



TOEFL

Casyik

Cara Gampang & Menyenangkan
Kuasai TOEFL agar Skor Maksimal

Untuk Pemula

Chapter

2

STRUCTURE

- × Tips-tips praktis saat ngerjain TOEFL
- × Ekspresi-ekspresi & kosakata yang sering muncul di soal listening
- × Penjelasan tata bahasa yang lengkap
- × Mencakup semua skill yang diujikan: Listening, Structure, dan Reading
- × Bahasa pengantar asyik agar mudah dipelajari & dipahami

Y. Sri Purwaningsih



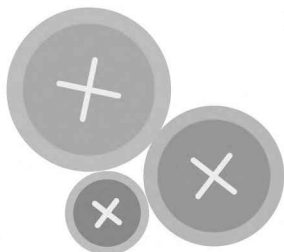
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I. TOEFL Asyik

II. Judul

III. Nunggal Sera

400

Jika menemukan kesalahan cetak atau informasi, mohon untuk menghubungi penerbit.



PENGANTAR

Sudah jadi rahasia umum kalau bahasa Inggris tuh penting banget zaman sekarang. Memang sih, belajar bahasa Inggris yang paling asyik adalah belajar percakapan. Tapi, kebutuhan kita nggak terbatas cuma di percakapan saja. Kadang, kita ‘dipaksa’ untuk belajar yang lebih serius dan memeras otak. Tapi kalau butuh, mau gimana lagi? TOEFL adalah salah satu bentuk tes yang mesti kamu pelajari. Karena, selain sudah berstandar internasional, TOEFL juga penting banget pas mau masuk perguruan tinggi atau malah untuk syarat kelulusan.

Dengan demikian, nggak bisa dipungkiri kalau buku ini berguna banget buat kamu. Poin plusnya, nggak kayak buku-buku TOEFL lain yang tebal dan besar, buku yang memang didesain khusus buat anak muda ini cocok untuk dibawa ke mana pun. Meski begitu, isinya lengkap, kok. Ada ekspresi-ekspresi dan kosakata yang sering muncul di soal *listening*, penjelasan tata bahasa yang lengkap, dan tips-tips praktis saat mengerjakan TOEFL. Ditambah lagi, buku ini mencakup semua *skill* yang diujikan. Ada *listening*, *structure*, dan *reading*.

Sudah gitu kalau biasanya buku TOEFL dikemas dengan bahasa yang serius, buku ini beda. Pastinya, kamu akan merasa lebih santai bacanya. Karena dikemas secara asyik, maka materi TOEFL-nya dijamin bakal lebih mudah kamu pelajari dan pahami. Apalagi ada latihan soal yang tentu bermanfaat banget buat kamu. Jadi, kalau kamu ngerasa malas atau nggak nyaman dengan buku TOEFL yang tebal, kamu harus baca buku ini. Dijamin kamu nggak bakalan stress dan belajar TOEFL jadi lebih menyenangkan. Hasilnya, skor TOEFL-mu pun bakal melesat!

Penulis





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Section 2

Structure
and Written
Expression



Banyak nih yang kurang suka bagian ini. *Structure and written expression* memang sering bikin pusing tujuh keliling. Bukan cuma gara-gara waktu pengerjaan paling pendek, tapi juga soalnya dianggap susah. Padahal, bagian ini sebetulnya bisa banget lho bikin skor TOEFL kamu melonjak! Tapi, memang banyak yang belum tahu. Makanya, yuk sekarang kita pelajari bareng-bareng. Dalam bab ini, kita bakal pelajari satu-satu dengan penjelasan disertai latihan yang bertahap.



1. Kategori Kata

Dalam TOEFL, pengetahuan tentang kategori kata itu penting banget. Ada empat kategori kata, *guys*. Untuk lengkapnya cek di bawah ini, ya...

- A. **Kata benda (noun)**, biasanya jenis kata ini menjadi **subjek** atau **objek**: *Water, news, programs*, dan lain-lain.
- B. **Kata kerja (verb)**, berupa aktivitas dan biasanya menjadi **predikat** suatu kalimat: *Write, eat, meet*.
- C. **Kata sifat (adjective)**, adalah kata yang menjelaskan kata benda: *Happy, interesting, beautiful*.
- D. **Kata keterangan (adverb)**, bisa menerangkan **tempat, waktu**, atau **kata kerja**: *Happily* (dengan gembira), *quickly* (dengan cepat).

Kata-kata yang masuk dalam kategori itu bisa kata-kata asli, yang memang awalnya merupakan kata itu, tapi bisa juga berupa kata bentukan. Dengan menambahkan akhiran tertentu pada kategori kata tertentu, kita bisa ngedapetin jenis kata baru.

Beberapa kata benda adalah hasil bentukan dari kategori kata yang lain. Apa saja sih ciri-cirinya? Lihat yang satu ini, ya!

a. Daftar akhiran yang membentuk kata benda:

- acy (delicacy)
- age (shortage, breakage)
- al (denial, principal)
- ance/ence (independence)
- ant/ent (significant, different)
- ate (passionate, activate)

-ation (translation, hesitation)
-dom (freedom, kingdom)
-ee (employee, trainee)
-eer (mountaineer, commadeer)
-er/ or (banker/sailor)
-ese (officialese, journalese)
-ess (-tress) (actress, lioness)
-ful (spoonful, handful)
-hood (childhood, neighborhood)
-ian/-an (electrician, mathematician)
-ics (economics, dramatics)
-ide (chloride, oxide)
-in/-ing (singing, talking)
-ion/-tion (translation, competition)
-ism (tourism, facism)
-ist (perfectionist, pianist)
-ite (blairite, Trotskyite)
-ity (quality, purity)
-ive (explosive, descriptive)
-let (piglet, booklet)
-ling (duckling, princeling)
-ment (development, judgement)
-ness (darkness, business)
-cracy (democracy, bureaucracy)
-ry (contrary, rivalry)
-ship (hardship, showmanship)
-ster (gangster, youngster)

b. Daftar akhiran yang membentuk kata sifat

-al, ial, ical (medical, official, musical)
-ant (relevant, vacant)
-ate (passionate, hypernate)
-en (wooden, golden)
-ese (Taiwanese, Vietnamese)
-ful (masterful, forgetful)



-ian (Brazilian, Librarian)
-ic (horrific, specific)
-ing (loving, caring)
-y (dusty, sticky)
-ed (talented, bearded)
-er (wider, bigger)
-able (lovable, degradable)
-ile (reconcile,
-ish (childish, foolish)
-ive (explosive, descriptive)
-less (motionless, hopeless)
-like (childlike, shell-like)
-ly (seriously, happily)
-ous (poisonous, glorious)

c. Daftar akhiran yang membentuk kata kerja

-ate (activate, hyphenate)
-en (strengthen, darken)
-ize (criticize, personalize)
-ify (purify, solidify)

d. Daftar akhiran yang membentuk kata keterangan

-ly (stupidly, daily)
-ward (onward, forward)
-wise (likewise, clockwise)

Kalau dijadikan kalimat, contohnya akan jadi begini, nih:

- Our **freedom** is given by our merciful God.
- He **frequently** can identify the problems no matter how irrelevant the causes are.
- The **competent** truck driver drives the truck **competently**.



Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. Gold and silver have been _____ used in various types of jewelries.
 - a. Wide
 - b. Widen
 - c. Width
 - d. Widely

1. Some of the most _____ resistor materials are carbon, metals, and metallic alloys.
 - a. Use
 - b. Useful
 - c. Using
 - d. Used

1. _____ in public schools was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1950s.
 - a. Segregation
 - b. Segregating
 - c. Segregated
 - d. Segregate

1. The _____ of Bethesda, Maryland, was previously known as Darcy's Store.
 - a. Communicate
 - b. Community
 - c. Communication
 - d. Communicative

1. Because of the flourish with which John Hancock signed the Declaration of _____, his name became synonymous with signature.
 - a. Independent
 - b. Independently



- c. Depending
- d. Independence

6. Charlie Chaplin was an _____ best known for his comedy actions in silent films.
- a. Acting
 - b. Act
 - c. Actor
 - d. Actress
1. During the 1960's the Berkeley campus of the University of California came to national attention as a result of its radical _____ activity.
- a. Politics
 - b. Politically
 - c. Politicality
 - d. Political
6. No longer satisfied with the _____ of the Denishawn School, Martha Graham moved the staff of that Eastman school in 1925.
- a. Emphasis
 - b. Emphasize
 - c. Emphasizing
 - d. Emphasized
9. America's first globe _____ was James Wilson, who had been a farmer and blacksmith in his earlier life.
- a. Make
 - b. Making
 - c. Made
 - d. Maker
10. Every organism depends on the _____ for the gratification of its need.
- a. Environmental
 - b. Environment
 - c. Envious
 - d. Environmentally



9. Once the children master the basics, advanced _____ becomes easier.
- a) Develop
 - b) Developing
 - c) Developed
 - d) Development
12. Some psychologists believe that there is a close _____ between stress and illness.
- a) Correlating
 - b) Correlation
 - c) Correlate
 - d) Correlating
12. _____ increases during vigorous exercises or hot weather.
- a) Perspiration
 - b) Perspire
 - c) Perspiring
 - d) Perspired
12. Even if the _____ rate drops sharply, the drop may still be temporary.
- a) Unemployed
 - b) Unemployment
 - c) Unemploying
 - d) Unemployee
12. Although dissimilar in almost every other respect, birds and insects have both evolved efficient flying _____.
- a) Capable
 - b) Capability
 - c) Capabilities
 - d) Capabled



Part B

Di Part B ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, yang mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. The earth spins on its axis and needs 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4.09
 A B
seconds for one complete rotating.
 C D
1. Modern industrial methods have supplanted individual crafts, making
 A B
 blacksmiths, stone carvers, coopers and cobblers virtual extinct.
 C D
1. It is earth's gravity that giving people their weight.
 A B C D
1. Children learn primarily by direct physic experience of the world around them.
 A B C D
1. General speaking, people should have as much as education as their
 A B C
desires will allow.
 D
6. Some economists now suggests that home equity loans are merely a trap
 A B C
 to push consumers beyond what is affordable.
 D
1. The United States have imported all carpet wools in recent years because
 A B
domestic wools are too fine and soft for carpets.
 C D

8. Kill whales tend to wander in family clusters that hunt, play and rest together.
A B C D
9. Agnes Monica is equally talented as both an act and a singer.
A B C D
10. Artists Gutzon Borglum designed the Mount Rushmore Memorial and worked on the project from 1925 until his death in 1941.
A B C D
11. A home computer provides an opportunity for convenience and efficient work at home.
A B C D
12. Once an offence allergen has been identified by means of tests, it is possible for the doctor to give specific desensitizing injections.
A B C D
12. The wheel, which has remained importance for 4,000 years, is one of mankind's first inventions.
A B C D
12. Studies indicate that there are more people collects art today than ever before.
A B C D
12. The basic law of add, subtraction, multiplication and divisions are taught to all elementary school students.
A B C D





2. Preposition

Setelah tahu kategori kata, kita harus tahu posisinya. Penting banget nih, biar kita bisa menentukan jawaban yang tepat. Sekarang, kita lihat satu-satu, ya...

A. Kata benda (noun)

- Subjek; posisinya sebelum kata kerja utama kalimat.
The police came immediately.
- Complement; pelengkap, posisinya setelah *to be (is, am, are, was, were)*.
My father is a pilot.
- Objek; posisinya setelah kata kerja.
The doctor gave me a lot of medicine.

B. Kata kerja (verb)

Posisinya setelah kata benda. Bentuk kata kerja ini tergantung subjek dan keterangan waktu.

- My uncle works in a big factory.
- They visited us last week.

C. Kata sifat (adjective)

Kata sifat adalah kata yang menerangkan kata benda. Biasanya, kata sifat ini ada sebelum kata benda.

- The heavy load is too difficult for the small man to carry.
- The pretty girl is talking to a handsome man in the corner of the room.

Buat ngecek kalau suatu kata termasuk kata sifat atau nggak, kita bisa pakai pertanyaan 'What kind of ...?'

Contoh:

'What kind of person are you?'

'Diligent'.

Kesimpulannya, 'diligent' termasuk kata sifat.

D. Kata Keterangan (adverb)

Dari namanya saja, kita sudah bisa mengira-ngira apa fungsinya. Iya, nggak? Nah, fungsinya yaitu sebagai kata yang menerangkan kata kerja. Posisinya setelah kata kerja, sebelum kata kerja, akhir kalimat atau awal kalimat. Kata keterangan macam-macam, lho, guys: Keterangan waktu, keterangan



tempat, dan nggak ketinggalan keterangan cara.

- a. Untuk keterangan waktu, kalau nggak di awal kalimat, pasti bakalan ada di akhir kalimat. Cara ngeceknnya bisa pakai pertanyaan 'When'.
 - *I went abroad last month.*
(*When did you go abroad? Last month*)
 - *In 2000, he built this company.*
(*When did he build his company? In 2000*)

- b. Untuk keterangan tempat, biasanya di akhir kalimat. Bisa dicek juga nih pakai pertanyaan 'Where'.
 - *She wrote her fifth book in the small island.*
(*Where did she write her fifth book? In the small island*)

- c. Kata keterangan cara biasanya terletak habis kata kerja, sebelum kata kerja, akhir kalimat atau awal kalimat. Dengan 'How' kita bisa ngecek suatu kalimat itu termasuk keterangan cara atau bukan.
 - *He ran quickly.*
(*How did he run?*)
 - *She slowly changed her mind.*
(*How did she change her mind*)
 - *The girl gave me the message immediately, then drove away.*
(*How did the girl give me the message?*)
 - *Gradually, I understand what has happened.*
(*How did you understand what has happened?*)

Kata keterangan sendiri biasanya dibentuk dari kata sifat, yang ditambahin -ly.

Contoh:

- *Quick* - *quickly*
- *Slow* - *slowly*
- *Beautiful* - *beautifully*

Eits, tapi ada sih beberapa kata sifat yang bentuk kata keterangannya sama. Misalnya saja *deep, early, far, fast, hard, high, kindly, late, leisurely, little, low, much, dan near.*

Kalau kata sifat tadi ditambah -ly artinya malah jadi beda:

- **Deeply** - mendalam
I love him deeply.



- **Hardly** - hampir tidak
She hardly ever calls me.
- **Lately** - baru - baru ini
Lately, I've been writing a new book.
- **Nearly** - hampir
I nearly finished my job when you came last night.

Exercise 2

Part A

Dalam Part A, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. The Portuguese used to trade _____ with Bahrain in past centuries.
 - a) Extend
 - b) Extensively
 - c) Extensive
 - d) Extended
2. From _____ point of few, one map system is as good as another.
 - a) Practical
 - b) Practice
 - c) Practise
 - d) Practicality
1. The entire business has been _____ entirely for many years.
 - a) Computerizing
 - b) Computer
 - c) Computerized
 - d) Computerize

1. _____ was voiced against the controversial decisions.
- a) Angry
 - b) Angrily
 - c) Anger
 - d) Angered
1. The streets of big cities were _____ made wide to accommodate the traffics.
- a) Purpose
 - b) Purposed
 - c) Purposely
 - d) Purposing
8. Carricature, a type of comic exaggeration, is _____ used in political cartoons.
- a) Common
 - b) Commonly
 - c) Commoned
 - d) More commonly
1. In his early days as a _____, Charlie Chaplin produced 62 short, silent comedy fils in four years.
- a) Direct
 - b) Directing
 - c) Director
 - d) Directed
8. Before lumberjacks had mechanical _____, they used horses and ropes to drag logs.
- a) Equipt
 - b) Equipments
 - c) Equipped
 - d) Equipping
9. Air _____ almost every major city in the world.
- a) Pollution now afflict
 - b) Pollution now afflics
 - c) Now afflicts pollution
 - d) Afflicts pollution now



10. A _____ percentage of Canadian export businesses is with the United States.
- a) Large
 - b) Largely
 - c) Larger
 - d) More larger

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. The restore of the old palace was completed over two years ago.
- A B C D
2. Transportation is the major impede to development in the area.
- A B C D
1. Many farmers fertile their crops with fish emulsion and cattle nature.
- A B C D
1. The collection features many rare and unknown works of historically interest.
- A B C D
1. The sacred mountain draws pilgrims who offer thanks for the bountiful and beauty land.
- A B C D
2. Traditional sailors face is many of the same dangers as their predecessors.
- A B C D



1. Of the 18 species of true seals, the monk seals are considering to be the most primitive.
 A B C
 D
8. The capital of Yemen is situating 2, 190 meters above sea level.
 A B C D
9. Small animals can survival the dessert heat by finding shade during the daytime.
 A B C D
10. The artists John Constable and Thomas Gainborough were bore at a few miles of each other.
 A B
 C D



3. Subject

Nggak bisa dipungkiri kalau subjek adalah bagian yang penting banget dalam sebuah kalimat. Kalau kita sudah bisa menebak mana subjeknya dalam suatu kalimat, pasti bakal jadi lebih gampang buat jawab soalnya. Nah, poin penting apa saja mengenai subjek? Kita pelajari bareng-bareng, yuk!

I. Macam-macam subjek

- a. Subjek terdiri dari satu atau dua kata benda saja.

Contoh:

Dolphins use sonar to communicate.

Bats and insects fly.

- b. Subjek terdiri dari frasa yang berisi sekelompok kata termasuk subjek dan kata-kata yang memodifikasinya.

Contoh:

The novel I bought yesterday is very interesting.

Subjek kalimat di atas adalah novel. Subjek kalimat juga dapat diganti dengan kata ganti.



Contoh:

It is very interesting.

Dalam kalimat di atas, *the novel I bought* diganti dengan *it*.

c. Subjek juga bisa bervariasi.

Contoh:

- Kata benda (*noun*) *The fruit is so juicy.*
- Kata ganti (*pronoun*) *It is the same old story.*
- Anak kalimat (*clause*) *What you eat determines your health.*
- Gerund (*-ing form*) *Reading is a very useful activity.*
- Gerund phrase *Living with him for fifteen years makes me so happy.*
- Infinitive (*to +verb*) *To listen is sometimes hard.*
- Infinitive phrase *To understand other people is not as easy as we think.*
- Struktur Wh-question *Why he was very angry is still a mystery.*
- Yes/no structure *Whether she likes it or not, doesn't matter.*

d. Jangan lupa, biar yakin, kita harus mengecek apakah suatu kalimat punya subjek ganda atau nggak. Soalnya, dalam satu kalimat, nggak bisa punya dua subjek.

Contoh:

JK. Rowling she wrote the famous novel 'Harry Potter'.

Kalimat di atas salah karena memiliki subjek ganda, yaitu *JK. Rowling* dan *she*. Jadi, pilih salah satu saja, ya!

e. Kita juga harus mengecek apakah subjek sudah cocok dengan kata kerjanya atau belum. Kadang, kita bakal menemukan soal yang menjebak.

Contoh:

The doors of the house are so strong.

The house with the white windows is for sale.

Yang harus diperhatikan adalah kata benda yang muncul setelah preposisi **bukan** subjek kalimat. Subjeknya tetap kata benda sebelum preposisi.

f. Ada juga beberapa set ekspresi nih yang mirip kata kerja, tapi ternyata nggak mempengaruhi kata kerja. Nah, lho! Apa saja memangnya?



<i>Accompanied by</i>	ditemani oleh
<i>Along with</i>	bersama dengan
<i>Among</i>	di antara banyak
<i>As well as</i>	dan juga
<i>In addition to</i>	sebagai tambahan
<i>Together with</i>	bersama dengan

Contoh:

John, together with Anna is going shopping.

- g. Beberapa ekspresi selalu diikuti kata kerja jamak.
- *Both* (keduanya)
Both girls are leaving the town.
 - *Several, some, few* (beberapa)
Several have come early.
 - *Many* (banyak)
Many of us don't understand his explanation.
- h. Ada juga beberapa set kata yang subjeknya ngikutin kata kerja terdekat dan konstruksinya paralel. Maksudnya, sebelum dan sesudah set kata-kata tersebut bentuknya sama.
- *Both ... and ...*
Both children and adults love that movie.
 - *Either... or ...*
Either boys or girls like the activities.
 - *Neither... nor...*
Neither my brothers nor my sister works in the office.
 - *Not only... but also ...*
He does not only work harder than others but also gives more.
- i. Oke. Kali ini kita bahas tentang kata yang mengindikasikan kebangsaan. Apakah akan menjadi tunggal atau jamak? Santai... Nggak perlu bingung. Kalau kata tersebut mengacu pada bahasa, maka kata tersebut menjadi tunggal. Tetapi, kalau mengacu pada orangnya, kata tersebut menjadi jamak.

Contoh:

Chinese is a difficult language for me to learn.

The Chinese are very hard working people.



2. Penggunaan *'it'* dan *'there'*

- a. *'It'* dipakai bareng-bareng sama kata sifat.

Contoh:

It was a very sunny day.

- b. *'It'* juga dipakai untuk menekankan kata benda dalam anak kalimat.

Contoh:

It was Sally who tidied everything.

- c. *'There'* bisa jadi subjek dan keterangan tempat.

Contoh:

There were sixty people in the room. (subjek)

There. (keterangan tempat)

Exercise 3

Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. _____ was caused by a cow's kicking over a lantern has been told to American school children for several generations.

- a) The Great Chicago fire
- b) Burning the Great Chicago fire
- c) That the Great Chicago fire
- d) To burn in the Great Chicago fire

1. _____ are effective means of communication.

- a) To use theatre, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
- b) Using theatre, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
- c) That theatre, music, dance, folk tales and puppetry
- d) Theatre, music, dance, folk tales and puppetry

1. _____ shortens and thickens the muscles on either side of the jaw.

- a) The teeth clenching
- b) The teeth clenched

- c) Clenching the teeth
d) That clenching the teeth
1. When China's dramatic economic reforms began to encourage private companies _____ began to set up a variety of businesses immediately.
- a) To be entrepreneur
b) That entrepreneurs
c) Entrepreneur
d) Entrepreneurs
1. _____ makes the mountain patrol team's job interesting and fulfilling.
- A. Assisting climbers and trekkers in distress
B. Climbers and trekkers in distress are assisted
C. Climbers and trekkers in distress
D. Assistance is given to climbers and trekkers that are in distress
8. Nowadays, people in most countries use card because _____ impossible to carry on trade in the modern world without it.
- a) It is
b) There
c) There is
d) It
1. In the city center, _____ noisy market stalls set in a maze of winding alleys.
- a) There are
b) It
c) It is
d) There
8. Our feeling for beauty is inspired by the harmonious arrangement of order and disorder as _____ occurs in nature.
- a) There is
b) There
c) It
d) It is

9. _____ of reaching unexplored places has led humans to make space flights.

- a) Challenge
- b) The challenge
- c) Challenging
- d) To challenge

10. _____ is a tiny sea animal that looks like a shrimp.

- a) It is the krill
- b) That the krill
- c) The krill
- d) There is the krill

11. Captain Henry, _____ crept slowly through the underbrush.

- a) Not involving himself in the enemy
- b) Attempting to not encounter the enemy
- c) Being remote from the enemy
- d) Trying to avoid the enemy

12. Manufacturers often _____ quality to gain more quantities of money.

- a) Sacrifices
- b) Sacrifying
- c) Sacrifice
- d) Sacrified

12. While attempting _____ to reach his home before the storm,

- _____
- a) The storm caught John.
 - b) The bicycle of John broke down.
 - c) John had an accident on his bicycle.
 - d) It happened that John's bike broke down.

12. The changes in this city _____ rapidly.

- a) Occured
- b) Have occured
- c) Occurs
- d) Occuring

12. She must _____ the report before she hands it in to the director of financing.
- a) Retype
 - b) Retyping
 - c) Retyped
 - d) Have retype

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. There is possible that the lost of leaves may assist some trees in saving
A B C D
water in the winter.
1. It anticipated that the increasing numbers of compact-disc players will be
A B
bought by consumers in the years to come.
C D
1. There took eight years to complete the Eerie Canal, the 365-mile
A B C
waterway which connects Albany and Buffalo in New York State.
D
1. There is earth's gravity that gives people their weight.
A B C D
1. It is proving more profitable for drug makers to market directly to
A B C
the consumers.
D



8. There was not until she had arrived home that she remembered the appointment with the manager.
 A B C
 D
1. It is no way to tell the exact number of heroin addicts in the United States.
 A B C D
8. There is good form to use the name of the person you are greeting.
 A B C D
2. There is not common for Americans to stay with their mothers or fathers after they get married.
 A B
 C D
10. It were six literature books and two history books that stored in the rack.
 A B C D
9. Some of us has to study the lessons more carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
 A B C D
12. Mr. Peters used to thinking of himself as the only president of the company.
 A B C D
12. Stuart stop to write his letter because he had to leave for the hospital.
 A B C D
12. A five thousand dollars reward were offered for the capture of the escaped criminals.
 A B C
 D
12. The president refused accept either of the four new proposals made by the contractors.
 A B C D





4. Noun

Kalau kita membicarakan tentang subjek, secara nggak langsung, kita nggak bisa lepas dari *noun* (kata benda). Hm, sekarang, yuk kita pelajari kata benda lebih dalam.

1. Pertama kita lihat apakah kata benda tersebut bisa dihitung (*countable noun*) atau tidak bisa dihitung (*uncountable noun*).

Contoh kata benda yang bisa dihitung: *One book, three tables.*

Yang tidak bisa dihitung: *Food, air, information, money, etc.*

Uncountable noun (kata benda yang tidak bisa dihitung) bisa berubah menjadi *countable noun* (kata benda yang bisa dihitung) apabila digunakan untuk menjelaskan jenis.

Contoh:

The fruits of Asian.

The wines of Europe.

2. Ada beberapa kata satuan (*quantifiers*) yang melekat pada kata benda. Apa saja mereka? Cermati keterangan di bawah ini, ya...

- a. Bisa dipakai dalam bentuk jamak, kata benda yang bisa dihitung dan kata benda yang tidak bisa dihitung.

- *All people, all money*
- *More books, more water*
- *Any tables, any juice*
- *Most children, most information*
- *Enough candies, enough space*
- *Some cakes, some syrup*
- *A lot of cups, a lot of sand*
- *Lots of dolls, lots of sugar*
- *Plenty of pictures, plenty of time*
- *I have enough candies for every child.*
- *I don't have enough time to complete the tasks.*

- b. Beberapa cuma dipakai dengan kata benda yang nggak bisa dihitung.

- *A little*
I only have a little to complete the tasks.
- *Much*
He doesn't have much time to do it.



- c. Beberapa lagi cuma bisa dipakai dengan kata benda yang bisa dihitung.
- *Both*
Both children are naughty.
 - *Many*
Many books are sold in the bookshop.
 - *A few*
There are a few people in the concert.
 - *Several*
Several people attended the party late last night.
- d. Beberapa cuma dipakai dengan kata benda tunggal.
- *Another*
I need another choice.
 - *Each*
Each matter is important.
 - *Every*
Every student is expected to come on time.
3. Nah, sekarang, gimana sih caranya bikin kata benda jamak? Pada dasarnya, kata benda jamak dibentuk hanya dengan menambah *-s/-es*. Gampang banget, kan?
- *One table - two tables*
 - *One apple - two apples*
- a. Beberapa kata benda ditambah *s/es*:
- *One tomato - three tomatoes*
 - *One fox - two foxes*
 - *One watch - two watches*
 - *One bus - two buses*
 - *One bush - four bushes*
 - *One leaf - two leaves*
 - *One cherry - two cherries*
- b. Eits, tapi ada juga yang nggak mengikuti aturan tertentu:
- *One child - two children*
 - *One man/woman - two men/women*
 - *One foot - two feet*
 - *One tooth - two teeth*
 - *One goose - two geese*

- *One mouse* - *two mice*
 - *One person* - *three people*
- c. Ada juga yang bentuk jamaknya sama kayak bentuk tunggalnya:
Deer, sheep, bison, fish, salmon, trout, series, species, corps, offspring, spacecraft.
- d. Beberapa kata benda punya akhiran -s tapi memakai kata kerja tunggal:
Mathematics, politics, physics, measles, mumps.
- e. Kalau kata benda dipakai sebagai kata sifat yang menerangkan kata benda lain, bentuk kata bendanya tetap tunggal, ya, guys...
- *A five-star hotel*
 - *A two-week vacation*
- f. Sedangkan, kalau kata benda menjadi kata benda kolektif yang mewakili satu kelompok, kata kerja yang dipakai adalah kata kerja tunggal.
- *Three weeks is all I have to complete all the jobs.*
 - *Seven dollars is what you need to buy that stuff.*

Exercise 4

Part A

Choose the correct answer!

1. Ultrasound bounces sound _____ off the internal structure of the body.
 - A. Wave
 - B. Wavy
 - C. Waves
 - D. Waving

1. The continent was discovered and inhabited _____ of years before European arrived.
 - A. Thousands
 - B. Thousand
 - C. Ten
 - D. Tens

1. The _____ can spread rapidly through the internet.
- A. New
 - B. Information
 - C. Informations
 - D. Something new
1. The _____ of the house provide an insight into the social and domestic life on the apartment building.
- A. Furnish
 - B. Furnished
 - C. One of the furniture
 - D. Furnishings
1. A new _____ was established in America hundreds of years ago.
- A. Colonization
 - B. Colonize
 - C. Houses
 - D. Colons
6. When the Red Cross brought food, the _____ was mercifully improved.
- A. Location
 - B. Situation
 - C. Situating
 - D. Locating
1. Inside that new building, there are a lot of strange _____.
- A. Activity
 - B. Activities
 - C. Active
 - D. Activate
6. The latest _____ didn't have to endure the discomfort of wading across the river.
- A. Arrive
 - B. Arriving
 - C. Arrival
 - D. Arrived

9. The _____ of the troops took place under the bright stars in the sky.
- A. Land
 - B. Landed
 - C. Lands
 - D. Landing
10. The _____ kill all the new shoots in the tree.
- A. Freezer
 - B. Freezing
 - C. Freeze
 - D. Froze
11. For two _____, Madrid's Plaza Mayor has served as the city's chief forum.
- A. Century
 - B. Centuries
 - C. Center
 - D. Central
12. Putting radio collars on bears helps scientists to gather important information concerning the bear's _____.
- A. Moving
 - B. Movements
 - C. Move
 - D. Moved
13. Many of the old _____ may be disappearing, along with the families that supported them.
- A. attitudes and values
 - B. attitude
 - C. value
 - D. thing
14. Public lands in many parts of the West may be overgrazed as cattle sheep, and _____ compete for forage.
- A. Wild lives
 - B. Wildlife



6. Calf are frequently seen grazing in the meadow on the outskirts of the town.
 A B C D
1. That prominent figure insisted that his success was due to motivation rather than brilliant.
 A B C
 D
6. The existences of methane in the atmosphere is what gives Uranus its blue green color.
 A B C
 D
9. One of the philosopher came to the meeting in one of the biggest hotel last evening.
 A B C
 D
10. The knowledges gained from the experiences was invaluable and stored in the brain.
 A B C
 D
9. Three week is enough time to finish all the necessary jobs for the project.
 A B C D
12. The inviting to Jerry's wedding had arrived right before you left the house.
 A B C D
12. The guest can see several tiger in the biggest enclosure in that new zoo.
 A B C D
12. One of the new specieses found is already the world catalogue.
 A B C D
12. The school was on holiday because fifty percents of the students suffered from measle.
 A B C
 D





Articles

Dalam bahasa Inggris ada macam-macam *articles* (artikel), seperti *a*, *an*, dan *the*.

A dan *an* dipakai untuk kata benda tunggal. Maksudnya, yang jumlah bendanya cuma satu. 'A' biasanya diletakkan di depan konsonan atau huruf mati, sedangkan 'an' diletakkan di depan huruf vokal atau huruf hidup. Dua-duanya berfungsi untuk menunjuk kata benda yang belum ditentukan dan biasanya muncul pertama kali.

Contoh:

A giraffe has a long neck.

An ant always tries to contact its friends.

Pemakaian *the*

1. Dipakai setelah kata bendanya disebutkan sebelumnya, atau situasi yang sudah jelas.
 - *I saw a girl. The girl was so cute.*
 - *I went to the hospital.* (rumah sakit tertentu)
2. Dipakai sebelum kata di mana kata tersebut sudah jelas atau tertentu.
 - *I went to the bank.*
 - *The street in front of the bank is so narrow.*
3. Dipakai sebelum kata benda yang mengacu pada spesies atau grup.
 - *The komodo dragon lives in Indonesia.*
4. Dipakai sebelum kata sifat yang digunakan sebagai kata benda. Misalnya, yang buta, yang tuli, dan lain-lain.
 - *The children collected the money for the poor.*
5. Dipakai juga ketika benda itu hanya ada satu di dunia.
 - *The world spins on its axis.*
6. Dipakai sebelum bagian tubuh dengan arti sebagai berikut:
 - *Someone hit me on the head.* (Seseorang memukul kepalaku)



7. Dipakai juga sebelum nama, gurun, hutan, samudera, sungai, laut, kepulauan, danau, dan gunung (dalam bentuk jamak, sedangkan dalam bentuk tunggal, *the* tidak digunakan). 'The' tidak digunakan untuk nama planet atau taman.
- *The Hawaiian islands*
 - *The Black Sea*
 - *Lake Michigan*
 - *Central Park*
 - *The Red Forest*
 - *The Indian Ocean*
 - *Mount Rushmore*
 - *Mars*
8. Selain itu, ada lho kata-kata khusus yang memakai artikel tertentu atau malah nggak pakai artikel sama sekali. Contohnya kayak yang di bawah ini:
- *A large number of ...* (jamak)
 - *The number of ...* (tunggal)
9. Yang di sebelah ini nggak pakai artikel, ya: *Prison, church, court, school, bed, jail, college, home, sea*
- Contoh:
- *She went to bed.* (Dia pergi tidur)
 - *She went to the bed.* (Dia pergi ke tempat tidur itu.)
 - *She sold the bed.* (Dia jual tempat tidurnya.)

Exercise 5

Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. _____ ever, the developed market economy countries drew up a document covering international policies.
- A. For a first time
 - B. For first a time
 - C. For the first time
 - D. For first the time

1. Jackson Pollock's freer techniques raised painting to new levels of _____.
- A. The improvisation
 - B. Improvisation
 - C. An improvisation
 - D. A improvisation
1. _____ made a special tea with an herb that smelled of oranges.
- A. An old woman
 - B. A old woman
 - C. The old woman
 - D. Old woman
1. A university education was one of the requirements for _____.
- A. A position
 - B. The position
 - C. Position
 - D. An position
1. The standard operating procedures are updated at least once _____.
- A. A year
 - B. The year
 - C. Only
 - D. An hour
6. _____ of the age of computers, technological advances have increased tenfold.
- A. Since beginning
 - B. Since a beginning
 - C. Since an beginning
 - D. Since the beginning
1. Postwar women had more opportunities to find _____ than they had in the prewar days.
- A. A work
 - B. Work
 - C. The work
 - D. The job

6. _____ sometimes need special care.
- A. Elderly
 - B. The elderly
 - C. A elderly
 - D. An elderly
9. Robin Hood supposedly stole from _____ and gave the things to the poor.
- A. A rich
 - B. Rich
 - C. Richest
 - D. The rich
10. _____ number of students flocked the concert building.
- A. A large
 - B. The large
 - C. The
 - D. A
1. _____ was broken by a group of passing children.
- A. A silence
 - B. Silence
 - C. Peace
 - D. The peace
12. The imparting of _____ was the job of the elders in the community.
- A. Knowledge
 - B. The knowledge
 - C. Knowledges
 - D. A knowledge
12. The children were released from _____ early last Friday because of a teacher's meeting.
- A. A school
 - B. The school
 - C. School
 - D. Schools



12. There was a documentary about _____ Arab Emirates on TV last week.
- A. United
 - B. The United
 - C. A united
 - D. An united
12. _____ have to be completed within a four-year time limit.
- A. That dissertations
 - B. Those dissertations
 - C. This dissertation
 - D. These dissertation

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. At the height of the tourist season, the small seaside community boasts a population of 15,000.
- A B C D
1. In a famous book by Mark Twain, the main character, Oliver Twist, spent his childhood in a orphanage.
- A B C D
1. Since the beginning of the research, Dr. Smith has collected 100 different kinds of a plant rocks.
- A B C D
1. The good Dr. Sneider began his first year at Arizona State University after being appointed as a associate professor.
- A B C D

1. The kangaroo travels at speeds up to 20 miles the hour by jumping on the
 A B C D
 powerful hind legs.
6. Some monkeys, like the spider monkey, use their tails in a way similar to hand.
 A B C D
1. Using a globes can be as enjoyable as it is educational.
 A B C D
6. Globes and map have been important throughout history, but never as much
 A B C D
 as today.
9. Aspirin is recommended to many people for it ability to thin the blood.
 A B C D
10. Some people believes that human beings will never use away all the
 A B C
 natural resources on earth.
 D
9. Lee was an only actor I knew personally.
 A B C D
12. A hour passed before the rescue chopper arrived.
 A B C D
12. That physics courses offered at night school are mainly for non-science majors.
 A B C D
12. The doctor refrained from giving him an advice.
 A B C D
12. Lemon was originated in the China and spread south to the Malaysian
 A B C D
 islands.





6. Kata ganti

Ada banyak kata ganti, misalnya saja, subjek, objek, kata ganti milik (kata sifat dan ganti orang), dan kata ganti yang merefleksikan diri sendiri. Tiap kata ganti punya tempatnya masing-masing. Biar makin jelas, yuk kita perhatikan tabel di bawah ini!

subjek	objek	possessive adjectives	possessive pronouns	reflexives
I	me	my book	mine	myself
you	you	your book	yours	yourself
we	us	our book	ours	ourselves
they	them	their book	theirs	themselves
he	him	his book	his	himself
she	her	her book	hers	herself
it	its	its tail	its	itself

Exercise 6

Part A

Dalam Part A, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

- The forest rangers tranquilized the grizzly bears and attached radios _____
 a) To them necks
 b) To their necks
 c) To theirs necks
 d) To they neck
- While tide pools can survive natural assaults, _____
 defenseless against humans.
 a) They are
 b) Them are

- c) It is
- d) Theirs are

1. Using boards and cartons, the displaced families made _____ a home.
- a) Theirselves
 - b) Itself
 - c) Them
 - d) Themselves
1. People thought the symbol had mystical powers, so _____ as a good luck charm.
- a) They wore them
 - b) They wore it
 - c) It wore them
 - d) It wore it
1. During a drying time of six to eight weeks, the nutmeg shrinks away from its hard seed coat until the kernels rattle in _____ when shaken.
- a) Them shells
 - b) Its shells
 - c) They shells
 - d) Their shells
6. The dean expressed _____ for setting up a private university provided it was supervised by the Department of Education.
- a) His support
 - b) Their support
 - c) Its support
 - d) We support
1. The sword was beautifully engraved, making _____ unimaginable.
- a) Their value is
 - b) His value is
 - c) Its value is
 - d) They value is



6. When trawling for fish, he took several books so he could read _____ during the long hours.
- a) It
 - b) Them
 - c) Us
 - d) Its
9. C.S Lewis was a novel and book writer who gained recognition quite late in _____ life.
- a) Her
 - b) His
 - c) He
 - d) They
10. So numerous are the children's names that the teacher cannot memorize _____.
- a) Them all
 - b) It all
 - c) His all
 - d) Our all
11. Starches provide people with important nutrients which _____ need.
- a) He
 - b) She
 - c) It
 - d) They
12. The Aswan High Dam has protected Egypt from the famines of _____ countries.
- a) Its neighbouring
 - b) It is a neighbour
 - c) Their neighbouring
 - d) They are neighbours
12. In _____ early days as a director, Charlie Chaplin produced 62 short, silent comedy films in four years.
- a) Her
 - b) His
 - c) Their
 - d) Our

14. Plants absorb water and nutrients and anchor _____ in the soil with their roots.
- Them
 - They
 - Their
 - Themselves
14. Of _____ novels, Bleak House is in many ways the most controversial novels that Charles Dickens wrote.
- Her
 - They
 - His
 - Their

Part B

Di Part B ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

14. The scars of the earthquake remain in the naked rock, and stunted trees
 A B C
 mark they fault line.
 D
2. Dogs that are trained to lead a blind must be loyal, intelligent, and calm.
 A B C D
2. Although Emily Dickinson wrote some of the most haunting lines of
 A
 American poetry, only seven of his poetry, only seven of her poems were
 B C D
 published during their lifetime.
2. Crickets rub the legs together to make their chirping sound.
 A B C D
2. A pack of wolf can encircle and kill an animal.
 A B C D

2. Barcelona was an stronghold of the anti-Franco Republican forces during
 A B
the Spanish civil war.
 C D
2. Small Australian fishes called galaxiids feed on algae and mosses that grow
 A B
 in the warm waters.
 C D
8. The Wright Brothers were researchers and a designers of planes and
 A B C
 inventors of the modern ones.
 D
9. Solon H. Borglum's sculptures of horses show he to be one of the finest
 A B C
 artists in the history of art.
 D
10. Tommy was one of the the happiest children in her class.
 A B C D
2. With their excellent expertise, Mr. Robert became a noted chemist.
 A B C D
14. Mrs. Stevens, along with his cousins from New Mexico, is planning to
 A B C
 attend the festivities.
 D
14. Mary and our sister just bought two new winter coats at the clearance sale.
 A B C D
14. All the students are looking forward to spending his free time relaxing in
 A B C D
 the sun this summer.



Verbs

Di kalimat bahasa Inggris, *verbs* (kata kerja) itu hal yang penting banget! Biasanya, kata kerja berfungsi sebagai predikat. Nah, bentuk kata kerja ini biasanya tergantung pada subjek dan keterangan waktu. Secara umum, ada tiga macam kategori kata kerja: Sekarang (*present*), past (*lampau*), dan masa depan (*future*). Di bawah ini ada penjelasan *tenses* yang tadi. Semuanya dibagi dalam dua kelompok kalimat, yaitu kalimat aktif dan kalimat pasif.

KALIMAT AKTIF

A. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (S +Vs/es)

Simple present tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Hal yang permanen
Contoh:
My father works in the Netherlands.
- b. Fakta
Contoh:
The sun rises in the east.
- c. Kebiasaan
Contoh:
He calls me every day.
- d. Jadwal
Contoh:
My flight leaves at 7.00 a.m.

B. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (S + is/ am/are + V-ing)

Present continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyampaikan hal yang:

- a. Sedang terjadi
Contoh:
Sherly is reading the novel right now.
- b. Aktivitas yang terus terjadi selama periode waktu tertentu
Contoh:
I am studying Chinese these days
The world is changing.



- c. Rencana pasti di masa depan

Contoh:

I am having an interview tomorrow at 8.00 a. m.

C. SIMPLE PAST (S + V2)

Simple past tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Aktivitas yang mulai dan selesai terjadi di masa lampau.

Contoh:

He came to my house yesterday.

- b. Aktivitas yang terjadi selama beberapa periode waktu di masa lampau dan berakhir di masa lampau.

Contoh:

He worked as a soldier when he was young.

- c. Kebiasaan lampau.

Contoh:

When I was a child, I slept with my mother.

D. PAST CONTINUOUS (S + was/were + V-ing)

Simple past continuous tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Aktivitas yang diinterupsi

Contoh:

He was sleeping when I called him last night.

- b. Aktivitas yang diulang di masa lampau

Contoh:

I was meeting a lot of people at that time.

- c. Rencana di masa lampau

Contoh:

She was leaving for Japan but had to make a last connection.

E. FUTURE (going to)

Simple future tense dengan 'going to' memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Maksud

Contoh:

I am going to continue my study.

- b. Perkiraan dengan bukti.

Contoh:

It's cloudy. It's going to rain.

- c. Perkiraan optimis atau cenderung terjadi.
Contoh:
You're going to pass the test. Don't worry.

F. FUTURE (will)

Simple future tense dengan 'will' memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Keputusan spontan
Contoh:
A: *I am thirsty.*
B: *I'll get you some water.*
- b. Perkiraan tanpa bukti
Contoh:
You will have a new job next year.
- c. Kesiediaan untuk mengerjakan sesuatu
Contoh:
I don't feel well. I will go to the doctor.

G. FUTURE CONTINUOUS (will + be + V-ing)

Future continuous tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Aktivitas yang akan berlangsung selama suatu periode waktu tertentu di masa yang akan datang.
Contoh:
At this time tomorrow, I'll be writing in my room.
- b. Aktivitas yang sudah diputuskan di masa yang akan datang.
Contoh:
I'll be wearing a red dress at the party.

H. PRESENT PERFECT (have/has + V3)

Present perfect tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Aktivitas yang sudah terjadi tanpa keterangan waktu.
Contoh:
I am full. I have eaten my dinner.
- b. Pengalaman.
Contoh:
I have been to Africa.
- c. Aktivitas yang terjadi berulang kali sebelum waktu sekarang.
Contoh:
I have tried the test three times.



- d. Aktivitas yang dimulai pada waktu lampau dan terus terjadi sampai sekarang dengan keterangan waktu 'for' dan 'since'.

Contoh:

I have lived here for ten years.

I. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (have/has + been + V-ing)

Present perfect continuous tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Aktivitas yang barusan selesai.

Contoh:

My hair is wet. I've been swimming.

- b. Aktivitas yang mulai di waktu lampau dan terus terjadi sampai saat sekarang.

Contoh:

She has been writing the book for two weeks.

- c. Aktivitas yang sedang terjadi tanpa keterangan waktu.

Contoh:

I've been thinking of getting married lately.

J. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS (have/has + been + V-ing)

Past perfect continuous tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Hal yang terjadi sebelum kejadian lain di masa lampau.

Contoh:

They had been watching TV for an hour when the light went out.

- b. Kejadian yang diharapkan terjadi di waktu lampau.

Contoh:

The teacher had been expecting the change of the students' attitude.

K. FUTURE PERFECT (will + have + V-3)

Future perfect tense memiliki fungsi untuk menyampaikan:

- a. Kejadian yang akan sudah selesai terjadi sebelum waktu tertentu pada masa yang akan datang.

Contoh:

By next August, I will have finished my study.

L. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS (will + have + been + V-ing)

Future perfect continuous tense memiliki fungsi:

- a. Untuk menekankan aktivitas di suatu periode waktu yang terjadi sebelum waktu tertentu di masa depan.

Contoh:

By July, she will have been working in her office for three years.

M. MODALS

Berikut adalah contoh-contoh modals:

a. Can (bisa atau boleh)

Can you dance?

Can I borrow your pen?

I can't be true.

b. Could

I could climb a tree when I was a child. (could bentuk lampau dari can)

Could you call me, please? (bentuk sopan dari boleh)

c. Had better (sebaiknya)

You had better come home earlier.

d. Have to (harus)

I have to finish this job soon.

e. May (mungkin atau boleh)

It may rain. (mungkin)

You may use my pen. (boleh)

f. Might (mungkin)

You might meet your friend. (mungkin)

g. Must (harus/pasti)

Students must wear uniform at school. (harus)

He must have been angry. (pasti)

h. Ought to

You ought to study harder. (punya arti yang sama dengan kata should)

i. Shall

Shall I help you? (menawarkan sesuatu)

We shall leave in the morning. (menerangkan maksud)



- j. Should
You should go to the doctor. (seharusnya)

- k. Will
I will do it soon. (maksud)

- l. Would
I would play dolls every day. (kebiasaan lampau)
Would you come? (mengundang)

KALIMAT PASIF (be + V3)

Gimana sih caranya membedakan antara kalimat aktif dan pasif? Nggak susah, kok. Cukup dengan menerjemahkan kalimat yang dimaksud ke bahasa Indonesia. Kalau setelah diterjemahkan artinya melakukan sesuatu, maka kalimat itu pasti kalimat aktif. Apabila dikenai tindakan, maka kalimat tersebut adalah kalimat pasif.

Contoh:

The author wrote the book last year.

Pengarang itu menulis buku tahun lalu – aktif

The book was written last year.

Buku itu ditulis tahun lalu - pasif

To be yang dipakai mengikuti jenis *tenses*-nya. Dengan menerjemahkan kalimatnya, kita bisa tahu jenis kalimatnya dan menentukan kata kerja yang benar. Bentuk *be* bisa bermacam-macam; *is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being*.

Selain *tenses* dan *modals* ada beberapa hal lain yang menentukan apakah suatu kalimat itu benar atau salah. Berikut adalah penjelasannya.

1. Apakah kata kerja berada di urutan yang tepat?
Dalam bahasa Inggris, ada yang disebut kata kerja bantu. Berikut adalah daftarnya:



Is/am/are	Was/were
Do/does	Did
Have/has	Had
Will	Would
Can	Could
May	Might
Shall	Should
Must	

Penjelasan:

- a. Dalam kalimat negatif, tempatnya sebelum kata kerja.

Contoh:

I did not know that you liked it.

- b. Dalam kalimat tanya, tempatnya sebelum subjek.

Contoh:

Does he go to work every day?

Where did he put the money?

- c. Ada beberapa kata kerja yang persis dengan kata kerjanya

- *I do my homework right after the class. (do - mengerjakan)*
Do you like my new shirt? (do - kata kerja bantu)
- *The children have a lot of toys. (have - memiliki)*
They have worked for us for many years.
- *My grandfather willed us a nice house. (mewarisi)*
She will come to the party. (will - akan)

2. Apakah bentuk kata kerjanya sudah benar?

a) *The board of directors is going to mechanize the factory. (kata kerja)*

b) *The mechanization will cost a lot of money. (kata benda)*

c) *The mechanical devices will be imported from other country. (kata sifat)*

d) *The company is going to hire mechanically minded personnel. (kata keterangan)*

3. Apakah kata kerja infinitif atau *infinitive* sudah benar?

Kata infinitif bisa dipakai sebagai kata benda, kata keterangan atau bahkan kata sifat.



Contoh:

- a) *To breathe is crucial for every creature.* (kata benda)
- b) *He came here to study.* (kata keterangan)
- c) *She always has money to give.* (kata sifat)

Berikut ini adalah kata-kata yang dapat diikuti oleh *to infinitive*:

<i>Afford</i> - mampu membeli	<i>Consent</i> - mengabdikan	<i>Hope</i> - berharap
<i>Agree</i> - setuju	<i>Decide</i> - memutuskan	<i>Intend</i> - bermaksud
<i>Appear</i> - muncul	<i>Demand</i> - tuntutan	<i>Learn</i> - belajar
<i>Arrange</i> - mengatur	<i>Deserve</i> - pantas	<i>Manage</i> - berhasil
<i>Ask</i> - bertanya	<i>Desire</i> - keinginan	<i>Mean</i> - berarti
<i>Attempt</i> - mencoba	<i>Expect</i> - berharap	<i>Need</i> - butuh
<i>Beg</i> - meminta	<i>Fail</i> - gagal	<i>Offer</i> - menawarkan
<i>Care</i> - memelihara, peduli	<i>Forget</i> - lupa	<i>Plan</i> - merencanakan
<i>Claim</i> - menyatakan	<i>Hesitate</i> - merasa tidak enak	<i>Prepare</i> - menyiapkan
<i>Pretend</i> - berpura-pura	<i>Promise</i> - berjanji	<i>Refuse</i> - menolak
<i>Regret</i> - menyesal	<i>Seem</i> - kelihatan	<i>Struggle</i> - berjuang
<i>Strive</i> - berjuang	<i>Swear</i> - bersumpah, mengumpat	<i>Threaten</i> - mengancam

Contoh:

- a) *They agreed to continue the ceasefire.*
- b) *I can't afford to buy the car.*
- c) *He volunteered to work in the war area.*

Berikut ini adalah kata sifat yang dapat diikuti oleh *infinitif*:

<i>Anxious</i> - khawatir	<i>Eager</i> - sangat ingin	<i>Prepared</i> - siap
<i>Boring</i> - membosankan	<i>Easy</i> - gampang	<i>Ready</i> - siap
<i>Common</i> - umum	<i>Good</i> - bagus	<i>Strange</i> - aneh
<i>Dangerous</i> - berbahaya	<i>Hard</i> - keras	<i>Usual</i> - biasa
<i>Difficult</i> - sulit	<i>Pleased</i> - senang	



Contoh:

- a) *She is ready to leave.*
- b) *It is dangerous to go alone at night.*
- c) *I am pleased to hear that.*

Berikut ini adalah kata kerja yang dapat diikuti oleh objek dan infinitif:

Advise - memberi nasihat	Convince - menyakinkan	Force - memaksa
Allow - mengizinkan	Dare - berani	Hire - menyewa
Ask - bertanya	Encourage - mendorong	Instruct - memberi instruksi
Beg - meminta	Expect - berharap	Invite - mengundang
Challenge - menantang	Forbid - melarang	Need - memerlukan
Order - memesan	Permit - mengizinkan	Persuade - membujuk
Remind - mengingatkan	Require - mempersyaratkan	

Contoh:

- a) *She advised me to continue my study.*
- b) *They persuade her to come to the party.*
- c) *We hired you to complete the tasks.*

4. Apakah penggunaan ‘gerund’ (V-ing) sudah benar?

Pasti sudah tahu dong gerund itu apa... Gerund adalah kata kerja yang ditambahi -ing, yang bisa dipakai sebagai subjek, objek, dan objek preposisi. Misalnya, *breathing, swimming, drinking, learning*, dan lain sebagainya.

Contoh:

Eating regularly is good for your health. (subjek)

I should try climbing the mountain. (objek)

They accused him of stealing the money. (objek preposisi of)

Kata-kata berikut ini dapat diikuti oleh gerund:

Admit - mengakui	Deny - menolak	Postpone - menunda
Advise - menasehati	Discuss - membahas	Practice - berlatih
Anticipate - mengantisipasi	Enjoy - menikmati	Quit - berhenti



<i>Appreciate</i> - menghargai	<i>Finish</i> - menyelesaikan	<i>Recall</i> - mengingat
<i>Avoid</i> - menghindari	<i>Keep</i> - menyimpan	<i>Recommend</i> - menyarankan
<i>Can't help</i> - tidak tahan	<i>Mention</i> - menyebut	<i>Regret</i> - menyesal
<i>Consider</i> - menganggap	<i>Mind</i> - keberatan	<i>Report</i> - melaporkan
<i>Delay</i> - menunda	<i>Miss</i> - kangen, ketinggalan	<i>Resent</i> - benci
<i>Resist</i> - menolak	<i>Resume</i> - menyimpulkan	<i>Risk</i> - resiko
<i>Suggest</i> - menyarankan	<i>Tolerate</i> - menolerir	<i>Try</i> - mencoba
<i>Understand</i> - memahami		

Contoh:

- He has finished writing the book.*
- Do you enjoy watching movies?*
- We appreciated his giving attention to us.*

Ada juga kata sifat yang bisa diikuti kata sifat:

<i>Accustomed to</i> - terbiasa dengan	<i>Capable of</i> - mampu	<i>Intent on</i> - bermaksud
<i>Afraid of</i> - takut dengan	<i>Fond of</i> - suka dengan	<i>Interested in</i> - tertarik pada
<i>Successful in</i> - berhasil dalam	<i>Tired of</i> - capek dengan	

Contoh:

- They are accustomed to living alone.*
- She is interested in studying history.*
- I am tired of working alone.*

6. Apakah *to infinitive* dan *gerund* bisa saling bertukar tempat? Jawabannya bisa ya, bisa tidak. Nah, khusus untuk kata-kata berikut ini, keduanya bisa bertukar tempat:

<i>Begin</i> - mulai	<i>Dread</i> - takut pada	<i>Love</i> - cinta
<i>Can't stand</i> - tidak tahan	<i>Hate</i> - benci	<i>Prefer</i> - lebih suka
<i>Continue</i> - melanjutkan	<i>Like</i> - suka	<i>Start</i> - mulai



Ada kata-kata yang bisa memakai *to infinitive* dan *gerund*, tapi artinya berbeda:

- *He stopped to smoke.* (Dia berhenti untuk merokok)
He stopped smoking. (Dia berhenti merokok)
- *She remembered to post the letter.* (Dia ingat untuk mengeposkan surat)
She remembered posting the letter. (Dia ingat pernah mengeposkan surat)
- *They forgot to lock the door.* (Mereka lupa untuk mengunci pintu)
They forgot locking the door. (Mereka lupa pernah mengunci pintu)

7. Kata sifat yang dibentuk dari kata kerja

Kata sifat bisa lho dibentuk dari kata kerja. Kalau bentuknya *V-ing*, artinya kalimat tersebut adalah kalimat aktif atau yang melakukan. Jika bentuknya *V-3* artinya yang dikenai tindakan alias kalimat pasif. Oke?

Contoh:

The clown amazes the children. (badut membuat anak-anak kagum)

The amazing clown makes the students happy. (badut yang mengagumkan)

The amazed children are happy. (anak-anak yang terkagum-kagum)

Berikut ini daftar kata kerja yang bisa diubah menjadi kata sifat:

<i>Amaze</i> - kagum	<i>Depress</i> - menekan	<i>Exhaust</i> - melelahkan
<i>Amuse</i> - menghibur	<i>Disgust</i> - menjijikkan	<i>Fascinate</i> - mencengangkan
<i>Annoy</i> - mengganggu	<i>Embarrass</i> - memalukan	<i>Frighten</i> - menakuti
<i>Astonish</i> - menakjubkan	<i>Excite</i> - membuat bersemangat	<i>Horrify</i> - mengerikan
<i>Confuse</i> - membingungkan	<i>Satisfy</i> - memuaskan	<i>Shock</i> - mengejutkan
<i>Terrify</i> - menakutkan	<i>Worry</i> - mengkhawatirkan	



Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

2. The North Plate River _____ from Wyoming to Nebraska.
- With flowing water
 - Flowing
 - It flowed
 - Flows
2. A pride of lions _____ up to forty lions, including one to three males, several males and cubs.
- Can contain
 - Containing
 - Contains
 - It contain
2. Segregation in public schools _____ unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1954.
- Declare
 - Was declare
 - Was declared
 - Declared
2. Alloys of gold and copper _____ in various types of coins for hundreds of years.
- Have been widely used
 - Were used
 - Are used
 - Will have been used.
2. The traffic situation _____ so difficult that the authorities decided to change the roads in the downtown area to one way.
- Became
 - Had become

- c) Becomes
d) Has become
8. As a result of deforestation, irrigation ditches are in danger of silting up and the plains _____.
- a) Were vulnerable to flooding
b) Are vulnerable to flooding
c) Vulnerable to flood
d) Are vulnerable to flood
2. I think it _____ easier for them to delay the match than to hold the match in the rain.
- a) will have been
b) Will been
c) Would be
d) Would have been
8. Aerial photography will recently and unexpectedly _____ historical sites.
- a) Reveal many
b) Reveals many
c) Revealing many
d) Revealed many
9. The rebuilding of the Inca capital Cuzco was _____ in the 1460s.
- a) Beginning
b) Begin
c) Began
d) Begun
10. Van Gogh's Sunflower _____ \$39.9 million, three times previous records.
- a) Once sold for
b) For sale once
c) Selling for once
d) For once sold



11. In 1970, the Canadian scientist George Kell _____ that warm water freezes more quickly than cold water.
- a) Proving
 - b) Proved
 - c) Proves
 - d) Prove
12. The film processing company has _____ a means of developing the 62-year-old film that might solve the mystery.
- a) Devise
 - b) Been devise
 - c) Devised
 - d) Devising
12. Platinum _____ a rare and valuable metal, white in color, and next to silver and gold the easiest to shape.
- a) Has been
 - b) Be
 - c) Was
 - d) Is
12. The vessel that sank may _____ the gold and jewels from the dowry of Catherine of Aragon.
- a) Be carried
 - b) Have been carrying
 - c) Carry
 - d) Have to carry
12. Hollywood film producers have been regularly _____ millions of dollars for a film.
- a) Budgeted
 - b) Budgets
 - c) Budgeting
 - d) Budget

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. Wolves jealously protects their territories but rather than fight, they howl.
A B C D
11. The growth of two income families in the United States have resulted in millions of people moving to a new social class.
A B C D
11. Most accidents at home can prevented by the elimination of you.
A B C
11. One of the biggest problems in sailing in tropical seas are the coral reefs.
A B C D
1. It is only recently that ballets have been base on themes reflect American life.
A B C D
6. Studies of ant life shows that ants live in colonies, keep farms, go to wars, carry off slaves, and have a society somewhat like human beings.
A B C D
11. Generic medications is considered to be as effective as brand-name products.
A B C
6. Birthdays is usually considered occasions for congratulations.
A B C D



9. “Forty-niners” are rushed to California for gold in 1848.
 A B C D
10. People usually can get a sufficient amount of the calcium they needs from the food they consume.
 A B C
 D
11. North of Winona, Minnesota, lie Lake City, which is considered the official “birthplace” of waterskiing.
 A B C
 D
12. Potatoes and onions are preventing from sprouting by a new technology using radiation.
 A B C
 D
12. When llamas were first bringing into the Colorado wilderness, no one could have predicted how popular the animal would become.
 A B
 C D
12. In the Sonora desert, the daytime temperatures risen to 50 degrees Celcius.
 A B C D
12. West of NewPort stand the stately Aston home, one of the many mansions surrounded by acres of gardens.
 A B
 C D





Inversion

Inversion (inversi) adalah membalik posisi subjek dan kata kerja. Normalnya, kalimat dimulai dengan subjek dan diikuti oleh kata kerjanya. Tapi, kalimat-kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris nggak selalu begini. Jadi, sebetulnya, kalimat jenis apa saja yang bisa dibalik atau diinversi? Yuk, langsung lihat penjelasannya saja.

A. Kalimat tanya

She goes to school every day. (kalimat positif)

S V

Does she go to school every day? (kalimat tanya)

Aux S V

Di kalimat di atas, kata kerja bantu muncul lebih dulu sebelum subjek.

B. Pengulangan

Di bahasa Indonesia, kita pasti pernah dong menemukan kalimat, ‘Dia suka main sepakbola, dan saya juga’. Nah, di bahasa Inggris, kalimat ‘saya juga’ adalah pengulangan.

Contoh:

- *Bob has studied here for two years and Nesia has worked here for two years.*

Kalau diulang, kalimatnya bakal jadi:

- *Bob has studied here for two years and so has Nesia.*

- * *Terry isn't working on Saturdays and Nancy isn't working on Saturdays.*

Kalau diulang, kalimatnya jadi:

- * *Terry isn't working on Saturdays and neither is Nancy.*

C. Ekspresi lokasi

Kalau di kalimat bahasa Inggris kita menemukan keterangan tempat, kalimat tersebut juga bisa diinversi.

Contoh:

- *His house lies on the slope of Merapi Mountain.*

Setelah diinversi:

- *On the slope of Merapi Mountain lies his house.*



- * *The office is located in the downtown.*

Setelah diinversi:

- * *In the downtown is the office located.*

D. Kalimat pengandaian dengan *had*, *were*, dan *should*

Yang harus kita tahu adalah dalam bahasa Inggris, kalimat pengandaian dengan *had*, *were*, dan *should* bisa diinversi juga. Wah, gimana tuh caranya? Nggak usah bingung. Gampang, kok. Kita tinggal menghapus *if*, lalu memindahkan *had*, *were*, atau *should* di depan subjek. Yang lainnya mengikuti.

Contoh:

- *If you had come to the party earlier, you would have enjoyed the great show.*

Setelah diinversi:

- *Had you come to the party earlier, you would have enjoyed the great show.*

- * *If I were in the position, I would make a different decision.*

Setelah diinversi:

- * *Were I in the position, I would make a different decision.*

- ⊙ *If you should come here, please contact me.*

Setelah diinversi:

- ⊙ *Should you come here, contact me.*

E. Ekspresi negatif

Baca daftar ekspresi negatif ini dulu, yuk!

<i>Hardly ever</i>	Hampir tidak pernah	<i>On no account</i>	Tidak karena alasan apa pun
<i>Neither</i>	Tidak satu pun	<i>Only</i>	Hanya
<i>Never</i>	Tidak pernah	<i>Only by</i>	Hanya dengan
<i>No sooner than</i>	Segera setelah	<i>Only in his way</i>	Hanya dengan caranya
<i>Nor</i>	Juga tidak	<i>Only then</i>	Hanya dengan
<i>Not often</i>	Tidak sering	<i>Rarely</i>	Jarang
<i>Not once</i>	Tidak sekalipun	<i>Scarcely</i>	Jarang



Not only ... as well	Tidak hanya ... tapi
Not only ... but also	Tidak hanya ... tapi
Not until	Tidak sampai
Nowhere	Tidak di mana pun

Scarcely ... when	Jarang ... ketika
Seldom	Jarang
So	Begitu
Under no circumstances	Tidak dalam kondisi apa pun

Contoh:

➤ *She not only works very diligently, but also she works very hard.*

S V

Setelah diinversi:

➤ *Not only does she work very diligently, but she also works very hard.*

Aux S V

* *Kevin never met another girl.*

S V

Setelah diinversi:

* *Never did Kevin meet another girl.*

Aux S V

⊙ *They did not enjoy the journey, and they did not enjoy the place.*

S Aux V

Setelah diinversi:

⊙ *They did not enjoy the journey, nor did they enjoy the place.*

Aux S V



Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

12. No _____ discovery a matter of one person working alone.
- Longer is scientific
 - Is longer scientific
 - Is scientific longer
 - Longer scientific is
11. _____ alphabet has ever perfectly represented the sounds of any Earth's natural language.
- Not single
 - Not one single
 - No single
 - Single not
1. Between the California Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada _____.
- Great Central Valley
 - Being the great Central Valley
 - The great Central Valley
 - Lies the Great Central Valley
11. Featured on NHK TV, _____ of antique bikes dating from 1850s.
- An exhibit is
 - Is an exhibit
 - An exhibit
 - An exhibit is
11. According to the World Health Organization, _____ any of the six most dangerous diseases to break out, it could be cause for quarantine.
- Were
 - Were they

- c) They were
d) There were
6. On the floor of the Pacific Oceans _____ more than a mile beneath sea level.
a) Hundreds of flat topped mountains
b) Hundreds of flat topped mountains are
c) Are hundreds of flat topped mountains
d) Hundreds are of flat topped mountains
11. They do not have enough knowledge, _____ enough skills.
a) Nor do they have
b) Nor they have
c) They have nor
d) The do not have nor
6. No _____ than the ceremony began.
a) Sooner he had arrived
b) He had arrived
c) No sooner had he arrived
d) Had he arrived
11. _____ the surface of water, the ancient temple would not have been discovered.
a) If the drought not had lowered
b) The drought had not lowered the surface of
c) Had not the drought lowered the surface of water
d) Had the drought not lowered the surface of water
10. Not until you've had a medical checkup _____ an exercise program.
a) You should start
b) Should you start
c) You start
d) You should



11. _____ the reservoir, the ancient village would not have been discovered.
- a) Had the drought not lowered
 - b) Had lowered not the drought
 - c) Not lowered the drought
 - d) Had the drought not lowered
12. Not only swallows build their nests inside farm buildings, _____.
- a) Do sparrows as well.
 - b) But also sparrows as well.
 - c) But also do sparrows as well.
 - d) Sparrows do to.
12. _____ after years of planning did the project get underway.
- a) Never
 - b) Seldom
 - c) Only
 - d) But also
12. _____ should a young child be allowed to play with fireworks without adult supervision.
- a) No sooner than
 - b) But only
 - c) Under no circumstances
 - d) Neither
12. _____ are the autumn colors so splendid as in New England.
- a) Nowhere
 - b) Only
 - c) Neither
 - d) No sooner than



Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. Tea contains caffeine and so do coffee.
A B C D
11. You should be there, call me.
A B C D
1. Never he drove too fast after the accident.
A B C D
11. They will not read the proposal nor they will keep it.
A B C D
1. Barely he can compete you in the competition.
A B C
6. Seldom do my mother get this angry.
A B C D
1. Not often a Picasso was stolen.
A B C D
6. On no account the printer should in the office be used for personal materials.
A B C
D
11. No place on the Earth he had travelled.
A B C D
10. Only if I had known the difference would I have bought a different type of printer.
A B C D



11. Should you bitten or stung by a venomous creature, you must call an ambulance immediately.
A B C
D

12. In the corner of the room the new student is seated.
A B C D

12. If were you in the position, you would do the same thing.
A B C D

12. You had done it before, you would not have gotten any troubles.
A B C D

12. No sooner the phone had rung, he picked it up.
A B C D





9. Compound Sentence (Kalimat Majemuk)

Secara umum, kalimat majemuk atau *compound sentence* bisa dibagi dua: Kalau di bahasa Indonesia kita punya kalimat majemuk setara, di bahasa Inggris kita punya *independent clause*. Satu lagi nih, ada kalimat majemuk bertingkat alias *dependent clause*.

1. Independent clause

Ada beberapa jenis kalimat yang bisa masuk dalam kategori *independent clause*. Pembahasannya ada di bawah ini:

a. Simple sentence (Kalimat sederhana)

Kalimat sederhana itu biasanya, terdiri dari satu subjek dan satu predikat. *Tenses*-nya bisa macam-macam. Biar lebih jelas, lihat contoh di bawah ini, ya...

Contoh:

* The girl came to the match.

S V

* Last night, the slim, good looking girl came to the hilarious, expensive, grand party.

S

V

b. Compound sentence (Kalimat majemuk)

Kalimat ini biasanya dibentuk dari dua atau lebih kalimat sederhana yang digabungkan jadi satu. Setiap bagian punya subjek dan kata kerja sendiri, juga menggunakan kata sambung *and*, *but*, *or*, dan *yet*.

Contoh:

* *The thief ran away, and the police chased him. (and = dan)*

* *The students tried hard to listen to the teacher, but the voice was too soft. (but = tapi)*

* *The girls don't enjoy the show, or they don't understand. (or = atau)*

* *He came late, yet he was allowed to come in. (yet = namun)*

2. Dependent clause

Dependent clause adalah anak kalimat yang nggak bisa berdiri sendiri. Jadi, kalau dipisahkan dari induk kalimatnya, dia akan menjadi kalimat yang



nggak lengkap. Kalimat jenis ini seringkali disebut *complex sentence* (kalimat majemuk bertingkat).

Ada tiga macam *dependent clause*, yaitu, *noun clauses*, *adjective clauses*, dan *adverb clauses*. Mari kita bahasa satu per satu.

a. Noun clause

Sesuai namanya, *noun clause* berfungsi sebagai subjek, objek atau objek preposisi suatu kalimat. Pastinya, kalimat-kalimat ini butuh kata penghubung. Berikut beberapa contoh kata penghubung:

Kata hubung	Contoh
<i>That</i> mengindikasikan fakta	<i>I knew that she had to do it.</i>
<i>What</i> berfokus pada fakta	<i>I know what you did last holiday.</i>
<i>When</i> mengindikasikan waktu	<i>The pilot told us when we would land in the airport.</i>
<i>Where</i> mengindikasikan tempat	<i>Where you will go isn't a secret anymore.</i>
<i>Why</i> mengindikasikan alasan	<i>He wouldn't say why he decided to take the job.</i>
<i>Who</i> mengindikasikan orang	<i>Who will replace him confuses everyone.</i>
<i>How many</i> mengindikasikan jumlah berapa banyak untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung	<i>Do you know how many pairs of shoes she has?</i>
<i>How much</i> mengindikasikan jumlah berapa banyak untuk kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung	<i>She doesn't want to tell me how much money she owes from the bank.</i>
<i>How</i> mengindikasikan cara melakukan sesuatu	<i>How he talked disturbed me.</i>
<i>Which</i> mengindikasikan pilihan	<i>We don't know which road we should take.</i>
<i>Whether</i> mengindikasikan pilihan 'ya' atau 'tidak'	<i>I don't know whether I should submit my homework today or later.</i>
<i>Whose</i> mengindikasikan milik	<i>The boy whose mother works as a lawyer nearby is very kind to me.</i>
<i>Whom</i> mengindikasikan orang sebagai objek kata kerja	<i>She knew whom I talked to yesterday.</i>
<i>If</i> mengindikasikan alternatif, dapat diganti dengan <i>whether</i> atau sebaliknya	<i>She doesn't know if she has to submit her task today.</i>



Penjelasan:

- Kata hubung dalam *noun clause* nggak bisa dihilangkan, kecuali untuk *that* dengan syarat tertentu.
- *That* nggak bisa dihilangkan kalau seandainya dia menjadi kata hubung sekaligus subjek anak kalimat tersebut, dan *noun clause* tadi jadi subjek kalimat.

Contoh:

That the earth travels around the moon is definately a fact.

- *That* bisa dihilangkan kalau *noun clause* tadi jadi objek kalimat.

Contoh:

People know that the earth travels around the sun.

People know the earth travels around the sun (ingat, penghilangan *that* nggak mengubah arti, ya, dan juga nggak mengacaukan tata bahasa).

Karena namanya *noun*, *noun clause* bisa muncul pada kalimat dalam bentuk subjek, objek, atau objek preposisi.

Contoh:

- * *That he managed to pass the test puzzled every one.* (subjek)
- * *I know what you want.* (objek)
- * *I was asked about when he would leave his old job.* (objek preposisi)

Ada satu hal yang nggak kalah penting dan harus diperhatikan dalam kalimat majemuk bertingkat, yaitu kesesuaian antara subjek dan kata kerja, baik dalam induk kalimat maupun anak kalimat.

Contoh:

- * *Last week Paul was asked what he was doing.*
- * *Last week Paul was asked what he had done.*

Kedua kalimat di atas benar, soalnya *setting* waktunya sama, yaitu lampau. Ini bisa kok dilihat dari bentuk kata kerjanya. Sekarang, coba deh bandingkan dengan contoh di bawah ini.

Last week Paul was asked where he will go.

Kalimat di atas salah karena *setting* waktunya nggak sama, lampau di induk kalimat dan *future* (masa datang) di anak kalimat.



Beberapa kata hubung dalam *noun clause* punya fungsi ganda, yaitu menjadi kata hubung dan subjek anak kalimat. Kata-kata apa saja? Berikut daftarnya:

Who	Siapa
Whoever	Siapa pun
What	Apa

Whatever	Apa pun
Which	Yang mana
Whichever	Yang mana pun

Sekarang, lihat contoh kalimat di bawah ini.

- They don't know who talked to them last night.*
- Whoever has drugs will be punished.*
- Have you checked what has been said?*
- They will believe whatever is broadcasted on TV.*
- Do you know which one is necessary?*
- Whichever is interesting will be sold out.*

Exercise 9

Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

- How _____ to keep their inhabitants cool is one of the most striking aspect of the Bahraini architecture.
 - The building constructed
 - The building are constructed
 - Constructed the building
 - For constructing the building
- Billy realized that _____ him to see the world differently.
 - Caused the experience
 - The cause of the experience.
 - The experience caused
 - It was the experience caused

3. By the latest account, _____ during the flight was censored by the government.
- What really occurred
 - Which really occurred
 - Really occurred
 - What it really occurred
3. _____ their charm in its zeal to modernize is a common perception.
- What most cities have lost
 - Why most cities have lost
 - How most cities have lost
 - That most cities have lost
3. _____ rich lady left her fortune to will be revealed this afternoon.
- Who the late
 - When the late
 - Whom the late
 - The late
6. Some studies _____ the smell of milk to that of other liquids.
- Show which young babies prefer
 - Show that prefer young babies
 - Show young babies that prefer
 - Show that young babies prefer
3. One or more sentences _____ form a paragraph.
- They relate to the same topics
 - Relate to the same topics
 - Related to the same topics
 - To the same topics
6. Knowledge about cultures provides _____.
- Insights into the learned behaviors of group
 - Insights learned behaviors of group
 - Behaviors of group learned insights
 - Group learned insights behaviors



9. Birds make _____ hide their young in the leaves and branches.

- a) Nests in the trees where can
- b) Nests in the trees where they can
- c) They can build nests in the trees
- d) Where can they make nests in the tree

10. _____ and travels around the sun is a commonly known fact.

- a) That the earth spins on its axis
- b) The earth spins on its axis
- c) The earth that spins on its axis
- d) What the earth spins

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

3. Herbal companies stress whom no alcohol or chemicals are included in their formula.

A B C

D

3. A leading professor of tropical medicine said why far too little is being done to fight malaria.

A B C D

3. What consumers hesitates to buy the controversial products is a subject the article ignored.

A B C

D

3. In 590 B.C. the Greek traveler Solon learned from Egyptian historians whom a disaster had struck the island of Thera.

A B

C D



3. Bracewell told the people that effect a drought would have on the Great Plains.
A B C D
6. Just who created the fantastic dance masterpiece is unknown.
A B C D
3. The report recommended that which colleges should prize good teaching as well as good research.
A B C D
6. Many people used to believe how that space exploration is unlikely to happen.
A B C D
9. The burglars knew precisely when the collection of priceless coins was hidden.
A B C D
10. Political researchers explained why the reason new candidates have a difficult time raising campaign money.
A B C D



b. Adjective Clause

Adjective clause adalah anak kalimat yang menerangkan kata benda atau memberi informasi tambahan tentang kata benda tersebut. *Adjective clause* juga selalu mempunyai subjek dan kata kerja. Letaknya pun selalu setelah kata benda. Seperti kalimat majemuk lain, kata hubung di sini penting banget. Berikut adalah daftar kata hubungnya:

Who untuk orang dan sebagai subjek	<i>Anyone who is in the office now is supposed to leave a bit late today.</i>
Whom untuk orang dan sebagai objek	<i>I don't recognize the girl whom you talked to yesterday.</i>
Which untuk benda	<i>The novel which you recommended now is so boring.</i>
That untuk orang maupun benda	<i>The boy that was punished yesterday doesn't come to class.</i> <i>The bag that I used yesterday is hand made.</i>
Whose menyatakan milik	<i>The girl whose mother is a politician has decided to follow her mother's path.</i>
Where menyatakan tempat	<i>The town where she was born has grown into a very big city.</i>
When menyatakan waktu	<i>That was the time when they declared their independence.</i>
Whereby menyatakan persetujuan	<i>We made a deal whereby we would pay for the expenses.</i>

Apabila ada preposisi, letaknya di depan kata hubung.

Contoh:

Mr. Smith is the director to whom Paul was referring.



Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

3. Bay Breakers, _____, is a marathon race held annually in San Francisco.
- Which runners wear hilarious costumes
 - In which runners wear hilarious costumes
 - The runners which wear hilarious costumes
 - The runners of which wear hilarious costumes
3. A new species of chilies _____ to harsh climatic conditions has been developed.
- Which is not prone
 - In which is prone to
 - Not to prone to which
 - Which prone to
3. The 12 km race route, _____, goes from San Francisco Bay across town to the Pacific Ocean.
- Most of which is lined with people
 - Most of its lined with people
 - Most of people which line it
 - Which most of it is lined with people
3. Glaucoma, _____ happens when a buildup of pressure in the eye gradually shrinks the field of vision.
- of which is often called tunnel vision
 - Which is often called tunnel vision
 - What is often called tunnel vision
 - Of what is often called tunnel vision



3. The painting _____ in the New York gallery was from the Cobra period.
- Which did William Gear exhibit
 - What William Gear exhibited
 - Where William Gear exhibited
 - William Gear exhibited
3. Sharks, _____ are notorious, have acquired a taste for the cables that carry international calls.
- Which appetite
 - Where appetite
 - Why appetite
 - Whose appetite
3. The report counters _____ is environmentally neutral.
- The belief why population growth
 - The belief that population growth
 - That the belief population growth
 - The belief population that growth
6. Collapsed stars can form _____ that its gravity sucks in even light.
- A black hole is matter so dense
 - A black hole matter which is so dense
 - Which a black hole matter is so dense
 - A black hole which is matter so dense
9. Sam will never forget _____ Marry.
- The day why he met
 - The day he met
 - He met her that day
 - That the day he met
10. For the foreign buyer _____ supplies furs, the industry has never been healthier.
- To which Canada
 - Which Canada
 - To whom Canada
 - Canada whom

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

3. America's first globe maker was James Wilson, whom had been a farmer and blacksmith in his earlier life
A B C D
3. Some people believe when human beings will never use up all the natural resources on earth.
A B C D
3. A jellyfish, which it isn't really a fish has no brain, no bones, no face.
A B C D
3. The state seal still used in Masachusettes was designed by Paul Revere whom also designed the first Continental currency.
A B C D
3. People which reverse the letters of words when trying to read suffers from dyslexia.
A B C D
6. It is gravity that pulls objects which toward the earth.
A B C D
3. Psychological experiments indicate that people remember more math problems whom they cannot solve than those they are able to solve.
A B C D
6. Rocks can be broken apart by water that seep into the cracks and freezes in low temperatures.
A B C D



9. It is only recently when ballets have been based on themes reflecting American life.

A

B

C

D

10. It is good form to use the name of the person which you are greeting.

A

B

C

D

c. Reduced Clause

Tahu nggak? Beberapa kata hubung juga bisa dihilangkan, lho. Kapan saja sih? Lihat yang dibawah ini, ya.

✎ Apabila kata hubungnya jadi objek, maka kata hubung tersebut bisa dihilangkan.

Contoh:

The book that I bought yesterday is very interesting.

→ *The book I bought yesterday is very interesting.*

✎ Apabila kata hubungnya menjadi objek preposisi.

The woman for whom you work is going to receive an award.

→ *The woman you work for is going to receive an award.*

✎ Kata hubung *when* bisa dihilangkan.

That was the month when he was appointed to be a chairman.

→ *That was the month he was appointed to be a chairman.*

Sementara itu, ada juga kata hubung yang tidak bisa dihilangkan. Mereka adalah kata hubung *who* yang jadi subjek, *whose*, *where*, dan *whereby*.

Anak kalimat bisa disingkat (*reduced*) apabila kata hubungnya jadi subjek kalimat. Caranya gampang, kok. Biasanya dengan menghilangkan kata kerja bantu seperti *is*, *am*, *are*, *was*, *were*, *have*, *has*, *had*. Selain itu kata kerja utamanya berubah tergantung jenis kalimatnya; apakah kalimat tersebut aktif atau pasif. Secara umum, cuma ada dua bentuk kata kerja yang dipakai, yaitu *V-ing* dan *V-3*. Untuk kalimat aktif, bentuk kata kerja



yang dipakai adalah bentuk V-ing. Sementara, untuk kalimat pasif pakai V-3. Biar makin jelas, langsung simak contoh di bawah ini saja!

Kalimat aktif

- * *The girl who is sitting in the corner can speak many languages.*
The girl sitting in the corner can speak many languages.
- * *The film which contains a lot of violence scenes is banned.*
The film containing a lot of violence scenes is banned.
- * *The boy who came to your house last night is my cousin.*
The boy coming to your house last night is my cousin.
- * *The woman who has sold her old house bought a new house last week.*
The woman having sold her old house bought a new house last week.

Kalimat pasif

- * *The book which was written fifty years ago is still well preserved.*
The book written fifty years ago is still well preserved.
- * *The ideas which had been presented in the seminar was compiled into books last year.*
The ideas presented in the seminar was compiled into books last year.

1. Adjective clause dengan kata sifat

- * *The scientist who is responsible for the nuclear plant safety said that there was no leakage in the plant.*
The scientist responsible for the nuclear plant safety said that there was no leakage in the plant.

2. Adjective clause dengan kata benda

- * *The man, who is physician, received an award last month.*
The man, a physician, received an award last month.

3. Adjective clause sebagai objek preposisi

- * *The vegetables that are in the fridge are very fresh.*
The vegetables in the fridge are very fresh.



Part A

Dalam Part A, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

3. _____, the nation's capital remained in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Washington, D.C. designed
 - While designing Washington D.C.
 - While Washington D.C. was being designed
 - Washington D.C. was designed
3. Benjamin Franklin, _____, had broad interest, mechanical skills, persistence and a practical view of life.
- As an inventor
 - He is an inventor
 - Who an inventor
 - Is an inventor
3. Jackie Robinson, _____ in 1947, was the first black American to play baseball in the major leagues.
- Who joining the Brooklyn Dodgers
 - Joining the Brooklyn Dodgers
 - Joined the Brooklyn Dodgers
 - Who joined the Brooklyn Dodgers
3. The bank sent a notice to its customers _____ that the interest rates would raise the following month.
- Containing
 - Contained
 - Contains
 - Is containing
3. Mumps is a very common disease _____.
- Which usually affecting children
 - Usually affected children

- c) Which usually affects children
d) Affect children
6. Before _____ successful, Charles Kettering, former vice president of General Motors, was so poor that he had to use the hayloft of a barn as a laboratory.
a) He become successful
b) Become successful
c) Became successful
d) Becoming successful
3. _____ throughout the world, it is still not commonly used in the United States.
a) Despite the metric system using
b) Despite the metric system used
c) Despite the metric system use
d) Despite the metric system is using
6. Because Walter Reed's efforts and those of the people _____, human beings no longer fear the dreaded disease of yellow fever.
a) Who work for him
b) Who working for him
c) Working for him
d) Worked for him
9. _____ 2,000 years ago, copper is one of the earliest known metals.
a) Mined over
b) Being mined
c) Mining
d) Mine
10. Some of the rainwater from clouds evaporates before _____.
a) The ground reaches
b) Reaching the ground
c) To reach the ground
d) Reach the ground



Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

3. Margaret Fuller, she is an ardent feminist, asked that women be given a fair chance through her literature.
A B C
D
3. Acute pharyngitis pain most often caused by a viral infection, for who antibiotics are ineffective.
A B C
D
3. Caricature, is a type of comic exaggeration, is commonly used in political cartoons.
A B C D
3. Mirrors making of shiny metal were used by the Egyptians in ancient times.
A B C D
3. The fastest dog, are the greyhounds, can achieve speeds up to thirty-six miles per hour.
A B C
D
3. Nimbostratus clouds are thick, dark, grey clouds what forbade rain.
A B C D
3. Rubber are produced from vulcanized silicones with a high molecular weight is difficult to distinguish from natural rubber.
A B
C D



6. Sirius, is the Dog Star, is the brightest star in the sky with an absolute magnitude about twenty-three times that of the sun.
 A B C
 D
9. The community of Bethesda, was the Maryland, was previously known as Darcy's Store.
 A B C
 D
10. Irving Berlin wrote "Oh How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning" while he serving in a U.S Army during World War I.
 A B
 C D

d. Adverb Clause

Adverb clause adalah anak kalimat majemuk yang terdiri dari kata hubung, subjek, dan kata kerja. Letaknya tu biasanya di awal kalimat dan selalu dipisahkan oleh koma dengan induk kalimatnya, atau di akhir kalimat tetapi tanpa koma. Kata hubung yang digunakan nentuin jenis *adverb clause*-nya.

Waktu

Apabila mengacu pada kejadian yang akan berlangsung, *present tense* lah yang harus digunakan.

<i>After</i>	Setelah
<i>As</i>	Sebagaimana
<i>As long as</i>	Sejauh mana
<i>As soon as</i>	Sesegera mungkin
<i>Before</i>	Sebelum
<i>By the time</i>	Pada saat

<i>Now that</i>	Sekarang
<i>Once</i>	Begitu
<i>Since</i>	Sejak
<i>Until</i>	Sampai
<i>When</i>	Ketika
<i>Whenever</i>	Kapan pun



Contoh:

- * *I get up as soon as I wake up.*
- * *I'll go wherever you go.*
- * *You should check your money before you leave the counter.*

Konseksi

Although	Meskipun
As much as	Sebanyak
Despite the fact that	Meskipun
Even if	Bahkan jika
Even though	Meskipun
Except that	Kecuali

In spite of the fact that	Meskipun fakta
Not that	Bukan
Though	Meskipun
Whereas	Sebaliknya
While	Sementara

Contoh:

- * *He keeps on working despite the fact that he is sick.*
- * *Although it rained hard, he still came.*

Sebab akibat

As	Sebagaimana	Since	Karena
Because	Sebab	So	Maka
In case (selalu pakai simple present tense, karena mengacu pada situasi yang mungkin terjadi di masa yang akan datang)	Kalau-kalau		

Contoh:

- * *You should bring a raincoat in case it rains.*
- * *Since Mira never talks about herself, I didn't know she could sing very well.*
- * *I need some medicine for my migraine so I go to the drugstore.*



Hasil

So that	Maka
So + adjective ... that	Begitu ... Sehingga
Such + adjective + Noun ... that	Begitu ... Sehingga

Contoh:

- * *The traffic was so long so the police had to deploy more troops.*
- * *The weather is so hot that everyone complains.*
- * *It is such a great weather that everyone is out.*

Tujuan

In order that	Agar
So	Maka
So that	Sehingga

Apabila kata kerja di induk kalimat memakai *present tense* atau *present perfect tense*, modals seperti *can*, *may*, *will*, atau *shall* biasa dipakai.

Contoh:

- * *I want to learn to drive so that I can take my mother to her friend's house.*
- * *He texted all the members in order that they remembered about the meeting.*
- * *I bought the book so that I could read it in more details.*

Cara melakukan sesuatu

As	Sebagaimana
As if	Seolah-olah
As though	Seolah-olah
Just as	Seperti halnya
Like	Seperti



Contoh:

- * *The building looks as if it is going to collapse.*
- * *It rained very hard yesterday just as it had all week long.*
- * *He is eating a lot like there is no tomorrow.*

Tempat

Where	Di mana
Wherever	Di mana pun
Everywhere	Di setiap tempat

Contoh:

- * *That was the city where he was born.*
- * *Wherever you go, I'll follow you.*
- * *I can find a footstall everywhere I go.*

Kondisi

Even if	Bahkan jika
If	Jika
Only if	Hanya jika
Provided	Asalkan
Unless	Jika tidak

Contoh:

- * *Even if I know, I won't tell you.*
- * *If you don't stop cheating, I'll send you out from the class.*
- * *Provided the teacher gives sufficient examples, the children will not understand the lesson.*
- * *Unless you're seventeen, you cannot vote.*

Adverb clause bisa disingkat (*reduced*). Tapi ada syaratnya, yaitu *adverb clause* cuma bisa disingkat kalau subjek induk kalimat sama dengan subjek anak kalimat.

Waktu

After they took a bath, they get dressed.

→ *After taking a bath, they get dressed.*

Before he left the office, he finished all his work.

→ *Before leaving the office, he finished all his work.*

Once he had appointed to be a chairman, he would make a lot of changes.

→ *Once appointed to be a chairman, he would make a lot of changes.*

Since he quitted from the job, he opened a new shop in his house.

→ *Since quitting from the job, he opened a new shop in his house.*

I'll wait until I am tired.

→ *I'll wait until tired.*

When she was studying in the university, she ofen worked part time.

→ *When studying in the university, she often worked part time.*

While he was working in that office, he made a lot of money.

→ *While working in the office, he made a lot of money.*

Reason (alasan)

Because dihilangkan dan kata kerjanya berubah bentuk.

Because she had been in the business for years, she had no problems in solving the problems appeared.

→ *Having been in the business for years, she had no problems in solving the problems appear.*

Concession

Although he was sick, he came to the meeting.

→ *Although sick, he came to the meeting.*

Despite the fact that he is a successful businessman, he has a very humble way of life.

→ *Despite being a successful businessman, he has a very humble way of life.*



In spite of the fact that he had taken a long journey, he still looked fresh when he arrived there.

→ *In spite of having taken a long journey, he still looked fresh when he arrived there.*

Though the test was not difficult, he did not manage to pass it.

→ *Though not difficult, he did not manage to pass the test.*

While I am fond of music, I don't want to make it as my way of living.

→ *While fond of music, I don't want to make it as my way of living.*

Catatan:

- * Anak kalimat hanya bisa di-reduced apabila subjeknya sama dengan induk kalimatnya. Apabila subjeknya berbeda artinya jadi berubah.

Contoh:

After he graduated from university, his parents retired.
(Dia lulus, lalu orang tuanya pensiun)

→ *After graduating from university, his parents retired.*
(Setelah orang tuanya lulus dari universitas, mereka pensiun)

- * Adverb clause dengan *as* dan *as soon as* nggak bisa di-reduced.



Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. _____ and cheaper than copper it is frequently used for high tension power transmission.
 - a) If aluminum is lighter
 - b) Since aluminum is lighter
 - c) When aluminum is lighter
 - d) While aluminum is lighter

1. Poison oak generates irritating poison that can affect people _____ against the plants.
 - a) Even if people merely brush
 - b) Even if merely brush
 - c) Although people brush merely
 - d) Because people merely brush

1. _____ to work together effectively, they need to be sensitive to each other needs.
 - a) In order people
 - b) So people can
 - c) In order for people
 - d) It is good for people

1. Kitchen appliances called blenders became established in the 1930s, _____ developed a machine that excelled at making his favourite drink.
 - a) Where Stephen J. Poplawski
 - b) Since Stephen J. Poplawski
 - c) Even Stephen J. Poplawski
 - d) When Stephen J. Poplawski



1. Travelling ballet companies were uncommon _____ the first travelling troupe.
- Before Augusta Maywood formed
 - After Augusta Maywood
 - Although Augusta Maywood
 - Though Augusta Maywood formed
6. Some jellyfish make daily journeys from deep water to the surface and back, _____ horizontally.
- When others migrate
 - While others migrate
 - Since others migrate
 - Because others migrate
1. The ozone layer must be protected _____ the Earth from excessive ultraviolet radiation.
- While it shields
 - When it shields
 - Because it shields
 - After it shields
6. _____ medical technology, many diseases caused by viruses are still not curable.
- In spite modern
 - Despite the fact that modern
 - Since modern
 - In spite of modern
9. _____ Pablo Picasso was primarily a painter, he also became a fine sculptor, engraver, and ceramist.
- After
 - Though
 - Even if
 - If



10. _____ many of the designs for the new capital were considered lost forever, Benjamin Banneker helped reproduce the original plants.
- a) During
 - b) How
 - c) When
 - d) As if

Part B

Di Part B ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. Some fish use their sense of smell as a guide when return to spawning site.
A B C D
1. Before the invent of the printing press, books were all printed by hand.
A B C D
1. As the Asian economy miracle spread through out the Pacific, wage increases everywhere are affecting millions of consumers.
A B C D
1. Banks are rushing to merge after consolidations enable them to slash their cost and expand.
A B C D
1. When some types of coral reefs off the Hawaiian coastline are living, others are dead.
A B C D
6. J.H Pratt used group therapy early in this this century when brought tuberculosis patients together to discuss their disease.
A B C D



1. The United States has import all carpet wools in recent years because domestic wools is too fine and soft for carpets.

A

B

C

D

6. A farmer's tractor is like a powerful horse, as plows fields, pulls trailers, and moves heavy loads.

A

B

C

D

9. Since vitamins are contained in a wide variety of foods, people seldom lack of most of them.

A

B

C

D

10. Hellen Keller lost both her sight and hearing after severe illness as she was 19 months old.

A

B

C

D





10. Comparison

Pada dasarnya, perbandingan atau *comparison* itu nggak susah, kok. Dalam menentukan perbandingan, ingat saja dua aturan pokok ini:

1. Kata sifat + er (untuk kata sifat yang relatif pendek)

Contoh:

- * *Small* (kata sifat yang kurang dari dua suku kata) + *er* = *smaller*
- * *More* + kata sifat yang lebih dari dua suku kata = *More interesting*

2. Superlative (paling)

Contoh:

- * *The* + *small* (kata sifat yang kurang dari dua suku kata) + *est* = *the smallest*
- * *The* + *most* + (kata sifat yang lebih dari dua suku kata) = *the most interesting*

Untuk kata keterangan, penggunaan rumusnya adalah sebagai berikut:

More/most + kata keterangan = More slowly
Most quickly

Tapi, ada juga nih kata-kata yang nggak mengikuti kedua aturan dasar di atas. Berikut adalah daftarnya:

Base (dasar)	Comparative (perbandingan)	Superlative (paling)
<i>Good (adj)</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>Best</i>
<i>Well (adv)</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>Best</i>
<i>Bad (adj)</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Worst</i>
<i>Badly (adv)</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Worst</i>
<i>Little (adj & adv)</i>	<i>Less</i>	<i>Least</i>
<i>Many (adj)</i>	<i>More</i>	<i>Most</i>
<i>Much (adj & adv)</i>	<i>More</i>	<i>Most</i>



<i>Far</i> (adj & adv)	<i>Farther</i> (jarak) <i>Further</i> (non jarak)	<i>Farthest</i> <i>Furthest</i>
<i>Late</i> (adv)	<i>Later</i>	<i>Latest</i>
<i>Old</i> (adj)	<i>Older</i> (lebih tua atau lama) <i>Elder</i> (lebih tua untuk saudara)	<i>Oldest</i> <i>Eldest</i>

Ada beberapa cara penggunaan *comparative* dan *superlative*. Penjelasananya di bawah ini:

- Digunakan untuk memodifikasi kata benda.
Contoh:
A cheaper car will not harm the family's economy.
- Digunakan setelah kata kerja.
Contoh:
They need to be more understanding.
- Dipakai dengan kata *then*.
Contoh:
Laurie is more intelligent than her sister.
- Dengan pola khusus.
Contoh:
The interview is the most important of all steps.
That dress is the best I am likely to wear.
- Pola khusus (semakin ..., semakin ...)
Contoh:
The more he tried, the harder the crowd cheered.

Exercise 13

Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. Julia contributed ten dollars but he wishes he could contribute _____.
a) One other ten dollars
b) Another ten

- c) More ten dollars
- d) The same as ten dollars

1. Rudolph Nureyev has become one of _____ that the ballet world has never known.
- a) The greatest dancers
 - b) Greater dancer than
 - c) Greatest dancer than
 - d) Greater than
1. The harder he tried, the _____ he performed the music in front of a large audience.
- a) The worst
 - b) The worse
 - c) Worse than
 - d) Bad
1. The continental shelves are the shallow area of the ocean floor that is _____ to the continents.
- a) Closer
 - b) Close
 - c) Closer than
 - d) Closest
1. Mined over 2,000 years ago, copper is one of the _____ metals.
- a) Early known
 - b) Earlier known
 - c) Earliest known
 - d) Not known
6. Jellyfish are probably _____ on Earth.
- a) The most predators
 - b) The most numerous predators
 - c) Most numerous predators
 - d) Most numerous of predators



1. The more advances and improvements are made in technology, _____ the banking transactions become.
- a) The more convenient
 - b) More convenient than
 - c) The most convenient
 - d) Most convenient
6. Only the 200 _____ were allowed to become members of the club.
- a) Wealthiest
 - b) The wealthiest
 - c) Wealthier
 - d) Wealthier than
9. _____ have forced people in the fishing industry to seek other fish than salmon.
- a) Low prices than
 - b) Lower prices than
 - c) The lowest prices
 - d) Lower prices
10. The Aceh earthquake of 2004 was _____ than any other quakes in Indonesia.
- a) Far bad
 - b) Far worst
 - c) Far worse
 - d) Very bad
9. What is written is _____ understood than what is spoken.
- a) Easier
 - b) Is easy
 - c) Is more easy
 - d) Is more easily



12. Renting those apartments costs about _____ as leasing them.
- a) Is same
 - b) The same
 - c) The same as
 - d) Same as
12. Buying a used car can _____ buying a new car.
- a) Be as difficult as
 - b) Difficult as
 - c) As difficult
 - d) More difficult
12. What _____ effect than what you say.
- a) You do
 - b) Do you has
 - c) You do has more
 - d) More you do
12. The collection of foreign journals in the university library is _____ than the high school library.
- a) More extensive
 - b) More extensively
 - c) Moe extent
 - d) Less extensively

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. The finest the particles, the better they bond together when compacted.
- A B C D
1. Harder the government tried to eradicate corruption, the more corruption cases found.
- A B C D



1. Australia is the flatter and the driest continents.
 A B C D
1. Every year many pounds of peanuts are grown as sweet potatoes in the fertile soil of the Tidewater region.
 A B C
 D
1. The most early set of cards found in Italy is the Tarot deck.
 A B C D
6. The larger known gathering of bald eagles anywhere is on the Chilkat River.
 A B C D
1. Female guppies, like many other female fish, are less colorfuller than males.
 A B C D
6. The visiblest remains of the close relationship between the United States and France is the famous Statue of Liberty, which stands in New York harbor.
 A B
 C D
9. One of history's more spectacular executions was that of Damiens, the unsuccessful assassin of Louis XV of France.
 A B C
 D
10. The strong dump trucks work in rock quarries, where they move tons of rocks and soil at one time.
 A B C
 D
9. The prison population in this state, now at an all time high, are higher than any state.
 A B C
 D



12. Because bone loss occurs early in women than in men do, the effects of osteoporosis are more apparent in women.
A B C
D

12. The General Sherman Tree, the large of all the giant sequoias, are reputed to be the world's largest living thing.
A B C
D

12. He bought the powerful stereo speakers that he could find.
A B C D

12. The warmer the weather, the greatest the attendance at the outdoor concert.
A B C D





11. Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase (frasa preposisi) adalah sederetan kata yang muncul setelah preposisi. Biasanya, terdiri dari preposisi dan objek. *Prepositional phrase*, tidak pernah jadi subjek kalimat, lho.

Contoh:

- * *The books on the table are very interesting.*
- * *He walked slowly into the house.*

Mari lihat daftar preposisi berikut:

Kata	Arti
About	Tentang
Above	Di atas
Across	Di seberang
After	Setelah
Against	Melawan
Along	Sepanjang
Among	Di antara banyak
As	Sebagaimana
At	Di
Before	Sebelum
Because of	Karena
Before	Sebelum
Behind	Di belakang
Below	Di bawah
Beneath	Di bawah
Beside	Di samping
Between	Di antara dua
Beyond	Jauh ke depan
By	Dekat
Despite	Meskipun
Down	Di bawah
During	Selama
For	Untuk, selama
From	Dari

Kata	Arti
In	Di dalam
In spite of	Meskipun
Into	Masuk
Like/unlike	Seperti/tidak seperti
Near	Dekat
Of	Dari
Off	Lepas dari/ menjauh
On	Di atas
Out	Di luar
Out of	Keluar dari
Over	Di atas
Since	Sejak
Through	Melalui
Throughout	Melalui keseluruhan
Till	Sampai
To	Sampai
Toward	Menuju
Under	Di bawah
Until	Sampai
Up	Naik
Upon	Di atas
With	Dengan
Within	Di dalam
Without	Tanpa



Bagaimana cara membedakan frasa preposisi (*prepositional phrase*) dan penanda anak kalimat (*clause marker*)? Mari lihat contoh kalimat di bawah ini!

- a. *The flight was delayed because of bad weather.* (frasa preposisi)
- b. *The flight was delayed because the weather was bad.* (penanda anak kalimat)

Nah, kalau yang berikut ini adalah cara membedakan frasa preposisi dan keterangan tempat.

- a. *He wrote the correction above the error.* (frasa preposisi)
- b. *She has done the exercises above.* (keterangan tempat)

Exercise 14

Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. _____, we have to leave.
 - A. On the time
 - B. In the time
 - C. Because of the time
 - D. Between the time

1. We wrote the correction _____ .
 - A. In the error
 - B. Before the error
 - C. At the same time as the error
 - D. Under the error

1. They _____ the mountain just in two days.
 - A. Climbed up
 - B. Walked down
 - C. Went off
 - D. Took up

1. The committee is still working _____ the research project.
- A. In
 - B. On
 - C. After
 - D. Above
1. _____ is the city park located.
- A. Just around the corner
 - B. Because of
 - C. Despite
 - D. Unlike
6. Mount Rainier towers nearly three miles _____ sea level.
- A. Along
 - B. Up
 - C. Above
 - D. At
1. The sand was 10 feet deep _____ the roof of the house.
- A. Across from
 - B. Up to
 - C. Out from
 - D. On
6. As densely populated as the city is, there are surprisingly few people seen _____.
- A. On
 - B. Of
 - C. To
 - D. At
9. Clay incense burners _____ effigy lids were excavated near Becan.
- A. Out
 - B. From
 - C. Before
 - D. With

10. The grizzly bear suddenly appeared from _____.
- A. After
 - B. With
 - C. Out
 - D. Behind
11. While _____ a visit to Georgia, Eli Whitney learned of the need for a machine that could clean cotton.
- A. Of
 - B. On
 - C. Above
 - D. For
12. _____ his adventurous feelings often returned.
- A. Through the years
 - B. As the years
 - C. In the year
 - D. On years
12. The members expected _____ would cause controversy.
- A. From the report
 - B. That the report
 - C. Among the reports
 - D. In the report
12. The dates, places, and times _____ were listed in the brochure.
- A. The carnival was
 - B. On the carnival
 - C. In the carnival
 - D. Of the carnival
12. The original story has not been changed _____ the names of the characters.
- A. Except for
 - B. Except that
 - C. Beside that
 - D. Above that

Part B

Di Part B ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. Information on bird-banding fills huge gaps in our knowledge of bird behavior and migration.
A B C
D
1. In the aftermath of the explosion, people work at night and day to clear the area.
A B C D
1. The traveling has evolved as pastime for upper classes, whose outings would include lots of choices.
A B C
D
1. For several weeks the tiny asteroids orbited close between earth.
A B C D
1. When buying property, it is a wise idea to consult a lawyer around the various legal aspects.
A B C
D
6. Even though her watch got mixed in with the laundry and was put onto the washing machine, it is not broken.
A
B C D
1. The man moved awkwardly with the aid in a cane.
A B C D
6. A graceful carved statue from a tomb in Asyut is the centerpiece among the exhibition.
A B C
D

9. The documentary stressed the need from a new attitude toward our
 planet.
 A B C
 D
10. John Wesley Hyatt discovered plastics upon accidents while cooking up
 a recipe for the billiard ball.
 A B C
 D
11. I walked up to the house with the sagging porch.
 A B C D
12. Learning how to row a boat can be tricky on first.
 A B C D
12. During the four ceremonial days, the dancer could not bathe, touch
 her skin, or drink for a glass.
 A B C
 D
12. In the summertime, the tourists flock in the famous beach.
 A B C D
12. The Mississippi region is full on astonishingly diverse people.
 A B C D





12. Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs adalah kata kerja yang ditambah satu atau dua preposisi, dan akhirnya memiliki arti yang berbeda dari kata asal.

Contoh:

Kata	Arti		Kata	Arti	Kata	Arti	Kata	Arti
Get	Mendapat	→	Get up	Bangun	Get on	Naik kendaraan	Get off	Turun kendaraan
Look	Melihat	→	Look up	Menghormati	Look out	Awas	Look forward to	Menantikan
Take	Mengambil	→	Take in	Memasukkan	Take out	Mengeluarkan	Take a picture	Memotret
Call	Menelepon	→	Call off	Menunda	Call on	Memanggil	Call at	Mampir
Hang	Mengantung	→	Hang out	Jalan-jalan	Hang on	Bertahan	Hang up	Menjawab telpon
Drop	Menjatuhkan	→	Drop by	Mampir	Drop out	Putus sekolah	Drop off	Berhenti
Stay	Tinggal	→	Stay up late	Begadang	Stay out	Tetap di luar	Stay off	Menjauh
Turn	Memutar	→	Turn on	Menyalakan	Turn off	Mematikan	Turn up	Muncul
Bring	Membawa	→	Bring out	Mengeluarkan	Bring in	Memasukkan	Bring something on	Majukan
Go	Pergi	→	Go ahead	Jalan terus	Go off	Basi	Go in	Masuk

Exercise 15

Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

- The grizzly bear suddenly appeared from _____ the tent.
 - With
 - After
 - Behind
 - Out

1. The winter snow was _____ 20 feet deep in several places.
- Down
 - Up
 - To
 - Across
1. While _____ a visit to Sidney, my brother learned of the need for a good theatre.
- Of
 - Above
 - On
 - For
1. When buying property, it is a wise idea to consult a lawyer _____ the various legal aspects.
- In
 - Along
 - During
 - About
1. _____ of the explosion, people worked night and day to clear the area.
- Out the aftermath
 - Behind the aftermath
 - To the aftermath
 - In the aftermath
6. All the members of the team have tried to _____ their best capability.
- Bring about
 - Bring out
 - Bring in
 - Bring
1. It was well after midnight when he left the office and _____ to search for a lift.
- Set out
 - Set in
 - Look up
 - Look for



6. Even though his watch got mixed with the laundry and _____ the washing machine, it wasn't really damaged.
- Put off
 - Put into
 - Was put out
 - Was put into
9. She is considered to be a very strong woman because she is able to _____ in any difficult situation.
- Hang up
 - Hang in
 - Hang down
 - Hang on
10. _____ the discouraging response, the director decided to terminate the project.
- Because of
 - Across from
 - With
 - Without doubt
11. The grizzly bear suddenly appeared from _____ the big stone.
- After
 - With
 - Behind
 - Out
12. The Searight collection _____ of the Middle East by European artists covers the past two centuries.
- About 6000 drawings and paintings in all
 - Some 6000 drawings and paintings big
 - About 6000 drawings and paintings
 - Of some 6000 drawings and paintings
12. _____ was debated, the more people become involved.
- The longest issue
 - The longer the issue
 - The long issue
 - The longer issue



12. Julius Caesar did not conquer Britain but instead stayed a few weeks, took some hostages, and _____.
- a) Then to Boulogne
 - b) Before returning to Boulogne
 - c) He returned to Bolougne
 - d) Returned to Boulogne

Part B

Di Part B ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. A graceful carved statue with a tomb in Asyut is the centerpiece of the exhibition.
- A B C D
2. The scientists stressed the need for a new attitude forward our planet.
- A B C D
3. Mount Rainier tower is nearly three miles up sea level.
- A B C D
4. As densely populated as the city is, there are surprising few people seen of the street.
- A B C D
5. When buying property, it is a wise idealy to consult a lawyer along the various legal aspects.
- A B C D
6. Sheila is one of the most intelligently students of the math class.
- A B C D



1. When Paul visited Alaska, he lived on an igloo during his three-monthly stay.
A B C D
6. The leaderly emphasized the need to justice and equality among his people.
A B C D
9. Unlike the metric system used through out the world, it is still not
A B C
common used in the United States.
D
10. The sun is a hugely fire ball at an average distance of 93,000,000 miles
A B C D
towards the Earth.
11. When buying property, it is a wise idea to consult a lawyer before the
A B C
various legal aspects.
D
12. John Wesley Hatt discovered plastics by accident about cooking up a
A B C
recipe for the billiard ball.
D
12. The original story has not been changed except that the names of the
A B C
characters.
D
12. The documentary stressed the need being a new attitude toward our
A B C D
planet.
12. Wilbur Wright flew his airplane upon France in 1909.
A B C D



13. Parallel Structure

Dalam soal TOEFL, struktur paralel sering banget keluar. Struktur paralel atau struktur yang sejajar berarti setiap kata yang dipresentasikan punya bentuk yang setara. Kalimat dengan struktur paralel biasanya dihubungkan dengan kata yang membuat maknanya sejajar. Nggak usah khawatir... Bagian ini nggak susah, kok. Kuncinya adalah menghafal kata apa saja yang biasanya memakai struktur paralel dan teliti saat mengerjakan soal. Pasti jawaban kita benar, deh!

Berikut adalah daftar kata yang memakai struktur paralel:

Kata	Contoh Kalimat
And	He likes, travelling, singing, and dancing.
But	He loves playing music but he doesn't like singing.
Or	Do you prefer to eat, to cook or to shop?
Nor	He isn't tall, nor fat.
Both ... and ...	Both the students and the teachers enjoy the holiday.
Not only ... but also ...	Not only did he pass the exam, but also became number one in his class.
Either ... or ...	You can either talk about it or write about it.
Neither ... nor ...	Neither my sister nor my brother is married.

Exercise 16

Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. Until diamonds _____, they just look like small blue-grey stones.
 - a) Are cut and polishing
 - b) Are cutting and polishing



- c) Are cut and polishes
- d) Are cut and polished

1. Cameos can be carved not only _____ and sardonyx but also from agate.

- a) Onyx
- b) To onyx
- c) From onyx
- d) His onyx

1. Many of the early work of T.S Eliot express the anguish _____ of modern life and the isolation of the individuals.

- a) And bare
- b) And baring
- c) And barrier
- d) And bareness

1. A farmer's tractor is like a powerful horse, as it plows field, _____, and moves heavy loads.

- a) They pull trailers
- b) Pulling trailers
- c) Pulls trailers
- d) The farmer pulls trailers

1. That water has a very high specific heat means that without a large temperature change water can _____ a large amount of heat.

- a) Adding or lose
- b) Add or losing
- c) Adding or losing
- d) Add or lose

6. _____ the Mormon Trail _____ the Oregon Trail was easy to follow.

- a) Both ... and ...
- b) Neither ... nor ...
- c) Either ... or ...
- d) Not only ... but also ...

1. People think of voodoo as _____ ritual or pure superstition.
- Either an obscure
 - Neither an obscure
 - An obscure
 - Obscure
6. When search parties failed to find the missing heir, Michael Rockefeller, authorities declared that he had either drowned _____ by sharks.
- And been eaten
 - But also been eaten
 - Nor been eaten
 - Or been eaten
9. The land provides people not only with food and clothing _____ also houses and buildings as well.
- But
 - And
 - Or
 - Yet
10. New types of tomatoes have been developed that can resist _____ temperature.
- High and low
 - High but low
 - High or low
 - High low
11. Warm ocean conditions, regulation of foreign catches within the US 200-mile limit, _____ reducing fishing fleets have played a part in saving a certain species from extinction.
- And international agreements
 - Or international agreements
 - Both international agreements
 - But international agreements
12. The crops haven't been developed because of the instability of the economy, _____, and the exchange-rate fluctuations.
- Because the high inflation
 - High inflation



- c) The high inflation
- d) Inflation

12. It would be _____ appreciated if you could finish the work before you leave.

- a) Both noticed as well as
- b) Both noticed
- c) Both notice and
- d) Both noticed and appreciated

12. Jack wants not only to take a trip to Europe _____ to Asia.

- a) But he would like to travel
- b) But he also would like to travel
- c) And also to travel
- d) But also to travel

12. The students can graduate either at the end of the fall semester _____ they can graduate at the end of the spring semester.

- a) Not only
- b) And
- c) Or
- d) But also

Part B

Di Part B ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. The potatoes are steamed or then peel.

A B C D

1. What we saw was not a unique experience or an event of significant.

A B C D

1. Artist Gutzon Borglum design the Mount Rushmore Memorial and worked on the project from 1925 until his death in 1941.
A
B C D
1. George Gershwin not only composed popular songs for musicals but also write more serious concerts.
A B C
D
1. Onely and more sentences related to the same topic form a paragraph.
A B C D
6. Plants absorb water and nutrients and anchored them selves in soil with their roots.
A B C D
1. The famous Jim Thorpe won both the pentathlon or decathlon in the 1912 Olympic Games.
A B C D
6. The scientific method consists of forming hypotheses, collect data, and testing results.
A B C D
9. A home computer provides an opportunity for convenience and efficient work at home.
A B C
D
10. The town we visited was a four-day journey from our hotel, but we take the train instead of the bus.
A B C
D
1. A bankruptcy may be either voluntary nor involuntary.
A B C D



12. The performance was neither amusing nor was it interesting.
 A B C D
12. He does not only want to be the winner as well as wish to take all the prizes home.
 A B C D
12. Charlie Chaplin was famous both for an actor or a comedian.
 A B C D
12. Not only did she take his wallet nor she took his heart.
 A B C D

14. Word Choice

Dalam TOEFL, *word choice* (pilihan kata) juga merupakan hal yang penting. Ada kalanya, kata-kata yang dipakai kurang tepat dan kita harus cari kesalahannya. Nah, tabel di bawah ini bakal membantu kita untuk menjawab soal-soal semacam itu.

So (maka; kata hubung)	<i>They were hungry, so they stopped to eat.</i>
As (sementara, sebab, seperti, caranya; kata hubung)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>As I was walking, it began to rain.</i> (sementara) * <i>He acted as he told.</i> (seperti) * <i>The kids were so happy as their mother bought them new toys.</i> (sebab)
Such as (seperti, misalnya; memperkenalkan contoh)	<i>He enjoys extreme sports such as surfing and hang gliding.</i>
Too (terlalu)	<i>She is too young to get married.</i>
Enough (cukup)	<i>Am I old enough to drive?</i>
So + adjective (begitu ... sehingga)	<i>It is so cold that everyone wears very thick coats.</i>



<i>Many</i> (banyak; untuk <i>countable noun</i>)	<i>I don't have many friends.</i>
<i>Much</i> (banyak; untuk <i>uncountable noun</i>)	<i>Does he have much money?</i>
<i>Few</i> (beberapa; untuk <i>countable noun</i>)	<i>Only few people came to the party.</i>
<i>Little</i> (sedikit; untuk <i>uncountable noun</i>)	<i>She has made little progress on her study.</i>
<i>Like</i> (seperti)	<i>Don't act like a monkey.</i>
<i>Alike</i> (mirip)	<i>My brother and my sister are alike in many ways.</i>
<i>Unlike</i> (tidak seperti)	<i>Unlike snakes, worms don't have scales on their back.</i>
<i>The other + singular noun</i> (yang terakhir dalam kelompok)	* Mom bought three apples. My sister and I each ate one. We left the other in the fridge.
<i>The other + plural</i> (sisa dalam kelompok)	* This piece of cake is stale. But the other pieces are good.
<i>The other + noncountable nouns</i> (semua sisa)	* We poured a little oil into the pan and kept the other oil inside a bottle.
<i>The other</i> (yang tersisa dari dua)	* I have two brothers. One is very musical the other is very talkative.
<i>The others</i> (anggota kelompok yang berbeda)	There are many types of flowers in the garden. Some are roses and jasmines, the others are not.
<i>Another</i> (satu lagi)	I want another ice cream.
<i>Other</i> (yang lain)	There are other kids in the classroom.
<i>Others</i> (sisa anggota kelompok atau anggota kelompok yang lain)	These children are quiet, but others are not.

Terdapat juga kata-kata yang membingungkan dalam penggunaannya. Kata-kata yang membingungkan ini seringkali merupakan kata yang hampir serupa artinya, tetapi memiliki fungsi yang sama sekali berbeda. Yuk, dilihat contoh-contohnya di bawah ini!



1. Able (dapat) vs enable (memungkinkan dapat)
 - ⦿ *Were you able to swim when you were a child?*
 - ⦿ *The rules enable the government to arrest the suspects longer.*
2. Accept (menerima) vs except (kecuali)
 - ⦿ *Can you accept that?*
 - ⦿ *Everyone is included in the list except Bobby.*
3. Among (di antara banyak) vs between (di antara dua)
 - ⦿ *This variety is the best among others.*
 - ⦿ *The building is between the hospital and the school.*
4. Amount (jumlah; uncountable noun) vs number (jumlah; countable noun)
 - ⦿ *I was suprised by the amount of money you mentioned in the letter.*
 - ⦿ *There are a number of people in the building.*
5. Quantity (jumlah) vs aside (dikesampingkan)
 - ⦿ *We are talking about the quantity not the quality.*
 - ⦿ *We have to put that reason aside.*
6. Beside (di samping) vs besides (di samping itu)
 - ⦿ *The restaurant is beside the market.*
 - ⦿ *Besides, I need some time to think about it.*
7. Big (besar) vs great (banyak, hebat)
 - ⦿ *The house is big.*
 - ⦿ *It was a great performance.*
8. Do (mengerjakan) vs make (membuat)
 - ⦿ *Have you done your homework?*
 - ⦿ *She is making the financial report.*
9. For (selama) vs since (sejak)
 - ⦿ *I have lived here for ten years.*
 - ⦿ *I have lived here since 2006.*
10. Good (baik; kata sifat) vs well (baik; kata keterangan)
 - ⦿ *It's a good book.*
 - ⦿ *She speaks English well.*

11. *Listen* (mendengarkan dengan perhatian) vs *hear* (tidak sengaja mendengar)
 - ⦿ *You should always listen to your teacher.*
 - ⦿ *I heard someone scream last night.*
12. *Live* (kata kerja, tinggal), *life* (kehidupan, kata benda), dan *alive* (hidup, kata sifat)
 - ⦿ *She lives in USA.*
 - ⦿ *I want to be happy in this life.*
 - ⦿ *That dog was still alive despite of its injury.*
13. *People* (orang; jamak) vs *person* (orang; tunggal)
 - ⦿ *You cannot always make people happy.*
 - ⦿ *She is the person whom I met last night.*
14. *Rather* (agak) vs *rather than* (daripada)
 - ⦿ *It is rather cold.*
 - ⦿ *He would rather play basketball than swim.*
15. *Say* (berkata) vs *tell* (menceritakan)
 - ⦿ *He says that it is easy.*
 - ⦿ *He tells me the old story of this house.*
16. *See* (melihat dengan tidak sengaja), *watch* (melihat dengan penuh perhatian), dan *look at* (melihat dengan sengaja)
 - ⦿ *I saw you in the shopping mall yesterday.*
 - ⦿ *Did you watch the football game last night?*
 - ⦿ *Look at the whiteboard, please.*
17. *Separate* (berpisah) vs *apart* (menjauh)
 - ⦿ *The couple has separated for ten years.*
 - ⦿ *The ship drifted apart.*
18. *Some* (beberapa), *somewhat* (bagaimanapun juga), dan *somewhere* (di suatu tempat)
 - ⦿ *I have some new books to read.*
 - ⦿ *It is somewhat new for me.*
 - ⦿ *I need to go somewhere to relax.*



Part A

Dalam *Part A*, kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat yang nggak lengkap. Semua pertanyaannya berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat pilihan jawaban. Kita cuma tinggal pilih satu jawaban yang menurut kita paling benar untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut.

1. Banks are rushing to merge because consolidations _____ them to slash their costs and expand.
 - a) Able to
 - b) Able
 - c) Enable to enable
 - d) Be able to

1. That water has a very high specific heat means that without a large temperature change water can add or lose a large _____ of heat.
 - a) A number
 - b) Number
 - c) Amount
 - d) An amount

1. Prior to an extermination program earlier this century, _____ wolves roamed across nearly all of North America.
 - a) Living
 - b) Alive
 - c) Live
 - d) Life

1. Banks, savings and loans, and finance companies have recently _____ home equity loans with greater frequency than ever before.
 - a) Have recently made
 - b) Have recently been making
 - c) Have recently done
 - d) Have recently made

1. Cotton used to rank first _____ Alabama's crops, but it represents only a fraction of the agricultural production now.
- Beside
 - Between
 - Near
 - Among
6. The weather is _____ lovely that many people flock the beach.
- So
 - Such
 - So that
 - Such that
1. When I was shopping in the mall last night, I _____ a very interesting couple.
- Watched
 - Looked at
 - Observed
 - Saw
6. Those students _____ play football than swim.
- Prefer
 - Rather
 - Rather than
 - Would rather than
9. The board of the committee has _____ the proposal.
- Accept
 - Accepted
 - Except
 - Exception
10. We don't know how _____ came to the party.
- Many people
 - Many person
 - Much people
 - Much person



9. _____ spread to the rest of Africa via the Meroitic civilization.
- a) Ironwork
 - b) Ironworking
 - c) Work iron
 - d) Work and iron
12. Traditionally, the role of nurse was handled by female ‘hangers-ons’ who followed the armies- _____ like to functions as cooks or prostitutes.
- a) Equally
 - b) Same
 - c) Totally
 - d) Wholly
12. She undertook the training over strenuous family _____ concerning the risk and social implication of her activity.
- a) Burden
 - b) Load
 - c) Mind
 - d) Objection
12. In fact, it is quite _____ for the doctor to partake of the heavy liquor himself-to help himself endure the screams of the patients.
- a) Usually
 - b) Rarely
 - c) Common
 - d) Scarcely
12. _____ most mammals, whales and dolphins live in the sea.
- a) Likely
 - b) Unlike
 - c) Similar to
 - d) Different from

Part B

Di *Part B* ini kita bakal ketemu sama kalimat-kalimat yang belum benar, dengan empat kata atau frasa yang digarisbawahi. Masing-masing kata tersebut, nantinya dikasih huruf A, B, C, atau D. Tugas kita tinggal pilih salah satu kata atau frasa itu, mana yang salah atau harus diubah biar kalimatnya jadi benar.

1. Killer whales tend to wonder in family clusters that hunt, play, and rest together.
A B C D
1. Only one people was invited to the inauguration.
A B C D
1. She is the best between all the students in that exclusive school.
A B C D
1. A farmer's tractor is a like power horse, as it plows field, pulls trailers, and moves heavy loads.
A B C D
1. When the veterinarian got there, the animals were not living anymore.
A B C D
6. I need to go some what to refresh my mind.
A B C D
1. This building is rather than old, where as the other is new.
A B C D
6. The live that she chose surprised everyone who knew her.
A B C D
9. A large amount of tourists get lost because of that sign.
A B C D
10. He never watches his right side or left side before crossing the street.
A B C D



9. Between all boys he is the most good looking one.

A B C D

12. The new table is placed among the old cabinet and the big window.

A B C D

12. It is such a wonderful places that you should not miss.

A B C D

12. The president refuses to except either of the four new proposals made

A B C D

by the contractors.

12. Each accounting students has to type their own research paper this

A B C D

semester.



KUNCI JAWABAN

STRUCTURE

KATEGORI KATA

Exercise 1

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. C | 11. D |
| 2. B | 7. D | 12. B |
| 3. A | 8. A | 13. A |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. B |
| 5. D | 10. A | 15. C |

PART B

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. D → rotation | 6. A → economist | 11. C → convenient |
| 2. D → virtually | 7. A → has imported | 12. A → offense |
| 3. C → gives | 8. A → killer | 13. B → important |
| 4. C → physical | 9. C → actor | 14. C → collect |
| 5. A → generally | 10. A → artist | 15. A → addiction |

PREPOSITION

Exercise 2

PART A

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



PART B

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A → restoration | 6. B → faced |
| 2. C → develop | 7. C → considered |
| 3. B → fertilize | 8. B → situated |
| 4. C → historical | 9. B → survive |
| 5. D → beautiful | 10. B → born |

SUBJEK

Exercise 3

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. A | 11. D |
| 2. D | 7. A | 12. C |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. C |
| 4. D | 9. B | 14. B |
| 5. C | 10. C | 15. A |

PART B

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A → it | 6. A → it | 10. A → there were |
| 2. A → is anticipated | 7. A → there | 11. A → have |
| 3. A → it took | 8. A → it | 12. B → think |
| 4. A → it | 9. A → it is not
common | 13. A → stopped |
| 5. A → proved | | 14. B → was offered |
| | | 15. B → to accept |

NOUN

Exercise 4

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. B |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. B |
| 3. B | 8. D | 13. A |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. A |
| 5. A | 10. C | 15. D |

PART B

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. C → generation | 6. A → calves | 11. A → three weeks |
| 2. A → seri | 7. D → brilliance | 12. A → invitation |
| 3. B → politician | 8. A → existence | 13. B → tigers |
| 4. A → children | 9. A → philosophers | 14. B → species |
| 5. B → metal workers | 10. A → knowledge | 15. D → measles |

ARTIKEL

Exercise 5

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. D |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. A |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. C |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. B |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. B |

PART B

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. D → the | 6. A → unlike | 11. B → the |
| 2. D → an | 7. A → no article | 12. A → an |
| 3. D → no article | 8. A → globe | 13. A → those |
| 4. D → an | 9. B → its | 14. D → no article |
| 5. A → no article | 10. A → believe | 15. B → no article |

KATA GANTI

Exercise 6

PART A

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



PART B

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. D → their | 6. A → a | 11. A → his |
| 2. C → the | 7. A → fish | 12. A → her |
| 3. C → his | 8. C → no article | 13. A → her |
| 4. A → their | 9. B → him | 14. D → their |
| 5. B → wolves | 10. D → his | |

KATA KERJA

Exercise 7

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. B |
| 2. A | 7. A | 12. C |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. D |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. C |
| 5. D | 10. A | 15. C |

PART B

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A → protect | 6. B → show | 11. A → lies |
| 2. C → has resulted | 7. B → are | 12. B → are |
| 3. B → can be
prevented | considered | prevented |
| 4. C → is | 8. A → birthday | 13. A → brought |
| 5. D → reflecting | 9. B → is rushed | 14. C → has risen |
| | 10. C → need | 15. A → stands |

INVERSI

Exercise 8

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. C | 11. A |
| 2. C | 7. A | 12. B |
| 3. D | 8. C | 13. C |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. C |
| 5. A | 10. B | 15. A |

PART B

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. D → does | 6. A → does | 11. B → are bitten |
| 2. A → should you | 7. B → was a Picasso | 12. B → room |
| 3. B → did he drive | 8. B → should the
printer | 13. A → if I |
| 4. D → will they
keep | 9. D → had he
travelled | 14. A → had you
done |
| 5. B → can he
compete | 10. A → had I known | 15. C → had rung |

KALIMAT MAJEMUK

Exercise 9

PART A

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

PART B

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. B → which | 6. A → who created |
| 2. D → was | 7. C → should praise |
| 3. A → why | 8. C → space explorations |
| 4. C → where | 9. C → where |
| 5. B → what | 10. A → seharusnya tidak ada/
dihilangkan |

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Exercise 10

PART A

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



PART B

1. B → who
2. B → that
3. B → which
4. C → who
5. A → who
6. C → seharusnya tidak ada/
dihilangkan
7. D → which
8. C → which
9. A → when
10. C → who

REDUCED CLAUSE

Exercise 11

PART A

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

PART B

1. A → tanpa she is
2. C → which
3. A → which is a type
4. B → made of
5. A → tanpa are
6. C → which
7. A → produced
8. A → tanpa is
9. B → tanpa was
10. C → serving

ADVERB CLAUSE

Exercise 12

PART A

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

PART B

1. C → returning
2. A → invention
3. A → economic
4. A → rushed
5. C → alive
6. C → bringing
7. A → imported
8. C → it plows field
9. B → varieties
10. D → when

COMPARISON

Exercise 13

PART A

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. A

PART B

1. A → finer
2. A → the harder
3. B → flattest
4. C → sweet as
5. A → earliest
6. A → the largest
7. D → less colorful
8. A → most visible
9. B → most
spectacular
10. A → strongest
11. C → is
12. A → earlier
13. A → largest
14. B → Most
powerful
15. B → the greater

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Exercise 14

PART A

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. D
15. A



PART B

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. B → in | 6. B → into | 11. A → into |
| 2. C → at night | 7. D → of a cane | 12. D → at first |
| 3. B → from | 8. D → among the | 13. D → from a |
| 4. C → to | 9. B → need from | 14. A → in the |
| 5. C → about | 10. A → plastics by | 15. C → full of |

PHRASAL VERBS

Exercise 15

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. C |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. C |
| 3. C | 8. D | 13. B |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. D |
| 5. D | 10. A | |

PART B

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A → gracefully | 6. B → intelligent | 11. C → for |
| 2. C → toward | 7. D → three-month | 12. C → when |
| 3. C → up to | 8. A → leader | 13. C → except for |
| 4. D → on | 9. C → commonly | 14. B → Of |
| 5. B → idea | 10. A → huge | 15. C → until |

PARALLEL STRUCTURE

Exercise 16

PART A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. A |
| 2. C | 7. A | 12. C |
| 3. D | 8. D | 13. C |
| 4. C | 9. A | 14. D |
| 5. D | 10. A | 15. C |

PART B

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. D → peeled | 6. B → anchor | 11. C → or |
| 2. C → nor | 7. D → and
decathlon | 12. D → tanpa was it |
| 3. A → designed | 8. D → collecting | 13. B → but also |
| 4. D → wrote | 9. C → convenient | 14. D → and |
| 5. A → one | 10. C → took | 15. D → did she take |

WORD CHOICE**Exercise 17****PART A**

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. A | 11. A |
| 2. C | 7. D | 12. A |
| 3. A | 8. D | 13. D |
| 4. D | 9. B | 14. C |
| 5. D | 10. A | 15. B |

PART B

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. B → wander | 6. B → somewhere | 11. A → among |
| 2. A → person | 7. B → more than | 12. B → between |
| 3. B → among | 8. A → life | 13. C → place |
| 4. B → powerful | 9. A → number | 14. C → neither |
| 5. D → alive | 10. B → side nor | 15. A → student |





Kunci Jawaban