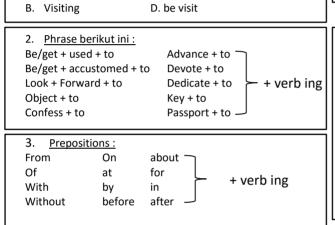
Ringkasan Materi Bahasa Inggris Kelas AKSELERASI 2017

Gerund (Verb Ing)

A. Visit



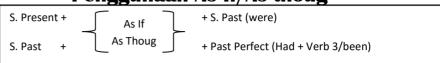


C. to visit

Subjunctive "wish"

	Gasjanetive Wish				
	Wish	/ + Simple Past (Verb2/were/didn't+V1	Jika ada ket.Waktu Present		
	Wishes /	, , , , ,			
ĺ	Wished /				
	Would Rather 📈	+ Past Perf (had+v3/been)	Jika ada ket.Waktu Past		
	If Only				
	As If	/ /	Ille and hat Malitin Friting		
l	As Though \	+ would + v1/be	Jika ada ket.Waktu Future		
ı					

Penggunaan As If/As thoug



Conditional Sentences

1	Tipe 1:		
	if + S. Present, S + will/can/may +verb 1/be		
	Tipe 2:		
	If + S. Past (were), S + would/could/might + verb 1/be		
	Were + S + O/C, S + Would/could/might/+ verb 1 /be		
	Tipe 3:		
	If + Past Perfect, S + would/could/might + have + verb 3/been		
	Had + S + Verb3/been. S + would/could/might + have + verb3/been		

Elliptical Sentences

Kal. Positive (so/too):

Kalimat 1 and SO + aux + subject Kalimat 1 and Subject + aux + too

Kal. Negative (neither/either)

Kalimat 1 and neither + aux + subject Kalimat 1 and Subject + aux + not + either

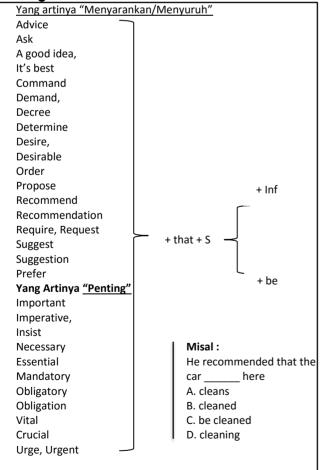
Kal. Contrastive (but/while)

Kalimat 1 + but/while + S + Auxiliary +/-Verb 1 do/does Verb 2 did Auxiliary Auxiliary

Aturan Auxiliarv

	Kalimat Induk Auxiliary-nya		
	Verb 1	Do/Does	
	Verb 2	Did	
	Modals	Modals	
	To be	To be	
	Do/does/did + verb 1	Do/does/did	
	Have/has/had + verb 3 Misal:	Have/has/had	
	I <u>went</u> to school but he <u>didn't</u>		
I <u>am</u> sick but he <u>isn't</u> They <u>Have come</u> and she <u>has</u> too			

Subjuntive That clause



Causative

Causative = Menvuruh/meminta

Have + object + verb 3

Active = Misal: Get + object + infinitive The Customer had the shoes ... Have + object + infinitive before six o'clock. Passive = A. deliver C. delivers Get + object + verb 3 B delivered D. delivering

Jawaban: B

Appositive

Appositive (Keterangan Tambahan) Ciri Umum : S, S + P

Appositive tidak boleh diawali: 1. S+ P

- 2. That/in that
- 3. Verb1/verb2/auxiliary
- 4. To + be/ To + verb 1

Appositive boleh diawali:

- 1. Verb ing/verb 3
- 2. Who/Which + aux + verb1/verb2
- 3. Noun Phrase

Misal :

Milliard Fillmore, ..., taught school and Studied law before aspiring to political office.

A. was the least great American president

B. the American President was least

C. one of the least known American president

D. that he was one of the least American President

Pilihan A. salah Karena diawali auxiliary (was)

Pilihan B. salah karena membentuk s + p

Pilihan C. BENAR karena Noun Phrase

Pilihan D. salah karena diawali "that"

Inverted Sentences

Inverted Sentences (Inversi) dipakai dengan rumus:

1. Ungkapan negative diawal kalimat

Nor. No sooner. Not until. Not Just. Neither, Seldom, Never, Rarely, Scarcely, Barely, Hardly, Few, Little

2. Kata Only mengawali kalimat

Only if, only with, Only after, etc.

3. Kata So+adj/adv diawal kalimat

So + adi So + adv

4. Preposition + no + kata benda

at no time

Under no sircumstances

In no chance

5. Preposition + Ket. Tempat

Between the houses / Behind the place

Under the Tree / situated ...

On the floor / Located ...

Misal:

Only Recently ... popular all over the country.

A. has Blackberry become C. Blackberry has become

B. in becoming Blackberry D. Blackberry became Adjective Clause

Adjective Clause = Relative Pronoun

Person + who + verb1, + verb2, auxiliary, adverb

Person + whom + S + P

Thing/animals + which + verb1, verb2, aux, Adv, S+P

Person/Thing/Animals + whose + Noun (Menyatakan Kepunyaan)

Who=whom=which=that

Misal:

The people which cheated on the examination had to leave the

Room

A. The people C. had to B. Which D. leave

lawaban : B

Adverb Clause

Adverb Clause = Penggunaan Conjunction

1. Menyatakan Karena: Misal: **Because** He has ... cars that he is confused. Δς + S + P Since A. so a many For B. so many Because of C. such a many Due to Tidak ada + S + P B. such many Owing to

2. Menyatakan Makna Bertentangan

Although, though, even though But. vet. still However, nevertheless, while Despite, in spite of + tidak ada S+P

Menyatakan sebab-akibat

So + adjective/adverb + that

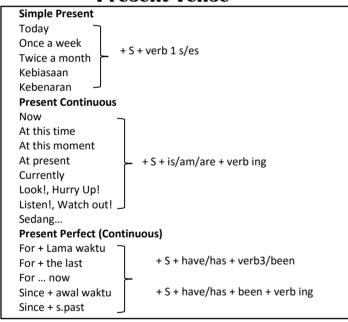
So + adjective +a/an + noun + that

So + many/much/few/little/ + noun + that

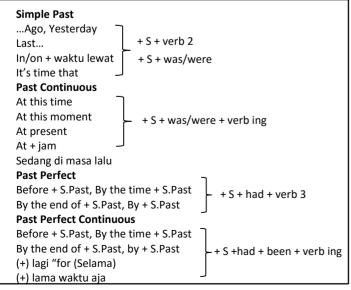
Such + a/an + adjective + noun tunggal + that

Such + adjective + noun + that

Present Tense



Past Tenses



Segera Bergabung di Magic Grammar Bang Harry (085270815251)

Preference

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Preference = menyatakan Lebih Suka
Rumus:
Prefer + verb ing + to + verb ing
                                      we would rather study for the
Like + Ving + better then + Ving
                                                                В
Would rather + V1 + than + V1
                                      final exam tomorrow better than
Would prefer to + V1 + rather than V1
                                      go shopping.
                                            D
                                      Jawaban: C
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Noun Clause Misal · Digunakan iika : 1. Ada QW diletakkan di tengah kalimat He doesn't know how ___ the 2. Ada QW digabungkan ke kalimat lain company. A. can he manages **Ouestion Words + S + P** B. he can manage when Whv that C. managing he Where how Wh... + S + P D. can manage he

Jawaban : B

Who how many what what car

Future Tenses

Simple Future + S + will/shall + verb 1/be Tomorrow, Next + S + to be + going + to + verb1/be Soon, Tonight + S + to be + verb ing **Future Continuous** At this time + Tomorrow/tonight/next At this moment + Tomorrow/tonight/next + S + will + be + verb ing At present + Tomorrow/tonight/next At + jam + Tomorrow/tonight/next **Future Perfect** By the time + S.pres, By + S.pres + S + will + have + verb3/been By the end of + S.pres, before + S.pres **Future Perfect Continuous** By the time + S.pres, By + S.pres + S + will + have + been + Ving By the end of + S.pres, before + S.pres (+) lagi "for (Selama) (+) lama waktu

Concordance

Subjek yang diikuti Predicate Tunggal 1. Gerund (Verb Ing) 2. Nama Pelajaran (..ogy/..ics) 3. Jarak, waktu, volume, berat 4. Uncountable Noun + Predicate Tunggal 5. One of + Noun iamak None of + Noun Jamak Either of + Noun Jamak Pred Tunggal: V+s/es, is/was, has, Neither of + Noun Jamak does Each of + Noun Jamak The Number of + Noun Jamak Subjek yang diikuti Predicate Jamak

1. Countable Noun yang Jamak 2. Many of + Noun Jamak + Predicate Jamak Few of + Noun Jamak Pred Tunggal: V tanpa s/es, are, were A Number of + Noun Jamak do

Kalimat yang memiliki 2 Subjek.

Pola 1

Either + S1 + or + S2——Predicate tergantung S2 Neither + S1 + not + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S2 Not only + S1 + but also + S2 —Predicate tergantung S2

S1 + as well as + S2 —Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + together with + S2 — Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + along with + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + in addition to + S2—Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + accompanied by + S2—Predicate tergantung S1

<u>Infinitive</u>

Make,makes,made,making + objeck + inf Misal: Let, lets, letting + objeck + inf He made the bell boy a. come c. comes Would rather, had better + infinitive/be Help + O + inf (diutamakan to inf) b. coming d. to come

To Infinitive

Digunakan setelah: Decide Tell Hope Attemp + to + inf (+) Expect Ask Agree Need + not + to + inf (-)Want Refuse Manage Force + to + be + verb 3 (psf) Afford Intend Persuade Fail, etc -

Modals

Must Have to Has to

(sekarang) Had to + inf/be (Masa Lalu)

2. Menyatakan Saran (Sebaiknya)

Should Had better Ought to Be supposed to + inf/be

3. Kebiasaan dimasa lalu

Would } + inf/be
Used to }

4. Menyatakan Kemungkinan (mungkin)

May Might + inf/be Could

5. Modals Perfective

Must have verb3/been = Pasti telah ...
Might have verb3/been = Mungkin telah ...
Should have verb3/been = Seharusnya telah ...
Can't have verb3/been = Nggak mungkin telah ...
Could have verb3/been = Seharusnya bisa ...

Derivative

Derivative : Pembentukan kata dengan penambahan awalan Dan akhiran. Jenis :

01. Noun

Asli: Car, Reason, Design, Shoes, etc

Bentukan:

-ion, -ence, -or, -er, -ness, -ity, -ist, -age, -hood, -ship, -dom, verb + al

Letak:

- Setelah Possessive adjective (my, your, her, his, its, our, Their, 's) Misal: their difference, bukan their differ
- Setelah Indefinite pronoun/article (some, many, few, much a/an/the, etc) Misal: the relation of bukan the relate of

02. Adjective

Asli: Rich, Smart, Big, Complete, Great, Cold Bentukan:

-ible/-able, -ant/-ent, -ous, -al, -ful, -ic, -ive, -ish, -ary, -less

Letak :

1. Setelah Linking Verb

Look Feel Sound
Seem Turn Grow
Appear Become Remain
Taste Stay Smell + adjective

2. Setelah tobe

Is/am/are Was/were Be/been + adjective

3. Sebelum Noun

Adjective + Noun; Misal: official reason

03. Adverb

Asli: Fast, Hard, Late, High, Long, Well

Bentukan:

Adjective + LY missal : Beautifuly, Extremely

Letak:

- 1. Sebelum atau setelah Verb misal : He slowly moves it
- 2. Setelah pola S+P+O Misal : He brushes the teeth regulary
- 3. Tidak boleh sebelum NOUN Misal : Officially reason-salah

04. Verb

Asli: Kick, Laugh, Sing, Walk, Prosper

Bentukan:

-en, -ify, -ize

Letak:

- 1. Setelah modals Misal: He must clar**ify** his matter

 2. Setelah suhiak Misal: They strengthen the feethyida
- 2. Setelah subjek Misal : They strength**en** the footbridge

Degree of Comparison

01. Positive Degree = Perbandingan setara/sama

As + Adj/Adv + as

(Adj digunakan jika sebelumnya ada To be/Linking Verb, Adv jika ada verb)

The same + noun + as

Like + noun

Alike + tidak ada noun (biasanya dibelakang)

As + S + P

02. Comparative Degree = Perbandingan dua hal/benda yang menyatakan "Lebih"

Adjective + er + than

More + Adjective + than

03. Superlative Degree = Perbandingan yang menyatakan "Paling"

The + adjective + est + in the.../of all... The + most + est + in the .../of/all...

04. Irregular Comparison = Pola perbandingan tidak beraturan

Good/well better best
Bad/badly worse worst
Little less least
Many/Much more most
Far farther (iarak) farthest (i

farther (jarak) farthest (jarak) further (informasi) furthest (informasi)

05. Double Comparative (semakin ..., semakin...)

The Comparative..., the comparative...

06. Multiple Number Comparative

Twice
Three times
Four times ... + as + adj/adv + as

07. Penggunaan "of the..." (dari...)

Of the + 2 bundal/hal, gunakan the + comparative Of the + lebih dari 2 benda/hal. Gunakan the + superlative

Participle

Participle : Kata Partisip

Jenis: 1. Active Participle (Verb ing)

- 2. Passive Participle (Verb 3)
- 3. Perfect Participle (Having + verb 3/been)

Penggunaan:

1. Menggabungkan 2 kalimat

<u>Pola soal 1.</u> Mencari/melengkapi kalimat 2 (cara jawab : cari subjek yang selaras/tentukan tenses nya.)

Rumus :

Verb ing/verb3 + O/C, Kalimat 2 (S.Pres/S.past)

Being + Complement, Kalimat 2 (S.Prest/S.Past)

Preposition/conjunction + Ving/V3 + O/C. Kalimat 2 (S.Pres/S.past)

Having + Verb3/Been + O/C, Kalimat 2 (S.Past)

Misal:

Travelling to the mountainous area, ... When visiting the village, we ...

A. the village was very cold some photographs
B. the man found a village A. has taken C. taking
C. the village dwellers found the man B. took D. had taken
D. the tress were found there (tentukan tenses untuk kal. Ke 2)

Pola soal 2. Mencari Participle nya. (cara jawab : cari Ving/V3, Being + C,

Prep/conj + ving/V3, atau having + verb3/been

Misal :

... a bad effect on children, some acts of the movie were cut.

A. It has C. Being B. Having D. Was

Verb ing/Verb 3 digunakan jika kalimat sudah punya Verb 1/ Verb 2, dan auxiliary.
 Misal:

The man ... in the third row is my neighbor.

A. sits C. sitting B. sat D. he sits

3. Verb ing/ verb 3 bisa langsung digunakan setelah kata berikut jika tidak ada subiek

when while
Although Though
Even though Those + Verb 3 (pasif)

Passive Voice

- S + is/am/are + verb3 Untuk kejadian present atau jika ada ket. Waktu present
- S + is/am/are + being + verb3 jika ada "sedang di..." atau ket.waktu pres.continuous
- S + was/were + verb3 untuk kej.past/jika ada since (sejak) atau jika ada ket. Waktu past
- S + was/were + being + verb3 jika membutuhkan past continuous + makna passive S + have/has+been+verb3 jika ada kata "setelah di.." atau jika ada ket. Present Perfect
- S + had + been + verb3 jika ada keterangan waktu past perfect seperti by +ket/kal lewat
- S + Modals + be + verb3 jika ada modal + makna passive atau ket. Waktu future
- S + need/require + to+be+verb3 jika ada kata "perlu + di/ter...
- S + need/require + verb ing jika ada kata "perlu + di/ter...

Phrase

1. Adjective + noun misal : Delicious food

2. Adverb+Adjective+noun misal : Really delicious food

3. Hyphenated Adjective + noun (jika ada bingan, dengan garis penghubung dan tunggal). Misal : a five-year-old boy Adjective asli : rich,complete,great,empty,cold,small,etc

Adjective bentukan: ous,ful,less,ent,al,ic,ive, Verb ing (akt) Verb 3 (psf) Adverb: Adjective + LY; beautifully, carefully, extremely, etc.