



BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE

A Self-Study Reference Book
for EFL Students

Dr. Syarifudin, M.Pd.

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Sanabil

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FOREWORD

Alhamdulillah, all praises belong only to Allah SWT. Hopefully salawat and salam will always be delivered to the great Prophet Muhammad SAW, along with His family, friends and followers until the day of the resurrection. Thanks to the grace and guidance of Allah SWT, the textbook and reference writing program has been completed.

The obligation of lecturers to write and produce books, both textbooks and reference books, has actually been regulated in Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning tertiary institutions and Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers and some other regulations. Article 12 of Law No.12 of 2012 clearly states that lecturers individually or in groups are required to write textbooks or textbooks published by tertiary institutions as a learning resource.

The textbook and reference book writing competition (KOBAR) 2020 held by Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training (FTK) is an effort to contribute to the implementation of the law above, which quantitatively, the research charts and publications of PTIKI lecturers still have to be improved. Another goal is to improve the quality of learning by creating a conducive academic atmosphere and an effective, efficient learning process with easy access to learning resources for lecturers and students. This publication is also expected to support the advancement of lecturers' careers in the context of advancement of lecturer functional positions, which in turn will have an impact on the increasing of the university and study program accreditation status.

Gradually, the Faculty continues to strive to increase the quantity and quality of the published book. There were 10 books in 2019 and increased quite significantly in 2020 into 100 that consisted of 50 textbooks and 50 reference books. The efforts of the faculty do not stop at the publication level, but continue with the registration of Intellectual Property Rights (HKI) of the books at the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DJKI) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, would result 100 HKI for lecturers in 2020.

The 2020 textbook and reference competition is oriented towards the interconnection-integration between religion and science, with the spirit of UIN Mataram Horizon Ilmu with inter-multi-transdisciplinary science that discusses methods in conventional Islamic studies with deductive-normative-theological characteristics with contemporary humanities studies methods such as sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics, hermeneutics, phenomenology and also the natural sciences which have an inductive-rational character. Among the 100 books, there were 10 thematic titles that answer the epistemological problems of Islamic education, especially those related to the mission of the Indonesian Ministry of Religion such as Islamic moderation (Islam wasathiyah), inclusive education, anti-corruption education, character education, multicultural education, ethno-pedagogic, and online learning, education & gender issues, various Islamic boarding schools (coastal, entrepreneurial), and the most current themes, namely independent learning and independent campuses (Kampus Merdeka).

Representing the Faculty, I am grateful for the policies and support of the Rector of UIN Mataram Prof. Dr. H Mutawali, M.Ag and his staff, to 100 writers who contributed in the 2020 book competition, and the unforgettable editors from lecturers in the same field as well as publishers without a touch of *zauq*, the books will not be as attractive as these. There is no ivory that is not cracked; indeed there is still a shortage, both in substance and in technical writing. Through this «space», we expect critical suggestions from the readers. Hopefully this agenda will become an amal Jariah and bring blessings to the academic community of UIN Mataram and the ummah in general.

Mataram, October 29 2020 M
12 *Rabi'ul Awal* 1442 H

Dean



Dr. Hj. Lubna, M.Pd.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my thanks to Almighty Allah who has given chance and health so that the writing this book of “Basic English Grammar in Use: A Self-Study Reference Book for EFL Students can be finished. I compiled this self-study reference book for EFL Students based on my experiences in teaching English grammar at Study Program of English Language Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, at State Islamic University of Mataram since 2015 year. Based on my experiences in teaching grammar, in which students need grammar materials through illustration in sentences and context that make them more easily in understanding the usage of English grammar.

In teaching and learning at English Language Education Study Program, there are many courses components must be programmed by the students, including English skills (speaking, listening, writing, and reading), language components (grammar, vocabulary and idiom), English Linguistics, English literature, etc. This book prepared for the students whose English language is major program as a reference book for basic English grammar. Contents of this book, including pronouns, expression of quantity, modals auxiliaries, simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, simple future tense, future continuous tense, future perfect tense, future perfect continuous tense, passive voice, degree of comparison, conditional sentences, and relative pronoun. Many people have helped me throughout the process of completing this book. My deepest gratefulness should go to Prof. H. Mahyuni, MA. Ph.D. as the first peer reviewer and Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd. as the second peer reviewer who have been a constant source of knowledge, strong encouragement, and sustained critical support for the whole of my works and publications. I am very much grateful and respect to Prof. Dr. Mutawalli, M. Ag. as a rector of State Islamic University of Mataram and Dr. Hj. Lubna, M.Pd. as the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty,

State Islamic University of Mataram who encourage all lecturers to enhance their knowledge and academic performance through writing the books and articles in indexed journals. My heartfelt thanks go to my family, to my wife (Dr. Nikmatullah, MA.) and to my children (Muhammad Anis Azhar and Muhammad Rifqi Akbar) for their support to a husband and a father whose mind was not always free to give the attention they needed. It is with pleasure that to them all I dedicate this book.

The Author

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Unit 1

Introduction

Goals of this book

Basic English Grammar in Use: A Self-Study Reference Book for EFL Students has two primary goals namely:

- To help EFL students develop their overall knowledge and understanding of Basic English grammar.
- To provide a simple source of reference for EFL students who want to self-study about Basic English grammar, especially for EFL students whose major course is English language.

This book provides a broader perspective of usage and illustration of English grammar through description of grammar; form of grammar; illustration of grammar, the usage of grammar, and practice of grammar. It encourages EFL students to appreciate the complexity of grammatical description in primary resources, which written by some giants whose English is as a native language or as a second language. Therefore, this book can give a simple solution for EFL students in leaning basis English grammar because it is presented by using grammar in illustrations and examples.

Content and organization

Materials produced for studying of Basic English grammar in this book reflect and promote an obsession on mastery of English grammar in some aspects. They are pronouns, expression of quantity, modals auxiliaries, simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, simple past tense, past

continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, simple future tense, future continuous tense, future perfect tense, future perfect continuous tense, passive voice, degree of comparison, conditional sentences, and relative pronoun.

Each unit of this book begins with a review of grammar description relating to its topic, following by reviewing of grammar form, grammar in illustration, the usage of grammar along with a lot of practice materials so that EFL students can put the knowledge to use immediately of English grammar. This makes the book suitable both as a self-study reference book or for private study, and for Basic English grammar course materials.

Data used in this book

Authentic data in this book have been extensively in formulating and checking generalizations about language use, and obtaining and adapting examples from primary resources written by some giants who have famous English grammar books used for EFL students in Indonesia. Some other data based on the writer's experiences in teaching English grammar in which EFL students need to know the usage of English grammar in illustrations and examples.

Most part the contents of this book had been used for seven years in teaching English matriculation course in State Islamic University of Mataram before the course deleted in 2015. It gave a good understanding for EFL students in learning and using English grammar. I studied a large collection of English grammar and found out how EFL students were actually using the English grammar in their English language, whether in both written and spoken discourses. I picked the most important points and I showed how EFL students in actual written and spoken discourses used the English grammars. As the students of English, they can be sure that they presented English grammar with real English contents in sentences, paragraph, and discourses, as it actually used in a real situation.

How to use this book

As the author of this book, it may be surprising to hear me say that when I read some books of English grammar written by some giants, such as understanding and using English grammar, English grammar in use, A Practical English grammar, and so forth, they make me inspired to write a grammar book and making the EFL student easier to understand and use grammar in both their written and spoken language and discourses.

During the process of writing this book, I became very much aware of the challenge of writing a ‘what to do book’ on English grammar. How I can present a wide range of materials, which make the EFL students understand of the contents of the book. How the book facilitates the EFL students, who want to study Basic English grammar as one of their course at the department of English; and the book presents the rich and varied contents making EFL students have complete knowledge of Basic English grammar.

In trying to respond to this challenge, I have tried to give the materials in each unit comprises of four features that I feel are important, namely Grammar description, grammar form, grammar usage, grammar illustration, grammar practice, and in the appendices there some grammar exercises.

So what is the best way for EFL students to use this book? The most obvious place to start reading the table of contents of the book, then going to unit 1 introduction, including goals of this book, content and organization, data used in this book, and how to use this book. When reading the table of contents, it gives a clear understanding of main topics or grammar points in each unit, therefore, the readers may decide to select grammar you are particularly interested in or concerned about from the table of contents. All materials or grammar in the book presented in the same model, such as types of grammar, description, form, usage, illustration, practice, and exercises.

Finally, this book arranged to fulfill the EFL students’ need to learn Basic English grammar as one of their courses at the English

Language Education Program, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training at UIN Mataram.

Unit 2

Pronouns

A. Description of Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or noun phrase, e.g. he, she, it, me, them, your. There are two kinds of pronoun, including a single pronoun and a plural pronoun. A singular pronoun is used to refer to a singular noun, e.g. *I read a novel. It was very interesting.* The pronoun *it* refers to the antecedent noun *a novel*. A plural pronoun used to refer to a plural noun, e.g. *I read some novels. They were very interesting.* The pronoun *they* refers to the antecedent noun *some novels*. Antecedent is an earlier word, phrase, or clause to which a pronoun, noun, or another word refers. Antecedents and their respective pronouns agree in number, which means if an antecedent is singular, the pronoun that replaces it will also be singular; and if an antecedent is plural, the pronoun that replaces it will be plural.

Personal pronouns comprise four types: subject pronouns, object pronouns or as the objects of preposition, possessive pronouns, and possessive adjectives. Subject pronouns are used as subjects of sentences, such as: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, (e.g. I like the book). Object pronouns are used as the objects of verbs, such as: me, you, him, her, it, us, them or as the objects of preposition, (e.g. He talks to her every morning). Possessive pronouns are not followed immediately by a noun, but they stand alone. Possessive pronouns, such as: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs, (e.g. That dictionary is mine). Possessive adjectives are followed immediately by a noun, and they do not stand

alone. Possessive adjectives, such as: my, your, his, her, its, their, your, and, our, (e.g. What is your name?)

B. Form of Personal Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUN	OBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
SINGULAR			
I	me	mine	my
You	you	yours	your
He	him	his	his
She	her	hers	her
It	it	its	its
PLURAL			
We	us	ours	our
You	you	yours	your
They	them	theirs	their

C. Illustration of Personal Pronouns

Akbar telephoned Fina Fain. **He** asked **her** about a new book in English. "Can you tell **me** the title of the book?" **he** asked. **She** told it to **him**. **She** had found the book at the library.

Fina likes the university library because there are many kinds of books which **she** wants to read and borrow. **She** studies there often and **she** borrows a lot of books to read for pleasure there too and **she** sometimes borrows some books to read at **her** home. Akbar likes doing as what Fina is done. **They** take their questions to the librarian. The librarian helps **them** with **their** research projects.

"**We** should forget **our** work for a while and go for a walk," Akbar suggested one afternoon. "The fresh air will do **us** good."

"It may do **us** good," said Fina Fain, "but will it help **our** project?"

"I can leave **mine**," Akbar answered. "Can you leave **yours**?" **They** took an hour's walk.

D. Use of Personal Pronouns

Nouns and pronouns used as subjects and object equivalents are said to be in the nominative case. Nouns and pronouns used as objects are in the object case. Nouns and pronouns used to show possession are in the possessive case.

Subject and Object Pronouns Examples:

- I will see **you** in the library. Wait for **me** there. Meet **me** in the reference room.
- Fendy called Ida. **He** called **her**.
- **We** can work for a while. My brother expects **us** for dinner.
- Many students go to the bookstore. **They** go there early, but most of **them** leave early and you neither will nor find **them** there in the afternoon.
- The bookstore opens early in the morning. **It** closes at 4:00 p.m., but I can find **it** easily.
- Azhar always studies English every day. English subject is very easy to understand for **him**.
- The children sometimes play football in front of the school. **They** play football here until school is closed, but most of **them** leave school until afternoon.
- The teacher graded the students' papers last night. **He** returned **them** during class today.
- Akbar took an apple with **her** to work. **He** ate them at lunchtime in **his** office.
- Most monkeys don't like water, but **they** can swim well when **they** have to.

Possessive Adjective Examples:

- Rudy's sister expected them for dinner. **His** sister expected them.
- The bookstore was near Rita's dormitory. It was near **her** dormitory. She told **her** friend about it.
- When will you take **your** examination? We took **our** exam yesterday. They will take **their** exam at 10:00.

- This is **my** dictionary. **Your** dictionary is over there.
- Anis and Ana have **their** books. In order words, Anis has **his** and Ana has **her**.
- A honeybee has two wings on each side of **its** body.
- **Our** house is almost the same as **our** neighbor's house. The only difference in appearance is that **ours** is gray and **theirs** is white.
- When I was in Gili Terawangan, I observed an interesting fish-eating bird called an anhinga. It dives into the water and spreads **it's** prey on **it's** long, pointed bill.
- Fina and **her** mother usually go to the market every Sunday. **They** buy something for **their** family.

Possessive Pronouns Examples:

- Their book sold a million copies. **Theirs** sold a million copies.
- Azhar finished his paper before lunch. He finished **his** before lunch.
- Our plans did not work out. **Ours** did not work out.
- You tell me your dream, and I will tell you **mine**. You tell me **yours**, and I will tell you **mine**.
- Akbar finished his work early. He finished **his** early.
- His essay won; my essay lost. **His** won; **mine** lost.
- There are two books on the table. The yellow one is **yours** and the green one is **mine**.
- Is it a red bicycle **yours**?
- Why doesn't she recognize **hers**?
- These books are the same colors. Nita has the blue one and Nina has a green one. It's better for them to mark **theirs**.
- Azhar and Akbar is brother, they often buy the same clothes. When they come home back, they put **theirs** together.

E. Practice

a. Choose the correct pronouns of the following sentences.

Example: (They / them) went to the party with (us / we).

1. He knows my friend and (I / me) well.

2. Azhar and (she / her) came to the party last night.
3. We visited his family and (he / him) in their house last week.
4. Do you think (she / her) is a nice person?
5. They served (them / themselves) in the cafeteria.
6. You and (me / I) have to work hard from now on.
7. I hurt (my / me) finger.
8. He likes (his / him) new car very much.
9. Jaya (himself / he) has to go to the meeting.
10. Come and sit between he and (I / me).

b. Translate the Following Sentences into English.

Example: Mereka pergi ke pesta dengan kami tadi malam.

They went to the party with us last night.

1. Yunita mencuci sendiri pakaiannya setiap hari.
2. Anak-anak perempuan itu mendekorasi sendiri ruangan itu.
3. Sepeda motornya tidak bisa melaju secepat sepeda motorku.
4. Itu bukunya Akbar di atas meja sebelah kanan.
5. Saya tidak melihat buku kamu di atas meja kemarin.
6. Dia adalah dosen kita sekarang.
7. Mereka mempunyai buku-buku sendiri.
8. Toko buku sangat dekat dengan rumahnya Nita.
9. Mereka akan mengikuti ujiannya pada pukul 08:00.
10. Saudarinya Fendy datang ke rumahnya Fitri kemarin pagi.

Unit 3

Quantity Expressions

A. Description of Quantity Expression

Expressions of quantity are also called as quantifiers. They belong to the wider class of determiner, in such like words or phrases that come at the beginning of a noun phrase and signal whether the information is new or familiar, or (in the case of quantifiers) which tell us something about quantity.¹ An expression of quantity may precede both a count noun and a noncount noun (e.g. a few apples and a little rice).

B. Form of Quantity Expressions

Quantity Words	Meaning
some	<p><i>'Beberapa'</i> kalau terletak sebelum Countable Nouns, <i>'sedikit'</i> kalau terletak sebelum Uncountable Nouns, <i>'ala kadarnya'</i> (for Affirmative/Positive sentences).</p> <p>In general, we use 'some' (also somebody / someone / something) in affirmative / positive sentences. 'Some' is often used with indefinite plural count nouns and indefinite noncount noun. <i>E.g. I ate some bananas and I ate some fruit.</i></p>
any	<p><i>'Beberapa', 'sedikit', 'ala kadarnya'</i> (for Negative and Question sentences).</p>

¹ Martin Parrott, *Grammar for English Language Teachers*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 54.

	<p>In general, we use ‘any’ (also anybody / anyone / anything) in negative and question sentences. We use ‘any’ in a question to ask about the existence of something, and also use ‘any’ after negative form of the verb to indicate the nonexistence of something. <i>E.g. I don’t bring any books at present; Do you know any good tailors?</i></p>
a lot of/lots of	<p>‘<i>Banyak</i>’ for (Countable or Uncountable Nouns) In general, a lot of/lots of are used with count and noncount nouns in affirmative sentences. <i>E.g. There are a lot of/ lots of apples on the table; there are a lot of/ lots of rice in the rice cooker.</i></p>
many	<p>‘<i>Banyak</i>’ for (Countable Nouns). In general, many are used with count noun in affirmative, negative, and question sentences. <i>E.g. Many students study in the library; there are not many tourists in Lombok; Do you many people here?</i></p>
much	<p>‘<i>Banyak</i>’ (for Uncountable Nouns). We use much mainly in negative and question sentences. <i>E.g. I haven’t got much time; how much money do you need?</i></p>
a few	<p>‘<i>Beberapa</i>’ (for Countable Nouns). A few is used for plural in a small number. It gives positive idea to indicate that something exists is present. <i>E.g. We have a few friends and we meet quite often; Azhar has been here only one week, but he has already made a few friends. (Positive idea: He has made some friends).</i></p>
few	<p>‘<i>Tidak banyak/ hampir tidak ada</i>’ (for Countable Nouns). Few is used for plural, which is not many. It gives negative idea to indicate that something exists is largely absent. <i>E.g. Akbar is lucky student, he has few problems; I feel sorry for him, he has few friends = not many friends. (Negative idea:</i></p>

	<i>He does not have many friends; he has almost no friends).</i>
a little	<i>'Beberapa' (for Uncountable Nouns).). A little is used for a small number. It gives positive idea to indicate that something exists is present. E.g. Let us go and have tea, we have a little time before the plane leaves; I am very pleased, I have been able to save a little money this month. (Positive idea: I have saved some money instead of spending all of it).</i>
little	<i>'Tidak banyak/ hampir tidak ada' (for Uncountable Nouns). Little = not much. It gives negative idea to indicate that something exists is largely absent. E.g. I have little money, I do not even have enough money to buy food for lunch. (Negative idea: I don't have much money; I have almost no money); Fudin is very busy with her job, he has little time for other things. It means not much time/ less time than he would like.</i>

C. Illustration of Quantity Expressions

This is a small demonstration in a Mataram Park. There are **some** demonstrators and **some** policemen in the park, but only **a few**. There are not **any** soldiers there but there are **a few** tourists. There are also some reporters there; in fact, there are **quite a few**. There are also **some** birds in the trees but they are not very interested in the demonstration.

1. Ask questions with "Are there any ... ?" Answer with 'some' or 'not any'.
 - a) policemen
 - b) demonstrators
 - c) soldiers
 - d) tourists
 - e) reporters
 - f) birds

2. Now ask a question with "How many ... are there?" Answer with 'a few' or 'quite a few'

Susan is going to bake a cake. She has **some** eggs, butter, sugar and milk. She wants to use only **a few** eggs and a little butter. She always uses **a lot of** sugar. She has not got **any** chocolate. She needs **some**. It is going to be a chocolate cake.

1. What is Susan going to do?
2. Ask questions with 'any'
 - a. eggs
 - b. butter
 - c. sugar
 - d. milk
3. What does she need?
4. What hasn't she got?
5. Why does she need it?
6. Ask "How much/many ... is she going to use?"

Arthur ordered a steak with **some** salad and potatoes. The waiter brought him **some** salad with his steak **a few** seconds ago but he did not bring him **any** potatoes. Arthur is telling him to bring him **some** now. There are only **a few** people in the restaurant. Perhaps it is not very good.

1. Ask what Arthur ordered and what the waiter brought him!
2. What is Arthur telling him and why?
3. Ask how many people there are!²

D. Use of Quantity Expressions

We usually use '**some**' in a positive statement and '**any**' in a negative statement or a question. We can use both words with countable or uncountable nouns. Example:

- Ana has bought **some** new shoes.
- I've got **something** in my eye.

² Robert O'Neill, Roy Kingsbury, Tony Yeadon. *Kernel Lessons Intermediate: Students' Book Part A*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1984), 27.

- They haven't got **any** children.
- He's lazy. He never does **any** work.
- He left home without **any** money.
- He didn't have **any** money.
- I have **some** friends.
- I do not have **any** friends.
- Do you have **any** friends?
- Would you like to have **some** tea?
- Is there **anybody** at home?
- I find **some** difficult words in this text.
- Do you bring **any** apples in the bag?
- Laura has **some** cats at her home.
- Please put off your **some** books in the bookshelf.

We can use a **lot of / lots of** with uncountable and plural nouns in a positive/affirmative statement. Examples:

- I have **a lot of** friends.
- I have **a lot of** sugar.
- She always gets **a lot of** luck.
- They have **lots of** time.
- There are **a lot of** people in our house this morning.
- There are **lots of** books in the library.
- We spent **a lot of** money yesterday.
- They have **a lot of** orange juice.
- There is **a lot of** money in my bag.
- I have **a lot of** pencils.
- I have **a lot of** time.
- I drank **a lot of** water.
- **Lots of** people went to the game.
- There were **lots of** jobs.
- Listening to music is **lots of** fun.
- There is **lots of** milk in the bucket.
- I have **lots of** cars.

We can use **much** and **many** mainly in negative sentence and questions.

Example:

- We didn't spend **much** money yesterday.
- I don't have **many** books at home.
- I don't have **much** sugar in the cupboard.
- Have you got **many** friends?
- They don't have **much** money.
- Do you have **many** English teachers in your school?
- Does Nita have **much** money?
- Is there **any** money?
- Are there **any** potatoes?
- I haven't visited **many** cities in Canada.
- There isn't **much** money in my bank account.
- There aren't **many** hotels in my hometown.

'Few' and **'a few'** are used for Countable Nouns, while **'little'** and **'a little'** are used for Uncountable Nouns. Examples:

- I have a few books (saya punya *sedikit* buku).
- I have few books (saya *tidak* punya *banyak* buku)
- I have a little time (saya punya *sedikit* waktu).
- I have little time (saya *tidak* punya *banyak* waktu).
- We have got only a little work.
- There is only a little time.
- There are only a few cheap restaurants here.
- We have got only a few intelligent people.
- There are a few books in the library at present.

E. Practice

a. Turn these sentences, changing **'some'** into **'any'**.

Example: He bought **some** flowers.

He did not buy **any** flowers.

1. There are some books here.

2. We have some spoons in the kitchen.
3. She brought some magazines for us to read.
4. He borrowed some of her records.
5. She has some books for you to read.
6. He met someone on the way home.
7. He hid something under his bed.
8. His father gave him some money.
9. There will be someone to meet you.
10. She is looking for somebody.

**b. Complete these sentences with much, many, and a lot (of).
Sometimes there are two possibilities.**

Example: There weren'tpeople at the party I had seen before. It cost memoney to furnish this house.

There weren't...**many**...people at the party I had seen before.

It cost me ... **a lot of**money to furnish this house.

1. We'll have hurry. We haven't gottime.
2. Tomy drinksmilk-one liter a day.
3. She is very quiet person. She doesn't say
4. I putsalt in the soup. Perhaps too
5. The man was badly injured in the accident. He lostblood.
6. This car is expensive to run. It usespetrol.
7. Don't disturb me. I've gotwork to do.
8. He's got somoney, he doesn't know what to do with it.
9. He always putssalt on his food.
10. We didn't take photographs when we were on holiday.

Unit 4

Modals Auxiliaries

A. Description of Modals Auxiliaries

The definition of a modal auxiliary is a verb that is used with another verb to express a mood or tense. Examples of a modal auxiliary include can, may, must, ought, shall, should, will and would. An example of a modal auxiliary is the word "must" in the sentence "she must attend the party."

The modal auxiliaries in English are can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought (to), shall, should, will, would. Modal auxiliaries generally express speakers' attitudes. For example, modals can express that a speaker feels something is necessary, advisable, permissible, possible, or probable; and, in addition, they can convey the strength of those attitudes.³

B. Form of Modal Auxiliaries

S + Modal + Infinitive + Object + Complement

Subject	Basic modals	Infinitive	Object	Complement
	can could			

³ Betty Schramper Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar (Third Edition)*, (USA, Longman, 1999), 151.

I	had better			
You	may			
	might			
	must	do	the work	every time
He	ought to			
She	shall			
It	should			
We	will			
You	would			
They	Phrasal modals	Infinitive	Object	Complement
	be able to			
	be going to	do	the work	every time
	be supposed to			
	have to			
	have got to			
	used to			

C. Illustration of Modal Auxiliaries

Akbar is an actor. He **must** be at least forty-five years old. In spite of this, he often appears on the stage as a young boy. Akbar **will have to** take part in a new play soon. This time, he **must** appear in a bright green dress and high black shoes.

“The play **may** begin at any moment, but I have yet to get the ticket,” I said. “It **may** have begun already,” Fina answered. I hurried to the ticket office. “**May** I have two tickets please?” I asked. “I am sorry, we have sold out,” the woman said. “What a pity!” Fina exclaimed. Just then, a man hurried to the ticket office. “**Can** I return these two tickets?” he asked. “Certainly,” the woman said. I went back to the ticket office at once. “**Could** I have those two tickets please?” I asked. “Certainly,” the woman said, “but they are for next Saturday’s

performance. “Do you still want them?” “I might as well have them,” I said sadly.⁴

When I was little my parents **used to** get up every morning, dress me, cook my breakfast, drive me to school. In addition, I treated them very badly in return. At the age of five, I **used to** send my eggs back unless they were perfectly cooked.

D. Use of Modal Auxiliaries

Modal auxiliary verbs, such as could, might, must, would, and others have different use depending on the context in which they occur. They are used to uniquely shift the meaning of the main verb they modify, expressing things such as possibility, likelihood, ability, permission, obligation, or intention. As we will see, how and when we use modal verbs greatly affects the meaning of our writing and speech.

Modal auxiliary verbs are used in conjunction with verbs to express their function. Examples are permission, obligation, lack of necessity, possibility, ability, prohibition, advice and probability. You must remember that modal verbs are followed by an infinitive but without the word “to”.

Modal auxiliary verbs are used to show a necessity, capability, willingness, or possibility. Typically, verb forms change to indicate whether the sentence's structure is singular or plural. Most verbs also indicate whether something happened in the past, present, or future. Some examples of using modals such as can, could, will, and would as follows.

We use ‘can’ to say that something is possible or allowed, or that someone has ability to do something.

- We **can** see the national monument from here.
- I **can** answer these questions easily.

⁴ L.G. Alexander, *Practice and progress: An Integrated Course for Pre-Intermediate Students*, (England: Longman, 1990), 49.

- **Can** you speak any foreign languages?
- Akbar **can** speak both English and Arabic.
- I **cannot** do this experiment without your help.

We generally use ‘could’ to say that somebody had general ability or permission to do something.

- Our teacher spoke in a low voice but we **could** understand what he was saying.
- When I took grammar test, I **could** answer all questions well.
- **Could** you give me an illustration of this framework?
- I **could** not give specific examples of those materials in the class yesterday.

We usually use ‘will’ when we have just decided to do something.

- Oh my god, I forget my bag at home. I **will** go back home to take it.
- Fini has not studied hard enough; she **will** not pass the exam.
- When **will** you get your feedback correction from the first advisor?

We use ‘would’ when we imagine a situation or an action, in which a situation or an action is not real happened in the past.

- I **would** have call Tina, but I did not have her phone number.
- They **would** not have come anyway, because I did not invite them to the party.
- If I were you, I **would** accept his motivation.
- If I had enough money, I **would** buy the car.

“Would” is also used for polite requests

- **Would** you lend me your book, please?
- **Would** you please pass me the salt?
- **Would** you mind if I opened the door?
- **Would** you mind opening the door?
- **Would** you mind repeating your question?

The use of modal auxiliaries and similar expressions in examples are illustrated in the following table.

Modal Auxiliary	Uses	Present/ Future	Past
may	polite request (only with I or we)	May I borrow your book?	
	formal permission	You may leave the room.	
	less than 50% certainty	Where is Fina? He might be at the library.	He may have been at the library.
might	less than 50% certainty	Where's Fina He might be at the library.	He might have been at the library.
	polite request (rare)	Might I borrow your pen?	
should	advisability	I should study tonight.	I should have studied last night, but I didn't.
	90% certainty (expectation)	She should do well on the test. (future only, not present)	She should have done well on the test.
ought to	advisability	I ought to study tonight.	I ought to have studied last night, but I didn't.
	90% certainty (expectation)	She ought to do well on the test. (future only, not present).	She ought to have done well on the test.

had better	advisability with threat of bad result	You had better be on time, or we will leave without you.	(past form uncommon)
be supposed to	expectation	Class is supposed to begin at 10:00.	
	unfulfilled expectation		Class was supposed to begin at 10:00, but it didn't begin until 10:15.
must	strong necessity	I must go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	prohibition (negative)	You must not open that door.	
	95% certainty	Alfa isn't in class. She must be sick. (present only)	Alfa must have been sick yesterday.
have to	necessity	I have to go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	lack of necessity (negative)	I don't have to go to class today.	I didn't have to go to class yesterday.
have got to	necessity	I have got to go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
will	100% certainty	He will be here at 7:00. (future only)	
	willingness	The phone's ringing. I'll get it.	
	polite request	Will you please pass the tea?	
be going	100% certainty	He is going to be	

to	(prediction)	here at 7:00. (future only)	
	definite plan (intention)	I am going to paint my room. (future only)	
	unfulfilled intention		I was going to paint my room, but I didn't have time.
can	ability/possibility	I can run fast.	I could run fast when I was a child.
	informal permission	You can use my car tomorrow	
	informal polite request	Can I borrow your pen?	
	impossibility (negative only)	That can't be true!	That can't have been true!
could	past ability		I could run fast when I was a child.
	polite request	Could you help me?	
	suggestion (affirmative only)	I need help in math. You could talk to your teacher.	You could have talked to your teacher.
	less than 50% certainty.	Where's Akbar? He could be at home.	He could have been at home.
	impossibility (negative only)	That couldn't be true!	That couldn't have been

			true!
be able to	ability	I am able to help you. I will be able to help you.	I was able to help him.
would	polite request	Would you pass the coffee? Would you mind if I left early?	
	preference	I would rather go to the park than stay home.	I would rather have gone to the park.
	repeated action in the past		When I was a child, I would visit my grandparents every weekend.
	polite for “want” (with like)	I would like an apple, please.	
	unfulfilled wish		I would have liked a cookie, but there were none in the house.
used to	repeated action in the past		I used to visit my grandparents every weekend.
	past situation that no longer exists		I used to live in Spain. Now I live in India.
shall	polite question to make a	Shall I open the window?	

	suggestion		
	future with “I” or “we” as subject	I shall arrive at nine. ⁵	

Examples of using modals auxiliaries, may, might, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, and have to.

May

1. She **may** join the English grammar course today.
2. The students **may** borrow the books in the library every day.
3. Tomorrow is a holiday, we **may** go somewhere for picnic.
4. You **may** come to my house in the afternoon.
5. **May** I borrow your dictionary?
6. **May** be is better for you to go home now.
7. He **may** have been asleep.
8. She **may** not have been feeling well.
9. **May** I ask you a question to you?
10. Everyone who wants to join my class **may** not be late.

Might

1. She **might** know the problem.
2. He **might** not work here anymore.
3. She **might** not have known about it.
4. He **might** go home early.
5. My parents **might** have gone shopping.
6. They **might** be playing badminton.
7. She **might** go with her brother.
8. They **might** be having lunch.
9. Our grammar lecturer **might** be in his office
10. You **might** have left it at work.

⁵ Betty Schramper Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar (Third Edition)*, (USA, Longman,1999), 199-200.

Can

1. We **can** see the moon from here.
2. I **can** come and see you tomorrow if you like.
3. We **can** see the top of Rinjani Mountain from here.
4. **Can** you speak English well?
5. I am afraid I **can't** come to the party on Sunday.
6. **Can** you help me to do this task?
7. I **can't** join the grammar course tomorrow.
8. We **can** borrow some books in the campus library.
9. I am sorry, I **can't** do your assignment, but I **can** give you some examples of mine.
10. The students **can** answer all questions in the textbook.

Could

1. My father **could** speak English and Arabic.
2. We **could** do what we wanted.
3. When we went to Canada, we had a lovely room in the hotel which made us **could** see the good panorama.
4. I was sitting in front of the class and I **could** hear very clear of what our teacher explained.
5. I like to go to the beach, but I **couldn't** swim.
6. My father travelled a lot and he **could** speak English and Mandarin.
7. I looked everywhere for the book, but I **couldn't** find it.
8. The police officer had hurt his leg and he **couldn't** walk very well.
9. I looked very carefully and I **could** see somebody in the distance.
10. Akbar loved music. He **could** play the keyboard very well.

Will

1. I **will** go to Kuta beach tomorrow.
2. The students **will** have final test two days after tomorrow.
3. We **will** fly to Canada on Friday next week.
4. **Will** you please turn the music down?
5. Thanks for lending me the money. I **will** pay you back on Sunday.

6. I can see you are very busy, so I **will** not stay long here.
7. Bob **will** be back by October to build a new laboratory.
8. If you want to borrow my car, I **will** lend you for 3 days.
9. Where **will** you go picnic for next week holiday?
10. I think I **will** visit you in German next holiday.

Would

1. She knows she will be late = She knew she **would** be late.
2. I said that I **would** help her.
3. He **wouldn't** help me yesterday.
4. She promised she **wouldn't** be late.
5. I tried to warn him, but he **wouldn't** listen to me.
6. I asked Anna what had happened, but she **wouldn't** tell me.
7. Faujud insisted on carrying his entire luggage. He asks me to help him. **Would** you like to help me?
8. We **wouldn't** like to live on a busy road.
9. **Would** you like to eat with us tonight?
10. **Would** you like something to eat?

Shall

1. **Shall** I open the door? = Do you want me to open the door?
2. What **shall** we do this evening?
3. I've got no money. What **shall** I do?
4. Where **shall** we have lunch?
5. I **shall** be late this evening.
6. We **shall** probably go to Canada in July.
7. I **shall** not be here tomorrow.
8. Members **shall** enter the names of their guests in the book provided.
9. She **shan't** come here = I won't let him come here.
10. You **shall** have a sweet.

Should

1. My father advised that I **should** study in German.
2. He determined that Akbar **should** study keyboard.
3. She arranged that I **should** go abroad.
4. They arranged that the minister **should** be met at the airport.
5. I advised that he **should** keep the gate locked.
6. You **should** study harder.
7. You **shouldn't** leave your keys in the car.
8. You **should** have invited Alfa to your party.
9. We went to the movie, but it was a waste of time and money. We **should not** have gone to the movie.
10. My back hurts. I **should** not have carried that heavy box up two flights of stairs.

Must

1. You **must** go to campus on time.
2. We **must** get up earlier in the morning every day.
3. I promised that I **must** be on time to my office. I **mustn't** be late.
4. Application for job **must** be received by 08 October.
5. When answering all the questions, you **must** write your answers in ink.
6. All students **must** join the grammar class on scheduled time.
7. You **must** obey your parents' advises.
8. You **must** use dictionary if you find the difficult words in the text.
9. You **must** write to your father and thank him for his nice present.
10. I **must** tell you about a dream I had last night.

Have to

1. All applicants **have to** take an entrance exam.
2. I have already finished all my work, so I **don't have to** study tonight. I think I'll read for a while.
3. All students **have to** take lunch in the cafeteria.
4. You **have to** join my English grammar class today.
5. She **has to** call her parents via video call today.

6. Our teachers **have to** participate in the international seminar.
7. We **don't have to** pay all those books because they are free for EFL students.
8. Indah **has to** borrow some books in the library for grammar course.
9. I **don't have to** service to everybody who comes to my office.
10. They **have to** bring their laptop when joining a speaking course.

E. Practice

a. Complete the following sentences with **can/can't/could/couldn't/ may/ might/should/shouldn't**.

1. Akbar has travelled a lot. Hespeak tree languages, such as English, Mandarin, and French.
2. I am afraid Icome to your party next week.
3. I looked everywhere for the book, but I find it.
4. I had forgotten to bring my camera, so I take any picture.
5. I looked very carefully and I see somebody in the distance.
6. I wanted to buy some English books. The first bookstore I went to didn't have any, but Iget some in the next bookstore.
7. Tell me about your problem. Ibe able to help you to overcome it.
8. Fandi and Winda are planning to get married. You think it's bad idea. I don't think theyget married.
9. Don't call me at 10 P.M. I be watching the football on television.
10. There are plenty of hotels in the town. Itbe hard to find a place to stay.

b. Complete the following sentences with your own **words/phrases**.

1. I don't have enough money to take the bus, so Iwalk home.
2. According to my first advisor, I revise some points in discussion part of my thesis before taking the exam schedule.

3. We have no jobs at present. If the situation should change, we contact you.
4. It is strange that shebe late. She is usually on time to her office.
5. It is a great film. You go and see it. You will really like it.
6. Don't call me at 10 a.m. tomorrow. I be presenting my paper in ELT conference.
7. '.....you tell me where Akbar is?' Oh! No, I don't know where he is.
8. '.....you like to study with us tonight?' I'd love to.
9. Do you think you take me to the station?
10. Excuse me,you tell me how to get the Lombok International Airport?

Unit 5

Simple Present Tense

A. Description of Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is when we use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in the present, like every day, every week, or every month. We use the simple present tense for anything that happens often or is factual. The simple present tense involves using a verb to describe something that happens continually in the present. It is used for things that happen often or for factual statements.

B. Form of Simple Present Tense

A. Affirmative Form				
I You We They Students Azhar & Ana	often	work	at home	everyday
He She Student Akbar It	often	works	at home	everyday

B. Negative Form					
I You We They Students Azhar & Ana	do not (don't)	often	work	at home	everyday
He She Student Akbar It	does not (doesn't)	often	work	at home	everyday

C. Question Form					
Do	I you we they students Azhar & Ana	often	work	at home	everyday?
Does	he she student Akbar it	often	work	at home	everyday?

C. Illustration of Simple Present Tense

Yuli **works** in a large office. Work **starts** at 08.00 but she often **gets** there late. She is five minutes late today. It is 5 past 8 (08.05). Two typists are talking about her. "Does the manager know **she often comes** late?" "No, he doesn't. He often **comes** late too!"

1. Ask where Yuli works!

2. What does she often do?
3. Why doesn't the manager know she often comes late?

Fendi does not work in an office. He **works** in a factory and he never **comes** late. Work **starts** at 07.00 but he always **gets** there early. He is five minutes early today. It is 5 to 7 (6.55). His wife always **drives** him to work.

1. Make sentences about Fendi with these words:
 - (a) in an office
 - (b) factory
 - (c) late
 - (d) early
2. Ask when work starts!
3. What does his wife always do?

Tomi Asikin **wants** to marry Fandi's daughter, Susan.

"What do you do?" Fandi **wants** to know.

"I'm a teacher. I teach languages."

"Do you really love my daughter?"

"Yes, I do. I love her and she **loves** me. We want to get married!"

1. What is Fandi's first question and what is Tomi's answer?
2. Make sentences about Tomi, (a) a teacher (b) languages
3. Make sentences about Tomi and Susan.
4. Ask what they want to do!

Ulfa **leads** a very easy life. She never **gets** up before 9 a.m. and always has breakfast in bed.

"Do you want your breakfast now?" her maid **wants** to know.

"Yes, please," is Ulfa's answer.

1. Ask questions:
 - (a) a very hard life?
 - (b) when/up?
 - (c) where/breakfast?

2. What is her maid's question and what is her answer?⁶

D. Use of Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present expresses daily habits or usual activities. Examples:

- She **takes** a shower every day.
- Anna usually **eats** lunch at the cafeteria.
- I always **study** English every night.
- Our lecturers usually **come** on time every day.
- My parents always **visit** me every Sunday morning.
- Inna often **visits** her family in Jakarta.
- Children play football in front of that building every afternoon.
- That child usually **plays** football in front of my home every morning.
- We always **study** at home after Isha prayer every day.
- The students **often** go to school library to borrow books.

The Simple Present expresses general statements of fact. Basically, the simple present is used for events or situation that exists always, usually, habitually in the past, present, and future. Examples:

- The earth **goes** around the sun.
- Nurses **look after** patients in hospitals.
- In Britain, most of the shops **close** at 5.30 p.m.
- I **work** in a bank and Beni **works** in a shop.
- The sun **shines**.
- The earth **revolves** around the sun.

We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences. Example:

- Excuse me, **do** you **speak** English?
- "**Would** you **like** a cigarette?" "No, thanks. I **don't smoke**."
- What **does** this word **mean**? (Not 'What means this word?')

⁶ Robert O'Neill, Roy Kingsbury, Tony Yeadon. *Kernel Lessons Intermediate: Students' Book Part A*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1984), 3.

- Rice **doesn't grow** in Britain
- Does she always study at home every night? No, she does not always study at home every night.
- Does Anita always drink coffee every morning? Yes, she does. She always drinks coffee every morning.
- Fina: Do the students often go to the library?
- Fani: Yes, they often go to the library.
- Fina: When do often go to the library?
- Fani: They often go to the library at 9 P.M.
- Fina: Why do they often go to library?
- Fani: They want to borrow some books.
- Fina: What books do they want to borrow?
- Fani: They want to borrow English grammar books.
- Fina: Does Rita want to borrow books in the library?
- Fani: Yes she does. She wants to borrow some New English grammar books, but she doesn't borrow the old books in the library.

We use Simple Present when we say how often we do things. Examples:

- I **get up** at 8 o'clock every morning
- How often **do** you **get** to the dentist?
- Ana **doesn't** often **drink** tea.
- In summer Tut usually **plays** tennis twice a week
- Where **do** you **come** from? /Where are you from? (not 'Where are you coming from?')
- **Do** you **like** English Course?
- Where **does** Rudy **live**?
- Azhar often plays Pingpong every Sunday.

E. Practice

- a. Fill in the blanks with the Simple Present Tense of the verbs in brackets. Use 'is' or ' are' for (be).

Example: Windi always (read) English book every night

Windi always **reads** English book every night

1. Mary sometimes (visit) her parents
 2. My brother (play) badminton every evening.
 3. We usually (get) up at six o'clock.
 4. Azhar (sleep) early every night.
 5. My lecturer often (tell) us stories.
 6. Those boys always (write) neatly/
 7. She (buy) a new dress once a month.
 8. My aunt (be) a nurse. She (work) in that hospital.
 9. The sun (rise) in the east; it (set) in the west.
 10. I (go) to school by bus. The bus (leave) the station at seven.
- b. Fill the blanks with the Simple Present Tense of the verbs in brackets.
Example: My father (not smoke) a pipe.
My father **does not** smoke a pipe.
1. He (think) that he (be) clever.
 2. Every day I (leave) the house at seven and (return) at five in the evening.
 3. He (not live) here. He (live) in that little hut by the river.
 4. Please (help) me to find my pen. It (have) a gold cap.
 5. she usually (keep) quite and (do) her work.
 6. It often (rain) at this time of the year. Sometimes our village (get) flooded
 7. How you (like) your new dress? I (not like) it at all.
 8. I know Mary. She (be) friendly and she (speak) well.
 9. You mustn't (eat) and (talk) at the same time.
 10. They (not like) Mr. George to teach English Course, but they (like) Mrs. Wendy who always (come) early in the morning.

Unit 6

Present Continuous Tense

A. Description of Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous (also called present progressive) is a verb tense, which is used to show that an ongoing action is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger sense. The present continuous can also be used to show that an action is going to take place in the near future.

B. Form of Present Continuous Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	To be	Abbreviation	Verb + ing	Complement
I	am	(I'm)	working	this morning
He	is	(He's)		
She		(She')		
Student Akbar		(Student's) (Akbar's)		
It		(It's)		
You	are	(You're)		
We		(We're)		
They		(They're)		
Students Azhar & Ana		(Students're) Azhar and Ana're)		

B. Negative Form with not

Subject	To be	Abbreviation	not	Verb + ing	Complement
I	am	(I'm)	not	working	this morning
He She Student Akbar It	is	(He's) (She') (Student's) (Akbar's) (It's)			
You We They Students Adi and Ana	are	(You're) (We're) (They're) (Students're) Adi and Ana're)			

C. Negative Form with n't

Subject	To be + not (n't)	Verb + ing	Complement
He She Student Akbar It	isn't	working	this morning
You We They Students Adi and Ana	aren't		

D. Question Form

To be	Subject	Verb + ing	Complement
Am	I		

Is	He She Student Akbar It	working	this morning?
Are	You We They Students Azhar Ana		

C. Illustration of Present Continuous Tense

It half past nine (9.30). Laura **is having** breakfast and **listening** to some music on the radio. The maid **is carrying** a tray with some more coffee on it.

Fandy is in factory. The men there **are not having** breakfast. It is their tea-break. They **are talking** about a football match this evening.

1. Ask questions with these words:
 - (a) What/Laura
 - (b) the maid
 - (c) Where/Fandy
 - (d) the men? breakfast
 - (e) talking about
2. Make some sentences with "isn't" and "aren't" (Fandy/the radio, etc.)

It is 9 o'clock in the evening. Arthur and Deborah are at opera. Deborah **is whispering** something to Arthur and he **is looking** at the man next to her. The man **is disturbing** her because he is snoring.

Farel **is watching** television but his wife and Susan are not. Susan **is reading** and her mother **is writing**. Farel **is watching** a football match.

1. Ask and answer question about Arthur and Deborah:
 - a) a football match
 - b) Why/whispering

- c) What/looking at
- d) Why
- 2. Ask and answer these question about Farel and his family:
 - a) Susan and her mother/television
 - b) Farel/ an opera
- 3. Ask and answer what each person in the text (Arthur, Deborah, Farel, and Susan) is doing!

It is 11 o'clock. Susan **is talking** to Tom. He **is phoning** from Paris. "**Are you having** a good time? What's the weather like? **Is it raining?**" She wants to know.

Fandy and his wife **are getting** ready for bed. He can hear Susan downstairs. "Who's she talking to?" he **is asking**.

- 1. What is Susan doing?
- 2. Where is Tom phoning from?
- 3. What are the questions Susan is asking?
- 4. Ask what Fandy is doing and what he is asking!⁷

D. Use of the Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous expresses an activity that is in progress (is occurring, is happening) right now. The event is in progress at the time the speaker is saying the sentence. The event began in the past, is in progress now, and will probably continue into the future.

- He **is attending** a meeting now.
- Look! They **are sleeping**.
- Please don't make so much noise. **I'm studying**.
- 'Where is Yeni?' **'She is having** a bath.'
- Let's go out now. **It isn't raining** any more.
- Hello, Ana. **Are you enjoying** the party?
- Bob can't come to the phone right now because he **is taking** a shower.
- It's noon. Anna **is eating** lunch at the cafeteria right now.

⁷ *Ibid*, 9.

- It's nice day today. The sun **is shining**.
- What **are** you **doing** everyone?
- We **are practicing** speaking through listening from YouTube.
- We **are studying** English grammar at present.
- The students **are presenting** their papers now.
- She **is speaking** with tourist at present.
- Ana **is talking** about the global issue in front of audiences.

We also use the Present Continuous when we talk about something which is happening around the time of speaking, but not necessary exactly at the time of speaking.

- Toni and Ana **are talking** and **drinking** in a café. Toni says: '**I'm reading** an interesting book at the moment. I'll lend it to you when I've finished it.'
- Susi **is learning** English at the moment.
- Have you heard about Tom? He **is building** his own house.

We often use the Present Continuous when we talk about a period around the present and changing situations. For example: today, this season etc.:

- 'You **are working** hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
- Tom **isn't playing** football this season. He wants to concentrate on his studies.
- **Is** your English **getting** better?
- The population of the world **is raising** very fast.

E. Practice

a. Write out each sentence filling in the blanks with 'am', 'is', or 'are'.

Example: The wind.....blowing very strongly now.

The wind **is blowing** very strongly now.

1. Whatyou looking at?
2. The sun.....shining brightly.

3. I.....writing to my pen-pal now.
4. My mother.....cooking at this moment.
5. They..... not cleaning the room now.
6. Why.....you standing here alone?
7. Look! The watchman.....locking the gate.
8. What.....you putting into the soup?
9. The pupils.....listening attentively to their teacher.
10. I cannot hear him now. He.....watching television.

b. Use the present continuous tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Example: What.....he.....(do) now? He.....(play).

What is he doing now? He is playing

1. My little brother (not sleep) now.
2. I can see a bird. It(flay) above the tree.
3. Can you see what I (do) with my pen?
4. Wait a moment, please. My father (bathe).
5. He can't come now. He (work)
6. What you (look) at?
7. Please close the window. The rain (come) in.
8. I see that she (bake) a cake.
9. The phone (ring) now. Go and answer it.
10. We can't catch the train now. It (leave) the station.

Unit 7

Present Perfect Tense

A. Description of Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect is a verb tense , which used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now. The present perfect most frequently used to talk about experiences or changes that have taken place, but there are other less common uses as well.

B. Form of Present Perfect Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Have/has	Verb III	Complement
I You We They Students Azhar and Ana	have ('ve)	finished	working
He She Student Akbar It	has ('s)		

B. Negative Form

Subject	Have/has + not	Verb III	Complement
I You We They Students Azhar & Ana	have not (haven't)	finished	working
He She Student Akbar It	has not (hasn't)		

C. Question Form

Have/has	Subject	Verb III	Complement
Have	I you we they students Azhar and Ana	finished	Working?
Has	he she student Akbar it		

C. Illustration of Present Perfect Tense

I **have just received** a letter from my brother, Tin. He is in Australia. He **has been** there for six months. Tin is an engineer. He is working for a big firm and he **has already visited** a great number of different places in Australia. He **has just bought** an Australian car and **has gone** to Alice Springs, a small town in the center of Australia. He

will soon visit Darwin. From there, he will fly to Perth. My brother **has never been** abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.⁸

D. Use of Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect expresses activities or situation that occurred (or did not occur) "before now", some unspecified time in the past. Example:

- Rin **has** already **eaten** lunch.
- Ana **hasn't written** a letter for her brother Ida yet.
- **Have** you **ever eaten** at that restaurant?
- I **have** never **eaten** at that restaurant.
- I **have** just **closed** the window.
- She **has** already **washed** the clothes.
- The teacher **has corrected** our composition.
- I **have written** a new novel.
- She **has just bought** a new car.
- The students **have bought** the new books.
- We **haven't understood** what the teacher explained.
- She **hasn't done** her homework **yet**.
- **Have** you **done** your homework?
- **Has** Dona **done** her homework?
- **Have** you **understood**?
- **Have** you **done** it?
- What **have** you **done**?
- What **has** she **studied**?

The Present Perfect often expresses activities that repeated several or many times in the past. The exact time is unspecified. Examples:

- I **have eaten** at that restaurant many times.
- I **have flown** in an airplane many times.

⁸ L.G. Alexander, Practice and progress: *An Integrated Course for Pre-Intermediate Students*, (England: Longman, 1990), 49.

- It **has rained** three times so far this week.
- She **has read** these books some times in the library.
- They **have come** here many times so far.

When present perfect tense used with since or for, it expresses a situation that begins in the past and continues to the present. Examples:

- I **have been** a student since 2000.
- I **have been** here for two weeks.
- I **have known** him for many years.
- Yudi **has lived** in Mataram for five years.
- We **have been** friends since 1999.
- He **has worked** as a teacher for seven years.
- We **have been** in class since ten o'clock this morning.
- I have been a student of UIN Mataram since 1998.
- I have been a student of UIN Mataram for two years.

E. Practice

- a. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Example: He (just meet) your brother.

He **has just met** your brother.

1. I (already finish) my work.
2. My uncle (just arrive) from Hong Kong.
3. They(win) a prize recently.
4. We (not hear) any news of him yet.
5. There she is! She (just come).
6. Here is your book. John (just return) it.
7. you (ever see) a kangaroo?
8. your father (go) out yet?
9. They (build) a bridge across the river recently.
10. she (write) the letter?

- b. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Example: The door is closed now. He (close) it.

The door is closed now. He **has closed** it.

1. The gate is locked now. She (lock) it.
2. they (buy) a new house recently?
3. Your brother (grow) taller since last year.
4. My little sister (sleep) for ten hours.
5. The parcel is here now. The man (bring) it.
6. We can go now. It (stop) raining.
7. I (know) him since he was five years old.
8. Your friend (come) to see you. He is waiting outside.
9. This flask is empty. He (not fill) it with water.
10. She (not meet) him since last month.

Unit 8

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Description of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The present perfect continuous (also called present perfect progressive) is a verb tense, which is used to show that an action started in the past and has continued up to the present moment. The present perfect continuous usually emphasizes duration or the amount of time that an action has been taking place.

B. Form of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	have/has	been	verb + ing	Complement
I You We They Students Azhar and Ana	have ('ve)	been	studying here	for one hour/ since one o'clock
He She Student Akbar It	has ('s)			

B. Negative Form

Subject	have/has + not	been	verb + ing	Complement
I You We They Students Azhar and Ana	have not (haven't)	been	studying here	for one hour/ since one o'clock
He She Student Akbar It	has not (hasn't)			

C. Question Form

How long	Have/has	Subject	Been	Verb + ing
How long	have	I you we they students Azhar and Ana	been	studying here?
How long	has	he she student Akbar it		

C. Illustration of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Atun and Atin **have been** in a night-club since 8 p.m. It is 2 in the morning now. They **have been having** a very good time. "I really think we had better leave now" Atin is telling Atun. "Everybody else has gone home except the waiter and the band."

1. Ask and answer the question!
 - a) Where/now
 - b) How long
 - c) What time/now
 - d) a good time
2. What is Atin telling Atun?
3. Do you agree? Why?

Julia is going to meet her boyfriend. She **has been waiting** for the bus for some time but it has not come yet. She is going to be late again if it does not come soon. A taxi has just come round the corner. Perhaps she had better take it.

1. What is Julia going to do?
2. What is she doing now? Ask 'how long'!
3. What is going to happen if the bus does not come soon?
4. What has just happened?
5. What had she better do?

Peter came back to England a month ago. He **has been staying** with Tom and Susan since then. He **has been looking** for a job for a month but has not found one yet. "Some employers don't like people with long hair," Tom is telling him. "Perhaps you'd better get a haircut!"

1. Ask and answer questions about Peter!
 - a) When/back to England
 - b) How long/with Tom and Susan
 - c) How long/ a job
 - d) One yet
2. What is Tom telling him?

Fandi **has not been feeling** very well lately. He **has been working** a lot of overtime because he wants to buy a new car. The doctor **has been examining** him. "You've **been working** too hard, that's all," he is saying. "you'd better not work so hard."

1. What has the doctor been doing?
2. What had Fandi better do and why?
3. Ask and answer the questions!
 - a) Very well lately
 - b) Why/so much overtime lately.⁹

D. Use of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The Present Perfect Continuous expresses in duration (the length of time) of an activity that is in progress. Time expressions with since or for are usually used with the present perfect continuous tense. Examples:

- I **have been sitting** in class since 9 o'clock.
- They **have been reading** those books for 45 minutes.
- He **has been watching** television since nine o'clock this morning.
- It **has been raining** all day. It still raining right now.
- You **have been studying** for five straight hours. Why don't you take a break?
- Right now, I am sitting at my desk; I **have been sitting** here since seven o'clock.
- Where have you been? I **have been looking** for you for the last half hour.
- Akbar is very good pingpong player. He **has been playing** since he was ten year old.
- I **have been studying** at UIN Mataram since 2019.
- I **have been** a student of UIN Mataram since 2019.
- Tina is still watching TV. She **has been watching** TV all day.

⁹ Robert O'Neill, Roy Kingsbury, Tony Yeadon. *Kernel Lessons Intermediate: Students' Book Part A*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1984), 69.

We use the Present Perfect Continuous when we talk about an action (quite a long action) which begin in the past and has recently stopped or just stopped. Examples:

- You're out of break. **Have you been running?**
- That man over there is bright red. I think he's **been sunbathing**.
- Why are your clothes so dirty? What **have you been doing?**
- I **have been talking** to Tom about your problem and he thinks ...

We also use the Present Perfect Continuous to ask or say how long something has been happening. This time the action or situation begins in the past and is still happening or has just stopped. Examples:

- It is raining now. It begins to rain two hours ago and it is still raining.
- How long **have you been learning** English?
- They've **been waiting** here for over an hour.
- I've **been watching** television since 2 o'clock.
- Anita **hasn't been feeling** very well recently.
- **Have you been working** hard today?
- How long **have you been smoking?**
- What have you been doing?
- How long **have you been** a student of UIN Mataram?
- How long **has it been raining?**

E. Practice

- a. Read the first sentence. Change the verb from the first sentence to present perfect continuous tense in the second sentence.

Example: She is studying grammar now. She **has been studying** grammar for two hours.

1. The boys are playing tennis right now. The boyssince noon.
2. Yud is reading a book now. Yuda book since last.
3. Our class is studying the history of Greece. Our class the history of Greece for two weeks.
4. That cat is making a lot of noise. That cata lot of noise for more than an hour.

5. Mice and Mesi are writing letters. Mice and Mesi letters every day this week.
 6. Jane is talking to her mother. Janeto her mother for a long time now.
 7. We aren't studying now. We this semester.
 8. My television is working very well. My television very well since I bought it.
 9. Somebody is knocking on the door. Somebodyon the door for two minutes.
 10. Children are playing football. Childrensince this morning in front of the house.
- b. Answer the following questions by using **'since'** or **'for'** in your answer.
1. How long have you been sitting in class?
 2. How long have you been studying English?
 3. How long have you been living in Mataram?
 4. Who lives in an apartment/ a dormitory? How long have you been living there?
 5. I am standing up/ sitting down. How long have I been standing up/ sitting down?
 6. I began to work at this school in (month or year). How long have I been working here?
 7. We're doing an exercise. How long have we been doing this exercise?
 8. Who drives? How long have you been driving?
 9. Who drinks coffee? How old were you when you started to drink coffee? How long have you been drinking coffee?
 10. Who smokes? When did you start? How long have you been smoking?

Unit 9

Simple Past Tense

A. Description of Simple Past Tense

The simple past (also called past simple, past indefinite or preterit) is a verb tense which is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past. The simple past is also frequently used to talk about past habits and generalizations. Read on for detailed descriptions, examples, and simple past exercises.

B. Form of Simple Past Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Verb II	Object	Adverb
I You We They Students Akbar & Ana He She Student Akbar It	stayed	at home	yesterday

B. Negative Form

Subject	did not (didn't)	Verb I	Object	Adverb
I You We They Students Akbar & Ana He She Student Akbar It	did not (didn't)	stay	at home	yesterday

C. Question Form

Did	Subject	Verb I	Object	Adverb
Did	I You We They Students Akbar and Ana He She Student Akbar It	stay	at home	yesterday?

C. Illustration of Simple Past Tense

Postcards always spoil my holidays. Last summer, I **went** to Italy. I **visited** museums and **sat** in public gardens. A friendly waiter **taught** me a few words of Italian. Then he **lent** me a book. I **read** a few lines,

but I **did not understand** a word. Every day I **thought** about postcards. My holidays **passed** quickly, but I **did not** send any cards to my friends. On the last day, I **made** a big decision. I **got up** early and **bought** thirty-seven cards. I **spent** the whole day in my room, but I **did not write** a single card!¹⁰

1. Do postcards always spoil the writer's holidays or not?
2. Where did he spend his holidays last summer?
3. What did he think about every day?
4. Did he send any cards to his friends or not?
5. How many cards did he buy on the last day?
6. Where did he stay all day?
7. Did he write cards or not?

D. Use of Simple Past Tense

The Simple Past is used to talk about activities or situations that began and ended in the past (e.g., yesterday, last night, two days ago, etc.).

Examples:

- I **went** to school yesterday.
- I **bought** the new car three days ago.
- I very much **enjoyed** the party last night.
- When I **lived** in London, I worked in a bank.
- We **invited** them to our party but they decided not to come.
- The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- She **passed** her examination because she studied very hard.
- We studied English together last night.
- They visited National Monument last month.
- Our English teacher called us yesterday.
- Azhar flew to Canada last Sunday.
- Fina phoned Mila this morning.
- Akbar did his homework last night.

¹⁰ L.G. Alexander, *Practice and progress: An Integrated Course for Pre-Intermediate Students*, (England: Longman, 1990), 17.

- She bought new car yesterday.
- Akbar and Azhar went to Singapore last year.

In Simple Past questions and negatives, we use **did / didn't + the infinitive/verb I (do/open/drink etc.)**. Examples:

- Fina: **Did** you **go** out last night, Fani?
- Fani: Yes, I **went** to the cinema. However, I **didn't** enjoy the film.
- Fina: **Did** you **go** to campus yesterday?
- Fani: Yes, I **went** to campus yesterday.
- Fina: **Did** our grammar lecturer **come** yesterday?
- Fani: Yes, He **came** to teach us yesterday.
- Fina: What material **did** you **study** yesterday?
- Fani: We **studied** about simple past tense.
- Fina: **Did** our grammar lecturer **give** us an assignment?
- Fani: No, He **did not give** us an assignment.
- When **did** Rudy **come** back home?
- What **did** you **do** at the weekend?
- We **didn't invite** her to the party, so she **didn't come**.
- Why **didn't** you **phone** me on Sunday?
- Why **didn't** you **invite** us to your birthday party?
- Why **did** you **invite** Johan to your birthday party?
- What **did** you **do** every night?
- **Did** you buy this book? Yes, I did. I **bought** this book.
- When **did** you **buy** this book?
- Where **did** you **buy** this book?
- Why **did** you **buy** this book?
- Where **did** you **go** when you have holiday?
- **Were** you at campus yesterday? Yes, I was at campus yesterday.
- **Was there** an English grammar in his office yesterday? Yes, He was in his office yesterday.
- **Were there** any students in campus yesterday? Yes, **there were** many students in campus yesterday.

E. Practice

- a. Complete the sentences by using the simple past of the given verbs. Use each verb only one time. All of the verbs have irregular past forms.

begin	cut	drink	eat	find	go
hold	keep	lose	meet	read	shake
shut	speak	spend	drive		

Example: Susi drank a cup of coffee before class this morning.

1. Mary walked to school today. Santiher car.
2. Wedinner at a Friendship restaurant last night.
3. When itto rain yesterday afternoon, Iall of the windows in the apartment.
4. Rendy hurt his finger when he was fixing his dinner last night. He accidentallyit with a sharp knife.
5. I don't have any money in my pocket at all. Imy last dime yesterday. I'm flat broke.
6. Ian interesting article in the newspaper yesterday.
7. Yushis pocketknife at the part yesterday. This morning heback to the park to look for it. Finally heit in the grass. He was glad to have it back again.
8. ISanti's parents when they visited her. She introduced me to them.
9. Yesterday I called Marvin on the phone. He wasn't home, so Ito his sister.
10. When I introduced Tom to Bob, theyhands.

- b. Practice of using Simple Past by answering the following questions.

1. What time did class begin this morning?
2. What time did you get up this morning?
3. What time did you have for breakfast?
4. Where did you put your books when you came to class this morning?
5. What did you wear yesterday?

6. What did you eat for lunch yesterday? How much did it cost?
7. Where did you sit in class yesterday?
8. What did you buy last week/
9. Where did you go yesterday?
10. What courses did you take in high school?

Unit 10

Past Continuous Tense

A. Description of Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous (also called past progressive) is a verb tense, which is used to show that an ongoing past action was happening at a specific moment of interruption, or that two ongoing actions were happening at the same time. Read on for detailed descriptions, examples, and past continuous exercises.

B. Form of Past Continuous Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	To be	Verb + ing	Complement
I He She Student Akbar It	was	working	when father came home yesterday
You We They Students Azhar and Ana	were		

B. Negative Form

Subject	To be + not	Verb + ing	Complement
I He She Student Akbar It	Was not (wasn't)	working	when father came home yesterday
You We They Students Azhar and Ana	Were not (weren't)		

C. Question Form

To be	Subject	Verb + ing	Complement
Was	I he she student Akbar it	working	when father came home yesterday?
Were	you we they students Azhar and Ana		

C. Illustration of Past Continuous Tense

The plane was late and detectives **were waiting** at the airport all morning. They **were expecting** a valuable parcel of diamonds from South Africa. A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that

thieves would try to steal the diamonds. When plane arrived, some of the detectives **were waiting** inside the main building while others **were waiting** on the airfield. Two men took the parcel off the plane and carried it into the Customs House. While two detectives **were keeping** guard at the door, two others opened the parcel. To their surprise, the precious parcel was full of stones and sand!¹¹

1. How long were detectives waiting at the airport?
2. What were they expecting from South Africa?
3. Where did two men take the parcel after the arrival of the plane?
4. How many detectives opened it?
5. What was the parcel full of?
6. What was happening when the plane arrived?
7. What was happening when two of the detectives opened the parcel?

D. Use of Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous expresses an activity that was in progress (was occurring, was happening) at a particular time in the past. Examples:

- He **was working** all day yesterday.
- At 7 o'clock last night, I **was studying**.
- Last year at this time, we **were having** a party
- This time last year, I **was living** in Jakarta.
- What **were** you **doing** at 9 o'clock last night?
- I **was watching** TV yesterday morning at 7 A.M.
- It **was raining** all day yesterday.
- We **were studying** English grammar at 9-11 A.M. yesterday.
- The children **were playing** football in the afternoon yesterday.
- **Were** the children **playing** football yesterday afternoon?
- Indah **was playing** guitar at the concert last night.
- **Was** Indah **playing** guitar at the concert last night?
- Anis and Rifqi **were playing** keyboard in the party at 7-9 P.M last night.

¹¹ Ibid, 25.

- **Were** Anis and Rifqi **playing** keyboard in the party at 7-9 P.M. last night?
- Akbar **was playing** tennis at 4 P.M. last Sunday.
- Akbar **was not playing** pingpong at 4 P.M. last Sunday
- **Was** Akbar **playing** badminton at 4 P.M. last Sunday?

We often use Past Continuous and simple past together to say that something happened in the middle of something. Examples:

- I **was reading** newspapers when Ida **came** to my house yesterday.
- Nina **burnt** his hand when she **was cooking** the dinner.
- I **saw** Jim in the part. He **was sitting** on the grass and reading a book.
- It **was raining** when I **got** up.
- While I **was working** in the garden, I **hurt** my back.
- When Tom **arrived**, we **were having** dinner.
- Yesterday evening Tom **was having** a bath when the phone rang. He **got** out of the bath and **answered** the phone.
- We **were discussing** about English grammar when the lecturer **came** to the class.
- We **were learning** speaking in laboratory while we **were listening** pronunciation from the audio visual.
- Father **was reading** newspaper while mother **was watching** TV.
- Father **was not reading** newspaper when mother asked him to clear the yard of house.
- Ana **was listening** music from radio when Ina **came** to her house.
- I **was playing** drum band when I **was** a student in Senior high school.

E. Practice

- Fill in the blanks with the past continuous tense of the verbs in brackets.

Example: While I(watch) the game, Henry called me.

While I **was watching** the game, Henry called me

1. While I(have) my bath, he knocked at my door.
2. While we (walk) along the road, we met John.
3. When I left my house, it (rain).
4. When his mother came in, he(sleep).
5. When we entered the room, they (write).
6. The light went out while they (eat) their dinner.
7. They (play) hockey all yesterday evening.
8. What You (do) at ten o'clock this morning?
9. We (watch) television at 9 o'clock last night.
10. The children (swim) in the pool at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

b. Put in past continuous tense of the verbs in brackets.

Example: While Mother (cook) in the kitchen, we (work) in the garden.

While Mother **was cooking** in the kitchen, we **were working** in the garden

1. While we (dance), she (sing)
2. The bell (ring) when I reached school yesterday.
3. While they (clap), the curtain fell.
4. He (read) a book while I (clean) the room.
5. While Yesi (fry) the fish, her mother (bake) a cake.
6. When I saw him, he (wear) a blue shirt.
7. The teacher entered the room as the children (laugh)
8.they(paint) the house all last Sunday.
9. Whatyou.....(do) when the storm came?
10. You (not listen) while I (speak) just now.

Unit 11

Past Perfect Tense

A. Description of Past Perfect Tense

Past perfect tense expresses an activity that was completed before another activity of time in the past. (E.g. *Sam **had already left** by time Ana **got** there; The thief simply **walked** in someone **had forgotten** to lock the door*).¹² The past perfect is a verb tense, which is used to show that an action took place once or many times before another point in the past.

Read on for detailed descriptions, form of past perfect tense, illustration, examples, and exercises of past perfect tense.

B. Form of Past Perfect Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Had	Verb III	Complement
I You We They Students He She Student Anita	had	eaten	when Rudy arrived

¹² Betty Schramper Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar (Third Edition)*, (USA: Longman, 1999), 45.

My friend it			
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B. Negative Form

Subject	Had	Verb III	Complement
I You We They Students He She Student Anita it	had not/hadn't	eaten	when Rudy arrived

C. Question Form

Wh- words	Had	Subject	Verb III	Complement
	Had	I you we they students he she student Anita it	eaten	when Rudy arrived?

What Where When Why Which Who How How many How much	had	I you we they students he she student Anita it	studied	before the exam?

C. Illustration of Past Perfect Tense

The great ship, Titanic, **sailed** for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She **was carrying** 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. Even by modern standards ship. At that time, however, **she was not** only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen water-tight compartments. Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after sitting out, while the titanic **was sailing** across the icy waters of the north Atlantic, and huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a look-out. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time,

narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there **was a slight trembling** sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship **had been damaged**. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic **was sinking** rapidly, for five of her sixteen water-tight compartments had already been flooded! The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. As there were not enough life-boats for everybody, 1500 lives were lost. ¹³

1. Where was the Titanic sailing?
2. What was seen by a look-out?
3. When did the ship turn sharply?
4. What was heard from below?
5. What did the captain do?
6. What did he find?
7. When did everyone jump overboard?

D. Use of Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect is used for an action that was completed before another action took place. It is usually used with words such as '**when**', '**after**', etc.

The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.¹⁴

Affirmative Examples:

- I **had played** when Rina **came**.
- They **dressed** after they **had taken** a bath
- When I **arrived**, he **had left**.

¹³ L. G. Alexander, *developing Skills: An Integrated Course for Intermediate Students*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1975), 30.

¹⁴ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/pastperfectcontinuous.html>.

- He **had already learnt** English before he **left** for English.
- He thanked me for what I **had done**.
- He **had arrived** before we got there when I **got** home, I found that someone **had broken** into my flat and **had stolen** my fur coat.
- We **had studied** English before you moved to German.
- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.
- She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.
- Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.
- We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.

Negative Examples:

- You **had not studied** English before you moved to New York.
- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
- She **had not already learnt** English before she **left** for English.
- It was my first time in an airplane. I was very nervous because I **hadn't flown** before.
- We **hadn't played** when our teacher came.
- He **had not understood** the movie because she **had not read** the book.
- She **had not learnt** English before she left for Canada.
- The students **had not studied** well before they took final test.
- I **had not checked** my homework before I submitted it.
- We **had not taken** English course before we joined this meeting club.

Question Examples:

- **Had** you **seen** Helen playing squash with Nicole before the rain started?
- **Had** he **made** any mistakes before the teacher asked him to hand in the test?

- You looked pale. **Had** anybody **scared** you?
- Had you made your homework before the movie started?
Yes, I **had** (No, I **hadn't**).
- Had he already finished cleaning when you came in?
Yes, he **had** (No, he **hadn't**).
- **Had** Sinta ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?
- A: **Had** you ever **visited** the Australia before your trip in 2010?
B: Yes, I **had been** to the Australia once before.
- **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to England?
- **Had** you **visited** Singapore before you went there last week?
- **Had** you **studied** the lesson before took final exam?

Wh-words Question Examples:

- How **had** she **washed** clothes before the light went off?
- Why **had** Roy **gone** to America?
- How much **had** she **studied** before the exam?
- How many cups of coffee **had** he **drunk** before the interview?
- Where **had** you **washed** clothes before the light went on?
- When **had** Rina **bought** mobilio car before she bought this new car.
- When **had** they **moved** this bookshelf here before they repaired all part of it.

E. Practice

a. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Example: After we (finish) our shopping, we went home.

After we **had finished** our shopping, we went home.

1. I reached school after the bell (ring).
2. After the game (end), the players left the field.
3. After I (go) out, Ruslam came to my house.
4. We already (finish) our work before the clock struck six.
5. The show already (begin) when we got there.

6. When I (switch) off the light, I went to bed.
7. Before he went to England, henever (see) snow.
8. After he (do) the job, he went for holiday.
9. The thiefalready (escape) when the police arrived.
10. After she (hear) the news, she rushed home.

b. Put the following sentences into Indirect Speech beginning with the expression given. Use the past perfect tense.

Example: "I have eaten my dinner." He said that

He said that **he had eaten his dinner.**

1. "I have read it." He said that
.....
2. "I have rung the bell." He said that
.....
3. "The bird has flown away." They said that
.....
4. "We have cleaned the car." They said that
.....
5. "I have taken the book." He said that
.....
6. "My sister has gone out." She said that
.....
7. "I have picked some flowers." She said that
.....
8. "I have not locked the door." He said that
.....
9. "We went there by bus." They said that
.....
10. "I saw Mary in the library." She said that
.....

Unit 12

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Description of Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The past perfect continuous (also called past perfect progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an action started in the past and continued up to another point in the past. Read on for detailed descriptions, examples, and present perfect continuous exercises. (E.g. Statement: *You **had been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived;* Question: ***Had** you **been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?;*

Negative: *You **had not been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived).*¹⁵

B. Form of Past Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Had	Been	Verb+ing	Object	Adverb
I We You They Students He	had	been	studying	English	for five hours

¹⁵ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/pastperfectcontinuous.html>

She Anita It			raining	-	before lecturer came. -
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B. Negative Form

Subject	Had	Not	Been	Verb+ing	Object	Adverb
I We You They Students He She Anita It	had	not	been	studying	English	for five hours before lecturer came.
				raining	here	

C. Question Form

How long	Had	Subject	Been	Verb+ing	Object
How long	had	I we you they students he she Anita it	been	studying	English?
				raining	here?

C. Illustration of Past Perfect Continuous Tense

One of the newspapers in this town (Lombok Post) reported the football match yesterday. The teams were Bima Sakti and Lombok Sakti. The two teams **had been playing** very well. It was a wonderful match.

They **had been playing** for fifteen minutes when Bima Sakti scored the first goal. Lombok Sakti had almost scored ten minutes before. However, the goal-keeper of Bima Sakti had always saved the goal. Lombok Sakti came back with a fine attack. Five minutes later, the center forward player ran very fast to get the ball and shot it over the head of the goal-keeper of Bima Sakti and scored. Thus, final score: Bima Sakti 1 vs. Lombok Sakti 1.

1. What did the newspaper report?
2. What teams were in the football match yesterday?
3. Was the football match interesting?
4. How long had they been playing when Bima Sakti scored the first goal?
5. How long had they been playing when Lombok Sakti scored the first goal?
6. Who did shoot over the head of the goal-keeper of Bima Sakti and goal?
7. How many final score of each team?

D. Use of Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The Past Perfect Continuous is used to express an activity or state that happened in the past before a specified or understood past time, however, the progressive nature of the action is emphasized. Example:

- We **had been studying** for more than ten minutes before she finally called up.
- He **had been living** in Mataram before his move to Jakarta.
- The patient **had been waiting** for an hour when the doctor arrived.
- The two teams **had been playing** quickly for a few minutes before we came.
- We **had been staying** in Jakarta before we moved to Amsterdam.
- The students **had been studying** in this building before they moved to new building.

- The children **had been playing** here for two hours before they went to their class.
- It **had been eating** for a few seconds before we saw it.
- I was very tired when I arrived home. I'd **been working** hard all day.
- How long **had you been waiting** when the bus finally came?
- The police **had been looking** for the criminal for two years before they caught him.
- Dina finally came at seven o'clock. I **have been waiting** for him since five-thirty.
- We have been waiting for Faujul for the last two hours, but he still hasn't arrived.

The Past Perfect Continuous is used to express a specific way which is to place the Present Perfect Continuous when a direct quotation is reported as indirect speech. Examples:

- The newspaper said, "The two teams have been playing very well".
- The newspaper said that the two teams **had been playing** very well.
- Mr. Rifqi told us, " I've been teaching since 1998".
- Mr. Rifqi told us that he **had been teaching** since 1998.
- Our grammar lecturer told us that she had been teaching in UIN Mataram since 1999.
- Our TEFL lecturer told us that he had been teaching in UIN Mataram for twenty years.
- I told you that I **had been staying** in this village since 2000.

E. Practice

a. This exercise you have to read a situation and then write a sentence.

Example: The two people came into the home. One had a long hair and the other had a short hair. (they / play).

They had been playing ...

1. The two boys came into the room. One had a black eye and the other had a cut lip. (they / fight)
They.....
2. Tomy was watching television. He was feeling very tired. (he / study / hard all day)
He
3. When I walked into the room, it was empty. But there was a smell of cigarettes. (somebody / smoke / in the room)
Somebody
4. When Mary came back from the beach, she looked very red from the sun. (she / lie / in the sun too long)
She
5. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired. (they / play / football)
They
6. Ana woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and she didn't know where she was. (she / dream)
She
7. Ani and Ina came back from the library. They had some books in their bags. (they / read / books)
They
8. My mother came back from the garden. He had some vegetables in her bag. (he / work / garden).
She

9. Children came back from the river. They had some fishes in their hands. (they / fish)

They

10. When I came into the room, there was Rini and a television. (Rini / watch)

Rini

b. In this exercise, each question consists of a sentence with four parts underlined. Choose that part (A or B or C or D) which is not acceptable for standard English structure. Correct your choice.

1. The chairman is telling people stop doing certain things now.
A B C D

2. What did you think she is going to shout at the other people?
A B C D

3. Mrs. Yellow went to see her doctor last week, but she was not satisfied what the doctor tells her.
A B C D

4. His family have decided to move to Bima before.
A B C D

5. We agreed that Mery has been doing her work very well.
A B C D

6. I will be teaching here at 7:30 last week.
A B C D

7. If the man has a gun, he could shoot the bird.
A B C D

8. My friend like reading, and I like it as well.
A B C D

9. When some other students arrived, the lecture just had begun.
A B C D

10. Hasn't the water been boiled for twenty minutes?
A B C D

Unit 13

Simple Future Tense

A. Description of Simple Future Tense

Simple future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time in the future.¹⁶

B. Form of the Simple Future Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Will/shall am/is/are+going to	Verb I	Adverb
I	will/shall/am going to	leave	tomorrow
We			
You	will/shall/are going to		
They			
students			
He	will/is going to		
She			
Anita			
Student			
It			

¹⁶ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplefuture.html>

B. Negative Form 1

Subject	Will/shall	Not	Verb I	Adverb
I We You They students He She Anita Student It	will/shall	not	leave	tomorrow

B. Negative Form 2

Subject	am/is/are +not+ going to	Verb I	Adverb
I	am not going to	leave	tomorrow
We You They students	are not going to		
He She Anita Student It	is not going to		

C. Question Form 1

Will/Shall	Subject	Verb I	Adverb
Will/Shall	I we you they students he she Anita student it	leave	tomorrow?

C. Question Form 2

Am/Is/Are	Subject	Going to	Verb I	Adverb
Am	I we you they students	going to	leave	tomorrow?
Are				
Is	he she Anita it			

C. Illustration of Simple Future Tense

Azhar **will leave** school next month. He usually thinks about a job. He asks himself, "What **will I do**? Where **will I work**?" One day, he went to the office near his house. He thinks, "I'll just **walk** to the office

every day. I **won't need** to go by bus." The manager asked him, "**Will** you **work** here?" "yes", he answered. "But what **will** you pay me?" The manager answered, "**We'll pay** you fifty thousand rupiahs this month, and seventy-five thousands after two months". Azhar thought for a few minutes and said, "Well, then **I'll start** working in two months' time".

1. When will Azhar finish his school?
2. What does Azhar always think?
3. Where did Azhar go on one day?
4. How much will manager pay Azhar's salary in the first month?
5. Will Azhar work in that office?

D. Use of the Simple Future Tense

Simple future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time in the future.¹⁷

The Simple Future Tense is used to express an activity or state that will occur in the future. Modifiers indicating time often specify definite time expressions in the future, but in some situations, modifiers are not used. Examples:

- I **shall work** soon in a bank.
- She **will ask** the manager next week.
- My father **is going to work** this job at 7 o'clock tomorrow..
- Children **are going to play** football in this field tomorrow morning.
- **Will you come** here tomorrow?
- We **shall not take** a bus to Bandung next week.
- When **will Rini come back** to our village?

The Simple Future Tense is used to express requests, permission or affirmation. In making requests, the auxiliary shall is used with the first

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

person, singular and plural. While *will* is used with the second person. Examples:

- **Will** you **open** the door?
- **Will** you **answer** the telephone, please?
- **Shall** I **start** now?
- **Shall** we **go** soon?
- **Will** you **bring** it?

“Will” often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Often, we use “will” to respond to someone else's complaint or request for help. We also use “will” when we request that someone help us or volunteer to do something for us. Similarly, we use “will not” or “won't” when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

Examples:

- I **will send** you the information when I get it.
- I **will translate** the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.
- **Will** you **help** me move this heavy table?
- **Will** you **make** dinner?
- I **will not do** your homework for you.
- I **won't do** all the housework myself!
- A: I'm really hungry.
B: I'**ll make** some sandwiches.
- A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.
B: I'**ll get** you some coffee.
- A: The phone is ringing.
B: I'**ll get** it.¹⁸

“Will” is usually used in promises.

Examples:

- I **will call** you when I arrive.
- If I am elected President of the United States, I **will make** sure everyone has access to inexpensive health insurance.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

- I promise I **will not tell** him about the surprise party.
- Don't worry, I'**ll be** careful.
- I **won't tell** anyone your secret.

"Be going to" to Express a Plan

"Be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.

Examples:

- He **is going to spend** his vacation in Hawaii.
- She **is not going to spend** her vacation in Hawaii.
- A: When **are we going to meet** each other tonight?
B: We **are going to meet** at 6 PM.
- I'**m going to be** an actor when I grow up.
- Michelle **is going to begin** medical school next year.
- They **are going to drive** all the way to Alaska.
- Who **are you going to invite** to the party?
- A: Who **is going to make** John's birthday cake?
B: Sue **is going to make** John's birthday cake.¹⁹

E. Practice

a. Fill in the blanks with the Simple Future Tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Example: He (do) that as soon as he can.

He **will do** that as soon as he can.

1. I (stay) here until my brother returns.
2. We (wait) until the rain stops.
3. They (do) it if you ask them.
4. She (bring) it when she comes here tomorrow.
5.you (tell) him when he come back?
6. She hopes she (not be) late for the meeting.

¹⁹ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplefuture.html>

7. We think she (win) the first prize.
8. He (pick) the mangoes as soon as they are ripe.
9. I am sure that they (arrive) here late.
10. I (write) to you as soon as I get back.

b. Write out these sentences using the 'going to' form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: We (have) fish for dinner tonight.

We **are going to have** fish for dinner tonight.

1. I (visit) my friends tomorrow.
2. The bus (stop) in front of the shop.
3. We (paint) the house next week-end.
4. The boys (climb) the hill next Sunday.
5. Mr. Din (fly) to England next month.
6. I (help) my mother to cook the dinner.
7. We (swim) in that pool this evening.
8. Miss Nik (teach) us English tomorrow.
9. My mother (buy) me a dress for my birthday.
10. Look out! The tree (fall).

Unit 14

Future Continuous Tense

A. Description of Future Continuous Tense

Future continuous has two different forms: "will be doing " and "be going to be doing." Unlike simple future forms, future continuous forms are usually interchangeable. (E.g. *You **will be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight; **Will you be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight?; You **will not be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight).*²⁰

B. Form of the Future Continuous Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Will/shall + be	Verb+ing	Adverb
I We You They students He She Anita Student It	shall/will+be	working	tomorrow at 9 A.M.

²⁰ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futurecontinuous.html>.

B. Negative Form

Subject	Will/shall + not+be	Verb+ing	Adverb
I We You They Students He She Anita Student It	shall/will+not+be	working	tomorrow at 9 A.M.

C. Question Form

Will/Shall	Subject	Be	Verb+ing	Adverb
Will/Shall	I we you they students he she Anita student it	be	working	tomorrow at 9 A.M.?

C. Illustration the Future Continuous Tense

The West life Boys are group of popular singers. At present, they are visiting all parts of the country. They **will be arriving** here tomorrow. They **will be coming** by train and most of the young people in the town **will be meeting** them at the station. Tomorrow evening they **will be singing** at the Mataram town. The West life Boys **will be staying** for five days. During this time, they will give five performances.

As usual, the police will have a difficult time. They **will be trying** to keep order. It is always the same on these occasions.

1. Are there West life Boys popular singers, or are they popular dancers?
2. When will they be coming here?
3. Who will be meeting them at the station?
4. How many performances will they give?
5. What will the police be trying to do as usual?

D. Use of the Future Continuous Tense

The Future Continuous is used to express an activity or state that will be in progress at a point of time in the future.

Examples:

- She **will be eating** dinner at 7:30 tonight.
- **I'll be teaching** at this time next week.
- Don't call me at eight, because I won't be home. **I will be studying** at the library.
- Right now I am sitting in class. At this time tomorrow, **I will be sitting** in class.
- What **will you be doing** tomorrow night at ten?
- **Will you be passing** the post office when you go out? Yes, Why?
- At this time tomorrow, **I'll be seeing** you here.
- **I'll be reading** here at this time tomorrow.
- She **will be going to** bed very late tonight

The future continuous tense is used to express an activity or state that will extend over a limited period of time in the future.

Examples:

- Mr. Syarif **will be calling** on you from time to time.
- He **will be working** on his thesis next semester.
- They **will be watching** TV when they *arrive* tonight.
- She **will be waiting** for you when your bus *arrives*.
- **I am going to be staying** at the Senggigi Hotel, if anything *happens* and you *need* to contact me.

- She **will be studying** at the library tonight, so she will not see Yunita when she *arrives*.

E. Practice

a. In this exercise, you have to make sentences with future continuous tense.

Example: I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock.

So at 9.30 I **will be watching television**

1. Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30.

So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I

2. Rin is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.

So at 8.30 this evening she

.....

3. We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock.

So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning

.....

4. Wendy is going to read from 5.30 until 6.30 tonight.

So at 6 o'clock tonight Wendy

.....

5. I am going to play chess for five hours tomorrow afternoon.

So at the second hours tomorrow afternoon I

.....

6. Rita is going to type her homework for three hour tonight.

So at the third hour tonight she

.....

7. Mr. Rif is going to teach from 7.30 until 9.20 tomorrow morning.

So at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning he

.....

8. Right now I am learning in class. At the same time tomorrow, I

.....

...

9. She is studying English at present in the library. At the same time tonight she
10. They are playing football for four hours right now. At the same time next Sunday they

b. In this exercise you have to ask or answer the questions with future continuous tense.

Example: You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening.

(you / use / your bicycle this evening?)

Will you be using your bicycle this evening?

Yes, I will be using my bicycle this evening.

1. You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon.
(you / see / Tom this afternoon?)
.....
2. You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening.
(you / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?)
.....
3. Your friend is going to shopping. You want him to buy some stamp for you at the post office. (you / pass / the post office when you're in town?)
.....
...
.....
4. You want to read your friend's book tomorrow night.
(you / buy / your book tomorrow?)
.....
5. Lia is going to shopping. You want her to buy a dictionary for you at house. (you / read / a dictionary to night?)
.....
....
6. Will you be seeing Tom this evening?
No,
.....

7. Will she be studying at seven tomorrow?

Yes,

.....

8. Right now you are listening to the radio for two hours. Will you be listening to the radio at the same time tomorrow?

Yes,

.....

...

9. Will you be working in the bank at 7.30 until 12. 30 tomorrow?

Yes,

.....

.....

.....

10. Azhar is learning English right now. Will he be learning English at the same time tomorrow?

Yes,

Unit 15

Future Perfect Tense

A. Description of Future Perfect Tense

Future perfect has two different forms: "will have done" and "be going to have done." Unlike simple future forms, future perfect forms are usually interchangeable. (E.g. *You **will have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.; **Will you have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.?.; You **will not have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.).²¹*

B. Form of the Future Perfect Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Will/shall + have	Verb III	Adverb
I We You They students He She Anita Student It	shall/will have	eaten rained	lunch before president arrives by 5.30 tonight

²¹ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futureperfect.html>

B. Negative Form

Subject	Will/shall+have+not	Verb III	Adverb
I We You They students He She Anita Student It	will/shall have not	eaten rained	lunch before president arrives by 5.30 tonight

C. Question Form

Will/Shall	Subject	Have	Verb III	Adverb
Will/Shall	I we you they students he she Anita it	have	eaten rained	lunch before president arrives by 5.30 tonight

C. Study the Following Illustration

The Olympic Game will be held in our country in four years' time. As a great many people will be visiting the country, the government will be building new hotels, an immense stadium, and a fine new swimming pool. They will also be building new roads and special railway line. The games will be held just outside the capital and the whole area will be called 'Olympic City'. Workers **will have completed** the new

roads by the end of this year. By the end of the next year, they **will have finished** work on the new stadium. The fine modern buildings have been designed by Kurt Gunter. Everybody will be watching anxiously as the new buildings go up. We are all very excited and are looking forward to the Olympic Games because they have never been held before in this country.²²

1. When will the Olympic games be held in our country?
2. Where will the government be putting up new building?
3. Who has designed the buildings?
4. When will workers have completed the new stadium?
5. Will the Games be held in this country for the first time or not?
Are we looking forward to them or not?

D. Use of the Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense is used to express something will already have happened before a certain time in the future.

Examples:

- The girl **will have got** praise before the opera ends.
- They **will have practiced** their English before teacher comes.
- **I'll have drunk** coffee before I finish my work.
- We're late. I expect the film **will already have started** by the time we get to the cinema.
- By nine o'clock tomorrow morning, I **will have finished** this work.
- Before this semester is finished, we **will have studied** "Tenses".
- Our lecturer **will have gotten** his new car in two days.
- By the next time I see you, I **will have graduated**.
- Rini **will have received** her Master degree before she is thirty-three.
- My father **will have painted** by ten o'clock.

²² L.G. Alexander, *Practice and progress: An Integrated Course for Pre-Intermediate Students*, (England: Longman, 1990), 95.

The future perfect expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. It can also show that something will happen before a specific time in the future.

Examples:

- By next November, I **will have received** my promotion.
- By the time he *gets* home, she **is going to have cleaned** the entire house.
- I **am not going to have finished** this test by 3 o'clock.
- **Will** she **have learned** enough Chinese to communicate before she *moves* to Beijing?
- Sam **is** probably **going to have completed** the proposal by the time he *leaves* this afternoon.
- By the time I *finish* this course, I **will have taken** ten tests.
- How many countries **are** you **going to have visited** by the time you *turn* 50?²³

E. Practice

a. Supply a suitable future perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Example: By next June he (write) his second novel.

By next June he **will have written** his second novel.

1. Before his next visit here he (return) from a world tour.
2. They (leave) the country before you go see them.
3. By this time next week you (meet) my friend Fendy.
4. He (teach) us to speak English by the end of this semester.
5. By the time we get there the meeting (finish)
6. By the next Sunday you (stay) with us for five weeks.
7. By his next birthday he (take) examination
8. By tomorrow I hope you (not forget) all this.
9. If we don't get there before seven, they (eat and drink) everything.
10. I (finish) long before you get back.

b. Supply a suitable future perfect of the verbs in brackets, and translate

²³ Adopted from <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futureperfect.html>

your answers into Indonesian.

Example: He (write) his second novel by next June

He **will have written** his second novel by next June

Dia sudah selesai menulis novel keduanya pada bulan Juni nanti.

1. I (graduate) by the time you meet me next year.
2.
.....
3. They (publish) the dictionary by January next year.
4.
...
5. We (finish) the work by the time you arrive.
6.
.....
7. She (accomplish) the novel by the time you want to publish it.
8.
.....
9. They (arrive) there at the time the ceremony begins.
10.
.....

Unit 16

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Description of Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future perfect continuous has two different forms: "will have been doing " and "be going to have been doing." Unlike simple future forms, future perfect continuous forms are usually interchangeable. (E.g. *You **will have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives;* ***Will you have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives?;* *You **will not have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives).*²⁴

B. Form of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Affirmative Form

Subject	Will/shall + have + been	Verb+ing	Adverb
I We You They students He She	} shall/will have been	} studying	} for one hour lecturer comes

²⁴ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futureperfectcontinuous.html>

Anita Student It } }		raining	for one hour by ten P.M.
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B. Negative Form

Subject	Will/shall + not+have + been	Verb+ing	Adverb
I We You They students He She Anita Student It } }	shall/will not have been	studying raining	for one hour lecturer comes for one hour by ten P.M.

C. Question Form

Will/shall	Subject	Have Been	Verb+ing	Adverb
Will/Shell } }	I we you they students he she	have been	studying	for one hour when lecturer

	Ana student it		raining	comes? for one hour by 10 P.M.
--	----------------------	--	---------	---

C. Illustration the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Today is Sunday. Mr Azhar looks very busy. He has been working for five hours. He **will have been working** for six hours by 3.00 o'clock. He **will have been taking** a rest by the time we arrive. We **shall have been talking** about something for an hour by then. Mr. Anis is leaving for Bema the day after tomorrow. It will be Tuesday. He **will have been staying** there for three days by Friday. Of course, he will have finished his work before he returns to Mataram.

1. What is day today?
2. How long will Mr. Azhar have been working?
3. When will Mr. Azhar have been taking a rest?
4. When will Mr. Anis leave to Bema?
5. Will Mr. Anis have finished his work before he returns to Mataram?

D. Use of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The Future Perfect Continuous s used to express an activity or state that will take place or will have been completed before another activity, and is also used to emphasize the continuous or progressive nature of a certain activity.

Examples:

- He **will have been studying** there for two days before her wife arrives.
- They **will have been leaving** for school by the time before it rains.
- Anita **will have been cleaning** the car by the time before she goes out.
- We **will have been discussing** for more than one hour when our teacher finally comes.

- **Will** you **have been waiting** for more than one hour when your teacher finally comes?
- We **will not have been waiting** for more than one hour when our teacher finally comes.

The future perfect continuous tense is used to express an activity will take place or will have been completed for duration of a period of time until/by a certain time in the future.

Examples:

- Mr. Azhar **will have been working** for six hours by 3.00 o'clock.
- We'll **have been discussing** the problem for an hour by nine-thirty.
- By tonight, **he will have been working** for seven hours without a break.
- I will go to bed at ten p.m. He will get home at midnight. At midnight I will be sleeping. I **will have been sleeping** for two hours by the time he gets home.

E. Practice

a. Supply a suitable future perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Example: He (write) his second novel for seven hours when his father comes.

He **will have been writing** for seven hours his second novel when his father comes.

1. The children (sleep) for three hours when I get home.
2. When the professor retires next year, he (teaches) for forty years.
3. They (work) for five hours when the leader arrives.
4. The workers (demonstrate) for a day when the police come.
5. My family (wait) for one hour when my plane lands.
6. The examination (last) for two hours when the headmaster enters the class.
7. We (attend) English classes for four years by the time the examination is given again.
8. My father (study) French for three months by the time he goes to that country.

9. I (work) at factory for four years when she lives here.
10. Azhar (live) in England for two years when his father comes.

b. Translate the following sentences into English.

Example: Menjelang malam nanti, ia sudah dan masih sedang bekerja selama 11 jam tanpa istirahat.

By tonight, He **will have been working** for eleven hours without a break.

1. Ujian telah sedang berlangsung selama satu jam ketika kepala sekolah masuk kelas.
2. Keluargaku sudah sedang menunggu selama satu jam ketika pesawatku mendarat.
3. Anak-anak itu sudah sedang bermain selama satu jam ketika orang tuanya tiba.
4. Bapak saya sudah sedang bekerja selama enam jam ketika Ibuku datang.
5. Anak itu sudah sedang tidur selama tiga jam ketika saya tiba.
6. Ketika profesor itu pensiun dia sudah akan mengajar selama empat puluh tahun.
7. Pasukan sudah sedang berdiri tiga jam ketika presiden tiba.
8. Kuliah sudah sedang berlangsung selama dua jam ketika perpustakaan dibuka.
9. Pesawat sudah sedang mendarat selama tiga puluh menit ketika para penumpang naik.
10. Para mahasiswa sudah sedang berdiskusi selama dua puluh menit ketika rektor memasuki ruangan.

Unit 17

Passive Voice

A. Description of Passive Voice

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.²⁵

A passive voice construction is a grammatical voice construction that is found in many languages. In a clause with passive voice, the grammatical subject expresses the *theme* or *patient* of the main verb – that is, the person or thing that undergoes the action or has its state changed.^[2] This contrasts with active voice, in which the subject has the agent role. For example, in the passive sentence "The tree was pulled down", the subject (*the tree*) denotes the patient rather than the agent of the action. In contrast, the sentences "Someone pulled down the tree" and "The tree is down" are active sentences.²⁶

²⁵ <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/activepassive.html>

²⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passive_voice

B. Form of the Passive Voice

am are is was were	+ verb III (Past Participle)	
will shall can may must should might could would ... to	be	+ verb III (Past Participle)
have has had	been	+ verb III (Past Participle)
am are is - was were prep	being	+ verb III (Past Participle)

Transformation from Active to Passive Voice

Situation forms	Active	Passive
Simple Present	keeps (menjaga)	is kept (dijaga)
Present Continuous	is keeping (sedang menjaga)	is being kept (sedang dijaga)
Present Perfect	has kept (telah menjaga)	has been kept

		(telah dijaga)
Present Perf. Cont.	<i>tidak dipakai dalam bentuk passive voice</i>	
Simple Past	kept (menjaga-lampau)	was/were kept (dijaga-lampau)
Past Cont.	was keeping (sedang menjaga pada waktu lampau)	was being kept (sedang dijaga waktu lampau)
Past Perfect	had kept (telah menjaga waktu lampau)	had been kept (telah dijaga pada waktu lampau)
Future	will keep (akan menjaga)	will be kept (akan dijaga)
Future Perfect	will have kept (akan selesai menjaga)	will have been kept (akan selesai dijaga)
Infinitive "to"	have to keep (harus menjaga)	has to be kept (harus dijaga)

Examples:

- I **am** always **called** by father every morning.
- This car **is** usually **cleaned** by me.
- The book **was written** by Darwin Dicky
- The kite **was made** by my brother.
- This problem **can be solved**.
- The new hotel **will be opened** next year.
- Azhar **might be sent** to America by his campus in August.
- This room **is going to be painted** next week.
- Go away! I want **to be left** alone.
- The report **will be written** by the secretary.
- A big mosque **had been built** by people from Mataram.
- It **has been stated** by the experts that scarcity always exists.
- An old building of UIN Mataram **was built** in 1999 (affirmative).
- The new buildings of UIN Mataram **were built** in 1999 (affirmative)

- An old building of UIN Mataram **wasn't built** in 1999 (negative).
- The new buildings of UIN Mataram **weren't built** in 1999 (negative)
- **Was** an old building of UIN Mataram **built** in 1999? (interrogative/ question).
- **Were** the new buildings of UIN Mataram **built** in 1999? (interrogative/ question).
- **Wasn't** an old building of UIN Mataram **built** in 1999? (negative interrogative).
- **Weren't** the new buildings of UIN Mataram **built** in 1999? (negative interrogative).

C. Illustration of the Passive Voice

In our country, letters and packages **are received** at home or at the office, or it depends on the address which **has been written** on the envelop. Of course, the address of a person we are writing to **must be written** clearly so that it **can be read** easily. In big towns, many people have boxes. A letter **is being put** into that box. If there is no box, a letter **will be given** to a person he meets in one house. It **is being handed** hurriedly, but politely, because many others **will be being delivered** as soon as possible. If there is no person he meets in one house, a letter **will be pushed** through an opening in the door, or it **will be offered** to his neighbour. Anyhow, packages are almost never left beside the door because the mailman will be hesitating whether they **will be received** safely by the owners or takes by other people or stolen and taken away.

1. How is the mail service provided in your country?
2. Are letters delivered to each person's door?
3. Is mail kept at the post office until someone goes there to get it?
4. If someone lives far from a post office, how does he get his mail?
5. Where is a letter being put in a big town?

D. Use of Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when we want to focus attention on the person or thing affected by the action. Normally, the performer of the

action, or the agent, comes first and is made the subject of the verb and then we use the active form of the verb. The other person or thing is made the object of the verb.²⁷

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.

Examples:

- The passive voice **is used** frequently. (= we are interested in the passive voice, not in who uses it.)
- The house **was built** in 1999. (= we are interested in the house, not in who built it.)
- The road **is being repaired**. (= we are interested in the road, not in the people who are doing the repairs.)²⁸

Sometimes we use the passive voice because we don't know or do not want to express who performed the action.

Examples:

- I noticed that a window **had been left** open.
- Every year thousands of people **are killed** on our roads.
- All the cookies **have been eaten**.
- My car **has been stolen**!

The passive voice is often used in formal texts. Switching to the active voice will make your writing clearer and easier to read.

- A great deal of meaning **is conveyed** by a few well-chosen words (passive voice).
A few well-chosen words **convey** a great deal of meaning (active voice).
- Our planet **is wrapped** in a mass of gases (passive voice).
A mass of gases **wrap** around our planet (active voice).
- Waste materials **are disposed** of in a variety of ways (passive voice).

²⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passive_voice

²⁸ <https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/passive-voice>

The city **disposes** of waste materials in a variety of ways (active voice).

If we want to say who or what performs the action while using the passive voice, we use the preposition *by*. When we know who performed the action and are interested in him, it is always better to switch to the active voice instead.

- "A Hard Day's Night" **was written by** the Beatles.
- The Beatles **wrote** "A Hard Day's Night".
- The movie ET **was directed by** Spielberg.
- Spielberg **directed** the movie ET.
- This house **was built by** my father.
- My father **built** this house.²⁹

E. Practice

a. Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

Example: We **can solve** this problem.

This problem **can be solved**.

1. My father eats his breakfast before seven.
2. His mother is making coffee for his father.
3. He smoked ten cigarettes yesterday.
4. He was taking a bath at 6.30 yesterday morning.
5. We will not enjoy the music tonight.
6. Will he be studying English at this time tomorrow?
7. Have you sent your package to her?
8. She had closed the windows before I asked her.
9. They will have discussed it by 12.00.
10. They always read some books in the library every day.

b. These are passives sentences. Put in the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Our school was (build) in 1999.

Our school **was built** in 1999.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

1. The door is (lock) every night.
2. These cups will be (wash) again.
3. The thief was (catch) yesterday.
4. She was (hurt) in the right leg.
5. English is (speak) all over the world.
6. The prisoner will be severely (punish).
7. Two of the boxes have been (steal).
8. Orchids are (grow) in tropical countries.
9. Were you (see) on your way to the cinema?
10. Has her mother been (tell) of the accident?
11. She is being (punish) by teacher.
12. You speaking course will(teach) by Mr. John next meeting.
13. We have(wait) for 30 minutes by teaher.
14. The students are being.....(inform) about their tuition.
15. Is your paper(present) in the international conference?

Unit 18

Degree of Comparison

A. Description of Degree of Comparison

The usual **degrees of comparison** are positive, which simply denotes a property (as with the English words big and fully); the comparative, which indicates greater **degree** (as bigger and more fully); and the superlative, which indicates greatest **degree** (as biggest and most fully).

The comparative degrees are frequently associated with adjectives and adverbs because these words take the -er suffix or modifying word more or less. (e.g., faster, more intelligent, less wasteful).

Comparison can also, however, appear when no adjective or adverb is present, for instance with nouns (e.g., more men than women). However, the usage of the word than between nouns simply denotes a comparison made and not degree of comparison comparing the intensity or the extent of the subjects. One preposition, near, also has comparative and superlative forms, as in Find the restaurant nearest your house.

B. Form of the Degree of Comparison

Positive	Comparative (lebih)	Superlative (paling/ter)
old	older	the oldest
clever	cleverer	the cleverest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
good	better	the best

C. Illustration of the Degree of Comparison

Mr. Sahnan has **the most beautiful** garden in Mataram. Nearly everybody enters for '**The Nicest Garden Competition**' each year, but Mr. Sahnan wins every time. Fendy's garden is **larger** than Sahnan and grows more flowers and vegetables, but Sahnn's garden is **more interesting**. He has made neat paths and has built a wooden bridge over a pool. I like garden too, but I do not like hard work. Every year I enter for the garden competition too, and I always win a little prize for **the worst** garden in Mataram.

1. Who has the best garden in Mataram?
2. What does he win each year?
3. Who else has a fine garden?
4. Is the writer's garden beautiful, or is it terrible?
5. What does he always win a prize for?

D. Use of the Degree of Comparison

The Positive is used to compare two equal things or person. Examples:

- Anis is **young**.
- Ulfa is **beautiful**.
- They are **clever** boys
- The examination was **easy**.

The Comparative (lebih) is used to compare two unequal things or persons. Some adjectives form their Comparative by adding '**-er**' or '**more**'.

Examples:

- Anis is **younger** than Ali.
- Ulfa is **more beautiful** than Alfi.
- Ani works **harder** that most of her friends.
- This jacket is too small. I need a **larger** size.
- The examination was **easier** than we expected.
- It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere **quieter**?
- The garden looks **better** since you tidied it up.

The Superlative (paling/ter) is used to compare three or more things or persons. Some adjectives form their Superlative by adding '-est', 'most'.

Examples:

- Anis is **the youngest** boy in class.
- Ulfa is **more beautiful** girl in class.
- You are **the best** friend in our class.
- Mr. Azhar is **the cleverest** lecturer in our campus.
- She is **the most interesting** teacher here.
- Number one is **the simplest** question in this exercise.
- He is **the most charming** student in the special class.

The Comparative the Comparative = makin makin.

Examples:

- **The harder** you study, **the more** you will learn.
- **The sooner, the better.**
- **The more diligent** we are, the **more successful** we will be.
- **The more** he read, **the less** he understood.
- **The taller** the paddy grows, **the lower** it bends.
- **The sooner** you start, **the sooner** you'll finish.
- **The more** you do for him, **the more** he grumbles.

Comparative+comparative = memberi suatu ide bahwa sesuatu makin menjadi

Examples:

- Because he was afraid, he walked **faster and faster.**
- Life in modern world is becoming **more and more** complex.
- Her English is improving. It is getting **better and better.**
- They just had their sixth child. Their family is getting **bigger and bigger.**

E. Practice

a. Give the correct form of the adjective in the brackets.

Example: (1) Tom is (tall) than I am. Tom is **taller** than I am.

(2) Tom is (tall) of all. Tom is **the tallest** of all.

1. She is (clever) than her brother.
2. An elephant is (strong) than a horse.
3. Mary is the (fair) girl in the class.
4. This pen is (cheap) than that one.
5. These oranges are (sweet) than those.
6. That is my brother, Fandi. He is 2 years (young) than I am.
7. This room is (large) than that one.
8. You are (happy) than your friends at present.
9. Why is Nita (sad) than her mother?
10. Is she (brave) than that old man?

b. Put the adjective in the brackets into the correct form.

Example: Tom is the (handsome) boy in our family.

Tom is **the most handsome** boy in our family.

1. I prefer to sit on this chair; it is (comfortable) than the one in that corner.
2. Who is (handsome), Joni or his brother?
3. I think Santi is not (naughty) than Sinta.
4. Which sum was (difficult), the first or the second?
5. He is not very wealthy, but he is the (generous) person I have ever met.
6. English is the (important) language in the World.
7. It is (interesting) cock than that one.
8. Taruna Car is (expensive) than Toyota Car.
9. That boy is the (foolish) in the English class.
10. Azhar is the (careful) student in doing her homework.

Unit 19

Conditional Sentences

A. Description of Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences are sentences that express one thing contingent on something else, e.g. "If it rains, the picnic will be cancelled". They are so called because the impact of the main clause of the sentence is *conditional* on the dependent clause. A full conditional thus contains two clauses: the dependent clause expressing the condition, called the *antecedent* (or *protasis*); and the main clause expressing the consequence, called the *consequent* (or *apodosis*).

Languages use a variety of grammatical forms and constructions in conditional sentences. The forms of verbs used in the antecedent and consequent are often subject to particular rules as regards their tense, aspect, and mood. Many languages have a specialized type of verb form called the conditional mood – broadly equivalent in meaning to the English "would (do something)" – for use in some types of conditional sentence.³⁰

B. Form of the Conditional Sentences

Type 1	<u>If+clause (Simple Present), S+will/can/may/must+V1</u> If I have money, I will buy a new car
Type 2	<u>If+clause (Simple Past), S+could/would/might+V1</u> If you studied, you would learn English quickly (you don't

³⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditional_sentence.

	study).
Type 3	<u>If+clause (Past Perfect ...), S+could/would/might+have+V3</u> If I had known her number, I would have called her.

C. Illustration the Conditional Sentences

If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffics policeman **will soon find** it. **You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket**. However, this does not always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car; 'Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is a "No Parking" are. **You will enjoy your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs**. This note is only a reminder." **If you receive a request like this, you cannot to obey it!**

1. Do traffic police usually give you a ticket if you park your car in the wrong place or not?
2. When did writer find a polite note on his car?
3. What did the traffic police want him to do?
4. Can anyone fail to obey a request like this or not?
5. How many times has the word **if** been used in the passage?

D. Use of the Conditional Sentences

Type 1: Factual Conditionals-Probable Results for the Future.

Examples:

- **If you study** hard, you **will past** your exam. or
- You **will past** your exam **if you study** hard.
- **If we find** her dress, we **will write** her. or
- We **will write** her **if we find** her dress.
- **If they have** a good sale, I **will stop** by on my way home. or
- I **will stop** by on my way home **If they have** a good sale.
- We **will wait** **if you want** to go
- You **will answer** them easily **if you listen** to questions carefully.
- **If we finish** our work a little early today, we'll **attend** the lecture at the art museum.

Type 2: Factual Conditionals-Present Unreal.

Examples:

- If you **studied** hard, you **would past** your exam. or
- You **would past** your exam **if** you **studied** hard.
- If we **found** her dress, we **would write** her. or
- We **would write** her **if** we **found** her dress.
- If you **made** your bed in the morning, your room **would look** better when you got back in the afternoon.
- Yudy **wouldn't** be so nervous **if** she **didn't drink** so much coffee.
- If they **had** a good sale, I **would stop** by on my way home. or
- I **would stop** by on my way home **if** they **had** a good sale.
- We **would wait** **if** you **wanted** to go
- You **would answer** them easily **if** you **listened** to questions carefully.
- If we **finished** our work a little early today, we **would attend** the lecture at the art museum.

Type 3: Factual Conditionals-Past Unreal.

Examples:

- If Azhar **had studied**, he **would have passed** the test. or
- Azhar **would have passed** the test if he **had studied**.
- If we **had found** her address, we **would have written** her. or
- We **would have written** her **if** we **had found** her address
- I **would have checked** my paper again **if** I **had had** more time.
- If we **had known** that she had planned to arrive today, we **could have met** her at the bus station.
- Anna **would have stayed** longer **if** her mother **had let** her.

E. Practice

a. Give the correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets. Use the Simple Present or Simple Future tense.

Example: + If you stand on that branch, it (break).

* If you **stand** on that branch, it **will break**.

1. If the room is dirty, we (clean) it up.

2. If you (hide) there, he will not be able to hear you.
3. We (not wait) for him if he arrives late.
4. The soup (taste) better if you put a little more salt in it.
5. if we don't hurry, we (miss) the bus.
6. If he falls from that ladder, he (hurt) himself.
7. The mirror will break if she (drop) it.
8. If you come at seven, my father (be) at home.
9. If I hear anything about him, I (let) you know.
10. If you look at it closely, you (find) a hole in it.

- b. Change each conditional sentence into the type shown in the model.
Put the verbs in the bold type into Simple Past and the Present Conditional tense.

Example: + If he **meets** you, he **will tell** you the story.

* If he **met** you, he **would tell** you the story.

1. If he **misses** the train, he **will take** a taxi.
2. If the car **breaks** down, they **will be** late.
3. If the train **goes** off the rail, all the passengers **will be** badly hurt.
4. If he **finds** you here, he **will punish** you.
5. If I **have** the money, I **will buy** a car.
6. She **will sell** her house if she **makes** a profit.
7. He **will not listen** if you **try** to argue with him.
8. What **will happen** if that chain **breaks**?
9. What **will** you **do** if you **are** lost in a desert?
10. What **will** you **do** if you **find** a snake under your bed?

Unit 20

Relative Pronoun

A. Description of Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun is one which is used to refer to nouns mentioned previously, whether they are people, places, things, animals, or ideas. Relative pronouns can be used to join two sentences.

A relative pronoun functions as a word that links two clauses into a single complex clause. It is similar in function to a subordinating conjunction. Unlike a conjunction, however, a relative pronoun stands in place of a noun. In English, relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, where, when, why, what, that.

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that marks a relative clause. A relative pronoun serves the purpose of conjoining modifying information about an antecedent referent in the main clause of a sentence.

B. Form of Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun is part of a relative clause in a complex sentence because relative pronouns used in defining relative clauses in complex sentence. Complex sentence consists of independent clause and dependent clause (relative clause). The forms are as follow:

	Subject	Object	Possessive
For persons	who that	whom that	whose

For things	Which That	which that	whose/of which
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Generally, the relative pronoun formula is like the follows.

Noun	Relative Pronoun	Complement
Krakatao	which	is a volcano on an Indonesian island, explored in 1883
The noise	that	accompanied the explosion was tremendous.
People	who	lived 3,520 kilometers away heard it.
The thousands	whom	the tidal wave killed lived on the island of Java
... the day	when	the explosion occurred
... the place	where	the volcano had been
... the reason	why	this disaster happened.
He's the student	whose	speaking is the best in my class.
Students heard	what	the teacher told about homework.

C. Illustration of Relative Pronoun

Krakatao, **which** is a volcano on an Indonesia island, explored in 1883. The noise **that** accompanied the explosion was tremendous. People **who** lived 3,520 kilometers away heard it. The thousands **whom** the resulting tidal wave killed live on the neighboring island of Java. People still speak of the day **when** the explosion occurred. The ocean

covered the place **where** the volcano had been. Only scientists can explain the reason **why** this disaster happened.³¹

D. Use of Relative Pronoun

The following are relative pronouns with their usages and examples.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS		
PRONOUNS	USAGE	EXAMPLES
who	Refers to people (subject)	He who overcomes his anger subdues his greatest enemy
whom	refers to people (object of the verb)	He's the man whom I met in Canada
whose	Refers to possessions	Whose books are in the classroom?
which	refers to animals and objects	That is not good language which all understand not.
where	refers to places	sign your name on the form where I've put a cross
when	refers to time	Let's cross the bridge when we come to it.
why	refers to reasons	I'd like to know the reason why you're so late.
what	refers to things	Pardon me; I didn't hear what you said.
that	refers to people, things, and animals	It's a poor mouse that has only on hole. ³²

WHO

“**Who**” refers to people. It Can act as the subject or the object of the relative clause.

Examples:

³¹ George E. Wishon & Julia M. Burks, *Let's Write English (Revision Edition)*, (New York: American Book Company, 1980), 164.

³² www.eslforums.com

- Who did you go with?
- I don't know who my grandfather was. I'm much more concerned to know what his grandson will be.
- He who is ashamed of asking is ashamed of learning.
- The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything.
- The teacher who always parks his mobilio car in from of the school is our English teacher.
- Anyone who wants to apply for job must do so by Friday.
- What was the name of the person who phone?
- The woman who I wanted to see was away on holiday.
- I thanked the woman who helped me.
- I like the people who speaking English fluently.
- The girls who serve in the shop are the owner's daughters.
- Would anyone who saw the accident please get in touch with the police?
- Nobody who watched the match will ever forget it.

WHOM

“Whom” refers to a person when the person is the object of the verb.

Examples:

- She's the woman whom I met in Singapore.
- From whom did you receive these flowers?
- Mr. Anis Baswedan is a person whom I admire very much.
- The author whom you criticized in your review has written a reply.
- I like the people whom I work.
- To whom were you speaking?
- With whom did you go?
- The company with whom we have successfully been conducting business.
- She is the student about **whom** I told you.
- They are great students **whom** the headmaster gave special gifts in English content.

- The man whom I saw told me to come back today.
- The girls whom he employs are always complaining about their pay.
- The friend with whom I was travelling spoke English.

WHOSE

“Whose” refers to possessions of people and animals.

Examples:

- **Whose** books are in the library shelf?
- We helped some people **whose** car had broken down.
- She is the student **whose** handwriting is the best in my class.
- What is the name of the woman **whose** car you borrowed?
- I met someone **whose** sister I went to school with.
- Whose book did you borrow?
- People whose rents have been raised can appeal.
- The student whose composition I read writes well.
- I know the man whose car is in front of office.
- The students whose names were called raised their hands.
- The film is about a spy whose wife betrays him.

WHICH

“Which” refers to animals and objects. It can act as the subject or the object of the relative clause.

Examples:

- The wisdom of nations lies in their proverbs, **which** are brief and pithy.
- Laws are like cobwebs, **which** may catches small flies, but let wasps and horns break through.
- Never leave that until tomorrow **which** you can do today.
- He was unwilling to make a prediction about **which** books would sell in the coming year.
- The movie which we saw last night was not was very good.

- A grammar book which I want to borrow has been lent to other people.
- That is our laboratory which we always use to practice English speaking.
- Where is the cheese which was in the fridge?
- My son is not home yet, which worries me.
- She usually came to work late, which upset her boss.
- This is the picture which caused such a sensation.

WHERE

“Where” refers to places

Examples:

- The moon is not seen **where** the sun shines.
- Love will creep **where** it may not go.
- Sign your name on the form **where** I have put a cross.
- My leg is still very tender **where** it was bruised.
- With a nod of his head he indicated to me **where** I should sit.
- Is this the room **where** the murder happened in?
- I do not know where she comes from.
- We have to know first the tourism place where we want to visit next week.
- Could you tell me the venue where the ELITE conference is being held?
- All the student should be informed by the schools where they take teaching internship.
- We must check the auditorium where the seminar conducted next week.
- The restaurant where we had lunch was near the airport.

WHEN

“When” refers to time.

Examples:

- He is wise that knows **when** he’s well enough.

- The highest possible stage in moral culture is **when** we recognize that we ought to control our thoughts.
- The wolf has a winning game **when** the shepherds quarrel.
- Let's cross the bridge **when** we come to it.
- I remember a day **when** we all went for a picnic.
- Do not forget to visit national monument when you go to Jakarta.
- Could you tell us your experience **when** you were in senior high school?
- You should show me your choice **when** you take program in university.
- Everyone must know the education values **when** reading the novels.
- Good day everyone! I tell you all when you take my course, you must read the materials before joining the class.

WHY

“**Why**” refers to reasons

Examples:

- She cited three reasons **why** people get into debt.
- Everyone was curious as to **why** Mark was leaving.
- I think you'd better tell us **why** you're asking these questions.
- I'd like to know the reason **why** you're so late.
- I want to know the reason why you came late.
- I do not know why the plane comes late.
- They should know why their teacher always gives the task every class meeting.
- You have to tell to your mother why you love him.
- Everybody in this class must explain why you prefer English than the others as major course.
- Please tell me why you love her.

WHAT

“That” refers to things

Examples

- Don't put off **what** you can do today till tomorrow.
- Never trust another **what** you should do yourself.
- It is no use doing **what** you like; you have got to like what you do.
- Pardon me – I did not hear **what** you said.
- Give them what they want.
- I understand what you want to buy di bookstore.
- Don't be afraid of what you have done.
- People must teach someone of what they know.
- Please ask your teacher what you do not understand.
- You may borrow what novels and newspapers you want to read in the library.

THAT

“**That**” refers to people, things, and animals (**who** and **which** can be replaced by **that**, which we use commonly in spoken English). **That** can act as the subject or the object of the relative clause

Examples:

- It's a poor mouse **that** has only one hole.
- The love **that** is too violent will not last long.
- It is a good horse **that** never stumbles; and a good wife that never grumbles.
- Think about the misfortune of others **that** you may be satisfied with your own lot.
- The pants **that** I bought yesterday are already stained.
- Where did you buy the dress *that* you wore last week?
- The machine that broken down is working again now.
- It's speed that causes accidents, not bad roads.
- It's the manager that we want to see.
- It was original coffee that we ordered.

- That is very good panorama that I have seen in the Senggigi beach in this week.

E. Practice

a. Combine the two sentences by using relative pronoun who/that/which.

1. I saw the woman. She closed the window.
2. The boy is happy. He won the race.
3. The student is from Bima. She sits next to me.
4. The students from Bima. They sit in the front row.
5. We are studying English sentences. They contain relative pronouns.
6. I am using a sentence. It contains relative pronoun.
7. The bus driver was friendly. He took us the Kuta Beach.
8. A waitress served us. She was very polite and patient.
9. A buiding was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
10. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

b. Complete each sentence using who/whom/whose/where.

1. What's the name of the woman car you borrowed?
2. A cemetery is a place people are buried.
3. A Pacifist is a personbelieves that all wars are wrong.
4. An orphan is a childparents are dead.
5. What was the name of the person toyou spoke on the phone?
6. The placewe spent our holidays was really beautiful.
7. The school is only for childrenfirst language is not English.
8. The woman withhe fell in love left him after a month.
9. Someonecame to my house last night was my cousin.
10. We have to know before the beachwe want to visit next week.

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GLOSSARY

A

Active verb is used when we want to focus on the person or thing doing the action.

Adjective is a word which describes a noun.

Adverb is a word which describes verbs, adjectives or adverbs, and often ends with *-ly*.

C

Clause is a group of words which contains a subject and main verb.

Comparative is a type of degree of comparison by comparing two things

Conditional sentences are sentences that express one thing contingent on something else

D

Dependent clause is a clause that acts as the subordinate of another clause

F

Future continuous is activity that happens and progresses in certain time in the future

G

Grammar is the set of structural rules governing the composition of clauses, phrases and words in a natural language.

I

Independent Clause is a clause that is able to be understood independently

Infinitive is a form of verb, such as go, eat, write, and so forth.

L

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves.

M

Main verb is a verb which usually shows actions and situation.

Modal auxiliary is a verb that is used with another verb to express a mood or tense.

P

Passive sentence is sentence where the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence.

Past perfect tense expresses an activity that was completed before another activity of time in the past

Past perfect continuous is a verb tense which is used to show that an action started in the past and continued up to another point in the past.

Possessive is a word which shows possession.

Present continuous is a verb tense, which is used to show that an ongoing action is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger sense.

Present perfect is a verb tense, which is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now.

Present perfect continuous is a verb tense, which is used to show that an action started in the past and has continued up to the present moment.

Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or noun phrase, e.g. he, she, it, me, them, you.

R

Relative pronoun is one which is used to refer to nouns mentioned previously, whether they are people, places, things, animals, or ideas

S

Simple Future is verb tense to express activity in future

Simple past is a verb tense which is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past.

Simple present tense is when we use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in the present, like every day, every week, or every month.

Superlative is one of degrees of comparison to show that the object as the top position or superior among others

Appendices

1. Exercise of Using Personal Pronoun

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each of sentence.

1. She has a new doll, _____doll is very big
 - a. his
 - b. her
 - c. our
 - d. its
- 2.They will buy some foods,_____foods are so delicious
 - a. his
 - b. him
 - c. her
 - d. their
3. Diana calls me,_____voice is so loud
 - a. his
 - b. him
 - c. her
 - d. their
4. My name is Yunita and _____name is Sinta
 - a. his
 - b. him
 - c. her
 - d. their
5. They love..... so much because I am their daughter
 - a. me
 - b. her

- c. his
 - d. your
6. _____ book is so interesting; Nana buys it in the bookstore
- a. His
 - b. Him
 - c. Her
 - d. Your
7. Diana loves Alex, because _____ attitude is very good.
- a. his
 - b. her
 - c. its
 - d. their
8. My name is Yona May Rahayu, _____ from my father.
- a. his
 - b. her
 - c. its
 - d. their
9. He loves _____ so much, because I am very kind
- a. me
 - b. his
 - c. her
 - d. their
10. They love _____, because I never hurt them
- a. his
 - b. him
 - c. her
 - d. our
11. I am so proud with _____, she is so kind with me
- a. him
 - b. her
 - c. their
 - d. our
12. My book is so expensive, _____ needs much money
- a. their

- b. our
 - c. its
 - d. your
13. Yeni is so beautiful, _____likes to make up
- a. he
 - b. she
 - c. her
 - d. his
14. I like a doll, _____is very cute
- a. she
 - b. they
 - c. it
 - d. he
15. I love my house, _____ window is very big
- a. their
 - b. her
 - c. his
 - d. its
16. My life is so beautiful, _____is so interesting life
- a. they
 - b. his
 - c. it
 - d. her
17. _____friends are so smart, I like them so much.
- a. I
 - b. My
 - c. Me
 - d. Mine
18. Dina is a girl, _____likes to play a doll
- a. he
 - b. her
 - c. she
 - d. it
19. They like to eat an apple, and so do_____

- a. me
- b. I
- c. her
- d. him

20. Tiara was sleepy, _____needs to sleep.

- a. her
- b. his
- c. him
- d. she

2. Exercise of Using Quantity Expressions

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each the sentence.

1. Faujul: “ What did she make ?”

Rifqi : “ She mademistakes that caused her mother angry.”

- a. any
- b. some
- c. a little
- d. little

2. Linda : “ Is there much paint in the tin ?”

Dian : “ No, there is onlypaint in it.”

- a. a few
- b. few
- c. a little
- d. little

3. My father needs..... to build that house.

- a. a large amount of money
- b. a small amount of money
- c. few money
- d. a little money

4. The teachers know the name of boy in the classroom.

- a. few

- b. every
 - c. many
 - d. a few
5. Akbar: “ Are there many fruits in your garden ?”
Azhar : “ No, only
- a. a few
 - b. a little
 - c. many
 - d. a small
6. We go to school day to study.
- a. any
 - b. many
 - c. some
 - d. every
7. We still have much sugar but there is notea
- a. some
 - b. much
 - c. any
 - d. many
8. There of water in the glass.
- a. are much
 - b. is few
 - c. is small amount
 - d. is a large amount
9. My tea is too sweet. Did you put sugar in the drink ?
- a. a small amount of
 - b. a large amount of
 - c. a small number of
 - d. a few of
10. Nita : “What did your mother buy in the supermarket ?”
Adi : “My mother boughtrice and
..... fruits.
- a. a few – much
 - b. a few – a lot of

- c. a lot of – many
 - d. a little – a few
11. I haven't visited_____ in the United States.
- a. many city
 - b. much city
 - c. much cities
 - d. many cities
12. I have_____ on my pocket.
- a. several money
 - b. many money
 - c. a little money
 - d. every money
13. There_____ furniture in Anna's living room.
- a. is too much
 - b. are too much
 - c. is too many
 - d. are too many
14. Wawan has a number of_____
- a. money
 - b. gold
 - c. pencils
 - d. ink
15. There_____ today.
- a. is a few traffic
 - b. is a little traffic
 - c. are a few traffic
 - d. are a little traffic
16. Anis bought_____.
- a. several lamp
 - b. many lamp
 - c. much lamps
 - d. two lamps
17. Rifqi bought too much_____
- a. shoes

- b. pencils
 - c. salt
 - d. books
18. Elina bought a couple of.....
- a. equipment
 - b. jewelry
 - c. books
 - d. sugar

3. Exercise of Using Modals Auxiliary

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. The police officer warned the crowd that he order shooting, if they created trouble.
 - a could
 - b would
 - c might
 - d. can
2. Passengers not smoke inside the bus.
 - a will
 - b should
 - c must
 - d. would
3. I have a word with you?
 - a will
 - b shall
 - c can
 - d. would
4. Parents not accompany their children to the school.

- a must
- b can
- c would

5. There was a time when I stay up late, but these days I go to bed early.

- a used to
- b ought to
- c should
- d. may

6. The Principal said that candidates without hall tickets not be permitted inside the examination hall.

- a could
- b would
- c should
- d. may

7. You tell me. I know everything.

- a must not
- b need not
- c cannot
- d. may not

8. Even if he had come a little earlier , he have got a seat in the front row.

- a should not
- b might not
- c would not
- d. will not

9. This building _____ been built recently.

- a. has
- b. have
- c. could
- d. may

10. I _____ a great solution to this problem.

- a. have
- b. has

- c. had
 - d. can
11. The class _____ started when we reached.
- a. has not
 - b. have not
 - c. had not
 - d. could not
12. It _____ not matter.
- a. do
 - b. does
 - c. is
 - d. can
13. Robin's car _____ stolen yesterday.
- a. was
 - b. were
 - c. has
 - d. is
14. Radha _____ participate in the competition tomorrow.
- a. will not
 - b. is not
 - c. was not
 - d. were not
15. _____ you carry your mobile phone to school?
- a. Do
 - b. Did
 - c. Does
 - d. Will
16. _____ you been out of town?
- a. Haven't
 - b. Hasn't
 - c. Wasn't
 - d. Hadn't
17. Where _____ you from?
- a. is

- b. are
- c. am
- d. was

18. _____ they happy to see you?

- a. Were
- b. Was
- c. Had
- d. Can

4. Exercise of Using Simple Present Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. She alwaysto campus every day at 7 a.m by motor bicycle.
 - a. go
 - b. going
 - c. goes
 - d. is going
2. The students usuallysome books in the faculty library every day.
 - a. borrow
 - b. borrows
 - c. borrowing
 - d. borrowed
3. Alina ... song every night.
 - a. sings
 - b. sing
 - c. is
 - d. does
4. My father ... tea every morning.
 - a. drink
 - b. drinks
 - c. drinking
 - d. is
5. They ... a test every week.
 - a. does

- b. has
 - c. are
 - d. have
6. Dolph: Please call me if you need.
Jack: No. I ... need your help.
- a. do not
 - b. does
 - c. not
 - d. am not
7. She is a student. She ... at school.
- a. studying
 - b. study
 - c. studies
 - d. does
8. We ... soccer match.
- a. do
 - b. watching
 - c. watches
 - d. watch
9. Gina cooks fried rice. It ... amazing.
- a. does
 - b. do
 - c. are
 - d. is
10. My brother rides a bike to school ...
- a. every day
 - b. last day
 - c. next week
 - d. next time
11. Every morning the watchman turns off all the lights and ... around the building every half an hour.
- a) walks
 - b) is walking
 - c) walking

- d) walked
12. Colin: Can we postpone the class meeting until Thursday?
Bono: I'm afraid not. I ... basketball on Thursday.
- a) would play
 - b) played
 - c) always play
 - d) have been playing
13. I ... at five o'clock every morning.
- a) wakes up
 - b) waking up
 - c) woke up
 - d) wake up
14. Nadya is a nice girl. Everybody ... her friend.
- a) wanting to be
 - b) want to be
 - c) wants to be
 - d) wanted to be
15. This exam is important. You must ...
- a) studied
 - b) studies
 - c) study
 - d) studying
16. Mr. Agus: Who can answer the question?
Lorinda: What is your question, Sir?
Mr. Agus: ... I'll read the question once more.
Students: Yes, sir.
- a) Listen carefully!
 - b) Write your name!
 - c) Open your book!
 - d) Look at me!
17. They usually ... rice.
- a) growing
 - b) grows
 - c) is growing

- d) grow
18. My sister and brother seldomshirts.
- a) wears
 - b) wearing
 - c) wear
 - d) weared
19. Because I always to school early.
- a) goes
 - b) go
 - c) going
 - d) gone
20. She ... the house every day.
- a) cleans
 - b) cleaned
 - c) cleaning
 - d) clean

5. Exercise of Using Present Continuous Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. Andi and Rudiplaying football in the field right now.
 - a. am
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. was
2. The singer singing very well.
 - a. am
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. were
3. Toni ... swimming in the river.
 - a. am
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. have

4. I am an apple.
 - a. eat
 - b. ate
 - c. eaten
 - d. eating
5. John and I going to the cinema at that time.
 - a. am
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. will
6. We arehave fun at your party.
 - a. go to
 - b. went to
 - c. going to
 - d. got to
7. Look at that man, he is at you.
 - a. staring
 - b. stared
 - c. stare
 - d. have stared
8. Grandpa is ... a newspaper and Grandma is ... lemon tea.
 - a. read - drink.
 - b. read - drinking
 - c. reading - drunk
 - d. reading – drinking
9. A: ...nowadays? B: He is studying at a university.
 - a. What is John doing
 - b. What does John do
 - c. What has John done
 - d. What was John doing
10. A: Why ... your sister ...? B: Because she has lost her teddy bear.
 - a. was – crying
 - b. had – cried
 - c. is – crying

- d. does- cry
11. A:? B: Because I am happy.
- a. Why are you smiling
 - b. Why do you smiling
 - c. Why do you smile
 - d. Why are you smile
12. Hurry up. The school bus for you.
- a. wait
 - b. is waiting
 - c. was waiting
 - d. waited
13. My mother is busy at the moment. She ... her favorite TV program.
- a. watches
 - b. is watching
 - c. has watched
 - d. watched
14. They are in the kitchen. They are
- a. having dinner
 - b. have dinner
 - c. had dinner
 - d. will have dinner
15. Don't disturb him. He ... English right now.
- a. studied
 - b. is studying
 - c. was studying
 - d. studies
16. Please don't move. I your photo now.
- a. take
 - b. am taking
 - c. is taking
 - d. are taking
17. The weather is very cold but it
- a. isn't snow

- b. snows
 - c. snowing
 - d. isn't snowing
18. Mia is not at home. She grandparents at the moment.
- a. visits
 - b. is Visit
 - c. is visiting
 - d. visited
19. There are many children at the park. What are they ... ?
- a. do
 - b. did
 - c. done
 - d. doing
20. She is in the bathroom. She her hair now.
- a. washed
 - b. washes
 - c. is washing
 - d. is wash

6. Exercise of Using Present Perfect Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. Irfan has.....two foreign languages
 - a. study
 - b. studying
 - c. student
 - d. studied
2. How much havefor clothes that you never wear?
 - a. spent
 - b. spending
 - c. spend
 - d. is spend
3. You have..... since the last time I saw you
 - a. grew
 - b. grow

- c. growing
 - d. grown
4. He..... Never traveled by train
- a. have
 - b. had
 - c. has
 - d. was
5. Doctors have..... many deadly disease
- a. cure
 - b. cures
 - c. cured
 - d. is cured
6. Tomy has not..... His homework yet.
- a. finish
 - b. finished
 - c. finishing
 - d. was finished
7. Japanese has..... one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian program was established
- a. becoming.
 - b. becomes
 - c. become
 - d. are becomes
8. My English..... really improved since I moved to Australia
- a. has
 - b. had
 - c. have
 - d. was
9. I.....been to Indonesia for three times
- a. has
 - b. have
 - c. had
 - d. is
10. I think I have..... that movie before

- a. seen
 - b. saw
 - c. see
 - d. seeing
11. I have been in Canada for five years.
- a. since
 - b. often
 - c. for
 - d. usually
12. Nobody has ever that mountain
- a. climbed
 - b. climbing
 - c. is climbing
 - d. was climbed
13. There..... a war in Yaman for six years.
- a. have been
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. has been
14. I..... been to France for five years
- a. has
 - b. have
 - c. had
 - d. was
15. I think have him once more.
- a. meet
 - b. met
 - c. meeting
 - d. meets
16. There..... many earthquakes in California
- a. has been
 - b. is
 - c. have been
 - d. was

17. He hasn't..... a bribe for education services, has he?
- paid
 - paying
 - pay
 - is pay
18. Julie as well as her sister..... used organic product for skin care since January
- have
 - has
 - was
 - had
19. Have you ever..... the beautiful desert scenery?
- see
 - seen
 - saw
 - is saw
20. People traveled to the moon
- is
 - am
 - had
 - have

7. Exercise of Using Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

- I been in Lombok for six months.
 - has
 - have
 - want
 - just
- He In this company since 2000 year.
 - has been working
 - has been work
 - has working
 - have been working

3. How longin the Restaurant.
 - a. has she been working
 - b. has been she working
 - c. she have been working
 - d. have been she working
4. Iwithout electricity for two years.
 - a. has been live
 - b. has been living
 - c. have been living
 - d. have been live
5. How long English ?
 - a. have been learn
 - b. has been learn
 - c. have you been learning
 - d. has been you learning
6. Dimas on his report for two days in a row without much sleep.
 - a. works
 - b. working
 - c. has been working
 - d. have been work
7. Westudying at UIN Mataram since two years ago.
 - a. have been
 - b. has been
 - c. had been
 - d. want
8. Theynot been working in this office since last week.
 - a. have
 - b. has
 - c. had
 - d. will
9. your father been teaching in this university since last year?
 - a. Has
 - b. Have

- c. Had
 - d. Did
10. I have been to Sigit about your problem and he said he will help you.
- a. talking
 - b. tell
 - c. told
 - d. show

8. Practice of Using Simple Past Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. Mark.....a new clothes for his little sister yesterday
 - a. buy
 - b. bought
 - c. is buying
 - d. was bought
2. My friend.....his pencil case in the library three days ago.
 - a. lost
 - b. lose
 - c. loose
 - d. is losing
3. I.....my cellphone screen last month.
 - a. break
 - b. broken
 - c. was broken
 - d. broke
4. Lisa and Jenny.....a ghost last week in their dorm.
 - a. saw
 - b. see
 - c. seen
 - d. are seeing
5. They.....happy when they saw their idol at concert yesterday.
 - a. was
 - b. are

- c. did
 - d. were
6. My mommy.....many fantasy stories when I was child.
- a. tell
 - b. tells
 - c. told
 - d. is telling
7. She..... at her boyfriends' birthday party last night.
- a. came
 - b. come
 - c. is coming
 - d. comes
8. His neighbor.....a new coffee café two days ago.
- a. has
 - b. had
 - c. have
 - d. is having
9. He.....that he was happy to work at office.
- a. thought
 - b. think
 - c. is thinking
 - d. thinks
10.you tell my father if I played the game last night?
- a. Do
 - b. Are
 - c. Did
 - d. Doing

9. Exercise of Using Past Perfect Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. Prior to the meeting, the room
- a. had been put
 - b. had put
 - c. had been cleaned and prepared

- d. had cleaned and prepared
2. He told that he all the files in the directory.
- a. had removed
 - b. had been removed
 - c. had been dropped
 - d. had dropped
3. The student her disposable lunch box in the garbage can by the time the bell rang.
- a. had removed
 - b. had been removed
 - c. had been dropped
 - d. had dropped
4. Never such delicious pies before visiting the bakery.
- a. I had tasted
 - b. had I tasted
 - c. you had worn
 - d. had you worn
5. How many times ... the clothes before the fault occurred?
- a. I had tasted
 - b. Had I tasted
 - c. you had worn
 - d. had you worn
6. If you your money in a bank, it wouldn't have gone.
- a. had been put
 - b. had put
 - c. had been cleaned and prepared
 - d. had cleaned and prepared
7. When he arrived at the station, the train
- a. had left
 - b. had leaved
 - c. had the room been brighter
 - d. had the room brighter
8.before the participants came?
- a. Had left

- b. Had leaved
 - c. Had the room been brighter
 - d. Had the room brighter
9. Reza about her before they met.
- a. had already heard
 - b. had already been heard
 - c. had been able to update
 - d. had be able to update
10. Gisel..... to the store before she went home.
- a. has going
 - b. is going
 - c. gone
 - d. had gone
11. Maya told us yesterday that she England in 2000.
- a. had visiting
 - b. is visiting
 - c. was visited
 - d. had visited
12. Miftahul.....in New York for ten years before she moved to California.
- a. lived
 - b. had lived
 - c. lives
 - d. is living
13. The professor the material before he gave the quiz.
- a. reviewed
 - b. is reviewing
 - c. had reviewed
 - d. reviewer
14. After Ali Los Angeles, he went to California.
- a. was visited
 - b. had visited
 - c. has been visiting

- d. has visited
15. Before Alin went to sleep, he his family.
- a. is calling
 - b. calling
 - c. called
 - d. had called
16. Kevinat the university for thirty years before he retired.
- a. is working
 - b. had worked
 - c. worked
 - d. has been worked
17. After the committee membersthe consequences, they voted on the proposal.
- a. had considered
 - b. was considering
 - c. considered
 - d. has considered
- 18.The doctor.....the patient thoroughly before he prescribed the medication.
- a. examine
 - b. had examined
 - c. examining
 - d. examines
19. The car ... ten times before it landed on its roof.
- a. had flipped
 - b. has been flipping out
 - c. flip
 - d. has been flipping
- 20.Anyone the latest version of the phone software for free before August 2013.
- a. had already heard
 - b. had already been heard
 - c. had been able to update
 - d. had be able to update

10. Exercise of Using Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. My father.....coffee in the morning
 - a. had been
 - b. had drink
 - c. had been drinking
 - d. been drink
2. Ani and Mia.....at UIN Mataram.
 - a. had been studying
 - b. has study
 - c. studied
 - d. are study
3. When Fatir arrived, Nina..... TV.
 - a. have watch
 - b. had been watching
 - c. watching
 - d. watched
4. I.....cooking fried rice the kitchen with my aunt when father came home.
 - a. had been
 - b. had
 - c. been
 - d. has been
5. How long had you been.....from home to the school?
 - a. is walk
 - b. walking
 - c. walked
 - d. will walk
6. Ririn.....for the test this week.
 - a. has prepares
 - b. had been preparing
 - c. will prepare
 - d. had prepared

7. How much money had you been.....for one month course?
- spending
 - will spend
 - spent
 - is spend
8. The secretary.....preparing her boss necessary for meeting.
- has been
 - have
 - had been
 - had
9. They.....singing five songs when she arrived.
- had
 - has been
 - have been
 - had been
10. My sister had been.....my pen.
- will borrow
 - was borrow
 - borrow
 - borrowing
11. Dahlan.....games on his mobile phone when his father cut the grass in the garden.
- have been played
 - had been playing
 - will play
 - is play
12. Joko and Anto had been.....at the gym.
- exercising
 - exercised
 - will exercise
 - exercises
13. The musician..... preparing an online concert in one month.
- have been
 - had had

- c. had been
 - d. been
14. The pupils.....a flower for a test.
- a. has draws
 - b. had been drawing
 - c. will draw
 - d. been drawing
15. He came when his brotherhis car.
- a. has been washing
 - b. washed
 - c. will wash
 - d. had been washing
16. Yasmin had been..... Mia's birthday party.
- a. attend
 - b. will attend
 - c. attending
 - d. attention
17. Jimin had been.....modern dance since he was in the senior high school.
- a. learned
 - b. learn
 - c. will learn
 - d. learning
18. That grandfather.....sitting on the bench all day.
- a. had
 - b. had been
 - c. have been
 - d. has been
19. Johan.....with the investor for about 3 hours.
- a. had had
 - b. have been meeting
 - c. been
 - d. had been meeting
20. One of that famous building..... because of an earthquake.

- a. had been collapsing
- b. have been collapsing
- c. been
- d. has been collapsing

11. Exercise of Using Simple Future Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. Musliana be back soon.
 - a. will
 - b. would
 - c. do
 - d. are
2. They not be here right away?
 - a. would
 - b. well
 - c. want
 - d. will
3. Cahya will not at home this morning
 - a. am
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. be
4. She not be in the market today
 - a. can
 - b. shall
 - c. may
 - d. will
5. He will.....my an English teacher.
 - a. do
 - b. does
 - c. did
 - d. be
6. We will not.....badminton this afternoon.
 - a. play

- b. player
 - c. plays
 - d. players
7. They not visit their family in Dompou.
- a. will
 - b. went
 - c. are
 - d. did
8. He will not take a
- a. resting
 - b. rest
 - c. restings
 - d. restringing
9. They not go to a party tonight?
- a. with
 - b. well
 - c. will
 - d. wish
10. They are play football
- a. be
 - b. going to
 - c. do
 - d. goes to
11.you bring these books?
- a. Will
 - b. Want
 - c. Wills
 - d. Well
12. I not go to office today
- a. will
 - b. want
 - c. wills
 - d. went

13. you come to my party?
- Will
 - Want
 - Who
 - Are
14. She will a president of Indonesia.
- be
 - is
 - am
 - are
15. Theynot pass the exam.
- will
 - want
 - wills
 - well
16. Joko will not the class.
- enter
 - entering
 - enters
 - inter
17.you read this book?
- Will
 - Want
 - well
 - Did
18. She will not buy this
- Book
 - Books
 - Booked
 - Blocked
19. I give you some money.
- will
 - wish

- c. wants
 - d. well
20.you come to the office tomorrow?
- a. Do
 - b. Will
 - c. Want
 - d. well

12. Exercise of Using Future Continuous Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. They will be.....English at 9.00 a.m tomorrow.
 - a. study
 - b. studying
 - c. studied
 - d. studies
1. Nurhaini will not.....waiting at the railway station when his sister arrives tomorrow.
 - a. be
 - b. being
 - c. been
 - d. was
2. She.....learning English at this time next week.
 - a. will
 - b. will be
 - c. would
 - d. would be
3. My friends.....be having dinner at 8.00 tonight.
 - a. go to
 - b. going to
 - c. is going to
 - d. are going to
4. Will the mechanic.....my motorcycle at this time tomorrow?
 - a. repair
 - b. repairing

- c. be repairing
 - d. repaired
5. They are not going to....breakfast at 7.00 this morning.
- a. have
 - b. having
 - c. be having
 - d. haven't
6. I am still.....be waiting for her coming tonight.
- a. going to
 - b. go to
 - c. gone
 - d. goes
7. they be playing football at 4.00 this afternoon?
- a. Will
 - b. Will be
 - c. Would
 - d. Would be
8. They will not.....TV at home tonight.
- a. watching
 - b. be watching
 - c. watch
 - d. watched
9. Hainy isn't going to be.....at the park when you come tomorrow.
- a. visit
 - b. visited
 - c. visiting
 - d. is visiting
10. She.....English at my home when you come at 10.00 a.m tomorrow..
- a. will study
 - b. will studying
 - c. will be study
 - d. will be studying

11. She.....at campus when her friend come tomorrow.
- a. have
 - b. has singing
 - c. will sing
 - d. will be singing
12. My lecturer.....teaching English at 10 a.m tomorrow.
- a. will
 - b. will be
 - c. would
 - d. would be
13. My sister will not.....at holiday.
- a. studies
 - b. studying
 - c. be studying
 - d. studied
14. I will....football when you arrive tomorrow.
- a. play
 - b. played
 - c. playing
 - d. be playing
15. My parents will be.....when I arrive tonight.
- a. sleeping
 - b. sleep
 - c. sleeps
 - d. slept
16. Nurhaini and Santi will not.....the meal when their friends arrive at boarding house.
- a. cooked
 - b. cooking
 - c. be cooking
 - d. cook
17. Will you be.....gift and cake for my birthday at this time next Wednesday?

- a. bring
 - b. brings
 - c. brought
 - d. bringing
18. My uncle will be.....Lombok at 10.00 a.m tomorrow.
- a. live
 - b. leaving
 - c. leave
 - d. left
19. Haini.....going to Campus at 07.30 a.m tomorrow morning.
- a. is
 - b. would
 - c. will
 - d. will be

13. Exercise of Using Future Perfect Tense

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. They will not have their work by 11 p.m.
 - a. finish
 - b. finished
 - c. finishing
 - d. to finish
2. They won't have arrived Lombok by tomorrow.
 - a. in
 - b. on
 - c. at
 - d. to
3. The students have come by the end of February
 - a. to
 - b. will
 - c. has
 - d. go
4. Zulqoidah will have to Mataram by tomorrow.
 - a. go

- b. goes
 - c. gone
 - d. going
5. Siska the course for six months by next week.
- a. would take
 - b. would taken
 - c. will have
 - d. will have taken
6. We will have when you come at 10.pm
- a. go
 - b. going
 - c. goes
 - d. gone
7. Before we go, we cleaned the class.
- a. will have
 - b. will has
 - c. will be
 - d. will go
8. She will have English in 4 pm.
- a. studied
 - b. study
 - c. studying
 - d. to study
9. I will havemy homework this week.
- a. study
 - b. has
 - c. doing
 - d. finished
10. We will have when you come at 7 pm.
- a. go
 - b. going
 - c. going to
 - d. gone
11. By this month, we will have in this school for 3 years.

- a. to live
 - b. lived
 - c. work
 - d. to work
12. My mom will have the bread.
- a. eat
 - b. to eat
 - c. eating
 - d. eaten
13. Susi will have that party on next Sunday.
- a. join
 - b. joined
 - c. to join
 - d. been joined
14. Tomorrow at 3 p.m. Nia will have in campus.
- a. to
 - b. be
 - c. go
 - d. been
15. Next year, Ida will have a doctor.
- a. been
 - b. be
 - c. to
 - d. go
16. Farida will have in her office on next month.
- a. stay
 - b. stayed
 - c. to stay
 - d. not stay
17. I will have my class online this morning.
- a. to close
 - b. close
 - c. closed
 - d. close and closed

18. I will have grammar subject since I came here.
- study
 - makes
 - studying
 - studied
19. My father.....after the show
- Will have sleep
 - Will have slept
 - Sleeping
 - Will have sleeping
20. You.....by dinner time
- Will have eat
 - Will have ate
 - Will have eaten
 - Will have eating
21. By the end of this month, Fatur.....to Surabaya
- Will have gone
 - Will have go
 - Going
 - Will have went
22. Tomorrow, Ghifari.....that house
- Will have Bought
 - Will have buy
 - Will have buying
 - Will Buy
23. Indonesia.....againts Malaysia at 9 pm thus night
- Will have play football
 - Have play football
 - Play football
 - Will have Played football
24. Rafli.....vocabulary by next Sunday
- Will have learn
 - Will have Learning
 - Will have learned

- d. Have been learn
- 25. Mr. Deddy.....grammar this week
 - a. Will have taught
 - b. Will have Teach
 - c. Have teached
 - d. Will have teaching
- 26. I.....my task at 9 o'clock this morning
 - a. Will have finished
 - b. Will have finish
 - c. Has finished
 - d. Will have finishing
- 27. Pendi.....from UIN Mataram next year
 - a. Will have graduate
 - b. Will have graduated
 - c. Have graduated
 - d. Will have graduating
- 28. Before the customer arrive, we.....the food
 - a. Will have serve
 - b. Have serving
 - c. Will have served
 - d. Will have serving

14. Practice of Using Passive Voice

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

1. The dog every morning.
 - a. was fed
 - b. fed
 - c. were fed
 - d. is fed
2. Because of dry land, Corn in East Lombok.
 - a. was grown
 - b. is grow
 - c. is grown
 - d. is grew

3. The fried chickens by Ogik, Abi, and Mail.
 - a. is eat
 - b. eaten
 - c. are eaten
 - d. eating
4. The girl by a policeman.
 - a. is help
 - b. were helped
 - c. helped
 - d. was helped
5. My bag by someone last night.
 - a. is stolen
 - b. stolen
 - c. was stolen
 - d. were stoled
6. Airplane crack theory by B.J. Habibie.
 - a. is invented
 - b. invented
 - c. were invented
 - d. was invented
7. The class has by students.
 - a. clean
 - b. been cleaned
 - c. cleaned
 - d. being clean
8. It was incredible that the bomb by the S.W.A.T Team.
 - a. was diffused
 - b. diffused
 - c. were diffused
 - d. has diffused
9. The new restaurant before the end of this month.
 - a. will completed
 - b. will be completed
 - c. was completed

- d. will complete
- 10. Rafflesia Arnoldi Flower in Indonesia since eighteenth century.
 - a. have been discovered
 - b. were discovered
 - c. they discovered
 - d. were discover

15. Exercise of Using Degree of Comparison

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

- 1. These are theshoes I have ever had.
 - a. better
 - b. well
 - c. best
 - d. good
- 2. He isthan his brother.
 - a. tall
 - b. taller
 - c. more tall
 - d. tallest
- 3. Story books are than textbooks.
 - a. most interest
 - b. interesting
 - c. more interesting
 - d. interest
- 4. Who is the man in the world?
 - a. richest
 - b. rich
 - c. richer
 - d. more rich
- 5. This flower is than that one.
 - a. more beautiful
 - b. most beautiful
 - c. beautiful

- d. beautifullest
- 6. She was the chef two years ago.
 - a. better
 - b. best
 - c. good
 - d. nice
- 7. Which is the animal in the world?
 - a. dangerous
 - b. more dangerous
 - c. most dangerous
 - d. dangerous
- 8. A holiday by the sea is than a holiday on the hill.
 - a. good
 - b. goodest
 - c. better
 - d. best
- 9. My follower is yours.
 - a. as interesting as
 - b. as interesting
 - c. interest
 - d. most interest
- 10. Mercury is the planet to the sun in the solar system.
 - a. closest
 - b. closer
 - c. close
 - d. more close

16. Exercise of Using Conditional Sentences

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

- 1. If I to the forest, my grandmother would kill me.
 - a. go out.
 - b. gone it.
 - c. went out.
 - d. going.

2. I would have gone to hotel if I had money.
 - a. has.
 - b. keep.
 - c. have.
 - d. had.
3. If you study hard, you
 - a. going to be smart.
 - b. would be clever.
 - c. can be good.
 - d. will be clever.
4. We go to the garden if the weather it too hot today.
 - a. will, doesn't.
 - b. would, don't.
 - c. will, didn't.
 - d. can, doesn't
5. If I the Islamic State University of Mataram entrance test, my father buy me a new laptop.
 - a. has passed, will.
 - b. had passed, would.
 - c. has pass, will.
 - d. had pass, would.
6. He teach me martial art if my uncle alive.
 - a. would, was.
 - b. will, was.
 - c. can, were.
 - d. would, were.
7. They have gotten it if they here.
 - a. would, had been.
 - b. will, has been.
 - c. may, had been.
 - d. can, has been.
8. If you the tasks early, your heart
 - a. finished, would be feel relieve.
 - b. finish, would be feel relieve.

- c. finished, can be feel relieved.
 - d. finish, will be feel relieved.
9. If you doesn't buy me a movie ticket, I take you to the downtown.
- a. can.
 - b. will.
 - c. want.
 - d. might.
10. If he not been endure in here, he to another place.
- a. had, may have gone.
 - b. has, must has go.
 - c. had, might have gone.
 - d. has, may has went.

17. Exercise of Using Relative Pronoun

Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d to complete each sentence.

- . The festival, _____ lasted all day, ended with a banquet.
- a. that
 - b. who
 - c. which
 - d. what
1. I am looking for someone _____ can watch my dog while I go on vacation.
- a. which
 - b. who
 - c. whom
 - d. whoever
2. The police needed details _____ could help identify the robber.
- a. who
 - b. whatever
 - c. that
 - d. what

3. I'd like to take you to a café _____ serves excellent coffee.
- what
 - whatever
 - which
 - whichever
4. The clubhouse, in _____ the dance was held, housed about 100 people.
- which
 - where
 - that
 - whom
5. You can choose one person, _____ you like, to share the cruise with you.
- whomever
 - that
 - which
 - whom
6. I saw the shoes _____ you bought last week on sale for less this week.
- when
 - that
 - who
 - whom
7. The winners, _____ known, will receive money and other prizes.
- whoever
 - who
 - when
 - that
8. This is the place _____ we met.
- when
 - where
 - who

- d. that
9. The baby, _____ nap had been interrupted, wailed loudly.
- whose
 - whomever
 - whom
 - who
11. My uncle, speaks 3 languages, is a tourist guide.
- whom
 - which
 - who
 - when
12. Peterfather is a dentist lives in New York.
- whose
 - whom
 - who
 - that
13. This is my brother, you met at the mosque last night.
- whose
 - whom
 - who
 - which
14. This is the mosque I pray every day.
- where
 - when
 - how
 - which
15. I heard that you needed a job, that's I offered you a job at my restaurant.
- what
 - why
 - when
 - that
16. Did you see the planeflew very fast this afternoon?
- what

- b. which
 - c. who
 - d. whose
17. I still remember you fell into the sewer.
- a. what
 - b. whom
 - c. when
 - d. why
18. Please do not tell him I said earlier.
- a. what
 - b. how
 - c. that
 - d. which
19. My brother works for a companysells cars.
- a. who
 - b. whom
 - c. that
 - d. when
20. He told me he would give you a gift.
- a. why
 - b. that
 - c. where
 - d. which

CURRICULUM VITAE



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In teaching and learning at English Language Education Study Program, there are many courses components must be programmed by the students, including English skills (speaking, listening, writing, and reading), language components (grammar, vocabulary and idiom), English Linguistics, English literature, etc. This book prepared for the students whose English language is major program as a reference book for basic English grammar. Contents of this book, including pronouns, expression of quantity, modals auxiliaries, simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, simple future tense, future continuous tense, future perfect tense, future perfect continuous tense, passive voice, degree of comparison, conditional sentences, and relative pronoun.

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