We can also say
- (A) If I hadn't quarreled with her, she would not have hated me
 (B) If I didn't quarreled with her, she wouldn't hated me
 (C) If I didn't quarreled with her, she hated me
 (D) If I don't quarrel with her, she will not hate me
 (E) If I won't quarreled with her, she doesn't hate me
17. She is not angry with me so I don't apologize to her
- (A) If she is angry with me I will apologize to her
 (B) If she were angry with me I would apologize to her
 (C) If she had been angry with me I shouldn't apologize to her
 (D) If she was angry with me I shouldn't apologize to her
 (E) If she would be angry with me I apologized to her
18. He didn't remind me about the test, so I didn't study
- (A) If he reminded me, I would stay.
 (B) If he reminds me, I will study
 (C) If he reminded me, I would not study
 (D) If he had reminded me, I would have studied
 (E) If he has reminded me, I would have studied
 (F)

2.5 Causative



Adalah kalimat yang menyatakan bahwa orang lain lah yang melakukan pekerjaan untuk subjek kalimat.



Pola - pola kalimat

- A. Subject + have + active object + infinitive without to
- B. Subject + have + passive object + past participle + (by someone else)

A. Pola ini menerangkan bahwa seseorang menyebabkan orang lain melakukan sesuatu

⇒ He has them answer the question

(Dia menyuruh mereka menjawab pertanyaan itu)

Kata kerja lain yang di pakai dengan cara ini adalah make dan get

- He makes them answer the question
- He gets them to answer the question

B. Cara lain untuk menyatakan *causative* adalah dengan menggunakan pola B, menyebabkan sesuatu dikerjakan orang lain. Selain “Have” kita juga dapat menggunakan “get”

⇒ I had my shoes cleaned

(Means: I asked someone to clean my shoes my shoes for me) = I got my shoes cleaned

⇒ She had the floor swept

(Means: someone must sweep the floor for her)



Apabila “have” dipakai dengan cara ini, bentuk negative dan interrogative nya menggunakan do/did.

Example:

You have your windows cleaned every month. (+)

Do you have your windows cleaned every month? (?)

I had them cleaned yesterday. (+)

I didn't have them cleaned yesterday. (-)



EXERCISE FOR CAUSATIVE

1. He doesn't have time to go to the post office so he has the package
(A) Delivered (D) delivering
(B) Delivers (E) deliver
(C) To be delivered

2. I don't understand English at all; therefore, I have the article
 (A) Translates (D) to be translated
 (B) Translated (E) translates
 (C) Translate

3. "Can you send this letter for me? I'm in a hurry."
 "Don't worry, I will have Tina"
 (A) Fax (D) faxes
 (B) Faxed (E) to fax
 (C) Will faxed

4. "I've tried to fix my motorbike, but it is still not running well."
 "Why don't you have a mechanic it?"
 (A) Check (D) in checking
 (B) Checking (E) checked
 (C) To check

5. My mother always has the flowers
 (A) Watering (D) to water
 (B) Watered (E) waters
 (C) To be watered

6. The teacher had students who didn't bring their identification cards the auditorium where the exam were held.
 (A) Left (D) leaving
 (B) Leave (E) leaves
 (C) To leave

7. As I found that not all of the workshop participants knew about this week's schedule, I got my secretary it right away.
 (A) Distributing (D) to distribute
 (B) Distributed (E) in distributing
 (C) She distributes

8. "I don't think you can translate the whole book by yourself."
 "You're right but I'd like to a part of it for me."
 (A) Have you translate (D) have been translating
 (B) Have to translate for you (E) you have translating
 (C) You have to translate

9. "I know that you have left these computers idle for some time because they are slow. Please, at once to make them efficient for our work."
 (A) Having to be upgraded (D) have them upgrade
 (B) Have them upgraded (E) to have them upgraded
 (C) They have been upgraded

10. I spilled some ink on my coat, so I must at the laundry immediately
 (A) Clean it (D) have it to be cleaned
 (B) Have cleaned it (E) have it cleaned
 (C) Have to clean it

11. "Do you fix your own car?"
 "No, I at the garage."
 (A) Have fix it (D) have it fixed
 (B) Have to fix it (E) have it to fix
 (C) Have it to be fixed
12. "What a beautiful dress you are wearing?"
 "Did you make yourself?"
 "No, I"
 (A) To be made (D) had made it
 (B) Have made it (E) having made it
 (C) Had it made

2.6 Relative Pronoun



Relative Pronoun adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menggantikan salah satu pokok kalimat atau bagian kalimat lainnya yang menghubungkan dua buah kalimat menjadi satu kalimat majemuk (complex sentence). Kata-kata yang digunakan sebagai penghubung yaitu: *who, whom, whose, which, where, when*.



Jabatan dalam kalimat	Orang	Benda
Subject	Who	Whom-which/ that
Object	Whom/ that	Which/ that
Kepunyaan	Whose	Whose

a. **Who/that:** Yang

- Digunakan untuk pengganti orang sebagai subjek
- Penggunaan relative pronoun "who/that"

We know a lot of people. **They** live in Canada



We know a lot of people **who** live in Canada

The man. **He** lives next door – is very friendly



The man **who** lives next door is very friendly

Contoh:

The man was an eyewitness
 He wrote about the explosion } The man who wrote about the explosion was
 an eyewitness

b. **Whom/that:** Yang

- Digunakan untuk pengganti objek (pengganti unsur objek yang hilang)

- Penggunaan relative pronoun “whom/that”

The man wanted to see **him**. He was away on holiday.

The man **whom/that** I wanted to see was away on holiday.

The girl fell in love with the man. I met **him** last year

The girl fell in love with the man **whom/that** I met last year.



Note:

Objeknya hilang karena sudah diganti dengan “whom/that” bentuk relative pronoun yang objek dalam salah satu bagian kalimatnya mengandung preposisi (in, at, for, to dll)

I know the girl. Tom talking to **her** now.

I know the girl to **whom** Tom is talking now.

c. **Which/ that** = yang (untuk benda/binatang)

- Digunakan untuk menggantikan benda/binatang, baik kedudukannya dalam kalimat sebagai subjek maupun sebagai objek (pengganti unsur benda yang hilang).
- Contoh Penggunaan “which/that”

I don’t like stories – they have unhappy endings.

I don’t like stories that/which have unhappy endings.

The window – it was broken – it has now been repaired

The window which was broken has now been repaired



Note:

1. Unsur benda yang hilang karena sudah diganti dengan what/that
2. Relative pronoun yang salah satu bagian kalimatnya mengandung preposisi diletakkan sebelum kata “which”.

Example: This is the club. He is the president of it

This is the club of which he is the president

d. **Whose** = yang(untuk manusia)

- Digunakan untuk menggantikan kata ganti kepemilikan: my, your, our, his, their, its, her (possessive adjective). Dengan kata lain, “whose” digunakan untuk menggantikan unsure kepemilikan yang dihilangkan.
- Penggunaan “whose”

Example: We saw the people. **Their** car has been stolen

We saw the people **whose car** had been stolen

The other day I met the man. I visited **his** friend
 The other day I met the man **whose** friend I visited

e. **Where** = in which (dimana)

- Digunakan untuk menggantikan salah satu bagian kalimat yang menunjukkan tempat.

- Penggunaan “where”

Example: The hotel – We stayed **there** – it wasn’t very clean.

The hotel **where** we stayed wasn’t very clean.

I recently went back to the town. I was born **there**.

I recently went back to the town **where** I was born.

f. **When** = **yang** (benda/ manusia)

- Digunakan untuk menggantikan keterangan waktu. Dengan kata lain bahwa relative clause when menggantikan salah satu keterangan waktu dalam salah satu bagian kalimat yang lain.

- Penggunaan “when”

	Ket. Waktu	Relative Clause	
She came	on the day	when	her grandmother died
We got there	at the time	when	when the party was on



Exercise for Relative Pronoun

- The President Director of bank Utama is being accused of corruption will be taken to court.
 (A) Whom (D) which
 (B) Who (E) where
 (C) Whose
- “Who is Ismail Marzuki?”
 “Well, he is the composer many people consider one of the great in Indonesia.”
 (A) Whom (D) whose
 (B) Who (E) where
 (C) Which
- I live in the town he was born
 (A) Whom (D) whose
 (B) Where (E) who
 (C) Which
- This is the latest news about the kidnapping of the richest businessman in town we received a few minutes ago.
 (A) Whom (D) whose
 (B) Of which (E) who
 (C) Where

5. I spoke to the man wife had been admitted to the hospital.
 (A) Who (D) which
 (B) Whom (E) in which
 (C) Whose
6. A person comes to live in big cities for a few years usually notice that lifestyle seem to change very fast.
 (A) Who (D) whose
 (B) From whom (E) in which
 (C) Of which
7. People business have been slowing down recently are so depressed that they suffer from various diseases.
 (A) Whose (D) whom
 (B) In which (E) who
 (C) That
8. Teachers do not spend enough time on class preparation often have difficulty explaining new lesson.
 (A) Who (D) where
 (B) That (E) whom
 (C) In which
9. He introduced me to the lady I met at the station
 (A) Whom (D) with which
 (B) Whose (E) where
 (C) Which
10. The oldest known bison fossils have been found in China and in the Himalaya foothills an animals with all the essential features of the genus lived a million years ago.
 (A) Where (D) which
 (B) From whom (E) whose
 (C) To which
11. The letter was addressed to the lady I met on my way to Australia.
 (A) Who (D) whom
 (B) To which (E) in which
 (C) Which
12. "What is pediatrician?"
 "Oh, it's a doctor specialization is treating children."
 (A) Whom (D) that
 (B) Which (E) whose
 (C) Who
13. These tourists, are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the "dangdut" dance.
 (A) There are many (D) many of whom
 (B) Many of them (E) they who
 (C) Whose many

14. Participants of the state university entrance test, are high school graduates from Java, are competing for a limited number of seats.
- (A) Which most of them (D) where
 (B) Which (E) a lot of them
 (C) Most of whom

2.7 Negative – Either Neither



Either or neither di gunakan untuk menggabungkan kalimat negative.



[S₁ + auxiliary not + V + O dan S₂ + auxiliary not + either / neither + auxiliary + S₂]

Neither = not either, oleh karenanya setelah auxiliary tidak, tidak disertai ‘not’ lagi.

Example:

- They do not come late
- Brian does not come late

They do not come late and *Brian does not either / neither does Brian*

- I did not like the food
- Sul-ton did not like the food

I did not like the food and Sul-ton *did not either / neither did Sul-ton*

2.7.1 Gabungan Berlawanan Setara

[S₁ + V₁ + O, but/ while + S₂ + do/does + not]
[S₁ + V₂ + O, but/ while + S₂ + did + not]
[S₁ + auxiliary + V + O, but/while + S₂ + auxiliary + not]
[S₁ + auxiliary not + V + O, but/ while + S₂ + auxiliary]

Gabungan setara berlawanan menggunakan kata hubung but/ while.

Example:

- She always comes late
- I do not always come late

She always comes late but I do not

- We do not have to return the book tomorrow
- He has to return the book tomorrow

We do not have to return the book tomorrow, but/ while he does



Note: Kalimat pertanyaan pertama yang mengandung kata: never, seldom, rarely, hardly, few and little dianggap memiliki pengertian negative.

Example: I seldom visit my uncle, and neither does my sister

I rarely visit my uncle, but my sister does.

2.7.1 Gabungan Setara



Bilamana kata ‘either’ dan ‘neither’ di ikuti oleh ‘or’ dan ‘nor’ kata kerja/ auxiliarnya mungkin singular atau pun plural (jamak) bergantung pada kata setelah ‘or’ atau ‘nor’ apakah singular atau plural.

Kalaupun kata ‘or’ atau ‘nor’ berdiri sendiri, verb tetap di temukan oleh kata setelah ‘or’ atau ‘nor’. (Lihat juga keterangan di poin2.10)



Neither/ Either	Nor or	Singular noun + singular verb/ auxiliary	
Neither/ Either	+ Noun +	Nor Or	Singular noun + singular verb/ auxiliary	
Noun +	Nor Or	+ Singular noun + singular verb/ auxiliary		
Noun +	Nor Or	+ Plural noun + Plural verb/ Auxiliary		

Neither John **nor** Bill **is** going to class today

Either John **or** Bill **is** going to the beach today.

Neither John **nor** his friends **are** going to class today

Either John **or** George **is** going to the beach today.

John **or** George **is** going to class today.

Maria **nor** her friends **are** going to class today

- Kata sambung ‘and’ menghubungkan pemakainya jenis dan bentuk kata yang setara, misalnya gerund dengan gerund, klausa dengan klausa, noun dengan noun, adjective dengan adjective dan frasa dengan frasa.

Example:

Children enjoy playing on the beach and swimming in the ocean

I know Dody as an awfully loyal employee and a very hard worker

Every half an hour the guard turns on the light and walks around



Note: Ungkapan “not only” ... but also ... “atau” ... as well as ... “juga” menghubungkan pemakaian jenis dan bentuk kata setara.

S+ verb + not only +	Adjective Noun Adverb Phrase	+ but also +	Adjective Noun Adverb Phrase
Atau			
Subject + Verb +	Adjective Noun Adverb Phrase	+As well as +	Adjective Noun Adverb Phrase
Atau			
Subject + verb + as well as + ...			

Example: They got not only modal but also money.
The most developing countries are not only heavily burdened with foreign debts but also with social problem such as unemployment.
Beth plays guitars as well as violin.



Exercise for Negative

- Neither the student nor their teacher ____ the meeting.
(A) attend (D) to be attended
(B) attends (E) attending
(C) have attended
- Either the management or the education system of our Institute ____ to be reviewed to increase the number of graduates next year.
(A) that needs (D) needing
(B) to need (E) they need
(C) Needs
- Neither Ariel nor my husband ____ to Australian.
(A) have gone (D) are going
(B) has gone (E) to be going
(C) were going
- Parliament members were troubled not only by the present political condition ____.
(A) but the current socio-economic condition
(B) and so is the current socio-economic condition
(C) Besides the current socio-economic condition bad
(D) But also by the current socio-economic condition
(E) as well as the current socio-economic condition

5. The higher rate of pollution in this area is caused by the increasing number of car as well as by ____.
- (A) the smoke from factories are emitted
 - (B) the factories emit smoke
 - (C) the smoke which factories emit
 - (D) the factory smoke is emitted
 - (E) the emission of the smoke from factories
6. According to psychologist, our individual money habits not only show our beliefs and values, ____.
- (A) but can also stem from past problem
 - (B) and so can stem from past problem
 - (C) as well as can stem from past problem
 - (D) besides can stem from past problem
 - (E) both can stem from past problem
7. Many people like her because she is not only a good teacher ____.
- (A) and she is also very considerate
 - (B) but also a considerate person
 - (C) as well as considerate
 - (D) but very considerate
 - (E) besides she is considerable
8. As the requirement to join Fulbright program, the applicant must be smart, creative and ____.
- (A) being energetic
 - (B) energetic
 - (C) the person who is very energetic
 - (D) to be energetic
 - (E) the person being energetic
9. The university program in summer course provides not only theoretical class but also ____.
- (A) practical training
 - (B) practice which is trained
 - (C) it was practical training
 - (D) practicality of training
 - (E) the training that was practical
10. Future technology is predicted to be great benefit as well as ____ to people's lives.
- (A) the harm which is unexpected
 - (B) unexpected is harm
 - (C) the harm is unexpected
 - (D) unexpected harm
 - (E) the harm that's considered to be unexpected

11. He is not only a successful novelist but also ____.
- (A) the linguist who is brilliant
 - (B) an expert linguist
 - (C) the experts in linguistic
 - (D) the person who is expert in the field of linguistic
the linguist who is very brilliant
12. Mr. Husein is not only a good teacher ____.
- (A) he is friendly neighbor too
 - (B) but he is a friendly neighbor
 - (C) also he is a friendly neighbor as well
 - (D) he is a friendly neighbor as well
 - (E) but also friendly neighbor
13. 'I heard that the thieves managed to take your electronics.'
'Well, not only the electronics ____.'
- (A) as well as my precious jewelry
 - (B) but they took my precious jewelry too
 - (C) and also my precious jewelry
 - (D) but also my precious jewelry
 - (E) and they took my precious jewelry
14. Anwar decided to quit school and ____ on his career in music.
- (A) concentrating
 - (B) concentrates
 - (C) he will concentrate
 - (D) be concentrating
 - (E) concentrate
15. Tari was punished by the teacher not only because she forgot to bring her book ____.
- (A) and she didn't do her homework too
 - (B) but she didn't do her homework either
 - (C) but also for not doing her homework
 - (D) as well as she didn't do her homework
 - (E) but also because she didn't do her homework
16. This area is not feasible for transmigration because of its infertile soil and ____.
- (A) it has a dry climate
 - (B) the climate is dry
 - (C) because the climate is dry
 - (D) the dryness of the climate
 - (E) dry climate
17. The finance report states that the pretty cash has been used for reimbursing transportation costs and ____ computer.
- (A) upgrading
 - (B) it is to upgrade
 - (C) to upgrade
 - (D) we upgrade
 - (E) we need to upgrade

18. His outstanding achievement includes the researches he has conducted and ____.
- (A) he has attended many international seminars
 (B) the international seminars he has attended
 (C) his attendance in many international seminars
 (D) how many international seminars he has attended
 (E) many international seminars that he has attended
19. Neither the hotel facilities ____ ensure a comfortable stay for the guest.
- (A) and also its services (D) or its hotel services
 (B) nor its services (E) both its hotel services
 (C) and not its hotel services

2.8 Word Order



Word Order membahas penempatan subjek, predikat, objek dan komplemen dalam suatu kalimat sesuai dengan jabatan dan fungsinya.



Aturan pola normal susunan kalimat bahasa inggris sebagai berikut:

When Ket waktu	Who, which, what (subject)	Action (predicate)	Who?which, what (subject)	How (adverb)	Where Ket. Tempat	When Ket waktu
Last week	I	Went			to the movie	
	I	Had	A very good seat			
	He	Took	Her		to the restaurant	last night
	Anto	Went		Quickly		



Keterangan

- Keterangan waktu bisa di letakkan baik di awal maupun di akhir kalimat. Namun paling sering di akhir kalimat.
- Subjek selalu di ikuti oleh predikat lalu objek, adverb dan keterangan tempat.
- Berbeda dengan adverb of manner yang biasanya diletakkan setelah objek, adverb, of frequency/ keterangan intensitas (never, seldom, often, usually dan sebagainya) diletakkan sebelum kata kerja utama.
- Apabila terdapat dua objek: objek langsung/direct object (D.O) dan tak langsung/ Indirect object (I.O). Objek tak langsung biasanya diletakkan

sebelum objek langsung. Di lain pihak bilamana objek langsung di letakkan sebelum objek tak langsung, sebelum objek tak langsung harus diletakkan/ditambah 'to' atau 'for'

Ati usually writes me a long letter on my birthday.
S K. Inten P I.O D.O Ket.waktu

She was driving the car very fast on the highway yesterday
S P O adv.manner ket.tempat ket.waktu

Tuti never forgets to send me a bird day card
S ket.inten P I.O D.O



Urutan kata sifat (adjective) biasanya ditentukan dengan meletakkan kata sifat terdekat pada benda yang di jelaskannya, dilanjutkan dengan kata sifat yang kurang dekat dan seterusnya. Untuk mudahnya, berikut urutan formal:

1. Both, all, half the
2. Ordinal number (first, last)
3. Cardinal number (one, three)
4. General judgement (bad, good, nice, beautiful)
5. General mental judgement (intelligent, stupid)
6. Measurement (big, tall)
7. Age or temoerature (old, young, hot)
8. Shape (round, square)
9. Color (red, green)
10. Verb participle form (carved, boiling)
11. Material (wooden)
12. Origin, nationality (French, Mediterranean)
13. Noun in apposition (steel, cigarette)

Contoh:

All the first three competitors broke the record. (1, 2, 3, 14)

There was a round green spot on the carved wooden Japanese screen. (9, 10, 14 dan 2, 11, 12, 13, 14)

He had a beautiful old ivory chess piece. (5, 8, 12, 14)



Exercise for Word Order

1. "What do you think about the location of our new restaurant?"
"Excellent, ___ in the center of the town."
(A) which location is strategical
(B) location is strategically
(C) it is strategically located

- (D) it strategically is located
(E) the strategical location
2. “Can I reserve the room for new year eve?”
“I’m sorry Sir, ___ until new year.”
(A) our hotel fully is reserved
(B) our hotel is filly reserved
(C) our hotel to be fully reserved
(D) our hotel be fully reserved
(E) fully our hotel is reserved
3. “What if your father asks you about the scratch on his car?”
“ ___ that it is my fault.”
(A) I told simply him
(B) I simply am telling him
(C) I will simply tell him
(D) I simply would tell him
(E) Simply I would tell him
4. It is believed that ___ city of Ambon will take a long time to rebuild.
(A) the damage is tremendously
(B) it is the tremendously damaging
(C) the tremendously damaged
(D) it is tremendously damaged
(E) The tremendously damaging
5. To face the globalization era in 2020, improvement in all sectors of the economy ____.
(A) highly necessitated (D) are necessarily high
(B) is highly necessary (E) are highly necessitated
(C) the necessity is very high

2.9 Embedded Question



Embedded question adalah suatu bentuk pertanyaan yang di sisipkan pada kalimat atau pertanyaan lainnya.

Pola embedded question tidak seperti pertanyaan lazimnya – polanya adlh



[Subject + verb + question word + subject + (auxiliary) verb]



Ingat – ingat pola berikut!

Question: where will the meeting take place?

Embedded question: she asked where the meeting will take place.

Question: why did the plane land at the wrong airport?

Embedded question: the authorities can't figure out why plane landed at wrong airport.

2.10 Elliptical Construction



Elliptical construction adalah bentuk kalimat majemuk gabungan setara, dimana ada perhilangan bagian predikat yang sama dengan kalimat:

1. Gabungan setara

Gabungan setara menggunakan kata hubung 'and'

Gabungan kalimat setara di bagi menjadi dua:

a. Positive

Too dan so digunakan untuk menggabungkan kalimat positive. Untuk mudahnya kalimat kita golongan menjadi dua:

1. *Ber – auxiliary*

[S₁ + auxiliary + V + O dan S₂ + Auxiliary + too]

Atau

[And so + Auxiliary + S₂]

My father will be interested in going to cinema this weekend. My mother will be interested in going to cinema this weekend.

Example:

- My father loves going to the cinema
- My mother loves going to the cinema

My father will be interested in going to cinema this weekend and *so will my mother / my mother will too*

- Anton is a student
- Rob is a student

Anton is a student and *Rob is too / so is Rob*

2. Tidak ber-auxiliary

[S₁ + V₁ + O dan S₂ + do/ does + too/ so + do/does + S₂]

[S₁ + V₁ + O dan S₂ + did + too / and so + did + S₂]

- Your sister likes fried chicken
- I like fried chicken

Your sister likes fried chicken and I do too/ so do I

- You often miss the bus
 - They often miss the bus
- You often miss the bus and they do too/ so do they



Exercise for Elliptical Construction

1. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hard ship, and ____
(A) so do their children (D) so did the children
(B) neither did he children (E) the children didn't either
(C) also did the children

2. The chairman of the organization did not attend the meeting, and ____.
(A) the secretary didn't either (D) not the secretary did
(B) the secretary did too (E) so did the secretary
(C) neither didn't the secretary

3. Ani's mother can't speak English well ____.
(A) also my mother
(B) and so can may mother
(C) my mother doesn't too
(D) but my mother can't
(E) and my mother can't either

4. His shop was burnt down ____ his car that was parked nearby.
(A) and either did (D) and so was
(B) also was (E) so did
(C) but neither was

5. Viny is interested in literature, and so is Selvi.
This sentence can be rewritten as:
(A) Viny is interested in literature, but Selvi is not.
(B) Selvi is interested in literature, but Viny is not.
(C) Both Viny and Selvi are interested in literature.
(D) Viny is interested in literature, and Selvi too.
(E) Neither Viny nor Selvi is interested in literature.

2.11 Question Tag



Question tag adalah pertanyaan berekor yang fungsinya untuk mempertegas suatu pernyataan. Bisa diartikan sebagai 'kan?'



Syarat utama dalam question tag sebagai berikut:

1. Jika kalimat pertanyaan diungkapkan dalam bentuk positive, maka tag (ekor) – nya harus dalam bentuk negative (+,- ?)
2. Jika kalimat pernyataan di ungkapkan dalam bentuk negative, maka tag/ ekornya harus dalam bentuk positive (- , + ?)



Untuk memudahkan cara pembuatan tag, kalimat pernyataan disini di bagi menjadi dua:

1. Mengandung auxiliary:

[S + auxiliary + V + O, auxiliary not + S?]
[S + auxiliary not + V + O, auxiliary + S?]

Example: She is going to come here, isn't she?
He can not go now, can he?

2. Tidak mengandung auxiliary:

[S + V1 + O, [do/ does] not + S?]
[S + V2 + O, did not + S?]
[S + (do/does/did) not + V + O, (do/does/did) + S?]

Example: She loves me, doesn't she?
He went to school, didn't he?
They do not want to join us, do they?
We did not see them, did we?



Hal yang perlu di perhatikan:

1. Subjek dalam kalimat pernyataan diulang dalam tag – nya dalam bentuk personal pronoun (kata ganti)
Example: *Anto* will be here, won't he?

2. Pernyataan yang bersubjek: everybody/ one, everything, anybody/ one, nobody/one di ulang dalam tag-nya menjadi 'they'
Example: Everybody watched the movie, didn't they?
3. Apabila pernyataan dalam bentuk perintah, tag-nya 'will you?'
Example: Come here, will you?
Be quiet, will you?
Don't go away, will you?
4. Pernyataan yang berawalan 'let's/let us' di ulang dalam tag-nya 'shall we?'
Example; Let's see the movie, shall we?
Let us catch him, shall we?
5. Pernyataan positive untuk 'I am' harusnya ber-tag-kan *aren't I?*
Example: I **am not** guilty, **am I**?
Pengecualian: I **am** pretty, **aren't I**?
6. Pernyataan yang mengandung kata *never, seldom, rarely, hardly, few dan little* dianggap memiliki pengertian negative. Sehingga tag yang di gunakan harus dalam bentuk positive.
Example; You seldom have your hair cut, do you?
She never seems to care, does she?



Exercise for Question Tag

1. Today's weather isn't as cold as it was yesterday ____?
(A) wasn't it (C) isn't it (E) has it
(B) was it (D) is it
2. He never comes home late, ____?
(A) hasn't he (C) doesn't he (E) won't he
(B) does he (D) didn't he
3. Let's visit the Smiths tomorrow, ____?
(A) won't we (C) aren't we (E) don't we
(B) do we (D) shall we
4. Your uncle said he would do his best to help you ____?
(A) didn't you (C) would he (E) didn't he
(B) wouldn't you (D) wouldn't he

5. Your sister always gets up late on Sundays, ____?
 (A) doesn't she (C) does it (E) isn't it
 (B) will she (D) should she
6. I am patient, ____?
 (A) am I (C) am not I (E) weren't I
 (B) aren't I (D) wasn't I

2.12 Conjunction

2.12.1 **Besides** (preposisi) semakna dengan 'in addition to' yang berarti 'lagi pula', 'selain' yang berfungsi menambah informasi. Kata ini mengawali noun/ pronoun/ gerund.

Example:

Besides doing the cooking, I look after the garden

Besides this house, Fini has a beach home



Besides (adverb) berarti 'lagi pula' mengawali klausa,

I can't go now; I am busy. Besides, my passport is out of date.

Fitri doesn't want to go, besides she has already been there. Kata 'moreover' dapat menggantikan 'besides' dalam situasi yang lebih formal.

2.12.2 However (namun demikian)

Mengawali kata sifat/ kata keterangan. Pernyataan yang diawali 'however' berkontradiksi dengan pernyataan lainnya.

Example:

You could not earn much, however hard you work.



However semakna dengan 'but', 'nevertheless', yang mana sering mengawali suatu kalimat. I'd like to go; however, I don't have the time.

2.12.3 Otherwise (sebaliknya, kalau tidak)

Menyatakan kemungkinan akibat yang tidak di harapkan kalau pernyataan sebelumnya/ lainnya tidak terpenuhi.

Example:

We must be early; otherwise we won't get seat.



Conjunction 'or' bisa menggantikan kedudukan otherwise, selain menyatakan pilihan.

You got with me, or you stay here alone.

2.12.4 So (sehingga, oleh karena itu, makannya)

Menunjukkan akibat yang terjadi dari pernyataan sebelumnya.

Example:

Our cases were too heavy, so we took a taxi.



Apabila 'so' mengawali kata sifat (adjective)/ kata keterangan (adverb) 'so' harus di rangkai dengan kata 'that' dan membentuk arti 'begitu ... sehingga...'

Example:

They ran so fast that I couldn't beat them. (I couldn't beat them because they ran fast)

2.12.5 Therefore (Oleh Karenanya)

'Therefore' mengawali kalimat yang menunjukkan akibat dalam suatu kalimat sebab-akibat.

Example:

There is fog on Chicago; therefore, the place has been diverted.



Conjunction consequently hampir sama dengan 'therefore'.

2.12.6 Still and yet sebagai conjunction mempunyai arti sama yaitu 'namun' menunjukkan sesuatu yang kontradiksi.

Example:

They are ugly and expensive; yet/still, people buy them.

2.12.7 Though/ although, in spite of/ despite (walaupun)

Menunjukkan kalimat yang bertentangan. Although selamanya diikuti klausa sedangkan in spite of/ despite mengawali frase (noun/pronoun/gerund).

Example:

Though/ although he had no qualification, he got the job.

In spite of having no qualification, he got the job.

Although it was windy, he continued the cruise.

In spite of/ despite the wind, he continued the cruise.

2.12.8 For, because, since (karena)

Digunakan dalam kalimat sebab akibat.

Example:

Since/because it was wet, he took a taxi.

The days were short, for/since it was not December.

2.12.9 As/ when/ while (ketika, tatkala/ sementara)

Menunjukkan waktu saat terjadinya sesuatu.

Example:

My father came as/ when I was studying.



Namun terkadang 'as' bisa bermakna ganda: tatkala atau karena.

Example:

As a student, he had known great poverty

2.12.10 Whereas (padahal)

Example: She can't travel whereas she has a lot of money



Exercise for Conjunction

1. We are now ____ dependent no computers that it is hard to imagine what things would be like today without them.
(A) after (C) such (E) as well as
(B) Before (D) so
2. In the future, computers will be ____ a complex device that no individual could hope to understand how they work.
(A) however (C) such (E) until
(B) so (D) since
3. "What did your father say when you told him you had lost all your money?"
He was so angry ____ he couldn't say anything.
(A) therefore (C) that (E) when
(B) after (D) so
4. "Why didn't you print your report at home?"
'I ran out of ink for my printer. It's ____ expensive that I can't afford it.'
(A) such (C) so (E) very much
(B) very (D) such an
5. "Was there any violence during last week's demonstration?"
"No, ____ there were thousands of demonstrators"
(A) since (C) because (E) in spite
(B) even though (D) as
6. Smoking can be the cause of many illnesses and respiratory disorders; ____, it may harm non smokers.
(A) whereas (C) in addition (E) otherwise
(B) however (D) nevertheless

7. “Mom, why do you insist on my wearing a jacket?”
 “ ___ I’m sure it’s going to be very cold?”
 (A) Until (C) Although (E) Even though
 (B) Since (D) So that
8. “How was the exam?”
 “It was not easy ___ I am sure I can pass.”
 (A) And (C) therefore (E) so
 (B) but (D) consequently
9. ___ there people have died of cholera, the old people of the village refuse to get an injection against it.
 (A) Although (C) In spite of (E) As
 (B) Because (D) Since
10. ___ most people know that the success of a television show is measured by its rating’s, few know exactly how show are rated.
 (A) Although (C) Since (E) Because
 (B) However (D) Nevertheless

2.13 Gerund



V-ing



Gerund dapat di gunakan dalam berbagai cara sebagai berikut:

- ✓ **Sebagai subjek:**
Reading horses scares me to death
Cooking is my daily routine
- ✓ **Sebagai objek**
I hate smoking
I love studying
- ✓ **Sebagai komplemen**
My capability is driving
Their hobby is walking

✓ **Setelah kata depan**

Apabila kata kerja di tempatkan langsung di belakang kata depan bentuk gerun harus di pakai.

Example:

I am used to *playing* badminton

She is looking forward to *seeing* you.

I am really sorry for *bothering* you.

✓ **Setelah kata kerja tertentu**

Stop, finish, dread, like, prevent, deny, collect, delay, postpone, enjoy, stand and etc

Example:

She kept *doing* the work though it was very late last night

I will finish *doing* my work within 2 hours

✓ **Dalam kata majemuk**

A *reading* book, a *swimming* pool, a *diving* board

2.14 To infinitive



To infinitive adalah kata kerja bentuk pertama yang disertai *to* beberapa aturan penggunaan *to infinitive* adalah sebagai berikut.



Agree	Be disappointed	Desire	Plan
Appear	Be disturbed	Expect	Promise
Arrange	Be expected	Fail	Refuse
Ask	Be supposed	Guarantee	Seem
Attempt	Be (un) qualified	Happen	Tend
Be (dis) inclined	Beg	Hope	Threaten
Be annoyed	Care	Manage	Wish
Amazed	Can afford	Learn	Want
Be delighted	Choose	Mean	Be displeased
Decide	Need		

Example:

They want to join us

My father promised to buy me a new jacket
 Alice plans to visit her uncle this weekend
 It seems to be good



Dibawah ini adalah jenis kata kerja yang bisa diikuti oleh to infinitive ataupun gerund

(Can) afford	Continue	Hate	Regret
Attempt	Deserve	Intend	Remember
Begin	Dread	Like	Start
Bother	Forget	Prefer	Try

Example:

I prefer to have egg for my breakfast this morning
 I prefer having egg for my breakfast this morning
 The teacher starts to thing about the issue
 The teacher stars thinking about the issue



Adjective berikut harus di ikuti *to infinitive* bilamana di ikuti oleh:

a. Kata kerja

[Adjective + to infinitive]

(im) possible	Afraid	Glad	Slow
(in) competent	Apt	Good	Sorry
(un) able	Bound	Hard	Stupid
(un) ashamed	Careful	Impatient	Sure
(un) happy	Certain	Interest	Surprised
(un) lucky	Difficult	Nice	Sweet
(un) willing	Eager	Quick	Welcome
(un) wise	Easy	Ready	Worried
(un) likely	Free	Relevant	Wrong

Example:

He was unable to come on time this morning
 It is very hard to believe that he is one of the suspects of the bank robbery.

b. Setelah Objek Accusative

[Object Accusative + to infinitive]

Example:

They get us to clean the cars

Mr. Benson asked peter to bring his laptop to his room.

c. Setelah Kata Tanya (Question Word)

[Question word + to]

Example:

We know how to operate the machine

You do not know what to, so please shut up!!



Exercise for Gerund & To infinitive

1. ____ Clothes can often be very time consuming
(A) They buy (C) in buying (E) buying
(B) To be buying (D) Man buys
2. She was very sad because her father did not approve of ____ too often.
(C) I saw her (D) Me seeing her
(D) Me to see her (E) That I see her
(E) My seeing her
3. 'Why don't you want Jacky to be the team leader?'
'Well, I don't like ____ people around!'
(A) His ordering (D) he orders
(B) Why he orders (E) with his ordering
(C) He is ordering
4. Would you mind ____ until I finish typing this letter?
(A) To wait (C) wait (E) waiting
(B) To be waiting (D) will wait
5. Although Ronald has denied ____ the money, they are still suspecting him.
(A) Stolen (C) to steal (E) have stolen
(B) Steal (D) stealing

6. Franky is working hard for his examination, he avoids ____ too much.
 (A) To be going out (C) Go out (E) going out
 (B) To go out (D) goes out
7. “Do you like Franky?”
 “Yes, I am looking forward ____ his play tomorrow.”
 (A) Seeing (C) to see (E) See
 (B) To be seeing (D) to seeing
8. My brother, who was not used to ____ a room with someone else, was quite unhappy when he couldn't have his own room in the dormitory.
 (A) Sharing (C) be sharing (E) being shared
 (B) Share (D) be shared
9. He was sentenced to two year's imprisonment after he confessed ____.
 (A) Steal the jewels
 (B) When stealing the jewels
 (C) He stole the jewels
 (D) To having stolen the jewels
 (E) To be stealing
10. “Why don't you ask Mr. Arbidin for a donation?”
 “Well, you know that he is not generous. So it is no use ____ him.
 (A) To ask (C) to be asking (E) Ask
 (B) You ask (D) Asking
11. “What is annoying your mother so much?”
 “ ____ in the bed room.”
 (A) My mother is smoking
 (B) It is my father who smokes
 (C) My father smokes
 (D) The smoking of my father
 (E) My father's smoking
12. “I need to do some exercise to stay fit.”
 “Have you considered ____ for one hour everyday?”
 (A) Walking (C) to walk (E) walk
 (B) You walk (D) to be walking
13. Have you considered ____ to an apartment closer to your office?
 (A) Move (C) moved (E) to be moving
 (B) To move (D) moving
14. “Did you thank Jack for the dictionary he bought for you?”
 “Yes, I did; I really appreciate ____ it for me.”
 (A) To buy (C) to have bought (E) his buying
 (B) Buys (D) Buying it

15. We are considering ____ a house in country side, but we want to find out what the taxes are there first.
(A) To buy (C) being bought (E) in buying
(B) Buying (D) to be bought
16. Would you like the merchandise ____ early in the morning?
(A) Delivering (D) Deliver
(B) When delivered (E) to be delivered
(C) Is delivered
17. It's very difficult ____ smoking.
(A) To give up (D) to be given up
(B) Give up (E)to be giving up
(C) Given up
18. We did not know how ____ him stop drinking.
(A) Make (C) to make (E) making
(B) Made (D)to be made
19. Your hand writing is almost impossible ____ .
(A) My reading it (C) for reading it (E) reading it
(B) To read (D) be read
20. She was very unhappy ____ the beginning of the play.
(A) She misses (D)when missing
(B) Has missed (E) to have missed
(C) In missing

UNIT 3



GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

<u>Simple Present</u>	
Affirmative	She drinks.
Negative	She does not drink.
Interrogative	Does she drink?
Form	I, you we they play he, she, it plays
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action in the present taking place once, never or several times • facts • actions taking place one after another • action set by a timetable or schedule
<u>Present Progressive</u>	
Affirmative	He is reading.
Negative	He is not reading.
Interrogative	Is he reading?
Form	To be (in the simple present) + verb + ing
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place at the moment of reading • action arranged for the future
<u>Simple Past</u>	
Affirmative	I cried.
Negative	I did not cry
Interrogative	Did I cry?
Form	Regular verbs: Verb + ed Irregular verbs: forms differ and should be learned by heart.
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action in the past taking place once, never or several times • actions taking place one after another
<u>Past Progressive</u>	
Affirmative	He was driving.
Negative	He was not driving.
Interrogative	Was he driving?
Form	to be (in the simple past) + verb + ing
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action going on at a certain time in the past • actions taking place at the same time • action in the past that is interrupted by another action
<u>Present Perfect Simple</u>	
Affirmative	They have slept.

Negative	They have not slept.
Interrogative	Have they slept?
Form	Have / has + past participle (past participle of regular verbs: verb + ed Past participle of irregular verbs: forms differ and should be learned by heart.)
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emphasis is on the result (not the duration) • action that started in the past & is still going on • action that stopped recently • finished action that has an influence on the present

Present Perfect Progressive

Affirmative	He has been thinking.
Negative	He has not been thinking.
Interrogative	Has he been thinking?
Form	have or has + been + past participle (past participle of regular verbs: verb + ed Past participle of irregular verbs: forms differ and should be learned by heart)
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result) • action that recently stopped or is still going on • finished action that influenced the present

Past Perfect Simple

Affirmative	She had won.
Negative	She had not won.
Interrogative	Had she won?
Form	had + past participle (past participle of regular verbs: verb + ed Past participle of irregular verbs: forms differ and should be learned by heart.)
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place before a certain time in the past • sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive • putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)

Past Perfect Progressive

Affirmative	He had been waiting.
Negative	Had he been waiting?
Interrogative	He had not been waiting.
Form	had + been + past participle (past participle of regular verbs: verb + ed Past participle of irregular verbs: forms differ and should be learned by heart)
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place before a certain time in the past • sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple • putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action

Future Simple

Affirmative	You will win.
Negative	You will not win.
Interrogative	Will you win?
Form	will + verb

Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action in the future that cannot be influenced • spontaneous decision • assumption with regard to the future
<u>Near Future (going to)</u>	
Affirmative	He is going to watch TV.
Negative	He is not going to watch TV.
Interrogative	Is he going to watch TV?
Form	to be (in the simple present) + going + to + verb
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decision made for the future • conclusion with regard to the future
<u>Future Progressive</u>	
Affirmative	She will be listening to music.
Negative	She will not be listening to music.
Interrogative	Will she be listening to music?
Form	will + be + verb + ing
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action that is going on at a certain time in the future • action that is sure to happen in the near future
<u>Future Perfect</u>	
Affirmative	He will have spoken.
Negative	He will not have spoken.
Interrogative	Will he have spoken?
Form	will + have + past participle (past participle of regular verbs: verb + ed Past participle of irregular verbs: forms differ and should be learned by heart)
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action that will be finished at a certain time in the future
<u>Future Perfect Progressive</u>	
Affirmative	You will have been studying.
Negative	You will not have been studying.
Interrogative	Will you have been studying?
Form	will + have + been + verb + ing
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place before a certain time in the future • putting emphasis on the course of an action



EXERCISE FOR GRAMMAR OVERVIEWS

1. “What did you study at the college?”
 “I ___ computer science”.
 (A) studied (D) have studied
 (B) was studying (E) had studied

- (C) Study
2. "When do you plan to return the book?"
"After I ____ reading it".
(A) finished (D) have finished
(B) was finished (E) will be finishing
(C) Finish
3. ASEAN trade minister ____ the possibility of developing economic cooperation before they attended the summit meeting last month.
(A) discuss (D) were discussed
(B) discussed (E) would discuss
(C) had discussed
4. I ____ all over the place for my dictionary when I suddenly remembered that my sister had borrowed it.
(A) have looked (D) am looking
(B) was looking (E) have been looking
(C) Looked
5. 'Do you often go to restaurants?'
'No, it ____ quite a long time since I went to a restaurant with my friends.'
(A) has been (D) was
(B) would be (E) had been
(C) is being
6. "Is the rescue team still looking for survivors of the plane crash?"
"Yes, they ____ the area for hours, but they have not found any yet."
(A) searched (D) will be searching
(B) were searching (E) had searching
(C) have been searching
7. A : I think we're going to be here for a while.
B : But we ____ in line for almost an hour.
(A) are standing (D) were standing
(B) have stood (E) have been standing
(C) Stand
8. 'Is no one living with your grandmother in that house?'
'No, and she ____ anyone do anything for her for years.'
(A) never had (D) never has
(B) does not have (E) will never have
(C) has never had
9. 'Several hotels in this region are closing down.'

- 'That's because tourism itself ____ since last year.'
- (A) is declining (D) was declining
 (B) declined (E) had declined
 (C) has been declining
10. We allowed the children to watch their favorite TV program yesterday, only after they ____ doing their should assignment.
- (A) were finishing (D) would finish
 (B) have finished (E) had finished
 (C) Finish
11. "When did the guest come yesterday?"
 'After she ____ cooking.'
- (A) had just finished (D) has finished
 (B) is finishing (E) finished
 (C) was finished
12. "He started working for this hospital two years ago, didn't he?"
 "Yes, before that he ____ offshore for a foreign company."
- (A) has worked (D) worked
 (B) was working (E) is working
 (C) had worked
13. "Where is Tanti?"
 "I don't know. In fact I ____ any of our friends since I arrived."
- (A) did not see (D) do not see
 (B) was not seeing (E) had not seen
 (C) have not seen
14. 'So you have finished typing those letters! When did you do it?'
 'When you ____ the meeting.'
- (A) were attending (D) attended
 (B) attend (E) had attended
 (C) have attended
15. She ____ the shoes for five minutes when one of the heels came off.
- (A) am only wearing (D) have only been wearing
 (B) was only wearing (E) only wore
 (C) had only been wearing

UNIT 4



READING COMPREHENSION

4.1 Text 1

Seventy percent of the world's fish stock are now either fully exploited, overfished, depleted or rebuilding from previous over-fishing. Marine pollution has also adversely affected fish populations. As a result, world catches have leveled off since their peak in 1989, when 85 to 95 million tones of fish were harvested. It seems unlikely they will start rising again until efforts are made to allow stock to recover and then to fish them in a sustainable way.

Some scientists argue the solution to the fish shortage could be aquaculture. This is another term for fish farming, that is cultivating fish controlled conditions, rather than catching whatever swims in the sea. However, there are fears that aquaculture will create more problems than it will solve.

Much fish farming relies heavily on fish feed, that is, capturing small fish like mackerel and anchovy and feeding them to carnivorous farmed fish. In the production of the ten most commonly farmed fish, roughly 2 kg of wild fish feed are required for every kilogram of farmed fish produced. This means that at the moment fish feed is already further draining wild fish stocks, without even producing an equivalent mass of farmed fish.

It is not only through changes in food chain interactions that aquaculture depletes wild fish stocks, but also by spreading diseases from farmed to wild fish. It is difficult to persuade farmed fish to keep to their habitat, as is shown by the fact that nearly half of the salmon fish may expand with wild fish and diminish the genetic make up of their offspring, making them less well – adapted to their environment than their wild parents.

1. What is happening with the world fish stocks?
 - A. World catches have stayed at a steady level since 1989
 - B. There is a sharp decrease in the world catch
 - C. Marine pollution has killed the majority of fish at sea
 - D. After 1989, 95 million tones of fish were caught

2. The implementation of aqua culture to solve the problem of fish shortage ____
 - A. May make the shortage of wild fish even grater
 - B. Has sharply increased the number of fish

- C. Enlarges the supply of wild fish for fish feed
 - D. Has only produced carnivorous kinds of fish
 - E. Should immediately be introduced world wide
3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the farm fish?
 - A. They contaminate the wild fish with diseases.
 - B. They may not keep the genetic makeup of their offsprings
 - C. They mix with wild fish in the ocean
 - D. They do not include salmon found in North Atlantic
 - E. They can escape to the Atlantic Ocean
 4. From the text, we may conclude that the writer ____
 - A. Is a scientist trying to solve the problem of fish scarcity
 - B. Does not believe that the number of fish is depleting
 - C. Is worried about the depletion of wild fish
 - D. Thinks that aquaculture has no disadvantages
 - E. Is a farmer who has an aquaculture business
 5. 'Rebuilding from previous over - fishing' – line 1 – is an effort ____
 - A. To produce fish feed for aquaculture
 - B. To catch fish as much as possible at sea
 - C. To cultivate salmon in controlled farming
 - D. To establish controlled areas for fishing
 - E. To overcome the depletion of the stocks of fish

4.2 Text 2

Carbon dioxide level rise, mercury climbs, Ocean warm, Glaceries melt, sea level rises, sea ice thins, Permafrost thaws, Wildfires increase, Lake shrink, lake freeze up later, ice shelves collapse, Drought linger, Precipitation increases, Mountain steram run dry, Winter loses its bite, Spring arrives earlier, Autumn comes later, Plants flower sooner, Migration times vary, Habitats change, Bird nest earlier, Diseases spread, coral reefs bleach, Snow packs decline, Exotic species invade, Amphibians disappear, Coastlines erode, Cloud forests dry, Temperatures spike at high latitude.

6. Which sentence would best begin the paragraph?
 - A. Natural disasters recently happened in the world
 - B. Incidents on earth have caused natural disasters
 - C. Changes in nature are likely to destroy human civilizations
 - D. People are concerned about the disasters that have happened
 - E. The whole worls is threatened by the changes occurring on earth
7. What is the suitable concluding idea for the text?

- A. Governments have predicted what is happening now
- B. Scientists are wondering what is going on in the world
- C. Efforts should be made to prevent disasters from happening
- D. The surface of the earth has changed by the thinning of ice
- E. People try to live comfortably in the changing world.

4.2 Text 3

(1) It seems that the public believes it is very difficult for a young mother to work, take care of the household and be primarily responsible for raising children. (2) There is simply not enough time to do it all. (3) Husbands insist that wives stay at home to take care of the household. (4) But there is no doubt that most women in the future are going to choose to work, marry, and be mothers. (5) Therefore, people conclude, tradition must change and male spouses must do many things that their fathers and grandfathers would not have agreed to do. (6) Women, especially young women, are determined to see the change come about. (7) Even more interesting is that males, particularly teenage boys, agree with the woman. (8) The significance of this is that right in the home, daily, the reality of equality between the sexes is being created. (9) This newfound sharing is not simply something that people say without doing. It is real revolution.

8. In spite of the difficulty to manage their time, women of the future still tend to choose to work after they are married because ____
- A. There is a revolution related to men's rights
 - B. Equality between the sexes is being created
 - C. Male spouse maintain the old tradition of marriage
 - D. Women should also be responsible for the family
 - E. Grandfather agreed to equality between sexes
9. Which of the following sentences is irrelevant to the topic of the text?
 (A) Two (B) Three (C) four (D) Five (E) Six

4.3 Text 4

Cycle rickshaws are not as efficient as bicycle for personal transport, 10 should be encouraged as a complementary mode to motorize good transport and as a passenger transit mode, particularly in countries 11 low wages and surplus labour are substantial features of the economy. Where they are in use, they should be accepted as a useful part of the transportation system rather than as a nuisance or a barrier to transport system 12. Even in high – income. Motor vehicle dependent cities, there are opportunities for appropriate use of cycle rickshaws for short – distance 13 of persons and goods and as the basis for small businesses providing goods and services at

dispersed location. They find greatest location utility where slow modes of transport are _ 14 _ road space separate from motorized traffic, in neighbourhoods where the _ 15 _ of people go from one place to another on foot or in central areas with slow traffic speeds, in large factories and shopping districts, _ 16 _ areas where private automobiles are _ 17 _.

10. (A) And (B) also (C)so (D)but (E)thus
11. (A) Modernization (C) modernize (E) modernistic
(B) Modernity (D) modern
12. (A) Which (B) whose (C) where (D) when (E) that
13. (A) Moving (B) moved (C) mover (D) movingly(E) movement
14. (A)Allocated (C) are allocating (E) were allocated
(B) Are allocated (D) have allocated
15. (A) Most (B) bulk (C) grater (D) majority (E) larger
16. (A) And (B) but (C) so (D) also (E) thus
17. (A) Constrained (B) restrained (C) restricted (D) confined (E) reserved
18. 'What has the donated money been used for?'
' ___ a school for the needy'
(A) We set up (C) it is set up (E) sets up
(B) setting up (D) in setting up
19. ' _____ '
'I had toast and jam, juice and coffee'
(A) What would you like for breakfast?
(B) Did you have breakfast?
(C) Did you have rice for breakfast?
(D) What did you have for breakfast?
(E) Do you usually have light breakfast?
20. Inspired by the recent natural disaster ____
(A) Sad and sentimental songs are composed
(B) Composers produced sad and sentimental songs
(C) There are compositors of sad and sentimental songs

her time communicating. Only about 9 percent of this time is devoted to writing, 16 percent to reading, 30 percent to talking and 45 percent to listening. However, in spite of the large amount of time spent in listening, the average person does not do it well. Estimates of listening efficiency show that the average skill is only about 25 percent of what it should be.

1. The following statements are TRUE according to the text, EXCEPT ...
 - A. People spend most of their time communicating
 - B. Most people have efficient listening skills
 - C. People spend less time speaking than listening
 - D. We learn things through listening and speaking
 - E. Average listening efficiency is very low

2. The most important finding on the study of communication is ...
 - A. The way people communicate
 - B. That people do a lot of communicating
 - C. The efficiency in learning
 - D. That people do not listen efficiently
 - E. The percentage of time in communication

4.5 Text 6

While fats have lately acquired a bad image, one should not forget how essential they are. Fats provide the body's best means of storing energy, a far more efficient energy source than either carbohydrates or proteins. They act as insulation against cold, or cushioning for internal organs and as lubricant. Without fats, energy would have no way to utilize fat – soluble vitamins. Furthermore, some fats contain fatty acids that contain necessary growth factors and help with the digestion of other food.

3. The topic of the paragraph is ...
 - A. The negative things about fats
 - B. The energy stored in fats
 - C. The utilization of fat – soluble vitamins
 - D. The functions of fats in our body
 - E. The content of fats in general

4. The following are the function of fat, EXCEPT ...
 - A. Increasing people's energy
 - B. Enabling utilization of fat soluble vitamins
 - C. Reducing the possibility of catching a cold
 - D. Helping people with the digestion of food
 - E. Producing fatty acid used as lubricant

Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

10. _____ In 1785, Henry Knox was appoint the new republic's first secretary of war.
A B C D E

11. _____ Biophysics is one of the various branch of physics.
A B C D E

12. _____ Unlike many great writers, Jack was an enormously popular poet in
him day
E
A B C D

13. _____ After Lincoln's assassination, Ford's Theater was closed and parts of it was
converted to government office space.
D E A B C

14. _____ Except for a few species, such as the spotted salamander, the courtship of
A

Salamanders are secretive and not often observed.
B C D E

15. _____ Most of the Earth's ice is found either in the two great ice caps of Antarctica
and Greenland and on the tall mountains of the world.
D E A B C

16. _____ Unlike most mollusks, crustaceans outgrow their shells and need to build
several completely new casings throughout they lives.
C D E A B

17. _____ It's the president whom makes the important decisions
A B C D E

18. The Eiffel Tower _____ Paris, France.
A. landmarks
B. is landmarked in
C. is a landmark in
D. is in a landmark
E. are a landmark

19. Young deer _____.
- A. are called fawns
 - B. be fawns
 - C. is fawns
 - D. are fawns called
 - E. being called fawns
20. To score a goal in soccer you _____.
- A. must kick the ball
 - B. must kicks the ball
 - C. may kick them ball
 - D. must kick them balls
 - E. must kicking the balls
21. The observation deck at the Sears Tower _____ in Chicago.
- A. is highest than any other one
 - B. is the highest one
 - C. is higher than any other one
 - D. is higher that any other one
 - E. is higher one
22. _____ chocolate will give you a tummy ache.
- A. Eat too much
 - B. Eating to much
 - C. Eating too much
 - D. Eating too many
 - E. Too eat much
23. Ms. Luna Maya _____ in charge of the research division for two years
- A. Has
 - B. Has been
 - C. Is
 - D. Had
 - E. Having
24. In 1867, _____ Alaska from the Russians for \$ 7,2 million.
- A. purchased the United States
 - B. to purchase the United States
 - C. the United States' purchase of
 - D. the United States purchased
 - E. the purchasing the united states
25. The large carotid artery _____ to the main parts of the brain.
- A. carrying blood
 - B. blood is carried

- C. carries blood
- D. blood carries
- E. blood carrying

4.6 Text 7

The Japanese economic achievements are basically due to the technological transformation during the last thirty years. The Japanese are by nature admirers of excellent craftsmanship and are able to master new techniques and processes without any difficulty. They have perfected the art of acquiring foreign technology at the appropriate stage and exploiting it commercially to their benefit. If the production index in the manufacturing industries is assumed to be 100 in 1951, it rose to 450 in 1969. This was most remarkable achievement. It is estimated that 50 percent of this enormous growth was due to technological innovation.

1. The topic of the paragraph is ____
 - A. Technological transformation in the last thirty years
 - B. Japanese admirers of excellence craftsmanship
 - C. Enormous growth in technological innovation
 - D. The reason for japan's economic achievement
 - E. Exploiting foreign technology for commercial interest
2. The Japanese have no difficulty in transforming foreign technology for their commercial benefit because ____
 - A. They have mastered new techniques in craftsmanship
 - B. They are by nature gifted in the field of technology
 - C. They have increased their production index in manufacturing
 - D. They acquired the art of foreign technology
 - E. They have made various technological innovation

4.6 Text 8

Much has been written about the sharing of the house hold task between men and women. Tasks once thought to belong only to only one sex, for example, fixing cars by men and cooking by women, are not shared at least by some. But there is a gap between what people say should happen and what they actually do. Although most people think taks should be shared, many report that this is not what happens, however, some people are better at sharing the money they earn. Their salaries are combined and this is used to pay for all household expenses, such as the bills for food, light and housing.

3. The passage is about ____
 - A. Sharing household taks between couples
 - B. Various difficult household tasks
 - C. The gap between theory and practice
 - D. The couple earning money for the family
 - E. Sharing salaries in households

4. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about married couples?
- A. In the past, men and women were responsible for different tasks
 - B. Sharing tasks between men and women has become a popular issue
 - C. Many people think task should be shared but in reality they are not
 - D. Some couples find it easier to share the money they earn than the household tasks
 - E. Many couples prefer working and avoid taking care of the household

-----**END OF MATERIAL**-----