A. Functional Skills

1. Offering help or things (Menawarkan bantuan / sesuatu)

Untuk menawarkan bantuan, dapat digunakan ungkapan berikut :

- May I help you
- Can I help you
- Could I help you
- How can I be of assistance to you
- How can I be helpful to you
- What can I help you
- What can I do for you
- How can I assist you
- How can I help you
- Let me help you
- Do you want me to help you
- Shall I

Cara menawarkan bantuan seperti menawarkan minuman atau makanan dapat kalaupun lagi's lainnya menggunakan ungkapan "Would you like, Would you care for, Why don't you have, How about having, May I offer you"

Contoh :

Tawaran	Response
Would you like some bread	Yes, Please
Would you care for some coffee	No, thanks. I don't drink coffee
Why don't you have some biscuits, Please	Thank, I'd love to

Jawaban untuk menerima bantuan antara lain :

- Yes please
- Sure
- Why not
- Of course
- Certainly
- I'd love to
- It's a good idea
- That's great

Jawaban untuk menolak bantuan antara lain :

- No, thanks
- Please don't bother
- I'd love to but...
- That's great but...

2 Introducing (Memperkenalkan)

a Memperkenalkan diri

- I'd like to introduce myself
- May I introduce myself
- Let me introduce myself
- I want to introduce myself

b Memperkenalkan orang lain

- I'd like you to meet ...
- This is my friend / Ibu / Pak
- Have you met ...
- May I introduce you to ...
- Let me introduce you to ...
- I want to introduce you to

3 Inviting (Mengundang)

a Undangan / ajakan

- Let's + V1 - I'd like to invite you to
- Why don't we ? - Would you like to
- How about ? - I wonder if you'd like to

b Menolak

- I'm sorry, I can't - I'm afraid I can't
- I'd like to, but - No, let's not

c Menerima

- I'd love to - Yes, I'd be delighted to
- I'd like very much - That's good idea
- I'd be happy to accept

7 Positive / Negative

a Positive / Sorry

- I am disappointed - That's great - It's really a great pleasure
- I am worried - That's wonderful

b Disappointed / Feel sorry

- I'm disappointed - I feel disappointed
- We are fed up with - She's extremely disappointed

8 Satisfaction, Dissatisfaction

a Expressing and asking satisfaction using something

- Sure done - Good job & Congratulations
- Great figure work - I'm so happy about that
- I am satisfied with your work - I'm glad to hear you've done
- You did well - It's really satisfying

b Expression dissatisfaction and being dissatisfied

- I'm not satisfied with work - Oh, No!
- You haven't done well enough - It's not very nice
- I'm really disappointed - It's really not good enough
- Sorry, but your work isn't satisfactory

9 Asking & Giving opinion

a Asking opinion

- May I ask the help ?
- How do you like your new house ?
- How do you think to Kim's idea ?
- What is your opinion on the movie ?

b Giving opinion

- I think... - In my opinion ... - As I see ...
- If you ask me, I feel ...

10 Agreement / Disagreement

a Agreement

- So do I - That's what I say
- Yes, I agree with you - I am with you
- It is certainly - I am on your side
- Exactly

b Disagreement

- Just, I don't think so - Exactly not
- I don't think that is true - I can't say so
- I disagree with ... - On contrary
- I wouldn't say that - I don't buy that idea

11 Fear, anxiety

a Fear

	Reason
- I am afraid	- Don't be afraid
- I am afraid	- There is nothing to be afraid of
- I am scared	- It is nothing
- I am terrified	
- The sound is horrifying	

b Anxiety

	Relief
- I am worried about	- Take it easy
- I am anxious to know about	- Calm down
- I wondered if	- I know is our worried, but
- This made you worried	- It is not a big deal
- I have been thinking about	- Don't worry
- The article is	- Stay cool

12 Pain, Relief

a Pain

- Ouch - I've got D ...
- That was hot - I felt sore all over
- It is painful - My eyes hurt
- It hurts me

b Relief

- I'm very relieved to hear - That's a great relief
- Finally it was over - I'm extremely glad to hear
- I feel relieved - Thanks goodness for that
- I feel much better - Marvellous
- I'm glad it's over - What a relief

13 Like / Love & Dislike / Hate

a Like

- I love it - I am crazy about it
- I like it - We all enjoy
- I am keen on it - Laura is my cup of

b Dislike

- I don't really like it - Laura is not my cup of tea
- I dislike it - I can't stand
- I am not really interested in - I hate it
- I can't enjoy

14 Embarrassment & Arrogance

a Embarrassment

- I am embarrassed - Shame on me
- I feel ashamed - I don't feel comfortable
- Oh my god - I feel awkward

3. Annoyance

- I am annoyed - You make me annoyed
- I had enough with it - You are such a pain in the neck
- I can't bear it any longer - You made me sick

4. Request

- Request
- Would it be possible for you to
- Would you be so kind as to
- Would you... please
- Would you mind..
- Any chance of...
- Can you...

5. Acceptance

- I should be delighted to come - Yeah
- By all means - Ok
- I have no objection - No problem
- I'd be happy to - Mmmm
- Sure

6. Refusal

- I regret to say that we find ourselves unable to go
- I'm afraid not
- Sorry
- No, I won't
- Not likely
- You must be joking

[illegible] Complaint, Blame

[illegible] Complaint

- I'm not in a good mood [illegible]
- I worry that I may [illegible]
- I have great sympathy to
- I want to complain about
- There is crying

[illegible] Blame

- You're the one to blame
- It's your fault
- It's your mistake
- You're wrong

[illegible] Regret, Apology

[illegible] Regret

- Really, I ...
- Deep regretly
- I'm terribly sorry
- I terribly regret that I ...
- Sorry, I ...
- Back to my regret

[illegible] Apology

- Please accept my apologies for what I did
- Please forgive me for what I did
- I am extremely sorry
- I really mean apologies
- May I offer you my sincere apologies?

[illegible] Possibility & Impossibility

[illegible] Possibility

- I have there is another to ...
- I assume / believe ...
- In all probability ...
- It is going to be possible for me to ...
- There will probably ...
- It's quite possible ...

[illegible] Impossibility

- Do you think he/she could ...? - Do you have any opinions of ...?
- Would you say we're opposite of with you?
- Are you capable of ...?
- Do you know how to ...?
- Are you able to ...?
- Do you think you can ...?

Language Usage

	Tense	Pattern	Time Signal	Example
1.	Simple Present Tense (Kalimat / bentuk biasa / bentuk [illegible] [illegible] [illegible])	S + V1(-s/es) + O Aux Do (I, you, they, we) Does (He, She, It) To be: is, am, are	Every, Usually, Always, Sometimes	(+) She goes to school (-) She does not go to school (?) Does she go to school? + Yes, She does - No, She doesn't
2.	Simple Past Tense (Kalimat / bentuk [illegible])	S + V2 + O Aux Did (semua tipe) To be:	Yesterday, Last, Ago	(+) She went to school (-) She did not go to school

	Simple past tense (Menyatakan suatu hal di masa lampau)	was (I/he/she/it/...) were (you/we/they/...)		(?) Was she at school? + Yes, she was. - No, she wasn't.
2.	Simple present tense (Menyatakan peristiwa yang akan dilakukan di waktu yang akan datang)	S + will + V1	Tomorrow, Next, Later	(?) Will she go to school? + Yes, she will. - No, she won't.
3.	Present continuous (Menyatakan aktivitas yang sedang berlangsung saat sekarang/saat ini)	S + to be + V.ing + O	Now, at present, at the moment, Today	(?) Is she going to school? + Yes, she is. - No, she isn't.
4.	Past continuous (Menyatakan aktivitas yang sedang berlangsung di masa lampau)	S + to be + V.ing + O	At + waktu lampau, Etc.	(?) Was she going to school? + Yes, she was. - No, she wasn't.

5.	Present perfect (Menyatakan aktivitas yang telah dilakukan pada waktu tertentu di masa lampau)	S + have/has + V3/ed + O	Lately, recently, for, since, already, yet, just, ever, never	(?) Has she gone to school? + Yes, she has. - No, she hasn't.
6.	Present perfect tense (Menyatakan aktivitas yang telah dilakukan pada waktu yang belum tertentu)	S + had + V3/ed + O	Before, after	(?) Had she gone to school? + Yes, she had. - No, she hadn't.

6. Kita bisa menyusun kata dengan menyusun contoh-contoh kalimat yang dimulai dengan kata.

Simple present	V1 / As, does / is, am, are
Simple past	V2 / did / was, were
Future	Will, shall / will + be / been
Future / modal (present)	will + V1 / be
Continuous	Be + V.ing

Present	Am, is, are
Past	Was, were
Future	Been
Future / modal	be

Cause Sos :

1. Ani : Juki, the teacher ring bell time. What were you doing?
   Juki : I ___ Japanese dainty. "Sorry"

   a. Promised d. have been practicing
   b. was practicing e. will be practicing
   c. have Promised

   Jawaban : B (Past Continuous Tense)

2. Sev : So you have finished writing the dictionary. When did you do it?
   Sri : I did while you ___ the yard.

   a. Clean d. were cleaning
   b. Cleaned e. have been cleaning
   c. had Cleaned

   Jawaban : B (Past continuous tense - menyatakan suatu kejadian yang sedang berlangsung pada kejadian lain terjadi di waktu lampau. kata waktu yang digunakan cue)

3. Vina : When did you get the letter ?
   Ran : Yesterday, my family ___ when the postman arrived

   a. have lunch d. will have had lunch
   b. will have lunch e. have been having lunch
   c. were having lunch

   Jawaban : C (Past Continuous Tense yang juga digunakan untuk menyatakan kejadian yang sedang dilakukan ketika kejadian lain terjadi. pada waktu lampau when + simple past. dapat digunakan cue)

Passive Voice

1. Kalimat Pasif adalah kalimat dimana subjek dikenai tindakan/penderita. Sebagian kalimat pasif adalah yang menyatakan tindakan / perbuatan.

   1. Yg perlu diperhatikan dalam membuat pasif ialah ke pasif adalah
   2. Yang dapat dijadikan bentuk passive adalah verbal sebenarnya (bukan yg intransitif tanpa kata)
   3. Verbal sebenarnya yang dapat dirubah ke Passive Voice adalah berlaku yg mawilu objek penderita
   4. Pendapat orang ke pasif dari strukturnya tidak mendasar karena kalimat tersebut ini terjadi tanpa perlu struktur tertentunya saja.
   5. Sebenarnya kalimat passive voice adalah to be + Ve dan kata by (kata ini bukan merupakan dgantar yang harus ada dalam kalimat pasif)

2. Contoh

   Aktif Bayu loves Dewi
   S Ptn O

   Pasif Dewi is loved by Bayu
   S Ptn

   Aktif : I wrote a new interesting law work
   Pasif : A new interesting work was written by me law work

3. Rewrite the sentences using correct tenses.

Tenses	Active	Passive
Simple Present	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simple Past	[illegible]	[illegible]
Present Continuous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Past Continuous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Present Perfect	[illegible]	[illegible]
Past Perfect	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simple Future	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modal (Present)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modal (Past)	[illegible]	[illegible]

4. Turn into indirect speech or between the lines below by 10 words.

Present	[illegible]
Past	[illegible]
Perfect	[illegible]
Continuous	[illegible]
Future / modal	[illegible]

5. Choose 3.

1. A: Look! The girl is crying. What happened to her pony now?
   B: While playing with the toddler, she ____
   a. was kicking
   b. kicked
   c. will kick

   Jawaban: E. (simple past: S + was/were + Ving)

7. A: Do you know the reason of the war?
   B: We'll be ____ the commencement ____ tomorrow
   a. was informed
   b. was being informed
   c. will be informed
   d. To be informed
   e. To have informed

   Jawaban: D (kata kunci adalah simple past)

8. Man: Why do you prefer Singer Sewing Machine than others?
   Woman: Because the items ____ of a reasonable price
   a. is made
   b. are made
   c. was made
   d. Have made
   e. You were made

   Jawaban: B (kata kunci adalah simple present dan subject jamak)

9. Y: There's no longer a rule for the youth in order maintain Service in Britain
   Y: Really, which ____?
   a. was it abolishing
   b. did it abolish
   c. was it abolished
   d. was to abolish
   e. is to be abolished

   Jawaban: C (kata kunci adalah interrogative simple past)

10. Dia: When did the accident happen?
    Dia: When the youth ____ from the house
    a. have been unlocked
    b. was being unlocked
    c. was being unlocked
    d. will be unlocked
    e. was unlocked

    Jawaban: B (kata kunci adalah interrogative past) – [illegible]

Passing I

1. It's time ___ it [illegible] a [illegible]
Question : Is [illegible] here

2. The [illegible] in the library ___ a [illegible] [illegible]
Question : [illegible]

3. I [illegible] ___ in the [illegible] last year
Question : Is [illegible] in [illegible]

4. The [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ___
Question : Is it [illegible]

5. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ___ by the [illegible]
Question : [illegible]

6. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Question : Is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

7. Everybody [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ___ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Question : [illegible] [illegible]

8. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ___ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Question : Is [illegible] [illegible]

9. [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]
Question : Is [illegible]

10. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ___, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Question : Is [illegible] [illegible]

Question Tags

A. Jika [illegible] dalam bentuk positif, maka [illegible] dalam bentuk negatif. Begitu juga sebaliknya.

1. Pertanyaan bentuk positif ini

+, - ? → She is going to come here, isn't she?
+ -

-, + ? → She is not going to come here, is she?
- +

B. Cara menggunakan [illegible]

1. Kalimat Pernyataan

Untuk kalimat yang mengandung auxiliary, kita tinggal disesuaikan dengan Auxiliary yang ada

Contoh - She is your sister, isn't she?
- They are coming here, aren't they?
- You can take motorcycle, can't you?
- She has been here since last week, hasn't she?

2. Kalimat tanpa auxiliary

Untuk kalimat yang tidak mengandung auxiliary, maka harus disesuaikan VERB yang digunakan.

a. Jika Statement menggunakan V1 (VERB) → Simple present, kita menambah Aux : Do / Does

Does → He, She, It

Do → I, You, they, we

Contoh - She goes to school by bus, doesn't she?
- They meet each other, don't they?

b. Jika statement menggunakan V2 → Simple past, maka kita

Activity 2

1. Crocodiles like chicken, aren't they?
2. He sometimes reads the newspaper, doesn't he?
3. I am very, aren't I?
4. Let's go, shall we?
5. She is a teacher, isn't she?
6. We should pay this house, doesn't he?
7. There my, isn't you?
8. Let's play, shall we?
9. We seldom watch movie in the cinema, do we?
10. I am for jimmie, am I?

Activity 3

1. He never makes late, ____?
   Jawab : B. Does he?

2. Without her, (please) he can hardly see us, ____ he?
   Jawab : B. Can

3. You never always get up late on sunday, ____?
   Jawab : D. Doesn't she?

4. We never travel, We seldom fly have to go to sunday, ____?
   Jawab : A. Doesn't he?

5. Let's visit the farm tomorrow, ____?
   Jawab : C. Shall we?

6. The pregnant should quarantine, ____?

Jawab : A. Doesn't it?

7. You seldom have take taxi car, ____?
   Jawab : Do you? (A.)

8. There was never any test or back along, ____?
   Jawab : A. Was it?

9. You once take bus to school do he you to bite you, ____?
   Jawab : B. Doesn't he?

10. She never wants to cook, ____?
    Jawab : D. Does she?

Conditional Sentences

Type	Pattern	Change	Use
Future Condition	will can If + Present, may + V1/be don't/doesn't + V1 must be should	- If the grass is green, I will have fun. - If he is here, I will be happy.	Something is happening
Present Condition	would could If + V2 might + V1/be did not + V1 had to be were should	- If he gave me flowers, I would have fun. - If he were here, I would be happy.	Imagine something
Past Condition	could would If + had + V3 might have had had been should	- If he had given me flowers, I would have had fun. - If he had been here, I would have been happy.	Imagine something

Have using bargain towards 0 cattle homework I we [illegible]

Activity 4

1. If I speak the job, I think I would take it
2. I'm sure Tom will lend you some money, I would be very surprised if he refused
3. Many people would be on the street if the government stopped this
4. Would Frances be happy if I took his bicycle without asking?
5. Fred does not like this city. She would have been horrible you if I had lost it
6. If someone wanted to have work is due, I'd be very surprised
7. I'm sure she would understand if you explained the situation to her
8. I would give you someone if I had one for I'm afraid I haven't
9. Mary would write better if he had more spare time
10. If I knew her number, I would telephone her
11. I would tell Mary your case if I were you
12. If you didn't go to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be so tired all the time
13. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather were better
14. I'd help you, if I could but I'm afraid I can't
15. If I were you, I would not marry him
16. You would happily buy that house if it were not so small
17. If he had enough the money, he would take her for his birthday
18. I might accept if she reminded me
19. We might not have stayed at this hotel if Bernard had not recommended it to us
20. I'd have seen Sam in Portsmouth while I was on holiday if I had had your address

Activity 5

1. My younger brother have five grandparents. One parent is teacher. He asks one friends "When ___ if I were a teacher?"
   Jawab: I would [illegible]
2. If I explained your every word a book dream, I ___ my car
   Jawab: I would [illegible]
3. If she works harder, she ___ her boss on time
   Jawab: I left [illegible]
4. If my car were in the body repairs, I would drive a long long time, it may be concerned after I ___
   Jawab: I drive [illegible]
5. If his mother took her back, Tony would have joined the party but he lacking the concrete then Tony ___
   Jawab: I [illegible]
6. If you hungry, you ___ drink something no one
   Jawab: [illegible]
7. If Sam ___ right the language, I'd ask for the guest in
   Jawab: [illegible]
8. If you the [illegible], she ___ understand
   Jawab: [illegible]
9. My ___ [illegible] if they had not been so noisy
   Jawab: [illegible]

10. If she had taken the bus, she ___ arrived on time.
Jawab : A. [illegible]

11. If he ___ well, he would win the game.
Jawab : B. played

12. If you had been sick, you ___ some medicine.
Jawab : B. [illegible]

13. You ___ if you walk in the park.
Jawab : A. will be [illegible]

14. If you don't try to save the Indonesian Tennis, we ___
Jawab : C. [illegible]

15. You wouldn't pass the examination if you ___ lazy.
Jawab : B. [illegible]

16. If he had played well, he ___ won the game.
Jawab : A. would have

17. They will come if you ___ them.
Jawab : [illegible]

18. She ___ Magic the lawyer if she had more time.
Jawab : B. [illegible]

19. If he ___ well, he would win the game.
Jawab : B. played

20. If I ___ made money, I would have remodeled my house in [illegible]
Jawab : [illegible]

Activity B

1. If I win, I would have hard for a promotion.
A C B

2. If I win you, I would let everyone know early in the summer.
A B C D

3. If I be rich, I would have to work.
A B C D

4. If the phone ring, will you answer it?
A B C D

5. The girl would answer the question well if she have studied hard.
A B C D

6. I would give you a lot if I have a car.
A B C D

7. If the product have been released, the company would have made a large profit.
A B C D

8. Please leave the building if the alarm ring.
A B C D

9. Please, write me a letter if you have time.
A B C D

10. If the typewriter were better, I will use the computer.
A B C D

11. I will permit her to go if the girl ask permission.
A B C D

12. I would give you a lot of the orders if I drive a car.
A B C D

13. Please wait the bus if I arrived.
A B C D

14. If she is a good student, she would prepare for the test well.
A B C D

15. If the teacher explained the lesson clearly, I will not be confused.

16. My boss would buy another manager if the company without it.

17. If I graduate next year, I would look for a job.

18. If Tyson prepared for the right more thoroughly, he would have won it.

19. If she had a car today, she would have bought my child a bride.

20. Maria would hurry the answer, he would have failed in.

Degrees Of Comparisons

1. Positive Degree (Degree Same)

   as + Adj / Adv + as → same / is

   Example: My brother is big as your brother.

2. Not as + Adj + as / as + Not as + Adj + as → Less / Not is

   Example: Tom is not as old as Rick.

   Tom is not as old as Rick.

II. Comparative (Degree Lebih)

1. Dua orang atau benda dan dua kata dibandingkan

   Adj + -er + than

   Example: My brother is bigger than me.

   I drive faster than my parents.

2. Dua orang atau benda dan dua kata.

   more + Adj + than

   Example: A lion is more dangerous than a dog.

III. Superlative (Degree tertinggi)

1. Dua orang atau benda dan dua kata dibandingkan

   The + Adj + -est

   Example:

   Tom is the tallest boy in my class.

   Most events is the highest mountain in the world.

2 Using adjectives when don't [illegible] only one:

The most + adj

Example:

Diamond is the most expensive jewelry.

I think Bali is the most beautiful island I have ever known.

C Superior basic / principle:

The + comparative + the + comparative

Example: The richer the happier

The more the better

The more money he has, the happier he becomes.

E Irregular comparisons

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
Little	Less	Least	Sedikit
Good	Better	Best	Bagus
Bad	Worse	Worst	Buruk
Far	Further / Farther	Furthest / Farthest	Jauh
Late	Later	Latest / Last	[illegible]
Many / much	More	Most	Banyak
Old	Older	Oldest	Tua

1 Common pronunciation dilemma you!

- Customer : So you know the Lunas Rokayo's album? It's the best album ever!
A B

Seller : I'm afraid we don't. Why don't you try Lunas's album?

11 Angry [illegible] as [illegible] as Alvinyo's, but it's as [illegible] as [illegible]
A B

Jackson was seen outside. [illegible]
[illegible] happy [illegible]

Activity 7

1. Rango is [illegible] than his brother
2. The room on my left side is larger than mine
3. This is the most [illegible] place in my street
4. My tray is [illegible] than Mom's
5. My pencil is long, but Molly's is [illegible] than mine
6. Red apple is more [illegible] than the green one
7. We are doing the most [illegible] here in this city
8. Don enter that place, that's the most [illegible] place in this town
9. My mother's car not [illegible] as my brother's
10. Rina is the [illegible] student in my class

Activity 8

1. Ana is the oldest [illegible] Dana is [illegible] than Ana
2. My sister is 16 years old. My mother is 38 years old. So my mother is older than my sister
3. A lawyer is [illegible], but a doctor is [illegible] than lawyers
4. Bangkok [illegible] is very low [illegible] is cheaper than Bangkok [illegible]
5. Mary studies more [illegible] than [illegible]
6. Rose is 18 years old. Dana is 17 years old. So Rose is older than Dana
7. A bus is cheaper than a [illegible]
8. A horse runs faster than a [illegible]
9. A [illegible] is usually more [illegible] than a [illegible]'s price
10. The red jacket is more [illegible]. The blue jacket costs [illegible] more. It's more [illegible]

The red jacket is cheaper than the blue jacket

Activity 3

1. Your brothers are as smarter as my sisters
   A B C D
2. Playing game is the more interesting than playing book
   A B C D
3. My screwdriver is the same long as yours
   A B C D
4. Rai's is more different from Sam's
   A B C D
5. Speaking English is the more important of all part of studying english
   A B C D

Correction 1 smart 2 more 3 as long 4 than 5 most

Relative Pronoun
Adjective Clause

A. Who clause (subject)

Example Mika is a singer. She has blue eyes

Mika who has blue eyes is a singer

B. Whom - Clause (object)

Example: Mika is a singer. I met her last night

Mika whom I met last night is a singer

C. Where - Keterangan

Clause Mika is a singer. Her hair is brown

Mika whose hair is brown is a singer

D. Which - Benda (subject / object)

Example - The bike is mine. It is blue

The bike which is blue is mine

- The bike is mine. I like it very

The bike which I like is mine

E. That - Orang / Benda (subject / object)

Perbedaan Hanya dipakai menggantikan 'who, whom, which'

F. When - Waktu

Example I always remember the day. I met you on that day

I always remember the day when I met you

6 where temple

example: This is the temple. I will meet you there

This is the restaurant where I will meet you

Correct preposition relative pronoun

1 As you a the good timekeeper, the government and institutions being involved

The program called "Tess and march" for Vocational students where want to

have to the job planning

Jawaban yang benar adalah C, karena sebelumnya "who"

Activity 10

1. Mr. Yudi is our teacher. We like him very much

Mr. Yudi is our teacher. We like him very much. He is the teacher

2. Sari is a man. I started there in 1990

Sari is the man where I started there in 1990

3. Do you know the woman? my father gave her more money yesterday

This is the woman where my father gave some money yesterday

4. Monday is the day I was born that day

Monday is the day where I was born

5. This is the girl her money was robbed now the boy her right

This is the girl whose money was robbed now the boy her right

6. Do you know my book? I bought it last week

Do you know my book which I bought last week?

7. Mr. Rian is the writer. His book are widely read

Mr. Rian is the writer whose book are widely read

8. The idea is mine. It is in the orange

9. The man is my friend. He works in the bank

The man who works in the bank is my friend

10. The boy that my house. His parents drive five miles

The boy whose parents drive five miles have very nice

Activity 11

1. This is the girl whose father got an accident last week
2. Do you know Bill, who he the new boss?
3. To whom did you give the letter yesterday?
4. I don't know who will be responsible for that
5. Where does Ac. you think always see me. They sit the go blue one?
6. Upon whom did you go to Bali, Jimbe yesterday
7. Where book is that on the dresser of the table?
8. I am not sure from who the package I got this morning
9. Which town is bigger, Semarang or Bandungan?
10. How many there boys will be punished?

Activity 12

1. The man who (S) is sitting on the farm is my father
2. The book which (O) you bought yesterday is very interesting
3. This is the place where (P) I visited some years ago
4. Mr. Firdaus whose (P) son is my friend is graduating a master in Germany
5. The tree which (S) the storm have not and have not be changed soon
6. Lampung is the place where (P) I was born
7. Anita was a Marcish woman who (S) lived in Petersburg
8. Tomas Edison is the man who (S) was killed in the trends
9. The mouse running in the room which (S) had been stolen
10. Four people for an old lady who (S) was crossing by the road

11	The old lady took a sign which (B) was handwritten
12	Tomasson opened the door for lady, who (D) was very fat
13	Maria was afraid of the old lady, who (B) were tourists Jenny
14	Tomas was terrified who (B) the see her arms, which were hairy
15	Tomasson realized it was a man who (C) was dressed as a woman

Construction

Used to & Be / get used to

A. Used to + Verb 1

Digunakan untuk menunjukan perbuatan yang terjadi di masa lampau dan sudah tidak terjadi lagi. Dapat diartikan "pernah"

Contoh - I used to live in Japan
- I used to study abroad

B. Be / get + used to + V ing

Digunakan untuk menunjukan sesuatu yang sudah menjadi kebiasaan untuk dilakukan. Dapat diartikan "terbiasa"

Contoh : I am used to driving a car
I get used to living in cold area.

Activity 13

1. I am not used to getting up this early
2. I used to read a lot
3. You will have to get used to driving on the right when you live there
4. I did not use to like it, but I do now
5. I found it hard to get used to living in such a hot country
6. Where did you use to stay when you visited
7. It took me a while to get used to speaking the language
8. I used to work hard when I was a student
9. Have you get used to doing it yet ?
10. I am not used to driving so much too

Modal Auxiliaries

A. Merupakan sekelompok akar kata yang memberi arti kemungkinan, perintah, izin, keyakinan untuk mempelajari materi

Modal → V1 / be

Present Form	Past Form
Can	Could
May	might
must	had to
will	would
Shall	Should
Should	-

Sinonim modal :
- Can / could : be able to
- may / might : be allowed to
- must : have to, need to
- will / Shall : be going to
- Should : had better, ought to, be supposed to

B. Makna dan arti modal

1. Can / could

Digunakan untuk mengatakan kemampuan

Example : When I was child I could not face a lark alone, but now I can

2. May / might

Digunakan untuk mengatakan izin

Example : May / might I go earlier ?

3. Must / have to
4. Kewajiban mutlak
Example : You must be here on time.
5. Kesimpulan logis
example : He has a lot of money. He must be rich.

6. Would
Digunakan untuk menyatakan keinginan. (Bentuk lampau dari will)
Digunakan untuk polite request.
Example : would you please sit down ?

7. Will / Shall
Penggunaan hampir sama dengan will
Example : I will go tomorrow.

8. Should
1. Saran / anjuran, pendapat atau keharusan / kewajiban.
Example : Sir should study tonight
2. Harapan
Example : My package should arrive next week

Activity 14

1. They should study hard, because next April they will have the exam
2. You must permit to your mother if you go to school
3. She will come here tomorrow
4. He will speak english well if he took English course
5. You seem to be having trouble there. Shall I help you ?
6. Teddy got a bad score for his exam, he should study hard for next

No.
Date

7. My father could play guitar when he was child
8. I have been invited my friends to come, they should be here tomorrow
9. The sky is so dark, it should be rain.
10. There's a baby area, you may not smoke here.

Pronoun

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves

Example :

I have a new bag. My mom give me last night. Now, this bag is mine. I will keep it by myself.

Answer is :

1. I have a new book. It is my (D.) book
2. She has a book. Their is her (A.) book
3. Father gives Beti a new bicycle. It is his (B.) bicycle
4. Shinta buys a computer. The computer is hers (D.)
5. You have a cute car. The car is yours (D.)
6. They (C.) have much money. Their money is Rp 30.000
7. Mother (A.) has breakfast in the dining room. She drinks a glass of juice
8. We have a good English teacher. He is our (C.) English teacher
9. I have a dictionary. The dictionary is mine (A.)
10. They have three horses. The horses are theirs (B.)
11. Uncle Beti has seven birds. The birds are his (B.)

13 I have a sister named Maria I really loves her (C)

14 Rob and Nia has a nice car They always take care of it (B)

15 My friend and I go to Bafang together We (A) go there by bus

16 You say an apple your (B) apple is very sweet I like it

Adjective Order

1. Jika ada lebih dari 2 adjective di depan kata maka harus diurutkan sesuai berikut :

Opinion	Example : Blue bird
Size	Green blue bird
Age	A happy small blue bird
Shape	Example :
Color	A little old square black wooden box
Origin	
Material	
Purpose	

Activity 16

1. C Joanna has beautiful long blonde hair
2. A. The fans mourned the death of the popular British soul singer, Amy Winehouse
3. C Sam bought a shiny new black leather sofa
4. B Jane lost a unique valuable old bracelet
5. A Justin Bieber is a popular young American singer
6. B Bambatar is an interesting Indonesian ancient temple
7. A Uluwatu is a small Balinese temple (C)
8. My favorite old white cotton (C)
9. In our new apartment, we have some lovely old American (D)
10. A lazy at an exotic Hawaiian beach (C)

Adjective With ~Ing and ~ed

A. Salah satu bentuk adjective yang kita temui dalam B. Inggris bisa terbentuk ~ed atau ~ing

Contoh: This is an exciting movie. Therefore, I'm excited about this movie

1. Adjective with ~ed

Menunjukan perasaan terhadap sesuatu

Contoh: I'm interested in seeing modern architecture

She was really tired yesterday

2. Adjective with ~ing

Menunjukan perasaan yang dikarakan sesuatu

Contoh: Modern art is very interesting

The new job was tiring

Perbedaan: He's bored

He's boring

NO	Adjective ~ed	Meaning	Adjective ~ing	Meaning
1	Amused	Hiburan	Amusing	menghibur
2	Bored	Bosan	Boring	membosankan
3	Tired	lelah	Tiring	melelahkan
4	Interested	Tertarik	Interesting	Menarik
5	Confused	Bingung	Confusing	membingungkan
6	Disappointed	kecewa	Disappointing	mengecewakan
7	Surprised	terkejut	Surprising	mengejutkan

#	Relaxed	Tiring	Relaxing	Embarrassing
0	Surprised	Bored	Surprising	Entertaining
10	Excited	Surprised	Exciting	Disappointed

Activity 17

1. The weather is depressing. The weather makes me depressed
2. Bali is interesting in astronomy. The guys that astronomy is very interesting
3. The program was boring. I was bored
4. Anna is really excited about going to Bali. It will be an exciting experience for her.
5. Fany often feels that teaching little kids is very exhausting. At the end of the day, she often feels exhausted
6. We are all horrified when we heard about disaster.
7. It's sometimes embarrassing when you have to ask people for money
8. Are you interested in football
9. The kitchen hasn't been cleaned for ages. It was really disgusting
10. It was a really terrifying experience, everybody was very shocked

Activity 18

1. The old park frightened during fireworks
2. Snow can be tempting the time there you look it
3. My mother was shocked to hear about the earthquake in Aceh in 2005
4. The food in Jakarta is disgusting
5. The students are bored doing the same thing everyday during in job training
6. Are the English class is exciting. My friends and I love it very much
7. The movie is scaring it terrifying. My like it really a good cook
8. I was really surprised with the party I never imagine before.
9. The exam is really challenging. I really hate it
10. This book makes me frustrated. I don't know how to read it

Preferences

Pola digunakan untuk mengungkapkan keyakinan / kesukaan terhadap sesuatu.
Juga dapat digunakan untuk menyusunkan sebuah pilihan dengan baik

Asking a choice priority	Stating preferences
a. Prefer...	a. Prefer (n) .. to .. (n) ...
- Which do you prefer, orange or mango	- I prefer orange to mango
- Which do you prefer, cycling or jogging	- I prefer cycling to jogging
b. Like..	b. Like .. better than...
- Which do you like orange or mango	- I like orange better than mango
- Which do you like, cycling or jogging	- I like cycling better than jogging
c. Would rather...	c. Would rather .. than...
- Would you rather have orange or mango	- I'd rather have orange than mango
- Would you rather go cycling or jogging	I'd rather go cycling than jogging
d. Would prefer to... Rather than...	d. Would prefer to .. rather than...
- Would you prefer to sing rather than dance	- I would prefer to sing rather than dance
	e. Had better + V1 (positive)
	- You had better study here
	f. Had better + not + V1 (negative)
	- You had better not take or package

Contoh penggunaan dalam soal

1. Tuan : which do you prefer, driving a car by yourself or as a passenger?
A B

Olga : Well, I'd rather driving. I don't mind being a passenger, but only if I'm sure
C D

Jawaban yang benar adalah C karena would rather harus diikuti verb 1.

Conjunctions

A. Kata sambung adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menyambung dua kata.

1. Kata sambung yang berdiri sendiri

(and, or, but, for, although/though, that, if)

Contoh

- You can read this book if you like
- I went to your house but you weren't at home
- Amir and I go to school everyday
- Although it was raining

2. Kata sambung berpasangan

both ... and

not only ... but also ...

either ... or ...

neither ... nor ...

Contoh:

- He is both wise and good
- He is not only active but also clever
- Factory pollutants have polluted either land or water in our environment
- The research is neither interesting nor accurate

Activity 19

1. Who wrote you the letter? - I'm not sure. I think it was either Michael or Paul
2. Both Linda and Helen called to say sorry. I'm very sad & frustrated.
3. Not only Ryan but also Susie have disappointed me. They didn't come to my birthday
4. Paul has been neglecting us. He neither calls nor hangs out with us anymore
5. He has both hurt feeling and her dignity. This is unforgivable

Preposition

1. On : Diatas (menyentuh), pada (hari/tanggal)
   Example : The book is on the table
   I go to Bali on sunday morning
   I work here on February 7, 2000

2. In : Di dalam, Pada (waktu yang berkemungkinan lebih jauh)
   Example : There is some milk in the bottle
   I will go to Bali in April
   I tired in Making tea
   I like to spend my holiday in winter
   I go to school in the morning
   I finished my work in two hours.

3. At : Menyatakan titik disuatu tempat.
   Menyatakan alamat lengkap (dengan nomor)
   Example : Who is standing at the door
   I live at Anggrek Indah Street no 5.

4. Over : Diatas (Hampir sama dengan on, tapi bisanya benda tidak bersentuhan)
   Lebih
   Example : The ceiling is over the floor
   The temperature is over 35° C

5. Above : Diatas (menyentuh suatu benda tetapi benda diatas benda lain)
   Example : The sky is above us

6. Under : Di bawah benda lain ([illegible])
kurang
Example : The cat is under the table
Amy's score is still under average

7. Below : Di bawah benda lain ([illegible])
Example : Complete the sentences below

8. Beside : Di samping
9. Behind : Di belakang
10. In front of : Depan
11. Near : Dekat
12. Inside : Di dalam
13. Outside : Di luar
14. Through : Melalui

15. Around : Sekitar, disekitar
Example : I will come around 4 pm
I will go around to look for the shoes

16. For : Selama ([illegible])
Example : I have lived in Malang for 3 years.

17. During : Selama ([illegible])
Example : I will go to Bali during holiday

18. Since : Sejak ([illegible])

Activity 20

1. Someone is knocking on the door. Who is that?
2. My sister is not in her room
3. They always go to school on foot
4. Leaves fall on the ground
5. How many days are there in July?
6. I have an appointment on Saturday afternoon
7. Put your book on the table
8. Ruby is good at English
9. They we can see stars in night
10. There are a lot of buildings in my town

Activity 21

In the holiday, we went to Bali. We stayed at a lovely motel. In the morning, we would get up at 8.30 am and have breakfast at 10 am. Right now, we are in room. There were a couple from Germany. They have spent their vacation in Bali for a month. There were also a lot of domestic tourists. We spend my days at the lovely motel. We were so happy to spend the holiday. It was terrific vacation!

Derivatives

Sebuah kata dapat berubah bentuk dengan cara ditambah kata awalan AFFIX (imbuhan)
Affix terbagi 2 bagian sebagai berikut :

A. Prefix (awalan)
Prefix tidak mengubah bentuk kata, tapi merubah arti. Lihat prefix berikut

1	a—	asleep
2	al—	allergic
3	hyper —	hyperactive
4	hypo—	hypothesis
5	over —	overtime
6	pre—	preview
7	post —	post test
8	under —	underground
9	with —	withdraw
10	re—	review
11	dis —	disagree
12	in —	incorrect
13	im —	impossible
14	mis —	misunderstand
15	non —	nonsense
16	out —	outside
17	un—	unable

Membuat kata menjadi negatif

B. Suffix (akhiran)
Suffix dapat merubah baik arti maupun kata. Perhatikan contoh kalimat di bawah

1. The company which was just built produces textile
2. The producer of Harry Potter the movie is my uncle
3. Batik is the original Indonesian product

4 The production of gadgets is increasing nowadays

5 Make your life more productive

6 Korean workers work more productively than those from Indonesia

Verb	Noun Person	Noun Thing	Adjective	Adverb
-en frozen	-ant assistant	-ance maintenance	-ive productive	-ly comfortably
-fy simplify	-ian technician	-ancy	-ful joyful	-ward outward
-ize minimize	-ist	-ency	-ous serious	-wise otherwise
	-ist typist	competency	-able capable	
	-er teacher	-ence	-or managerial	
	-or actor	competence	-al normal	
	-ee trainee	-ation	-ish childish	
	-ary secretary	organization		
	-aire millionaire	-ism		
	-ar liar	mechanism		
		-ment movement		
		-ness happiness		
		-ship friendship		
		-or protector		
		-er player		
		-dom kingdom		
		-ty activity		
		-hood childhood		
		-th height		

7 Kata kerja penghubung SUPER dalam kalimat

1 Verb

8 Subject : All the passengers [illegible] there are [illegible]

S V O

9 Be : I am reading a novel right now

Be V-ing O Adv

c. after Modal : Everything must identify their needs
S Modal V O

2. Noun (Base) : do activities
Example : The summary types the topic
The flow lines so well for to everybody

3. Noun (Ing)
a. after Article (a, an, the)
Example : a manager, an artist, the management
b. after possessive pronoun
Example : my teacher, your competency
c. after demonstrative adjective (this, that, these, those)
Example : this explanation, these organizations, that production, that process
d. after verb
Example : They took management book
S V O (Ing)

II. Adjective
a. after To Be : She is beautiful
b. after Adverb : She is very beautiful
c. before Noun : She is beautiful girl

5. Adverb
a. after Verb : She drives carefully
b. before Adjective : She is very beautiful

Tipe 2 Tes Menggunakan Text Listening Section

Part 1 : Pictures
Tugas anda mendengarkan gambar secara acak. Perhatikan gambar pada soal. Dengan sebuah deskripsi. Lalu, bandingkan pada dari jawaban, gambar ini tentang siapa, apa, sedang apa, dimana, atau bagaimana

Part II : Question - Response
Pilih respon yang tepat, tepat
Mengapa [illegible] yang [illegible] dengan [illegible] di pertanyaan
Perhatikan kata kunci dg akan format
Mengapa [illegible] tepat
Jika ragu-ragu, pilih respon yang [illegible] masuk akal

Part III : Short conversation
Seorang [illegible] yang [illegible]
Percakap [illegible] kata jawaban dengan dialog
Kata [illegible]
Kata yang [illegible] dengan [illegible]
Stop dulu [illegible] dan jawaban [illegible] mendengar dialog

Part IV : Short talks
Pada hal dalam mengisi dari [illegible] dan mempertimbangkan [illegible]
Ada pertanyaan [illegible] yang dipertanyakan
Contoh di [illegible] [illegible] pada [illegible]

Success isn't always greatness.
It's about consistency.
Consistent hard work leads to
Success. Greatness will come

Dwayne Johnson

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