

## **MATERI BAHASA INGGRIS**

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TENSES

Tenses menekankan waktu kejadian atau situasi dari kalimat. Ciri khas tiap tenses yang satu dengan yang lainnya terletak pada *kata kerja* (V1, Ving, V2, V3) dan *adverb of time* (kata keterangan waktu)

Bentuk Tenses	Karakteristik Verb	Sifat Adverb of Time
Simple	Verb murni (bare infinitive)	General
Continuous	BE (Am/Is/Are/Was/Were) + Verb-ing	Spesifik
Perfect	Have/has/Had (3H) + V3 (past participle)	Biasanya tidak/belum menentukan Adverb of time
Perfect Continuous	Have/Has/Had (3H) + Been + Verb-ing	

Garis Besar Rumus Tenses

Waktu \ Bentuk	Present	Past	Future
Simple	(+) s + <u>V1(s/es)</u> (-) s + do/does +not + <u>V1</u> (?) do/does + s + <u>V1</u>	(+) s + <u>V2</u> (-) s + did +not+ <u>V1</u> (?) did +s + <u>V1</u>	(+) s + will + <u>V1</u> (-) s + will + not + <u>V1</u> (?) Will + s + <u>V1</u>
Continuous	(+) s + am/is/are + <u>V-ing</u> (-) s + am/is/are +not + <u>V-ing</u> (?) am/is/are + s + <u>V-ing</u>	(+) s + was/were + <u>V-ing</u> (-) s + was/were + <u>V-ing</u> (?) was/were + s + <u>V-ing</u>	(+) s + will + be + <u>V-ing</u> (-) s + will + not + be + <u>V-ing</u> (?) Will + s + be + <u>V-ing</u>
Perfect	(+) s + have/has + <u>V3</u> (-) s + have/has + not + <u>V3</u> (?) have/has + s + <u>V3</u>	(+) s + had + <u>V3</u> (-) s + had + not + <u>V3</u> (?) had + s + <u>V3</u>	(+) s + will + <u>have + V3</u> (-) s + will + not + <u>have + V3</u> (?) will + s + <u>have + V3</u>
Perfect Continuous	(+) s + have/has + <u>been + V-ing</u> (-) s + have/has + not + <u>been + V-ing</u> (?) have/has + s + <u>been + V-ing</u>	(+) s + had + <u>been + V-ing</u> (-) s + had + not + <u>been + V-ing</u> (?) had + s + <u>been + V-ing</u>	(+) s + will + <u>have + been + V-ing</u> (-) s + will + not + <u>have + been + V-ing</u> (?) will + s + <u>have + been + V-ing</u>

Garis besar Adverb of Time: Tentukan Bantuk Tenses dari Adverb of Time-nya

Bentuk	Adverb of Time		
	Present	Past	Future
Simple (general)	Every/each..., in the morning, at night, always, never, seldom/rarely, usually, often (sering),, once in a while/ every now and then (sekali-sekali), sometimes (kadang-kadang), sometime (kapan-kapan)	Yesterday, .... ago, last..., by then/at the moment (pada saat itu)	Next..., ....later, ....to go/....to come, Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow
Continuous (spesifik)	Today, right now/at this moment, this wee/this month/this year.	Menunjukkan jam atau Didukung oleh situasi lain (spesifik)	SDA, Menunjukkan jam atau Didukung oleh situasi lain (spesifik), By (menjelang), by then (saat itu)
Perfect	In the past/ in the last...., , recently/lately, just,so far (sejauh ini), up to now (sampai saat ini), never, since , for , already , yet	since , for , already , yet	
Perfect Cont	SDA, , all day (sepanjang hari), all night		

PRESENT TENSES - Waktu sekarang

1. Simple Present Tense

Menyatakan suatu kejadian yang merupakan :

a. Kebiasaan:

Contoh: *I play football every afternoon*

b. Fakta/kejadian permanen:

Contoh: *Fire makes hot temperatur; Troops defend country; The sun sets in the west;*

Rumus

(+) s + V1(s/es)  
(-) s + do/does +not + V1  
(?) do/does + s + V1 ?

- c. Jadwal fasilitas umum (airport, harbor, hospital, class, university, plane, bus) dengan kata kerja khusus (open, close, start, begin, arrive, go, come):
- Contoh: *The movie begins at 5 pm tomorrow.*

*Adverb of time* : Every/each (setiap) ..., in the morning (pagi hari), at night

*Adverb of Frequency*: always (selalu), never (tidak pernah), seldom/rarely (jarang), usually (biasanya), often (sering), sometimes/ at times (kadang-kadang), sometime (kapan-kapan), once in a while/ every now and then (sekali-sekali).

2. Present Continuous Tense

- a. Kejadian yang sedang berlangsung
- *I am reading book right now*
- b. Kejadian yang sedang berlangsung dalam periode waktu yang lama meskipun tidak sedang dilakukan pada saat dikatakan.
- *The writer is finishing his latest book this week*
- c. Changes: pernyataan yang mengindikasikan perubahan (Getting/Being)
- *The climate is getting colder (Cuaca semakin dingin)*
  - *She is being arrogant (Di menjadi sombong-padahal sebelumnya tidak)*

*Adverb of time* : Right now/at this moment (saat ini juga), still (masih), today (hari ini), this week(minggu ini)/this month (bulan ini)/this year (tahun ini).

3. Present Perfect Tenses

- a. Kejadian yang baru (telah) selesai, yang hasilnya masih terasa atau terlihat:
- *I have painted the wall. it's still the wet.*
- b. Kejadian berulang-ulang:
- *I have searched all of the places three times before i found my wallet*
- c. Menyatakan penegasan, untuk positive (already), negatif menggunakan (yet), baru saja terjadi (just) dengan identifikasi waktu belum ditentukan.
- *I have already heard the song. (+)*
  - *I have not heard the song yet (-)*
  - *I have yet to hear the song (-)*
  - *Amelia has just got a new job*
- d. Menyatakan dari tempat tertentu (been to)
- *"Where have you been?", "I have been to supermarket to buy something"*

Rumus
(+) s + have/has + <u>been</u> + V-ing
(-) s + have/has + not + <u>been</u> + V-ing
(?) have/has + s + <u>been</u> + V-ing ?

TOEFL ALERT!!!

Setelah Yet to + Bare Infinitive

*Adverb of time*: In the past/in the last two months Since (sejak), for (selama), already (sudah), yet (belum), Recently/lately, so far (sejauh ini), up to now (sampai saat ini), never.

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- a. Identik dengan present continuous dengan periode yang lebih lama. Kejadian yang telah dan masih berlangsung:
- *It has been raining since last week*
  - *The students have been waiting their teacher for two hours.*

Rumus
(+) s + have/has + <u>been</u> + V-ing
(-) s + have/has + not + <u>been</u> + V-ing
(?) have/has + s + <u>been</u> + V-ing ?

*Adverb of time*: Since (sejak), for (selama), already (sudah), yet (belum),

Recently/lately (belakangan ini/baru-baru ini) , In the past/in the last two months (2 bulan belakangan ini), so far (sejauh ini), up to now (sampai saat ini). all day (sepanjang hari), all night (sepanjang malam).

PAST TENSES – waktu kejadian masa lalu

- 1. Simple Past Tense
  - a. Kejadian yang telah lalu, identik dengan Present Perfect tapi keterangan waktunya diketahui (general).
    - I have just taken a bath. (present perfect)
    - I just took a bath two hours ago. (simple past)
    - I watched Justin Bieber concert at Sentul last night ( simple past)

Rumus

(+) s + V2

(-) s + did +not+ V1

(?) did +s + V1 ?

Adverb of time : Yesterday, last night, two hours ago, just now, by then/at the moment (pada saat itu)

- 2. Past Continuous Tense
  - a. Kejadian yang sedang berlangsung di masa lalu dengan waktu yang spesifik (menunjukkan jam atau situasi lain)
    - I was watching tv when suddenly cats brake my glass in the kitchen
    - I was watching tv at 8 pm yesterday
    - I was eating by the time you called me yesterday.
    - He took the flower from his back while she was looking at the scenery
  - b. Menyatakan sesuatu yang tidak jadi dilakukan
    - I was going to buy you a gift, but i left my wallet at home.

Ciri-ciri Adverb of time :

- at + jam + Past time
- at this time yesterday
- when + S + V<sub>II</sub>
- while + S + was/were + V<sub>ing</sub>, etc

- 3. Past Perfect Tense
  - a. Kejadian di masa lalu yang selesai di masa lalu. Umumnya tidak berdiri sendiri, dan digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kejadian yang telah selesai ketika kejadian lain terjadi di masa lampau, dengan bantuan clausa bantu Simple Past yang memakai penghubung Before, after, dan when.
    - I had finished studying when you invited me to the party
    - After i had finished studying, you invited me to the party
    - I had finished studying before you invited me to the party
    - I had finished studying by the time you invited me to the party

Bisa diikuti oleh : Since, for, already,yet

Pemakaian :

- S + had + V<sub>III</sub> before S + V<sub>II</sub>
- After S + had + V<sub>III</sub> , S + V<sub>II</sub>
- S + had + V<sub>III</sub> when S + V<sub>II</sub>  
(boleh terbalik)
- S + had + V3 by the time S + V 2

Rumus

(+) s + had + V3

(-) s + had + not + V3

(?) had + s + V3 ?

- 4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
  - a. Digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kejadian yang sudah berlangsung beberapa lama dan masih berlangsung ketika kejadian lain terjadi dimasa lampau. Tidak bisa berdiri sendiri dan dilengkapi Simple Past dengan penghubung When, before, dan after. Past perfect continuous Tenses menekankan ke durasi.
    - I had been reading the book when you came.
    - Before you came, i had been reading the book for 2 hours
    - After i had been reading the book for 2 hours, you came.

Pemakaiannya :

- Before + S+ V 2, S + had + been + V-ing for...
- When + S + V2, S + had + been + V-ing for...
- After + S + had + been + V-ing, S + V2 for...
- Catatan: Sering diikuti oleh Durasi kejadian, atau keterangan since, already, yet

Future tense – waktu kejadian yang akan datang

1. Simple future

Simple Future digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa yang Akan Terjadi. Jadi simple future tense untuk kejadian dimasa depan. Dalam penggunaan simple future tense menggunakan kata will, dan shall.

adverb of time :

tonight, tomorrow, soon, next week, etc.

Contoh :

- I shall meet you tomorrow.
- I will go and shut it.
- He will come if i ask him.
- I am going to mall tonight.

Rumus
<b>(+) s + will / shall + <u>V1</u></b>  <b>atau</b> <b>(+) s + is / am / are + going to + <u>V1</u></b>  <b>(?) will + s + <u>V1</u></b>

2. Future continuous tense

Digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kejadian yang sedang berlangsung di waktu yang akan datang.

adverb of time :

at time (2,3..) tonight, at this time tomorrow, at this

time next week

Contoh :

- This time next week i will be sailing to Netherland.
- Tom will be watching the match football at 8.30 tonight

<b>(+) s + will / shall + be + <u>V - ing</u></b>  <b>(-) s + will / shall + not + be + <u>V- ing</u></b>  <b>(?) will +s + be + <u>V- ing</u></b>
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3. Future perfect tense

Digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kejadian / kegiatan yang terjadi dan selesai pada saat kegiatan lain berlangsung di waktu yang akan datang.

Adverb of time :

By the next week, by the next June, by the end of this year, by the time + Sentence

<b>(+) s + will / shall + have + <u>V3</u></b>  <b>(-) s + will / shall + have + not + <u>V3</u></b>  <b>(?) will + have + s + <u>V3</u></b>
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Contoh :

- By the time we come home, the boys will have finished their homework.
- By the end of this week, I will have been back from Malaysia

4. Future perfect continuous

Pada dasarnya hampir sama dengan future perfect, hanya saja tense ini lebih ditekankan pada saat terjadinya peristiwa. Selain itu menyatakan kejadian dimasa yang akan datang dengan ada batasnya / durasinya.

Adverb of time :

By tomorrow, by the end of this month, by the time —————> yang biasanya di ikuti oleh for..... (yang menunjukkan lamanya waktu ).

<b>(+) s + will / shall + have + been + <u>V - ing</u></b>  <b>(-) s + will / shall + have + not + been + <u>V- ing</u></b>  <b>(?) will + have + been +s + <u>V- ing</u></b>
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Contoh :

- end of this year.
- two years.

I will have been living here for ten years by the

By next month, he will have been living here for

### Contoh Soal

1. Don't phone between 6 and 7. We ... dinner.

a. have                      c. Will be having  
b. Will have              d. Will be had

2. The earth ... along the sun

a. Move                      c. Moved  
b. moves                    d. has moved

3. Jupe is very good at languages. She ... three languages very well.

a. Speak                      c. Has been spoken  
b. speaks                    d. spoke

4. Can we stop running soon? I ... to feel tired.

a. Start                      c. Am starting  
b. starts                      d. started

5. The river ... very slow today – much slower than usual

a. Flow                      c. Is flowing  
b. flows                      d. will flow

6. The *Beowulf* epic ... interesting aspects of the lives of the Anglo-Saxons who lived in England.

a. Revealed                      c. Reveals  
b. Had revealed              d. was revealing

7. Mammal and bird generally ... body temperature within a narrow range.

a. Maintain                      c. Are maintaining  
b. maintains                    d. is maintaining

8. A: "I never ... Harry crying like that"  
B: "He must be much suffered"

a. Seen                      c. See  
b. sees                      d. seeing

9. Ron ... while we were having dinner

a. Phoned                      c. Has phoned  
b. Was phoning              d. Had phoned

10. At first I didn't like my new town, but ... to enjoy it now

a. I'm beginning              c. I began  
b. I begin                      d. I has been beginning

11. I always ... my pleasure time at the comic library.

a. spent                      c. spend

b. am spending              d. spends

12. She has lost her pen again. She ... things.

a. Is always losing              c. Has always lost  
b. Always loses                  d. Always losing

13. A: " Look! You've made the same mistake again"

B: " Oh no, not again! I ... that mistake"

a. Always make                  c. Has always made  
b. Am always making          d. Used to make

14. Hermione wants to work in Indonesia, so she ... Indonesian language at present.

a. studies                      c. reads  
b. meet                          d. is learning

15. Malfoy can't find his powder. He ... it.

a. Lost                          c. Has lost  
b. loses                          d. has been losing

16. A: "What's on the TV today?"

B: "I don't know. I ... yet"

a. Haven't read                  c. Hadn't read  
b. Hasn't read                  d. Don't read

17. Neville feels dumb. He ... hard this semester

a. Isn't studying                  c. Hadn't studied  
b. Hasn't studied                  d. Doesn't study

18. X: " ... each other for a long time?"

Y: " yes, since we were at nursery"

a. Do you know                  c. Are you knowing  
b. Have you known              d. Had you known

19. Everything is going well. We ... any problems so far.

a. Didn't have                  c. Aren't having  
b. Haven't had                  d. Hadn't had

20. I need a new job. ... the same job for too long.

a. Have been doing              c. Had been doing  
b. Have done                      d. Am doing

**Jawaban**

1. c. Will be having  
Future Progressive untuk kejadian yang akan terjadi: will+be+Ving
2. b. moves  
simple present tense
3. b. speaks  
simple present tense
4. c. Am starting  
Present progressive untuk hal yang sedang terjadi
5. c. Is flowing  
Present progressive untuk hal yang sedang terjadi dan bukan kebiasaan
6. c. Reveals  
menjelaskan kebenaran umum
7. a. Maintain  
menjelaskan kebenaran umum
8. c. See  
kata kunci: never
9. a. Phoned  
S + V2 + while + S + was/were + Ving
10. a. I'm beginning  
kata kunci: now
11. c. spend  
simple present tense, kata kunci: always
12. a. Is always losing  
to be+always+Ving menyatakan hal yang sangat sering dilakukan, bahkan terlalu sering
13. b. Am always making  
to be+always+Ving menyatakan hal yang sangat sering dilakukan, bahkan terlalu sering
14. d. is learning  
menyatakan hal yang sedang dalam proses
15. c. Has lost  
Present Perfect menyatakan perbuatan diawali di masa lampau dan akibatnya dapat dirasakan hingga sekarang
16. a. Haven't read  
Present perfect, kata kunci: yet
17. b. Hasn't studied  
kita menggunakan *this semester/this year/today* dalam present perfect jika periode ini belum selesai saat dibicarakan
18. b. Have you known  
kata kunci: since ...
19. b. Haven't had  
Present Perfect menyatakan perbuatan diawali di masa lampau dan akibatnya dapat dirasakan hingga sekarang
20. a. Have been doing  
Present perfect progressive menyatakan peristiwa yang diawali di masa lampau dan terus berlangsung sampai sekarang

PASSIVE VOICE

**PASSIVE VOICE** (kalimat pasif) adalah kalimat dimana subjek dikenai tindakan/pekerjaan, sedangkan kalimat aktif subjeklah yang melakukan tindakan/pekerjaan.

Hal yang perlu diperhatikan dalam merubah aktif ke pasif adalah:

- Yang dapat dijadikan kalimat passive adalah Verbal Sentence (kalimat yang predikatnya kata kerja/V)
- Verbal sentence yang dapat dirubah ke Passive Voice (kalimat pasif) adalah kalimat yang memiliki objek penderita.
- Perubahan aktif ke pasif atau sebaliknya tidak merubah makna kalimat. Perubahan iti terjadi hanya pada struktur kalimatnya saja.
- Ciri kalimat pasif/passive voice adalah **to be + V3** dan kata **by** (kata ini bukan merupakan syarat yang harus ada dalam kalimat pasif )

Contoh : (Aktive) Bajuri loves Oneng

S P/V1 O

(Passive) Oneng is loved by Bajuri.

S P/V3

(Active) I bought a new motorcycle last week.

(passive) A new motorcycle was bought by **me** last week

Rumus Pola aktif-pasif untuk semua tenses

Tenses	Active	Passive
Simple <b>Present</b>	S + V1	S + <b>am/is/are</b> + V3
Simple <b>Past</b>	S + V2	S + <b>was/were</b> + V3
Present <b>Continuous</b>	S + am/is/are + V-ing	S + am/is/are + <b>being</b> + V3
Present perfect <b>continuous</b>	S + have/has + been + V-ing	S + have/has +been + <b>being</b> +V3
Past <b>Continuous</b>	S + was/were + V-ing	S + was/were + <b>being</b> + V3
Past Perfect <b>Continuous</b>	S + had + been + V-ing	S + had + been + <b>being</b> + V3
Future <b>Continuous</b>	S + will/shall + be + V-ing	S + will/shall + be + <b>being</b> + V3
Future Perfect <b>Continuous</b>	S + will + have + V-ing	S + will +have+been+ <b>being</b> +V3
Past Futurre <b>Continuous</b>	S + would + be + V-ing+	S + would + be + <b>being</b> + V3
Past Future Perfect Continu	S +would +have+been+V-ing	S +would+have+been+ <b>being</b> +V3
Simple <b>Perfect</b>	S + have/has + V3	S + have/has + <b>been</b> + V3
Past <b>Perfect</b>	S + had + V3	S + had + <b>been</b> + V3
Simple <b>Future</b>	S + will/shall + V1	S + will/shall + <b>be</b> + V3
Past Future	S + would/should + V1	S + would/should + <b>be</b> + V3
<b>Modal</b> (present)	S + may/can/must + V1	S + may/can/must + <b>be</b> + V3
Modal (past)	S + might/could/had to + V1	S + might/could/had to + <b>be</b> + V3

Jadi lebih singkatnya ciri kalimat pasif/passive voice selain **by + O** adalah

Present	<b>am/is/are + V3</b>
Past	<b>was/were + V3</b>
Perfect	<b>been + V3</b>
Continuous	<b>being + V3</b>
Future/modal	<b>be + V3</b>



**Contoh Soal**

1. A : Look! The girl is crying. What happened to her just now?  
B : While playing with her brother, she \_\_\_\_

- a. kicks  
b. kicked  
c. will kick  
d. was kicking  
e. was kicked

**Jawaban : E** (*simple past: S + was/were + V3*)

2. A : Do you know the result of the test?  
B : Not yet. The announcement \_\_\_\_ twice.

- a. was postponed  
b. was being postponed  
c. will be postponed  
d. has to be postponed  
e. has been postponed

**Jawaban : A** (konteks kalimat adalah *simple past*)

3. Mela : Why do you prefer Surya Depstore to others?  
Noni : Because the items \_\_\_\_ at a reasonable price.

- a. is sold  
b. are sold  
c. was sold  
d. were sold  
e. had been sold

**Jawaban: B** (konteks kalimat adalah *simple present*. Karena subjek *items* jamak maka *to be* yang sesuai adalah *are*)

4. X : There's no longer a rule for the youth to enter military service in Britain.  
Y : Really, when....?

- a. was it abolishing  
b. did it abolish  
c. was it abolished  
d. was it to abolish  
e. to be abolished

**Jawaban: C** (pola pasif *interogative simple past: was/were + S + V3*)

5. Dita : When did the accident happen?  
Dini : When the goods \_\_\_\_ from the truck.

- a. have been unloaded  
b. were being unloaded  
c. are being unloaded  
d. will be unloaded  
e. are unloaded

**Jawabab: B** (pola pasif *past continuous tense: S + was/were + being + V3*)

**Contoh Lain :**

1. Butter ... from milk.
  - a. made
  - b. is made
  - c. is making
  - d. is make
2. You ... to the party. Why didn't you go?
  - a. invite
  - b. are invited
  - c. are invite
  - d. invited
3. In Indonesia, election for President ... every four years.
  - a. Hold
  - b. Was held
  - c. Is held
  - d. Is hold
4. The castle ... by a magic. It can't be seen by ordinary people.
  - a. is protected
  - b. are protecting
  - c. protected
  - d. is protect
5. After class, one of the two students always erases the chalkboard. This sentence has the same meaning with...
  - a. The chalkboard always erased by one of the two students after class.
  - b. After class, the chalkboard is always erased by one of the two students.
  - c. One of the two students are erased the chalkboard after class.
  - d. The chalkboard always been erased after class.
6. The sentences below can't be changed to a passive form, except ...
  - a. A large vase stands in the corner
  - b. My lion died
  - c. The solution to my problem appeared to me in a dream
  - d. The manager is interviewing them
7. The sentences below can't be changed to a passive form, except ...
  - a. A strange thing happened this morning.
  - b. The lamp fell to the floor
  - c. The children seem happy when they go to the zoo
  - d. Dr. Flitwick developed the theory
8. A cinema is a place where films ...
  - a. is shown
  - b. show
  - c. are shown
  - d. been shown
9. How much of the earth's surface ... by land?
  - a. was covered
  - b. is covered
  - c. are covered
  - d. covered
10. The chief writing material of ancient times was papyrus. It ... in Egypt, Greece, and other Mediterranean land.
  - a. was using widely
  - b. is used widely
  - c. is making
  - d. is make
11. Soft skills ... in formal school in the country.
  - a. isn't taught
  - b. aren't teaching
  - c. aren't taught
  - d. didn't been taught
12. While the thief ... by the police, he jumped over a fence into a yard where he ... by a dog.
  - a. Was chased-was bitten
  - b. Chased-bit
  - c. Was being chased-was bitten
  - d. Was been bitten-bit
13. Prof. Albus was told that he ... of his duties because of his age.
  - a. Was relieved
  - b. Was being relieved
  - c. Relieved
  - d. Been relieved
14. Someone should tell James the news immediately. We can say that ...
  - a. James should be told the news as soon as possible
  - b. James should tell the news immediately
  - c. The news should be told by James as soon as possible
  - d. The news should tell James by someone immediately
15. Some crop circle sightings ... easily. No one is able to explain them easily.
  - a. Will not be explained
  - b. Can explain
  - c. Will be explained
  - d. Wouldn't be explained
16. A decision will not ... until the next meeting
  - a. been made
  - b. be make
  - c. be made
  - d. being made
17. The injured child couldn't walk and had to ...
  - a. be being carried
  - b. carried
  - c. have been carried
  - d. be carried
18. Do you think that more money should ... on education?
  - a. have been spent
  - b. be spent
  - c. be being spent
  - d. spend
19. I told the butler I wanted to ... at 5 the next morning
  - a. wake up
  - b. be woken up
  - c. been woken up
  - d. be woke up
20. If you hadn't left the door unlocked, it ...
  - a. wouldn't have been stolen
  - b. wouldn't be stolen
  - c. won't be stolen
  - d. would have been stolen

## Jawaban

1. b. is made  
passive voice: to be+ V3
2. b. are invited  
passive voice: to be+ V3
3. c. Is held  
passive voice: to be+ V3
4. a. is protected  
passive voice: to be+ V3
5. b. After class, the chalkboard is always  
erased by one of the two students.  
Aktif: S+V+O  
Pasif: O+to be+V3+S
6. d. The manager is interviewing them  
katakerja yang  
tidakbisadijadianbentukpasifadalah  
kata kerja intransitive  
(tidakpunyaobjek), seperti stand, die,  
appear, happen, dll
7. d. Dr. Flitwick developed the theory  
katakerja yang  
tidakbisadijadianbentukpasifadalah  
kata kerja intransitive  
(tidakpunyaobjek), seperti stand, die,  
appear, happen, dll
8. c. are shown  
passive voice: to be+ V3
9. b. is covered  
passive voice: to be+ V3
10. b. was widely used  
passive voice: to be+ V3
11. c. aren't taught  
passive voice: to be+ V3
12. c. Was being chased-was bitten  
passive voice progressive:  
to be+being+V3
13. b. Was being relieved  
passive voice progressive:  
to be+being+V3
14. a. James should be told the news as son  
as possible
15. a. Will not be explained  
Passive voice:  
modals(will/can/dll)+be+v3
16. c. be made  
Passive voice:  
modals(will/can/dll)+be+v3
17. d. be carried  
Passive voice: modals(will/can/have  
to)+be+v3
18. b. be spent  
Passive voice: modals(will/should/have  
to)+be+v3
19. b. be woken up

passive voice: to be+ V3

20. a. wouldn't have been stolen

If+past perfect, S+would+have+V3

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective yaitu bagian klausa kata yang mengalami perubahan dalam kata benda. Clause yaitu gabungan dari subjek dan predikat tetapi tidak dapat berdiri sendiri. Sedangkan adjective clause itu sendiri adalah klausa yang fungsinya menerangkan kata benda.

Penghubung antar klausa adalah relative clause, yang terdiri dari : who, whom, whose, which, that, of which. Lihat tabel dibawah ini

Jabatan dalam kalimat	Orang	Benda
Subjek Objek Kepunyaan (possesve)	Who/that Whom/that whose	Which/that Which/that Of which

1. Who/that: “yang”

Digunakan utk pengganti orang sbg subjek

Contoh:We know a lot of people. They live in Jakarta

S O S

We know a lot of people **who** live in Jakarta

(They = a lot ao people, jabatan dalam kalimat subjek,)

2. Whom/that: “yang”

Digunakan untuk pengganti objek

Contoh:The girl feel in love with the man. I met him last week.

S O S O

The girl feel in love with the man **whom** I met last week.

(him = the man, jabatan sebagai objek)

3. whose: “yang punya”

Digunakan untuk mengganti kata ganti kepunyaan: my, your, our, his, their, its, her.

Contoh:We saw the people. Their car has been stolen.

S O possessive

We saw the people **whose** car had been stolen.

(their car = mobilnya orang-orang. Orang yang dimaksud = the people)

4. which/that

Digunakan untuk mengganti kata benda/binatang sebagai subjek

Contoh: I don’t like the stories. They are printed in English.

S

I don’t like the stories **that/which** are printed in English.

(they = the stories/cerita adalah kata benda yg kedudukannya sebagai S)

My mother loves a red car very much. I bought it last year.

O

O

My mother loves a red car **which/that** I bought last year very much

( it = a red car, sebuah benda, jabatan sebagai objek)

5. Of which

Digunakan untuk mengganti kata ganti kepemilikan/possessive untuk benda/binatang.

Contoh: I sent the table back to the store. Its surface is not smooth.

*Possessive*

I sent the table of which surface is not smooth back to the store.

(its surface/permukaannya meja. Meja yg dimaksud the table)

## ELLIPTICAL SENTENCE

Elliptical sentences atau ellipsis adalah bentuk kalimat yang disederhanakan dengan cara menggabungkan dua kalimat menjadi satu kalimat. Penggabungan itu dilakukan dengan cara menghilangkan salah satu unsur kalimat yang sama dari kalimat 1 dan kalimat 2.

Kalimat ellipsis ini bisa dibentuk jika:

\* Kedua kalimat memiliki unsur kalimat yang sama. (Unsur kalimat; Subject, Predicate, Object/Complement)

\* Kedua kalimat menggunakan tenses yang sama, dengan pola predikat yang sama. Bila tensesnya sama, tetapi pola predikatnya berbeda, kedua kalimat tidak bisa disederhanakan dengan pola ellipsis.

Contoh: He is at home. (P = to be)

I go home. (P = Verb)

Ada 3 bentuk kalimat ellipsis:

1. Positive Elliptics
2. Negative Elliptics
3. Opposite Elliptics

### 1. POSITIVE ELLIPTICS

Too, so, either dan both digunakan jika kedua kalimat berbentuk positif.

Pola kalimatnya:

- S1 + P1 + O1 + (and) + S2 + modal + too
- S1 + P1 + O1 + (and) + So + modal + S2
- Either + S1 + or + S2 + P + O
- Both + S1 + and + S2 + P + O
- Both of + Object + P + O

Contoh:

I am an artist. Maya is an artist.

- I am an artist and Maya is too.

- I am an artist and so is Maya

### 2. NEGATIVE ELLIPTICS (not either dan neither)

Either dan neither (= juga tidak) digunakan jika kedua kalimat berbentuk negative.

Pola kalimatnya:

- S1 + P1 + O1 + (and) + S2 + modal + not either
- S1 + P1 + O1 + (and) + neither + modal + S2

Contoh:

I don't like tea. Ronaldo doesn't like tea.

- I don't like tea and Ronaldo doesn't either.

- I don't like tea and neither does Ronaldo.

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### 3. OPPOSITE ELLIPTICS (but)

But (=tetapi) digunakan jika kedua kalimat bertentangan.

Pola kalimatnya:

- S1 + P1 + O1 + (but) + S2 + modal + not
- S1 + P1 (negative) + O1 + (but) + S2 + modal

Atau

Contoh:

I am an artist. Maya is not an artist.

- I am an artist but Maya is not.

I don't like tea. Ronaldo like tea.

- I don't like tea but Ronaldo does.

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## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

- ✓ Conditional sentence terdiri dari anak kalimat (sub clause) dan induk kalimat (main clause) dimana bentuk tenses yang di pakai pada keduanya berbeda.
- ✓ Induk kalimat biasanya diawali dengan kata "if". Jika anak kalimat mendahului induk kalimat maka setelah anak kalimat ada koma (,).
- ✓ Ada 3 tipe conditional sentence :

### 1. Future Conditional (type 1)

Kalimat yang diucapkan dan kenyataan yang sebenarnya **tidak bertolak belakang**. Apa yang diucapkan, itulah yang diharapkan. Kemungkinan harapan terpenuhi di tipe ini adalah **ada** (bukan imajinasi) tapi kalau syarat terpenuhi.

Contoh: If I **have** much money, I **will buy** a new car.

(jika saya punya uang, saya akan membeli mobil baru)

Pola : If + simple present + simple future/modal

S + V1

S + will/shall/can/must/may + V1

S + am/is/are

S + will shall/can/must/may + be

### 2. Present Conditional (type 2)

Kalimat yang diucapkan **bertolak belakang** dengan kenyataan yang sebenarnya **di masa sekarang**. Kalau kalimatnya (+), maka makna/meaning-nya (-) dan sebaliknya. Kemungkinan harapan terpenuhi di tipe ini adalah **tidak ada** (hanya imajinasi saja).

Contoh : (+) If I **had** time, I **would go** to the beach with you.

(Saya sebenarnya **tidak** punya waktu sekarang ini sehingga **tidak** bisa pergi)

Pola: If + simple past + past future/modal

V2

would/should/could/had to/might + V1

Was/were

would/should/could/had to/might + be

Di tipe ini hanya **were** saja yang dipakai.

### 3. Past Conditional (type 3)

Kalimat yang digunakan untuk menyatakan kewajiban/kegiatan yang dilakukan dimasa lampau, tetapi tidak dilakukan/ tidak terpenuhi. Kalimat ini diucapkan **bertolak belakang** dengan kenyataan yang sebenarnya **di masa lalu**. Kalau kalimatnya (+), maka makna/meaning yang disampaikan (-) dan sebaliknya.

Kemungkinan harapan terpenuhi di tipe ini adalah **tidak ada** (hanya imajinasi saja)

Cnth : (+) If I **had known** you were there, I **would have written** you a letter.

( Jika saya tahu waktu dulu kamu berada di sana, saya sudah mengirim surat

padamu- ini bermakna saya tidak mengirim surat karena saya tidak tahu kamu berada di sana)

Pola: If + past perfect + past future perfect/modal perfect

Had + V3

would/should/could/had to/might + have + V3

Had been

would/should/could/had to/might + have been



**Contoh Soal**

1. A battery will be able to explode if you . . . it into a fire
  - a. Will throw
  - b. Throw
  - c. Threw
  - d. Must throw
2. If you visit us this weekend, we won't be at home as we . . . to Bandung by then
  - a. Will go
  - b. Would go
  - c. Would be going
  - d. Will have gone
3. Zaky wasn't at school yesterday. If he . . . at school yesterday, I . . . him
  - a. Is – will teach
  - b. Were – would teach
  - c. Had been – would have teached
  - d. Stayed – would teach
4. It's good that Sule isn't here today. If he . . . here, I . . . him
  - a. Comes – will kill
  - b. Can come – will kill
  - c. Were – would kill
  - d. Stays – kills
5. I'm a good cook, but if I . . . , I would make all of my own meals
  - a. Have
  - b. Will
  - c. Were
  - d. Was
6. You would have died if your friends had not saved you.  
We may conclude that:
  - a. You are still alive
  - b. You died after saved
  - c. You have friend
  - d. Your friends are kind
7. She couldn't write because she didn't have a pen. In other word, we can say . . .
  - a. If she has a pen, he can write
  - b. If she had a pen, he could write
  - c. If she had got a pen, she would have baked an apple pie
  - d. She has a pen
8. Alen would answer the phone if he . . . at his home
  - a. Will be
  - b. Had been
  - c. Has been
  - d. Is
9. If the electrician had done the work properly, I . . . no problem with my lamp last Sunday
  - a. Would have had
  - b. Had had
  - c. Will have
  - d. Have had
10. Why did you leave your job in that school? I . . . if the pay had been better
  - a. Will stay
  - b. Wouldn't have done it
  - c. May stay
  - d. Have stayed
11. If only we . . . the police directions, we wouldn't have got lost
  - a. Asked
  - b. Had asked
  - c. Were asking
  - d. Have asked
12. Had she been there that day, she about the announcement
  - a. Would have known
  - b. Would know
  - c. Know
  - d. Knew
13. If only they . . . his arrival tomorrow, they would be very busy today
  - a. Know
  - b. Had know
  - c. Knows
  - d. Knew
14. Inu failed the interview because he didn't study. If he . . . for the interview, he . . . it
  - a. Studies – pass
  - b. Studied – pass
  - c. Is studying – pass
  - d. Had studied – would have passed
15. I got hungry because I didn't take my lunch. I . . . hungry if I . . . to take my lunch yesterday
  - a. Wouldn't have got – had remembered
  - b. Wouldn't get – remember
  - c. Would – remembered
  - d. Didn't get – remember
16. If they had known that the tsunami was coming, they wouldn't have stayed at home. Means . . .
  - a. They knew the tsunami was coming
  - b. They decide to kill themselves
  - c. They didn't know that the tsunami coming, therefore they stay
  - d. They couldn't stay at home because of tsunami
17. If it were not raining right now, I would go. Means:
  - a. It is raining right now, so I won't go

- b. It is not raining, so I won't go  
 c. It is not raining, so I would go  
 d. It is raining right now, so I will go
18. If I were living in Jakarta, I would be working at bank. Means:  
 a. I am living in Jakarta, I am not working at bank  
 b. I am not living in Jakarta, I am not working at bank  
 c. I am not living in Jakarta, I am working at bank  
 d. I am living in Jakarta, I am not working at bank
19. . . . I wouldn't do that  
 a. Were I you  
 b. If I had  
 c. If I would  
 d. If I was you
20. . . . I would have told you  
 a. If I has know  
 b. If I have know  
 c. If I had know  
 d. Had I know

**Jawaban**

1. B. Conditional sentences tipe 1 (present), suatu kemungkinan yang akan terjadi.
2. D. If + V1 dalam main clause. By then berarti sudah akan terjadi (will have gone)
3. C. Sesuatu yang terjadi di masa lalu, conditional sentence tipe 3
4. C. Mengandung makna khayalan. Kenyataan berkebalikan dengan kalimat. Conditional sentence tipe 2
5. C. Kalimat khayalan, conditional sentence tipe 2 memakai were, bukan was
6. A. Kamu akan mati jika temanmu tidak menyelamatkanmu. Artinya, kamu masih hidup
7. C. Kalimat diatas menunjukkan realita yang terjadi, penyesalan di masa lalu. Conditional sentence tipe 3
8. B. Had been = were, Conditional sentence tipe 2
9. A. Conditional sentence tipe 3, sebuah penyesalan. Would have + V3
10. B. The pay (had been) better adalah verb 3, digunakan pada waktu lampau
11. B. Kalimat penyesalan, had + V3
12. A. Conditional sentence tipe 3, kalimat penyesalan
13. D. Conditional sentence tipe 2. Andaikan saja ia mengetahui kedatangannya
14. D. Conditional sentence tipe 3, kalimat yang terlanjur terjadi di masa lalu
15. A. Conditional sentence tipe 3, makna sesuatu yang terjadi di masa lalu
16. C. Conditional sentence tipe3, andaikan mereka telah mengetahui sebelumnya, ini berarti mereka tidak mengetahui
17. A. Conditional sentence (kalimat pengandaian), artinya bermakna kebalikan
18. B. Conditional sentence (kalimat pengandaian), artinya bermakna kebalikan
19. A. Were I you = If I were you
20. D. Had I know = If I had know

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Subjunctive/angan-angan digunakan untuk menyatakan/mengungkapkan harapan yang tidak dapat terpenuhi.

### 1. Subjunctive wish

#### Future

Rumus : **S<sup>1</sup> + wish + S<sup>2</sup> + could/would + V<sup>1</sup>/be**

Contoh : I wish you would stop saying that.

(saya berharap kamu akan berhenti mengatakan itu)

I wish she would come to my party to night

(saya berharap dia akan dapat datang ke pesta saya minggu ini)

#### Present

Rumus : **S<sup>1</sup> + wish + S<sup>2</sup> + V2/were**

Contoh : I wish you were old enough to marry me.

(saya berharap sekarang ini umurmu cukup tua untuk menikahi saya)

They wish they didn't have to go to school today.

(mereka berharap sekarang ini mereka tidak harus pergi sekolah)

#### Past

Rumus : **S<sup>1</sup> + wished + S<sup>2</sup> + had V3/could have V3**

Contoh : She wished she had had more time last night.

(saya berharap tadi malam dia punya banyak waktu)

### 2. Subjunctive as if / as though

#### Present

Rumus : **S<sup>1</sup> + verb (present)+ as if / as though + S<sup>2</sup> + V2/were**

Contoh : The old lady dresses as if it were winter now even in summer.

Bill has been working in this bookstore for years and now he acts as if he were the owner

#### Past

Rumus : **S<sup>1</sup> + V2 + as if / as though + S<sup>2</sup> + had V3/been**

Contoh : Andi looked as if he had seen a ghost

### 3. Subjunctive would rather

#### Present

Rumus : **S<sup>1</sup> + would rather + S<sup>2</sup> + V2 / were + ket. Waktu sekarang**

Contoh : Selvy would rather it were winter now.

-

**Past**

Rumus : **S<sup>1</sup> + would rather + S<sup>2</sup> + had V3 / been + ket. Waktu lampau**

Contoh : Vito would rather that Dedek had gone to class yesterday

GERUND

Gerund adalah kata kerja yang dibendakan/ kata benda yang dibentuk dari kata kerja yang diberi akhiran –ing (V-ing). Gerund digunakan bila:

- 1. Verb/kata kerja sebagai subjek.  
Contoh: **Swimming** is a good sport.  
  
Jogging makes us fresh.
- 2. Verb sebagai complement/pelengkap.  
Contoh : My hobby is **cycling**.
- 3. Setelah kata depan/preposition seperti for, on, before dll.  
Contoh : I am sorry for **coming** late.

Before **leaving**, he said nothing.

- 4. Setelah istilah khusus seperti no use, to be worth, to be busy, can’t help/can’t bear,to be used to, get used to.  
Contoh : It is no use **studying** without practicing.
- 5. Setelah possessive adjective (my,your, his,her,our,their,Amir’s, dll)  
Contoh : His **staring** frightens me.
- 6. Kata kerja/V setelah kata kerja tertentu

Admit	Consider	Enjoy	Mind	Recall
Appreciate	Avoid	Finish	Miss	Regret
Claim	Delay	Quit	Postpone	Report
Can’t help	Deny	Resist	Practice	Recent
Resume	Risk	Suggest	Advise	Resist

Contoh : We enjoy **seeing** them again after so many years.

- 7. Kata kerja setelah kata kerja / kata sifat tertentu yang selalu dirangkai dengan “to” namun harus diikuti dengan gerund (V-ing)

Confess to	decide to
Object to	to be used to
Advance to`	get used to
Look forward to	to be accustomed to
To be opposed to	key to

Contoh : We are looking forward to going back to school  
Bob confessed to stealing the jewels.

TO INFINITIVE

To infinitive merupakan bentuk kata kerja (verb) simple dengan mendapat awalan “to”.

To infinitive digunakan apabila :

- 1. Kata kerja setelah objek  
Contoh : She wanted me to buy a new camera.  
Sandra asked me to go with him.
- 2. Kata kerja setelah kata tanya yang mengawali klausa kata benda (noun clause)  
Contoh : I don’t know what to do  
She wanted to know how to manage the business.
- 3. Kata kerja sebagai complement  
Contoh : He is a nice man to talk to  
It is easy for me to defeat him
- 4. Kata kerja setelah kata kerja tertentu

Agree	attempt	decide	appear
Wish	seem	choose	fail
Need	refuse	threaten	guarantee
Plan	learn	desire	promise
Beg	ask	wait	advise
Instruct	hope	would like	claim
Permit	allow	invite	prepare
Expect	care	forget	afford

Contoh : mario expected to begin studying law next month

Ratu learned to swim when she was young.

- 5. Kata kerja setelah kata sifat berikut

Glad	happy	useful	easy
Pleased	useless	eager	wonderful
Lucky	boring	ashamed	comfortable
Interesting	possible	impossible	difficult
Wrong	ready	common	good
Hard	slow	stupid	sure
Free	nice	quick	sweet

Contoh : We are ready to pass the test.

I am happy to meet you.

GERUND AND INFINITIVE

1. Terdapat beberapa kata kerja yang diikuti oleh gerund (verb – ing) maupun to infinitive (to + V1), akan tetapi memiliki makna yang berbeda.

Stop	remember	forget	regret
------	----------	--------	--------

a) Stop

Dalam hal ini, stop memiliki dua arti, yaitu :

- Stop + V. Ing, berarti berhenti melakukan kegiatan itu.  
Contoh : Yepe stops studying.  
(Yepe tidak belajar lagi)
- Stop + to + V1  
Contoh : Yepe stops to studying.  
(Yepe berhenti melakukan sesuatu lantas belajar)

b) Forget and Remember

Keduanya memilki pola yang sama. Dimana jika :

- Forget / Remember + V.ing, maka ia menunjukkan future.  
Contoh : They remember to borrow book tomorrow  
(mereka lupa membawa buku besok)
- Forget / Remember + V1, maka ia menunjukkan past tense.  
Contoh : They forgot inviting us to their party last week.

2. Terdapat pula kelompok kata yang diikuti oleh gerund (V.ing) atau to infinitive ( to + V1), akan tetapi memiliki arti yang berbeda.

Begin	can't stand	like	love	continue
Prefer	dread	start	hate	

Contoh :

He started to study after midnight = he started studying after midnight.

Syafiq hates to ride his bicycle to campuss = Syafiq hates riding his bicycle to school.

\* Note :

Gerund setelah kata “need” dan “want” mengandung pengertian kata pasif.

This gate needs painting = this gate needs to be painted. (pintu ini pagar perlu di cat)

This room needs decorating = this room needs to be decorated. (kamar ini perlu didekor)

Contoh Soal

1. What did Sam tell you? “\_\_\_with Rita.”

A. Not arguing

B. Not argue

C. Let’s not argue

D. Not to argue
2. The victim begged the culprit\_\_\_

A. Don’t kill me

B. Not killing me

C. Not to kill me

D. He didn’t kill me
3. She thinks that the shirt is too large \_\_\_on her.

A. Be put

B. Being put

C. To be put

D. For being put
4. “ Why didn’t he pick you up?” “He was even too weak\_\_\_from the bed.”

A. To get up

B. Getting up

C. Get up

D. Not getting up
5. “She is the only one of us who does not know how\_\_\_clothes.”

- A. Ironing  
B. To iron  
C. In ironing  
D. Iron
6. X: "Wow, she has many shoes too."  
Y: "Of course. She usually go\_\_\_\_\_twice a week."  
A. To shop  
B. Shopping  
C. For shopping  
D. Shop
7. "I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_music before sleeping."  
A. To listen  
B. To be listened  
C. Listening  
D. For listen
8. Most people tend to avoid \_\_\_\_\_tax.  
A. Paying  
B. To pay  
C. Pay  
D. Paid
9. John said he wouldn't mind\_\_\_\_\_for her.  
A. To wait  
B. Waiting  
C. Wait  
D. For waiting
10. "I think I would stop\_\_\_\_\_for a better health."  
A. Smoking  
B. To smoke  
C. Being smoke  
D. Smoke
11. "Do you think this gown can suit me?"  
"Well, I wouldn't advise\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Buy  
B. To buy  
C. Buying  
D. Bought
12. I am interested in\_\_\_\_\_kinds of cake.  
A. To make  
B. Make  
C. Making  
D. To making
13. She finally admitted\_\_\_\_\_in love with him.  
A. To fall  
B. Falling  
C. To falling  
D. Fall
14. I suggest her that she\_\_\_\_\_her homework herself.  
A. Do  
B. Does  
C. Doing  
D. To do
15. The eyewitness reported\_\_\_\_\_an accident at 2 o'clock.  
A. See  
B. Sees  
C. To see  
D. Seeing
16. "Why aren't you picking up the door?"  
"I know it's Jake. I guess I'm not ready\_\_\_\_\_him now."  
A. See  
B. Seeing  
C. To see  
D. To seeing
17. Whe had to stop right at the gas station\_\_\_\_\_up the tank."  
A. Fill  
B. Filling  
C. To fill  
D. To filling
18. Ow, I remember\_\_\_\_\_my book this morning.  
A. Bring  
B. To bring  
C. Bringing  
D. To bringing
19. After listening to doctor's\_\_\_\_\_words, the family's patient were relieved.  
A. Comfort  
B. Comforting  
C. Comfortable  
D. To comfort
20. It is no use\_\_\_\_\_without effort.  
A. Dreaming  
B. To dream  
C. Dream  
D. To dreaming



1. D. Kata kerja langsung “don’t argue” jika diucapkan secara tidak langsung akan berubah bentuk menjadi “not to argue”.
2. C. Kata kerja dalam kalimat berbentuk tidak langsung akan berbentuk infinitive “not to kill me”.
3. C. To infinitive digunakan menjadi kata kerja sebagai complement(dalam hal ini objek complement).
4. A. To infinitive digunakan menjadi kata kerja sebagai complement(dalam hal ini objek complement).
5. B. To infinitive digunakan sebagai kata kerja setelah kata tanya tang mengawali klausa kata benda (noun clause).
6. B. Go diikuti gerund dalam ungkapan tertentu tentang suatu kegiatan.
7. C. Kata kerja “enjoy” diikuti oleh kata kerja bentuk gerund .
8. A. Kata kerja “avoid” diiikuti oleh kata kerja bentuk gerund.
9. B. Kata kerja “mind” diikuti oleh kata kerja bentuk gerund.
10. A. Kata kerja “stop” dapat diikuti baik oleh gerund maupun to infinitive. Namun subyek menyatakan ingin berhenti sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa kegiatan merokok sudah dikerjakan (berlangsung) sebelum keinginan itu terwujud,sehingga kata kerja yang harus digunakan berbentuk gerund.
11. B. “kata advise mengharuskan kata kerja yang mengikutinya dalam bentuk gerund (verb-ing),tetapi apabila advise diikuti object accusative (pelaku) maka to infinitve yang mengikutinya.
12. C. Kata kerja (verb) yang mengikuti preposition akan berbentuk gerund.
13. B. Kata kerja yang mengikuti kata admit berbentuk gerund.
14. A. Infinitive tanpa to digunakan sebagai kata kerja dalam “that clause” yang berbentuk saran.
15. D. Kata kerja yang mengikuti kata “report” berbentuk gerund.
16. C. Kata kerja yang mengikuti kata sifat “ready” akan berbentuk gerund.
17. C. Kata kerja “stop” dapat mengharuskan kata kerja yang mengikutinya dalam bentuk gerund maupun to infinitive. Dipergunakan gerund untuk mengisyaratkan peristiwa yang sudah terjadi pada saat selaan kegiatan (stop) berlangsung, sementara to infinitive dipergunajan untuk mengisyaratkan peristiwa yang hendak / akan dilakukan pada saat kegiatan (stop) berlangsung. Dari konteks soal, peristiwa “mengisi” justru merupakan tujuan yang akan dilakukan dari selaan kegiatan (stop).
18. C. Kata kerja “remember” dapat diikuti to infintive maupun gerund. Namun, dalam kalimat berarti buku itu diingat telah dibawa pagi ini,sehingga kata kerja yang tepat adalah bringing.
19. B. Artinya: setelah mendengarkan perkataan dokter yang nyaman, keluarga pasien tenang. Kata kerja yang dibendakan “comfort” menjadi “comforting”
20. A. Gerund mengikuti istilah khusus “no use”.

## PARTICIPLE

Participle adalah kata penjelas yang terdiri dari participle aktif dan pasif. Participle aktif menggunakan Verb + ing (sebagaimana Gerund) yang memiliki beberapa fungsi. Sedangkan participle pasif berbentuk V3 yang juga memiliki beberapa fungsi.

Ada dua participles dalam bahasa Inggris, yaitu:

1. Present participle (active participle) menggunakan akhiran -ing dari kata kerja, misalnya burning, working, loving, sitting, standing, sleeping, etc.
2. Past participle (passive participle) menggunakan akhiran -ed, -en, -d, -t, -n dari kata kerja, misalnya worked, wrecked, loved, broken, stolen, written, etc.

Sebagai verbal, fungsi utama dari participle adalah sebagai kata sifat (adjective) yang menerangkan nouns atau pronouns.

Letak present participle dalam kalimat:

- sebelum kata benda, contoh: The crying baby is suffering from the heat.
- setelah kata benda, contoh: The boy, shouting, woke his mother.
- di awal kalimat, contoh: Falling, Andri must be carried to hospital.

Letak past participle dalam kalimat

- sebelum kata benda, contoh: I saw a broken glass in the corner.
- setelah linking verb (be), contoh: She seemed worried.
- di awal kalimat, contoh: Shaken, he walked away from the wrecked car.

Fungsi Participle :

1. Sebagai penjelas kata benda

Rumus :

- a. Participle Aktif Penjelas Kata Benda

Rumus :

Noun + V.ing

V.ing + Noun

Contoh :

The person writing this book.

The sleeping girl has completed her homework.

- b. Participle Pasif Penjelas Kata Benda

Rumus :

Noun + V3

V3 + Noun

Contoh :

The book written by Rayza.

Written stories in this laptop are good.

2. Membentuk Kalimat majemuk dari dua buah kalimat yang memiliki subyek sama

- a. Peristiwa yang terjadi pada titik waktu yang sama

Karena kejadiannya pada saat yang sama, maka jika membahas “maknanya” bisa menggunakan kata penghubung, seperti : When, While atau as

Contoh :

Sitting near the bridge, they saw the car accident.

Artinya : When they were sitting near the bridge, they saw the car accident

: They sitting near the bridge, when they saw the car accident.

b. Peristiwa yang terjadi secara berturutan atau sebab-akibat

- Kejadian berturutan

Rumus : Having + V3 + S + ...

Karena kejadian berturutan, maka jika membahas maknanya bisa dihubungkan dengan kata penghubung : After dan Before.

Contoh:

Having studied the lesson, he slept

- Sebab – akibat, ada dua kemungkinan yaitu aktif atau pasif

Rumus : - Aktif : Verb-ing + S + V + ...

- Pasif : V3+ S + V + ...

Contoh:

Studying, he pass exam.

Started by the sudden noise, the baby woke up and cried.

### Contoh Soal

1. The \_\_\_ lightning made one of the house break into pieces.  
A. Crush  
B. Crushed  
C. Crushing  
D. Was crushed
2. The rain \_\_\_ all day has been predicted to flood some area of the Capital.  
A. Fall  
B. Fell  
C. Fallen  
D. Falling
3. \_\_\_ food is not good for your health.  
A. Heating  
B. Heat  
C. Heated  
D. To be heated
4. My beautiful town \_\_\_ nearby the beach has attracted many tourist.  
A. Location  
B. Locate  
C. Locating  
D. Located
5. Fortunately, the \_\_\_ child has finally found his mother.  
A. Lose  
B. Lost  
C. Losing  
D. To lose
6. "Where did you buy this necklace?"  
"Oh, no. It's \_\_\_ thing from my mother."  
A. Give  
B. Giving  
C. Given  
D. Gave
7. "Poor Bayu." "Because of his love, Bayu was \_\_\_ for Sarah' guilt."  
A. Blamed  
B. Blaming  
C. Blame  
D. To blame
8. Having been bribed by the rich businessman, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The businessman was freed from all charges by the judges.  
B. The judge freed the businessman from all charge.  
C. All charge were dropped by the judge.  
D. Freedom was given by the judge to the businessman.
9. The \_\_\_ oil price has made all the citizens strive to death.  
A. Increase  
B. To increase  
C. Increased  
D. Increasing
10. Amber and Elly \_\_\_ in the school fight last weekend have been arrested by the police.  
A. Involved  
B. Involving  
C. Were involved  
D. To involving
11. Freshmen \_\_\_ to the vacancy seminar were special sent by their universities.  
A. Invite  
B. Invited  
C. Inviting  
D. To invite
12. Running downstairs hurriedly, she slipped and broke her leg. The underlined words mean: \_\_\_ down the stairs.  
A. While she was running  
B. Because she was running  
C. As she would run  
D. In order that she could run

13. The Hurricane was a \_\_\_\_\_ disaster for the whole country.  
A. Terrific  
B. Terrified  
C. To terrify  
D. Terrifying
14. It was too \_\_\_\_\_ to stay in there.  
A. Bore  
B. Bored  
C. Boring  
D. To be bored
15. The streets bustled with activity. We made our way to the \_\_\_\_\_ streets.  
A. Bustle  
B. Bustling  
C. Bustled  
D. To bustle
16. At present, the \_\_\_\_\_ candidate in the senatorial race is David Black.  
A. Leading  
B. Led  
C. To be led  
D. Lead
17. When she is shy, the \_\_\_\_\_ cheeks of hers have always shown up.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ warrior stepped out the stadium with shame.  
A. Defeating  
B. Defeated  
C. Defeat  
D. Be defeated
19. \_\_\_\_\_ stars are scattered widely in the sky.  
A. Sparkle  
B. Sparkled  
C. Sparkling  
D. Be sparkled
20. Several individual \_\_\_\_\_ different groups have become united in their effort to make the government cancel the increase of fuel prices.  
A. Represent  
B. To represent  
C. Represented  
D. Representing

### Jawaban

1. C. Kata kerja dalam posisi antara article(a,an,the) harus dalam bentuk V-ing jika bermakna aktif dan V3 untuk pasif.
2. D. Makna yang tepat yaitu "hujan yang turun" sehingga hujan harus dalam bentuk aktif(V-ing).
3. C. Makna yang tepat yaitu "makanan yang dipanaskan" sehingga harus berbentuk pasif (V3).
4. D. "Kota ku yang indah terletak.." sehingga predikat dalam kalimat berbentuk pasif (V3).
5. B. Kata kerja dalam posisi antara article(a,an,the) harus dalam bentuk V-ing jika bermakna aktif dan V3 untuk pasif. Maksud dalam kalimat "anak yang tersesat" berarti pasif.
6. C. Maksud dalam kalimat yaitu 'benda pemberian' bermakna pasif sehingga harus berbentuk V3.
7. A. Makna dalam "Bayu disalahkan atas..." pasif sehingga predikat harus berbentuk V3.
8. B. Yang mengalami peristiwa Having been bribed by the rich businessman (setelah disuap oleh pengusaha kaya) adalah the judge(hakim).
9. D. Kata kerja dalam posisi antara article(a,an,the) harus dalam bentuk V-ing jika bermakna aktif dan V3 untuk pasif. "harga minyak yang terus melonjak..." berarti aktif (Ving).
10. A. Pernyataan yang tepat seharusnya "Amber dan Elly yang terlibat..." sehingga berarti pasif (V3).
11. B. "Orang – orang baru diundang..." berbentuk pasif, sehingga menggunakan V3.
12. A. Makna seharusnya "sewaktu dia berlari meuruni tangga..."
13. D. " Badai tersebut adalah bencana yang menakutkan..." berbentuk aktif, sehingga menggunakan Ving.
14. C. "terlalu membosankan.." bermakna aktif, sehingga menggunakan Ving.
15. B. Kata kerja dalam posisi antara article(a,an,the) harus dalam bentuk V-ing untuk bermakna aktif.
16. A. "kandidat yang memimpin...." kata kerja dalam posisi antara article(a,an,the) harus dalam bentuk V-ing untuk bermakna aktif.

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17. D. “pipi yang memerah...” bermakna aktif, sehingga menggunakan Ving.
18. B. “prajurit yang dikalahkan...” bermakna pasif, sehingga menggunakan V3.
19. C. “bintang – bintang yang berkelap – kelip...” berbentuk aktif sehingga menggunakan Ving.
20. D. Dalam posisi yang bukan predikat, kata kerja harus dalam bentuk Ving jika bermakna aktif dan V3 jika bermakna pasif. Untuk pernyataan, yang sesuai adalah bentuk aktif “ beberapa individu yang mewakili kelompok...”.

## CONJUNCTION

Conjunction (kata penghubung) adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan kata-kata, frasa atau klausa dalam sebuah kalimat.

Pada umumnya conjunction berasal dari bagian kalimat (part of speech) yang lain, khususnya preposition. Tetapi conjunction berbeda dengan preposition, conjunction tidak dihubungkan dengan dengan obyek dan juga tidak digunakan untuk menerangkan kata-kata. Tugas dari conjunction hanya menghubungkan kata-kata, frasa.

Didalam bahasa inggris conjunction dibedakan menjadi dua golongan, yaitu;

1. Coordinate Conjunction (kata penghubung koordinat)
2. Subordinate Conjunction (kata penghubung subordinat)

### Coordinate Conjunction

Coordinate conjunction (kata penghubung koordinat) adalah kata penghubung yang digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua buah klausa yang sederajat atau setara, maksudnya antara kalimat yang satu tidak bergantung pada kalimat yang lain.

Yang termasuk dalam kata penghubung ini adalah sebagai berikut :

And = dan  
 But = tetapi  
 Yet = namun  
 Or = atau (untuk kalimat positif)  
 Nor = atau (untuk kalimat negatif)  
 For = karena  
 Either...or... = ....atau....  
 Both...and... = baik....maupun....,.... dan juga...  
 Neither....nor... = baik...maupun....tidak  
 Not only...but also = tidak hanya....tetapi juga....  
 Not only....but...as well = tidak hanya...tetapi juga

Kata penghubung jenis ini pada umumnya digunakan untuk menghubungkan kata benda dengan kata benda, kata sifat dengan kata sifat, kata kerja dengan kata kerja, frasa dengan frasa, klausa dengan klausa, kalimat dengan kalimat.

Contoh:

- a. Kata benda dengan kata benda
  - Billy and mellanie is my close friend
  - I bought trouser and shirt last week
- b. Kata sifat dengan kata sifat
  - Lily is not nice but charming
  - Are you hungry or thirsty?
- c. Kata kerja dengan kata kerja
  - You may not smoke or play here
  - She can both read and write English
- d. Frasa dengan frasa
  - I saw not only a monkey but also a tiger
  - I didn't go to surabaya nor to jakarta
- e. Klausa dengan klausa
  - She is left but I waited
  - I tried hard yet I failed
- f. Kalimat dengan kalimat
  - I am happy but she is sad
  - They want to make a trip but they don't have any money

### Subordinate conjunction

Subordinate conjunction (kata penghubung subordinat) adalah kata yang menghubungkan dua kalimat yang tidak sederajat. Dua kalimat tersebut masing-masing berkedudukan sebagai anak kalimat dan induk kalimat .

Pada umumnya jenis kata yang disambung ini berasal dari preposition, khususnya bentuk conjunction of time (yang menunjukkan bentuk waktu)

Yang termasuk dalam subordinate conjunction adalah :

After = setelah, sesudah  
 Although = walaupun, meskipun, kendatipun  
 Though = walaupun, meskipun, kendatipun  
 As = karena, seperti  
 Because = karena  
 Before = sebelum  
 If = jika, kalau, seandainya  
 Since = sejak, karena  
 That = bahwa  
 Until = hingga, sampai  
 When = bilamana, ketika, bila  
 Whenever = bilamana  
 All the same = namun, meskipun begitu  
 Accordingly = menurut  
 Even = bahkan  
 Even if = sehingga  
 For = sebab  
 So = jadi, maka, sehingga, demikian  
 Eventhough = meskipun

Contoh penggunaanya dalam kalimat :

- She can do as I do
- You will pass your exam if you study hard
- Although it was raining, he come on time
- We eat so that we may live

Catatan:

Apabila diperhatikan secara teliti, antara conjunction, preposition dan adverb seolah-olah banyak terdapat persamaan. Terkadang kata yang sama dapat berupa conjunction pada kalimat yang satu, preposition dalam kalimat yang lain dan adverb pada kalimat yang lain lagi.

Oleh sebab itu harus benar-benar dipahami perbedaan antara ketiga kata tersebut, yaitu;

- a. Kata yang terletak setelah conjunction bukan berfungsi sebagai objek
- b. Kata yang terletak setelah preposition berperan sebagai objek
- c. Kata yang berfungsi menerangkan kata kerja, kata sifat, atau kata keterangan merupakan adverb

Contoh:

- I have heard before
- Please sign this letter before you go.

## PREFERENCES

### PREFERENCES (pilihan/kesukaan)

Menyukai A ketimbang B

1.

**S + prefers + noun/V-ing + to + noun/V-ing**

Contoh:

- Dona *prefers* dancing *to* singing.

(Dona lebih menyukai menari ketimbang menyanyi)

- Juned *prefers* combro *to* deblo.

(Juned lebih menyukai combro ketimbang deblo)

2.

**S + like + noun/V-ing + better than + noun/V-ing**

Contoh:

- I *like* T.V *better than* radio.

- Kokom *likes* reading *better than* watching T.V.

3.

**S + would rather + V1 + than + V1**

Contoh:

- Dita *would rather* watch T.V . *than* plays a video game.

(Dita lebih menyukai nonton T.V ketimbang main video game)

4.

**S + would prefer + to V1 + rather than + V1**

Contoh:

- Ayu *would prefer to* phone me *rather than* send SMS.

(Ayu lebih menyukai menelpon saya ketimbang mengirim SMS)



**PARALLEL STRUCTURE**

Parallel structure merupakan struktur dari kalimat yang dihubungkan dengan konjungsi dengan pola yang sama.

Parallel Structure

#) use parallel structure with coordinate conjunctions (and, but, or)  
(same structure), (same structure), and (same structure)

But

or

Examples:  
I need to talk to the manager or the assistant manager.  
He eats and sleeps only when he takes a vacation.  
The exam that he gave was short but difficult.  
They are not interested in what you say or what you do.

#) use parallel structure with paired conjunctions (both....and, either ... or, neither .. nor, and not only ... but also)

Both and  
Either (same structure) or (same structure)  
Neither nor

Not only but also

Examples:  
I know both where you went and what you did.  
He wants either to go by train or to go by plane.

#) use parallel structure with comparisons (-er...than, more...than)

More...than

-er....than

(same structure) less...than (same structure)

As...as

The same...as

Similar...to

Examples:  
My school is farther than your school.

Soal

1. The committee decided to cancel its law suit, to approve the contract, and that it would adjourn the meeting.  
A B C D
2. Air travel is fast, safe, and it is convenient.  
A B C D
3. Rock music is not only popular in the United States but also abroad.  
A B C D
4. Every day the watchman would lock the doors, turning on the spot lights, and walk around the building.  
A B C D
5. To control quality and making decisions about production are among the many responsibilities of an industrial engineer.  
A B C D
6. I suggest that the instructor react to the situation by changing the textbook instead of to modify the objectives of the course.  
A B C D
7. The insurance program used to include not only employees but their families.  
A B C D
8. The six main parts of a business letter are the address, the inside address, the salutation, the body, the closing, and signing your name.  
A B C D
9. The new electric typewriters are equipped not only with an element for foreign languages but also a key for correcting errors automatically.  
A B C D

10. Please send me the smallest, most recently published, and less expensive dictionary that you have available.

Jawaban

1. D    2. D    3. B    4. B    5. A  
6. C    7. B    8. D    9. B    10. D

## DERIVATIVES

Derivative (kata jadian ) yaitu kata yang mengalami perubahan jenis karena mendapat imbuhan tertentu yang disebut derivational affix.

Dalam menyelesaikan soal-soal derivatives, langkah-langkah yang harus dilakukan adalah :

1. Menentukan jenis kata apa yang diminta oleh soal
2. Menentukan bentuk kata jadian yang tepat ( sesuai dengan jenis kata yang diminta )

Cara menentukan jenis kata dan bentuk kata tersebut adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Menentukan jenis kata

Jenis kata yang tepat untuk menyelesaikan soal-soal derivatives dapat diketahui dari posisinya :

- jika jenis kata yang ditanyakan adalah kata sebelum cerb/tobe/modal, maka kata yang ditanyakan tersebut

adalah noun

- jika jenis kata yang ditanyakan adalah kata setelah verb maka ada dua kemungkinan :  
jika kata kerja

tersebut membutuhkan objek, maka kata kerja tersebut diikuti oleh noun, namun bila kata kerja tersebut

tidak membutuhkan objek kata tersebut diikuti oleh adverb

- Determiner dan preposisi (selain to) selalu diikuti oleh noun atau unsur yang berkedudukan sebagai noun,

seperti noun phrase dengan pola seperti di atas. Maka noun phrase tersebut bisa berupa adjective + noun,

noun + noun (di mana noun pertama berfungsi untuk menjelaskan noun kedua ) atau adverb + adjective +

noun

- Preposisi to, modal, dan kata bantu negative (don't, didn't) selalu diikuti V1 sementara tobe dan linking verb

selalu diikuti oleh adjective/V-ing/V3

. Namun karena adverb merupakan kata yang sangat fleksibel, maka ia bisa terletak di antara kata bantu dan kata kerja utama

- Have, has, dan had hanya diikuti oleh bentuk V3 atau tobe bentuk ke-3 yaitu been.

Untuk lebih jelasnya, perhatikan pola berikut :

1. Noun + verb + tobe (is,am,are,was,were) /modal
2. verb transitif + noun
3. verb intrnsitif + adverb
4. determiner/preposisi + adjective + noun
5. determiner/preposisi + noun + noun
6. determiner/preposisi + noun
7. determiner/preposisi + adverb + adjective + noun
8. modal/to/don't/didn't + V1
9. modal/to/don't/didn't + adverb + V1
10. tobe/linking verb + adjective/V-ing /V3
11. tobe/linking verb + adverb + adjective/V-ing /V3
12. have/has/had + V3/been

# 1. Menentukan bentuk kata jadian ( derivatives )

## a. Noun

Bentuk noun derivatives umumnya mendapatkan imbuhan :

-ment, -ance, -ence, -ion, -tion, -ation, -t, -th,

-er, -or, -ure, -ture, -ature, -y, -ary, -ery, -ist, -ant, -ent, -ism, -ness, -ty, -ity, -ship, -hood

Contoh : improvement, allowance, evaluation, complaint, conductor, betrayal, departure, recovery,

marriage, tourist, capitalism, happiness, popularity, leadership, childhood

## b. Verb

kata yang mendapat awalan en- atau mendapat akhiran

-en, -ze/-ize, -fy/-ify

adalah kata kerja jadian

Contoh : enjoy, endanger, blacken, symbolize, simplify

## c. adjective

Adjective derivatives berupa kata yang mendapat akhiran

-y, -less, -ful, -ic, -tic, -etic, -atic, -able, -ible,

-en, -ane, -ant, -al, -ual, -ial, -ical, -ous, -ive, -tive, -ative, -ary, -tory

Contoh : cloudly, careless, successful, heroic, responsible, wooden, classical, dangerous, imaginative,

introducy

## d. Adverb

Kata keterangan bentuka dibentuk oleh kata sifat yang mendapat akhiran

-ly

Contoh : slowly, successfully, carelessly, luckily

Catatan:

- beberapa kata benda dan kata kerja memiliki perbedaan khusus, yaitu dalam pelafalan sementara

bentuknya hampir sama . Kata-kata tersebut antara lain:

noun diakhiri "s" atau "z" verb diakhiri "d"

applause applaud

success succeed

offense offend

defense defend

pretense pretend

process proceed

noun diakhiri "f" verb diakhiri "v"

belief believe

relief relieve

proof prove

ingat bahwa kata kerja bisa mengalami penambahan -ed pada saat participle, dan penambahan -ing pada

present participle

- Dalam pilihan jawaban bisa saja terdapat lebih dari satu bentuk derivatives yang bentuk dan jenis katanya

sesuai dengan permintaan soal. Dalam kasus seperti ini harus ditentukan derivatives yang memiliki makna

yang sesuai dengan konteks kalimat

ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

adjective suffixes (membentuk kata sifat dengan menambahkan akhiran) Untuk membentuk kata sifat, kita dapat menambahkan kata-kata berikut ini: full, ish, less, like, ous, y, cy, al, ic, ary, ed, an, able, ible, ive, dll. Lihat bagan di bawah :

Hope (noun)	hopeful	penuh harapan
Sorrow (noun)	sorrowful	sedih
Boy (noun)	boyish	kekanak-kanakan
Blue	blueish	kebiru-biruan
Care (noun / verb)	careless	ceroboh
Help (noun / verb)	helpless	tidak ada lagi bantuan
Woman (noun)	womanlike	seperti wanita

Contoh dalam kalimat:  
She is beautiful, and her beauty has made her proud.  
Don't be careless!  
It's sunny today.

VERB AFFIXES (PEMBENTUKAN KATA KERJA DENGAN MENAMBAHKAN IMBUHAN)

Untuk membentuk kata kerja, kita dapat menambahkan kata-kata berikut ini: en..., diss..., mis..., re..., ...ize, ...ate, in..., a..., ...fy dll

Asal Kata	Derivatives	Arti
Danger (Noun)		
Courage (Noun)	Endanger	
Encourage	Membahayakan	
Membranikan diri		
Like (Verb)		
Agree (Verb)	Dislike	
Disagree	Tidak Suka	
Tidak Setuju		
Understand (Verb)		
Carry (Verb)	Misunderstand	
Miscarry	Salah Paham	
Salah Bawa		
Tell (Verb)		
Check (Verb)	Retell	
Recheck	Menceritakan kembali/ulang	
Mengecek kembali/ulang		
Memory (Noun)		
Summary (Noun)	Memorize	
Summarize	Mengingat	
Menyimpulkan		
dll		

Contoh dalam kalimat:  
They misunderstand what I mean.  
You have to retell the story.  
My teacher asked me to shorten the myth.

BONUS SPESIAL DARI ISMAIL

Untuk membentuk kata yang berarti negatif, kita dapat menambahkan un..., dis..., in..., ir..., im..., non-..., mis...

unhappy

unusual

dislike

disagree

incomplete

indirect

irregular

irrasional

impolite

immortal

non-stop

non-member

misunderstand

misspell

Untuk menunjukkan orang yang mengerjakan sesuatu, tambahkan er, or, ant, ent

driver

actor

assistant

expedient

Ada juga pembentukan Adverb dari Adjective dengan menambahkan ...ly, ...wise, ...ward

angrily

quickly

likewise

sidewise

backward

outward

## The Order of Adjectives

Untuk menerangkan kata benda, kadang-kadang kita membutuhkan lebih dari satu adjektiva. Ketika menggunakan dua adjektiva atau lebih, urutannya adalah sebagai berikut:

### 1. Determiners

e.g. a, an, the, some, two, etc.

### 2. Opinion

e.g. delicious, lovely, charming, wonderful, nice, great, awful, terrible, beautiful, interesting, expensive, exciting, etc.

### 3. Size (or Shape)

e.g. small, huge, tiny, short, tall, large, round, square, rectangular, etc.

### 4. Age

e.g. old, young, new, old, ancient, antique, etc.

### 5. Colour

e.g. red, blonde, black, blue, green, pale, etc.

### 6. Origin

e.g. Swedish, Victorian, Chinese, American, British, French, Canadian, etc.

### 7. Material

e.g. plastic, wooden, silver, stone, steel, paper, woolen, metallic, etc.

### 8. Qualifier (type or purpose)

e.g. electric kettle, political matters, road transport, a bread knife, a bath towel, rocking chair, hunting cabin, passenger car, book cover, etc.

### Contoh:

- a lovely old red post-box (opinion, age, colour)
- a small green insect (size, colour)
- a wonderful new face ointment (opinion, age, qualifier)
- awful plastic souvenirs (opinion, material)
- some nice easy quiz questions (opinion, quality, qualifier)
- some charming small silver ornaments (opinion, size, colour)
- a beautiful wooden picture frame (opinion, material, purpose)
- an expensive antique silver mirror (opinion, age, colour)
- a quiet little restaurant (opinion, size)
- a dirty old coat (opinion, age)
- a tall white stone building (size, colour, material)

Memakai dua atau tiga adjektiva dalam kategori yang sama atau kategori 1, 2, 3 sebaiknya menggunakan tanda koma, misalnya the inexpensive, beautiful ring. Tetapi jika ditambahkan konjungsi and atau but, tanda koma bisa dihilangkan: the inexpensive but beautiful ring. Jika memakai tiga adjektiva dan menggunakan konjungsi, maka tanda koma sebaiknya dipakai: the inexpensive, beautiful, and nice ring. Perhatikan contoh lainnya di bawah ini.

- a horrible, ugly building
- a busy, lively, exciting city
- a popular, respected, and good looking student
- an interesting and delicious food

Penggunaan lebih dari dua atau tiga adjektiva secara bersamaan, meskipun efisien, merupakan hal yang kurang efektif dalam menyampaikan pesan. Pesan menjadi kurang jelas karena pengertian yang –mungkin- seharusnya digambarkan detailnya hanya disampaikan dengan singkat.

## NOUN PHRASE

Anda tentu pernah mendengar ada aturan bahwa *many* diikuti *countable nouns* sedang kan *much* diikuti *uncountable nouns*, dst.

Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut :

### **MANY + COUNTABLE NOUNS**

Many books

Many pens

Many boys

### **MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

Much sugar

Much water

### **A FEW + COUNTABLE NOUNS**

A few girls

A few boys

### **A LITTLE + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

A little money

A little salt

A little rice

A little sugar

### **A LOT OF + COUNTABLE / UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

A lot of teachers

A lot of students

A lot of sugar

A lot of water

### **SOME + COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

Some sugar

Some rice

Some money

Some boys

Some students



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Berikut ini aturannya yang lengkap:

Determiner yang diikuti countable noun (kata benda dapat dihitung)	Determiner yang diikuti uncountable noun (kata benda tidak dapat dihitung)
a. a, the, some, any	a. the, some, any
b. this, that, these, those	b. this, that
c. None, one, two, three, ....	c. None
d1. Many d2. A lot of d3. A large number of A great number of A great amount of d4. (a) few d5. Fewer ... than d6. More... than	d1. much d2. a lot of d3. a large amount of d4. (a) little d5. less ... than d6. more ... than

- Desk
- Apple
- Cat
- Sand
- Rice
- Information
- News
- Measles
- 

**Penting!!!**

Perhatikan dan pelajari daftar “Uncountable nouns” berikut ini! Nampaknya kata-kata berikut countable tapi kata-kata itu adalah uncountable.

- Sand : pasir
- Measles : penyakit campak
- News : berita

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- Food : makanan
- Soap : sabun
- Mumps : penyakit gondok
- Information : informasi
- Economics : Ilmu ekonomi
- Physics : ilmu fisika
- Air : udara
- Meat : daging
- Advertising : periklanan

(untuk kata advertisement termasuk countable noun)

Perbedaan : Adveritsing berarti periklanan tapi secara umum, Advertisement berarti periklanan tapi secara spesifik.

- Mathematics : ilmu matematika
- Politics : politik, ilmu politik
- Homework : pekerjaan rumah (PR)
- Money : uang
- Water : air
- Sugar : gula
- Geography : ilmu geografi
- Atmosphere : suasana, lapisan udara
- Soup : sop
- Hydrogen : Hidrogen

\*Tambahan : Ingat bahwa uncountable noun selalu dianggap tunggal sehingga ia sama dengan kata ganti *it*. Konsekuensinya to be atau kata kerja yang mengikuti harus menyesuaikan.

Contoh :

- His mumps is very severe.
- The news makes me nervous.
- Her measles has been cured.

**Tambahan\*** Umumnya untuk menjadikan suatu kata benda tunggal menjadi jamak adalah dengan penambahan “s” atau “es”. Contoh , *chair* menjadi *chairs*... *pen* menjadi *pens*, dst. Akan tetapi ada beberapa kata benda yang tidak sesuai aturan dalam perubahannya dari tunggal menjadi jamak. Berikut daftarnya ;

Tunggal	Jamak
Person	Persons...atau.. people
Foot	Feet
Child	Children
Mouse	Mice

Tooth	Teeth
-------	-------

**\*Catatan\***, Beberapa uncountable nouns seperti *food*, *money*, dan *sand* kadang juga digunakan sebagai countable nouns yaitu ketika mengindikasikan jenis-jenis dari benda-benda itu yang berbeda-beda.

Contoh :

- This is one of the foods that my doctor has forbidden me to eat.  
(mengindikasikan satu tipe makanan tertentu)
- He studies meats.  
(misalnya, beef / daging babi, pork / daging babi, lamb / daging domba, dsb.)

## • CAUSATIVE

Causative merupakan kalimat yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa seseorang menyuruh orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu tindakan atau perbuatan.

Dalam menyelesaikan soal causative, hal pokok yang harus diketahui adalah:

1. Causative word (kata kerja causative) digolongkan dalam dua golongan, yaitu :

a. Golongan have

meliputi

have, let, make

b. Golongan get

meliputi

get, ask, tell

2. Berdasarkan objeknya, causative dibagi menjadi dua macam, yaitu :

a. Active causative

Active causative adalah kalimat causative yang objeknya aktif. Pola antara active causative yang menggunakan

have dan yang menggunakan get berbeda, seperti di bawah ini:

S + have + Object aktif + V1

Pola

S + get + Object Aktif + to + V1

Berdasar pola di atas, jelas bahwa jika causative word adalah golongan have maka kata kerja setelah objek

adalah V1, sementara jika causative word adalah golongan get, kata kerja setelah objek adalah to V1

3. Passive causative

Passive causative adalah kalimat causative yang objeknya pasif. Untuk passive hanya ada satu pola, yaitu:

S + have/get + Oject pasif + V3.

Maka jika suatu kalimat causative merupakan passive causative baik dengan causative golongan have

maupun golongan get, kata kerja setelah objek pasti adalah V3.

Sementara itu, untuk membedakan apakah kalimat causative dalam soal merupakan causative active atau passive,

perlu diperhatikan bahwa :

Verb bentuk pertama pada aktif causative bisa diikuti objek, sementara verb bentuk ketiga pada pasif causative tidak

diikuti objek

Contoh:

I have my sister water my plants → active causative  
V1 Objek

I have my plants watered (by my sister ) passive causative  
V3

### Contoh Soal

1. My clothes need washing.' "Well, go to the laundry and . . .

a. Have them washed

b. It should wash

c. Wash them

d. Washed by you

2. If you don't have time to type this letter, you can . . .
  - a. Write them now
  - b. Have them written
  - c. Get to write them
  - d. Have write
3. The young man is too lazy to do his homework, so he . . .
  - a. Has it done
  - b. Has done it
  - c. Have done
  - d. Have did
4. Ki, would you like to close the door? Ko said. It means . . .
  - a. Ki needs the door opened
  - b. Ko asked Ki to open the door
  - c. Ko had the door closed
  - d. Ki had the door closed
5. The teacher got the students . . . their test before 9.00
  - a. To finish
  - b. Finish
  - c. Finished
  - d. Be finished
6. Yuliandarina would like her dress . . . at laundry
  - a. To wash
  - b. Be wash
  - c. Be washing
  - d. Washed
7. Ms. Rihana had his hair . . .
  - a. To cut
  - b. Be cut
  - c. Cut
  - d. To be cut
8. The story of the novel has made him . . . his life
  - a. To think about
  - b. Thinking about
  - c. Think about
  - d. To be thought
9. The girl wanted to have the motorcycle next to her . . . backward
  - a. Park
  - b. To be parked
  - c. Move
  - d. Moved
10. You will have to get your mother . . . to the stationery store
  - a. To make you
  - b. Made you
  - c. To making you
  - d. Make
11. The woman had his car washed. This means. . .
  - a. The woman washed the car
  - b. Someone washed the car for the woman
  - c. The woman is washing her car now
  - d. The woman was washing her car
12. If you plan to have a long trip, you must . . .
  - a. Have the car checked
  - b. To have car checked
  - c. Has the car checked
  - d. Has the car check
13. He has grown up now. She needs to have her old pants . . .
  - a. Longer
  - b. Length
  - c. Lengthened
  - d. Very long
14. His boss . . . the letters
  - a. Have her typed
  - b. Has to type
  - c. Have her type
  - d. Has her type
15. Why don't you have an electrician . . .
  - a. To be checked your lamp
  - b. Check your lamp
  - c. Checking your lamp
  - d. Checked your lamp
16. Her smile really makes me . . . a thousand time to leave her
  - a. Though
  - b. Think
  - c. Will think
  - d. Was think
17. Her parents let Iva . . . the bus to school
  - a. Taken
  - b. Took
  - c. Take
  - d. Will take
18. Surely, I will not let you . . . home alone
  - a. Stay
  - b. Stayed
  - c. Will stay
  - d. Would stay
19. Please . . . this homework
  - a. Help me did
  - b. Help me done
  - c. Helped me do
  - d. Help me do
20. Could you . . . me find a new boarding house to stay?
  - a. Would help
  - b. Help
  - c. Helped
  - d. Will helped

**Jawaban**

1. A. Causative pasif, have ... + V3
2. B. Causative have + V3, dalam bentuk pasif
3. A. Causative have + V3, dalam bentuk pasif
4. C. Ko menyuruh Ki untuk menutup pintu, bentuk Causative pasif
5. A. Causative get + to verb.
6. D. Causative pasif (V3), ingin bajunya dicuci
7. C. Causative pasif (dipotong) V3
8. C. Causative make + verb, tanpa To
9. D. Causative have + V3 bermakna pasif (motor didekatnya dimundurkan)
10. A. Causative get + To Verb
11. B. Causative has + V3, makna pasif
12. A. Causative have + V3
13. C. Causative have + V3 (pasif)
14. D, Causative has + V1 (aktif)
15. B. Causative have + V1 (aktif)
16. B. Causative make + V1, hanya untuk kalimat positif
17. C. Causative let + V1, hanya untuk kalimat positif
18. A. Causative let + V1, hanya untuk kalimat positif
19. D. Causative help + V1, hanya untuk kalimat positif
20. B. Butuh causative, yang tepat adalah Help, Causative + V1, hanya untuk kalimat positif

## MODALS

Semua auxiliary verbs “kecuali be, do dan have” disebut modals. Tidak seperti auxiliary verbs lainnya, modals juga berfungsi sebagai kata kerja Bantu dan tidak dapat berdiri sendiri. Perhatikan contoh-contoh Modals di bawah ini beserta fungsi dari Modals melalui contoh kalimat yang diberikan.

### Can

They can control their own budgets. (kemampuan/kemungkinan)

Can I smoke here? (Minta Izin)

Can you help me? (Permintaan)

### Could

Could I borrow your dictionary? (Minta Izin)

Could you say it again more slowly? (Permintaan)

We could try to fix it ourselves. (Saran)

I think we could have another Gulf War. (Kemungkinan)

He gave up his old job so he could work for us. (Kemampuan)

### May

May I have another cup of coffee? (Minta Izin)

China may become a major economic power. (Kemungkinan)

### Might

They might give us a 10% discount. (Kemungkinan)

### Must

We must say good-bye now. (Keharusan)

They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary. (Larangan)

### Ought to

We ought to employ a professional writer. (Menyarankan)

### Shall

(jarang dipakai di Amerika)

Shall I help you with your luggage? (Menawarkan)

Shall we say 2.30 then? (Menyarankan)

Shall I do that or will you? (Meminta)

### Should

We should sort out this problem at once. (Menyarankan)

I think we should check everything again. (Merekomendasikan)

Profits should increase next year. (Prediksi tak tentu)

### Will

I can't see any taxis so I'll walk. (Keputusan Spontan)

I'll do that for you if you like. (Menawarkan)

I'll get back to you first thing on Monday. (Janji)

Profits will increase next year. (Prediksi tak tentu)



### Would

Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me? (Minta Izin)

Would you pass the salt please? (Permintaan)

Would you mind waiting a moment? (Permintaan)

“Would three o’clock suit you?” - “That’d be fine.” (Mengatur)

Would you like to play golf this Friday? (Mengundang)

“Would you prefer tea or coffee?” - “I’d like tea please.” (Merujuk)

Modal auxiliary verbs selalu diikuti oleh bentuk kata kerja pertama.

### Trik dan Cara Cepat Menjawab Soal Modals

Rumus 1 : Bila terdapat pilihan jawaban yang searti/semakna maka dianggap salah karena tidak pernah terjadi/terdapat jawaban ganda

Rumus 2 : Bila soal dinyatakan dalam bentuk lampau, atau mengisyaratkan sesuatu yang sudah terjadi, pilih jawaban dalam pola modal +

perfective

Rumus 3 : Bila soal mengisyaratkan sesuatu yang terjadi sekarang, maka

hindari pilihan modal perfective

Rumus 4: Hindari pilihan would dan

would + have V3/been,

bila di soal

tidak terdapat kata ‘if, ‘unless’, atau ‘otherwise’, karena

would have umumnya hanya digunakan untuk pola

### Contoh Soal

- We ... see the beach from our bedroom window  
a. is able to                      c. can  
b. will                              d. must
- Fifi has travelled a lot. He ... speak five languages.  
a. will                              c. can  
b. shall                            d. could
- Nining ... drive, but she hasn’t got a ride.  
a. could                            c. are able to  
b. is able to                      d. able to
- I can’t understand this lesson. I’ve never ... understand it.  
a. been able to                      c. could  
b. be able to                        d. can
- I used to ... stand on one hand, but I can’t do it now.  
a. been able to                      c. could
- Ask Mr. Friday about your problem. He might ... help you.  
a. been able to                      c. could  
b. be able to                        d. can
- When Jim was 17, he ... 100 meters in 11 seconds.  
a. can run                            c. was able to ran  
b. can’t run                        d. could run
- A: “You look sleepy”  
B: “Yes, I ... last night”  
a. can’t sleep                      b. couldn’t sleep  
b. couldn’t slept                      d. can’t slept
- A: “ did you finish your homework last night?”  
B: “Yes, there was nobody to disturb me, so I ... finish it”  
a. was able to                      c. can  
b. is able to                        d. could have

10. We didn't know where Tony was, but we ... to find him in the end
- a. manage                      c. was able to  
b. could                      d. were able
11. A: "I had a very boring evening at home last night"  
B: "Why did you stay at home? You ... out with us"
- a. Should go  
b. Could have gone  
c. Could go  
d. Can go
12. The waiters at the restaurant were really nice when we ate there. They ... more helpful
- a. Couldn't have been  
b. Could have been  
c. Couldn't be  
d. Could be
13. We ... out but we didn't feel like it, so we stayed at our dormitory.
- a. Could go  
b. Must have gone  
c. Could have gone  
d. Might have gone
14. X: "do you know where Hanny is?"  
Y: "no. I suppose she ... shopping"
- a. Should have gone  
b. Could have gone  
c. Must have gone  
d. Will have gone
15. Erna hadn't contacted me. She ... my message
- a. Couldn't have got  
b. Mustn't get  
c. Shouldn't have got  
d. Must have got
16. There was a lot of noise from the plant. We ... close the window.
- a. can                      c. shall  
b. must                      d. may
17. There was nobody to help her. She ... do everything by herself.
- a. have to                      c. shall  
b. has to                      d. might
18. A boy was injured in the demonstration, but he ... go to hospital because it wasn't serious
- a. had to                      c. doesn't have to  
b. mustn't                      d. didn't have to
19. Keane wears glasses. He ... wear glasses since he was very young.
- a. has to                      c. must  
b. has had to                      d. must have
20. You ... get up early tomorrow. We have lots to do.
- a. has to                      c. may  
b. must                      d. will

### Jawaban

1. c. can  
2. c. can  
3. b. is able to  
to be able to=can  
4. a. been able to  
to be able to=can  
5. b. be able to  
6. b. be able to  
7. d. could run  
was menunjukkan past sehingga menggunakan could+V1  
8. b. couldn't sleep  
last night menunjukkan past sehingga menggunakan could+V1  
9. a. was able to  
10. d. were able  
11. Could have gone  
Could+have+V3 menyatakan hal yang sebenarnya *dapat* terjadi di waktu lampau tetapi tidak terjadi  
12. a. Couldn't have been  
Could+have+V3 menyatakan hal yang sebenarnya *dapat* terjadi di waktu lampau tetapi tidak terjadi  
13. c. Could have gone  
14. b. Could have gone  
15. a. Couldn't have got  
16. b. must  
17. b. has to  
must=has to  
18. d. didn't have to  
19. b. has had to  
20. b. must

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## PERFECTIVE

Must + Perfective

Rumus : S + must + have = V3

Rumus diatas untuk menyatakan sebuah kesimpulan logis tentang sebuah peristiwa di waktu lampau.

Contoh :

Ø The grass is wet. It must have rained last night.

Rumputnya basah sekarang. Pasti hujan tadi malam.

Ø Jane did very well on the exam. She must have studied.

Jane mengerjakan ujian dengan sangat baik. Dia pasti belajar sebelumnya.

Ø Sandra failed the test. She must not have studied.

Sandra gagal dalam tes. Dia pasti tidak belajar sebelumnya.

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## Direct and Indirect sentence (reported speech)

#) You want to tell someone else what Jesse said.

Direct - Jesse said "I'm feeling ill".

Reported - Jesse said (that) *he was* feeling ill.

#) When we used reported speech, we are usually talking about the past. So verbs usually change to the past in reported speech.

Am/is → was are → were have/has → had will → would can → could

Do/want/know etc. → did/wanted/knew etc. did → did or had done

Other examples:

I want to go on holiday but I don't know where to go.

\*Jesse said (that) *he wanted* to go on holiday but *he didn't know* where to go.

Jesse said "I woke up feeling ill and so I stayed in bed".

\*Jesse said (that) *he woke (or had woken)* up feeling ill and so *he stayed (or had stayed)*

In bed.

#) If you are reporting something and you feel that it is still true, you do not need to change the tenses of the verb.

Example:

Direct - Jesse said "New York is bigger than London".

Reported - Jesse said (that) New York *is* (or *was*) bigger than London.

#) must, might, could, would, should, and ought stay the same in reported speech. May in direct speech normally changes to might in reported speech.

May (direct) → might (reported)

#) say and tell

If you say who you are talking to, use tell:

- Zack *told me* that he didn't like Thomas. (not Zack said me..)

Otherwise, use say:

- Zack *said* (that) he didn't like Thomas. (not Zack told (that) he..)

#) We also use the infinitive (to do/to stay, etc) in reported speech. Especially for orders and requests)

Direct → "Stay in bed for a few days", the doctor said to me.

Reported → The doctor told me *to stay* in bed for a few days.

Direct → "Don't shout", I said to Gina

Reported → I told Gina *not to shout*.

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Reported → Jim said (that) he ... going away for a few days and ... phone me when he got back.

- a. was, would
- b. were, would
- c. was, will
- d. were, wil

Jawaban

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. B | 5. D  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |

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## Reading

Reading adalah pokok bahasan yang cakupannya luas. Namun bagian reading dalam USM STAN sebenarnya tidak susah, asal tahu apa maksud soal dan bagaimana cara menentukan jawabannya. Biasanya, soal-soal Reading mencakup hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- Title identification (menentukan judul)
- Identifying the main idea (menentukan ide pokok/gagasan/inti dari sebuah tulisan)
- Expressions and meanings and their usage (menentukan arti dan maksud dari sebuah kata, istilah atau gaya bahasa tertentu)
- Finding contextual answers according to the passage (menjawab pertanyaan sesuai konteks berdasarkan isi dan maksud sebuah wacana atau tulisan)
- True or false (menentukan kebenaran atau kesalahan suatu pernyataan)

### Jenis Teks

Mengetahui jenis teks membantu kita dalam menjawab soal, misalnya dalam menentukan judul, ide pokok, dan maksud yang ingin disampaikan. Jenis-jenis teks secara umum sebagai berikut:

1. Recount: Menceritakan kembali suatu peristiwa dengan tujuan sekadar memberitahu atau menghibur pembaca.
2. Report: Mendeskripsikan sesuatu hal dengan apa adanya, berdasarkan fenomena alami, buatan manusia, ataupun sosial di dalam lingkungan kita.
3. Discussion: Memaparkan sekurang-kurangnya dua pendapat mengenai suatu isu/masalah.
4. Explanation: Menjelaskan proses-proses yang ada terkait pembuatan atau pelaksanaan dalam fenomena/kejadian alami atau sosial budaya.
5. Narrative: Menceritakan suatu hal dengan tujuan menghibur. Hal-hal yang diceritakan bersifat problematic, dengan urutan kejadian tertentu yang berujung pada konflik atau krisis yang diakhiri resolusi.
6. Procedure: Mendeskripsikan bagaimana sesuatu terjadi lewat rangkaian kejadian atau langkah-langkah tertentu.
7. Description: Mendeskripsikan seseorang, tempat tertentu, atau hal tertentu.
8. Review: Kritik/Ulasan tentang suatu karya atau acara untuk khalayak ramai. Review juga menunjukkan bagaimana suatu karya termasuk film, acara televisi, buku, drama, opera, pameran, konser, dan pertunjukan balet. Exposition (Analytical): Persuades the reader or listener that something is the case.
9. Exposition (Hortatory): karangan yang berusaha meyakinkan pembaca, yang berisi argument-argumen tentang suatu masalah.
10. News Item: Menginformasikan kepada pembaca tentang kejadian tertentu yang dianggap penting untuk diberitakan.
11. Anecdote: Karangan yang bertujuan untuk menceritakan kejadian yang unik, lucu, atau luar biasa.

### Contoh Soal:

People express their personalities in their clothes, their cars, and their homes. A study shows that our diets are also an expression of our personalities. Perhaps we don't choose foods only for taste and nutrition. We might choose them because they "tell" people something about us. For example, some people eat mainly gourmet foods, such as caviar and lobster, and they only eat in expensive restaurants (never in cafeterias or snack bars). They might want to "tell" the world that they know about the "better things in life".



Human beings can eat many different kinds of food, but some people choose not to eat meat. These vegetarians often have more in common than just their diet. Their personalities might be similar, too. For example, vegetarians in the United States may be creative people, and they might not enjoy competitive sports or jobs. They worry about the health of the world, and they probably don't believe in war.

Some people eat mostly "fast-food". One study shows that many fast-food eaters have a lot in common with each other, but they are very much different from vegetarians. They are competitive and good at business. They are also in a hurry. Many fast-food eaters might not agree with this description of their personalities, but it's a common picture of them.

Some people also believe that people of the same astrological sign, have similar food personalities. Arians (born under the sign of Aries, between March 21 and April 19) usually like spicy food, with a lot of onions and pepper. People with the sign of Taurus (April 20 to May 20) prefer healthful fruits and vegetables, but they often eat too much. Sagittarians (November 22 to December 21) like ethnic foods from many different countries. Aquarians (January 20 to February 18) can eat as much meat and fish as they want, but sugar and cholesterol are sometimes problems for them.

1. What's the suitable title for the text?
  - a. Types of Food
  - b. How a the Personality of a Vegetarian is Connected with Their Food
  - c. Food Personalities
  - d. Food and the Zodiac
2. According to the text, it is possible that people choose their foods because...
  - a. They tell the person what interests them.
  - b. They tell them what's tasty and nutritious.
  - c. They are an alternative to clothes and cars
  - d. They tell people something about those who eat them.
3. What's the main idea of paragraph two?
  - a. Vegetarians are people who don't eat meat.
  - b. There are many vegetarians in the US who don't enjoy competitive sports and jobs.
  - c. Vegetarians in the US don't believe in war.
  - d. Vegetarians are not only similar in their diet, but they're also similar in personality.
4. The word "their" in paragraph three line four refers to..
  - a. fast food
  - b. vegetarians
  - c. description
  - d. fast food eaters
5. The word ethnic in paragraph four has the closest meaning to the word...
  - a. traditional
  - b. national
  - c. old-fashioned
  - d. tribal
6. Which is true according to the text?
  - a. Some people choose not to eat meat because they dislike competitive sports or jobs.
  - b. Fast food eaters have a lot in common with vegetarians.
  - c. People born on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April are said to like healthful fruits and vegetables.
  - d. Sugar and cholesterol are objects of no concern to Aquarians.

**Jawaban:**

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 3. D | 5. A |
| 2. D | 4. D | 6. C |

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