

*Kang Guna
Beruang*

English for Indonesian Beginners

Comprehensive Exercises

Michael AF Earley, MA



Editors:

Dr. Samuel PD Anantadjaya

Dr (cand) Irma M Nawangwulan, MBA, CPM (Asia)



English for Indonesian Beginners, 1st Edition

ENGLISH

for INDONESIAN

BEGINNERS

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English for Indonesian Beginners, 1st Edition

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

I have been a teacher all my professional life, first in England, and now, for 21 years, in Indonesia. One of the joys of teaching is that I am never bored. Students change from day to day and there is a wide, and fascinating, variety of characters.

While teaching is at times tiring and demanding, the benefits far outweigh the occasional downsides. One happy (and frequent event) is when past pupils come up to me and say, "Hello, Michael, remember me?" So far, I do, but not the names!!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Mike Earley'.

Michael AF Earley, MA

PENGANTAR/INTRODUCTION

Dalam lampiran terdapat daftar kata kerja, kata benda, dan kata sifat yang paling sering digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris serta informasi tentang waktu, angka, hari dalam seminggu, bentuk jamak tidak beraturan dan kata kerja tidak teratur. Anda harus mempelajarinya dalam bentuk kalimat tetapi juga sebagai pekerjaan rumah biasa. Ada juga daftar kata-kata bahasa Inggris baru yang digunakan di setiap bab dengan terjemahan dalam bahasa Indonesia di akhir setiap bab. Kadang-kadang, antonim juga ada di dalam daftar.

In the appendix, there are lists of verbs, nouns, and adjectives most commonly used in English as well as information about telling time, numbers, days of the week, irregular plurals and irregular verbs. You must learn it when it appears in sentences but also as ordinary homework. There is also a list of new English words used in each chapter with their Indonesian translation at the end of each chapter. Sometimes, antonyms are also listed.

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UNIT ONE

Pronouns, to be + adjectives, to be + nouns

Kata ganti, to be + kata sifat, to be + kata benda

	Indonesian	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective
1st person singular	Saya, aku	I	Me	My
2nd person singular	Kamu, anda	You	You	Your
3rd person singular	Dia	He, She, It	Him, Her, It	His, Her, Its
1st person plural	Kami, kita	We	Us	Our
2nd person plural	Kalian	You	You	Your
3rd person plural	Mereka	They	Them	Their

'To be' + adjective (menjadi + kata sifat)

"To be + kata sifat" tidak bisa langsung diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia hanya menggunakan kata ganti subjek + kata sifat. Dalam bahasa Inggris, anda harus menggunakan 'to be'. Bentuk singkat dari *to be* juga bisa digunakan.

Contoh

Indonesian	English
Saya gembira.	I am happy.
Dia cantik.	She is beautiful.
Mereka sibuk.	They are busy
Anda tidak gembira.	You are not happy.

Statements	I am happy. He/She/It is happy. You/ We/They are happy.	I'm happy He's/She's/It's happy. You're/We're/They're happy	
Negative Statements	I am not happy. He/She/It is not happy. They/You/We/ are not happy.	I'm not happy. He's/She's/It's not happy. They're/You're/We're not happy.	He/She/It isn't happy. They/You/ We aren't happy.
Questions	Am I happy? Is he/ she / it happy? Are you/ we/ they happy?		

Short answers

Yes, I am. Yes, he/ she/ it is. Yes, you/ we/ they are. No, I am not.	Hati-hati!! Anda tidak dapat menggunakan bentuk singkat saya dalam jawaban singkat. e. g. I'm x
--	--

Kata sifat menjelaskan lebih banyak tentang kata benda, kata ganti atau gerund.



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Indonesian	English
Saya gembira.	I am happy.
Dia cantik.	She is beautiful.
Dia jelek.	He is ugly.
Anda tidak gembira.	You are not happy.
Mereka sibuk.	They are busy.

To be + noun (kata benda)

“A” dan “The” sering digunakan sebelum kata benda yang dapat dihitung (kata benda yang dapat dihitung, misalnya: anjing, lembar). “A” sering digunakan jika kata benda dirujuk untuk pertama kali dan “The” jika kata benda telah digunakan atau jika unik, contohnya “Saya mempunyai anjing. Anjing itu berwarna coklat. “The” juga digunakan untuk kata benda unik, contohnya “Saya telah bertemu Paus.”

Bahasa Indonesia sering memiliki subjek + kata sifat (saya gembira) sedangkan bahasa Inggris memiliki subjek + kata kerja + kata sifat (saya senang). *Saya* dalam hal ini akan digunakan sebagai kata kerja.

Bahasa Indonesia memiliki subjek + kata benda (Dia dokter) sedangkan bahasa Inggris sering menggunakan subjek + kata kerja + artikel pasti (yang) atau tidak pasti (dia adalah seorang dokter. Jika kata benda jamak, Anda tidak menggunakan artikel ‘a’ atau ‘an’.

Perbaikilah kalimat di bawah ini.

Indonesian	English
Saya dokter	I am a doctor
Mereka/Anda/Kita notaris	They/You/We are lawyers
Dia guru	He/She is a teacher

Exercise One

Gunakanlah campuran kata ganti subjek (saya, anda, dia, dia, itu, kita dan mereka) dan pernyataan, pernyataan negatif dan pertanyaan untuk membuat kalimat dengan menggunakan kata sifat di bawah ini.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (bad) _____ | 2. (big) _____ |
| 3. (black) _____ | 4. (different) _____ |
| 5. (early) _____ | 6. (easy) _____ |
| 7. (great) _____ | 8. (hard) _____ |

Exercise Two

Correct the verb in the sentences below (Perbaikilah kalimat di bawah ini).

1. Is you unhappy? _____
2. Are he busy? _____
3. They isn't quiet. _____
4. I isn't hot. _____
5. You am cold. _____
6. She am clever. _____
7. Is we angry? _____
8. We am tired. _____
9. I are bad. _____
10. She aren't lazy. _____

Exercise Three

Gunakanlah campuran kata ganti subjek (saya, anda, dia, dia, itu, kita dan mereka) dan pernyataan, pernyataan negatif dan pertanyaan untuk membuat kalimat menggunakan kata benda di bawah ini. Gunakan artikel apabila dibutuhkan.

1. (book) _____
2. (child) _____
3. (pen) _____
4. (family) _____
5. (problem) _____
6. (school) _____
7. (student) _____

Exercise Four

Correct the sentences below (Perbaikilah kalimat di bawah ini).

1. He is pilot. _____
2. We are adult. _____
3. It is child. _____
4. Is I a pilot? _____
5. I am twin. _____
6. He is not doctor. _____
7. We is doctor. _____
8. She are a friend. _____
9. It is insect. _____
10. He isn't father. _____

Exercise Five

Tuliskan 8 kalimat dengan menggunakan campuran kata ganti subjek (saya, anda, dia, dia, itu, kami dan mereka) dan pertanyaan untuk membuat kalimat. Kemudian tambahkanlah jawaban singkat.

Example:

Are you happy? Yes, I am.

Questions	Answers
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

Exercise Six

Change the full verb form to the shortened word form (Ubahlah bentuk kata kerja lengkap menjadi bentuk kata singkat).

e. g. He is not important. He isn't important.

1. He is not happy. _____

2. We are not tired. _____
3. You are unfriendly. _____
4. Are we not great? _____
5. Are you not different? _____
6. Is she not small? _____
7. He is calm. _____
8. We are lazy. _____
9. You are a lawyer. _____
10. I am a teacher. _____

New vocabulary in this unit (Kosakata baru dalam unit ini) plus some antonyms.

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Happy	Senang, Bahagia	Diligent	Rajin
Sad	Sedih	Exam	Ujian, Ulangan
Unhappy	Tidak Bahagia	Easy	Mudah
Busy	Sibuk	Police	Polisi
Quiet	Sepi, Tenang	Pilot	Pilot
Beautiful	Indah/Cantik	Small	Kecil
Ugly	Jelek	Black	Hitam
Doctor	Dokter	White	Putih
Book	Buku	Blue	Biru
Teacher	Guru	Red	Merah
Lawyer	Pengacara	Green	Hijau
Student	Murid	Problem	Masalah

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Hot	Panas, Pedas	Money	Uang
Cold	Dingin	Job	Pekerjaan, Tugas
Clever	Pintar	House	Rumah
Stupid	Bodoh	Home	Rumah
Angry	Marah	Day	Hari
Calm	Tenang	Adult	Dewasa
Tired	Lelah	Child	Anak
Insect	Serangga	Large	Besar
Friend	Teman	Unimportant	Tidak Penting
Enemy	Musuh	Important	Penting
Good	Baik	Soft	Halus, Lunak
Bad	Buruk	Hard	Keras, Kasar
Friendly	Ramah	Great	Besar
Unfriendly	Tidak Ramah	Late	Terlambat
Twin	Kembar	Early	Awal
Father	Ayah, Bapak	Same	Sama
Lazy	Malas	Different	Beda

UNIT TWO

Possessive adjectives, object pronouns

Kata sifat posesif, kata ganti objek

this, that, these, those, there is, there are

ini, itu, ini, itu, ada, ada

Exercise One

Refer to the chart on page 3 and correct these sentences (Lihat tabel di halaman 3 dan perbaikilah kalimat-kalimat ini).

English	Indonesian
1. This is me car. _____	1. Ini saya mobil. _____
2. That is you exam. _____	2. Itu adalah ujian Anda. _____
3. He looked at my _____	3. Dia memandangi saya. _____
4. We want she. _____	4. Kami menginginkannya. _____
5. You asked they. _____	5. Anda bertanya kepada mereka. _____
6. This is us school. _____	6. Ini sekolah kami. _____
7. He is it friend. _____	7. Dia itu teman. _____
8. There is we cat. _____	8. Kita kucing. _____
9. They washed them shirts. _____	9. Mereka mencuci baju mereka. _____
10. Look at I _____	10. Lihat saya _____

Exercise Two

Choose the correct word (Pilihlah kata yang benar).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. He came to see _____ last night. | me, my, I |
| 2. We asked them to stay with _____ | ours, our, us, we |
| 3. I gave _____ my pencil. | he, his, him |
| 4. She told me to listen to _____ | hers, her, she |
| 5. She has a pen on _____ table. | hers, she, her |

There is - There are

<p>We use there is and there are to say that something exists.</p> <p>Positive Sentences</p> <p>We use there is for singular and there are for plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is one table in the room. There are three chairs in the room. <p>We also use There is with uncountable nouns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is milk in the fridge. <p>The contraction of there is is there's.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There's a good song on the radio. <p>You cannot contract there are.</p>	<p>Kita menggunakan ada dan ada untuk mengatakan bahwa sesuatu itu ada.</p> <p>Kalimat positif</p> <p>Kita menggunakan ada untuk tunggal dan ada untuk jamak.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ada satu meja di kamar. Ada tiga kursi di ruangan itu. <p>Kita juga menggunakan Ada dengan kata benda yang tak terhitung:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ada susu di lemari es. <p>Singkatan dari di sana adalah di sana.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ada lagu yang bagus di radio. <p>Anda tidak dapat menyingkat there are.</p>
---	---

<p>The Negative contractions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There's not = There isn't a man in the room. 2. There are not = There aren't men in the room <p>Questions</p> <p>To form a question, we place is / are in front of there.</p> <p>We also use there is / are in short answers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there a dog in the supermarket? - No, there isn't. 2. Are there any dogs in the park? - Yes, there are. <p>How Many with Are There</p> <p>If we want to find out the number of objects that exist we use How many in the following form:</p> <p>How many + plural noun + are there (+ complement).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many dogs are there in the park? 2. How many students are there in your class? 	<p>Singkatan dalam bentuk negatif adalah:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tidak ada = Tidak ada pria di ruangan itu. 2. Tidak ada = Tidak ada laki-laki di ruangan itu. <p>Pertanyaan</p> <p>Untuk membentuk kalimat pertanyaan, kita tempatkan apakah di awal kalimat</p> <p>Kita juga menggunakannya dalam jawaban singkat.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apakah ada anjing di supermarket? - Tidak, tidak ada. 2. Apakah ada anjing di taman? - Ya ada. <p>Ada berapa banyak?</p> <p>Jika kita ingin mengetahui jumlah objek yang ada, kita menggunakan berapa banyak dalam bentuk berikut:</p> <p>Ada berapa + kata benda jamak + yang ada (+ komplemen).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Berapa banyak anjing di taman? 2. Berapa banyak siswa di kelas Anda?
--	--

Exercise Three

Correct the sentences (Memperbaiki kalimat).

1. There are one person in the meeting.	1. Ada satu orang dalam rapat itu.
2. There is three people in the meeting.	2. Ada tiga orang dalam pertemuan itu.
3. There are sugar on the table.	3. Ada gula di atas meja.
4. There aren't a man in the room.	4. Tidak ada seorang pria di ruangan itu.
5. There isn't many men in the police station.	5. Tidak banyak pria di kantor polisi.

New vocabulary in this unit.

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Look at	Memandang/Melihat	Table	Meja
Want	Ingin	Room	Kamar
Ask	Meminta	Chair	Kursi
Wash	Mencuci	Milk	Susu
Shirt	Kemeja	Refrigerator	Kulkas
Guitar	Gitar	Song	Lagu
Hear	Mendengar	Dog	Anjing
City	Kota	Cat	Kucing
Interesting	Menarik	Class	Kelas
New	Baru	Meeting	Pertemuan
Old	Lama	People	Orang-orang
Pen	Pena	Man	Pria
Pencil	Pensil	Police station	Pos polisi
Car	Mobil	Motorcycle	Sepeda motor
Attack	Menyerang	Live	Tinggal

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English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Give	Memberikan	Talk to	Berbicara dengan
Meet (see)	Bertemu	Breakfast	Sarapan
Come	Datang	Flower	Bunga
Tell	Menceritakan	Exciting	Mengasyikkan
Listen to	Mendengarkan	Choose	Memilih
Woman	Wanita	Nice	Bagus
Kind	Jenis	Park/Garden	Taman
Story	cerita		

UNIT THREE

Present Simple Verb Tense

<p>We use the present simple verb tense to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. It also expresses strong opinion and fact.</p>	<p>Kita menggunakan kata kerja <i>present simple</i> ini untuk membicarakan hal-hal bersifat umum. Kita menggunakannya untuk mengatakan bahwa sesuatu terjadi sepanjang waktu atau berulang kali, atau bahwa sesuatu itu benar secara umum. juga untuk mengungkapkan pendapat dan fakta yang kuat.</p>
---	--

Examples

English	Indonesian
1. I usually stay at home at weekends	1. Saya biasanya tinggal di rumah di akhir pekan.
2. Doctors look after the patients in hospitals.	2. Dokter merawat pasien di rumah sakit.
3. The moon goes round the earth.	3. Bulan berputar mengelilingi bumi.
4. I come from England. Where do you come from?	4. Saya berasal dari Inggris. Dari mana asal anda?
5. "Would you like a drink?" "No, thanks. I don't drink ."	5. "Apakah anda ingin minum?" "Tidak, terima kasih. Saya tidak minum."
6. I don't like football.	6. Saya tidak suka sepakbola.
7. ManU are the best team in the EPL.	7. ManU adalah tim terbaik di EPL.

Note below the positive, negative and question forms (Perhatikanlah bentuk positif, negatif, dan pertanyaan dibawah ini).

1. I always drink water in the morning.	1. Saya selalu minum air di pagi hari.
2. I don't drink water in the morning.	2. Saya tidak minum air di pagi hari.
3. Do you drink water in the morning?	3. Apakah anda minum air di pagi hari?

In the following example **do** is also the main verb (Pada contoh berikut, **do** juga merupakan kata kerja utama).

1. What **do** you **do**? (= What's your job?) 'I **am** a pilot.
 1. Apa yang kamu lakukan? (= Apa pekerjaan Anda?) 'Saya seorang pilot.

N.B: The 3rd person singular is different. See below.

N.B: Bentuk tunggal orang ketiga adalah berbeda. Perhatikan di bawah ini.

1. He/It/She/The cat always drinks water in the morning.	1. Dia / Dia / Kucing selalu minum air di pagi hari.
2. He/It/She/The cat does not (doesn't) always drink water in the morning.	2. Dia / Dia / Kucing tidak (selalu) minum air di pagi hari.
3. Does he/it/she/the cat always drink water in the morning?	3. Apakah dia selalu minum air di pagi hari?

The 3rd person singular does not mean only *he, she* or *it*. It is any singular subject which is not *you* or *I* (Orang ketiga tunggal tidak berarti hanya dia, dia atau itu. Itu adalah subjek tunggal mana pun yang bukan anda atau

saya).

Exercise One

Underline all the present simple verb tenses below (Garis bawah semua bentuk kata kerja *present simple* yang ada di bawah ini).

<p>James lives in Spain with his mother and his younger brothers and sisters. The house is small but they all like it. James shares a bedroom with his brother Robert. James is a student. He goes to university almost every day. He works in the evening in a restaurant after he finishes his classes.</p>	<p>James tinggal di Spanyol bersama ibunya dan adik-adiknya. Rumah itu kecil tapi mereka semua menyukainya. James berbagi kamar tidur dengan saudaranya Robert. James adalah seorang siswa. Dia pergi ke universitas hampir setiap hari. Dia bekerja di malam hari di sebuah restoran setelah dia menyelesaikan kelasnya.</p>
---	---

Exercise Two

Fill in the missing verb tenses in the paragraph. Choose from the box below (Isi kata kerja yang hilang pada paragraf) Garis bawah semua bentuk kata kerja sederhana yang ada di bawah ini.

get up go take work finish eat get have watch

James _____ every morning at 7:00. He _____ breakfast and _____ the news on TV. Afterwards, he _____ a shower, _____ dressed and then _____ to his university by motor bike. He _____ in a restaurant five days a week. After he _____ in the restaurant, he _____ dinner with his family.

James _____ setiap pagi pukul 7:00. Dia _____ sarapan dan _____ berita di TV. Setelah itu, ia _____ mandi, _____ berpakaian dan _____ ke universitasnya dengan sepeda motor. Dia _____ di restoran lima hari seminggu. Setelah dia _____ di restoran, dia makan malam dengan keluarganya.

Exercise Three

Correct the sentences below (Perbaikilah kalimat di bawah ini).

1. I drinks water every day.	1. Saya minum air setiap hari.
2. Does you like football?	2. Apakah anda suka sepakbola?
3. I don't likes football.	3. Saya tidak suka sepakbola.
4. We are watch the TV most nights.	4. Kami menonton TV hampir setiap malam.
5. Do the child like smoking?	5. Apakah anak suka merokok?
6. She do not watch TV.	6. Dia tidak menonton TV.
7. I drinking wine every night.	7. Saya minum anggur setiap malam.
8. Does you swim in the morning?	8. Apakah anda berenang di pagi hari?
9. Thet doesn't read a newspaper every day.	9. Thet tidak membaca koran setiap hari.
10. We are sit at our desk all day.	10. Kami duduk di meja kami sepanjang hari.

Exercise Four

Put the verbs into the correct form (Latihan Empat: Masukkan kata kerja ke dalam bentuk yang benar).

English	Indonesian
1. Jill... doesn't eat .. (not/eat) lunch very often.	1. Jill ... tidak terlalu sering makan .. (tidak / makan) makan siang.
2. What time.....(work/start) in your company?	2. Jam berapa (bekerja / mulai) di perusahaan anda?
3. 'Where(Billy/come) from?' 'He comes from Wales.'	3. 'Dari mana (Billy / datang) dari?' 'Dia datang dari Wales.'
4. 'What.....(you/do)?' 'I'm a doctor.'	4. 'Apa (anda / kerjakan)?' 'Saya seorang dokter.'
5. It(take) me three hours to get to Puncak. How long (it/take) you?	5. Saya(butuh) tiga jam untuk sampai ke Puncak. Kamu (butuh) berapa lama?
6. I(play) football but I (not/play) very well.	6. Saya (bermain) sepakbola tapi saya (tidak / bermain) dengan baik.
7. Bees(make) honey.	7. Lebah (buat)madu.
8. Vegans..... (eat) meat.	8. Vegan (makan) daging.
9. Many students (support) Manchester City.	9. Banyak siswa (mendukung) Manchester City.

Adverbs of Frequency

English	Indonesian
Always	Selalu

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English	Indonesian
Never	Tidak pernah
Usually	Biasanya, umumnya
Often	Sering
Rarely	Jarang
Frequently	Sering
Sometimes	Terkadang
On Mondays, etc	Setiap hari Senin, dll
In July	Di bulan Juli
Every year	Setiap tahun
Once a week, a month, a year	Sekali seminggu, sebulan, setahun
At 8 PM	Jam 8 malam

N.B. Adverbs of frequency are usually used with the simple tense but there is an exception.	N.B. Adverbia frekuensi biasanya digunakan dengan simple tense tetapi ada pengecualian.
If you use 'always' in a negative/critical sense, it is best to use the continuous tense.	Jika anda menggunakan 'selalu' dalam arti negatif / kritis, yang terbaik adalah menggunakan continuous tense

Examples:

1. You are always taking my red dress.	1. Anda selalu mengambil gaun merah saya.
2. He is always talking in lessons.	2. Dia selalu berbicara dalam pelajaran.
3. I am always wrongly criticizing my brother.	3. Saya selalu salah mengkritik saudara saya.

New vocabulary used in this unit.

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Afterwards	Setelah itu	Critise	Mengkritik
Shower	Mandi	Have	Memiliki
Get dressed	Berpakaian	Watch	Melihat, Jam tangan
Dinner	Makan malam	Smoking	Merokok
Family	Keluarga	Read	Membaca
Swim	Berenang	How long	Berapa Lama
Wine	Anggur	Play	Bermain, Memainkan
Sit	Duduk	Eat	Makan, Memakan
Desk	Meja tulis	Almost	Hampir, Nyaris
All day	Seharian, Sepanjang hari	Work	Bekerja
Lunch	Makan siang	Finish	Selesai, Tuntas, Beres
Company	Perusahaan, Menemani	Get	Mendapatkan
Time	Waktu	Meat	Daging
Football	Sepak Bola	Support	Dukungan, Mendukung
Bee	Lebah	Take	Ambil, Mengambil
Honey	Madu		

UNIT FOUR

Present Continuous Tense

Statements	I am looking at Mary. He/She/ It is looking at Mary. You/We/They/ are looking at Mary.	I'm looking at Mary. He's/She's/It's looking at Mary. You're/We're/They're looking at Mary.
Negative Statements	I am not looking at Mary? He/She/it is not (isn't) looking at Mary? They/You/ We/ are not (aren't) looking at Mary.	I am not looking at Mary? He/She/it isn't looking at Mary? They/You/ We aren't looking at Mary.
Questions	Am I looking at Mary? Is he/ she / looking at Mary? Are you/ we/ they looking at Mary?	Am I looking at Mary? Isn't he/she/looking at Mary? Aren't you /we/they looking at Mary?

Often the action is happening at the time of speaking (Seringkali tindakan terjadi pada saat kita berbicara).

1. 'Where's Jane?' 'She's taking a shower.' (<i>not</i> 'she takes')	1. 'Di mana Jane?' Dia sedang mandi.
2. Let's go out now. It isn't raining any more. (<i>not</i> 'it doesn't rain')	2. Ayo keluar sekarang. Tidak lagi hujan.

**But the action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking
(Namun tindakan tersebut belum tentu terjadi pada saat berbicara).**

Example:

1. Tim says: I'm reading a really good book at the moment.	1. Tim berkata: Saat ini saya sedang membaca buku yang sangat bagus.
--	--

We also use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now (Kita juga menggunakan *present continuous* ketika kita berbicara tentang perubahan yang terjadi di sekitar kita sekarang).

1. Crime around the world is rising very fast. (<i>not 'rises'</i>)	1. Kejahatan di seluruh dunia meningkat sangat cepat. (bukan 'naik')
--	--

We do not usually use the following verbs in the present continuous tense (Kita biasanya tidak menggunakan kata kerja berikut dalam *present continuous tense*).

like	love	want	know	understand	remember	prefer	hate	need
				me	believe	forget		

Exercise One

Underline all the present continuous verb tenses in the first paragraph below and complete the missing verb tenses in the second paragraph-in

both English and Indonesian (Garisbawahilah semua bentuk kata kerja *present continuous* yang ada di paragraf pertama di bawah ini dan lengkapi kata kerja yang hilang di paragraf kedua - dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia).

It is raining in London and I am sitting in my room. I am feeling sad because I am homesick for Indonesia. In the street, everyone is walking quickly. They are wearing raincoats and are using umbrellas. In London, it is freezing in winter and sometimes in summer!

I am _____ in a big factory, which produces spaghetti. I am _____ in my uncle's house temporarily. Today is Sunday and I am _____ a letter to my family in Jakarta and am _____ my friends for a meal later.

Hujan di London dan saya duduk di kamar saya. Saya merasa sedih karena saya rindu dengan Indonesia. Di jalan, semua orang berjalan cepat. Mereka mengenakan jas hujan dan menggunakan payung. Di London, cuaca membeku di musim dingin dan kadang-kadang di musim panas !!

Saya _____ di pabrik besar, yang memproduksi spageti. Saya _____ di rumah paman saya sementara waktu. Hari ini adalah hari Minggu dan saya _____ surat untuk keluarga saya di Jakarta dan saya _____ teman saya untuk makan nanti.

Exercise Two

Underline the correct verb tense (Garisbawahi kata kerja yang benar).

1. I *like/am liking* Mary.
2. I usually *drink/am drinking* milk in the morning.
3. I *am studying/study* English at the moment.
4. I *prefer/am preferring* meat to chicken.

5. I *am hating/hate* my new car.
6. I *am wanting/want* a drink.
7. I *need/am needing* a drink.
8. I *am knowing/know* what you said.

Exercise Three

Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative
(Letakkan kata kerja dalam bentuk yang benar. Terkadang anda membutuhkan bentuk negatif).

English	Indonesian
1. 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good. I (enjoy) it very much.'	1. 'Bagaimana pekerjaan baru anda?' 'Tidak begitu baik. Saya sangat menikmatinya.'
2. Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in Spain. She (have) a great time	2. Catherine menelepon saya tadi malam. Dia sedang berlibur di Spanyol. Dia bersenang-senang.
3. I want to lose weight, so this week I(eat) lunch.	3. Saya ingin menurunkan berat badan, jadi minggu ini saya makan makan siang.
4. Angela has just started evening classes. She.....(learn) German.	4. Angela baru saja memulai kelas malam. Dia belajar bahasa Jerman.
5. I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They..... (speak) to each other.	5. Saya pikir Paul dan Ann telah berdebat. Mereka berbicara satu sama lain.

Exercise Four

Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple
(Letakkan kata kerja dalam bentuk yang benar, *present continuous* atau *present simple*).

English	Indonesian
1. Julia is very good in languages. She speaks (speak) four languages very well.	1. Julia sangat baik dalam hal bahasa. Dia berbicara (bicara) empat bahasa dengan sangat baik.
2. Hurry up! Everybody (wait) for you.	2. Cepatlah! Semuanya (tunggu) untuk Anda.
3. '..... (you/listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off'.	3. '..... (anda / dengarkan) radio?' 'Tidak, anda dapat memmatikannya' .
4. '.....(you/listen) to the radio every day?' No, just occasionally'.	4. '..... (anda / mendengarkan) radio setiap hari?" Tidak, sesekali saja ".
5. We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we(not/grow) any.	5. Kami biasanya (tanam) sayuran di kebun kami tetapi tahun ini kami (tidak / tanam) apa pun.
6. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It (improve) slowly'	6. 'Bagaimana bahasa Inggris anda?' Tidak buruk. Ini (tingkatkan) perlahan '.
7. Ron is in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Park Hotel. He (always/stay)	7. Ron ada di London saat ini. Dia (menginap) di Park Hotel. Dia (selalu

English	Indonesian
there when he's in London.	/ tinggal) di sana ketika dia di London.
8. Normally I..... (finish) work at 5.00, but this week I (work) until 6.00.	8. Biasanya saya (selesai) bekerja pukul 5.00, tapi minggu ini saya (bekerja) hingga pukul 6.00.
9. 'What(your father/do)' 'He is an architect but he (not/work) at the moment.'	9. 'Apa (ayahmu/kerjakan)?' 'Dia seorang arsitek tapi dia (tidak/bekerja) saat ini. '

New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Really	Sangat	A great time	Waktu yang baik
At the moment	Saat ini, Pada saat ini	Lose weight	Menurunkan berat badan
Crime	Kejahatan	Learn	Belajar
Rise	Naik	Argument	Argumen
Very fast	Sangat cepat	Speak	Berbicara
Chicken	Ayam	Each other	Satu sama lain
Need	Perlu, Keperluan, Keinginan	Very well	Sangat baik
Sleep	Tidur	Hurry up	Segera
Afternoon	Sore	Everybody	Semua orang
Remember	Ingat	Turn off	Matikan
Name	Nama	Grow	Tumbuh, Berkembang
Enjoy	Menikmati	Vegetable	Sayuran

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English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Very much	Sangat banyak	Not bad	Tidak jelek, Tidak buruk
Phone	Telpon	Improve	Memperbaiki
Holiday	Liburan	Slowly	Perlahan
Train	Kereta api	Late	Terlambat
Homesick	Rindu, Kangen	Arrive	Kedatangan, Datang
Street	Jalan	On time	Tepat waktu
Wear	Memakai, Mengenakan	Factory	Pabrik
Raincoat	Jas hujan	Produce	Memproduksi, Menghasilkan
Use	Menggunakan	Uncle	Paman
Umbrella	Payung	Aunt	Bibi, Tante
It is freezing	Ini dingin sekali	Temporary	Sementara
Winter	Musim dingin	Letter	Surat
Summer	Musim panas	Meal	Makanan
Love	Mencintai, Mengasihi	Study	Belajar
Know	Tahu, Mengetahui	Job	Pekerjaan, Tugas
Understand	Mengerti, Memahami	Phone	Telpon
Prefer	Lebih suka	Not so good	Tidak begitu baik
Hate	Membenci, Benci	Start	Mulai, Memulai
Mean	Arti, Maksud, Jahat	Language	Bahasa
Believe	Percaya	Occasionally	Terkadang
Forget	Lupa		

UNIT FIVE

Linking Verbs

Menautkan kata kerja

Secara umum kata kerja bukan merupakan kata sifat yang akan secara langsung mengikuti kata kerja karena kata keterangan itu menggambarkan kata kerja.

She spoke *quietly*.

Subj Verb Adv.

In this example, the verb *spoke* is followed by the adverb *quietly*. This adverb describes the verb *spoke*. It tells how she spoke.

Dalam contoh ini, kata kerja 'spoke' diikuti oleh kata keterangan 'quietly'. Kata keterangan ini menjelaskan kata kerja yang diucapkan. Itu menceritakan bagaimana dia berbicara.

However, you must be very careful if the verb is a linking verb. The connecting verb is followed by the adjective and not the adverb.

Namun, anda harus sangat berhati-hati jika kata kerjanya adalah kata kerja yang menghubungkan. Kata kerja yang menghubungkan diikuti oleh kata sifat dan bukan kata keterangan.

She looks *happy*.

Subj L.V Adj

In this example, the verb 'looks' is followed by the adjective 'happy'. This adjective describes the subject *he is*. This gives more details about the subject.



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Dalam contoh ini, tampak kata kerja 'looks' diikuti oleh kata sifat 'happy'. Kata sifat ini menggambarkan subjek dia. Ini memberi rincian lebih lanjut tentang subjek. You must be sure to use adjectives instead of adverbs after the linking verbs. Be careful, because the adjectives that accompany the connecting verbs do not always directly follow the connecting verbs.

Anda harus yakin untuk menggunakan kata sifat daripada kata keterangan setelah kata kerja yang menghubungkan. Berhati-hatilah, karena kata sifat yang menyertai kata kerja yang menghubungkan tidak selalu secara langsung mengikuti kata kerja yang menghubungkan.

She is *very quiet* today.

Subj L.V. Adv Adj Adv

In this example, the adjective 'quiet', which describes the subject of she, is itself explained by the adverb 'very'. From this example, you should note that it is possible to have adverbs directly after the linking verbs, but only if the adverbs describe the adjectives that follow.

Dalam contoh ini, kata sifat 'quiet', yang menggambarkan subjek she, itu sendiri dijelaskan oleh kata keterangan 'very'. Dari contoh ini, anda harus memperhatikan bahwa ada kemungkinan untuk memiliki kata keterangan langsung setelah kata kerja yang menghubungkan, tetapi hanya jika kata keterangan menggambarkan kata sifat yang mengikuti.

Linking Verbs: *appear, be, become, feel, look, prove, seem, smell, taste, sound.*

Kata Kerja Menghubungkan: muncul, jadilah, jadilah, rasakan, lihat, buktikan, tampak, cium, cicipi, terdengar

Exercise One

Setiap kalimat berikut ini mengandung setidaknya satu kata sifat atau kata keterangan. Lingkari kata sifat dan kata keterangan dan beri label. Centang jika benar dan perbaikilah jika salah (Latihan 1: Setiap kalimat berikut ini berisi satu kata sifat atau kata keterangan. Lingkari kata sifat dan kata keterangan, dan beri label. Jika mereka benar; memperbaikinya jika salah).

English	Indonesian
1. The parents seem angrily.	1. Orang tuanya tampak marah.
2. He talks quietly about history.	2. Dia berbicara dengan tenang tentang sejarah.
3. The cake tastes too sweetly.	3. Kue rasanya terlalu manis.
4. We are bored because he is speaking loudly.	4. Kami bosan karena dia berbicara dengan suara nyaring.
5. Sam feels very depressed after the accident.	5. Sam merasa sangat tertekan setelah kecelakaan itu.
6. The neighbor appears calm.	6. Tetangganya terlihat tenang.
7. He looks quite unhappily because he is sick.	7. Dia terlihat sangat sedih karena dia sakit.
8. Even though we are not very hungry, the food smells delicious.	8. Meskipun kita tidak terlalu lapar, makanannya berbau lezat.
9. Marla jumps up quick when she	9. Marla melompat cepat ketika dia

English	Indonesian
hears a noise.	mendengar suara bising.
10. The history course is very difficultly.	10. Kursus sejarah sangat sulit.

New vocabulary used in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Seen	Terlihat	Even though	Meskipun
History	Sejarah	Hungry	Lapar
Rasa	Rasa	Food	Makanan
Sweet	Manis	Smell	Bau
Bored	Bosan	Delicious	Lezat
Moody	Murung	Jump up	Melompat
Accident	Kecelakaan	Noise	Kebisingan
Appear	Muncul	Course	Tentu saja
Neighbors	Tetangga	Difficult	Sulit
Parents	Orang Tua	Look	Terlihat
Becomes	Menjadi	Loudly	Dengan Keras
Feel	Merasa	Sick	Sakit
Enough	Cukup		

UNIT SIX

Past Simple Tense

Kata kerja untuk kejadian di masa lampau –ed (kata kerja reguler):

1. I live in Jakarta now. Before that I lived in London.	1. Sekarang saya tinggal di Jakarta. Sebelumnya saya tinggal di London.
2. I picked John for my team but he decided he would not join me.	2. Saya memilih John untuk tim saya tetapi dia memutuskan untuk tidak bergabung dengan saya.
3. I study at UI now. Years ago, I studied at ITB.	3. Sekarang saya belajar di UI. Bertahun-tahun yang lalu, saya belajar di ITB.
4. She plays the piano now but, previously, played the drums.	4. Sekarang dia memainkan piano, tetapi sebelumnya dia memainkan drum.

In questions and negatives we use did/didn't + infinitive (Dalam kalimat pertanyaan dan negatif yang kita gunakan adalah tidak / tidak infinitif).

I	hated
she	sang
they	went

	you	hate?
Did	she	sing?
	they	go?

I		hate
she	didn't	sing
they		go

Examples

English	Indonesian
<p>1. A: Did you visit your father last week?</p> <p>B: Yes, I visited him at home.</p> <p>2. 'When did John decide to get married. He decided about two weeks ago.</p> <p>3. Her boyfriend didn't ask her out to the cinema so she didn't go.</p>	<p>1. A: Apakah anda mengunjungi ayah anda minggu lalu?</p> <p>B: Ya, saya mengunjunginya di rumah.</p> <p>2. 'Kapan John memutuskan untuk menikah. Dia memutuskannya sekitar dua minggu lalu.</p> <p>3. Pacarnya tidak mengajaknya ke bioskop sehingga dia tidak pergi.</p>

Be careful when do is the main verb in the sentence (Hati-hati ketika *do* adalah kata kerja utama dalam kalimat).

English	Indonesian
<p>1. What did you do at the weekend? (<i>not</i> 'what did you at the weekend')</p> <p>2. I didn't do much. (<i>not</i> 'I didn't anything')</p>	<p>1. Apakah yang anda lakukan di akhir pekan? (bukan 'apa yang kamu lakukan di akhir pekan')</p> <p>2. Saya tidak melakukan banyak hal. (bukan 'Aku tidak melakukan apa pun')</p>

The past of be (am/is/are) is was/were. (Bentuk lampau dari be (am / is / are) adalah was/were). Note that we *do not* use did in negatives and questions with was/were (Perhatikan bahwa kita tidak menggunakan *did* dalam bentuk negatif dan pertanyaan dengan was/were).

English	Indonesian
1. I was happy because they were early.	1. Saya senang karena mereka lebih awal.
2. Was the food delicious when you were in Lombok?	2. Apakah makanannya enak ketika Anda berada di Lombok?
3. They weren't able to sit because they were too excited.	3. Mereka tidak bisa duduk karena terlalu bersemangat.

Exercise One

Choose a suitable verb from the box below; change it to the past tense and fill in the blanks (Pilihlah kata kerja yang sesuai dari kotak di bawah ini; ubahlah ke dalam bentuk lampau dan isi bagian yang kosong).

cancel be feel go say study make go meet have be meet realize
be be

John's second lesson _____ fun. His teacher _____ happy and the subject _____ interesting. He _____ his girlfriend Rona and they _____ plans for the evening. His next lesson _____ much more difficult as he _____ a test but he was confident as he had revised a lot. At lunch, however, he _____ his friends and _____ he had made a lot of mistakes in the test. He _____ back to the university to meet his lecturer. The lecturer _____ "Don't worry!", so John	Pelajaran kedua John menyenangkan. Gurunya _____ Bahagia dan pelajarannya _____ menarik. Dia _____ Ron pacarnya dan mereka _____ berencana untuk malam itu. Pelajaran berikutnya _____ jauh lebih sulit karena ia _____ ujian tetapi ia percaya diri karena ia telah banyak direvisi. Namun, saat makan siang, dia berbicara _____ dengan teman-temannya bahwa ia telah banyak melakukan kesalahan dalam
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<p>_____ better. He _____ home and _____ very hard for his test next day. He _____ his meeting with his girlfriend.</p>	<p>test_____. Dia kembali ke universitas untuk bertemu dosennya. Dosen _____ "Jangan khawatir!", Jadi John _____ lebih baik. Dia _____ pulang dan _____ lebih keras untuk ujiannya hari berikutnya. Dia _____ pertemuannya dengan pacarnya.</p>
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Exercise Two

Put one of these verbs in each sentence (Letakkan salah satu kata kerja ini di setiap kalimat).

<p>buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw win write</p>
--

<p>1. Tolstoy ...wrote.... many great books</p> <p>2. 'How did you learn French?' 'My husband.....me.</p> <p>3. Our car was getting old and unreliable, so weit.</p> <p>4. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. I was feeling sick, so he.....easily.</p> <p>5. Don't..... down a hole in the road</p>	<p>1. Tolstoy ... menulis. ... banyak buku bagus</p> <p>2. 'Bagaimana anda belajar bahasa Prancis?' Suamiku saya.</p> <p>3. Mobil kami semakin tua dan tidak dapat diandalkan, jadi kami itu.</p> <p>4. Paul dan saya bermain tenis kemarin. Saya merasa sakit, jadi dia dengan mudah.</p> <p>5. Jangan ke lubang di jalan pagi</p>
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<p>this morning and his arm.</p> <p>6. Tim the ball to John, whoit.</p> <p>7. Ann a lot of money yesterday. She a handbag which£500.</p>	<p>ini dan lengannya.</p> <p>6. Tim bola ke John, yang itu.</p> <p>7. Ann banyak uang kemarin. Dia sebuah tas tangan yang £ 500.</p>
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New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Before that	Sebelum itu	Fun	Menyenangkan
Decide	Memutuskan	Second	Kedua
Join	Ikut	Subject	Subyek
Years ago	Bertahun-tahun	Girlfriend	Pacar perempuan
Previously	lalu, Sebelumnya	Next	Berikutnya
Drums	Gendang	Revise	Merevisi
Shooting star	Bintang jatuh	Don't worry	Jangan khawatir
Shut	Menutup	Husband	Suami
Door	Pintu	Wife	Istri
A lot of money	Banyak uang	Feel sick	Merasa sakit
Have time	Punya waktu	Easily	Dengan mudah
At home	Di rumah	Fall down	Jatuh
Get married	Menikah	Hole	Lubang
See	Lihat	Road	Jalan
Sing	Bernyanyi	Arm	Lengan
Visit	Mengunjungi	Cancel	Membatalkan
Delicious	Enak	Lecturer	Penceramah
		Unreliable	Tidak bisa

Key Grammar
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			diandalkan
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UNIT SEVEN

Past Continuous Tense

We use the past continuous to say that someone is doing something at a certain time in the past. It is also used in temporary situations (Kita menggunakan *past continuous* untuk mengatakan bahwa seseorang melakukan sesuatu pada waktu tertentu di masa lalu. Ini juga digunakan dalam situasi sementara).

Statements	I/He/She/It was looking at Mary. They/You/ We/were looking at Mary.	
Negative Statements	I/He/She/it was not looking at Mary? They/You/ We/ were not looking at Mary.	I/He/She/it wasn't looking at Mary? They/You/ We weren't looking at Mary.
Questions	Was I/ he/ she / looking at Mary? Were you/ we/ they looking at Mary?	

Examples (Contoh):

1. While I was sleeping , the phone rang.	1. Ketika saya sedang tidur, telepon berdering.
2. What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night? I was sleeping .	2. Apa yang kamu lakukan pada jam 10 tadi malam? Saya tadi sedang tidur.

Compare the past continuous (I was doing) and past simple (I did)
(Bandingkan past continuous (saya lakukan) dan *past simple* (saya lakukan)).

<p><i>Past continuous</i> (in the middle of an action)</p> <p>1. I was walking home when I met Dave. (= in the middle of walking home)</p> <p>2. Ann was cooking when the phone rang.</p>	<p>Terus menerus di masa lalu (di tengah aksi)</p> <p>1. Saya sedang berjalan pulang ketika saya bertemu Dave. (= di tengah jalan pulang)</p> <p>2. Ann sedang memasak ketika telepon berdering.</p>
<p>1. When Mary arrived, we were playing cards. (= we had already started playing cards before Karen arrived.)</p> <p><i>Past simple</i> (complete action)</p> <p>1. When Mary arrived, we played cards. (= first Karen arrived and then we played cards.)</p> <p>1. I drove home after the party last night. (= all the way, completely)</p>	<p>1. Ketika Mary tiba, kami bermain kartu. (= kami sudah mulai bermain kartu sebelum Karen tiba.)</p> <p>Masa lalu sederhana (tindakan lengkap).</p> <p>1. Ketika Mary tiba, kami bermain kartu. (= Karen pertama kali tiba dan kemudian kami bermain kartu.)</p> <p>1. Saya pulang setelah pesta tadi malam. (= sepenuhnya, sepenuhnya)</p>

2. Ann cooked a lot when she lost her job.	2. Ann banyak memasak ketika dia kehilangan pekerjaan.
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There are some verbs (for example, know/want/believe) that are not normally used in the continuous tense (Ada beberapa kata kerja (misalnya, tahu / ingin / percaya) yang biasanya tidak digunakan dalam bentuk continuous tense).

1. We were best friends. We had known each since school. (<i>not, we were knowing</i>)	1. Kami adalah teman baik. Kami sudah saling kenal sejak sekolah. (bukan, kami tahu)
2. I was happy to stay in the restaurant, but John wanted to leave (not 'was wanting').	2. Saya senang tinggal di restoran, tetapi John ingin pergi (bukan 'ingin').

Exercise One

Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple (Letakkan kata kerja ke dalam bentuk yang benar, bentuk melewati terus menerus atau masa lalu sederhana).

English	Indonesian
1. Jane.. was waiting .. (wait) for me when I.. arrived .. (arrive).	1. Jane..sudah menunggu .. (tunggu) saya ketika saya..tiba .. (tiba).
2. 'What(you/do) at	2. 'Apa (anda / lakukan)

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English	Indonesian
8pm last night?' 'I was studying'	pukul 8 tadi malam?' 'Saya sedang belajar
3. '.....(you/go) out last night?' 'No, I was reading a book.'	3. '..... (anda / keluar) tadi malam?' 'Tidak, saya sedang membaca buku.'
4. How fast(you/drive) when the accident.....(happen)?	4. Seberapa cepat (anda / mengemudi) ketika kecelakaan (terjadi)?

New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian
Drive a car	Mengendari mobil
To cook	Memasak
To lose a job	Kehilangan pekerjaan
To play cards	Bermain kartu
To wait	Menunggu
To walk	berjalan

UNIT EIGHT

Future – Will

WILL is normally used to speak about the future. It is always combined with another verb because it is a modal verb like *can*, *would*, *could* and *should*. (AKAN biasanya digunakan untuk berbicara tentang masa depan. Itu selalu dikombinasikan dengan kata kerja lain karena itu adalah kata kerja modal seperti bisa, akan, bisa dan harus).

1. It does not change in the third person (i.e. he, she, it, singular subject noun or pronoun)	1. Itu tidak berubah pada orang ketiga (mis. Dia, dia, itu, kata benda atau kata ganti tunggal)
2. It is always combined with another verb in the base form (i.e. without 'to')	2. Itu selalu dikombinasikan dengan kata kerja lain dalam bentuk dasar (misalnya tanpa 'to')

Structure of Will

Positive contractions	Negative contractions	Questions
I will _____ I'll	I will not _____ I won't	Will I be here tomorrow?
You will _____ You'll	You will not _____ You won't	Will you be here tomorrow?
He will _____ He'll	He will not _____ He won't	Will he be here tomorrow?
She will _____ She'll	She will not _____ She	Will she be here

Positive contractions	Negative contractions	Questions
	won't	tomorrow?
It will _____ It'll	It will not _____ It won't	Will it be here tomorrow?
We will _____ We'll	We will not _____ We won't	Will we be here tomorrow?

When to use WILL (Kapan menggunakan WILL)

English	Indonesian
<p>A) Decisions are made when speaking</p> <p>1. Your car broke down. I will call a taxi for you.</p> <p>2. I think we will accept their invitation.</p> <p>3. Which one do I want? I think I'll choose the red one.</p>	<p>A) Keputusan yang dibuat pada saat berbicara</p> <p>1. Mobil anda mogok. Saya akan memanggil taksi untuk Anda.</p> <p>2. Saya pikir kami akan menerima undangan mereka.</p> <p>3. Yang mana yang saya inginkan? Saya pikir saya akan memilih yang merah.</p>
<p>B) Predict something about the future.</p> <p>1. The Prime Minister will not be re-elected next year.</p> <p>2. I think it will rain later.</p> <p>3. I think you will enjoy this film</p> <p>N. B. Often "I think ..." is used before the subject + will.</p>	<p>B) Memprediksi sesuatu tentang masa depan.</p> <p>1. Perdana Menteri tidak akan terpilih kembali tahun depan.</p> <p>2. Saya pikir nanti akan turun hujan.</p> <p>3. Saya pikir anda akan menikmati film ini</p> <p>N. B. Seringkali "Saya pikir ..." digunakan sebelum subjek + akan.</p>
<p>C) Making an offer, a promise or a threat.</p> <p>1. You look sleepy. Let me drive.</p>	<p>C) Membuat penawaran, janji atau ancaman.</p> <p>1. Kamu terlihat mengantuk. Biarkan</p>

English	Indonesian
<p>2. If you tell the truth, you will feel better.</p> <p>3. I will finish the report by tomorrow</p> <p>4. I will take the kids to school.</p> <p>5. Don't worry, I won't forget to phone you. (won't = will not)</p>	<p>saya mengemudi</p> <p>2. Jika anda mengatakan yang sebenarnya, anda akan merasa lebih baik.</p> <p>3. Saya akan menyelesaikan laporan besok</p> <p>4. Saya akan membawa anak-anak ke sekolah.</p> <p>5. Jangan khawatir, saya tidak akan lupa menelepon Anda. (tidak akan = tidak mau)</p>
<p>D) Using WON'T when someone refuses to do something.</p> <p>1. I told him to leave but he won't do it.</p> <p>2. She won't admit to lying to her mother</p>	<p>D) Menggunakan TIDAK AKAN ketika seseorang menolak untuk melakukan sesuatu.</p> <p>1. Saya menyuruhnya pergi tetapi dia tidak akan melakukannya.</p> <p>2. Dia tidak akan mengakui berbohong kepada ibunya.</p>

Examples of Will and Won't (Contoh Akan dan Tidak Akan)

1. I will go to my friend tomorrow.	1. Saya akan pergi ke teman saya besok.
2. He/She/The teacher will buy a car	2. Guru akan membeli mobil minggu

<p>next week.</p> <p>3. You will be (not 'is') happy to meet your brother.</p> <p>4. He/She won't visit her friend in hospital.</p> <p>5. I won't go to work tomorrow.</p> <p>6. You won't get a new car tomorrow.</p> <p>7. They/We won't promise to help you.</p>	<p>depan.</p> <p>3. Anda akan (bukan 'adalah') senang bertemu dengan kakak Anda.</p> <p>4. Dia tidak akan mengunjungi temannya di rumah sakit.</p> <p>5. Saya tidak akan pergi bekerja besok.</p> <p>6. Anda tidak akan mendapatkan mobil baru besok.</p> <p>7. Mereka / Kami tidak akan berjanji untuk membantu anda.</p>
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Exercise One

Correct the incorrect sentences and tick the correct sentences (Latihan 1: Koreksi kalimat yang salah dan centang kalimat yang benar).

1. I will not be in the office tomorrow.
2. I will be not in the office tomorrow.
3. They will not stay here.
4. They will stay not here.
5. I will am late tomorrow.
6. Do worry. I will pick up your pen.
7. I think I be early next week.
8. It will raining tomorrow.
9. I will help you win the election.

New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Tomorrow	Besok	Kids	Anak-anak
Elect	Memilih	Admit	Mengakui
Enjoy	Menikmati	Lie	Bohong, Berbohong
Sleepy	Tertidur	Party	Pesta
Report	Laporan, Melaporkan	help	Tolong, Menolong
Truth	Kebenaran	Election	Memilih
Take	Ambil, Mengambil	Buy	Membeli

UNIT NINE

Articles

When to use The

Use **the** before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific.

"The man I spoke to in the office was very unfriendly." - Here we are talking about one specific teacher (the one I spoke to).

When to use A/An

When we are referring to any member of a group we use *a/an*. It is not important which one we are talking about.

"I want to rent a new house." - There are many types of houses. It does not matter which one.

Compare this sentence with:

"I want to buy the house we looked at last week." - We use **the** here because we are talking about a specific house (the one we looked at)

A is used before jobs or professions.

Kapan harus menggunakan *the*.

Gunakan nomina tunggal dan jamak sebelum kata benda spesifik.

"Pria yang kuajak bicara di kantor itu sangat tidak ramah." Di sini kita berbicara tentang satu guru tertentu (yang saya ajak bicara).

Kapan harus menggunakan *A / An*

Ketika kita merujuk ke anggota grup mana pun kita menggunakan *a/an*. Tidak penting yang mana yang kita bicarakan.

"Saya ingin menyewa rumah baru." - Ada banyak jenis rumah. Tidak menjadi masalah tipe apa yang saya inginkan.

Bandingkan kalimat ini dengan:

"Saya ingin membeli rumah yang kita lihat minggu lalu." - Kita menggunakan *the* di sini karena kita berbicara tentang rumah tertentu (yang kita lihat).

A digunakan sebelum pekerjaan atau profesi.

<p>I am a teacher.</p> <p>When NOT to use articles</p> <p>A/an are not used with plural nouns or uncountable nouns and the is not used with plural nouns in general statements.</p> <p><i>Therefore "There is a poverty in my village."</i></p> <p><i>"Boys like computer games."</i> - This sentence is ok because we are talking to boys in general (all boys).</p> <p><i>"The boys in my club like computer games"</i> - This is ok because we are talking about specific boys (the ones in my club).</p> <p>Uncountable Nouns</p> <p><i>"Poverty is a problem."</i> – Poverty is an uncountable noun.</p> <p><i>"The poverty in my village is a problem."</i> - This is ok because we are talking about a specific location.</p> <p><i>"There is some poverty in my village."</i> - This is ok because some tells us about the amount of pollution.</p>	<p>Saya seorang guru.</p> <p>Kapan TIDAK menggunakan artikel</p> <p>A/an tidak digunakan dengan kata benda jamak atau kata benda tak terhitung dan tidak digunakan dengan kata benda jamak dalam pernyataan umum.</p> <p>Karena itu "Ada kemiskinan di desaku."</p> <p>"Anak laki-laki suka permainan komputer." - Kalimat ini tidak apa-apa karena kita berbicara tentang anak laki-laki secara umum (semua anak laki-laki).</p> <p>"Anak laki-laki di klub saya suka permainan komputer" - Ini tidak masalah karena kita berbicara tentang anak laki-laki tertentu (yang ada di klub saya).</p> <p>Kata benda yang tak terhitung</p> <p>"Kemiskinan adalah masalah." - Kemiskinan adalah kata benda yang tak terhitung.</p> <p>"Kemiskinan di desa saya adalah masalah." - Ini tidak apa-apa karena kita berbicara tentang lokasi tertentu.</p> <p>"Ada beberapa kemiskinan di desa saya." - Ini ok karena beberapa memberitahu kita tentang jumlah polusi.</p>
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<p>Real Nouns</p> <p>Don't use articles with real nouns i.e. the names of people or places.</p> <p>We DO NOT say: "<i>I want to visit the France.</i>"</p>	<p>Kata benda nyata</p> <p>Jangan menggunakan artikel dengan kata benda nyata, yaitu nama orang atau tempat.</p> <p>Kita TIDAK mengatakan: "Saya ingin mengunjungi Prancis."</p>
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Exercise One

Correct the incorrect statements and tick the correct statements (Latihan 1: Perbaikilah pernyataan yang salah dan centang pernyataan yang benar).

English	Indonesian
1. The woman who gave me money is my wife!!	1. Wanita yang memberi saya uang adalah istri saya!!
2. A woman who gave me money is my wife.	2. Seorang wanita yang memberi saya uang adalah istri saya.
3. I want to buy a car.	3. Saya ingin membeli mobil.
4. I want to buy a car-any car!!	4. Saya ingin membeli mobil-mobil apa saja !!
5. I want to buy a house we looked at at 6pm yesterday.	5. Saya ingin membeli rumah yang kami lihat pukul 6 sore kemarin.
6. I am the teacher.	6. Saya adalah gurunya.
7. There is an intelligence in his words.	7. Ada kecerdasan dalam kata-katanya.

English	Indonesian
8. Poverty is the problem in the world.	8. Kemiskinan adalah masalah di dunia.
9. Poverty level in my village is a big problem.	9. Tingkat kemiskinan di desa saya adalah masalah besar.
10. Yesterday I bought the cat. A cat is called Jim.	10. Kemarin saya membeli kucing. Seekor kucing itu diberi nama Jim.

New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Specific	Spesifik	Office	Kantor
Refer	Lihat	Member	Anggota
Group	Kelompok	Talk about	Berbicara tentang, Diskusi tentang
Rent	Sewa, Menyewa	Type	Tipe
To matter	Penting	Profession	Profesi
General	Umum	Statement	Pernyataan
Poverty	Kemiskinan	Village	Desa
Amount	Jumlah	Location	Lokasi, Tempat
Place	Tempat	Intelligence	Intelijen, Kecerdasan
Words	Kata-kata	Be called	disebut

UNIT TEN

Question Forms

We usually make questions by changing the word order (Kita biasanya mengajukan pertanyaan dengan mengubah urutan kata).

In *present simple* questions, we use *do/does* (Kita menggunakan *do/does* dalam pertanyaan *present simple*).

1. Do you live next to the station	1. Apakah anda tinggal di sebelah stasiun
2. Does he live near to you?	2. Apakah dia tinggal di dekat Anda?
3. What time does the match begin ? (not 'What time begins.....?')	3. Jam berapa pertandingan dimulai? (bukan 'Jam berapa dimulai?')

In *past simple* questions, we use *did* (Dalam pertanyaan *past simple*, kita menggunakan *did*).

1. Did you sell the car?	1. Apakah anda menjual mobil?
2. Did I meet you yesterday?	2. Apakah saya bertemu dengan anda kemarin?
3. How did the match finish ?	3. Bagaimana pertandingan selesai?

In *present continuous* questions, we put a form of *to be* before the subject (Dalam pertanyaan *present continuous*, kita menempatkan bentuk *to be* sebelum subjek).

1. Am I still working for you?	1. Apakah saya masih bekerja untuk anda?
2. Is he still sleeping ?	2. Apakah dia masih tidur?
3. Are we still meeting tomorrow?	3. Apakah kita masih akan bertemu besok?

In *past continuous* questions, we put a form of **to be** before the subject (Dalam pertanyaan berkelanjutan yang lalu, kami menempatkan **to be** sebelum subjek).

1. Was he listening to the radio yesterday?	1. Apakah dia mendengarkan radio kemarin?
2. Were you writing a letter last week?	2. Apakah anda menulis surat minggu lalu?

But do not use **do/does/did** in questions if **who/what/which** is the subject of the sentence (Tetapi jangan gunakan **do/does/did** dalam pertanyaan jika siapa / apa / yang merupakan subjek kalimat).

1. Who wants something to drink? (not 'Who does want')	1. Siapa yang mau minum? (bukan 'Siapa yang mau')
2. What happened to John last week? (not 'What did happen')	2. Apa yang terjadi pada John minggu lalu? (bukan 'Apa yang terjadi')
3. Which train goes to Surabaya? (not	3. Kereta mana yang menuju Surabaya?

'Which train does go')	(bukan Kereta mana yang pergi')
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However, you use do/does/did if Who/What/Which/Where are the objects of the sentence (Namun, Anda menggunakan do/does/did jika Siapa/Apa/Yang/Di Mana objek kalimat).

1. Which dress did she choose?	1. Gaun mana yang dia pilih?
2. Who do you wish to interview?	2. Siapa yang ingin anda wawancarai?
3. What brand of sunglasses do you wear?	3. Merek kacamata hitam apa yang anda pakai?
4. Where do you come from?	4. Dari mana anda berasal?

Note the word order in negative questions beginning Why?

Catat bahwa urutan kata dalam pertanyaan negatif dimulai dengan Mengapa?

1. Why don't we go to the seaside? (<i>not</i> 'Why we don't.....')	1. Mengapa kita tidak pergi ke pantai? (bukan 'Kenapa kami tidak')
2. Why wasn't John ready for the exam? (<i>not</i> 'Why Mary wasn't.....')	2. Mengapa John tidak siap untuk ujian? (bukan 'Kenapa Mary tidak')

Exercise One

Correct these sentences if they are wrong (Latihan 1: Koreksi kalimat-kalimat ini jika salah).

1. You have seen Jane?	1. Pernahkah anda melihat Jane?
2. I when can meet you?	2. Saya kapan bisa bertemu dengan anda?
3. Where you are going?	3. Kemana kamu pergi?
4. When I can pay?	4. Kapan saya bisa membayar?
5. Why those men are crying?	5. Mengapa orang-orang itu menangis?
6. Where are you from?	6. Anda berasal dari mana?
7. Does it to travel very slowly?	7. Apakah perjalanannya sangat lambat?

Exercise Two

Put the words in brackets in the correct order (Latihan 2: Letakkan kata-kata dalam tanda kurung dengan urutan yang benar).

1. (when / was / built / this house)..... When was this house built?	1. (kapan / sedang / dibangun / rumah ini) Kapan rumah ini dibangun?
2. (when / invented / the telephone / was)?	2. (ketika / ditemukan / telepon / sedang)?
3. (why / Sue / working / isn't / today)?	3. (mengapa / Sue / bekerja / tidak / hari ini)?

4. (what time / coming / your friends / are)	4. (jam berapa / datang / teman-temanmu)
5. (why / was / canceled / the show)	5. (mengapa / dibatalkan / ditampilkan)
6. (where / your mother / was / born)	6. (di mana / ibumu / lahir / lahir)
7. (why / you / to the party / didn't / come).....	7. (mengapa / anda / ke pesta / tidak / datang)
8. (why / this machine / doesn't / work)	8. (mengapa / mesin ini / tidak / bekerja)

New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesia	English	Indonesia
Question	Pertanyaan	Interview	Wawancara
Change	Perubahan	Brand	Merek
Next to	Di samping	Sunglasses	Kacamata hitam
Station	Stasiun	Seaside	Tepi laut
Near	Dekat	Ready	Siap
Begin	Mulai	Cry	Menangis
Match	Pertandingan	Travel	Perjalanan
Sell	Menjual	Slowly	Perlahan
Happen	Terjadi	Invent	Menciptakan
Dress	Gaun	Build	Membangun
Machine	Mesin	to be born	dilahirkan

UNIT ELEVEN

Passives

Passive tense	Structure	Example
Simple present	am/are/is/+pp	The house is painted every year.
Present continuous	am/are/is being pp	The house is being painted.
Present perfect	have/has been+pp	The house has been painted.
Past simple	was/were+pp	The house was painted.
Past perfect	had been+pp	The house had been painted.
Future (will)	will be+pp	The house will be painted soon.

Remember:

The object of an active verb becomes the subject of a passive verb.

Example:

Active: They built this house in 1900.

Passive: This house was built in 1900.

Active: Austrians speak German.

Passive; German is spoken by Austrians.

Excercise One: Underline the passives in

Ingat:

Objek dari kata kerja aktif menjadi subjek dari kata kerja pasif.

Contoh:

Aktif: Mereka membangun rumah ini pada tahun 1900.

Pasif: Rumah ini dibangun pada tahun 1900.

Aktif: Austria berbicara bahasa Jerman.

Pasif; Bahasa Jerman dituturkan oleh orang Austria.

Latihan 1: Garisbawahi pasif dalam

<p>this passage.</p> <p>In Spain, 44 people were left upside down when a ski lift suddenly stopped. The passengers were stranded 500 meters in the air for 3 hours before the problem was fixed. An official said, "the passengers were always safe as the doors were locked." He added, "they were given their money back."</p>	<p>bagian ini.</p> <p>Di Spanyol, 44 orang terbalik ketika lift ski tiba-tiba berhenti. Para penumpang terdampar 500 meter di udara selama 3 jam sebelum masalahnya diperbaiki. Seorang pejabat mengatakan, "para penumpang selalu aman karena pintunya terkunci." Dia menambahkan, "mereka diberi uang kembali."</p>
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Exercise One

Make passive sentences (Latihan 2: Buatlah kalimat pasif).

English	Indonesian
1. Mandarin Chinese (speak) in Singapore. <hr/>	1. China Mandarin (berbicara) di Singapura. <hr/>
2. The Eiffel Tower (build) around 1890. <hr/>	2. Menara Eiffel (bangun) sekitar tahun 1890. <hr/>
3. She (take) to hospital by ambulance <hr/>	3. Dia (dibawa) ke rumah sakit dengan ambulans. <hr/>
4. (you, invite) to the party? <hr/>	4. (anda, undang) ke pesta? <hr/>

English	Indonesian
5. These TVs (make) in Taiwan.	5. TV-TV ini (buatan) di Taiwan.
6. Passengers (not allow) to speak to the driver.	6. Penumpang (tidak diizinkan) untuk berbicara dengan pengemudi.

New Vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesia	English	Indonesia
To paint	Melukis, Mencat	Upside down	Terbalik
Passenger	Penumpang	Stranded	Terdampar
In the air	Di udara	Hour	Jam
Minute	Menit	A second	Sebentar
To fix	Memperbaiki	Locked	Terkunci
Give back	Mengembalikan	Around	Sekitar
Ambulance	Ambulan	Invite	Undang
Driver	sopir		

UNIT TWELVE

First and Second Conditionals (Persyaratan Pertama dan Kedua)

Types Jenis	Example Contoh	Wrong but often used Salah tetapi sering digunakan	Unacceptable Tidak Dapat Diterima
First conditional- probable Kemungkinan – Syarat pertama	If you <i>eat</i> 10 doughnuts in 10 minutes, you <i>will</i> get sick. Jika anda makan 10 donat dalam 10 menit, anda akan sakit	If you <i>ate</i> 10 doughnuts in 10 minutes, you <i>would</i> get sick.	If you <i>ate</i> 10 doughnuts in 10 minutes, you <i>will</i> get sick.
Second conditional- unlikely, impossible Syarat kedua - tidak mungkin, tidak mungkin	If I <i>won</i> the lottery, I <i>would</i> buy a car. Jika saya memenangkan lotre, saya akan membeli mobil.	If I <i>win</i> the lottery, I <i>will</i> buy a car.	If I <i>win</i> the lottery, I <i>would</i> buy a car.

<p>Could and might are also possible:</p> <p>1. If you took more exercise, you might feel healthier. (= it is possible that you would feel healthier)</p> <p>2. If it stopped raining, we could go out. (= we would be able to go out)</p>	<p>Bisa dan mungkin juga dimungkinkan:</p> <p>1. Jika anda berolahraga lebih banyak, Anda mungkin merasa lebih sehat. (= mungkin anda akan merasa lebih sehat)</p> <p>2. Jika hujan berhenti, kita bisa keluar. (= kita akan bisa keluar)</p>
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Exercise One

Put the verb into the correct form (Kegiatan 1: Masukkan kata kerja ke dalam bentuk yang benar).

<p>1. They would be rather offended if I...didn't go.. to see them. (not/go)</p> <p>2. If I was offered the job, I think I it. (take)</p> <p>3. If I sold my car, I much money for it. (not/get)</p> <p>4. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory..... . (close down)</p> <p>5. What would happen if I</p>	<p>1. Mereka akan agak tersinggung jika saya tidak pergi untuk melihat mereka. (Tidak pergi)</p> <p>2. Jika saya ditawari pekerjaan, saya pikir saya itu. (mengambil)</p> <p>3. Jika saya menjual mobil saya, saya banyak uang dari itu. (tidak / dapatkan)</p> <p>4. Banyak orang akan kehilangan pekerjaan jika pabrik (menutup)</p> <p>5. Apa yang akan terjadi jika</p>
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the alarm? (press)	saya alarm? (tekan)
6. Mary gave me this ring. She very angry if I lost it. (be)	6. Mary memberi saya cincin ini. Dia sangat marah jika saya kehilangan itu. (menjadi)
7. Would Tim mind if I his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)	7. Akankah Tim keberatan jika saya sepedanya tanpa bertanya padanya? (meminjam)

New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Lottery	Lotre	Close down	Menutup
Win	Memenangkan	Press	Tekan
Take Exercise	Berolahraga	Ring	Cincin
Healthy	Sehat	To mind	Keberatan
Stop	Berhenti	Borrow	Meminjam
Go out	Keluar	Bicycle	Sepeda
Offended	Tersinggung	Without	Tanpa
Rather	Agak	Think	Pikir
Offered	Ditawari	Out of work	Kehilangan pekerjaan

UNIT THIRTEEN

Uses of to be, to have and to do

Each of these can be used as a modal auxiliary (assisting) verb or as the main verb. This can cause confusion but these hints should help (Masing-masing dapat digunakan sebagai modal bantu (pembantu) kata kerja atau sebagai kata kerja utama. Ini bisa menyebabkan kebingungan tetapi petunjuk ini akan membantu).

To be.

To be is used with the continuous tense.

He is listening. He isn't listening. Isn't he listening?

He was listening. He wasn't listening. Wasn't he listening?

He has been listening. He hasn't been listening. Hasn't he been listening?

He will be listening. He won't be listening. Won't he be listening?

To be is used with the passive tense.

My room is cleaned by Mary. My room isn't cleaned by Mary. Isn't my room cleaned by Mary?

My room was cleaned by Mary. My room wasn't cleaned by Mary. Wasn't my room cleaned by Mary?



English for Indonesian Beginners, 1st Edition

My room has been cleaned by Mary. My room hasn't been cleaned by Mary. Hasn't my room been cleaned by Mary?

My room will be cleaned by Mary. My room won't be cleaned by Mary. Won't my room be cleaned by Mary?

To be can be used as the main verb.

He is rich. He isn't rich. Isn't he rich?

He was rich. He wasn't rich. Wasn't he rich?

He has been rich. He hasn't been rich. Hasn't he been rich?

He will be rich. He won't be rich. Won't he be rich?

To do

To do is used with the main verb in the simple tense for negatives and questions.

I don't like him. Don't I like him?

He doesn't like me. Doesn't he like me?

I didn't like him. Didn't I like him?

To do can be used as the main verb.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I do a lot of work at home. | 2. I did a lot of work at home. |
| 3. I have done a lot of work at home. | 4. I will do a lot of work at home. |
| 5. I am doing a lot of work at home. | 6. I was doing a lot of work at home. |
| 7. I have been doing a lot of work at home. | 8. I will be doing a lot of work at home. |

To do can be a combination of auxiliary + main verb.

1. Do you do your homework every night? No, I don't do my homework every night.



To have

To have is used to assist the main verb in perfect tenses.

1. I have visited Spain. I haven't visited Spain. Have I visited Spain?
2. He has visited Spain. He hasn't visited Spain. Hasn't he visited Spain?
3. I have been visiting Spain. I haven't been visiting Spain. Haven't I been visiting Spain?
4. He has been visiting Spain. He hasn't been visiting Spain. Hasn't he been visiting Spain?

To have can be a combination of auxiliary + main verb.

1. I have had a nice day. I haven't had a nice day. Haven't I had a nice day?
2. I have been having a nice day. I haven't been having a nice day. Haven't I been having a nice day?

To have can be the main verb.

1. I have a cat. I don't have a cat. Don't I have a cat?

UNIT FOURTEEN

Comparatives and Superlatives

We use comparative and superlative adjectives to make comparisons between people or things (Kita menggunakan kata sifat komparatif dan superlatif untuk membuat perbandingan antara orang atau benda).

<p>Comparative adjectives compare one person/thing with another, usually with <i>than</i>.</p>	<p>Adjektif komparatif membandingkan satu orang / benda dengan yang lain. Kita biasanya membuat perbandingan dengan.</p>
<p>The Carpathians are higher than the Apennines.</p>	<p>Carpathians lebih tinggi dari Apennine.</p>
<p>Superlative adjectives compare one person/thing with several other people/things (more than two). Use <i>the</i> before the superlative adjective.</p>	<p>Kata sifat superlatif membandingkan satu orang / benda dengan beberapa orang / benda lain (lebih dari dua). Gunakan sebelum kata sifat superlatif.</p>
<p>The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe.</p>	<p>Pegunungan Alpen adalah gunung tertinggi di Eropa.</p>

Comparatives have rules.

<p>1. One syllable adjectives end in <i>-er</i>.</p> <p>2. Three or more syllable adjectives have <i>more+the</i> adjective.</p> <p>3. Two syllable adjectives have no set rules.</p> <p>4. Adjectives ending in consonant+y, e.g. <i>heavy</i> become <i>heavier</i>. (British English)</p> <p>5. Some words double the end consonant (e.g. <i>big</i> becomes <i>bigger</i>).</p> <p>6. Some words are irregular (e.g. <i>good</i> becomes <i>better</i>).</p> <p>Superlatives have rules:</p> <p>1. One syllable adjectives have <i>the+adjective+est</i>.</p> <p>2. Three or more syllable adjectives have <i>the most+the</i> adjective.</p> <p>3. Two syllable adjectives have no set rules.</p>	<p>1. Satu kata sifat suku kata berakhiran.</p> <p>2. Tiga atau lebih kata sifat memiliki lebih + kata sifat.</p> <p>3. Dua kata sifat suku kata tidak memiliki aturan yang ditetapkan.</p> <p>4. Kata sifat yang diakhiri dengan konsonan + y, mis. berat menjadi lebih berat (Inggris Inggris)</p> <p>5. Beberapa kata menggandakan konsonan ujung (mis. Besar menjadi lebih besar).</p> <p>6. Beberapa kata tidak beraturan (mis. Kebaikan menjadi lebih baik).</p> <p>1. Satu kata sifat memiliki + kata sifat + est.</p> <p>2. Tiga atau lebih kata sifat memiliki paling + kata sifat.</p> <p>3. Dua kata sifat suku kata tidak memiliki aturan yang ditetapkan.</p>
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<p>4. Adjectives ending in consonant+y (e.g. <i>heavy</i>) have <i>the</i> before them and end in <i>-iest</i> (e.g. <i>heaviest</i>). (British English).</p>	<p>4. Kata sifat yang diakhiri dengan konsonan + y (mis. berat) memiliki sebelum mereka dan berakhir di-iest (mis. terberat). (Inggris Inggris).</p>
<p>5. Some words double the end consonant and have <i>the</i> before them and end in <i>-est</i> (e.g. <i>big</i> becomes <i>biggest</i>).</p>	<p>5) Beberapa kata menggandakan konsonan akhir dan memiliki sebelumnya dan akhir di-est (mis. Besar menjadi terbesar).</p>
<p>6. Some words are irregular (e.g. <i>good</i> becomes <i>best</i>).</p>	<p>6) Beberapa kata tidak teratur (mis. baik menjadi yang terbaik).</p>

Note the different ways of forming the comparative and superlative adjectives (Perhatikan berbagai cara untuk membentuk kata sifat komparatif dan superlatif).

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one-syllable adjectives	Cheap (murah)	cheaper	cheapest
ending in -e	Strange (aneh)	stranger	strangest
ending in -y	Dry (kering)	drier	driest
most two-syllable adjectives	Peaceful (tenang)	more peaceful	most peaceful
ending in consonant -y	Pretty (cantik)	prettier	prettiest
ending in -ow	narrow (sempit)	narrower	narrowest

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
ending in –er	clever (pintar)	cleverer	cleverest
adjectives of three or more syllables	Popular (populer) Mysterious (gaib)	more popular more mysterious	most popular most mysterious
irregular adjectives	Good (baik) Bad (buruk) Far (jauh)	better worse farther/further	best worst farthest/furthest

New Vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesia
Strange	Aneh	Dry	Kering
Peaceful	Tenang	Pretty	Cantik
Narrow	Sempit	Popular	Populer
Mysterious	Gaib	Far	Jauh

UNIT FIFTEEN

Prepositions of Time

At/on/in (time)

at for the time of day: di untuk saat hari:	
at 10 o'clock	at 10.45 at midday at lunchtime at sunrise
pada jam 10	jam 10:45 siang hari saat makan siang saat matahari terbit
on for days and dates: pada hari dan tanggal:	
on Friday / on Fridays	on 13 March on Christmas Eve on my anniversary
pada hari Jumat	pada tanggal 13 Maret pada Malam Natal di hari jadi saya
in for a longer period (for example, months/years/seasons):	
dalam untuk periode yang lebih lama (misalnya, bulan / tahun / musim):	
in July	in 1988 in the past in(the)summer
pada bulan Juli	tahun 1988 di masa lalu pada musim panas
in for the evening/the afternoon/the morning	
di untuk sore / sore / pagi hari	

We use at in these expressions (Kita menggunakan di, dalam ungkapan berikut).

at night	Di dalam hari
at the weekend / at the weekends	Di akhir pekan
at Christmas / at Easter (<i>but on Christmas Day</i>)	Saat Natal/Paskah (Tetapi pada Hari Natal)
at the moment / at present	Saat ini/saat ini
at the same time	Pada saat yang sama

Exercise One

Put in at, on or in (Latihan 1: Letakkan: pada, di, atau di)

<p>1. The price of food is going up..... October.</p> <p>2. Jakarta is very noisyNew Year's Eve.</p> <p>3. I usually go for a runthe weekend.</p> <p>4.Saturday night I went to bed 12 o'clock.</p> <p>5. We traveled all night to Dover and arrived ... 5 o'clock ... the morning.</p> <p>6. The semester begins15 February and endsApril.</p> <p>7. The photos are being processed. They will be readytwo hours.</p> <p>8. Hank will be moving to the coast Thursday.</p>	<p>1. Harga makanan naik Oktober.</p> <p>2. Jakarta sangat bising Malam Tahun Baru</p> <p>3. Saya biasanya pergi lari akhir pekan</p> <p>4. Sabtu malam saya tidur jam 12:00</p> <p>5. Kami bepergian sepanjang malam ke Dover dan tiba ... jam 5 pagi ...</p> <p>6. Semester dimulai 15 Februari dan berakhir April.</p> <p>7. Foto sedang diproses. Mereka akan siap dua jam.</p> <p>8. Hank akan pindah ke pantai hari Kamis.</p>
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New vocabulary in this unit

Price	Harga	Travel	Bepergian
Go up	Naik	All night	Sepanjang malam
Noisy	Bising	End	Terakhir
New Year's Eve	Malam Tahun Baru	Processed	Diproses
Run	Lari	Move	Pindah
		Coast	Pantai

UNIT SIXTEEN

Quantifiers

We use the quantifiers *much*, *many*, *a lot of*, *lots of* to talk about quantities, amounts and degree. We can use them with a noun (as a determiner) or without a noun (as a pronoun) (Kita menggunakan pengukur banyak, banyak, banyak, banyak untuk berbicara tentang jumlah, jumlah, dan derajat. Kita dapat menggunakannya dengan kata benda (sebagai penentu) atau tanpa kata benda (sebagai kata ganti).

<p>Much, many with a noun</p> <p>We use <i>much</i> with singular uncountable nouns and <i>many</i> with plural nouns:</p> <p><i>I haven't got much change. I've only got a ten euro note.</i></p> <p><i>Are there many malls near you?</i></p> <p>Questions and negatives</p> <p>We usually use <i>much</i> and <i>many</i> with questions (?) and negatives (-):</p> <p><i>Is there much unemployment in that</i></p>	<p>Banyak, banyak dengan kata benda</p> <p>Kita menggunakan banyak dengan kata benda tak terhitung tunggal dan banyak dengan kata benda jamak:</p> <p>Saya tidak punya banyak uang kembalian. Saya hanya punya uang sepuluh euro.</p> <p>Apakah ada banyak mal di dekat anda?</p> <p>Pertanyaan dan negatif</p> <p>Kita biasanya menggunakan banyak dan banyak dengan pertanyaan (?) Dan negatif (-):</p>
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<p>country?</p> <p>How many eggs are in this cake?</p> <p>Do you think many people will leave before the end?</p> <p>It was raining but there wasn't much wind.</p> <p>There aren't many women film director</p> <p>Affirmatives</p> <p>In affirmative clauses we sometimes use <i>many</i> in a more formal style:</p> <p>He had heard many stories about Yanto and knew he was a troublemaker.</p> <p>In informal styles, we prefer to use <i>lots of</i> or <i>a lot of</i>:</p> <p>I went shopping and spent a lot of money</p> <p>As much as, as many as</p> <p>When we want to make comparisons connected with quantity, we use <i>as much as</i> and <i>as many as</i>:</p> <p>Try and find out as much information as</p>	<p>Apakah ada banyak pengangguran di negara itu?</p> <p>Berapa banyak telur dalam kue ini?</p> <p>Apakah anda pikir banyak orang akan pergi sebelum akhir?</p> <p>Hujan, tetapi tidak banyak angin.</p> <p>Tidak banyak sutradara film wanita.</p> <p>Afirmatif</p> <p>Dalam klausa afirmatif kadang-kadang kita menggunakan banyak dalam gaya yang lebih formal:</p> <p>Dia telah mendengar banyak cerita tentang Yanto dan tahu dia adalah pembuat onar.</p> <p>Dalam gaya informal, kami lebih suka menggunakan banyak atau banyak:</p> <p>Saya pergi berbelanja dan menghabiskan banyak uang.</p> <p>Sebanyak, sebanyak</p> <p>Ketika kita ingin membuat perbandingan yang terhubung dengan kuantitas, kita menggunakan sebanyak dan sebanyak:</p> <p>Cobalah dan cari tahu sebanyak mungkin</p>
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<p><i>you can.</i></p> <p><i>You can ask as many questions as you want.</i></p>	<p>informasi yang anda bisa.</p> <p>Anda dapat mengajukan pertanyaan sebanyak yang anda inginkan.</p>
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Exercise One

Choose much, many or a lot of (Latihan 1: Pilihlah banyak, banyak atau banyak).

<p>1. How ___ kittens did your cat have?</p>	<p>1. Bagaimana ___ anak kucing yang dimiliki kucing Anda?</p>
<p>2. There are not ___ dishes left to clean.</p>	<p>2. Tidak ada piring yang tersisa untuk dibersihkan.</p>
<p>3. Why was there so ___ smoke in the room?</p>	<p>3. Mengapa ada begitu ___ asap di dalam ruangan?</p>
<p>4. There were so ___ people on the bus I got off and walked.</p>	<p>4. Ada begitu ___ orang di dalam bus sehingga saya turun dan berjalan.</p>
<p>5. We don't see ___ birds in winter.</p>	<p>5. Kami tidak melihat ___ burung di musim dingin.</p>
<p>6. How ___ money should I save?</p>	<p>6. Berapa _____ uang yang harus saya simpan?</p>
<p>7. We couldn't think of ___ good ideas.</p>	<p>7. Kami tidak dapat memikirkan ___ ide</p>

8. Does this TV use ___ electricity?	bagus.
9. Is our teacher going to give us ___ homework?	8. Apakah TV ini menggunakan _____ listrik?
10. There's _____ information to remember.	9. Apakah guru kita akan memberi kita ___ pekerjaan rumah?
	10. Ada informasi ___ yang perlu diingat.

New vocabulary in this unit

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Director	Sutradara	Electricity	Listrik
Wind	Angin	Idea	ide
Cake	Kue	Bird	Burung
Egg	Telor	Save	Simpan
Only	Hanya, Saja	Smoke	Asap
Change	Kembalian, Perubahan	Get Off	Turun
Uncountable	Tidak terhitung	Dish	Piring
Plural	Jamak	Clean	Bersih
Verb	Kata Kerja	Try	Coba
Noun	Kata Benda	Comparison	Perbandingan
Pronoun	Kata Ganti	When	Ketika
Determiner	Penentu	Degree	Derajat
About	Tentang	Spend	Menghabiskan
Story	Cerita	As much/many as	Sebanyak

English for Indonesian Beginners, 1st Edition

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Troublemaker	Pembuat Onar	Style	Gaya
Shopping	Belanja	Quantities	Kuantitas, Jumlah
Much, Many	Banyak	A lot of	Banyak
Lots of	Banyak		

UNIT SEVENTEEN

Must and Have to

We use **must** and **have to** to say that it is necessary to do something. Sometimes it doesn't matter which you use (Kita menggunakan **harus** dan **harus**, untuk mengatakan bahwa perlu untuk melakukan sesuatu. Terkadang tidak menjadi masalah mana yang anda gunakan).

Mustn't and **Don't have to** are completely different.

<p>You mustn't do something = it is necessary that you do <i>not</i> do it (so, don't do it):</p> <p>1. You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anyone. (= don't tell anyone)</p> <p>2. I promised I would be on time. I mustn't be late. (=I must be on time)</p>	<p>Anda tidak boleh melakukan sesuatu = Anda tidak perlu melakukannya (jadi, jangan lakukan itu):</p> <p>1. Anda harus merahasiakannya. Anda tidak harus memberi tahu siapa pun. (= jangan beri tahu siapa pun)</p> <p>2. Saya berjanji akan tepat waktu. Saya tidak boleh terlambat. (= Saya harus tepat waktu)</p>
<p>You don't have to do something = you don't need to do it (but you can if you want):</p> <p>1. You can tell me if you want but you don't</p>	<p>Anda tidak perlu melakukan sesuatu = Anda tidak perlu melakukannya (tetapi anda bisa jika mau):</p> <p>1. Anda dapat memberi tahu saya jika anda</p>

<p>have to tell me. (= you don't need to tell me)</p>	<p>mau, tetapi anda tidak harus memberi tahu saya. (= anda tidak perlu memberi tahu saya)</p>
<p>2. I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to wake up early. (=It is up to me)</p>	<p>2. Saya tidak bekerja besok, jadi saya tidak harus bangun pagi-pagi. (= Terserah saya)</p>

Exercise One

Complete these sentences with **must** or **have to** (in the correct form)

(Latihan1: Lengkapi kalimat-kalimat ini dengan harus atau harus (dalam bentuk yang benar)).

<p>1. In Indonesia, children.....wear uniform when they go to school.</p>	<p>1. Di Indonesia, anak-anak mengenakan seragam ketika mereka pergi ke sekolah.</p>
<p>2. When you come to New York, you..... stay with us.</p>	<p>2. Ketika anda datang ke New York, anda tinggal bersama kami.</p>
<p>3. Last night, Mary was sick. We call a doctor.</p>	<p>3. Tadi malam, Mary sakit. Kami memanggil dokter.</p>
<p>4. I'm sorry I couldn't meet you last night. .I work late.</p>	<p>4. Maaf saya tidak bisa bertemu dengan anda tadi malam. .Saya bekerja lembur.</p>
<p>5. Paul doesn't like his new job. He often work on Sundays.</p>	<p>5. Paul tidak menyukai pekerjaan barunya. Dia sering bekerja pada hari Minggu.</p>

6. Janice may go away next weekend.

6. Janice mungkin pergi akhir pekan depan.

UNIT EIGHTEEN

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous Tenses

The present perfect tenses are used in four main situations:

A	C	B
<p>Past until now-present perfect continuous normally</p> <p>Dulu hingga sekarang - present perfect continuous normal</p>	<p>Incomplete time-present perfect simple</p> <p>Waktu yang tidak lengkap - <i>present perfect simple</i></p>	<p>In the past-not about when-present perfect simple</p> <p>Di masa lalu-bukan tentang kapan - <i>present perfect simple</i></p>
<p>I have lived in BSD for 14 years. (I still live in BSD)</p> <p>BUT</p> <p>I lived in BSD for 14 years. (I don't live in BSD now)</p> <p>Saya telah tinggal di BSD selama 14 tahun. (Saya masih tinggal di BSD)</p>	<p>I have written 3 letters this morning (<i>it is still the morning</i>).</p> <p>BUT</p> <p>I wrote 3 letters this morning (<i>it is now the afternoon or evening</i>).</p> <p>Saya telah menulis 3 surat pagi ini (masih pagi).</p>	<p>I have visited Spain (<i>in the past, not about when</i>).</p> <p>BUT</p> <p>I visited Spain last year (<i>about when</i>).</p> <p>Saya telah mengunjungi Spanyol (di masa lalu, bukan kapan).</p>

TETAPI	TETAPI	TETAPI
Saya tinggal di BSD selama 14 tahun. (Saya tidak tinggal di BSD sekarang)	Saya menulis 3 surat pagi ini (sekarang sore atau malam hari)	Saya mengunjungi Spanyol tahun lalu (sekitar kapan).

A. Present perfect continuous (subject+has/have+been+verb1+ing)

Examples

<p>1. How long have you been learning English?</p> <p>(You are still learning English)</p> <p>I have been learning English for two years/since 2015.</p>	<p>1. Sudah berapa lama anda belajar bahasa Inggris?</p> <p>(Kamu masih belajar bahasa Inggris)</p> <p>Saya telah belajar bahasa Inggris selama dua tahun / sejak 2015.</p>
<p>2. How long has it been raining?</p> <p>It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.</p> <p>It has been raining for two hours.</p> <p>We often use the present perfect continuous in this way, especially with how long, for, and since</p>	<p>2. Sudah berapa lama hujan?</p> <p>Sekarang sedang hujan. Mulai hujan dua jam yang lalu dan masih hujan.</p> <p>Sudah hujan selama dua jam.</p> <p>Kita sering menggunakan <i>present perfect continuous</i> dengan cara ini, terutama dengan berapa lama, untuk, dan sejak itu</p>

Exercise One

For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets (Latihan 1:
 Untuk setiap situasi, ajukan pertanyaan menggunakan kata-kata dalam
 tanda kurung).

<p>1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long / learn / Arabic?) How long have you been learning Arabic?</p>	<p>1. Anda memiliki teman yang sedang belajar bahasa Arab. Anda bertanya: (berapa lama / belajar / bahasa Arab?) Berapa lama anda belajar bahasa Arab?</p>
<p>2. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long / teach?)</p>	<p>2. Teman anda adalah seorang guru. Anda bertanya: (berapa lama / mengajar?)</p>
<p>3. You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:(how long write books?)</p>	<p>3. Anda bertemu seseorang yang seorang penulis. Anda bertanya: (berapa lama / tulis / buku?)</p>

When...? and How long...? For and Since

Compare when...? (+ *past simple*) and How long...? (+ *present perfect*):

Bandingkan kapan ..? (+ *past simple*) dan Berapa lama ...? (+ *present perfect*)

<p>A: How long has it been raining?</p>	<p>A: Kapan mulai hujan?</p>
<p>B: It's been raining for an hour / since 1</p>	<p>B: Hujan mulai turun satu jam yang lalu /</p>

<p>o'clock.</p> <p>A: How long has it been raining?</p> <p>B: It's been raining for an hour / since 1 o'clock.</p>	<p>pada jam 1.</p> <p>A: Sudah berapa lama hujan?</p> <p>B: Hujan sudah selama satu jam / sejak jam 1.</p>
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B. Present perfect simple (Subject+have/has+V3)

This is about the past, but not about when.

Exercise Two

Underline all the present perfect verb tenses in the first paragraph and fill in the missing verb tenses, using verbs from the box, in the second (Latihan 2: Garisbawahi semua bentuk kata kerja sempurna yang ada di paragraf pertama dan isi kata kerja yang hilang, menggunakan kata kerja dari kotak, di bagian kedua).

<p>Just a quick email about the trip to Indonesia. We have booked our flight and have arranged to stay with our friend, Jane, in Kuta. She has lived in Bali for 10 years. We have decided to stay in Bali for one week and we have also organized a few days in Singapore on our way back.</p>	<p>Hanya email singkat tentang perjalanan ke Indonesia. Kami telah memesan penerbangan kami dan telah mengatur untuk tinggal bersama teman kami, Jane, di Kuta. Dia telah tinggal di Bali selama 10 tahun. Kami telah memutuskan untuk tinggal di Bali selama satu minggu dan kami juga telah mengatur untuk tinggal beberapa hari di Singapura dalam perjalanan kami kembali.</p>
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<p>We _____ also _____ a trip to Komodo island. We _____ _____ three rooms at a hotel so you can come as well. The company _____ _____ trips for many tourists in the past. Your father _____ _____ many books from the library! I _____ _____ to visit you for so long so I am really excited.</p>	<p>Kami _____ juga _____ perjalanan ke pulau Komodo. Kami _____ _____ tiga kamar di sebuah hotel sehingga anda juga bisa datang. Perusahaan ini _____ perjalanan bagi banyak wisatawan di masa lalu. Ayahmu _____ _____ banyak buku dari perpustakaan! Saya _____ _____ untuk mengunjungi anda begitu lama sehingga saya benar-benar bersemangat.</p>
<p>arrange want book borrow organize</p>	<p>Mengatur ingin buku meminjam mengatur</p>

Exercise Three

Put the verb into the more suitable form, present perfect simple (I have done) or continuous (I have been doing etc.) **Latihan 3: Letakkan kata kerja ke dalam bentuk yang lebih cocok, present perfect sederhana (telah saya lakukan) atau terus menerus (saya telah melakukan dll).**

<p>1. Where have you been? ..Have you been playing...(you/play?) tennis?</p> <p>2. You look tired. (you/work) too hard?</p>	<p>1. Anda kemana saja? .. Apakah anda telah bermain ... (Anda / bermain?) tennis?</p> <p>2. Kamu terlihat lelah. (kamu bekerja) terlalu keras?</p>
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<p>3. '.....(you/ever/work) in a factory?' 'No, never.'</p>	<p>3. '..... (anda / pernah / bekerja) di pabrik ?" "Tidak, tidak pernah."</p>
<p>4. 'Is it still raining? 'No, it..... (stop)</p>	<p>4. 'Apakah masih hujan? 'Tidak, itu (berhenti)</p>

Special Consideration (Pertimbangan khusus)

<p>You can normally use either the continuous or simple with live, teach and work:</p> <p>1. John has been living / has lived in London for a long time.</p> <p>2. I have been teaching/have taught at IULI for three years.</p> <p>3. How long have you been working / have you worked here?</p> <p>But we use the <i>simple</i> with always:</p> <p>1. John has always lived in London. (not 'has always been living')</p> <p>You can use the continuous or the</p>	<p>Anda biasanya dapat menggunakan yang berkelanjutan atau sederhana dengan langsung, mengajar dan bekerja:</p> <p>1. John sudah lama tinggal / sudah tinggal di London.</p> <p>2. Saya telah mengajar / mengajar di IULI selama tiga tahun.</p> <p>3. Berapa lama anda bekerja / apakah anda pernah bekerja di sini?</p> <p>Tetapi kita menggunakan yang sederhana dengan selalu:</p> <p>1. John selalu tinggal di London. (tidak 'selalu hidup')</p> <p>Anda dapat menggunakan <i>the continuous</i></p>
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<p>simple for action repeated over a long period.</p> <p>1. I've been collecting / I have collected stamps since I was a child.</p> <p>We use the present perfect simple in negative sentences like this:</p> <p>1. I haven't seen Tom since Monday. (= Monday was the last time I saw him.)</p>	<p>atau <i>the simple</i> untuk tindakan yang diulang dalam jangka waktu lama.</p> <p>1. Saya sudah mengumpulkan / saya telah mengumpulkan prangko sejak saya masih kecil.</p> <p>Kita menggunakan <i>present perfect simple</i> dalam kalimat negatif seperti ini:</p> <p>2. Saya belum bertemu Tom sejak Senin. (= Senin adalah kali terakhir aku melihatnya.)</p>
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New vocabulary in this unit

Cut	Memotong	Island	Pulau
Bleed	Berdarah	Tourist	Wisatawan
Hand	Tangan	In the past	Di masa lalu
In this way	Dengan cara ini	Library	Perpustakaan
Especially	Terutama	So long	Begitu lama
Writer	Penulis	Excited	Bersemangat
Someone	Seseorang	Tired	Lelah
Underline	Garasbawahi	Window	Jendela
Trip	Perjalanan	Too hard	Terlalu keras
Book	Memesan	Collect	Mengumpulkan
Flight	Penerbangan	Stamp	Prangko
Arrange	Mengatur	Since I was a child	Sejak saya masih kecil
With	Bersama		
Organize	Menyelenggarakan		

APPENDIX

A. Greetings

1. Where are you from? Where do you come from?	Dari mana kamu berasal? Dari mana kamu berasal?
2. What do you do? (= What's your job?)	Apa yang kamu kerjakan? (= Apa pekerjaan anda?)
3. What are you doing at the moment?	Apa yang kamu lakukan saat ini?
4. Are you married?	Apakah kamu sudah menikah?
5. How old are you? (= What's your age?)	Berapa usia kamu? (= Berapakah umur anda?)
6. What's your address/phone number?	Dimana alamat/ berapa nomor telepon anda?
7. How are you? Or How's it going?	Apa kabar? Atau Bagaimana kabarnya?
8. What are you doing this evening?	Apa yang kamu lakukan malam ini?
9. What's the matter? (= What's the problem?)	Apa masalahnya?
10. Have you got the time? (= Do you know the time?)	Apakah anda punya waktu? (= Apakah anda tahu waktunya?)
11. Hello, nice to meet you.	Halo, senang bertemu dengan anda.

12. Good morning, good afternoon, good evening	Selamat pagi, selamat siang, selamat malam
13. See you later.	Sampai jumpa besok.
14. Good night.	Selamat malam.

B. Apologies

1. (I'm) sorry.	Maafkan saya.
2. I'm (very/terribly) sorry.	Saya sangat / sangat menyesal.
3. I beg your pardon. (<i>fml</i>)	Maafkan saya.
4. I'm sorry I'm late.	Maaf, saya terlambat.

C. Reassuring people

When people apologise to us, it is common to reassure them (= tell them that everything is OK).	Ketika orang meminta maaf kepada kita, kita sudah biasa untuk meyakinkan mereka (= memberi tahu mereka bahwa semuanya baik-baik saja).
1A: I'm sorry I'm late.	A: Maaf saya terlambat.
2B: That's OK. Don't worry.	B: Tidak apa-apa. Jangan khawatir.

D. Thanks and replies

These are the most common ways of thanking people in everyday situations, with typical replies.	Ini adalah cara paling umum untuk berterima kasih kepada orang lain dalam situasi sehari-hari, dengan balasan yang khas.
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1A: Here are the books you wanted. 1B: Oh, thank you (very much)	1A: Ini adalah buku yang anda inginkan. 1B: Oh, terima kasih (banyak)
2A: I'll answer that. 2B: Oh, thanks (a lot)	2A: Saya akan menjawabnya 2B: Oh, terima kasih (banyak)
3A: That's OK. 3B: No problem.	3A: Tidak apa-apa 3B: Tidak masalah

E. Suggestions and Replies.

1. What shall we do tonight?	Apa yang akan kita lakukan malam ini?
2. Where shall we go this evening?	Kemana kita akan pergi malam ini?
3. How about (or What about) going to the cinema? (notice the <i>-ing</i> form)	Bagaimana dengan (atau bagaimana) pergi ke bioskop? (perhatikan form <i>-ing</i>)

F. Asking someone for their opinion

1. What do you think of his new book/girlfriend? (= asking about a specific person/thing)	Apa pendapat anda tentang buku / pacar barunya? (= bertanya tentang orang / benda tertentu)
2. What do you think about cosmetic surgery? (= asking about a general topic)	Apa pendapat anda tentang operasi kosmetik? (= bertanya tentang topik umum)

G. Agreeing with someone

1A: I think we should put the money in the bank.	A: Saya pikir kita harus menyimpan uang di bank.
1B: Yes, I agree (with you) . Or Yes, I think you're (absolutely) right	B: Ya, saya setuju (dengan anda). Atau ya, saya pikir anda (mutlak) benar.

H. What do you like?

	<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>
1. I love rock music.	So do I/me too.	Really? I don't.
2. I like a lot of pop music.	So do I/me too	Do you? I hate it.
3. I don't mind jazz.	Yeah, it's OK.	Oh, I can't stand it.
4. I don't like reggae'	Neither do I/me neither.	Oh, I quite like it.

I. Look forward to

1. I'm looking forward to going home. (= pleased and excited about going home soon)	Saya ingin pulang. (= senang dan senang segera pulang)
2. I always look forward to my birthday. (=pleased and excited when it is going to happen)	Saya selalu menantikan ulang tahun saya. (= senang dan senang ketika itu akan terjadi)
3. I'm not looking forward to the exams because I haven't done much work.	Saya tidak menantikan ujian karena saya belum melakukan banyak pekerjaan.
4. I. Which do you prefer?	Yang mana yang Anda sukai?

<p><i>In general</i></p> <p>5A: Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?</p> <p>5B: I prefer coffee to tea in the morning. But in the afternoon, I usually drink tea.</p>	<p>Secara umum</p> <p>A: Mana yang Anda sukai, teh atau kopi?</p> <p>B: Saya lebih suka kopi daripada teh di pagi hari. Tetapi pada sore hari, saya biasanya minum teh.</p>
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Exercise One

Agree with each of these sentences using ‘so’ or ‘neither’ and the correct with.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. I love this ice cream. So do I | 2. I like the strawberries. |
| 3. I don't like cold tea. | 4. I can't work with music on. |
| 5. I'm single. | 6. I'm not married. |

J. 'Time' questions

<i>Question and short response</i>	
<p>1A. How long have you been here?</p> <p>1B. Four days.</p>	<p>1A. Sudah berapa lama kamu di sini?</p> <p>1B. Empat hari.</p>
<p>2A. How long are you staying?</p> <p>2B. Two weeks. <i>or</i> Another ten days.</p>	<p>2A. Berapa lama kamu tinggal?</p> <p>2B. Dua minggu. atau Sepuluh hari lagi.</p>
<p>3A. How long are you here for?</p> <p>3B. Ten days.</p>	<p>3A. Berapa lama kamu di sini?</p> <p>3B. Sepuluh hari.</p>

K. Short responses

<i>Questions and short response</i>	
<p>1A. Are you going to the party tonight?</p> <p>1B. I think so. or I don't think so. / I doubt it.</p>	<p>1A. Apakah Anda pergi ke pesta malam ini?</p> <p>1B. Saya kira begitu. atau saya kira tidak. / Aku meragukan itu.</p>
<p>2A. Is it going to rain?</p> <p>2B. I hope not. (NOT I don't hope so)</p>	<p>2A. Apakah akan hujan?</p> <p>2B. Saya harap tidak (BUKAN saya tidak berharap begitu)</p>
<p>3A. Are you working this weekend?</p> <p>3B. I'm afraid so. (= Unfortunately, I am)</p>	<p>3A. Apakah Anda bekerja akhir pekan ini?</p> <p>3B. Saya takut begitu. (= Sayangnya, saya)</p>
<p>4A. Can you come to the match?</p> <p>4B. I'm afraid not. (= I'm sorry, but no I can't)</p>	<p>4A. Bisakah kamu datang ke pertandingan?</p> <p>4B. Saya rasa tidak. (= Maaf, tapi tidak, saya tidak bisa)</p>

50 most common adjectives in English

(50 kata sifat yang paling umum dalam bahasa Inggris).

English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
able	sanggup	military	militer
bad	buruk	national	nasional
best	terbaik	new	baru
better	lebih baik	old	tua
big	besar	only	hanya
black	hitam	other	lain
certain	tertentu	political	politik
clear	bersih	possible	mungkin
different	berbeda	public	publik
early	awal	real	nyata
easy	mudah	recent	baru
economic	ekonomis	right	kanan
federal	federal	small	kecil
free	bebas	social	sosial
full	penuh	special	khusus
good	baik	strong	kuat
great	besar	sure	yakin
hard	keras	true	benar
high	tinggi	white	putih
human	manusia	whole	seluruh
important	penting	young	muda
international	internasional	large	besar
local	lokal	late	terlambat
long	panjang	little	sedikit
low	rendah	major	utama

50 most common nouns in English

(50 kata benda yang paling umum dalam bahasa Inggris)

area	daerah	number	jumlah
book	Book	part	bagian
business	bisnis	people	orang-orang
case	kasus	place	tempat
child	anak	point	titik
company	perusahaan	problem	masalah
country	negara	program	program
day	hari	question	pertanyaan
eye	mata	right	kanan
fact	fakta	room	kamar
family	keluarga	school	sekolah
government	pemerintah	state	negara
group	kelompok	story	cerita
hand	tangan	student	mahasiswa/pelajar
home	rumah	study	belajar
job	pekerjaan	system	sistem
life	kehidupan	thing	benda
lot	banyak	time	waktu
man	pria	water	air
money	uang	way	cara
month	bulan	week	minggu
mother	ibu	woman	wanita
Mr	Bapak	word	kata
night	malam	work	kerja
		world	dunia

		year	tahun
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100 most common verbs in English

(100 kata kerja yang paling umum dalam bahasa Inggris)

1. be	1. menjadi	51. believe	51. percaya
2. have	2. memiliki	52. hold	52. menahan
3. do	3. melakukan	53. bring	53. membawa
4. say	4. katakan	54. happen	54. terjadi
5. go	5. pergi	55. must	55. harus
6. can	6. bisa	56. write	56. menulis
7. get	7. dapatkan	57. provide	57. menyediakan
8. would	8. akan	58. sit	58. duduk
9. make	9. membuat	59. stand	59. berdiri
10. know	10. tahu	60. lose	60. kalah
11. will	11. akan	61. pay	61. membayar
12. think	12. berpikir	62. meet	62. bertemu
13. take	13. mengambil	63. include	63. termasuk
14. see	14. lihat	64. continue	64. lanjutkan
15. come	15. datang	65. set	65. diatur
16. could	16. bisa	66. learn	66. belajar
17. want	17. inginkan	67. change	67. ubah
18. look	18. lihat	68. lead	68. memimpin
19. use	19. gunakan	69. understand	69. mengerti
20. find	20. temukan	70. watch	70. menonton
21. give	21. memberi	71. follow	71. mengikuti
22. tell	22. katakan	72. stop	72. berhenti
23. work	23. bekerja	73. create	73. membuat

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24. may	24. mungkin	74. speak	74. berbicara
25. should	25. harus	75. read	75. baca
26. call	26. panggilan	76. allow	76. mengizinkan
27. try	27. coba	77. add	77. menambahkan
28. ask	28. bertanya	78. spend	78. membelanjakan
29. need	29. perlu	79. grow	79. tumbuh
30. feel	30. merasa	80. open	80. terbuka
31. become	31. menjadi	81. walk	81. berjalan
32. leave	32. pergi	82. win	82. menang
33. put	33. meletakkan	83. offer	83. penawaran
34. mean	34. berarti	84. remember	84. ingat
35. keep	35. menjaga, menyimpan	85. love	85. cinta
36. let	36. membiarkan	86. consider	86. mempertimbangkan
37. begin	37. mulai	87. appear	87. muncul
38. seem	38. sepertinya	88. buy	88. membeli
39. help	39. bantuan	89. wait	89. menunggu
40. talk	40. bicara	90. serve	90. melayani
41. turn	41. putar	91. die	91. mati
42. start	42. mulai	92. send	92. mengirim
43. might	43. mungkin	93. expect	93. berharap
44. show	44. menunjukkan	94. build	94. membangun
45. hear.	45. mendengar	95. stay	95. tinggal
46. play	46. bermain	96. fall	96. jatuh
47. run	47. lari	97. cut	97. memotong
48. move	48. bergerak	98. reach	98. mencapai
49. like	49. suka	99. kill	99. membunuh
50. live	50. hidup	100. remain	100. tetap

Irregular Verbs 1, 2, 3

English	Indonesian	Verb 2	Verb 3
Mean	Berarti	Meant	Meant
Set	Set	Set	Set
Meet	Bertemu	Met	Met
Run	Lari	Ran	Run
Pay	Bayar, membayar	Paid	paid
Sit	Duduk	Sat	Sat
Speak	Bicara, berbicara	Spoke	Spoken
Lie	Bohong, berbohong	Lied	Lied
Lead	Memimpin	Led	Led
Read	Baca, Membaca	Read	Read
Grow	Tumbuh	Grew	Grown
Lose	Kalah	Lost	Lost
Fall	Jatuh	Fell	Fallen
Send	Kirim	Sent	Sent
Build	Bangun	Built	Built
Understand	Mengerti	Understood	understood
Draw	Gambar, Menggambar	Drew	Drawn
Break	Rusak	Broke	broken
Spend	Menghabiskan	Spent	Spent
Cut	Potong	Cut	Cut
Rise	Bangkit	Rose	Risen
Drive	Setir, Menyetir, Sopir	Drove	driven
Buy	Beli	Bought	Bought

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English	Indonesian	Verb 2	Verb 3
Wear	Pakai	Wore	Worn
Choose	Pilih	Chose	Chosen

Days		Months	
English	Indonesian	English	Indonesian
Monday	Senin	January	Januari
Tuesday	Selasa	February	Februari
Wednesday	Rabu	March	Maret
Thursday	Kamis	April	April
Friday	Jumat	May	Mei
Saturday	Sabtu	June	Juni
Sunday	Minggu	July	Juli
		August	Agustus
		September	September
		October	Oktober
		November	Nopember
		December	Desember

Number	
English	Indonesian
One	Satu
Two	Dua
Three	Tiga
Four	Empat
Five	Lima
Six	Enam
Seven	Tujuh

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Eight	Delapan
Nine	Sembilan
Ten	Sepuluh
Eleven	Sebelas
Twelve	Dua Belas
Thirteen	Tiga Belas
Fourteen	Empat Belas
Fifteen	Limat Belas
Sixteen	Enam Belas
Seventeen	Tujuh Belas
Eighteen	Delapan Belas
Nineteen	Sembilan Belas
Twenty	Dua Puluh
Thirty	Tiga Puluh
Forty	Empat Puluh
Fifty	Lima Puluh
Sixty	Enam Puluh
Seventy	Tujuh Puluh
Eighty	Delapan Puluh
Ninety	Sembilan Puluh
One Hundred	Seratus
Two Hundred	Dua Ratus
One Thousand	Seribut
Two Thousand	Dua Ribu

Time		
	English	Indonesian
1:05	One o'five Five past one	Satu lewat lima

1:10	One ten Ten past one	Satu lewat sepuluh
1:20	One twenty Twenty past one	Satu lewat dua puluh
1:15	Quarter past one	Satu lewat lima belas
1:25	One twenty-five Twenty-five past one	Satu lewat dua puluh lima
12:30	Twelve thirty Half past twelve	Dua belas lewat tiga puluh Setengah satu
1:40	One forty Twenty to two	Satu empat puluh
1:45	One forty-five Quarter to two	Satu empat puluh lima Dua kurang lima belas
1:55	One fifty-five Five to two	Satu lima puluh lima Dua kurang lima
2:00	Two o'clock	dua

Irregular plurals

person – people	orang - orang
ox – oxen	lembu - lembu
man – men	laki-laki
woman – women	perempuan - perempuan
policeman – policemen	polisi - polisi
child – children	anak - anak
tooth – teeth	gigi - gigi
foot – feet	kaki - kaki
goose – geese	angsa angsa
mouse – mice	tikus - tikus

Kang Gawe
Beruang



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deer – deer	rusa - rusa
fish – fish	ikan - ikan

ANSWERS

Unit One:

Exercise Two

1. Are you unhappy?
2. Is he busy?
3. They aren't quiet.

4. I am not hot.
5. You are cold.
6. She is clever.
7. Are we angry?

8. We are tired.
9. I am bad.
10. She isn't lazy.

Exercise Four

1. He is a pilot.
2. We are adults.
3. It is a child.
4. Am I a pilot?

5. I am a twin.
6. He is not a doctor.
7. We are doctors.
8. She is a friend.

9. It is an insect.
10. He isn't a father.

Exercise Six

1. He isn't happy.
2. We aren't tired.
3. You're unfriendly.
4. Aren't we great?

5. Aren't you different?
6. Isn't she small?
7. He's calm.
8. We're lazy.

9. You're a lawyer.
10. I'm a teacher.

Unit Two:

Exercise One

1. This is my car.
2. That is your exam.
3. He looked at me.
4. We want her.

5. You asked them.
6. This is our school.
7. He is its friend.
8. There is our cat.

9. They washed their shirts.
10. Look at me!

Exercise Two

1. He came to see me last night.

2. We asked them to

stay with us.

3. I gave him my pencil.
4. She told me to listen to her.
5. She has a pen on her table.

Exercise Three

1. There is one person in the meeting.
2. There are three people in the meeting.
3. There is sugar on the table.
4. There isn't a man in the room.
5. There aren't many men in the police station.

Unit Three:

Exercise One

James **lives** in Spain with his mother and his younger brothers and sisters. The house **is** small but they all **like** it. James **shares** a bedroom with his brother Robert. James **is** a student. He **goes** to university almost every day. He **works** in the evening in a restaurant after he **finishes** his classes.

Exercise Two

get up	go	take	work	finish	eat	get	have	watch
--------	----	------	------	--------	-----	-----	------	-------

James gets up every morning at 7:00. He eats breakfast and watches the news on TV. Afterwards, he takes a shower, gets dressed and then goes to his university by motor bike. He works in a restaurant five days a week. After he finishes in the restaurant, he has dinner with his family.

Exercise Three

1. I drink water every day.
2. Do you like football? most nights.
3. I don't like football.
4. We watch the TV
5. Does the child like

smoking?

night.

newspaper every day.

6. She does not watch TV.

8. Do you swim in the morning

10. We sit at our desk all day.

7. I drink wine every

9. They don't read a

Exercise Four

2. What time do you start work in your company?

a doctor.'

7. Bees make honey.

3. Where does Billy come from?' 'He comes from Wales.'

5. It takes me three hours to get to Puncak. How long does it take you?

8. Vegans don't eat meat.

4. What do you do' 'I'm

6. I play football but I don't play very well.

9. Many students support Manchester City.

Unit Four:

Exercise One

It **is raining** in London and I **am sitting** in my room. I **am feeling** sad because I am homesick for Indonesia. In the street, everyone **is walking** quickly. They **are wearing** raincoats and **are using** umbrellas. In London, it **is freezing** in winter and sometimes in summer!!

I am working in a big factory, which produces spaghetti. I am staying in my uncle's house temporarily. Today is Sunday and I am writing a letter to my family in Jakarta and am meeting my friends for a meal later.

Exercise Two

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I <i>like</i> Mary. | at the moment. | 5. I <i>hate</i> my new car. |
| 2. I usually <i>drink</i> milk in the morning. | 4. I <i>prefer</i> meat to chicken. | 6. I <i>want</i> a drink. |
| 3. I <i>am studying</i> English | | 7. I <i>need</i> a drink. |
| | | 8. I <i>know</i> what you said. |

Exercise Three

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good. I Am not enjoying it very much.' | having a great time. | She is learning German. |
| 2. Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in Spain. She is | 3. I want to lose weight, so this week I am not eating lunch. | 5. I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They are not speaking to each other. |
| | 4. Angela has just started evening classes. | |

Exercise Four

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Julia is very good in languages. She speaks (speak) four languages very well. | 4. Do you listen to the radio every day?' No, just occasionally'. | 7. Ron is in London at the moment. He is staying at the Park Hotel. He always stays there when he's in London. |
| 2. Hurry up! Everybody is waiting for you. | 5. We usually grow vegetables in our garden but this year we are not growing any. | 8. Normally I finish work at 5.00, but this week I am working until 6.00. |
| 3. 'Are you listening to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off'. | 6. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It is improving slowly'. | |

9. 'What does your father do' 'He is an architect but he is not working at the moment.'

Unit Five:

Exercise one

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. The parents seem angry. | 5. Sam feels very depressed after the accident. | 8. Even though we are not very hungry, the food smells delicious. |
| 2. He talks quietly about history. | 6. The neighbor appears calm. | 9. Marla jumps up quickly when she hears a noise. |
| 3. The cake tastes too sweet. | 7. He looks quite unhappy because he is sick. | 10. The history course is very difficult. |
| 4. We are bored because he is speaking loudly. | | |

Unit Six:

Exercise one

John's second lesson was fun. His teacher was happy and the subject was interesting. He phoned his girlfriend Rona and they made plans for the evening. His next lesson was much more difficult as he had a test but he was confident as he had revised a lot. At lunch, however, he met his friends and realized he had made a lot of mistakes in the test. He went back to the university to meet his lecturer. The lecturer said "Don't worry!", so John felt better. He went home and studied very hard for his test next day. He cancelled his meeting with his girlfriend.

Exercise two

1. Tolstoy ...**wrote**... many great books



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2. 'How did you learn French?' 'My husband taught me.

3. Our car was getting old and unreliable, so we sold it.

Unit Seven:

Exercise one

1. Jane..**was waiting**.. (wait) for me when I..**arrived**.. (arrive).

2. 'What were you doing. (you/do) at 8pm

Unit Eight:

1. I will not be in the office tomorrow.

2. I will not be in the office tomorrow.

3. They will not stay here.

Unit Nine:

1. The woman who

4. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. I was feeling sick, so he won easily.

5. Don fell down a hole in the road this morning and hurt his arm.

last night?' 'I was studying'

3. 'Did you go (you/go) out last night?' 'No, I was reading a book.'

4. They will not stay here.

5. I will be late tomorrow.

6. Do not worry. I will

gave me money is my

6. Tim threw the ball to John, who caught it.

7. Ann spent a lot of money yesterday. She bought a handbag which cost £5.

4. How fast were you driving. (you/drive) when the accident happened(happen)?

pick up your pen.

7. I think I will be early next week.

8. It will rain tomorrow.

9. I will help you win the election.

wife!!

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- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 2. The woman who gave me money is my wife. | 5. I want to buy a house we looked at 6pm yesterday. | in the world. |
| 3. I want to buy a car. | 6. I am a teacher. | 9. The poverty level in my village is a big problem. |
| 4. I want to buy a car-any car!! | 7. There is intelligence in his words. | 10. Yesterday I bought a cat. The cat is called Jim. |
| | 8. Poverty is a problem | |

Unit Ten:

Exercise Four

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. He asked me whether I was going to the concert. | 3. He asked me what the time was. | 5. She asked me if you were dead. |
| 2. Did he say what he wanted you to do? | 4. Did he say what the time was? | 6. Did he ask you what your name is? |

Unit Ten:

Exercise One

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Have you seen Jane? | going? | 6 Where are you from? |
| 2. When can I meet you? | 4. When can I pay? | 7. Does it travel very slowly? |
| 3. Where are you | 5. Why are those men crying? | |

Exercise Two

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (when / was / built / this house)..... When | was this house built?..... | 2. When was the |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|



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telephone invented?

3 Why isn't Sue working today?

5. Why was the show canceled?

7. Why didn't you come to the party?

4. What time are your friends coming?

6. Where was your mother born?

8. Why doesn't this machine work?

Unit Eleven:

Exercise two

1. Mandarin Chinese (speak) in Singapore. Mandarin Chinese is spoken in Singapore.
2. The Eiffel Tower (build) around 1890. The Eiffel Tower was built around 1890.
3. She (take) to hospital by ambulance. She was taken to hospital by ambulance.
4. (you, invite) to the party? Have you been invited to the party?
5. These TVs (make) in Taiwan. These TVs were made in Taiwan.
6. Passengers (not allow) to speak to the driver. Passengers are not allowed to speak to the driver.

Unit Twelve:

Exercise One

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. They would be rather offended if I .. didn't go.. to see them. (not/go) | money for it. (not/get) | 6. Mary gave me this ring. She would be very angry if I lost it. (be) |
| 2. If I was offered the job, I think I would it. (take) | 4. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory closed down (close down) | 7. Would Tim mind if I borrowed his bicycle without asking him? (borrow) |
| 3. If I sold my car, I would not get much | 5. What would happen if I pressed the alarm? (press) | 8. If somebody walked in here with a gun, I |



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would be very

frightened. (walk)

Unit Fifteen:

Exercise one

1. The price of food is going up in October.

went to bed at 12 o'clock.

ends in April.

2. Jakarta is very noisy on New Year's Eve.

5. We traveled all night to Dover and arrived at 5 o'clock in the

7. The photos are being processed. They will be ready in two hours.

3. I usually go for a run at the weekend.

morning.

8. Hank will be moving to the coast in two years' time.

4. On Saturday night I

6. The semester begins on 15 February and

Unit Sixteen:

Exercise one

1. How many kittens did your cat have?

people on the bus I got off and walked.

8. Does this TV use much electricity?

2. There are not many/a lot of dishes left to clean.

5. We don't see many/a lot of birds in winter.

9. Is our teacher going to give us a lot of homework?

3. Why was there so much smoke in the room?

6. How much money should I save?

10. There's a lot of information to remember.

4. There were so many

7. We couldn't think of many/a lot of good ideas.



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Unit Seventeen:

Exercise 1.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. have to | 3. had to | 5. has to |
| 2. must | 4. had to | 6. have to |

Unit Eighteen:

Exercise 1

2. How long have you been teaching?
3. How long have you been writing books?

Exercise

Just a quick email about the trip to Indonesia. We *have booked* our flight and *have arranged* to stay with our friend, Jane, in Kuta. She *has lived* in Bali for 10 years. We *have decided* to stay in Bali for one week and we *have also organized* a few days in Singapore on our way back.

We *have also arranged* a trip to Komodo island. We *have booked* three rooms at a hotel so you can come as well. The company *has organized* trips for many tourists in the past. Your father *has borrowed* many books from the library! I *have wanted* to visit you for so long so I am really excited.

Exercise 3

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. Have you been working too hard? | 3. Have you ever worked in a factory? | 4. It has stopped. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|

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Dalam lampiran terdapat daftar kata kerja, kata benda, dan kata sifat yang paling sering digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris serta informasi tentang waktu, angka, hari dalam seminggu, bentuk jamak tidak beraturan dan kata kerja tidak teratur. Anda harus mempelajarinya dalam bentuk kalimat tetapi juga sebagai pekerjaan rumah biasa. Ada juga daftar kata-kata bahasa Inggris baru yang digunakan di setiap bab dengan terjemahan dalam bahasa Indonesia di akhir setiap bab. Kadang-kadang, antonim juga ada di dalam daftar.

In the appendix, there are lists of verbs, nouns, and adjectives most commonly used in English as well as information about telling time, numbers, days of the week, irregular plurals and irregular verbs. You must learn it when it appears in sentences but also as ordinary homework. There is also a list of new English words used in each chapter with their Indonesian translation at the end of each chapter. Sometimes, antonyms are also listed.

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