

UNIT I

Degrees of Comparison

A. Similarity

Manakala kita ingin mengungkapkan bahwa orang, benda, tindakan, dst satu dengan lainnya sama kita lazimnya mengungkapkannya dengan ungkapan 'sama seperti', 'se—', 'sama ... nya'.

- Ungkapan *sama seperti/dengan* dinyatakan dengan *as* atau *like* atau *the same as* atau *similar to*
 - Adikmu kelihatan **sama** [saja] **seperti** kamu.
(Your sister looks just **like** you.)
- Ungkapan persamaan dengan pemakaian kata *se-* (misalnya *secantik*, *seindah*, *sejelek*, dst) dinyatakan dengan *as ... as*. Jenis kata yang diapit oleh *as ... as* adalah berupa kata sifat atau kata keterangan.
 - Dia nampak **segugup** tembok yang mau runtuh.
(He looks **as nervous as** a brick wall.)
- Untuk pernyataan negatif: *tak se-* dipergunakan ungkapan *not so ... as*.
 - Dia **tidak** kelihatan **segugup** tembok yang mau runtuh.
(He doesn't look **so nervous as** a brick wall.)
- Ungkapan *sama ... nya* diungkapkan dengan *the same ... as* Jenis kata yang diapit oleh *the same .. as* adalah berupa kata benda yang menunjukkan jenis kesamaan yang ditunjukkan.
 - Bajunya **sama** ukurannya dengan punya saya.
(Her dress is **the same size as** mine.)

** Untuk mengatakan *seusia* bila ingin diungkapkan dengan *as ... as* maka harus berupa *as young/old as*; bila tidak, ungkapannya adalah dengan *the same age as*-bukan dengan *as age as*, karena kata usia [*age*] dalam bahasa Inggris dianggap kata benda – bukan kata sifat.

- Tom **seusia/sama usianya** dengan Ratu.
(Tom is **as old/young as** Ratu, atau Tom is **the same age as** Ratu.)

B. Difference

Manakala kita ingin mengungkapkan bahwa orang, benda, tindakan, dst satu dengan lainnya berbeda kita lazimnya mengungkapkannya dengan ungkapan '*lebih [daripada]*', '*tak se...*', '*lak sama nya*'. '*dua/tiga kali lebih*' dan '*paling*' atau '*ter...*

- Salah satu cara untuk menunjukkan perbedaan antara hal yang satu dengan yang lainnya adalah dengan menggunakan *comparative* (lebih) and *superlative* (paling). Terkadang sulit menentukan apakah suatu kata sifat harus mendapat akhiran *-er* dan *est* ataukah diawali kata *more* dan *most*. Secara umum, akhiran *-er* dan *est* digunakan untuk kata sifat yang sangat pendek (kata sifat yang terdiri dari satu suku kata) dan kata sifat yang terdiri dua suku kata yang mengandung huruf akhir *-y*; selebihnya dipergunakan awalan *more* dan *most*.

<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>
<i>happy</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>
<i>careful</i>	<i>more careful</i>	<i>most careful</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>most interesting</i>

❖ Adjective of one syllable

Kata sifat (adjective) dengan satu suku akan memiliki pengertian *lebih* dengan penambahan akhiran *-er*, dan '*paling*' dengan akhiran *-est*. Untuk kata sifat yang berakhiran dengan huruf *-e* tinggal tambahkan huruf *-r*, *-st* di belakangnya; untuk kata sifat dengan satu huruf vokal dan berujung dengan satu huruf konsonan, huruf konsonan akhir tersebut harus digandakan, kemudian tambahkan akhiran *-er/est*. Perhatikan:

<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>
<i>tall</i>	<i>taller</i>	<i>tallest</i>
<i>cheap</i>	<i>cheaper</i>	<i>cheapest</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>latest</i>
<i>fat</i>	<i>fatter</i>	<i>fattest</i>
<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>biggest</i>

❖ Adjective of two syllables

Kata sifat dengan dua suku kata

1. Kata sifat berakhiran dengan huruf -y, kita gunakan akhiran *-er/est*; huruf -y diubah menjadi -i-.

happy *happier* *happiest*
lovely *lovelier* *loveliest*

2. Kebanyakan kata sifat dengan dua suku, kita menambahkan awalan kata *more* dan *most*.

tiring *more tiring* *most tiring*
exact *more exact* *most exact*

3. Untuk beberapa kata sifat dengan dua suku kata penambahan akhiran *-er/est* dan awalan kata *more/most* memungkinkan, terutama kata-kata: *common*, *handsome*, *polite*, *quiet*, *wicked*, *pleasant*, *cruel*, *stupid*, *tired*, dan kata-kata lain yang berakhiran dengan *-ow*, *-er*, and *-le*.

common *commoner/more common* *commonest/most common*
clever *cleverer/more clever* *cleverest/most clever*

** Untuk kata-kata di atas penggunaan *more/most* lebih lumrah. Rumus sederhana untuk kata sifat dengan dua suku kata adalah: gunakan *more/most* kecuali untuk kata yang berakhiran dengan huruf -y.

❖ Long adjectives

Kata sifat dengan lebih dari dua suku kata

Untuk membentuk pengertian lebih pada kata dengan lebih dari dua suku kata tambahkan kata *more* dan untuk pengertian paling tambahkan kata *most* di muka kata bersangkutan.

beautiful *more beautiful* *most beautiful catastrophic*
unbelievable *more unbelievable* *most unbelievable*

**Kata-kata seperti *unhappy* (Bentuk negatif dari kata sifat bersuku kata dua dengan akhiran -y) merupakan pengecualian: memungkinkan untuk mengatakan *unhappier* selain *more unhappy*.

❖ Adverb

Kita menggunakan *more....* (bukan *-r*) dan *most...* (bukan *-est*) untuk kata keterangan (adverb) yang berakhiran *-ly*.

more slowly *most slowly*
more seriously *most seriously*

Beberapa *adverb* tidak mendapat awalan *more/most* tetapi mengambil bentuk yang (tidak beraturan (irregular):

good/well *better* *best*
bad *worse* *worst*
far *farther/further* *farthest*

**kata *farther* [lebih jauh] digunakan untuk ukuran jarak, sementara *further* [lebih lanjut/jauh] untuk sesuatu yang abstrak [seperti ide, pertanyaan, dsb].

**untuk ungkapan lebih... daripada/ketimbang ..., kata daripada/ketimbang dinyatakan dengan *than*.

C. Exercise

Complete the following table

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	
hot		
fat		
	sadder	
old		
	taller	
		cheapest
late		
tiring		
exact		
tragic		
common		
	gentler/more gentle	
clever		
		hollowest/most hollow

happy		
		loveliest

Complete the sentences with the correct form of adjective given in the bracket

- I know the exams are the _____ time of year for you, but you ought to be _____ with students. (busy, patient)
- He is one of the _____ people I have ever met. He parked his car in the _____ street in the village, and when another driver complained, he just got _____ and _____. In the end, a policeman came and fined him. Perhaps he'll be _____ in future. (stupid, narrow, angry, awkward, careful)
- Considering everything you have done for them, they ought to be _____ and _____ to help. (grateful, willing).
- He was much the same as I had remembered him through he had grown _____ and _____. But his hair was even _____ and he had a _____ expression. (heavy, thick, curly, pleasant)
- They were suspicious of us at first but eventually they became _____ and _____. (friendly, relaxed)

Choose the right answer

- Jakarta is _____ than Bogor.
A. hotter B. hottest C. hot D. most hot
- The problem is not complicated. It is _____ than you think.
A. easy B. easier C. easiest D. more easy
- I like the countryside. It is _____ to live in countryside than in a city.
A. nice B. nicer C. most nice D. nicest
- The air in the small town is _____ and _____ than that in big cities.
A. clean – fresh
B. cleanest – freshest
C. cleaner – fresher
D. more clean – more fresh
- The weather forecast today is _____ than it was yesterday.

- A. accurate B. most accurate C. more accurate D. accurate
6. Erlina works _____ than my sister.
A. careful B. more carefully C. most carefully D. as careful
7. Ratu and Prabu speak English, but Ratu's English _____ than Prabu's.
A. the better B. more good C. better D. more better
8. It hasn't rained for six months. There is not much water in this area. But we have _____ water in our area than it used to be.
A. more B. much C. most D. the more
9. Ishak was ill yesterday and he is _____ now.
A. worse B. worst C. illest D. ill
10. Ratu : "I have a little money. It's only Rp1.000.000,00. Can I borrow from you?"
Kadita : "Sorry, but I have _____ money than you. You probably can borrow from Seanu."
A. more B. less C. most D. much
11. Our house is as _____ as his house.
A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. more big
12. Tono is as _____ as my brother.
A. the oldest B. the older C. old D. older
13. My bag is brown. His bag is brown too. It means _____.
A. the color of my bag is the same as his
B. my bag is not so brown as his
C. my bag is the same brown as his
D. my bag is as color as his
14. This jacket costs Rp350.000,00.

That jacket costs Rp350.000,00.

We can also say that this jacket is _____ as that one.

- A. more expensive
- B. the same price
- C. the same cheap
- D. different from

15. This ruler is not _____ as that one.

- A. as long
- B. longer
- C. so long
- D. more long

16. "Is Ratu as tall as you?"

"Yes, She is the same _____ as I am."

- A. age
- B. height
- C. shoe size
- D. weight

17. I've just met _____ girl you can imagine.

- A. very prettiest
- B. the most prettiest
- C. the prettiest
- D. the very pretty

18. Look at the table and choose the right sentence!

Spectacles	Shoes	Trousers
Rp500.000,00	Rp230.000,00	Rp375.000,00

From the table we know that _____.

- A. a pair of spectacles is the cheapest
- B. a pair of spectacles is cheaper than a pair of trousers
- C. a pair of shoes is the most expensive of all
- D. a pair of trousers is more expensive than a pair of shoes

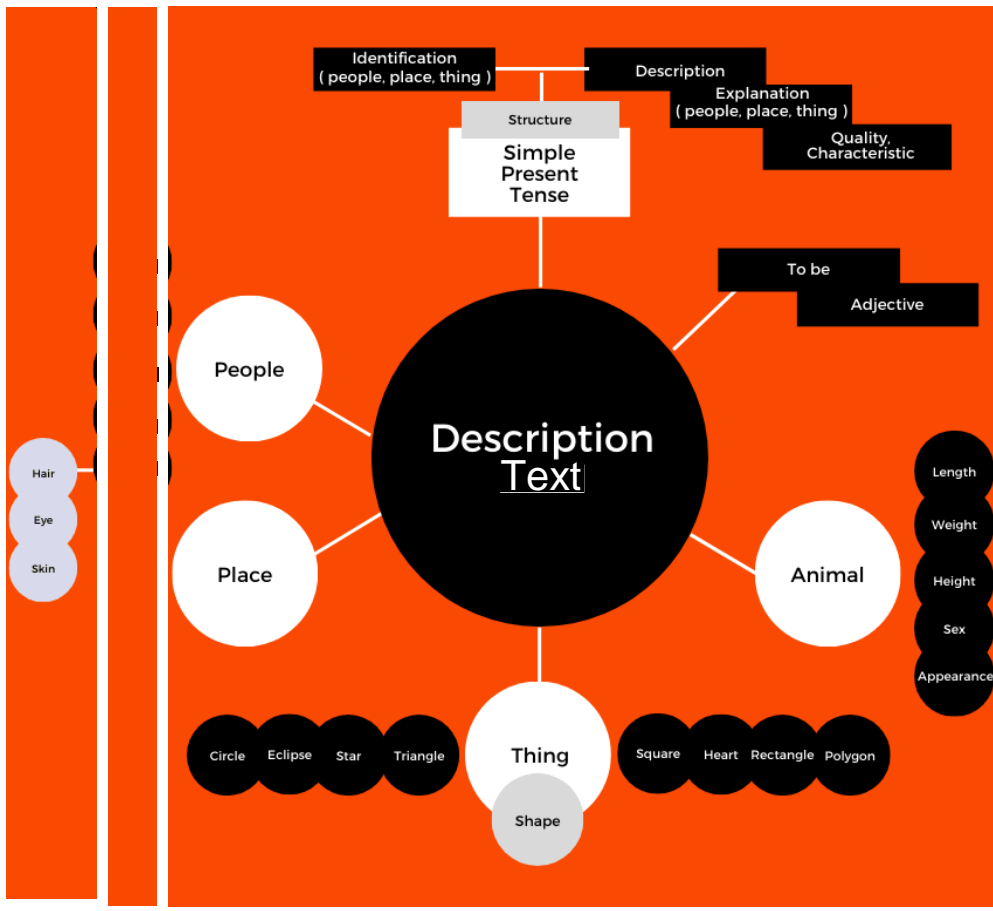
19. "Which dress shall I wear?"

"I think the blue dress is _____ the green one."

- A. more beautifully than
- B. more beautiful than
- C. more beautiful from
- D. much beautifully than

20. *Harry Potter* is _____ movie for children in this decade.

- A. as interesting
- B. the most interesting
- C. more interesting
- D. like interesting



UNIT II

Description Text

A. Explanation

Teks *descriptive* merupakan teks yang menggambarkan orang, tempat, atau benda tertentu. Jadi, dalam teks deskriptif kita dapat menyebutkan sifat/bagian/perilaku dan menguraikan ciri-ciri orang, tempat, ataupun benda yang kita lihat.

Struktur teks deskriptif terdiri atas hal-hal berikut:

- a. *Identification*; pada bagian ini kita mengidentifikasi orang, tempat, atau benda tertentu yang akan dideskripsikan.
- b. *Description*; pada bagian ini menjelaskan secara terperinci tentang orang, tempat, atau benda tertentu yang meliputi bagian, kualitas, karakteristik/ciri-ciri, dan perilaku. Pada bagian ini orang yang membaca teks deskriptif seharusnya memiliki gambaran tentang orang, tempat, atau benda yang dijelaskan tersebut.

Ciri-ciri kebahasaan teks deskriptif, yaitu:

- a. menjelaskan sesuatu yang khusus;
- b. pada umumnya menggunakan *Simple Present Tense*;
- c. menggunakan kata kerja *attributive* dan *identifying*, missal: *have, work, is, are*.

- *Contoh Descriptive Text:*

My father has a new black car. He bought it after saving for 3 years. He bought it for our family to travel together, easily. Father uses the car to drive my sister and I to school every morning. Twice a week, father drives my mother to the traditional market to shop.

The car is well-designed and has eight seats; two seats in the front, three seats in the middle, and another three seats in the back. It is very easy to driven. My mother can drive it if my father is too busy to accompany her shopping.

B. Exercise

Choose the right answer

The following text is for questions number 1 to 3

Most crabs have a (1) ... Shell to protect their bodies. The hermit crab has a soft body and no shell of its own. In order to (2) ... It self, it will find and empty molluse shell and squeeze inside (3) ... Then with only its longs and head sticking old, it will walk around the sea-bed searching for food.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. shiny | B. soft | C. thick | D. hard |
| 2. A. close | B. hide | C. protect | D. put |
| 3. A. completely | B. insufficiently | C. partly | D. slightly |

For questions 4 to 6, choose the suitable words to fill in the blank

Mr. Bambang is an English teacher. He speaks English fluently. His wife, Mrs. Vanya is a (1).... She helps sick people. She doesn't speak English. Mr. Bambang has two children. They study English not only at school but also at home. They are (2)... students. Their father teaches them every night, so they can speak English (3).... He is very proud of them.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 4. A. teacher | B. janitor | C. doctor | D. chef |
| 5. A. lazy | B. proud | C. stupid | D. diligent |
| 6. A. fluently | B. silently | C. slowly | D. badly |

For questions 7 to 9, choose the suitable words to complete the following text

I have some pets. It is a dog and I call it Snowy. Snowy is a Chinese breed. It is small, fluffy and cute. It has thick white fur. When I cuddle it, the fur feels (7) Snowy does not like bones. Every day it eats soft food like steamed rice, fish, or bread. When I am at school, Snowy plays with my cat. They get along well and never (8) ..., maybe because Snowy does not bark a lot. It treats the other animals in our house (9) ..., and it never bites shoes.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 7. A. rough | B. strong | C. soft | D. hard |
| 8. A. play | B. cooperate | C. unite | D. fight |
| 9. A. gently | B. loudly | C. happily | D. proudly |

For questions 7 to 9, choose the suitable words to complete the following text

An orchid is one of the most beautiful (10)on earth. Its trunk is thick and budding. The leaves are long, stiff and thick. The color of this plant can be (11) ... by using the crossing method. It can be white, purple, yellow or others. People like to use orchid as

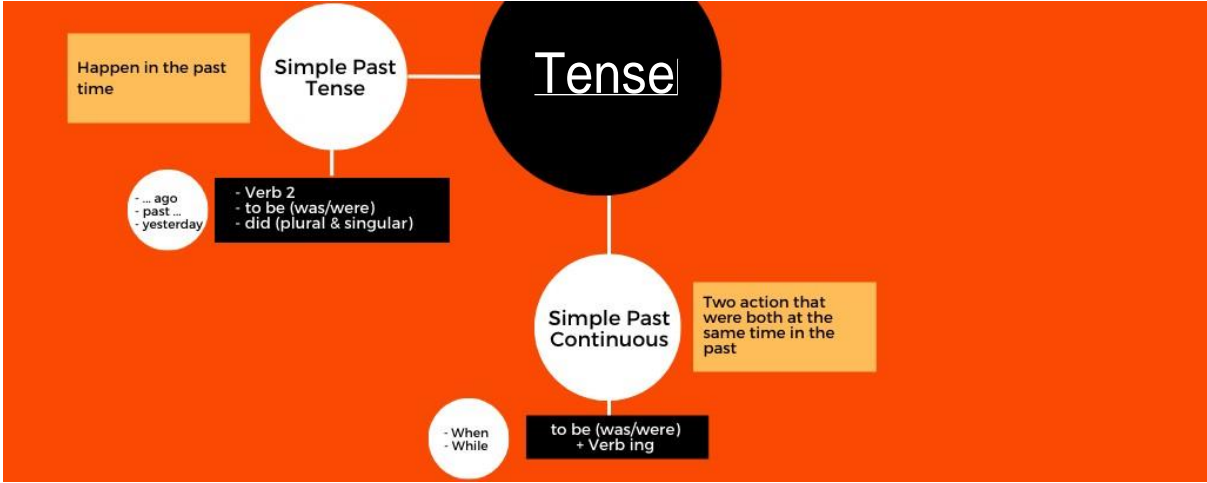
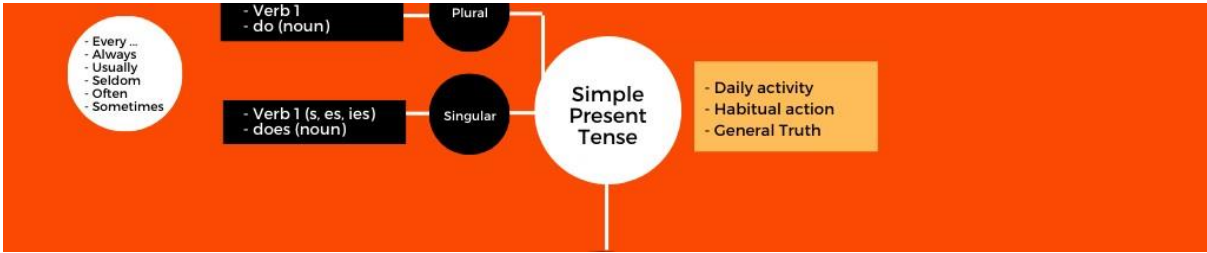
a decorative plant. An orchid usually grows (12)... on a tree but it is not a parasite. It can only process flowers not fruit.

10. A. plants B. leaves C. flowers D. trees
11. A. similar B. various C. famous D. difficult
12. A. well B. slowly C. fast D. hard

For questions 13 to 15, choose the most suitable words to fill in the blanks

Samosir, approximately 50 km long and 15 km wide, is an island in Lake Toba and almost as big as Singapore. It is often described as the heart of Batak (13) Samosir is a perfect place to relax and cool down. It is beautiful and scenic and very relaxing. Accommodation is extremely (14) ... but the food is rather expensive. The island is small enough to wander about or you can choose to lie in a hammock.

13. A. village B. culture C. hometown D. costumes
14. A. dear B. easy C. cheap D. difficult
15. A. completely B. simply C. easily D. comfortably



UNIT III

Tense

A. Simple Present Tense

Present Simple digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu peristiwa atau kegiatan yang merupakan kenyataan umum (*general truth*) atau kebiasaan (*habitual action*).

Misalnya: - Air laut asin

- Api panas (kenyataan umum)

Dua kalimat tersebut menyatakan informasi bahwa dari dulu sampai sekarang bahkan sampai waktu yang akan datang air laut akan tetap asin, tidak akan manis, dan api akan tetap panas, tidak akan dingin. Inilah yang dimaksud dengan kenyataan umum.

Karena kalimat nominal tidak memiliki kata kerja maka BE dianggap sebagai kata kerja, yang lazim disebut dengan *linking verb*. Kata ini berfungsi menghubungkan subjek dengan pelengkap. Sebagaimana sudah dijelaskan pada bab sebelumnya bahwa dalam kalimat nominal tidak ada kata kerja atau tidak ada aktivitas, maka antara subjek dan pelengkap dihubungkan dengan BE.

❖ Rumus:

Subjek + is/am/are (sesuai subjeknya) + pelengkap (benda/sifat/keterangan)

Contoh:

1. Kata benda (*noun*), misalnya:
Saya seorang murid.
*I **am** a student.*
2. Kata sifat (*adjective*), misalnya:
Santi sehat.
*Santi **is** healthy.*
3. Kata keterangan (*adverb*), misalnya:
Mereka di kelas
*They **are** in the class*

Subject	BE	Complement
I	am	in hotel
He	is	
She		
It		
Susan, <i>dsb.</i>		
You	are	
We		
They		
The boys		

❖ Subjek *I* menggunakan **am**.

Contoh: Saya tinggi

I am tall

Bukan *I am is tall* atau *I is tall* atau *I are tall*.

❖ Sedangkan untuk subjek *you, we, dan they* menggunakan **are**.

Contoh: Mereka di hotel

They **are** in hotel

Bukan *They are is in hotel* atau *They is in hotel* atau *They am in hotel*.

Negative Form

Untuk membuat kalimat nominal menjadi bentuk negative kita tambahkan *not* setelah BE.

am not

is not disingkat menjadi *isn't*

are not disingkat menjadi *aren't*

Contoh:

1. Kata benda (*noun*), misalnya:

Saya seorang murid.

I am a student.

Saya bukan seorang guru

I am not a teacher.

2. Kata sifat (*adjective*), misalnya:

Santi sehat.

Santi is healthy.

Santi tidak sakit.

Santi **is not** sick.

3. Kata keterangan (*adverb*), misalnya:

Mereka di kelas

They are in the class

Mereka tidak di halaman

They are not in the yard

Subject	BE + not	Complement
I	am not	in the room
He	is not (isn't)	
She		
It		
Susan, <i>dsb.</i>		
You	are not (aren't)	
We		
They		
The boys		

Interrogative Form

Untuk membuat kalimat nominal menjadi bentuk interogatif kita cukup memindahkan BE, yang sebelumnya terletak di antara subjek dan pelengkap (*complement*), ke depan subjek atau kalimat.

Contoh:

1. Kata benda (*noun*), misalnya:

Saya seorang murid.

I am a student.

Apakah saya seorang murid?

Am I a student?

2. Kata sifat (*adjective*), misalnya:

Santi sehat.

Santi is healthy.

Apakah Santi sehat?

Is Santi healthy?

3. Kata keterangan (*adverb*), misalnya:

Mereka di kelas

*They **are** in the class*

Apakah mereka di kelas?

***Are** they in the class?*

BE	Subject	Complement
Am	I	in the room?
Is	he	
	she	
	it	
	Susan, <i>dsb.</i>	
Are	you	
	we	
	they	
	the boys	

B. Simple Past Tense

Past Simple digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu peristiwa nyata (*general truth*) dan kebiasaan (*habitual action*) di waktu lampau (sudah lewat).

Misalnya: - Cuaca panas kemarin (*general truth*)

- Saya sakit Senin lalu

Sebagaimana dalam kalimat *nominal present*, kalimat *nominal past* pun tidak memiliki kata kerja, maka BE dianggap sebagai pengganti kata kerja, yang lazim disebut *linking verb*, dan diletakkan di antara subjek dan pelengkap (*complement*).

❖ Rumus:

Subjek + was/were (sesuai subjeknya) + pelengkap (benda/sifat/keterangan) +
keterangan waktu

Contoh:

1. *I **was** sick last week.*
2. *She **was** here yesterday.*
3. *We **were** in the office this morning.*

Dalam bentuk *past* (lampau), subjek *I* tidak menggunakan *am*, melainkan *was* sebab bentuk kedua dari *am* adalah *was*. Contoh:

Saya sakit kemarin

*I **was** sick yesterday*

Bukan *I am is sick yesterday* atau *I was is sick yesterday* atau *I were sick yesterday*.

Begitu juga subjek lain: *you*, *we*, dan *they* tidak menggunakan *are* melainkan *were*.

He, she, it, Gilang (orang ke-3 tunggal) menggunakan *was*. Contoh:

Mereka di hotel dua hari lalu.

*They **were** in hotel two days ago*

Bukan *They are in the hotel two days ago* atau *They were is in hotel two days ago* atau *They was in hotel two days ago*.

Subject	BE	Complement	Adverb of Time
I	was	in Bali	- yesterday
He			- last ... (last
She			week, last
It			Sunday, last
Susan, <i>dsb.</i>			month, <i>dsb.</i>)
You	were		- ... ago (two
We			days ago, ten
They			minutes ago, five
The boys		weeks ago, <i>dsb.</i>)	

Negative Form

Untuk membuat kalimat *nominal Past Simple* menjadi bentuk *negative* kita tambahkan *not* setelah kata *was* dan *were*.

was **not** disingkat menjadi ***wasn't***

were not disingkat menjadi *weren't*

Contoh:

Saya tidak di Jakarta kemarin.

I was not in Jakarta yesterday.

Subject	BE + not	Complement	Adverb of Time
I	was not (wasn't)	in Bali	- yesterday
He			- last ... (last
She			week, last
It			Sunday, last
Susan, <i>dsb.</i>			month, <i>dsb.</i>)
You	were not (weren't)		- ... ago (two
We			days ago, ten
They			minutes ago, five
The boys			weeks ago, <i>dsb.</i>)

Interrogative Form

Untuk membuat kalimat *nominal Past Simple* menjadi bentuk interogatif kita cukup memindahkan was/were, yang sebelumnya terletak di antara subjek dan pelengkap (*complement*), ke depan subjek atau kalimat.

Contoh:

Apakah saya gemuk tahun lalu?

Was I fat last year?

BE	Subject	Complement
Was	I	in the room?
	he	
	she	
	it	
	Susan, <i>dsb.</i>	
Were	you	

	we	
	they	
	the boys	

C. Simple Past Continuous

Past Continuous digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu peristiwa yang sedang berlangsung di waktu yang sudah lewat, lalu, atau lampau. Keterangan waktunya sama dengan *Simple Past* (... ago, last ..., yesterday, ...), namun biasanya ada dua kejadian. Kedua kejadian tersebut bisa saja terjadi bersamaan, bisa juga saling menyusul.

Misalnya:

- Andi **sedang menonton TV** ketika Gilang **membaca novel** tiga jam yang lalu. (Dua kejadian terjadi bersamaan)
- Kami **sedang belajar** Matematika ketika Kepala Sekolah **masuk ke kelas** seminggu yang lalu. (Kejadian pertama disusul kejadian ke-2)

Ciri kalimat *continuous* ialah adanya *be* dan *verb 1 -ing*. Dalam Bahasa Indonesia diungkapkan dengan kata “sedang” (sedang membaca, sedang menulis, sedang berjalan, dsb.)

❖ Rumus:

Subjek + *was/were* (sesuai subjeknya) + *verb 1 -ing* + objek + keterangan waktu

Subject	Auxiliary	Verb 1 -ing	Adverb of Time
I	was	eating	- yesterday
He			- last ... (last
She			week, last
It			Sunday, last
Susan, <i>dsb.</i>			month, <i>dsb.</i>)
You	were		- ... ago (two
We			days ago, ten
They			minutes ago, five
The boys			weeks ago, <i>dsb.</i>)

Negative Form

Untuk membuat kalimat *Past Continuous* menjadi bentuk *negative* kita tambahkan *not* setelah kata *was* dan *were*.

was not disingkat menjadi *wasn't*

were not disingkat menjadi *weren't*

Contoh:

She was cooking rice

She wasn't cooking rice

They were reading a magazine

They weren't reading a magazine

Subject	Auxiliary	Verb 1 -ing + Object	Adverb of Time
I	was not (wasn't)	eating	- yesterday
He			- last ... (last
She			week, last
It			Sunday, last
Susan, <i>dsb.</i>			month, <i>dsb.</i>)
You	were not (weren't)		- ... ago (two
We			days ago, ten
They			minutes ago, five
The boys			weeks ago, <i>dsb.</i>)

Interrogative Form

Untuk membuat kalimat *Past Continuous* menjadi bentuk interogatif kita cukup memindahkan *was/were*, yang sebelumnya terletak di antara subjek dan *verb*, ke depan subjek atau kalimat.

Contoh:

She was cooking rice

Was She cooking rice?

They were reading a magazine

Were They reading a magazine?

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb 1 –ing	Object	Adverb of Time
Was	I	eating	Dinner	yesterday, ... ago, last ...
	he			
	she			
	it			
	Susan, <i>dsb.</i>			
Were	you			
	we			
	they			
	the boys			

D. Exercise

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of Simple Present Tense

1. Tina (work) _____ hard.
2. My brother want to (learn) _____ French.
3. Tono (have) _____ a new wristwatch.
4. Tini always (go) _____ to school by bus.
5. We often (visit) _____ grandma in holidays.

Fill in the blanks with a suitable adverb of frequency (Simple Present)

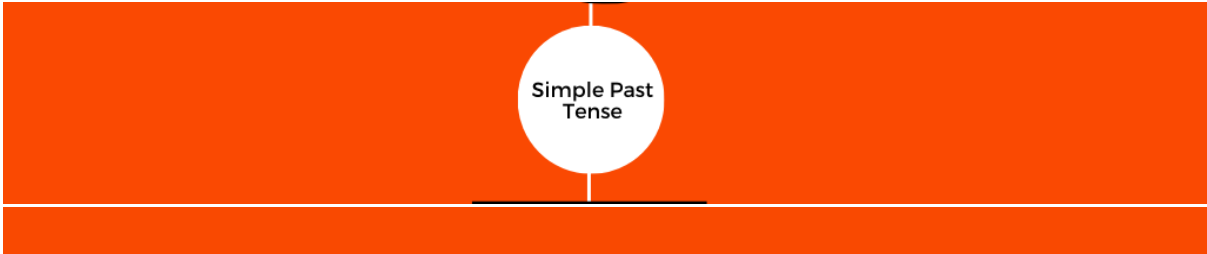
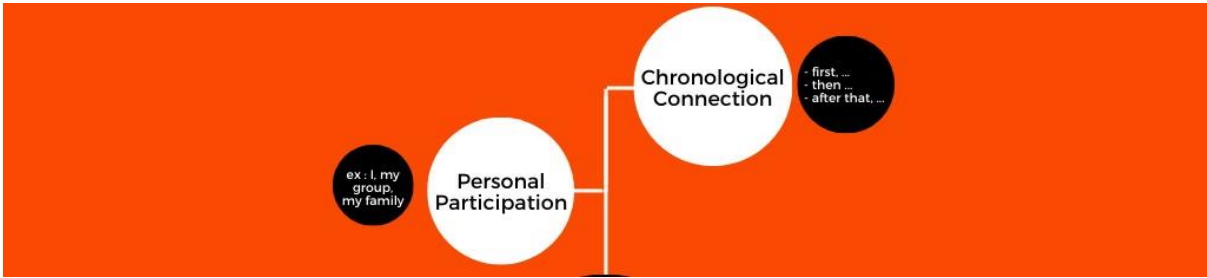
1. Ella _____ gets up early. Once in awhile she gets up early if she must catch the first train.
2. Anto : Have you ever been to Paris?
Ina : No. I have _____ been there.
3. My sister _____ helps mother in the kitchen. She prepares breakfast every morning.
4. That shop has reasonable price. So, buyers _____ shop there.
5. Every shop _____ tries to serve the customers well.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of Simple Past Tense

1. The plane (leave) _____ Jakarta last night.
2. I (buy) _____ the property in 1995 and (sell) _____ it in 1999.
3. Mr. Hartawan (become) _____ president of the company five years ago.
4. He (lose) _____ his English book yesterday.
5. The pickpockets (fight) _____ bitterly over the division of money this morning.
6. How _____ he (go) _____ to Jakarta?

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of Present Continuous Tense

1. They are walking to work.
A. _____? Yes, they are.
B. Where _____? To work.
2. Ina talking to Elaine.
A. Who _____? Ina.
B. _____? Yes, she is.
3. A: Are they jogging now?
B: No, they _____ now. They are playing football.
4. A: Is she reading a book?
B: No, she _____ a book. She is reading a magazine.
5. A: Are you talking to Garry?
B: No, I _____ to Gary. I am talking to Hendra.



UNIT IV

Recount Text

A. Explanation

Teks *recount* adalah teks yang menceritakan kembali suatu peristiwa/kegiatan yang telah terjadi/berlangsung pada masa lalu.

Struktur teks deskriptif terdiri atas hal-hal berikut:

- a. *Orientation* (orientasi); berisi pendahuluan tentang pengalaman/peristiwa yang terjadi, tokoh yang terlibat, tempat, dan waktu pengalaman/peristiwa itu terjadi/berlangsung.
- b. *Events*; berisi jalinan pengalaman/peristiwa yang ada dalam peristiwa tersebut. Bagian ini terdiri atas beberapa peristiwa (*events*).
- c. *Re-orientation*; berisi rangkuman/penutup cerita.

Ciri-ciri kebahasaan teks *recount*, yaitu:

- a. menggunakan past tense;
- b. menggunakan kata hubung (*conjunction*), misalnya *then, before, after*.

- *Contoh Recount Text:*

Last week, Mrs Damiri's wife had an accident. Her youngest child, Yusuf, was at home when it happened. He was playing with his new toy car. Suddenly Yusuf heard his mother calling. "Help! Help!" He ran to the kitchen. His mother had burnt herself with some hot cooking oil. She was crying with pain and the pan was on fire. Mr. Damiri had gone to his office. The other children had gone to school.

Yusuf was too small to help his mother, and she was too frightened to speak sensibly to him. But he ran to the neighbour's house and asked his neighbour to come and help his mother. The neighbour soon put out the fire and took Yusuf's mother to the clinic.

When Mr. Damiri came home, his wife told him what had happened. He was very proud of his son. "When you are a man, you will be just like your father," she said

B. Exercise

The following text is for questions number 1 to 10

Sunday the terrible

Last week was a terrible day for me. My cousin and I were playing football in front of the house to spend time with us.

First, it was really fun until I kicked the ball too strong, so the ball led me to the window and broke the window. When we wanted to escape, suddenly we all heard a loud voice. After that, the owner of the house came out of the fence, she yelled at us. We were very afraid of her, but we do not know what to do. Then, one of my cousins told us to run, we all ran, and suddenly we heard a sound of a barking dog. Then we knew that the homeowners let her dog chase us. And we were struggling to run as fast as we can. But, I fell down so the dog captured me and bit my leg. It really hurt me. Then the dog ran back into the house. My cousin took me to the doctor and told my parents. In the end, the doctor said that I was exposed to rabies. Then I was hospitalized for a week.

That's a terrible day of the week for me, may not happen to me again in the next Sunday.

4. What is the title of the story above?
5. When was it happening?
6. Why last week was a terrible day for the author?
7. Who is shouting?
8. Who is said to be the cousin of the author?
9. Who is pursuing the author and his friends when run?
10. What happens when a dog chases a homeowner?
11. Who brought the author to the doctor?
12. What the doctor said to the author?
13. How long the author hospitalized?

For questions 11 to 6, choose the suitable words to fill in the blank

I am so glad that today is over. So many things have gone wrong. For some reasons I didn't sleep a wink last night. I was very tired when Mum called me this morning. I fell asleep again until Mum called me again. That snooze made me late.

I did not have time for breakfast. I was starving as I ran to catch the school bus. I just missed it. Dad had to ride me to school. He was late for teaching at his school and he was furious with me. He scolded me for being late.

I arrived at school on time. The teacher asked us to hand in our homework. My homework was not in my bag. I had forgotten to put it in my bag the night before. I usually check my bag in the morning. I did not do this because I was late I had to do extra assignment as a punishment.

After Biology lesson, I did not tie my shoelace properly. I tripped over it. And fell down the stairs. I hurt my knee and had to have a bandage on it. What a terrible day! I hope that I have much better one tomorrow.

11. What is the purpose of the text?
 - A. To explain about something wrong
 - B. To inform about the writers activities
 - C. To entertain the readers about the funny story
 - D. To discuss about how to overcome the problem
 - E. To retell about the writer's terrible day

12. The generic structure of the last paragraph is called ...
 - A. reason
 - B. re-orientation
 - C. events
 - D. orientation
 - E. complication

13. What made everything went wrong?
 - A. He got up late in the morning
 - B. His bag was left at home
 - C. His father was late to ride him
 - D. He got punishment from his teacher

14. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE according to the text?
 - A. The writer didn't sleep a wink at that night
 - B. He didn't hand in his homework

- C. His father rode him to school
- D. He fell down the stairs
- E. He had breakfast before leaving for school



UNIT V

Short Message

A. Explanation

Short message atau pesan pendek dikirim untuk member tahu seseorang tentang suatu hal karena tidak bisa bertemu langsung dengan orang tersebut. Pesan dapat ditulis langsung di atas secarik kertas maupun dikirim melalui SMS (dalam Bahasa Inggris disebut '*text*').

Pesan pendek berisi:

1. nama orang yang menulis pesan
2. nama orang yang dituju, dan
3. isi pesan. Isi pesan ditulis singkat dan jelas sehingga mudah dipahami penerima pesan.

Jika pesan pendek ditulis di atas secarik kertas, pesan tersebut sebaiknya ditempelkan atau diletakkan di tempat yang mudah dilihat oleh penerima. Sedangkan jika pesan berupa SMS, kita boleh menggunakan singkatan yang maksudnya sudah diketahui secara umum. Misalnya, *c u* (*see you*), *btw* (*by the way*), *asap* (*as soon as possible*), *4u* (*for you*), dan *r u ok?* (*Are you okay?*). Singkatan-singkatan semacam ini perlu digunakan untuk mempercepat penulisan pesan sehingga bisa menghemat waktu, biaya, dan kapasitas penulisan pesan.

B. Exercise

The following text is for questions number 1 to 2

Dear Aurel

The carnival will begin at 2 p.m. today, starting from the stadium to the city hall.

Would you fetch me at home at 1 p.m.? I'll treat you lunch as I have promised you. Thankyou.

Daffa

1. What is the writer's intention of writing the message?

A. To ask the receiver to fetch him

- B. To invite the receiver to have lunch together
- C. To suggest the receiver watch the carnival together
- D. To remind the receiver about the time of the carnival

2. What will be Aurel and Daffa doing after meeting?

- A. Going to the stadium
- B. Having lunch together
- C. Watching the carnival
- D. Preparing for the carnival

The following text is for questions number 3 to 4

Indah, I am really sorry I cannot join you and Mira to visit the new bookstore as we have planned this morning. I sprained my ankle, I'd better have a rest at home.

Received

3 p.m.

12/01/19

From: Andre

3. What is the message about?

- A. Arranging a plan
- B. Having an accident
- C. Visiting a bookstore
- D. Cancelling an appointment

4. What is Andre doing that afternoon?

- A. Meeting Mira
- B. Calling Indah
- C. Staying at home
- D. Visiting the bookstore

The following text is for questions number 5 to 6

Dear Niken

I think we need one rehearsal more before our *gambyong* dance performance the day after tomorrow. Please let me know your available time.

Sandra

5. The text is mainly about .. the available time to practice the *gambyong* dance.
 - A. stating
 - B. reminding
 - C. asking for
 - D. announcing for

6. What would happen if the receiver texts available that time?
 - A. The performance is done
 - B. The rehearsal is done
 - C. The dance show is postponed
 - D. The rehearsal schedule is set

The following text is for questions number 7 to 8

Dear Ardi

Thank you for inviting me to your house warming party, but I am really sorry. I cannot attend your party because I have to attend a selection test to enter a vocational school in Magelang. I promise I will visit you and your new house after returning from Magelang. I hope your party will be merry. Warm regards to your parents.

Mitha

7. What is the topic of the text?
 - A. hope
 - B. farewell
 - C. thanking
 - D. apologizing

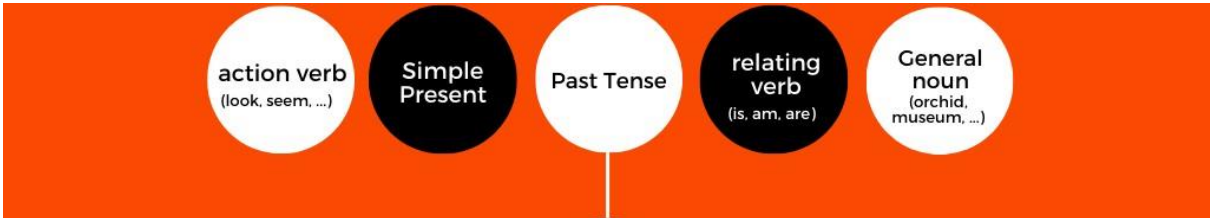
8. What can we conclude from the text?
- A. Mitha will hold a party
 - B. Ardi lives in a new house
 - C. Ardi will study in Magelang
 - D. Mitha will attend Ardi's party

The following text is for questions number 9 to 10

Dad, I am at Mr. Irwan's house to accompany Nadya, her little daughter. Mrs. Irwan took her sick father to the hospital just now. Mr. Irwan is still on his way home. I will return home after he arrives.

Diana

9. Dimas sent the message to his father ...
- A. to take a leave
 - B. to explain his condition
 - C. to help Mr. Irwan family
 - D. to inform Mr. Irwan's condition
10. What is Diana like?
- A. helpful
 - B. humble
 - C. confident
 - D. generous
11. "I will return home after he arrives."
- The underlined word refers to ...
- A. Dimas
 - B. Mr. Irwan
 - C. Dimas's father
 - D. Mr. Irwan's father



UNIT VI

Report Text

A. Explanation

Report text merupakan teks yang bertujuan menyampaikan informasi dengan mendeskripsikan sesuatu secara umum, yang meliputi benda yang ada di alam, hal/benda buatan manusia, dan fenomena alam dan sosial yang terjadi di sekitar kita.

Teks *report* berisi serangkaian fakta yang logis dan bersifat objektif, tanpa ada keterlibatan pribadi (pendapat pribadi) penulis.

Struktur teks *report* terdiri atas hal-hal berikut:

- a. *General classification* (klasifikasi umum); pengantar tentang objek/fenomena yang akan dibahas.
- b. *Description* (deskripsi) menerangkan objek/fenomena yang dibahas, meliputi bagian-bagian, kualitas, dan perilaku.

Ciri-ciri kebahasaan teks *report*, yaitu:

- a. Menggunakan *Simple Present Tense*, kecuali apabila yang dibahas sudah punah maka menggunakan *Past Tense*.
- b. Menggunakan *action verb* (kata kerja tindakan) dan *relating verb* misalnya *is, am, are, look, seem*.
- c. Menggunakan *general nouns* (kata benda yang bersifat umum), misalnya *green sea turtles, Northern Lights, orchids, platypus, figure skaters*.

B. Exercise

The following text is for questions number 1 to 2

Ojek “motorcycle taxi” began appearing in Jakarta after becak was banned in 1994. Ojek service began as people’s initiative to provide an alternative transportation for people who used becak from main roads into housing complexes.

There is no government license or control for ojek. By the law, all motorcycle passengers should wear helmet so ojek drivers should have a spare for their

passengers to wear. Ojek tends to congregate at T-junction on main roads and near smaller roads that are not serviced by bus routes.

Ladies should have a careful position in taking ojek. Also, if the women wear a dress, they have to sit sidewise on the back of the vehicle. You have to bargain before you get on and ask a local people about the usual price.

1. What is mainly discussed in the text?
 - A. Housing complexes
 - B. Motorcycle taxi
 - C. Alternative transportation
 - D. People's initiative

2. Where do ojek gather?
 - A. In main roads
 - B. At housing complexes
 - C. At T-junctions
 - D. On bus routes

3. What had started ojek to appear?
 - A. The government control over ojek
 - B. Bus services that cover smaller road
 - C. Becak were banned in 1994
 - D. New housing complexes were built

4. What is the main idea of paragraph three?
 - A. Tips for ojek passengers
 - B. Law for motorcycles passengers
 - C. The beginning of ojek service
 - D. Ojek service's coverage are

5. From the text we know that ...
 - A. Ojek passengers are mainly women
 - B. Ojek has replaced becak's function
 - C. Ojek only operate in housing complexes
 - D. Ojek has fixed price for its routes

The following text is for questions number 5 to 6

Earthworms

An earthworm digs a hole by pushing into the loose soil with its pointed head which then thickens, forcing the soil apart. Slowly but surely, the worm draws the rest of its body up to disappear into the hole. The earthworm can do this because its body has many narrow rings joined together by a softer material that enables it to change shape. Whenever the soil is too hard to be pushed aside, the earthworm eats its way through.

By burrowing into the soil, the earthworm creates channels and pockets into which air can enter. This allows the soil to become oxygenated so that plant roots can breathe. In this way, earthworms act as gardeners and cultivators of the soil.

6. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - A. Earthworms are slippery
 - B. Earthworms can change shape
 - C. Earthworms are good for the soil
 - D. Earthworms are also called gardeners

7. Why is it said that the earthworms act as gardeners?
 - A. They plant many trees
 - B. They make the soil good for plants
 - C. They have many plants near the burrows
 - D. They make plants bigger and better

8. “By burrowing into the soil, ...” (Paragraph 2)
The underlined word means...
 - A. To make a hole
 - B. To push something
 - C. To cultivate
 - D. To change shape

The following text is for questions number 9 to 10

Machu Picchu, Peru

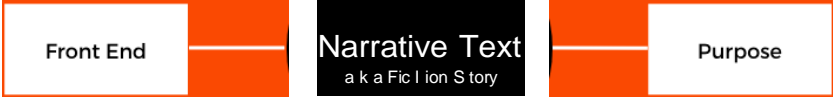
Machu Picchu in Peru, which means “old peak”, is one of the most enigmatic ancient sites in the world. According to the legend, Machu Picchu was a sacred place.

The extraordinary city was created by the Inca people. They erected many stones, structured and turned the place into a work of art.

Two thousand feet above Lirubamba River, these ruins consist of baths, temples and about 150 houses, all very well pre-served. These grey granite structures, some of which weigh more than 50 tons, are perfectly sculpted that they are nothing less than works of architectural genius. They were rediscovered by a Yale archeologist in 1911. The ethereal beauty, workmanship and history of the place attract millions of tourists each year.

9. What can we see in Machu Picchu in Peru?
 - A. Granite structures
 - B. Beautiful scenery
 - C. Inca people
 - D. Ancient statues

10. What is the main idea of paragraph four?
 - A. Women played only the female characters
 - B. Randai is currently played by males and females
 - C. The male and female characters were played by men
 - D. Randai is a combination of local martial arts, and story-telling



UNIT VI

Narrative Text

A. Explanation

Narrative text berisi cerita menghibur pendengar atau pembacanya. Teks ini berkaitan dengan rangkaian peristiwa yang mengarah ke suatu krisis, yang akhirnya menemukan penyelesaian.

Ciri teks naratif yaitu adanya unsure konflik (masalah) dan resolusi (penyelesaian masalah). Dalam sebuah teks naratif, kalian mungkin dapat menemukan konflik dan penyelesaiannya lebih dari satu. Contoh teks *narrative* yaitu legenda, dongeng, fable, dan cerita inspiratif.

Struktur teks *report* terdiri atas hal-hal berikut:

- a. *Orientation* (klasifikasi umum); pengenalan tokoh, waktu, dan tempat terjadinya cerita.
- b. *Complication* (deskripsi); pengembangan konflik (masalah).
- c. *Resolution* (penyelesaian); penyelesain konflik (masalah).
- d. *Re-orientation*; perubahan yang terjadi pada tokoh atau pelajaran yang dapat dipetik dari cerita. (Bagian ini bersifat opsional, tidak harus ada dalam teks).

Ciri-ciri kebahasaan teks *report*, yaitu:

- a. Menggunakan *Past Tense*
- b. Biasanya diawali dengan *adverb of time* (kata keterangan waktu), misalnya *long ago, once upon a time, one day*, atau *adverb of place* (kata keterangan tempat), misalnya *in a faraway land, in a very quiet village*.
- c. Menggunakan kata hubung waktu (*temporal conjunction*), misalnya *then, after that, before*.

B. Exercise

The following text is for questions number 1 to 4

The Smartest Animal

Once there was a farmer from Laos. Every morning and every evening he ploughed his field with his buffalo. One day, a tiger saw the farmer and his buffalo working. The tiger was surprised to see big animal listening to small animal. He wanted to know more about the buffalo and the man.

After the man home, the tiger spoke to the buffalo, "You are so big and strong. Why do you everything the man tells you?"

The buffalo answer, "Oh, the man is very intelligent."

The tiger asked, "Can you tell me how intelligent he is?"

"No, I can't tell you," said the buffalo

"But you can ask him".

So the next day the tiger said to the man, "Can see your intelligence?"

but the man answered, "It's a home."

"Can you go and get it?" asked the tiger.

"Yes," said the man,

"But I'm afraid you will kill my buffalo when I'm gone. Can I tie you to a tree?"

After the man tied the tiger to the tree, he didn't go home to get his intelligent. He took his plough and hit the tiger. Then he said, "Now you know about my intelligence even if you haven't seen it."

1. When does the farmer plow his field?
 - A. In the morning and afternoon
 - B. In the morning and evening
 - C. Only in the afternoon
 - D. Only in the morning

2. How did the tiger find out that the man was intelligent?
 - A. The tiger asked the man
 - B. The buffalo told the tiger
 - C. The man tricked the tiger
 - D. The man tied the buffalo to a tree

3. "The tiger was surprised to see big animal listening to a small animal"

The underlined word has a similar meaning to...

- A. hear
- B. obey
- C. afraid
- D. weak

4. What can we learn from the story?
- A. Never underestimate others
 - B. We have to plow the field everyday
 - C. A buffalo is more intelligent than a tiger
 - D. The size of body determines the power

The following text is for questions number 5 to 8

A long time ago, there lived an old man in the Penanggungan Mountain. His name was Kiai Gede Penanggungan. He had supernatural power. Kiai Gede Penanggungan had a beautiful daughter named Dewi Walangangin who was not married yet. Kiai Gede Penanggungan prayed days and nights for her daughter to have a husband. One day, a young handsome man came to his place. The name of the man was Jaka Pandelengan. He wanted to be Kiai Gede Penanggungan's student. Kiai Gede agreed to have Jaka as his student with one condition that he would marry her daughter. Jaka Pandelengan and Dewi Walangangin soon got married. Kiai Gede Penanggungan taught Jaka many things.

After several years, now it was time for the couple to live separately from Kiai Gede Penanggungan. They would move to another village. Kiai Gede gave some seeds of pari or paddy to the couple. He asked the couple to plant the seeds. He also warned the couple not to be arrogant when they were rich. He wanted the couple to help poor people. The couple started a new life. They planted the seed. Soon, the seeds grew and became a lot of rice. Now the couple became very rich. The poor neighbors came to the couple to ask for some paddy seeds, but the couple refused to help them.

5. What did Jaka Pandelengan and his wife do to be rich?
- A. Helped poor people
 - B. Had a great power
 - C. Planted *pari* seeds

D. Built a temple

6. The couple becomes temples because ...

- A. They were rich
- B. Kiai Gede said so
- C. Kiai Gede liked them
- D. They were good people

7. "..., an incredible thing happened."

The underlined word means...

- A. untouchable
- B. unbelievable
- C. common
- D. usual

8. What can we learn from the story?

- A. We should live separately from our parents
- B. We have to listen to our parent's advice
- C. We have to prepare a good paddy field
- D. We should refuse other people's help

The following text is for questions number 9 to 10

Once upon a time, a lion had been hunting for days without catching anything to eat.

"It looks like I will go hungry again!" he thought.

Then he saw a hare fast asleep beneath a shady tree. He moved quietly towards it, thinking, "At last! Here is a delicious meal sitting and waiting for me!"

He was about to catch the hare when a fine young deer trotted by. The lion thought, "Now there is an even better dinner!" He turned and chased the deer. The noise woke the hare and he quickly hopped away.

After a long chase, the lion failed to catch the deer. Tired out, he came back looking for the hare but found that it had run away.

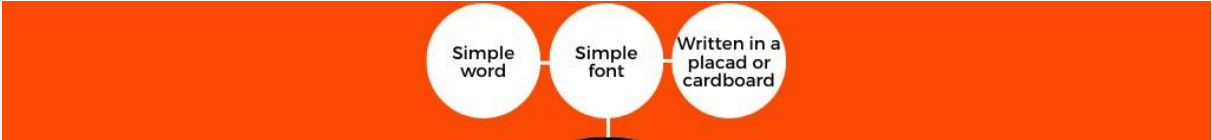
"What a fool I am!" the lion said as his empty stomach growled.

“It serves me right for losing the food that was almost mine, just for the chance of getting more!”

9. What was the hare doing when the lion approached him?
 - A. He was looking at the deer
 - B. He was sleeping
 - C. He was running
 - D. He was hunting

10. Why did the lion postpone catching the sleeping hare?
 - A. Because he was afraid of waking the hare up
 - B. Because he did not eating the sleeping hare
 - C. Because he wanted to chase another lion
 - D. Because he saw a deer passing by

11. What can we learn from the story?
 - A. Don't run away when your friend needs you
 - B. Don't be greedy, or you may lose
 - C. Don't speak too much
 - D. Don't miss a chance



UNIT VII

Notice

A. Explanation

Notice atau pemberitahuan adalah informasi singkat dan sederhana yang ditujukan kepada banyak orang. *Notice* digunakan untuk memberikan informasi, instruksi, atau peringatan kepada publik. Peringatan ini harus mudah dipahami dan mudah dibaca. Oleh karena itu, peringatan selalu menggunakan kata-kata yang sederhana serta ditulis dengan huruf (*font*) yang sederhana pula dan biasanya dengan ukuran besar apabila *notice* tersebut singkat.

B. Exercise

The following picture is for questions number 1 to 2



NO STRONG SMELLING FOOD

1. What is the writer's intention to write this notice?
 - A. To persuade people to avoid durian
 - B. To avoid people to bring smelling food
 - C. To ask people to consume smelling food
 - D. To inform people about strong smelling food

2. Where do you probably read the notice?
 - A. In a lift
 - B. In a park
 - C. In a fruit stall
 - D. In a supermarket

The following picture is for questions number 3 to 4



3. What merit will students get upon understanding the notice?
 - A. They will feel secure as everyone should be friendly
 - B. They have to make friends with anybody
 - C. They will be careful in choosing friends
 - D. They should behave properly

4. If the school spots any students against others, what most likely must be done by school?
 - A. The school will establish a stricter rule
 - B. The school environment will not be conducive for learning
 - C. The students will not become popular among others
 - D. The school must handle this problematic student wisely

The following picture is for questions number 5 to 8



5. Why is the notice made?
 - A. To tell the students about drinkable tap water
 - B. To inform the students about drinkable water
 - C. To permit the students to refill their water bottles
 - D. To remind the students to use glasses when drinking

6. The students will ... upon understanding the notice.
- A. filtrate the water before using it
 - B. only gargle the water after having lunch
 - C. avoid to use the water for washing hands
 - D. recycle the water to be used several times
7. Who probably put the sign at school?
- A. The headmaster
 - B. A new student
 - C. A school janitor
 - D. A security officer



8. It means that only the ... who own the houses at the housing complex can go there.
- A. security
 - B. participants
 - C. people
 - D. guests



9. What does the notice mean?
- A. Children may play with their pets in this area

- B. Children are not allowed to play in this area
- C. This play area is only for children's pets
- D. We are not allowed to take pets into the children's play area



10. The notice means ...
- A. We are not allowed to let the door open all the time
 - B. We are prohibited to enter the room
 - C. We have to take another door to enter the room
 - D. We are not permitted to open the door



UNIT VIII

Announcement

A. Explanation

Announcements atau pengumuman adalah pernyataan (pemberitahuan resmi) dalam bentuk lisan atau tulisan yang berisi sesuatu untuk diketahui oleh banyak orang. Kita mendengar atau membaca pengumuman dimana saja. Kita biasa mendengar pengumuman lisan di sekolah atau di tempat-tempat umum, misalnya toko, stasiun, bandara, hotel, rumah sakit, gedung, bioskop, dan pusat perbelanjaan. Pengumuman tulis dapat kita baca di papan pengumuman, koran, dan majalah. Pengumuman tulis ini dipasang di tempat yang mudah dilihat orang dan ditulis secara singkat dan jelas.

B. Exercise

The following text is for questions number 1 to 2

ANNOUNCEMENT

Because of the high demand for electrical power due to extremely cold weather, the city is facing a serious power shortage. We are asking residents to help us avoid this situation. Please reduce your power consumption as much as possible. Lower household heat to sixty degrees. Postpone energy consuming tasks such as doing the laundry.

1. The announcement is about ...
 - E. A serious power shortage in the city
 - F. The high demand for electrical power
 - G. The extremely cold weather in the city
 - H. The need to turn off all unnecessary appliances
2. The announcement is addressed to ...
 - A. The residents of the city
 - B. The companies in the city
 - C. The officials that work in the city
 - D. The employees of the electricity company

3. "Turn of all unnecessary appliances"
The synonym of the underlined word is ...
- A. cables
 - B. wires
 - C. devices
 - D. ingredients

The following text is for questions number 4 to 4

ATTENTION

All students must join the class meeting from 15th December to 21st December 2008.

Principal,
Mr. Budi

4. What kind of text is it?
- A. A letter
 - B. A label
 - C. A postcard
 - D. An announcement
5. What is the text about?
- A. The class meeting in a school
 - B. The winner of the class meeting
 - C. An invitation to join a class meeting
 - D. The plan of having a class meeting

The following text is for questions number 6 to 7

You and Your Partner are invited to attend
Putri's Sweet Seventeen Birthday Dinner
Green House St. Vincent on 22nd February 2008 at 7:00 p.m.

6. How old will Putri be in 2016?

- A. 22
- B. 23
- C. 24
- D. 25

7. When was Putri born?

- A. 1990
- B. 1991
- C. 1992
- D. 1993

The following text is for questions number 8 to 10

ANNOUNCEMENT

Student Graduation Farewell Party will be held on Saturday, 24th of May 2014 in School Hall, from 10:00 – 17:00. Students who want to join and perform their ability should register to Andika before 1st May 2014.

For more information contact Andre od Michelle on class Eight-Two.

8. The commencement party will be carried out on ... May 2014.

- A. 1st
- B. 10th
- C. 17th
- D. 24th

9. What should students do to join the farewell party?

- A. Perform their ability
- B. Register themselves to Andika
- C. Contact Andre for further information
- D. Graduate from the school

10. "... who want to join and perform their ability."

The underlined word refers to ...

- A. Andre and Michelle
- B. Andika and Andre
- C. Michele and Andika
- D. the students