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951A

## Bahasa Inggris 2

### I. False and True Sentence

1. Why everybody studies English to prepare for their future? (T-F) ✓
2. My favourite song are the old song reminds me to my past time. (T-F) ✓
3. The car blue is very expensive. (T-F) ✓
4. The books has been bought by the student of Polindra, (T-F) ✓
5. Is your brothers come to the party every Saturday night? (T-F) ✓

### II. Expanding sentence.

Make sentence in seven steps.

- |        |    |   |   |
|--------|----|---|---|
| SV     | 1. | Debi brings                                       | ✓ |
| St+O   | 2. | Debi brings snack                                 | ✓ |
| S+O+C  | 3. | Debi brings snack in her bag                      | ✓ |
| Adj    | 4. | Debi brings delicious snack in her bag            | ✓ |
| Adverb | 5. | Debi brings delicious snack in her bag now        | ✓ |
| Midk   | 6. | Debi always brings delicious snack in her bag now | ✓ |
| IG     | 7. | Where is Debi always bring delicious snack?       | ✓ |

### III. Parallel Structure

Use **but**, **because**, and **and** to connect these two sentences below:

1. I don't like coffee. Ed doesn't like either.  
I don't like coffee and Ed doesn't like either. ✓
2. I don't like coffee. My wife does.  
I don't like coffee but my wife does. ✓
3. The children were hungry. there was no food in the house.  
The children were hungry because there was no food in the house. ✓

### IV. Adjective Clause

Make the second sentence as adjective clause

1. I don't know the man. He is talking to Rita.  
I don't know the man who is talking to Rita. ✓
2. Mr. Polanski is a mechanic. You can trust this mechanic.  
Mr. Polanski whom you can trust is a mechanic. ✓
3. The woman was walking with her dog. I saw her.  
The woman whom I saw was walking with her dog. ✓

Make adjective clause of the sentence below, use **who**, **whom**, or **which**

4. The electric car is very famous today.  
The electric car which he buy is very famous today. ✓
5. The director of Polindra is very wise.  
The director of Polindra who teach the student is very wise. ✓

### V. Sentence Structure.

Which one is **simple sentence (1)**, **compound sentence (2)**, and **complex sentence (3)**

1. When eruption comes, many people suppering of it. (.....<sup>3</sup>.....) ✓
2. Drinking coffee is very delicious especially in the morning in cold weather (.....<sup>1</sup>.....) ✓
3. Rendy wore blue jacket and used red shoes. (.....<sup>2</sup>.....) ✓

## Exercise 1

- 1) The old man is extremely kind and generous.  
→ Adjective + and + adjective ✓
- 2) He received a pocket calculator and a wool sweater for his birthday  
→ Noun + and + Noun ✓
- 3) I looked for my books but couldn't find it  
→ verb + but + verb ✓
- 4) In my spare time, I enjoy reading novel or watching television  
→ Gerund + or + gerund ✓
- 5) He should have broken his engagement to Batch and married her instead  
→ ~~Infinitive + and + infinitive~~ Noun + and + noun ✓
- 6) He will leave at eight and arrived at nine  
→ verb + and + verb

## Exercise 2

1. Both the teacher and the student are here ✓
2. Neither the teacher and the student is here ✓
3. Not only the teacher but also the student is here ✓
4. Not only the teacher but also the students are here ✓
3. Either the students or the teacher is here ✓
6. Either the teacher or the student is here ✓



### Exercise 3    Gunakan both ... and

1) You have met his father. Have you met her mother?

Yes, I have met both his father and her mother ✓

2) Wheat is grown in Kansas. Is corn grown in Kansas?

Yes, both wheat and corn are grown in Kansas ✓

3) Gunakan not only ... but also

1) I know you are studying math. Are you studying chemistry too?

I am not only studying math but also chemistry too ✓

2) I know you lost your wallet. Did you lose your key too?

I am not only lost my wallet but also my key too ✓

4) Gunakan either ... or

1) John has your book, or Marry has your book. Is that right?

Either John or Marry has my book ✓

2) You'll go to New Orleans for vacation, or you'll go to Miami, right? ✓

I will go either to New Orleans ~~for~~ or Miami for vacation

☐ Gunakan neither... nor

1) she doesn't like coffee. Does she like tea?  
she doesn't like neither coffee nor tea ✓

2) she doesn't enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?  
she doesn't enjoy neither hunting nor fishing ✓

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Infinitive : to verb : to go, to drink

Gerund : going . drinking

Both ... and → are

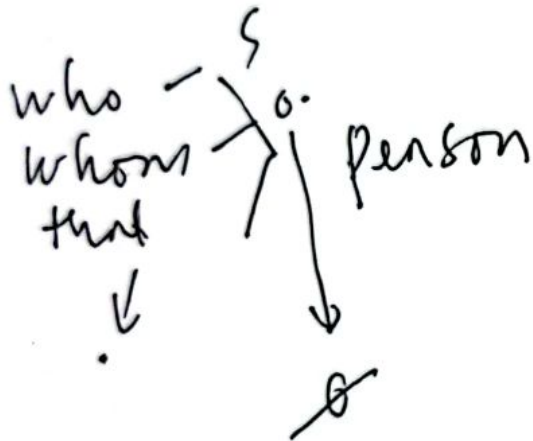
who can that

→ Tambahin  
sendi

The woman is beautiful.

• The man is handsome. He likes drink juice

The man who likes drink juice is handsome.



Thursday, 10 November 2022

Kombinasikan dua kalimat menjadi satu. Gunakan semua bentuk yang mungkin digunakan

1. the soup was too salty. ~~when~~ I had it for lunch.
- 2 I have a class. But it begins at 08.00. a.m.  
~~who~~
3. My daughter asked me a question. ~~when~~ I couldn't answer it.
4. All the people can come. ~~but~~ I asked them to my party
5. A lion is an animal - This animal lives in Africa.

Answer

1. The soup ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> I had for lunch was too salty.

~~2. I have a class~~

~~2. I who but begins at 08.00 A.M. have a class~~  
I have a class which begins at 08.00. A.M.

3. My daughter asked me a question. which I couldn't answer

4. All the people whom I asked to my party can come

5. A lion which lives in Afrika is an animal.



## Adjective Clause

Expanding noun in dependent clause

ex: The police is polite

The police who wears Moge is polite

" whom you knows is polite  
verb

I know the student.

I know the student whom studies english  
verb

## Noun Clause

- Tidak ada auxiliary dan tanda tanya
- Tidak memodifikasi noun (mengelaskan)

- 1) when, where, why, who, whom, what, which, whose
- 2) whether, if
- 3) That



Adj → M

beautiful Cat  
happy dinner

Adj Phrase

Phrase : No Subject, No Verb

Adj Clause

Clause : S - V

Independent Dependent

Independent + dependent → complex sentence

### Adj clause

1. Mr. Dedy is calm

Mr. Dedy who teach is calm → tidak bisa pake that

Mr. Dedy whom I know is calm

to be → main verb

is  
am  
are

1) S + to be + N

2) S + to be + Adj

3) S + to be + preposition