

E-Book
Stanbrain Module



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**TO BE AND PRONOUN
CHAPTER 1**

I. TO BE

TO V1	V1	PRESENT	PAST/V2	V3	V-ing
TO BE	BE	Is,am,are	Was,were	Been	Being

Penggunaan to be:

1. Diikuti kata benda (noun)

Example:

- Their hobby are playing football.
- There was a factory behind my house.

2. Diikuti kata sifat (adjective)

Example:

- My father is handsome.
- My mother is beautiful.

3. Diikuti keterangan tempat (adverb of place)

Example:

- My home is in Aceh.
- The boxes are under stairs.

4. Diikuti oleh V-ing menyatakan sedang terjadi (continues tense)

Example:

- She is watching tv.
- I am playing badminton.

5. Diikuti oleh V3 menyatakan kalimat passive (Passive Voice)

Example:

- Banana is eaten by me.
- Rice is cooked by her.

II. PRONOUN

Subject Pron	Object Pron	Possesive Adj	Possesive Pron	Reflexive Pron
I	ME	MY	MINE	MYSELF
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELF
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELVES
WE	US	OUR	OURS	OURSELVES
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS	THEMSELVES
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS	HIMSELF
SHE	HER	HER	HERS	HERSELF
IT	IT	ITS	ITS	ITSELF

1. Subject Pronoun digunakan sebagai subjek dalam kalimat

Example:

- He is my father.
- It is a ruler in the class.

2. Object Pronoun digunakan sebagai objek dalam kalimat

Example:

- She loves me forever.
- The robbery hit him.

3. Possesive Adjective digunakan untuk menyatakan kepunyaan yang diikuti kata benda

Example:

- That is my father.
- Her handphone is very good.

4. Possesive Pronoun digunakan untuk menyatakan kepunyaan tetapi tidak diikuti kata benda

Example:

- That is not my pen. It is yours.
- I don't carry my pen. May I borrow yours?

5. Reflexive Pronoun digunakan untuk menunjukkan kegiatan yang dilakukan mengenai si pelaku sendiri atau untuk menunjukkan bahwa suatu kegiatan dilakukan oleh si pelaku sendiri

Example:

- My friend does the task by himself.
- My mother makes cake herself.

TENSES
CHAPTER 2

I. PRESENT TENSES

A. Simple Present Tense

Simple Present digunakan untuk :

1. *Menyatakan kejadian yang merupakan kebiasaan (habitual action).*
Example: I always study every night
2. *Menyatakan kejadian yang merupakan kebenaran umum (general truth)*
Example: World is round
3. *Menyatakan kejadian saat ini yang menggunakan stative verb*
Example: I love you

Form :

S + V1 (s/es) + O/C

S + do/does + V1 + O/C

S + to be (is, am, are) + adjective/noun/adverb

Stative Verb :

Know	Need	like	Wish
Understand	Hear	See	Sound
Have	Love	Smell	Own
Believe	Appear	Want	
Hate	See	Taste	

Adverb of time : everyday, once, twice, three times, etc.

Adverb of frequency : always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, etc.

(Hal ini berlaku apabila tidak ada keterangan waktu lampau.)

Example :

- The sun rises from east (general truth)
- Budi goes to library everyday (habit)
- They usually play football once a month

B. Present Continious Tense

Present Continious digunakan untuk :

1. *Menyatakan kejadian yang sedang berlangsung saat ini*
2. *Menyatakan kejadian yang akan berlangsung*

Form :

S + be (is,am,are) + Ving + O/C

Adverb of time : now, right now, at present, at this time, at this moment, at ... o'clock

Example :

- The children are listening to the music right now
- The headmaster is renovating his house at this time

C. Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect digunakan untuk:

1. *Menyatakan kejadian yang dimulai dimasa lampau dan masih terjadi sampai sekarang.*
2. *Menyatakan kejadian yang terjadi pada masa lampau, tetapi masih ada hubungannya sampai sekarang. (hasilnya terlihat/terasa sampai sekarang)*

Form :

S + have/has + V3 + O/C

S + Have/has + been + adjective/noun/number

Biasanya diikuti oleh : already, just, yet

Example :

- She has already swept the floor
- He has just moved to another country

D. Present Perfect Continous Tense

Present Perfect Continous Tense Digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan suatu kejadian yang telah berlangsung beberapa lama dan terus berlangsung sampai sekarang

Form :

S + have/has + been + Ving + O/C

Adverb of time : forth five years, since yesterday, all these month, etc.

Example :

- It has been raining since yesterday
- Jono and Supri have been playing football for an hour.

II. PAST TENSES

A. Simple Past Tense

Simple past digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan kejadian yang terjadi di masa lampau

Form:

S + V2 + O/C

S + did + not + V1 + O/C

S + was/were + adjective/noun/number

Adverb of time : last month, three hours ago, yesterday, just now, etc.

Example :

- Lia wrote a letter yesterday
- He went to Pondok Ranji last week
- I always swam in the pool when I was young

B. Past Continous Tense

Past Continous digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan suatu kejadian yang sedang berlangsung pada waktu tertentu di masa lampau

Form :

S + be(was/were) + Ving

Past Continous +when + Past tense (utamakan simple past)

Past Continous +when + Past tense (utamakan past continuous)

Adverb of time : at ... o'clock yesterday, At this moment ... ago, At this time last ...

Example :

- I was playing football at 9 last night
- They were studying Biology at this time yesterday
- Anto was driving on Main Street when his car broke down

C. Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect digunakan untuk :

1. *Menyatakan suatu kejadian yang sudah selesai terjadi di masa lampau*
2. *Menyatakan suatu kejadian yang terjadi sebelum kejadian lain di masa lampau*

Form :

S + had + V3 + O/C

S + had + been + adjective/noun/number

- S + had + V_{III} **before** S + V_{II}
- **After** S + had + V_{III}, S + V_{II}
- S + had + V_{III} **when** S + V_{II} (boleh terbalik)
- **By the time** + S.past

Bisa diikuti oleh : already, just

Example:

- Fatin had already swept the floor before her mother came home
- After Jono had locked the door, he went to bed

D. Past Perfect Continous Tenses

Past Perfect Continous digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan suatu kejadian yang sudah berlangsung beberapa lama tetapi masih terus berlangsung ketika kejadian lain terjadi dimasa lampau

Form :

S + had + been + Ving + O/C

Pemakaian:

- **Before** + S + V₂, S + had been + V-ing *for...*
- **When** + S + V₂, S + had + been + V-ing *for...*
- **By the time** + S.past

Catatan : harus diikuti oleh *for*

Example :

- Bunga had been crying for half an hour when I came
- Karina whased the pipettes after she had been completting the experiment

III. FUTURE TENSES

A. Simple Future Tenses

Simple Future digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan suatu kegiatan yang akan terjadi pada masa yang akan datang

Form :

S + will + V1 + O/C

S + will + be + adjective/noun/number

S + tobe (is,am,are) + going to + V1 + O/C

Simple Future + as soon as + Simple Present

Adverb of time : tonight, next ... , soon, tomorrow, the following day

Example :

- I will play badminton tomorrow
- She will go abroad next year
- He is going to go to Ciamis this tonight

B. Future Continious Tense

Future Continious digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan kegiatan yang akan sedang dilakukan pada waktu tertentu di masa yang akan datang

Form :

S + will + be + Ving + O/C

Adverb of time : At this moment (at this time / at ... o'clock), Tomorrow (next ... / the following day), At 11 tonight

Example :

- We will be playing badminton at 8 tomorrow
- She will be teaching English at this time next month

C. Future Perfect Tense

Future Perfect digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan kejadian yang akan sudah selesai terjadi dimasa yang akan datang

Form :

S + will + have + V3 + O/C

Adverb of time : By next ... , By the end of this ... , By the time S + V1(s/es) + O/C

Example :

- She will have sent the letter by the time you remind them
- By the end of this next week, I will have finished reading my books

D. Future Perfect Continious Tense

Future Perfect Continious digunakan untuk :

Menyatakan suatu kejadian yang telah berlangsung beberapa waktu yang lama dimasa yang akan datang

Form :

S + will + have + been + Ving + O/C

Adverb of time : By next ... , By the end of this ... , By the time S + V1 (s/es) + O/C

Example :

- By next month, he will have been living here for three years
- By the time the man finishes his assignment, his wife will have been accompanying him for more than four hours

PASSIVE VOICE CHAPTER 3

Basic Formula :

To be + V3

To be :

Present	: is/am/are
Past	: was/were
Setelah "to" dan "modal"	: be
Continuous	: being
Perfect	: been

❖ **The Verb "need"**

If the subject is animate, the form :

need + to V1

Example:

- I need to learn English
- He need to stay in home tonight

If the subject is inanimate, the form :

need + to be + Verb 3

or

need + v- Ing

Example:

- The house needs to be painted
- The house needs painting

It also possible to use

In need of + noun

Example:

- I am in need of money
- The organization is in need of volunteer

PRESENT	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
SIMPLE PRESENT	S + V1 (s/es) <i>She writes a letter</i>	S + be(is/am/are) + V3 <i>A letter is written by her</i>
PRESENT CONTINIOUS	S + is/am/are + Ving <i>Jono is writting a letter</i>	S + is/am/are + being + V3 <i>A letter is being written by Jono</i>
PRESENT PERFECT	S + Have/has + V3 <i>Jono has written a letter</i>	S + Have/has + been + V3 <i>A letter has been written by Jono</i>
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINIOUS	S + have/has + been + Ving <i>Jono has been writting a letter</i>	S + have/has + been + being +V3 <i>A letter has been being written by Jono</i>
PAST		
SIMPLE PAST	S + V2 <i>Jono wrote a letter</i>	S + was/were + V3 <i>A letter was written by Jono</i>
PAST CONTINIOUS	S + was/were + Ving <i>Jono was writting a letter</i>	S + was/were + being + V3 <i>A letter was being written by Jono</i>
PAST PERFECT	S + had + V3 <i>Jono had written a letter</i>	S + had + been + V3 <i>A letter had been written by Jono</i>
PAST PERFECT CONTINIOUS	S + had + been + Ving <i>Jono had been writing a letter</i>	S + had + been + being + V3 <i>A letter had been being written by Jono</i>
FUTURE		
SIMPLE FUTURE	S + will + V1 <i>Jono will write a letter</i>	S + will + be + V3 <i>A letter will be written by Jono</i>
FUTURE CONTINIOUS	S + will + be + Ving <i>Jono will be writting a letter</i>	S + will + be + being + V3 <i>A letter will be being written by Jono</i>
FUTURE PERFECT	S + will + have + V3 <i>Jono will have written a letter</i>	S + will + have + been + V3 <i>A letter will have been written by Jono</i>
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINIOUS	S + will + have + been + Ving <i>Jono will have been writting a letter</i>	S + will + have + been + being + V3 <i>A letter will have been being written by Jono</i>

**CLAUSE
CHAPTER 4**

CLAUSES

Adalah sekelompok kata yang telah mengandung subjek dan predikat, tetapi belum mengungkapkan gagasan yang lengkap. Terdiri atas:

I. ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Adalah anak kalimat yang menjelaskan noun, biasanya dihubungkan dengan relative pronoun.

Relative pronoun adalah kata ganti penghubung yang digunakan untuk membentuk adjective clause, sebuah kalimat yang berasal dari dua buah kalimat. Relative Pronoun menggantikan satu atau dua frase benda yang identik dan menghubungkan klausa satu dengan yang lainnya, dimana nantinya klausa/kalimat yang satu akan menerangkan bagian kalimat lainnya.

Jenis-jenis Relative Pronoun :

	Subject	Object	Possesive
Person	Who/that	Whom/that	Whose
Thing	Which/that	Which/that	Of which

1. Who (*subject of person*)

Example :

The boy is my brother. He broke this window yesterday

- The boy who broke this window yesterday is my brother
- The boy that broke this window yesterday is my brother

2. Whom (*object of person*)

Example :

The man looked so young. I saw him driving a bus

- The man whom I saw driving a bus looked so young
- You can invite whom ever you want

3. Whose (*possesive of person and thing*)

Example :

The girl looks funny. Her hat is yellow

- The girl whose hat is yellow looks funny

4. Which (*Subject and Object of thing*)

Example :

The book is expensive. I bought it in the bookstore over there

- The book which I bought in the bookstore over there is expensive

5. Of which (*Possesive of thing*)

Example :

The house is old. Its doors are broken

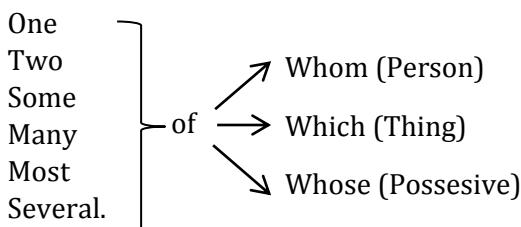
- The house, the doors of which are broken, is old

Untuk adjective clause yang mengandung unsur kata depan, posisi kata depan biasanya didepan relative pronoun.

Example :

- The men are angry. The girl is talking to them.
- The men to whom the girl is talking are angry
- The store is big. I bought the ice cream from it.
- The store from which I bought the ice cream is big

6. Quantitas + Relative Pronoun

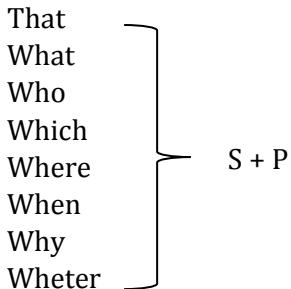


Example:

- The car, many of which are made in Japan, need repairing
- The students, some of whom study in Zahra Stan are clever
- The teacher, one of whose children is my friend, teaches very well

II. NOUN CLAUSE

Adalah anak kalimat yang berfungsi sebagai kata benda dengan menggunakan :



1. Sebagai Subjek

Terletak di awal kalimat

Example :

- What he has done admires everybody in his class room.
- Whether he could pass the test will be announced next week.

2. Sebagai Objek

Terletak setelah kata kerja

Example :

- Nobody knows why he was involved in the school fighting yesterday
- He realizes that he has lost his new red key

3. Sebagai Pelengkap (komplementer)

Terletak setelah to be atau berfungsi sebagai pelengkap keterangan

Example :

- That is what she want
- I have no idea why he leaves me alone

III. ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

Adalah anak kalimat yang berfungsi sebagai kata keterangan. Kebanyakan adverbial clause dibentuk oleh kata penghubung.

Jenis-jenis :

1. Adverb Clause of Reason (*menerangkan alasan*)

- Because, as, since, for + S + P
- Because of + due to + owing to + Noun Phrase

Example:

- He didn't go to library because he was ill

2. Adverb Clause of Result (*Menyatakan hasil suatu pekerjaan*)

- So, hence, thus, therefore, consequently
- So + adjective/adverb + that + S + P
- Such + noun + that + S + P
- S + verb + So + Many / Few + Count noun (plural)
- S + verb + So + Much / Little + Uncountable noun

Example:

- He didn't study hard; therefore he didn't pass the test
- She is so friendly that everyone likes her

3. Adverb Clause of Purpose (*menerangkan tujuan dari suatu pekerjaan*)

- So that + S + P
- In order that + S + P
- In order to + V1

Example:

- He plans to visit the village so that he can meet his uncle.
- I save money in order to buy a cycle

4. Adverb Clause of Contrast (*menunjukkan pertentangan*)

- Although, even though, however, nevertheless, whereas, still + S + P
- On the other hand, but, yet, while + sentence
- Despite, in spite of + Noun

Example :

- Although it rains heavily, he keeps going out
- He always revises his lesson at home, yet he still fails in the test

5. Adverb Clause of Place (*Menyatakan tempat*)

- Where, wherever, in which + S + P

Example :

- This isn't the town where I was born

6. Adverb Clause of Time (*Menerangkan waktu*)

- When, on which, after, before, while, since + sentence

Example :

- It is the month when he started to study at school
- The boy had called the girl before he came to her house
- When Jono was young, he used to play badminton

7. Adverb Clause of Extra Information (*Menerangkan tambahan*)

- In addition, beside, moreover, furthermore, In addition to

Example :

- The young woman is beautiful. In addition, she is rich and intelligent

DERIVATIVES AND QUESTION TAG
CHAPTER 5

DERIVATIVES

Adalah pembentukan jenis kata baru dengan penambahan imbuhan, terdiri atas:

A. Noun Suffixes (*Pembentukan kata benda dengan penambahan akhiran*)

- Discuss (v) + ion = Discussion
- State (v) + ment = Statement
- Dark (adj) + ness = Darkness
- Real (adj) + ity = Reality
- Differ (v) + ence = Difference
- Child (n) + hood = Childhood
- Air (n) + ship = Airship
- Adjective + noun
Example: Beautiful girl
- Article + noun
Example: The airport

B. Adjective suffixes (*Pembentukan kata sifat dengan penambahan akhiran*)

- Beauty (n) + ful = Beautyful
- Power (n) + less = Powerless
- Sand (n) + y = Sandy
- Economy (n) + ic = Economic
- Danger (n) + ous = Dangerous
- History (n) + ical = Historical
- Child (n) + ish = Childish
- Act (v) + ive = Active
- Differ (v) + ent = Different
- Count (v) + able = Countable
- To be + adjective
Example : Smoking is dangerous
- Linking verbs + adhjective
Example : She looks beautiful

Yang termasuk Linking verb adalah SeBeLAH SoFT
Seem Become Look Appear Happened Sound Feel Taste

C. Verb Suffixes & Prefixes (*Pembentukan kata kerja dgn. penambahan awalan&akhiran*)

- Sweet (adj) + en = Sweeten
- Lenght (n) + en = Lengthen
- Central (n) + ize = Centralize
- Beauty (n) + ify = Beautify
- En + Sure = Ensure
- Verb + adverb
Example : He runs quickly
- To + V1
Example : To sweeten

QUESTION TAG

Adalah bentuk pertanyaan di akhir kalimat yang berfungsi untuk menegaskan suatu pernyataan.

Form:

- Positive sentence, negative question tag (aux/be + not + S)
- Negative sentence, positive question tag (aux/be + S)

Notes:

Subject harus berupa kata ganti (pronoun), jika terdapat kata never, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely maka kalimat tersebut negative.

Pola khusus:

- I am = Aren't I
- I am not = Am I
- Let's = Shall we
- That/this is = Isn't it

Main clause, subordinate clause, question tag (main clause)?

Example:

- Chandra and Catrine will be given gift, won't they?
- He said that he couldn't accompanied me, didn't he?

PREFERENCE AND COMPARISON

CHAPTER 6

PREFERENCE

Adalah ungkapan untuk menyatakan suatu pilihan atau untuk menunjukkan bahwa seseorang lebih menyukai sesuatu hal/barang dari pada yang lainnya.

1. Preference dengan menyebutkan pembanding

Form:

- Like + noun/Ving + better than + noun/Ving
- Prefer + noun/Ving + to + noun/Ving
- Would rather + V1 + than + V1
- Would prefer + to V1 + rather than + V1

Example:

- She likes dancing better than singing
- I prefer Fanta to Pocary Sweat
- He would rather walk than run
- He would prefer to stay at home rather than swim on the water

2. Preference tanpa menyebutkan pembanding

Form:

- Prefer + to V1
- Prefer + Ving
- Would rather + V1
- Would prefer + to V1

Example:

- She prefer to dance/dancing
- I would rather go with you
- He would prefer to stay at home

COMPARISON

Adalah mengindikasikan tingkat perbedaan atau persamaan dari kata sifat / keterangan, terdiri atas:

1. Positive degree (*Perbandingan setara*)

Pola:

- As + adj/adv + as
- Not + so + adj/adv + as
- The same + noun + as
- As + sentence
- Like + noun
- Alike
- Different ... from ...

Noun	Adjective
Weight	Heavy, light
Width	Wide, narrow
Depth	Deep, Shallow
Length	Long, short
Size	Big, small

Example:

- The beautiful lady is as tall as you are
- The beautiful lady is not so tall as you are
- You are the same age as I am
- This car and that one is alike

2. Comparative degree (*Perbandingan Lebih*)

Jika terdiri dari 1 suku kata

- Adj/adverb + er + than

Example:

- He is taller than she is

Jika terdiri lebih dari 1 suku kata

- More + adj/adverb + than

Example:

- The book is more thick than the dictionary
- Your garden is more beautiful than mine
- He is more handsome than you

3. Superlative degree (*Perbandingan paling*)

Jika terdiri dari 1 suku kata

- The + adj/adverb + est

Example:

- She is the smartest girl in our school

Jika terdiri dari lebih 1 suku kata

- The + most/least + adj/adverb

Example:

- The car is the most expensive car in the world
- Everest is the highest mountain in the world

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
GOOD/WELL	BETTER	THE BEST
BAD/ILL	WORSE	THE WORST
LITTLE	LESS	THE LEAST
MUCH/MANY	MORE	THE MOST
FAR (JARAK)	FARTHER	THE FARTHEST
FAR (INFORMASI)	FURTHER	THE FURTHEST

IRREGULER COMPARISON

1. Multiple Number comparative : half, twice, three times, etc

Form:

Multiple number + as + much/many + noun + as + noun/pronoun

Example:

➤ This swallow costs twice as much as the other one

2. Double Comparative

Form:

The comparative degree + S + Verb + the comparative degree + S + Verb

Example:

➤ The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel
 ➤ The more you study, the smarter you will become

3. Of the two nouns:

Form:

S + verb + the + comparative + of the two nouns

Example:

➤ Harvey is the smarter of two boys

**PARALLELISM, ELLIPTICAL SENTENCES, AND CONCORDANCE
CHAPTER 7**

PARALLELISM

Adalah sebuah kesesuaian atau kesetaraan antara unsur unsur dalam kalimat parralelism dengan menggunakan konjungsi (and, but, or).

Example:

- Harry is not a lawyer but a teacher
- Tom is rich and clever

Parralelism dengan menggunakan konjungsi berpasangan (both ... and ..., either ... or ..., neither ... nor ..., not only ... but also ...)

Example:

- I can not find the book either in your room or in your bag

ELLIPTICAL SENTENCES

Adalah Penggabungan dua kalimat setara dengan menghilangkan bagian dari predikat yang sama untuk menghindari terjadinya pengulangan, terdiri atas:

A. Positive Eliptic : Penggabungan 2 kalimat positif setara

Form:

- Sentence, and S + be/aux + too
- Sentence, and so + be/aux + S

Example:

- Arya went to the movie last night
- Sara wen to the movie last night

Answer:

- Arya went to the movie last night and so did sara
- Arya went to the movie last night and Sara did too

B. Negative Elliptic : penggabungan 2 kalimat negative setara

Form :

- Sentence (-), and S + be/aux + not + either
- Sentence (-), and nneither + aux/be + S

Example :

- His sister is not nurse
- My sister is not nurse

Answer

- His sister is not nurse and my sister is not either
- His sister is not nurse and neither is my sister

CONCORDANCE

Adalah penyesuai subjek dan predikat dalam suatu kalimat;

- Subjek tunggal + predikat tunggal (is, was/has/V1(s/es)
- Subjek jamak + predikat jamak (are/were, have,V1)

Subjek Tunggal → Predikat tunggal

1. Ungkapannya menyatakan jumlah, uang, waktu, berat, jarak, dan volume
Example:

- Twelve months has 365 days
- Five hundred miles is a long journey to drive in one day

2. Subjek yang terbentuk dari gerund (V.ing) dianggap tunggal
Example:

- Swimming is my hobby

3. Judul buku, majalah, koran & film walaupun bentuknya jamak harus dianggap tunggal.
Example:

- The New York Times is one of the best newspaper in the USA.

4. Kata atau frasa tertentu

Each, each of, neither of, every, the number of, one of

Example:

- Neither of these books is interesting
- The number of workers increases each year

5. Nama pelajaran (Economics, mathemaatics, physics), nama penyakit (measles, mumps), kata benda abstrak (news, ethics, politics)

Example:

- Mathematics is a difficult subject

Subjek Jamak → Predikat Jamak

1. Kata penghubung ... and ... atau both ... and ...

Example:

- A Blackberry and Nokia are for sale
- Both Santi and Susan are my sister

2. Kata several, many, few, both bermakna jamak

Example:

- Only a few have passed the exam

3. Pakaian (clothes, trousers, pants), perkakas (scissors, pliers)

Example:

- Your sun glasses are broken

Predikat mengikuti subjek pertama

- S1 as well as S2
- S1 together with S2
- S1 along with S2

Example:

- The man as well as his two children is staying at hotel

Predikat mengikuti subjek kedua

- Neither + S1 + nor + S2
- Either + S1 + or + S2

Example:

- Neither the students and the teacher is able to solve their problem.

**MODALS AND PREPOSITION
CHAPTER 8**

MODALS

Adalah kata kerja bantu (auxiliary verb) yang memberi tambahan arti pada kalimat

Fungsi modal	Modal yang digunakan
Menyatakan kemampuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can/Could + V1 • To be + able + to + V1 • To be + capable + of + Ving
Menyatakan izin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can/Could • May/Might • To be + allowed + to + V1 • To be + permitted + to + V1
Menyatakan kemungkinan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can/Could • May/Might
Menyatakan keharusan/kewajiban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must • Should • Ought to • Have to/has to/had to
Menyatakan kesimpulan	<p>Dalam bentuk present tense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal present + V1/be Ving/be complement <p>Dalam bentuk past tense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal past + have + V3/been Ving/been complement

Example:

- The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone
- The house is empty. They must gone out

Pengertian Modal:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| • Might have | = Mungkin sudah |
| • Ought to/should + have | = Seharusnya sudah |
| • Must have | = Pasti sudah |
| • Could have | = Seharusnya bias |

Untuk menyatakan kejadian yang dilakukan secara rutin di masa lampau:

- Would + V1
- Be + accustomed to + Ving
- To be present + used to + Ving

PREPOSITION

Adalah kata depan yang digunakan untuk merangkai noun, pronoun, dan gerund.

1. Tempat

a. **At** digunakan untuk membicarakan

- Tempat tanpa ukuran/batas yang jelas
Example: At the bus stop
- Bagian dari suatu tempat
Example: At the end of the street
- Tempat hiburan. Cafe, restaurant, hotel
Example: At Cafe
- Tempat belajar dan bekerja
Example : At the office
- Alamat yang diikuti nomor
Example : At no 27 Kamboja street

b. **On** digunakan untuk membicarakan

- Benda yang berada diatas dan menyentuh permukaan benda lain
Example : On the floor
- Tempat yang berada di sungai, pantai, jalan, pulau
Example : On the beach
- Ungkapan yang menunjukkan arah
Example : On the right

c. **In** digunakan untuk membicarakan

- Benda yang berada didalam benda lain
Example : In the drawer
- Daerah yang luas seperti kota, negara, dll
Example : In the USA

2. Waktu

a. **At** digunakan untuk

- Menyebut jam
Example : At eight o'clock
- Ungkapan tertentu
Example : At midnight
- Menyebutkan hari libur
Example : At Lebaran

b. **On** digunakan untuk

- Menyebutkan hari
Example : On Sunday
- Menyebutkan tanggal
Example : On September 1, 2009
- Menyebutkan hari libur
Example : On Christmas Day

c. **In** digunakan untuk

- Menyatakan pagi, siang, dan malam
Example : In the morning
- Menyatakan waktu dengan rentang waktu yang lama
Example : In 1962
- Menyatakan periode waktu
Example : In a few minutes

INFINITIVE AND GERUND
CHAPTER 9

INFINITIVE

Adalah kata kerja yang menggunakan “to” maupun yang tidak menggunakan “to”.

Dibagi atas 2 jenis:

- Infinitive with “to”
- Infinitive without “to” (Bare Infinitive)

1. Bare Infinitive (V1)

- a. Setelah modal

Example: She will call you

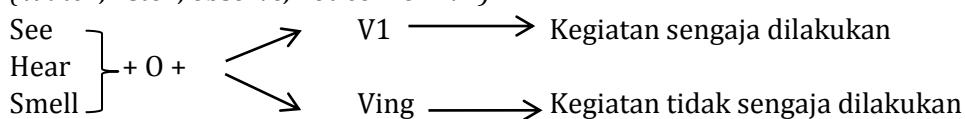
- b. Setelah kata kerja fase tertentu

- Let/make/help + O + V1
- Would rather/had better + V1

Example: his father made him go

- c. Setelah kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan indra

(*Watch, listen, observe, notice* + O + V1)



2. To infinitive digunakan untuk

- a. menyatakan tujuan

He studies hard to become clever

- b. Setelah kata sifat

She is happy to receive the gift

- c. Setelah kata tanya

He tells me what to do

Setelah beberapa kata kerja berikut, harus ditambahkan to V1

Allow	Stive	Exped	Urge	Deside
Ask	Plan	Inten	Instruct	Forget
Invite	Advise	Repair	Claim	Need
Request	Tell	Tend	Fail	Reviews
Agree	Order	Over	Learn	Wish
Desire	Convince	Seem	Retend	Demand
Hope	Atend	Persuade	Want	Hesitate

GERUND

Adalah kata kerja yang berubah fungsi menjadi kata benda dengan cara penambahan **-ing** setelah kata kerja. Dengan kata lain, gerund adalah kata kerja Ving yang berfungsi sebagai kata benda.

Gerund digunakan sebagai

1. Subjek

Example: Collecting stamps is my hobby

2. Objek

Setelah kata kerja berikut:

Avoid	Succed in	Confess to	Risk
Deny	Afraid of	Postpone	Look forward to
Enjoy	Appreciate	Resent	Be accustomed to
Keep	Finish	Better of	Resent for
Admit	Consider	Think about	Object to
Mind	Delay	Can't help	Be used to
Miss	Recall	Avoid	Be interest in
Report	Practice	Enjoy	Resume
Suggest	Give up	Count on	Depend on
Put of	Rely on	Resist	Keep on
Think of	Capable of	Worry about	Quit

Setelah preposisi:

on, in, off, of, at, from, for, after, before, about, by, with, without, between, among, etc menggunakan Ving.

Example:

➤ He must be responsible for letting the old man go alone

Setelah possessive:

my, your, his, her, its, our, their

Example:

➤ I wait for your attending my party

Setelah kata kerja berikut, dapat diikuti oleh keduanya yaitu Ving dan to V1

Start	Want
Like	Begin
Prefer	Continue
Remember	Forget
Love	Stop
Can't stand	Need

PARTICIPLE AND APPosITIVE
CHAPTER 10

PARTICIPLE

Adalah kata penjelas yang terdiri dari participle aktif (Verb+ing) dan pasif (V3)

Participle terbagi atas

1. Present Participle

a. Bentuk waktu sedang (continious)

Example: They are taking the man at the hospital

b. Setelah kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan indra (bermakna tidak sengaja dilakukan) See, hear, smell + O + Ving

Example:

➤ They heard someone screaming from the bush

c. Untuk menggabungkan 2 kejadian yang dilakukan oleh orang yang sama

Pola: Ving + O/C, sentence (simple present/past)

Meaning: Because, since, as, for = Karena, When, While = Ketika

Example:

➤ Coming late to the meeting, he was not allowed to come into the room

Meaning: Because she was coming late to the meeting

d. Setelah kata kerja tertentu

Find
Catch
Leave
Send
Keep

 } O + V ing

Example:

➤ the baby sitter left the baby crying

2. Past Participle

Digunakan untuk menggabungkan 2 kejadian (salah satunya berbentuk pasif) yang dilakukan oleh orang yang sama

Form:

V3 + O/C, sentence (simple + O/C, sentence (simple present/past))

Meaning: Because/as/since/for = karena

Example:

➤ Located in the center of the town, the market become a busy

Meaning: Because the market was located in the centre of the town

3. Perfect Participle

Digunakan untuk menggabungkan 2 kejadian yang dilakukan oleh orang yang sama

Active form:

Having + V3 + O/C, sentence (simple past)

Meaning:

After + S + had + V3

Example: having collected many stamps, he sold it

Meaning : After he had collected many stamps
Passive form:

Having + been + V3 + sentence (simple)

Meaning :
After S + had + been + V3
Example : Having been treated badly, the boy cried
Meaning : After the boy had been treated badly

APPPOSITIVE

Adalah Keterangan tambahan yang menejelaskan kata benda didepannya.

Example :

- Janie lives in Jakarta, the most crowded city in Indonesia
- Mr. Johnson, our headmasster, is looking for you

Yang perlu dipahami dalam appositives ini adalah bahwa appositives tidak bisa diawali oleh :

1. Subject

The man, he always comes here on Sunday, lives with his only daughter (SALAH)
The man, who always comes here on Sunday, lives with his only daughter (BENAR)

2. Predicate (Auxiliary, Verb 1 and Verb 2)

The manager, leads the company wisely, always smiles at other people (SALAH)
The manager, leading the company wisely, always smiles at other people (BENAR)

3. Kata "THAT"

The language, that is spoken in the village, is Javanese (SALAH)
The language, which is spoken in the village, is Javanese (BENAR)

4. Possessive adjective bila diikuti oleh Predicate

The woman, her car is parked in front of the post office, works in the big company (SALAH)
The woman, Whose car is parked in front of the post office, works in the big company (BENAR)

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCE AND SUBJUNCTIVE
CHAPTER 11**

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

Adalah kalimat pengandaian akan suatu hal yang diinginkan terjadi, akan tetapi kenyataan belum atau tidak terjadi sesuai keinginan, tergantung dari keberadaan syarat, yang diwujudkan dalam bentuk klausa *if* (jika/apabila).

Kalimat pengandaian tersebut terdiri atas;

- If clause : anak kalimat di ikuti kata "if"
- Main clause : induk kalimat

Tiga jenis Conditional Sentence

1. Future Conditional Type 1 (*bentuk pengandaian masa yang akan datang*)

Form:

- S + will/can/may + V1 if + S + V1 (s/es)

Jika kalimat if (+) maka faktanya (+) dalam tenses present

Example:

➤ He will pass the test if he studied hard

Meaning: He studies hard so he can pass the test

2. Present Conditional Type 2 (*bentuk pengandaian masa sekarang*)

Form:

- S + would/could/might + V1 + if + S + V2 (were)
- Were + S, S + would/could/might + V1

Jika kalimat (+) maka faktanya (-) dalam tenses present, dsb

Example:

➤ If the price of gold were lower, I would buy it

➤ Were the price of gold lower, I would buy it

Meaning: The price of gold is not lower so I don't buy it

3. Past Conditional Type 3 (*bentuk pengandaian di masa lampau*)

Form:

- S + would/could/might + have(been) + V3 + if + S + had + V3/been
- Had + S + V3/been, S + would/could/might + have(been) + V3

Jika kalimat (+) maka faktanya (-) dalam tenses past, dsb

Example:

➤ He might have won the contest if he had been more confident

➤ Had he been more confident, he might have won the contest

Meaning: I was not more confident so I didn't win the contest

SUBJUNCTIVE

Adalah bentuk kalimat yang berfungsi untuk menyatakan pengharapan pada masa yang akan datang atau pengharapan yang tidak terwujud pada masa lampau dan masa sekarang.

Tiga jenis subjunctive:

1. Future Subjunctive (*pengharapan pada masa yang akan datang*)

Adverb of time: tonight, tomorrow, nexy (...), soon, etc

Form:

Wish
As if
As though
Would rather
If only

S + would + V1

Example:

➤ If only she would come with me

2. Present Subjunctive (*pengharapan yang tidak terwujud pada masa sekarang*)

Adverb of time: now, right now, at this time, At this moment

Form:

Wish
As if
As though
Would rather
If only

V2

+ were

Example:

➤ Anto acts as if he were the manager

3. Past Subjunctive (*pengharapan yang tidak terwujud pada masa lampau*)

Adverb of time: yesterday, last night

Form:

Wished
As if
As though
Would rather
If only

S + had (been) + V1

Example:

➤ My mother wished she had ironed the clothes last night

Ada juga subjunctive dalam bentuk khusus

Jika terdapat kata:

Advise	More	Require
Ask	Order	Stipulate
Command	Prefer	Suggest
Decree	Propose	Urge
Demand	Recommend	
Insist	Request	

Form: S + Verb (any tenses) + that + S + Infinitive

Example:

➤ We urge that he leave now

**INVERSION, REDUNDANCY AND CAUSATIVE
CHAPTER 12**

INVERSION

Adalah kalimat yang predikatnya mendahului subjek. Predikat bisa berbentuk kata bantu (modal) atau kata kerja biasa.

Ada aturan dan pola yang harus diperhatikan dalam materi ini.

1. Pertanyaan

Inversi berlaku untuk bentuk pertanyaan langsung. Predikat kasus ini adalah kata bantu.

Example:

➤ will you invite the girl to your wedding party?

2. Setelah ungkapan negative yang terletak di depan kalimat seperti never, hardly, scarcely, nor, seldom, dll.

Example:

➤ never before has the man attended the meeting.

3. Setelah neither, nor, dan so.

Example:

➤ we don't like play basket ball. Nor do they.

4. Setelah kata keterangan tempat. Predikat tidak harus kata bantu. Bila tidak ada, kata kerja biasa diletakkan depan subjek.

Example:

➤ In his room lies the lazy boy (tidak ada tanda koma antara ket. tempat dan subjek)

5. Setelah ungkapan yang diawali dengan only.

Example: only with perspiration and patience will you achieve your ambition.

REDUNDANCY

Adalah pengurangan dari beberapa kata dalam kalimat yang artinya sama.

Advance forward	Join together
Proceed forward	Reapet again
Return back	New innvation
Revert back	Matinee performance
Sufficient enough	Same identical
Compete together	Two wins
Reason ... because	The time when
	The place where

Example:

The army *advanced forward* after the big battle. (Maju sudah pasti ke depan, jadi pilih salahsatu)

- The army advanced after the big battle
- The army moved forward after the big battle

CAUSATIVE

Adalah kalimat yang digunakan seseorang sehingga menyebabkan orang lain untuk mengerjakan sesuatu atau menyebabkan sesuatu agar dikerjakan orang lain bagi orang tersebut. Terdapat 2 jenis causative:

1. Active Causative

Subjek menyebabkan objek melakukan kegiatan.

Causative	Infinitive	To infinitive
Have	√	
Make	√	
Let	√	
Help		√
Get		√

Example:

- Ana had Anto wash his car. (Ana menyuruh Andi mencuci mobilnya)
- My mother got me to sweep the floor. (Ibu saya menyuruh saya menyapu lantai)

2. Passive Causative

Pola ini digunakan apabila objeknya adalah benda/sesuatu untuk dikerjakan.

Formula:

- S + have/get/make/help/let + complement + V3

Example:

- Ane had her paper typed by a friend

MATERI CAPITA SELECTA
CHAPTER 13

MATERI CAPITA SELECTA

Adalah sebuah kata/lebih yang dapat menerangkan objek/subjek pada suatu kalimat.

Terdiri atas 3 jenis:

1. Noun Phrase

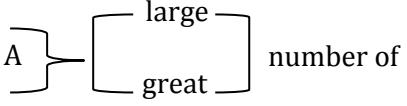
Adalah kelompok kata yang diakhiri dengan sebuah kata benda, terdiri atas;

A. Count and Non count nouns

Dikatakan count (dapat dibandingkan) jika dapat dikatakan 1 benda, 2benda, dst

Example:

- Buku dapat dikatakan satu buku, dua buku, dst
- Kopi tidak dapat dikatakan satu kopi, dua kopi, melainkan satu cangkir kopi
- Uang tidak dapat dikatakan satu uang, dua uang, melainkan jumlahnya

<i>With count nouns</i>	<i>With non - count nouns</i>
a(n), the, some, any	The, some, any
This, that, those, these	This, that
None, one, two, three	None
Many	Much
A lot of	A lot of
	A large amount of
A few	A (little)
Fewer ... than	Less ... than
More ... than	More ... than

Jika menyatakan benda dalam jumlah banyak:

Noun + s/es

Example: Books, boxes, etc

Irreguler noun:

- Person - people
- Foot - feet
- Woman - women
- Child - children
- Mouse - mice
- Tooth - teeth
- Man - men

B. A, And, dan The

Adalah artikel yang biasa digunakan sebagai keterangan pada kata setelahnya.

A digunakan untuk menyatakan jumlah satu pada benda yang dapat dihitung yang belum spesifik/tertentu/diketahui.

An digunakan untuk menyatakan jumlah satu benda pada yang dapat dihitung yang diawali dengan bunyi vokal bukan huruf vokal. Benda tersebut belum spesifik/tertuntu/diketahui.

Example:

A house	A heavy	An heir
A university	A universal	An umbrella
A european	A eucalyptus	An herbal
A uniform	A half	An unnatural
A eulogy	A union	An horror
A home	An hour	An understanding
A euphemism	An uncle	An honest

The digunakan untuk benda yang sudah spesifik/tertentu/pasti karena sudah disebutkan diawal.

C. Other

Adalah yang lain namun memiliki pengaturan pemakaian sesuai dengan kalimatnya.

With count nouns	With count nouns
An + other + singular noun (one more) Another pencil = one more pencil	
The other + singular noun (last of set) The other pencil = the last pencil persent	
Other + plural noun (more of the set) Other pencil = some more pencils	Other + non- count nouns (more of the set) Other water = some more water
The other + plural noun (the rest of the set) The oder pencils = all remaining pencils	The other + non- count noun (all the rest) The other watern = the remaining water

D. Another and other

Another digunakan untuk benda yang tidak spesifikasi/tertentu sedangkan the other dan the others untuk benda yang sudah tertentu.

Example 1:

- I don't want this book. Give me another
- I don't want this book. Give me anotherbook
- I don't want this book. Give me another one

Another = Satu buku yang lain tetapi tidak pasti, tidak spesifik buku mana

Example 2:

- These are two books. One is red and the other is blue
- These are two books. One is red and the other book is blue
- These are two books. One is red and the other one is blue

The other = buku yang lain tapi bukunya sudah pasti/tertentu

Example 3:

- This book is interesting. Others are interesting too
- This book is interesting. Other books are interesting too
- This book is interesting. Other ones are interesting too

Others = buku buku lain tetapi tidak pasti, tidak spesifik buku yang sama

Example 4:

- These are three books. One book is interesting and the other are boring.
- These are three books. One book is interesting and the other books are boring
- These are three books. One book is interesting and the other ones are boring

The other = buku buku yang lain tetapi bukunya sudah pasti/spesifik

2. Adjective + Noun

Berfungsi untuk menerangkan kata benda dan harus selalu dalam bentuk singular

Example:

- Beautiful girl
- Shoe shop artinya toko sepatu, shoe dalam bentuk singular

3. Cause and effect

- So + adjective/adverb + that + sentence
- So + noun +that +sentence

Example:

- The soprano sing so well that she received a standing ovation
- The smith had so many children that they performed their own baseball team

Pola lain:

- Such + a + adjective +singular count noun + that + sentence
- Such + adjective +plural noun/non count + that + sentence

Example:

- It was such a hot day that we decided to stay indoors
- Perry had bad luck that she's decided not to gamble

Pola lain:

- So + adjective + a + singular noun count + that + sentence

Example:

- It was so hot a day that we decided to stay indoors

REPORTED SPEECH
CHAPTER 14

REPORTED SPEECH

Adalah bentuk pengulangan kembali ucapan seseorang kepada orang lain.

Dalam pengulangan atau penyampaian kembali ucapan tersebut terjadi beberapa perubahan, yaitu:

A. Perubahan Bentuk Waktu (Tenses)

Jika 'reporting verb' (kata kerja pelapor) berbentuk simple past (said, told, dll)

Direct Speech (ucapan langsung)	Indirect Speech (ucapan tak langsung)
1. Simple present (V _I)	1. Simple past (V _{II})
2. Present Continuous (is, am, are + ving)	2. Past Continuous (was, were + ving)
3. Present Perfect (have/has + V _{III})	3. Past Perfect (had + V _{III})
4. Present Perfect Continuous (have/has + been + Ving)	4. Past Perfect Continuous (had + been + Ving)
5. Present Future (will + V _I)	5. Past future (would + V _I)
6. Simple Past (V _{II})	6. Past Perfect (had + V _{III})
7. Etc	7. Etc

B. Perubahan Keterangan Waktu (Adverb of Time)

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. Today	1. That day
2. Tonight	2. That night
3. Yesterday	3. The day before/the previous day
4. Two days ago	4. Two days before
5. Last <u>week</u>	5. A <u>week</u> before
6. Tomorrow	6. The next day/the following day
7. Next	7. The
8. Etc	8. Etc

Jenis-Jenis Reported Speech:

1. Affirmative / Statement (pernyataan)

Pola:

S + Reporting Verb + that + Reported Words

Penanda: Said, stated, claimed, noted, etc.

Example:

- He has visited hard yesterday (Direct Speech)
He said that he had studied hard the previous day (Indirect Speech)
- I do my homework my self (Direct Speech)
She said that she did her homework herself (Indirect Speech)
- Mira : I don't like watching movie (Direct Speech)
Mira stated that she didn't like watching movie (Indirect Speech)

2. Interrogative (Pertanyaan)

Pola I (Using auxiliary Verbs)

S + reporting verb + whether/if + reported words

Penanda : Asked, wondered, wanted to know.

Example:

- Budi : is it your wallet? (Direct Speech)
Budi asked me whether it was my wallet. (Indirect Speech)
- Rima : Did you go there ? (Direct Speech)
Rima wondered whether I had gone there (Indirect Speech)

Pola II (Using Question Words)

S + reporting verbs + question words + reported words

Penanda : Asked, wondered, wanted to know

Example:

- Rahmi : Why do you look so sad? (Direct Speech)
Rahmi wanted to know why I looked so sad (Indirect Speech)

3. Imperative (Perintah)

Pola I (Positive Imperative)

S + Reporting Verbs + O + to V₁

Penanda : Asked, told, ordered, commanded

Example:

- Father : Repair the broken radio as soon as possible (Direct Speech)
Father asked me to repair the broken radio as soon as possible. (Indirect Speech)
- Mira : Wash your shoes by yourself Ami! (Direct Speech)
Mira ordered Ami to wash her shoes by herself (Indirect Speech)

Pola II (Negative Imperative)

S + reporting verbs + O +not + to + V1 + O/C

Penanda : Asked, told, ordered, commanded, warned

Example:

- Mother : Don't put your books here Rudi ! (Direct Speech)
Mother warned Rudi not to put his book there (Indirect Speech)
- Mila : Don't stay up late, Rick! (Direct Speech)
Mila asked Rick not to stay up late (Indirect Speech)

**READING COMPREHENSION
CHAPTER 15**

READING COMPREHENSION

Adalah jenis soal dimana kita menjawab pertanyaan yang jawabannya berasal dari bacaan text. Ada 4 jenis konteks yang biasa terdapat dalam soal:

1. Menentukan Topik

Topik biasa dikenal sebagai ide umum. Untuk menentukan ide umum, baca judulnya (jika ada), baca kalimat pertama dari setiap paragraf, dan kalimat terakhir dari bacaan tersebut.

2. Menentukan Pikiran Utama / Ide Pokok

Pertanyaan-pertanyaan pikiran utama dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai cara. Contohnya: pertanyaan berikut ini membutuhkan informasi yang sama:

- a. Apa pikiran utama bacaan ini?
- b. Apa hal yang dibicarakan dalam bacaan ini?
- c. Apa topik bacaan ini?
- d. Apa judul yang baik untuk bacaan ini?

Pikiran utama biasanya terdapat pada awal bacaan, oleh karena itu garis bawahlah dua kalimat pertama pada bacaan itu.

3. Menggunakan Konteks Kalimat untuk Mengetahui Arti Kosa-Kata (Vocabulary)

Sebelum menggunakan suatu konteks, kita harus memahami apa yang dimaksud dengan konteks tersebut. Dalam bahasa Inggris, konteks adalah gabungan dari sebuah kosa-kata dan grammar yang mengelilingi sebuah kata. Dengan konteks, kita akan terbantu dalam membuat prediksi umum tentang arti.

4. Membuat Kesimpulan yang Logis

Terkadang, dalam membaca suatu bacaan kita akan menemukan pernyataan langsung dari suatu fakta. Hal ini disebut dengan alasan/bukti. Tetapi pada kesempatan lain, kita tidak akan menemukan pernyataan langsung. Kemudian kita akan butuh untuk menggunakan bukti yang kita miliki untuk membuat kesimpulan yang logis.

TIPS DAN TRIK MENYELESAIKAN SOAL READING COMPREHENSION;

- Baca dulu soalnya baru cocokkan pilihan jawaban sesuai text
- Jangan membaca teksnya dahulu karena akan membuang waktu
- Bagi yang kosa-kata vocabulary kurang atau tidak dapat screaming (membaca cepat) maka soal reading comprehension dijawab terakhir setelah soal-soal lain dikerjakan



Profil Penyusun

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- Kamu bisa belajar dengan video pembelajaran [semua dibahas dengan lengkap menjawab soal dgn cepat dan tepat]
- Kamu bisa mendapatkan materi belajar TPA&TBI paling update disusun 1 tahun lamanya mengikuti perkembangan tipe soal usm stan ter-update
- Kamu bisa melatih kemampuan melalui mini test dan try out
- Menikmati diskusi group kelas dan belajar bersama guru privat mahasiswa&alumni stan melalui chatting atau video call

Paket Belajar Supercamp/Karantina

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- Kamu bisa fokus belajar karena akan dikarantina di pemondokan lokasi dekat kampus stan [pagi-siang-malam]
- Tidak perlu lagi memikirkan untuk mencari kost2an atau tempat tinggal semua kami sediakan termasuk makan dan laundry secara gratis.
- Kamu bisa belajar dengan pengajr privat, juga kami sediakan study club
- Dibimbing sampai benar-benar LULUS dan menjadi mahasiswa PKN STAN

Khusus untuk kamu yang memiliki E-book ini dan ingin bergabung untuk belajar, kami memberikan **PROMO hanya saja terbatas untuk **20 Orang** dan berakhir sampai tgl 5 maret 2016**

Info Lebih lanjut paket belajar dapat lihat di **www.stanbrain.com**
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Contoh: Anita Rahmi_SMAN 1 Bogor_Elearning 3_002603

Kami memberikan Garansi uang kembali selama 1 minggu jika siswa stanbrain tidak puas dengan fasilitas belajar