Module

01

Description

BING4122
Edisi 2

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Daftar Isi Modul

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Introduction

Hello! I am really glad to meet you. Saat ini Anda sedang membaca Modul 1. Modul ini akan membahas mengenai ***Description***, dan nanti akan lebih dirinci mengenai ***self-description, others' description,*** dan ***picture description***. Sehingga diharapkan setelah membaca modul ini Anda diharapkan dapat menulis atau mendeskripsikan diri Anda sendiri, orang lain dan gambar.

Setelah mempelajari modul ini, Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. mendeskripsikan diri Anda dalam bahasa Inggris tertulis;
2. mendeskripsikan orang lain dalam bahasa Inggris tertulis;
3. mendeskripsikan gambar dalam bahasa Inggris tertulis.

Supaya Anda dapat memahami ketiga kegiatan belajar pada modul ini diharapkan Anda mengerjakan semua latihan dan tes formatif yang diberikan.

Satu hal yang harus Anda ingat "orang boleh pandai setinggi langit, tapi selama ia tidak menulis, ia akan hilang di dalam masyarakat dan dari sejarah. Menulis adalah bekerja untuk keabadian", (Pramoedya Ananta Toer). Kegiatan menulis merupakan salah satu cara untuk menuangkan ide atau pemikiran kita ke dalam bentuk tulisan. Dan untuk menghasilkan tulisan yang baik dan benar dibutuhkan latihan-latihan.

Akhirnya, penulis ucapkan "Selamat belajar dan semoga sukses selalu".

Learning Activity 1

Self-Description

Dalam Learning Activity 1 ini kita akan membahas:

- **Pronouns**

Apakah yang dimaksud dengan *pronouns*? *Pronouns* dalam bahasa Inggris diposisikan sebagai kata benda. Ketika menggunakan *pronouns* kita merujuk pada suatu benda atau sesuatu dan tidak perlu mengulang atau menyebut nama benda tersebut.

Example:
Mr. Tony lives in Kentucky. He frequently travels to Memphis to see his wife. She is a lawyer and only sees him on weekends.

Pada contoh di atas *He* merujuk pada *Mr. Tony* dan *She* merujuk pada *his wife*, sedangkan *him* merujuk pada *Mr. Tony*. Di sini terlihat bahwa subjek (*Mr. Tony*) tidak diulang lagi. Seperti halnya objek (*his wife*) juga tidak mengalami pengulangan.

Subjek dan objek pronouns dalam bahasa Inggris adalah sebagai berikut.

Subject	Object
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
They	Them

Untuk lebih detail perhatikan tabel di bawah ini.

Number	Person	Pronouns				Possessive Adjectives
		Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive	
singular	1st	I	me	mine	myself	my
	2nd	you	you	yours	yourself	your
	3rd	he	him	his	himself	his
		she	her	hers	herself	her
		it	it	its	itself	its
plural	1st	we	us	ours	ourselves	our
	2nd	you	you	yours	yourselves	your
	3rd	they	them	theirs	themselves	their

Examples:

		Example	Keterangan
Pronoun	Subject	She likes homework.	Posisi subject berada di awal kalimat.
	Object	The teacher gave me some homework.	Posisi object berada setelah predicate (be atau verb).
	Possessive	This homework is yours.	Possessive pronoun meng-gantikan kepemilikan dengan catatan bahwa benda yang dimaksud oleh pembicara pertama sudah diketahui oleh pembicara kedua.
	Reflexive	John did the homework himself.	Reflexive pronoun dapat diartikan sendiri. Misalnya, saya sendiri, dia sendiri dan seterusnya.
Possessive adjective		The teacher corrected our homework.	Posisi possessive adjective selalu mendahului kata benda yang berarti menunjukkan kepemilikan

(Diambil dari http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/pronouns-personal.htm)

Exercises

Exercise 1

Pilihlah *option* yang tepat dari pilihan berikut ini!

1) "Is she writing to Leonardo D'Caprio?"
"Yes, she is in love with ___!"
a. her
b. him
c. his

2) "John is making a lot of noise!"
"I'll ask ___ to be quiet."
a. him
b. it
c. its

3) "Please tell Mrs. Smith to come in."
"Sorry, I don't know ___."
a. her
b. him
c. she

4) "I can't find my glasses!"
"You are wearing ___!"
a. they
b. there
c. them

5) "Do you like bananas?"
"I love ___!"
a. hers
b. its
c. them

6) "Why does he always talk about Pamela Anderson?"
"He obviously likes ___!"
a. him
b. her
c. she

7) "Where is my book? Oh, dear! I've lost ___ !"
   a. him
   b. it
   c. its

8) "Is that Mary's new boyfriend?"
   "Don't ask me, ask ___!"
   a. her
   b. his
   c. it

9) "What is the title of that song?"
   "I'm afraid I can't remember ___."
   a. him
   b. it
   c. them

10) "Why is David so happy?"
    "His friends gave ___a guitar for his birthday!"
    a. him
    b. it
    c. them

11) "What are you going to do with those old papers?"
    "I'm going to recycle ___."
    a. their
    b. them
    c. they

12) "Let's see the latest Spielberg movie!"
    "I have seen ___ already!"
    a. him
    b. it
    c. there

13) "How are your parents? I haven't seen ___ for some time now!"
    a. them
    b. there
    c. they

14) "Have you met Tom and Lisa?"
"No, I have never met ___."
a. its
b. the
c. them

15) I wrote a letter for Jenny yesterday since I want to know ____ condition.
a. her
b. herself
c. hers

Exercise 2

Pilihlah *option* yang tepat dari pilihan berikut ini!

1) Despite her parents' complaints, she decided to live by ___ in New York City.
a. her
b. herself

2) If you happen to see your parents this weekend, give ___ my best regards.
a. her
b. them

3) I can't understand ___ when she speaks German with ___ .
a. her, me
b. him, me

4) He should be ashamed of ___ .
a. himself
b. him

5) Mary was worried about the children, so she convinced ___ husband not to accept the job abroad.
a. his
b. her

6) We came across a friend of ___ at the mall yesterday.
a. ours
b. us

7) I can't find ___ pencil. Can I use ___ , Mary?
   a. my, yours
   b. mine, your

8) I cut ___ when I was peeling the potatoes.
   a. me
   b. myself

9) This house is too expensive for ___. We can't pay such a high rent.
   a. us
   b. we

10) Each plan has ___ merits.
   a. it
   b. its

11) He ___ said so.
   a. herself
   b. himself

12) I do my work and they do ___.
   a. their
   b. theirs

13) Give it back to ___. It's ___.
   a. me, mine
   b. me, my

14) Despite ___ old age, he is very active.
   a. his
   b. its

15) They enjoyed ___ a lot at the cocktail party.
   a. theirselves
   b. themselves

Have got

Have got dan *have* secara umum mempunyai arti yang sama yakni mempunyai. Berikut adalah fungsi *have* dan *have got* lebih detail.

'have got' dan 'have' berfungsi untuk:

1. Membicarakan tentang *possession* atau kepemilikan
   Contoh:
   I'**ve got** a new house / I **have** a new house
   Has *she* ***got*** *a car? /* ***Does*** *she* ***have*** *a car?*

2. Membicarakan tentang *relationships* atau hubungan
   Contoh:
   Have you ***got*** *a girlfriend? /* ***Do*** *you* ***have*** *a girlfriend?*
   *He'****s got*** *three brothers / He* ***has*** *three brothers*

3. Membicarakan tentang *illnesses* atau penyakit
   Contoh:
   *I'****ve got*** *a bad cold / I* ***have*** *a bad cold*

4. Membicarakan tentang *characteristics*
   Contoh:
   Her office ***has got*** *a nice view / Her office* ***has*** *a nice view*
   Why ***has*** *he* ***got*** *a tattoo? / Why* ***does*** *he* ***have*** *a tattoo?*

Important Points

1. **have got** dan **have** tidak tepat digunakan dalam bentuk *continuous form.*
   Contoh:
   I ***have got*** */* ***have*** *a headache NOT: I'****m having*** *a headache*
2. **have** biasa digunakan pada waktu lampau, tetapi **have got** tidak**.**
   Contoh:
   She ***had*** *a pink guitar when she was young*
   NOT: She ***had got*** *a pink guitar when she was young*
   Did *you* ***have*** *a headache yesterday?*
   NOT: ***Had*** *you* ***got*** *a headache yesterday?*

(Diambil dari http://www.eslbase.com/grammar/have-got)

Berikut merupakan cara menggunakan *have* dan *have got* dalam bentuk kalimat positif, negatif, dan tanya.

have got lebih sering disingkat dengan ***'ve got.***

Affirmative Sentences

have	have got
I have a brother.	I have got a brother. I've got a brother.

Negative Sentences

have	have got
I don't have a brother.	I have not got a brother. Or I haven't got a brother.

Questions

have	have got
Do you have a brother?	Have you got brother?
Don't you have a brother?	Haven't you got brother?

(Diambil dari http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/have_have_got.htm)

Exercise 3

Buatlah kalimat dari **have/has**, **have got/has got**, atau **haven't got/hasn't got**!

1) have/have got
2) hasn't got
3) has/has got
4) has/has got
5) have/have got
6) haven't got
7) have (?)
8) have got (?)
9) has (?)
10) have (–)

Exercise 4

Susunlah kata-kata berikut ini menjadi kalimat yang benar!

1) but---Sorry,--- I've got --- leave now. --- to

_____

2) to --- get --- A --- early. ---has --- up ---postman

_____

3) lots --- calls. --- phone --- of --- have to --- answer ---I

_____

4) says --- on --- she --- go --- diet. --- doctor --- a ---- to ---- has ---The --- that

_____

5) I --- up --- hate --- get --- to --- early.

_____

6) When --- home? --- you --- do --- go --- to --- have

_____

7) I've --- there --- to --- six. --- be --- got --- by

_____

8) to --- This --- a --- be --- has --- mistake.

_____

9) You --- here. --- have --- to --- work --- mad --- be --- to

_____

10) it --- say --- have --- I --- fault. --- to --- was --- my

_____

Language in use

Buatlah kalimat dari kata-kata di bawah ini dengan menggunakan:
have got/has got.
Contoh: New house (Positive). *Tina has got new house.*

1) many children (positive).

_____

2) a car (negative).

_____

3) an aspirin (question).

_____

4) any cigarettes (negative).

_____

5) a new watch (positive).

_____

have/has

1) a good weekend (question).

_____

2) much money (positive).

_____

3) a little party on friday evening (positive).

_____

4) an appointment (negative).

_____

5) any single rooms (question).

_____

Writing activities: **Mendeskripsikan Diri Sendiri**

Bacalah kalimat-kalimat sederhana di bawah ini, kemudian susun menjadi sebuah paragraf singkat.

Lihat contoh:

- My name is Ryanti.
- I am a student.
- I am 26 years old. I am 160 centimetres tall and my weight is 51 kilograms.
- I am slim.
- I have got long straight black hair.
- My skin is fair.
- My face is oval.
- My eyes are brown and my eyebrows are dark black.
- I have got a straight nose.
- I wear glasses.
- The colour of the frame is brown.
- I am friendly, helpful and nice.
- I am good looking.
- I like humour and seeing new people.

Lihat contoh paragraf berikut ini. Perhatikan kata-kata yang digarisbawahi!

My name is Ryanti. I am a student. I am 26 years old. I am 160 centimetres tall and my weight is 51 kilograms. I am slim. I have got long straight black hair. My skin is fair. My face is oval. My eyes are brown and my eyebrows are dark black. I have got a straight nose. I wear glasses. The colour of the frame is brown. I am friendly, helpful and nice. I am good looking. I like humour and seeing new people.

●●●

My name is Ryanti. I am a student. I am 26 years old **and** my height is 160 centimetres tall and weight is 51 kilograms. **Of course**, I am slim. I have got long straight black hair **and** my skin is fair. My face is oval**,** my eyes are brown and my eyebrows are dark black. I have got a straight nose. **Now**, I **am** wear**ing** glasses. The colour of the frame is brown. I am friendly, helpful and nice. I am good looking. **Finally**, I like humour and seeing new people

Sekarang, cobalah Anda tulis gambaran fisik dan karakter Anda sendiri, kemudian Anda tulis ulang dalam bentuk paragraf sehingga menjadi suatu paragraf singkat yang menarik.

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Untuk membantu Anda dalam menulis. Lihat keterangan di bawah ini yang berkenaan dengan pendeskripsian diri sendiri atau orang lain. Untuk mengetahui artinya, Anda disarankan membuka kamus.

Height	Weight	Hair/Colour		Character	
tall	heavy/thin/fat	curly	dark	friendly	clever
short	solid/heavy side/slim	wavy	light	helpful	outgoing
medium		straight	brown	nice	unfriendly
		long	black	bright	articulate
		red	blond	strict	short-tempered
		grey	kinky	easygoing	

Exercise 5

Buatlah kalimat dengan subjek '*I*' dengan kata-kata di bawah ini.

1) (----- years old) _____
2) (weight) _____
3) (slim) _____
4) (tall) _____
5) (curly) _____
6) (blue) _____
7) (clever) _____
8) (friendly) _____
9) (helpful) _____
10) (outgoing) _____

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Exercise 1

1)	b	6)	b	11)	b
2)	a	7)	b	12)	b
3)	a	8)	a	13)	a
4)	c	9)	b	14)	c
5)	c	10)	a	15)	a

Exercise 2

1)	b	6)	a	11)	b
2)	b	7)	a	12)	b
3)	a	8)	b	13)	a
4)	a	9)	a	14)	a
5)	b	10)	b	15)	b

Exercise 3

1) They have/have got three kids.
2) Charlie hasn't got Internet.
3) Gerard has/has got one cat called Rudi.
4) Mrs. Tyler has/has got a new kitchen.
5) I don't have much time.
6) We haven't got a telly yet.
7) Does Clare have a horse?
8) Have you got the time?
9) Does Margaret have satellite TV?
10) It does not have much of a future.

Exercise 4

1) Sorry, but I've got to leave now.
2) A postman has to get up early.
3) I have to answer lots of phone calls.
4) The doctor says that she has to go on a diet.
5) I hate to get up early.
6) When do you have to go home?
7) I've got to be there by six.
8) This has to be a mistake.
9) You have to be mad to work here.
10) I have to say it was my fault.

Language in use

1. ***have got/has got.***

1. My parents have got many children.
2. They haven't got a car.
3. Have you got an aspirin?
4. The old man hasn't got any cigarettes.
5. My sister has got a new watch.

2. ***have/has***

1. Do/did they have a good weekend?
2. The rich has much money.
3. I have a little party on Friday evening.
4. She doesn't have an appointment.
5. Does the hotel have any single rooms?

Exercise 5

1) I am 25 years old.
2) My weight is 46 kilograms.
3) I am so slim.
4) I am 158 centimetres tall.
5) My hair is curly enough / I've got naturally curly hair.
6) My eyes are blue / I've got blue eyes.
7) My teacher says that I am clever.
8) My friends say that I am so friendly.
9) I am helpful.
10) I am outgoing.

Summary

Pronouns dalam bahasa Inggris.

Number	Person	Pronouns				Possessive Adjectives
		Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive	
singular	1st	I	me	mine	myself	my
	2nd	you	you	yours	yourself	your
	3rd	he	him	his	himself	his
		she	her	hers	herself	her
		it	it	its	itself	its
plural	1st	we	us	ours	ourselves	our
	2nd	you	you	yours	yourselves	your
	3rd	they	them	theirs	themselves	their

Penggunaan have/have got:

Affirmative Sentences

have	have got
I have a brother.	I have got a brother. I've got a brother.

Negative Sentences

have	have got
I don't have a brother.	I have not got a brother. Or I haven't got a brother.

Questions

have	have got
Do you have a brother?	Have you got brother?
Don't you have a brother?	Haven't you got brother?

Formative Test 1

Test 1

Isilah bagian yang kosong di bawah ini dengan pronouns.

Sara Went Shopping

Sara Smith, a Pasadena resident, went shopping. _____ (1) is 30, and has lived at 3037 N. Foothill Street since 1992. Sara has been married to John for seven years. _____ (2) have two children; Bob is five years old and Nancy is three. Sara owns a 1995 four-door blue Toyota. At 9 a.m., Sara got into _____ (3) car and drove to Barget, a department store a mile away.

Barget was having a holiday sale. Sara bought a four-slice toaster for $29.95 plus tax. The regular price was $39.95. She paid by check. On ___ (4) way home, Sara stopped at MilkPlus to buy a gallon of non-fat milk. The milk was $3.50. Sara got 50 cents back in change.

Sara arrived home at 10 a.m. John and the kids were still sleeping. She woke _____ (5) up and then made a hot and nutritious breakfast for everyone.

http://www.rong-chang.com/qa2/stories/story001.htm

Test 2

Susunlah kata-kata di bawah ini menjadi kalimat yang benar dengan menggunakan *has/have* atau *has/have got*.

1) usually – have – the – morning – in – I – breakfast.
2) don't – I – enough – have – money – buy – to – Computer – the
3) has – ice – axe – got – she – an ?
4) You – a – time – got – have –?

5) She – beautiful – got – a – face – has
6) You – to – ticket – the – got – have – theatre – the ?
7) the – got – secretary. – had – an – with – manager – affair – his
8) invitation – have – I – got – not – the – to – party – the
9) You – questions – do – any – have – ?
10) got – She – a – has – backache

Test 3

Buatlah masing-masing 5 kalimat dengan menggunakan kata ***have*** dan ***have got***. (Apabila jawaban Anda tidak sama dengan kunci jawaban, Anda tidak perlu khawatir selama jawaban Anda masih benar secara gramatika)

Feedback and Follow Up

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Formative Test 1 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Learning Activity 1.

$$\text{Tingkat Penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan

<70%	70% - 79%	80% - 89%	90% - 100%
kurang	cukup	baik	baik sekali

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Learning Activity 2. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Learning Activity 1, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Learning Activity 2

Others' Description

Dalam Learning Activity 2 ini kita akan membahas:

Present Progressive Tense atau **Present Continuous Tense**

Pola kalimat *Present Progressive Tense* terdiri dari ***be*** + ***V ing***. Penggunaan ***be*** ditentukan oleh subjek kalimat.

Contoh:

- He is drinking.
- She is listening.
- They are sleeping.
- I am going home.

Present Progressive Tense digunakan antara lain untuk:

1. Menyatakan kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung sekarang atau pada saat pembicaraan terjadi.
   Contoh:
   - **Ja**ne is speaking to his mother right now.
   - Please keep quiet. **The baby is sleeping.**
2. Menyatakan suatu peristiwa atau kegiatan yang terjadi pada waktu tertentu termasuk waktu sekarang.
   Contoh:
   - **I'm** taking five classes at the university.
   - Grace is working at a chemical factory.
   - What **are you doing** these days?
3. Kadang-kadang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa atau kegiatan yang terjadi terus-menerus (*ongoing*).
   Contoh:
   - Don't bother Mr. Clarke while **he is watching** the football game.
4. Menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang terjadi dalam proses (*developing*).
   Contoh:
   - **I'm beginning** to like this place!

5. Menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang terjadi sebentar lagi (*imminent*) atau di waktu akan datang (*future*).
   Contoh:
   - A: Ho**ney, where are you?**
     B: I'm coming. Just let me put on my shoes (imminent).
   - **A: Are you going to the concert this weekend?**
     B: I wish I could, but I'm meeting an important client from Oklahoma (future).

Beberapa kata kerja tidak bisa digunakan dalam bentuk *progressive tenses*. Kata kerja ini biasa disebut dengan *non-action verbs*. *Non-action verbs* merupakan kata kerja berhubungan dengan kondisi (*state*), indera (*sense*), keinginan (*desire*), kepemilikan (*possession*), atau pendapat (*opinion*). Berikut adalah kata kerja yang tergolong dalam *non-action verbs*:

be*	seem	appear*			(existence)
look*	sound*	smell*	taste*	feel*	(senses)
like	want	prefer	love*	hate	(desire)
need	suppose	mean			
have*	own	possess	belong		(possession)
think*	believe	consider*	remember	depend	(opinion)
realize	know	contain	consist		

Contoh:

Mr. Cole is seeming like a nice guy.	(Wrong!)
Mr. Cole seems like a nice guy.	(Correct)
This salad is tasting delicious.	(Wrong!)
This salad tastes delicious.	(Correct)
I am liking banana cream pie.	(Wrong!)
I like banana cream pie.	(Correct)

Tetapi beberapa kata kerja bisa digunakan baik sebagai *action* dan *non-action*. Kata kerja tersebut ditandai dengan bintang (asterisk*) pada kata kerja di atas.

Contoh:

Those flowers *look* beautiful.	(Non-action)
Flora *is looking* out the window.	(Action)
I *think* that's a great idea.	(Non-action)

I *am thinking* about my upcoming speech.	(Action)
We *have* a brand new car.	(Non-action)
We *are having* a party this weekend.	(Action)
Craig *is* a real estate agent.	(Non-action)
Billy *is being* naughty today.	(Action)

(Diambil dari http://www.eslgold.com/grammar/nonaction_verbs.html)

Exercises

Exercise 1

Ubahlah kata kerja yang dalam kurung sesuai bentuk pola *Present Progressive Tense* (*Verb + ing*).

There are many people _____ ***(ride)*** on a bus. Some of the people are _____ ***(stand)*** and some are _____ ***(sit)***. The bus driver is _____ ***(talk)*** to a young man who is just _____ ***(get)*** on the bus. An old woman is _____ ***(stand)*** in the aisle and is _____***(lean)*** against a post. She looks very tired. Next to her, there is a shopping cart full of groceries. Two men are _____ ***(stand)*** near the old woman. They are _____ ***(argue)*** about something. On the right side of the bus, there is a bald man _____ ***(look)*** out the window, and _____ ***(sit)*** behind him is a young man _____ ***(listen)*** to the radio. On the left side of the bus, there are some girls _____ ***(chat)*** happily while someone is _____ ***(smoke)*** in the seat behind them. I think this looks like a typical day on the bus in Taiwan.

(Diambil dari: http://www.eslgold.com)

Exercise 2

Susunlah kata-kata berikut menjadi kalimat yang benar.

1. She / wear / earrings

_____

2. It / rain / today

_____

3. I / have / good time

_____

4. The train / come

_____

5. They / wait for / the train

_____

6. I / study / now

_____

7. We / walk to / school

_____

8. We / plan / our work

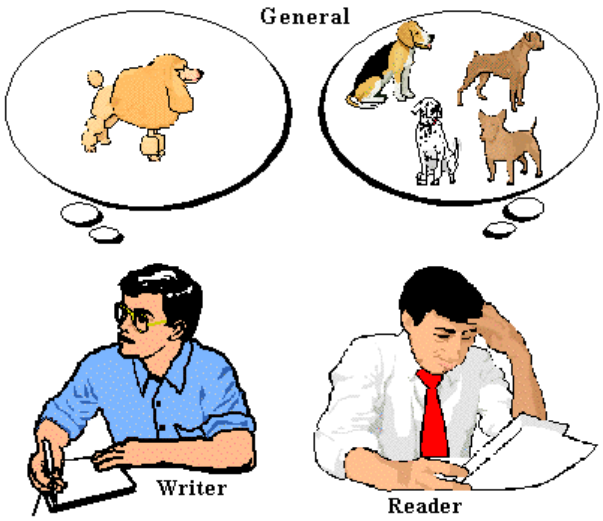
_____

(Diambil dari http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pcont1.htm)

Article *a* dan *an*

Article a dan *an* diletakkan di depan kata benda tunggal dapat dihitung (*singular countable*) yang berarti satu, sebuah atau seorang. Article *a* dipakai sebelum huruf yang berbunyi, **konsonan**. Adapun article *an* dipakai sebelum huruf yang berbunyi **vokal**.

Contoh:	**a** bag	**a** car
	a house	**an** hour
	a university	**an** umbrella
	a doctor	**an** artist



(Diambil dari http://depts.gallaudet.edu/englishworks/grammar/aanthepicture.html)

Writer writes:
"Dear Mr. Mayor, I have never met you, but I want to ask you for some advice. Should I buy <u>a dog</u> for my children?"

Pada ilustrasi di atas terlihat bahwa artikel ***a*** atau ***an*** digunakan untuk suatu benda secara umum atau ***general*** dan belum pasti.

Contoh: ***Should I buy <u>a dog</u> for my children***?"

A dog digambarkan sebagai seekor anjing apa saja dan ***writer*** (penulis) tidak mengidentifikasi seekor anjing tertentu sehingga ***reader*** (pembaca) tidak mengetahui anjing yang dimaksud oleh ***writer*** (penulis) tersebut.

Penggunaan Artikel a/an

a. Digunakan sebelum frase waktu dan pengukuran (*per week/weekly*)
   1. We have English 4 times ***a week***.
   2. I go on holiday twice ***a year***.
   3. Our car can do 220 kilometres ***an hour***.
   4. Tomatoes are $2 ***a kilo***.

b. Digunakan sebelum '*phrases of jobs*'
   1. My father is ***a car mechanic***.
   2. I am **an English teacher**.

c. Digunakan sebelum '*phrases of nationality*'
   1. Bruce Springsteen is ***an American***.
   2. She is ***an Indonesian***.

d. Digunakan pada '*half/quite*'
   1. We need ***half a pound*** of sugar.
   2. This is ***quite a good story***.

(Diambil dari http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/artikel2.htm)

Exercise 3

Isilah kalimat di bawah ini dengan artikel ***a*** atau ***an***.

1) Lucy has ___ dog.
2) Let's sing ___ song.
3) Emily needs ____ new desk in her room.
4) I need ____ blue pen.
5) Ben has ____ old bike.
6) Peter has ____ aunt in Berlin.
7) We listen to ____ English CD.
8) She has ____ exercise book in her school bag.
9) The speed of this car was 160 miles _____ hour.
10) My friend likes to be ____ astronaut.

Exercise 4

Lengkapilah cerita berikut dengan menulis artikel **a** atau **an** dengan tepat.

Better To Be Unlucky

Sam, _____ **(1)** unemployed piano tuner, said it was only the second thing he had ever won in his life. The first thing was _____ **(2)** Afghan blanket at a church raffle when he was 25 years old. But this was much bigger: it was $120,000! He had won the Big Cube, _____ **(3)** state lottery game. To win, _____ **(4)** contestant must first guess which number a spinning cube will stop on. The cube has six numbers on it: 1X, 10X, 50X, 100X, 500X, and 1000X. If he is correct, the contestant must then guess which of two selected variables is going to be greater. So, just guessing which number appears on the cube does not guarantee that you will win any money.

Sam correctly guessed 1000X, but he still had to choose between two variables. One variable was the number of cars that would run the stop sign at Hill Street and Lake Avenue in six hours. The other variable was the number of times that _____ **(5)** teenage boy would change TV channels in a three-hour period. This was a tough decision.

Finally, Sam flipped _____ **(6)** coin. It came up heads, so Sam picked the teenager. He picked right. The stop sign was run only 76 times, but the teen clicked 120 times. Sixty-year-old Sam jumped for joy, for he had just won 1000 times 120, or $120,000. Sam dreamily left the lottery studio. Talking excitedly on his cell phone while crossing the street, he got hit by _____ **(7)** little sports car.

Sam is slowly getting better. He was in the hospital for _____ **(8)** month. His hospital bill was $110,000. And the insurance company for the little sports car's owner sued Sam for $9,000 worth of repairs. Also, Sam still has to pay federal taxes on his winnings. Sam doesn't play the state lottery any more. He says it's better to be unlucky.

(Diambil dari http://www.rong-chang.com/qa2/stories/story007.htm)

LANGUAGE IN USE

Buatlah 10 kalimat dari kata-kata di dalam kotak dengan menggunakan pola *Present Progressive Tense*.

Drive	come	get	happen	look
make	start	stay	try	work

Contoh: Write ⇨ I am writing an article about health now.

Writing Activities: Mendeskripsikan Seseorang

Perhatikan contoh di bawah ini.

- Theresa is my friend.
- She is about 165 centimetres and her weight is about 55 kilograms.
- Her face is oval.
- Her eyes are black and so are the eyebrows.
- She has got long black hair.
- Her skin is fair. She wears glasses.
- The frame is silver.
- She is pretty.
- She is short-tempered.
- She gets angry easily especially if she is offended.
- Her cheeks are red and she has got straight nose.

Theresa is my friend. She is about 165 centimetres and her weight is about 55 kilograms. Her face is oval. Her eyes are black and so are the eyebrows. She has got long black hair. Her skin is fair. She wears glasses. The frame is silver. She is pretty. She is short-tempered. She gets angry easily especially if she is offended. Her cheeks are red and she has got straight nose.

●●●●

Theresa is my friend. **She is quite tall**. She is about 165 centimetres and her weight is about 55 kilograms **and** her face is oval. Her eyes are black and so are the eyebrows. She has got long black hair **and** her skin is fair. She wears glasses. The frame is silver. She is pretty. **However**, she is short-tempered. **So**, She gets angry easily especially if she is offended. Her cheeks are red and she has got straight nose.

Deskripsikan teman, saudara atau orang di sekitar Anda dalam bentuk kalimat-kalimat kemudian ubah dalam bentuk paragraf dengan menambah-kan *conjunction* (kata penghubung) seperti: *and, or, then, so, however, even though, finally,* dan lain-lain.

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Exercise 5

Tulislah gambaran fisik dan karakter minimal 3 aktor atau aktris di bawah ini. Apabila sudah selesai lihat contoh jawaban di kunci jawaban Kegiatan Belajar 2 ini. Buatlah dalam kalimat-kalimat tersendiri. Kemudian hitung, berapa banyak yang dapat Anda deskripsikan dari ketiga tokoh tersebut.

1) Desi Ratnasari
2) Dedy Mizwar
3) Gito Rolies
4) Tamara Bleszynski
5) Rano Karno

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Exercise 1

There are many people ***riding*** on a bus. Some of the people are ***standing*** and some are ***sitting***. The bus driver is ***talking*** to a young man who is just ***getting*** on the bus. An old woman is ***standing*** in the aisle and is ***leaning*** against a post. She looks very tired. Next to her, there is a shopping cart full of groceries. Two men are ***standing*** near the old woman. They are ***arguing*** about something. On the right side of the bus, there is a bald man ***looking*** out the window, and ***sitting*** behind him is a young man ***listening*** to the radio. On the left side of the bus, there are some girls ***chatting*** happily while someone is ***smoking*** in the seat behind them. I think this looks like a typical day on the bus in Taiwan.

Exercise 2

1) She is wearing earrings.
2) It is rainy today.
3) I am having good time.
4) The train is coming.
5) They are waiting for the train.
6) I am studying now.
7) We are walking to school.
8) We are planning our work.

Exercise 3

1) Lucy has **a** dog.
2) Let's sing **a** song.
3) Emily needs **a** new desk in her room.
4) I need **a** blue pen.
5) Ben has **an** old bike.
6) Peter has **an** aunt in Berlin.
7) We listen to **an** English CD.
8) She has **an** exercise book in her school bag.
9) The speed of this car was 160 miles **an** hour.
10) My friend likes to be **an** astronaut.

Exercise 4

Better To Be Unlucky

Sam, <u>an</u> **(1)** unemployed piano tuner, said it was only the second thing he had ever won in his life. The first thing was <u>an</u> **(2)** Afghan blanket at a church raffle when he was 25 years old. But this was much bigger: it was $120,000! He had won the Big Cube, <u>a</u> **(3)** state lottery game. To win, <u>a</u> **(4)** contestant must first guess which number

a spinning cube will stop on. The cube has six numbers on it: 1X, 10X, 50X, 100X, 500X, and 1000X. If he is correct, the contestant must then guess which of two selected variables is going to be greater. So, just guessing which number appears on the cube does not guarantee that you will win any money.

Sam correctly guessed 1000X, but he still had to choose between two variables. One variable was the number of cars that would run the stop sign at Hill Street and Lake Avenue in six hours. The other variable was the number of times that a **(5)** teenage boy would change TV channels in a three-hour period. This was a tough decision.

Finally, Sam flipped a **(6)** coin. It came up heads, so Sam picked the teenager. He picked right. The stop sign was run only 76 times, but the teen clicked 120 times. Sixty-year-old Sam jumped for joy, for he had just won 1000 times 120, or $120,000. Sam dreamily left the lottery studio. Talking excitedly on his cell phone while crossing the street, he got hit by a **(7)** little sports car.

Sam is slowly getting better. He was in the hospital for a **(8)** month. His hospital bill was $110,000. And the insurance company for the little sports car's owner sued Sam for $9,000 worth of repairs. Also, Sam still has to pay federal taxes on his winnings. Sam doesn't play the state lottery any more. He says it's better to be unlucky.

LANGUAGE IN USE

1) My father is driving his car to my home town now.
2) Look! She is coming now.
3) I am getting tired.
4) It is happening right now.
5) We are looking for a dictionary.
6) My mother is making a cake in the kitchen.
7) It is starting to rain.
8) They are staying in a tend.
9) I am trying to explain the procedure.
10) Lula is working for Mr. Ford.

Exercise 5 (alternatif jawaban)

1) Dedi Mizwar
   Dedi Mizwar is about 50 years old. He is about 168 centimetres and 70 kilograms. He has got grey moustache. He wears glasses. He has got short grey hair. His eyes are wide and his nose is straight. He has got brown skin.
2) Gito Rollies
   He is about 57 years old. He is about 160 centimetres and 60 kilograms. He has got short grey hair. He has got grey beard. He always wears glasses. His nose is straight and his skin is brown.

3) Tamara Beszynski
She is about 25 years old. She is about 175 centimetres and 46 kilograms. She has got long wavy brown hair. Her nose is straight. Her eyes are brown and her skin is white like a European.

Summary

Present Progressive Tense

She/He/It + is + verb-ing + object + (now/at the moment/at present)	She is watching television at the moment. Is she watching television at the moment? She is not watching television at the moment.
I + am + verb-ing + object + (now/at the moment/ at present)	I am reading a book now. Am I reading a book now? I am not reading a book now.
We/You/They + are + verb-ing + object + (now/at the moment/at present)	We are studying English at present. Are we studying English at present? We are not studying English at present.

Article a dan an

Article *a* dan *an* diletakkan di depan kata benda tunggal dapat dihitung (singular countable) yang berarti satu. Article *a* dipakai sebelum huruf yang berbunyi, **sekali lagi berbunyi,** huruf konsonan. Adapun article *an* dipakai sebelum huruf yang berbunyi vokal.

Contoh:

a bag	a car
a house	an hour
a university	an umbrella

Formative Test 2

Test 1

Isilah bagian yang kosong di bawah ini dengan menggunakan *Present Continuous Tense*.

1) Sonia _____ (read) a biology book at the moment.
2) Some students in my class _____ (take) the final examination.
3) Robert _____ (not/attend) the wedding ceremony.
4) _____ Blake _____ (arrange) the program?
5) The Sun _____ (shine).

6) Pam _____ (not/prepare) her dinner.
7) _____ Joe _____ (submit) his report?
8) Sue _____ (not/polish) her shoes.
9) Dan _____ (reply) his friend's letter.
10) _____ Maria and Sam _____ (date)?
11) A robber _____ (bind) his victim to a tree.
12) Stephen Hawkins _____ (tear) his love letter.
13) Some employees' _____ (strike) in front of a factory.
14) She _____ (spend) too much money on food.
15) _____ Sony and Jerry _____ (admire) my new necklace?
16) Juan _____ (not/celebrate) his birthday.
17) The ship _____ (sail) to Buenos Aires.
18) The guards _____ (catch) the prisoners.
19) _____ the secretary _____ (file) all documents?
20) The new president _____ (not/deliver) speech. He _____ (chat).

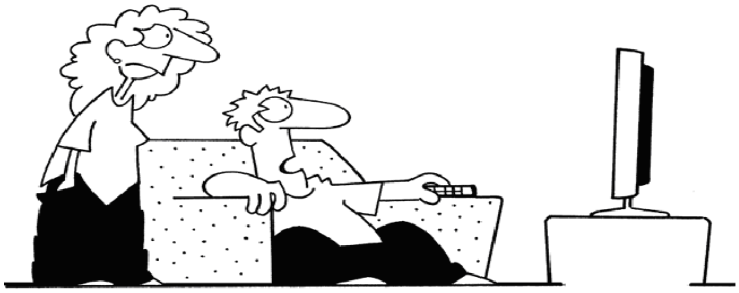
Test 2

Isilah kalimat di bawah ini dengan article *a* atau *an*

1) ___ bug is ___ animal.
2) The sales said that this was ____ unbreakable bucket.
3) There was ____ accident near my house last night.
4) Mark is ____ European.
5) Mona is waiting ____ taxi.
6) Can you give me ___ example?
7) When I was ___ child, I lived in ___ island.
8) They sheltered under ____ hut during ___ heavy rain.
9) We had lunch in ____ Indian restaurant.
10) They stayed in ____ expensive hotel.
11) ____ undercover detective was shot last night.
12) Johnson bought ____ jug.
13) ___university student is smarter than ____ high school student.
14) Her father was ____ dentist.
15) My grandparents live in ____ old house.
16) ____ UNAMET soldier was arrested in Kupang.
17) ____ hour is too long for ____ horse to race.
18) I need _____ hammer to repair the door.
19) Ann works in ____ bank.
20) She is buying ____ hat and ____ umbrella.

Test 3

Deskripsikan gambar di bawah ini dengan gaya bahasa Anda. Tulislah dalam bentuk paragraf.



(Diambil dari www.glasbergen.com)

Feedback and Follow Up

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Formative Test 2 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Learning Activity 2.

$$\text{Tingkat Penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan

<70%	70% - 79%	80% - 89%	90% - 100%
kurang	cukup	baik	baik sekali

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Learning Activity 3. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Learning Activity 2, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Learning Activity 3

Picture Description

Dalam Learning Activity 3 ini kita akan membahas:

- **Regular dan Irregular Nouns**

Rule #1

Kata benda jamak biasanya dibentuk dengan penambahan akhiran **–S**.

Contoh:

lamp	lamps
cat	cats
fork	forks
flower	flowers
pen	pens

Exercises

Exercise 1

Write the plural of each of these nouns.

Chair	=	_____	Star	=	_____	Farm	=	_____
Storm	=	_____	Door	=	_____	Rock	=	_____
Owner	=	_____	Paper	=	_____	Cup	=	_____

Rule #2

Kata benda yang diakhiri **s, z, x, sh,** dan **ch** diberi penambahan akhiran **- es**.

Contoh:

moss	mosses
buzz	buzzes
box	boxes
dish	dishes
church	churches

Exercise 2

Write the plural of each of these nouns.

Dress	=	_____	Brush	=	_____	Hex	=	_____
Wish	=	_____	Class	=	_____	Fox	=	_____
Cross	=	_____	Bench	=	_____	Bush	=	_____
Ax	=	_____	Grass	=	_____			

Rule #3

Kata benda yang diakhiri dengan - **y** diikuti oleh sebuah konsonan maka - **y** diubah menjadi - **ies**.

Contoh: lady, ladies; city, cities; army, armies

Exercise 3

Write the plural of each of these nouns.

Fly	=	_____	Baby	=	_____	Pony	=	_____
Lady	=	_____	Beauty	=	_____	Story	=	_____
City	=	_____	Sky	=	_____	Duty	=	_____
Cherry	=	_____	Berry	=	_____	Theory	=	_____
Injury	=	_____	History	=	_____	Study	=	_____

Rule #4

Kata benda yang diakhiri dengan - **y** diikuti oleh sebuah vokal (*vowel*) maka hanya ditambah **- s**.

Example: boy, boys; day, days

Exercise 4

Write the plural of the following words

Day	=	_____	Toy	=	_____	Essay	=	_____
Play	=	_____	Joy	=	_____	Valley	=	_____
Turkey	=	_____	Alley	=	_____	Chimney	=	_____
Volley	=	_____						

Rule #5

Kata benda yang diakhiri dengan - **o** diikuti oleh sebuah konsonan hanya ditambah menjadi - **es**.

Example: hero; heroes; grotto, grottoes

Exercise 5

Write the plural of the following words

Motto	=	_____	Calico	=	_____			
Potato	=	_____	Cargo	=	_____	Volcano	=	_____

mosquito* =	_____	Tomato =	_____	halo* =	_____
buffalo* =	_____	portico* =	_____	Veto =	_____
Hero =	_____	Grotto =	_____	tornado* =	_____

* boleh ditambahkan - **s** atau - **es**

Kata benda berikut ini hanya ditambahkan -s:

canto	solo	piano	lasso
halo	memento	albino	sirocco

Rule #6

Beberapa kata benda diakhiri dengan - **f** atau - **fe** maka - **f** atau - **fe** diubah menjadi - **ves**.

Example: beef, beeves; wife, wives

Exercise 6

Write the plural of the following words

Calf =	_____	Self =	_____	Leaf =	_____	Sheaf =	_____
Life =	_____	Loaf =	_____	Shelf =	_____	Turf =	_____
Wolf =	_____	Knife =	_____	elf =	_____	Half =	_____
Thief =	_____	Wife =	_____	Gulf =	_____	Chief =	_____
dwarf* =	_____	Proof =	_____				

Pengecualian pada beberapa kata benda berikut yang hanya ditambahkan - s.

chief, chiefs	fife, fifes	mischief, mischiefs	hoof, hoofs
roof, roofs	grief, griefs	kerchief, kerchiefs	safe, safes

IRREGULAR PLURALS

man, men	foot, feet	mouse, mice
woman, women	tooth, teeth	louse, lice
child, children	ox, oxen	goose, geese

Kata benda berikut ini tidak memiliki bentuk ***singular.***

Calf =	_____	Self =	_____	Leaf =	_____	Sheaf =	_____
scissors		oats		tongs		dregs	
trousers		pinchers		bellows		snuffers	
cattle		shears		measles		mumps	
victuals		tweezers		vespers			

LANGUAGE IN USE

Buatlah 5 kalimat dengan menggunakan *there is* dan 5 kalimat dengan menggunakan *there are*.

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____
7) _____
8) _____
9) _____
10) _____

Writing Activities: Mendeskripsikan Gambar

Pada Kegiatan ini Anda akan berlatih mendeskripsikan gambar dengan menggunakan pola *Present Present Progressive Tense* dan *There is/are.*

Deskripsikan gambar berikut ini dalam paragraf singkat.

(Diambil dari www.glasbergen.com)

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Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Exercise 1

Write the plural of each of these nouns

Chair	=	chairs	Star	=	stars	Farm	=	farms
Storm	=	storms	Door	=	doors	Rock	=	rocks
Owner	=	owners	Paper	=	papers	Cup	=	cups

Exercise 2

Write the plural of each of these nouns

Dress	=	dresses	Brush	=	brushes	Hex	=	hexes
Wish	=	wishes	Class	=	classes	Fox	=	foxes
Cross	=	crosses	Bench	=	benches	Bush	=	bushes
Ax	=	axes	Grass	=	grasses			

Exercise 3

Write the plural of each of these nouns

Fly	=	flies	Baby	=	babies	Pony	=	ponies
Lady	=	ladies	Beauty	=	beauties	Story	=	stories
City	=	cities	Sky	=	skies	Duty	=	duties
Cherry	=	cherries	Berry	=	berries	Theory	=	theories
Injury	=	injuries	History	=	histories	Study	=	studies

Exercise 4

Write the plural of the following words

Day	=	days	Toy	=	toys	Essay	=	essays
Play	=	plays	Joy	=	joys	Valley	=	valleys
Turkey	=	turkeys	Alley	=	alleys	Chimney	=	chimneys
Volley	=	volleys						

Exercise 5

Write the plural of the following words

Motto	=	mottoes	Calico = calicoes			
Potato	=	potatoes	Cargo = cargoes		Volcano = volcanoes	
mosquito*	=	mosquitos(es)	Tomato = tomatoes		halo* = halos	
buffalo*	=	buffalos(es)	portico* = porticos(es)		Veto = vetoes	
Hero	=	heroes	Grotto = grottoes		tornado* = tornadoes	

Exercise 6

Write the plural of the following words

Calf = calves	Self =selves	Leaf =leaves	Sheaf =sheaves	Life =lives
Loaf = loaves	Shelf =shelves	Turf =turves	Wolf =wolves	Knife =knives
elf = elves	Half =halves	Thief =thieves	Wife =wives	Gulf =gulves
Chief =chieves	dwarf*=dwarves		Proof =prooves	

LANGUAGE IN USE

1) There is a book on the table.
2) There is some sugar that I put into the glass.
3) There is an umbrella that I am buying now.
4) There is some money in my wallet.
5) There is a snake near the garden.
6) There are many books on my table.
7) There are three bags on the show case.
8) There are monkeys in the zoo.
9) There are many cars at the street.
10) There are two pens in my bag.

Writing Activities: Mendeskripsikan Gambar

There are two people in the picture. They are in a restaurant. The man is asking the woman about her order. He is standing near the woman. The woman is ordering some foods. She is sitting on a chair and wearing a black blazer. She has got blonde wavy hair and straight nose. The man is wearing a shirt and a tie. At last, both of them look serious.

Summary

There are diikuti benda jamak (countable nouns)

Contoh: There are children under a tree.
Are there children under a tree? Yes, there are atau No, there are not
There are not (aren't) children under a tree.

Formative Test 3

Test 1

Tell if the following nouns are singular (S) or plural (P)

box	cats	slipper	forks	books
chair	desk	houses	paper	wagon
lamps	shoes	garden	horses	dress
dog	carts	kitchen	pony	glass

Write the plural of the following nouns

chair	star	pencil	girl	boy
ax	bush	coat	tree	bench
sketch	owner	touch	latch	mug

Test 2

Berilah garis bawah pada jawaban yang benar.

1) My mother has got three (children, child).
2) A (data, datum) is not enough to solve the problem.
3) There are a lot of (mouse, mice) in that old house.
4) I found a (photo, photos) under my sister's bed last night.
5) She brushes her (tooth, teeth) twice a day.
6) Joe is a watch collector; he has many (watches, watch).
7) Polygamy is a man with two (wife, wives) or more.
8) I go to my campus on (feet, foot).
9) A hunter shot two (deers, deer).
10) A (goose, geese) is swimming on a lake.

Feedback and Follow Up

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Formative Test 3 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Learning Activity 3.

$$\text{Tingkat Penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan

<70%	70% - 79%	80% - 89%	90% - 100%
kurang	cukup	baik	baik sekali

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan modul selanjutnya. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Learning Activity 3, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Key of Formative Test

Formative Test 1

Test 1

Sara Went Shopping

Sara Smith, a Pasadena resident, went shopping. **She** is 30, and has lived at 3037 N. Foothill Street since 1992. Sara has been married to John for seven years. **They** have two children; Bob is five years old and Nancy is three. Sara owns a 1995 four-door blue Toyota. At 9 a.m., Sara got into **her** car and drove to Barget, a department store a mile away.

Barget was having a holiday sale. Sara bought a four-slice toaster for $29.95 plus tax. The regular price was $39.95. She paid by check. On **her** way home, Sara stopped at MilkPlus to buy a gallon of non-fat milk. The milk was $3.50. Sara got 50 cents back in change.

Sara arrived home at 10 a.m. John and the kids were still sleeping. She woke **them** up and then made a hot and nutritious breakfast for everyone.

Test 2

1) I usually have breakfast in the morning.
2) I don't have enough money to buy the computer.
3) Has she got an ice axe?
4) Have you got a time?
5) She has got a beautiful face.
6) Have you got the ticket to the theatre?
7) The manager had got an affair with his secretary.
8) I haven't got invitation to the party.
9) Do you have any questions?
10) She has got a backache.

Test 3

Have/has

1) They have a lot of books.
2) She has many friends in her school.
3) My son has a new bicycle.
4) The two men have the same idea about the trip.
5) Mary has an umbrella.

Have got/has got

1) I have got a cute son.
2) My mother has got eight children.
3) They have got the book back.
4) Mr. Pipeto has got the lottery.
5) We have got the chance.

Formative Test 2

Test 1

1) Sonia **is reading** a biology book at the moment.
2) Some students in my class **are taking** the final examination.
3) Robert **is not attending** the wedding ceremony.
4) **Is** Blake **arranging** the program?
5) The Sun **is shining**.
6) Pam **is not preparing** her dinner.
7) **Is** Joe **submitting** his report?
8) Sue **is not polishing** her shoes.
9) Dan **is replying** his friend's letter.
10) **Are** Maria and Sam **dating**?
11) A robber **is binding** his victim to a tree.
12) Stephen Hawkins **is tearing** his love letter.
13) Some employees **are striking** in front of a factory.
14) She **is spending** too much money on food.
15) **Are** Sony and Jerry **admiring** my new necklace?
16) Juan **is not celebrating** his birthday.
17) The ship **is sailing** to Buenos Aires.
18) The guards **are catching** the prisoners.
19) **Is** the secretary **filing** all documents?
20) The new president **is not delivering** speech. He **is chatting**.

Test 2

1) A – an
2) an
3) an
4) an
5) a
6) an
7) a – an
8) a – a
9) an
10) an

11) An
12) a
13) A – a
14) a
15) an
16) An
17) An – a
18) a
19) a
20) a – an

Test 3 (alternatif jawaban)

The are two people on the picture, a man and a woman. They are watching TV now. They are wearing white shirts, and black pants. The woman is standing while the man is sitting on a sofa. The man is holding the TV remote control. They are happy.

Formative Test 3

Test 1

Box (S)	Cats (P)	Slipper (S)	Forks (P)	Books (P)
Chair (S)	Desk (S)	Houses (P)	Paper (S)	Wagon (S)
Lamps (P)	Shoes (P)	Garden (S)	Horses (P)	Dress (S)
Dog (S)	Carts (P)	Kitchen (S)	Pony (S)	Glass (S)

chairs	stars	pencils	girls	boys
axes	bushes	coats	trees	benches
sketches	owners	touches	latches	mugs

Test 2

1) My mother has got three (children, child).
2) A (data, datum) is not enough to solve the problem.
3) There are a lot of (mouse, mice) in that old house.
4) I found a (photo, photos) under my sister's bed last night.
5) She brushes her (tooth, teeth) twice a day.
6) Joe is a watch collector, he has many (watches, watch).
7) Polygamy is a man with two (wife, wives) or more.
8) I go to my campus on (feet, foot).
9) A hunter shot two (deers, deer).
10) A (goose, geese) is swimming on a lake.

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