

ENGLISH FOR FUTURE TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS  
First Semester

**BAHAN BELAJAR MANDIRI 3:**  
**REVIEWING SIMPLE PRESENT TENSES IN ENGLISH (ACTIVE VOICES)**

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Pada Bahan Belajar Mandiri 3 ini, mahasiswa mengenal konsep waktu 'Time' dan penekanan sekarang dan lampau 'Present and Past Tenses' baik dalam bentuk kalimat sederhana 'simple' maupun kalimat sempurna 'perfect', sekaligus mengenal kalimat bersusun 'compound sentences' serta kata penghubung 'conjunction' yang terlibat dalam penyusunan kalimat tersebut, sehingga mahasiswa dapat menganalisa unsure-unsur kalimat 'parts of sentence' bahasa Inggris.

***Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum***

Memperkenalkan konsep waktu 'time' dan penekanan waktu sekarang dan lampau 'present and past tenses', baik dalam bentuk kalimat sederhana 'simple' maupun sempurna 'perfect'.

***Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus:***

1. Mahasiswa dapat menyebutkan ciri-ciri penunjuk waktu sekarang dalam bahasa Inggris;
2. Mahasiswa dapat menunjukkan kelompok kalimat 'parts of sentence' dengan menganalisisnya dalam kalimat sederhana maupun sempurna 'simple and perfect' dalam konteks waktu sekarang 'present tenses';
3. Mahasiswa dapat menunjukkan konsep waktu yang akan datang 'future' dengan penekanan waktu sekarang 'present tenses';

4. Mahasiswa dapat menggabungkan dua atau lebih kalimat sederhana dalam bentuk kalimat bersusun;
5. Mahasiswa dapat menggunakan pola kalimat tersebut dalam menyampaikan gagasannya, baik secara tertulis maupun lisan.

Untuk membantu Anda mencapai tujuan tersebut, BBM ini diorganisasikan menjadi tiga Kegiatan Belajar (KB), yaitu:

KB1 : Understanding The Importance of Verbs and Their Conjugations and Functions in English Grammar

KB2 : Understanding Present Tenses

KB2 : Gerunds And Infinitives

Untuk membantu Anda dalam mempelajari BBM ini ada baiknya Anda memperhatikan beberapa petunjuk belajar berikut ini:

1. Bacalah dengan cermat bagian pendahuluan ini sampai Anda memahami secara tuntas tentang apa, untuk apa, dan bagaimana mempelajari bahan belajar ini.
2. Baca secara sepintas bagian demi bagian dan temukan kata-kata kunci dari kata-kata yang dianggap baru. Carilah dan baca pengertian kata-kata kunci tersebut dalam kamus yang Anda miliki.
3. Tangkaplah pengertian melalui pemahaman sendiri dan diskusikan dengan mahasiswa lain atau dengan tutor Anda.
4. Untuk memperluas wawasan Anda, baca dan pelajari sumber-sumber lain yang relevan. Anda dapat menemukan bacaan dari berbagai sumber, termasuk dari internet.
5. Mantapkan pemahaman Anda dengan mengerjakan latihan dan melalui kegiatan diskusi dalam tutorial dengan mahasiswa lainnya atau teman sejawat.
6. Jangan lewatkan untuk mencoba menjawab soal-soal yang terdapat pada setiap akhir kegiatan belajar. Hal ini berguna untuk mengetahui apakah Anda sudah memahami dengan benar kandungan bahan belajar ini.

Selamat belajar!

***Kegiatan Belajar 1:***

***Understanding The Importance of Verbs and Their Conjugations and Functions in English Grammar***

Dalam 'grammar' bahasa Inggris, perubahan yang sangat mendasar adalah perubahan kata kerja 'verb' nya. Jadi perubahan dan penekanan waktu akan secara otomatis mengubah pola kalimat, terutama 'verb' dalam kalimat tersebut. Perubahan Verb dalam Bahasa Inggris, adalah sebagai berikut (in affirmative positive sentences):

Type	Verb				
	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base Verb	Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>aV0</b> <small>(as printed in dictionary)</small>	<b>V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>
Usage	1. Impertive Sentences; 2. After <b>modal</b> auxiliaries.	Simple Present Tense	1. Present Progressive/ Continuous Tenses (PCT/PPT); 2. Gerunds: Verbs function as nouns	Simple Past Tense	1. Perfect Tenses; 2. Passive Voices
Example	<b>write</b>	<b>write (s)</b>	<b>writing</b>	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>
	<b>Write</b> the letter, please!	<b>He writes</b> letters	<b>She was writing</b> letters <b>now</b>	<b>He wrote</b> a letter <b>yesterday</b>	He has <b>written</b> a letter

You can <b>write</b> the letter	everyday	<b>Writing</b> letters is her job as a secretary	A letter has been <b>written</b>
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### LATIHAN

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda tentang materi yang telah diuraikan di atas, kerjakanlah soal latihan berikut.

#### Task 3.1.1: Irregular Verb Forms

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the boxes with the correct forms of the verb.

No.	Verb			
	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>
1.			beat	beaten
2.	become	becoming		become
3.			began	begun
4.	bet			bet
5.	bite		bit	
6.	blow		blew	
7.	break	breaking		broken
8.	bring			brought
9.			built	built
10.	buy	buying	bought	
11.	catch			caught
12.			chose	chosen
13.	come			come
14.	cost		cost	

15.			cut	cut
16.	dig			dug
17.	do	doing	did	
18.	draw		drew	
19.			drank	drunk
20.	drive		drove	

No.	Verb			
	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>
21.	eat			eaten
22.	fall		fell	
23.			fed	fed
24.	feel		felt	
25.			fought	fought
26.	find	finding		found
27.			fit	fit
28.	fly		flew	
29.	forget			forgotten
30.	forgive	forgiving	forgave	
31.			froze	frozen
32.	get			gotten
33.	give		gave	
34.	go		went	
35.		growing	grew	grown
36.			had	had

37.	hear			heard
38.	hide		hid	
39.			hit	hit
40.	hold		held	
41.	hurt		hurt	
42.	keep			kept
43.			knew	known
44.			led	led

No.	Verb			
	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>
45.	leave		left	
46.			lent	lent
47.	let			let
48.			lost	lost
49.	make	making	made	
50.			meant	meant
51.	meet		met	
52.	pay			paid
53.	prove			proven
54.			put	put
55.	quit			quit
56.			read	read
57.	ride	riding	rode	
58.	ring		rang	
59.			rose	risen

60.	run		ran	
61.	say		said	
62.		seeing	saw	seen
63.			sold	sold
64.	send			sent
65.			shot	shot
66.	show			shown
67.			shut	shut

No.	Verb			
	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>
68.			sang	sung
69.	sink			sunk
70.	sit		sat	
71.			slept	slept
72.	speak	speaking	spoke	
73.	spend			spent
74.			stood	stood
75.			stole	stolen

2. Perubahan dalam kalimat 'penyangkalan' dan 'pertanyaan' bahasa Inggris (dalam present tenses):

Perubahan dalam kalimat 'penyangkalan' dan 'pertanyaan' bahasa Inggris, biasanya menggunakan 'operator' yang bersatu dengan 'not' pada kalimat penyangkalan dan

berubah di depan kalimat pada kalimat pertanyaan. Operator dalam bahasa Inggris terdiri dari: (1) Primary Auxiliary dan (2) Modal Auxiliary.

The formation of primary auxiliary across present tenses

Noun		Auxiliary								
		Primary (Verb)					Modal			
		do, have, be					will, shall, can, may, etc.			
		Simple		Perfect			Simple		Perfect	
		A1s		A1p			M1s		M1p	
Singular 'S'		Type								
Plural 'P'		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
1 <sup>st</sup>	S	I	do	am	have	have been	shall	shall be	shall have	shall have been
	P	We	do	are	have	have been	shall	shall be	shall have	shall have been
2 <sup>nd</sup>	S	You	do	are	have	have been	will	will be	will have	will have been
	P	You	do	are	have	have been	will	will be	will have	will have been
3 <sup>rd</sup>	S	He	does	is	has	Has been	will	will be	will have	will have been
		She	does	is	has	Has been	will	will be	will have	will have been
	P	They	do	are	have	Has been	will	will be	will have	will have been

Note: S= Singular; P=Plural

In negative and interrogative sentences: (a) Primary/Verb Auxiliaries 'do, have, be' as well as (2) Modal Auxiliaries 'will/shall, can, may, must, be able to, have to' are used as operators.

Sentences	
Negative	interrogative
'Not' is added to Operators 'do, have, be',	the operators 'do, have, be', are put in the beginning of a sentence
<b>I'm not</b> a teacher	<b>Am</b> I a teacher?



She's <b>not</b> listening to the lecture.	<b>Is</b> she listening to the lecture?
He <b>doesn't</b> go to campus everyday.	<b>Does</b> He go to campus everyday?
They <b>haven't</b> been living here very long.	<b>Have</b> they been living here very long?
He <b>hasn't</b> got enough money to rent the room.	<b>Has</b> he got enough money to rent the room?
The teacher <b>can't</b> slow down her teaching.	<b>Can</b> the teacher slow down her teaching?

## RANGKUMAN

Perubahan yang sangat mendasar dalam gramatika bahasa Inggris adalah perubahan kata kerja 'verb' nya. Perubahan dan penekanan waktu akan secara otomatis mengubah pola kalimat, terutama 'verb' dalam kalimat tersebut. Perubahan dalam kalimat 'penyangkalan' dan 'pertanyaan' biasanya menggunakan 'operator' yang bersatu dengan 'not' pada kalimat penyangkalan, dan berubah di depan kalimat pada kalimat pertanyaan. Operator yang dimaksud adalah: (1) Primary Auxiliary dan (2) Modal Auxiliary.

## TES FORMATIF I

### a. Fill in the boxes with the correct forms of the verb

1.	think		thought	
2.			threw	thrown
3.			under-stood	understood
4.	wear			worn
5.			won	won
6.	write	writing	wrote	
7.	swim		swam	
8.	teach		taught	
9.	tear	tearing		torn
10.			told	told

## **BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT**

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban Tes Formatif I yang ada pada bagian belakang BBM ini. Hitunglah jawaban Anda yang benar, kemudian gunakan rumus di bawah ini untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi kegiatan belajar 1.

Rumus:

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah jawaban Anda yang benar}}{10} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan yang Anda capai:

90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

Apabila Anda mencapai tingkat penguasaan lebih dari 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 2. **Selamat dan Sukses!** Akan tetapi, apabila tingkat penguasaan Anda masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar 1, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

***Kegiatan Pembelajaran 2:***

***Understanding Present Tenses***

Perhatikan Tabel 3.2.1 ‘understanding the concept of time and tenses ‘ pada halaman selanjutnya (perhatikan dan pelajari perubahannya dengan seksama).

**Mohon disertakan**

**Tabel 3.2.1 (file M3 rev10 tabel 3.2.1, 3.2.2)**

**Ke halaman ini!!!**

Tenses dalam bahasa Inggris dapat dikenali dan dipelajari juga dengan memperhatikan rumus 'formula' penyusunannya. Perhatikan dan Pelajari Tabel 3.2.2: berikut ini dengan seksama:

**Mohon disertakan**  
**Tabel 3.2.2 (file M3 rev10 tabel 3.2.1, 3.2.2)**  
**Ke halaman ini!!!**

The following tables review verb tenses:

### 3.2.1 The Usage of Present Tenses

#### Simple Present Tense

##### Pattern 1

##### Primary Auxiliary 'be'

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
<b>linking verbs</b>	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
<b>Formula</b>	S – to be 1 – N/Adj/Adv	S – to be 1+not - N/Adj/Adv	To be 1 – S– N/Adj. /Adv.
<b>before adjective</b>	She is beautiful	She is not beautiful	Is she beautiful?
	He is smart	He is not smart	Is he smart?
<b>before noun:</b>	I'm a teacher	I'm not a teacher	Am I a teacher?
	They are soldiers.	They are not a soldier	Are they soldiers?
	We are in a reunion.	We are not in a reunion.	Are we in a reunion?
<b>before adverb</b>	We are in Bandung	We are not in Bandung	Are we in Bandung?
	You are in Bali	You are not in Bali	Are you in Bali?

#### LATIHAN

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda tentang materi yang telah diuraikan di atas, kerjakanlah soal latihan berikut.

#### Task 3.2.1.1: Complete these sentences (Simple Present Tenses)

1. 'Are you hungry?' 'No, but *I'm* thirsty
2. 'How are your parents?' 'They're very well.'
3. 'Is Linda at home?' 'No \_\_\_\_\_ at work.'
4. '\_\_\_\_\_ my keys?' 'In the kitchen.'
5. 'Where is Pete from? \_\_\_\_\_ American or British?'

### 3.2.2 Present Continuous/Progressive Tenses

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – to be 1 – P1- O	S – to be 1+not – P1- O	To be 1 - S– P1- O?
An activity that is in progress at the moment	Mary is watching TV right now.	Mary is not watching TV right now.	Is Mary watching TV right now?
A general activity that takes place this week, this month, or this year	I'm training for the Olympics.	I'm not training for the Olympics.	Am I training for the Olympics?
Future arrangements	I'm going to Sweden next winter.	I'm not going to Sweden next winter.	Am I going to Sweden next winter?

## LATIHAN

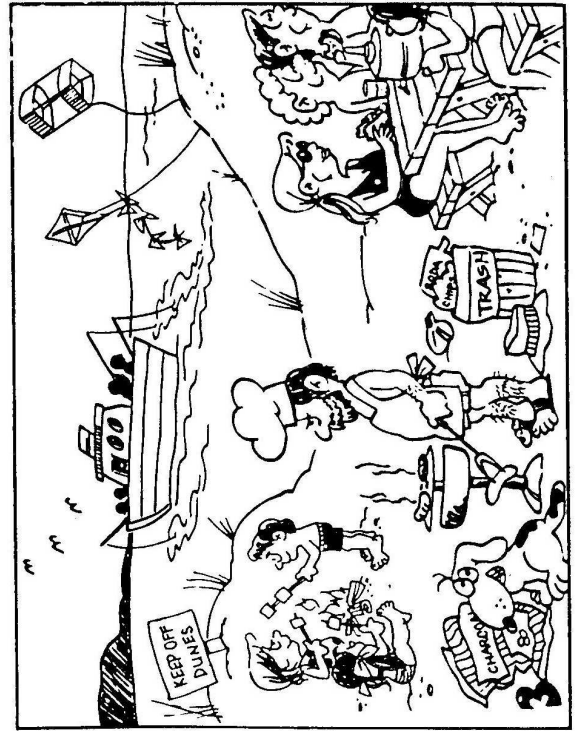
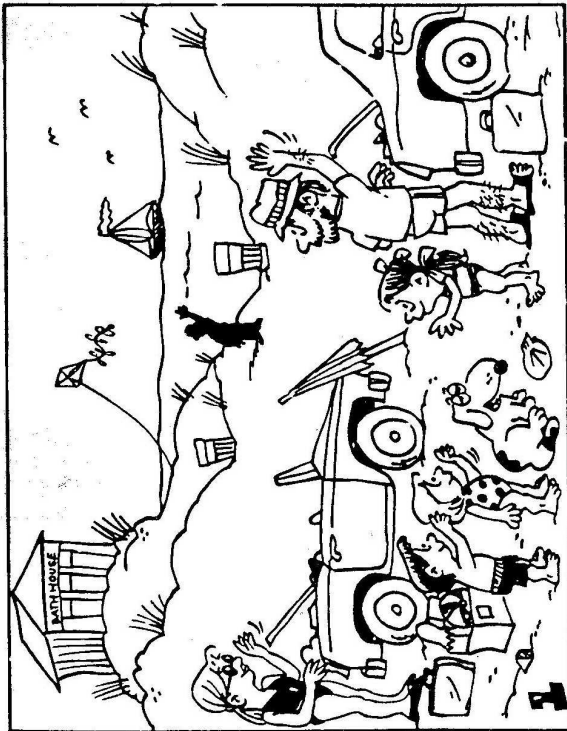
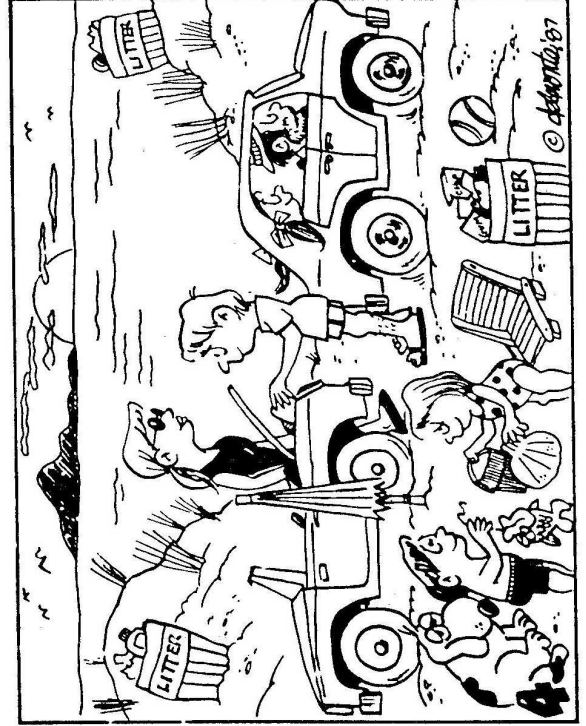
Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda tentang materi yang telah diuraikan di atas, kerjakanlah soal latihan berikut.

### Task 3.2.2.1: Matching sentences and picture (Present Continuous/ Progressive Tenses)

Each sentence tells something about a picture on following page. In each blank write the number of the correct picture (1 , 2, 3, or 4).

- \_\_\_\_\_ A The ice chest is in the shades of the beach umbrella.
- \_\_\_\_\_ B A boy is building a sand castle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ C A dog is sitting beside a bag of charcoal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ D A woman in sunglasses is unpacking her car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ E A woman is taking a nap in her beach chair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ F People are waving to each other.
- \_\_\_\_\_ G Two kites are flying in the sky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ H A man is packing his car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I A lifeguard is watching the swimmers
- \_\_\_\_\_ J A ship is passing by.
- \_\_\_\_\_ K Several people are fishing from a boat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ L A sailboat with a flag is sailing in the distance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ M People are sunbathing to get a tan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ N A man with a beard is driving away with a child in the back seat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ O The garbage cans are full.
- \_\_\_\_\_ P A man is cooking hot dogs and hamburgers on a barbecue grill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Q Someone is upside down in the water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ R A girl in a dotted swimsuit is holding a pail and a big shell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ S A beach umbrella is leaning against the side of a car.

Ingram & King





## LATIHAN

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda tentang materi yang telah diuraikan di atas, kerjakanlah soal latihan berikut.

### Task 3.2.2.2

Use the words in brackets to write sentences.

1. A: Where are your parents?  
B: *They are watching TV* (they/watch/TV)
2. A: Paula is going out.  
B: *Where's she going?* (where/she/go?)
3. A: Where's David?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (he/have/a bath)
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_? (the children/play?)  
B: No, they're asleep.
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_? (it/rain?)  
B: No, not at the moment
6. A: Where are Sue and Steve?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (they/come/now)
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_? (why/you/stand/here?)  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (I/wait/for somebody)

Murphy, 1977:249

### 3.2.3 Simple Present Tense (Pattern 2)

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – V1 - O	S – do/does + not – V0 – O	Do/does – S – Vo – O?
A habitual activity	I run every morning.	I do not run every morning.	Do I run every morning?

A general fact	The sun rises in the east	The sun does not rise in the east	Does the sun rise in the east?
Future timetables	The ticket office opens at 09.00	The ticket office does not open at 09.00	Does the ticket office open at 09.00

Murphy, 1977:250

### LATIHAN

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda tentang materi yang telah diuraikan di atas, kerjakanlah soal latihan berikut.

#### Task 3.2.3.1


Complete the sentences. Use the present simple

1. *She always arrives* at work early. (Sue/always/arrive)
2. *We don't watch* TV very often. (we/not/watch)
3. How often *do you wash* your hair? (you/wash)
4. I want to go to the cinema but \_\_\_\_\_ to go. (Chris/not/want)
5. \_\_\_\_\_to go out this evening? (you/want)
6. \_\_\_\_\_near here? (Ann/live)
7. \_\_\_\_\_a lot of people. (Sarah/know)
8. I enjoy traveling but \_\_\_\_\_ very much. (I/not/travel)
9. What time \_\_\_\_\_in the morning? (you/usually/get up)
10. My parents are usually at home in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_ very often. (they/not/go out)
11. \_\_\_\_\_work at five o'clock. (Tim/always/finish)
- 12 A: What \_\_\_\_\_? (Jill/do)
- B: \_\_\_\_\_in a hotel. (she/work)



Murphy, 1977:249

Task 3.2.3.2

Read the questions and Linda's answers. Then write sentences about Linda.

1. Are you married?	No.		1. <u>She isn't married</u>
2. Do you live in Bandung?	Yes.		2. <u>She lives in Bandung</u>
3. Are you a student?	Yes.		3. _____
4. Have you got a car?	No.		4. _____
5. Do you go out a lot?	Yes.		5. _____
6. Have you got a lot of friends?	Yes.		6. _____
7. Do you like Jakarta?	No.		7. _____
8. Do you like dancing?	Yes.		8. _____
9. Are you interested in sport?	No.		9. _____

Task 3.2.3.3

1	<p><i>What's your name?</i></p> <p>_____ married?</p> <p>Where _____?</p> <p>_____ any children?</p> <p>How _____ ?</p>	<p>Anton</p> <p>Yes, I am</p> <p>In Setiabudhi street</p> <p>Yes, a daughter</p> <p>She's three</p>	
2	<p>_____ ?</p> <p>_____ ?</p> <p>_____ your job?</p> <p>_____ a car?</p> <p>_____ to work by car?</p>	<p>I'm 29</p> <p>I work as a teacher.</p> <p>Yes, I like it</p> <p>Yes, I have</p> <p>No, usually I go by bus</p>	

3 Who is this man ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in Bandung?



This is my brother.  
 Andri  
 He's a travel agent  
 No, in Surabaya

Murphy, 1977:250

Task 3.2.3.4

Make sentences from these words.

- |     |                              |                                  |
|-----|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.  | Sarah often / tennis         | <i>Sarah often plays tennis.</i> |
| 2.  | I / a new car                | <i>I've got a new car.</i>       |
| 3.  | my shoes / dirty             | <i>My shoes are dirty.</i>       |
| 4.  | Sonia / 32 years old         | _____                            |
| 5.  | I/ two sisters               | _____                            |
| 6.  | we often / TV in the evening | _____                            |
| 7.  | Ann never / a hat            | _____                            |
| 8.  | a bicycle / two wheels       | _____                            |
| 9.  | these flowers / beautiful    | _____                            |
| 10. | Mary / German very well      | _____                            |

Task 3.2.3.5

Complete these sentences, using appropriate 'Present Continuous' or 'Simple Present' Tense.

1. ~~'Are you speaking?'~~ Do you speak English? 'Yes, a little.'
2. Sometimes we're going / we go away at weekends.
3. It's a nice day today. The sun is shining / shines.

4. (*You meet Ann in the street.*) Hello, Ann. Where are you going / do you go?
  
5. How often are you going / do you go on holiday?
6. Emily is a writer. She's writing / She writes books for children.

### 3.2.4 Future Tense (going to)

<b>Usage</b>	<b>Example</b>		
	<b>Sentence Type</b>		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
<b>Formula</b>	S – to be I – going to- V0- O	S – to be I+not – going to- V0 - O	To be I - S- going to- V0- O?
Expressing a prior plan	My bother is going to go with me next week.	My bother is not going to go with me next week.	Is my bother going to go with me next week?
Predicting something that is likely to happen in the future	We are going to win, I know it.	We are not going to win, I know it.	Are we going to win?

### Future Tense (will)

<b>Usage</b>	<b>Example</b>		
	<b>Sentence Type</b>		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative

<b>Formula</b>	S –will - V0- O	S – will+not - V0 - O	Will - S– V0- O?
Predicting something that is likely to happen in the future	You will win the race, I know it.	You will not win the race, I doubt it.	Will you win the race,?
Expressing willingness to do something	I will go with you if you like.	I will not go with you if you do not like.	Will I go with you if you like?
Making a decision at the time of speaking	I will call you in a few minutes, then	I will not call you, then.	Will call you in a few minutes?

### **Future Continuous Tense**

<b>Usage</b>	<b>Example</b>		
	<b>Sentence Type</b>		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
<b>Formula</b>	S –will be - P1- O	S – will+not - be – P1 - O	Will - S– be- P1- O?
An action that will be continuing at a particular time in the future	This time next week, I'll be training for the race	I will not be training for the race	Will I be training for the race this time next week?

### **LATIHAN**

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda tentang materi yang telah diuraikan di atas, kerjakanlah soal latihan berikut.

#### Task 3.2.4.1

Which is the best alternative?

- 'When you see Ann, can you ask her to phone me?'  
'OK,..... her.'

A I ask      B I'm going to ask      C I'll ask

2. 'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?' '..... tea, please.'
- A I have      B I'm going to have      C I'll have
3. Don't take that newspaper away. .... it.
- A I read      B I'm going to read      C I'll read
4. Rachel is ill, so ..... to the party tomorrow night.
- A she doesn't come      B she isn't coming      C she won't come
5. You want to meet Sarah at the station. What time ..... ?
- A does her train arrive      B is her train going to arrive  
C is her train arriving
6. 'Will you be at home tomorrow evening?' 'No. ....'
- A I go out      B I'm going out      C I'll go out
7. '..... you tomorrow?' 'Yes, OK.'
- A Do I phone      B Am I going to phone      C Shall I phone

### 3.2.5 MODALS

The nine main modal verbs are *can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must*. There are other auxiliary verbs - *ought to, used to, dare, need, have to* - which are used in a similar way.

#### Use

- Modals are auxiliary verbs which combine with the main verb to express a range of meanings such as possibility, obligation, necessity, ability.
- They are never about facts, but about the speaker's or listener's opinion at the time of speaking.

#### Form and meaning

- You don't use **to** after a modal verb except with *ought to, have to* and *used to*.  
*I must to go now. X      I must go now. ✓*
- Modals do not use 3rd person -s forms, -ing forms or -ed endings.

<b>Modal</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Examples</b>
can cannot/can't	could couldn't	offers requests possibility	<i>I can/could help.</i> <i>We could do it for you.</i> <i>Can/could you do this for me?</i>  Can you come tonight?
could couldn't	could couldn't	deduction ability	You can't park here. There are double yellow lines.  He can't be very old. <i>He could be about 50.</i> <i>She can sing beautifully.</i> <i>He could play well when young.</i>
may may not	might might not (reporting)	permission (formal) speculation	<i>May we leave early?</i> <i>You may leave the room now.</i> <i>You may not leave before 10.00.</i> <i>It may/might be Ajit over there. I can't see.</i>
might might not	might might not (reporting)	future possibility	<i>I may go, I'm not sure yet.</i> <i>We might see you there.</i> <i>He might not be able to get there.</i> <i>There may not be time.</i>
will won't (will not)	would wouldn't (reporting)	requests offers future possibility refusals	<i>Will you do this again please?</i> <i>I'll ask him if you like.</i> <i>It won't arrive in time.</i> <i>It will be quite a difficult journey.</i> <i>I won't do that. It's too dangerous.</i>
would wouldn't	would wouldn't (reporting)	requests advice speculation	<i>Would you pass me the hole punch?</i> <i>What would you do?</i> <i>It would be easier to go by car.</i>

<b>Modal</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Examples</b>
shall (negative rarely used)	should shouldn't (reporting)	offers suggestions	<i>Shall I go and ask her?</i>  <i>Who shall we ask to the opening?</i>
should shouldn't	should shouldn't (reporting)	asking for & giving advice	<i>What do you think I should do?</i>  <i>You should tell the police about it.</i>



must mustn't	had to didn't have to	obligation (speaker's view)  deduction	You mustn't go out until you're better. <i>I mustn't forget to post this.</i> <i>What must we do to join?</i> <i>He must be tired after the journey.</i>
ought to ought not to	none	obligation - moral	<i>It's late. I ought to ring home.</i> <i>You ought not to park there.</i>
have to don't have to	had to didn't have to	obligation - based on external authority	<i>He had to report to the police station once a week.</i> <i>We don't have to leave the building until 5.00.</i>
need to needn't / don't need to	needed to didn't need to	necessity	<i>We don't need to pay. It's free.</i> <i>I need to speak to him urgently.</i> <i>What do I need to do?</i>

### LATIHAN

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda tentang materi yang telah diuraikan di atas, kerjakanlah soal latihan berikut.

Task 3.2.5.1: Choose the most suitable ones.

- 1 I (should/ have to) take this medicine four times a day.
- 2 You (mustn't/ shouldn't) work too hard.
- 3 The windows are very dirty, I (must/ should) clean them immediately.
- 4 (Shall/Will) I open the window. It's very hot in this room.
- 5 You (will/shall) come to the gold wedding anniversary.

### RANGKUMAN

Tenses dalam bahasa Inggris dapat dikenali dan dipelajari juga dengan memperhatikan rumus 'formula' penyusunannya.

### TES FORMATIF II

#### a. Complete these sentences (Simple Present Tenses)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ hot today. The temperature is 35 degrees.

2. 'Are you a teacher?' 'No, \_\_\_\_\_ a student.'
3. '\_\_\_\_\_ your umbrella?' 'Green.'
4. Where's your car? \_\_\_\_\_ in the car park?
5. '\_\_\_\_\_ tired?' 'No, I'm fine.'

**b. Complete these sentences, using appropriate 'Present Continuous' or 'Simple Present' Tense.**

1. I'm never reading / I never read newspapers.
2. 'Where are Michael and Jane?' 'They're watching / They watch TV in the living room.'
3. Helen is in her office. She's talking / She talks to somebody
4. What time are you usually having / do you usually have dinner?
5. John isn't at home at the moment. He's visiting / He visits some friends.
6. 'Would you like some tea?' 'No, thank you. I'm not drinking / I don't drink tea.'

**c. Which is the best alternative?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.  
A We have      B We're having      C We'll have
2. Do you know about Sally? \_\_\_\_\_ her job. She told me last week.  
A She leaves      B She's going to leave      C She'll leave
3. There's a program on television that I want to watch. \_\_\_\_\_ in five minutes.  
A It starts      B Its starting      C It will start
4. The weather is nice now but I think \_\_\_\_\_ later.  
A it rains      B it's raining      C it will rain
5. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend?' 'Nothing special. Why?'  
A do you do      B are you doing      C will you do

**d. Choose the most suitable ones**

- 1 He (could /was able to) swim very well when he was young.
- 2 He (could/was able to) swim half-way before he collapsed.
- 3 I (could/was able to) put it wherever I liked.
- 4 I (could/was able) to put it on the top shelf.
- 5 I think we (must/should) go home now. It's getting late.

### **BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT**

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban Tes Formatif II yang ada pada bagian belakang BBM ini. Hitunglah jawaban Anda yang benar, kemudian gunakan rumus di bawah ini untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi kegiatan belajar 2.

Rumus:

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah jawaban Anda yang benar}}{10} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan yang Anda capai:

90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

Apabila Anda mencapai tingkat penguasaan lebih dari 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 3. **Selamat dan Sukses!** Akan tetapi, apabila tingkat penguasaan Anda masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar 2, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

***Kegiatan Pembelajaran 3:  
Gerunds and Infinitives***

**3.3.1: GERUNDS**

**Bentuk Gerund adalah 'Verb (base) + ing', dan dipergunakan sebagai Kata Benda 'Noun'. Seperti halnya Noun, Gerund berfungsi sebagai 'subject, object, or object of a preposition' dalam suatu kalimat:**

Perhatikan contoh berikut:

The gerund is formed by adding -ing to the base form of a verb. The gerund is used as a noun. It can function as.

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Running</b> is my favorite sport
<b>Object</b>	He tried <b>running</b> faster
<b>Object of Preposition</b>	She was afraid of <b>losing</b> .

When the gerund is the **subject** of the sentence, the verb is **singular**.

**1. Gerund after Noun + Prepositions.**

The following are some nouns + prepositions that take gerunds:		
choice of	excuse for	intention of
possibility of/for	reason for	method of/for
Example:		
1. He has no intention of giving <b>up</b> now.		
2. There was no reason for <b>canceling</b> the race.		

**2. Gerund after Adjectives + Prepositions**

The following are some adjectives + prepositions that take gerunds:			
accustomed to	afraid of	capable of	good at

tired of	interested in	fond of	successful in
Example:			
1. She is accustomed to <b>training for</b> many hours.			
2. He is good at <b>running</b> the 200-meter race.			

### 3. Gerunds after Verbs

The following are some verbs that take gerunds:						
<i>admit</i>	<i>avoid</i>	<i>deny</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>postpone</i>	<i>regret</i>	<i>suggest</i>
<i>advise</i>	<i>can't</i>	<i>discuss</i>	<i>keep</i>	<i>practice</i>	<i>resent</i>	<i>tolerate</i>
<i>anticipate</i>	<i>consider</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>mind</i>	<i>quit</i>	<i>resist</i>	<i>try</i>
<i>appreciate</i>	<i>delay</i>	<i>excuse</i>	<i>miss</i>	<i>recall</i>	<i>resume</i>	<i>understand</i>
				<i>recommend</i>	<i>risk</i>	<i>imagine</i>
Example:						
1. He kept <b>running</b> until the end.						
2. She enjoys running for competition.						

#### 1. Gerund after Verb + Preposition (Two-Word Verbs)

The following are some two-word verbs that take gerunds:			
approve of	depend on	look forward to	succeed in
be better off	give up	object to	think about
call for	insist on	prevent from	think of
confess to	keep on	put off	worry about
count on		rely on	
Example:			
1. He succeeded in <b>winning</b> the race.		2. She did not give up <b>hoping</b> .	

### 3.3.2: INFINITIVES

**Infinitive dibentuk dengan menambahkan to pada bentuk Kata Kerja Dasar**

<b>1. Verbs That Take the Infinitive</b>						
<i>agree</i>	<i>care</i>	<i>expect</i>	<i>learn</i>	<i>order</i>	<i>regret</i>	<i>try</i>

<i>appear</i>	<i>claim</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>manage</i>	<i>prepare</i>	<i>seem</i>	<i>volunteer</i>
<i>arrange</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>forget</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>pretend</i>	<i>struggle</i>	<i>wait</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>demand</i>	<i>hire</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>promise</i>	<i>threaten</i>	<i>want</i>
<i>attempt</i>	<i>deserve</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>offer</i>	<i>refuse</i>	<i>tend</i>	<i>wish</i>
<i>beg</i>	<i>desire</i>	<i>intend</i>				
Function						
Kata Benda 'Noun'	kata Sifat 'Adjective'			Kata Keterangan 'adverb'		
<b>To train</b> is hard work	She always has energy <b>to spend</b>			He ran <b>to win</b>		

2. Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive					
The following verbs can be followed by a noun/pronoun and an infinitive:					
<i>advise</i>	<i>convince</i>	<i>force</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>remind</i>	<i>tell</i>
<i>allow</i>	<i>challenge</i>	<i>hire</i>	<i>order</i>	<i>require</i>	<i>want</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>encourage</i>	<i>instruct</i>	<i>permit</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>warn</i>
<i>cause</i>	<i>expect</i>	<i>invite</i>	<i>persuade</i>		
Example:					
1. He reminded me <b>to keep</b> calm.			2. I taught him <b>to swim</b> .		

3. Adjective + Infinitive	
The following are some adjectives that are followed by the infinitive:	
<i>anxious</i>	<i>difficult</i> <i>easy</i> <i>hard</i> <i>Prepared</i> <i>strange</i>
<i>boring</i>	<i>dangerous</i> <i>good</i> <i>pleased</i> <i>ready</i> <i>usual</i>
Example:	
1. She was anxious <b>to hear</b> the results.	
2. It is hard <b>to lose</b> .	

3.3 Gerund or Infinitive	
<b>Beberapa Kata kerja dapat menggunakan bentuk /Gerund' maupun 'infinitives' tanpa mengubah arti</b>	
<i>advise</i>	<i>begin</i> <i>forget</i> <i>like</i> <i>permit</i> <i>regret</i> <i>study</i>



- (A) bringing (B) to bring
3. In ancient Greece it was agreed \_\_\_\_\_ wars for the Olympic Games.  
(A) to stop (B) stopping
4. Women were not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ in more than three events in 1932.  
(A) participating (B) to participate
5. The Roman Emperor Theodosius ordered the Games \_\_\_\_\_ in A.D. 394.  
(A) stopping (B) to stop
6. The two World Wars prevented the Olympics from \_\_\_\_\_ place.  
(A) taking (B) to take

Broukal: 1997:44

### **RANGKUMAN**

Bentuk Gerund adalah 'Verb (base) + ing', dan dipergunakan sebagai Kata Benda (Noun). Seperti halnya Noun, Gerund berfungsi sebagai 'subject, object, or object of a preposition' dalam suatu kalimat. Sedangkan Infinitive dibentuk dengan menambahkan 'to' pada bentuk Kata Kerja Dasar.

### **TES FORMATIF III**

#### **Circle the correct answer.**

1. The old soldier walks with a (walk/walking) stick.
2. All the members of the club like (to read/reading).
3. Shinta stoped (sing/singing) when the honorable guest was entering the room.
4. Mr. Darto was looking for a man (drive/to drive) his car.
5. "Don't forget (mail/to mail) the letter," said Indra to his sister.



## BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban Tes Formatif III yang ada pada bagian belakang BBM ini. Hitunglah jawaban Anda yang benar, kemudian gunakan rumus di bawah ini untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi kegiatan belajar 1.

Rumus:

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah jawaban Anda yang benar}}{10} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan yang Anda capai:

90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

Apabila Anda mencapai tingkat penguasaan lebih dari 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan BBM selanjutnya. **Selamat dan Sukses!** Akan tetapi, apabila tingkat penguasaan Anda masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar 3, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

## ANSWER KEYS

Task 3.1.1

	<b>Verb</b>
--	-------------

No.	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>
1.	<i>beat</i>	<i>beating</i>	beat	beaten
2.	<i>become</i>	<i>becoming</i>	became	become
3.	<i>begin</i>	<i>beginning</i>	began	begun
4.	bet	<i>betting</i>	<i>bet</i>	bet
5.	bite	<i>biting</i>	bit	<i>bitten</i>
6.	blow	<i>blowing</i>	blew	<i>blown</i>
7.	<i>break</i>	breaking	<i>broke</i>	broken
8.	bring	<i>bringing</i>	<i>brought</i>	brought
9.	<i>build</i>	<i>building</i>	built	built
10.	buy	buying	bought	<i>bought</i>
11.	catch	<i>catching</i>	<i>caught</i>	caught
12.	<i>choose</i>	<i>choosing</i>	chose	chosen
13.	come	<i>coming</i>	<i>came</i>	come
14.	cost	<i>costing</i>	cost	<i>cost</i>
15.	<i>cut</i>	<i>cutting</i>	cut	cut
16.	dig	<i>digging</i>	<i>dug</i>	dug
17.	do	doing	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>
18.	draw	<i>drawing</i>	drew	<i>drawn</i>
19.	<i>drink</i>	<i>drinking</i>	drank	drunk
20.	drive	<i>driving</i>	drove	<i>driven</i>

No.	Verb			
	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>

21.	eat	<i>eating</i>	<i>ate</i>	eaten
22.	fall	<i>falling</i>	fell	<i>fallen</i>
23.	<i>feed</i>	<i>feeding</i>	fed	fed
24.	feel	<i>feeling</i>	felt	<i>felt</i>
25.	<i>fight</i>	<i>fighting</i>	fought	fought
26.	find	finding	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>
27.	<i>fit</i>	<i>fitting</i>	fit	fit
28.	fly	<i>flying</i>	flew	<i>flown</i>
29.	forget	<i>forgetting</i>	<i>forgot</i>	forgotten
30.	forgive	<i>forgiving</i>	forgave	<i>forgiven</i>
31.	<i>freeze</i>	<i>freezing</i>	froze	frozen
32.	get	<i>getting</i>	<i>got</i>	gotten
33.	give	<i>giving</i>	gave	<i>given</i>
34.	go	<i>going</i>	went	<i>gone</i>
35.	<i>grow</i>	growing	<i>grew</i>	grown
36.	<i>have</i>	<i>having</i>	had	had
37.	hear	<i>hearing</i>	<i>heard</i>	heard
38.	hide	<i>hiding</i>	hid	<i>hidden</i>
39.	<i>hit</i>	<i>hitting</i>	hit	hit
40.	hold	<i>holding</i>	held	<i>held</i>
41.	hurt	<i>hurting</i>	hurt	<i>hurt</i>
42.	keep	<i>keeping</i>	<i>kept</i>	kept
43.	<i>know</i>	<i>knowing</i>	knew	known
No.	Verb			
	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>

44.	<i>lead</i>	<i>leading</i>	led	led
45.	leave	<i>leaving</i>	left	<i>left</i>
46.	<i>lend</i>	<i>lending</i>	lent	lent
47.	let	<i>letting</i>	<i>let</i>	let
48.	<i>loose</i>	<i>loosing</i>	lost	lost
49.	<i>make</i>	making	made	<i>made</i>
50.	<i>mean</i>	<i>meaning</i>	meant	meant
51.	meet	<i>meeting</i>	met	<i>met</i>
52.	pay	<i>paying</i>	<i>paid</i>	paid
53.	prove	<i>proving</i>	<i>proved</i>	Proven (US)
54.	<i>put</i>	<i>putting</i>	put	put
55.	quit	<i>quitting</i>	<i>quitted (Br)</i>	<i>Quitted (Br)</i>
56.	<i>read</i>	<i>reading</i>	read	read
57.	<i>ride</i>	riding	rode	<i>ridden</i>
58.	ring	<i>ringing</i>	rang	<i>rang</i>
59.	<i>rise</i>	<i>rising</i>	rose	risen
60.	run	<i>running</i>	ran	<i>ran</i>
61.	say	<i>saying</i>	said	<i>said</i>
62.	<i>see</i>	seeing	saw	<i>Seen</i>
63.	<i>sell</i>	<i>selling</i>	sold	Sold
64.	send	<i>sending</i>	<i>sent</i>	Sent
65.	<i>shoot</i>	<i>shooting</i>	shot	Shot
66.	show	<i>showing</i>	<i>showed</i>	Shown
No.	Verb			
	V0-V1	V2	V3	V4
	Base/Present Verb	Present Participle	Past Verb	Past Participle
	<b>V0-V1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>P2</b>

67.	<i>shut</i>	<i>shutting</i>	shut	Shut
68.	<i>Sing</i>	<i>singing</i>	sang	Sung
69.	sink	<i>sinking</i>	<i>sank</i>	Sunk
70.	sit	<i>sitting</i>	sat	<b>Sat</b>
71.	<i>sleep</i>	<i>sleeping</i>	slept	Slept
72.	speak	speaking	<i>spoke</i>	<b>Spoken</b>
73.	spend	<i>spending</i>	<i>spent</i>	Spent
74.	<i>stand</i>	<i>standing</i>	stood	Stood
75.	<i>steal</i>	<i>stealing</i>	stole	Stolen

### TES FORMATIF I

1.	think	<i>thinking</i>	thought	<b>Thought</b>
2.	<i>throw</i>	<i>throwing</i>	threw	Thrown
3.	<i>understand</i>	<i>understanding</i>	understood	Understood
4.	wear	<i>wearing</i>	<i>wore</i>	Worn
5.	<i>win</i>	<i>winning</i>	won	Won
6.	write	writing	<i>wrote</i>	<b>Written</b>
7	swim	swimming	<i>swam</i>	<b>Swum</b>
8.	teach	teaching	<i>taught</i>	<b>Taught</b>
9.	tear	tearing	<i>tore</i>	<b>Torn</b>
10.	tell	telling	<i>told</i>	<b>Told</b>

### LATIHAN

#### Task 3.2.1.1

- |                 |                       |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 3. she's/she is | 7. I'm/I am <i>or</i> | 8. What color is |
| 4. Where are    | No, I'm not.          | 9. Is it         |

5. Is he I'm a student. 10. Are you  
 6. It's/It is 11. How much are

Task 3.2.2.1

2	A	1	F	3	K	3	P
2	B	3	G	2	L	2	Q
3	C	1	H	2	M	4	R
1	D	2	I	4	N	1	S
2	E	2	J	4	O		

Task 3.2.2.2

- 3 He's/He is having a bath.  
 4 Are the children playing?  
 5 Is it raining?

Task 3.2.3.1

- |   |                    |    |                            |
|---|--------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 4 | Chris doesn't want | 9  | do you usually get up      |
| 5 | Do you want        | 10 | They don't go out          |
| 6 | Does Ann live      | 11 | Tim always finishes        |
| 7 | Sarah knows        | 12 | does Jill do ... She works |
| 8 | I don't travel     |    |                            |

Task 3.2.3.2

- |   |                         |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 3 | She's/She is a student. | 7 | She doesn't like London.            |
| 4 | She hasn't got a car.   | 8 | She likes dancing.                  |
| 5 | She goes out a lot.     | 9 | She isn't / She's not interested in |

6 She's got / She has got a lot of friends. sport.

### Task 3.2.3.3

1	Are you married?	Do you like/enjoy your job?
	Where do you live?	Have you got / Do you have a car?
	Have you got/	Do you (usually) go to work by car?
	Do you have any children?	3. What's his name? /
	How old is she?	What's he called?
2	How old are you?	What does he do? /
	What do you do?/	What's his job?
	Where do you work? /	Does he live/work in London?
	What's your job?	

### Task 3.2.3.4

4	Sonia is 32 years old.	8	A bicycle has got two wheels.
5	I've got / I have two sisters.	9	These flowers are beautiful.
6	We often watch TV in the evening.	10	Mary speaks German very well.
7	Ann never wears a hat.		

### Task 3.2.3.5

2	we go	6	She writes
3	is shining		
4	are you going		
5	do you go		

### Task 3.2.4.1

1 A 2 C 3 B 4 C  
5 A 6 C 7 C

Task 3.2.5.1

1. have to 3. must 5. will  
2. shouldn't 4. Shall

**TES FORMATIF II**

a.1 It is 4 Is it  
2 I am 5 Are you  
3 What color is

b.1 I never read 4 do you usually have  
2 They're watching 5 He's visiting  
3 She's talking 6 I don't drink

c.1 B 4 C  
2 C 5 C  
3 A

d.1 could 4 was able to  
2 was able to 5 must  
3 could

**LATIHAN**

Task 3.2.4.1

2 B 4 C 6 C 8 B 10 A 12 C



3    A    5    B    7    C    9    B    11    B

## **LATIHAN**

### **Task 3.3.1**

1. I was glad *to hear* of your success.
2. He hopes *to know* by tomorrow.
3. It seems *to be* improbable.
4. Do you understand what *to do*?
5. That was the first picture *to come* by satellite.

### Task 3.3.2

6. reading
7. having
8. seeing, hearing
9. eating, peel
10. raining, going

### Task 3.3.3

1. A    2. B    3. A    4. B    5. B    6. A

## **TES FORMATIF III**

1. walking
2. reading
3. singing
4. to drive
5. to mail

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