
MATERI STRUCTURE BAHASA INGGRIS KEDINASAN

I. Subject – Verb Agreement

EXERCISE (Skills 1–5): Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- _____ 1. For three weeks at the beginning of the semester students with fewer than the maximum number of units can add additional courses.
- _____ 2. On her lunch hour went to a nearby department store to purchase a wedding gift.
- _____ 3. The fir trees were grown for the holiday season were harvested in November.
- _____ 4. In the grove the overripe oranges were falling on the ground.
- _____ 5. The papers being delivered at 4:00 will contain the announcement of the president's resignation.
- _____ 6. A specialty shop with various blends from around the world in the shopping mall.
- _____ 7. The portraits exhibited in the Houston Museum last month are now on display in Dallas.
- _____ 8. With a sudden jerk of his hand threw the ball across the field to one of the other players.
- _____ 9. Construction of the housing development it will be underway by the first of the month.
- _____ 10. Those applicants returning their completed forms at the earliest date have the highest priority.

Choose the best answer!

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ... is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth. | 2. A company will not ... if its employees are unhappy. |
| A. It is calcium | A. prosper |
| B. That calcium | B. prosperous |
| C. Calcium | C. prosperity |
| D. Although calcium | D. prospering |

3. I ... go to school now.
A. am going to
B. will to
C. would
D. may to
4. The increase in the sales of new cars ... expected to make traffic jams worse.
A. is
B. are
C. be
D. being
5. Most of books ... for accounting today are supplemented with CD-ROMs.
A. using
B. used
C. in use
D. are used
6. Obama ... green gas emissions by 40 percent in the coming year to inspire other nations to help reduce man-made climate change.
A. would cut
B. will cut
C. cuts
D. has cuts
7. Different interpretations on the same event by various newspaper ... readers confused and angry.
A. to make
B. they make
C. make
D. it makes
8. I didn't hear ... because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
A. what said
B. what he said
C. what did he say
D. what was he saying
9. Honey is the only form of naturally occurring sugar that ... to be refined.
A. does not
B. does not have
C. not having
D. has not
10. Sekolah Tinggi Akutansi Negara ... as one of the best colleges in Indonesia.
A. is regarded
B. regarded
C. regards
D. regarding

11. "What did Adi finally decided?"
 "... his master degree in Australia."
 A. He will take
 B. His taking
 C. Taking
 D. To take
12. The Coca Cola Company ... in 1886
 is still very successful worldwide.
 A. which established
 B. establishing
 C. established
 D. was established
13. The importance of the Iser lies in the
 great variety of its use and the great
 number of benefits ... in the field of
 medicine.
 A. is expected
 B. expected
 C. it expects
 D. expecting
 E. to expect
14. ... John studied hard, he did not do
 well on his final exam.
 A. But
 B. Because
 C. However
 D. Although
15. After seeing the movie Jurassic Park,

 A. the book was read by many
 people.
 B. the book made many people want
 to read it.
 C. many people wanted to read the
 book.
 D. the reading of the book interested
 many people.
16. Having given the prescription to the
 patient, ...
 A. the medicine was taken regularly
 by the patient.
 B. the doctor told the patient to take
 the medicine regularly.
 C. the medicine had to be taken
 regularly by the patient.
 D. the patient was told to take the
 medicine regularly.
17. Not allowed to use any kind of
 transportation,
 A. walking to far away places is
 common practice for Badui Dalam
 people
 B. Badui Dalam people walk long
 distances when they travel

- C. people may wonder how Badui
Dalam people can walk such long
distance
- D. travelling so far away places is
usually done by walking
- E. it is common for Badui Dalam
people to walk long distance

18. He's already read the letter, ... ?

- A. hasn't he
B. isn't he
C. doesn't he
D. hasn't it

19. Let's go to the stadium, ... ?

- A. will we
B. don't we
C. are we
D. shall we

20. ... remarkable achievement in music,
Indra Lesmana is appointed to be
the judge for the Indonesian Idol.

- A. His
B. By his
C. It was his
D. For his

21. The motion picture originated when
a series of still photographs were
spliced and viewed in rapid
succession ... the illusion and
movement and continuity.

- A. created
B. to create
C. in the creation of
D. to be created by
E. for creation

II. Present Participle and Past Participle

PRESENT PARTICIPLES



A *present participle* is the *-ing* form of the verb. The **present participle** can be (1) **part of the verb** or (2) an **adjective**. It is part of the verb when it is accompanied by some form of the verb *be*. It is an *adjective* when it is not accompanied by some form of the verb *be*.

1. The boy **is *standing*** in the corner.
2. The boy ***standing*** in the corner was naughty.

PAST PARTICIPLES

A *past participle* often ends in *-ed*, but there are also many irregular past participles. For many verbs, including *-ed* verbs, the *simple past* and the *past participle* are the same and can be easily confused. The *-ed* form of the verb can be (1) the *simple past*, (2) the *past participle* of a verb, or (3) an *adjective*.

1. She ***painted*** this picture.
2. She **has *painted*** this picture.
3. The picture ***painted*** by Karen is now in a museum.

Example from the Paper and Computer TOEFL® Tests  

The child _____ playing in the yard is my son.

- (A) now
- (B) is
- (C) he
- (D) was

Example from the Paper and Computer TOEFL® Tests  

The packages _____ mailed at the post office will arrive Monday.

- (A) have
- (B) were
- (C) them
- (D) just

EXERCISE 5: Each of the following sentences contains one or more past participles. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice. Circle the past participles and label them as adjectives or verbs. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ I 1. The money was (offered) by the client was not (accepted).
VERB VERB
- ___ C 2. The car (listed) in the advertisement had already (stalled).
ADJ. VERB
- ___ 3. The chapters were taught by the professor this morning will be on next week's exam.
- ___ 4. The loaves of bread were baked in a brick oven at a low temperature for many hours.
- ___ 5. The ports were reached by the sailors were under the control of a foreign nation.
- ___ 6. Those suspected in the string of robberies were arrested by the police.
- ___ 7. The pizza is served in this restaurant is the tastiest in the county.

1. Several individuals ... different groups have become united in their effort to make the government cancel the increase of fuel prices.
 - A. represent
 - B. to represent
 - C. they represent
 - D. representing
 - E. represented

2. Mark Zuckerberg, the creator of Facebook, ... by Forbes as the 6th most affluent entrepreneur of the World in 2016.
 - A. identify
 - B. has identified
 - C. identified
 - D. have identified
 - E. was identified

3. Dinner that has been prepared for the family gathering ... by mother using the secret recipes.
 - A. was cooked
 - B. is being cooked
 - C. are cooked
 - D. have cooked

III. Past Participle or Past Simple

USING (HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE) AND (HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE)			
TENSE	FORM	MEANING	USE
present perfect	have + past participle	past up to now	not with a past tense**
past perfect	had + past participle	before past up to past	not with a present tense
**Except when the time expression <i>since</i> is part of the sentence (see Skill 35).			

EXERCISE 35: Each of the following sentences contains a time expression. Circle the time expressions and underline the verbs twice. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. The phone rang incessantly (last night.)
- I 2. They have finished contacting everyone (by 4:00 yesterday.)
- ___ 3. The Pilgrims have arrived in the New World in 1620.
- ___ 4. Since the new law was passed, it has been difficult to estimate taxes.
- ___ 5. The cashier put the money into the account two hours ago.
- ___ 6. All the votes have been counted last week.
- ___ 7. The students are writing many compositions lately.
- ___ 8. The Senate votes on the law to ban cigarette smoking in public in 1990.
- ___ 9. By the time the main course was served, all the guests had arrived and been seated.
- ___ 10. I had not done much more work since I talked to you on Wednesday.

Choose the best answer!

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The whole village ... in a riot over the territory dispute between two tribes. | 2. Potatoes, now a major source of food worldwide, ... to Europe by the Spanish in the 16th century. |
| A. had been destroyed | A. were brought |
| B. destroys | B. had been brought |
| C. destroyed | C. were being brought |
| D. was destroyed | |

- D. brought
- E. had brought

3. The Titanic ... for four days when a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted.
- A. sailed
 - B. was sailing
 - C. has sailed
 - D. had been sailing

4. Aisya said, "I have never seen such a great movie."

From the above statement we may conclude that

- A. she seldom went to good movie
- B. the film she saw was a terrible one
- C. she has never seen bad movies before
- D. it is the first time she went to see a movie
- E. this is the best movie she has ever seen

IV. Direct – Indirect Speech

1) Direct Speech

Kalimat langsung mengulang atau mengutip sama persis kata-kata yang diucapkan. Saat menggunakan kalimat langsung dalam tulisan, kita meletakkan kata-kata yang diucapkan di antara tanda petik (" ") dan kata-kata ini tidak mengalami perubahan. Kita dapat melaporkan sesuatu yang dikatakan SEKARANG (misalnya, percakapan telepon) atau memberi tahu seseorang di kemudian waktu tentang percakapan sebelumnya.

She says, "What time will you be home?"

She said, "What time will you be home?" and I said, "I don't know! "

"There's a fly in my soup!" screamed Simone.

John said, "There's an elephant outside the window."

2) Indirect Speech

Kalimat tidak langsung biasanya digunakan untuk membicarakan masa lalu. Jadi, kita biasanya mengubah tense dari kata-kata yang diucapkan. Kita menggunakan kata kerja yang melaporkan (*reporting verb*) seperti *say*, *tell*, dan *ask*. Kita juga dapat

menggunakan kata *that* untuk memperkenalkan kata-kata yang dilaporkan. Kita tidak menggunakan tanda petik.

She said, "I saw him." (kalimat langsung)

She said that she had seen him. (kalimat tidak langsung)

* *That* dapat dihilangkan:

She told him that she was happy. = She told him she was happy.

1. "Danish has decided to postpone his plan going to Europe."
"Has he? He told me that he ... for a visa to Belgium."
A. applied
B. has applied
C. applies
D. had applied
E. is applying

2. The chairman of the meeting asked me whether or not I had signed the proposal.
The direct speech of the sentence is... .
A. "Have you signed the proposal?"
B. "Do you sign the proposal?"
C. "Did you sign the proposal?"
D. "Are you signing the proposal?"
E. "Will you sign the proposal?"

V. Inverted Subject – Verb

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH PLACE EXPRESSIONS

When a place expression at the front of the sentence is *necessary* to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow *are* inverted.

PLACE (necessary)

V

S

In the classroom

were some old desks.

When a place expression at the front of the sentence contains *extra* information that is *not* needed to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow *are not* inverted.

PLACE (extra)

S

V

In the classroom,

I studied very hard.

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH NEGATIVES

*no
barely*

*not
hardly*

*never
only*

*neither
rarely*

*nor
scarcely*

seldom

When a negative expression appears *in front of* a subject and verb (at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence) the subject and verb *are* inverted.

negative expression

V

S

Rarely

were they so happy.

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH CONDITIONALS

had

should

were

When the verb in the conditional clause is *had, should, or were*, it is possible to omit *if* and invert the subject and verb.

(omitted if)

V

S

Were he

here, he would help.

It is also possible to keep *if*. Then the subject and verb *are not* inverted.

if

S

V

If

he were

here, he would help.

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH COMPARISONS				
The subject and verb <i>may</i> invert after a comparison. The following structures are both possible.				
S	V	comparison	S	V
We	were	more prepared than	the other performers	were.
S	V	comparison	V	S
We	were	more prepared than	were	the other performers.
NOTE: A subject-verb inversion after a comparison sounds rather formal.				

Choose the best answer!

- ... are the fresh and vegetables healthy for you, but they taste delicious too.
A. Much more
B. Not just
C. Not only
D. Of course
- Across the hospital ... which belongs to mobile provider.
A. where communication tower stands
B. stands communication tower
C. communication tower stands
D. communication tower does stand
- On the top shell of Muktar's cabinet ... which he got from winning a golf tournament.
A. where a gold trophy sits
B. a gold trophy sits
C. sits a gold trophy
D. a gold trophy does sit
- ... write a novel because she had no ideas to make a novel.
A. Never did Riana
B. Riana never did
C. Did Riana never
D. Riana never does
- How many cards ... in the box?
A. there are
B. there have
C. are there
D. have there
- Could you please tell me ...
A. where is the office secretariat?
B. where the office secretariat?

C. where the office secretariat is?

D. where did the office secretariat?

7. When ... the conference?

A. the Director attended

B. did the Director attend

C. the Director will attend

D. the Director's attendance

8. ... about going for a swim this afternoon?

A. When

B. Why

C. How

D. Who

VI. Conjunction

A conjunction (also called a connective) is a word such as *and*, *because*, *but*, *for*, *if*, *or*, and *when*. Conjunctions are used to **connect phrases, clauses, and sentences**.

There are two main kinds of conjunction.

1) Coordinating conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions join items that are of **equal importance** in a sentence:

COORDINATE CONNECTORS				
<i>and</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>yet</i>
S	V,	coordinate connector	S	V
<i>She laughed,</i>	<i>but</i>		<i>she wanted to cry.</i>	

You can have ice cream **or** strawberries.

He plays football **and** cricket.

The weather was cold **but** clear.

2) Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions **connect subordinate clauses to the main clause** of a sentence:

ADVERB TIME AND CAUSE CONNECTORS					
TIME				CAUSE	
<i>after</i>	<i>as soon as</i>	<i>once</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>now that</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>whenever</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>since</i>
<i>as long as</i>	<i>by the time</i>	<i>until</i>	<i>while</i>	<i>inasmuch as</i>	
S V		adverb connector		S V	
Teresa went inside		because		it was raining.	
adverb connector		S V,	S V		
Because		it was raining,	Teresa went inside.		

I waited at home **until** she arrived.

He went to bed **because** he was tired.

OTHER ADVERB CONNECTORS			
CONDITION	CONTRAST	MANNER	PLACE
<i>if</i> <i>in case</i> <i>provided</i> <i>providing</i> <i>unless</i> <i>whether</i>	<i>although</i> <i>even though</i> <i>though</i> <i>while</i> <i>whereas</i>	<i>as</i> <i>in that</i>	<i>where</i> <i>wherever</i>
S V		adverb connector	S V
Bob went to school		even though	he felt sick.
adverb connector		S V,	S V
Even though		Bob felt sick,	he went to school.
NOTE: A comma is often used in the middle of the sentence with a contrast connector. <i>The Smith family <u>arrived</u> at 2:00, while the Jones family <u>arrived</u> an hour later.</i>			

NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTORS			
• <i>what, when, where, why, how</i>	• <i>whatever, whenever</i>	• <i>whether, if</i>	• <i>that</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>S V</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 10px;">noun connector</div> <div>S V</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I know what you did.</i></p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">NOUN CLAUSE AS SUBJECT</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 10px;">noun connector</div> <div>S V</div> <div>V</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>What you did was wrong.</i></p>			

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CONNECTORS		
<i>whom</i> (for people)	<i>which</i> (for things)	<i>that</i> (for people or things)
<p style="text-align: center;">S V adjective connector S V</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I liked the book which you recommended.</i></p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">S adjective connector S V V</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The book which you recommended was interesting.</i></p>		
<p>NOTE: The adjective connectors can be omitted. This omission is very common in spoken English or in casual written English. It is not as common in formal English or in structure questions on the TOEFL test.</p>		

NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTOR/SUBJECTS		
<i>who</i> <i>whoever</i>	<i>what</i> <i>whatever</i>	<i>which</i> <i>whichever</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>S V</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 10px;">noun connector/subject</div> <div>V</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I know what happened.</i></p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">NOUN CLAUSE AS SUBJECT</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 10px;">noun connector/subject</div> <div>V</div> <div>V</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>What happened was great.</i></p>		

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CONNECTOR/SUBJECTS		
<i>who</i> (for people)	<i>which</i> (for things)	<i>that</i> (for people or things)
S V	adjective connector/subject V	
<i>She needs a secretary</i>	<i>who</i>	<i>types fast.</i>
S	adjective connector/subject V	V
<i>A secretary</i>	<i>who</i>	<i>types fast is invaluable.</i>

- ... the basement flooded, we spent all day cleaning up.
 - After
 - Although
 - Before
 - Even if
- I don't want to go to the movies ... I hate the smell of popcorn.
 - although
 - because
 - whenever
 - so that
- I paid Larry, ... garden design work is top-notch.
 - whenever
 - whose
 - after
 - if
- ... spring arrives, we have to be prepared for more snow.
 - Because
 - Until
 - Although
 - Now that
- ... the alarm goes off, I hit the snooze button.
 - As soon as
 - Because
 - Before
 - Now that
- ... the earthquake had made the region unsafe for living, the villagers were willing to transmigrate.
 - In order that
 - Whereas
 - Until

D. So that

E. Since

7. I wish that I could send this letter to her at once, but I have no idea

A. Which road she should live

B. when she lives there

C. where does she live

D. how long she lives there

E. where she lives

8. "What is the most worrying effect of the economic crisis?"

"... children are deprived of nutritious food necessary for their physical and intellectual development."

A. Why

B. That

C. What

D. Which

E. When

9. He knew

A. that between Puncak and Bogor last night the accident happened

B. between that Puncak and Bogor the accident happened last night

C. that the accident last night happened between Puncak and Bogor

D. the accident happened last night between Puncak and Bogor

E. when the accident happened between Puncak and Bogor last night

VII. Either and Neither

EITHER

Kosakata ini **digunakan setelah kata kerja negatif**. Selain itu, kosakata ini digunakan untuk menyatakan sebuah persetujuan dengan pendapat negatif. Terlebih lagi, kosakata 'either' ini bisa juga digunakan untuk **menunjukkan sebuah pilihan dari dua opsi yang ada atau mengajukan dua pilihan**. Jika belum memiliki pilihan dari dua opsi yang diajukan, Anda juga bisa menggunakan kosakata ini. *Either* jika ditemui oleh dua pilihan maka akan disatukan dengan kata 'or'.

*Jerry **is not** good mood, and you **are not, either**.*

Jerry tidak sedang dalam perasaan yang baik dan kamu tidak juga.

*He **did not write** this article, and **they did not either**.*

Dia tidak menulis artikel ini dan mereka juga tidak.

*I **cannot catch** chicken and **she cannot, either**.*

Aku tidak bisa menangkap ayam dan dia juga tidak.

NEITHER

Kosakata ini digunakan untuk **memberi persetujuan atau kesepakatan atas pernyataan negatif**. Kosakata ini ditempatkan **sebelum kata positif** dan diikuti oleh kata kerja sebelum subjek. Selain itu, kosakata ini bisa digunakan untuk menolak dua kemungkinan. *Neither* jika dihadapkan atas dua pilihan maka akan digabungkan dengan kata 'nor'.

*Aris **is not playing** basketball, and **neither am I**.*

Aris tidak bermain sepak bola dan aku juga.

*They **didn't sweep** this floor and **neither did she**.*

Mereka tidak menyapu lantai ini dan dia juga tidak.

*I **cannot swim** in the ocean and **neither can he**.*

Aku tidak bisa berenang di samudra dan dia juga tidak bisa.

Choose the best answer!

1. She is not reading,
A. either am
B. neither am I
C. neither I am
D. either I am
2. If Jack's wife won't agree to sign the papers, ...
A. neither won't he.
B. neither he will.
C. he won't neither.
D. neither will he.
3. I am going to the technical meeting, and ...
A. so does Indra.
B. so goes Indra.
C. so is Indra.
D. Indra is so.
4. I am worried about the test, and
A. also is he
B. so is he
C. he is so
D. so he does
5. "She can hardly remember me."
""
A. But her sister doesn't
B. So is her sister
C. Neither does her sister
D. Her sister can too
E. But her sister can
6. Julian has never heard anything from Jenny since they last met, and
A. so have I
B. neither did I
C. I haven't either
D. so will I
E. so did I

VIII. Preferences

Preference dalam bahasa Inggris ungkapan pilihan atau pendapat yang lebih disukai seseorang tentang benda, kegiatan, orang atau yang lainnya. Preference dapat diungkapkan melalui beberapa kata, seperti kata ini: *would rather*, *would prefer*, *had better*, *prefer* dan *like*.

→ **would rather**

would rather + bare infinitives (kata kerja tanpa to)

would rather + bare infinitives + than + bare infinitives

would rather + bare infinitives + nouns + than + bare infinitives + nouns

I would rather go now.

Gio would rather stay in my house than go home.

→ **would prefer**

would prefer + to infinitives + rather than + bare infinitives

would prefer + to infinitives + nouns + rather than + bare infinitives + nouns

I would prefer to live in a warm country rather than in a cold city.

You'd prefer to do something rather than take a sleep.

→ **prefer**

prefer + to infinitive

prefer + nouns + to + nouns

prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing

I prefer to live in a village than in a city.

My brother prefer football to tennis.

Ryan prefers walking to riding a car.

→ **like**

like + nouns / V-ing + better than + nouns / V-ing

I like swimming better than jogging.

I like apples better than bananas.

Choose the best answer!

1. She said she would rather not ... it right now.
A. discussing
B. to discuss
C. discuss
D. discussion
2. "Would you like to see a documentary program on Discovery Channel?"
"... go to movie. How does that sound?"
A. I want to
B. I might
C. I could
D. I'd rather
E. I wish to

IX. Causative Verbs

Causative verbs express an action which is caused to happen. In other words, when I have something done for me I cause it to happen. In other words, I do not actually do anything, but ask someone else to do it for me. There are three causative verbs in English: **Make**, **Have**, **Get** and **Let**.

A. Make

'Make' as a causative verb expresses the idea that the person requires another person to do something.

Subject + Make + Person + Base Form of Verb

Peter **made** her **do** her homework.

The teacher **made** the students **stay** after class.

The supervisor **made** the workers **continue working** in order to meet the deadline.

B. Have

'Have' as a causative verb expresses the idea that the person wants something to be done for them. This causative verb is often used when speaking about various services. There are two forms of the causative verb 'have'.

1. Subject + Have + Person + Base Form of Verb

They **had** John **arrive** early.

She **had** her children **cook** dinner for her.

I **had** Peter **pick up** the evening newspaper.

2.

Subject + Have + Object + Past Participle

I **had** my hair **cut** last Saturday.

She **had** the car **washed** at the weekend.

Mary **had** the dog **groomed** at the local pet store.

C. Get

'Get' is used as a causative verb in a similar way as 'have' is used with the participle. This expresses the idea that the person wants something to be done for them. The causative verb is often used in a more idiomatic manner than 'have'.

Subject + Get + Person + Past Participle

They **got** their house **painted** last week.

Tom **got** his car **washed** yesterday.

Alison **got** the painting **appraised** by an art dealer.

D. Let

Kata kerja ini berfungsi untuk membiarkan seseorang melakukan sesuatu.

S + Let + Agent + action verb (bare infinitive)

Will you **let** me **go** now?

She **lets** me **drive** her car.

1. The government of China let the Greenpeace ... their research about the air pollution in the country.

A. publish

B. is publishing

C. published

D. to publish

2. The fact that he was put into prison for something that he had not done made his wife...
 - A. cry
 - B. to be crying
 - C. cried
 - D. to cry

3. The teacher had students who didn't bring their identification cards ... the auditorium where the exams were held.
 - A. left
 - B. leave
 - C. to leave
 - D. leaving
 - E. leaves

4. We are going on a long trip, so we must ...
 - A. have checked the car
 - B. have had the car checked
 - C. to have the car checked
 - D. have the car checked

5. I am having trouble with my computer again. I have done everything I can but it doesn't work properly. I think I am going to get it ... at once.
 - A. to fix
 - B. fixing
 - C. fixed
 - D. being fixed
 - E. to be fixed

6. "I have difficulties in filling these tax forms."
 "Well, you"
 - A. have done it with somebody's help
 - B. can do it for one of my assistants
 - C. have to do it without difficulties
 - D. can do it all by yourself
 - E. can have one of my assistants do it

X. Hate, Like, Love

The verbs *hate*, *love*, *like*, & *prefer* are **usually followed by a gerund when the meaning is general, and by the infinitive when they refer to a particular time or situation**. You must always use the infinitive with the expressions *would love to*, *would hate to*, etc. These verbs can also be followed by a that-clause or by a noun.

*I **hate to tell** you, but Uncle Jim is coming this weekend.*

*I **hate looking** after elderly relatives!*

I hate mushrooms.

I hate that he lied to you.

*I **love dancing**.*

*I **love to dance** at the jazz club.*

*I **would love to dance** with you.*

I love ballet.

I love that you remembered my birthday!

Choose the best answer!

1. Cindy loves ... dinner for her husband.
 - A. preparing
 - B. to prepare
 - C. prepares
 - D. prepared

XI. Parallel Structure

PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>both</i> <i>either</i> <i>neither</i> <i>not only</i> </div>	(same structure)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>and</i> <i>or</i> <i>nor</i> <i>but also</i> </div>	(same structure)

- The way Professor Mattis teaching English not only keeps the students' interest ...

A. and also increases their motivation

B. but also increasing their motivation

C. and he also increases their motivation

D. but also increases their motivation
- "She has both the expertise in running the business and ..."

A. the strong support from all the members of her family

B. all the members of the family strongly support her too

C. she is also supported by all the members of her family

D. there is strong support from all the members of her family

E. she has the strong support from all the members of her family

PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COMPARISONS		
(same structure)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>more ... than</i> <i>-er ... than</i> <i>less ... than</i> <i>as ... as</i> <i>the same ... as</i> <i>similar ... to</i> </div>	(same structure)

My school is farther *than* your school.

To be rich is better *than* to be poor.

What is written is *more* easily understood *than* what is spoken.

Their car is *as* big *as* a small house.

Renting those apartments costs about *the same as* leasing them.

The work that I did is *similar to* the work that you did.

C 1. His research for the thesis was more useful than hers.

I 2. Dining in a restaurant is more fun than to eat at home.

_____ 3 I want a new secretary who is as efficient as the previous one.

_____ 4. What you do today should be the same as did yesterday.

_____ 5. This lesson is more difficult than we had before.

_____ 6. You have less homework than they do.

1. The view from your house is ... from mine.

- A. better
- B. better than
- C. the better
- D. the best

4. According to him, watching football game is as interesting as ...

- A. the playing of basketball.
- B. when he plays basketball.
- C. playing basketball.
- D. when playing basketball.

2. The art of singing is ... humanity.

- A. as old
- B. old as
- C. as old as
- D. so old

5. "The students nowadays are more interested in reading internet than books."

This implies that

- A. books are read more frequently than internet
- B. books are rarely on their reading list
- C. students read books more often than internet
- D. books are cheaper than internet

3. A cloud is a dense mass of ... water vapor or ice particles.

- A. or
- B. whether
- C. both
- D. either

6. ... replaced the Franklin half dollar in 1964.

- A. The Kennedy half dollar
- B. The half dollar featured Kennedy
- C. On the Kennedy half dollar
- D. The Kennedy half dollar that

THE -ER, -ER STRUCTURE			
THE	<div>-er more</div>	(same structure),	THE <div>-er more</div> (same structure)
This type of sentence <i>may</i> or <i>may not</i> include a verb.			

- ___ I 1. (The hotter) the food is, (harder) it is to eat.
- ___ C 2. (The warmer) the weather, (the greater) the attendance at the outdoor concert.
- ___ 3. The more you say, the worst the situation will be.
- ___ 4. The more time they have to play, the happier the children are.
- ___ 5. The thicker the walls, the noise that comes through is less.
- ___ 6. If you run faster, the earlier you'll arrive.
- ___ 7. The more you use the phone, the higher the bill will be.
- ___ 8. The harder you serve, the easier it is to win the point.

7. The more I think about philosophy,
- A. the less I understand it
- B. I like it less
- C. better I like it
- D. it likes better

XII. Adjective

Compound adjectives most commonly end in an adjective (e.g. *homesick*), or in an *-ing* or *-ed* adjective form (e.g. *ground-breaking*, *short-sighted*).

There are some general rules and guidelines for when to use hyphens:

- when there is a prefix (e.g. post-war, pre-lunch, self-interest, semi-skilled)
- when a compound adjective comes before a head noun (e.g. a *well-known* singer, an *angry-sounding* email)
- when the pre-head item in a compound is a single capital letter (e.g. U-turn, X-ray, D-day)

- when words are difficult to recognise as compounds and could be confused

*The band has decided to **re-form**.* (form again)

*The Government promise to **reform** the health system.* (improve)

- when compound adjectives containing numbers appear before a noun

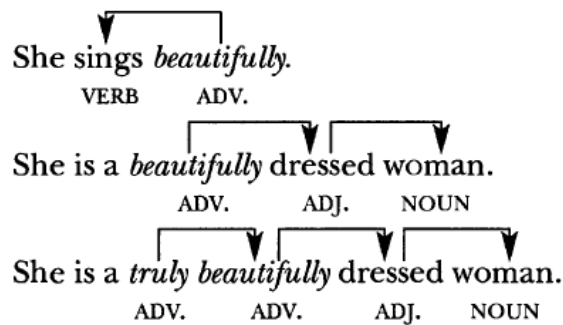
A **twenty-two-year-old** cyclist won the race.

From here to Tokyo, that's a **twelve-hour flight** at least.

- Rani seems very mature for a
A. twenty-year-old girl
B. girl with twenty years
C. girl of twenty year
D. twenty-years-old girl
- Jonathan's ... daughter has been selected as the student of the year.
A. beautiful twelve-year-old
B. beautiful twelve-years-old
C. beautiful twelve-year-olds
D. beautifully twelve-year-old
- Muktar's apartment is located on the seventh floor of a ... building.
A. twenties-story
B. twenty-story
C. twenty-stories
D. twenties-stories
- Because of the remarkable lyric, sound and compositions, Floyd's *The Dark Side of the Moon* has become one of the ... albums in the world.
A. selling best
B. best selling
C. selling-best
D. best-selling
- The original ... manuscript to the play is on display in the museum.
A. written by hand
B. writing hand
C. hand-written
D. hand-writing

BASIC USE OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	
ADJECTIVES	Adjectives describe <i>nouns</i> or <i>pronouns</i> .
ADVERBS	Adverbs describe <i>verbs</i> , <i>adjectives</i> , or other <i>adverbs</i> .

Adverbs do three different things. They describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.



- I 1. The mother was pleasant surprised when her daughter came to visit.
NOUN ADJ. ADJ.
- C 2. The salespeople frequently visit the East Coast for trade shows.
ADV. VERB
- _____ 3. He was driving an expensively sports car.
- _____ 4. There is a special program on television this evening.
- _____ 5. She was chosen for the leading part because she sings so well.
- _____ 6. The car was not complete ready at 3:00.
- _____ 7. It was difficult to believe that what we read in the newspaper was a truly story.
- _____ 8. Points will be subtracted for each incorrect answered question.
- _____ 9. The production manager quietly requested a completely report of the terribly incident.
- _____ 10. The children finished their homework quickly so that they could watch television.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS AFTER VERBS			
<p>(subject) + (regular verb) + (adverb)</p> <p>A regular verb is followed by an adverb. The adverb describes the verb.</p>			
<p>(subject) + (linking verb) + (adjective)</p> <p>A linking verb is followed by an adjective. The adjective describes the subject.</p>			
<p>(subject) + (linking verb) + (adverb) + (adjective)</p> <p>It is possible that a linking verb is followed by an adverb and an adjective. The adverb describes the adjective, and the adjective describes the subject.</p>			
LINKING VERBS:	<i>appear</i> <i>be</i> <i>become</i>	<i>feel</i> <i>look</i> <i>prove</i>	<i>seem</i> <i>smell</i> <i>taste</i>

LINKING VERBS: *appear* *feel* *seem*
 be *look* *smell*
 become *prove* *taste*

1 1. The parents seem (angrily) about the child's report card.
ADV.

C 2. The speaker talked knowingly about prehistoric fossils.
ADV. ADJ.

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1. Children who believe in the value of hard work and responsibility and who attach importance to education are likely to have higher academic achievement and fewer ... problems than those who do not have these ideals.
A. discipline
B. disciplinal
C. disciplinarian
D. disciplinable
E. disciplinary
2. The directions he gave about the way how to get to the station seemed to have been so ... that I could finally get to the station without being lost.
A. clearness
B. clearing
C. clearly
D. clear
E. clearance
3. Bambang is ... in choosing his friends, so his party was attended by vastly different and sometimes bizarre personalities.
A. indispensable
B. indiscriminate
C. friendly
D. indisputable
E. tolerable
4. The ... weather patterns during December – February in Indonesia meant tourist had to carry both umbrellas and sunglasses.
A. kaleidoscopic
B. illustrative
C. unpredicted
D. impertinent
E. preeminent

XIII. Vocabulary

Choose the best answer!

1. He is not from ...
A. French
B. Korean
C. Spain
D. Swiss
2. My brother needs two ... to help him run the store.
A. mechanics
B. carpenters
C. instructors
D. assistants

3. That's the ... popular model they sell.
A. at least
B. less
C. at last
D. least
4. He put his trophy ... the window.
A. near to
B. near
C. next
D. nearly
5. We will be leaving ... just a few minutes.
A. in
B. at
C. on
D. of
6. Please write out the answers to the question at the end of
A. fourth pages
B. four page
C. page four
D. page the four
7. All medicine should be kept out of ... of the children.
A. hands
B. touch
C. contact
D. reach
8. I phoned Rani this morning. But when I said who I was, she ...
A. rung up
B. hung up
C. shut up
D. shut down
9. When he died, he left ... amounting to \$100,000.
A. accounts
B. obligations
C. payment
D. debts
10. It is against the ... not to wear helmet while riding a motorcycle.
A. rule
B. regulation
C. order
D. law
11. I have just ... an account with the BCA.
A. opened
B. made
C. entered
D. registered

12. In recent years, inflation has almost tripled ... of living.
- A. the price
 - B. the cost
 - C. the charge
 - D. the expense
13. Do you get extra payment if you work ... ?
- A. extensively
 - B. overtime
 - C. continuously
 - D. overlong
5. A ... is the highest point of something.
- A. crust
 - B. peak
 - C. ditch
 - D. slope
6. Bricks are commonly made of
- A. clay
 - B. wax
 - C. timber
 - D. cord
7. He was fined for driving with a/an ... license.
- A. void
 - B. expired
 - C. terminated
 - D. out-of-date
8. Please check your friend's telephone number in the ...
- A. encyclopedia
 - B. register
 - C. directory
 - D. dictionary
9. Do you believe in the ... of good and evil spirits?
- A. occurrence
 - B. existence
 - C. reality
 - D. incidence
10. It is believed that the spirit is
- A. immoral
 - B. imperishable
 - C. immortal
 - D. inmortal