



BUKU AJAR

BAHASA INGGRIS



OLEH:

TIM PENYUSUN

**PROGRAM STUDI KEBIDANAN PROGRAM SARJANA
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS DR. SOEBANDI
TAHUN 2025**

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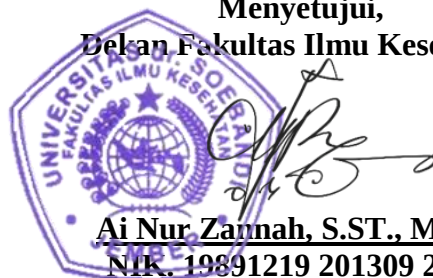
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Nomor : 891/FIKES-UDS/K/II/2025

Tentang

**PENETAPAN BUKU AJAR DAN MODUL PRAKTIKUM
PROGRAM STUDI KEBIDANAN PROGRAM SARJANA DAN PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN
PROFESI BIDAN PROGRAM PROFESIFAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS dr.
SOEBANDI SEMESTER GENAP TAHUN AKADEMIK 2024/2025**

**DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
DEKAN FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS dr. SOEBANDI JEMBER**

Menimbang : a. Bahwa dalam rangka pelaksanaan Pengajaran Program Studi Kebidanan Program Sarjana Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas dr. Soebandi Tahun Akademik 2024/2025 agar berjalan dengan lancar perlu menetapkan Buku ajar dan Modul Praktikum;

b. Bahwa berdasarkan sub a tersebut diatas dirasa perlu menetapkan Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas dr. Soebandi;

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3. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;

4. Undang – Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen;

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6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;

7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 13 Tahun 2015 tentang Perubahan kedua Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 tahun 2005 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan;

8. Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 234/U/2000 tentang Pedoman Pendirian Perguruan Tinggi;

9. Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset Dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia Nomor 291/E/O/2021 tentang Perubahan Bentuk Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Dr. Soebandi Di Kabupaten Jember Menjadi Universitas dr. Soebandi Di Kabupaten Jember Provinsi Jawa Timur Yang Diselenggarakan Oleh yayasan Pendidikan Jember International School;

10. Statuta Universitas dr. Soebandi;

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Menetapkan :

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FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS dr. SOEBANDI SEMESTER
GENAP TAHUN AKADEMIK 2024/2025;

- KEDUA** : Penetapan Buku Ajar dan Modul Praktikum ini adalah sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari surat keputusan ini;
- KETIGA** : Hal-Hal yang belum diatur dalam keputusan ini akan diatur lebih lanjut;
- KEMPAT** : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan; dan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan, maka akan diadakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

DI TETAPKAN DI : JEMBER
PADA TANGGAL : 12 Februari 2025

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Tembusan Kepada Yth :

1. Rektor Universitas dr. Soebandi
2. Kaprodi S1 Kebidanan
3. Arsip

**VISI, MISI,
TUJUAN DAN
STRATEGI
PRODI
KEBIDANAN
PROGRAM
SARJANA**

1. VISI

Menjadi Prodi Kebidanan Program Sarjana dan Prodi Pendidikan Profesi Bidan Program Profesi yang mencetak tenaga bidan professional, unggul, berdaya guna dalam IPTEKS Kebidanan Holistik dan Berakhlakul Karimah.

2. MISI

- a. Menyelenggarakan kegiatan pendidikan sebagai upaya untuk menghasilkan lulusan tenaga bidan professional, unggul dalam kebidanan holistik, berdaya guna dan berakhlakul karimah
- b. Menyelenggarakan kegiatan penelitian yang berkontribusi pada IPTEKS Kebidanan Holistik dan pengabdian masyarakat yang bermanfaat dalam peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat
- c. Menyelenggarakan kerja sama dan tata kelola program studi yang berprinsip *good governance*
- d. Membudayakan nilai – nilai akhlakul karimah pada setiap kegiatan civitas akademika program studi

3. TUJUAN DAN STRATEGI

- a. Mampu menghasilkan tenaga bidan yang professional, unggul dalam kebidanan holistik, berdaya guna dan berakhlakul karimah
- b. Mampu menghasilkan penelitian yang berkontribusi pada IPTEKS kebidanan holistic dan pengabdian masyarakat yang bermanfaat dalam peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat
- c. Mampu menjalankan kerja sama dan tata kelola program studi yang berprinsip *good governance*
- d. Mampu menjalankan perilaku akhlakul karimah pada setiap kegiatan civitas akademika program studi

KATA PENGANTAR Puji syukur penulis panjatkan Kehadirat *Allah SWT* atas segala Rahmat dan Hidayah-Nya yang telah dilimpahkan sehingga penulis dapat menyelesaikan BUKU AJAR yang *InsyAlloh* dengan baik. Shalawat dan Salam atas Nabi kita *Muhammad SAW*, keluarganya, dan para sahabatnya yang terpilih.

Buku ajar ini digunakan sebagai panduan untuk kegiatan belajar dalam mengembangkan kompetensi mahasiswa bidan, agar mahasiswa dapat memahami teori yang didapat dalam pembelajaran di kelas ke dalam, yang hasil akhirnya diharapkan dapat mengaplikasikan ke dalam praktik klinik. Dengan begitu, mahasiswa akan terbiasa menyelesaikan masalah secara menyeluruh sesuai kebutuhan masyarakat.

Penyelesaian buku ajar ini tidak terlepas dari dukungan dan bantuan semua pihak, baik dukungan moril maupun materiil. Semoga *Allah SWT* memberikan balasan pahala atas segala amal yang telah diberikan dan semoga panduan ini berguna bagi diri penulis sendiri maupun pihak lain yang memanfaatkannya.

Penyusun menyadari sepenuhnya bahwa dalam penyelesaian buku ajar ini jauh dari kesempurnaan, oleh karena itu saran dan kritik yang membangun sangat diharapkan oleh penyusun.

Jember, 12 Februari 2025

Penyusun

DAFTAR	COVER.....	I
ISI	LEMBAR PENGESAHAN.....	II
	VISI, MISI DAN TUJUAN.....	III
	KATA PENGANTAR.....	IV
	DAFTAR ISI.....	V
	SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE.....	2
	SIMPLE PRESENT.....	33
	PRESENT CONTINUOUS.....	40
	PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.....	46
	SIMPLE PAST TENSE.....	55
	PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.....	58
	SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE.....	62
	MODAL AUXILIARY	73
	PASSIVE VOICE	76
	DAFTAR ISI.....	77

Kemampuan Akhir yang diharapkan :

Mampu menjelaskan bentuk-bentuk *grammar* dan menggunakan nya dalam percakapan dan karangan

Bahan kajian (Materi Pembelajaran)

1. Memahami verb tense
 - a) The simple present tense
 - b) The progressive tense
 - c) The perfect tense
2. Memahami functions of structure
 - a) Verb pattern
 - b) Adverb, adjective
 - c) Expressions of quantity
3. Menguasai vocabulary (all are in Health Terms)
 - a) Vocabulary
 - b) Word that go together
 - c) Multi word verb

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Simple Present Tense adalah bentuk waktu yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan atau kegiatan yang berlangsung atau terjadi pada waktu sekarang dalam bentuk sederhana, atau kegiatan yang dilakukan secara berulang-ulang, atau kebiasaan sehari-hari, atau perbuatan yang tidak ada kaitannya dengan waktu.

a. Kalimat Verbal

1. Rumus kalimat verbal positif yang digunakan adalah :

Untuk subyek I, You, We, They :

Untuk subyek He, She, It :

Subyek + infinitive (Verb 1)
--

Subyek + infinitive (Verb 1) + s/es

Keterangan :

Infinitive (Kata kerja dasar) disebut juga kata kerja bentuk pertama (Verb 1)

Contoh :

- I write a letter everyday.

(Saya menulis surat setiap hari)

- She reads a magazine every morning.

(Dia membaca majalah setiap pagi)

- They visit their grandmother every Friday.

(Mereka mengunjungi neneknya setiap hari Jum'at)

Ada beberapa aturan yang harus diperhatikan saat menambahkan s/es pada kata kerja dasar (infinitive), yaitu sebagai berikut :

1. Pada umumnya kata kerjanya (infinitive) langsung ditambah dengan akhiran "-s"

No	Verb 1 (infinitive)	Penambahan akhiran “-s”	Arti kata
1	read	reads	membaca
2	work	works	Bekerja
3	write	writes	Menulis
4	set	sets	Terbenam
5	shine	shines	Bersinar
6	sing	sings	Menyanyi
7	bring	brings	Membawa
8	eat	eats	Makan
9	help	helps	Menolong
10	give	gives	Memberi

2. Kata kerja (infinitive) yang berakhiran huruf "ch, o, s, sh, x, z" ditambah akhiran "-es"

No	Verb 1 (infinitive)	Penambahan akhiran “-s”	Arti kata
1	teach	teaches	Mengajar
2	reach	reaches	Menjangkau

3	do	does	Mengerjakan
4	go	goes	Pergi
5	kiss	kisses	Mencium
6	discuss	discusses	Mendiskusikan
7	pass	passes	Melewati
8	wish	wishes	Mengharapkan
9	finish	finishes	Menyelesaikan
10	fix	fixes	Memperbaiki

3. Kata kerja (infinitive) yang berakhiran dengan huruf "-y" dan didahului oleh huruf mati

(konsonan), maka akhiran "-y" diubah menjadi "-i" kemudian ditambah "-es".

No	Verb 1 (infinitive)	Penambahan akhiran “-s”	Arti kata
1	cry	cries	Menangis
2	carry	carries	membawa
3	fly	flies	Terbang
4	study	studies	Belajar
5	reply	replies	menjawab
6	try	tries	berusaha

4. Kata kerja (infinitive) yang berakhiran huruf "-y" yang diawali oleh huruf hidup (vokal),

cukup ditambah dengan akhiran "-s" .

No	Verb 1 (infinitive)	Penambahan akhiran “-s”	Arti kata
1	buy	buys	Membeli

2	play	plays	Bermain
3	lay	lays	Berbaring
4	say	says	Berkata

5. Apabila kata kerja (infinitive) diawali dengan kata kerja bantu, maka tidak mendapatkan tambahan "s/es".

No	Contoh kata	Arti kata
1	Must try	Harus mencoba
2	Must work	Harus bekerja
3	Can speak	Dapat bicara
4	Can write	Dapat menulis

2. Rumus kalimat verbal negatif yang digunakan adalah :

Untuk subyek I, You, We, They :

Subyek + do + not + infinitive (Verb 1)

Untuk subyek He, She, It :

Subyek + does + not + infinitive (Verb 1)

Subyek + does + not + infinitive (Verb 1)

Keterangan :

Untuk membentuk kalimat verbal negatif harus ditambahkan "do/does + not" yang

diletakan sebelum kata kerja (infinitive).

Do digunakan bila subyeknya I, You, We, They

Does digunakan bila subyeknya He, She, It

Dalam bentuk kalimat verbal negatif, tambahan "s/es" pada kata kerja dihilangkan.

Contoh :

- I do not write a letter everyday.

(Saya tidak menulis surat setiap hari)

- She does not read a magazine every morning.

(Dia tidak membaca majalah setiap pagi)

- They do not visit their grandmother every Friday.

(Mereka mengunjungi neneknya setiap hari Jum'at)

3. Rumus kalimat verbal tanya yang digunakan adalah :

Untuk subyek I, You, We, They :

Do + Subyek + Infinitive (Verb 1) ?

Untuk subyek He, She, It :

Does + Subyek + Infinitive (Verb 1) ?

Keterangan :

Kalimat verbal tanya dibentuk dengan meletakkan do/does di awal kalimat jadi

penambahan "s/es" pada kata kerja (infinitive) juga dihilangkan (tidak diperlukan).

Contoh :

- Do I write a letter everyday?
(Apakah saya menulis surat setiap hari?)
- Does She read a magazine every morning?
(Apakah dia membaca majalah setiap pagi?)
- Do they visit their grandmother every Friday?
(Apakah mereka mengunjungi neneknya setiap hari Jum'at?)

Jawaban yang diperlukan untuk pertanyaan di atas hanya : Yes,..... atau No,.....

Contoh lain :

- Do they go to school everyday?
Apakah mereka pergi ke sekolah setiap hari?
Jawaban :
Yes, they do. (Ya)
No, they don't. (Tidak)
- Does she buy a doll every month?
Apakah dia membeli sebuah boneka setiap bulan?

Jawaban :

Yes, she does. (Ya)

No, she doesn't

Apabila dalam kalimat verbal tanya digunakan bersama kata tanya (question word)

seperti : What (apa), Where (dimana), When (kapan), Who (siapa), Why (mengapa),

Which (yang mana), How (bagaimana), maka pola susunan kalimatnya adalah :

1. Bila kata tanya (question word) yang digunakan tidak menanyakan subyek, misalnya :

Where, What, When, Why, Which, How dapat digunakan rumus :

Untuk subyek I, You, We, They :

Question Word (QW) + do + Subyek + Infinitive ?

Untuk subyek He, She, It :

Question Word (QW) + does + Subyek + Infinitive ?

Contoh kalimat :

- Where do you live?

(Dimana kamu tinggal?)

Jawabannya tidak Yes atau No tapi :

I live in Jakarta.

(Saya tinggal di Jakarta)

- What does she write?

(Apa yang dia tulis?)

Jawaban :

She writes a letter.

(Diamenulis sebuah surat.)

2. Bila kata tanya (Question Words) yang digunakan menanyakan subyek, misalnya Who,

maka rumusnya sebagai adalah :

Question Word (QW) + infinitive + s/es?

Keterangan :

Pada bentuk pertanyaan ini, kata kerja (infinitive) ditambah dengan

"s/es" sesuai

dengan aturan yang sudah dijelaskan sebelumnya.

Contoh :

- Who always helps your father?

(Siapa yang selalu membantu bapakmu?)

Jawaban :

My brother always help my father.

(Kakak laki-lakiku selalu membantu bapakku)

- Who borrows your English book?

(Siapa yang meminjam buku bahasa Inggrismu?)

Jawaban :

Amira borrows my English book.

(Amira meminjam buku bahasa Inggris saya)

Kalimat verbal dalam bentuk Simple Present Tense, pada umumnya digunakan untuk :

a. Menyatakan suatu perbuatan yang menjadi kebiasaan atau yang dilakukan pada waktu-waktu tertentu.

Contoh :

- He visits my house twice a week.

(Dia mengunjungi rumah saya dua kali seminggu)

- They go to campus everyday.

(Mereka pergi ke kampus setiap hari.)

- She eats meat ball everyday.

(Dia makan bakso setiap hari.)

b. Menyatakan suatu kebenaran atau kenyataan umum, suatu kebenaran yang terjadi

terus-menerus.

Contoh :

- The sun rises in the east.

(Matahari terbit di sebelah timur.)

- The sun sets in the west.

(Matahari terbit di sebelah barat.)

- A week have seven days.

(Satu minggu mempunyai tujuh hari)

Dalam kalimat verbal bentuk Simple Present Tense, seringkali digunakan adverb of

frequency atau kata keterangan yang menunjukkan derajat keseringan atau kebiasaan

tentang suatu perbuatan yang dilakukan. Yaitu:

No	Adverb of Frequency	Arti	Prosentase
1	always	selalu	100%
2	usually	biasanya	99%-90%
3	often	sering	90-75%
4	sometime	Kadang-kadang	75%-25%
5	seldom	jarang	25%-10%
6	rarely	jarang	10%-1%
7	never	Tidak pernah	0%

contoh lain :

- I always eat fried rice every morning.
(Saya selalu makan nasi goreng setiap pagi)
- They sometimes walk to their school.
(Mereka kadang-kadang berjalan kaki ke sekolah mereka)
- She never drinks coffee.
(Dia tidak pernah minum kopi)

b. Kalimat Nominal

1. Rumus kalimat nominal positif yang digunakan adalah :

Subyek + To be + Noun Adjective/Adverb

Keterangan :

Non verb atau bukan kata kerja (verb), dapat berupa kata benda (noun), kata sifat (adjective) atau kata keterangan (adverb).

To be (is, am, are) yang disesuaikan dengan subyek kalimat.

- is untuk subyek He, She, It
- are untuk subyek We, You, They
- am untuk subyek I

Contoh :

- You are sad. -----> kata sifat
(Kamu sedih)
- We are in the library. -----> kata keterangan
(Kami ada di perpustakaan)
- She is a teacher.

(Dia seorang guru)

Tetapi jika sebelum *to be* didahului oleh kata kerja bantu (verb), maka bentuk ***to be (is,***

am, are) berubah menjadi ***be*** untuk semua subyek.

Contoh :

- I must be there.

(Saya harus kesana,)

- He can be ill.

(mungkin dia sakit.)

2. Rumus kalimat nominal negatif yang digunakan adalah :

Subyek + To be + not +Noun Adjective/Adverb

Keterangan :

Kalimat nominal negatif dibentuk dengan menambahkan ***not*** di belakang *to be*.

- You are not sad.

(Kamu tidak sedih)

- We are not in the library.

(Kami tidak ada di perpustakaan)

- She is not a teacher.

(Dia bukan seorang guru)

3. Rumus kalimat nominal tanya yang digunakan adalah :

To be + Subyek + Noun Adjective/Adverb
--

Keterangan :

Kalimat nominal ini dibentuk dengan to be di awal kalimat.

Contoh :

- Are you sad?

(Apakah kamu sedih?)

- Are we in the library?

(Apakah kami ada di perpustakaan?)

- Is she a teacher?

(Apakah dia seorang guru?)

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan di atas dapat digunakan jawaban : Yes, ...
atau No, ...

Contoh :

- Is she a teacher?

(Apakah dia seorang guru?)

Jawaban :

Yes, she is. = Ya

No, she is not. = Tidak

Jika dalam kalimat nominal tanya digunakan kata tanya (question word),
maka rumus

yang digunakan adalah:

Question Word (QW) + To be + subyek ?

Contoh:

- Where is your mother?

(Dimana ibumu?)

Jawaban :

She is in the kitchen.

(Dia ada di dapur.)

- What is your occupation?

(Apa pekerjaan kamu?)

Jawaban :

I am a teacher.

(Saya seorang guru.)

Keterangan :

Jika dalam kalimat tanya digunakan subyek **you (kamu)**, maka dalam kalimat jawaban

harus digunakan subyek **I (saya)**.

Pada umumnya kalimat nominal bentuk Simple Present Tense digunakan untuk :

a. Untuk menyatakan suatu keadaan yang sedang berlangsung saat ini sekarang atau

perbuatan yang merupakan suatu kebiasaan.

Contoh :

- She is here now.
(Dia disini sekarang)
- You are a doctor.
(Kamu seorang dokter.)

b. Untuk menyatakan kebenaran umum, tetapi dalam kalimat nominal tidak digunakan

keterangan waktu.

contoh :

- ice is cold.
(es itu dingin.)
- fire is hot.
(api itu panas.)

Keterangan waktu yang dapat digunakan dalam Simple Present Tense adalah :

No	Keterangan Waktu	Arti
1	everyday	setiap hari
2	every week	setiap minggu
3	every month	setiap bulan
4	every year	setiap tahun
5	every night	setiap malam
6	every afternoon	setiap sore
7	every minute	setiap menit

8	every hour	setiap jam
---	------------	------------

Kemampuan Akhir yang diharapkan :

Mampu memahami dan membaca bacaan bahasa inggris yang berhubungan dengan kesehatan dan kebidanan secara efektif

Bahan Kajian (Materi Pembelajaran) :

I. Memahami reading comprehension

Reading Comprehension Part 1

- a) Skrining text toobstain the Gist
- b) Scanning text to locate specific information
- c) Identifying examples presented in support of an argument

Reading Comprehension Part 2

- a) Skrining text to obstain the Gist
- b) Scanning text to locate specific information
- Identifying examples presented in support of an argument

A. Question to collect the quantity

Question to collect the quantity of pregnancy

1. How does a home pregnancy test tell you if you are pregnant?

To understand how the home pregnancy test works, visit our instructions page. The first tip in pregnancy testing is to follow the instructions closely – and to understand the principles behind the diagnostic science. FDA-Approved HPTs are over 99 % accurate in laboratory settings (wich means that if you follow

instructions and observe the testing tips, your results will be accurate). To provide a brief summary, a pregnancy test “reacts” to a special pregnancy hormone called hCG that is produced by the developing embryo and is found in a woman’s urine. On average, at around seven-to-ten days past ovulation, there should be enough hCG hormone in a pregnant woman’s first morning urine to start producing positive lines on high-sensitivity pregnancy test like ours.

However, please note that hCG increases in your system at different rates among different women. Whether a positive or negative result, we recommend that you retest to confirm the result in a few days. A negative result early on does not foreclose the possibility of pregnancy, so test again using a first morning urine sample. And once again, do read the instructions (every word) closely to ensure that you are using and interpreting the test correctly.

2. Blood Pregnancy Test vs Urine Pregnancy Test. Which are better ?

Home pregnancy test are designed only for urine samples, there are also blood pregnancy tests which can be taken at a clinic or your doctor’s office. Both blood and urine pregnancy tests detect the hCG hormone, they just use a different bodily fluid to achieve the same end. A blood test is, typically, more sensitive

than a urine test, and with a quantitative test you can actually learn the exact amount of hCG hormone in a blood sample. In the old days (like a decade or so ago), home pregnancy tests were very expensive and complicated, often requiring quasi-laboratory-like procedure !

Today, as you know from reading our website at Early-Pregnancy=Tests.com, home testing is quite simple and very affordable. If you do receive a positive on a home test, it is still recommended to contact your doctor right away for a follow up test and to learn important facts to ensure a healthy pregnancy for both you and your baby.

As noted above, there are two types of doctor-administered blood tests: quantitative and qualitative, a quantitative test (beta hCG) is highly accurate because it measures the volume of hormone – providing you with a number that reflects the amount in your system. Like home urine kits, a qualitative hCG blood test simply determines if hCG has reached a specific gravity or “positive threshold”. A urine test (hpt) and the qualitative blood hCG test both function like a light switch (it’s either on or off) giving you a “yes” or “no” answer to the big question.

Common Questions about Testing *Accuracy*:

1. How accurate are home pregnancy tests ?

As indicated above, pregnancy tests are very accurate – over 99% accurate when used properly. Before using a test, ensure that expiration date has not passed. Our tests at Early Pregnancy Tests.com offer the maximum allowable 2 year expiration dates.

2. When do I start Testing ?

Start dates depend on specific test sensitivity. With our tests you can begin testing at around 7-10 days past ovulation. Note that the quantity of pregnancy hormone increases nearly exponentially each day in early pregnancy just following implantation. Use a first morning urine sample to increase testing accuracy. In early pregnancy, your test line might be faint. As hCG increases, your faint positive should slowly transform into a big fat positive.

3. What are the variables that impact accuracy (or early detection) ?

Actually, there are many – and each variable corresponds to a specific testing tip to help ensure that your result is as accurate as possible.

- ***Implantation Date.*** Implantation can take place soon after ovulation or up to a week or so. This means that the hCG hormone can start flowing early, or it may be somewhat tardy. The date of implantation is a key variable, because hCG will not be present in your system until the embryo implants in the

womb. **Tip :** Chart fertility to learn when you ovulate. Not every woman has a 28 day cycle. And not every cycle is going to be the same length. By BBT charting for ovulation you can know when you are most fertile – and you can also determine when you can begin testing for pregnancy.

- **Rate of hCG Increase.** Following implantation, hCG will be produced, though at variable rates among women. In most cases, it increases very rapidly, doubling nearly every day. The amount of hCG in urine will be at its highest concentration in first morning urine samples. **TIP :** Use first morning urine ! If you can't – or don't have time – and you need to test later in the day, hold your urine for as long as possible before collecting a sample (and avoid drinking a lot of fluids before testing that might). Avoid caffeinated beverages before testing as they will act as a diuretic. If you receive a negative result early on, wait a few days and test again.
- **Sensitivity of Test.** Different tests have different sensitivity thresholds. The more sensitive the test, the sooner you can test. Many drugstore brands require that you wait until your missed period to test. But this, in a way, sort of defeats the point. With a high sensitivity, early detection pregnancy test, you can learn if you are pregnant before your missed period. **Tip :**

Use our FDA-Approved pregnancy tests which have the highest sensitivity levels and full two-year expiry date.

- **Fertility Drugs.** There is not much that interferes with pregnancy test kit, so that's good news. Most prescription and OTC drugs do not affect test results, not will birth control pills. However, some fertility drugs do contain hCG and can cause a false positive pregnancy test. Clomid, among the most popular ovulation- induction fertility medications, does not contain hCG, so no worries there. **Tip** : if you are taking fertility medications, ask your doctor if or how they will interfere with using a home pregnancy test (or an ovulation test for that matter, as clomid can cause some problems with OPKs).

Happy testing.

B. Useful Expression : giving reassurance (motivation)

1. What it is :

During labor, the labor support ensures the mother she is doing well, and encourages her to continue what she is already doing

2. How it works :

Three little words, "You're doing great". Can give a woman the extra strength she needs to make it through a difficult part of labor. During active labor, the mother may

not realize how far she has progressed. She is literally taking her labor one contraction at a time, and unlike those supporting her, she may not see it as one contraction closer to the birth. She may not even recognize that she has a significant portion of her labor behind her.

That is one of the reasons continuous labor support is so important. The labor support becomes the mother's "eyes and ears", watching what is happening and letting the mother know where she is. Comments such as "I can't do this!" can be calmed by responses such as, "but you are doing this, and you're doing great". Suddenly, the mother may have a newfound confidence to continue.

3. How to do it

Transition is a time of confusion for a mother. She cannot get comfortable, she does not seem to know what to do, she may not even remember that she is in labor for a baby. It is at this point that the reassuring words of her labor partners can help a woman most. She may need to be reminded how close she is to pushing, and to holding her baby. She may also need to be reminded what to do. She may not remember what was said for more than a few seconds, so repeat yourself without getting frustrated. Looks of panic on the mother can be responded to with, "I'm right here, we're almost done."

There are no magic words of encouragement that will help every mother. The words you choose depend on who she is, and what your relationship is to her. In some instances, “I love you” will be very reassuring. In other cases, “You’re doing perfect, it’s beautiful to watch you” will reassure her. As her labor support, you should know the mother well enough to know what will relax and reassure her.

Here are some sample phrases :

The baby is moving down, the baby will be here soon.

The baby is trying to come out. You are helping here come out

The stronger it feels, the better it works.

You are doing so well , I’m so proud of you

Your body is working perfectly. Everything is working perfectly

The nurse said you were doing great. You are doing great.

Incorporating it into labor :

You may try repeating an encouraging phrase several times. Encouraging words said to the mother during a contraction can give her something to focus on, while reassuring her that what is happening is normal.

Select an encouraging phrase or two to write on index cards. Place these around the labor room for the mother to focus on while the labors.

Incorporate an encouraging phrase into her labor ritual, perhaps welcoming each contraction with a phrase such as, “Let’s do this together.” or ending each contraction with a phrase such as.”One more contraction closer to the baby”.

Useful Expression : explaining the procedure

Examination in pregnant women needs more attention, because the doctor does not only check the condition of the mother, fetus state will also be examined. When the doctor started inspection, show respect and ensure the comfort of the patient. Here’s privacy should be maintained, and patient’s trust factor as well as the local culture is very important. If this is the first visit of the patient, an anamnesis finish as he dressed.

If the patient’s spouse or any children are present, ask the patient if he would prefer that they stay or leave the room during the physical examination.

Ask if the patient has had to do a pelvic exam; if you have not, explain the inspection process in advance and ask for the cooperation of the patient. Attention is

needed in patients who have a history of sexual violence, such patients may be refused a pelvic examination.

To facilitate the examination of the breast and abdomen, the patient is asked to wear a dress with the open there on the front. And ask the patient to urinate to empty his bladder that would ease later examination.

a. Examination Patient Position on Pregnancy.

In early pregnancy, there is no particular concern about the position of the patient examination. During pregnancy more, half-sitting position with knees bent will give comfort to the patient. This position will reduce the emphasis abdominal veins by the uterus. If the patient is positioned supine, the uterus is above the vertebral column and pressing descending aorta and inferior vena cava.

b. Height, Weight, and Vital Signs of Pregnancy

Measure the height and weight to obtain BMI with standard tables, use a percentile of 19 to 25 to a normal state in the pre pregnancy period. Blood pressure measurements at each visit. The initial measurements before pregnancy helps in determining a patient's blood pressure to normal limits. In the second trimester, blood pressure usually drops below the pre blood pressure in pregnancy. All the increase in blood

pressure should be marked and closely monitored, which can occur as a diagnosis of hypertension alone or make for pre eclampsia.

c. Head and Neck Examination in Pregnancy

The position of the patient and the doctor sat down in front of him. What needs to be observed in head and neck are :

1. Face. Irregular brownish pigmentation on the forehead, cheeks, nose, and jaw known as chloasma or melasma, is a normal finding skin during pregnancy.
2. Hair. Hair can become dry, oily, or rarely during pregnancy; mild hirsutism on the face, abdomen, and extremities are also common.
3. Eye. Assessing the conjunctiva and sclera for sign of pallor and jaundice.
4. Nose. Check the mucous membrane and septum. Nasal congestion and nosebleeds are common during pregnancy.
5. Mouth. Check the teeth and gums. Enlargement and gingival bleeding often occurs during pregnancy.
6. The thyroid gland symmetrical enlargement normal during pregnancy.

- d. Examination of Thorax and Lungs in Pregnancy.
 - 1. Counting the number of breathing per minute should remain normal during pregnancy.
 - 2. Inspection chest. To observe the contours and breathing patterns.
 - 3. Chest percussion. To assess the elevation position of the diaphragm which can be seen at the beginning of the first trimester.
 - 4. Auscultation of the chest. To assess normal breathing without wheezing, rales or crackles.
- e. Heart Examination in Pregnancy
 - 1. Palpation of the heart. Apical impulse, can shift up and to the left at the fourth intercostal space due to pressure by the enlarged uterus.
 - 2. Cardiac auscultation. Listen to the hum of a vein or mammary souffle, which was often heard during pregnancy due to increased blood flow in the blood vessels of normal. Listen also if the murmur, which is a sign of anemia.
- f. Breast Examination in Pregnancy
 - 1. Inspection. Inspection breasts and nipples for symmetry and color. Change are normal in pregnant women include vein pattern emerging, the

nipple and areola color will be darker and Montgomery glands are prominent.

2. Palpation. Useful for mass identification and axillary lymph nodes. Normal breast may be tender and nodular during pregnancy. Massage each nipple with the thumb and forefinger, colostrum may be out of the nipple trimester of most recent.

g. Examination of the Abdomen in Pregnancy

1. Inspection Abdomen in Pregnancy

Inspection of the abdomen to assess the presence of striae (scarring, size, shape, and contour). Purple striae and linea nigra is a normal condition in pregnancy.

2. Abdominal palpation Organ and mass

The uterus will meet the abdomen during pregnancy. Fetal movement. Examiner can usually feel the external movements after 24 weeks of pregnancy, mother can usually feel the earlier about 18 or 24 weeks.

Uterine contractility. Irregular uterine contractions can occur as quickly as possible at 12 weeks gestation and can be triggered by external palpation in the third trimester. During the

contraction, the stomach was taut, so obscure palpation examination fetal parts.

Fundus height measurement is performed getation was 20 weeks. By using a measuring tape, startingwith finding the symphysis pubis and place the point of “zero” the meter where the bone was palpable. Then measured to the top of the fundus and recorded in centimeters size. Total size in centimetrrs is approximately equal to the week of pregnancy. At 20 weeks, the fundus reaches the umbilicius.

h. Auscultation of the Fetal Heart Rate

By using fetoscope or rate monitor fetal Doppler / Doptone can detect fetal heart rate (FHR) in pregnancy of 10 weeks.

i. Examination of genetalia in Pregnancy

For this examination, the patient needs to be back with legs astride and placed in the buffer. Praparation and equipment should be prepared and minimize the time the patient in this position to prevent dizziness and hypotension from compression of the uterus on major blood vessels of the abdomen.

j. Examination of the extremities in Pregnancy

On examination of the extremities position the patient in a sitting or reclining tilt left. Continue on foot inspection to assess their. Palpation of the limbs to assess any pratibial edema, ankle and foot. Physiological edema usually appear at the age of pregnancy, or during hot waether and the women who stand for long. This happens due to a decrease in venous return from the lower extremities. Do also check reflexes. Due hiper reflexia indicated preeclampsia.

TENSES

Tenses adalah perubahan kata kerja yang dipengaruhi oleh waktu dan sifat kejadian. Semua kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris tidak lepas dari tenses karena semua kalimat pasti ada hubungannya dengan waktu dan sifat kejadiannya.

Waktu	Present	Past	Future
Sifat Kejadiannya	Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
	Present Continouos	Past Continouos	Future Continouos
	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
	Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous

SIMPLE PRESENT

A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + V-1 (s/es) + O + keterangan waktu.
 (-) S + do/does + not + V-1 + O + keterangan waktu. (?)
 Do/does + S + V-1 + O + keterangan waktu?

Contoh :

- (+) You study English at MEC everyday.
 (-) You don't study English at MEC everyday.
 (?) Do you study English at MEC everyday?

1. Kalau subjek kalimat **orang ketiga tunggal** (the third person singular-she/he/it), kata kerja harus ditambah dengan "s" atau "es" dalam kalimat positif (positive statement).

Contoh: Mary usually **goes** swimming on Saturday morning.
 Mother always **serves** our breakfast before we go to school.
 My brother **likes** playing tennis on Sunday morning.

2. Akhiran "s" pada kata kerja
 Pada umumnya kata kerja ditambah dengan akhiran "s" jika subjeknya orang ketiga tunggal (the third person singular he/she/it).

Contoh:

I **work** five days a week.
 We **play** tennis every Sunday
 The **boys** play in the garden

*She **works** five days a week.*
*Father **takes** a train to go to office.*
*A mouse **eats** my food every morning*

3. Akhiran "es" digunakan pada kata kerja yang huruf akhirnya "s, ch, sh, x, o", jika subjeknya orang ketiga tunggal. Sedangkan kata kerja yang huruf akhirnya "y" dan didahului huruf mati, y ditukar dulu dengan "i" kemudian ditambah "es"

Contoh:

I pass the house.
You watch television.
We wash our clothes.
They go to office.
I study English

He passes the house.
John goes to office.
She washes her clothes.
She watches television.
He studies English

4. .Kalimat menyangkal (negative)
Kalimat menyangkal (negative) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "do not/don't atau does not/doesn't" sesudah subjek kalimat. "Doesn't" digunakan untuk orang ketiga tunggal (he doesn't, she doesn't, it doesn't), sedangkan "don't" digunakan untuk selain orang ketiga tunggal (I don't, you don't, we don't, they don't).

Contoh:

You don't go swimming on Monday.
We don't work on Saturday.
I don't work at the aircraft factory.

He doesn't work on Saturday.

My brother doesn't play football every day.
John doesn't work at the aircraft company

5. Kalimat tanya (interrogative)
Kalimat tanya (interrogative) dibentuk dengan menempatkan kata Bantu "do atau does" di depan kalimat. "Does"

digunakan untuk orang ketiga tunggal (he, she, it), sedangkan "do" digunakan untuk selain orang ketiga tunggal (I, you, we, they). "Do/does" dalam kalimat tanya artinya "apakah" dan kata kerjanya tidak lagi menggunakan akhiran "s/es"

walaupun subjek kalimatnya orang ketiga tunggal

Contoh:

Do you always **go** to office by train? **Do**

they **go** swimming every Sunday?

Do the boys **like** this film?

Does your brother **work** for bank Mandiri ?

Does he **go** swimming every Sunday?

Does the boy **like** this film?

6. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut:

DO digunakan oleh subject **I, you, we, dan they.**

DOES digunakan oleh subject **she, he, dan it.**

B. **Penggunaan**

1. Simple Present digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu peristiwa, kejadian, kegiatan yang terjadi berulang-ulang, atau merupakan suatu kebiasaan (habit).

Contoh:

I leave for office at 6 every morning.

My father works five days a week.

Father always drinks tea in the afternoon.

2. Simple Present juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu fakta (fact) atau suatu yang merupakan kebenaran umum (general truth).

Contoh:

The River Nile flows into Mediterranean.

Jet engines make a lot of noise.

Vegetarians don't eat meat and fish.

3. Simple Present juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan sesuatu yang akan terjadi di waktu yang akan datang, jika kita membicarakan suatu Jadwal, program, dan lain-lain.

Contoh:

The second train leaves at 10 a.m.

The football match starts at 4 p.m tomorrow.

The second film begins at 7 p.m.

C. **Keterangan Waktu (Adverb of time)**

1. **Adverb of frequency**

always : selalu

Usually : biasanya

generally : umumnya

ever (?) : pernah

Sometimes : kadang-kadang

occasionally : kadang-kadang

never : tidak pernah Seldom

: jarang

2. **Adverb of quantity** once ... : sekali ...

once a day : sekali dalam sehari once a

week : sekali dalam seminggu twice

... : dua kali ... three times ... : tiga

kali dalam ... every ... : setiap ...

Exercise

A. **Make the sentences using the phrases below**

- a) eat breakfast
- b) go to class
- c) put on my clothes
- d) drink a cup of coffee/tea
- e) shave
- f) put on my make-up
- g) take a shower/bath

- h) get up
- i) pick up my books
- j) walk to the bathroom
- k) watch TV
- l) look in the mirror
- m) turn off the alarm clock
- n) go to the kitchen/the cafeteria
- o) brush/comb my hair
- p) say good-bye to my roommate, wife/husband
- q) brush my teeth
- r) do exercises
- s) wash my face
- t) stretch, yawn, and rub my eyes

B. Put the following sentences into simple present. Use the words in parentheses!

1. My sister still ... (make) some mistakes in pronunciation.
2. Hendry always ... (do) his weekly report on Monday afternoon.
3. Mr. David's secretary always ... (type) a lot of letters in the office.
4. Some of us ... (work) overtime on Saturday.
5. He ... (come) early because he ... (want) to see you.
6. They always ... (report) to their superior once a week.
7. Our receptionist always ... (serve) the customers patiently.
8. His assistant never ... (forget) to record the daily transactions.
9. One of them often ... (pass) my house in the morning.
10. We (go) to the seaside every Saturday.

C. Change the following sentences into negative!

1. The man comes here just to take this letter.
2. One of my brothers works for Bank of America in Jakarta.
3. He makes his weekly report regularly.

4. My manager always spends a lot of money on books every month.
5. The cashier goes to the bank to cash the cheque.

D. Change the following sentences into interrogative!

1. The man withdraws some money from his account once a week.
2. One of the men wants to see our manager this afternoon.
3. Some of them always finish their work on time.
4. My friend teaches English twice a week.
5. We always start work at 8 o'clock every morning.

E. First, read and complete the text with phrases from the box.

wakes the children up	10 p.m.	20 children	6 o'clock
many times	very tired	gives them breakfast	
taxi	bus	St Johns Hospital	

My name is Jennie. I'm a nurse.....and I work at.....I look after sick children at night. I start work at.....and finish early at.....in the morning. I go to work by but I come home in the morning by.....because I'm tired. I have.....in my section. I look at the children..... during the night. Sometimes I sit and talk to a child. The children sleep most of the time. At 6 o'clock the day nurse arrives and..... She at 7 o'clock. I go home and go to bed at 8 o'clock. I usually feel

F. Now use this information to complete the questions that John asks Jennie.

1. What do you do?
2. Where.....?
3. What time.....?
4. What time.....?
5. How.....?
6. How.....?
7. How many.....?
8. How often.....?
9. When.....?
10. Whatat 7 o'clock?
11. How.....when you go home?

G. Write the missing verbs in the sentences below. Choose from the following:

cry ~~dance~~ drink drive laugh listen put read run
sing sleep study swim want write

1. Alice and Max are learning to dance the tango.
2. We usually_____football songs on the bus.
3. I feel tired today because I didn't._____last night.
4. He doesn't go to the beach because he can't_____ very well.
5. I always_____to the news on the radio in the morning.
6. Are we going to_____to the airport or go by bus?
7. It's a really sad film. It made me_____.
8. I think I'll_____some letters tonight.
9. Jim Carrey is so funny. He always makes me_____.
10. Don't_____all the orange juice now. Leave some for breakfast.
11. I always_____the newspaper before I go to work.
12. The bus is at the stop now. If we_____, we'll catch it.

13. She's not hungry. She doesn't_____any cake.
14. I'd like to_____medicine at college.
15. Shall I_____the milk in the fridge?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

TENSE A. Pola Kalimat

(+) S + to be (is,am,are) + V-ing + O+ keterangan waktu. (-) S + to be (is,am,are) + not + V-ing + O+ keterangan waktu (?) To be (is,am,are) + S + V ing + O+ keterangan waktu?

Contoh :

(+) We are studying English at BEC now.

(-) We aren't studying English at BEC now

(?) Are we studying English at BEC now?

1. Kalimat menyangkal (negative)

Kalimat menyangkal (negative) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah to be (am not, is not/isn't, are not/aren't) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh :

Mary is not/isn't typing the monthly report.

The students are not/aren't studying English in the classroom. I'm not/ am not preparing a minute of meeting.

2. Kalimat tanya (interrogative)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement) dibentuk dengan menempatkan to be (is, am, atau are) di depan kalimat. Dalam kalimat tanya to be "am, is, atau are" artinya "apakah".

Contoh : Are you doing your homework?

Is your father still working in the office?

Are the children playing in the garden?

3. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut :

AM digunakan oleh subject *I*.

IS digunakan oleh subject *she, he, dan it*.

ARE digunakan oleh subject *you, we, dan they*.

B. Penggunaan

1. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang terjadi atau berlangsung saat kita sedang bicara

Contoh:

My brother **is painting** the house.

Please be quiet! The baby **is sleeping**.

Listen! The neighbors **are quarrelling** again.

2. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang bersifat sementara (temporary).

Contoh:

I **am living** with my friend until I can find a house.

This machine **is not working** well.

John **is living** in his friend's flat at the moment.

David is always busy because **he is working** on his thesis.

3. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu keadaan atau situasi yang berubah-ubah.

Contoh:

The population of Indonesia **is rising** very fast.

Our economic situation is already very bad and it **is getting** worse.

The cost of living **is increasing**. Every month things are dearer.

4. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan sesuatu yang akan dilakukan di waktu yang akan datang dan telah direncanakan atau ditentukan sebelumnya.

Contoh: I **am meeting** my father at the station tomorrow morning.

We **are holidaying** in Europe next month. My father **is having** a meeting with his staff tomorrow morning.

5. Beberapa kata kerja tidak digunakan dalam present continuous tense. Kita tidak boleh mengatakan, "I am liking mango very much," tapi kita harus mengatakan, "I like mango very much." Beberapa kata kerja yang tidak digunakan dalam present continuous tense adalah:

kata yang menyangkut pancaindera : see, hear, notice, recognize.

kata-kata yang menyangkut emosi : want, desire, smell, notice, forgive, wish, care, like, hate, adore, dislike.

kata-kata yang menyangkut pikiran : think, feel, realize, understand, know, mean, suppose, believe, expect, remember, recollect, forget, recall, trust, mind. kata-kata yang menyangkut milik : own, belong, possess.

kata-kata kerja seperti : seem, signify, appear,- contain, consist, keep, concern, matter

Contoh :

- a. I am knowing her well. (Poor)
I know her well. (Good)
- b. I am understanding what you are meaning (Poor) I
understand what you mean. (Good)

C. Kata/frase yang biasa digunakan dalam present continuous tense

☐	Now	:	Sekarang
☐	At present	:	Sekarang Ini .
☐	At this moment	:	Pada Saat Ini
☐	Right now	:	Sekarang Ini
☐	Still	:	Masih
☐	Look	:	Lihat
☐	Listen	:	Dengarkan

Exercise

A Put the following sentences into present Continuous. Use the words in parentheses!

1. One of my assistants ... (correct) the financial report.

2. Some of them ... (work) in the factory.
3. The two men ... (discuss) their new plans.
4. The girl ... (take) something in that room.
5. My assistant ... (analyze) their proposal in his room.
6. She ... (talk) to one of our regular customers in that room.
7. My friend... (Park) his car beside that building.
8. The mechanic... (Repair) my car in my garage.
9. One of them ... (try) to open the door.
10. They ... (do) their English exercises in the classroom.

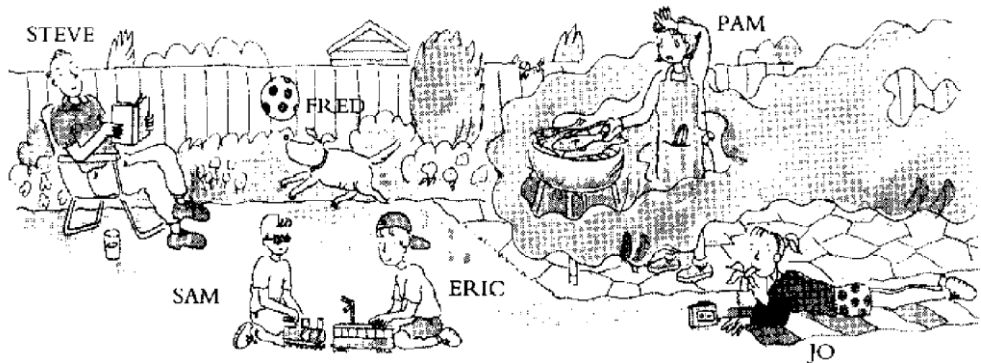
B. Change the following sentences into negative!

1. My accountant is calculating the total expenses we need.
2. My little sister is returning the books to the library.
3. The guests are having lunch with my supervisor.
4. John is paying the food he ordered.
5. My supervisor is still training some new employees in the training room.

C. Change the following sentences into interrogative!

1. She is doing something in the meeting room.
2. The investors are calling all mechanical staffs in London.
3. Billy is reporting to his boss in the head office.
4. Brenda is recording all today's transactions.
5. The receptionists are still talking to one of my guests.

D. Look at the picture and the description. Re-write the description to make it correct.



Steve is reading a newspaper. The children, Sam and Eric, are playing with a ball. They are both wearing sunglasses. Pam is cooking chicken. She's laughing because the smoke is getting in her eyes. Jo is standing with her mother and is listening to music on her personal stereo. She is eating an orange. Fred, the dog, is lying on the grass asleep.

1. Steve is not reading newspaper. He is reading a book 2.
Sam and Eric.....

13

3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

E. Simple present vs. present progressive. *Directions:* Use either the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Diane can't come to the phone because she (wash)_____ is **washing**_____ her hair.
2. Diane (wash)_____ her hair every other day or so.
3. Kathy (sit, usually) _____ in the front row during class, but today she (sit) _____ in the last row.
4. Please be quiet. I (try) _____ to concentrate.
5. (you, lock, always) _____ the door to your apartment when you leave?
6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (wait, still) _____ for a reply.
7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (shine) _____ again today.
8. Every morning, the sun (shine) _____ in my bedroom window and (wake) _____ me up.
9. A: Look! It (snow) _____
B: It's beautiful! This is the first time I've ever seen snow. It (snow, not) _____ in my country.
10. A: Close your eyes. Now listen carefully. What (I, do) _____?

B: You (*rub* _____) the top of your desk with your hand.

A: Close, but not exactly right. Try again.

B: Aha! You (*rub*) _____ your hands together.

A: Right!

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

A. Pola Kalimat

(+) S + have/has + V-3 + O (-) S +- have/has + not + V-3 + O (?) Have/has + S + V-3 + O?

Contoh :

(+) We have visited him. (-) we have not/haven't visited him (?) Have we visited him?

1. Kalimat Tanya (interrogative)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "have/has" di depan kalimat. dalam kalimat tanya, kata kerja selalu dalam bentuk past participle.

Contoh:

- Has your brother got a job? (Apakah saudaramu sudah mendapat pekerjaan?)
- Have you made a decision where you will continue your study? (Apakah kamu sudah membuat keputusan ke mana kamu akan meneruskan kuliahmu?)

2. Kalimat menyangkal (negative)

Kalimat menyangkal (negative) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah "have/ has" (have not/haven't, has not/hasn't) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh:

- I have not/haven't done my report for this week. (Saya belum mengerjakan laporan saya untuk minggu ini.)

- She has not hasn't typed the weekly report. (Dia belum mengetik laporan mingguan itu.)
 - Father has not/hasn't paid his installment for this month. (Ayah belum membayar cicilamrya untuk bulan ini.)
3. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut :
HAVE digunakan oleh subject I, you, we, dan they. HAS digunakan oleh subject she, he, dan it.
4. Keterangan waktu yang biasa dipakai dalam tenses ini adalah :
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|---------------|
| ☐ | Already | : | sudah |
| ☐ | for | : | Selama |
| ☐ | since | : | Sejak |
| ☐ | ever | : | Pernah |
| ☐ | just | : | Baru saja |
| ☐ | recently | : | Baru-baru ini |

B. Penggunaan

1. Present perfect tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang terjadi pada waktu lampau dan masih berlangsung sampai sekarang.
Contoh:
 - We have occupied this house for seven years. (Kami sudah menempati rumah ini selama tujuh tahun)
 - My brother has studied English for seven months. (Saudara saya sudah belajar bahasa Inggris selama tujuh bulan)
2. Present perfect tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang terjadi pada waktu lampau dan masih ada hubungannya dengan waktu sekarang atau akibatnya dapat dilihat/dirasakan sekarang.

Contoh :

- My father has bought a new car. (Ayah saya sudah membeli sebuah mobil baru)
 - Brenda has passed from senior high school. (Brenda sudah lulus dari sekolah menengah atas)
3. Present perfect tense juga digunakan dengan "this morning, this afternoon, today, this week, this month, this year" untuk menunjukkan bahwa sesuatu kejadian atau perbuatan telah dilakukan berulang kali.

Contoh:

- I have tried to contact him three times today. (Saya sudah mencoba menghubunginya tiga kali hari ini)
- She has visited this country twice this month. (Dia sudah mengunjungi negara ini dua kali bulan ini)

Exercise

A. Put the following sentences into Present Perfect Tense. Use the words in parentheses!

1. They ... (complete) the new building.
2. Father ... (buy) a new car for his son.
3. My secretary... (post) the letters.
4. Mr. Smith ... (sell) one of his cars.
5. I believe that they ... (transfer) the money.

B. Put the following sentences into negative!

1. She has finished typing all the reports.
2. Our translators have translated this novel into Indonesian.
3. All of them have left the tiny village.
4. One of my classmates has just celebrated her birthday.
5. They have abandoned the burning ship.

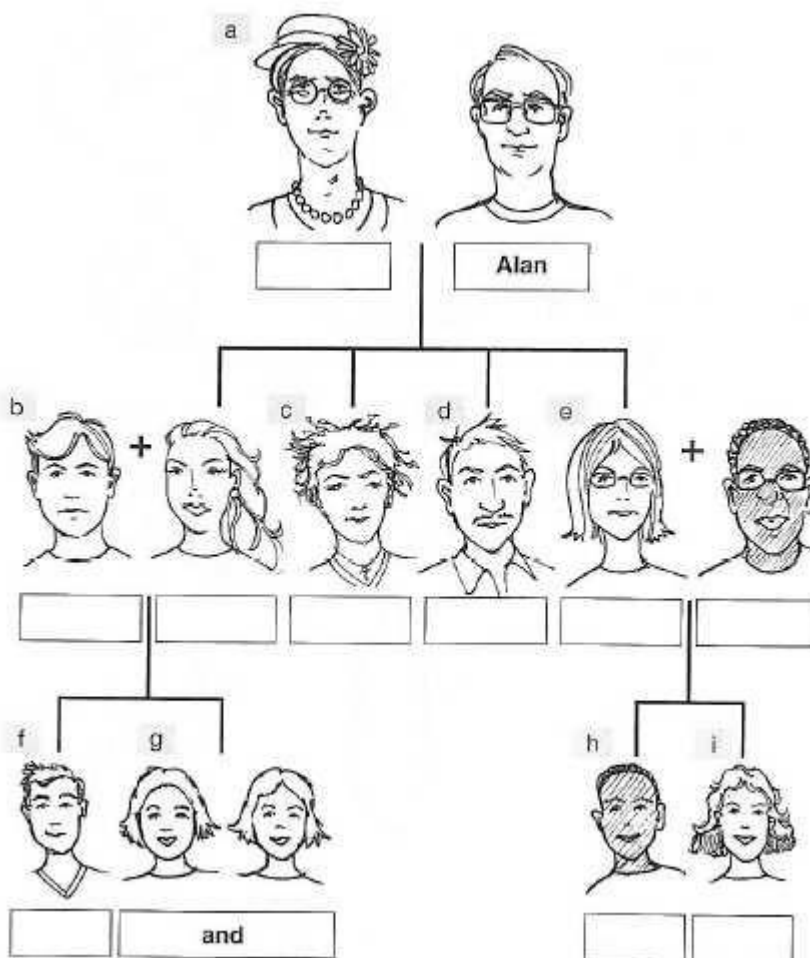
C. Put the following sentences into interrogative!

1. I have contacted his manager three times today.
2. They have printed this best seller novel three times this year.

3. We have occupied this new house for two months.
4. My sister has visited our grandfather at this village many times.
5. This old city has changed a lot since I left it thirty years ago.

FAMILY LIFE

'My name's Charlotte. I'm married to John. We have two children, Stephen and Sylvia. My mum's name is Theresa and my father is called Alan. I have two sisters and a brother - Emily, Rebecca and Michael. Emily's married to Craig and they have a son called Freddie and twin daughters, Lizzie and Vicky.'



2 What do they all say about family life? Choose the correct word for each gap.

aunt	cousin	daughter	grandchildren
granddaughter	grandfather	grandmother	grandson
husband	mother	nephews	nieces
sisters	son	uncle	wife

- Alan* : My (a) son , Michael, is teaching me to use a computer.
I want to get on the Internet.
- Theresa* : It was my birthday last week. My
(b) _____ Freddie made me a big chocolate
cake.
- Stephen* ; My (c) _____ Michael is great. He always buys
me the best computer games.
- Michael* : I've got three (d) _____ and two
(e) _____. Christmas is a very expensive time for
me!
- Craig* : My (f) _____ 's family is really nice. Her
(g) _____, Theresa, is great with the children.
- Rebecca* : Emily is always very tired. Her (h) _____, Craig,
never helps her with the twins.
- Sylvia* : My (i) _____ Emily is quite fat.
- Freddie* : I hate my (j) _____, Lizzie and Vicky. They cry
all the time. My (k) _____, Stephen, is cool.
He's brilliant at football.
- Theresa* : I'm a bit worried about my (l) _____ Rebecca.
She hasn't got a job or a boyfriend at the moment.
- Sylvia* : Both my (m) _____ wear glasses. I don't want to
wear glasses when I grow up.
- Freddie* : My (n) _____ is called Theresa and
my (o) _____ is called Alan.
- Theresa* : My five (p) _____ are the best thing in my life. I
love those twins, Lizzie and Vicky.
- Alan* : My (q) _____ Sylvia is a very clever girl. She'll go
far in life.

Preposition Write

the missing prepositions in the sentences.

Use these prepositions:

~~at~~ at at at for in in in in in on on on 1.

Lei's go somewhere exciting at the weekend.

2. Would you like to come lo my party_____Friday?
3. Alice is going to Spain. She'll be away_____three weeks.
4. I usually finish work _____ four o'clock_____the afternoon.
5. We got to London_____nine o'clock.
6. They got married _____ the twenty-first of August.
7. She's in the police so she often has to work_____night.
8. We arc now living_____the twenty-first century.
9. We're going on holiday for three weeks_____the summer.
10. She went to Italy_____two weeks_____July.
11. They met in Paris_____1982.
12. You can't go to bed early_____New Year's F.ve!

CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

Come in	: Masuklah / Silahkan masuk
Sit down, please	: Silahkan duduk
Stand up, please	: Silahkan berdiri
Open your book	: Buka bukumu
Close your book	: Tutup bukumu
Don't open your book	: Jangan buka bukumu
Do you understand?	: Apakah kamu mengerti?
Listen and repeat	: Dengarkan dan tirukan
That's great!	: Itu bagus
Let's begin now	: Mari kita mulai sekarang
Who is absent today?	: Siapa yang tidak masuk hari ini?
Please, come forward!	: Tolong maju ke depan
Erase the white board	: Hapus papan tulisnya
Have you finished?	: Apakah kamu sudah selesai?
Come forward, please!	: Tolong maju ke depan!

Switch on the lamp!	: Nyalakan lampunya!
It's your turn!	: Ini giliran mu!
Don't disturb your friends!	: Jangan ganggu teman2 mu!
Don't be noisy!	: Jangan ramai!
Do by yourself!	: Kerjakan sendiri!

Our Activities

North	: Utara	Find	: Menemukan
East	: Timur	Gate	: Gerbang
South	: Selatan	Fence	: Pagar
West	: Barat	Bridge	: Jembatan
Turn	: Belok	Circle	: Bundaran
Post office	: Kantor pos	Border	: Perbatasan
Crossroad	: Perempatan	Garden	: Taman
Three junctions:	Per3an	Stadium	: Stadion
Dead alley	: Gang buntu	Field	: Lapangan
Right side	: Sebelah kn	Straight	: Lurus
One line	: satu jalur	Zigzag	: Berliku-liku
Side walk	: Trotoar	Pass	: Melewati
Right	: Kanan	Go on	: Terus
Left	: Kiri	Highway	: Jalan raya
Traffic light	: Lampu	Post office	: Kantor pos
lalin			
Traffic sign	: Rambu lalin	Grade	: Tanjakan

Desy : Excuse me, would you like to tell me the way to go to police station from post office?

Dea : It's OK. If you want to go to police station from post office, after getting out of the gate of post office you must turn right and then go straight on to the east for about 500 meters, you will pass SMPN1KEDIRI and will find the first crossroad. From that crossroad, you must turn right and please go straight on to the south and you will pass the major's office on your right side and will find the second crossroad again. From that crossroad, you must turn right again and go straight on to the west for about 200 meters and on your left side is police station.

Desy : Thanks for your information

Dea : You're welcome

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + V₂ + O + keterangan waktu.
- (-) S + did + not + V₁ + O + keterangan waktu.
- (?) Did + S + V₁ + O + keterangan waktu?

Contoh :

- (+) You visited my mother yesterday.
- (-) You didn't visit my mother yesterday.
- (?) Did you visit my mother yesterday?

1. Simple past tense menggunakan keterangan waktu lampau. Keterangan waktu yang sering digunakan dalam simple past tense adalah:
2. Semua subject menggunakan DID untuk kalimat negative dan interrogative

B. Penggunaan

1. Simple past tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian, peristiwa atau keadaan yang terjadi pada waktu lampau.

Contoh:

- The children enjoyed the party last night.
- His father died when he was ten years old.

2. Simple past tense juga digunakan untuk menanyakan waktu terjadinya suatu kejadian atau peristiwa Contoh:

- When did you buy this new car?
- When did she get married?
- When did you buy this English dictionary?
- When did your brother leave for England?

Exercise

- a. **Put the following sentences into simple past tense. Use the verbs in parentheses!**

1. They (use) this room to discuss their plans last night.

2. The man (reserve) two double rooms last week.
3. Mr. Brown (return) from England last week.
4. My brother (apply) for a job last month and he was accepted.
5. They (finish) work at 5.50 yesterday afternoon.

b. Put the following sentences into simple past tense. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. She ... (take) the stamps from my drawer yesterday morning.
2. They ... (spend) the night at one of my friend's last night.
3. My secretary ... (bring) all the books home last week.
4. A friend of mine ... (get) a job here a month ago.
5. My boss ... (give) me a good dictionary for my birthday present.

c. Change the following sentences into negative!

1. Mr. Skousens signed these two cheques last Monday.
2. I met them at the airport two weeks ago.
3. The bank debited the amount from my account last week.
4. We settled all the payments when I was abroad last month.
5. I decided to contact your service manager yesterday morning.

d. Change the following sentences into Interrogative!

1. He promised to take me home last night.
2. Jane stopped working because she had got a better job.
3. She often had lunch late because she was very busy.
4. My sister took a bus because her driver was ill.
5. She went home late because she had to work overtime.

e. Fill the missing words below using simple past of present perfect. Use the words in the bracelet.

1. What *(you, learn)* _____ have you learned since you *(come)* _____ here? And how many new friends *(you, make)* _____?
2. Since classes began, I *(have, not)* _____ much free time. I *(have)* _____ several big tests to study for.
3. Last night my friend and I *(have)* _____ some free time, so we *(go)* _____ to a show.
4. I admit that I *(get)* _____ older since I last *(see)* _____ you, but with any luck at all, I *(get, also)* _____ wiser.
5. The science of medicine *(advance)* _____ a great deal in the 19th century.
6. In the last fifty years, medical scientists *(make)* _____ many important discoveries.
7. Libraries today are different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries *(change)* _____ greatly through the years. In the 1800s, libraries *(be)* _____ simply collections of books. However, today most libraries *(become)* _____ multimedia centers that contain tapes, computers, disks, films, magazines, music, and paintings. The role of the library in society *(change, also)* _____. In the 1800s, libraries *(be)* _____ open only to certain people, such as scholars or the wealthy. Today libraries serve everyone.
8. A: Are you taking Chemistry 101 this semester?
B: No, I *(take, already)* _____ it. I *(take)* _____ it last semester. This semester I'm in 102.
9. A: Hi, Judy. Welcome to the party, *(you, meet, ever)* -----
----- my cousin?
B: No, I _____
10. A: Do you like lobster?
B: I don't know. I *(eat, never)* ----- it.

f. Write the missing verbs in the sentences below in the Past Simple. Choose from the following:

call clean cry enjoy invite jump move need
 plan ~~rain~~ show stop talk use wait

1. The weather was terrible in Ireland. It rained nearly every day.
2. Why do the windows look dirty already? I _____ them yesterday.
3. He was only three when his parents _____ from London to New York.
4. Yesterday Maria _____ me an amazing photo of you.
5. I _____ to Karen at the party. She was really interesting.
6. She was really happy when she won the tennis match and she _____ over the net.
7. I _____ you three times this afternoon, but your phone was always engaged.
8. We _____ forty people to the party, but only twenty came.
9. She went to the shops because she _____ to buy some milk and eggs.
10. Thank you for a wonderful evening. I really _____ it.
11. My little sister _____ when our cat died.
12. I _____ reading that computer book because it was so boring.
13. I didn't write in pen. I _____ a pencil.
14. We _____ for you for an hour outside the cinema. Where were you?
15. They looked at the map and _____ their journey.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Pola Kalimat

(+) S + was/were + V_{-ing} + O + keterangan.gan waktu (-) S + was/were + not + V_{-ing} + O + keterangan.gan waktu (?) Was/were + S + V_{-ing} + O + keterangan waktu?

Contoh :

{+} We were watching movie at 02.00 pm yesterday. (-)
 We weren't watching movie at 02.00 pm yesterday (?)
 Were we watching movie at 02.00 pm yesterday?

1. Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement)

Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah "was/ were" (was not/wasn't, were not/weren't) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh :

- I was not/wasn't waiting for a bus at 5 yesterday afternoon.
(Saya tidak sedang menunggu bus pada jam 5 sore kemarin.)
- She was not/wasn't doing her homework when mother called her last night. (Dia tidak sedang mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahnya ketika ibu memanggilnya tadi malam.)

2. Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "was/were" di depan kalimat. Dalam kalimat tanya, "was/were" berarti "apakah".

Contoh :

- Were you studying English at 6 o'clock p.m yesterday?
(Apakah kamu sedang belajar bahasa Inggris pada jam 6 kemarin sore?)
- Was she reading a book when you came to her house last night? (Apakah dia sedang membaca buku ketika kamu datang ke rumahnya tadi malam?)

3. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut :

WAS digunakan oleh subject I, she, he, dan it.

WERE digunakan oleh subject you, we, dan they

4. Keterangan waktu yang biasa dipakai dalam tenses ini adalah :

- ... when : ... ketika
- while ... : sementara ...
- At ... o' clock yesterday : pada pukul ...
kemarin

- All morning yesterday : Sepanjang pagi kemarin

B. Penggunaan

1. Untuk menyatakan aktivitas yang sedang dilakukan di masa lampau.

Contoh : I was studying, at eight o'clock last night

2. Past continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang terjadi pada suatu saat tertentu di waktu lampau.

Contoh :

- I was watching television at eight o'clock last night. (Saya sedang menonton televisi pada jam delapan tadi malam.)
- She was doing her homework at 2 p.m. yesterday. (Dia sedang mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahnya pada jam dua sore kemarin.)

3. Past continuous digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang berlangsung pada waktu lampau dan kemudian kejadian atau peristiwa lainnya menyusul.

Contoh :

- When I came home last night, my little sister was watching television. (Ketika saya pulang tadi malam, adik saya sedang menonton televisi.)
- They were waiting for a bus when I met them yesterday afternoon. (Mereka sedang menunggu bus ketika saya bertemu mereka kemarin sore.)
- She was typing a letter when I wanted to see her. (Dia sedang mengetik sepucuk surat ketika saya ingin bertemu dengannya.)

4. Past continuous tense juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan dua kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang berlangsung pada saat yang sama di waktu lampau.

Contoh :

- I was watching television while father was reading a book. atau While father was reading a book, I was watching television.
- The students were discussing their lesson while the professor was speaking to his guest. atau While the professor was speaking to his guest, the students were discussing their lesson.

Exercise

a. Put the following sentences into Past Continuous Tense. Use the words in parentheses!

1. Jane ... (eat) breakfast when her friends called yesterday morning.
2. The students ... (talk), when the teacher entered the room.
3. While Jane ... (clean) the apartment, her husband ... (read) a magazine.
4. She ... (cook) the lunch when her friends came to her house.
5. We ... (have) lunch when you came to my office yesterday.
6. Jack ... (paint) the house when you called him yesterday afternoon.
7. When you came to my house last night, I ... (type) this report.
8. They (discuss) their next plans while we ... (prepare) something yesterday morning'
9. When he left me, I ... (talk) to one of our customers.
10. I got a phone call from my father when I ... (work) in the office yesterday morning.

b. Supply the correct past forms of the verbs, Simple Past or Past Continuous

1. I am sitting in class right now. I (sit)_____was sitting_____ in class at this exact same time yesterday.
2. I don't want to go to the zoo today because it is raining. The same thing happened yesterday. I (want, not)

- _____to go to the zoo because it
(rain) _____.
3. I (call) _____ Roger at nine last night, but he
(be, not) _____ at home. He (study)
_____ at the library.
4. I (hear, not) _____ the thunder
during the storm last night because I
(sleep) _____
5. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the
park. The sun (shine) _____ A cool
breeze (blow) _____ The birds (sing)

6. My brother and sister (argue) _____ about
something when I (walk) _____ into the room.
7. I got a package in the mail. When I (open)
_____ a surprise.
8. While Mrs. Emerson (read) _____
the little boy a story, he (fall) _____; _____ asleep, so she
(close) _____ the book and quietly (tiptoe)
_____ out of the room.
9. A: Why weren't you at the meeting?
B: I (wait) _____ for an overseas
call from my family.
10. A; (you, hear) _____ what she just
said?
B: No, I (listen, not) _____ I
(think) about something else.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + will + V₁(bare infinitive) + 0 + keterangan waktu.
- (-) S + will + not + V₁(bare infinitive) + 0 + keterangan waktu.
- {?} Will + S + V₁(bare infinitive) + 0 + keterangan waktu ?

Contoh :

- (+) She will visit me tomorrow.
- (-) She will not visit me tomorrow.
- (?) Will she visit me tomorrow?

1. Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement)

Kalimat menyangkal (negative statement) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah "WILL" (*will not/won't*) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh : John will not read magazine tomorrow

2. Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement) dibentuk dengan menempatkan "WILL" di depan kalimat. Dalam kalimat tanya, "WILL" berarti "apakah".

Contoh : Will they sell the old house next year?

3. Seluruh subject di tenses ini menggunakan satu auxiliary verb yang sama yaitu WILL.
4. Keterangan waktu yang dipakai dalam tenses ini adalah :

Tomorrow	:	besok
Next	:	yang akan datang
Later	:	kemudian

B. Penggunaan

Simple future tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang akan terjadi atau dilakukan pada waktu yang akan datang. Untuk menunjukkan suatu rencana, "will" digunakan untuk semua kata ganti. Tapi dalam bahasa lisan biasanya digunakan bentuk singkatan (contraction form), yaitu I'll, We'll dsb.

- I'll probably leave for America next week.
- We'll probably spend our holidays in Bali next year.
- She'll call you this afternoon.

Read these famous failed predictions. Then complete the sentence using *will* + the verb in brackets.

- a) We are in September 1914: according to most newspapers in Britain and Germany, the war (**be**) will be over by Christmas. They cannot imagine that the war (**continue**) _____ until 1918, and (**claim**) _____ the lives of about 9 million in the military and a further 7 million civilians.
- b) We are in 1919: according to geologist Albert Porta, the conjunction of six planets (**cause**) _____ the Sun to explode. In fact, the Sun (**probably destroy**) _____ the Earth one day, when it becomes a red giant in about 4.5 billion years.
- c) We are in 1977: according to Ken Olson, head of a computer company, people (**never want**) _____ a computer in the home. Latest predictions (2005) suggest that computer ownership (**reach**) _____ 1.3 billion machines worldwide by 2010.
- d) We are in 1999: according to many scientists, computers (**crash**) _____ and (**cause**) _____ chaos on the first day of the new millennium.
- e) And one to look forward to: according to the Aztec calendar, the world (**come**) _____ to an end on 22 December 2012. We (**have to**) _____ wait and see.

QUESTION WORD

Who untuk menanyakan subject

What untuk menanyakan kegiatan yang dilakukan subject

Whom untuk menanyakan object (orang)

What untuk menanyakan object selain orang (benda/hewan)

When menanyakan waktu kejadian

Where menanyakan tempat kejadian

How menanyakan cara

Whose..... menanyakan

kepemilikan Contoh :

My father calls you in the market everyday

1 2 3 4 5

1. Who calls you in the market everyday?

HOW	(e) <i>How</i> did you come to school? (f) <i>How</i> does he drive?	By bus. Carefully.	<i>How</i> generally asks about <i>manner</i> .
	(e) <i>How much</i> money does it cost? <i>How many</i> people came?	Ten dollars. Fifteen.	<i>How</i> is used with <i>much</i> and <i>many</i> .
	(g) <i>How old</i> are you? <i>How cold</i> is it? <i>How soon</i> can you get here? <i>How fast</i> were you driving? (g) <i>How long</i> has he been here? <i>How often</i> do you write home? <i>How far</i> is it to Miami from here?	Twelve. Ten below zero. In ten minutes. 50 miles an hour. Two years. Every week. 500 miles.	<i>How</i> is also used with adjectives and adverbs. <i>How long</i> asks about <i>length of time</i> . <i>How often</i> asks about <i>frequency</i> . <i>How far</i> asks about <i>distance</i> .
WHO	(h) <i>Who</i> can answer that question? <i>Who</i> came to visit you?	I can. Jane and Eric.	<i>Who</i> is used as the subject of a question. It refers to people.
	(i) <i>Who</i> is coming to dinner tonight? <i>Who</i> wants to come with me?	Ann, Bob, and Al. We do.	<i>Who</i> is usually followed by a singular verb even if the speaker is asking about more than one person.

WHOM	(j) <i>Who(m)</i> did you see? <i>Who(m)</i> are you visiting? (k) <i>Who(m)</i> should I talk to? <i>To whom</i> should I talk? (<i>formal</i>)	I saw George. My relatives. The secretary.	<i>Whom</i> is used as the object of a verb or preposition. In everyday spoken English, <i>whom</i> is rarely used; <i>who</i> is used instead. <i>Whom</i> is used only in formal questions. Note: <i>Whom</i> , not <i>who</i> , is used if preceded by a preposition.
WHOSE	(1) <i>Whose</i> book did you borrow? <i>Whose</i> key is this? (<i>Whose</i> is this?)	David's. It's mine.	<i>Whose</i> asks questions about <i>possession</i> .
WHAT	(m) <i>What</i> made you angry?	His rudeness. Everything.	<i>What</i> is used as the subject of a question. It refers to things.

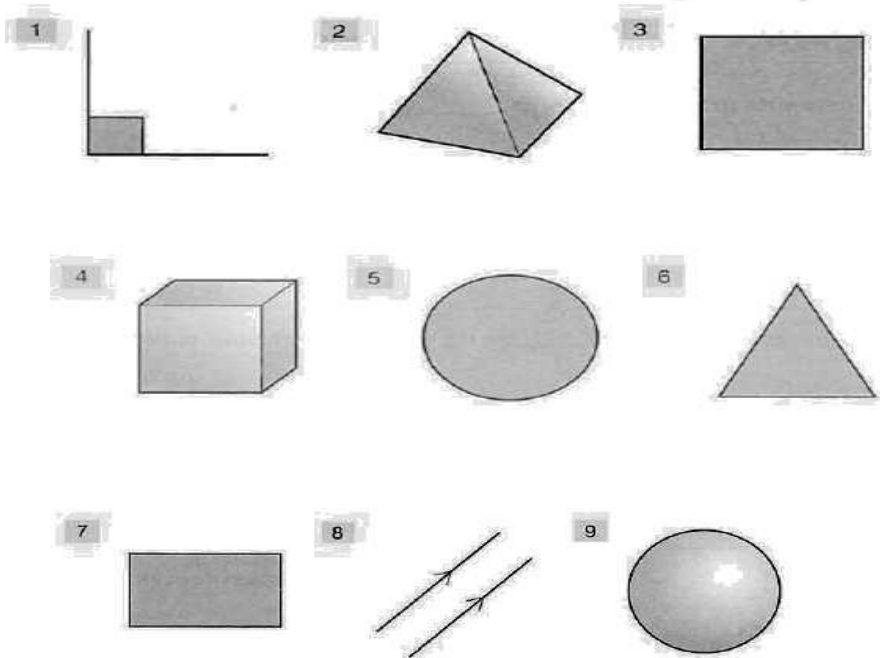
	<i>What went wrong?</i>		
(n)	<i>What do you need?</i>	I need a	What is also used as an object.
(o)	<i>What did Alice buy?</i> <i>What did he talk about?</i> <i>About what did he talk? (formal)</i>	pencil. A book. His vacation.	
(p)	<i>What kind of soup is that?</i> <i>What kind of shoes did he buy?</i>	It's bean soup. Sandals.	What kind to asks about the particular variety or type of something.
(q)	<i>What did you do last night?</i> <i>What is Mary doing?</i>	I studied. Reading a book.	What + a form of do is used to ask questions about activities.
(r)	<i>What countries did you visit?</i> <i>What time did she come?</i> <i>What color is his hair?</i>	Italy and Spain. Seven o'clock. Dark brown.	What may accompany a noun.
(s)	<i>What is Ed like?</i>	He's kind and friendly.	What + be like asks for a general description of qualities.
(t)	<i>What is the weather like?</i>	Hot and humid.	

(u)	<i>What does Ed look like?</i>	He's tall and has dark hair.	What + took like asks for a physical description.
(v)	<i>What does her house look like?</i>	It's a twostory, red brick house.	

WHICH	(w) I have two pens. \ <i>Which pen</i> do you want? <i>Which one</i> do you want? <i>Which do</i> you want?	The blue one.	<i>Which</i> is used instead of <i>what</i> when a question concerns choosing from a definite, known quantity or group.
	(x) <i>Which book</i> should I buy?	That one.	
	(y) <i>Which countries</i> did he visit? <i>What countries</i> did he visit? (z) <i>Which class</i> are you in? <i>What class</i> are you in?	Peru and Chile. 71iis class.	In some cases, there is little difference in meaning between <i>which</i> and <i>what</i> when they accompany a noun, as in (y) and (z).

6. Write the numbers 1 to 9 next to the correct words,

circle	_____ 5 _____	right angle	_____
cube	_____	sphere	_____
parallel lines	_____	square	_____
pyramid	_____	triangle	_____
rectangle	_____		



QUESTION-TAQS

Question-Taqs adalah pertanyaan pendek yang diletakkan di akhir suatu pernyataan yang digunakan untuk meminta persetujuan/konfirmasi.

Aturan penggunaan:

1. Apabila pernyataan positive, maka question taqs-nya negative dan sebaliknya.
2. Question Taqs harus berupa Pronoun (kata Ganti). Yaitu : **I, You, They, We, He, She, It, There.**

Contoh : She will be at home, **won't she?**

Jack didn't like swimming, **did he?**
There is something to talk, **isn't there ?**

Note :

1. Kata-kata berikut ini menggunakan kata ganti "They",
 - These - Noone
 - Those - Nobody
 - Anyone - Everyone
 - Anybody - Everybody
 - Someone - Somebody
 - Possessive adjective + plural Noun

Contoh :

- These books are yours, **aren't they?**
 - Your cars were very expensive, **weren't they?**
 - Noone came to his party, **did they?**
2. Berikut adalah kelompok kombinasi Subject dan Question Tag-nya
 - I/We+ You/they/he/she/it = We
 - You+ they/you/he/she/it = You
 - Dan bila tidak terdapat "I, We dan You", maka kombinasi subject menggunakan kata ganti "They".

Contoh :

- He and I will visit her, **won't We?**
 - You and She are suitable couple, **aren' You?**
 - Her father and her mother didn't come, **did They?**
3. Dalam pernyataan " I am", question-Tag-nya adalah "aren't I" atau "am I not" Contoh :
 - I am supposed to be here, **aren't I?**
 - I am not a student anymore, **am I?**
 4. Apabila pada pernyataan terdapat kata-kata yang mengandung arti "negative" atau "semi negative", maka Question-tag-nya "positive".

Seperti :

- Never - Few
- Seldom - Little
- Rare - Hardly
- Barely - Scarcely
- No/ none/ not... - etc.

Contoh :

- She never comes late, **does she ?**
 - There are only few students in the class, **are there ?**
5. Pada kalimat perintah positive (imperative) dan negative/ larangan (Prohibition), Question-Tags-nya menggunakan “will you”.

Contoh :

- Stop the noise, **will you ?**
 - Don't be afraid, **will you ?**
6. Ajakan dengan “Let's”, Question Tags-nya menggunakan “Shall we”

Contoh :

- Let's speak English, **shall we ?**
 - Let's keep our discipline, **shall we ?**
7. Pada kalimat majemuk (complex sentence), Question Tags-nya dibuat berdasarkan kalimat utamanya.

Contoh :

- I think you are sick, **aren't you ?**
- I wish she understood what I want, **didn't she? Note :Kalimat utama yang dimaksud adalah kalimat yang menjadi pokok pembicaraan.**

Directions: Add tag questions.

1. They want to come, don't they ?
2. Elizabeth is a dentist, _____ ?
3. They won't be there, _____ ?
4. You'll be there, _____ ?
5. There aren't any problems, _____ ?

6. That's your umbrella, _____?
7. George is a student, _____?
8. He's learned a lot in the last couple of years,
9. Larry has* a bicycle, _____?
10. Monkeys can't swim, _____?
11. Tina will help us later, _____?
12. Peggy would like to come with us to the party,
13. Those aren't Tony's books, _____?
14. You've never been to Paris, _____?
15. There is something wrong with Jane today, _____?
16. Everyone can learn how to swim, _____?
17. Nobody cheated on the exam, _____?
18. Nothing went wrong while I was gone, _____?
19. I am invited, _____?
20. This grammar is easy, _____?

PLAYING ANAGRAM

An anagram has the same letters as another word, but in a different order. Sort out these anagrams.

1. Change **beard** into something you can eat. BREAD
2. Change **asleep** into a word used by polite people. _____
3. Change **below** into a part of the body. _____
4. Change **cheap** into a fruit. _____
5. Change **hated** into the opposite of *life*. ____ . _____
6. Change **heart** into our planet. _____
7. Change **rose** into another word for painful. _____
8. Change **thing** into the opposite of *day*. _____
9. Change **danger** into a place outside the house. _____
10. Change **grown** into the opposite of *right*. _____
11. Change **laid** into what you do when you make a phone call _____
12. Changed **signed** into what architects do . _____
13. Change **means** into what Lucy and John are examples of . _____
14. Change **horse** into the place where the land meets the sea . _____

15. Change **recent** into the middle of a town. ._____

MODAL AUXILIARY

Modal:

Will	(akan)	Must	(harus)
Can	(dapat)	May	(boleh)

Formula : ***S+Modal+bare infinitive+.....***

Example :

- I **will** go to Semarang tonight
- She **must** do the home work
- I **can** make a delicious cake □ You **may** go home now.

Dalam penggunaan modal tidak boleh ada 2 modal auxiliary dalam satu kalimat, sehingga diperlukan penggunaan similar modal. Similar modal:

	Be going to	-->	will
	Be able to	-->	can
	Be allowed to	-->	may
	have/has to	-->	must

Contoh :

Mira **will be able** to visit you tomorrow.

We **will be allowed to** drive this car tonight

PASSIVE VOICE

Passive Voice adalah kalimat yang obyeknya dikenai pekerjaan.
Syarat :dalam kalimat aktif harus ada obyek yang nantinya berubah menjadi subyek pada kalimat pasif **Pattern:**

Be+V3

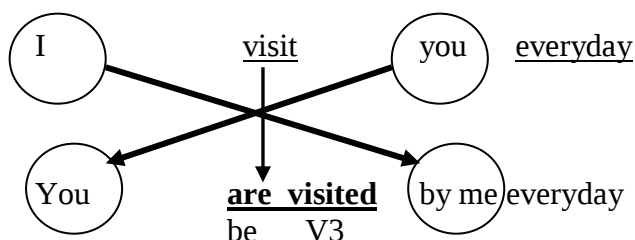
V₁ = IS, AM, ARE

V₂ = WAS, WERE

V₃ = BEEN

V_{ing} = BEING

Contoh :



AV : Tom has read a magazine for two hours

PV : A magazine has been read by Tom for two hours
Be V3

AV : Kim read a magazine yesterday

PV : A magazine was read by Kim yesterday
Be V3

ACTIVE				PASSIVE			
simple present	Mary	helps	the boy.	The boy	is	helped	by Mary.
present progressive	Mary	is helping	the boy.	The boy	is being	helped	by Mary.
present perfect*	Mary	has helped	the boy.	The boy	has been	helped	by Mary.
simple past	Mary	helped	the boy.	The boy	was	helped	by Mary.
past progressive	Mary	was helping	the boy.	The boy	was being	helped	by Mary.
past perfect*	Mary	had helped	the boy.	The boy	had been	helped	by Mary.
simple future*	Mary	will help	the boy.	The boy	will be	helped	by Mary.
be going to	Mary	is going to help	the boy.	The boy	is going to be	helped	by Mary.
future perfect*	Mary	will have helped	the boy.	The boy	will have been	helped	by Mary.

Change the active to passive.

- Shakespeare wrote that play. -> That play was written by Shakespeare.
- Waitresses and waiters serve customers.

3. The teacher **is going to explain** the lesson.
4. Shirley **has suggested** a new idea.
5. Bill **will invite** Ann to the party.
6. Alex **is preparing** that report.
7. Two horses **were pulling** the farmer's wagon.
8. Kathy **returned** the book to the library.
9. Tomorrow, the president **will make** the announcement.
10. I **did not write** that note. **Jim** wrote it.
11. Alice **did not make** that pie.
12. Does Prof. Jackson **teach** that course?
13. Mrs. Andrews **has not signed** those papers yet.
14. Is Mr. Brown **painting** your house?
15. His tricks **will not fool** me.

Change the passive to active.

1. That sentence *was written* by Omar.
2. Our papers *are going to be collected* by the teacher.
3. *Was* the electric light bulb *invented* by Thomas Edison?
4. The speed limit on Highway 5 *isn't obeyed* by most drivers.
5. *Have you been informed* of a proposed increase in our rent by the building superintendent?

Directions: Use either active or passive, in any appropriate tense, for the verbs in parentheses.

1. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen (*produce*) _____ there.
2. Right now Roberto is in the hospital. He (*treat*) _____ for a bad burn on his hand and arm.
3. The game (*win, probably*) _____ by the other team tomorrow. They are a lot better than we are.
4. There was a terrible accident on a busy downtown street yesterday. Dozens of people (*see*) _____ it, including my friend, who (*interview*) _____ by the police.

5. In my country, certain prices, such as the price of medical supplies, *(control)* _____ by the government. Other prices *(determine)* _____ by how much consumers are willing to pay for a product.
6. Yesterday a purse-snatcher *(catch)* _____ by a dog. While the thief *(chase)* _____ by the police, he *(jump)* _____ over a fence into someone's yard, where he encountered a ferocious dog. The dog *(keep)* _____ the thief from escaping.
7. The first fish *(appear)* _____ on the earth about 500 million years ago. Up to now, more than 20,000 kinds of fish *(name)* _____ and *(describe)* _____ by scientists. New species *(discover)* _____ every year, so the total increases continually.
8. Richard Anderson is a former astronaut. Several years ago, when he was 52, Anderson *(inform)* _____ by his superior at an aircraft corporation that he could no longer be a test pilot. He *(tell)* _____ that he was being relieved of his duties because of his age. Anderson took the corporation to court for age discrimination.

USING THE PASSIVE

(a) Rice is grown in India. (b) Our house was built in 1980. (c) This olive oil was imported from Crete.	Usually the passive is used without a <i>by</i>-phrase. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action. In (a): Rice is grown in India by people, by farmers, by someone. It is not known or important to know exactly who grows rice in India. (a), (b), and (c) illustrate the most common use of the passive, i.e., without the <i>by</i>-phrase.
(d) <i>Life on the Mississippi</i> was written by Mark Twain.	The <i>by</i>-phrase is included only if it is important to know who performs an action, as in (d), where by Mark Twain is important information.
(e) My aunt made this rug. (<i>active</i>)	If the speaker knows who performs an action, usually the active is used, as in (e).
(f) This rug was made by my aunt. That rug was made by my mother.	Sometimes, even when the speaker knows who performs an action, s/he chooses to use the passive with the <i>by</i>-phrase because s/he wants to focus attention on the subject of a sentence. In (f): The focus of attention is on two rugs.

Anagram key

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. bread | 9. garden |
| 2. please | 10. wrong |
| 3. elbow | 11. dial |
| 4. peach | 12. design |
| 5. death | 13. names |
| 6. earth | 14. shore |
| 7. sore | 15. centre |
| 8. night | |

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