

PENGANTAR BAHASA INGGRIS

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KATA PENGANTAR

Alhamdulillah, puji dan syukur penulis panjatkan kehadirat Allah swt yang telah memberikan segala rahmat, taufik, hidayah, nikmat dan karunia-Nya, sehingga penulis dapat menyelesaikan modul Pengantar Bahasa Inggris. Shalawat beserta salam semoga senantiasa tercurahkan kepada junjungan kita Nabi Muhammad SAW beserta keluarganya, para sahabatnya, dan para pengikutnya hingga akhir zaman.

Buku saku sederhana ini diajukan sebagai salah satu kelengkapan untuk mempermudah proses PBM pada mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris. Dalam penyusunan buku ini, penulis menyadari sepenuhnya bahwa masih terdapat banyak kekurangan dan keterbatasan ilmu pengetahuan yang penulis miliki, Namun berkat adanya dorongan dan bantuan dari berbagai pihak, akhirnya karya sederhana ini dapat terselesaikan

Semoga penulisan buku ini dapat bermanfaat bagi penulis khususnya dan bagi para pembaca pada umumnya. Apabila terdapat kekurangan dan kesalahan adalah semata-mata keterbatasan ilmu yang penulis miliki. Apabila terdapat kesempurnaan itu berasal dari Allah SWT.

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PENDAHULUAN

Mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris merupakan pembelajaran penting yang harus dipelajari dengan baik agar menjadi landasan dan penunjang kebutuhan insan akademis baik dalam kelas maupun aktivitas luar kelas. Bahasa Inggris sebagai pengantar para pembelajar untuk membiasakan diri dalam mempelajari berbagai jenis wacana bahasa inggris beserta beberapa bahasan tata bahasa bahasa Inggris.

Pembelajar dituntut menambah wawasan beserta penambahan kosa kata dari berbagai wacana yang dipelajari pada setiap pertemuannya. Oleh karena itu, para pembelajar agar senantiasa aktif mencatat setiap kosa kata baru yang ditemui, kemudian sebisa mungkin mendalami arti dan makna kosa kata tersebut.

Semoga buku sederhana ini dapat menjadi ‘teman’ untuk para mahasiswa dalam mempelajari bab-bab pada mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris. Buku ini hanya memuat sejumlah pokok bahasan bab dan sub bab agar menjadi panduan arah belajar, oleh karena itu mahasiswa pembelajar harus mengembangkan lebih lanjut setiap pokok dan sub bahasan yang terdapat dalam buku.

Present Simple: To Be

Positive:

I am	I'm	from Japan.
you / we / they are	you're / we're / they're	from Brazil.
he / she / it is	he's / she's / it's	from India.

Negative:

I am not	I'm not	married.
you / we / they are not	You're not / You aren't We're not / We aren't They're not / They aren't	happy.
he / she / it is not	He isn't / He's not She isn't / She's not It isn't / It's not	a student.

Question:

Am	I	beautiful?
Are	you / we / they	a teacher?
Is	he / she / it	tall?

Name:

- I'm Joanna.
- He's Paulo.
- They're Aki and Yuta.

Country / Nationality:

- I'm from the U.S. I'm American.
- My husband is from Italy. He's Italian.
- She's not Korean, she's Vietnamese.
- Are they from Australia?

Age:

- I'm 27 years old.
- How old are you?
- She's 15.
- My mother is 65 years old.

Emotions:

- I'm sad.
- She's excited.
- You're angry.
- We're happy.

Jobs:

- I'm not a student. I'm a teacher.
- Are you a doctor?
- He's a journalist.
- They're artists.

Exercise

Buatlah sebuah narasi biografi diri, yang menyebutkan tentang:

- Nama dan keterangan diri pribadi
- Asal dari mana
- Usia
- Kondisi mood saat ini
- Pekerjaan

Nama dan keterangan diri pribadi

Asal dari mana

Usia

Kondisi mood

Pekerjaan

Possessives

NOUN	POSSESSIVE	EXAMPLE
I	my	My name is Sandra.
you	your	What's your name?
he	his	His name is John.
she	her	Her computer is fast.
it	its	My car is old, so its engine isn't powerful.
we	our	Our apartment is in the city center.
they	their	My parents sold their house.
Mary	Mary's	Mary's phone number is 555-4321.
Joe	Joe's	Joe's favorite color is green.
the boy	the boy's	The boy's clothes are dirty.
friends	friends'	My friends' names are Patrick and Gloria.
cat	cat's	My cat's name is Ginger.
country	country's	My country's flag is red, white, and blue.

Don't confuse its (possessive) with it's (contraction for "it is")!

- ~~The cat ate it's food~~
- **The cat ate its food.**
- ~~Its illegal for a 17-year-old to buy alcohol.~~
- **It's illegal for a 17-year-old to buy alcohol.**

Exercise

Buatlah kalimat sederhana dengan menggunakan possessive pronoun dibawah ini!

My
Your
His
Her
Our
Their
its
Abdul's

Articles: A, An & The



I'm going to eat **an** apple.



I'm going to eat **the** red apple.

a / an	general (one of many)	I want to buy a car. He's eating an apple. Do you have a bike? She is an old woman. I'm reading a book.
the	specific (one specific)	Tokyo is the capital of Japan. The new Chinese restaurant is very good. We like the blue car. The girl in the red dress is beautiful. I'm reading the new book by J.K. Rowling.

Use “an” if the word starts with the sound of a, e, i, o, u:

- **an** apple
- **an** egg
- **an** ice cream shop
- **an** open door
- **an** umbrella
- **an** hour

Use “a” if the word starts with the sound of any other letter

Do not use “the” with countries or cities:

- ~~I live in the China.~~
I live in China.

Do not use “the” with things in general:

- ~~She likes the pizza.~~
She likes pizza.
She likes the pizza from Tony’s Restaurant. (specific)

Exercise

Buat sejumlah kalimat sederhana dengan memanfaatkan article yang sesuai!

a
a
an
an
the
the

This, That, These, Those

This	1 thing – near
That	1 thing – far
These	2+ things – near
Those	2+ things – far



This apple is green.



That apple is red.



These books are new.



Those books are old.

Exercise

Buatlah beberapa kalimat dimana setiap kalimat harus mengandung salah satu dari ini:

- this
- that
- these
- those

this
this
that
that
these
these
those
those

Present Simple

Use the **present simple** for things that happen regularly or things that are generally true.

I / you / we / they	work
he / she / it	works

Examples:

- I **work** in a bank.
- He **works** at the university.
- We **work** every day.
- My sister **works** at the hospital.

Special Case #1

For verbs that end in consonant + -y, we remove the -y and add -ies:

- I **study** English at school.
- Dana **studies** English at school.
- Bill ~~studys~~ English at school

Other verbs like this include: cry, try, fly, carry

Special Case #2

For verbs that end in -o, -sh, -s, -ss, -ch, -x, we add -es.

- They **go** to English class on Wednesday.
- She **goes** to cooking class on Saturday.
- She ~~gos~~ to cooking class on Saturday.

Other verbs like this include: watch, kiss, teach, fix

Use the **present simple negative** for things that are not generally true.

I / you / we / they	don't	like
he / she / it	doesn't	like

Examples:

- I **don't like** coffee.
- John **doesn't like** pizza.
- John and David **don't like** milk.
- My mother **doesn't like** to travel.

Use **present simple questions** to ask about things that happen regularly or things that are generally true.

Do	I / you / we / they	live in a city?
Does	he / she / it	live in a city?

Examples:

- **Do** you **live** in Brazil?
- **Does** Adam **live** in England?
- **Do** they **live** in a big house?
- **Does** she **live** near the beach?

Common Errors

1) In questions, don't use -s:

- Does she ~~lives~~ close to the beach?
- Does she live close to the beach?

2) Don't forget DO or DOES:

- Clara ~~live~~ in a big city?
- **Does** Clara live in a big city?

Present Simple: Answering Yes/No Questions

- Do you have a dog?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't

- Do I look fat in these jeans?
No, you don't!

- Does John speak Italian?
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

- Does she like rock music?
Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

- Do we watch too much TV?
Yes, we do. / No, we don't.

- Do they understand English?
Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Exercise

Buat dua atau lebih kalimat dari beberapa kategori present tense berikut:

- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1. ... | General truth |
| 2. ... | |
| 1. ... | Not a general truth |
| 2. ... | |
| 1. ... | Regularly happen |
| 2. ... | |
| 1. ... | Not regularly happen |
| 2. ... | |

Can / Can't / Have to / Don't Have to

Can	It's OK
Can't / Mustn't	It's not OK
Have to / Must	It's necessary / obligatory
Don't have to Doesn't have to	It's not necessary / obligatory (it's optional)

(must / mustn't are more formal)



You can ride your bike here.



**You can't smoke here.
You mustn't smoke here.**



**You have to stop here.
You must stop here.**



**You don't have to pay
for the food.**

Exercise

Buat beberapa kalimat sederhana dengan menggunakan modals berikut:

- can
- can not
- could
- could not
- have to
- must

Contoh kalimat

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

Modals

can

Can not

could

Could not

Have to

must

Articles: AT, ON & IN



	TIME	PLACE
IN	Months <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In January• In October Seasons <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the summer• In the spring Years <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 2004• In 1986 Periods of the day <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the morning• In the evening (exception: <i>at night</i>)	Cities and countries <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Tokyo• In Japan Rooms and buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the kitchen• In the supermarket Closed spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the car• In a park

	TIME	PLACE
ON	<p>Dates and days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Monday • On February 14th 	<p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the bus • On a bike <p>(exception: <i>in a car</i>)</p> <p>Surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the table • On the wall

	TIME	PLACE
AT	<p>Times</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 6:00 • At half past three • At noon 	<p>Contexts / Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At school • At work • At a party

Exercise

Buat beberapa kalimat sederhana dengan menggunakan

- at
- on
- in

Contoh kalimat

1. ...
2. ...

Kata Depan

at

1. ...
2. ...

on

1. ...
2. ...

in

Past Simple: To Be

Positive:

I / he / she / it	was	born in 1982.
you / we / they	were	born in 1982.

Negative:

I / he / she / it	was not (wasn't)	born in Europe.
you / we / they	were not (weren't)	born in Europe.

Questions:

Was	I / he / she / it	a famous artist?
Were	you / we / they	a famous artist?

Common words used to talk about the past:

- Yesterday
- Last Sunday / last week / last month / last November / last year
- 1 hour ago / 5 days ago / 3 months ago / 10 years ago
- When I was a child... / When we were in college...

Exercise

Gunakan was, were dan was not, were not untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana!

Contoh kalimat

To be

1. ...

was

2. ...

1. ...

were

2. ...

1. ...

Was not

2. ...

1. ...

Were not

2. ...

Past Simple: Regular Verbs

Positive:

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	worked	yesterday
-------------------------------------	---------------	-----------

Negative:

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	didn't work	yesterday
-------------------------------------	--------------------	-----------

Question:

Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	work	yesterday?
------------	--	-------------	------------

How to form the past simple for regular verbs:

Verb	Past	Spelling
listen play	listened played	Add -ed
like decide	liked decided	Add -d
stop	stopped	One vowel + one consonant = double the final consonant and add -ed
study try	studied tried	One consonant + y → -ied

In past simple negative and questions, do not add -ed:

- Mary didn't ~~liked~~ the movie.
- Mary didn't like the movie.
- Did you ~~studied~~ for the test?
- Did you study for the test?

Examples:

- I **talked** with my mother last night.
- We **enjoyed** the party on Saturday.
- She **finished** the test early.
- He **didn't listen** to the teacher's instructions.
- They **didn't want** to join us for coffee.
- Jill **didn't stay** in a hotel last summer.
- **Did** you **watch** the news yesterday?
- **Did** they **remember** to turn off the lights?
- What time **did** your father **arrive**?

Exercise

Gunakan regular verb bentuk past untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana!

Contoh kalimat	Verb
1. ...	Played
2. ...	
1. ...	Decided
2. ...	
1. ...	stopped
2. ...	
1. ...	Liked
2. ...	

Past Simple: Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Positive	Negative
be	was / were	wasn't / weren't
buy	bought	didn't buy
can	could	couldn't
eat	ate	didn't eat
get	got	didn't get
go	went	didn't go
have	had	didn't have
leave	left	didn't leave
make	made	didn't make
meet	met	didn't meet
say	said	didn't say
see	saw	didn't see
take	took	didn't take
think	thought	didn't think
understand	understood	didn't understand
wear	wore	didn't wear
write	wrote	didn't write

Examples:

- Where **were** you last month?
I **was** in France.
- What **did** your sister **buy** at the mall?
She **bought** new shoes.
- What time **did** he **eat** breakfast today?
He **ate** breakfast at 6:00 AM.
- When **did** you **get** married?
We **got** married in July.
- Why **did** she **go** to London?
She **went** to London to study English.
- **Did** you **have** any pets when you were a child?
Yes, I **had** a dog.
- When **did** he **leave** the meeting?
He **left** the meeting an hour before it finished
- What **did** you **make** for dinner?
I **made** some vegetable soup.
- When **did** you **meet** your best friend?
I **met** my best friend 20 years ago.
- What **did** the teacher **say**?
The teacher **said** that she loved our class.
- **Did** you **see** Brad at the football game?
No, but we **saw** Peter and Henry.
- What **did** he **wear** to the wedding?
He **wore** a suit.
- **Did** he **write** a new book last year?
No, he only **wrote** a few magazine articles.

Exercise

Gunakan irregular verb untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana!

Contoh kalimat Verb

1. ... Left
2. ...

1. ... Made
2. ...

1. ... Wrote
2. ...

1. ... Cut
2. ...

There is -There Are

Singular	Plural
(+) There's a pillow on the sofa.	There are two pillows on the bed.
(-) There isn't a mirror in the bathroom.	There aren't any windows in the bedroom.
(?) Is there a table? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Are there any chairs? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.



There's a pillow on the sofa.

There are two pillows on the bed.



Is there a table? Yes, there is.

Are there any chairs?
No, there aren't.

Exercise

Gunakan phrase there is dan there are untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana!

Contoh kalimat

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

Verb

There is

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

There are

Present Continuous: Positive-Negative-Question

Present continuous is for things happening **now, at the moment.**

I	am	watching
you / we / they	are	watching
he / she / it	is	watching

Examples:

- I **am watching TV** right now.
- He **is studying** at the moment.
- It **is raining** today.
- We **are thinking** about you.
- They **are playing** baseball.

It's very common to use contractions:

- **I'm** watching TV right now.
- **He's** studying at the moment.
- **It's** raining today.
- **We're** thinking about you.
- **They're** playing baseball.

Some verbs are never used in the present continuous: like, want, need, believe.

- ~~I'm believing in God.~~
I believe in God.
- ~~She's wanting a soda.~~
She wants a soda.

Present Continuous: Negative

I	am not (I'm not)	listening
you / we / they	are not (aren't)	listening
he / she / it	is not (isn't)	listening

Examples:

- I **am not working** at the moment.
- She **is not wearing** a hat today.
- You **are not listening** to the teacher.
- Pete and Jan **are not watching** TV.

Present Continuous: Question

Am	I	working?
Are	you / we / they	working?
Is	he / she / it	working?

Examples:

- **Are** you **writing** a letter?
- **Is** Pedro **sleeping** right now?
- **Are** the children **playing** a game or **reading** a book?
- **Is** the computer **working**?

You can put a question word at the beginning:

- **What** are you doing?
I'm writing an e-mail.
- **Where** is Sarah going?
She's going to the store.
- **Who** are they talking to?
They're talking to the teacher.
- **Why** is he running?
Because he's late for work.

Exercise

Gunakan am, is dan are untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana berbentuk kategori positif dan negatif!

Contoh kalimat

To be

- 1. ... am
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

- 1. ... is
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

- 1. ... are
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

Present Continuous For Future Use

Talking about the future in English

Many students use only **will** or **going to** in order to talk about the future. However, it's very common to use the **present continuous** to talk about the future, in the case of **arrangements that are planned**:



- + **I'm having** dinner with friends tonight.
 - + **She's meeting** David at the train station tomorrow.
 - He **isn't coming** to the party.
 - We **aren't seeing** our family this weekend.
- ? What **are** you **doing** on Saturday?
- ? **Is** Mary **arriving** at 7:00 or 8:00 tomorrow morning?

You can use the **present continuous for future plans** with these words:

- tonight, tomorrow, this weekend
- next week/month/year
- this summer/fall/winter/spring
- on Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/etc.
- next Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/etc.

There are two additional ways to talk about the future in English: **will/won't** and **going to**.

Use “going to” for plans and arrangements:

- On my next vacation, I'm **going to stay** in a nice hotel in Paris.
- She's **going to look** for a new job after her current contract ends.
- David's **going to meet** me at the airport at 8:00.
- We're **going to get** married next July.
- They're **going to visit** Amy next week. They made plans to meet up on Monday.
- Peter and Paul are **going to share** an apartment when they move to New York.

Note: You can also use the present continuous for the future in these cases.

- On my next vacation, **I'm staying** at a nice hotel in Paris.
- David's **meeting** me at the airport at 8:00.
- We're **getting** married next July.

Use “will/won’t” for promises:

- I'll send you an e-mail.
- I won't tell anyone your secret.
- He'll pay you back tomorrow.
- We won't forget your birthday.

Use “will” for offers:

- I'll buy you a drink.
- My secretary will help you with the paperwork.

Use “will” for decisions made in that moment:

- "Would you like potatoes or rice?"
"I'll have the rice."
- "Which shirt do you like?"
"Well, the red one is cheaper, but I prefer the color blue. I'll take the blue one."

You can use either “will/won’t” or “going to” for predictions or general statements about the future:

- My company's **going to** move its headquarters overseas next year.
My company **will** move its headquarters overseas next year.
- Your wife **will** love those flowers – they're beautiful!
Your wife's **going to** love those flowers – they're beautiful!
- The economy **isn't going to** improve much this year.
The economy **won't** improve much this year.
- He **won't** pass the test. He hasn't studied at all.
He's **not going to** pass the test. He hasn't studied at all.

Use **I think... will** and **I don't think... will** to express thoughts about the future.

Don't use **I think... won't**. (it doesn't sound natural).

- ~~I think you won't like this movie. It's very violent.~~
- **I don't** think you'll like this movie. It's very violent.

Exercise

Gunakan present continuous untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat yang mengandung makna masa akan datang (future)!

Contoh kalimat

To be

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

am

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

is

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

are

Linking Words: Reasons and Results

Image source: FreeDigitalPhotos.net

Linking words help you connect the ideas in a sentence. In this lesson, you'll learn some common **linking words** to express **reasons** and **results**.



Linking Words: Reasons

Because / Because of

The difference between these two words is that **because** is followed by a **subject + verb**, and **because of** is followed by a noun:

- The game was canceled **because of the rain**.
- The game was canceled **because it was raining**.

In spoken English, many people say '**cause**' as a short form of "because."

Due to / Owing to

Due to and **owing to** are also followed by a noun. These words are a little more formal.

There's a lot of traffic today **due to** the upcoming holiday.
(holiday = noun)

The after-school program was canceled **owing to** lack of interest from the students.
(lack = noun)

Due to the fact that / Owing to the fact that

Use these phrases before a **subject + verb**. Again, these phrases are a little more formal.

Many people are still unemployed **due to the fact that** the economic recovery has been slower than anticipated.

The publisher rejected the author's latest work **owing to the fact** that the manuscript was full of errors.

Since / As

Since and **as** are more informal, and they are followed by a **subject + verb**.

- I'm going to bed at 10 PM **since** I need to get up early tomorrow.
- I didn't go to the gym today, **as** I had a lot of homework to do.

Linking Words: Results

Therefore / Consequently / As a result

These words are more formal, and are more commonly used in **written English**.

Our company's profits have increased 150% in the past year. **Therefore**, we're going to invest in new equipment and training programs.

The tennis player had knee surgery mid-October; **consequently**, she took the rest of the season off.

There have been heavy rains throughout the interior of the state. **As a result**, several areas have experienced flooding.

So

"So" is more informal, and more commonly used in **spoken English**.

We were hungry, **so** we stopped at a cafe for a snack.

Exercise

Gunakan kata penyambung dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

Contoh kalimat

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Linking words

because

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Because of

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Due to

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Since

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Therefore

Linking Words: Adding, Organizing, Summarizing

Adding Information and Examples

for example / for instance

Use these words to give one example of the idea you are talking about. Both of these expressions can go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

There are a number of problems in this school. **For example**, many of the classrooms don't have audiovisual equipment.

She has a lot of good ideas for our business – opening an online store, **for instance**.

Written English: i.e. and e.g

In written English, we can use **i.e.** to give **further explanation** or **clarification**; it means "that is" or "in other words."

- Our last marketing campaign failed (i.e. we spent \$50,000 and didn't make many sales).

We can use **e.g.** to give examples; it means "**for example**"

- I enjoy radical sports (e.g. rock climbing, hang gliding, and windsurfing).

In formal writing, these expressions always appear inside parentheses.

namely / such as

There is a difference between **namely** and **such as**.

Namely is followed by **ALL** of the examples you referred to, but **such as** gives only **one or some** of the examples, not all of them.

A few of the students – **namely** Brian, Thomas, and Jack – failed the course.

A few of the students, **such as** Brian, failed the course.

also / too

Also can go in the middle of a sentence, whereas **too** is typically used at the end.

We did a lot of sightseeing on our vacation. We **also** bought a number of souvenirs.

We did a lot of sightseeing on our vacation. We bought a number of souvenirs, **too**.

as well / as well as

As well goes at the end of the sentence (similarly to **too**).
As well as must be followed by another word.

- She's not only extremely successful, she's beautiful **as well**.
- She's beautiful **as well as** being extremely successful.

in addition / moreover / furthermore

These linking words are usually used at the beginning of a sentence to add another idea or further develop the previous point.

People who exercise regularly have more energy during the day and sleep better at night. **In addition**, they tend to live longer.

Construction on the new subway has been delayed for months due to budget shortfalls. **Moreover**, the workers are threatening to go on strike.

Our sales are expected to rise 30% in the next year. **Furthermore**, purchase of new equipment will help cut manufacturing costs and increase profits.

Note: **In addition**, **moreover**, and **furthermore** are more formal English. In informal spoken English, we usually use the expressions **plus**, **what's more**, and **besides**.

Organizing and Ordering Information

Firstly / Secondly

When you are going to make a series of points, you can use **firstly** and **secondly** for the first and second points. After that, you can use "**The third point**," "**The fourth point**," etc. or "**in addition**."

Lastly / Finally

For your final point, you can begin the sentence with **lastly** or **finally**. These words show your audience that you are almost finished.

the former / the latter

You can use these words to refer back to two examples previously mentioned:

Our company has two factories: one in Detroit and one in Atlanta. **The former** is operating at 95% capacity and **the latter** at 65%.

In this case, "the former" = the factory in Detroit, and "the latter" = the factory in Atlanta.

Summarizing Information

Here are some English phrases you can use to give a summary of the information you have already said or written. In general, these phrases go at the beginning of the sentence and are followed by a comma.

- **In short,**
- **In summary,**
- **To summarize,**
- **In conclusion,**
- **In a nutshell,**

(more informal)

Exercise

Gunakan kata penyambung dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

Contoh kalimat

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Linking words

Namely

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Such as

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

For example

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

In short

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Firstly

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

As well

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

As well as

Linking Words: Contrasting Ideas

Image source: FreeDigitalPhotos.net



But / However

But is more informal than **however**. You can use **however** at the beginning of a sentence, but you can't use **but** at the beginning of a sentence (in written English).

- I tried to lift the box, **but** it was too heavy for me.
- I tried to lift the box. **However**, it was too heavy for me.

Although / Even though

These linking words are the same, and they are both followed by a **subject + verb**.

- **Although** I exercise every day, I can't seem to lose any weight.
- She still loves him, **even though** he treated her very badly.

Despite / In spite of

These linking words are the same, and they are followed by a **noun** or a **gerund** (-ing form of the verb, which can function as a noun).

- Our plane arrived on time **in spite of** the delay during takeoff.
- We won the game **despite** having two fewer players.

Despite the fact that / in spite of the fact that

These phrases are followed by a **subject + verb**.

- They arrived on time **in spite of the fact that** they left an hour late.
- We won the game **despite the fact that** we had two fewer players.

While / Whereas / Unlike

These linking words are used to make contrasts. **While** and **whereas** are usually used between two complete phrases. **Unlike** is typically used with only a subject.

- I like tennis, **while** my brother prefers bowling.
- This cell phone plan costs \$0.05 per minute, **whereas** that one gives you up to 800 minutes per month for a fixed price.
- His boss allows him to work from home, **unlike** mine.
- She's very friendly, **unlike** her sister.

Exercise

Gunakan kata penyambung dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

Contoh kalimat

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Linking words

Despite

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

While

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Unlike

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

But

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

although

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

however

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

Even though

Tips for Learning Irregular Verbs

Did you know that about 70% of the time when we use a verb in English, it is an irregular one? That means that learning and using irregular verbs is essential for learning English!

The English language has so many irregular verbs that it can make you go crazy... but **even irregular verbs follow some patterns.** In this lesson, you'll learn "groups" of irregular verbs that can make it easier to memorize them.

Don't just *study* this list – try to create your own sentences and *use* all the verbs you know! This will help you remember them much better.

Ready? Let's go!

Verbs with all 3 forms identical

Let's begin with the easiest group of irregular verbs. These verbs are the same in the present, the past, and the past participle. They include:

bet, burst, cast, cost, cut, fit,* hit, hurt, let, put, quit, set, shut, split, spread

* When talking about clothes being the correct size

Verbs with identical Present and Past Participle

These verbs are the same in the present and the past participle. Only the simple past form is different:

Present	Past	Past Participle
come	came	come
become	became	become
run	ran	run

Verbs with –N in the Past Participle

These verbs are a little more complicated, as they have –n in the past participle form. There are a few different groups of verbs:

With “o” in the past and past participle

Present	Past	Past Participle
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
tear	tore	torn
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn

With “o” in the past only

Present	Past	Past Participle
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
write	wrote	written

Past with -ew, past participle with -own

Present	Past	Past Participle
blow	blew	blown
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown

Other irregular verbs with past participle ending in –n

Present	Past	Past Participle
bite	bit	bitten
hide	hid	hidden
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forgive	forgave	forgiven
give	gave	given
see	saw	seen
shake	shook	shaken
take	took	taken

Verbs with vowel changes

Long “e” changes to short “e”

Present	Past	Past Participle
keep	kept	kept
sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt
bleed	bled	bled
feed	fed	fed
meet	met	met
lead	led	led

“ea” is pronounced differently

Present	Past	Past Participle
deal	dealt	dealt
dream	dreamt	dreamt
mean	meant	meant
read	read	read
hear	heard	heard

Long “i” changes to “ou”

Present	Past	Past Participle
bind	bound	bound
find	found	found
grind	ground	ground
wind	wound	wound

Short “i” changes to “u”

Present	Past	Past Participle
dig	dug	dug
stick	stuck	stuck
spin	spun	spun
sting	stung	stung
swing	swung	swung

-ell changes to -old

Present	Past	Past Participle
sell	sold	sold
tell	told	told

-ought and –aught endings

Present	Past	Past Participle
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
fight	fought	fought
seek	sought	sought
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought

Verbs with 3 different vowels!

Are you ready for a challenge? These irregular verbs have different vowels in each form. Fortunately, they do follow a pattern.

Vowel changes from “i” to “a” to “u”

Present	Past	Past Participle
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
ring	rang	rung
shrink	shrank	shrunk
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
spring	sprang	sprung
swim	swam	swum

The REALLY Irregular Verbs

Well, these are the completely irregular verbs – the ones that don't fit into any of the categories above! They are also some of the most commonly used verbs in the English language, so make sure to memorize them in all their crazy irregular forms!

Present	Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
do	did	done
go	went	gone
have	had	had
make	made	made

Simple Past and Past Continuous

When to use the Past Continuous

To talk about things that were **in progress in the past**.

Past Continuous Positive

To form the past continuous positive, use
subject + was/were + verb + -ing

I / He / She / It	was	studying
You / We / They	were	studying

Examples:

- "What were you doing when I called you?"
"I **was studying.**"
- She **was playing** guitar at the party.
- At 5:30 last night, we **were driving** home.
- They saw a starfish while they **were walking** on the beach.

Past Continuous Negative

The past continuous negative is:

subject + was not / were not + verb + -ing

I / He / She / It	was not (wasn't)	studying
You / We / They	were not (weren't)	studying

Examples:

- I **wasn't listening** when the teacher gave the instructions.
- She **wasn't wearing** jeans. She was wearing a dress.
- We **weren't driving** very fast because the road was wet.
- They **weren't sleeping** at 10 PM last night; they were watching a movie.

Past Continuous Questions

To form past continuous questions, use:

Was/Were + subject + verb + -ing

Was	I / he / she / it	sleeping?
Were	you / we / they	sleeping?

Examples:

- **Were you sleeping** when I called you?
- What **was she thinking** about last night? She looked worried.
- **Was it raining** when you left the bar?
- What music **were they listening to**?

Note: You can put a **question word** at the beginning:

- **Who** were you talking to on the phone last night?
I was talking to my cousin.
- **What** was John doing at the library?
He was looking for a book.
- **Why** were they drinking champagne yesterday?
Because it was their anniversary.

Be careful! Some verbs are never used in the continuous form:

like, want, need, believe.

- ~~I was needing to find a job.~~
- I needed to find a job.
- ~~She was believing that he loved her.~~
- She believed that he loved her.

Simple Past and Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is often used together with the **simple past** to show that one thing happened while another thing was in progress:

- I **was talking** on the phone when my sister **arrived**.
- He **was drinking** beer when he suddenly **felt** sick.
- She **took** a photo as we **were getting** out of the bus.
- We **were waiting** for the bus when we **saw** a car accident.

Exercise

Gunakan kategori dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

Contoh kalimat

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

Category

Past cont. positive

Past cont. negative

Past cont. question

In short

Past cont. & simple past

Present Perfect + Ever / Never



"Have you ever taken dance classes?"

Use the present perfect + ever to ask questions about experiences in someone's life.

- "Have you **ever taken** dance classes?"
"Yes, I have. I took 6 weeks of lessons before my wedding!"
- "Has your brother **ever been** to India?"
"No, he hasn't."
- "Have your friends **ever helped** you move to a new apartment?"
"Yes – twice!"

Don't use "ever" in the answer. Only use it in questions.

If you want, you can use **before** in the answer:

- Yes, I've ~~ever~~ taken dance classes.
- Yes, I've taken dance classes **before**.
(or simply "Yes, I have.")

Use the present perfect + never to talk about things you have NOT done at any time in your life.

- I've **never** failed a test. I've always gotten 80% or more.
- He's **never** heard of Michael Jackson. I can't believe he doesn't know the King of Pop!
- Samantha has **never** been surfing. She's afraid of the ocean.
- We've **never** studied Italian. We studied French and Spanish in school, but Italian wasn't available.
- They've **never** told a lie. I know we can trust them.

Conversation Tip: Many conversations begin with a question in the present perfect, and then continue with more specific questions about the experience in the simple past:

- "Have you ever **taken** dance classes?"
- "Yes, I **have**. I **took** 6 weeks of lessons before my wedding last year."
- "Wow! So **did** you **dance** well on the big day?"
- "No, I **didn't** – I **forgot** everything I'd learned in the classes, and I **stepped** on my wife's feet many times!"
- "Oh no! **Was** she angry?"
- "No – she **said** she still loved me!"

Present perfect + Yet / Already / Just

The words already, yet, recently, lately, and just all refer to **a recent and non-specific time**. (A specific time would be "yesterday" or "three hours ago" or last Friday," and in these cases we would use the simple past).

Already and yet

Already can be used in positive statements and questions.

- "I've **already** read today's newspaper."
- "Have you **already** paid the electric bill?"
- "She's finished the test **already**."

Note: *Already* can go in between "have/has" and the past participle (as in the first two examples) or at the end of the sentence.

Yet can be used in negative statements and questions.

- "We haven't cleaned the house **yet**."
- "Has he told you the good news **yet**?"
- "Have they booked their tickets **yet**?"

Note: *Yet* usually goes at the end of the sentence or phrase.

Recently, lately, and just

Recently and lately can be used in positive statements, negative statements, or questions:

Recently

- "He's **recently** lost some weight."
- "I haven't seen her **recently**."
- "Have you spoken to Beth **recently**?"

Lately

- "I've gotten a lot of spam e-mails **lately**."
- "Adam and Jessica haven't been to church **lately**."
- "Have you seen any good movies **lately**?"

Just (usually means *very recent*) is typically only used in positive statements and questions:

- "Don't touch the walls. I've **just** painted them; they're still wet."
- "What book have you **just** finished reading?"

American English

Spoken American English often uses the **simple past** with already, yet, and just:

- "**Did** you **book** the tickets **yet**?"
(instead of "Have you booked...")
- "**I already replied** to the e-mail."
(instead of "I've already replied...")
- "**We just got** back from the gym."
(instead of "We've just got...")

The present perfect is also used with **for** and **since** to talk about actions that **began in the past and continue to the present**.

- "I've lived here **since** 2004."
- "I've lived here **for** 8 years."

Since is used with a **point in time**, and means "from that point in time until the present." Use **since** with dates (2011, January, Tuesday, etc.), times (6:15, noon, this morning, etc.), and past events (I was a child, he graduated from college, etc.).

Since is always used with the present perfect, and not the simple past:

- "**I've gone** to the beach every year **since** I was a child."
(repeated action that continues until today)
- "**I went** to the beach when I was a child."
(finished action at a specific time in the past;
I don't go to the beach nowadays)

For is used with a **time period**, and means "for that period of time until the present." Use **for** with times of any length (five seconds, eight hours, two days, six weeks, nine months, ten years, a decade, centuries, etc.)

Exercise

Gunakan kata-kata dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana bentuk present perfect!

1. ... Ever
2. ...

1. ... Never
2. ...

1. ... Recently
2. ...

1. ... Lately
2. ...

1. ... Just
2. ...

1. ... Since
2. ...

1. ... For
2. ...

Present Perfect Simple / Continuous

How to form the Present Perfect Continuous:

Positive and Negative Statements:

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY VERB	BEEN	-ING FORM
I	have	been	working here since 1992.
He	hasn't	been	sleeping well lately.

Questions:

QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY VERB	SUBJECT	BEEN	-ING FORM
How long	have	you	been	studying English?
How long	has	she	been	playing tennis?

In some cases, either the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous can be used, with the same meaning. We often do this with the verbs "work" and "live":

- "**I've worked** here since 1992."
= "**I've been working** here since 1992."

However, we often use the present perfect continuous to emphasize the **action**, and the present perfect simple to emphasize the **result**:

- "**I've been working** on this report for three weeks."
(emphasizes the action of working)
- "**I've finished** the project."
(emphasizes that the project is done)
- "**We've been cleaning** the house all afternoon."
(emphasizes the action of cleaning)

- “**We’ve cleaned** the bathroom and the kitchen.”
(emphasizes the fact that the bathroom and kitchen are done)

Remember that “state” verbs are never used in continuous form:

“~~I’ve been knowing~~ my best friend since elementary school.”

“**I’ve known** my best friend since elementary school.”

“~~She’s been understanding~~ everything in the advanced class so far.”

“**She’s understood** everything in the advanced class so far.”

In spoken English, we often use the **present perfect continuous** to talk about ways you have spent your time recently:

- “Hi, Joanna! What have you been up to lately?”
- “**I’ve been training** for a karate competition.”
- “Wow – good luck! And how is your son?”
- “He’s good. **He’s been studying** a lot lately because finals are coming up next week.”

Exercise

Gunakan auxiliary verb dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana bentuk present perfect continuous !

1. ... Has - been
2. ...

1. ... Has not - been
2. ...

1. ... Have - been
2. ...

1. ... Have not - been
2. ...

Comparative Adjectives: Not as _____ as

You know how to compare two things by using comparative adjectives:

1. **Add -ER** (taller, older, faster)
2. **Add -ER and double the final consonant** (bigger, hotter, thinner)
3. **Remove -Y and add -IER** (easier, friendlier, prettier)
4. **Add "more" or "less" to long words** (more expensive, less popular, more interesting)
5. **Irregular comparatives** (better, farther, worse)

There's another structure that you can use:

not as (adjective) as

- Running is **not as fast as** biking.
= Biking is faster than running.
- Canada is **not as hot as** Ecuador.
= Ecuador is hotter than Canada.
- Helen is **not as friendly as** her husband.
= Helen's husband is friendlier than she is.
- Movies are **not as interesting as** books.
= Books are more interesting than movies.
- Playing video games is **not as good as** exercising.
= Exercising is better than playing video games

In this structure, we don't use -ER or "more" with the adjective.

- ~~This shirt isn't as prettier as that blouse.~~
This shirt isn't **as pretty as** that blouse.
- ~~Last week's test wasn't as worse as the previous one.~~
Last week's test wasn't **as bad as** the previous one.

Exercise

Gunakan adjective comparative dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

1. ... Harder
2. ...

1. ... Smarter
2. ...

1. ... Shorter
2. ...

1. ... As long as
2. ...

1. ... Not as long as
2. ...

1. ... As good as
2. ...

1. ... Not as good as
2. ...

Comparative Adjectives: Quantifiers



"The dog is *SLIGHTLY* bigger than the cat.
The elephant is *MUCH* bigger than the cat."

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two things.

Quantifiers show if the difference is big or small.

Quantifiers showing a big difference	Quantifiers showing a small difference
a lot (informal)	a little
a great deal	a bit (informal)
far	slightly
much	marginally
significantly	a shade / a hair / a tad (informal)
considerably	
way (informal)	

These quantifiers can be used both to show a "more" difference and a "less" difference:

- This car is **a bit more expensive** than this motorcycle.
- This motorcycle is **a bit less expensive** than this car.
- This house is **way bigger** than that apartment.
- That apartment is **way smaller** than this house.

Exercise

Gunakan adjective comparative quantifier dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

1. ... Slightly
2. ...

1. ... Marginally
2. ...

1. ... A bit
2. ...

1. ... Significantly
2. ...

1. ... Considerably
2. ...

1. ... A lot
2. ...

1. ... Way
2. ...

Comparative or Superlative?



- The boy is **taller** than the girl.
- The girl is **shorter** than the boy.
- The boy is **older** than the girl.
- The girl has **longer** hair than the boy.

Superlative: To compare 3 or more things.



- The brush on the left is the **biggest**.
- The brush on the right is the **smallest**.

Exercise

Gunakan adjective comparative dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

1. ...
2. ...

1. ...
2. ...

So / Neither / Too



"I love strawberry ice cream." – "Me too!"

Me Too / Me Neither

The easiest way to agree in English is to say "**Me too**" (to agree with a positive statement) or "**Me neither**" (to agree with a negative statement):

"I love strawberry ice cream."

"Me too!"

"I don't go to the gym very often."

"Me neither."

A "**negative statement**" is any sentence that uses a negative auxiliary verb:

- don't / doesn't / didn't
- can't
- haven't / hasn't / hadn't
- won't / wouldn't
- isn't / aren't / am not
- never

You can say "Me too" or "Me neither" in response to statements in any tense (present, past, future, present continuous, present perfect, past perfect, etc.)

Examples:

"I've been traveling a lot for work lately."

"Me too."

"I haven't seen the new movie yet."

"Me neither."

"I'm going to the beach tomorrow."

"Me too!"

"I can't draw very well."

"Me neither."

The phrase "**me either**" is not technically correct, but many people say it in spoken English!

So do I / Neither do I

You can say "**So do I**" and "**Neither do I**" to respond to **simple present sentences**.

"I always sleep late on Saturday."

"So do I."

"I don't think that's a good idea."

"Neither do I."



So am I / Neither am I

You can say "**So am I**" and "**Neither am I**" to respond to **simple present sentences with the verb "BE"** or **present continuous sentences**.

"I'm from Moscow."

"So am I!"

"I'm not very outgoing."

"Neither am I."

"I'm studying for the test next week."

"So am I."

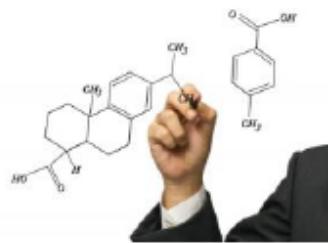


So did I / Neither did I

You can say "**So did I**" and "**Neither did I**" to respond to **simple past sentences**.

"I studied chemistry in college."
So did I.

"I didn't like broccoli when I was a kid."
Neither did I.



So was I / Neither was I

You can say "**So was I**" and "**Neither was I**" to respond to **simple past sentences with the verb BE or past continuous sentences**.

"I was very athletic when I was in high school."
So was I.

"I wasn't happy about the new company policy."
Neither was I.



So have I / Neither have I

You can say "**So have I**" and "**Neither have I**" to respond to **present perfect sentences** and **present perfect continuous sentences**.

"I haven't had much free time this week."
Neither have I.

"I've been thinking about learning a new language."
So have I.

"I haven't been feeling well lately."
Neither have I.

So can I / Neither can I

You can say "**So can I**" and "**Neither can I**" to respond to **sentences with "can" and "can't."**

"I can run a mile in six minutes."
So can I.

"I can't sing very well."
Neither can I.



So will I / Neither will I

You can say "**So will I**" and "**Neither will I**" to respond to **sentences with "will" and "won't."**

"I'll be in the office until 8 PM today."
"So will I."

"I won't be able to go on the trip."
"Neither will I."



So would I / Neither would I

You can say "**So would I**" and "**Neither would I**" to respond to **sentences with "would" and "wouldn't."**

"I'd like to learn how to cook."

"So would I."

"I wouldn't recommend that restaurant."

"Neither would I."

The General Rule

As you can see from the examples, the general rule for "**So... I**" and "**Neither... I**" is that the verb matches the verb tense used in the original sentence. Try the quiz below to test your understanding!

Exercise

Gunakan beberapa kategori dibawah untuk membentuk beberapa kalimat sederhana !

1. ...
2. ...

1. ... So did I
2. ...

1. ... Neither do I
2. ...

1. ... Neither did I
2. ...

1. ... Me too
2. ...

1. ... Me neither
2. ...

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