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Tanjungpura University Test of English Proficiency (TUTEP)

Structure and Written Expression

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SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT



What is Subject–Verb Agreement?

Key : The subject of the sentence and the verb of the sentence must agree with each other in number. If the subject is a plural noun, then the verb must match the plural noun. If the subject is singular, then the verb must match the number of subject (singular). That’s why we call it *agreement*. Perhaps the most critical thing for you to know is that in present-tense, **the third person-singular subject (she; he; it) always goes with a singular verb which ends in “-s /-es”**. While other subject pronouns (**I / you / we / they**) always go with verb **without “-s/-es”** ending. Take a look at these examples:

Masha goes fishing with Miskha.

In this sentence, the subject is Masha (she / a third person singular subject), so that the verb must be singular verb with “-s /-es” ending. Since the base word verb is ended with “o” -sound, the verb is then ended with -es.

Most Students in my classroom are diligent.

Most Students in my classroom go fishing with Miskha.

In this two sentences, the subject is most students (they / a plural subject), so that the verb must be in plural verb form “**are**” or **without “-s /-es”** ending “**go**”.

Therefore, in order to support your understanding of Subject and Verb agreement, you need to know both **subject** and **predicate** makers. In these following tables are presented kinds of subjects, kinds of verbs, and the summary of basic grammar rule to support your Subject & Verb Agreement skill.

Table a. Subject Makers

Subject Makers	Examples	Sentence Examples
1. Noun (<i>can function as a Subject or an Object</i>)	A Car, Masha, people a Cow, love, sadness, water, length, news Government, etc.	<u>Masha</u> <u>buys</u> a <u>car</u> . S P O <u>Water</u> in our village <u>is</u> abundant. S P
2. Pronoun (<i>Kata ganti org, benda/binatang</i>)	I; You; She; He; It We; You; They One, Each, every, few, a little, a number of, some, Whoever,... (<i>See table skill #15 for definite pronouns</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>We</u> <u>love</u> Masha very much. • <u>Every student</u> <u>is taking</u> online courses. • <u>Each</u> of my students <u>is</u> here. • <u>Both</u> Dewi and Desi <u>are</u> medical doctors. • <u>A number of people</u> <u>are</u> infected.
3. Noun Phrase (<i>can function as a subject or an Object</i>)	a. A good student b. Beautiful girls c. A Washing machine d. A fried chicken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A good student</u> reads module regularly. • <u>Beautiful girls</u> were coming to party. • <u>A washing machine</u> needs to be fixed. • <u>A fried chicken</u> is yummy.

4. Gerund <i>A verb which functions as a Noun.(Verb¹+ing)</i>	Singing, Reading, swimming, loving, Leaving, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Swimming</u> <u>is</u> my hobby. • <u>Loving</u> you <u>requires</u> a lot of money, so • <u>Leaving</u> you <u>is</u> the best solution. • <u>Learning</u> English <u>needs</u> a lot of efforts. • <u>Doing</u> regular practices <u>makes</u> perfect.
5. To Infinitive <i>A noun infinitive which is located at the beginning.</i>	To + Verb¹ and as a Subject Complement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To swim in Sungai Kapuas <u>may be</u> dangerous. • To make mistakes <u>is</u> human. • My main goal is to graduate this year.
6. Clause <i>A unit of grammatical organization next below the sentence in rank, traditionally it consists of a Subject and a predicate.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noun Clause • Adj. Clause using subject- relative pronoun. • That clause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>What our president said</u> <u>makes</u> sense. • <u>Whoever</u> comes to my house <u>must eat</u>. • <u>That Corona Virus is so dangerous</u> <u>makes</u> a global panic.

Table b. Predicate Makers (Kinds of Verbs)

Predicate Makers	Structure Patterns	Sentence Examples
1. To Be / be Is / am / are Was / were	Subject + To be + adjective Subject + to be + noun Subject + to be + V-ing (Sedang) Subject + to be + V ³ (passive) Subject + to be + OP (obj of prep.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is beautiful. • Jane was a teacher 2 years ago • We are taking online classes. • Shane was elected a president. • Now, he is in White House ☺.
2. Auxiliary Verb Do / Does / Did Have / Has / Had	*Present Tense (S + Verb ¹) She/He/it -- Does I /You/They/We – Do *Past (S + Verb ²) all Sub. – DID *Present Perfect Tense She/He/It + has + V ³ I/you/They/We + have + V ³ *Past Perfect Tense All Sub. + had + V ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (+) Jane eats an apple everyday. • (-)She does not eat an apple. • (?) Does she eat an apple? • (+) Jane ate an apple. • (-) Jane did not eaten an apple. • (?)Did Jane eat an apple? • (+) She has eaten five apples. • (+)We have eaten five apples. • (?) Had you eaten five apples?
3. Linking Verb Always LV: (is/am/are/was/were) (has /have/ had, has/have/had +been), (Be, being, been)	A verb that links (<i>connects</i>) the subject of the sentence to information about the subject. S + LV + Information about the subject (e.g., <i>adjective, noun or complement</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugh! Your voice sounds awful. • Well, I can be your date. • She looked so pretty last night. • Anna proves me wrong. • Susi and Sue now become friends.

	e.g. <i>appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn, prove.</i> Plus Verb Phrases: <i>Can be, could be, may be, should be, etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flower smells so fragrant. UPT Bahasa May be open next summer.
4. Action Verb / Verb Word	A verb that describes an action. e.g., run, jump, eat, cry, walk, smile, think, kick, swim, etc. <i>(penggunaannya menyesuaikan dengan Tenses & bentuk structure)</i>	Masha cleans her house every morning, but yesterday she woke up late and rushed to school, so she did not clean her house until she came back from school.
5. Modals Will / would/ can Could / must /shall/should / may/ might / Ought to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Modal + Verb¹(Murni Tanpa -s) * Modal + be + Verb¹ -ing * Modal + be + adjective * Modal + be + Noun / OP * Modal + be + Verb³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our govt will cancel National Exam. She must be sleeping now. We must be aware of the Virus spread. This might be love ☺/ in love. Homeless ought to be provided shelters.

Table c. Properties of Pronoun and their respective verbs

Person	Subject Pronoun (Who)	To Be		Auxiliary (aux)		Verb: Have		Ob.Pron (whom)	Poss.Adj (Whose)	Poss. Pron
		Pres	Past	Pre.	Past	Pre.	Past			
Singular	I (Saya)	Am	Was	Do	Did	Have	Had	Me	My	Mine
	You (Kamu)	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had	You	Your	Yours
	She (Dia, F)	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had	Her	Her	Hers
	He (Dia, M)	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had	Him	His	His
	It (B'nda/b'tng)	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had	It	Its	Its
Plural	Plural (lebih dari 1)									
	We(K'mi/k'ta)	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had	Us	Our	Ours
	You (Kalian)	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had	You	Your	Yours
	They (Mereka)	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had	Them	Their	Theirs



Taylor Alison Swift is an American singer-songwriter. **She** is known for narrative songs about **her** personal life. **Her** songs always **have** received widespread media coverage, and both teenagers and adults *are* so crazy about **them**, due to **their** crazy lyrics. At age 14, **she** became the youngest artist signed by the Sony/ATV Music publishing house and, at age 15, **she** signed **her** first record deal that made **her** a famous singer.

Exercise Subject & Verb Agreement:



Now let's look at some simple sentences and underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of these following sentences. Do these following steps:

- a. Decide the subject of the sentence, and determine whether it is singular or plural.
- b. Find the verb of the sentence; does it suit the subject?
- c. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I)

- ___ 1. My best friend always helpful with problems.
- ___ 2. The bus schedule have changed since last week
- ___ 3. Accidentally dropped the glass on the floor.
- ___ 4. The customer paying the clerk for the clothes.
- ___ 5. The professor handed the syllabus to the students.

A. SENTENCE WITH ONE CLAUSE _____ *One Subject + One Predicate* _____

There are certain structure that can confuse us to locate the subject and verb since each of these structures can look like a subject or a verb. Therefore, you must be sure about:

- (1) make sure that a sentence has a subject and a verb,
- (2) be careful of objects of prepositions and appositives,
- (3) be careful of participial adjective: present participles, and
- (4) be careful of participial adjective: past participles.

Skill 1: BE SURE THE SENTENCE HAS A SUBJECT AND A VERB

The most common types of problems that you will encounter in the Structure section of the TOEFL test have to do with subjects and verbs: perhaps the sentence is missing either the subject or the verb or both, or perhaps the sentence has an extra subject or verb.

Exercise skill.1. Now let's look at some simple sentences and underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of these following sentences. Do these following steps:

- a. Decide the subject of the sentence, and determine whether it is singular or plural.
- b. Find the verb of the sentence; does it suit the subject?
- c. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I)

- ___ 1. That man painted our house last summer.
- ___ 2. Those children was arranged according to height.
- ___ 3. James asks a lot of questions.
- ___ 4. All our geese swim in the pond adjacent to our property.
- ___ 5. Some boys runs much faster than others.

Skill 2: BE CAREFUL OF EXTRA INFORMATION: OBJECT OF PREPOSITION & APPOSITIVE

a. Object of Preposition

An object of a preposition can cause confusion in the structure section of the TOEFL test because it can be mistaken for the subject of a sentence. An object of a preposition is a noun or a pronoun that comes after a preposition.

OP = Preposition + Noun, where an OP \neq a subject.

Near, inside, throughout, concerning, regarding, by, , in, at, of, to, by, behind, on, under, between, beside, in front of, by, up, about, after, from, for, during, including, around, as, out, into, onto, over, before, upon, beyond, within, with, without, against, down, according to, relate to, in accordance with, with regard to, with respect to, because of, ...

The car with many riders was speeding around the curve.
S OP V OP

The first thing you need to do is to find the subject of the sentence, a subject should be independent/free (no preposition that comes before the subject).

The subject of the first sentence is “The car” while many riders is the object of preposition with, and the curve is the object of preposition around.

The windows of that house need to be repaired soon.
S OP V

While, In the second sentence, “The windows” is the subject of the sentence, and that house is the object of preposition of. Briefly, one noun cannot be both a subject and an object at the same time.

Exercise skill.2.1. Please determine the subject (S), predicate (P), and Object of Preposition (OP) of each sentence. Indicate if each sentence is correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. To Mr. Jose Mujica his Blue VW Beetle a symbol of his humble lifestyle.
- ___ 2. The leader wanted to offer \$1m for the humble car.
- ___ 3. Laundry outside the house are strung next to Mr. Mujica’s small garden.
- ___ 4. The water comes from a well in a yard, overgrown with weeds.
- ___ 5. In his house only two police officers and a dog keeps watch outside.

Exercise 2.2. Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. One of the many cultures studied by anthropologists ___ Indians. | 2. This group of Indians ___ in the Canadian Coast. |
| A. are the Kwakiutl | A. living |
| B. the Kwakiutl | B. Lives |
| C. is the Kwakiutl | C. Live |
| D. Kwakiutl | D. is live |

**Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.*

5. No one of all of the singers in town give finer lessons.
A
B
C
D
6. The former President of Uruguay dubbed 'the world's poorest president.
A
B
C
D
7. Mr. Mujica donate a huge chunk of his salary to charity while maintaining a small portion just enough to live by.
A
B
C
D

b. Appositive

Like Object of a preposition, an appositive can also cause confusion as it can be mistaken for the subject of a sentence. An appositive is a noun that *comes before or after another noun* and *has the same meaning or functions as the explanation and extra information*. It can be in a form of a word or a phrase and it should be in correct structure form. If a word or phrase is an appositive, it is **NOT** the **subject**. An appositive is generally set off from the noun with:

- a. Commas , __ , : Masha, the most beautiful girl in her village, is very naughty.
- b. Parenthesis (__): Masha (the most beautiful girl in her village) is very naughty.
- c. Dashes -xxxx- : Masha - the most beautiful girl in her village - is very naughty.

Examples:

<u>Tom</u> , a really good mechanic, <u>is fixing</u> the car.			
S	Appositive (App)	V	
A really good mechanic, <u>Tom</u> <u>is fixing</u> the car			
App.	S	V	
<u>Tom</u> <u>is fixing</u> the car, a really good mechanic.			
S	V	App	

Exercise 2.3. Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

1. ____, George, is attending the lecture.
 (A) Right now.
 (B) Happily
 (C) Because of the time
 (D) My friend
2. The tetracyclines, ____antibiotics, are used to treat infections.
 (A) are a family of
 (B) being a family
 (C) a family of
 (D) their family is

**Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.*

3. South Korea, which previously has the second biggest infectant number, have used mostly PCR-based testing to aggressively trace and isolate infected patients.
A
B
C
D

- Skill 3: BE CAREFUL OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVE: PRESENT PARTICIPLE***

John **is talking** to me at the moment. He is my lab partner.
Verb


- | -ING ADJECTIVE | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| TYPE | MEANING | USE | EXAMPLE |
| -ING | Subject is Active (Subjek bersifat aktif) | Subject does the action of the verb | In 1066, <u>a bright comet <i>appearing</i></u> in the sky <u>attracted</u> much attention.
S adj
Verb |

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

1. The boy is standing in the corner.

2. The boy standing in the corner was naughty.

C 1. The crying baby needs to be picked up.

- ___ 2. For her birthday, the child is getting a talk doll.
- ___ 3. The ship is sailing to Mexico is leaving tonight.
- ___ 4. The setting sun creating a rainbow of colors in the sky.
- ___ 5. Most workers working at the restaurant are friendly but her.
- ___ 6. The clothes are lying on the floor should go into the washing machine.
- 
- A cartoon illustration of a man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, sitting at a desk and reading a newspaper. The newspaper has the word 'MEXICO' visible on it.



Skill 4: BE CAREFUL OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVE: PAST PARTICIPLE.

Past participles can cause confusion in the Structure section of the TOEFL test because a past participle can be either an adjective or a part of a verb. The past participle is the form of the verb that appears with **have** or **to be**. It often ends in **-ed**,/ Verb³ but there are also many irregular past participles in English.

-ED / V ³ as ADJECTIVES			
TYPE	MEANING	USE	EXAMPLE
-ED / V ³	Subject is Passive	Subject receives the action of the verb	<u>The Earth's plates</u> <u>meet</u> each other at cracks in the earth <u>called</u> faults. S V Adj

Initial: The earth's plates meet each other at cracks in the earth. They are called faults.
S V S V(passive)

➤ The earth's plates ~~which are called~~ faults meet each other at cracks in the earth.

Reduced: The earth's plates called faults meet each other at cracks in the earth.
S adj V

In this sentence "**called**" is an **adjective** and NOT a verb because it is not accompanied by verb 'have' or 'to be' (is/am/are/was/were). While the verb of this sentence is **meet**. The adjective "called" indicates that the subject "The earth's plates" has a character of a passive object which is given an action (yang *dinamai*).

PAST PARTICIPLE

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

1. She painted this picture,
S V
2. She has painted this picture.
S V
3. The picture painted by Karen is now in a museum.
S adj V

Exercise .4. Past Participle

Circle the past participles, and label them as adjectives or verbs. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. The food served in this restaurant is delicious.
 ___ 2. The unexpected guests arrived just at dinnertime.
 ___ 3. The courses are listed in the catalogue are required courses.
 ___ 4. The tree was blown over in the storm was cut into logs.
 ___ 5. The students registered in this course are listed on that sheet of paper.
 ___ 6. Some Covid-19 rapid test kits were imported from China have poor accuracy rate.

Exercise Skills. 3 - 4. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

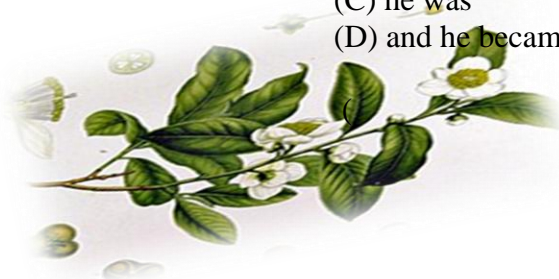
- C 1. We walked by the damaging bridge.
___ 2. The news was damaged to his reputation.
___ 3. Some people find documentary films are boring.
___ 4. The students were annoying by the boring lecture.
___ 5. It seems that the online courses giving by most lecturers are online assignments.
___ 6. The ladies living in the apartment next to my patio is planning to look for another job.

GENERAL REVIEW Skills 1-4 Part #1: Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. For three weeks at the beginning of the semester students with fewer than the maximum number of units can add additional courses.
___ 2. On her lunch hour went to a nearby department store to purchase a wedding gift.
___ 3. The fir trees were grown for the holiday season were harvested in November.
___ 4. In the grove the overripe oranges were falling on the ground.
___ 5. The papers being delivered at 4:00 will contain the announcement of the president's resignation.

**Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6. The North Platte River ___ from Wyoming into Nebraska.
(A) it flowed
(B) flows
(C) flowing
(D) with flowing water | 9. ___ tea plant are small and white.
(A) The
(B) On the
(C) Having flowers the
(D) The flowers of the |
| 7. ___ Biloxi received its name from a Sioux word meaning "first people."
(A) The city of
(B) Located in
(C) It is in
(D) The tour included | 10. Any possible academic assistance from taking stimulants ___ marginal at best.
(A) it is
(B) there is
(C) is
(D) as |
| 8. A pride of lions ___ up to forty lions, including one to three males, several females, and cubs.
(A) can contain
(B) it contains
(C) contain
(D) containing | 11. Henry Adams, born in Boston, ___ famous as a historian and novelist.
(A) became
(B) and became
(C) he was
(D) and he became |



B. SENTENCE WITH MULTIPLE CLAUSES (Common pattern 'CSV')

S + P Connector S + V or Connector S + P, S + P

She will sign the check before you go
S V Con S V

John loves wild animals, but his sister dislikes them.
S V Con S V

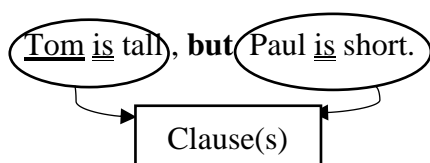
Common Pattern to remember: **CSV, SV or SV CSV**

Many sentences in English have more than one clause. (A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.)

- Whenever you find a sentence on the TOEFL test with more than one clause, you need to make sure that every subject has a verb and every verb has a subject.
- Next you need to check that the various clauses in the sentence are correctly joined. There are various ways to join clauses in English.

Skill 5: USE COORDINATE CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

When you have two clauses in an English sentence, you must connect the two clauses correctly. One way to connect two clauses is to use Conjunction Connectors: **FANBOYS** (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) or **BANYO** (but, and, nor, yet, or) between the clauses.



Tom must write the letter, or Paul will do it.
Clause con. Clause

Tom told a joke, so Paul laughed.

Tom is tired, yet he is not going to sleep.

In each of these examples, there are two clauses that are correctly joined with a coordinate conjunction and, but, or, so, or yet, and a comma (.). Coordinate Conjunction only can be placed in the middle between clauses.

EXERCISE 5: Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice. Circle the connectors. Then indicate if the sentences are correct '(C)' or incorrect '(I)'.

___ 1. The lawn needs water every day, or it will turn brown.

___ 2. The book was not long, it difficult to read.

___ 3. It was raining, so decided not to go camping.

___ 4. The material has been cut, and the pieces have been sewn together.

___ 5. The patient took all the medicine, he did not feel much better.

- ___ 6. The bill must be paid immediately, or the electricity will be turned off.
- ___ 7. The furnace broke so the house got quite cold.
- ___ 8. The dress did not cost too much, but the quality it seemed excellent.
- ___ 9. The leaves kept falling off the trees, and the boys kept raking them up, but the yard was still covered.
- ___ 10. The mail carrier has already delivered the mail, so the letter is not going to arrive today, it probably will arrive tomorrow.

SKILL 6. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

An **adverbial clause** is a dependent **clause** that functions as an adverb. That is, the entire **clause** *modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb*. As with all **clauses**, it contains a subject and predicate, though the subject as well as the (predicate) verb may sometimes be omitted and implied. There are some types of Adverbial clause as listed in this following table.

6.A. USE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF TIME CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Types of Clause	Connectors
Time (to answer the question <i>When</i>) <i>Show how ideas are related in time.</i>	After, before, as, as long as, once, as soon as, just as, whenever, by the time, when, while, Until, till, since, every time, ...
<p>Examples: <u>I took a long vacation</u> after <u>we broke up.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Main Clause time clause</p> <p style="text-align: center;">As soon as <u>you trust yourself,</u> <u>you will know how to live.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Time clause Main clause</p>	

Exercise 6.a. Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer

- I always take a bath ____ go to bed.
(A) after
(B) I as
(C) before
(D) before I
- Will you wait here ____ ready?
(A) before I
(B) until
(C) until I am
(D) until I
- I was not at home when ____ to see me.
(A) he came
(B) he
(C) came
(D) after he came
- Do not disturb me ____ I am busy with my work.
(A) after
(B) before
(C) when
(D) until

5. As soon as she finished that project, __ working on the next.
 (A) started
 (B) she started
 (C) after that she started
 (D) once she started
6. Whenever __ of this global pandemic, my eyes get misty.
 (A) I
 (B) I think
 (C) think
 (D) every time I think

***Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.**

7. When digested food reaches the cells of the body, is oxidized or slowly burned.
 A B C D
8. Our life will get back to normal the vaccine for COVID-19 is found and issued globally.
 A B C D

6.B. USE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CAUSE & REASON CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Cause & Reason (to answer the question <i>why</i>) (Show that one idea is a cause, effect or consequence of another)	Connectors: as, because, since, now that, for, so, inasmuch as
Example: <u>Because</u> the study sample is small, additional research is needed. Teresa went inside <u>because</u> it was raining	

Exercise 6.b. Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

1. As it raining again, we will have to cancel going to Pasir Panjang beach .
 A B C D
2. Aming had not paid the bill, the electricity were cut off.
 A B C D
3. Since we have to study from home due to Covid-19, get a long three-month-break from studying on campus.
 A B C D
4. As don't live in London anymore, I can't see Tower Bridge from small bedroom window.
 A B C D
5. The epidemic since has been entering the second month, the White House has issued specific social distancing guidance.
 A B C D

6.C. USE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF PLACE CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Place (to answer the question <i>Where</i>)	Connectors: Where, wherever, everywhere, anywhere
Examples: <u>Wherever</u> I go, I always see McDonald's. I am not sure <u>where</u> she lives. The government will track COVID-19 infected people <u>wherever</u> they go.	

Exercise 6.c. Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer

- The beach ___ a small villa two years ago is Pantai Kura-Kura.
(A). family built
(B). my family built
(C). where my family
(D). where my family built
- Windsor Castle is a royal residence where ___ Easter along with other members of her family.
(A) the Royal Family usually celebrate
(B) the Royal Family usually
(C) usually the Royal Family
(D) the Royal Family
- During this global pandemic there will be a social distancing banner ___, and you need to obey it.
(A) where
(B) whenever you go
(C) wherever you
(D) wherever you go
- Pulau Lemukutan ___ destination where tourists can do snorkelling and diving in West Kalimantan because other beaches are not clean.
(A) the only oceanic
(B) to be the only oceanic
(C) seems to be the only oceanic
(D) it seems to be the only oceanic
- Hundreds of people come to Wisma Atlet Jakarta to have a rapid test for COVID-19 ___ treated and observed.
(A) where patients positive COVID-19
(B) patients positive COVID-19 are
(C) patients positive COVID-19
(D) where patients positive COVID-19 are
- People are gathering in a market close to my house where some traders _____.
(A) sell fresh and organic vegetables
(B) fresh and organic vegetables
(C) they sell fresh and organic vegetables
(D) sells fresh and organic vegetables

***Please choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.**

- The leaves quickly fell to the ground forming a thick layer everywheres.
A B C D
- Electronic transfers mean the money of a government, business, or individual might be where at any time.
A B C D
- He later established a private paediatric practice, taught at medical school and volunteered at a hospital where comforted parents of dying children.
A B C D
- This use of taboo terms can appear anywhere the appropriate intensifiers.
A B C D

6.D. USE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CONTRAST/CONCESSION CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Contrast / Concession	Connectors: Although, Even though, Though, While, Whereas, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, However.
Example:	<u>Although</u> the tests were done in a Wuhan lab, the findings should be applicable to the real world.
	Pak Saloy speaks French and Arabic fluently whereas his wife is not good at languages at all.

Exercise 6.d. *Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

- The parents left a phone number with the baby-sitter in case a problem with the children.
A B C D
- The director is ready to start the meeting not all of his staff members is in the room.
A B C D
- Whereas most of the students ready to study, the teacher still has not come to campus yet.
A B C D
- It is impossible for the airplane to take off while is snowing so hard.
A B C D
- We did not go out to dinner tonight even though would have preferred not to cook.
A B C D
- Although nevertheless they reflect a strong social conscience, Arthur Miller's stage works are typical more concerned with individuals than with systems.
A B C D

***Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer**

- While in reality Alpha Centauri is a triple star, ___ to the naked eye to be a single star.
(A) it appears
(B) but it appears
(C) appears
(D) despite it
(A) than sound waves do
(B) do sound waves
(C) than sound waves are
(D) sound waves
- ___ creation of such a community was a desirable step, the requisite political upheaval had to be accepted.
(A) Since the
(B) The
(C) Later, the
(D) It was the
10 . Some snakes lay eggs, but others ___ birth to live offspring.
(A) give
(B) giving
(C) they give
(D) to have given
- Although thunder and lightning are produced at the same time, light waves travel faster ___, so we see the lightening before we hear the thunder.

6.E. USE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CONDITION CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Condition It shows that something will occur if certain conditions are met.	Connectors: If, In case, Unless, Providing / Provided, Provided that, whatever, whether
Example: You will get a high TOEFL score provided you study hard. Unless you practice frequently, you will fail the exam.	

Exercise 6.e. Part 1. Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

- Cold air hovers near the earth because is heavier than hot air.
A B C D
- Now that Masha finally caught up on her work, can go on vacation and visit her cousin.
A B C D
- Because our TV set is broken, cannot watch the breaking news on COVID-19 update, so
we then listen to the news on the radio.
A B C D
- Many young people move to the cities in search of employment since there few jobs
available in their kampongs.
A B C D
- Students have to hand in their assignment through google classroom even if are not finished.
A B C D

***Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer!**

- If it rains, ___ to swim in the beach.
(A) we going
(B) we will not
(C) will not go
(D) we will not go
- Masha will come to your ___ you invite her.
(A) if birthday party
(B) to birthday party
(C) birthday party if
(D) birthday party
- You will never pass this test unless ___ hard and practice frequently.
(A) you study
(B) to study
(C) if you study
(D) you to study
- We cannot travel abroad ____ .
(A) unless if this global pandemic ends
(B) If this global pandemic ends
(C) unless this global pandemic ends
(D) this global pandemic ends
- We will have plenty to eat during this city lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic ___ five boxes of *Indomie* and three kilo grams of dried fish.
(A) that we buy ten sacks of rice,
(B) we buy ten sacks of rice,
(C) provided that we ten sacks of rice,
(D) provided that we buy ten sacks of rice,

6.F. USE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF MANNER CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Manner <i>show us how something happens</i>	Connectors: As though; As if; As; In that; like
Examples: <i>Seolah-olah & seperti</i> a. She looked as though she was in pain. (<i>yakin memang itu yang terjadi/dilakukannya</i>) b. Icha walked past as if she hadn't seen us. (<i>guessing/tak yakin benar/tidak begitu</i>) c. She treated me like I was a child . (<i>seperti</i>) d. Our government first responded to Covid 19 as if it would not spread to our country.	

Exercise 6.f. Place the appropriate connector word in the gap using the words provided in the box.

as, in that, as though, as if, like

1. During my vacation I spent my money **as if** I was a millionaire.
2. The secretary typed the letter _____ it was requested by the manager.
3. When you have a lot of money, you may do _____ you are the owner of this globe.
4. We do not like when she treats us _____ her slaves.
5. The salesman behaved _____ he owned the company.
6. The plastic flowers looked _____ they were real. I had to touch them just to be sure.
7. You need to do _____ she says and stop arguing with her, or she will cut you off.
8. We watched in amazement when the strong man carried the heavy box _____ it was empty.
9. Why do you look at me _____ I was someone else?
10. Jakarta coronavirus death toll increases _____ cases spike.

Note:

- Subordinators and coordinators connect clauses within a single sentence.
- A connector is always followed by One subject and One predicate (→ CSV).
- *Subordinators* join two clauses and de-emphasize the clause they are attached to.
- *Coordinators* (e.g., but, yet) : Join two independent clauses and give equal emphasis to the idea they join. A comma should be placed before the coordinator.

The study's design has some flaw, **but** the results are promising

6.G. USE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF DEGREE of COMPARISON CONNECTORS CORRECTLY. (This topic will be discussed further in Skill #19)

Degree of Comparison Answer the question How much, how little, how many.	Connectors: As, As ... as So... as Than Correlative comparison: The ... the
Examples: a. I love her very much as you do. b. Masha is as intelligent as she is beautiful. (as adjective / adverb as) c. During this lockdown I am so bored as you (are). d. Nobody loves you better than I do. e. She is older than f. The older you grow the wiser you become. *In adverb clauses of degree or comparison, the verb is often understood and not expressed. It is obvious that Mira is more beautiful than Susanti (is).	

Exercise 6.g. Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer

1. New York State has more COVID-19 cases ____ in that country.
 (A) any states
 (B) than any states
 (C) any states than
 (D) instead than any states
2. I think Queen Elizabeth II ____ looks.
 (A) is older than she
 (B) she is older than
 (C) older than she
 (D) older than she is
3. You will regret what you did to me since ____ than I do.
 (A) no one loves
 (B) no one loves you
 (C) no one loves you best
 (D) no one loves you better
4. Masha, the most famous girl in her village, is ____ is active.
 (A) as naughty she
 (B) as naughty as she
 (C) naughty as she
 (D) she as naughty as
5. Central Park in New York ____ big as it sounds, but it is obvious that it is bigger than Monaco.
 (A) not look as
 (B) does not look as
 (C) does not look
 (D) not look as
6. The number of Coronavirus victims in Italy is not as many ____.
 (A) it is in the US
 (B) as is in the US
 (C) as it in the US
 (D) as it is in the US

**Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.*

7. I always come home from campus early than my brother does.

A
B
C
D
8. Saffron has been linked to health benefits, such as improved mood, libido, and sexual function, as well reduced PMS symptoms and enhanced weight loss.

A
B
9. As many 36 prisoners in Iran are feared dead after security forces used lethal force to control protests triggered by fears of Covid-19.

A
B
C
10. Life is a journey, the more mistakes we make, than more we learn.

A
B
C
D

EXERCISE. skills 5-6 : Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Circle the connectors. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. Until the registrar makes a decision about your status, you must stay in an unclassified category.
- ___ 2. Or the bills can be paid by mail by the first of the month.
- ___ 3. The furniture will be delivered as soon it is paid for.
- ___ 4. Whenever you want to hold the meeting, we will schedule it.
- ___ 5. The government was overthrown in a revolution, the king has not returned to his homeland.
- ___ 6. Whereas most of the documents are complete, this form still needs to be notarized.
- ___ 7. Trash will be collected in the morning, so you should put the trash cans out tonight.
- ___ 8. It is impossible for the airplane to take off while is snowing so hard.
- ___ 9. The more people disobey the covid-19 protocol, the many people may get infected.
- ___ 10. So the local government proposes to get the police department defunded, the number of crimes in NYC has increased by more than 100%



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

SKILL 7: USE NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTORS CORRECTLY



A **noun clause** is a dependent clause that functions as a noun. Because the noun clause is a noun, it is used in a sentence as either an object of a verb, an object of a preposition, or the subject of the sentence. Noun clauses often begin with **relative pronouns, subordinating conjunctions, or other words**. The **introductory word** generally has a grammatical function in the sentence.

Relative pronouns: *that, which, who, whom, whose, what*

Indefinite relative pronouns: *whoever, whomever, whatever, whichever, whether, if*

Subordinating conjunctions: *how, if, when, whenever, where, whether, why*

How to identify a Noun Clause in a sentence:

- NC Pattern: **Introductory word/ WH-word + S + V**
- It Contains a subject and a verb.
- NC is a Dependent clause, and It functions as a noun (S/O/OP)
- It begins with words (e.g., what, when, that, ...) as listed in this following table.

Noun Connector as Object

Example: I don't know why he went home earlier.

Noun Clause as Object of verb

In this example, there are two clauses, *I don't know* and *why he went home earlier*. These two clauses are joined with the connector *why*. *Why* changes the clause *why he went home earlier* into a noun clause which functions as the object of the verb *don't know*.

I am thinking about why he went home earlier.

Noun Clause as Object of Preposition

In the second example, the two clauses *I am thinking about* and *he went home earlier* are also joined by the connector *why*. *Why* changes the clause *why he went home earlier* into a noun clause which functions as the object of the preposition *about*.

The following example shows how these sentence patterns could be tested in the Structure section of the TOEFL test.

Example
Everybody worries aboutdisappears.
A. when Covid-19
B. Covid-19
C. when
D. when Covid-19 it

In this example, the sentence contains the main subject and verb, *everybody worries*, and it also contains an additional verb *disappears*. The sentence needs a subject for the verb *disappears*

and a connector to join the two clauses. The best answer is (A) because it has the connector *when* and the subject *Covid-19*. Answer (B) is incorrect because it has no connector. Answer (C) is also incorrect because it has no subject for the verb *disappears*. Answer (D) is incorrect because it has two subjects for *disappears*.

Table d. Noun clause introductory words and Use

Noun Clause Connectors					
What, when, where, why, why, how, whether, if, that					
Example:					
S	V		Connector	S	V
I	will tell	you	where	I	live

Exercise 7.1. Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Find the subjects and the verbs. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. It is unfortunate that the meal is not ready yet.
- ___ 2. She told me when should pick up the children.
- ___ 3. We could not believe what he did to us
- ___ 4. Can you tell me why was the mail not delivered today?
- ___ 5. The map showed where the party would be held.

Noun Clause as Connector/Subject

Example: I know what happened yesterday
Noun Clause as Object of verb

I am thinking about what happened yesterday
Noun Clause as Object of Preposition

In the first example, the two clauses are joined by connector *what*. In the second example, *what* is a subject of happened. *What* is also the connector of two clauses *I am thinking* and *happened yesterday*.

The following example shows how these sentence patterns could be tested in the Structure section of the TOEFL test.

Example

I know called me last night.

- A. Mira
- B. someone
- C. who
- D. what

In this example, the sentence contains the main clause *I know* and another verb *called*. The sentence needs a subject for the verb *called* and a connector to join the two clauses. The best answer is (C) because *who* is both a connector and a subject. Answer (A) is incorrect because it has a subject but no connector. Answer (B) is also incorrect because *someone* is a subject, but there is no connector. Answer (D) is incorrect because *what* is a connector, but it is not a subject.

Noun clause introductory words and Use

Noun Clause Connectors/Subjects				
What	whatever	who	whoever	which
Example:				
S	V	Connector	V	
Ann	told me	what	happened	

Exercise 7.2. Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Find the subjects and the verbs. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. The teacher heard who answered the questions.
- ___ 2. She saw what in the box in the closet
- ___ 3. We thought about who would be the best vice president
- ___ 4. I am not sure which it is the most important courses in the program.
- ___ 5. Do you know what caused the plants to die?

Noun Clause as Subject

Example: **What she said** makes me happy.
 NC as subject V

Table d. Noun clause introductory words and Use

Intro.Words	Examples
What	What you did last summer was terrible. (NC as a <i>subject</i>)
Whatever	You can buy whatever you need . (NC as a <i>direct Object</i>)
How	How the waitress behaved was very polite. (NC as a <i>subject</i>)
When	We all asked when you will get married . (NC as a <i>direct Object</i>)
Where	I know where you went on your last vacation.(NC as an <i>Object of Verb</i>)
Whether	We don't know whether (or not) this pandemic ends in July.(NC as <i>direct.O</i>)
Which	Which car is yours is not important, I need a ride soon! (NC as a <i>Subject</i>)
Whichever	You may sleep <i>in</i> whichever bed you like . (NC as an <i>OP</i>)
Who	It is who we are . (NC as a <i>Subject complement</i>)
Whoever	I will tell whoever will listen to my love story.(C/S, NC as an <i>indirect.Obj</i>)
Whomever	My love life is a business between you and <i>with</i> whomever I'm . (NC— <i>OP</i>)
Why	That is why most kids adore Barbie . (NC as a <i>Subject complement</i>)
That	I didn't realize that the directions were wrong (NC as an <i>Object</i>)
The fact that	The fact that we were late to class really upset the teacher. (NC as a <i>Subj.</i>)

- *Lots of these words are flexible. They do different things in different sentences.*
- *Noun Clause Connector / Subject (In this case a connector also functions as a subject). Wh-word + Verb*

- a. I know what is in your mind. (*What functions as a connector and a subject in the same time.)
- b. Whoever comes to my party must bring a gift.
S/C
- c. We know who stole our cats.
S/C

Exercise 7.3. Instruction: Please identify each noun clause. Is it used as a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, a subject complement, or an object of a preposition?

You know that the telephone uses electricity.
S V NC / O (direct object)

1. Basically, this is how a telephone operates.
2. What you said on the phone to my parents creates chaos.
3. An electric current carries the sound to whoever is listening.
4. You can talk to whomever you like and say whatever you think.
5. Campaign workers use whatever helps them to win the election.



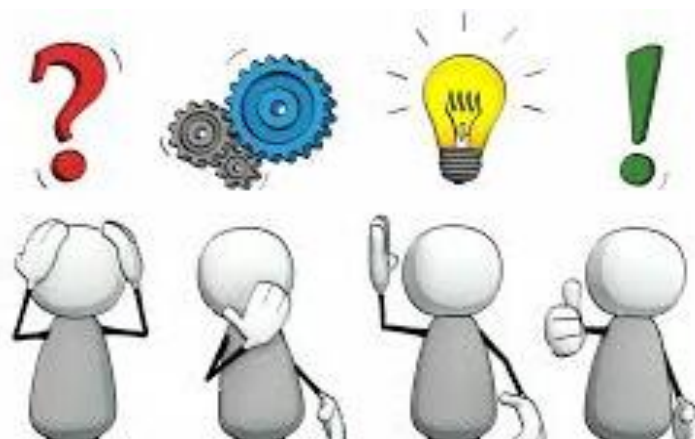
Exercise 7.2. Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

1. I know what it happened yesterday in front of UPT Bahasa Untan between the girl and you.
A B C D
2. She is prepared for what that will happen with her household after she caught her husband red-handed cheating on her with their maid.
A B C D
3. We finally found out which what are her favorite things, and we know what to buy for her birthday.
A B C D
4. Jane saw what in the box inside my closet, a doll, which I have prepared for her B-day gift.
A B C D
5. I knew who she came to my room last night, and I could not recognize her, a woman with apparently long hair, since it was so dark.
A B C D

***Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer.**

6. She had an accident and took her car to the garage. Her husband then asked her where ____.
(A) is her car
(B) her car was
(C) her car is
(D) was her car
7. The old lady next door must have a lot of cats. I don't know how many ____ .
(A) cats does she have
(B) does she has cats
(C) she has cats
(D) cats she has

8. Do you know ____ from the earth?
- (A) how far the moon is
(B) how far is the moon
(C) how the moon is far
(D) how long far is the moon
9. Masha is playing her music too loud, that Piggy cannot concentrate on what ____.
- (A) is he reading.
(B) he is reading.
(C) reading he is
(D) reading
10. ____ is long holiday after passing your exam.
- (A) you need
(B) why you needed
(C) it is needed
(D) what you need
11. I didn't understand ____
- (A) why he did it
(B) why he does it
(C) he did it
(D) why does he do it
12. Upik didn't want to go to the car show. Her husband insisted that ____ with him.
- (A) she had come
(B) she came
(C) she come
(D) she comes
13. ____ made me angry most was that our government did not bother to do lockdown our airport for China airplane once the China Coronavirus broke out.
- (A) It
(B) Which
(C) The fact
(D) What
14. ____ he learned English in one year was a great success.
- (A) What
(B) Who
(C) Which
(D) That
15. The fact that a dozen detainees in Indonesia ____ due to the Corona pandemic worried members of the community.
- A. released from prison
B. were released from prison
C. they released from prison
D. they were released from prison



Skill 8 : USE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

An adjective clause is a dependent clause that describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun providing a description or further information. It does not change the basic meaning of a sentence but rather clarify the writer's intent.

Initial Clauses: Masha is filling the glass. She put the glass on the table.

- Masha is filling the glass **that she put** on the table.
Adjective Clause

Initial Clauses: The man asked me to be his wife. I met him last night.

- The man **whom I met** last night asked me to be his wife.

In the first example, Masha is the subject of the verb is filling. While she is the subject of the verb 'put'. That is the adjective clause connector that joins these two clauses, and the adjective clause that she put on the table describes the noun glass.

The following chart lists the adjective clause connectors and sentence patterns used with them

Adjective Clause Connectors					
Whom (for people)		which (for things)		that (for people/things)	
S	V	Connector	S	V	
I	like the dress	that	you	are wearing	
S	Connector	S	V	V	
The dress	that	you	are wearing	is	beautiful.

Exercise 8.1. Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Find the subjects and the verbs. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. I did not believe the story he told me.
- ___ 2. The teacher whom the students like the most is their English teacher.
- ___ 3. Did you forget the promise whom you made?
- ___ 4. Next week I am going to visit my cousins, whom have not seen in several years
- ___ 5. She is able to solve the problems which did she cause.

Adjective Clause as Connectors/Subjects

Examples:

Initial Sentences: The notebook has four sections. It is on the table.

The notebook **which is on the table** has four sections.
Adjective clause

In this sentence **notebook** is the subject of the verb **has**, and **which** is the subject of the verb **is**. **Which** is also the *connector* that joins the two clauses.

Initial Sentences: **The boy** is a travel agent. **He** is checking some tickets.

The boy who is checking some tickets is a travel agent.
Adjective clause

Exercise 8.2. Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Find the subjects and the verbs. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. The children built a house in the tree that in the backyard.
- ___ 2. The boat that hit the underwater rock sank.
- ___ 3. After dinner she went to visit her parents, who were living down the street.
- ___ 4. She forgot to attend the meeting that it began at 9.00
- ___ 5. Any student who does not turn in the paper by Friday will fail the class.

Table e. Adjective Clause Relative words & Patterns to remember ☺

Relative Words	Function	Structure Pattern	Examples
Who (Relative Pronoun)	Yang, Kata ganti orang untuk <i>Subjek</i> . (she/he/they ...)	Who + verb	Jane is my sister. she has 2 babies ➤ Jane <u>who has 2 babies</u> is my sister adj. clause
Whom (Relative Pronoun)	Yang, Kata ganti orang Untuk <i>Objek</i> (her/him/them...)	Whom+ S+P	Jane is a singer. I like her Jane <u>whom I like</u> is a singer. adj. clause
Whose (Relative Pronoun)	Yang ... -nya, Kata ganti untuk <i>kepunyaan</i> (her/his/its/their,...)	Whose + Noun	Jane is a singer. Her voice is hoarse. ➤ Jane <u>whose voice is hoarse</u> is a singer
That (Relative Pronoun)	Yang, Kata ganti orang/benda untuk <i>Subjek/Objek</i>	that + verb Or That + S + P	The house stands firmly. It is built on the cliff. ➤ The house <u>that is built on the cliff</u> stands firmly.
Which (Relative Pronoun)	Yang mana (spesifik) Kata ganti benda Untuk <i>Objek / subjek</i>	which + verb Or which + S + P	A white house, <u>which is built on the cliff</u> , belongs to Jo. (<i>Non-restrictive</i>) A house which Jo bought last year is built on the cliff.
Where (relative Adverb)	Dimana Kata ganti untuk <i>tempat</i> (<i>there / here</i>)	where + S + P	(a) Waikiki is next to DH. (2) I always spend my free time in Waikiki / there . ➤ The Waikiki beach <u>where I always spend my free time</u> is next to Diamond Head.

When (Relative adverb)	Waktu/ ketika Adding detail about the noun & pronoun, using adverb of time)	When + S + P	The baby woke up when her mom turned on the lamp. I can remember when you proposed me for a marriage.
Why (Relative adverb)	(mengapa) The clause modifies the noun reason.	Why + S + P	(a) I want to buy Urus SUV Lambo. (b) The reason is you. ➤ The reason why I want to buy Urus SUV Lamborghini is you.

Note: Things to remember about An adjective clause:

- It is **positioned directly after the noun or pronoun** that it describes.
- It is dependent or subordinate clause that contains *a subject* and *a verb* or *verb phrase* but *does not express a complete thought*.
- **It cannot stand alone as a sentence.**
- An adjective clause begin with words such as , *who, whom, whose, that, which, and why, when, where*.
- *Adjective Clause Connector/Subject*
Some Adjective Clause' relative words can **act as a Connector or a Subject in the same time.(C/S), if the pattern is Wh-word + Verb**

*Essential (restrictive) adjective Clauses

A restrictive adjective clause provides information that is *necessary* for identifying the word it modifies.

I don't like the children **who eat ice cream with their hands**.

The person **whom I called** last night is my mother.

*Non-essential (non-restrictive) adjective clause

It gives *extra or additional* description that is not strictly required to understand the writer's intent.

Example:

Bang Lapok, **who** was the oldest member of our gang, finally got married yesterday.

The adjective clause gives extra information, but it isn't necessary to get the gist of the sentence about Bang Lapok getting married, if you remember skill #2, it has a similar pattern as an Appositive set in the middle by commas (,).

The house on the left, **which belongs to Jamilah**, is up for sale.

(Which belongs to Jamila is a nonessential adjective clause. It contains the subject *which* and the verb *belongs*. The clause modifies the noun *house*, providing additional, nonessential information about it.)

Exercise 8.3. Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

1. I don't know a girl in pink gown who you invited to our wedding party last night,
can you give me an explanation.
A B C D
2. The gardener's wife who she has been married for six years has just had her third baby last night.
A B C D
3. The man whom daughter you fall in love with teaches at our university, and he is strict and demanding.
A B C D
4. Implanting Microchips in humans has gained some popularity in Sweden who already has a robust digital society.
A B C D
5. The newspapers who were piled up on the front porch were an indication that the residents had not been home in some time.
A B C D

Exercise 8.4. Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer.

1. I didn't know ___, and I was too confused to decide.
(A) which job I
(B) job I wanted
(C) which job that I
(D) which job I wanted
2. Susanti whom Indah ___ is the smartest student in her class.
(A) that she bullies everyday
(B) she bullies everyday
(C) that bullies everyday
(D) bullies everyday
3. Due to Coronavirus pandemic, students ___ have online class.
(A) who enrol TUTEP training will
(B) who they enrol TUTEP training will
(C) whom enrol TUTEP training will
(D) whose enrol TUTEP training will
4. I visited my grandmotehr ___ lives in a different city.
(A) who
(B) which
(C) when
(D) where
5. The movie ... we saw last night in Mega Mall XXI won three awards.
(A) who
(B) when
(C) which
(D) where
6. Do you know the reason ___ there are no penguins at the North Pole?
(A) where
(B) why
(C) whose
(D) what

7. The students__ names are not on the live-presence list will be considered absent.
 (A) whose
 (B) where
 (C) that
 (D) why
8. Most of people __ I know will be invited to my wedding party, but you!
 (A) who
 (B) what
 (C) whom
 (D) where
9. Can you find the girl __ you talked to last night? Hmm, I think I like her.
 (A) who
 (B) what
 (C) which
 (D) whom
10. Some countries reported that COVID-19 Rapid test-kits ____ are imported from China are some damaged and infected by the virus itself.
 (A) that
 (B) who
 (C) where
 (D) whose



TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1 – 8):

Choose the letter of the words or group of words that best complete the sentence.

1. ____ loom high above the north and north-eastern boundaries of the expanding city of Tucson.
 (A) The Santa Catalina mountains
 (B) Because the Santa Catalina mountains
 (C) The Santa Catalina mountains are
 (D) That the Santa Catalina mountains
2. The benefit__the study is that it provides necessary information to anyone who needs it.
 (A) of
 (B) which
 (C) that
 (D) house
3. The same symptoms that occur____ occur with cocaine.
 (A) amphetamines can
 (B) with amphetamines can
 (C) so amphetamines
 (D) with amphetamines they
4. If a food label indicates that a food is mostly carbohydrate, it does not mean ____is a good food to eat.
 (A) and it
 (B) and
 (C) that it
 (D) when

5. A total of 470 boxes of surgical masks _____ stolen from Pagelaran General Hospital in Cianjur, West Java.
 A. have reportedly been
 B. has reportedly been
 C. reportedly been
 D. They have reportedly been
6. _____ in the first draft of the budget will not necessarily be in the final draft.
 (A) Although it appears
 (B) It appears
 (C) What appears
 (D) Despite its appearance

**Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.*

7. Everyone in the surrounding towns were warned about the epidemic.
 A B C D
8. Of the new three cases one have been solved, but the others are impossible to solve.
 A B C D
9. Although several students in the group doubt the ending of pandemic, am sure that this circumstance will end soon.
 A B C D
10. She is so beautiful and kind if she is so adored and loved by many people.
 A B C D

SKILL 9. COMPARATIVE DEGREES

9.a. Comparative and Superlative

The problem with some of the comparative and superlative sentences on the TOEFL test is that the comparative or superlative is formed incorrectly. You should therefore understand how to form the comparative and superlative to answer such questions correctly.

The comparative is formed with either *-er* (for short adjective) or *More* (for long adjective) and *than*. While in the superlative is formed with *the*, either *-est* or *most*, and is followed by *in*, *of*, or a *that-clause*



Upin is **strong**. (adjective)

Mas Jarwo is **Stronger** than Upin. (Comparative)

Miskha is **the strongest** of all. (superlative)

Miskha is **the tallest** man in the room.

Mas Jarwo is **the most handsome** of all the men at the Gym.

The spider over there is **the** largest one **that** I have ever seen.

The fastest runner wins the race. (No in, of, or that-clause)

The following chart outlines the possible forms of comparatives and superlatives:

THE FORM OF COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES	
COMPARATIVE (it is used to compare <i>two equal things</i> .)	$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{More + (long adjective)} \\ \text{(short adjective) + -er} \end{array} \right)$ Than (dari)
SUPERLATIVE (it is used to show which <i>one of many</i> (<i>more than two</i>) is in some way <i>the most outstanding</i>)	The $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Most + (long adjective)} \\ \text{(Short adjective) + -est} \end{array} \right)$ <i>in / of / that- clause.</i>

However, there are some adjectives which take irregular forms for both comparative and superlative, for example, Masha is a **good** swimmer, but PingPing is **better**.

Table f. Irregular Comparison

Positive	Comparative (+ than)	(The +) Superlative
Good (adj)	Better	Best
Well (adv, health)	Better	Best
Bad (adj)	Worse	Worst
Many (CTN)	More	Most
Much (UCTN)	More	Most
Little (adj/adv, size)	Little / more little	Littlest / most little
Little (amount)	Less	Least
Late	Later	Last
Far (adj/adv, extent)	Further	Furthest
Far (distance)	Farther	Farthest

The comparative and superlative also have different uses, and you should understand these different uses to answer such questions correctly. The comparative is used to compare two equal things. Take a look at this following example:

(a). The Math class is 30 M², (b) The History class is 42², (c) The English class is 48 M²

→ The history class is **larger than** the math class, but the English class is **the biggest** of all.

→ The history class is **smaller** than the English class, but the Math class is **the smallest** of all.

In the first example *the history class* is being compared with *the math class*, while *the English class* is compared with both *Math and History classes* and *the most outstanding of all*.

Look at this second example, Comparative degrees with long adjective

- (a). Adelia got a C on English 101 class;
- (b) Rahmawati got an A on English 101 class;
- (b) Rabudin got an A+ on English 101 class.

- Rahmawati is **more intelligent than** Adelia, but Rabudin is **the most intelligent** of all.
- Rahmawati is **more unintelligent than** Rabudin, but Adelia is **the most unintelligent** of all.

The superlative is used when there are more than two items to compare and you want to show the one that is the best, the biggest, or in some way the most outstanding.

The history class is **the largest** in the school.

Mary is **the most intelligent** of all the students in the class.

Exercise 9. 1: Circle the comparatives and superlatives in the following sentences. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. The coffee is more stronger today than it was yesterday.
 ___ 2. The tree that was struck by lightning had been the tallest of the trees we had in the yard.
 ___ 3. He will buy the most fuel-efficient car that he can afford.
 ___ 4. Cheetahs run more faster than any other animals.
 ___ 5. The business department is bigger of the departments in the university.
 ___ 6. Urus SUV Lamborghini is expensive than Lexus RX.



9.b. Use the Correlative comparison/Double Comparative

The comparative, The comparative Structure Correctly.

A double comparative structure that has been appearing frequently on the TOEFL test consists of two parallel comparatives introduced by **the**. Double comparatives are phrases commonly used in English to express increasing or decreasing returns, see the patterns in the following table and the examples below.

THE -ER, -ER STRUCTURE			
THE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">-er more</div>	(same structure),	THE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">-er more</div> (same structure).
This type of sentence <i>may</i> or <i>may not</i> include a verb.			

The harder he tried, the further he fell behind.

The older the children are, the more their parents expect from them.

The first example contains the two parallel comparatives *the harder* and *the further*.

In this type of sentence, *correlative comparison* can be followed by any structures.

the comparative – the comparative

(b) **The harder** you work, **the more** you accomplish.

(c) *The greater* the experience, *the higher* the salary.

___ 5. The more I practice, the easy I understand the lesson.

➤ When the second part of the comparison is a clause, the clause is often a *reduced* clause.
If the sales figures are **as bad as predicted**, the company will probably go bankrupt.
(... as bad as economists have predicted ...)

➤ If we use as ... as .. with a noun phrase, we must use ***much*** or ***little*** with uncountable noun or ***many*** or ***few*** with ***Plural Noun***.

- I have **as much money as** I need right now and don't want to do anything, I just want to lie in my bed.
- During this Covid-19 quarantine, I will spend **as little money as** I can.
- There are **as many students** in 2A class **as** there are in 2B.

➤ Negative forms.

- He **did not** run **as fast as** he did two years ago.
- The company **didn't** pay **as much tax** this year **as** last year because it earned less.
- You **don't** love her **as well as** I do.

TOEFL EXERCISE skill 9. Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

1. The speed of light is ____ the speed of sound.
(A) faster
(B) faster than
(C) the fastest
(D) as fast
2. The use of detail is ____ method of developing a controlling idea, and almost all students employ this method
(A) more common
(B) common
(C) most common
(D) the most common
3. ____ in Stevenson's landscapes, the more vitality and character the paintings seem to possess.
(A) The brushwork is loose
(B) The looser brushwork
(C) The loose brushwork is
(D) The looser the brushwork is
4. The grizzly bear, which can grow up to eight feet tall, has been called ____ of North America.
(A) a dangerouser animal
(B) a more dangerous animal
(C) the dangerousest animal
(D) the most dangerous animal

****Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.***

- ___ 5. Peter Abelard, a logician and theologian, was the controversialist teacher of his age.
A B C D
- ___ 6. Protein molecules are the most complex than the molecules of carbohydrates.
A B C D
- ___ 7. Good quality socks are almost important as your running shoes
A B C D
- ___ 8. Tonight's dinner was delicious than last night's.
A B C D
- ___ 9. The sooner the exam is scheduled, the little time you have to prepare.
A B C D
- ___ 10. My grandma's cakes still taste exactly the same when I was a child.
A B C D

SKILL 10. AGREEMENT AFTER PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Sometimes prepositional phrases (or OP) can come between the subject and the verb (please remember the lesson you have learned previously in skill #2).

The key (to the doors) are* in the drawer.

Singular plural

The keys (to the door) is* in the drawer.

Plural singular

(* indicates an error)

In the first example you might think that *doors* is the subject because it comes directly in front of the verb *are*. However, *doors* is not the subject because it is the object of the preposition *to*. The subject of the sentence is *key*, so the verb should be *is*. In the second example you might think that *door* is the subject because it comes directly in front of the verb *is*. You should recognize in this example that *door* is not the subject because it is the object of the preposition *to*. Because the subject of the sentence is *keys*, the verb should be *are*.

The following chart outlines the key information that you should understand about subject/verb agreement with prepositional phrases:

SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT AFTER PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES		
Subject	(Prepositional Phrase)	Verb
When a prepositional phrase comes between the subject and the verb, be sure that the verb agrees with the subject. This rule is similar to the use of object of a preposition in skill 2.		

Exercise 10. Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

___ 1. To the Kwakiutl, one of the copper pieces equal a thousand cedar bark blankets.
A B C D

___ 2. The exhibit of the artist's paintings were very interesting.
A B C D

___ 3. Some Polynesian divers in Hawaii descends almost forty-five feet without special equipment.
A B C D

___ 4. The special effect in the movie were particularly original.
A B C D

___ 5. The girls from Sungai Jawi is arriving early for English 101 class.
A B C D

Exercise 9 – 10. Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Each of cars in my garage ____ some countries manufacturing 15 world-famous car Brands.

(A) imported from
(B) are importing from
(C) is imported from
(D) is importing from

2. One of the 15 brands, Aston Martin, ____ from the name of its founder, Lionel Martin and Aston Hill where he lived.

(A) derived partly
(B) it is derived partly
(C) are derived partly
(D) is derived partly



3. The history of the Audi brand ____ of Martin Hill brand, both derived from the names of their respective founders.

(A) is the same as that
(B) are the same as that
(C) the same as that
(D) it is the same as that



4. Cadillac is one of ____ in the US.

(A) the earlier car brands
(B) earliest car brands
(C) the most earliest car brands
(D) the earliest car brands



SKILL 11. AGREEMENT AFTER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

A particular agreement problem occurs when the subject is an expression of quantity, such as *all*, *most*, or *some*, followed by the preposition *of*. In this situation, the subject (*all*, *most*, *some*, *half*, *either*, and *neither*) can be either singular or plural, depending on a Noun that follows the preposition *of*.

*All (of the book) **was** interesting.*

SINGULAR

*All (of the books) **were** interesting.*

PLURAL

*All (of the information) **was** interesting.*

SINGULAR

The following chart outlines the key information that you should understand about subject/verb agreement after expressions of quantity:

SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT AFTER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>All</i> <i>Most</i> <i>some</i> <i>half</i> <i>either</i> <i>neither</i> </div>	Of the Object (sing./plural)	Verb (adapted to the Obj)
When an expression of quantity is the subject, the verb MUST agree with the number (either singular/plural) of the <i>Noun/ object</i> following <i>of</i> .		

Exercise 11. Please determine the subject (S), predicate (P), and Object of Preposition (OP) of each sentence. Indicate if each sentence is correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. Some of the water in West Kalimantan are impure or contaminated by Mercury.
 ___ 2. Either Mrs. Smith or her kids were at my wedding party, I am so happy for their coming.
 ___ 3. Oops! Half of the cakes is frosted, we need to put it in the microwave.
 ___ 4. All of the milk in my refrigerator are sour now, I don't think I can drink them.
 ___ 5. After stealing some bananas from my kitchen all of the monkeys falls asleep.

SKILL 12. AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS

Certain words in English are always grammatically singular, even though they might have plural meanings.

Everybody are going* to the theater.
 S

Even though we understand from this example that a lot of people are going to the theater, *everybody* is singular and requires a singular verb. The plural verb *are going* should be changed to the singular verb *is going*.

Table g. Indefinite Pronouns & Always Singular Words

SUBJECT / VERB AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS		
These words Always take singular verb	These words Always take plural verb	Always singular words
Everybody (person)	Both	Information,
Somebody (person)	Many	advice,
Anybody (person)	others	leisure,
Nobody (person)	Several (PN)	architecture,
Everyone (person)	A variety of (PN)	assistance,
Someone (person)	A number of (PN)	mail,
Anyone (person)	A total of (PN)	blame,
No one (person)	Few	luggage,
Everything (thing)	A few	baggage,
Something (thing)	Those	clothing,
Anything (thing)	These	recreation,
None	There are	news,
No one	There were	courage,

Nobody	No + PN	enjoyment,
Nothing		traffic,
No + SN / No + UCTN		evidence,
A / An		furniture
One		fame, pride,
Each + sing. Noun (SN)		prestige,
Every + sing.noun (SN)		trouble,
Each of (PN)		music,
Every of (PN)		relaxation,
One of (PN)		research,
Lots of		reliability,
Much (UCTN)		sadness,
Another (sing. CTN)		safety,
An amount of (UCTN)		scenery,
A little / Little (UCTN)		significance,
		software,
		wealth,
		wisdom, etc.

*SN (Singular Noun); PN (Plural Noun); CTN (Countable Noun); UCTN (Uncountable noun)

Exercise 12. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. Each of my friends are looking for a part-time employment in Transmart Mall.
- ___ 2. A number of scientists says that children inherit their intelligence from their mother.
- ___ 3. Everyone in the auditorium were startled by the announcement.
- ___ 4. None of the Miss Indonesia nominees come from West Kalimantan this year.
- ___ 5. Every of the students were sleeping while the instructor was delivering her lesson online last week.
- ___ 6. Each package that is not properly wrapped have to be returned to the sender.
- ___ 7. The proposal brought so much new work to the partnership that there were not enough hours to complete all of it.
- ___ 8. Each number in a binary system are formed from only two symbols.

SKILL 13. PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Parallel structure means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. Parallelism, also known as parallel structure or parallel construction, is a balance within one or more sentences of similar phrases or clauses that have the same grammatical structure.

Some coordinate conjunctions such as **and**, **but**, **or**, can join together nouns, verbs, adjectives, phrases, or clauses as long as they are in the same structure, meaning what is on one side of the sentence must be parallel to what is on the other side.

- Here are examples of two or more *nouns* joined by a coordinate conjunction:

I need to talk to **the manager** or **the assistant manager**.

She is not **a teacher** but **a nurse**.

You can choose from activities such as **hiking** and **kayaking**.

- Here are examples of two or more *verbs* joined by a coordinate conjunction

He *eats* and *sleeps* only when he *takes* a vacation
 She *invites* us to her home but never *talks* with us
 You can *stay at home* or *go to the movies* with us

- Here are examples of *adjectives* joined by a coordinate conjunction :

My boss is *sincere* and *nice*
 Class can be *interesting* or *boring*

- Here are examples of *object of a preposition / prepositional phrase* joined by a coordinate conjunction :

There are students *in the classroom* and *in front of the building*.
 The papers are *on my desk* or *in the drawer*.
 The checks will be ready not *at noon* but *at 1:00*.

- Here are examples of two *clauses* or more joined by a coordinate conjunction

What you think is important to express, *what you* say is important to do, *and what you do* needs to be recognized.

Mr. Brown *likes to go home early*, but his wife *prefers to stay late*

PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS			
(same structure)	and but or	(same structure)	
(same structure),	(same structure),	and but or	(same structure)

Exercise 13. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. Mary likes hiking, swimming, and to ride a bicycle.
 ___ 2. The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately, and thorough.
 ___ 3. Eating healthy food during this pandemic will help you feel better, healthier, and strongly.
 ___ 4. I don't care about what you said and how you treated me in the past, let's move on.
 ___ 5. In the rain she drives slowly, carefully, and cautiously.

SKILL 14. PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS

Parallel structure must also occur in the use of paired conjunctions ***both... and***; ***either... or***; ***neither...nor***; and ***not only ... but also*** require parallel structure.

I know **both** where you went **and** what you did.

Either Mark **or** Andy has the book.

The tickets are **neither** in my pocket **nor** in my purse.

He is **not only** an excellent student **but also** an outstanding athlete.

The following is not parallel and must be corrected:

He wants either to go by train or by plane

It is not correct because *to go by train* is not parallel to *by plane*. It can be corrected in several ways.

He wants to go either **by train** or **by plane**

He wants either **to go by train** or **to go by plane**

- When you are using these paired conjunctions, be sure that the correct parts are used together. The following are incorrect:

I want *both* this book *or** that one.

Either Sam *nor** Sue is taking the course.

These sentences are incorrect because the wrong parts of the paired conjunctions are used together. In the first example, *and* should be used with *both*. In the second example, *or* should be used with *either*.

The following chart outlines the use of parallel structure with paired conjunctions:

PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS			
<div><i>both</i> <i>either</i> <i>neither</i> <i>not only</i></div>	(same structure)	<div><i>and</i> <i>or</i> <i>nor</i> <i>but also</i></div>	(same structure)

Exercise 14. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. You are either for us or you are against us.
- ___ 2. Mary is neither a Democrat nor is she a Republican.
- ___ 3. The show is both enjoyable and it is educational.
- ___ 4. The author not only wants fame but also wants money.
- ___ 5. Bert will meet us either at the restaurant or he will be at the taxi stand.

EXERCISE. Skills 12 -14. Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

1. We debated between two options immigration had given us: going back to Nicaragua or ___ no hope of ever going back.
(A) to stay in the US with
(B) staying in the US with
(C) to staying in the US with
(D) we stay in the US with
2. My uncle Julius likes bagels, lox, and _____.
(A) eat chicken salad.
(B) to eat chicken salad.
(C) eating chicken salad.
(D) chicken salad.
3. There are many frequently mentioned reasons why one out of four arrests _____.
(A) it involves a juvenile.
(B) involve a juvenile.
(C) involves a juvenile.
(D) involving a juvenile.
4. Bill not only runs five miles every day _____ eight thousand calories.
(A) he but also consumes
(B) but also consumes
(C) he also consumes
(D) he consumes
5. She is both happy about the raise _____ responsibility.
(A) nervous about the extra
(B) and she is nervous about the extra
(C) she is nervous about the extra
(D) and nervous about the extra
6. The doctor promised neither _____ the procedure nor to leave a scar.
(A) to cause pain during
(B) he causes pain during
(C) causing pain during
(D) cause pain during

*** Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.**

7. He was really handsome, bravery, and helpful that all of his co-workers like him.
A B C D
8. Students need to wear uniforms, arrive before 8 a.m. and they cannot bring their Smartphone to school.
A B C
9. It is dangerous to be living in this world today because of war, unemployment and not enough money.
A B C D
10. Cooking and eat at home is a good idea for students because it saves time and money.
A B C D

SKILL 15. PAST PARTICIPLES AFTER HAVE

Whenever you see the verb ‘**have**’ in any of its forms (have, has, having, had) be sure that the verb that follows it is in *the past participle form*. (Refer *table b*. for predicate makers).

They had walk* to school	(should be had walked)
We have see* the dhow	(should be have seen)
He has took* the test	(should be has taken)
Having eat*, he went to school	(should be having eaten)

These following patterns are common with the use of p

Subject + has / have / had + V³ (Active)
Subject + has / have + had + been + V³ (Passive)
Subject + had/have / had + been + Verb^{-ing} (progressive)
Having + Past Participle (V³, active voice)
Having + been + Past Participle (V³, passive voice)

Look at these two examples:

(a) After finishing our work, we may go home;

(b) Having finished our work, we went home.

These two sentences have similar meaning. However, “After finishing” denotes a specific time depending on what tense comes after. While “Having finished” only tells you for sure that it was in the past.

Exercise 15. Each of the following sentences contain a verb in the past or a past participle. Underline the verbs or past participle twice. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. The young girl drunk a glass of milk.
- ___ 2. Before she left, she had asked her mother for permission
- ___ 3. Having finished the term paper, he began studying for the exam.
- ___ 4. The secretary has broke her typewriter
- ___ 5. the Installer should have completes the task more quickly.
- ___ 6. The man who got an accident two hours ago has taken to UNTAN hospital.
- ___ 7. He memorized all dialogs in the movie because he has watch it more than five times.
- ___ 8. Jane has working in the company since five years ago.
- ___ 9. Having marry to the tycoon she moved out from her village and took all her family members with her.
- ___ 10 . The tallest building in front of the Untan Nursing Campus has abandoned.



SKILL 16. PAST PARTICIPLE AFTER BE

The verb "be" in any of its form (*am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being*) can be followed by another verb. This verb should be in the present participle or the past participle form. (See predicate makers on page 2)

We are do* our homework	(should be are doing)
The homework was do* early	(should be was done)
Tom is take* the book	(should be is taking)
The book was take* by Tom	(should be was taken)

Exercise 16. Each of the following sentences contains a verb formed with be. Underline the verb twice. Then indicate if the sentences are Correct (C) or incorrect (I)

- ___ 1. At 12:00 Sam is eat his lunch .
- ___ 2. We are meeting them later today .
- ___ 3. The message was took by the telephone.
- ___ 4. Being heard was extremely important to him .
- ___ 5. The Smiths are build their house on some property that they own in the desert .

*** Please Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.**

6. In particular the city of Palermo have seen an epidemic of crime since the lockdown of the country was ordered.
A B C D
7. A specialty shop with various blends from around the world are opened in the shopping mall.
A B C D
8. Several portraits of UPT Bahasa Untan taken by a professional photographer exhibited in the Auditorium last month.
A B C D
9. When taken to the hospital by some health workers the man were given an immediate CPR.
A B C D
10. The tour guides in the Tour & Travel office is checking the tour members' data.
A B C D

Skill 17. USING THE BASE FORM OF THE VERBS AFTER MODALS

Whenever you see a modal such as *will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, or might*, you should be sure that the verb that follows it is in its base form. (Please refer to 'table b' on page 2 for the patterns of modals use.)

The boat will *leaving** at 3 o'clock. (should be *will leave*)
The doctor *may arrives** soon. (should be *may arrive*)

(* indicates an error)

The following chart outlines the use of verbs forms after modals

VERB FORMS AFTER MODALS	
Modal + base form of the verb (verb ¹)	She should <i>come</i> to the market every day.
Modal + be + Verb ¹ -ing	He is not here. He must <i>be going</i> out.
Modal + be + adjective	You should not <i>be shy</i> .
Modal + be + Noun / OP	He might <i>be a president</i> next year.
Modal + be + Verb ³	We will <i>be asked</i> to turn in the homework soon.

Exercise 17: Each of the following sentences contains a verb formed with a modal. Underline the verb. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. You should try to respond politely.
- ___ 2. Everyone must leaves the rooms immediately.
- ___ 3. I could sat on the beach for hours.
- ___ 4. He may lie to you because he is not very truthful.
- ___ 5. This course will satisfy the graduation requirement.

SKILL 18. USE THE CORRECT SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

A problem that is common in the Written Expression section of the TOEFL test is a singular noun used where a plural noun is needed, or a plural noun used where a singular noun is needed. (Please refer to *table f.* on page 34 for definite pronouns).

He just finished *several book**.
She studied *each chapters**.

In the first example, *several* indicates that the plural *books* is needed. In the second example, *each* indicates that the singular *chapter* is needed.

The following chart lists the key words that indicate to you whether a noun should be singular or plural.

KEY WORDS FOR SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS						
For singular nouns	<i>each</i>	<i>every</i>	<i>single</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>an amount of</i>	<i>an / an</i>
For plural nouns	<i>both</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>a number of</i>	<i>several</i>	<i>various</i>

Exercise 18: Draw arrows to the nouns they describe. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. She talked to each people in the room.
- ___ 2. Every receipt must be removed from the cashier's drawer and tallied.
- ___ 3. The salesclerk demonstrated various additional way that the machine could be used.
- ___ 4. The woman found it difficult to believe that both of the piece of jewellery had disappeared.
- ___ 5. The unhappy man became more and more discouraged with each passing days.

SKILL 19. DISTINGUISH COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

In English, nouns are classified as *countable* (*dapat dihitung*) or *uncountable* (*Tak dapat dihitung*). For certain questions on the TOEFL test, it is necessary to distinguish a countable and uncountable noun in order to use the correct modifiers with them.

a. Countable noun

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted. Therefore, it can be singular or plural. **Singular count nouns** refer to **one person or thing** while **plural count nouns** refer to **more than one person or thing**. For most nouns, add *-s/-es* / *-ies* to the singular noun. A desk / desks; a toy / toys; A watch/ watches; an apple / apples, and so forth. Many nouns in English have irregular plurals. The following chart lists the irregular plurals.

Table h. List of singular-plural forms & Irregular Plurals

Singular / Plural	Singular → Plural	Singular → Plural
A child / Children	A deer / Deer	An analysis / Analyses
A mouse / Mice	A fish / Fish	An Axis / Axes
A man / Men	A sheep / Sheep	A crisis / crises
A woman / Women	A salmon / salmon	A diagnosis / diagnoses
An ox / Oxen	Offspring / offspring	A hypothesis / hypotheses
A foot / Feet	A trout / trout	A parenthesis / parentheses
A tooth / Teeth	A Swine / Swine	A synthesis / syntheses
A Louse / Lice	An Aircraft / Aircraft	A thesis / theses
A goose / Geese	A tuna / Tuna	An oasis / oases
A leaf / Leaves	A bison / Bison	A bacterium / bacteria
A wolf / wolves	A series / Series	A datum / data
A shelf / shelves	A radio / Radios	A curriculum / curricula
A thief / Thieves	A Piano / Pianos	A phenomenon / Phenomena
A knife / Knives		A criterion / Criteria
A Wife / wives	An Alumnus / alumni	A genus / Genera
A scarf / Scarves	A bacillus / bacilli	A vita / Vitae
A dwarf / Dwarves	A cactus / cacti	
A calf / Calves	A fungus / fungi	An Apex /Apices
A candy / Candies	A nucleus / nuclei	An index / Indices
A boy / Boys	A radius / Radii	A half / Halves
A tomato / Tomatoes	A stimulus / stimuli	A belief / Beliefs
A watch / Watches	A syllabus / syllabi	
A Brush / Brushes	A Focus / Foci /'fəʊsəl/	
A class / Classes		
A Box / Boxes		
A quiz / Quizzes		

b. Uncountable Noun (Always singular)

Uncountable nouns are for the things that cannot be counted with numbers (*indeterminate quantity*). **Uncountable nouns** could be **substances, concepts, liquids, powders, gases, abstract nouns or mass nouns**. For examples, water, oil, milk, security, happiness, hope, etc. (Please refer to *table f.* on page 34 for words that are always Uncountable nouns).

He has seen *much** foreign *films* (should be **many** foreign *films*).

He didn't have *many** *fun* at the movies. (should be *much fun*).

Exercise 19. Each of the following sentences contains at least one key word to tell you if a noun should be countable or uncountable. Circle the key words. Draw arrows to the nouns they describe. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. He received little notice that the bill would have to be paid in full.
- ___ 2. The police had few opportunities to catch the thief who had committed a large number of crime.
- ___ 3. You will have fewer problem with your income taxes if you get professional help.
- ___ 4. After the strike, the company dismissed many employees.
- ___ 5. Because the bottom corner of the pocket was torn, much sugars fell out.

*** Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.**

6. Ms. Thompson discovered many head louse in six children in her class yesterday.
A B C D
7. We have many data concerning the four crisis facing the local government.
A B C D
8. Rain is a rather rare phenomena in the Sahara region as it is once in a blue moon.
A B C D
9. Mas Penewi Surakso Hargo, better known as Mbah Maridjan, was a spiritual guardian whose advices was always heard was killed by pyroclastic flow in 2010.
A B C D
10. I saw several deers trying to cross the highway yesterday, and some vehicles stopped to give them a way.
A B C D

Exercise (Skill 17-19). Study the modal and nouns in the following sentences. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. The professor does not give many exam in chemistry class but the ones she gives are difficult.
- ___ 2. It was his dream to be a musical in the New York Philharmonic.
- ___ 3. For the reception, the caterers prepared a large amount of food to serve a large number of people.
- ___ 4. Many job opportunities exist in the field of nurse if you will accept a low-paying position.
- ___ 5. For each business trip you make, you can choose from many different airlines.
- ___ 6. She wants to undergo a series of treatments, but she thinks it costs a little too much money.
- ___ 7. The television producer that was shown last night on the CBS network from 9:00 to 11:00 was one of the best shows of the season.
- ___ 8. Various sight-seeing excursion were available from the tourist agency.
- ___ 9. The deposit will has to be paid before the apartment can be rented.
- ___ 10. The machine may clicks off if it is overused.

Written Expression Exercise (Skill 17-19).

Choose the letter of the underline word or group of words that is not correct.

1. A patient suffering from amnesia may had partial or total loss of memory.
A B C D
2. The advisor told himself, while listening to the speech, that a dozen other reporters would has already asked that question.
A B C D
3. As a compilation of useful details, a weekly magazine commends itself in several respect.
A B C D
4. Through aquaculture, or fish farming, more than 500 million tons of fishare produced Each years.
A B C D
5. The legal system has much safeguards to protect the right of a defendant to an impartial jury.
A B C D
6. The *Song of Hiawatha*, by Longfellow, tells the story of the Indian heroic who Married Minehaha.
A B C D
7. Uranus is the seventh planets from the Sun.
A B C D
8. The first of two such investigation requires the students to read continuously over a period of four hours.
A B C D
9. The sycamore has broadleaves with a large amount of pointed teeth.
A B C D
10. A quantitative analysis, using both the computer and quantitative techniques, are used to optimize financial decisions.
A B C D



PROBLEMS WITH PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words, such as he, she, or it, that take the place of nouns. When you see a pronoun in written expression questions on the TOEFL test, you need to check that it serves the correct function in the sentence (as a subject or object, for example) and that it agrees with the noun it is replacing.

Table i. Properties of Pronoun

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive adjective (Placed before a noun)	Possessive Pronoun
Singular	I	Me	My	Mine
	You	You	Your	Yours
	She	Her	Her	Hers
	He	Him	His	His
	It	It	Its	Its
Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours
	You	You	Your	Yours
	They	Them	Their	Theirs

As discussed previously a subject pronoun is only used as *the subject of a verb*. While, an object pronoun can be only used as *the object of a verb or the object of a preposition*. Compare the following two sentences.

Sally gave the book to John.

She gave it to him.

In the second sentence the subject pronoun she is replacing the noun Sally. The object of the verb it is replacing the noun book, and the object of the preposition him is replacing the noun John. The following are examples of the types of subject or object pronoun errors that you might see on the TOEFL test. Look at these following

Him* and the girl are going shopping.

(Him* should be **He** because it functions as a subject)

The gift was intended for you and I*.

(I* should be **me** because it functions as an object)

EXERCISE 20: Each of the following sentences contains at least one subject or object pronoun. Circle the pronouns. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. The worst problem with **it** is that **he** cannot afford **it**.
- 2. They saw Steve and I at the movies last night after class.
- 3. Perhaps you would like to go to the seminar with they and their friends.
- 4. The mother took her son to the doctor's office because he was feeling sick.
- 5. I did not know that you and her were working together on the project.

SKILL 21: DISTINGUISH POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

Possessive adjectives and pronouns both show *who* or *what* “owns” a noun. (Please refer to *table h.* for properties of pronoun on page 44). Look at these following examples:

They lent me their book.
Possessive adjective

They lent me theirs.
Possessive Pronoun

EXERCISE 21: Each of the following sentences contains at least one possessive pronoun or adjective. Circle the possessives in these sentences. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. If she borrows your coat, then you should be able to borrow her.
___ 2. Each pot and pan in her kitchen has its own place on the shelf.
___ 3. Mary and Mark invited theirs parents to see their new apartment.
___ 4. When my roommate paid her half of the rent, I paid mine.
___ 5. All students need to bring theirs own pencils and answer sheets to the exam.

Skill 22: CHECK PRONOUN REFERENCE FOR AGREEMENT

In the beginning of this module has Subject and Verb agreement been discussed. In this section, you are reminded to always check whether the pronoun properties match each other and their predicate (Please refer to *table h.* for properties of pronoun on page 44).

The boys will cause trouble if you let *him**.

The singular pronoun *him* is incorrect because it refers to the plural noun boys. This pronoun should be replaced with the plural pronoun *them*.

Everyone must give *their** name.

The plural possessive adjective *their* is incorrect because it refers to the singular *everyone*. This adjective should be replaced with the singular *his* or *her*.

EXERCISE 22: Each of the following sentences contains at least one pronoun or possessive. Circle the pronouns and possessives. Draw arrows to the nouns they refer to. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. If a person really wants to succeed, they must always work hard.
___ 2. If you see the students from the math class, could you return their exam papers to them?
___ 3. Some friends and I went to see a movie, and afterwards we wrote a critique about them.
___ 4. If you have a problem, you are welcome to discuss it with me before you try to resolve them.
___ 5. I know you had a terrible time last week, but you must try to forget about it.

EXERCISE (Skills 20-22): Circle the pronouns and possessives in the following sentences. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. Helicopters are being used more and more in emergency situations because of its ability to reach out-of-the-way places.
2. The worker was fired by the chemical company because his refused to work with certain dangerous chemicals.
3. If you have car trouble while driving on the freeway, you should pull your car over to the side of the freeway and wait for help.
4. The administration will not install the new security system because they cost so much.
5. Some parents prefer to send their children to private schools because they believe the children will be better educated.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 20-22): Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

1. Superman made their comic debut in 1938 in *Action Comics*.
A B C D
2. Commercial letters of credit are often used to finance export trade, but them can have other uses.
A B C D
3. When children experience too much frustration, its behavior ceases to be integrated.
A B C D
4. On March 30, 1981, President Reagan was shot as his was leaving a Washington hotel.
A B C D
5. Although the destruction that it causes is often terrible, cyclones benefit a much wider belt than they devastate.
A B C D
6. President Andrew Jackson had an official cabinet, but him preferred the advice of his informal advisors, the Kitchen Cabinet.
A B C D
7. After Clarence Day's book *Life with Father* was rewritten as a play, they ran for six years on Broadway.
A B C D
8. Almost half of the Pilgrims did not survive theirs first winter in the New World.
A B C D
9. There was no indication from the Senate that he would agree with the decision made in the House.
A B C D
10. A baby learns the meanings of words as they are spoken by others and later uses him in sentences.
A B C D

Skill 23: USE BASIC ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS CORRECTLY

Adjectives and adverbs have very different uses. Adjectives have only one job: they describe nouns or pronouns. Look at the examples below:

She is a beautiful woman.
ADJ. NOUN

She is beautiful.
V ADJ.

In the first example, the adjective *beautiful* describes the noun *woman*. In the second example, the adjective *beautiful* describes the pronoun *she*.

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

She sings beautifully
V ADV

She is a beautifully dressed woman.
ADV ADJ NOUN

She is a truly beautifully dressed woman.
ADV ADV ADJ NOUN

In the first example, the adverb *beautifully* describes the verb *sings*. In the second example, the adverb *beautifully* describes the adjective *dressed* (which describes the noun *woman*). In the third example, the adverb *truly* describes the adverb *beautifully*, which describes the adjective *dressed* (which describes the noun *woman*).

The following are examples of incorrect sentences as they might appear on the TOEFL test.

They were seated at a largely* table. (Largely* should be *large*)
ADV N

The child talked quick* to her mother (Quick* should be *quickly*)
VERB ADJ.

We read an extreme* long story. (Extreme* should be *extremely*)
ADJ ADJ

The following chart outlines the important information that you should remember about the basic use of adjectives and adverbs:

Pattern	Example
Adjective + Noun	A beautiful girl
To be / Be + adjective	She is beautiful, I will be <u>happy</u> if you come.
Linking Verb + adjective	She looks beautiful
Verb Phrase + Adjective	She might be <u>sad</u>
Adverb + adjective	I am very <u>happy</u>
Verb + Adverb	She works quickly
Adverb + Verb	He has recently <i>taken</i> an English course.
Adverb + Adverb	She walks really quickly

EXERCISE 23: Each of the following sentences has at least one adjective or adverb. Circle the adjectives and adverbs, and label them. Draw arrows to the words they describe. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. The mother was pleasantly surprised when her daughter came to visit.
NOUN ADV ADJ
- ___ 2. The salespeople frequently visit the East Coast for trade shows.
- ___ 3. He was driving an expensively sports car
- ___ 4. There is a special program on television this evening.
- ___ 5. She was chosen for the leading part because she sings so well.

SKILL 24: USE ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS

Similarly, as previously discussed in ‘*table b*’ for predicate makers on page 2, linking Verb is a verb that links or **connects** the subject of the sentence to information about the subject.

Subject + LV + Information about the subject

(e.g., *adjective, noun, or complement*).

LV: appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn, prove.

Look at these following examples:

She looks nice.
S LV ADJ

You must be very careful if the verb is a linking verb, it is followed by an *adjective* rather than an *adverb*.

In this example, the linking verb *looks* is followed by the adjective *nice*. This adjective describes the subject *she*. You should be sure to use an adjective rather than an adverb after a linking verb. Be careful, however, because the adjective that goes with the linking verb does not always directly follow the linking verb.

He seems (unusually) nice.
 Subject LV ADV ADJ.

In this example, the adjective *nice*, which describes the subject *he*, is itself described by the adverb *unusually*. From this example, you should notice that it is possible to have an adverb directly after a linking verb, but **only if** the *adverb describes an adjective* that follows.

I 1. The parents *seem* **angrily** about the child's report card.
Subject Verb ADV

10. Telegraph service across the Atlantic was successful established in 1866.



TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1-24): Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Patty Berg, the top tournament winner in women's golf _____ eighty-three golf tournaments from 1935 through 1964.
(A) she won
(B) winning
(C) won
(D) who won
2. _____ with about fifteen times its weight in air does gasoline allow the carburetor to run smoothly.
(A) It is mixed
(B) To mix it
(C) When mixed
(D) Only when mixed

**Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.*

3. The Colorado River reaches their maximum height during April and May.
A B C D
4. Plant proteins tend to have few amino acids than proteins from animal sources.
A B C D
5. The Viking spacecraft has landed on Mars in July of 1976.
A B C D
6. Admiral Byrd commanded airplane expeditions over both the Arctic or the Antarctic.
A B C D
7. The advertising campaign will be based on the recent completed study.
A B C D
8. Coronary occlusion results from a disease in which fatty substances with a large amount of cholesterol is deposited in the arteries.
A B C D
9. Her money gave back as soon as she threatened to take the matter to court.
A B C D
10. Other sites of fossil discoveries throughout Wyoming, ranging from the fiery Tyrannosaurus rex to the milder Triceratops, have proven equally excite.
A B C D

