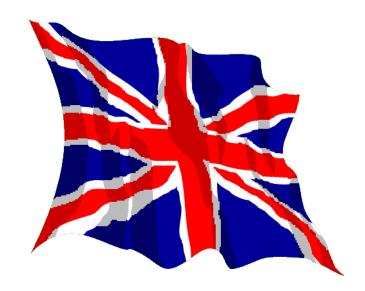
Rangkuman Materi **UJIAN NASIONAL**

TAHUN PELAJARAN 2012/2013

Disusun Berdasarkan Topik Materi Per Bab



Bahasa Inggris SMP

Distributed by : **Pak Anang**

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Bahasa Inggris

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1 Adverbs

Adverbs adalah kata yang ditambahkan setelah kata lain (selain kata benda dan kata ganti), yang berfungsi sebagai kata keterangan.

Macam macam adverbs adalah sebagai berikut.

- 1. Adverbs of time (kata keterangan waktu)
 - a. Definite time (waktu tertentu) today, tomorrow, yesterday, everyday, tonight, last...(week, month, etc.), next... (week, month, Sunday, etc.), in...(February, the afternoon, etc.)

Contoh: She will come in January.

Indefinite time (tak tentu)
 already, yet, recently, ever, never, before,
 after, usually, often, sometimes, soon,
 still.

Contoh: The train will arrive soon.

2. Adverbs of place (kata keterangan tempat) at..., on..., anywhere, here, there, inside, in front of, in back, behind, around, hereby, hereto.

Contoh: The girl isn't here.

 Adverbs of manner (kata keterangan cara) quickly, rudely, kindly.

Contoh: He speaks rudely.

4. Adverbs of frequency (kata keterangan tingkat)

always, often, usually, ever, seldom, rarely, never.

Contoh: She *never* comes late to school.

5. Adverbs of quantity (kata keterangan jumlah) once, twice, ... times (more than two), half. Contoh: Dika goes to the library four *times* a week.

Catatan:

Adverbs of manner terbentuk dari **adjectives + -ly** (contoh: quick+ -ly = quickly).

Namun, ada pula adverb yang bentuknya sama dengan adjectives dan tidak boleh ditambah –ly setelah kata tersebut (fast, hard, high, low, late, long, early)

Contoh: He can run fast.

Contoh:

Roni and Dini study at SMP 1. Their school has a nice library. The library is not so big, but it has a lot of books, newspaper, and magazines. The books are arranged according to a system.

How are the books arranged in the library? They are arranged

a. neatly

c. mathematically

b. orderly

d. systematically

Jawab: (d)

Jawaban dapat dilihat pada kalimat terakhir."The books are arranged according to a system" artinya "buku-buku disusun berdasarkan sistem". Kata system dapat diubah menjadi kata keterangan menjadi systematically, artinya 'secara sistematis'.

2 Conjunctions

Conjunctions adalah kata sambung/penghubung atau kelompok kata dalam bahasa Inggris yang berfungsi menghubungkan dua kata, frase, atau kalimat.

Macam-macam kata hubung.

1. Because, as, since, because of, due to (sebab), for (karena).

Contoh: Dita doesn't go to school because she is sick

- And (dan).Contoh: Yudit and Andre are doctor.
- Although, even though, though, despite, in spite of (walaupun, meskipun).
 Contoh: They still go although there is hard rain.
- 4. Therefore, so, so that, thus (oleh karena itu). Contoh: The questions were so difficult therefore, many students couldn't do that.
- 5. Moreover, furthermore (lagi pula). Contoh: Mr. Harry is very rich, moreover he is very generous.
- Besides, in addition (selain itu, di samping itu).
 Contoh: The students must do the assignment; in addition, they must submit it soon.

 However (namun), but (tetapi), nevertheless (akan tetapi), yet, still (namun demikian).
 Contoh: His leg is broken; however, he can finish the game.

Contoh:

1. Mother: Why do you come home late?

Ghifar: There was a school football match, Mom. ... I watched it first with my friend.

Mother: Don't do it again without telling me before

Ghifar: Okay, Mom.

a. So

c. But

b. And

d. Or

Jawab: (a)

Percakapan tersebut bersifat *causatives*, maka kata so harus digunakan.

There was a school football match Mom. So I watched it first with my friend (Karena ada pertandingan sepak bola makanya aku bersama teman-teman menontonnya).

- 2. He felt very scared ... he saw same dogs and a huntsman with a black face and horn behind them coming nearer.
 - a. when

c. so

b. but

d. and

Jawab: (a)

Kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut adalah kata *when* (ketika) untuk menerangkan keterangan waktu. Jadi, dia merasa sangat takut *ketika* melihat anjing yang sama dan pemburu berwajah gelap.

3 Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions adalah kata sambung yang memiliki pasangan masing-masing untuk menggabungkan dua buah kalimat/frase.

1. Not only ... but also...

(bukan hanya... tetapi juga...)

Contoh:

- Reptiles live not only on the land but also in the water.
- Ariel not only sings the song but also composes it.

2. Either ... or ...

(baik... maupun...)

Contoh:

Dewi goes to the library on Monday Desy goes to the library on Monday

- → Either Dewi or Desy goes to the library on Monday.
- 3. Neither ... nor ...

(baik... maupun... tidak)

Contoh:

I don't read the newspaper.

You don't read the newspaper.

 \rightarrow Neither I nor you read the newspaper.

4. Both ... and ...

(baik... dan ... keduanya)

Contoh:

- She reads both quickly and carefully.
- Both Firda and Gisca play tennis.

Contoh:

- X: What do the Olympic Games consist of?
- Y: The summer games and the winter games ... are held every four years.
- a. Both

c. Not only

b. All

d. None of

Jawab: (a)

Dari percakapan tersebut diketahui ada dua subjek yang dirangkai dengan *and*, dalam *correlative conjunction* berpasangan dengan *both*.

The summer games and the winter games both are held every four years



Degree of Comparison

A. COMPARATIVES (TINGKAT LEBIH)

Ada dua cara yang dapat dilakukan untuk menunjukkan tingkat kualitas dari kata sifat (adjective) dan kata keterangan (adverb).

1. Menambahkan akhiran -er pada adjective

dan adverb yang mempunyai 1 suku kata/2 suku kata yang berakhiran —er, —le, —ow, —y.

adjective	fast – faster funny – funnier
adverb	hard – harder

Menambahkan kata more sebelum adjective dan adverb yang mempunyai 3 suku kata atau lebih.

adjective	expensive – more expensive	
adverb	quickly – more quickly	

B. SUPERLATIVES (TINGKAT PALING)

 Menambahkan akhiran –est pada adjective dan adverb yang mempunyai 1 suku kata/2 suku kata yang berakhiran –er, –le, –ow, –y.

,	,	
adjective	fast – fastest funny – funniest	
adverb	hard – hardest	

2. Menambahkan kata *the most* sebelum adjective dan adverb yang mempunyai 3 suku kata atau lebih.

adjective	expensive – the most expensive		
adverb	quickly – the most quickly		

Catatan:

ada beberapa adjective yang mempunyai bentuk perbandingan yang tidak tetap (irregular comparative forms)

bad good many little	worse better more less older/ elder	worst best most least
old	older/ elder	oldest/ eldest
far	farther/ further	farthest/ fur- thest

Contoh:

Complete the sentence based on this table.

Name	Number of cars sold
Mr. Hadi	18
Mr. Jack	25

Mr. Hadi sells ... cars than Mr. Jack does.

a. less c. fewer b. little d. more

Jawab: (a)

Dari tabel dapat diketahui bahwa Mr. Hadi menjual lebih sedikit mobil daripada Mr. Jack. Lebih sedikit dalam konteks jumlah mobil adalah barang yang dapat dihitung, sehingga kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut adalah kata *less*.

5

Tenses

Tenses adalah perubahan bentuk kata kerja *(verb)* karena perubahan waktu dan sifat kejadian tertentu pada suatu konteks kalimat.

A. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

 $(+) S + V_1/V_{s/es}$

I play badminton everyday. She plays badminton everyday.

(-) S + don't/doesn't

I don't play badminton everyday. She doesn't play badminton everyday.

(?) Do/does + S + V_1 ?

Do I play badminton everyday?

Does she play badminton everyday?

B. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(+) S + be (is, am, are) + V-ing

I am repairing your bicycle now. He is repairing your bicycle now. They are repairing your bicycle now

(-) S + be (is, am, are) + not V-ing

I am not repairing your bicycle now.

He isn't repairing your bicycle now. They aren't repairing your bicycle now

(?) Be (is, am, are) + S + V-ing?

Am I repairing your bicycle now? Is he repairing your bicycle now? Are they your bicycle now?

C. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

(+) S + has/have + V₃

I have opened the door since 7 o'clock. He has opened the door since 7 o'clock.

(-) S + has/have not + V₃

I have not opened the door. She has not opened the door.

(?) Has/have +S + V_3 ?

Have you opened the door? Has she opened the door?

D. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(+) S + has/have + been + V-ing

They have been waiting for two hours. He has been waiting for two hours.

(-) S + has/have not + been + V-ing

They have not been waiting for two hours. He has not been waiting for two hours.

(?) Has/have + S + been + V-ing?

Have they been waiting for two hours? Has he been waiting for two hours?

E. SIMPLE PAST TENSE

(+) S + V₂

She bought the bicycle yesterday.

(-) S + did not + V₁

She did not buy the bicycle yesterday.

(?) Did + S + V_1 ?

Did she buy the bicycle yesterday?

F. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

(+) S + be (was, were) + V-ing

He was reading a book when I came. They were reading a book when I came.

(-) S + be (was, were) not + V-ing

He was not reading a book when I came. They were not reading a book when I came

(?) Be (was, were) + S + V-ing?

Was he reading a book when I came? Were they reading a book when I came?

G. PAST PERFECT TENSE

(+) S + had + V,

He had eaten the food before his mother arrived.

(-) S + had not + V₃

He had not eaten the food before his mother arrived.

(?) Had + $S + V_3$?

Had he eaten the food before his mother arrived?

H. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(+) S + had + been + V-ing

I had been living in Japan for 2 years before I moved to Italy.

(-) S + had not + been + V-ing

I had not been living in London for 2 years before I moved to Italy.

(?) Had + S + been + V-ing?

Had you been living in London for 2 years before I moved to Italy?

I. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

(+) S + will/shall +V,

She will borrow the book tomorrow.

(-) S + will/shall not + V₁

She will not borrow the book tomorrow.

(?) Will/shall + $S + V_1$?

Will she borrow the book tomorrow?

J. FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

(+) S + will/shall + be + V-ing

I will be coming there next week.

(-) S + will/shall not + be V-ing

I will not be coming there next week.

(?) Will/shall + S + be + V-ing?

Will you be coming there next week?

K. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

(+) S + will/shall +have + V₃

He will have finished this assignment by the end of this week.

(-) S + will/shall not + have + V,

He will have not finished this assignment by the end of this week. (?) Will/shall + S + have + V₃?

Will he have finished this assignment by the end of this week?

L. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(+) S + will/shall +have + been + V-ing

He will have been sleeping for 2 hours before she arrives.

(-) S + will/shall not + have + been + V-ing
He will not have been sleeping for 2 hours before she arrives.

(?) Will/shall + S + have + been + V-ing?

Will he have been sleeping for 2 hours before she arrives?

Contoh:

Yemin Loyola is a Mexican girl. She ... in Indonesia since last year. She is here to study Indonesian culture in a private university in Central Java.

a. is

c. has been

b. was

d. have been

Jawab: (c)

"She ... in Indonesia since last year". Ini adalah bentuk present perfect, yang maknanya telah dan masih. Jadi, untuk melengkapinya perlu kata bantu has atau have. Karena bentuknya orang ketiga tunggal maka kata bantu yang tepat adalah has.

6 Modals

Modals sering disebut juga sebagai *auxiliary* karena fungsinya dalam kalimat adalah sebagai kata kerja bantu.

A. MODAL PRESENT

1. Will/to be going to (akan)

Menyatakan *future* (untuk menunjukkan peristiwa yang akan datang dengan tingkat kepastian 90%). Contoh: it *will* rain soon.

2. Shall (akan)

Bentuk future (menunjukkan peristiwa yang akan datang).

Contoh: We shall leave here next month.

3. Must/has to/have to (harus, pasti)

Keharusan (tidak boleh tidak dikerjakan). Contoh: You *must* study hard.

4. May (mungkin, boleh)

may (mungkin, bolen)

Kemungkinan sekarang (present). Contoh: He is absent. He *mav* be sick.

5. Ought to (seharusnya)

Menyatakan keharusan.

Contoh: You *ought to* practice a lot before the competition.

6. Can (dapat, mampu)

Menyatakan kemampuan.

Contoh: I can sing.

B. MODAL PAST

1. Would

- Bentuk past dari will.
- Menyatakan permintaan yang lebih sopan. Contoh: Would you like to open the door, please?

2. Should

- Bentuk past dari shall.
- Menyatakan sesuatu yang seharusnya dikerjakan/tidak dikerjakan.

Contoh: The man *should* not swim in that dangerous beach.

3. Must/had to

- Bentuk past dari must.
- Keharusan (tidak boleh tidak dikerjakan).
 Contoh:You must/had to study in biology class yesterday.

4. Might

- Bentuk past dari may.
- Menyatakan ungkapan yang lebih sopan.

Contoh: Joni might do the exam well.

5. Could

- Bentuk past dari can yang menya-takan kemampuan.
 - Contoh: I could swim.
- Menyatakan permintaan yang lebih sopan.
 - Contoh: Could you open the door please?
- Menyatakan kebolehan/izin.
 - Contoh: You could open the window.

Contoh:

1. Nurma: Hi, Kristin!

 $\label{eq:Kristin} \textbf{Kristin : Oh hello, Nurma. Look, this suitcase}$

is too heavy for me...?

Nurma: With pleasure. Well, come on let's

lift it up together.

a. Would you help me, please

b. How could I do it myself

c. Shall I lift it up for you

d. What can I do for you

Jawab: (a)

Kristin hendak meminta bantuan kepada Nurma, maka kalimat yang tepat dikatakan oleh Kristin adalah "Would you help me please?"

2. 'Would you like to have dinner with us this evening?'

'No, thank you. I _____ finish a report for tomorrow.'

a. must

b. will

c. may

Jawab: (a)

Suatu 'keharusan' yang dikerjakan di waktu sekarang, digunakan bentuk *modal present* 'must + V₁/be.' Jawabannya 'I must finish a report for tomorrow' (Saya harus menyelesaikan laporan untuk besok).

7

Nouns

Nouns adalah kata benda atau hal-hal yang dibendakan. Nouns dapat dibagi menjadi 2 jenis, yaitu sebagai berikut.

1. Countable Nouns (kata benda yang dapat dihitung). Dua bentuk *countable nouns* yaitu tunggal (singular) dan jamak (plural):

Singular	Plural
One book	Two books
A car	Four cars

Beberapa cara untuk membentuk kata benda jamak:

Cara	Tunggal	Jamak
+s setelah kata benda	book car	books cars
+es setelah kata benda	bus	buses
berakhiran –s, –ss, –x,	box	boxes
–ch, –sh	wat <i>ch</i>	watches
+s setelah kata benda	w <i>ay</i>	ways
berakhiran –y yang	ke <i>y</i>	keys
diawali huruf vokal	donke <i>y</i>	donkeys

mengganti dengan akhiran –ies untuk kata benda berakhiran –y yang diawali huruf konsonan	butterf <i>ly</i> ba <i>by</i> count <i>ry</i>	butter- flies babies coun- tries
mengubah akhiran –f atau –fe menjadi –ves	wolf knife wife	wolves knives wives

Karakteristik countable nouns:

- a. Menggunakan kata sandang a, an, a few, many, several, some dan a lot of. (a pen, an orange, a few things, many cars. etc.)
- b. Dapat diubah menjadi bentuk plural.
 (an eraser → many erasers)
- **2. Uncountable Nouns** (kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung)

Contoh: water, coffee, rice, money, oil, milk, bread, butter, ink.

Karakteristik uncountable nouns:

- a. Menggunakan kata sandang a little, much, a lot of, a great deal of, plenty of.
- b. Uncountable nouns dapat dijadikan countable nouns dengan cara menambahkan *quantifier* (kata petunjuk kuantitas dan ukuran) di depan kata benda.
 - Water → a glass of water
 - Coffee → a cup of coffee
 - Rice → a kilogram of rice

 Tidak dapat diubah ke dalam bentuk jamak. Yang dapat diubah jadi bentuk jamak adalah ukurannya.

a glass of water a cup of coffee a kilogram of rice two glasses of water three cups of coffee two kilograms of rice

Catatan:

- Kata benda yang menggunakan kata sandang kelompok/kumpulan dianggap tunggal.
 - A team of players
 - A group of singers
- Singular subject harus diikuti singular verb, (A team of players wins the game) sedangkan plural subject diikuti plural verb (A lot of persons go to the cinema)

Contoh:

Cici : I can't find my biology book. Does ... know where it is?

Betty: Eko came here just now and took the book. He is going to get it in the afternoon.

Cici : I see.

a. everybody c. anybody

b. nobody d. somebody

Jawab: (c)

Cici belum menemukan buku biologi yang dicarinya. Dan dia bertanya adakah **orang** yang tau di mana bukunya, maka kalimat yang diungkapkan oleh Cici adalah *does anybody* know where is it?

8 Pronouns

Pronouns adalah kata pengganti kata benda. Pronouns dipakai untuk menghindari adanya keambiguan atau pengulangan kata yang janggal.

Macam-macam pronouns

	Personal pro- nouns		Possessive	Possessive pronouns		Relativ nou	•		strative ouns	
	subject	object	adjectives	pronouns	pronouns	subject	object	here	there	
singular	I You He She It one	Me You Him Her It one	My Your His Her Its One's	Mine Yours His Hers -	Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Oneself	Who Which That	Who Which That	Which Which	this	that
plural	We You they	Us You them	Our Your their	Ours Yours theirs	Ourselves Yourselves themselves	Whose	Whom	these	those	

Catatan:

- ✓ Kata ganti orang (who, whom)
- ✓ Kata ganti benda (which,that)
- ✓ Kata ganti kepemilikan (whose)

Exercises:

- 1. You can invite (he) in the party. You can invite *him* in the party.
- 2. This is (I) book, where is (you)? This is *my* book, where is yours?
- 3. Ditha will go to the shop with (we) by car. This is (we) car. The car is (we)
 Ditha will go the shop with *us* by car. This is *our* car. The car is *ours*.
- 4. The building is very big. The building is my house.

The building which is very big is my house.

- 5. You have a house. Its gate is very big. You have a house whose the gate is very big.
- 6. I meet a girl. You help her.

 I meet a girl whom you help.
- 7. The man wears a black shirt. The man is my brother.

The man who wears the black shirt is my brother.

8. This is my pen and (...) are your pens.
This is my pen and *these* are your pens.

Contoh:

1. Sella : My uncle bought me two t-shirt and I want to give you one.

Bestha: Oh, thank you very much. How kind of you.

Sella: Don't mention it. But ... do you want?
The red one or the blue one?

Besthe: The red one, please!

a. what c. which one

b. whose d. whom

Jawab: (c)

Kata yang tepat untuk menyatakan penawaran pilihan adalah which one "yang mana" atau "pilih yang mana".

2. Susanti : Can I have some apples, please? Salesman: ... do you want?

Susanti: The Australian ones, please!

a. How many c. Which

b. How many d. What

Jawab: (c)

Dari percakapan diketahui bahwa salesman menawarkan ke Susanti. Untuk menawarkan pilihan, kalimat harus dilengkapi dengan kata which artinya yang mana/mana.

9 Expressions

Expressions	How to express it
Expressing agreement	I agree, I quite agree, I think so, that's a good idea.
(mengungkapkan persetujuan)	
Expressing disagreement	I don't agree, I disagree with you, I don't think so
(mengungkapkan ketidaksetujuan)	
Expressing like	I like, I enjoy, I'm very keen on it.
(mengungkapkan suka)	
Expressing dislike	I don't like it, I dislike, I can't stand, I'm not really keen on it.
(mengungkapkan tidak suka)	
Expressing ability	I can, I am able, I am capable of
(mengungkapkan kemampuan)	
Expressing disability	I can't, I am not able, I am not capable.
(mengungkapkan ketidakmampuan)	
Expressing certainty	I am sure about it, I am really certain about it, no doubt, that's my
(mengungkapkan kepastian)	conviction.
Expressing uncertainty	I am not sure about it, I am not certain, there's some doubt in my
(mengungkapkan ketidakpastian)	mind, I can't make up my mind.
Expressing pleasure	I am very pleased with it, that's great!, I am really delighted.
(mengungkapkan senang)	It's unpleasant for me, I am very annoyed, I am very disappointed.
Expressing displeasure	
(mengungkapkan tidak senang)	
Expressing possibility	It is possible, perhaps, maybe
(mengungkapkan kemungkinan)	
Expressing impossibility	It is impossible
(mengungkapkan	
ketidakmungkinan)	

Formataione		
Expressions	How to express it	How to response it
Expressing gratitude (mengungkapkan terima kasih)	Thank you, thank you very much, thanks, that's very kind of you	You're welcome, not at all, don't mention it, it was nothing, it's a pleasure, I was glad to do it.
Expressing apology (mengungkapkan permintaan maaf)	I'm sorry, I'm afraid, I do apologize	That's all right, it's OK, no problem, never mind
Asking permission (mengungkapkan permintaan izin)	May I? Could I? Do you mind if I? Would it be possible?	Menerima: sure; yes, of course; certainly, go ahead, by all means, not at all. Menolak: sorry but I, I am afraid not, I'd rather you didn't
Expression of offering something (mengungkapkan menawarkan sesuatu)	Can I help you? What can I do for you? Let me help you to!, can I? May I? Would you like any help? Is there anything I can do?	 Menerima: thank you; yes, please; I'd love to; that's very kind of you, thanks; that would be very nice. Menolak: no, thanks; I'm not sure I can; not this time, thanks;
Expressing sympathy (mengungkapkan rasa simpati)	Berita sedih: That's awful!, that's a pity!, what a pity!, how terrible!, I'm sorry to hear that!, poor you!, I express my condolence Berita gembira: I'm glad to hear that!, I'm pleased to hear that!	Thank you, it's very kind of you

Contoh:

Doctor: ...?

Patient: My stomach aches.

Doctor: Let me see.

a. What can you do for me

b.. What's wrong with you

c. Why don't you take a rest

d. Why don't you see the doctor

Jawab: (b)

Pada percakapan tersebut dokter bermaksud menanyakan keadaan pasien. Pasien mengatakan "My stomach aches". Kalimat ini menyatakan jawaban dan pertanyaan dokter "Apa yang terjadi pada kamu". "What's wrong with you?" adalah pertanyaan yang disampaikan kepada pasien tersebut.

10

Prepositions

Prepositions adalah kata depan yang biasanya mengawali kata benda (nouns) atau kata ganti (pronouns). Prepositions berfungsi menunjukkan hubungan kata dengan sesuatu hal lain, terutama tempat dan waktu.

1. At, on, in (waktu)

a. At (diikuti oleh keterangan waktu) at night, at the week end, at the same time, at the age of...

Contoh: Cilla usually goes to school at 6 o'clock.

b. On (diikuti oleh hari &tgl)
 on Friday, on 28 July, on Sunday morning
 Contoh: I was born on 28 July.

c. In (diikuti oleh jangka waktu yang lebih lama)

in March, in 1986, in summer Contoh: I was born in 1986.

2. At, on, in (tempat)

in a room, in a garden, on the floor, on the wall, at the door, at the top.

Contoh: The children are playing in a garden

3. During, for, while (selama)

during the rain, for six years, while we are waiting.

Contoh: She has lived there for six years.

4. By, with (dengan)

by car, with me

Contoh: Yudi can go with me.

5. Beside (di samping), besides (tambahan)

beside the tree, besides bread Contoh:

Rio stands beside the tree.

We can eat bread besides rice.

6. Between (di antara dua), among (di antara banyak)

between two buildings, among people Contoh:

The yard is located between two buildings. We should move to among people there.

Contoh:

Hello, my name is Vicky.
I live with my cousins Dony and Bryan, at 60 Hyde Park Street.
It is near Lakeland Street

Where does Vicky lives?

- a. Near Hyde Park Street
- b. On Lakeland Street
- c. On Hyde Park Street
- d. Next to Lakeland Park Street

Jawab: (c)

Dari text di atas, bisa dilihat bahwa Vicky tinggal bersama sepupunya di 60 Hyde Park Street. *I live with my cousins Dony and Bryan, at 60 Hyde Park Street.*



Question Tag

Question Tag merupakan suatu kata bentuk penegasan kalimat yang digunakan untuk menguatkan pendapat, yang dalam bahasa Indonesia, biasanya diartikan kan? atau bukan?

Positive sentence + Negative question tag Negative sentence + Positive question tag

Contoh:

You are a doctor, aren't you?

_

The question isn't difficult, is it?

+

Beberapa ketentuan yang dipakai:

- 1. Bila dalam kalimat menggunakan:
 - a. To be, tag-nya to be.
 - The shops are closed, aren't they?
 - Lucy isn't a teacher, is she?
 - b. Kata kerja simple present/past, tag-nya adalah auxiliary verbs (do does, did).
 - Vina cleans the room. *doesn't* she?
 - Dodi didn't go to school, did he?
 - c. Kata kerja present/past perfect, tag-nya have, has, had.
 - The nurse has gone, hasn't she?
 - The boy hadn't slept before his mother come, had he?
 - d. Modal, tag-nya modal yang sama.
 - Rosa could sing, couldn't she?
- 2. Bila subyek yang dipakai adalah:
 - a. Everything, anything, nothing, something, tag-nya adalah it.
 - Something is missing, isn't it?
 - b. Everybody, anybody, nobody, somebody, tag-nya adalah they.
 - Somebody put the box, don't they?
 - c. There, tag-nya tetap there.
 - There was a horse, wasn't there?

- d. This/that, tag-nya it.
 - This isn't yours. is it?
- e. These/ those, tag-nya they.
 - These are your books, aren't they?

Catatan:

Kata seldom, rarely, barely, never, hardly, few, little, dan no akan menjadikan sebuah kalimat menjadi kalimat negatif, maka tag nya harus positif.

Contoh:

You *seldom* bring the dictionary, *do* you? Sinta *never* eats durian, *does* she?

Contoh:

- 1. Ari : She usually travels by train, ...
 - Adi : Yes. She prefers to go by train to bus because it's more comfortable.
 - a. doesn't she? c. is she?
 - b. does she? d. won't she?

Jawab: (a)

Dalam percakapan ini diminta untuk melengkapi kalimat dengan *question tag.* Dalam question tag:

Pertanyaan Tagnya + - +

She usually travels by train, doesn't she?

2. Andien: You'll have the audition next week, ...?

Delon: Yes, pray for me. Andien: Good luck to you.

a. won't you? c. don't you? b. will you? d. do you?

Jawab: (a)

Dalam percakapan ini diminta untuk melengkapi kalimat dengan *question tag.* Dalam question tag:

You'll have the audition next week, won't you?

You'll = you will, dalam question tag bentuk negatif dari will bukan will not, melainkan won't.

Reading Sections

Text I, No. 1 - 3

My family and I live in a new house in Surabaya on Jl. Kartini. It is a very nice house and I like it. The house has four bedrooms, one living room, and one kitchen. There are two bathrooms and one of them is next to my room. My house also has a garage. Beside the garage, there is a small swimming pool. There is also a large garden in front of the house.

- 1. The text gives us information about
 - a. the writer's family
 - b. the writer's house
 - c. the writer's room
 - d. the writer's kitchen

Jawab: (b)

Paragraf di atas menggambarkan tentang rumah yang dihuni oleh penulis.

Pernyataan ini terdapat dalam kalimat pertama dan kalimat berikutnya adalah kalimat pendukung.

- 2. What is next to the writer's room?
 - a. Bathroom
 - b. Kitchen
 - c. Garage
 - d. Swimming pool

Jawab: (a)

Ruangan yang berada di samping kamar penulis adalah kamar mandi. There are two bathrooms and one of them is next to my room (kalimat ke 3)

- 3. What is the kind of the text above?
 - a. Procedures
 - b. Recount
 - c. Narratives
 - d. Descriptive

Jawab: (d)

Paragraf di atas menggambarkan tentang rumah penulis. Ini termasuk teks deskriptif. Teks deskriptif menggambarkan karakteristik dari sesuatu, misalnya manusia, hewan, atau benda.

Karakteristik teks deskriptif:

- 1. Introduction (informasi umum)
- 2. Main part (gambaran detail)

Text II, No. 4 - 6

My Holiday

Last week I went to Mount Bromo. I stayed at my friend's house in Probolinggo, East Java. The house has a big garden with colorful flowers and a small pool.

In the morning, my friend and I saw Mount Batok. The scenery was very beautiful. We rode on horseback. It was scary, but it was fun. Then, we went to get a closer look at the mountain. We took pictures of the beautiful scenery there. After that, we took a rest and had lunch under a big tree. Before we got home, we went to the zoo at Wonokromo. We went home in the afternoon.

We were very tired. However, I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this. I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.

(www.andrewseaton.com)

- 4. Where did the writer go last week?
 - a. Mount Merapi
 - b. Mount Bromo
 - c. Mount Galunggung
 - d. Mount Gede

Jawab: (b)

Jawaban dapat ditemukan dalam kalimat pertama paragraf satu. Last week I went to Mount Bromo.

- 5. What was seen by the writer on the morning?
 - a. Mount Bromo
 - b. Zoo
 - c. Colorful flowers
 - d. Mount Batok

Jawab: (d)

Jawaban dapat ditemukan dalam kalimat pertama paragraf dua. In the morning, my friend and I saw Mount Batok

- 6. What is the kind of the text above?
 - a. Procedures
 - b. Recount
 - c. Narratives
 - d. Descriptive

Jawab: (b)

Teks di atas adalah jenis teks recount. Teks ini menceritakan tentang 'apa yang telah terjadi'. Tujuan dari teks recount adalah untuk mendokumentasikan kejadian-kejadian yang telah terjadi dalam satu peristiwa.

Karakteristiik teks recount adalah: informasi tentang tokoh, lokasi, dan apa yang terjadi (orientation), serangkaian kejadian (a record of events), pendapat/ komentar pribadi (personal comments).

Text IV, No. 7 - 8

The Legend of Banyuwangi

Once upon a time, there was a local ruler named King Sulahkromo. The king had a prime minister named Raden Sidopekso. The prime minister had a wife named Sri Tanjung. She was so beautiful that the king wanted her to be his wife.

One day, the king sent his prime minister to a long mission. While the prime minister was away, the king tried to get Sri Tanjung. However he failed. He was very angry. Thus, when Sidopekso went back, the king told him that his wife was unfaithful to him. The prime minister was very angry with his wife. Sri Tanjung said that it was not true. However, Sidopekso said that he would kill her. He brought her to the river bank. Before he kill her and throw her to the river, she said that her innocence would be proven.

After Sidopekso killed her, he threw her dead body into the dirty river. The river immediately became clean and began to spread a wonderful fragrance. Sidopekso said, "Banyu... Wangi... Banyuwangi". This means "fragrant water". Banyuwangi was born from the proof of noble and sacred love.

(www.eastjava.com)

- 7. Which of the following statement is true according to the text?
 - a. Sri Tanjung was the wife of Sulahkromo
 - b. The King wanted to kill Sri Tanjung
 - c. Sri Tanjung was innocence
 - d. Sri Tanjung lied to his husband

Pembahasan:

- Sri Tanjung bukan istri Sulahkromo, tetapi Sidopekso (kal 3, par 1).
- Bukan Raja yang ingin membunuh Sri Tanjung, tetapi Sidopekso (kal 8, par 2)
- Sri Tanjung tidak bersalah (par 3)
- Sri Tanjung tidak berbohong kepada suaminya (par 3)

Jawaban: c

- 8. What is the kind of the text above?
 - a. Procedures
 - b. Recount
 - c. Narratives
 - d. Descriptive

Pembahasan:

Teks di atas adalah jenis teks narativ. Teks ini berisi tentang kejadian-kejadian dalam cerita yang mempunyai masalah yang dapat menghibur/ mendidik pembaca.

Karakteristik teks narativ: pengenalan para tokoh cerita (*orientation*), puncak masalah (*complication*), dan penyelesaian masalah (*resolution*)

Jawaban: c

Text III, No. 9 - 11

Fried Eggs

Ingredients:

- 2 teaspoons of butter
- 2 or 3 large eggs, depending on appetite
- Salt and pepper to taste

Equipment:

- ✓ A small (10") frying pan
- A spatula
- Gas ring, at medium heat

Method:

- First, melt the butter in the pan over medium heat
- Then, crack open the eggs into the pan and let fry until the yolks begin to harden at the edges (indicating by a lightening in the yolk colour)
- Using the spatula, flip the eggs over and allow to cook ten seconds for overeasy, or up to one minute for over-hard.
- Finally, add salt and pepper to taste, and serve

(http://en.wikibooks.org)

- 9. What does the text tell us?
 - a. How to sell fried eggs
 - b. How to buy fried eggs
 - c. How to make fried eggs

d. How to get fried eggs

Jawab: (c)

Teks di atas adalah sebuah resep masakan. Teks tersebut memberikan informasi bagaimana cara membuat telur goreng.

- 10. What is the kind of the text above?
 - a Procedures c Narratives
 - b. Recount d. Descriptive

Pembahasan:

Teks di atas adalah procedural text. Teks prosedur memberikan informasi bagaimana membuat atau melakukan sesuatu. **Karakteristik teks prosedur** adalah: tujuan (*the goal of the activity*), bahan-bahan yang diperlukan (*any materials needed*), dan langkah langkahnya (*steps*). Tujuan dari teks di atas adalah membuat telur goreng. Ingredients (bumbu) menunjukkan bahan-bahan yang diperlukan, sedangkan Procedure (langkah) menunjukkan tentang cara membuat telur goreng.

- 11. The following is not the equipment needed.
 - a. A knife
- c. A frying pan
- b. A gas ring
- d. A spatula

Jawab: (a)

Peralatan (equipment) yang dibutuhkan adalah: penggorengan kecil (a small frying pan), spatula, dan kompor gas. Pisau (knife) tidak disebutkan dalam resep.