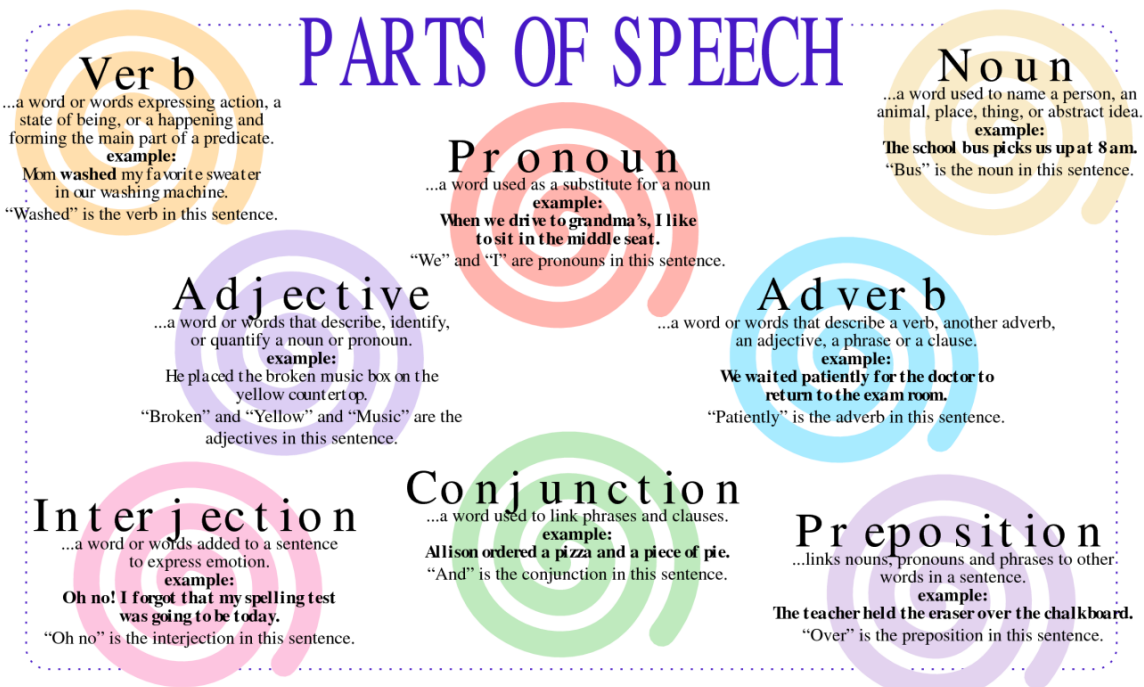


Eight Parts of Speech



1. Nouns

Nouns: These are words that function as subject, objects, and objects of prepositions. A noun is a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.

Types of Nouns

Common	◦ Car, Dog, Room, Chair
Proper	◦ Paris, John, The Dome
Collective	◦ Family, Team, Choir, Jury (Singular if the group is considered as a whole, plural when the individuals are considered)
Verbal	◦ I love <i>swimming</i> → Noun derived from the verb
Compound	◦ Cheesecake, Mother-in-law (Hyphens can be used to eliminate ambiguity).
Abstract	◦ Justice, Love, Wit → Nouns for things that have no physical existence
Concrete	◦ Sun, Road, Heat → Nouns for things that can be verified through the senses
Countable	◦ Apple, Person, Book
Uncountable	◦ Water, Traffic, Calm

Collective Noun Phrases/Expressions

PEOPLE	ANIMALS	
A team of players	A herd of cows	A troop of monkeys
A gang of thieves	A flock of geese	A pod of whales
A panel of experts	A colony of ants	A yoke of oxen
A board of directors	A brood of ducklings	An army of caterpillars
A troupe of acrobats	A pride of lions	A shoal of herrings
A battalion of soldiers	A swarm of mosquitoes	A clowder of cats
A choir of angels	A pack of wolves	A hive of bees
A bevy of girls	A school of fish	A caravan of camels
A horde of nomads	A murder of crows	A litter of puppies
A band of musicians	A stand of flamingoes	A nest of mice
A tribe of Indians	A parliament of owls	A pit of snakes

A. Countable Nouns

1) 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)

Subject Pronouns		People	Things	Plants
I am	Saya adalah	a boy	an egg	an apple
You are	Kamu adalah	a girl	an eraser	a mango
He is	Dia (lk) adalah	an engineer	a sharpener	an orange
She is	Dia (pr) adalah	a housewife	an umbrella	an orchid
It is	Dia (h/b) adalah	a midwife	a university	a tomato
We are	Kami adalah	a pilot	a window	a tree
You are	Kalian adalah	a student	a door	a grape
They are	Mereka adalah	a teacher	a book	a watermelon
Animals				
an ant	Seekor semut	a peacock	Seekor merak	
a cat		a quail		
an eagle		a rabbit		
an elephant		a rhinoceros		
a hippopotamus		a scorpion		
an iguana		a whale		
an octopus		a wolf		
an owl		a zebra		

This is / That is

This is an elephant. Ini adalah seekor gajah.
That is a boy. Itu adalah seorang anak laki-laki.

Practice 1 Translate into Indonesian

I am an engineer. _____
It is a rhinoceros. _____
This is an umbrella. _____
That is a scorpion. _____
Hana is a housewife. _____
It is an eraser. _____
That is an owl. _____
This is a hippopotamus. _____
It is an apple. _____
That is a university. _____

Practice 2 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. _____

**2) Plural Noun (Kata Benda Jamak)
-s / -es**

Cara mengubah kata benda tunggal menjadi jamak:

1. Menambahkan akhiran -s

Singular	Plural	Meaning
1. Cat	1. Cats	1. _____
2. Table	2. _____	2. _____
3. Watermelon	3. _____	3. _____
4. Doctor	4. _____	4. _____
5. River	5. _____	5. _____

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

Singular	Plural	Meaning
1. Bus	1. Buses	1. _____
2. Class	2. _____	2. _____
3. Brush	3. _____	3. _____
4. Beach	4. _____	4. _____
5. Box	5. _____	5. _____
6. Quiz	6. _____	6. _____

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

Singular	Plural	Meaning
1. Tom <u>ato</u>	1. Tomatoes	1. _____
2. Pot <u>ato</u>	2. Potatoes	2. _____
kecuali: piano, photo, rhino hanya ditambah -s		
1. Piano	1. _____	1. _____
2. Photo	2. _____	2. _____
3. Rhino	3. _____	3. _____

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

Singular	Plural	Meaning
1. Straw <u>ber</u> ry	1. Strawberries	1. _____
2. But <u>ter</u> fly	2. _____	2. _____
3. Lad <u>y</u>	3. _____	3. _____
4. Part <u>y</u>	4. _____	4. _____
5. Coun <u>tr</u> y	5. _____	5. _____

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

Singular	Plural	Meaning
1. Leaf	1. Leaves	1. _____
2. Wolf	2. _____	2. _____
3. Knife	3. _____	3. _____













Irregular Nouns (Kata benda tidak beraturan)

Singular	Plural	Meaning
1. Man	1. Men	1. _____
2. Woman	2. Women	2. _____
3. Child	3. Children	3. _____
4. Tooth	4. Teeth	4. _____
5. Foot	5. Feet	5. _____
6. Goose	6. Geese	6. _____
7. Ox	7. Oxen	7. _____
8. Mouse	8. Mice	8. _____
9. Sheep	9. Sheep	9. _____
10. Deer	10. Deer	10. _____

Practice







Singular	Plural	Meaning
1. Wife	1. _____	1. _____
2. Toy	2. _____	2. _____
3. Dish	3. _____	3. _____
4. Fireman	4. _____	4. _____
5. Cherry	5. _____	5. _____
6. Housewife	6. _____	6. _____
7. Child	7. _____	7. _____
8. Grape	8. _____	8. _____
9. Grass	9. _____	9. _____
10. Midwife	10. _____	10. _____
11. Sheep	11. _____	11. _____
12. Radio	12. _____	12. _____
13. Bench	13. _____	13. _____
14. Tooth	14. _____	14. _____

B. 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. I like those furniture. (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.	The equipment are nice. (no!)

Asking questions for an amount or a number:

Count Nouns		Noncount Nouns
How many chairs are there? 	How many chairs are there? 	How much furniture is there? 
There's one camera 	There are four cameras 	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
a (singular)	- (no article)
the (singular and plural)	the
some	some
a lot of	a lot of
many (large numbers)	much (large numbers)
a few (3 to 4)	a little (small number)
few (a very small number)	little (a very small number)
fewer (comparative)	less (comparative)
fewest (superlative)	least (superlative)
not many (a small number)	not much (a small number)
not any (zero)	not any (zero)

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

- There _____ some time before the game.
- There _____ two people looking at the house.
- _____ there a good movie showing at that theater?
- _____ there any good restaurants near here?
- Why _____ there police officers outside that house?
- There _____ a hat on the table.
- _____ there enough chairs for everyone?
- _____ there a pillow on the bed?
- There _____ seven days in a week.
- There _____ ten students in the classroom.

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

- How _____ time is there to finish our work today?
- There aren't _____ students in class today.
- I like her very _____.
- How _____ money do you have?
- Are there _____ cars in the parking lot?
- You don't make _____ mistakes, do you?
- There isn't very _____ tea left in the teapot.
- She doesn't like too _____ meat in the sauce.
- How _____ people do you know in your building?
- 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

2. Pronouns

Pronouns: These are words that can take the place of a noun. Words like "he," "him," "his," and pronouns. It's important to know the differences among subject, object, possessive, and reflexive pronouns.

Pronouns				
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reciprocal Pronouns
I	me	my	mine	myself
You (singular)	you	your	yours	yourself
You (plural)	you	your	yours	yourselves
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	Her	Hers	herself
It	it	Its	its	itself

Fun, Relax & Easy English - Free 

A. Subject Pronoun & B. Object Pronouns

Subject Pronouns		Object Pronouns	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I (saya)	We (kami)	me	us
You (kamu)	You (kalian)	you	you
He (dia #lk)	They (mereka)	him	them
She (dia #pr)		her	
It (dia #h/b)		it	

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

- _____ is a student. (a man)
- _____ are students (a boy and a girl)
- Is _____ a good car? (a thing)
- _____ are at home. (two people)
- _____ is from Nicaragua. (a woman)
- _____ are not very good computers. (a group)
- _____ am at work. (oneself)
- Is _____ cold today? (the weather)
- Are _____ members of the website? (people)
- _____ and I are in the same class. (a woman)

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

- Al-Huda teaches _____ English every day. (you and I)
- There's some mail for _____ in the mailbox. (I)
- I like _____ very much. (you-singular or plural)
- She works with _____ at that company. (a man)
- He likes _____ very much. (a woman)
- They like to eat _____ with cream cheese. (a thing)
- Peter usually puts _____ in the refrigerator. (things)
- Please give it to _____. (I)
- They want _____ to work this weekend. (you and I)
- I want _____ to do something for me. (you)

Al-Huda Bimbel BALISTUNG, MIPA, & BAHASA INGGRIS

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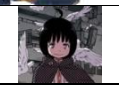

Part C. Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct object pronoun. The words in parentheses will help you choose the correct word.

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)

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

D. 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

This is my pen.

Is that your bag?

This is not his rabbit.

Those are their bananas.

This is our classroom.



CLASSROOM

Possessive Pronouns

This pen is mine.

Is that bag yours?

This rabbit is not his.

Those bananas are theirs.

This classroom is ours.

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

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

1. This classroom is my classroom.

2. Are these books your books?

3. He has his own car and I have my own car.

4. Her English is good, and his English is good too.

5. I think this money is her money.

6. Your children are smart, and so are our children.

7. Our work is finished; their work isn't.

8. Those tickets are his tickets.

9. Your garden looks great, but my garden doesn't.

10. 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. _____

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. _____

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. _____

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. _____

Part A. Complete each sentence with a matching verb and a possessive pronoun that matches the subject.

Example: He wore his raincoat today. She wore hers today, too.

1. I rode my bike to school today. You _____ to school today, too.
2. They visit their relatives in the summer. We _____ in the winter.
3. My wife works on her computer in an office. I _____ at home.
4. They brought their dog to the park. You _____ to the park, too.
5. He teaches his classes with a computer. She _____ with a computer, too.
6. She likes her classes. He _____ too.
7. I ate my breakfast quickly. My kids _____ quickly, too.
8. You got your hair cut. I _____ cut, too.
9. We got our mail already. They _____ already, too.
10. I listen to my radio in the car. You _____ at home.

Part B. Complete each sentence with the possessive pronoun that matches the word in parentheses.

Example: My car doesn't work. His doesn't work either. (a man)

1. Her back hurts. _____ hurts a little, too. (I)
2. Their house needs a lot of work. _____ needs a lot of work, too. (you)
3. My tires are low. _____ are low, too. (a woman)
4. His house is on this street. _____ is on this street, too. (a woman)
5. Your order will be ready soon. _____ will be ready in ten minutes. (a group of people)
6. His wisdom teeth were pulled last year. _____ were pulled a few years ago. (I)
7. Your wife is a really good cook. _____ is a good cook, too. (my brother)
8. My handwriting isn't very good. _____ isn't very good either. (my sister)
9. Their tuition for school increased this year. _____ increased this year, too. (we)
10. Her English test is this week. _____ was last week. (a man)

E. Reflexive Pronouns

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun	Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject:
I	myself	I taught myself how to build this course.
you	yourself	Do you listen to yourself when you speak English?
he	himself	The boy hurt himself while playing hockey. He hurt himself .
she	herself	She made herself dizzy by spinning around.
it	itself	A computer can turn itself off to save on energy. It turns itself off.
we	ourselves	We can learn for ourselves how to do many things.
you	yourselves	You decide for yourselves to study English.
they	themselves	They decide for themselves where to sit in class. The teacher doesn't tell them where to sit.

Part A. Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct **reflexive pronoun**. The subject in each sentence will help you make the correct decision.

1. She hurt _____ when she fell off of the swing.
2. Try not to blame _____ for that mistake.
3. I cut _____ almost every morning when I shave.
4. Did you all enjoy _____ at the party?
5. They are not old enough to dress _____.
6. He taught _____ how to play the guitar.
7. I told _____ that I would get that job, and I did!
8. We entertained _____ with video games.
9. You're going to hurt _____ with that knife.
10. My mother burned _____ while she was cooking.
11. The cat hurt _____ when it jumped off the fence.
12. Some girls spend hours looking at _____ in front of a mirror.
13. The soldier shot _____ so he could leave America.
14. We need to protect _____ so I bought a gun.
15. The boy killed _____ with drugs and alcohol.
16. The car is so hi-tech it can drive _____.
17. Kids, don't hurt _____ on the playground.
18. I did the work all by _____.
19. Give _____ a round of applause. You all did a good job!
20. Help _____ to some more food.

Part B. Match each question to a correct answer:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Did you come to school by yourself today?
_____ | a. No, he'll need some help. |
| 2. Does she know how to get dressed by herself?
_____ | b. No, I walked with two of my friends. |
| 3. How did you hurt yourself?
_____ | c. I did it while I was working on my car. |
| 4. Is he able to help himself?
_____ | d. I can't help myself. These onions are really strong. |
| 5. Why are you crying?
_____ | e. No, she's only two years old. |

3. Adjectives



Adjectives: Use adjectives to provide information about nouns. Adjectives describe color, size, degree, depth, quality, etc.

Function

- Adjective + Noun

This is a delicious apple. (Ini sebuah apel yang lezat.) or

This apple is delicious. (Apel ini lezat.)

 BIG	That is a big ball. (Itu sebuah bola yang besar.)	This is a small ball. (Ini sebuah bola yang kecil.)	 SMALL
 SAME	They are same. (Mereka sama.)	It is different. (Dia berbeda.)	 DIFFERENT
 BAD	James is a bad boy. (James seorang anak laki-laki yang nakal.)	Misty is a good girl. (Misty seorang anak perempuan yang baik.)	 GOOD
 CLEAN	She is clean. (Dia bersih.)	He is dirty. (Dia kotor.)	 DIRTY

Adjectives - Word Order

English Grammar



The general order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

Opinion	Size	Shape	Condition	Age	Colour	Pattern	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
ugly	small	thin	dirty	old	red	striped	Italian	cotton	sleeping	bag
beautiful	--	long	--	--	white	--	French	silk	wedding	dress
--	large	--	broken	ancient	--	--	Greek	clay	flower	vase

OPINION Attitude / Observations
delicious, lovely, nice, cool

SIZE Size / Height
big, small, tall, huge, tiny

SHAPE Shape / Weight / Length
round, square, long, fat

CONDITION Condition / State
clean, wet, rich, hungry

AGE How old is it?
old, young, new, antique

COLOUR Colour / Approximate Colour
green, blue, reddish, purple

PATTERN Pattern / Design
spotted, checked, flowery, zigzag

ORIGIN Where is it from?
American, British, Arabic, Turkish

MATERIAL What is it made of?
gold, wooden, plastic, synthetic

PURPOSE What is it used for?
gardening, shopping, riding

Before adjectives + noun we normally have a *determiner*:
- a, an, the, my, your, her, four, this, those, some etc.

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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. 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.

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.

4. Adverbs


Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They describe *how*, *how often*, *where*, *when*, and *to what degree* something happens. Adverbs often end in "ly"

Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and answers the questions below.

How?	How Often?	When?	Where?
easily	always	after	away
happily	every day	before	everywhere
loudly	frequently	early	here
quickly	never	now	home
quietly	often	since	inside
sadly	once	soon	near
silently	seldom	today	outside
slowly	sometimes	yesterday	there

Example: The boy plays the drums loudly!



The train is moving quickly through the subway.
("Quickly" describes how the train moves. "Move" is a verb.)
The turtle is crawling through the grass very slowly.
("Slowly" describes how the turtle crawls. "Crawl" is a verb.)
He's usually late to work.
("Usually" is an adverb of frequency that describes an adjective--"late.")
He rarely **buys** things that are not on sale. He likes to save money.
("Rarely" is an adverb of frequency that describes the **verb** "buy.")
The water is very hot. ("Very" is an adverb that describes the adjective "hot.")
The water is too hot. (**very, too, really, so, extremely**, etc are adverbs that describe adjectives.)
She's entering the hot tub very carefully.
("Very" is an adverb that describes another adverb "carefully." The word "carefully" describes the verb, "enter.")

Comparative Adverbs

Making the comparative form for adverbs is not as easy as making the comparative form for adjectives. Remember, most adverbs end in "ly," so most adverbs are two-syllable words; therefore, you will usually use "more" in front of the adverb to make the comparison. Many Americans ignore the rules for comparative adverbs, but you should still learn how to use them properly.

A subway train can get you through the city more quickly than a bus.
("more quickly" describes the verb "get." "Get" is a verb.)
A laptop computer allows her to do her work more efficiently.
Barack Obama campaigned more skillfully than his opponents, and that's one reason why he won his election.
Some adverbs have only one syllable and don't add "ly."
fast, hard, soon, high

- She works faster than he does.
- He can reach higher than she can.
- They'll finish their work sooner than they did last week

The opposite of "more" is "less."
He is less easily disturbed by her behavior than he was in the past.

Making Comparisons

Part A. Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct verb.

Example: He's much stronger than I _____.
(the answer is "am")

1. Donna knows more about science than I _____.
2. You finished your work faster than he _____.
3. She can play the piano better than you _____.
4. I've had more experience than she _____.
5. This costs more than the other one _____.
6. We liked the pizza more than they _____.
7. We ate more pizza than they _____.
8. Michael hasn't been as cooperative as David _____.
9. I'm much faster at this than you _____.
10. This doesn't work as well as that one _____.
11. You know more people at this party than I _____.
12. She doesn't work as many hours as he _____.
13. He's not as fast as she _____.
14. This is worse than that one _____.
15. He's seen many more movies than you _____.
16. His car wasn't as expensive as hers _____.
17. This won't take as long as the other one _____.
18. I can hold my breath longer than you _____.
19. These flowers lasted longer than those other ones _____.
20. Teresa doesn't do it as well as you _____.

Part B. Directions: Complete each sentence from Part A with a pronoun.

Example: He's much stronger than _____.
(the answer is "me")

1. Donna knows more about science than _____.
2. You finished your work faster than _____.
3. She can play the piano better than _____.
4. I've had more experience than _____.
5. This costs more than the other _____.
6. We liked the pizza more than _____.
7. We ate more pizza than _____.
8. Michael hasn't been as cooperative as _____.
9. I'm much faster at this than _____.
10. This doesn't work as well as that _____.
11. You know more people at this party than _____.
12. She doesn't work as many hours as _____.
13. He's not as fast as _____.
14. This is worse than that _____.
15. He's seen many more movies than _____.
16. His car wasn't as expensive as _____.
17. This won't take as long as the other _____.
18. I can hold my breath longer than _____.
19. These flowers lasted longer than those other _____.
20. Teresa doesn't do it as well as _____.

Superlative Adverbs

Adverbs in the superlative form describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

Adverbs usually end in "ly"

Making the superlative form for adverbs is even more difficult than the comparative form. Many Americans avoid doing it, so you might not hear it used very often.

He rides his bike **most frequently** in the morning.

I work at school and at home during the week, but I work **most comfortably** at my desk on the weekend.

She is **most likely** to become a doctor after she finishes med school.

Birds sing **most beautifully** in the morning.






Some adverbs don't use "ly" endings. For these words, just add "est."

- They play well together, but they play **best** when they're under pressure.
- They perform the **worst** on the field when they don't practice.
- John is the **hardest** working player on the team.
- Burt runs the **fastest**, so he's a wide receiver.

Intensifiers

Some adverbs are used with adjectives and other adverbs. Examples in this lesson are called "intensifiers." Intensifiers provide greater depth of meaning for the words they describe.

Some common intensifiers are *somewhat*, *surely*, *highly*, *certainly*, *very*, *really*, *extremely*, *quite*, *such*, *extraordinarily*, and *tremendously*. There are others, but these are a good start if you are new to using them.

<p>This is an extremely unusual bike. The word "extremely" is an intensifier for the adjective "unusual."</p>	
<p>I highly recommend the bakery we used for Heidi's birthday cake. They did a great job.</p>	
<p>That's quite an unusual color for a house.</p>	
<p>We surely got a lot of snow last night.</p>	
<p>Setting a mousetrap with cheese is an extraordinarily good way to catch a mouse.</p>	
<p>Ted's wife, Linda, certainly is beautiful.</p>	

In each of the examples above, the intensifier can be taken out of the sentence without changing the meaning very much: Ted's girlfriend, Linda, is beautiful.

5. Verbs

These words describe the action or inaction in a sentence. The key to understanding English well is to focus on the way verbs change. A Verb says something about a person or thing.

Verbs are divided into *three* different kinds :

1. A **Transitive Verb** requires an object to complete its meaning.

Examples :

- a. The hunter *killed* a bear. In (a) " bear " is the object of " killed ".
- b. The scholar *learned* his lesson. In (b) " lesson " is the object of " learned ".

Transitive Verb has *two* voice : --

- a. The Active voice
- b. The Passive voice

Note : An Intransitive verb from its nature cannot have voices.

- **The Active Voice** represents the subject as acting upon an object.

Example : The cat *caught* the mouse

In this sentence the subject " cat " does something to the object " mouse , " so the verb " caught " is in the active voice.

- **The Passive voice** represents the subject as being acted upon.

Example : The mouse *was caught* by the cat.

Here the subject " mouse " was the thing acted upon, so the verb " was caught " is in the passive voice.

2. An **Intransitive Verb** does not require an object to complete its meaning.

Example : a. He *sleeps*; b. We *go* .

No object can come after such verbs as " sleep ", " go " etc

3. An **Auxiliary Verb** is used to help an other verb.

- a. I shall *go* .
- b. We have *come* .

In a " shall " is an auxiliary verb used to help the verb " go " to form a future time.

In b. " have " is an auxiliary verb used to help the verb " come " to express a time partly past and partly present.

Note : A verb that is helped by an auxiliary verb is called a *Principal* verb

Tense of Verbs

1. Tense denotes the *time* of an action or its *completeness* .
2. There are three tenses: the *Present Tense*, the *Past Tense*, the *Future Tense*

The *Present Tense* denotes present time.

I walk	We walk.
You walk.	You walk.
He walks.	They walk.

The *Past Tense* denotes past time.

I walked.	We walked.
You walked.	You walked.
He walked.	They walked.

The *Future Tense* denotes future time.

I shall walk.	We shall walk.
You will walk.	You will walk.
He will walk.	They will walk.

6. Conjunctions

Conjunctions are useful in putting nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and clauses together when making sentences. There are seven coordinating conjunctions: **and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so.**

examples:

I like to eat cheese and crackers.

Use "and" when putting two or more things or people together in a group.

Hockey is a fun sport, but sometimes you can fall and hurt yourself.

"But" is a word that shows contrast or differences. Hockey is fun, but it is also a little dangerous. Fun but dangerous

Would you like to eat a hotdog or a hamburger?

"Or" provides you with a choice or a decision.

She eats neither hotdogs nor hamburgers. She prefers vegetables.

"Nor" is the negative form of "or." It's often used with "neither."

...neither.....nor.....

He went to prison, for he had killed someone.

"For" is very similar to "because" and "since." This is a difficult conjunction to use. It sounds very formal.

It's cold outside, yet these boys don't want to go inside because they are having so much fun.

"Yet" is similar to "but." In this usage it's not the same as the "yet" which is used to express time.

She saw a spider, so she became afraid.

"So" is similar to "because" and "for" but you can't use the word in the same position. The same sentence above could be written:

She became afraid because she saw a spider.

7. Prepositions

A Preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun to show the relation between this noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence.

Examples:

- Put his book *on* the table.
- Give this book *to* him.

Note - The noun or pronoun placed after the preposition is called its **Object**

In the above sentences, the noun " *table* " is the object of the preposition " *on* " ; and the pronoun " *him* " is the object of the preposition " *to* ".

The following list contains some other examples of the preposition:

- (a) A lamp is hung **above** my head.
- (b) He sailed **across** the sea.
- (c) He returned **after** many days
- (d) He is not **at** home just now.
- (e) He stands **before** the door
- (f) The dog ran **behind** its master.
- (g) He stood **below** me in the class
- (h) I sat **beside** him.
- (i) There is nothing in the room **besides** a table.
- (j) You must be back **by** four o'clock.
- (k) He does this sum **for** his classmate.
- (l) He came **from** school.
- (m) Go **into** the garden.
- (n) He sent me a box **of** books
- (p) He sat **under** the tree.
- (q) He killed the bird **with** a stone.

IN FRONT OF



The dog is in front of the man.

BEHIND



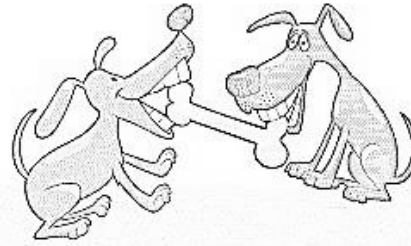
The dog is behind the postman.

NEXT TO



The dog is next to the bones.

BETWEEN



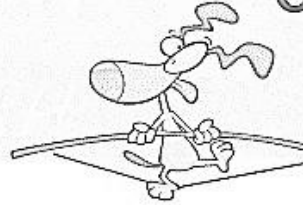
The bone is between the two dogs.

ABOVE

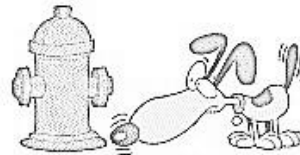


The bone is above the dog.
The dog is under the bone.

OVER



BELOW



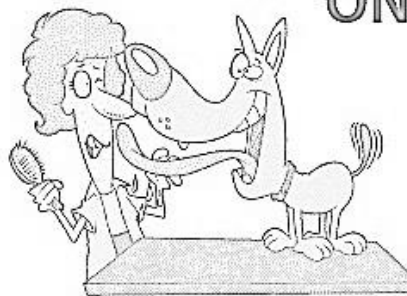
The blue dog is over the fire hydrant.
The fire hydrant is below the blue dog.

IN

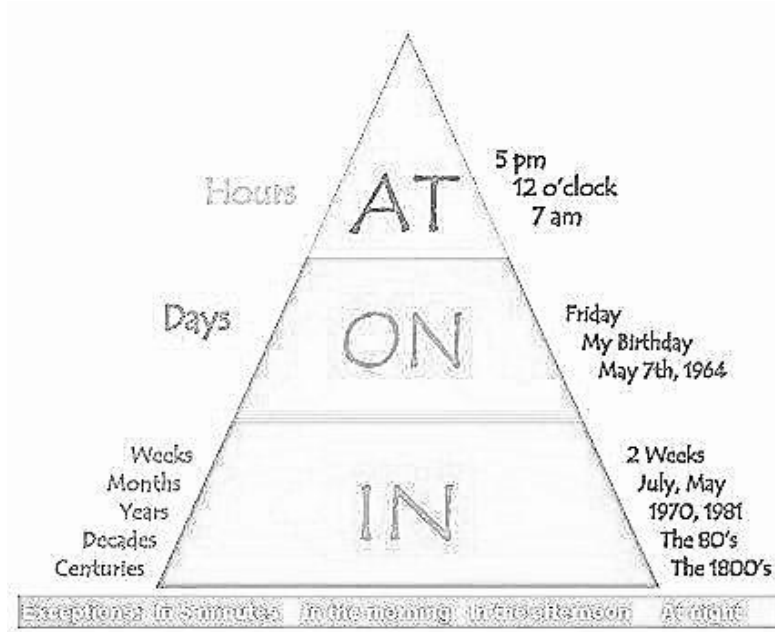


The dog is in the bed.
There is a thermometer in its mouth.

ON



The dog is on the table.
The woman has dog saliva on her.



IN	ON	AT
<i>In conclusion</i>	<i>On the one hand / the other hand</i>	<i>At a concert</i>
<i>In the journal</i>	<i>On the Internet</i>	<i>At someone's house</i>
<i>In the article</i>	<i>On the ceiling</i>	<i>At the doctor's</i>
<i>In a room</i>	<i>On the door</i>	<i>At the bus stop</i>
<i>In a building</i>	<i>On the wall</i>	<i>At the door</i>
<i>In a box</i>	<i>On the floor</i>	<i>At the window</i>
<i>In a garden</i>	<i>On a page</i>	<i>At the roundabout</i>
<i>In the city center</i>	<i>On an island</i>	<i>At the traffic lights</i>
<i>In a town</i>	<i>On the left/right</i>	<i>At the church</i>
<i>In a pool</i>	<i>On a map</i>	
<i>In the sea</i>		
<i>In a river</i>		
<i>In your hand/mouth</i>		
<i>In the mountains</i>		

AT	IN	ON
at 9 o'clock	in the morning	on Mondays
at Christmas	in the evening	on Friday
at Easter	in the afternoon	on Saturday
at noon	in the Easter holiday	on Sunday morning
at night	in the Christmas holiday	on Friday evening
at midnight	in the winter	on Easter Monday
at the weekend	in the summer	On Christmas Day
at lunch time	in 2013	on Saturday night
at dinner	in the 21st century	on June 13th
at that time	in August	on a summer evening
at the moment	in December	on a cold day
	in three hours (three hours from now)	on that day

Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
in	room, building, street, town, country book, paper etc. car, taxi picture, world	in the kitchen, in London in the book in the car, in a taxi in the picture, in the world
at	meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> for <i>table</i> for events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the door, at the station at the table at a concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work
on	attached for a place with a river being on a surface for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house for public transport for <i>television, radio</i>	the picture on the wall London lies on the Thames. on the table on the left on the first floor on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside	left or right of somebody or something	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
under	on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else	the bag is under the table
below	lower than something else but above ground	the fish are below the surface
over	covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle	put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake
across	getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side	walk across the bridge swim across the lake
through	something with limits on top, bottom and the sides	drive through the tunnel
to	movement to person or building movement to a place or country for <i>bed</i>	go to the cinema go to London / Ireland go to bed
into	enter a room / a building	go into the kitchen / the house
towards	movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	go 5 steps towards the house
onto	movement to the top of something	jump onto the table
from	in the sense of <i>where from</i>	a flower from the garden

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
on	days of the week	on Monday
in	months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
at	for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at night at the weekend at half past nine
since	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
before	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
to	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)
past	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)
to / till / until	marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday
till / until	in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	He is on holiday until Friday.
by	in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> up to a certain time	I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Other important Prepositions

English	Usage	Example
from	who gave it	a present from Jane
of	who/what does it belong to what does it show	a page of the book the picture of a palace
by	who made it	a book by Mark Twain
on	walking or riding on horseback entering a public transport vehicle	on foot, on horseback get on the bus
in	entering a car / Taxi	get in the car
off	leaving a public transport vehicle	get off the train
out of	leaving a car / Taxi	get out of the taxi
by	rise or fall of something travelling (other than walking or horseriding)	prices have risen by 10 percent by car, by bus
at	for <i>age</i>	she learned Russian at 45
about	for topics, meaning <i>what about</i>	we were talking about you

Practice: Prepositions

Part A. Fill in the blank space with a preposition.

1. I need some help _____ my homework.
2. The class begins _____ 7:30 in the morning.
3. My teacher explained something _____ me.
4. The young man bought a ring _____ his girlfriend.
5. It will be very difficult _____ them to finish their project.
6. Is there enough time to get _____ the airport?
7. We try to live _____ our budget.
8. Let's sit _____ the shade.
9. Did you buy anything _____ the store?
10. She lives _____ her job. It's only a mile away.
11. When it started to rain, we went _____ the house.
12. The store owner swept the sidewalk _____ his store.
13. How did you hear _____ the accident?
14. Where can we go _____ the movie is over?
15. There are plenty _____ good oranges at that store.
16. She loves to run her fingers _____ my hair.
17. Would you like to live _____ the Indonesia?
18. When Que got _____ the bus, he paid the fare.
19. Put your money _____ the vending machine for some candy.
20. They live _____ 2435 E. Oak St.

Part B. Fill in the blank with a preposition

1. It's hard to ride a bike _____ the wind.
2. _____ we eat dinner, we have to set the table.
3. Apple pie is a great desert to eat _____ dinner.
4. Chrissy will see her friends _____ the afternoon.
5. Do you know who this gift is _____?
6. Turn the lights _____ outside. We don't need them.
7. Please get _____ the car so we can leave.
8. The store employees did a lot of work _____ the customer.
9. I want to go _____ you to that new restaurant.
10. Did you put the chicken _____ the grill yet?
11. Juan and Rob like to talk _____ sports.
12. The children want to bring _____ some toys on the trip.
13. What do you do _____ the day?
14. Can you help me _____ this heavy box?
15. There are a lot of people shopping _____ the mall.
16. We get together _____ time _____ time.
17. She's been waiting to see the doctor _____ 2:00.
18. The store is open _____ 9 a.m. _____ 7 p.m.
19. We have to take this situation day _____ day.
20. Minnesota is south _____ Canada.

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**.

1. Is _____ yours?
2. _____ is really difficult.
3. Are _____ books from the library?
4. Was _____ a useful lesson?
5. When were _____ lemons purchased?
6. _____ milk tastes kind of sour.
7. Take a look at _____ pants. Aren't they nice?
8. _____ cars don't have a good safety record.
9. Where was _____? Does it go here on the shelf?
10. Does _____ cost a lot of money?

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

1. How do you like _____ peaches?
2. _____ was the best movie I have ever seen!
3. _____ tables are dirty. Please clean them.
4. Whose are _____?
5. _____ furniture is kind of expensive.
6. Please hand me _____ towels.
7. Whose is _____?
8. How much are _____ books?
9. We need to get _____ car out of the garage.
10. _____ is basmati rice. It's very good.

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

1. Are _____ books over there on the table yours?
2. _____ grapes I'm eating are really good.
3. _____ was a great movie we saw last night.
4. Take a look at _____ car across the street.
5. In _____ days, everyone on the street knew each other.
6. What's the difference between _____ group here, and _____ group way over there?
7. Where are _____ shoes you bought for me?
8. _____ is the first time I have ever seen an eclipse.
9. _____ was the first time I had ever seen a rhinoceros.
10. _____ 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.

Ini adalah penghapus-penghapus.
(+) These are erasers.
(-) These are not erasers.
(?) Are these erasers?
Yes, they are. / No, they are 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.

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.

1. Ini adalah seekor gurita.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

2. Ini adalah 12 ekor gurita.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

3. Itu adalah sebuah jeruk.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

4. Itu adalah jeruk-jeruk.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

5. Ini adalah sebuah arbei.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

6. Ini adalah 7 buah arbei.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

7. Itu adalah seekor rusa.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

8. Itu adalah 4 ekor rusa.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

9. Ini adalah seekor angsa.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

10. Ini adalah angsa-angsa.
(+) _____
(-) _____
(?) _____

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?

A Lot Of, Many, & Much

Functions:

Count Nouns	Uncount Nouns
(+) a lot of (-) many (?) many	(+) a lot of (-) much (?) much

Many is used with count nouns:

Q: How many **apples** are there?

A: There are many apples in this picture.



Q: How many **chairs** are there?

A: There are two chairs.



Q: How many **bees** are there?

A: Hundreds. Maybe thousands!



Q: How many **apples** are there in this picture?

A: There is only one apple.



Q: How many **men** are in this picture?

A: There aren't any. There is only one littler girl.



Much is used with noncount nouns:

Q: How much fruit is there?

A: There's a lot of fruit.



Q: How much water is in the glass?

A: It's almost full. There's a lot of water in the glass.



Q: How much traffic is there this morning?

A: There's a lot of traffic. The cars aren't moving very fast.



Q: How much fishing does he do?

A: He does a lot of fishing on the weekend.



Q: How much juice is there in his glass?

A: There isn't any. It's all gone.



Count Nouns Singular	Count Nouns Plural	Noncount Nouns (Don't use in plural form)
car apple machine fact chair dollar minute (Only use an article with these: a or the)	cars apples machines facts chairs dollars minutes (These plural count nouns use "many")	traffic fruit machinery information furniture money time (These use " much ")

It's important to understand the difference between **noncount and count nouns** when using **many** and **much**. Noncount nouns are often used to describe large categories while count nouns are usually more specific.

Examples:

- There is a car in the street. (singular count noun)
- Question: How **many** cars are there in the street?
- Answer: There are a few cars in the street (plural count noun)
- Question: How **much** traffic is there?
- Answer: There is a lot of traffic. (noncount noun)

Noncount nouns always use a singular verb. Count nouns are singular or plural.

➤ **Much and Many are usually used with the negative:**

Examples:

- There aren't many students in the classroom. (perhaps 4 or 5 students)
- There isn't much food in the refrigerator. (a small amount of food)

➤ **Any + not, never, or without expresses zero:**

Examples:

- There **aren't any** students in the classroom (zero)
- There **isn't any** food in the refrigerator. It's empty.
- He went outside **without any** shoes. (There are no shoes on his feet.)
- They **never** want to eat any vegetables or drink any milk.

➤ **Much and Many are usually not used in the affirmative:**

Examples:

- There are many apples in the basket. It sounds better to say...
- There are **a lot of** apples in the basket.
- There is much milk in the refrigerator. It sounds better to say...
- There is **a lot of** milk in the refrigerator.

Practice: Many or Much

Part A. Directions: Fill in the blank with **many or **much**.**

1. He doesn't have _____ time today.
2. How _____ apples are there in the basket?
3. I didn't see _____ cars on the highway this morning.
4. How _____ money do you have?
5. There isn't _____ milk in the refrigerator.
6. There were _____ Spanish-speaking people at the party.
7. Do you know how _____ people there are in the world?
8. We didn't send _____ Christmas cards to our friends this year.
9. Did you see how _____ food there was in that store?!
10. How _____ information can you find on the internet?
11. How _____ chairs do we need for the classroom?
12. She doesn't need very _____ time to finish her work.
13. There were too _____ bees at the park, so we left.
14. There is too _____ pollution in the world.
15. I couldn't find very _____ rice at the store today.
16. How _____ help do you need?
17. There were _____ butterflies outside.
18. She doesn't have _____ teeth left in her mouth.
19. We saw _____ police officers outside of our house.
20. How _____ coffee do you drink every day?

Part B. Directions: Write questions using **many or **much**.**

1. How _____ oranges _____?

2. How _____ time _____?

3. How _____ money _____?

4. How _____ students _____?

5. How _____ water _____?

a lot / some / any



There is **a lot of traffic** on one side of the street.

A lot of traffic = many cars

There isn't a lot of traffic on the other side. There are **some cars** but not very many.

some = a relatively small amount but "some" is not easy to quantify or equate to a particular number.



There isn't any traffic in the street.

There aren't any cars. (not any = 0)

A lot, some, and any are used with indefinite amounts:

Example:

Q: How many students are there in the classroom:

A: There are a lot. (This is a large number). Or....

A: There are some students. (This is a small number but the number is not known.) Or....

A: There aren't any students. (This is zero or a very, very small number and the number is not known.)

Part A. Directions: Fill in the blank with "any" or "some."

1. She doesn't have _____ time today.
2. I bought _____ oranges.
3. There's _____ milk in the refrigerator if you want _____
4. There's never _____ money in my wallet.
5. Do you have _____ eggs?
6. I need to get _____ new shoes.
7. They would love to have _____ more children.
8. Did you see _____ clothes that you wanted to buy?
9. There aren't _____ good stores at that mall.
10. Mary can't find _____ earrings to wear.

Part B. Directions: Change these sentences to the negative.

1. She has some bananas.
She _____.
2. I want some pizza.
I _____.
3. He bought some groceries.
He _____.
4. We wanted some water.
We _____.
5. The students learned some English.
The students _____.

Part C. Directions: Write sentences or questions using "any" or "some."

1. There aren't _____.
2. Did you find _____?
3. Is there _____?
4. I bought _____.
5. There are _____.
6. Would you like _____.
7. I saw _____.
8. This isn't _____.
9. We had _____.
10. Can I get _____?

a few / a little

Few is used with count nouns:

a few = 3-4 few = a small amount

Q: How many cars are there?

A: There are just a few.

(a few = 3 or 4)



(a few = 3 or 4)

There are a few bananas on the table.

He's sad because he has very few friends.

(This means she doesn't have many friends. Notice there is no article.

"A few" means something different.



Few people were at the meeting. She expected 20, but only three came.

(In this example and the one above, the situation is not good.)



Little is used with non count nouns

a little / little = a small amount

He dropped a little paint on his wife's head.

You can also use...

a little bit of

He dropped a little bit of paint on his wife's head.



There's a little snow on the road and on the ground.



He got very little sleep last night.

(Notice that "sleep" is a noun in this sentence. "A little sleep" is a small amount of sleep, and "little sleep" is not very much sleep or no sleep.)



Q: Did she find what she was looking for in the newspaper?

A: No. There was very little information.



Part A. Directions: Fill in the blank with "a few" or "a little."

1. She has _____ money in her purse.
2. There are _____ people in the store.
3. Please get _____ oranges when you go to the store.
4. I have _____ fruit with me if you're hungry.
5. They bought _____ books at the bookstore.
6. There were quite _____ children on the playground.
7. Here's _____ information about Mount Rushmore.
8. It took _____ hours to drive to the campground.
9. I need _____ bucks. Can you lend me some money?
10. All but _____ of the guests got sick after the party.
11. _____ patience is all we need to get through the day.
12. This situation is _____ embarrassing.
13. Call me back in _____ minutes.
14. The movie was good for _____ laughs.
15. We can all use _____ laughter.
16. This soup needs _____ salt.
17. There were quite _____ bees outside this morning.
18. I saw _____ deer in the woods this morning.
19. Can you give me _____ help?
20. How about _____ coffee? Do you want some?

Part B. Directions: Fill in the blank with "few" or "little." Notice the meanings of these words are different from those in Part A.

1. My boss has _____ patience for employees who are late.
2. In high school she had very _____ friends.
3. There are _____ good schools in that city.
4. We have _____ time to waste. Let's go now.
5. She feels very _____ sympathy for the poor.
6. There are too _____ buses at this time of the day.
7. _____ people showed up at the party.
8. This is too _____, too late.
9. The houses here are _____ and far between.
10. Very _____ marriages last longer than 50 years.
11. _____ effort went into the production and it showed.
12. There was so _____ competition in the race, he won easily.
13. There are very _____ fish in this part of the lake.
14. They put very _____ sugar in these cookies.
15. _____ bacteria can survive these kinds of temperatures.
16. The students put too _____ effort into their homework.
17. _____ shopping malls are open on Christmas day.
18. I know this is _____ comfort, but I'm sorry.
19. There are _____ women with her qualifications.
20. He gets _____ exercise, so he's put on a lot of weight.

16 Tensis dalam Bahasa Inggris

Pengungkapan suatu kejadian/aktivitas atau fakta baik melalui tulisan (writing) maupun percakapan (speaking) pada umumnya mengikuti pola sebagai berikut:

Subject + Verb/Predicate + Object + Modifier

Dalam bahasa Inggris, pengungkapan kejadian/aktivitas atau fakta tersebut selalu berpatokan pada tensis. Dengan tensis, pembaca atau lawan bicara akan mengetahui kapan kejadian/aktivitas atau fakta tersebut terjadi; Apakah sedang berlangsung pada saat sekarang (present continuous tense), apakah terjadi di masa lampau (past tense), apakah sedang berlangsung di masa lampau (past continuous tense), apakah akan terjadi di masa yang akan datang (future tense), dan seterusnya.

Di sini, kita akan mendiskusikan 16 tensis (& aspek) dalam bahasa Inggris, yaitu:

1. Simple present tense
2. Present continuous tense
3. Simple past tense
4. Past continuous tense
5. Present perfect tense
6. Present perfect continuous tense
7. Past perfect tense
8. Past perfect continuous tense
9. Simple future tense
10. Future continuous tense
11. Future perfect tense
12. Future perfect continuous tense
13. Past future tense
14. Past future continuous tense
15. Past future perfect tense
16. Past future perfect continuous tense

Pada tabel di bawah secara berturut-turut diberikan contoh untuk tiap-tiap tensis. Perhatikan perubahan verb atau verb phrase seiring dengan berubahnya keterangan waktu.

Tenses				
Tenses	Subject	Verb/Predicate	Object	Modifier
1 Simple Present Tense	We	study	English	everyday.
2 Present Continuous Tense	We	are studying	English	now.
3 Simple Past Tense	We	studied	English	last night.
4 Past Continuous Tense	We	were studying	English	when she came last night.
5 Present Perfect Tense	We	have studied	English	for 3 hours.
6 Present Perfect Continuous Tense	We	have been studying	English	for 3 hours.
7 Past Perfect Tense	We	had studied	English	for 3 hours when she came last night.
8 Past Perfect Continuous Tense	We	had been studying	English	for 3 hours when she came last night.
9 Simple Future Tense	We	will study	English	tomorrow.
10 Future Continuous Tense	We	will be studying	English	when she comes tomorrow.
11 Future Perfect Tense	We	will have studied	English	for 3 hours when she comes tomorrow.
12 Future Perfect Continuous Tense	We	will have been studying	English	for 3 hours when she comes tomorrow.
13 Past Future Tense	We	would study	English	when she came last night.
14 Past Future Continuous Tense	We	would be studying	English	when she came last night.
15 Past Future Perfect Tense	We	would have studied	English	for 3 hours when she came last night.
16 Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense	We	would have been studying	English	for 3 hours when she came last night.

Fun, Relax & Easy English - Free 

1. 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	every day (setiap hari)
visit	visits	mengunjungi	every week (setiap pekan)
go	goes	pergi	every month (setiap bulan)
work	works	bekerja	on Mondays (pada tiap Senin)
sleep	sleeps	tidur	once a week (sekali sepekan)
have	has	mempunyai	twice a month (dua kali sebulan)
			three times 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)
2. My father _____ at that restaurant. (work)
3. I _____ English during the week. (study)
4. We _____ some 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 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)

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? _____.

Verb 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 (Verb 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, 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.

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Practice: Be - Present Tense

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

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

Part B. Write the sentences in the correct order.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. is / Kuga / classmate / my | _____ |
| 2. Indonesian / am / I | _____ |
| 3. mother / is / my / 45 years old | _____ |
| 4. is / he / happy / very / today | _____ |
| 5. green / that / is / apple | _____ |
| 6. a teacher / you / are | _____ |
| 7. are /from / they / America | _____ |
| 8. beautiful / is / she | _____ |
| 9. it / an eraser / is | _____ |
| 10. are / fine / we | _____ |

Part C. Translate these sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Dia adalah seorang pramugara. | _____ |
| 2. Kamu adalah seorang raja. | _____ |
| 3. Dia adalah seekor buaya. | _____ |
| 4. Saya adalah seorang dokter gigi. | _____ |
| 5. Ayahmu adalah seorang tentara. | _____ |
| 6. Kami adalah para tukang cukur. | _____ |
| 7. Kalian adalah para pemadam kebakaran. | _____ |
| 8. Toya adalah seorang pangeran. | _____ |
| 9. Dia adalah sebuah penghapus. | _____ |
| 10. 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

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?

2. 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 are learning English right now. (-) You are not playing right now.		Kamu sedang belajar B. Inggris sekarang. Kamu tidak sedang bermain sekarang.
(+) This man is eating soup. (-) He is not cooking now.		Lelaki ini sedang memakan sup. Dia tidak sedang memasak sekarang.
(+) She is crying . (-) She is not laughing .		Dia sedang menangis. Dia tidak sedang tertawa.
(+) This boy is getting some cotton candy. (-) He is not buying 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?	Are they eating?	
Is she eating?		
Is it 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)

3. 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 ₂ + 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 ₂ + 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.

- I _____ to work earlier today. (go)
- The students _____ their homework. (finish)
- He _____ a big breakfast. (eat)
- They _____ to California. (move)
- My bike _____ a new tire. (need)
- Jennifer _____ her laundry last weekend. (do)
- She _____ to the park with her dog. (walk)
- You really _____ me a lot. Thanks! (help)
- We _____ a new car. (get)
- The computer _____ on all night. (stay)

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

- I _____ to work earlier today. (go)
- The students _____ their homework. (finish)
- He _____ a big breakfast. (eat)
- They _____ to California. (move)
- My bike _____ a new tire. (need)
- Jennifer _____ her laundry last weekend. (do)
- She _____ to the park with her dog. (walk)
- You really _____ me a lot. Thanks! (help)
- We _____ a new car. (get)
- The computer _____ on all night. (stay)

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."

1. She _____ in school yesterday.
2. They _____ at the store.
3. There _____ a good movie on TV last night.
4. King and Luffy _____ here last night.
5. You and I _____ in the classroom this morning.
6. Last night I _____ very tired.
7. There _____ many people at the rally.
8. The restaurant _____ busy on the weekend.
9. The offices _____ closed.
10. 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?

4. 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>both 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

this afternoon / evening	sore ini / malam ini
tomorrow morning / afternoon	besok pagi / besok siang
next week / month / year	pekan depan / bulan depan / tahun depan
in an hour / 2 hours	dalam sejam / dalam 2 jam
soon	segera
after 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.

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.

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)

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.

- _____ he _____ his dinner yet? (finish)
- _____ they _____ this movie before? (see)
- _____ the plane already _____? (land)
- _____ I _____ to you about this? (talk)
- _____ the girl with the limp _____ to the doctor? (be)
- _____ the team ever _____ a game? (win)
- How long _____ you _____ each other? (know)
- Where _____ he _____? (be)
- What _____ they _____? (do)
- 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)

Al-Huda Bimbel

Infinitives

Infinitives look like verbs, but they actually function as nouns. Consider the following sentences:

- I like pizza. ("pizza" is a noun)
- I like to eat. ("to eat" is an infinitive)
- I like to eat pizza. ("pizza" is the object of the infinitive)

Infinitives can be made with just about any verb: *to do, to be, to go, to make, to take, to see, to get*--as long as you use the simple form of the verb. Infinitives can't be used with past tense or continuous forms:

to went, to going

Verbs such as need and want often use the infinitive:

- Q: What do you want to do today?
- A: I want to go to the park.
- Q: Is there something you need to get at the store?
- A: Yes, I need to get some milk.

I like to listen to the radio. (Infinitives are often used after the verb "like.")
He likes to eat popcorn when he goes to see a movie.
To play in the snow is one of life's greatest pleasures. (The infinitive appears at the beginning of the sentences. This sounds very formal.)
He went downstairs to get some coffee. (The infinitive is often used to explain why someone does something.)
He plays the guitar in order to relax . ("in order" is similar to "because" and it introduces an explanation.)

Gerunds

Gerunds, like infinitives, look like verbs, but they actually function as nouns. Consider the following sentences:

- I like going to the beach. ("like" is the verb; "going" is the gerund.)
- Playing volleyball at the beach is fun. ("Playing" is the gerund and functions as the subject.)
- I like eating cold pizza. ("like" is the verb; "eating" is the gerund.)

Gerunds are often confused with verbs. Because gerunds take an "ing" ending, some students mistake them for verbs in the continuous form. If you don't see the verb "be" in front of a word with an "ing" ending, it's probably a gerund. For example, which sentence has a gerund?:

1. He thinks that learning English is important for his career.
2. This morning, they're meeting their friends at the airport.

If you said the first sentence, you're correct! The second sentence is in the present continuous tense. Examples:

I like listening to the radio. (Gerunds are often used after the verb "like.")
He likes eating popcorn when he goes to see a movie.
Playing in the snow is one of life's greatest pleasures. (Gerunds commonly appear at the beginning of a sentence. They are easier to use than infinitives in this position.)
Drinking coffee in the morning is one of my favorite things to do.
He finds playing the guitar to be relaxing.

Now do you understand the differences between gerunds and infinitives?

Practice: Gerunds and Infinitives

Part A. Directions: In each sentence, change the infinitive to a gerund.

example: It's easy **to get** lost in here.

Getting lost in here is easy.

1. It's hard to learn English.
_____.
2. It's necessary to do a good job.
_____.
3. It will take a long time to drive to New York.
_____.
4. It wasn't a good idea to eat all that ice cream.
_____.
5. It feels wrong to take her money for so little work.
_____.
6. It won't hurt to work a few extra hours today.
_____.
7. It's crucial to get this into the mail today.
_____.
8. It will be fun to see them.
_____.
9. It was painful to watch them lose the game.
_____.
10. It didn't take long to fly to Chicago.
_____.

Part B. Directions: In each sentence, change the gerund to an infinitive.

example: **Riding** a bike without a helmet is not safe.

It's not safe **to ride** a bike without a helmet.

1. Learning how to cook is easy.
_____.
2. Working long hours is common in the United States.
_____.
3. Fishing in the summer is fun.
_____.
4. Shopping for groceries without a list is a bad idea.
_____.
5. Driving without a seat belt feels kind of strange to me.
_____.
6. Waking up early in the morning is good for you.
_____.
7. Saving money for the future is necessary.
_____.
8. Helping someone learn another language takes time.
_____.
9. Carrying too much weight hurts your body.
_____.
10. Listening to music is fun.
_____.

Used to

"Used to" describes activities in the past. Something was once true, but now the situation is different. Following "used to," the main verb in the simple form:

Subject + used to + _____ (main verb)

- She used to work as a waitress, but now she's working as a photographer.
- He used to be thin. Now he has a potbelly.
used to be = was / were
- Her hair used to be green, and then she changed it to purple.
- He used to go bowling at least two or three times a week, but when he lost his job he couldn't afford to go out as often. Now he goes bowling just once or twice a month.
- I used to take my kids to the park every day. Now they're too old to go.
- Soldiers used to use knives, swords, and shields when fighting. Now they use guns.
- She never used to wear a helmet when she rode her bike, but after getting into an accident, she wears one all the time.
Use "never" or "didn't" to make "used to" negative. "Never" sounds a little better.
- He never used to have to travel on business, but now he's away from home at least one or two weeks per month.
- He didn't used to travel on business so often, but now he does.

Practice: Used to

Part A. Directions: Change the past tense verb to "used to" + the main verb.

Example: She **worked** for that company in the past.

She used to work for that company.

1. He **lived** in Florida for a long time. Now he doesn't.
He _____ in Florida.
2. Leonard **was** really heavy until he lost a hundred pounds.
Leonard _____ really heavy.
3. Maria **played** piano for ten years before she stopped.
Maria _____ the piano.
4. She **smoked** for ten years before she decided to quit.
She _____.
5. I **ate** a lot of candy when I was a kid.
I _____ a lot of candy.
6. They **were married**. Now they aren't.
They _____.
7. They **spoke** Spanish every day when they lived in Colombia.
They _____ Spanish every day.
8. Alice **did** her shopping every Saturday last year. Now she shops on Sunday.
Alice _____ her shopping every Saturday.
9. You **called** me almost every day, but then you stopped calling.
You _____ me every day.
10. Blake **used** a lot of bad language when he was younger, but now he doesn't do that.
Blake _____ a lot of bad language.

Part B. Directions: Change the past tense verb to "never" + "used to" + the main verb.

Example: They often **have** loud parties--but not in the past.

They never used to have loud parties.

1. You **speak** English all the time now, but you didn't speak English very much in the past.

You _____ English.

2. She **goes** to work eight hours a day, five days a week, but last year....

She _____ to work.

3. Saul **takes** a lot of medicine.

When he was younger, he _____ medicine.

4. I **need** glasses to see things that are far away.

I _____ glasses when I was a child.

5. Up until now, Ted **wasn't** overweight.

Ted _____ overweight.

(be) used to

"(be) used to" indicates that someone has adapted to a new situation. The situation was difficult or strange or awkward in some way, but then everything was okay. You can also use the verb "get" in place of the verb "be" -- **get used to**.

- Tom is used to sleeping on the plane when he takes a long flight.
Notice that the verb "be" changes depending on the subject: I am used to..., You are used to..., He is used to..., We are used to....
- Fernando is used to his new skateboard.
After "be used to," you can use a gerund or a noun. The example above uses a noun.
- Fernando is used to riding on a skateboard.
This example uses a gerund after "be used to."
- He's not used to being without his mother. That's why he's crying.
To make "be used to" negative, add "not" to the verb "be."
- She's used to people thinking she was born in another country she looks Asian. In fact, she was born in Los Angeles.
- He's used to staying out all night.
- He wasn't used to people calling him "doctor" at first, but now he hears it every day.
- She's used to saying grace before she eats.
- He's getting used to working at a desk in a busy office. At first he hated it, but now it's okay.
Note: You can use "get" in place of "be."
- He wasn't used to being in prison at first, but he got used to it after living there for a few years.
- She's very rich. She's used to going to parties and having other people do work for her.
- They're used to living in a cold state like Minnesota. In fact, they love it!

Part A. Directions: Rewrite each sentence. Use "(be) used to" and a gerund for each sentence.

Example: He didn't know how to drive a car until last year.

Now, he is used to driving a car.

1. She **saw** snow for the first time when she moved to Minnesota.

Now, she _____ snow in the winter.

2. Thomas had never **worked** early in the morning until he began his new job.

Now, he _____ in the morning.

3. The students didn't **speak** English on their first day of class.

Now, they _____ every day in class.

4. Jerry didn't **walk** very much before he moved to Jamaica.

Now, he _____ everywhere he goes.

5. I didn't **take** the bus very often before I moved to Chicago.

Nowadays, I _____ the bus all over the city.

6. Bill and Linda **are** parents. They started having kids ten years ago.

They _____ parents.

7. Belinda rarely **shopped** after midnight before she got her new job.

Now, she _____ after midnight.

8. We **do** our own housework.

We _____ our cleaning ourselves.

9. The police **go** to the house across the street all the time.

The police _____ there for all kinds of problems.

10. I **read** the newspaper online every day, but ten years ago I rarely did that.

Now, I _____ the paper online.

Part B. Rewrite each sentence with "be used to" in the negative form. Do not use a gerund.

Example: Maria doesn't like this hot weather.

She isn't used to the heat.

1. Terry doesn't like her new job.

She _____ the schedule.

2. Sam hates driving to work because it takes so long to get there.

He _____ a long drive every day.

3. I don't want to go into the water just yet.

I _____ the cold temperature of the water.

4. The children seem kind of tired this afternoon.

They _____ a long day of school after three months of summer vacation.

5. You don't like to drive a car with a stick shift.

You _____ a manual transmission.

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