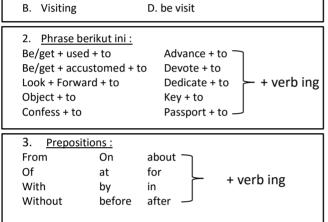
CARCEP TBI USM PKN STAN 2017

Gerund (Verb Ing)

A. Visit





C. to visit

Subjunctive "wish"

	Wish	/	+ Simple Past (Verb2/were/didn't+V1	Jika ada ket.Waktu Present
	Wishes	/	, , , , , , ,	
	Wished	/		
	Would Rather	4	+ Past Perf (had+v3/been)	Jika ada ket.Waktu Past
	If Only	\		
	As If	\		Pleased a leak Market Fortuna
	As Though	1	+ would + v1/be	Jika ada ket.Waktu Future
l				

Penggunaan As If/As Though



Conditional Sentences

Tipe 1: if + S. Present, S + will/can/may +verb 1/be Tipe 2: If + S. Past (were), S + would/could/might + verb 1/be Were + S + O/C, S + Would/could/might/+ verb 1 /be Tipe 3:

If + Past Perfect, S + would/could/might + have + verb 3/been Had + S + Verb3/been. S + would/could/might + have + verb3/been

Elliptical Sentences

Kal. Positive (so/too):

Kalimat 1 and SO + aux + subject Kalimat 1 and Subject + aux + too

Kal. Negative (neither/either)

Kalimat 1 and neither + aux + subject Kalimat 1 and Subject + aux + not + either Kal. Contrastive (but/while)

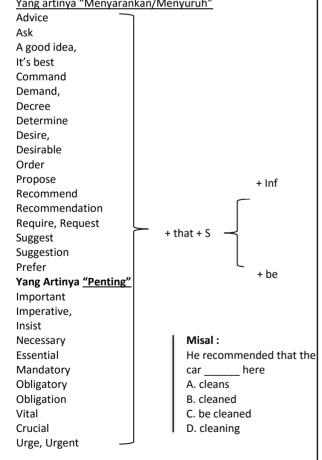
Kalimat 1 + but/while + S + Auxiliary

+/-Verb 1 do/does Verb 2 did Auxiliary Auxiliary

Aturan Auxiliary

Kalimat Induk Auxiliary-nya				
Verb 1	Do/Does			
Verb 2	Did			
Modals	Modals			
To be	To be			
Do/does/did + verb 1	Do/does/did			
Have/has/had + verb 3 Misal:	Have/has/had			
I <u>went</u> to school but he <u>didn't</u>				
I <u>am</u> sick but he <u>isn't</u>				
They Have come and she has too				

Subjuntive That clause



Yang artinya "Menyarankan/Menyuruh" Appositive (Keterangan Tambahan)

____,P Ciri Umum: S, ___ _S + P S + P.

Appositive tidak boleh diawali:

- 1. S+ P
- 2. That/in that
- 3. Verb1/verb2/auxiliary
- 4. To + be/ To + verb 1

Appositive boleh diawali:

- 1. Verb ing/verb 3
- 2. Who/Which + aux + verb1/verb2
- 3. Noun Phrase

Appositive Misal:

Milliard Fillmore, ..., taught school and Studied law before aspiring to political

A. was the least great American president

B. the American President was least

C. one of the least known American president

D. that he was one of the least American President Pilihan A. salah Karena diawali auxiliary (was)

Pilihan B. salah karena membentuk s + p

Pilihan C. BENAR karena Noun Phrase

Pilihan D. salah karena diawali "that"

Inverted Sentences

Inverted Sentences (Inversi) dipakai dengan rumus:

1. Ungkapan negative diawal kalimat

Nor, No sooner, Not until, Not Just, Neither, Seldom, Never, Rarely, Scarcely, Barely, Hardly, Few, Little

2. Kata Only mengawali kalimat

Only if, only with, Only after, etc.

3. Kata So+adj/adv diawal kalimat

So + adi So + adv

4. Preposition + no + kata benda

at no time

Under no sircumstances

In no chance

5. Preposition + Ket. Tempat

Between the houses / Behind the place Under the Tree / situated ...

On the floor / Located ...

Misal:

Only Recently ... popular all over the country.

A. has Blackberry become C. Blackberry has become B. in becoming Blackberry D. Blackberry became

Causative

Causative = Menyuruh/meminta Active = Get + object + infinitive

Have + object + infinitive Passive = Get + object + verb 3

Have + object + verb 3

Misal:

The Customer had the shoes ... before six o'clock.

A. deliver C. delivers R delivered D. delivering

Jawaban : B

Adjective Clause

Adjective Clause = Relative Pronoun

Person + who + verb1, + verb2, auxiliary, adverb

Person + whom + S + P

Thing/animals + which + verb1, verb2, aux, Adv, S+P

Person/Thing/Animals + whose + Noun (Menyatakan Kepunyaan)

Who=whom=which=that

Misal:

The people which cheated on the examination had to leave the

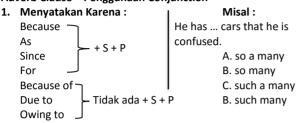
Room

A. The people C. had to B. Which D. leave

lawaban : B

Adverb Clause

Adverb Clause = Penggunaan Conjunction



2. Menyatakan Makna Bertentangan

Although, though, even though But. vet. still However, nevertheless, while Despite, in spite of + tidak ada S+P

Menyatakan sebab-akibat

So + adjective/adverb + that

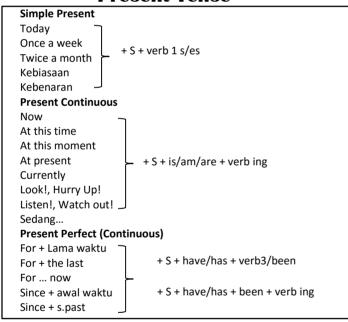
So + adjective +a/an + noun + that

So + many/much/few/little/ + noun + that

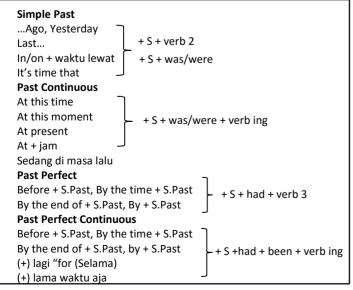
Such + a/an + adjective + noun tunggal + that

Such + adjective + noun + that

Present Tense



Past Tenses



Segera Bergabung di Magic Grammar Bang Harry (085270815251)

Preference

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Preference = menyatakan Lebih Suka
Rumus:
Prefer + verb ing + to + verb ing
                                      we would rather study for the
Like + Ving + better then + Ving
                                                                В
Would rather + V1 + than + V1
                                      final exam tomorrow better than
Would prefer to + V1 + rather than V1
                                      go shopping.
                                            D
                                      Jawaban : C
```

Noun Clause Misal · Digunakan iika : 1. Ada QW diletakkan di tengah kalimat He doesn't know how ___ the 2. Ada QW digabungkan ke kalimat lain company. A. can he manages **Ouestion Words + S + P** B. he can manage when Whv that C. managing he Where how Wh... + S + P D. can manage he

Jawaban : B

what car **Future Tenses**

how many

```
Simple Future
                      + S + will/shall + verb 1/be
Tomorrow, Next
                      + S + to be + going + to + verb1/be
Soon, Tonight
                      + S + to be + verb ing
Future Continuous
At this time + Tomorrow/tonight/next
At this moment + Tomorrow/tonight/next + S + will + be + verb ing
At present + Tomorrow/tonight/next
At + jam + Tomorrow/tonight/next
Future Perfect
By the time + S.pres, By + S.pres
                                         + S + will + have + verb3/been
By the end of + S.pres, before + S.pres
Future Perfect Continuous
By the time + S.pres, By + S.pres
                                         + S + will + have + been + Ving
By the end of + S.pres, before + S.pres
(+) lagi "for (Selama)
(+) lama waktu
```

Concordance

```
Subjek yang diikuti Predicate Tungga
1. Gerund (Verb Ing)
2. Nama Pelajaran (..ogy/..ics)
3. Jarak, waktu, volume, berat
4. Uncountable Noun
                                 + Predicate Tunggal
5. One of + Noun jamak
  None of + Noun Jamak
  Either of + Noun Jamak
                                  Pred Tunggal: V+s/es, is/was, has,
  Neither of + Noun Jamak
                                                 does
  Each of + Noun Jamak
  The Number of + Noun Jamak
Subjek yang diikuti Predicate Jamak
1. Countable Noun yang Jamak
2. Many of + Noun Jamak
                                    + Predicate Jamak
  Few of + Noun Jamak
                                  Pred Tunggal: V tanpa s/es, are, were
  A Number of + Noun Jamak
                                                 do
```

Kalimat yang memiliki 2 Subjek.

Pola 1

Who

what

Either + S1 + or + S2—Predicate tergantung S2 Neither + S1 + not + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S2 Not only + S1 + but also + S2 —Predicate tergantung S2

S1 + as well as + S2 —Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + together with + S2 — Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + along with + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + in addition to + S2—Predicate tergantung S1 S1 + accompanied by + S2—Predicate tergantung S1

<u>Infinitive</u>

Make,makes,made,making + objeck + inf Misal: Let, lets, letting + objeck + inf He made the bell boy Would rather, had better + infinitive/be a. come c. comes Help + O + inf (diutamakan to inf) b. coming d. to come

To Infinitive

Digunakan setelah: Tell Decide Hope Attemp + to + inf (+) Expect Ask Agree Need + not + to + inf (-)Want Refuse Manage Force + to + be + verb 3 (psf) Afford Intend Persuade Fail, etc -

Modals

Must Have to Has to

(sekarang) Had to + inf/be (Masa Lalu)

2. Menyatakan Saran (Sebaiknya)

Should Had better Ought to Be supposed to + inf/be

3. Kebiasaan dimasa lalu

Would + inf/be
Used to +

4. Menyatakan Kemungkinan (mungkin)

May Might + inf/be Could

5. Modals Perfective

Must have verb3/been = Pasti telah ...
Might have verb3/been = Mungkin telah ...
Should have verb3/been = Seharusnya telah ...
Can't have verb3/been = Nggak mungkin telah ...
Could have verb3/been = Seharusnya bisa ...

Derivative

Derivative : Pembentukan kata dengan penambahan awalan Dan akhiran. Jenis :

01. Noun

Asli: Car, Reason, Design, Shoes, etc

Bentukan:

-ion, -ence, -or, -er, -ness, -ity, -ist, -age, -hood, -ship, -dom, verb + al

Letak:

- Setelah Possessive adjective (my, your, her, his, its, our, Their, 's) Misal: their difference, bukan their differ
- Setelah Indefinite pronoun/article (some, many, few, much a/an/the, etc) Misal: the relation of bukan the relate of

02. Adjective

Asli: Rich, Smart, Big, Complete, Great, Cold Bentukan:

-ible/-able, -ant/-ent, -ous, -al, -ful, -ic, -ive, -ish, -ary, -less

Letak:

1. Setelah Linking Verb

Look Feel Sound
Seem Turn Grow
Appear Become Remain
Taste Stay Smell + adjective

2. Setelah tobe

Is/am/are Was/were Be/been + adjective

3. Sebelum Noun

Adjective + Noun; Misal: official reason

03. Adverb

Asli: Fast, Hard, Late, High, Long, Well

Bentukan:

Adjective + LY missal : Beautifuly, Extremely

Letak:

- 1. Sebelum atau setelah Verb misal : He slowly moves it
- 2. Setelah pola S+P+O Misal : He brushes the teeth regulary
- 3. Tidak boleh sebelum NOUN Misal : Officially reason-salah

04. Verb

Asli: Kick, Laugh, Sing, Walk, Prosper

Bentukan:

-en, -ify, -ize

Letak:

Setelah modals Misal: He must clarify his matter
 Setelah subjek Misal: They strengthen the footbridge

Passive Voice

- S + is/am/are + verb3 Untuk kejadian present atau jika ada ket. Waktu present
- S + is/am/are + being + verb3 jika ada "sedang di..." atau ket.waktu pres.continuous
- S + was/were + verb3 untuk kej past/jika ada since (sejak) atau jika ada ket. Waktu past
- S + was/were + being + verb3 jika membutuhkan past continuous + makna passive
- S + have/has+been+verb3 jika ada kata "setelah di.." atau jika ada ket. Present Perfect
- S + had + been + verb3 jika ada keterangan waktu past perfect seperti by +ket/kal lewat
- S + Modals + be + verb3 jika ada modal + makna passive atau ket. Waktu future
- S + need/require + to+be+verb3 jika ada kata "perlu + di/ter... S + need/require + verb ing – jika ada kata "perlu + di/ter...

Degree of Comparison

01. Positive Degree = Perbandingan setara/sama

As + Adj/Adv + as

(Adj digunakan jika sebelumnya ada To be/Linking Verb, Adv jika ada verb)

The same + noun + as

Like + noun

Alike + tidak ada noun (biasanya dibelakang)

As + S + P

02. Comparative Degree = Perbandingan dua hal/benda yang menyatakan "Lebih"

Adjective + er + than

More + Adjective + than

03. Superlative Degree = Perbandingan yang menyatakan "Paling"

The + adjective + est + in the.../of all...
The + most + est + in the .../of/all...

04. Irregular Comparison = Pola perbandingan tidak beraturan

Good/well better best
Bad/badly worse worst
Little less least
Many/Much more most
Far farther (jarak) farthest (jarak)

farther (jarak) farthest (jarak) further (informasi) furthest (informasi)

05. Double Comparative (semakin ..., semakin...)

The Comparative..., the comparative...

06. Multiple Number Comparative

Twice
Three times
Four times ... + as + adj/adv + as

07. Penggunaan "of the..." (dari...)

Of the + 2 bundal/hal, gunakan the + comparative Of the + lebih dari 2 benda/hal. Gunakan the + superlative

Participle

Participle : Kata Partisip

Jenis: 1. Active Participle (Verb ing)

- 2. Passive Participle (Verb 3)
- 3. Perfect Participle (Having + verb 3/been)

Penggunaan:

1. Menggabungkan 2 kalimat

<u>Pola soal 1.</u> Mencari/melengkapi kalimat 2 (cara jawab : cari subjek yang selaras/tentukan tenses nya.)

Rumus :

Verb ing/verb3 + O/C, Kalimat 2 (S.Pres/S.past)

Being + Complement, Kalimat 2 (S.Prest/S.Past)

Preposition/conjunction + Ving/V3 + O/C. Kalimat 2 (S.Pres/S.past)

Having + Verb3/Been + O/C, Kalimat 2 (S.Past)

Misal:

Travelling to the mountainous area, ... When visiting the village, we ...

A. the village was very cold some photographs
B. the man found a village A. has taken C. taking
C. the village dwellers found the man
D. the tress were found there (tentukan tenses untuk kal. Ke 2)

Pola soal 2. Mencari Participle nya. (cara jawab : cari Ving/V3, Being + C,

Prep/conj + ving/V3, atau having + verb3/been

Misal:

... a bad effect on children, some acts of the movie were cut.

A. It has C. Being
B. Having D. Was

2. Verb ing/Verb 3 digunakan jika kalimat sudah punya Verb 1/ Verb 2, dan auxiliary.

The man ... in the third row is my neighbor.

A. sits C. sitting
B. sat D. he sits

3. Verb ing/ verb 3 bisa langsung digunakan setelah kata berikut jika tidak ada

subjek when

when while
Although Though
Even though Those + Verb 3 (pasif)

Phrase

- 1. Adjective + noun misal : Delicious food
- 2. Adverb+Adjective+noun misal : Really delicious food
- 3. Hyphenated Adjective + noun (jika ada bilangan, dengan garis penghubung dan tunggal). Misal : a five-year-old boy Adjective asli : rich,complete,great,empty,cold,small,etc Adjective bentukan : ous,ful,less,ent,al,ic,ive, Verb ing (akt) Verb 3 (psf)

Adverb: Adjective + LY; beautifully, carefully, extremely, etc.