

MATERI I TENSES



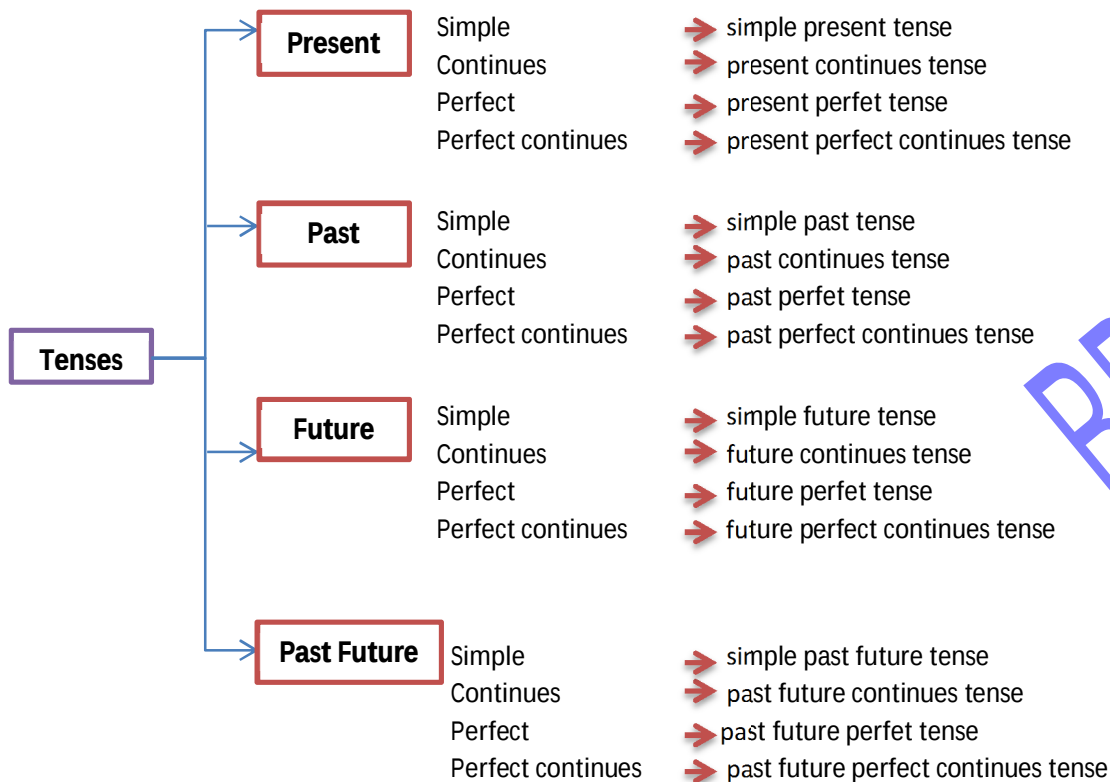
Jurangmangu, kami datang...!!

Tenses merupakan perubahan kata kerja dalam kalimat Bahasa Inggris yang menyatakan perbedaan waktu dan sifat kegiatan atau kejadian.

Untuk dapat mengetahui dan memahami bentuk, perbedaan bentuk, dan kegunaan tenses, yang perlu dipahami terlebih dahulu adalah :

1. Pembagian Tenses

Tenses secara garis besar dibagi menjadi empat bagian yaitu present, past, future, dan past future. Masing-masing bagian itu dibagi lagi menjadi empat yaitu simple, continues, perfect, dan perfect continues. Maka seluruh jenis tenses jumlahnya ada 16. Perhatikan bagan di bawah ini:



BBB
Bahan Belajar Bunya

2. Perbedaan rumus

Pertama, perhatikan terlebih dahulu pola dasar yang membedakan antara simple, continues, perfect, dan perfect continues. Ciri-ciri yang menjadi pembeda tersebut adalah sebagai berikut :

- Simple selalu memiliki **Verb (V₁/V₂)**, tidak ada to be ataupun to have
- Continues selalu memiliki **be (is, am, are, was, were)** dan **V-ing**
- Perfect selalu memiliki unsur **to have (have, has, had)**
- Perfect continues tense selalu memiliki unsur **to have (have, has, had) + been + V-ing**

Setelah mengetahui perbedaan antara 4 bentuk di atas, perlu diketahui bagian mana yang akan berubah jika dipengaruhi bentuk present, past, future dan past future, yaitu sebagai berikut

- Simple → S + V
- Continues → S + be + V-ing
- Perfect → S + have + V₃
- Perfect continues → S + have + been + V-ing

a. Present

Ciri dari present yaitu : **kata kerja dalam bentuk pertama**, maka semua kata yang digaris bawah di atas harus dalam bentuk pertama. Khusus untuk bentuk present ini, jika subjek berupa orang ketiga tunggal, Verb pada bentuk simple tense ditambah -s/-es dan have pada bentuk perfect dan perfect continues tense berubah menjadi has

b. Past

Ciri pada past yaitu **kata kerja pada bentuk kedua**, maka semua kata yang digaris bawah harus dalam bentuk kedua

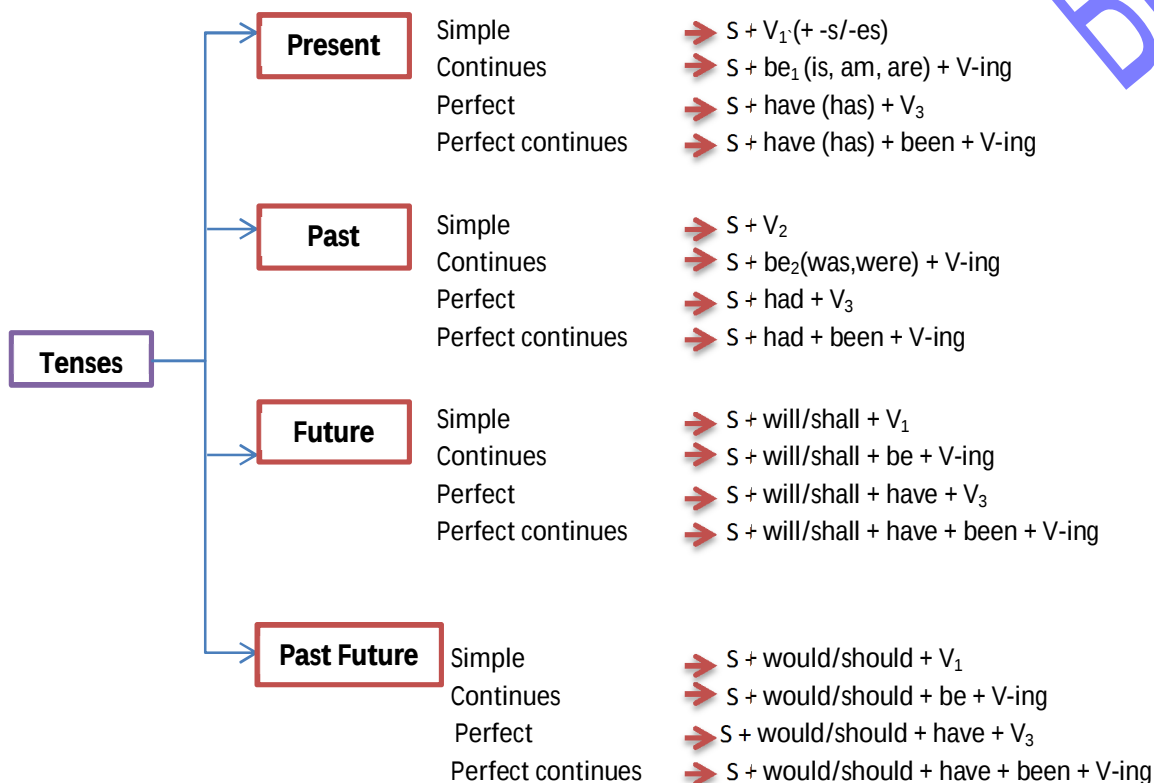
c. Future

Ciri dari future yaitu : **memiliki modal will (be₁going to) atau shall**. Maka modal tersebut diletakkan sebelum kata yang digaris bawah tersebut. Perlu diingat bahwa modal selalu diikuti bentuk pertama

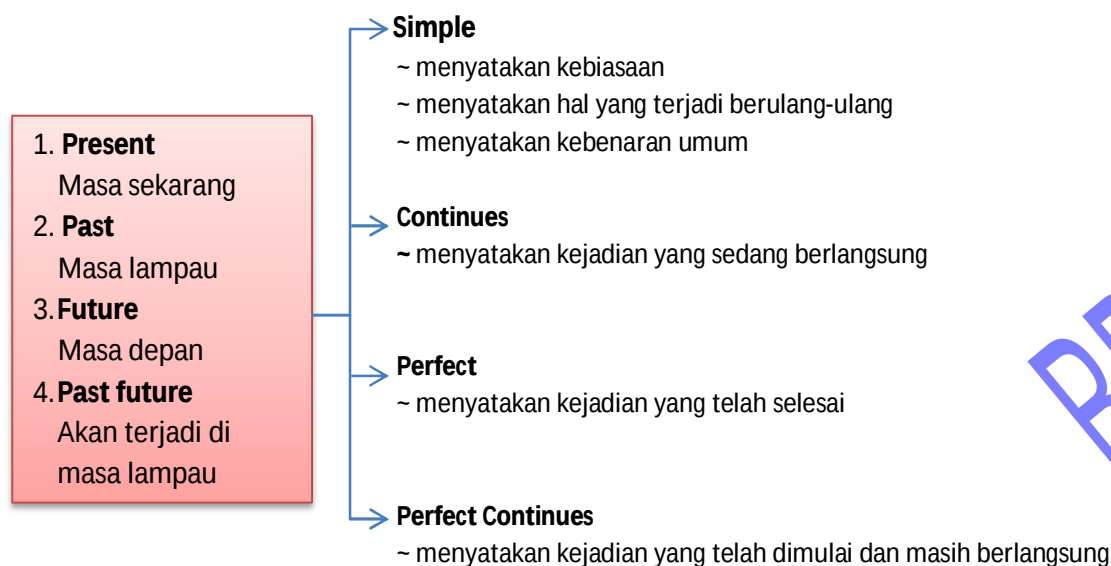
d. Past future

Ciri dari past future yaitu : **memiliki modal would (be₁going to) atau should**. Maka modal tersebut diletakkan sebelum kata yang digaris bawah

Maka rumus dari ke-16 tenses tersebut adalah sebagai berikut :



3. Pengertian dan fungsi



Setelah memahami jenis, perbedaan bentuk, dan kegunaan di atas, perlu diperhatikan hal-hal penting yang merupakan kunci dalam menyelesaikan soal yang berkaitan dengan tenses. Hal-hal tersebut antara lain:

1. keterangan waktu

Beberapa soal yang berhubungan dengan tenses dapat diselesaikan dengan melihat keterangan waktu yang digunakan dalam soal tersebut, yaitu antara lain

	Present	Past	Future	Past Future
Simple	Usually, regularly, sometimes, never, often, everyday, every, week, once habitally, a week, frequently	Yesterday, last..., this morning, ...before, ...ago, just now	Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next..., this morning...	The following day, the next day, the coming ...
Continues	Now, at this moment, right now, today, this year	At the moment, at the time, at ... o'clock yesterday	At this time tomorrow, at ... o'clock tomorrow	At ... o'clock the following day, at that time the next day
perfect Perfect continues	Since..., for..., already, just, yet, all the day, ever, never	For..., since ..., by ..., before ..., after ...,	By next ..., by the end of ..., by then, for	By the following ..., by the end of ... last ...

Catatan:

- Keterangan waktu antara bentuk *perfect* dan *perfect continues tense* umumnya sama, sehingga untuk membedakannya (dalam menyelesaikan soal) perlu diperhatikan konteks kalimat yang menyatakan fungsi, yaitu apakah kejadian tersebut telah selesai atau masih berlangsung
- Keterangan waktu *perfect* dan *perfect continues* pada present dan past hampir sama. Untuk membedakannya perlu diketahui keterangan waktu lain yang menyatakan apakah kalimat tersebut menggunakan bentuk present atau past

- Penggunaan present continues tense juga bisa ditandai oleh adanya kalimat perintah seperti *Look! Listen ! dan hear !*

2. Konjungsi

Jika kalimat soal merupakan gabungan dari klausa-klausa dengan tenses yang berbeda, maka konjungsi yang terdapat dalam soal itu dapat dijadikan ciri untuk menentukan bentuk tenses yang diminta oleh soal. Dalam hal ini perlu diketahui bahwa jika dua klausa memiliki tenses seimbang (present-present atau past-past) dapat digabung dengan **while, when, before, dan after**. Sementara **since** digunakan untuk menggabungkan present perfect dengan simple past. Untuk lebih jelasnya, perhatikan pola penggabungan klausa dengan menggunakan konjungsi-konjungsi tersebut

While

Rumus : Simple + **while** + continues

Dari rumus tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa jika klausa pertama berbentuk simple tense (baik present maupun past), klausa kedua harus berupa continues tense dengan syarat antara klausa pertama dan kedua tersebut harus seimbang yaitu present-present atau past-past

Contoh :

- ~ He waits for a long time **while** she is taking a bath
- ~ She moved **while** I was going out of town

When

Rumus : Simple + **when** + simple/continues/perfect/perfect continues

Atau

simple/continues/perfect/perfect continues + **when** + simple

Contoh :

- ~ Anton is surprised when I say that
- ~ Ardan had just finished his lunch when we chatted

Before dan after

Rumus : perfect/perfect continues + **before** + simple/continues

simple/continues + **after** + perfect/perfect continues

Since

Rumus : Present perfect/perfect continues + **since** + simple past

Contoh :

- ~ She was lived in Jakarta since he entered the university
- ~ Dony has been standing outside since his girl friend slam the door

3. Konteks kalimat sebelum atau sesudahnya

Langkah ini berlaku jika soal terdiri dari dua kalimat yang umumnya beruoa percakapan. Maka tenses yang dinyatakan harus sesuai dengan tenses pada kalimat lain dalam soal tersebut

Aplikasi Soal 1

1. This man ____ five years ago
- A. dies
 - B. died
 - C. is dying
 - D. has died
 - E. had died

Pembahasan

This man ____ five years ago



Keterangan waktu simple past tense

Jawaban : B

2. She ____ here for 2 years by the end of this this week
- A. has been living
 - B. will have been living
 - C. has lived
 - D. would have been living
 - E. will be living

Pembahasan :

She ____ here for 2 years by the end of this this week



Keterangan waktu future perfect
Atau future perfect continues

4. Vina : When did you get the letter ?
Fani : Yesterday. My family ____ when the postman arrived
- A. have lunch

Dalam pilihan jawaban hanya terdapat bentuk future perfect continues sementara bentuk future perfect tidak ada

Jawaban : B

3. 'Where is Puzzy?'
- ' Look ! She ____ on the pillow. '
- A. sleeps
 - B. is sleeping
 - C. slept
 - D. has slept
 - E. would sleep

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Penyelesaian :

Look ! She ____ on the pillow



Ciri penggunaan present continues tense

Jawaban : B

Penyelesaian :

tenses harus sesuai dengan "where are you"



simple present tense

- B. will have lunch
- C. were having lunch
- D. will have had lunch
- E. have been having lunch

Penyelesaian :

My familu ____ when the postman arrived

_____ + when + simple past tense

↓
Past tense

Jawaban : C

5. Nindy : when did you get this cassette?
Lia : Yesterday. When I ____ home, a boy asked me to give it to you
- A. walk
 - B. walked
 - C. walking
 - D. was walked
 - E. has been walking

Penyelesaian :

When I ____ home, a boy asked me to give it to you
(susun balik pola klausa dengan konjungsi **when**)

a boy **asked** me to give it to you **when** I ____ home

↓
simple past tense +

↓
when + _____

↓
past tense

Jawaban : B

6. Anton dan Doni have been friends since they ____ elementary school
- A. were entering
 - B. have entered
 - C. entered
 - D. will have entered
 - E. had entered

Jawaban : C

9. A: "Can you pick me up at around 2.00 pm tomorrow ? "

B : "I'm sorry I can't, I ____ then"

- A. am teaching
- B. will be teaching
- C. have been teaching
- D. have taught
- E. will teach

Penyelesaian :

Tenses harus sesuai dengan "

Can you pick me up at around 2.00 pm tomorrow?

↓
keterangan waktu untuk **future continues tense**

Penyelesaian : B

10. I thanked her for what she ____
- A. does
 - B. has done
 - C. will do
 - D. had done
 - E. would be done

Penyelesaian

Tidak ada keterangan waktu maupun konjungsi merupakan ciri tenses tertentu. Maka tenses menyesuaikan kata kerja sebelumnya

I thanked her for what she ____

↓
past tense

Jawaban : D

Aplikasi soal 2

1. "What a beautiful voice. She is a talented singer. "
"She _____ since she was a child
A. sang
B. sings
C. is singing
D. had been singing
E. has been singing
2. A : I think we're going to be here for a while
B. : But we _____ in line for almost an hour
A. are standing
B. have stood
C. stand
D. were standing
E. have been standing
3. A : I think we're going to be here for a while
B. : But we _____ in line for almost an hour
A. are standing
B. have stood
C. stand
D. were standing
E. have been standing
4. By the end of this week, I _____ from Malaysia
A. am back
B. have been back
C. would be back
D. may be back
E. will have been back
5. The maid had been ironing when I came
It means when I came _____.
A. the maid was still ironing
B. the maid didn't iron anymore
C. the maid had finished ironing
D. the maid would iron
E. the maid stopped ironing
6. 'Do you often go to restaurants ? '
'No, it ... quite a long time since I went to a restaurant with my friends. '
A. has been
B. would be
C. is being
D. was
E. had been
7. Atik : When will your sister her study ?
Mirna : I hope she _____ by July next year
A. will have graduated
B. has graduated
C. will graduated
D. is going to graduated
E. intends to graduated
8. Ridwan : When are the children going to see the rice-field ?
Willy : In June, after the harvest time
Ridwan : Are they ? So, by the time they get there, the farmers _____ all the crops
A. harvest
B. harvested
C. has harvested
D. had harvested
E. will have harvested
9. "Don't you think the bus driver is speeding?"
"Yes, I'm afraid he _____ the lives of the passengers"
A. endangered
B. will endanger
C. would have endangered
D. endangers
E. would endanger
10. Hadi looks very tired, he _____ for hours now
A. drove
B. had driven
C. was driving
D. had been driving
E. has been driving
11. Harry : We receive a large donation from individual donors and bequests
Irma : I hope you distribute the money as soon as possible
Harry : Don't worry. We _____ all the money by the end of this month
A. distribute
B. will distributed
C. have distributed
D. will have distributed
E. will have been distributed

12. Understanding a joke is an intellectual achievement, yet reflective thought ____ humor

- A. to destroy
- B. to be destroyed by
- C. destroys
- D. destroying
- E. has destroyed

13. Andi : I didn't see your sister . where she is?

Roy : She's studying in Australia

Andi : Oh, how long has she been there?

Roy : ____

- A. last year
- B. a year ago
- C. since last year
- D. by next year
- E. yesterday

14. Asfi had just watered the flowers when Ihsan came . From this sentence we may conclude that

- A. Ihsan didn't see Asfi watering the flowers
- B. Ihsan came at the time Asfi was watering the flowers
- C. Ihsan was watching Asfi watering the flowers
- D. Ihsan would come when Asfi finished watering the flowers
- E. Ihsan had come before Asfi watered the flowers

15. Because the allocated time is not enough to finish this project, we are still working on it now.

As a matter of fact we ____ on it for four days

- A. are working
- B. work
- C. have been working
- D. worked
- E. had worked

16. James : Why didn't you answer my call?

Peter : Sorry ____.

- A. I was feeding my cattle
- B. I had fed all my cattle
- C. I have fed my cattle
- D. I'll feed my cattle
- E. I fed my cattle

17. Susan : I went to your house at 7 p.m last night
But you weren't home. Where were you?

Rufy : Oh . I ____ for a new dictionary at the book store then.

- A. look
- B. looked
- C. will look
- D. was looking
- E. have looked

18. "You are supposed to be here ten minutes ago .
Where were you ?"

"I ____ a place to park"

- A. am looking
- B. looked
- C. have looking
- D. look
- E. was looking

19. The maid had been ironing when I came. It means when I came ____.

- A. the maid was still ironing
- B. the maid didn't iron anymore
- C. the maid had finished ironing
- D. the maid would iron
- E. the maid stopped ironing

20. Nuki : What was your sister doing when you arrived home last night?

Rendra : She ____ in the kitchen

- A. cooks
- B. is cooking
- C. has cooked
- D. has been cooking
- E. was cooking

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Kunci jawaban aplikasi soal 2

1. **She is a talented singer** merupakan bentuk nominal Simple present tense sehingga menunjukkan waktu sekarang. **Since** menunjukkan bentuk perfect tense atau perfect continues tense.

Maka jawaban yang tepat berbentuk *Present perfect Continues tense*

Jawaban : E

2. **For almost an hour** merupakan keterangan waktu bentuk Perfect tense atau Perfect Continues Tense sementara itu kalimat : **I think we're going to be here for a while** (Aku pikir kita akan di sini untuk beberapa saat) menunjukkan bahwa pada saat berbicara A dan B sedang berada "di sini" (here). Maka bentuk tenses yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat adalah *Perfect continues tense*

Jawaban : E

3. **For almost an hour** merupakan keterangan waktu bentuk Perfect tense atau Perfect Continues Tense sementara itu kalimat : **I think we're going to be here for a while** (Aku pikir kita akan di sini untuk beberapa saat) menunjukkan bahwa pada saat berbicara A dan B sedang berada "di sini" (here). Maka bentuk tenses yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat adalah *Perfect continues tense*

Jawaban : E

4. **By the end of ...** merupakan keterangan waktu Untuk Future perfect tense atau future perfect continues tense. Hanya ada satu jawaban yang mengandung unsur future (will), sehingga jelas bahwa jawaban itulah yang tepat.

Jawaban : E

5. **had been ironing** menggunakan bentuk past perfect Continues tense yang menyatakan sesuatu yang telah terjadi atau telah dimulai pada masa lampau dan **masih terjadi** pada saat peristiwa lain di waktu lampau terjadi Maka pada saat aku datang (I came) pembantu itu masih menyetrika.

Jawaban : A

6. **'Do you often go to restaurants?'** (Apakah kamu sering pergi ke restoran-restoran?)
Pertanyaan tersebut menunjukkan bentuk present

dan telah diketahui bahwa **since** menunjukkan bentuk Perfect Tense atau Perfect Continues Tense Maka jelaslah bahwa bentuk tenses yang tepat adalah Present perfect tense atau present perfect continues tense

Jawaban : A

7. Jelas bahwa **by July next year** juga menunjukkan bentuk Future perfect tense atau Perfect Continues tense yang memiliki unsur utama **will + have**.

Jawaban : A

8. **When are the children going to see the rice field?** menggunakan Perfect Tense (are going to adalah bentuk lain dari will). Selain petunjuk tersebut diketahui pula bahwa **by the time...** menunjukkan bentuk Future Perfect Tense atau Future perfect Continues Tense. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah jawaban yang memiliki unsur **will+ have**

Jawaban : E

9. **Don't you think the bus driver is speeding?** Berupa Present Tense (pembicaraan terjadi di masa sekarang). **I'm afraid he _____ the lives of passengers** Kata afraid yang merupakan ungkapan kekawatiran mengindikasikan bahwa peristiwa (membahayakan) belum terjadi saat pembicaraan berlangsung Kalimat yang belum terjadi pada saat Present adalah *future*

Jawaban : B

10. **For hours now** menunjukkan bentuk Present Perfect tense atau Present Perfect Continues Tense Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang berbentuk Present Perfect Tense

Jawaban : D

11. Jelas bahwa **by the end of this month** menunjukkan bentuk Future Perfect tense atau Future perfect Continues Tense yang memiliki unsur utama **will + have** (Jawaban yang mungkin D atau E). **I hope you distribute the money as soon as possible** (aku harap kamu mendistribusikan uang itu secepatnya) **Don't worry...** (Jangan khawatir)
Percakapan ini menunjukkan bahwa proses distribusi diharapkan sudah selesai by the end of this month. Maka tenses yang tepat adalah Future

Perfect Tense

Jawaban : D

12. **Understanding a joke isan intellectual achievement, yet reflective thought ____ humor .**

Kalimat tersebut terdiri dari dua klausa yang dihubungkan oleh kata hubung **yet**. Klausa pertama berbentuk Simple Present Tense. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah **destroys**.

Jawaban : C

13. **how long has she been there?** ➡ Present perfect Tense. Keterangan waktu yang sesuai digunakan untuk Tenses ini adalah **Since last year**

Jawaban : C

14. **Had just watered** merupakan bentuk Past Perfect Tense yang berfungsi untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang telah terjadi pada saat peristiwa lain terjadi di masa lampau . Maka **Adfi had just watered the flowers when Ihsan came** berarti Asfi telah selesai menyiram bunga ketika Ihsan datang
Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah **Ihsan didn't see Asfi watering the flowers**. (Ihsan tidak melihat Asfi menyiram bunga)

Jawaban : A

15. **For four days** menunjukkan bentuk Perfect tense atau Perfect continues tense. **We are still working on it now** berarti kami masih sedang mengerjakannya sekarang . Maka jawaban yang tepat menggunakan Perfect Continues Tense

Jawaban : C

16. **Why didn't you answer my call ?** (kenapa kamu tidak menjawab teleponku?) **Didn't** menunjukkan bentuk past, sehingga opsi C dan D sudah pasti salah
Kejadian yang tepat adalah kejadian yang sedang terjadi pada saat James menelepon. Tenses yang digunakan untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang sedang terjadi pada masa lampau adalah Past Continues tense (**S +was,were + Ving**)

Jawaban : A

17. Where were you ? ➡ Simple Past tense
Then adalah keterangan waktu yang digunakan untuk Past Continues tense S + was/were + Ving

Jawaban : D

18. Terdapat dua petunjuk dalam soal ini :

- **Ten minutes ago**

- Where **were** you ?

Kedua petunjuk tersebut menunjukkan bentuk **Simple Past Tense** sehingga jawabanny apasti juga dalam bentuk Simple Past Tense (**S + V₂**)

Jawaban : B

19. **Had been ironing** menggunakan bentuk Past Perfect Tense yang menyatakan sesuatu yang telah terjadi atau telah dimulai pada masa lalu dan masih terjadi pada saat peristiwa lain di waktu lampau terjadi. Maka pada saat aku datang (I came) pembantu tersebut masih menyetrিকা

Jawaban : A

20. **What was your sister doing when you arrived home last night ?** (Apa yang sedang dilakukan saudara perempuanmu ketika kamu tiba di rumah tadi malam). **Was + doing** ➡ Past Continues Tense
Pertanyaan menggunakan Past Continues Tense sehingga jawaban yang tepat juga berbentuk Past Continues Tense

Jawaban : E

BBB

MATERI II

PASSIVE "Bunya" VOICE

Passive voice merupakan kalimat yang subjeknya dikenai tindakan atau perbuatan .

Pola dasar kalimat pasif : **to be + V₃**

Langkah-langkah penyelesaian soal yang berkaitan dengan passive voice adalah :

1. Menentukan rumus yang tepat untuk kalimat pasif tersebut

Dalam menyelesaikan soal passive voice, harus diketahui terlebih dahulu bentuk kalimat pasif yang diminta oleh soal tersebut. Kadang soal meminta ketepatan tenses pada sebuah kalimat pasif, namun kadang soal hanya meminta bentuk pasif tertentu (yang merupakan bagian dari suatu kalimat) tanpa begitu memperhatikan tenses keseluruhan kalimat.

a. Rumus kalimat tenses berdasarkan tensesnya

Telah disebutkan di atas bahwa pola dasar kalimat pasif adalah **to be + V₃**. Pola dasar kalimat ini dapat mengalami modifikasi dipengaruhi oleh bentuk tenses. Untuk memahami pola-pola kalimat pasif berdasarkan tensesnya, yang perlu diingat adalah :

- **Simple** → rumus dasar pasif tidak mendapatkan tambahan
- **Continues** → pola dasar pasif mendapat tambahan being
- **Perfect** → pola dasar dengan tambahan **to have** sehingga to be dalam bentuk ketiga (**been**)
- **Perfect Continues** → pola pasif perfect mendapat tambahan being

Maka bentuk formulanya :

Simple → **to be + V₃**

Continues → **to be + being + V₃**

Perfect → **have + been + V₃**

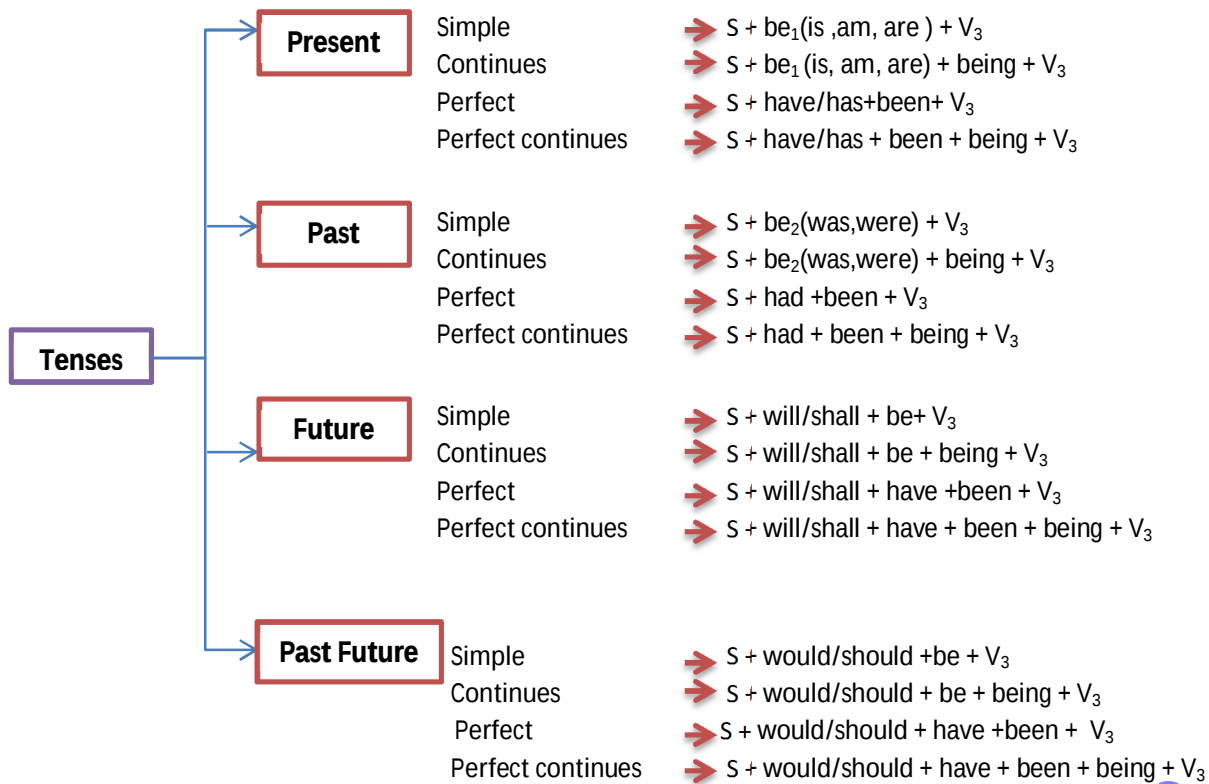
Perfect Continues → **have + been + being + V₃**

Pada dasarnya unsur yang digaris bawahi pada bentuk formula di atas merupakan pembeda pola pasif antara bentuk simple, continues, perfect, dan perfect continues

Sementara itu, ciri yang membedakan pola berdasarkan pembagian waktu **present, past, future** dan **past future** sama dengan ciri umum tenses, yaitu :

1. pada present, kata kerja/kata bantu dalam bentuk pertama
2. pada past, kata kerja/kata bantu dalam bentuk kedua
3. future memiliki modal will/shall
4. past future memiliki modal would

Maka keseluruhan pola kalimat pasif berdasar tensesnya adalah sebagai berikut :



a. Rumus kalimat pasif yang memiliki modal atau modal perfect

Pola kalimat pasif yang menggunakan modal pada intinya sama dengan pola future dan past future,yaitu :

- **S + modal + be + V₃**
- **S + modal + have + been +V₃**

Contoh :

- Kalimat aktif : They can help us if we want
- Kalimat pasif : we can be helped (by them) if we want
- Kalimat aktif : You must have cheated me in the game
- Kalimat pasif : I must have been cheated (by you) in the game

b. Bentuk pasif dari *to infinitive* dan *gerund*

Pola kalimat pasif dari bentuk to infinitive sama dengan pola pasif untuk gerund, yaitu : **to + be + V₃**

Contoh :

- Kalimat aktif : He continues to mock her
- Kalimat pasif : she continues to be mocked (by him)
- Kalimat aktif : she advice me taking the job
- Kalimat pasif : she advices the job to be taken (by me)

c. Rumus kalimat yang pasif yang berbentuk pertanyaan

Pola kalimat pasif untuk bentuk interrogative atau pertanyaan menyesuaikan bentuk pertanyaannya. Perlu diingat bahwa dalam kalimat pertanyaan dikenal dengan istilah yes-no question, yaitu : pertanyaan yang jawabannya “yes” atau “no” dan wh-question, yaitu : pertanyaan yang jawabannya berupa informasi. Yes-no question menggunakan modal dan kata bantu sebagai kata Tanya, sedangkan wh-question menggunakan question word seperti who, which, when, why, where, whom, what, which dan how.

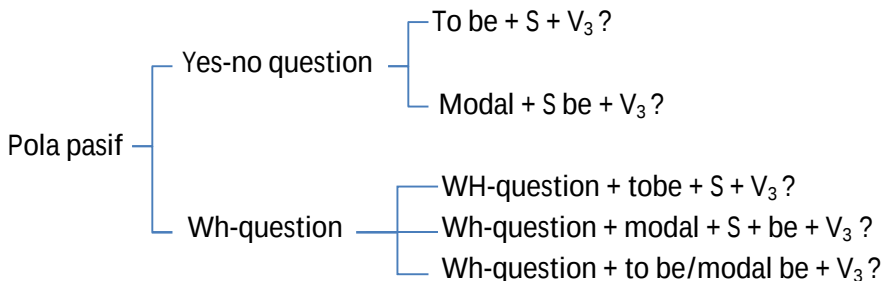
Terdapat 2 pola kalimat pasif yang berbeda untuk bentuk yes-no question, yaitu :

1. Jika kalimat tersebut tidak memiliki modal
2. Jika kalimat tersebut memiliki modal

Sementara itu untuk bentuk wh-question terdapat 3 pola kalimat pasif yang berbeda, yaitu :

1. Jika kalimat tersebut tidak memiliki modal
2. Jika kalimat tersebut memiliki modal
3. Jika yang ditanyakan adalah subjek kalimat tersebut

Perhatikan bagan berikut untuk membedakan pola-pola tersebut



BBB

1. Menentukan subjek kalimat pasif

Langkah selanjutnya adalah menentukan subjek untuk kalimat pasif, sehingga diketahui apakah subjek itu tunggal atau jamak. Hal ini penting untuk menentukan to be yang akan digunakan dalam bentuk pasif. Perhatikan cara menentukan subjek kalimat pasif di bawah ini

- a. *Objek pada sebuah kalimat aktif* akan menjadi subjek jika kalimat tersebut diubah ke dalam bentuk pasif

Contoh :

Kalimat aktif : Ronaldo kicked the ball strongly

Kalimat pasif : The ball was kicked strongly by Ronaldo

- b. Jika kalimat aktif memiliki dua objek (objek langsung dan objek tak langsung), maka objek langsung akan menjadi subjek untuk kalimat pasifnya.

Contoh :

Kalimat aktif : The girl gives him everything

Kalimat pasif : he is given everything by the girl

- c. Jika kalimat aktifnya menggunakan subjek berupa people, everyone, dan everybody yang diikuti that clause, maka subjek kalimat pasifnya berupa impersonal 'it'

Contoh :

Kalimat aktif : People say that the young lady is an idol

Kalimat pasif : It is said that the young lady is an idol

Aplikasi soal 1

1. Mella : Why do you prefer Surya Department Store to others?

Noni : Because the items ____ in reasonable price

- A. is sold
- B. are sold
- C. was sold
- D. were sold
- E. had been sold

Penyelesaian :

Why do you prefer ...

Menunjukkan simple present

the items ____ in reasonable price.

subjek jamak

Rumus passive untuk simple present dengan subjek jamak adalah : **S + are + V₃**

Jawaban : B

2. The thief ____ by the police at his victim's house last night.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. is caught | D. is catching |
| B. was caught | E. had been caught |
| C. caught | |

Penyelesaian :

The thief ____ by ... last night

Subjek tunggal

simple past

Rumus passive untuk simple past dengan subjek tunggal adalah : **S + was + V₃**

Jawaban : B

3. By the time you come, the house ____ blue

- A. will to be painted
- B. will be painted
- C. will have been painted
- D. will have been painting
- E. would be painted

Penyelesaian :

By the time you come, the house ____ blue

Future perfect/ future perfect continues

Tanpa menentukan subjek, sudah bisa diketahui

jawaban yang tepat : *will have been painted*

Jawaban C

4. X : Was there any trouble at the demonstration?

Y : Yes, about 20 people ____ arrested

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| A. are being | D. were |
| B. have been | E. are |
| C. will be | |

Penyelesaian :

Was there any trouble ...

menunjukkan simple past

about 20 people ____ arrested

subjek : jamak

Jawaban : D

5. Nothing ____ since we left

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. has been changed | D. was changed |
| B. is changed | E. would be changed |
| C. will be changed | |

Penyelesaian :

Nothing ____ since we left → Simple past

menggabungkan present perfect
dengan simple past

Kalimat pasif yang diminta dalam bentuk present perfect

Jawaban : A

6. "He never locks the door." The passive form of the sentence is ____

- A. the door are never locked
- B. the door was not locked

- C. he is locked by door
- D. the door is locked by him
- E. the door is never locked

Penyelesaian :

He never **locks** **the door**

↓ ↓

simple present subjek kalimat pasif tunggal

Rumus kalimat pasif : **S + is + V₃**

Catatan : adverb 'never' tidak boleh dihilangkan

Jawaban : E

7. "How old is the mosque?"
 "Well, it ___ in 1870."
- A. built D. had built
 - B. to be built E. had been built
 - C. was built

Penyelesaian :

it **in 1870** → simple past tense

↓

subjek : tunggal

Jawaban : C

8. The author had died before his book ____
- A. has been published
 - B. had been published
 - C. would be published
 - D. was being published

Penyelesaian :

The author had died **before** **his book**

↓ ↓ ↓

past perfect subjek tunggal

menghubungkan perfect dengan simple/continues (tenses sejajar)

Rumus passive untuk simple past dengan subjek tunggal adalah : **S + was + V₃**

Jawaban : E

9. "The student were disturbed by the noise of the tractor " . Means ____
- A. the noise of the tractor was disturbed
 - B. the noise of the tractor were disturbed
 - C. the noise of the tractor disturbed the students
 - D. the noise of the tractor was being disturbed
 - E. the noise of the tractor is disturbed

Penyelesaian :

The student **were disturbed** → Pasif Simple Past

↓

Subjek kalimat pasif = objek kalimat aktif

Subjek kalimat aktifnya yaitu : the noise of the tractor . Sehingga kalimat aktif dari soal di atas :
The noise of the tractor disturbed the students

Jawaban : C

10. The regulation of our dormitory does not allow dinner ____ before sunset the fasting month
- A. to serve D. is served
 - B. to be served E. is serving
 - C. to be serving

Penyelesaian :

allow → diikuti to infinitive

Bentuk pasif to infinitive : **to + be + V₃**

Jawaban : B

Aplikasi Soal 2

1. Jupiter's four moons ____ through a telescope by Galileo.
A. were first viewed
B. first viewed
C. had been first viewed
D. were being first viewed
E. first being viewed
2. "Can I borrow your car?"
"Sorry, you can't. It ____ by my brother
A. being repaired
B. to be repaired
C. was repaired
D. had been repaired
E. is being repaired
3. I saw him stealing money. The passive form is ____
A. I saw him to be stolen
B. He was seen stealing money
C. The money was stolen and I saw him
D. I was seen to steal money
E. He and the money were seen
4. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen ____ there
A. are being produced
B. are produced
C. is being produced
D. is produced
E. was produced
5. Father cut the trees. The passive form is ____
A. the trees are to be cut
B. the trees are cut
C. the trees were cut
D. the trees would be cut
E. the trees had been cut
6. "I'm sure you love the dog offered to you by the veterinarian yesterday"
"Yes, I regret I refused it, but when I went back to him, it ____ "
A. had been taken
B. had taken
C. had to have taken
D. had to be taken
E. had to take
7. "Did you get the cheap second-hand computer advertised in the newspaper?"
"No luck, It ____ when I called them."
A. had been sold
B. has been sold
C. is being sold
D. were sold
E. is sold
8. It's very cold, the door needs closing. It means that
A. The door will close the cold
B. It's too cold to close the door
C. the door need to be closed because it's very cold
D. the door has been closed since it is very cold
E. It is very cold because the door is closed
9. Komodos ____ to be descendant from dinosaurs
A. they believe
B. to believe
C. *believed*
D. to be believed
E. are believed
10. A wooden bridge ____ here next month
A. is going to build
B. is to build
C. is building
D. will be built
E. is built
11. A : "is my car ready ?"
B : "I'm sorry. ____ because we didn't get the spare parts until today
A. we have fixed it
B. is still fixing
C. still being fixing

BBB

- D. we still fixed it
E. is still being fixed

12. "Why are you crying?"

"My wallet ____"

- A. to be stolen
B. be stolen
C. being stolen
D. was stolen
E. has been stealing

13. The floor ____ since yesterday

- A. has not swept
B. not be sweeping
C. has not been swept
D. not sweeping
E. not being swept

14. Someone had advised me to see a psychologist

The passive form ____

- A. I have seen a psychologist
B. I am advised to see a psychologist
C. I have advised someone to see a psychologist
D. someone has been advised to see a psychologist
E. I have been advised to see psychologist

15. "What is going to happen to children who have become orphan due to tsunami disaster?"

"Don't worry. They ____"

- A. will take care of
B. will have been taken care of
C. will have taken care of
D. will be taken care of
E. will be taking care of

16. "When did the accident happen?"

"When the goods ____ from the truck."

- A. were unloading
B. were being unloading
C. being loaded
D. they were unloading

17. "Why do those people panic?"

"Their semi-permanent houses ____"

- A. demolished
B. are demolished
C. to be demolished
D. to demolished
E. are being demolished

18. Other norms, however, ____ to the individual

- A. are applied
B. applies
C. applied
D. apply
E. applying

19. "Your shoes are wet. They ____"

- A. need to be drying
B. need drying
C. should need being dried
D. need to be dried
E. will need be dried

20. "Have you been informed about the exact number of victims of the airplane crash?"

"Yes, ____ to the head quarters of Garuda?"

- A. they are faxed
B. has faxed
C. the victims fax
D. it has been faxed
E. we fax it

21. "Why can't I find the file on the annual report in the computer?"

"Because it ____ in the hard disk."

- A. was not saving
B. not saved
C. did not save
D. not being saved
E. was not saved

22. "I haven't got the report on the seminar held last last week"

"I'm sure it ____ on your desk yesterday. "

BBB

- A. put
- B. being put
- C. was putting
- D. was put
- E. putting

23. "Hasn't Anita submitted her report yet?"

"I don't think so. It ____"

- A. be printing
- B. is printing
- C. being printing
- D. to be printed
- E. being printed

24. "I need the report immediately, so why don't you use your laptop computer?"

"I can't. The battery ____."

- A. is charging
- B. to be charged
- C. is to be charged
- D. is being charged
- E. charged

25. Arman was not given a present by his parents. It means that ____

- A. Arman didn't give a present to his parents
- B. Arman gave a present to his parents
- C. Arman's parents didn't give him a present
- D. Arman didn't give them a present
- E. Arman's parents were not given a present

Kunci jawaban aplikasi soal 2

1. Jupiter's four moons ____ through a telescope by Galileo.

Penggunaan kata by (oleh) menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ini pasif. Dalam menyelesaikan soal passive voice, yang paling perlu diperhatikan adalah subjek kalimat dan tenses.

- Subjek kalimat di atas adalah **Jupiter's four moons** adalah jamak

Maka rumus passive voice nya : **were + V₃**

→ **were viewed**

Catatan : **first** merupakan keterangan yang bisa diletakkan antara to be dan V₃ tanpa merubah pola kalimat pasif

Jawaban : A

2. It ____ **by my brother**

- Subjek kalimat di atas adalah it → tunggal
- Penggunaan modal present *can* menunjukkan present tense

Jawaban yang sesuai dengan pola present adalah **is being repaired**

Jawaban : E

3. **I saw him stealing money** → Simple Past Tense
Pola pasif Simple Past Tense : **was + V₃** → **was seen**
Maka bentuk kalimat pasifnya : **He was seen stealing money** (stealing merupakan keterangan yang posisinya tidak perlu berubah)

Jawaban : B

4. **The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen ____ there**

- Subjek kalimat di atas adalah **Forty percent of the world's oxygen** → tunggal (karena oksigen tidak dapat dihitung)
- Kalimat pertama menunjukkan Simple Present Tense

Maka rumus passive voice nya : **is + V₃** → **is produced**

Jawaban : D

5. **Father cut the trees.** Kata kerja cut merupakan irregular verb . Bentuk pertama kedua dan ketiga nya sama. Kata *cut* dalam kalimat ini adalah kata kerja bentuk kedua, maka kalimat ini dalam bentuk Simple Past Tense. Hal ini bisa diketahui dari subjek nya. Father adalah orang ketiga tunggal, sehingga jika bentuk waktu kalimat ini simple present maka cut harus ditambah -s menjadi cuts

Karena tensesnya Simple Pasif maka bentuk pasifnya :

S + was/were + V₃

Subjek kalimat pasif adalah objek dari kalimat aktifnya

Maka kalimat pasifnya : **the trees were cut**

Jawaban : C

6. **When I went back to him, it ____**

- Subjek kalimat di atas adalah **it** → tunggal
- Jika **when + simple past tense**, maka kalimat sebelumnya atau kalimat yang mengikutinya bisa berupa simple past, past continues atau past perfect. Bila dilihat dari pilihan jawabannya, maka tenses yang mungkin digunakan adalah Past Perfect. Maka rumus passive voice nya : **had + been + V₃** → **had been taken**

Jawaban : A

7. **It ____ when I called them.**

- Subjek kalimat di atas adalah **It** → tunggal
- Seperti pada soal no.4, tenses dari kalimat bersubjek it bisa bertenses simple past, past continues, atau past perfect. Berdasarkan bentuk tenses, jawaban yang mungkin adalah jawaban A dan D tapi karena subjeknya tunggal jawaban yang lebih tepat adalah **had been sold**

jawaban : A

8. **It's very cold. the door needs closing. It means ____**

Seperti telah diketahui kata need yang diikuti gerund bisa bermakna pasif. Bentuk need + gerund ini memiliki arti yang sama dengan **need+ to be + V₃**. Maka kalimat yang memiliki maksud yang sama dengan kalimat soal adalah :

The door need to be closed because it's very cold

Jawaban : C

9. **Komodos ____ to be descendant from dinosaurs**

- Subjek kalimat di atas jamak
- Kalimat tersebut menyatakan pernyataan umum sehingga tenses nya Simple present. Rumus passive voice nya : **are + V₃** → **was believed**

Jawaban : E

10. **A wooden bridge ____ here next month**

- Subjek tunggal

- next month → future tense

Rumus passive voice nya : **will/ is going to +be + V₃**

→ **will be built**

Jawaban : D

11. Dari percakapan diketahui bahwa mobil belum siap dan masih sedang dalam keadaan diperbaiki. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah bentuk pasif yang menggunakan Present Continues Tense

Jawaban : E

12. Subjek kalimat (**wallet**) tidak mungkin melakukan kegiatan aktif, sehingga kalimat pasti dalam bentuk pasif. Satu-satunya jawaban yang sesuai dengan pola kalimat adalah : **was stolen**

Jawaban : D

13. **The floor ____ since yesterday**

- Subjek kalimat 'the floor' adalah tunggal
- Since merupakan keterangan waktu yang menciri Rumus : **have/has + been + V₃**. Pola negatifnya : **have/has + not + been + v₃**

Jawaban : D

14. **Someone had advised me to see a psychologist**

→ present perfect tense

Subjek kalimat pasifnya adalah objek pada kalimat aktif : **me** → **I**. Pola yang tepat adalah : **I have been advised**

Jawaban : E

15. **"What is going to happen to children who have become orphan due to tsunami disaster?"**

"Don't worry. They ____"

- Subjek kalimat di atas (they) yang merupakan objek
- is going to dalam pertanyaan memiliki makna dengan will

Rumus : **will + be + V₃** → **will be taken care of**

Jawaban : D

16. **"When did the accident happen?"**

"When the goods ____ from the truck."

- Kata **did** dalam pertanyaan menunjukkan Past Tense. Jika **simple + when** tenses kalimat ini bisa bertenses simple past, past continues atau past perfect

- Subjek kalimat di atas (the goods) jamak
Jawaban yang sesuai dengan pola kalimat pasif
bertenses past adalah **were being unloaded**

Jawaban : E

17. "Why do those people panic?"

" Their semi-permanent houses ____ "

- Their semi-permanent houses adalah jamak
- Kata bantu **do** → Simple present tense

Pola pasif yang tepat : **are + V₃** → **are demolished**

Jawaban : B

18. Other norms, however, ____ to the individual
(Norma-norma lain bagaimanapun juga, ____
kepada individual)

Konteks kalimat mengindikasikan bahwa kalimat
ini pasif. Jawaban yang memenuhi pola pasif
adalah A

Jawaban : A

19. "Your shoes are wet. They ____ "

Subjek **they** menggantikan **shoes** tidak mungkin melaku-
kan kegiatan aktif. Berarti kalimat harus pasif. Kata
need yang diikuti gerund bisa bermakna pasif.

Jawaban : B

20. "Have you been informed about the exact number of victims of the airplane crash?"

Frase yang digarisbawahi akan menjadi subjek untuk
kalimat pasif. Kata yang menjadi inti frase tersebut
adalah **victims** (jamak). Dari sini bisa dilihat bahwa jawaban
yang benar adalah **they are faxed**

Jawaban : B

21. "Because it ____ in the hard disk."

Subjek **it** menunjuk pada **file on the annual report**
maka tidak mungkin melakukan kegiatan aktif **save**.
maka jawaban merupakan bentuk kalimat pasif

Jawaban : E

22. " I'm sure it ____ on your desk yesterday. "

- **it** (tunggal)

- **yesterday** → Simple Past Tense

Pola pasif yang tepat : **was + V₃** → **was put**

Jawaban : D

23. Subjek **it** menggantikan **report** (tidak bisa melakukan
kegiatan aktif) sehingga kalimatnya pasti pasif
Jawaban yang sesuai dengan pola kalimat pasif
adalah **is being printed**

Jawaban : E

24. " I can't. The battery ____ ."

The battery sebagai subjek tidak dapat melakukan
kegiatan aktif maka harus berbentuk pasif. Jawaban
yang paling tepat adalah **is + being + charged**
I can't menunjukkan simple present .

Jawaban : D

25. Arman was not given a present by his parents.
menunjukkan pasif simple tense. Bentuk aktif
dari kalimat tersebut : **Arman's parents didn't give
him a present**

Jawaban : C

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MATERI III

CONDITIONAL & SUBJUNCTIVE

Pada dasarnya kalimat conditional dan subjunctive sama-sama menyatakan pengandaian. Kalimat conditional memiliki dua klausa yaitu main clause dan if clause. Sementara subjunctive memiliki beberapa bentuk berbeda dimana kata-kata yang bisa digunakan antara lain : wish, as if/as though, if only, dan would rather. Soal-soal yang berhubungan dengan conditional sentence maupun subjunctive umumnya hanya menanyakan kelengkapan bentuk kalimat sesuai pola ataupun menanyakan fakta ataupun kenyataan dari pengandaian. Maka dari itu untuk menyelesaikan soal-soal tersebut, harus diketahui pola kalimat dan pola faktanya.

Di bawah ini adalah tabel hubungan tenses antara bentuk dan fakta conditional dan subjunctive

Bentuk conditional tenses

Tipe	Rumus	Fakta
I	If + simple present tense, future tenses	Future
II	If + simple past tense, past future tense	Present
III	If + past perfect tense, past future tense	Past

Catatan:

- klausa-klausa pada fakta biasanya dihubungkan oleh konjungsi *because* and *so*. Susunan if clause dan main clause tidak mempengaruhi arti, namun mempengaruhi penggunaan konjungsi tersebut.

Contoh :

Conditional : if I had told him , he would not go there

fakta : I did not tell him, **so** he went there

Because I did not tell him, he went there

- Conditional sentence tanpa if bisa digunakan untuk tipe kedua dan ketiga, pola if clause nya menjadi :

Tipe II : **were + S + Complement**

Tipe III : **had + S + V₃**

Bentuk subjunctive:

Tipe	Rumus	Fakta
Present	S + wish + (that) + S + V ₂	Present
	S + V ₁ + as if/as though + S + had + v ₂	
	If only + S + V ₂	
	I would rather + S + V ₂	
Past	S + wish + (that) + S + had + V ₃	Past
	S + V ₂ + as if/as though + S + V ₃	
	If only + S + had + V ₃	
	I would rather + S + had + V ₃	

Hal yang perlu diperhatikan :

1. Fakta dari conditional dan subjunctive **berlawanan** dengan pengandaianya, jika pengandaian positif maka faktanya negative dan sebaliknya
2. Untuk conditional sentence tipe II dan subjunctive tipe present, tidak digunakan kata bantu was, walaupun subjeknya tunggal. Kata bantu yang dipakai hanya **were**

Aplikasi soal 1

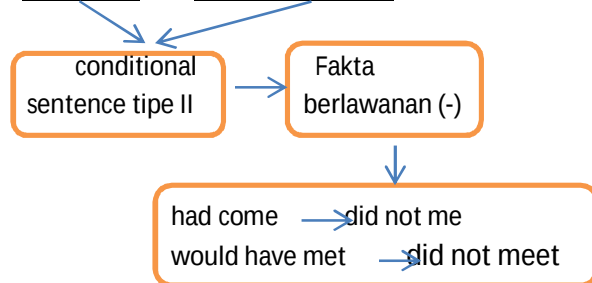
1. If I had come to the music festival, I would have met Ria Angelina there.

This sentence means ____

- A. I didn't come to the music festival but Ria Angelina there
- B. I had come to the music festival in order to meet Ria Angelina there
- C. I didn't come to the music festival so I didn't meet Ria Angelina
- D. I come to the music festival but I didn't meet Ria Angelina there
- E. I didn't come to the festival and Ria Angelina was there

Penyelesaian :

If I had come ..., I would have met ...

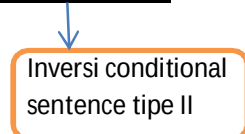


Jawaban : C

2. Had he handed in the application, he ____ last week
- A. would be allowed to join the interview
 - B. was being allowed to join the interview test
 - C. would have been allowed to join me interview test
 - D. we will have been allowed to koin me interview test
 - E. he was allowed to join the interview test

Penyelesaian :

Had he handed in the application



Pola lengkapnya :

had + S + V₃, S + would + have + V₃

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3. They did not have good seats because they came late
- A. if they came early, they would have good seats
- B. If they had come early, they would have had good seats
- C. they would have had good seats if they had not come late
- D. they would not have good seats if they had come
- E. they would not have good seats if they did not come late

Penyelesaian :

because they **came** late

↓ fakta dalam past maka conditionalnya tipe III
menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ini merupakan fakta dari if clause
Bentuk conditional dari kalimat di atas adalah :
If they had not come late = if they had come early
They did not have good seats

Bentuk conditionalnya : they would have had good seats

Jawaban : B

4. I always have a lot of work to do in the evening if _____ the TV serials more often
- A. I had more time, I can watch
- B. I had more time, I could watch
- C. I have more time, I could watch
- D. I have more time, I could have watch
- E. I have more time, I could watch

Penyelesaian :

I **always have** a lot of work to do in the evening

↓ fakta dalam present maka conditionalnya tipe II

Jawaban : B

5. If you _____ I shall be very angry
- A. weren't go
- B. don't go
- C. hadn't not been going
- D. haven't been going
- E. didn't go

Penyelesaian :

I **shall be** very angry

↓ pola main clause conditional tipe I

Pola if clause conditional tipe I : **if + present tense**

Jawaban : B

6. "I am sorry I don't know the answer, but I really wish I _____"
- A. know
- B. knew
- C. have known
- D. will know
- E. had known

Penyelesaian :

I am sorry I **don't know** the answer

↓ Fakta dalam present, maka subjunctivenya tipe present

Jawaban : B

7. Aziz wish he _____ to Ikranegara's play on the 30th of November last year
- A. had gone
- B. went
- C. has gone
- D. were going

Penyelesaian :

on the 30th of November last year

↓ keterangan waktu past → subjunctive tipe past

Jawaban : A

8. "If only his son had studied harder" means _____
- A. his son did not study harder
- B. his son had studied harder
- C. his son has studied harder
- D. his son will not study harder
- E. his son never study harder

Penyelesaian :

If only his son **had studied** → subjunctive tipe past
→ Fakta Past tense

Jawaban : A

9. Bona : Can you help me to answer this question Tony?
Tony : I would rather you answered it yourself.
It means that Bona ____ the question
A. answers
B. answered
C. has answered
D. did not answer
E. does not answer

Penyelesaian :

I would rather you answered it yourself

↓
subjunctive tipe present

↓
fakta dalam present tense

Jawaban : E

10. I can't do the sums alone, I really need my brother's help. I wish he ____ here now
A. is
B. be
C. was
D. are
E. were

Penyelesaian :

I wish he ____ here now

↓
keterangan waktu present

↓
subjunctive tipe present

Jawaban : E

Aplikasi soal 2

1. X : Has she already got the medicine?
Y : If she had visited the doctor, she would have been given medicine.
From the dialogue above we know that ____
A. the doctor visited her and gave her medicine
B. she visited the doctor, so she was given
C. she didn't visit the doctor so she wasn't given

medicine

D. although she didn't visit the doctor, she was given the medicine

E. she didn't visit the doctor because the doctor had already given the medicine

2. Had he flown to Madura, instead of taking the train he would have seen the bull race. We may conclude that ____
A. the bull race was cancelled
B. he came in time for the bull race
C. bull races frightened him
D. he found the bull race exciting
E. he was not present at the bull race
3. For the past few year last decade the rate of crime has been high due ti the increase in the rate of un employment. Today people wish that today the local government ____ first priority to the solution of this problem
A. gives
B. would give
C. will give
D. should give
E. had given
4. The music next door is very loud . I wish someone turned it down. The underlined sentence means ____
A. I will turn the music down
B. Someone turns the music down
C. I ask someone to turn the music down
D. I feel annoyed with the music
E. someone asks me to turn the music down
5. If Angga had been chosen to play football instead of going to Puncak with his friends on their motor bikes, he would not have got that terrible accident. From the above sentence we may conclude the now Angga is ____
A. enjoying the holiday
B. hospitalized
C. very tired
D. still at the football field
E. In Puncak

6. I wish you ____ to stay at home because I'm sure you would have enjoyed the concert very much
 A. didn't have
 B. hadn't had
 C. hadn't
 D. don't have
 E. haven't had
7. I am sorry I can not go to the airport to see your mother off. I wish I ____ to work overtime tonight
 A. wouldn't have
 B. haven't had
 C. won't have
 D. hadn't had
 E. don't have
8. "What would you do if you were a millionaire?"
 "____ a trip around the world."
 A. I will be
 B. I would have taken
 C. I would take
 D. Me took
 E. I took
9. She went to the black board as if she know how to solve the problem. The underlined words mean ____
 A. she actually couldn't solve the problem
 B. she ought to know how to solve the problem
 C. she definitely knew how to solve the problem
 D. she should know how to solve the problem
 E. she succeeded in solving the problem
10. "Had he mentioned why he didn't come to my party, I would not have been so upset," means ____
 A. he came to my party, therefore, I was not upset
 B. since he comes to my party, he didn't explain any thing
 C. he comes to my party, otherwise, I would have been very upset
 D. although he comes to my party, I was upset
- E. I was upset because he didn't explain why he didn't come to my party
11. A : do you think it was Danu broke Vindi's bike?
 B : ____ I'm sure he would have told you
 A. If he broke it
 B. unless he had broke it
 C. because he had broke it
 D. unless he broke it
 E. if he had broke it
12. I'm planning to go to a party tonight, but it's raining very hard now. I wish ____
 A. it stops
 B. it will
 C. it would stop
 D. it has stopped
 E. it has stopped
13. I wish someone answered my call. It's been raining for about five minutes.
 The underlined word mean ____
 A. someone will answer the phone
 B. someone had answer my call
 C. the phone has stopped ringing
 D. nobody answer the phone
 E. I would answer my phone
14. "If I hadn't booked in advance, I would have had difficulties in getting good accommodation at a reasonable price."
 The sentence means ____
 A. it was too difficult to get a room although I had a reservation
 B. I found a room in advance but it wasn't comfortable
 C. the room I got was good but rather expensive
 D. I was lucky to get a good room without reservation
 E. I got a room and I didn't have to pay much
15. My little sister screamed
 No one hit her

The combined sentence using **as if** is _____

- A. my little sister screamed as if someone hi her
- B. someone screamed as if my little sister hit him
- C. my little sister screamed as if no one hit her
- D. someone screamed as if my little sister hit her
- E. my little sister screamed as if someone had hit her

16. "Is Andrew still sick?"

"Yes. I wish he ____ here now to spend the holiday with me."

- A. will be
- B. is
- C. were
- D. would be
- E. have been

17. "If they had known the flood was coming, they wouldn't have stayed in their house" means ____

- A. they know that the flood was coming, therefore they stayed in their house
- B. they decided to stay in their house although the flood was coming
- C. they couldn't stay in their house because they knew that the flood was coming
- D. they didn't know that the flood was coming, therefore, they stayed in their house
- E. they didn't want to stay in their house because they knew that the flood was coming

18. Dick is not so clever. It's hard for him to understand Maths. Though studies hard he can't do the exercise he often says to himself. I wish I understood math lesson better.

The underlined sentence means that he is sorry he ____

- A. doesn't know it well
- B. doesn't want to know Maths
- C. doesn't like studying Maths
- D. wishes to understand
- E. understands Maths better

19. A : Why don't you try to find a job in with tire money you earn , you can buy things you need
B : If I worked in a factory. I wouldn't have time to study.

What does the underlined sentences means ?

- A. B works hard in a factory
- B. A allows B to work in a factory
- C. B didn't work in a factory
- D. B worked in a factory
- E. B doesn't work in a factory

20. Tanto didn't pass the examination because he didn't study his lesson seriously. He ____ if he had wanted the succeed.

- A. could have studied hard
- B. had studied hard
- C. might studied hard
- D. should have studied hard
- E. has studied hard

21. I am very afraid of meeting my girl's parents since they are well known as stubborn people. But I really wish they ____ my marriage proposal

- A. will accept
- B. would have accepted
- C. are going to accept
- D. were accepting
- E. would accept

22. "____ he would have been eaten half of the cake."

- A. if he is hungry
- B. were he hungry
- C. If only he was hungry
- D. had he been hungry
- E. If he would be hungry

23. What if your father asks you about the scratch on his new car?

I ____ that it's my fault.

- A. simply told him
- B. are simply telling him
- C. will simply tell him
- D. would simply tell him

E. would simply have told him

24. "Do you know that Tanto had withdrawn his money from the bank just before it liquidated? "Oh, yes, otherwise he ____ a great deal."
A. lost
B. would lose
C. had lost
D. has lost
E. would have lost
25. I am sure he is not the man in charge of the sales department. But now, he ____
A. acts as if he is the sales manager
B. is acting as if he would be the sales manager
C. would have acted as if he had been the sales man
D. would act as if he was the sales manager
E. acts as if he were the sales manager

Kunci jawaban soal aplikasi 2

1. If she had visited the doctor, she she would have been given medicine (conditional tipe III). Fakta past tense : **she didn't visit the doctor, so she was not given medicine.**
Jawaban : C
2. Had he flown to Madura instead of taking the train, he would have seen the bull race (inversi conditional sentence tipe III tanpa if)
We may conclude that ____
Fakta past tense : **He didn't flow to Madura, so he didn't see the bull race**
Jawaban yang palinh sesuai dengan fakta tersebut ialah : **he was not present at the bull race**
Jawaban : E
3. people wish that today the local government ____ **first prority to the solution of this problem** (present subjunctive dengan wish)
Pola lengkapnya : **S + wish + (that) + S + V₂.**
maka jawaban yang sesuai pola adalah : **would give**
jawaban : B
4. I wish someone turned it down (present subjunctive

dengan wish). Pengandaian ini bermakna : aku berharap seseorang mengecilkannya. Hal ini mengindikan bahwa suara musik itu mengganggu. maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **I feel annoyed with the music next door**

Jawaban : D

5. If Angga had been chosen to play football instead of going to Puncak with his friends on their motor bikes, he would not have got that terrible accident (conditional tipe III). Fakta past tense : **Angga was not chosen to play football, so he got that terrible accident.** Fakta menyatakan bahwa Angga mengalami kecelakaan . Maka kesimpulan yang tepat bahwa Angga berada di rumah sakit

Jawaban : B

6. I wish you ____ to stay at home because I'm sure you would have enjoyed the concert very much (fakta dalam past future tense)
Maka kalimat pengandaianya menggunakan bentuk past subjunctive. Pola kalimatnya dengan wish : **wish + S +had + V₃ → I wish you hadn't had**
7. I wish I ____ to work overtime tonight (menggunakan present subjunctive) : **wish + S + V₂ → I wish I wouldn't have**

Jawaban : B

Jawaban : A

8. "What would you do if you were a millionaire?"
"____ a trip around the world."
Pertanyaan dalam bentuk conditional sentence tipe II, maka jawaban juga dalam bentuk tersebut.

Jawaban : C

9. She went to the black board as if she know how to solve the problem. (bentuk past subjunctive dengan as if). Faktanya dalam bentuk past tense dan berupa kalimat negative : **she doesn't know how to solve the problem.** Jawaban yang memiliki makna yang sama dengan fakta tersebut : **she actually couldn't solve the problem**

Jawaban : A

10. **Had he mentioned why he didn't come to my party, I would not have been so upset** (bentuk inversi dari conditional tipe III). Fakta past tense : **he didn't mention why he didn't come to my party, so I was upset** kalimat ini bermakna sama dengan **I was upset because he didn't explain why he didn't come to my party.**

Jawaban : E

11. **___ I'm sure he would have told you would have told** → bentuk conditional sentence tipe III. Pola lengkapnya : **if (S + had + V₃), (S + would + have + V₃).** Maka if calusanya seharusnya **if he had broken it**

Jawaban : E

12. **I'm planning to go to a party tonight, but it's raining very hard now. I wish ___** (present subjunctive dengan wish). Pola lengkapnya : **S + wish + (that) + S + V₂.** maka jawaban yang sesuai pola adalah : **it would stop**

Jawaban : C

13. **I wish someone answered my call** (menggunakan kata kerja bentuk kedua) → bentuk present subjunctive dengan wish) . Fakta nya dalam bentuk present tense dan berupa kalimat negative : **someone doesn't answer my call** atau **nobody answers my call**

Jawaban: D

14. **If I hadn't booked in advance, I would have had difficulties in getting good accommodation at a reasonable price** (bentuk inversi dari conditional tipe III). Fakta past tense : **I booked in advance, so I didn't have difficulties in getting good accommodation at a reasonable price.**

Jawaban : E

15. Pola past subjunctive dengan menggunakan as if/ as though: **S + V₂ + as if/as though + S + had + V₃** → **My little sister screamed as if someone had hit her**

Jawaban : E

16. **I wish he ___ here now to spend the holiday with me** (menggunakan present subjunctive) : **wish + S + V₂** → **I wish he were here now.** (to be yang dipakai dalam present subjunctive

hanya were)

Jawaban : C

17. **If they had known the flood was coming, they wouldn't have stayed in their house** (bentuk inversi dari conditional tipe III). Fakta past tense **They didn't know the flood was coming, so they stayed in their house**

Jawaban : D

18. **I wish I understood math lesson better** (present subjunctive). Fakta dalam bentuk present tense dan dalam bentuk kalimat negative : **I don't understand Math lesson better.** Ini berarti **Dick doesn't know Math well**

Jawaban : A

19. **If I worked in a factory. I wouldn't have time to study** (conditional sentence tipe II). Fakta present tense : **I don't work in a factory. I have time to study** → **B doesn't work in a factory**

Jawaban : E

20. **He ___ if he had wanted the succeed** → if clause conditional sentence tipe III. Pola main clausenya : **S + would + have + V₃** (dimana would have bisa diganti dengan modal perfect lain). Maka kemungkinan jawabannya adalah pilihan jawaban A atau D kalimat yang dimaksudkan menyatakan saran, maka jawaban yang lebih tepat adalah : **should have studied hard**

Jawaban : D

21. **I am very afraid of meeting my girl's parents since they are well known as stubborn people** (fakta dalam bentuk present tense). Maka kalimat pengandaianya menggunakan bentuk present subjunctive. Pola kalimatnya dengan wish : **wish + S + V₂** → **I wish they would accept my marriage proposal**

Jawaban : E

22. **___ he would have been eaten half of the cake** (conditional sentence tipe III). Pola lengkapnya : **if (S + had + V₃), (S + would + have + V₃).** Maka kata jawaban yang sesuai dengan pola if clausenya adalah : **if he had been hungry**

Jawaban : D

23. **What if your father asks you about the scratch on his new car?** (conditional sentence tipe I)

Pola lengkapnya : **if + (S + V₁ + -s/-es), (S + will + V₁)**. Maka kata jawaban yang sesuai dengan pola main clausenya adalah : **I will tell**
Catatan : kata **simply** merupakan keterangan yang bisa diletakkan di antara modal dan kata kerja utamanya.

Jawaban : C

24. **Tanto had withdrawn his money from the bank just before it liquidated? Oh, yes, otherwise he _____ a great deal** → conditional sentence karena Otherwise (jika tidak) bisa digunakan untuk menggantikan if. Maka jawaban yang paling benar adalah **would have lost**

Jawaban : E

25. **I am sure he is not the man in charge of the sales department.** (fakta dalam bentuk present tense)
Maka kalimat pengandaianya menggunakan bentuk present subjunctive dengan as if. Pola kalimatnya : **S + V₁ + as if/as though + S + V₂**, sehingga bentuk kalimatnya : **he acts as if he were man in charge of the sales department**

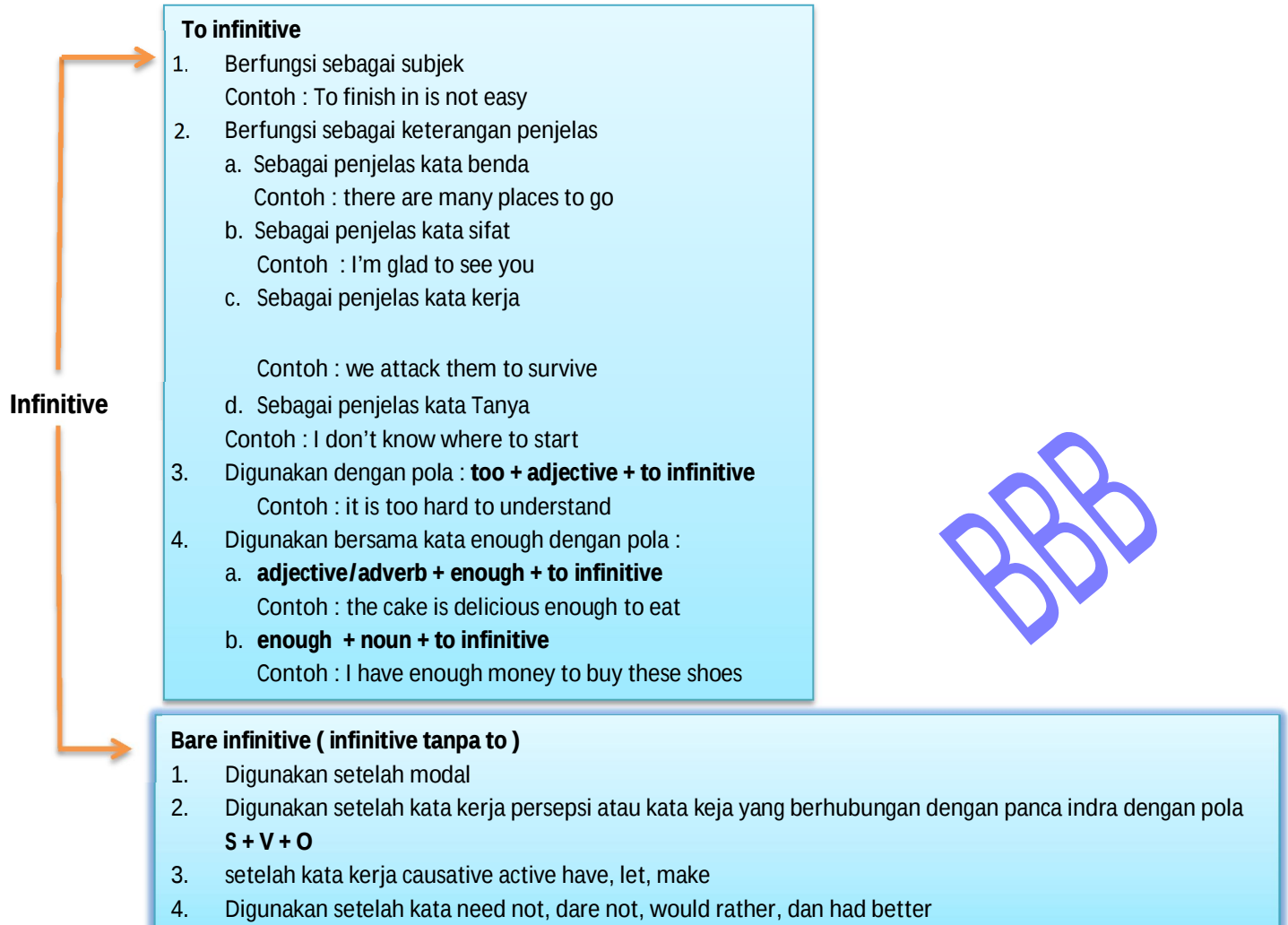
jawaban : E

BBB

MATERI IV

INFINITIVE, GERUND & PARTICIPLE

- *Infinitive* adalah bentuk dasar kata kerja yang tidak mengacu pada tenses atau subject
- *Gerund* merupakan kata kerja dalam bentuk V-ing yang dikatabendakan atau memiliki fungsi sebagai kata benda
- *Participle* adalah bentuk kata kerja berupa V-ing atau V₃ yang digunakan dalam bentuk-bentuk tenses atau digunakan sebagai kata sifat atau adjective



Beberapa kata kerja diikuti oleh to infinitive dengan pola : **verb + to + infinitive** atau **verb + noun/pronoun + to infinitive**. Beberapa kata kerja tersebut antara lain :

hope	plan	intend	decide
promise	agree	offer	refuse
seem	appear	pretend	ask
expect	would like	want	need
tell	invite	require	remind
advise	permit	order	warn

PENGUNAAN GERUND

1. Sebagai subjek
Contoh : **Dancing** is a very interesting acitivity
2. Sebagai objek
 - a. Objek kata kerja
Contoh :when will you start **cooking** ?
 - b. Objek preposisi
Contoh : I'm afraid **of making** you angry
3. Sebagai komplemen
Contoh : all we need to do **is doing** something better
4. Sabagai penjelas kata benda
Contoh : - **swimming** suit
- **living** cost
5. Sebagai noun head (kata benda ynag dijelaskan)
Contoh : - Global **warming**
- General **cleaning**
6. Sebagai possessive noun yang diletakkan setelah possessive pronoun
Contoh : - His **understanding**
- their **feeling**
7. Diletakkan setelah kata "no" sebagai larangan
Contoh : - **No smoking**
- **No sitting**

Beberapa kata kerja tertentu diikuti oleh gerund dengan pola : **verb + gerund** atau **verb + noun/pronoun + gerund**.
Beberapa kata kerja tersebut antara lain :

admit	delay	resist	advice
recall	keep	risk	mention
enjoy	avoid	mind	regret
tolerate	finish	forget	consider
remember	understand	complete	suggest
deny	stop	miss	practice

Catatan :

Preposisi "to" tidak diikuti oleh gerund akan tetapi tetap diikuti oleh infinitive. Namun perlu diketahui bahwa ada beberapa frase preposisi "to" yang harus selalu diikuti oleh gerund. beberapa frase tersebut diantaranya :

<i>To look forward to (menanti-nanti)</i>	<i>to take to (menyukai)</i>
<i>To be used to (terbiasa)</i>	<i>to be averse (terbiasa)</i>
<i>To be accostumed to (terbiasa)</i>	<i>to be object to (keberatan)</i>

Beberapa kata kerja bisa diikuti oleh to infinitive dan gerund tanpa perbedaan makna, misalnya :

allow	attempt	begin	bother
cease	continue	deserve	fear
hate	intend	like	love
neglect	omit	permit	prefer
recommend	start		

Selain itu ada pula kata-kata yang bila diikuti to infinitive bermakna 'belum berlangsung', sedangkan bila diikuti gerund bermakna 'sudah berlangsung'

come	forget	go on	mean
regret	remember	stop	try

Participle

Present participle : kata kerja bentuk -ing yang menunjuk pada kegiatan yang bersifat aktif

Penggunaan :

1. sebagai bagian pembentuk continues
Contoh : He is **studying** at this moment
2. Sebagai adjective yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan kata benda noun dengan makna aktif
Contoh : **Mocking** face memiliki arti yang sama dengan **face which mocks**
3. Digunakan setelah kata kerja persepsi dengan pola : **S + V + O + Present participle** (jika objeknya aktif)
Contoh : I hear him **talking** on the phone

Past participle : kata kerja bentuk V₃ yang menunjuk pada kegiatan yang bersifat pasif

Penggunaan :

1. Sebagai komponen pembentuk kalimat pasif
2. Sebagai adjective yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan kata benda (noun) dengan makna pasif
Contoh : **Injured** boy memiliki arti yang sama dengan **boy who is injured**
3. Digunakan setelah kata kerja persepsi (kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan panca indera) dengan pola **S + V + O +Past participle** (jika objeknya pasif)
Contoh : I saw Sita **took** by a car

Baik aktif maupun past ,participle juga bisa digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat bersubjek sama yang terjadi secara berurutan atau bersamaan serta kalimat yang memiliki hubungan sebab-akibat

1. **Present participle** digunakan untuk menggantikan subjek dengan kata kerja aktif dengan pola :

Pola kalimat verbal :

(V-ing + O), (S + P) → simple dan continues

(having + V₃ + O), (S + P) → perfect

Pola kalimat nominal : **(being + complement), (S + P)**

(having + been + complement), (S + P)

2. **Past participle** digunakan untuk menggantikan subjek dengan kata kerja pasif

Pola kalimat:

(V₃ + by ...), (S + P)
(being + V₃ + by ...), (S + P) → simple dan continues

(having + been + V₃ + by ...), (S + P) → perfect

Catatan :

1. Persamaan dan perbedaan present participle dengan gerund :

Persamaan : sama-sama berbentuk V-ing dan sama-sama bisa digunakan sebagai adjective untuk menjelaskan kata benda.

Perbedaan : Jika digunakan sebagai adjective, present participle menunjukkan kegiatan sementara, gerund menunjukkan fungsi atau kegunaan

Contoh :

- The swimming girl is my friend (gadis yng sedang berenang itu temanku) → *participle*
- The swimming pool is very large (kolam renang itu sangat besar) → *gerund*

2. Persamaan dan perbedaan present participle dengan bare infinitive

Persamaan : sama-sama digunakan setelah kata kerja persepsi dengan makna aktif

Perbedaan : kata kerja persepsi yang diikuti bare infinitive menunjukkan peristiwa secara lengkap sedangkan y diikuti present participle menunjukkan sebagian dari peristiwa saja

Contoh :

- I saw them **walking** together (aku melihat mereka berjalan bersama) → hanya melihat peristiwa saat mereka berjalan
- I saw them **walk** together (aku melihat mereka berjalan bersama) → melihat kejadian secara lengkap

Aplikasi soal 1

1. ____ by not more than 40 families, Kampung Naga is an unique village in West Java

- A. inhabit
- B. to inhabit
- C. inhabited
- D. inhabitant
- E. inhabiting

Penyelesaian :

____ by not more than 40 families

menunjukkan adanya makna pasif, sehingga jawaban yang paling tepat adalah yang berupa past participle

Jawaban: C

2. We always avoid ____ to the zoo on Sundays because it is too crowded

- A. going
- B. go
- C. we go
- D. to go

- E. to be going

Penyelesaian :

We always avoid ____ to the zoo ...

diikuti gerund

Jawaban : A

3. "She went out and slammed the door"

It means : she went out ____

- A. to slam the door
- B. having slammed the door
- C. slamming the door
- D. to have slammed
- E. the door slammed

penyelesaian :

She went out and slammed the door

Dua hal dilakukan berurutan dan bermakna pasif

Bisa digabungkan dengan mengubah salah satu kata kerja ke bentuk present participle

Jawaban : C

4. ____ clothes can often be very time consuming
- A. they buy
 - B. to be buying
 - C. in buying
 - D. man buys
 - E. buying

Penyelesaian :

____ clothes can often be very time consuming

predikat

bentuk subjek belum lengkap , dilengkapi dengan bentuk gerund

Jawaban : E

6. The young man ____ by this institute are all university graduates
- A. employ
 - B. employed
 - C. to employ
 - D. employing
 - E. be employer

penyelesaian :

The young man ____ by this institute are all ...

menunjukkan adanya makna pasif

Jawaban yang paling sesuai untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut adalah yang berupa past participle atau V₃

Jawaban : B

7. Mrs. Darmawan required the children ____ off their muddy shoes before they came into her house.
- A. taking
 - B. take
 - C. to take
 - D. took
 - E. to be taking

Penyelesaian :

Mrs. Darmawan required the children

diikuti to infinitive

Jawaban : C

8. I heard him ____ the door very carefully in order not to wake the others
- A. is unlocking
 - B. unlocked
 - C. when unlocking
 - D. unlock
 - E. he unlock

Penyelesaian :

I heard him ____ the door ...

kata kerja persepsi bisa diikuti present participle (V-ing) atau bare infinitive

Jawaban : D

9. Being lost, the tourist stopped ____ at his map for the place they wanted to visit
- A. looking
 - B. to look
 - C. looked
 - D. he looked
 - E. was looking

Penyelesaian :

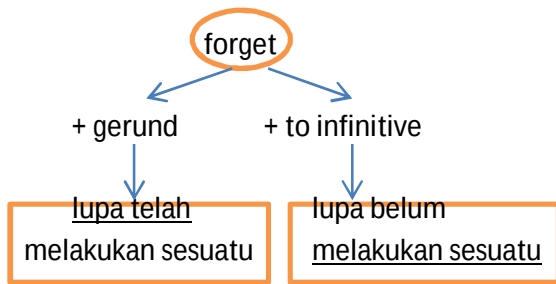


Dalam soal : turis tersesat sehingga turis itu berhenti untuk melihat peta

Jawaban : B

10. "Where is Prabu?"
- "Oh, I completely forgot ____ him."
- A. to invite
 - B. not inviting
 - C. invite
 - D. not to invite
 - E. inviting

Penyelesaian :



"where is Prabu?" mengindikasikan bahwa Prabu tidak terlibat dalam pesta karena penyelenggara pesta lupa belum mengundangnya

Jawaban : A

Aplikasi Soal 2

- Impressed by the performance of the new student ____
 A. he became a chairman of the class
 B. the class needed him as a chairman
 C. a chairman of the class was appointed
 D. the teacher appointed him as a chairman of the class
 E. the class had a new energetic chairman
- Being members of a team in a debate contest, you all supposed ____ emotional responses to the oppsite team
 A. don't give
 B. you are not giving
 C. not giving
 D. that you don't give
 E. not to give
- Your hand writing Is almost impossible ____
 A. my reading it
 B. to read
 C. for reading it
 D. be read
 E. reading
- Interested in developing tourism in Indonesia ____
 A. the government cooperates with related education centers

- there is cooperation between the government and related education centers
- the establishment of cooperation between government and related education centers has been realized
- cooperation between the government and related aducation centers has been established
- It is necessary to establish cooperation between government and related education centers

- "What should the government do to create political stability?"
 A. law enforcement should work effectively
 B. the effective work of law enforcement
 C. working to make law enforcement effective
 D. to make law enforcement work effectively
 E. enforcing the law to enforcement
- "Have you told your problem to supervisor?"
 "No he was too busy ____ to me yesterday."
 A. talk
 B. for talking
 C. talking
 D. he didn't talk
 E. to talk
- Not earning enough to support her children after her husband's death ____
 A. the woman decided to work in Saudi Arabia
 B. a better-paid job is definitely required
 C. her children need to be trained to work
 D. special training is required to improve her skills
 E. her children should be input to orphanage
- "What have people recently found in Wonoboyo?"

 A. they hide a treasure
 B. hiding a treasure
 C. the treasure was hidden
 D. A treasure, hiding
 E. a hidden treasure
- After the students had completed the test, they

BBB

handed in their paper and left the room. We can also say : ___ the test, the students handed in their paper and left the room.

- A. completing
- B. to have complete
- C. completed
- D. having completed
- E. to have completed

10. His father insisted in ___ medicine because he thinks it will enable his son to help many people

- A. his studying
- B. he is to study
- C. having studied
- D. that he studies
- E. he is studying

11. Thomas Edison is generally considered ___ one of the most productive of all inventors.

- A. to be
- B. to have been
- C. being
- D. who was
- E. to being

12. They watched the soldiers ___ down the streets

- A. marched
- B. marching
- C. to march
- D. be marching
- E. are marching

13. Soekarno, ___ one of the strongest Indonesian President, served from 1945-1965

- A. was considered
- B. considering
- C. considered
- D. is considered

14. The progress of this class needs ___

- A. to be evaluated
- B. evaluated
- C. to evaluate

- D. in evaluating
- E. be evaluated

15. "What does this song remind you of?"

" ___ with my first date."

- A. I dance
- B. to dance
- C. dancing
- D. to be dancing
- E. dance

16. From the inception of this long and distinguished career, Frank Lloyd Wright was concerned with how ___ architecture with topography

- A. integrating
- B. to integrate
- C. did he integrate
- D. integrated
- E. to be integrating

17. Many people in Sidoarjo are looking forward to ___ a good solution to the mud problem

- A. witness
- B. witnessed
- C. being witnesses
- D. be witnessing
- E. have witnessed

18. ___ taking over the leadership of this project is what made it succeed.

- A. her
- B. she
- C. she is
- D. her having

19. In Biology, a cell is defined as the smallest unit of life ___ all the components required for independent existence

- A. contains
- B. is contained
- C. it contains
- D. containing
- E. to be containing

20. These norms are the ____ ways of behavior in the society based on the shared values of that society
- expecting
 - expected
 - expect
 - expects
 - expectancy
21. All new student at the university are required ____ an English proficiency test
- taking
 - having to take
 - take
 - will take
 - to take
22. The police ____ the robbery are looking for three men.
- are investigating
 - they investigate
 - investigating
 - investigated
 - investigate
23. Completed in 1980, the G Hall is the oldest building now ____ in our campus
- it stands
 - has stood
 - stood
 - standing
24. Sibling confrontations containing the seeds of unrequited hostility can serve ____ familial diffculties lasting for years.
- the creation of
 - to create
 - creating
 - that creates
 - create

Kunci Jawaban aplikasi soal 2

- Impressed by the performance of the new student ____** (terkesan oleh penampilan siswa baru ____) Subjek untuk kalimat selanjutnya adalah subjek yang terkesan oleh penampilan siswa baru; kejadian kedua merupakan peristiwa yang berurutan dengan peristiwa pertama
Jawaban : D
- Being members of a team in a debate contest, you all supposed ____ emotional responses to the oppsite team. Supposed** merupakan kata kerja yang diikuti to infinitive, bentuk negative untuk to to infinitive adalah : **not + to infinitive**. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **not to give**
Jawaban : E
- Your hand writing Is almost impossible ____** Kalimat ini membutuhkan to infinitive untuk menjelaskan kata sifat (modifier if an adjective). Maka jawaban yang tepat : **to read**
Jawaban : B
- Interested in developing tourism in Indonesia ____** (tertarik pada pengembangan pariwisata di Indonesia). Soal ini menggunakan past participle untuk menggabungkan dua peristiwa yang terjadi secara berurutan. Syarat penggabungan ini adalah subjek kedua kalimat tersebut harus sama. Maka subjek kalimat kedua dalam soal ini harus sama dengan subjek yang tertarik pada pengembangan pariwisata di Indonesia. Subjek yang paing sesuai dengan konteks kaimat pada soal tersebut adalah **government**
Jawaban : A
- What should the government do to create political stability?** Bentuk lengkap jawaban untuk pertanyaan tersebut : **what the government should do is ...** Kalimat jawaban ini membutuhkan complement yang bisa berupa gerund . Kemungkinan jawaban nya adalah pilihan jawaban C atau D. Akan tetapi *enforcing the law to work effective* kurang tepat

karena *bare infinitive* tidak bisa digunakan untuk menjelaskan kata kerja. Kalimat tersebut seharusnya : *enforcing the law to work effectively*. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : *working to make law enforcement effective*

Jawaban : C

6. **No he was too busy ____ to me yesterday**

To infinitive bisa digunakan bersama kata too dengan pola **too + adjective + to infinitive**

Jawaban : E

7. **Not earning enough to support her children after her husband's death** (tidak menghasilkan cukup uang untuk menyokong anaknya setelah suaminya meninggal) . Subjek yang tepat untuk kalimat selanjutnya adalah **the woman**

Jawaban : A

8. Kata tanya what meminta jawaban yang berupa kata atau frase kata benda. Pilihan jawaban yang merupakan frase kata benda adalah : **A hidden treasure** (harta karun yang tersembunyi)

Jawaban : E

9. **After the students had completed the test, they handed in their paper and left the room**

Untuk menggabungkan dua peristiwa (aktif) yang terjadi berurutan dan memiliki subjek yang sama digunakan present participle. Maka kalimat di atas bisa berbentuk **Having completed they handed in their paper and left the room**

Jawaban : D

10. **His father insisted in ____ medicine because he thinks it will enable his son to help many people** (ayahnya menuntut ____ obat karena dia pikir itu akan memungkinkan anaknya membantu banyak orang) **On** termasuk preposisi sehingga diikuti oleh gerund. Maka jawaban yang mungkin adalah **his studying**

Jawaban : A

11. **Thomas Edison is generally considered ____ one of the most productive of all inventors.** **Consider** merupakan kata kerja yang diikuti oleh bentuk gerund . Maka jawaban yang tepat ialah **being**

Jawaban : C

12. **They watched the soldiers ____ down the streets**
Kata **watch** adalah salah satu kata kerja yang beraturan (dengan panca indera). Kata kerja ini bisa diikuti oleh *bare infinitive* ataupun *active participle* maka kemungkinan jawabannya adalah **march** atau **marching**

Jawaban : B

13. **Soekarno, ____ one of the strongest Indonesian President, served from 1945-1965.** Bentuk lain dari kalimat ini yaitu : ____ **one of the strongest Indonesian President , Soekarno served from 1945 to 1965.** Seperti yang telah disebutkan di atas, past participle bisa digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua peristiwa yang terjadi secara berurutan past participle tersebut menggantikan subjek kalimat pasif. Maka jawaban yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat ini harus berupa past participle

Jawaban : C

14. **The progress of this class needs ____** . Dilihat dari subjeknya (progress kelas) kalimat ini merupakan kalimat pasif. **Need** adalah kata kerja yang seharusnya diikuti oleh to infinitive bentuk pasif dari to infinitive adalah **to + be + V₃**

Jawaban : A

15. **What does this song remind you of? .** Bentuk respons lengkap untuk kalimat Tanya di atas adalah **this song reminds me of ____ with my first date** Preposisi **of** selalu diikuti bentuk gerund. Maka jawabannya : **dancing**

Jawaban : C

16. **From the inception of this long and distinguished career, Frank Lloyd Wright was concerned with how ____ architecture with topography** **How** diikuti to infinitive maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **to integrate**

Jawaban : B

17. **Many people in Sidoarjo are looking forward to ____ a good solution to the mud problem** **Looking forward to** merupakan frase yang selalu diikuti oleh gerund. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **being witnessed**

Jawaban : C

18. **Taking** adalah bentuk gerund. Sperti halnya kata benda , gerund juga bisa mengikuti possessive pronoun

Jawaban : A

19. **In Biology, a cell is defined as the smallest unit of life ____ all the components required for independent existence** (Dalam Biologi, sebuah sel di definisikan sebagai unti hidup terkecil ____)
as the smallest unit of life ____ all the components required for independent merupakan preposition phrase. Sebuah frase tidak memiliki subjek dan predikat. Kata yang tepat untuk diletakkan setelah *the smallest unit of life* adalah ymag berupa present participle yang berfungsi sebagai modifier

Jawaban : D

20. **These norms are the ____ ways of behavior in the society based on the shared values of that society.** Untuk melengkapi kalimat ini diperlukan kata yang berfungsi sebagai adjective untuk menjelaskan kata ways. Untuk ini bisa digunakan kata kerja participle karena ways dalam kalimat ini adalah hal yang pasif. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **expected** . Ingat bahwa **expected ways** memiliki arti yang sama dengan **ways which is expected**

Jawaban : B

21. Kata **require** merupakan kata kerja yang selalu diikuti bentuk to infinitive, maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **to take**

Jawaban : E

22. **The police ____ the robbery are looking** merupakan subjek (berupa frase kata benda). Kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi frase tersebut adalah present participle sehingga frase tersebut menjadi **The police investigating the robbery** (polisi yang menginvestigasi perampokan)

Jawaban : C

23. **Completed in 1980, the G Hall is the oldest building now ____ in our campus**
Kalimat ini membutuhkan kata penjelas untuk **the oldest building** . Kata yang tepat adalah **standing** yang berupa present/active participle dan memiliki makna yang sama dengan which stands

Jawaban : D

24. To infinitive bisa berfungsi sebagai penjelas kata kerja (modifier of the verb) . Kata serve dalam soal yang berupa kata kerja dapat diikuti oleh **to create** sebagai penjelas

Jawaban : B

BBB

MATERI V CONCORD

Concord atau **agreement** adalah penyesuaian unsur-unsur sejenis dalam kalimat. Penyesuaian tersebut misalnya antara bentuk tenses dengan keterangan waktu seperti yang telah dibahas dalam bab tenses. Penyesuaian lainnya adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh table-tabel di bawah ini

Soal yang berhubungan dengan dengan concord biasanya meminta unsur yang sesuai dengan kalimat. Maka untuk dapat menyelesaikan soal-soal tersebut, perhatikan aturan aturan concord berikut :

1. Kesesuaian antara subjek dengan kata bantu dan kata kerja

Subjek		Predikat			
		Kata bantu			Kata kerja (present)
		To be	To do (present)	To have (present)	
Tunggal	I	Am, was	Do	Have	V ₁
	He She It	Is Was	Does	Has	V ₁ + -s/-es
	We You They	Are Were	Do	Have	V ₁

2. Kesesuaian antara kata ganti orang

		Personal pronoun				
		Nominative	Objective	Possessive dependent	Possessive independent	Reflexive
Kata ganti orang pertama	Tunggal	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
	Jamak	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
Kata ganti orang kedua	Tunggal	You	You	your	Yours	Yourself
	Jamak					Yourselves
Kata ganti orang ketiga	Tunggal	He	Him	His	His	Himself
		She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
		It	It	Its	Its	itself
	Jamak	They	Them	Their	Theirs	themselves

3. Kesesuaian kata benda dengan atributnya

	Countable noun (kata benda bisa dihitung)	Uncountable noun (kata benda tidak bisa dihitung)
Tunggal	a/an, the, every, each, all of, one, this, that	The, all of, some, much, little, a lot of, this, that
Jamak	The, some, many, few, a lot of, all of, one/two/three ..., these, those	

- **Kata benda jamak yang dianggap tunggal:**

- kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung
- Everybody, everyone, nobody, nothing, anyone** (tetap bisa menggunakan kata ganti jamak)
- Benda jamak yang diawali **either of ...** dan **neither of ...**
- Ukuran jarak, waktu, dan ruang
- Judul buku, cerita, film, lagu, puisi, dsb
- Beberapa kata yang merupakan kesatuan, misalnya **coffee with sugar** (tidak berlaku untuk coffee and sugar).
- kata benda yang diawali **the number of**

- **Kata benda yang dianggap jamak:**

- benda-benda yang umumnya selalu berpasangan, misalnya jeans, glasses, scissors, shoes, pajamas, dsb
- kata benda yang disatukan oleh **both of** dan **both ... and ...**
- kata benda yang diawali **a number of**
- kata benda yang dihubungkan dengan **either ... or ...**, **neither ... nor ...** dan **not only ... but also ...**

- **Kata benda yang bisa bermakna tunggal maupun jamak :**

- Other bisa bermakna tunggal ataupun jamak, seperti pada tabel berikut

Another /another	Tunggal	Menyatakan satu hal lain yang belum jelas
The other / the other ...		Menyatakan satu hal lain yang sudah jelas
Others /other	Jamak	Menyatakan beberapa atau kumpulan hal lain yang belum jelas
The others /the other		Menyatakan beberapa atau kumpulan hal lain yang belum jelas

- Kumpulan atau kelompok orang yang berkedudukan sama, misalnya family, staff, group, crew, couple yang mengacu pada kesatuan kelompok bermakna tunggal sementara yang mengacu pada anggota kelompok bermakna jamak

Catatan:

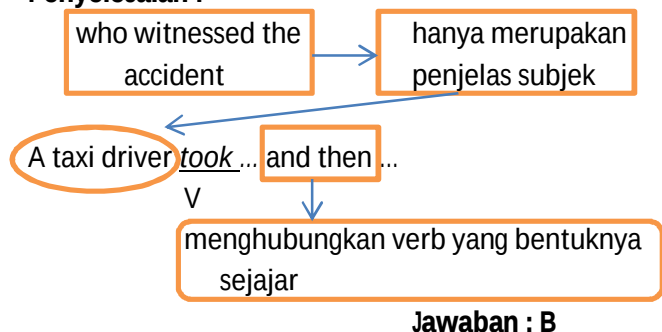
Dalam soal concord, noun yang ditanyakan predikatnya adalah noun head (kata benda inti)
Perlu diperhatikan bahwa

Kata benda atau frase kata benda yang diawali preposisi klausa yang diawali oleh **that** atau relative pronoun frase yang diapit oleh dua koma **bukan** merupakan kata benda inti (hanya merupakan penjelas)

Aplikasi Soal 1

1. A taxi driver who witnessed the accident took my injured brother to the hospital and then ____ my parents
- A. call
B. called
C. calling
D. to call
E. was calling

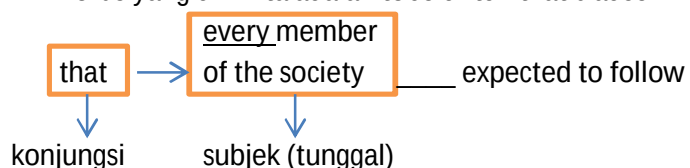
Penyelesaian :



2. These are just a few of the many norms that every member of the society ____ expected to follow
- A. is
B. was
C. are
D. were
E. be

Penyelesaian

To be yang diminta adalah to be untuk that clause



kalimat tersebut merupakan pernyataan umum sehingga tenses nya : present
Tobe untuk subjek tunggal pada tenses present adalah : **is**

Jawaban : A

3. Potatoes, now a major source of food worldwide, ____ to Europe by the Spanish in the 16th century
- A. were brought
B. had been brought
C. were being brought
D. brought
E. had brought

Penyelesaian :

now a major source of food worldwide

menjelaskan
potatoes → jamak
terdapat kata **by** menunjukkan bahwa kalimat tersebut pasif, maka predikatnya pasif
16th century menunjukkan bahwa tensesnya past

Jawaban : A

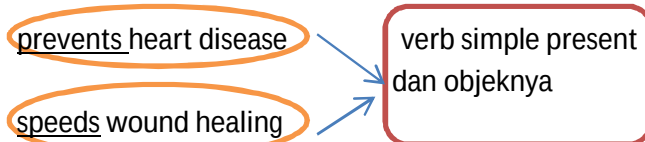
4. A number of students ____ complaining about the test.
- A. is
B. are
C. be
D. being
E. been

Penyelesaian :

A number of students → Jamak
Jawaban : B

5. There is evidence that vitamin C prevents heart disease, speeds wound healing, and ____
- A. cures gum disease
 - B. gum disease can be cured
 - C. curing gum disease
 - D. it cures gum disease
 - E. the cure ig gum disease

Penyelesaian :

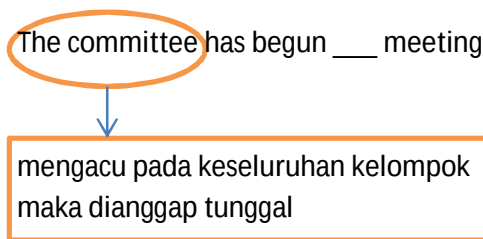


kata hubung **and** menghubungkan unsur yang sejajar maka jawaban dari pertanyaan di atas juga harus berupa verb simple present yang lengkap dengan objeknya

Jawaban: A

6. The committee has begun ____ meeting
- A. her
 - B. his
 - C. ours
 - D. its
 - E. they

Penyelesaian :



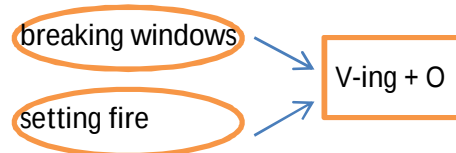
Jadi untuk kesetaraan pronoun, kata ganti yang di digunakan adalah **its**

Jawaban : D

7. As soon as the news of the killing of the innocent prisoner spread out, people ran through the streets breaking windows, setting fire to cars, and
- A. the destruction was on everything in their path
 - B. the destroying of everything was in their path
 - C. destroying everything intheir path
 - D. everything in their path was in destruction

- E. everything in their path was destructed

Penyelesaian :



Kata hubung **and** menghubungkan unsur yang sejajar . Maka jawaban dari pertanyaan di atas juga harus berupa V-ing dan objek

Jawaban : C

8. Ecologist are trying to preserve our environment for future generation by purifying the air and ____
- A. forest are replanted
 - B. have forest replanted
 - C. replant forest
 - D. they replan forest
 - E. replanting forests

Penyelesaian :

by purifying the air (Gerund (V-ing) + O)
and (menghubungkan unsur sejajar)

Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah yaitu **replanting forests**

Jawaban : E

9. "have you checked where most of the seminar participants come from?"
"Oh,yes, two-thirds of them ____ from various parts of Java."
- A. are coming
 - B. comes
 - C. they come
 - D. to come
 - E. come

Penyelesaian :



Kesetaraan tenses ... participants **come** from

simple present

Jawaban : B

10. ASEAN trade minister ____ the possibility of developing economic cooperation before they attended the summit meeting last month
- A. discuss
 - B. discussed
 - C. had discussed
 - D. were discussing
 - E. would discuss

Penyelesaian :

before they attended the summit meeting last month



before + simple past tense

Untuk kesetaraan bentuk tenses, klausa sbelumnya harus dalam bentuk **past perfect tense**

Jawaban : C

Aplikasi Soal 2

1. Neither of these schools ____ for our pilot project
 - A. meets the requirements
 - B. it meets the requirements
 - C. the meet the requirements
 - D. meeting the requirements
 - E. meet the requirements
2. Some people like reading history books, ____ prefer reading novels
 - A. the other
 - B. others
 - C. the others
 - D. other
 - E. another
3. As European artists began flocking to Bali in the 1930s, western influences ____ into Balinese arts

- A. were gradually introduced
- B. gradually introduced
- C. were gradually introducing
- D. to be gradually introduced
- E. they were gradually introduced

4. There were fierce protests from parents of the students of the internasional School because of ____ suddenly increase to school fee
 - A. them
 - B. it
 - C. theirs
 - D. its
 - E. their
5. The number of illiterate people in our country ____ drastically
 - A. to decrease
 - B. decrease
 - C. has decreased
 - D. they decreased
 - E. it decreases
6. In the next poetry reading contest, each of the contestants ____ expexted to be more critical and more accurate in pronounciation
 - A. is
 - B. are
 - C. they are
 - D. to be
 - E. being
7. "People are concerned about the depletion of energy sources. However, they should not forget another important thing."
" You mean ____ our environment?"
 - A. to protect
 - B. it is protecting
 - C. they protect
 - D. having to ptotect
 - E. protected
8. Feng Shui is a system of law considered to govern spatial arrangement and ____ the flow of energy, and whose favorable or unfavorable effects are

taken into account when setting and designing buildings

- A. orientation in its relation of
- B. orientation to the relationship of
- C. orientation relating to
- D. orientation in relation to

9. In fact once the plane has taken off and ____ altitude, your cell phone will not work

- A. approached cruising
- B. is approaching cruised
- C. is cruising approached
- D. cruised approaching
- E. is approaching crushing

10. ____ remarkable achievement in music, Indra Lesmana is appointed to be the judge for the Indonesian Idol 2004

- A. his
- B. by his
- C. it was his
- D. for his

11. The hardest thing most mountaineers are facing during their climbing expedition ____ they have difficulty breathing due to the lack of oxygen in the air

- A. that is
- B. which is
- C. it is
- D. is that
- E. that it is

12. Siti's sister and brother have got scholarship to study abroad ____ are studying economics

- A. one of them
- B. both of them
- C. the three of them
- D. Siti and her sister
- E. Siti and her brother

13. I like playing billiards. Billiards ____ an interesting game.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. were
- D. had been
- E. have been

14. The candidates for the governor ____ people to vote for them visited villages

- A. asking
- B. to ask
- C. asked
- D. ask
- E. they asked

15. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to

- A. the driving of a motorcycle
- B. when you drive a motorcycle
- C. driving a motorcycle
- D. when driving a motorcycle

16. About ten percent of the earth's land area, or nearly 5,8 million square miles ____ by glacial ice

- A. are recovered
- B. has covered
- C. to be covered
- D. had covered
- E. is covered

17. So far of this term, the students in the writing class have learned how to write thesis statement, ____ and summarize their conclusions.

- A. their materials organization
- B. the organizing of the materials
- C. organize their materials
- D. the organization of the materials
- E. how their materials are organized

18. "What makes you sad about the current reform movement in Indonesia?"

"____ bad effect on Indonesia economy."

- A. it
- B. people's
- C. its

- D. their
E. one
19. The importance of the laser lies in the great number of benefits ____ in the field of medicine
A. is expected
B. expected
C. it expected
D. expecting
E. to expect
20. A number of students ____ complaining about the test
A. is
B. are
C. be
D. being
E. been
21. The financial reports states that the petty cash has been used for reimbursing transportation costs and ____ computers
A. upgrading
B. it is to upgrade
C. to upgrade
D. we upgrade
E. we need upgrade
22. For example, in a certain culture all persons are expected to be quite in a library, obey the traffic signals, eat with knife, fork and spoon, ____ during the playing of the national Anthem and pay the c
Subjek yang dibutuhkan adalah subjek yang
A. standing
B. to stand
C. stand
D. stood
E. stands
23. The office building , as well as several houses ____ completely damaged by the bombs explosion
A. was
B. they were
C. it was
D. were
E. to be

24. These tourists, ____ are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the “dangdut” dance
A. there are many
B. many of them
C. whose many
D. many of whom
E. they who
25. The increase in the sales of new cars ____ not expected to make traffic jams worse
A. is
B. are
C. be
D. being
E. to be

Kunci Jawaban Aplikasi Soal 2

1. **Neither of these schools ____ for our pilot project**
kata yang diawali oleh **neither of** selalu singular karena subjeknya tunggal maka predikat yang tepat adalah : **meets the requirements**
Jawaban : A
2. Kalimat ini membutuhkan subjek jamak. Diantara pilihan jawaban, yang bermakna jamak adalah others dan the others
Some people like reading history books, ____ prefer reading novels (sebagian orang suka membaca buku sejarah, ____ lebih suka buku novel)
sudah jelas menunjuk pada sebagian lain yang lebih suka membaca novel. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **the others**
Jawaban : C
3. Main clause kalimat : **western influences ____ into Balinese arts.** Main clause tersebut telah memiliki subjek, sehingga yang dibutuhkan adalah predikat
Predikat yang tepat adalah : **were gradually introduced**
Jawaban : A

4. **There were fierce protests from parents of the students of the internasional School because of of ____ suddenly increase to school fee**
Yang mengalami **suddenly increase to school fee** adalah **the internasional School**. Maka yang diperlukan untuk mengisi soal ini adalah kata ganti milik (possessive pronoun) untuk **the internasional School** (tunggal) Jadi possessive pronoun nya adalah **its**

Jawaban : D

5. **The number of illiterate people in our country ____ drastically** . Lata benda yang diawali **the number of** (tunggal) . Pilihan jawaban yang merupakan pre dikat untuk orang ketiga tunggal adalah jawaban C

Jawaban : C

6. **In the next poetry reading contest, each of the contestants ____ expexted to be more critical and more accurate in pronunciation**
Each → tunggal .Maka to be ynag tepat adalah **is**

Jawaban : A

7. **People are concerned about the depletion of energy sources. However, they should not forget another important thing**
You mean ____ our environment?
You mean pada kalimat tersebut merupakan penegasan untuk **another important thing** (hal penting yang lain) → kata benda. Maka untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut juga dibutuhkan unsur yang berupa kata benda atau pengganti kata benda seperti gerund atau to infinitive sehingga jawaban yang mungkin adalah **protecting** atau **to protect**

Jawaban : A

8. **____ the flow of energy relation of dan relationship of** harus diikuti oleh dua kata benda. **Orientation in relation to** diartikan orientasi dalam hubungannya dengan). Penjelas yang tepat untuk kata **the flow** adalah **orientation relating to** (orientasi yang berhubungan dengan)

Jawaban : C

9. **In fact once the plane has taken off and ____ altitude, your cell phone will not work** (pada kenyataan

nya, ketika pesawat lepas landas dan ____ ketinggian telepon selulermu tidak berfungsi)

Bentuk kata kerja untuk melengkapi kalimat ini harus setara dengan kata **taken** . Maka jawaban yang mungkin adalah :

Jawaban A : **approached cruising** (mendekati meluncur), dan Jawaban D : **cruised approaching** (meluncur mendekati)

Jawaban yang sesuai dengan konteks kalimat adalah jawaban D

Jawaban : D

10. **____ remarkable achievement in music, Indra Lesmana in appointed to be the judge for the Indonesian Idol 2004** (____ prestasi luar biasa dalam music, Indra Lesman ditunjuk untuk menjadi juri untuk Indonesian Idol 2004)
Kalimat tersebut menunjukkan hubungan sebab akibat. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah **for his** dimana **for** berarti karena

Jawaban : D

11. **The hardest thing most mountaineers are facing during their climbing expedition ____ they have difficulty breathing dure to the lack if oxygen in the air**

Bagian kalimat yang digaris bawah di atas merupakan satu kesatuan subjek dengan kata **thing** sebagai kata benda inti. Kalimat di atas memerlukan predikat

Jawaban : D

12. **Siti's sister and brother have got scholarship to study aboard ____ are studying economies**
Yang bisa menggantikan **Siti's sister and brother** dengan tepat adalah : **both of them** (mereka berdua)

Jawaban : B

13. **Billiards** merupakan uncountable noun sehingga dianggap tunggal. Maka to be yang paling tepat adalah **is**

Jawaban : A

14. **The candidates for the governor ____ people to vote for them visited villages**
Kata kerja dari kalimat di atas adalah **visited**

Maka subjek dari kalimat tersebut adalah sebuah frase kata benda, yaitu **The candidates for the governor ____ people to vote for them**. Untuk melengkapi frase ini dibutuhkan participle untuk menjelaskan kata governor. Participle yang tepat adalah present participle yang memberikan makna aktif kepada governor tersebut. Jadi frase tersebut lengkapnya : **The candidates for the governor asking people to vote for them** (kandidat gubernur yang meminta orang-orang untuk memilihnya)

Jawaban : A

15. **In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to**
Bentuk yang sesuai dengan **riding a bicycle** adalah **driving a motorcycle**

Jawaban : C

16. **About ten percent of the earth's land area, or nearly 5,8 million square miles ____ by glacial ice**
karena kata benda diawali oleh kata **ten percent** maka dianggap tunggal, jadi predikat yang tepat adalah **kata kerja untuk orang ketiga tunggal**
Kata **by** menunjukkan bahwa kalimat tersebut pasif

Jawaban : E

17. **So far of this term, the students in the writing class have learned how to write thesis statement, ____ and summarize their conclusions**
Yang harus diperhatikan dalam menyelesaikan soal ini adalah kesesuaian dan konsistensi kata kerja yang dihubungkan oleh konjungsi **and**. **write** and **summarize** merupakan kata kerja bentuk pertama, maka bentuk kata kerja yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat yang tersebut adalah **organize**

Jawaban : C

18. **What makes you sad about the current reform movement in Indonesia?**
____ bad effect on Indonesia economy
Yang diperlukan untuk mengisi soal ini adalah kata ganti milik (possessive pronoun) untuk **the current reform movement in Indonesia**. Kata benda intinya yaitu **movement** → tunggal. Jadi possessive pronoun nya adalah **its**

Jawaban : C

19. **The importance of the laser lies in the great number of benefits ____ in the field of medicine**

Bagian kalimat yang digaris bawah adalah subjek kalimat. Inti dari subjek tersebut yaitu **the importance**. Kalimat tersebut berupa pernyataan umum sehingga tidak bertenses lampau atau past. Maka predikat yang tepat adalah **is expected**

Jawaban : A

20. **A number of students ____ complaining about the test.** Kata benda yang diawali **a number of** → jamak. To be yang tepat adalah **are**

Jawaban : B

21. **The financial reports states that the petty cash has been used for reimbursing transportation costs and ____ computers**
Bentuk yang sesuai dengan **reimbursing transportation** adalah **upgrading computers**

Jawaban : A

22. **For example, in a certain culture all persons are expected to be quite in a library, obey the traffic signals, eat with knife, fork and spoon, ____ during the playing of the national Anthem and pay the bills..** Yang harus diperhatikan dalam menyesuaikan soal ini adalah konsistensi dan kesesuaian kata kerja yang dihubungkan oleh konjungsi **and**. Kata-kata yang digarisbawahi berupa kata kerja bentuk pertama, maka jawaban yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut juga harus berupa kata kerja bentuk pertama

Jawaban : C

23. **The office building, as well as several houses ____ completely damaged by the bombs explosion as well as** memiliki makna dan fungsi yang sama dengan **and**. Kata benda yang digabungkan oleh **as well as** atau **and** menjadi jamak. Karena subjeknya jamak, maka to be yang tepat untuk melengkapi predikat adalah **were**

Jawaban : A

24. **These tourists, ____ are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the "dangdut" dance**
Subjek kalimat di atas adalah **the tourists**. Klausa yang diapit oleh dua koma hanya merupakan klausa penjelas yang menjelaskan subjek. Jawaban yang tepat adalah **many of whom**

Jawaban : A

25. Jika sebuah kata benda diikuti preposition phrase maka kata benda tersebut merupakan kata benda inti sehingga kata benda itulah yang disesuaikan dengan predikat. The increase in the sales of new cars ____ **not expected to make traffic jams worse**
The increase → tunggal . Maka to be yang tepat adalah **is**

Jawaban : A

BBB

MATERI VI ELLIPSIS

Ellipsis merupakan pemendekan gabungan dua kalimat atau lebih dengan cara menghilangkan bagian dari kalimat yang memiliki persamaan arti. Sehingga tidak terjadi pengulangan kata dalam satu kalimat

Bentuk kalimat ellip

Pemendekan kalimat atau ellipsis ini dapat dilakukan dengan beberapa cara, antara lain dengan menggunakan kata hubung seperti di bawah ini

1). So/too

So dan too dipakai untuk memendekkan dua kalimat positif dimana dua subjek melakukan hal yang sama (sama-sama melakukan sesuatu) Pola kalimatnya adalah sebagai berikut :

Kalimat (+), and (so + aux + S)
kalimat (+), and (S + aux + too)

2). Either / neither

Either/neither penggunaannya sama dengan so dan too hanya saja dipakai untuk kalimat negative (subjek sama-sama tidak melakukan sesuatu). Polanya adalah sebagai berikut

Kalimat (-), and (neither + aux + S)
Kalimat (+), and (S + aux + not + ...)

3). and, or, but, nor (dan, atau, tapi juga tidak)

and, or, but, nor digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua unsur yang kedudukannya setara, di mana polanya adalah sebagai berikut :

... + and/or/but/nor + ...

4). but, whereas, while

But, whereas, while digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat yang bertentangan, yang satu negative dan yang satu positif. Polanya :

Kalimat (-) + but, whereas + while + S + aux
Kalimat (+) + but, whereas + while + S + aux + not

Selain and, ot, but, nor, dua unsur setara juga dapat digabungkan dengan:

- **both ... and ...**
- **not only ... but also ...**
- **either ... or ...**
- **neither ... nor**
- **whether ... or ...**

Hal yang paling penting dalam membentuk kalimat ellip dan menyelesaikan soal ellipsis :

1. Menyamakan tenses (kata bantu harus sama)

2. Menyamakan kata bantu dengan subjeknya
3. Menyesuaikan dengan pola ellipsis sesuai dengan kata hubung yang digunakan

Aplikasi Soal 1

1. We don't have to return the book tomorrow, but he ____
 A. has D. does
 B. did E. had
 C. do

Penyelesaian :

We don't have but he ____
 ↓ ↓
 present → does

Jawaban : D

2. "I saw her this morning."
 " ____ "
 A. so had I D. I did so
 B. so I did E. so do I
 C. so did I

Penyelesaian :

I saw her this morning
 ↓
 past → kata bantu did

berdasar rumus (**S + P**), and (**so + aux + S**)
 jawaban yang tepat adalah **so did I**

Jawaban : C

3. Advertisement both influence people's spending habits ____
 A. their standard of living is also raised
 B. but also the raising of their standard of living
 C. they can raise their standard of living too
 D. and raise their standard of living
 E. as well as they raise in their standard of living

Penyelesaian :

Advertisement both ...
 ↓
 both ... and ...

Jawaban : D

4. Parliament members were troubled not only by the present political condition ____
 A. but the current social-economic condition is also bad
 B. and so is the current social economic condition
 C. besides the current social-economic condition is bad
 D. but also by the current social economic condition
 E. as well as the current social economic condition

Penyelesaian :

not only by the present political condition
 ↓

adverb of manner diawali **by**

not only selalu berpasangan dengan but also untuk menggabungkan dua unsur setara. Maka sesuai bagan di atas, unsur di belakang but also juga harus berupa adverb of manner

Jawaban : D

5. " ____ "
 "Neither does she"
 A. I also sew my clothes
 B. she cannot sew her own clothes
 C. not do I sew my own clothes
 D. I don't sew my own clothes
 E. Does she sew her own clothes

Penyelesaian :

neither does she
 ↓ ↓
 kalimat negative present

Jawaban yang pasti menggunakan kata bantu negatif bentuk pertama (**don't/doesn't**)

Jawaban : D

6. Tom didn't go to school yesterday, and ____
 A. so didn't I
 B. nor I didn't
 C. I neither did
 D. I didn't either
 E. I didn't too

Penyelesaian :

Tom didn't go to school yesterday

past (negative) → kata ganti : I

Berdasar pola **neither/either**, bentuk elipsisnya adalah **neither did I** atau **I didn't either**

Jawaban : D

7. Tono : "My brother has just bought a motorcycle."
 Parto : "What a coincidence!" ____
 A. my brother has too
 B. also my brother
 C. so does my brother
 D. my brother does too
 E. my brother also did

penyelesaian :

My brother has just bought a motorcycle

kata bantu

Berdasar pola **Kalimat (+), and (so + aux + S)** atau **kalimat (+), and (S + aux + too)**, maka kalimat kedua dalam soal adalah **so has my brother** atau **my brother has too**

Jawaban : A

8. Hanny became the focus of attention when she wore a colorful dress and ____ at my birthday party
 A. her behavior is foolish
 B. was a fool
 C. behaved foolishly
 D. her foolishness
 E. her foolish behavior

Penyelesaian :

a colorful dress → frase kata benda
 and → menggabungkan unsur setara

Maka unsur setelah and harus berupa frase kata benda

Jawaban : D

9. I think that my brother will be interested in reading this novel, but ____
 A. so will my brother
 B. my father won't
 C. so does my father
 D. my father is not
 E. my brother will be

Penyelesaian:

my brother will be interested ...,but ...

kata bantu

sesuai pola **Kalimat (+), and (S + aux + not + ...)** jawaban yang tepat adalah **my father won't**

Jawaban : B

10. Sarah didn't plan anything for that weekend, and ____
 A. Santo did not either
 B. Santo did not
 C. neither didn't Santo
 D. nor Santo did
 E. so did Santo

Penyelesaian :

Sarah didn't plan anything for that weekend

kalimat negative → kata bantu did

Berdasar pola **either/neither**, bentuk elipsisnya adalah **neither did Santo** atau **Santo didn't either**

Jawaban : A

Aplikasi Soal 2

1. We all were happy to know him winning the competition, ____
 A. but Yulia was not
 B. and also Yulia
 C. and so Yulia did
 D. and neither did Yulia
 E. but Yulia did not

2. Budi : I like that film very much
Rahmat : ____ I have seen it three times
A. so am I
B. I am too
C. so do I
D I don't either
E. Neither do I
3. The successful athletes got medals, and money means 'they got ____ medals but also money
A. not only
B. as well as
C. instead of
D. no more
E. not even
4. Everyone laughed at his jokes, ____
A. but the teacher not
B. and also the teacher
C. and so the teacher did
D. and either did the teacher
E. but the teacher did not
5. Dian agreed the plan to spend our weekend at the beach, ____
A. neither was I
B. but I'm not
C, so am I
D. while I didn't
E. I didn't either
6. he never read English newspaper and ____
A. so did I
B. neither do I
C. neither did I
D. I don't either
E. so do I
7. Sue : "I didn't enjoy the movie last night"
Bob : "neither did I
from the dialogue we know that ____
A. Both Sue and Bob didn't enjoy the movie last night
B. Not only Sue but also Bob enjoyed the last night
C. Bob enjoyed the movie last night but Sue didn't
D. Bob enjoyed the movie last night and so did Sue
E. either Sue and Bob enjoyed the movie last night
8. I think that my mother will be interested in reading his novel, but ____
A. so will my father
B. my father won't
C. so does my father
D. my father is not
E. my father will be
9. Tari was punished by the teacher not only because she forgot to bring her book ____
A. and she didn't do her homework also
B. but she didn't do her homework either
C. but also not for doing her homework
D. as well as she didn't do her homework
E. but also because she didn't do her homework
10. If you are able to do that job ____
A. so do I
B. so am I
C. so will I
D. so much I
E. so can I
11. Bob : I won't come to the meeting tomorrow
What about you?
Janet : Well I'm afraid ____
A. so will I
B. I will too
C. neither do I
D. I won't either
E. I don't either
12. "Yesterday, I told her to take a rest."
" ____"
A. So had I
B. So I did
C. So did I
D. So I didn't
E. I did so

13. Alex : This evening I have a lot of work to do
I won't be able to play tennis
Anwar: Neither will I
From the sentences above we conclude that ____
a. alex plays tennis
B. Anwar plays tennis
C. Both of them plays tennis
D. Both of them won't play tennis
E. not only alex but also Anwar play tennis
14. They have worked hard to prevent excessive government spending, protect environment and, ____
A. provide quality education
B. the provision of quality education
C. providing quality education
D. quality education is provided
E. for providing quality education
15. Hamdi : Do you agree with system of direct presidential education
Burhan : members of the parliament object to the system and I do, too
From the dialogue we can conclude that Burhan ____ with the system
A. supports
B. disagrees
C. approves
D. accepts
E. denies
16. His shop was burnt down ____ his car that was parked nearby
A. and either did
B. also was
C. but neither was
D. so did
E. and so was
17. "I heard that the thieves managed to take your electronics."
"Well, not only the electronics ____"
- A. as well as my precious jewelry
B. but they took my precious jewelry too
C. and also my precious jewelry
D. but also my precious jewelry
E. and they took my precious jewelry
18. Because of the rain, the teacher couldn't come on time, and ____
A. I neither could
B. neither did I
C. also I could not
D. I couldn't either
E. so I didn't
19. Father can hardly read without his spectacles and ____
A. neither can't mother
B. mother can't either
C. mother can't too
D. mother was too
E. so is mother
20. the higher rate of pollution in this area is caused by the increasing number of cars as well as by ____
A. the smoke from factories are emitted
B. the factories emit smoke
C. the smoke which factories emitted
D. the factory smoke is emitted
E. the emission of the smoke from factories
21. He did not pass his oral examination because he was either nervous ____
A. or he didn't prepare himself well
B. and did not prepare well
C. also the preparation was not good
D. or not well prepare
E. but he was not well prepared
22. The workers are demanding not only in raise in salary, but also ____
A. they want a longer annual leave
B. to have a longer annual leave
C. a longer annual leave they asked

- D. in getting a longer annual leave
E. a longer annual leave

23. The camping ground where we camped last week-end neither had a facility for rock climbing practice

- _____
A. the water was also dirty
B. nor did it have clean water
C. there was no clean water
D. we could also not find clean water
E. and the water was dirty too

24. "I don't think Amir knows anything about computer."
"But he _____. He took a computer course last year."

- A. knows
B. does
C. know
D. do
E. is

25. X: "Last holiday I went to a very interesting place."
Y: "_____"

- A. so had I
B. So I did
C. so did I
D. so I didn't
E. I did so

Kunci Jawaban Aplikasi Soal 2

1. **We all were happy to know him winning the competition** → kalimat positif dengan kata bantu **were** (kata bantu untuk Yulia : **was**)
Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **but Yulia was not**

Jawaban : A

2. **I like that film very much** → kata bantu **do**, maka jawaban yang benar adalah **so do I** atau **I do too**

Jawaban : C

3. **they got _____ medals but also money**
Kata hubung **but also** selalu berpasangan dengan **not only**. Gabungan **not only ... but also ...** memiliki makna sama dengan **... and ...**

Jawaban : A

4. **Everyone laughed at his jokes** → simple past tense sehingga kata bantu **did**. Pola ellipsis yang tepat untuk kalimat di atas adalah : **kalimat (+) + but + S + aux + not**. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **but the teacher didn't**

Jawaban : E

5. **Dian agreed the plan to spend our weekend at the beach** → kalimat positif dengan kata bantu **did**. Jawaban yang tepat adalah : **while I didn't**

Jawaban : D

6. **he never read English newspaper and ...**
never menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ini negatif sedangkan kata kerja **read** tanpa tambahan **-s** menunjukkan bahwa tenses kalimat adalah simple past tense kata bantu adalah **did**. Pola ellipsis yang sesuai untuk kalimat ini adalah : **(S + P), and neither + aux + S)** atau **(S + P), and (S + aux + not + either)**. Maka bentuk jawaban yang tepat adalah **neither did I** atau **I didn't either**

Jawaban : C

7. **Neither did I** menunjukkan bahwa Bon setuju dengan Sue yang tidak suka film itu. Ini berarti ke duanya sama-sama tidak suka

Jawaban : A

8. **my mother will be interested in reading his novel but _____**. Kalimat tersebut merupakan kalimat positif dengan kata bantu **will**. Sesuai pola **Kalimat (+) + but + S+ aux**. Jawaban yang benar adalah : **but my father will not**

Jawaban : B

9. **Tari was punished by the teacher not only because she forgot to bring her book _____**
Kata sambung **not only** selalu berpasangan dengan **but also**. Not only pada soal diikuti oleh klausa adverb yang menerangkan alasan maka but also juga harus diikuti clause yang menunjukkan adverb of reason

Jawaban : C

10. **If you are able to do that job _____**
are able to adalah bentuk lain dari modal **can**. Maka karena kalimat pada soal tersebut positif, kemungkinan jawabannya adalah **so can I** atau **I can too**

Jawaban : E

11. **I won't come to the meeting tomorrow** → kata bantu **will** karena **won't** merupakan kependekan dari **will not**. Karena kalimat ini negative, maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **neither will I** atau **I won't either**

Jawaban : D

12. **Yesterday, I told her to take a rest** → kata bantu **did**. Karena kalimat ini positif, maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **so did I** atau **I did too**

Jawaban : C

13. **Neither will I** yang bermakna 'aku juga tidak' diucapkan oleh Anwar untuk menganggapi kalimat Alex : **I won't be able to play tennis** (aku tidak akan bisa bermain tenis). Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa keduanya tidak dapat bermain tenis. Kalimat yang tepat untuk menyatakan kesimpulan ini adalah **both of them won't play tennis**

Jawaban : D

14. **They have worked hard to prevent excessive government spending, protect invorenment and, _____**

Seperti telaj diketahui bahwa kata hubung **and** digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua unsur setara. Pola jawaban yang setara dengan **to prevent excessive spending** dan **protect invorenment** adalah **provide quality education**

Jawaban : A

15. **members of the parliament object to the system and I do,too** (anggota parlemen menolak system itu,dan aku juga)

Kalimat elip tersebut menunjukkan bahwa Burhan juga tidak setuju (disagree)

Jawaban : B

16. **His shop was burnt down _____**. Kalimat elip yang tepat untuk kalimat ini adalah **so was his car that was parked nearby** atau **his car that was parked nearby was too**

Jawaban : E

17. **not only the electronics _____** Kata sambung **not only** selalu berpasangan dengan **but also**. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah : **but also my precious jewelry**

Jawaban : D

18. **Because of the rain, the tescher couldn't come on time, and _____**. Kalimat di atas berupa kalimat negative

dengan kata bantu **could**. Maka jawaban yang benar adalah **neither could I** atau **I couldn't either**

Jawaban : D

19. **Father can hardky read without his spectacles and _____**

Kalimat ini tampak positif, tapi sebenarnya negative Sama halnya dengan kata **never**, kata **hardly** menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ini negative. Maka kalimat ellip yang tepat untuk kalimat di atas adalah **neither can mother** atau **mother can either**

Jawaban : B

20. **the higher rate of pollution un this area is caused by the increasing number of cars as well as by _____ as well as** sama dengan kata hubung **and** digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua unsur yang setara. Pola yang setara dengan **the increasing number of cars** adalah **the emission of the smoke from factories**

Jawaban : E

21. **he was either nervous _____**. Kata sambung **either** selalu berpasangan sengan **or**. Kata sambung terse but menggabungkan dua unsur setara. Karena **nervous** adalah adjective, maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **or not well prepared**

Jawaban : D

22. **The workers are demanding not only in raise in salary, but also _____** **a raise in salary** adalah frase kata benda. Maka kata yang mengikuti but also juga harus berupa kata benda atau frase kata benda,yaitu: **a longer annual leave**

Jawaban : E

23. **The camping ground where we camped last week end neither had a facility for rock climbing practice _____** kata sambung **neither** selalu berpasangan dengan **nor**. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **Nor did it have clean water**

Jawaban : B

24. **"I don't think Amir knows anything about computer."**

"But he _____"

Pola ellipsis yang tepat untuk kalimat di atas adalah

Kalimat (-) + but + S + Aux. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **but he does**

25. **Last holiday I went to a very interesting place**
dengan kata bantu **did**. Karena kalimat ini positif
maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **so did I** atau
I did too

Jawaban : C

BBB

MATERI VII

DIRECT – INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech atau kalimat langsung yaitu kalimat yang diucapkan secara langsung yang dalam penulisannya menggunakan quotation mark atau tanda petik. Sebaliknya **indirect speech** atau kalimat tak langsung yaitu kalimat yang tidak diucapkan secara langsung dan dalam penulisannya tidak menggunakan tanda petik. Dalam direct - indirect speech dikenal reporting speech (melaporkan) dan reported speech (dilaporkan)

Reporting speech	Reported speech
She said,	"I'm tired"
She said	She was tired

Jika sebuah kalimat langsung yang diubah ke bentuk tak langsung akan terjadi beberapa perubahan. Perubahan-perubahan tersebut antara lain:

	Perubahan pronoun	Perubahan tenses	Perubahan penghubung	Perubahan susunan	Perubahan adverb
Kalimat affirmative	V	V			V
Kalimat interrogative	V	v	v	v	v
Kalimat perintah			V		
Kalimat larangan			v		

maka dalam menyesuaikan soal yang berhubungan dengan direct – indirect sentence, pertama-tama harus dianalisis dulu perubahan-perubahan yang mungkin terjadi pada reported speech, seperti di bawah ini

1. Perubahan pronoun

Perubahan pronoun pada reported speech ini tidak dipengaruhi bentuk tenses reporting speech. Perubahannya mengikuti pronoun pada reporting speech. Miasnya :

Jaka said to **Rani**, "I have something for you" → **Jaka** said to **Rani** that **he** had something for her

2. Perubahan tenses

Perubahan ini hanya terjadi jika reporting speech dalam bentuk past tense

Direct	Indirect
Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense
Present Continues Tense	Past Continues Tense
Present Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Tense
Present Perfect Continues Tense	Past Perfect Continues Tense
Simple Past Tense	Simple Perfect Tense

Past Continues Tense	Past Perfect Continues Tense
Simple Future Tense	Past Future Tense
Future Continues Tense	Past Future Continues Tense
Future Perfect Tense	Past Future Perfect Tense
Future Perfect Continues Tense	Past Future Perfect Tense
Past Future Tense	Past Perfect Future Tense
Past Future Continues Tense	Past Perfect Future Continues Tense

3. Perubahan Adverb

Seperti halnya perubahan tenses, perubahan adverb juga hanya terjadi jika reporting speech dalam bentuk past tense

Direct	Indirect
Now	Then, at that time
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day, the day after, the following day
Yesterday	The day before
...ago	...before
Last...	The...before
Next...	The...after..., the following ...

4. Perubahan bentuk penghubung

Perubahan bentuk penghubung pada kalimat interrogative, perintah dan larangan tidak dipengaruhi oleh bentuk tenses pada reporting speech

Bentuk kalimat	Penghubung
Kalimat interrogative	If/whether/question word
Kalimat perintah	To
Kalimat larangan	Not to

5. Perubahan susunan kalimat

Perubahan susunan kalimat terjadi pada kalimat interrogative yang berubah bentuk menjadi affirmative

yes no question **if/whether + S + predikat**

WH question **WH question + S + V**

Aplikasi Soal 1

1. Setiawan told me, "I will return your bicycle as soon as I come home today."
- A. Setiawan told me that I would return his bicycle as soon as I come home that day
- B. Setiawan told me that he would return my bicycle as soon as he came home that day
- C. Setiawan told me that he will return my bicycle as soon as he comes home that day
- D. Setiawan told me that he would have returned my bicycle as soon as he had come home that day
- E. Setiawan told me that I would return my bicycle as soon as he come home that day

Penyelesaian :

Analisis perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi :

Pronoun	I → setiawan (he) Your → my
Tenses	Future → past future (will → would, come → came)
Penghubung	-
Susunan	-
Adverb	Today → that day

Maka kalimat indirect nya : **Setiawan told me that he would return my bicycle as soon as he came home that day**

Jawaban : B

2. The teacher asked : "Why did you come late, Mary?"
- The teacher asked wahy ____
- A. she comes late
- B. she had come late
- C. had she come late
- D. she came late
- e. did she come late

Penyelesaian :

Analisis perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi :

Pronoun	you → Mary (she, her) →
Tenses	past → past perfect (did come → had come)
Penghubung	Why
Susunan	-
Adverb	-

Maka kalimat indirect-nya : **The teacher asked why she had come late**

Jawaban : B

3. Eti asked Andi, "Will you come to my party next Saturday?"
- Eti asked Andi ____
- A. if he would come to my party the following Saturday
- B. whether he would come to her party next Saturday
- C. whether she would come to his party the following Saturday
- D. if he would come to her party the following Saturday
- E. whether would he come to her party the following Saturday

Penyelesaian :

Pronoun	my → Eti's (her) You → andi (he)
Tenses	Future → past future (will → would)
Penghubung	if/whether
Susunan	Modal + S → S + modal
Adverb	next Sunday → following Sunday

Maka kalimat indirect-nya : **Eti asked Andi if he would come to her party the following Saturday**

Jawaban : D

4. "Don't make noise children," she said
In other words we say ____
- she told the children don't make noise
 - She said the children didn't make noise
 - she didn't say the children should make noise
 - she told the children no to make noise
 - she didn't say the children to make noise

Penyelesaian :

Analisis perubahan- perubahan yang terjadi :

Pronoun	-
Tenses	-
Penghubung	Not to
Susunan	-
Adverb	-

Maka kalimat indirect nya : **she told the children not to make noise**

Jawaban : D

5. Doctor : "Open your mouth!"
Mother : "What did the doctor tell you?"
Son : The doctor told me ____
- that I opened his mouth
 - If I opened my mouth
 - whether I open my mouth
 - to open my mouth
 - opened my mouth

Penyelesaian:

Analisis perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi :

Pronoun	-
Tenses	-
Penghubung	to
Susunan	-
Adverb	-

Maka kalimat indirect nya : **the doctor told me to open my mouth**

Jawaban : D

6. "Go away and don't come here anymore," means:
- he told to go away and never come there anymore
 - He said I must go away and not come there anymore
 - he asked me to go away and never come there anymore
 - he ordered me to go away and asked me not to come there anymore
 - he told me to go away and never go there

Penyelesaian :

Analisis perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi :

Pronoun	-
Tenses	-
Penghubung	To dan not to
Susunan	-
Adverb	-

Kalimat indirect-nya : **he ordered me to go away and asked me not to come there anymore**

Jawaban : D

7. The girl begged the robber ____
- don't take my money
 - not taking her money
 - not to take her money
 - didn't take her money
 - he'd better not take her money

Penyelesaian

Maka perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi pada bentuk penghubung

The girl **begged** the robber

berarti memohon

bermakna sama dengan perintah atau larangan

jawaban diawali to atau not to

Jawaban : C

8. Abet : Sisca, are you busy?
It means
A. Abet wanted to know whether Sisca is busy
B. Abet wanted to know that Sisca is busy
C. Abet wanted to know that Sisca busy
D. Abet wanted to know if Sisca was busy
E. Abet wanted to know if Sisca has been busy

Penyelesaian :

Analisis perubahan- perubahan yang terjadi:

Pronoun	you → Sisca (she)
Tenses	present → past (are → was/where)
Penghubung	If/whether
Susunan	Aux + S → S + aux
Adverb	-

Kalimat indirect-nya : **Abet wanted to know if Sisca is busy**

Jawaban : D

9. Mother : Ta, have you had your breakfast
Ita : Not yet ,Mom
Father : What did your mother ask you, Ita ?
Ita : Oh, she wanted to know whether ____
A. I had my breakfast
B. I had had my breakfast
C. You had your breakfast
D. I have had my breakfast
E. Youu had had your breakfast

Penyelesaian :

Kalimat langsung yang sebenarnya adalah : Mother wanted to know "Ta, have you had your breakfast?"

Analisis perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi :

Pronoun	you → Ita
Tenses	present perfect → past perfect (have had → had had)
Penghubung	If/whether
Susunan	have + S → S +had
Adverb	-

Kalimat indirect-nya : **Mother wanted to know if/whether I had had my breakfast**

Jawaban : B

10. Yono said,'I wish I were the winner.'It means
A. Yono wished that he is the winner
B. Yono wished that had been the winner
C. Yono wished that he could be the winner
D. Yono wished if he were the winner
E. Yono wished if he is the winner

Penyelesaian:

Analisis perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi :

Pronoun	I → Yono (he)
Tenses	present → past (wish → wished) present subjunctive → past subjunctive (were → had been)
Penghubung	-
Susunan	-
Adverb	-

Kalimat indirect-nya : **Yono wished that he had been the winner**

Jawaban : B

Aplikasi Soal 2

- Jane said to me,'I was in the concert yesterday'
jane said to me that ____
A. she was in the concert yesterday
B. she had been in the concert the day before
C. I had been in the concert the day before
D. she had been in the concert yesterday
E. I was in the concert the day before
- Mother : 'Do you want meatballs or fried chicken?'
Mother asked me ____-
A. whether I wanted meatballs or fried chicken
B. whether I want meatballs or fried chicken

- C. that I wanted meatballs or fried chicken
D. that I want meatballs or fried chicken
E. if I want meatballs or fried chicken
3. The teacher asked Sita, "Why did you make mistakes?"
the teacher wondered ____
A. why she made many mistakes
B. why she had many mistakes
C. why did she made many mistakes
D. why had she made many mistakes
E. why has she made many mistakes
4. Teacher : Why was Mary absent yesterday?
Jenifer : what did the teacher want to know
Fergie?
Fergie : She wanted to know ____
A. if Mary was absent
B. why Mary was absent
C. why was Mary absent
D. that Mary had been absent
E. why Mary had been absent
5. "I've been working here for ten years," Fini told
It means
A. Fini told that she had worked there for ten years
B. Fini told that she had been working here for ten
C. Fini told that she had been working there for ten
years
D. Fini told that she has been working there for ten
years
E. Fini told that she had worked here for ten years
6. Marlin : Christ, where are you staying?
Christ : At Sahid Hotel
Marlin asked Christ ____
A. where he stays
B. where he was staying
C. where did he stay
D. where does he stay
E. where had he stayed
7. Stephan said to me, 'Do you close the windows
at night?'
The indirect form is : Stephan asked me ____
at night
A. that closed the windows
B. if I closed the windows
C. whether you closed the windows
D. when I closed the windows
E. that you closed the windows
8. "I've been writing letters." Sean answered.
we can also say ____
A. Sean answered that he had been writing letters
B. Sean answered that he has been writing letters
C. Sean answered that he wrote letters
D. Sean answered that he has writing letters
E. Sean answered he has been writing letters
9. Mother ; Don't be so noisy, Herman. The baby is
sleeping
herman : Okay, mom
Rudi : What did your mother just tell you
Herman : She told me ____ because the baby was
sleeping
A. I wasn't so noisy
B. not to be so noisy
C. don't be so noisy
D. I am very noisy
E. to be not so noisy
10. My father said : "Don't waste your money on ciga
rettes" This means :
A. My father advised me not to waste my money
on cigarettes
B. My father told me that he didn't waste my
ney on cigarettes
C. My father asked me if I had wasted my money
on cigarettes
D. My father allowed me to waste my money on
cigarettes
E. My father said that I didn't waste my money on
cigarettes

11. Mr Smith said to me "Can I find you a hotel?"

This sentence means:

- A. Mr Smith asked me if he could help me to find a hotel
- B. Mr Smith asked me to find a hotel for you
- C. I told him to find a hotel for him
- D. I wondered if Mr Smith could find a hotel
- E. Mr Smith wanted to know if I could help him to find a hotel

12. A : I have pain in my throat. what would you recommend?

B : I'd advise you anymore ____

- A. not to smoke
- B. not smoke
- C. did not smoke
- D. will not smoke
- E. are not smoke

13. The foreman said : 'Finish your task and do it well!' means ____

- A. the foreman asked to finish his task and to do it well
- B. The foreman ordered me to finish my task and to do it well
- C. the foreman asked me to finish my task and do it well
- D. The foreman told me to finish his task and do it well
- E. The foreman told me finish your task and do it well

14. Mother : Clean your room, Siska!

Siska : Yes, mom

Vinda : What did your mother tell you, Siska?

Siska : She told me ____

- A. clean my room
- B. to clean my room
- C. to clean your room
- D. cleaned my room
- E. clean your room

15. Father : "Have you done your homework?"

Ali : "Yes, father."

Rudi : "What did your father say, Ali?"

Ali : "he asked me whether I ____ my homework

- A. had done
- B. have done
- C. hadn't done
- D. haven't done
- E. have been doing

16. He asked me whether he ____ my car to go to the party.

- A. can borrow
- B. might borrow
- C. ought to borrow
- D. may borrow
- E. would borrow

17. "Why is he searching every drawer?"

"Let's ask him ____"

- A. what is he looking for
- B. is he looking for something
- C. if he looks for something
- D. what he is looking for
- E. that he is looking for

18. "have you offered your guest something to drink?"

"Yes I have . I have asked her ____ she'd like coffee or tea."

- A. what
- B. that
- C. which
- D. whether
- E. why

19. "Do you borrow this book from the library?" asked

Deni. Deni wanted to know whether I ____ that book from the library

- A. borrow
- B. borrowed
- C. will borrow
- D. have borrowed
- E. am going to borrow

20. Stephen : "Sandra, are you going to let me go without you?" It means :
 A. Stephen asked whether Sandra is going to let him go without her
 B. Stephen asked Sandra to let him go without me
 C. Stephen told Sandra that she was going to let him go without her
 D. Stephen asked Sandra if she was going to let him go without her
 E. Stephen asked if she was going to let Sandra go without him

Kunci Jawaban Aplikasi Soal 2

- Jane said to me, 'I was in the concert yesterday'**
 Perubahan yang terjadi pada reported speech:
 - pronoun, yaitu **I** menjadi **Jane (she)**
 - Simple past tense menjadi past perfect tense **was** menjadi **had been**
 - **yesterday** menjadi **the day before**
 Maka kalimat tak langsung nya : **Jane said to me (that she had been in the concert the day before)**
Jawaban : B
- Mother : 'Do you want meatballs or fried chicken?'**
 Perubahan yang terjadi pada reported speech:
 - pronoun yaitu **you** menjadi **I**
 - Simple present tense menjadi simple past tense
 - Kata sambung **if/whether**
 Maka kalimat tak langsung nya: **Mother asked me whether I wanted meatballs or fried chicken**
Jawaban : A
- The teacher asked Sita →** past tense . maka tenses indirect speech berubah . "**Why did you make mistakes?**" → WH question dengan tenses Simple Past. **You** mengacu pada Sita. Maka reported sentence nya menjadi past perfect tense dengan pola : **Wh question + S + had + V₃ → Why Sita had made many mistakes**
Jawaban : B
- She wanted to know →** past tense . Maka tenses indirect speech nya berubah . **Why was Mary absent yesterday?** → WH question

dengan tenses Simple Past. Maka reported sentence nya menjadi past perfect tense dengan pola : **Wh question + S + had + V₃ → why Mary had been absent**

Jawaban : E

- "I've been working here for ten years," Fini told**
 reporting speech past tense. Tenses reported speech berubah dari *present perfect continues tense* menjadi past *perfect continues tense* → **I had been working** . Adverb **here** menjadi **there**
 Maka jawaban yang benar : **Fini told that she had been working there for three years**
Jawaban : C
- Marlin asked Christ →** past tense. Christ, where are you staying ? → WH-question dengan tenses present continues. Maka reported sentence nya menjadi past continues dengan kata hubung where
 Jadi jawabannya : **where Christ was staying**
Jawaban : B
- Stephan said to me, 'Do you close the windows at night?'**
 Perubahan yang terjadi pada reported speech :
 - pronoun, yaitu **you** menjadi **I**
 - Simple present tense menjadi Simple Past tense
 - Kata sambung **if/whether**
 Maka kalimat tak langsungnya : **Stephan asked me if I closed the windows at night**
Jawaban : B
- "I've been writing letters." Sean answered**
 Perubahan yang terjadi pada reported speech :
 - pronoun, yaitu **I** menjadi **Sean**
 - *present perfect tense* menjadi *past perfect tense*
 Maka kalimat tak langsung nya **Sean answered that he had been writing letters**
Jawaban : B
- Don't be so noisy →** kalimat larangan. Kata larangan diganti dengan not + to infinitive dan tidak terjadi perubahan waktu. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **not to be so noisy**
- My father said →** past tense . Maka tenses indirect speech berubah. **Don't waste your money on cigarettes** larangan. Maka kata larangan diganti dengan not + to infinitive . **your** diganti **my**

Jawaban : A

11. **Mr Smith said to me "Can I find you a hotel?"**
→ yes/no question. Pola reported sentence nya menjadi : **if/whether + S + predikat → If/whether he could find me a hotel**

Jawaban : A

12. Seolah halnya perintah dan larangan, advice juga merupakan suruhan atau larangan sehingga untuk menghubungkan reporting speech dengan reported speech pada kalimat tak langsung juga digunakan **to** atau **not to**

Jawaban : A

13. **The foreman said : 'Finish your task and do it well!'** merupakan perintah. Kata perintah diganti dengan to infinitive dan tidak terjadi perubahan waktu Pronoun **your** berubah menjadi **my** . Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **The foreman asked me to finish my task and do it well**

Jawaban : C

14. **Clean your room, Siska!** merupakan perintah Maka penghubungnya **to** . Maka Siska mengulang perkataan ibunya dengan mengatakan : **she told me to clean my room**

Jawaban : B

15. Kalimat terakhir Ali sama dengan : **Father asked me "Have you done your homework?"** Perubahan yang terjadi pada reported speech adalah:
- pronoun, yaitu **you** menjadi **I** dan **your** menjadi **my**
- present perfect tense menjadi past perfect tense sehingga **have done** menjadi **had done**
- kata sambung **if/whether**
Maka kalimat indirect nya : **Father asked me if/whether I had done my homework**

Jawaban : A

16. **He asked me whether he ____ my car to go to the party** (dia bertanya padaku apakah ____ mobilku untuk pergi ke pesta)
Reporting speech berupapast tense maka tenses pada reported speech kalimat indirect tidak mungkin present. Kemungkinan jawabannya adalah berupa modal past (might atau would). jawaban yang sesuai dengan konteks kalimat di atas adalah **might** yang menunjukkan permintaan izin

Jawaban : B

17. **Let's ask him, "Why is he searching every drawer?"**
- Tidak terjadi perubahan tenses karena reporting speech present
- kata sambung **why**
Maka kalimat tak langsungnya : **Let's ask him why he is searching every drawer**. Kalimat tak langsung ini memiliki makna yang sama dengan : **Let's ask him what is he looking for**

Jawaban : A

18. **I have asked her ____ she'd like coffee or tea**
bentuk indirect yang berupa question. Kata hubung yang tepat adalah : **if** atau **whether**

Jawaban : D

19. **"Do you borrow this book from the library?" asked Deni**
Perubahan yang terjadi pada reported speech:
- pronoun, yaitu **you** menjadi **I**
- Simple present tense menjadi Simple past tense
- **this** menjadi **that**
- Kata sambung **if/whether**
Maka kalimat tak langsungnya : **Deni wanted to know whether I borrowed that book in the library**

Jawaban : B

20. **Stephen : "Sandra, are you going to let me go without you?"**
Perubahan yang terjadi pada reported speech:
- pronoun, yaitu **you** menjadi **Sandra (she/her)** dan **me** menjadi **Stephen (him)**
- Simple Future tense menjadi Simple Past Future Tense → **are going to** menjadi **was going to**
- Kata sambung **if/whether**
Kalimat tak langsungnya **Stephen asked if/whether Sandra was going to let him go without her**

Jawaban : D

MATERI VIII

RELATIVE PRONOUN

Relative pronoun merupakan kata ganti penghubung yang menunjuk pada orang atau benda yang dibicarakan dalam kalimat. Relative pronoun antara lain:

a. **Who**

Who menjelaskan orang (person) dengan makna aktif sehingga dalam adjective clause, **who** merupakan pengganti subjek

b. **Whom**

Whom menjelaskan orang (person) yang bermakna pasif sehingga dalam adjective clause, **whom** merupakan pengganti objek

c. **which**

Which menjelaskan benda bukan orang baik yang bermakna aktif maupun pasif

d. **Whose**

Whose menggunakan kata ganti milik my, your, our, their, her, his dan its

Soal yang berhubungan dengan relative pronoun biasanya hanya meminta relative pronoun yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat soal. Untuk menyelesaikan soal seperti ini, perhatikan trik di bawah ini:

1. Jika diikuti predikat baik berupa **kata kerja** maupun **kata bantu**, maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **who** atau **which**

Contoh:

He thanks the boy **who** gives him money
 person verb

It is the cat **which** steals the meat
 non-person verb

2. Jika diikuti oleh **pronoun** atau **subjek** (berupa noun) yang predikatnya transitif (membutuhkan objek) tetapi objeknya tidak ada maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whom** atau **which**

Contoh :

That was the man **whom** she saw the day before
 person S V
 ↓
 (verb transitive **saw** tidak diikuti objek)

The nice dress **which** she bought is now torn
non-person S V
 ↓
 (verb transitive **bought** tidak diikuti objek)

3. Jika diikuti oleh noun dan predikat yang sudah lengkap objek maupun complement (tidak membutuhkan objek) maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whose**

Contoh:

That is the man **whose** son kicked my cat
 noun predicate

That is the young lady **whose** voice is very beautiful
 noun predicate

↓
tidak membutuhkan objek

Aplikasi Soal 1

1. Eko : "Which is your mother, Lily?"
 Lily : "There she is, the one ____ is coming here
 A. who D. whose
 B. whom E. where
 C. which

Penyelesaian :

There she is

the one ____ is coming here
 ↓ ↓
 person diikuti kata bantu

Maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **who**

Jawaban : A

2. X : Look, isn't that our friens Siska ?
 Y : Which one ?
 X : There, rhe one ____ hat is black and red
 A. who D. which
 B. whom E. that
 C. whose

Penyelesaian:

the one ____ hat is black and red

↓ ↓
 noun predikat dengan complement

Maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whose**

Jawaban : C

3. This is the latest news about the kidnapping of the richest businessman in town ____ we received a few minutes ago
 A. whom D. whose
 B. of which E. which
 C. where

Penyelesaian :

about the kidnapping of the richest businessman in town

↓
Hanya merupakan frase penjelas untuk 'the latest news

a few minutes → keterangan waktu
 inti kalimat pada soal tersebut

This is the latest news ____ we received
 non-person S V

↓
verb transitif (tapi tidak diikuti objek)

Maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah

which

Jawaban : E

4. "To whom are you going to dedicate your book?"
 "To those ____ patience and support have enabled me to write this book."
 A. of which D. whose
 B. whom E. who their
 C. to whom

Penyelesaian :

To those ____

patience and support (noun)

have enabled **me** (predikat lengkap dengan objek)

Karena diikuti oleh noun dan predikat yang sudah lengkap dengan objek nya, maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whose**

Jawaban : D

5. Teenager delinquency ____ people are now complai ning, has become a popular topic discuss among psychologists

- A. whom that D. about which
B in which E. which
C. whom

Penyelesaian :

Teenager delinquency → non-person

Relative pronoun yang digunakan pasti **which**

Jawaban : E

6. "I heard that Lola's marriage has been arranged by her family."
"really? So she is marrying a man ____ she hardly knows."
A. whom
B. to whom
C. whose
D. that is
E. which

Penyelesaian :

a man ____ she hardly knows

person S V → verb transitif tapi
tidak diikuti objek

Relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whom**

Jawaban : A

7. Dian is a clever student. She wants to be a mathematics teacher. These sentences can be combined into:
Dian ____ is a clever student, wants to be a math teacher
A. who D. that
B. whose E. which
C. that

Penyelesaian :

Dian, ____ is a clever student

↓ ↓
person **kata bantu**

Relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **who**

Jawaban : A

8. The student's book were left in the classroom. He came here this morning to take them

we can say : The students ____ book were left in the classroom came here this morning to take them

- A. which D. that
B. whose E. who
C. whom

Penyelesaian :

The student ____ books were left

↓ ↓
noun **predikat pasif**
(tidak membutuhkan objek)

Karena diikuti oleh kata benda **books** dan tidak membutuhkan objek maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whose**

Jawaban : B

9. A friend of mine ____ father is the manager of a company helped me to get a job
A. whose D. who
B. whom E. that
C. which

Penyelesaian :

A friend of mine ____ father is the manager of a company

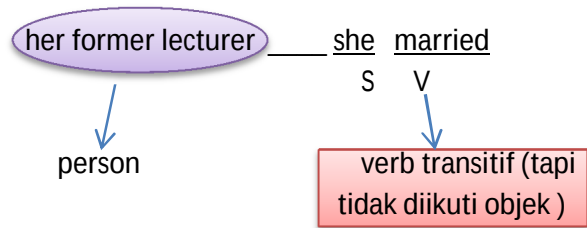
↓ ↓
noun **complement**

Karena diikuti oleh kata benda **father** dan diikuti complement maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whose**

Jawaban : A

10. Mary introduced me to her former lecturer ____ She married after she had graduated
A. of whom
B. whose
C. of which
D. whom
E. who

Penyelesaian :



Jawaban : D

Aplikasi Soal 2

1. "What is pediatrician?"
" Oh, it's a doctor ____ specialization is treating the children."
A. whom D. that
B. which E. whose
C. who
2. The singing contest participants, only five of ____ will be selected to enter the grand final are now waiting for the Jury's decision.
A. whom D. which
B. whose E. these
C. them
3. the boy __ present the paper is siting in front of the class
A.whom will
B. whose
C. who will
D. which will
E. to whom
4. Dony really hate the man ____ car hit him last week
A. whom D. which
B. whose E. these
C. them
5. The man is an engineer. His wife had a birthday party yesterday. The best combination of the two sentence is ____
A. the wife who is an engineer had a birthday party yesterday
B. the wife who had a birthday party yesterday is an engineer
C. the man who had a birthday party yesterday is an engineer
D. the man whose wife is an engineer had a birthday party
E. The man whose wife had a birthday party yesterday is an negineer
6. Look at the woman! She is the lecturer ____ Fandy adores
A. whom D. which
B. whose E. these
C. them
7. Surya picks the letter ____ lays on the table
A.whom D. which
B. whose E. these
C. them
8. The man is buying five books . I saw him in the bar yesterday. The best combination is ____
A. The man which I saw in the bar buys five books
B. I saw the man which buying the books yesterday in the bar
C. The man whom I saw in the bar yesterday is buy ing five books
D. The man who I saw yesterday buying five books
E. I saw the man which in the bar yesterday Is buying five books
9. I love the man ____ face is handsome
A. whose D. that
B. which E. whom
C. who

10. Susi stays in the house ____ her father opened the barbershop one year ago
A. which D. and
B. in which E. whose
C. on which

11. A : Do you know the woman speaking with the professor?
B : Yes, she is our new lecturer ____
A. which also can speak English well
B. with whom she will help the professor
C. whose her daughter is a famous surgeon in this town
D. who is also an assistant of the minister of woman affairs
E. whom also working as a consultant in a foreign company

12. I have to see Mira ____ brother will be my senior in campus
A. whom D. that
B. which E. these
C. who

13. Student's card is the identity card ____ students have to show before entering the library
A. whom D. which
B. whose E. these
C. this

14. Tari : Why do you admire Mother Theresa so much?
Susi : Don't you know that she was the woman
A. that she didn't recognize me
B. who dedicated her life to the poor
C. whom the governor met at the party
D. of which house was very expensive
E. whose farmland is owned by her father

15. Mary introduced me to her former lecturer ____ She married after she had graduated
A. of whom
B. whose

- C. of which
D. whom
E. who

Kunci Jawaban Aplikasi Soal 2

1. Relative pronoun yang sesuai untuk melengkapi kalimat ini adalah yang menggantikan kata milik yaitu **whose**. Sehingga kalimatnya menjadi : **It's a doctor specialization is treating children** (itu adalah dokter yang spesialisasinya merawat anak)
Jawaban : E
2. **The singing contest participants, only five of ____ will be selected to enter the grand final are now waiting for the Jury's decision.** Relative pronoun yang diikuti oleh predikat dan berfungsi untuk menjelaskan orang atau person adalah **who** Namun jika sebelum relative pronoun itu terdapat sebuah preposisi, **who** tidak bisa digunakan, sehingga yang digunakan adalah **whom**
Jawaban : A
3. **the boy ____ present the paper is sitting in front of the class**
Relative pronoun yang diikuti oleh kata kerja dan berfungsi untuk menjelaskan orang atau person adalah **who**
Jawaban : C
4. **Dony really hate the man ____ car hit him last week .** Menjelaskan theman (person) dan diikuti oleh noun dan predikat yang sudah lengkap dengan objek. Maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah **whose**
Jawaban : B
5. **The man is an engineer. His wife had a birthday yesterday.** Relative pronoun yang berfungsi sebagai kata ganti milik adalah **whose** maka jawaban yang mungkin adalah jawaban D atau E. Gabungan kalimat yang sesuai dengan penyusunannya adalah E
Jawaban : E

6. **She is the lecturer ____ Fandy adores**
menjelaskan She dan diikuti oleh subjek
yang predikatnya transitif tetapi objeknya tidak
ada. Maka relative pronoun yang digunakan adalah
whom

Jawaban : A

7. **Surya picks the letter ____ lays on the table**
menjelaskan the letter (non person). Maka relative
pronoun yang tepat adalah **which**

Jawaban : D

8. **The man is buying five books . I saw him in the bar
yesterday.**
Relative pronoun yang berfungsi sebagai pengganti
objek adalah **whom** . Maka jawaban yang tepat ada
lah **The man whom I saw in the bar yesterday is buy
ing five books**

Jawaban : C

9. **I love the man ____ face is handsome**
Diikuti oleh noun dengan predikat maka relative
pronoun yang tepat adalah **whose**

Jawaban : A

10. **Susi stays in the house ____ her father opened
the barbershop one year ago** (Susi tinggal di rumah
____ ayahnya membuka tempat potong rambut satu
tahun yang lalu) menjelaskan rumah yang ditinggali
oleh Susi. Relative pronoun yang mungkin digunakan
adalah **which** . Tetapi yang sesuai dengan konteks
kalimat adalah **in which** yang berarti sama dengan
where

Jawaban : B

11. **she is our new lecturer ____**
menjelaskan she (person) maka bisa diikuti **who**
whom atau **whos**. Penggunaan relative pronoun ter
sebut yang tepat adalah pilihan jawaban D dimana
who diikuti kata bantu is

Jawaban : D

12. **I have to see Mira ____ brother will be y senior
in campus** → Relative pronoun yang diikuti oleh
noun dan complement (tidak membutuhkan objek)
adalah **whose**

Jawaban : E

13. **Student's card is the identity card ____ students
have to** → menjelaskan identity card (non person)

Maka relative pronoun yang tepat adalah **which**

Jawaban : D

14. **she was the woman ____** → menjelaskan
she (person) maka bisa diikuti **who,whom** atau
whose. Penggunaan relative pronoun yang tepat
terdapat pada pilihan jawaban B di mana who
diikuti kata kerja

Jawaban : B

15. **Mary introduced me to her former lecturer ____
She married after she had graduated**
menjelaskan her former lecturer (person). Karena
diikuti oleh **subjek** (berupa noun) yang predikatnya
transitif (membutuhkan objek) tetapi objeknya
tidak ada maka relative pronoun yang digunakan
adalah **whom**

Jawaban : D

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MATERI IX DERIVATIVES

Derivative (kata jadian) yaitu kata yang mengalami perubahan jenis karena mendapat imbuhan tertentu yang disebut derivational affix.

Dalam menyelesaikan soal-soal derivatives, langkah-langkah yang harus dilakukan adalah :

1. Menentukan jenis kata apa yang diminta oleh soal
2. Menentukan bentuk kata jadian yang tepat (sesuai dengan jenis kata yang diminta)

Cara menentukan jenis kata dan bentuk kata tersebut adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Menentukan jenis kata

Jenis kata yang tepat untuk menyelesaikan soal-soal derivatives dapat diketahui dari posisinya :

- jika jenis kata yang ditanyakan adalah kata sebelum cerb/tobe/modal, maka kata yang ditanyakan tersebut adalah noun
- jika jenis kata yang ditanyakan adalah kata setelah verb maka ada dua kemungkinan : jika kata kerja tersebut membutuhkan objek, maka kata kerja tersebut diikuti oleh noun, namun bila kata kerja tersebut tidak membutuhkan objek kata tersebut diikuti oleh adverb
- Determiner dan preposisi (selain to) selalu diikuti oleh noun atau unsur yang berkedudukan sebagai noun, seperti noun phrase dengan pola seperti di atas. Maka noun phrase tersebut bisa berupa adjective + noun, noun + noun (di mana noun pertama berfungsi untuk menjelaskan noun kedua) atau adverb + adjective + noun
- Preposisi to, modal, dan kata bantu negative (don't, didn't) selalu diikuti V_1 sementara tobe dan linking verb selalu diikuti oleh adjective/V-ing/ V_3 . Namun karena adverb merupakan kata yang sangat fleksibel, maka ia bisa terletak di antara kata bantu dan kata kerja utama
- Have, has, dan had hanya diikuti oleh bentuk V_3 atau tobe bentuk ke-3 yaitu been

Untuk lebih jelasnya, perhatikan pola berikut :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Noun | + verb + tobe (is,am,are,was,were) /modal |
| 2. verb transitif | + noun |
| 3. verb intrnsitif | + adverb |
| 4. determiner/preposisi | + adjective + noun |
| 5. determiner/preposisi | + noun + noun |
| 6. determiner/preposisi | + noun |
| 7. determiner/preposisi | + adverb + adjective + noun |
| 8. modal/to/don't/didn't | + V_1 |
| 9. modal/to/don't/didn't | + adverb + V_1 |
| 10. tobe/linking verb | + adjective/V-ing / V_3 |
| 11. tobe/linking verb | + adverb + adjective/V-ing / V_3 |
| 12. have/has/had | + V_3 /been |

1. Menentukan bentuk kata jadian (derivatives)

a. Noun

Bentuk noun derivatives umumnya mendapatkan imbuhan : **-ment, -ance, -ence, -ion, -tion, -ation, -t, -th, -er, -or, -ure, -ture, -ature, -y, -ary, -ery, -ist, -ant, -ent, -ism, -ness, -ty, -ity, -ship, -hood**

Contoh : improvement, allowance, evaluation, complaint, conductor, betrayal, departure, recovery, marriage, tourist, capitalism, happiness, popularity, leadership, childhood

b. Verb

kata yang mendapat awalan en- atau mendapat akhiran **-en, -ze/-ize, -fy/-ify** adalah kata kerja jadian

Contoh : enjoy, endanger, blacken, symbolize, simplify

c. adjective

Adjective derivatives berupa kata yang mendapat akhiran **-y, -less, -ful, -ic, -tic, -etic, -atic, -able, -ible, -en, -ane, -ant, -al, -ual, -ial, -ical, -ous, -ive, -tive, -ative, -ary, -tory**

Contoh : cloudly, careless, successful, heroic, responsible, wooden, classical, dangerous, imaginative, introductory

d. Adverb

Kata keterangan dibentuk oleh kata sifat yang mendapat akhiran **-ly**

Contoh : slowly, successfully, carelessly, luckily

Catatan:

- beberapa kata benda dan kata kerja memiliki perbedaan khusus, yaitu dalam pelafalan sementara bentuknya hampir sama . Kata-kata tersebut antara lain:

noun diakhiri "s" atau "z" → verb diakhiri "d"

applause	→	applaud
success	→	succeed
offense	→	offend
defense	→	defend
pretense	→	pretend
process	→	proceed

noun diakhiri "f" → verb diakhiri "v"

belief	→	believe
relief	→	relieve
proof	→	prove

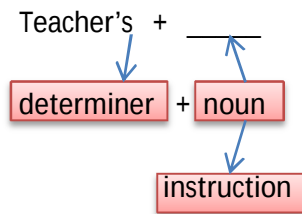
- ingat bahwa kata kerja bisa mengalami penambahan **-ed** pada saat participle, dan penambahan **-ing** pada present participle
- Dalam pilihan jawaban bisa saja terdapat lebih dari satu bentuk derivatives yang bentuk dan jenis katanya sesuai dengan permintaan soal. Dalam kasus seperti ini harus ditentukan derivatives yang memiliki makna yang sesuai dengan konteks kalimat

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Aplikasi Soal 1

1. They obey their teacher's ____ to look up the new words in the dictionary
 A. instructed
 B. instructive
 C. instruction
 D. instructing
 E. instruct

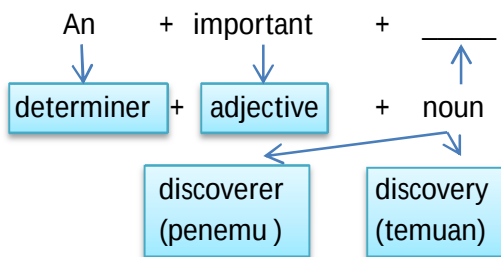
Penyelesaian :



jawaban : C

2. he has made a important ____ in science
 A. discover D. discovery
 B. discoverer E. didcovered
 C. discovering

Penyelesaian :

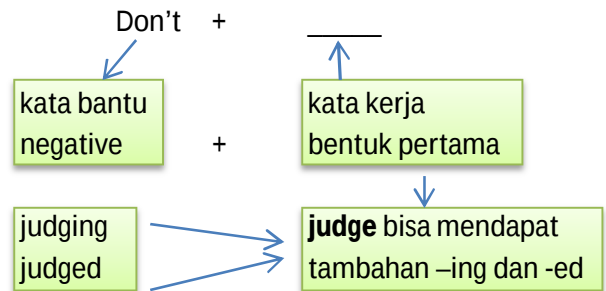


Yang sesuai untuk kalimat " he has made a important science" adalah **temuan**

Jawaban : E

3. Don't ____ a book by its cover!
 A. judge
 B. judgement
 C. judging
 D. judger
 E. judged

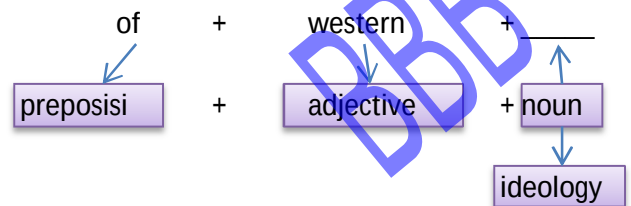
Penyelesaian :



Jawaban : A

4. Nafi reads many books of western ____
 A. ideology
 B. ideologist
 C. ideologue
 D. ideological
 E. ideologically

Penyelesaian :

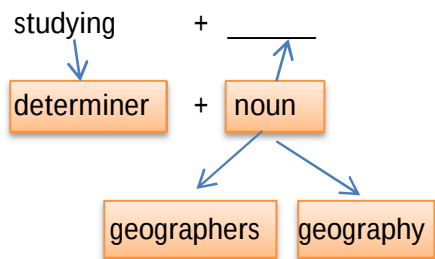


Jawaban : A

5. Ryan is studying ____
 A. geographic
 B. geographical
 C. geographically
 D. geographers
 E. geography

Penyelesaian :

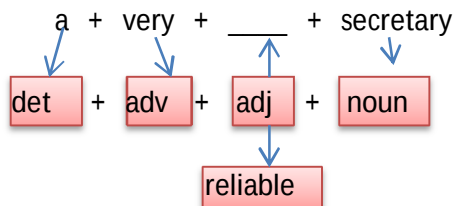
Geographers menunjuk pada orang sementara geography menunjuk pada bidang ilmu. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah **geography**



Jawaban : E

6. The manager thinks Ratu is a very _____ secretary because she always does her work well
- A. reliable
B. reliance
C. reliability
D. rely
E. reliably

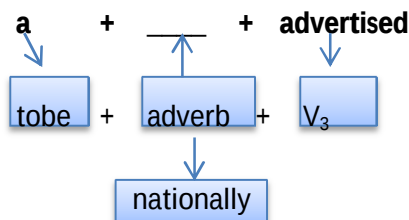
Penyelesaian :



Jawaban : A

7. The company's new product was _____ advertised on TV
- A. nation
B. national
C. nationally
D. nationalize
E. nationalization

Penyelesaian :

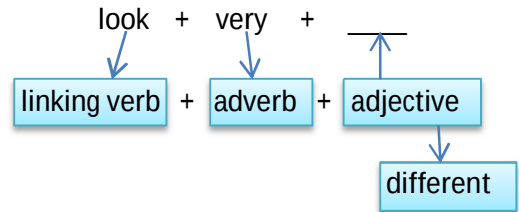


Jawaban : C

8. Sean and Stephen are brothers, but they look very _____

- A. differ
B. different
C. difference
D. differently
E. different

Penyelesaian :



Jawaban : E

9. The story is only aimed to _____
- A. entertain
B. entertainably
C. entertainment
D. entertainment
E. entertainable

Penyelesaian :

Kata **to** selalu diikuti kata kerja bentuk pertama
Yang merupakan kata kerja bentuk pertama :
entertain

Jawaban : A

10. The hall has been _____ decorated for the opening
- A. beautiful
B. beauty
C. beautifully
D. beautify
E. beautified

Penyelesaian :

kata yang bisa diletakkan di antara kata kerja bantu dan kata kerja utama adalah adverb yang ditandai dengan akhiran **-ly**

jawaban : C

Aplikasi Soal 2

1. He is a ____ of stamps
 - A. collection
 - B. collector
 - C. collectioner
 - D. collectionist
 - E. collective
2. As international trade has become more complex ____ systems have to be improved
 - A. communicated
 - B. communicant
 - C. communicative
 - D. communicatively
 - E. communication
3. "Are you invited to the party?"
"Yes, there is the ____ card"
 - A. invited
 - B. invitation
 - C. inviting
 - D. invite
 - E. invitational
4. Rika look after her sick aunt without complaining
We appreciate her ____
 - A. patient
 - B. patience
 - C. patiently
 - D. patients**
 - E. impatient
5. The ____ of his football team makes him proud
 - A. popularity
 - B. popularization
 - C. popularly
 - D. popularness
 - E. popular
6. Tina was sorry for ____ pushing Mrs. Linda
 - A. accident
 - B. accidental
 - C. accidentally
 - D. accidence
 - E. accidents
7. As soon as he saw advertisement offering a job that he is interested in, he immediately sent an ____ letter
 - A. apply
 - B. applicant
 - C. application
 - D. applicate
 - E. applying
8. His statements and arguments are ____
 - A. influence
 - B. influential
 - C. influentially
 - D. influent
 - E. influenced
9. They dismiss the worker, but they never told me about the ____
 - a. dismissal
 - B. dismissly
 - C. dismission
 - D. dismissal
 - E. dismissive
10. It is ____ thaht he doesn't know anything about physics
 - A. evident
 - B. evidently
 - C. evidence
 - D. evidently
 - E. evidential
11. The child has many talents to ____
 - A. explore
 - B. explorative
 - C. exploration
 - D. exploratory
 - E. exploratively
12. the ____ of driver caused the accident
 - A. careless
 - B. careful
 - C. carelessness
 - D. carefully
 - E. carelessly

13. People are wondering about his ____ behavior
A. strange D. estrange
B. strangely E. estrangement
C. stranger

14. I don't know the ____ of this river
A. deep D. deepness
B. deepen E. depth
C. deeply

15. An actor has to use his ____ to play his role well
A. image
B. imagine
C. imaginary
D. imagination
E. imaginative

16. "Wow! It's cool! It's very ____ "
A. unbelief
B. unbelievably
C. unbelievable
D. unbeliever
E. unbelieveative

17. I asked the man how I could get to the station
He gave me very clear ____
A. directly
B. directing
C. directors
D. directness
E. directions

18. The ____ artificial sweeteners include acesulfame
potassium, aspartame, sucralose and saccharin
A. approve
B. approval
C. approving
D. approved
E. approvingly

19. The bigger they are, the more powerful the ____
A. attract
B. attraction

C. attracting
D. attractive
E. attracted

20. Although the couple has been married for five years
they are still ____
A. childness
B. childhood
C. childish
D. childless
E. childbirth

21. The doctor gained immediate ____ for his great discovery
A. recognition
B. recognize
C. recognizing
D. recognizable
E. recognized

22. The teacher should be ____ at all the time
A. tolerant D. tolerate
B. tolerable E. tolerably
C. tolerance

23. My uncle ____ advised me to take English lessons
A. strength
B. strong
C. strengthening
D. strongly
E. strengthened

24. The children seemed to be ____ in watching the
A. interesting D. interestedly
B. interest E. interestingly
C. interested

25. Careless dumping of ____ waste into Ciliwung River
has caused serious water pollution
A. industry D. industrialized
B. industrialist E. industrialize
C. industrial

Kunci jawaban Soal 2

1. **He is a ____ of stamps**

Determiner **a** menunjukkan bahwa kalimat membutuhkan kata benda dan **he** merupakan kata ganti orang. Maka kata yang sesuai adalah **collector**

Jawaban : b

2. **As international trade has become more complex ____ systems have to be improved**

Untuk menjelaskan kata benda (**system**) dibutuhkan kata sifat. Bentuk kata sifat yang sesuai adalah **communicative**

Jawaban : C

3. **Yes, there is the ____ card**

Bentuk kata benda yang tepat untuk kata **invite** adalah **invitation**

Jawaban : B

4. **Her ____ merupakan kata ganti milik selalu diikuti oleh kata benda. Maka jawaban yang tepat : patience**

Jawaban : B

5. **The ____ of his football team makes him proud**

Bentuk kata benda yang tepat untuk kata **popular** adalah **popularity**

Jawaban : B

6. **Tina was sorry for ____ pushing Mrs. Linda**

Kata yang tepat untuk diletakkan di antara preposisi dan gerund pada kalimat ini adalah **verb of manner**

Jawaban : C

7. **Kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat harus menjelaskan kata benda. Seperti yang dijelaskan sebuah noun yang berkedudukan sebagai classifying bisa berdiri diantara determiner dan noun lain dengan fungsi untuk menjelaskan noun utama. Classifying yang tepat untuk kalimat ini adalah application**

Jawaban : C

8. **His statements and arguments are ____**

Kata bantu **are** menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ini meminta sebuah adjective. bentuk adjective yang tepat adalah **influential**

Jawaban : B

9. **They dismiss the worker, but they never told me about the ____**

Determiner **the** harus diikuti kata benda. Bentuk kata benda yang tepat adalah **dismissal**

Jawaban : D

10. **It is ____ that the doesn't know anything about physics.** Kalimat tersebut membutuhkan complement yang berupa kata benda . Maka jawaban Yang tepat adalah **evidence**

Jawaban : C

11. **The child has many talents to ____**

to selalu diikuti oleh kata kerja bentuk pertama (bare infinitive). Bentuk kata kerja yang tepat adalah **explore**

Jawaban : C

12. **the ____ of driver caused the accident**

Kalimat meminta kata benda (ditandai dengan adanya determiner **the**). Bentuk kata benda yang tepat adalah **carelessness**

Jawaban : C

13. **Di antara kata milik (his) dan kata benda (behavior) dibutuhkan penjelas kata benda. Kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat ini adalah berupa kata sifat. Maka jawaban yang benar adalah strange**

Jawaban : C

14. **I don't know the ____ of this river**

Bentuk kata benda yang tepat untuk **deep** adalah **depth**

Jawaban : E

15. **An actor has to use his ____ to play his role well**

(seorang actor harus menggunakan ____nya untuk memainkan perannya dengan baik). **his** juga merupakan kata ganti milik selalu diikuti kata benda. **Image** dan **imagination** sama-sama berupa kata benda, nama kata benda yang sesuai dengan konteks kalimat adalah **imagination**

Jawaban : D

16. **"Wow! It's cool! It's very ____ "**

Kata bantu **is** dan adverb **very** menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ini meminta sebuah adjective. Bentuk adjective yang tepat adalah **unbelievable**

Jawaban : c

17. **He gave me very clear ____**

Jenis kata yang dibutuhkan untuk melengkapi kalimat ini adalah noun yang dijelaskan oleh kata

sifat (clear). Maka bentuk yang tepat adalah : **directions**

Jawaban : E

18. **The ____ artificial sweeteners include acesulfame potassium, aspartame, sucralose and saccharin**

Yang dibutuhkan dalam kalimat ini adalah penjelas adjective (**artificial**). Jawaban yang sesuai dengan konteks kalimat adalah past participle (**approved** = yang dapat diterima). **Ingat** bahwa participle bisa berfungsi sebagai adjective

Jawaban : D

19. **The bigger they are, the more powerful the ____ the** adalah determiner. Jenis kata yang mengikuti determiner adalah noun. di antara pilihan jawaban yang berupa noun adalah : **attraction**

Jawaban : B

20. **Although the couple has been married for five years they are still ____** (walaupun pasangan telah menikah selama lima tahun, mereka masih____)
Kata benda yang sesuai untuk melengkapi kalimat di atas adalah **childless** (tidak memiliki anak)

Jawaban : D

21. **The doctor gained immediate ____ for his great discovery.** Kata sifat **immediate** dalam kalimat di atas seharusnya menjelaskan sebuah kata benda. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah : **recognition**

Jawaban : A

22. **The teacher should be ____ at all the time** (guru harus ____ di setiap waktu)
be berkemungkinan diikuti oleh participle atau adjective. Dalam pilihan jawaban terdapat dua adjective, yaitu, *tolerant* (memiliki toleransi) dan *tolerable* (dapat ditoleransi). Jawaban yang sesuai dengan konteks kalimat adalah **tolerant**

Jawaban : A

23. **My uncle ____ advised me to take English lessons**
Jenis kata untuk menjelaskan kata kerja adalah adverb
Maka kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat adalah **strongly**

Jawaban : D

24. **The children seemed to be ____ in watching the program**
Kalimat ini membutuhkan adjective. Perhatikan bahwa kata kerja participle bisa berfungsi sebagai adjective. Dalam

melengkapi kalimat ini, yang lebih tepat untuk digunakan adalah past participle karena diikuti oleh preposisi **in**

Jawaban : C

25. Jenis kata yang sesuai untuk diletakkan di antara preposisi (**of**) dan kata benda (**waste**) adalah kata sifat. Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **industrial**

Jawaban : C

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MATERI X

CAUSATIVE

Causative merupakan kalimat yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa seseorang menyuruh orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu tindakan atau perbuatan

Dalam menyelesaikan soal causative, hal pokok yang harus diketahui adalah:

1. Causative word (kata kerja causative) digolongkan dalam dua golongan, yaitu :

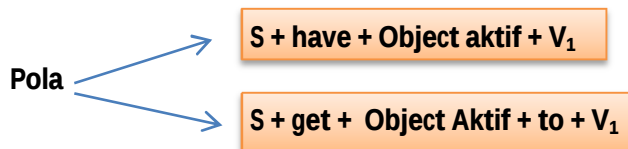
a. Golongan **have** meliputi **have, let, make**

b. Golongan **get** meliputi **get, ask, tell**

2. Berdasarkan objeknya, causative dibagi menjadi dua macam, yaitu :

a. Active causative

Active causative adalah kalimat causative yang objeknya aktif. Pola antara active causative yang menggunakan have dan yang menggunakan get berbeda, seperti di bawah ini:



Berdasar pola di atas, jelas bahwa jika causative word adalah golongan have maka kata kerja setelah objek adalah V₁, sementara jika causative word adalah golongan get, kata kerja setelah objek adalah **to V₁**

3. Passive causative

Passive causative adalah kalimat causative yang objeknya pasif. Untuk passive hanya ada satu pola, yaitu:

S + have/get + Object pasif + V₃

Maka jika suatu kalimat causative merupakan passive causative baik dengan causative golongan have maupun golongan get, kata kerja setelah objek pasti adalah V₃

Sementara itu, untuk membedakan apakah kalimat causative dalam soal merupakan causative active atau passive, perlu diperhatikan bahwa :

Verb bentuk pertama pada aktif causative bisa diikuti objek, sementara verb bentuk ketiga pada pasif causative tidak diikuti objek

Contoh:

I have my sister water my plants → active causative
V₁ Objek

I have my plants watered (by my sister) → passive causative
V₃

Aplikasi Soal 1

1. As I found out that not all the workshop participants knew about today's schedule, I got my secretary ____ it right away
- distributing
 - distributed
 - she distributeas
 - to distribute
 - in distributing

Penyelesaian :

I got my secretary ____ it

merupakan objek dari verb yang menunjukkan bahwa my secretary merupakan objek aktif

active causative dengan causative word : get

Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah yang berupa *to infinitive*

Jawaban : D

2. As I was talking to a client when my phone rang I had ____
- to answer
 - answering the call
 - asked to answer the call
 - answered the call
 - my secretary answer the call

Penyelesaian :

I had ____

hanya meminta bentuk causative yang sesuai pola causative have

O aktif + V₁

O pasif + V₃

Jawaban : E

3. Why don't you ____ your secretary do it?
- ask
 - tell
 - get
 - have
 - had

Penyelesaian :

Why don't you ____ your secretary do it?

present

O aktif

V₁

have

Jawaban : D

4. Mr.Udin : I didn't attend the meeting last night
Mr. Ali : yes, the village-head ____ together to build the bridge
- had villagers work
 - villagers had worked
 - had to work for villagers
 - villagers had work
 - had villagers ask to work together

Penyelesaian :

the village- head ____

had + O aktif + V₁

had + O pasif + V₃

had + villager + work

Jawaban : A

5. My radio is broken, I will get someone ____ it
- repaired
 - to repair
 - has repaired
 - has to repair
 - is repairing

Penyelesaian :

I will get someone ____ it

objek aktif

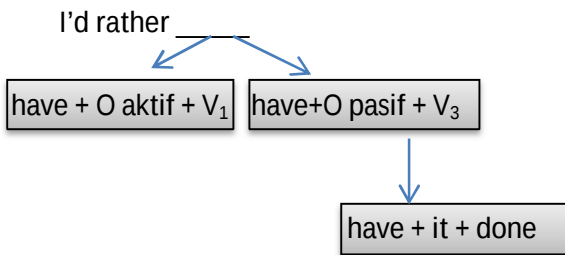
objek dari V

Sesuai dengan rumus causative get, maka jawaban yang tepat adalah yang berupa *to infinitive*

Jawaban : B

6. I don't know how to arrange these flowers, I'd rather ____
- do it
 - have to do it
 - have it done
 - it has been done
 - have done it

Penyelesaian :



Jawaban : C

7. Ria : We'll have to steam rice for dinner
Yanto : Why? What's happened with the rice cooker?
Ria : It is broken
Yanto : ____ then
- we'll get it repaired
 - we'll have repaired it
 - we'll get someone repaired it
 - we'll have someone repaired it
 - we'll have it to repair

Penyelesaian :

Pola-pola causative antara lain:

Aktif : **S + have + Object aktif + V₁**

S + get + Object Aktif + to + V₁

Pasif : **S + have/get + Object pasif + V₃**

Jawaban yang sesuai dengan salah satu pola tersebut adalah : **we'll get repaired**

Jawaban : A

8. "Mother has an interior decorator design the living-room means that ____
- mother has to design the living-room
 - the living-room has already been designed by an interior decorator

- mother asks an interior decorator to design the living-room
- the interior decorator asked mother he could design the living-room
- mother has designed the living-room as the interior decorator requested

Penyelesaian :

Mother has **an** interior decorator **design**

sama dengan

Mother **gets** an interior decorator **to design**

causative word gets bisa digantikan oleh **tells** atau **asks**

9. he has the homework done. Means ____
- He has done his homework
 - he has to do his homework
 - he is doing his homework
 - his homework is done by someone else
 - someone ask him to do his homework

Penyelesaian :

He has the homework done

(**have+ O pasif + V₃**) causative (pasif)

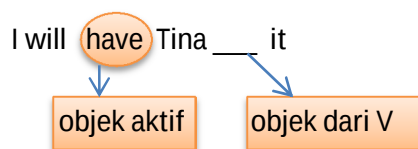
menyuruh/tidak melakukan sendiri

Maka jawaban yang tepat adalah **his homework is done by someone else** (pekerjaan rumahnya dikerjakan oleh orang lain)

Jawban : D

10. "Can you send this letter for me? I'm in a hurry."
"Don't worry, I will have Tina ____ for you."
- fax
 - faxed
 - will fax
 - faxes
 - to fax

penyelesaian :



Sesuai dengan rumus causative have maka jawaban yang tepat adalah yang berupa V₁ (tanpa to)

Jawaban : A

Aplikasi Soal 2

1. My little brother had scattered all his toys on my bed, I had him ____ the bed before night fell
A. clear
B. to clear
C. cleared
D. be clearing
E. to be clean
2. "What are the workmen doing in your garden?"
"Oh, I ____"
A. am having a gazebo
B. am bulding a gazebo
C. have built a gazebo
D. have to built a gazebo
E. have been building a gazebo
3. "Jane had her fathe contact his lawyer."
This mean that ____
A. Jane and her father are contacting his lawyer
B. Jane asked her father to contact his lawyer
C. the lawyer contacted Jane's father
D. Jane's father was contacted by the lawyer
E. Jane is contacting her father's lawyer
4. "I fixed the light in the bathroom yesterday, but it went out again today"
"Why don't you have an electrian ____ it"
A. checking.
B. checked
C. check
D. checks
5. Effendi's car is out of order. he asked the driver to repair it. You can say ____
A. Effendi had repaired his car
B. his driver asked to repair the car
C. his driver asked Effendi to repair the car
D. Effendi by himself repaired the car
E. Effendi had his car repaired
6. As he hates shopping, he always has ____
A. someone had done it
B. done it for somenone
C. been asked to do it
D. somenone do it
E. to do it for someone
7. The fact that he was oput into prison for something he had not done made his wife ____
A. cry
B. to be crying
C. cried
D. to cry
E. crying
8. Now that she was grown up, my niece has her old dresses lengthened. This mean that ____
A. My niece has lengthened her old dresses
B. my niece asks someone to lengthen her old dress es
C. my niece has to lengthen her old dresses
D. my niece has been told to lengthen her old dress es
E. my niece has been asked by someone to lengthen her old dresses
9. " this cake is delicious, is it home-made?"
" You know it isn't ____"
A. I baked it my self
B. Lucy asked me to bake it
C. It was I who baked it
D. I had Lucy baked it
E. I had to bake it

10. Niluh : I saw Sofyan come by bus this morning.
Where is his car?

Andi : His car is out of order so he asked the mechanic to repair it

From the dialogue we conclude that ____

- A. Sofyan had repaired his car
- B. Sofyan had his car repaired
- C. the mechanic asked to repair the car
- D. the mechanic asked Sofyan to repair his car
- E. the mechanic and Sofyan repaired the car

11. "What a nuisance! This is the second time that my cell phone isn't working."

"Have you taken it to the service center ____?"

- A. they will check it for you
- B. to have it checked
- C. they have to check it
- D. you should check it
- E. to have to check it

12. "the curtains of my room need washing."

"Well, go to the laundry and ____"

- A. wash them
- B. they are washed
- C. it should wash them
- D. have them washed
- E. make them wash

13. Shifa : It's difficult for me to solve the mathematic problem. I can't do it myself

Radita : Let's solve it together, I'll have my brother ____ - us if we can't do it

- A. help
- B. to help
- C. helps
- D. helped
- E. helping

14. We are going on a long trip, so we must ____

- A. have checked the car
- B. have had the car checked
- C. to have the car checked
- D. have the car checked

E. had the car checked

15. "Is your new car?"

"No, I ____ at my brother's garage."

- A. had only painted
- B. only had it painted
- C. had to paint it only
- D. have the car checked
- E. had the car checked

16. "What about the baby?"

" Oh..don't worry, I have ____ "

- A. someone looked after
- B. someone look after it
- C. someone to look after it
- D. it looks after
- E. it looked after someone

17. " This English text on Biology is too difficult for me to read."

"Well, you'd better ____"

- A. translate
- B. have it translate
- C. have to translated it
- D. have translate it
- E. to translate it

18. "Anti's wedding dress is really beautiful!"

" I heard that she had her sister design it."

This implies that Anti's sister ____

- A. is going to get married
- B. has a beautiful wedding dress
- C. is a very good designer
- D. has a beautiful sisters
- E. is having the wedding dress designed

19. "The manager needs the financial data for tomorrow's meeting."

" All right, ____ immediately."

- A. I'll have processed them
- B. I want to processed them
- C. I'll have them processed
- D. I have already processed them

E. I'll have processed them

20. Nanny : Are you going to have this shoes ____
or shall I throw them away?"
Bossy : Be patient. I have asked Deddy to bring them
to the cobbler
A. mend
B. be mended
C. mended
D. being mended
E. to be mended

Kunci Jawaban Aplikasi Soal 2

1. **I had him ____ the bed before night fell**
Kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat di atas
adalah kata kerja bentuk pertama, yaitu : **clear**
Jawaban : A
2. **"What are the workmen doing in your garden?"**
"Oh, I ____"
Jawaban yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat di
atas adalah pilihan jawaban A
Jawaban : A
3. **Jane had her father contact his lawyer**
(Jane meminta Ayahnya menghubungi pengacara
nya). dari pernyataan ini diketahui bahwa yang meng
hubungi pengacara adalah ayah Jane, dan kalimat
yang maknanya sama dengan kalimat tersebut adalah
Jane asked her father to contact his lawyer
Jawaban : B
4. Kata yang paling tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat ter
sebut adalah yang dalam bentuk V₁ (bare infinitive)
Jawaban : D
5. **Effendi's car is out of order. he asked the driver
to repair it** (mobil effendi rusak. Ia meminta sopir
memperbaikinya) Kalimat yang memiliki makna yang
sama dengan pernyataan di atas adalah : **Effendi had
his car repaired**
Jawaban : E
6. **As he hates shopping, he always has ____**
Karena dia benci shopping di apasti menyuruh
orang lain untuk melakukannya (menggunakan
bentuk causative) Jawaban yang tepat adalah **someone**

do it

Jawaban : D

7. **The fact that he was oput into prison for some-
thing. he had not done made his wife ____**
Pola penggunaan make/made untuk causative
aktif sama dengan pola untuk have, yaitu objeknya
diikuti V₁ (infinitive tanpa to)
Jawaban : A
8. **my niece has her old dresses lengthened**
Kalimat di atas merupakan bentuk causative pasif
Maka diartikan : keponakanku menyuruh bahu
lamanya dipanjangkan. Jadi kalimat tersebut memi
liki makna yang sama dengan keponakanku menyu
ruh seseorang untuk memanjangkan baju lamanya
**(my niece asks someone to lengthen her old dress
es)**
Jawaban : C
9. **" this cake is delicious, is it home-made?"**
" You know it isn't ____"
Bukan buatan sendiri berarti bukan aku yang mem
buatnya . Karena itu jawaban yang tepat adalah
yang berbentuk causative : **I had Lucy baked it**
Jawaban : D
10. **he asked the mechanic to repair it** → causative
aktif berarti : dia menyuruh mekanik memperbaiki
nya . Makna kalimat ini sama dengan : **he had his
car repaired**
Jawaban : D
11. Jawaban yang paling tepat untuk melengkapi kali
mat interrogatif dalam soal tersebut adalah **to have
it checked**
Jawaban : B
12. **go to the laundry and ____**
jika seseorang membawa cucidan ke laundry, tidak
mungkin ia mencucinya sendiri. Inilah yang menun
jukkan pemakaian causative pada kalimat ini. Pili
han jawaban yang sesuai dengan rumus causative
adalah **have them washed**
Jawaban : D
13. **I'll have my brother ____** .Unutk melengkapi kali
mat active causative dengan **have** seperti di atas
yang dibutuhkan adalah **V₁** (bare infinitive)

Jawaban : A

14. Pilihan jawaban yang sesuai dengan rumus causative adalah pilihan jawaban D dan E. karena causative verb (have) mengikuti modal must maka harus dalam bentuk pertama. sehingga jawaban yang tepat adalah **have the car checked**

Jawaban : D

15. Pilihan jawaban yang sesuai rumus causative adalah **had it painted**

Jawaban : D

16. Satu-satunya pilihan jawaban yang sesuai dengan rumus causative dengan **have** dan sesuai dengan konteks kalimat adalah pilihan jawaban C

Jawaban : C

17. “ **This English text on Biology is too difficult for me to read.**” (teks bahasa inggris dalam Biology ini terlalu sulit untuk kubaca)
“**Well, you’d better ____**” (baik, sebaiknya kamu ____)
karena terlalu sulit untuknya, maka tidak mungkin dikerjakan sendiri sehingga jawaban yang tepat harus berupa **causative sentence**

Jawaban : B

18. “**Anti’s wedding dress is really beautiful!**” (gaun pernikahan Anti sangat cantik)
“ **I heard that she had her sister design it.**” (aku dengar dia menyuruh saudara perempuannya untuk mendesainnya)
dari percakapan diketahui bahwa gaun pernikahan yang didesain oleh saudara perempuan Anti sangat cantik. Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa saudara perempuan Anti adalah desainer yang bagus (**a very good designer**)

Jawaban : C

19. “**The manager needs the financial data for tomorrow’s meeting.**” (manajer membutuhkan data keuangan untuk rapat besok)
“ **All right, ____ immediately.**” (baiklah ____ secepatnya)
Jawaban yang sesuai dengan kalimat di atas adalah **I’ll have them processed**

Jawaban : C

20. **Are you going to have this shoes ____**

Bentuk causative ini pasti pasif karena objek this shoes tidak mungkin menjadi objek aktif. Jawaban yang tepat untuk melengkapi bentuk *passive causative* **have** di atas adalah kata kerja bentuk ke-3 yaitu **mended**

Jawaban : C

BBB

BBB



BUNYAMIN AMIN KAJO.....TAAADAAAAAA.....!!!!