

**Lesson 1: Spelling ABC (Pelafalan ABC)**



Hello guys! I am Kuga. Nice to meet you.  
Today we are going to learn how to spell ABC. Let's spell them together!

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>
(ei)	(bi)	(si)	(di)	(i)	(ef)	(ji)
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>
(eij)	(ai)	(jei)	(kei)	(el)	(em)	(en)
<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
(ou)	(pi)	(kyu)	(a:r)	(es)	(ti)	(yu)
<b>V</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	and	<b>Z</b>	
(vi)	(dabelyu)	(ex)	(wai)		(zed)	

Now I know my ABC, tell me what you think of me.

**Conversation**

Bee: Good afternoon! My name is Bee.  
King: Hello Bee! I am King.  
Bee: Howdy King! Glad to meet you.  
King: Glad to meet you too.  
Bee: Sorry, I have to go now. Bye!  
King: Good bye Bee! See you later.

**Practice 1**

Kuga: Good Morning! My name is \_\_\_\_\_  
Zyan: \_\_\_\_\_! I am \_\_\_\_\_  
Kuga: Hi \_\_\_\_\_! Nice to meet you.  
Zyan: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kuga: I have to go now. Bye!  
Zyan: Good bye \_\_\_\_\_! See you soon.

**Practice 2**

\_\_\_\_\_: Good Evening! I am \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_! I am \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: Howdy \_\_\_\_\_! Glad to meet you.  
\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: Sorry, I have to go now. Bye bye!  
\_\_\_\_\_: Good night \_\_\_\_\_! See you tomorrow.

**Practice 3**

\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocab**

**Greeting People**

Hi! / Hello! / Howdy!  
(Hai! / Halo!)  
Good Morning!  
(Selamat pagi)  
Good Afternoon!  
(Selamat siang / sore)  
Good Evening!  
(Selamat malam)  
Nice to meet you! / Glad to meet you!  
(Senang berjumpa denganmu)

**Leave Taking**

Bye-bye! / Good Bye!  
(Dah / Selamat tinggal)  
Good Night!  
(Selamat malam / tidur)  
See you! (Sampai jumpa)  
See you later!  
(Sampai jumpa lagi)  
See you tomorrow!  
(Sampai jumpa besok)  
See you next time!  
(Sampai jumpa lain waktu)

**Classroom Commands**

Before studying, let's pray together!  
(Sebelum belajar, mari berdo'a bersama!)  
  
Stand up, please!  
(Silakan berdiri!)  
Sit down, please!  
(Silakan duduk!)  
Open your book page 7!  
(Buka bukumu halaman 7!)  
Read your book page 12!  
(Baca bukumu halaman 12!)  
Write on your book!  
(Tulis di bukumu!)  
Close your book now!  
(Tutup bukumu sekarang!)  
  
Before going home, let's pray together!  
(Sebelum pulang, mari berdo'a bersama!)

## Lesson 2: Introduction (Perkenalan)

Name : The King  
Nick : King  
Age : 12 years old  
Grade : 6<sup>th</sup> grade  
Address : Kepodang Indah, Prabumulih.  
Hobbies : Travelling, Reading, Playing Game.

### Introducing Yourself

Hello! My name is The King. You can call me King. I am 12 years old. I am 6<sup>th</sup> grade. I live in Kepodang Indah, Prabumulih. My hobbies are travelling, reading, and playing game. How about you? Please let me know!

### Function

- What is your name? (Siapa namamu?)  
My name is \_\_\_\_\_ (Nama saya \_\_\_\_\_)
- How old are you? (Berapa umurmu?)  
I am \_\_\_ years old. (Umur saya \_\_\_ tahun)
- What grade are you? (Kelas berapa kamu?)  
I am \_\_\_ grade. (ordinal number) Saya kelas \_\_\_\_\_
- Where do you live? (Dimana kamu tinggal?)  
I live in \_\_\_\_\_ (city) (Saya tinggal di \_\_\_\_\_)
- What is your hobby? (Apa hobimu?)  
My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ (Hobi saya \_\_\_\_\_)  
My hobbies are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice

Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
Nick : \_\_\_\_\_  
Age : \_\_\_\_\_  
Grade : \_\_\_\_\_  
Address : \_\_\_\_\_  
Hobbies : \_\_\_\_\_

### The story about myself!

Hello! My name is \_\_\_\_\_

You can call me \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

I am \_\_\_\_\_ grade.

I live in \_\_\_\_\_

My hobbies are \_\_\_\_\_

That's all about me!

### Animal Facts

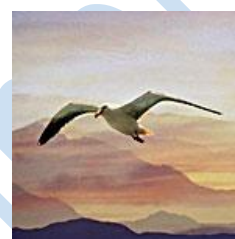
#### A is for Anaconda



#### fact:

The world's largest snake, growing to around 10 metres.

#### B is for Bird



#### fact:

Birds do not sleep in their nests. They occasionally nap in them, but sleep in other places.

#### C is for Cheetah



#### fact:

The Cheetah is the fastest land animal at 95 km/h (60mph). Unlike other "big cats" it does not roar - however it does purr and make high pitched yelps, barks and chirruping sounds. They are found in Africa and in some parts of Asia.

*Lesson 3: Numbers*

Cardinal Numbers	Ordinal Numbers	Fractions
1 = One	1st = First	$\frac{1}{2}$ = One Half / A Half
2 = Two	2nd = Second	$\frac{1}{4}$ = One Quarter / A Quarter
3 = Three	3rd = Third	$\frac{3}{4}$ = Three Quarters
4 = Four	4th = Fourth	$\frac{1}{3}$ = One Third
5 = Five	5th = Fifth	$\frac{2}{3}$ = Two Thirds
6 = Six	6th = Sixth	$\frac{1}{5}$ = One Fifth
7 = Seven	7th = Seventh	$3\frac{1}{10}$ = Three and One Tenth
8 = Eight	8th = Eighth	$\frac{2}{7}$ = _____
9 = Nine	9th = Ninth	$\frac{5}{8}$ = _____
10 = Ten	10th = Tenth	$\frac{3}{5}$ = _____
11 = Eleven	11th = Eleventh	$\frac{6}{11}$ = _____
12 = Twelve	12th = Twelfth	$\frac{4}{3}$ = _____
13 = Thirteen	13th = Thirteenth	$5\frac{7}{2}$ = _____
20 = Twenty	20th = Twentieth	
30 = Thirty	30th = Thirtieth	
40 = Forty	40th = Fortieth	
50 = Fifty	50th = Fiftieth	
60 = Sixty	60th = Sixtieth	
70 = Seventy	70th = Seventieth	
80 = Eighty	80th = Eightieth	
90 = Ninety	90th = Ninetieth	
100 = A hundred	100th = Hundredth	
1000 = A Thousand	1000th = Thousandth	

**No. Cardinal Numbers**

1. 111 = \_\_\_\_\_
2. 234 = \_\_\_\_\_
3. 357 = \_\_\_\_\_
4. 490 = \_\_\_\_\_
5. 528 = \_\_\_\_\_
6. 642 = \_\_\_\_\_
7. 769 = \_\_\_\_\_
8. 873 = \_\_\_\_\_
9. 985 = \_\_\_\_\_
10. 1.067 = \_\_\_\_\_

**No. Ordinal Numbers**

1. 15th = \_\_\_\_\_
2. 23rd = \_\_\_\_\_
3. 39th = \_\_\_\_\_
4. 47th = \_\_\_\_\_
5. 51st = \_\_\_\_\_
6. 64th = \_\_\_\_\_
7. 72nd = \_\_\_\_\_
8. 88th = \_\_\_\_\_
9. 96th = \_\_\_\_\_
10. 101st = \_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 4: Address

#### Where do you live?

I live in Kepodang Indah, Prabumulih.  
I live on Bangau street, Kepodang, Prabumulih.  
I live at 08 Bangau street, Prabumulih.

#### Formula:

I live in + name of city / country.  
I live on + name of street.  
I live at + number of your house.

#### Conversation

Zyan: Hello there! How do you do?  
King: Hi! How do you do!  
Zyan: My name is Zyan. What is your name?  
King: I am King. Nice to meet you Zyan.  
Zyan: Where are you from King?  
King: I am from Indralaya, South Sumatera, Indonesia. What about you Zyan?  
Zyan: I am from San Fransisco, California.  
King: Oh, you are a foreigner. Welcome to Indonesia!  
Zyan: Thank you.

#### Function

Where do you live? I live in \_\_\_\_\_  
What is your address? My address is \_\_\_\_\_  
Where do you come from? I come from \_\_\_\_\_  
Where are you from? I am from \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part A. Complete each sentence with preposition IN, ON, or AT.

- I live \_\_\_ Palembang, South-Sumatera. \_\_\_\_\_
- You live \_\_\_ 356 Sudirman street. \_\_\_\_\_
- He lives \_\_\_ Indonesia. \_\_\_\_\_
- Uncle Jhon lives \_\_\_ the city. \_\_\_\_\_
- They live \_\_\_ Nusantara street, Indralaya. \_\_\_\_\_
- She lives \_\_\_ Jakarta. \_\_\_\_\_
- We live \_\_\_ 12B Baker street, England. \_\_\_\_\_
- My mother lives \_\_\_ Ahmad Yani street. \_\_\_\_\_
- I live \_\_\_ 007 Diponegoro street. \_\_\_\_\_
- My grandpa lives \_\_\_ the village. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part B. Answer the questions correctly.

- Where do you come from? \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where does he come from? He comes \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where are you from? \_\_\_\_\_ France.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is Zyan from? He is \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is King's address? King's address is \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 5: Nouns (Kata Benda)

### Singular Nouns (Kata Benda Tunggal)

**a / an** (sebuah, seekor, seorang)

- (**a** digunakan sebelum pengucapan huruf mati)

Consonant Pronunciation:

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z

a + consonant >> a boy, a cat, a mango, a student, a tree, a university (baca: yniversiti)

- (**an** digunakan sebelum pengucapan huruf hidup)

Vowel Pronunciation: **A, I, U, E, O**

an + vowel >> an apple, an iguana, an umbrella, an egg, an hour (baca: awer)

**This is .... (ini adalah ....) / That is .... (itu adalah ....)**

This is an elephant. Ini adalah seekor gajah.

That is a boy. Itu adalah seorang anak laki-laki.

### Practice 1 Translate these sentences

Ini adalah sebuah jendela. \_\_\_\_\_

Itu adalah seekor kelinci. \_\_\_\_\_

This is an egg. \_\_\_\_\_

That is an eagle. \_\_\_\_\_

This is a tomato. \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice 2 Translate into Indonesian

I am an engineer. \_\_\_\_\_

It is a rhinoceros. \_\_\_\_\_

This is an umbrella. \_\_\_\_\_

That is a scorpion. \_\_\_\_\_

She is a housewife. \_\_\_\_\_

It is an eraser. \_\_\_\_\_

That is an owl. \_\_\_\_\_

This is a hippopotamus. \_\_\_\_\_

It is an apple. \_\_\_\_\_

That is a university. \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice 3 Translate into English

Dia adalah seekor gurita. \_\_\_\_\_

Ini adalah sebuah anggrek. \_\_\_\_\_

Dia (lk) adalah seorang pilot. \_\_\_\_\_

Itu adalah sebuah jeruk. \_\_\_\_\_

Ini adalah seekor paus. \_\_\_\_\_

Dia adalah seekor serigala. \_\_\_\_\_

Kamu adalah seorang bidan. \_\_\_\_\_

Ini adalah seekor semut. \_\_\_\_\_

Itu adalah sebuah peruncing. \_\_\_\_\_

Dia adalah seekor merak. \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocab

### People

a boy

an engineer

a housewife

a midwife

a pilot

a student

### Animals

an ant

a cat

an eagle

an elephant

a hippopotamus

an iguana

an octopus

an owl

a peacock

a rabbit

a rhinoceros

a scorpion

a whale

a wolf

### Plants

an apple

a mango

an orange

an orchid

a tomato

a tree

### Things

an egg

an eraser

a sharpener

an umbrella

a university

a window

### Subject Pronouns

I am Saya adalah

You are Kamu adalah

He is Dia (lk) adalah

She is Dia (pr) adalah

It is Dia (h/b) adalah

We are Kami adalah

You are Kalian adalah

They are Mereka adalah

**Plural Nouns (Kata Benda Jamak)**  
**-s / -es**

Cara mengubah kata benda tunggal menjadi jamak:

**1. Menambahkan akhiran -s**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Cat	Cats	_____
Table	Tables	_____
Boy	Boys	_____
Doctor	Doctors	_____
River	Rivers	_____

**2. Menambahkan akhiran -es untuk kata benda yang berakhiran huruf -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z.**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Bus	Buses	_____
Class	Classes	_____
Brush	Brushes	_____
Beach	Beaches	_____
Box	Boxes	_____
Quiz	Quizzes	_____

**3. Kata benda yang berakhiran -o didahului huruf mati ditambah -es.**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Tomato	Tomatoes	_____
Potato	Potatoes	_____
<i>kecuali: piano, photo, rhino hanya ditambah -s</i>		
Piano	Pianos	_____
Photo	Photos	_____
Rhino	Rhinos	_____

**4. Kata benda yang berakhiran -y didahului huruf mati maka -y berubah menjadi -i kemudian ditambah -es (-y ⇨ -ies).**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Strawberry	Strawberries	_____
Butterfly	Butterflies	_____
Lady	Ladies	_____
Party	Parties	_____
Country	Countries	_____

**5. Kata benda yang berakhiran -f atau -fe maka -f atau -fe berubah menjadi -v kemudian ditambah -es (-f/-fe ⇨ -ves).**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Leaf	Leaves	_____
Wolf	Wolves	_____
Knife	Knives	_____

**Irregular Nouns**  
**(Kata benda tidak beraturan)**













Singular	Plural	Meaning
Man	Men	_____
Woman	Women	_____
Child	Children	_____
Tooth	Teeth	_____
Foot	Feet	_____
Goose	Geese	_____
Ox	Oxen	_____
Mouse	Mice	_____
Sheep	Sheep	_____
Deer	Deer	_____

**Practice**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Wife	_____	_____
Toy	_____	_____
Desk	_____	_____
Fireman	_____	_____
Cherry	_____	_____
Housewife	_____	_____
Child	_____	_____
Grape	_____	_____
Grass	_____	_____
Midwife	_____	_____
Sheep	_____	_____
Camel	_____	_____
Bench	_____	_____
Tooth	_____	_____
Mosque	_____	_____
Dish	_____	_____
Family	_____	_____
Radio	_____	_____
Way	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____









*Lesson 6: Count Nouns and Noncount Nouns*

Count Nouns		Noncount Nouns
a car (singular) 	cars (plural) 	traffic 
a chair 	chairs 	furniture 
an apple 	apples 	fruit 
a camera 	four cameras 	video equipment 

Count nouns use singular and plural verbs and pronouns:	Noncount nouns use only singular verbs and pronouns:
There is an apple. (singular) There are some apples. (plural)	There is some fruit. (singular verb)
I like that chair. ("that" is singular). She likes those chairs. ("those" is plural)	I like that furniture. <del>I like those furniture.</del> (no!)
A car is an expensive thing to own. Cars are an expensive form of transportation.	Traffic was heavy today. (singular verb)
Apples taste good	Fruit tastes good.
Digital cameras make photography easy. They are fun to use.	TV stations have a lot of video equipment. It is expensive.
The camera is very nice.	<del>The equipment are nice.</del> (no!)

Asking questions for an amount or a number:

Count Nouns		Noncount Nouns
How many chairs are there? There is one chair 	How many chairs are there? There are two chairs 	How much furniture is there? There is a lot of furniture 
How many cameras are there? There's one camera 	How many cameras are there? There are four cameras 	How much equipment is there? There's a lot of video equipment 

**Only count nouns can take a number:**

There is one camera.

There are four cameras.

**Noncount nouns don't use numbers:**

There is some equipment.

There is a lot of equipment.

Knowing the difference between count and noncount nouns will make your English sound much better. Below are words and phrases that can be used with count and noncount nouns.

Count Nouns	Noncount Nouns
<b>a</b> (singular)	- (no article)
<b>the</b> (singular and plural)	<b>the</b>
<b>some</b>	<b>some</b>
<b>a lot of</b>	<b>a lot of</b>
<b>many</b> (large numbers)	<b>much</b> (large numbers)
<b>a few</b> (3 to 4)	<b>a little</b> (small number)
<b>few</b> (a very small number)	<b>little</b> (a very small number)
<b>fewer</b> (comparative)	<b>less</b> (comparative)
<b>fewest</b> (superlative)	<b>least</b> (superlative)
<b>not many</b> (a small number)	<b>not much</b> (a small number)
<b>not any</b> (zero)	<b>not any</b> (zero)

**Quiz**

**Part A.** Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb "be."

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some time before the game.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. There \_\_\_\_\_ two people looking at the house.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ there a good movie showing at that theater?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ there any good restaurants near here?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why \_\_\_\_\_ there police officers outside that house?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a hat on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ there enough chairs for everyone?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_ there a pillow on the bed?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. There \_\_\_\_\_ seven days in a week.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. There \_\_\_\_\_ ten students in the classroom.

\_\_\_\_\_



**Part B.** Directions: Complete each sentence with "much" or "many."

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ time is there to finish our work today?

---

2. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ students in class today.

---

3. I like her very \_\_\_\_\_.

---

4. How \_\_\_\_\_ money do you have?

---

5. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ cars in the parking lot?

---

6. You don't make \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes, do you?

---

7. There isn't very \_\_\_\_\_ tea left in the teapot.

---

8. She doesn't like too \_\_\_\_\_ meat in the sauce.

---

9. How \_\_\_\_\_ people do you know in your building?

---

10. There isn't very \_\_\_\_\_ oil left in the world.

---

**Part C.** Which nouns are count nouns and noncount nouns? List them in each category:

**water / apple / man / oil / butter / window / cup / pencil / rice / computer / time / friend  
/ money / snow / table**

count nouns	noncount nouns

## Lesson 7: Comparative Adjectives

### The Comparative Form for Adjectives



A lion is **more dangerous than** a cat.  
Seekor singa lebih berbahaya daripada seekor kucing.  
A lion is also **bigger than** a cat.  
Seekor singa juga lebih besar daripada seekor kucing.



The children are playing with the blocks are **younger than** the boy.  
Anak-anak tersebut yang sedang bermain dengan kotak susun lebih muda daripada anak lelaki tersebut.

Here are some more examples:

- Saving money this year has been **more difficult** than last year.
- Japanese cars are much **better** than most American cars.
- Spanish is an **easier** language to learn than English.

Note: It's not always necessary to use "than"

- Compared to last year, saving money this year has been more difficult.
- Compared to American cars, Japanese cars are much better.
- Compared to English, Spanish is an easier language.

The comparative form is used to show the difference between two things or two people, two groups of things, or two groups of people.

There are rules for using the comparative form.

#### 1. One-syllable words add -er

Examples:

big → bigger      old → older  
nice → nicer      young → younger  
fast → faster      cheap → cheaper

#### 2. Two-syllable words ending in -y drop the -y and add -ier

Examples:

noisy → noisier      busy → busier  
crazy → crazier      lazy → lazier  
funny → funnier      dry → drier

#### 3. Two syllables or more not ending in -y use more

Examples:

dangerous → more dangerous      humid → more humid  
expensive → more expensive      tired → more tired  
comfortable → more comfortable      acceptable → more acceptable

There are some exceptions: good, bad, far, and fun.

good → better      bad → worse  
far → farther      fun → more fun

**Quiz Comparative Adjectives**

**Part A.** Directions: Complete each sentence with the comparative form. The words in parentheses are adjectives or adverbs.

1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ I am. (old)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. These shoes are \_\_\_\_\_ those shoes. (expensive)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I think this pizza tastes \_\_\_\_\_ the one we ordered from them the last time. (good)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ it was yesterday. (bad)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Jorge got home much \_\_\_\_\_ last night \_\_\_\_\_ he ever has. (late)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The state of Minnesota is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ the state of Delaware. (big)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. I wake up much \_\_\_\_\_ now \_\_\_\_\_ I did when I was younger. (early)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The sun is \_\_\_\_\_ away from the earth \_\_\_\_\_ the moon. (far)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Spanish is an \_\_\_\_\_ language to learn \_\_\_\_\_ English. (easy)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Riding a motorcycle is \_\_\_\_\_ riding a bike. (dangerous)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part B.** Translate these sentences into English.

1. Kuga lebih pendek daripada Jin Yuichi.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Seekor tikus lebih kecil daripada seekor tupai.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Pohon kelapa tersebut lebih tinggi daripada pohon pisang tersebut.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Shikamaru lebih pintar daripada Naruto.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mobil itu lebih cepat daripada sepeda motor tersebut.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Matematika lebih sulit daripada IPA.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Semangka lebih manis daripada jeruk.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Rumahku lebih bersih daripada rumahnya.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Haq lebih tampan daripada kamu.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Kota ini lebih indah daripada kota kami.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 8: Superlative Adjectives

Differences in 3 + things or 3 + people



The lion is **the biggest** animal. (There are three animals)  
The lion is also **the most dangerous** of the three animals above.

The superlative form is used to show the difference among three or more things or people in a group.

There are rules for using the superlative form. The table below will help you.

1. One-syllable words add -est

Examples:

big → biggest	old → oldest
nice → nicest	young → youngest
fast → fastest	cheap → cheapest

2. Two-syllable words ending in -y drop the -y and add -iest

Examples:

noisy → noisiest	busy → busiest
crazy → craziest	lazy → laziest
funny → funniest	dry → driest

3. Two syllables or more not ending in -y use **most**

Examples:

dangerous → most dangerous	humid → most humid
expensive → most expensive	tired → most tired
comfortable → most comfortable	acceptable → most acceptable

There are some **exceptions**: good, bad, far, and fun.

good → best	bad → worst
far → farthest	fun → most fun

It's often necessary to use "the" in front of the superlative:

Apples picked directly from a tree taste **the best**.

I had **the most fun** at the state fair when I rode on the ferris wheel.

Giraffes have **the longest** necks of any animal.

Sometimes an article such as "the" isn't necessary when using the superlative. Instead, you can use the possessive form in front of the superlative.

Examples:

This dog is her best friend.  
or Her best friend is her dog.

**Quiz Superlative Adjectives**

**Part A.** Complete each sentence in the superlative form. The words in parentheses are adjectives.

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ car I have ever owned. (expensive)

2. Maria is one of \_\_\_\_\_ players on the team. (good)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year in Minnesota is January. (cold)

4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ working employee in the company. (hard)

5. Who has \_\_\_\_\_ solution for fixing economic problems in the U.S.? (good)

6. Many Americans think George Bush has been \_\_\_\_\_ President we have ever had. (bad)

7. We had \_\_\_\_\_ on our vacation last year. (fun)

8. A good education is \_\_\_\_\_ experience for a young person. (important)

9. That was \_\_\_\_\_ story that I have ever heard. (funny)

10. Which country has \_\_\_\_\_ building? (tall)

**Part B.** Translate these sentences into English.

1. Hasan adalah anak lelaki tertinggi di kelas kami.

2. Gajah adalah hewan darat terbesar di bumi.

3. Pesawat tersebut adalah yang paling cepat.

4. Samudera pasifik adalah yang paling dalam.

5. Malam ini adalah malam tergelap.

6. Dia mendapatkan nilai terbaik.

7. Nenek adalah yang paling tua di ruangan ini.

8. Adik perempuanku adalah yang termuda di antara kami.

9. Bunga ini adalah yang paling indah.

10. Mobil ini adalah yang paling mahal.

**Lesson 9: Be – Present Tense (Waktu Sekarang)**

Subject Pronouns	Singular	Plural
First person	I	We
Second person	You	You
Third person	He She It	They

**Formula: Subject + Verb + Object + modifier**

**Formula: Be – Present Tense (Be = am / is / are)**

( + ) S + am / is / are + O + m  
 ( - ) S + am / is / are + not + O + m  
 ( ? ) Am / Is / Are + S + O + m + ?

Singular		Plural
( + )	I am a student.	We are teachers.
( - )	I am not a student.	We are not teachers.
( ? )	Am I a student? Yes, you are. No, you are not.	Are we teachers? Yes, you are. No, you are not.

Singular		Plural
( + )	You are a doctor.	_____
( - )	_____	You are not soldiers.
( ? )	_____	_____
	Yes, I am. No, I am not.	Yes, we are. No, we are not.

Singular		Plural
( + )	_____	They are pilots.
( - )	_____	_____
( ? )	Is he a pilot? Yes, he is. No, he is not.	_____
	Yes, he is. No, he is not.	Yes, they are. No, they are not.
( + )	She is a midwife.	_____
( - )	_____	They are not midwives.
( ? )	_____	_____
	Yes, she is. No, she is not.	Yes, they are. No, they are not.
( + )	_____	_____
( - )	It is not a cat.	_____
( ? )	_____	Are they cats?
	Yes, it is. No, it is not.	Yes, they are. No, they are not.

**Notes: Verb be for Singular and Plural Nouns**

**Singular Nouns: is** >> Zyan is, Hana is, The cat is.

**Plural Nouns: are** >> Zyan and Hana are, The cats are.

**Function**

Singular	Plural
I am	We are
You are	You are
He is She is It is	They are

Singular	Plural
I am not	We are not
You are not	You are not
He is not She is not It is not	They are not

Singular	Plural
Am I....	Are we....
Are you....	Are you....
Is he.... Is she.... Is it....	Are they....

**Vocab****Jobs / Occupations**

a barber  
 a builder  
 a carpenter  
 a cleaner  
 a clerk  
 a copilot  
 a dentist  
 an employee  
 an entrepreneur  
 a florist  
 a king  
 a labor  
 a lawyer  
 a miner  
 a photographer  
 a postman  
 a prince  
 a queen  
 a secretary  
 a seller  
 a spaceman  
 a steward  
 a stewardess  
 a surgeon  
 a teacher



*Practice: Be - Present Tense*

**Part A. Complete each sentence with verb (be): am / is / are.**

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. He ___ a doctor.<br>_____       | 1. King ___ at home now.<br>_____        |
| 2. I ___ a good student.<br>_____  | 2. This apple ___ red.<br>_____          |
| 3. It ___ an apple.<br>_____       | 3. Zyan and I ___ close friend.<br>_____ |
| 4. You ___ students.<br>_____      | 4. My sister ___ 15 years old.<br>_____  |
| 5. She ___ a nurse.<br>_____       | 5. My teachers ___ very nice.<br>_____   |
| 6. They ___ workers.<br>_____      | 6. Red Roses ___ pretty.<br>_____        |
| 7. It ___ a white cat.<br>_____    | 7. Luffy ___ Japanese.<br>_____          |
| 8. We ___ at school.<br>_____      | 8. Tom and Jerry ___ funny.<br>_____     |
| 9. You ___ on the beach.<br>_____  | 9. My neighbours ___ friendly<br>_____   |
| 10. It ___ a green table.<br>_____ | 10. That bag ___ mine.<br>_____          |

**Part B. Write the sentences in the correct order.**

- is / Kuga / classmate / my \_\_\_\_\_
- Indonesian / am / I \_\_\_\_\_
- mother / is / my / 45 years old \_\_\_\_\_
- is / he / happy / very / today \_\_\_\_\_
- green / that / is / apple \_\_\_\_\_
- a teacher / you / are \_\_\_\_\_
- are / from / they / America \_\_\_\_\_
- beautiful / is / she \_\_\_\_\_
- it / an eraser / is \_\_\_\_\_
- are / fine / we \_\_\_\_\_

**Part C. Translate these sentences.**

- Dia adalah seorang pramugara. \_\_\_\_\_
- Kamu adalah seorang raja. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dia adalah seekor buaya. \_\_\_\_\_
- Saya adalah seorang dokter gigi. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ayahmu adalah seorang tentara. \_\_\_\_\_
- Kami adalah para tukang cukur. \_\_\_\_\_
- Kalian adalah para pemadam kebakaran. \_\_\_\_\_
- Toya adalah seorang pangeran. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dia adalah sebuah penghapus. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mereka adalah para pedagang. \_\_\_\_\_

*Practice: Be - Present Tense Negative***Part A. Make each sentence negative using the word "not."**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ here today. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ ready to leave yet. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ sunny outside. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ at work today. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The students \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My friend Zoro \_\_\_\_\_ in his car. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ in line. \_\_\_\_\_
9. These shoes \_\_\_\_\_ on sale. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Nami \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B. Directions: Complete each sentence using the verb "be" in the negative.**

1. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ a good choice for that job.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ any students in the classroom.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ at the party yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ happy with his new computer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The employees \_\_\_\_\_ on break.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ out today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a good movie on TV tonight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. You and I \_\_\_\_\_ at work today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ thirsty.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Part C. Translate these sentences.**

1. Kami bukan para pengacara. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dia bukan seorang ratu. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mereka bukan para capung. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Saya bukan seorang pengusaha. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kamu bukan seorang angkasawan. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dia bukan sebuah bunga anggrek. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Zyan bukan seorang tukang pos. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Kalian bukan para buruh. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mereka bukan para penambang. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Dia bukan seorang pemain sepak bola. \_\_\_\_\_

*Practice: Be - Present Tense Questions*

Be sure to capitalize the first word in a sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he a good student? \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the cars parked in the garage? \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I supposed to go to work today? \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you in this class? \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she from Mexico? \_\_\_\_\_

**Part A. Directions: Complete each question with the verb "be" in the present tense (am, is, or are).**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you a student?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the test today?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the students in the classroom?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I early?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ this a good book?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ your hands clean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Sakura at work today?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we on time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you tired?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ that clock right?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Part B. Directions: Complete each question with the verb "be" in the present tense (am, is, or are) after the question word.**

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ I?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When \_\_\_\_\_ the movie on?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you here?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ that?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What time \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. How many books \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. How much \_\_\_\_\_ the ticket?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. How cold \_\_\_\_\_ the drinks?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Part C. Translate these sentences.**

1. Apakah saya seorang penjual bunga? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Apakah mereka para sekretaris? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Apakah dia seekor belalang? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Apakah kamu seorang petani? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Apakah dia (lk) seorang pedagang? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Apakah mereka angsa-angsa? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Apakah Tayo sebuah bis? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Apakah kami para tukang kayu? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Apakah mereka rusa-rusa? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Apakah dia (pr) seorang bidan? \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 10: Jobs / Professions / Occupations**

barber	steward	surgeon	copilot	chef
miner	builder	postman	cleaner	seller
clerk	midwife	secretary	lawyer	spaceman

**Conversation**

King	: Hello Diane!	Halo Diane!
Diane	: Hello King! How are you doing?	Halo King! Bagaimana kabarmu?
King	: I'm doing fine. Long time no see!	Saya baik. Lama tidak berjumpa!
Diane	: Yeah, quite busy this month.	Yah, agak sibuk bulan ini.
King	: What do you do for living now?	Apa pekerjaanmu sekarang?
Diane	: I teach English at elementary school.	Saya mengajar B. Inggris di SD.
	How about you? What do you do?	Bagaimana denganmu? Kerja apa?
King	: Still doing same activity as well.	Masih sama seperti biasa.

**Function**

What are you?	I am a florist.	Saya seorang penjual bunga.
What is he?	He is a driver.	Dia seorang sopir.
What do you do?	I sell toys in the market.	Saya menjual mainan di pasar.
What do you do for living?	I run a privat enterprise.	Saya menjalankan usaha swasta.
What is your job?	I am a photographer.	Saya seorang tukang foto.
What is your occupation?	I am an entrepreneur.	Saya seorang pengusaha.

**Part A. Answer each question correctly.**

1. What do you want to be? I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_
2. What are you? I am a \_\_\_\_\_
3. What does your father do? My father is a \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is your mother occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your brother? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is your sister? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What do your parents do for living? \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B. Answer each question according to the picture.**

Is he a doctor? No, he is not.

What is he? He is an artist.

Is he a surgeon? Yes, he is. He is a surgeon.

1. Is he a farmer? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is he? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is he? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is he a pilot? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is he? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does he do? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is he a judge? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What are they? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is his job? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What are you? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is your occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is he? \_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 11: Be - Past Tense****Formula: Be – Past Tense (Be = was / were)**

( + ) S + was / were + O + m
( - ) S + was / were + not + O + m
( ? ) was / were + S + O + m + ?

( + ) S + was / were + O		( - ) S + was / were + not + O		( ? ) Was / Were + S + O	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I was	We were	I was not	We were not	Was I ....	Were we ....
You were	You were	You were not	You were not	Were you ....	Were you ....
He was	They were	He was not	They were not	Was he ....	Were they ....
She was		She was not		Was she ....	
It was		It was not		Was it ....	

(+) I was in my classroom yesterday. (-) I wasn't in my classroom yesterday. (?) Was I in my classroom yesterday? Yes, You were. / No, You weren't.	(+) We were at school yesterday. (+) We weren't at school yesterday. (?) Were we at school yesterday? Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
(+) You were there, too. (-) _____ (?) _____ Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.	(+) You were on this classroom earlier. (-) _____ (?) _____ Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
(+) _____ (-) He wasn't at a movie last night. (?) _____ Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.	
(+) _____ (-) _____ (?) Was she at home? Yes, She was. / She, wasn't.	(+) _____ (-) _____ (?) Were they outside in the snow? Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.
(+) It was in my garden this morning. (-) _____ (?) _____ Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.	

**Part A. Directions: Complete each sentence in the past tense with the verb "be."**

- She \_\_\_\_\_ in school yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
- They \_\_\_\_\_ at the store. \_\_\_\_\_
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a good movie on TV last night. \_\_\_\_\_
- King and Luffy \_\_\_\_\_ here last night. \_\_\_\_\_
- You and I \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom this morning. \_\_\_\_\_
- Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ very tired. \_\_\_\_\_
- There \_\_\_\_\_ many people at the rally. \_\_\_\_\_
- The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ busy on the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
- The offices \_\_\_\_\_ closed. \_\_\_\_\_
- You \_\_\_\_\_ a good soccer player ten years ago. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B. Directions: Complete each sentence in the past tense with the verb "be" in the negative form.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ at work on Monday.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult test.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The government \_\_\_\_\_ very good five years ago.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ online last night.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The performers \_\_\_\_\_ very funny.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The protester \_\_\_\_\_ hurt.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. There \_\_\_\_\_ any strawberries in the garden.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. That \_\_\_\_\_ a good book.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The leaders of the organization \_\_\_\_\_ in jail.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part C. Directions: Complete each question in the past tense with the verb "be."**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the store employees helpful?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ I helpful?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ she here last February?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ it a bad accident?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ there anything to eat at the party?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor available?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ they good apples?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_ there a lot of people at the beach?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_ we here before?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_ the woman interested in the movie?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Lesson 12: Demonstratives (Kata Penunjuk)**

Singular	Plural
This is ... A thing or a person is close	These are .... Things or people are close
That is .... A thing or a person is far	Those are .... Things or people are far

Close = x...y

This pencil in my hand is yellow.

These pencils are not very sharp.

Far = x.....y

That car across the street is red.

Those cars in the parking lot are blue.

**Part A.** Directions: Complete each sentence or question with **this** or **these**.

- Is \_\_\_\_\_ yours?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is really difficult.
- Are \_\_\_\_\_ books from the library?
- Was \_\_\_\_\_ a useful lesson?
- When were \_\_\_\_\_ lemons purchased?
- \_\_\_\_\_ milk tastes kind of sour.
- Take a look at \_\_\_\_\_ pants. Aren't they nice?
- \_\_\_\_\_ cars don't have a good safety record.
- Where was \_\_\_\_\_? Does it go here on the shelf?
- Does \_\_\_\_\_ cost a lot of money?

**Part B.** Directions: Complete each sentence or question with **that** or **those**.

- How do you like \_\_\_\_\_ peaches?
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the best movie I have ever seen!
- \_\_\_\_\_ tables are dirty. Please clean them.
- Whose are \_\_\_\_\_?
- \_\_\_\_\_ furniture is kind of expensive.
- Please hand me \_\_\_\_\_ towels.
- Whose is \_\_\_\_\_?
- How much are \_\_\_\_\_ books?
- We need to get \_\_\_\_\_ car out of the garage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is basmati rice. It's very good.

**Part C.** Directions: Complete each sentence or question with **this**, **that**, **these** or **those**.

- Are \_\_\_\_\_ books over there on the table yours?
- \_\_\_\_\_ grapes I'm eating are really good.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a great movie we saw last night.
- Take a look at \_\_\_\_\_ car across the street.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ days, everyone on the street knew each other.
- What's the difference between \_\_\_\_\_ group here, and \_\_\_\_\_ group way over there?
- Where are \_\_\_\_\_ shoes you bought for me?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the first time I have ever seen an eclipse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first time I had ever seen a rhinoceros.
- \_\_\_\_\_ apples were rotten so I threw them away.

*This is .... or These are .... / That is .... or Those are ....*

#	Singular	Plural	#	Singular	Plural
( + )	This is ....	These are ....	( + )	That is ....	Those are ....
( - )	This is not ....	These are not ....	( - )	That is not ....	Those are not ....
( ? )	Is this ....?	Are these ....?	( ? )	Is that ....?	Are those ....?

# Ini adalah sebuah penghapus.

( + ) This is an eraser.

( - ) This is not an eraser.

( ? ) Is this an eraser?

Yes, it is. / No, it is not.

# Itu adalah seekor serigala.

( + ) This is a wolf.

( - ) This is not a wolf.

( ? ) Is this a wolf?

Yes, it is. / No, it is not.

1. Ini adalah seekor gurita.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Itu adalah sebuah jeruk.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Ini adalah sebuah arbei.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Itu adalah seekor rusa.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Ini adalah seekor angsa.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

# Ini adalah penghapus-penghapus.

( + ) These are erasers.

( - ) These are not erasers.

( ? ) Are these erasers?

Yes, they are. / No, they are not.

# Itu adalah tiga ekor serigala.

( + ) Those are three wolves.

( - ) Those are not three wolves.

( ? ) Are those three wolves?

Yes, they are. / No, they are not.

2. Ini adalah 12 ekor gurita.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Itu adalah jeruk-jeruk.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Ini adalah 7 buah arbei.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Itu adalah 4 ekor rusa.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Ini adalah angsa-angsa.

( + ) \_\_\_\_\_

( - ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

*Lesson 13: Expletive There is .... / There are ....*

**Singular: There is ....**

There is a black cat. \_\_\_\_\_

There is a boy behind the tree. \_\_\_\_\_

There is a student in the classroom. \_\_\_\_\_

To make questions:

- Is there a boy behind the tree? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is there a student in the classroom? \_\_\_\_\_

**Plural: There are ....**

There are three football players. \_\_\_\_\_

There are two people and two dogs. \_\_\_\_\_

There are two little girls playing pazzle. \_\_\_\_\_

To make questions:

- Are there three football players? \_\_\_\_\_
- Are there two little girls playing pazzle? \_\_\_\_\_

"There" is used for information and facts. Sometimes "there" is singular, and sometimes "there" is plural.

**Examples:**

- *There is a clock on the wall.* (singular)
- *There's a rabbit in the backyard.* (singular)

There is = There's. Most Americans use the contraction, *there's*

- *There are seven days in a week.* (plural).
- *There are some flowers on the table.* (plural)

Fill in the blank with "There is" or "There are"

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant on this street.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people here.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ some water on the floor.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a police officer over there.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers on the table.

**Part A.** Directions: Complete each sentence with "there" and the verb "be" in the present tense (*am, is, or are*). Some sentences are negative.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a big test tomorrow.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ several people waiting in line.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a good reason for that. (negative)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ in this picture.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in that picture.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_. She's next to the window.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ any time left in the game. (negative)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ some children on the swings.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ any food left on the plate. (negative)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_. They're over there.

**Part B.** Directions: Complete each question with "there" and the verb "be" in the present tense (*am, is, or are*). Some questions are negative.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone home?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ any french fries in the bag?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a good movie on TV tonight?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ any books for us to use? (negative)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ any paper here? (negative)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ I want to speak with him.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ room for me to sit down?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I here or \_\_\_\_\_ Where do I sit?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ any other movies to watch? (negative)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a car behind me?

**Part C.** Directions: Complete each sentence with "there" and the verb "be" in the past tense (*was or were*). Some sentences are negative.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a car accident just ten minutes ago.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ several people hurt.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of police at the scene.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ any news of it on TV. (negative)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_, watching helplessly.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ anything anyone could do. (negative)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a big party last night.
8. A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise.
10. My friend, Bob, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part D.** Directions: Complete each question with "there" and the verb "be" in **the past tense** (*was or were*). Some questions are negative.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ an alarm? I just heard something.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ any good clothes at that store?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a fire at that house?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a story about it online? (negative)
5. What kind of vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ at the market?
6. How much traffic \_\_\_\_\_?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ any potatoes?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ any lettuce? (negative)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ any gas in the car? (negative)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ any computers in the classroom?

## Lesson 14: Nouns and Pronouns (*Kata Benda dan Kata Ganti*)

**Nouns** represent people, places, things, activities, emotions, and ideas.

a person



cook

a place



Nicaragua

a thing



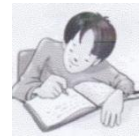
pliers

an emotion



love

activity



writing

an idea



idea

### Examples of nouns:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. That man is a <b>cook</b> .          | Laki-laki itu adalah seorang koki.              |
| 2. That <b>country</b> is beautiful.    | Negeri itu indah.                               |
| 3. I use <b>pliers</b> to fix things.   | Saya menggunakan tang untuk memperbaiki barang. |
| 4. Everyone needs <b>love</b> .         | Semua orang memerlukan kasih sayang.            |
| 5. <b>Writing</b> is one of my hobbies. | Menulis adalah salah satu hobi saya.            |
| 6. I have an <b>idea</b> !              | Saya punya ide!                                 |

Nouns are also divided into two main groups: Count Nouns and Noncount Nouns

**Pronouns** represent nouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, you and they.

Subject Pronouns		Object Pronouns	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	We	me	us
You	You	you	you
He	They	him	them
She		her	
It		it	

Subject Pronouns (SP)		Object Pronouns (OP)	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I am a teacher. Noun: teacher Pronoun: I	We are people. Noun: Pronoun:	He teaches me. SP: He OP: me	They give us. SP: OP:
You are a student. Noun: Pronoun:	You are students. Noun: Pronoun:	I give you. SP: OP:	We hate you. SP: OP:
He is a judge. Noun: Pronoun:	They are a family. Noun: Pronoun:	She likes him. SP: OP:	People love them. SP: OP:
She is a mother. Noun: Pronoun:		He likes her. SP: OP:	
It is a radio. Noun: Pronoun:	They are chairs. Noun: Pronoun:	You bring it. SP: OP:	I throw them. SP: OP:

### Vocab: Verbs

Teach	Mengajari	Hate	Membenci
Give	Memberi	Love	Menyayangi
Like	Menyukai	Throw	Melempar
Bring	Membawa	Need	Memerlukan

**Part A. Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct subject pronoun.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a student. (a man) \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are students (a boy and a girl) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is \_\_\_\_\_ a good car? (a thing) \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are at home. (two people) \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is from Nicaragua. (a woman) \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are not very good computers. (a group) \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ am at work. (oneself) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is \_\_\_\_\_ cold today? (the weather) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Are \_\_\_\_\_ members of the website? (people) \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ and I are in the same class. (a woman) \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B. Directions: Complete each sentence with the verb "be" and the correct pronoun.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ at work today. (a woman) \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ outside. (children) \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ online. (first person, singular) \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ not hot outside. (the weather) \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone. (a man) \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ready? (first person, plural) \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ really fun. (a game) \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ charged yet? (batteries) \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ any good? (a salad) \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ not angry at me. (a woman) \_\_\_\_\_

**Part C. Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct object pronoun.**

1. King teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English every day. (you and I)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There's some mail for \_\_\_\_\_ in the mailbox. (I)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I like \_\_\_\_\_ very much. (you-singular or plural)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She works with \_\_\_\_\_ at that company. (a man)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. He likes \_\_\_\_\_ very much. (a woman)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. They like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ with cream cheese. (a thing)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Peter usually puts \_\_\_\_\_ in the refrigerator. (things)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Please give it to \_\_\_\_\_. (I)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. They want \_\_\_\_\_ to work this weekend. (you and I)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I want \_\_\_\_\_ to do something for me. (you)  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Part A.** Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct **object pronoun**. The words in parentheses will help you choose the correct word.

1. I see \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (a man)

2. Please give \_\_\_\_\_ the information. (a woman)

3. He calls \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekends. (his parents)

4. Throw \_\_\_\_\_ to me. (a ball)

5. She kissed \_\_\_\_\_. ( I )

6. I'm in love with \_\_\_\_\_. (a woman)

7. We told \_\_\_\_\_ not to go to that restaurant. (two people)

8. The boss hired \_\_\_\_\_ last year. (you)

9. The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_ to clean the desks. (a boy)

10. Do you know how \_\_\_\_\_ works? (a computer)

11. He really likes \_\_\_\_\_. (his job)

12. My accountant called \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. ( I )

13. The teacher helped \_\_\_\_\_ after school. (a girl and a boy)

14. Don't eat \_\_\_\_\_! (some rotten grapes)

15. I asked all of \_\_\_\_\_ to finish this assignment. (you)

16. She gave \_\_\_\_\_ too much work to do. (you and I)

17. Do you understand \_\_\_\_\_? (a male teacher)

18. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_? (a woman)

19. We need to finish \_\_\_\_\_ next week. (an assignment)

20. Help \_\_\_\_\_! (you and I)

**Part B.** Directions: Write the subject and object pronouns in the singular and plural forms.

singular		plural	
subject	object	subject	object

**Lesson 15: Possessive Adjectives (Kata Sifat Kepemilikan)**

Possessive adjectives show **ownership** or **belonging**.  
They must go somewhere before a noun.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

I am a teacher. You are <b>my</b> student.		We are eating <b>our</b> lunch.	
You are a student. I am <b>your</b> teacher.		You are students. You are in <b>your</b> classroom.	
He is playing a guitar. It is <b>his</b> guitar.		They are children. They are eating <b>their</b> popsicles.	
She is a girl. <b>Her</b> hair is black.			
This is a cat. It is eating <b>its</b> food.			

**Nouns are also used as possessive adjectives:**

This is her book. = This is the **girl's** book. (Ini adalah buku anak perempuan tersebut.)  
That is his car. = That is **Zyan's** car. (Itu adalah mobil Zyan.)  
Where are their coats? = Where are the **children's** coats? (Di mana jaket anak-anak tsb?)

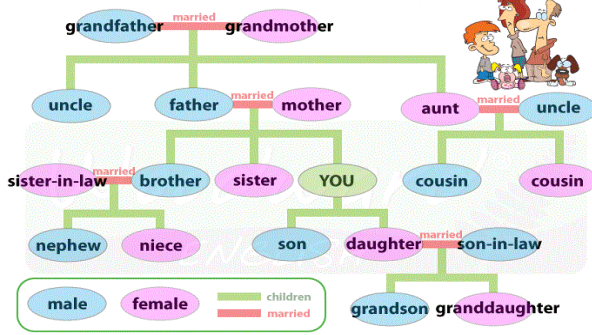
**Practice: Use the correct possessive adjective.**

- I have a computer on \_\_\_\_\_ desk. \_\_\_\_\_
- You have a computer on \_\_\_\_\_ desk. \_\_\_\_\_
- He likes to play with \_\_\_\_\_ dog. \_\_\_\_\_
- We don't know \_\_\_\_\_ neighbors very well. \_\_\_\_\_
- The cat doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ food. \_\_\_\_\_
- The students left \_\_\_\_\_ classroom very quickly. \_\_\_\_\_
- You all have \_\_\_\_\_ own ideas about politics. \_\_\_\_\_
- I really want to see \_\_\_\_\_ friends this weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
- They spend \_\_\_\_\_ money on junk. \_\_\_\_\_
- Robert is very happy with \_\_\_\_\_ new job. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mary thinks \_\_\_\_\_ apartment is too small. \_\_\_\_\_
- Where are you going on \_\_\_\_\_ vacation? \_\_\_\_\_
- The city has \_\_\_\_\_ own fire department. \_\_\_\_\_
- You and I are having lunch with \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you finish \_\_\_\_\_ work on time? \_\_\_\_\_
- Jim and Sal love \_\_\_\_\_ new house. \_\_\_\_\_
- Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ car back, please? \_\_\_\_\_
- John can't fix \_\_\_\_\_ sink. \_\_\_\_\_
- Does Martha have \_\_\_\_\_ keys? \_\_\_\_\_
- We should bring \_\_\_\_\_ coats to the game. \_\_\_\_\_

### I Love My Family

## Family Members

Members of the Family in English



Do you love your family?  
If you do... Let's sing together!

### One by One

One by one I love my Mother  
Two by two I love my Father  
Three by three I love Brother Sister  
One Two Three I love everybody

### Vocab: Family Members

Grandmother	_____	Grandfather	_____
Mother / Mom	_____	Father / Dad	_____
Wife	_____	Husband	_____
Aunt	_____	Uncle	_____
Sister	_____	Brother	_____
Sister-in-law	_____	Brother-in-law	_____
Elder Sister	_____	Elder Brother	_____
Younger Sister	_____	Younger Brother	_____
Daughter	_____	Son	_____
Daughter-in-law	_____	Son-in-law	_____
Granddaughter	_____	Grandson	_____
Niece	_____	Nephew	_____
Child	_____	Children	_____
Grandchild	_____	Grandchildren	_____
Cousin	_____	Baby	_____

### Translate these sentences into Indonesian.

- Her husband is a carpenter. \_\_\_\_\_
- My nephew is so handsome. \_\_\_\_\_
- Our daughters are twins. \_\_\_\_\_
- How is your grandson? \_\_\_\_\_
- His baby is fine. \_\_\_\_\_
- He is my elder brother. \_\_\_\_\_
- They are my uncles. \_\_\_\_\_
- Hana is his younger sister. \_\_\_\_\_
- She is not my aunt. \_\_\_\_\_
- My brother-in-law is a lawyer. \_\_\_\_\_

### Translate these sentence into English.

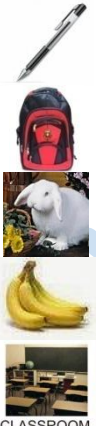
- Ayahku adalah seorang insinyur. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ibuku adalah seorang bidan. \_\_\_\_\_
- Kakeknya (lk) adalah seorang polisi. \_\_\_\_\_
- Saudara mereka adalah seorang koki. \_\_\_\_\_
- Bibi kami adalah seorang petani. \_\_\_\_\_
- Sepupu-sepupuku adalah para tentara. \_\_\_\_\_
- Anak (lk) nya (pr) adalah seorang guru. \_\_\_\_\_
- Bayi kalian sangat imut. \_\_\_\_\_
- Anak (pr) ku adalah seorang dokter. \_\_\_\_\_
- Menantumu (pr) cantik. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 16: Possessive Pronouns (Kata Ganti Kepemilikan)**

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

A possessive adjective is used before a noun.

A possessive pronoun is not used before a noun.

Possessive Adjectives		Possessive Pronouns
This is <u>my</u> pen.		This pen is <u>mine</u> .
Is that <u>your</u> bag?		Is that bag <u>yours</u> ?
This is not <u>his</u> rabbit.		This rabbit is not <u>his</u> .
Those are <u>their</u> bananas.		Those bananas are <u>theirs</u> .
This is <u>our</u> classroom.		This classroom is <u>ours</u> .

**Practice: Rewrite each sentence or question with the correct possessive pronouns.**

Example: This pen is her pen. >> This pen is hers.

- This classroom is my classroom.
- Are these books your books?
- He has his own car and I have my own car.
- Her English is good, and his English is good too.
- I think this money is her money.
- Your children are smart, and so are our children.
- Our work is finished; their work isn't.
- Those tickets are his tickets.
- Your garden looks great, but my garden doesn't.
- Her song was good, and I liked your song, too.

### *Practice: Possessive Adjectives & Possessive Pronouns*

#### **Part A. Possessive Adjectives: Translate these sentences into Indonesian!**

1. It is my story book.
2. These are his watermelons.
3. That is your horse.
4. They are their balls.
5. This is her pencil case.
6. It is not our plane.
7. Are those your toys?
8. That pencil is not King's pencil.
9. They are my rabbits.
10. It is Kuga's classroom.

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#### **Part B. Possessive Adjectives: Translate these sentences into English!**

1. Ini adalah penghapusnya (lk).
2. Itu adalah sepedamu.
3. Dia bukan kucingku.
4. Mereka adalah kuda-kuda kami.
5. Itu adalah rumah mereka.
6. Dia bukan sepedanya (pr).
7. Apakah itu rumahmu?
8. Ini bukan bunga-bunga kalian.
9. Itu adalah mobil-mobil Zyan.
10. Apel itu adalah apel Lani.

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#### **Part C. Possessive Pronouns: Translate these sentences into Indonesian!**

1. Is that duck yours?
2. This ruler is not hers.
3. Are those birds theirs?
4. They are ours.
5. It is not his.
6. These cherries are mine.
7. Its color is black.
8. Your cap is white. Mine is blue.
9. His ball is big. Hers is small.
10. Those bananas are ours.

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#### **Part D. Possessive Pronouns: Translate these sentences into English!**

1. Peruncing itu adalah milikku.
2. Apakah gajah ini miliknya (pr)?
3. Mereka adalah milikmu.
4. Domba-domba itu milik mereka.
5. Jeruk-jeruk ini milik kami.
6. Ini bukan miliknya (lk).
7. Bukumu lama. Milikku baru.
8. Mobilku biru. Miliknya (pr) hijau.
9. Apakah pena itu milikmu?
10. Melon-melon ini milik kalian.

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### Lesson 17: The Present Tense

The Present Tense describes the things you do every day.

(Present Tense untuk menyatakan hal-hal yang kalian lakukan setiap hari.)

Note the use of an "s/es" at the end of the verb when describing **a man, a woman, or a thing**. (Ingat untuk menambahkan akhiran -s/-es pada kata kerja ketika menjelaskan seorang laki-laki, seorang perempuan, atau sebuah benda.)

**Formula:**

- ( + ) I, You, We, They + V + O + m                      ( + ) He, She, It + Vs/es + O + m
- ( - ) I, You, We, They + do not + V + O + m        ( - ) He, She, It + does not + V + O + m
- ( ? ) Do + I, You, We, They + V + O + m            ( ? ) Does + He, She, It + V + O + m

**Contractions:** do not = don't / does not = doesn't

Singular		Plural
( + )	I learn English every day.	We visit grandpa every month.
( - )	I don't learn English every day.	_____
( ? )	Do I learn English every day?	_____
	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.

Singular		Plural
( + )	You learn Math on Wednesdays.	_____
( - )	_____	You don't go to school every day.
( ? )	_____	_____
	Yes, I do. / No, I don't	Yes, I do. / No, I don't

Singular		Plural
( + )	He learns science on Fridays.	They work twice a week.
( - )	He does not learn science on Fridays.	_____
( ? )	Does he learn science on Fridays?	_____
	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
( + )	_____	_____
( - )	She doesn't go to school every day.	_____
( ? )	_____	Do they go to maket every week?
	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
( + )	It has a tail.	_____
( - )	_____	They don't sleep every night.
( ? )	Does it have a tail?	_____
	Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

### Vocab

Verbs			Time Signals
I, You, We, They	He, She, It	Meaning	
learn	learns	belajar	<b>every</b> day (setiap hari)
visit	visits	mengunjungi	<b>every</b> week (setiap pekan)
go	goes	pergi	<b>every</b> month (setiap bulan)
work	works	bekerja	<b>on</b> Mondays (pada tiap Senin)
sleep	sleeps	tidur	<b>once</b> a week (sekali sepekan)
have	has	mempunyai	<b>twice</b> a month (dua kali sebulan)
			<b>three times</b> a year (tiga kali setahun)

*Practice: Present Tense***Part A. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in the present tense.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to school three times a week. (go)

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2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ at that restaurant. (work)

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3. I \_\_\_\_\_ English during the week. (study)

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4. We \_\_\_\_\_ some time to go to the store. (have)

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5. My car \_\_\_\_\_ a new set of tires. (have)

---

6. John \_\_\_\_\_ his shopping on the weekend. (do)

---

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ at that table every day. (sit)

---

8. A plumber \_\_\_\_\_ leaky pipes and toilets. (fix)

---

9. You always \_\_\_\_\_ me good advice. (give)

---

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ very good students. (be)

---

**Part B. Make each of the sentences above negative.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (go)

---

2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ at that restaurant. (work)

---

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ English during the week. (study)

---

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ any time to go to the store. (have)

---

5. My car \_\_\_\_\_ a new set of tires. (have)

---

6. John \_\_\_\_\_ his shopping on the weekend. (do)

---

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ at that table every day. (sit)

---

8. A teacher \_\_\_\_\_ leaky pipes and toilets. (fix)

---

9. You never \_\_\_\_\_ me good advice. (give)

---

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ very good students. (be)

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**Part C. Complete each question with the correct form of the auxiliary verb and the main verb in the present tense.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ great today? (look)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ anything for breakfast? (want)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ his job? (like)

4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to school? (go)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ to repair? (need)

6. What time \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner? (have)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ what I say? (understand)

8. When \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework? (do)

9. How \_\_\_\_\_ this computer \_\_\_\_\_? (work)

10. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ his car? (drive)

**Part D. Answer each question with a short answer in the present tense affirmative. Use the verb "do".**

1. Do you like meatballs? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Does your brother work today? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Do I need to bring my own pen? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Does he have time to play? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Do they like English lessons? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part E. Answer each question with a short answer in the present tense negative. Use the verb "do".**

1. Does she like playing piano? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Do we need to buy some food? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Do you want to come with us? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Does your mother have you? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Does it work well? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.



*Lesson 18: Have / Has*

(+ ) S + Have / Has		(-) S + Don't / Doesn't + Have	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I have	We have	I don't have	We don't have
You have	You have	You don't have	You don't have
He has She has It has	They have	He doesn't have She doesn't have It doesn't have	They don't have

**Positive Statements**

I have a cap.  
 You have sunglasses.  
 He has a gun.  
 She has a tricycle.  
 It has a lot of fruit on top of it.  
 We have time to learn English.  
 They have a hamburger.  
 All three children have popsicles.

**Negative Statements**

I don't have a cap.  
 You don't have sunglasses.  
 He doesn't have a gun.  
 She doesn't have a tricycle.  
 It doesn't have a lot of fruit on top of it.  
 We don't have time to learn English.  
 They don't have a hamburger.  
 All three children don't have popsicles.

Have is usually used for **ownership** and **description**, but it's also a very popular substitute for **eat** and **drink**.

- I have a new car.
- I have time to go to the movies.
- She has cereal and coffee for breakfast every morning.

Have is also an important helping verb: I have lived in Prabumulih for ten years. In this example, (have) + (past participle) makes **the present perfect tense**.

**Part A. Fill in the blank with have, has, don't have, or doesn't have.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ a very good job.

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ a car. (negative)

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ much time today. (negative)

4. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their books.

5. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ enough food.

6. My car \_\_\_\_\_ any gas. (negative)

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work to do.

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ any milk. (negative)

9. The government \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of employees.

10. Hana \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer.

11. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of coffee every morning.

12. They \_\_\_\_\_ any water. (negative)

13. The house \_\_\_\_\_ a phone (negative)

14. Hana and Omar \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fun when they are together.

15. You \_\_\_\_\_ any work to do. (negative)

16. The police \_\_\_\_\_ someone in the back seat of their car.

17. Kuga \_\_\_\_\_ his paycheck.

18. My daughter's teacher \_\_\_\_\_ seven children.

19. I \_\_\_\_\_ a toothache.

20. He never \_\_\_\_\_ any problems.

**Part B. Fill in the blank spaces to make questions with do, does, or have.**

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your next class?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a guitar?

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys and my wallet?

4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ that ugly shirt on?

5. How \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ time to get their work finished?

6. What time \_\_\_\_\_ Lani \_\_\_\_\_ her appointment?

7. \_\_\_\_\_ the house \_\_\_\_\_ three bedrooms?

8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ our candles?

9. \_\_\_\_\_ the dog \_\_\_\_\_ a collar?

10. \_\_\_\_\_ elephants \_\_\_\_\_ big ears?

*Lesson 19: Have to / Has to*

(+ S + Have to / Has to		(-) S + Don't / Doesn't + Have to	
<b>Singular</b> I have to You have to He has to She has to It has to	<b>Singular</b> I don't have to You don't have to He doesn't have to She doesn't have to It doesn't have to	<b>Singular</b> I don't have to You don't have to He doesn't have to She doesn't have to It doesn't have to	<b>Plural</b> We don't have to You don't have to They don't have to

**(?) Do / Does + S + Have to + ....?**

Singular	Plural
Do I have to Do you have to Does he have to Does she have to Does it have to	Do we have to Do you have to  Do they have to

<b>Formula:</b> (+) Present: Have to / Has to (-) Present: Don't / Doesn't + Have to (?) Present: Do / Does + S + Have to	(+) I have to go now. (-) I don't have to go now. (?) Do you have to go now? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
--	---

**Part A. Directions: Use "have to" and the verb in parentheses to complete each sentence.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework. (finish)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ to work tomorrow. (go - negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ a dentist. (see)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ eating better. (start)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ some bread from the store. (get)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ this chapter. (read - negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ at work by 5:00 a.m. (be)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. This \_\_\_\_\_ on. (be - negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. These glasses \_\_\_\_\_ right. (fit)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ English in class. (speak)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Part B. Directions: Complete each sentence with "have to" and the main verb. All of these sentences are in the present tense. Some sentences are negative.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework. (finish)

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (make)

3. Your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ class today. (cancel)

4. The paint \_\_\_\_\_ before you can touch it. (dry)

5. Todd \_\_\_\_\_ to work. (drive - negative)

6. Her kids \_\_\_\_\_ to school today. (go - negative)

7. The soup \_\_\_\_\_ for about half an hour. (cook)

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport by 8:30 in the morning. (be)

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes. (do - negative)

10. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their books to class. (bring)

**Part C. Translate these sentences into English.**

1. Saya harus pergi ke pasar pagi ini.

2. Dia (lk) harus membawa sapi-sapinya ke padang rumput.

3. Kami tidak harus melakukan itu malam ini.

4. Ibuku harus membeli obat di apotik.

5. Mereka tidak harus datang ke pestanya (pr).

6. Kamu harus mengunjungi pamanmu.

7. Hana tidak harus menyelesaikannya sekarang.

8. Apakah kita harus makan mie ini?

9. Hambali harus membaca suratnya (lk).

10. Kapan saya harus meninggalkan tempat ini?

## Lesson 20: Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous Tense usually describes things that are happening now, but it can also be used to describe important things in your life, and future activity.

( + ) S + be (am, is, are) + V-ing + O		( - ) S + be (am, is, are) + not + V-ing + O	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I am learning	We are learning	I am not working	We are not working
You are learning	You are learning	You are not working	You are not working
He is learning She is learning It is learning	They are learning	He is not working She is not working It is not working	They are working

### Examples:

(+) You <b>are learning</b> English right now. (-) You <b>are not playing</b> right now.		Kamu sedang belajar B. Inggris sekarang. Kamu tidak sedang bermain sekarang.
(+) This man <b>is eating</b> soup. (-) He <b>is not cooking</b> now.		Lelaki ini sedang memakan sup. Dia tidak sedang memasak sekarang.
(+) She <b>is crying</b> . (-) She <b>is not laughing</b> .		Dia sedang menangis. Dia tidak sedang tertawa.
(+) This boy <b>is getting</b> some cotton candy. (-) He <b>is not buying</b> toys.		Anak lelaki ini sedang membeli gulali. Dia tidak sedang membeli mainan.

(?) Be (am, is, are) + S + V-ing		Time Signals
Singular	Plural	Right now (sekarang)
Am I eating?	Are we eating?	
Are you eating?	Are you eating?	
Is he eating? Is she eating? Is it eating?	Are they eating?	

Singular	Tunggal
Am I teaching you English right now? Yes, you are. / No, you are not.	Apakah saya sedang mengajarimu B. Inggris sekarang? Ya. / Tidak.
Are you learning English right now? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.	Apakah kamu sedang belajar B. Inggris sekarang? Ya. / Tidak.
Is he washing the window? Yes, he is. / No he, is not.	Apakah dia sedang mencuci jendela? Ya. / Tidak.
Is she crying? Yes, she is. / No, she is not.	Apakah dia sedang menangis? Ya. / Tidak.
Is it snowing? Yes, it is. / No, it is not.	Apakah sedang hujan salju? Ya. / Tidak.
Plural	Jamak
Are we working together? Yes, you are. / No, you are not.	Apakah kami sedang bekerja bersama? Ya. / Tidak.
Are you putting oranges into basket? Yes, we are. / No, we are not.	Apakah kamu sedang menaruh jeruk ke dalam keranjang? Ya. / Tidak.
Are they working? Yes, they are. / No, they are not.	Apakah mereka sedang bekerja? Ya. / Tidak.

**Part A. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in the present continuous tense.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to work today. (take)

2. The stores at that mall \_\_\_\_\_ new employees. (hire)

3. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ me next month. (visit)

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ lunch right now. (have)

5. My car \_\_\_\_\_ strange noises. (make)

6. Hana \_\_\_\_\_ her shopping for the week. (do)

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep)

8. You \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in your garden. (grow)

9. They \_\_\_\_\_ you at the airport. (meet)

10. My children \_\_\_\_\_ very good today. (be)

**Part B. Make each sentence negative in the present continuous tense.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ there anymore. (work)

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ at what you said. (laugh)

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ English anymore. (study)

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ much fun, are you? (have)

5. The housekeepers \_\_\_\_\_ the room now. (clean)

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ anything this weekend. (do)

7. The people from Romania \_\_\_\_\_ today. (come)

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new car this year. (buy)

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ today. (work)

10. He \_\_\_\_\_ his mother. (help)

**Part C. Complete each question with the correct form of the verb in the present continuous tense.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to work today? (go)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ to New York? (drive)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ you? (help)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the table? (set)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ outside? (rain)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the TV \_\_\_\_\_ ? (work)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ he still \_\_\_\_\_ ? (sleep)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in your garden? (grow)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ you at the airport? (meet)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. When \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_ ? (come)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part D. Make each question negative in the present continuous tense.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ your car \_\_\_\_\_ ? (work)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ to you? (talk)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the boys \_\_\_\_\_ home? (come)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any fun? (have)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ George \_\_\_\_\_ his room? (clean)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Why \_\_\_\_\_ my computer \_\_\_\_\_ on? (turn)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ today? (work)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ well? (feel)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ the students \_\_\_\_\_ to me? (listen)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any help? (get)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 21: The Past Tense**

There are two types of past tense verbs:

1. **regular verbs:** add "ed" to the simple form
2. **irregular verbs:** don't add "ed"

Regular Verbs		Irregular Verbs	
simple	past	simple	past
work	worked	be	was/were
live	lived	get	got
move	moved	go	went
walk	walked	put	put
open	opened	eat	ate
wait	waited	have	had

**Regular Verb: Learn**

(+) S + V <sub>2</sub> + O		(-) S + Did Not + O	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I learned	We learned	I did not learn	We did not learn
You learned	You learned	You did not learn	You did not learn
He learned		He did not learn	
She learned	They learned	She did not learn	They did not learn
It learned		It did not learn	

**Irregular Verb: Have**

(+) S + V <sub>2</sub> + O		(-) S + Did Not + O	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I had	We had	I didn't have	We didn't have
You had	You had	You didn't have	You didn't have
He had		He didn't have	
She had	They had	She didn't have	They didn't have
It had		It didn't have	

**Past Tense - Questions**

(?) Did + S + V + O + ....?			
Regular Verb: Learn		Irregular Verb: Have	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Did I learn	Did we learn	Did I have	Did we have
Did you learn	Did you learn	Did you have	Did you have
Did he learn	Did they learn	Did he have	Did they have
Did she learn		Did she have	
Did it learn		Did it have	

**Examples:**

Regular Verb: **Work**

- (+) He worked yesterday.
- (-) He didn't work yesterday.
- (?) Did he work yesterday?
- Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

Irregular Verb: **Have**

- (+) They had a great job.
- (-) They didn't have a great job.
- (?) Did they have a great job?
- Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.



**Regular Verb: Learn**

(+ ) I learned English yesterday.

(- ) I didn't learn English yesterday.

( ? ) Did you learn English yesterday?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

**Irregular Verb: Go**

(+ ) We went to Bandung last week.

(- ) We didn't go to Bandung last week.

( ? ) Did you go to Bandung last week?

Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.

**Part A.** Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in the past tense.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work earlier today. (go)

---

2. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their homework. (finish)

---

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ a big breakfast. (eat)

---

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ to California. (move)

---

5. My bike \_\_\_\_\_ a new tire. (need)

---

6. Jennifer \_\_\_\_\_ her laundry last weekend. (do)

---

7. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the park with her dog. (walk)

---

8. You really \_\_\_\_\_ me a lot. Thanks! (help)

---

9. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. (get)

---

10. The computer \_\_\_\_\_ on all night. (stay)

---

**Part B.** Directions: Make each of the above sentences **negative**.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work earlier today. (go)

---

2. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their homework. (finish)

---

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ a big breakfast. (eat)

---

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ to California. (move)

---

5. My bike \_\_\_\_\_ a new tire. (need)

---

6. Jennifer \_\_\_\_\_ her laundry last weekend. (do)

---

7. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the park with her dog. (walk)

---

8. You really \_\_\_\_\_ me a lot. Thanks! (help)

---

9. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. (get)

---

10. The computer \_\_\_\_\_ on all night. (stay)

---

*Lesson 22: Had to*

Present	Past
(+) Have to / Has to	(+) Had to
(-) Don't / Doesn't + Have to	(-) Didn't + Have to
(?) Do / Does + S + Have to	(?) Did + S + Have to

**Example:**

- (+) He had to help his mother.
- (-) He didn't have to help his mother.
- (?) Did he have to help his mother?  
Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

**Part A. Directions: Use "have to" and the verb in parentheses to complete each question in the present tense or the past tense.**

**Present Tense:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ home? (go)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ today? (work)
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ at the party? (be)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ all of this laundry today? (do)
5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital? (stay)

**Past Tense:**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Nami \_\_\_\_\_ her mother yesterday? (help)
7. What time \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport? (get)
8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ so long? (take)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to school during the summer? (go)
10. Why \_\_\_\_\_ Bob \_\_\_\_\_ to the police? (talk)

**Part B. Directions: Complete each sentence with "have to" and the main verb. All of these sentences are in the past tense. Some sentences are negative. (10 points)**

1. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ last night. (work)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ the grass. (cut)
3. Melissa \_\_\_\_\_ for school early this morning. (leave - negative)
4. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ on strike because they agreed on a new contract. (go - negative)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep early. (go)
6. Stan \_\_\_\_\_ extra for a larger room. (pay)
7. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor last week because her condition improved. (see - negative)
8. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ his driver's license. (renew)
9. No one at the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch because the food was free that day. (pay)
10. Because of all the rain we got, I \_\_\_\_\_ my garden yesterday. (water - negative)

*Lesson 23: The Future Tense (Masa Depan)**The Future Tense - will*

S + Will + V + O		Contractions:	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I will ____	We will ____	I'll ____	We'll ____
You will ____	You will ____	You'll ____	You'll ____
He will ____	They will ____	He'll ____	They'll ____
She will ____		She'll ____	
It will ____		It'll ____	

**Examples:**

I'll go to class tomorrow and teach English. (I'll go = I will go)	Saya akan masuk kelas besok dan mengajar B. Inggris.
You'll go to class tomorrow and learn English.	Kamu akan masuk kelas besok dan belajar B. Inggris.
He'll go to a movie in the afternoon, and he'll eat a lot of popcorn.	Dia akan pergi ke bioskop sore ini, dan dia akan memakan banyak popcorn.
She'll come to class.	Dia akan datang ke kelas.
It'll probably snow this week.	Dia mungkin akan bersalju pekan ini.
We'll both be in school tomorrow.	Kami berdua akan berada di sekolah besok.
You'll be there, too!	Kalian juga adakan berada di sana!
They'll play in the snow after school is over.	Mereka akan bermain salju setelah sekolah berakhir.

*The Future Tense - (be) going to*

S + be (am, is, are) + going to + V + O		Contractions	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I am going to	We are going to	I'm going to	We're going to
You are going to	You are going to	You're going to	You're going to
He is going to	They are going to	He's going to	They're going to
She is going to		She's going to	
It is going to		It's going to	

**Examples:**

I'm <u>going to</u> go to class tomorrow and teach English.
You're <u>going to</u> go to class tomorrow and learn English.
He's <u>going to</u> go to a movie in the afternoon, and he's going to eat a lot of popcorn.
She's <u>going to</u> walk to class.
It's <u>probably going to</u> snow this week.
We're <u>going to</u> be in school tomorrow.
You're <u>going to</u> be there, too!
They're <u>going to</u> play in the snow after school is over.

**Vocab: Time Signals**

<b>this</b> afternoon / evening	sore ini / malam ini
<b>tomorrow</b> morning / afternoon	besok pagi / besok siang
<b>next</b> week / month / year	pekan depan / bulan depan / tahun depan
<b>in</b> an hour / 2 hours	dalam sejam / dalam 2 jam
<b>soon</b>	segera
<b>after</b> breakfast / lunch / dinner	setelah sarapan / makan siang / makan malam

**Part A. Change the verb from the present tense to the future tense using "will."**

1. She's in New York today.

She \_\_\_\_\_ in New York tomorrow, too.

---

2. They're at home.

They \_\_\_\_\_ at home this weekend.

---

3. He does his homework every night.

He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework tonight after dinner.

---

4. I really like this movie.

My friends \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ this movie, too.

---

5. Is there enough time to finish this assignment?

\_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ enough time to finish this assignment?

---

6. You don't see any snow in Florida.

You \_\_\_\_\_ any snow in Florida.

---

7. Maria goes to a really good school.

Maria \_\_\_\_\_ to a good school next year also.

---

8. Where's the party?

Where \_\_\_\_\_ the party \_\_\_\_\_?

---

9. How much does a plane ticket cost?

How much \_\_\_\_\_ a plane ticket \_\_\_\_\_?

---

10. He has a good time when he goes on vacation.

He \_\_\_\_\_ a good time on his next vacation.

---

**Part B. Directions: Change the verb from the past tense to the "going to" future tense.**

1. We were at school on Sunday.

We \_\_\_\_\_ at school next Monday, too.

2. They went to a museum yesterday.

They \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo, tomorrow.

3. Roger didn't do his laundry yet.

Roger \_\_\_\_\_ it today either.

4. What did they have for breakfast?

What \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch?

5. How many people were there?

How many people \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. Was there a good movie showing?

\_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ a good movie showing?

7. Everyone had a good time.

Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.

8. Boris helped me fix my car.

Boris \_\_\_\_\_ me fix my computer, too.

9. She wasn't on time for class yesterday.

She probably \_\_\_\_\_ on time today.

10. Shukri did well on her test.

She \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ well in college.

**Lesson 24: The Present Perfect Tense**

(+ S + Have / Has + Past Participle)

Singular	Plural
I have lived	We have lived
You have lived	You have lived
He has lived	They have lived
She has lived	
It has lived	

**The present perfect is used for three reasons:**

1. To describe an action that goes from the past up to the present moment.
2. To describe an action that occurred sometime in the past but the exact time is unknown.
3. To describe an action that was repeated many times in the past.

Contractions are usually used with this tense: I've lived, you've lived, he's lived, she's lived, etc.

**Examples:**

1. I have lived in Minnesota for 15 years. \_\_\_\_\_  
I've lived here since 1991. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You have heard this song before. \_\_\_\_\_  
You've listened to a lot of music, haven't you? \_\_\_\_\_
3. She has cleaned her bathroom twice this week. \_\_\_\_\_  
She's also cleaned her kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_  
(She's = she has)

**Don't confuse the present perfect with the past tense. The present perfect is used with unspecified periods of time in the past or to show the passage of time.**

Here's an example of a mistake:

*She has cleaned her bathroom yesterday.*

This mistake specifies when she did something which you can only do with a past tense.

Here's the correction:

*She cleaned her bathroom yesterday.*

**Sometimes people learning English use the past tense when they should use the present perfect.**

Here's an example of three common mistakes:

I lived in Minnesota for 10 years.

(ok but it sounds like he is no longer there and lives in another place.)

I am living in Minnesota 10 years. (wrong)

I live in Minnesota 10 years. (wrong)

This person wants to say that he moved to Minnesota 10 years ago and is still there.

In this case the present perfect is a good choice:

I have lived in Minnesota for 10 years. (correct!) or...

I have lived in Minnesota since 1996.

**Notice also that *for* and *since* are often used in the present perfect. *For* is used with numbers of days, weeks, months, years, centuries, etc., and *since* is used with specified days, months and years.**

**The Present Perfect Tense**

Complete each **statement** with the verb in the present perfect tense.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico many times. (visit)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Zyan and Enju \_\_\_\_\_ there also. (be)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ twice this week. (snow)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor about my backache. (see)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ me a lot of help. (give)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful cake. (make)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. My car \_\_\_\_\_ over 160,000 miles. (go)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The students in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ late several times this week.  
(come)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ to them about this problem. (speak)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ all their homework. (do)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Translate these sentences into English**

1. Saya telah tinggal di Prabumulih sejak tahun 2015.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Kami sudah menonton Spiderman berkali- kali.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ayah saya telah bekerja di rumah sakit selama 17 tahun.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Dia telah membaca banyak buku hari ini.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mereka sudah mengerjakan PR mereka.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Poly sudah pernah bertemu Roy sebelumnya.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Kami sudah belajar Bahasa Inggris selama 3 tahun.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Ibuku telah memasak begitu banyak makanan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Paman Jhon telah berkendara selama 3 jam.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Hana telah mengunjungi pekan ini.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 25: The Present Perfect Tense - Negative**

(-) S + Have / Has + Not + Past Participle

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I have not worked	We have not worked	I haven't worked	We haven't worked
You have not worked	You have not worked	You haven't worked	You haven't worked
He has not worked	They have not worked	He hasn't worked	They haven't worked
She has not worked		She hasn't worked	
It has not worked		It hasn't worked	

Notice the use of "has" for a man, a woman, or a thing.  
Also, it's important to know the irregular past participles.  
Most Americans use the contracted form:  
Have + not = Haven't / Has + not = Hasn't

**Examples:**

- I have not been to China. (be) (contraction: **I haven't been** to China.)
- You have not been to China, either. (be) (contraction: **haven't been**)
- He has not played this game before. This is the first time. (play) (contraction: **hasn't played**)
- She has not cleaned the bathroom in a week. Now she's cleaning it. (clean)
- The banana has not turned brown yet. It's still yellow. (turn) (contraction: **hasn't turned**)
- We have not visited China. Never in our lives have we been there. (visit & been)
- Notice that you can also make the present perfect negative by using "never."*
- You have not finished your lunch yet. (finish) (contraction: **haven't finished**)

**The Present Perfect Tense - Negative**

Directions: Make each sentence **negative** in the present perfect tense.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ any work yet today. (do)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ any work today either. (do)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My cat \_\_\_\_\_ home since Tuesday. (be)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ before. (meet)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The computer \_\_\_\_\_ well lately. (work)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Diane and King \_\_\_\_\_ the house yet. (leave)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ his bills on time. (pay)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ a dentist in several years. (see)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Minnesota for very long. (live)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much fun in a long time. (have)  
\_\_\_\_\_



*Lesson 26: The Present Perfect Tense - Questions*

(?) Have / Has + Subject + Past Participle

Singular	Plural
Have I seen...	Have we seen...
Have you seen...	Have you seen...
Has he seen...	Have they seen...
Has she seen...	
Has it seen...	

"Seen" is the past participle for the verb "see."

When you begin a question with "have" or "has," the answer is usually *yes* or *no*.

**Examples:**

Have I ever met you? (Answer: Yes, you have.)

---

Have you lived in the United States long? (Answer: No, I haven't.)

---

Has he had any coffee yet this morning? (Answer: No, he hasn't.)

---

Has she ridden a bike before? (Answer: Yes, she has.)

---

Has the goat eaten anything yet today? (Answer: No, it hasn't.)

---

Have we known each other for a long time?

(Answer: No, we haven't. We've known each other for a short time.)

---

---

Have you ever traveled to China? (Answer: No, we haven't.)

---

Have they marched in this parade before?

(Answer: No, they haven't, but they have marched in other parades.)

---

---

**The Present Perfect Tense - Questions****Part A.** Directions: Complete each **question** with the verb in the present perfect tense.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his dinner yet? (finish)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ this movie before? (see)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the plane already \_\_\_\_\_? (land)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to you about this? (talk)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ the girl with the limp \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor? (be)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the team ever \_\_\_\_\_ a game? (win)

7. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ each other? (know)

8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_? (be)

9. What \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? (do)

10. How many voters \_\_\_\_\_ the candidate \_\_\_\_\_ to? (talk)

**Part B.** Directions: Complete each **question** in the present perfect tense. Some are **affirmative** and some are **negative**.

1. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his work yet? (do - negative)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes? (do)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ you enough to eat? (give - negative)

4. Wow! Where \_\_\_\_\_ the time \_\_\_\_\_? (go)

5. Who \_\_\_\_\_ their work yet? (complete - negative)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the dog \_\_\_\_\_ all his food? (eat)

7. How much money \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_? (pay)

8. \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ fun? (be - negative)

9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ Luffy and Nami \_\_\_\_\_ us? (call - negative)

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ in love before? (be)

### Opposite Adjectives

Adjective	Meaning	Opposite adjective	Meaning
asleep	tertidur	awake	terjaga
alert	siaga	drowsy	mengantuk
alive	hidup	dead	mati
awesome	mengagumkan	terrible	mengerikan
best	terbaik	worst	terburuk
big	besar	small	kecil
bitter	pahit	sweet	manis
brave	berani	afraid	takut
bright	terang	dull	buram
calm	tenang	nervous	gugup
certain	yakin	unsure	tidak yakin
close	rapat	distant	renggang
cold	dingin	hot	panas
cool	keren	uncool	tidak keren
complete	lengkap	incomplete	tidak lengkap
cruel	kejam	kind	baik hati
dark	gelap	light	terang
dangerous	bahaya	safe	aman
different	beda	same	sama
dirty	kotor	clean	bersih
dry	kering	wet	basah
early	lekas	late	terlambat
easy	mudah	difficult	sulit
far	jauh	near	dekat
fast	cepat	slow	lambat
fat	gemuk	thin	kurus
future	masa depan	past	masa lampau
happy	gembira	sad	sedih
healthy	sehat	sick	sakit
hungry	lapar	full	kenyang
interesting	menarik	boring	membosankan
left	kiri	right	kanan
loose	longgar	tight	sempit
loud	keras (suara)	soft	lembut
low	rendah	high	tinggi
narrow	terbatas	wide	luas
normal	normal	strange	aneh
old	tua	young	muda
on	menyala	off	mati
open	terbuka	closed	tertutup
public	umum	private	pribadi
raw	mentah	cooked	masak
regular	beraturan	irregular	tidak beraturan
right	benar	wrong	salah
rough	kasar	smooth	halus
short	pendek	tall	tinggi (badan)
small	kecil	large	besar
smart	cerdas	stupid	bodoh
soft	lembut	hard	keras

special	khusus	ordinary	biasa
straight	lurus	crooked	bengkok
tender	empuk	tough	keras
top	paling atas	bottom	paling bawah
true	benar (sejati)	false	salah (palsu)
white	putih	black	hitam
wise	bijaksana	foolish	tolol

### Irregular Verbs

Simple	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle	Meaning
be	is	being	was/were	been	adalah, ada
become	becomes	becoming	became	become	menjadi
begin	begins	beginning	began	begun	mulai
blow	blows	blowing	blew	blown	meniup
break	breaks	breaking	broke	broken	mematahkan
build	builds	building	built	built	membangun, mendirikan
buy	buys	buying	bought	bought	membeli
catch	catches	catching	caught	caught	menangkap
come	comes	coming	came	come	datang
cost	costs	costing	cost	cost	biaya
cut	cuts	cutting	cut	cut	memotong
do	does	doing	did	done	melakukan
drink	drinks	drinking	drank	drunk	minum
drive	drives	driving	drove	driven	mengemudi
eat	eats	eating	ate	eaten	makan
feel	feels	feeling	felt	felt	merasa
find	finds	finding	found	found	menemukan
fly	flies	flying	flew	flown	terbang
forget	forgets	forgetting	forgot	forgotten	lupa, melupakan
freeze	freezes	freezing	froze	frozen	membekukan
get	gets	getting	got	gotten	mendapat, memperoleh
give	gives	giving	gave	given	memberi
go	goes	going	went	gone	pergi
have	has	having	had	had	mempunyai, memiliki
hear	hears	hearing	heard	heard	mendengar
hit	hits	hitting	hit	hit	memukul
hold	holds	holding	held	held	menggenggam
hurt	hurts	hurting	hurt	hurt	melukai
keep	keeps	keeping	kept	kept	menjaga
know	knows	knowing	knew	known	mengetahui
lay	lays	laying	laid	laid	membaringkan
lead	leads	leading	led	led	memimpin
leave	leaves	leaving	left	left	berangkat

Simple	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle	Meaning
lend	lends	lending	lent	lent	meminjami
let	lets	letting	let	let	membiarkan
lie	lies	lying	lied	lied	berbaring
lose	loses	losing	lost	lost	kalah
make	makes	making	made	made	membuat
meet	meets	meeting	met	met	menemui, bertemu
pay	pays	paying	paid	paid	membayar
put	puts	putting	put	put	meletakkan
read	reads	reading	read	read	membaca
ride	rides	riding	rode	ridden	mengendarai
ring	rings	ringing	rang	rung	membunyikan
run	runs	running	ran	run	belari
say	says	saying	said	said	mengatakan
see	sees	seeing	saw	seen	melihat
sell	sells	selling	sold	sold	menjual
send	sends	sending	sent	sent	mengirim
show	shows	showing	showed	shown	mempertunjukkan
sit	sits	sitting	sat	sat	menduduki
sleep	sleeps	sleeping	slept	slept	tidur
speak	speaks	speaking	spoke	spoken	berbicara
spend	spends	spending	spent	spent	membelanjakan
stand	stands	standing	stood	stood	berdiri
swim	swims	swimming	swam	swum	berenang
take	takes	taking	took	taken	mengambil
teach	teaches	teaching	taught	taught	mengajar
tell	tells	telling	told	told	menceritakan
think	thinks	thinking	thought	thought	berpikir
throw	throws	throwing	threw	thrown	melempar
understand	understands	understanding	understood	understood	mengerti
wake	wakes	waking	woke	woken	bangun
wear	wears	wearing	wore	worn	memakai
win	wins	winning	won	won	menang
write	writes	writing	wrote	written	menulis