

ENGLISH FOR FUTURE TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS
First Semester

BAHAN BELAJAR MANDIRI 4:
REVIEWING SIMPLE PAST AND PERFECT TENSES IN ENGLISH
(ACTIVE VOICES)

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Pada Bahan Belajar Mandiri 4 ini, mahasiswa mengenal konsep waktu 'Time' dan penekanan lampau 'Past Tenses' baik dalam bentuk kalimat sederhana 'simple' maupun kalimat sempurna 'perfect', present maupun past.

Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum

Memperkenalkan konsep waktu 'time' dan penekanan waktu lampau 'past tenses', serta kalimat sempurna 'perfect' dalam penekanan waktu 'present maupun past'

Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus:

1. Mahasiswa dapat menyebutkan ciri-ciri penunjuk waktu lampau 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 lampau 'past tenses';
3. Mahasiswa dapat menunjukkan konsep waktu yang akan datang 'future' dengan penekanan waktu lampau 'past 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 Past Tenses

KB2 : Understanding Present Perfect Tenses

KB2 : Understanding Past Perfect Tenses

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 Past Tenses.

Perhatikan Tabel 3.1: *understanding the concept of time and tenses*, pada Bahan Belajar Mandiri 3: Kegiatan Belajar 2. Pelajari perubahannya, terutama yang berhubungan dengan *Past Tense Concepts*.

Selanjutnya perhatikan dan pelajari table 3 *Simple Past Tenses*, berikut ini:

**Mohon disertakan
Tabel 4.1 (file M4rev10 tabel 4.1, 4.2, 4.3)
Ke halaman ini!!!**

Simple Past Tense Pattern 1:

Coba Anda perhatikan dengan seksama ke dua pola kalimat lampau dalambaganberikut ini:

Jika Subject (S) menghadapi selain kata kerja utama ‘main Verbs’ maka tetapi menghadapi kata sifat *adjectives*, kata benda *nouns*, maupun kata keterangan *adverbs* maka menggunakan Primary Auxiliary ‘be’ past (was, were):

was untuk orang pertama tunggal *first singular person: I* dan orang ketiga tunggal *third singular persons: He* dan *She*:

were untuk orang kedua tunggal dan jamak *second singular/plural; personsi: you*; dan orang ketiga jamak *third plural person: we* dan *they*.

4.1.1 Simple Past Tense

Pattern 1

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
linking verbs	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – to be 2 – N/Adj/Adv	S – to be 2+not - N/Adj/Adv	To be 2 – S– N/Adj. /Adv.
before adjective	She was beautiful	She was not beautiful	Was she beautiful?
	He was smart	He was not smart	Was he smart?
before noun:	I was a teacher	I was not a teacher	Was I a teacher?
	They were soldiers.	They were not a soldier	Were they soldiers?
	We were in a reunion.	We were not in a reunion.	Were we in a reunion?
before adverb	We were in Bandung	We were not in Bandung	Were we in Bandung?
	You were in Bali	You were not in Bali	Were you in Bali?

Simple Past Tense Pattern 2:

Sedangkan apabila Subject pelaku menghadapi suatu kata kerja *verb* yang dilakukan dan berakhir dimasa lampau maka menggunakan *Past Verbs*.

Perhatikan lagi contoh-contoh pada table berikut ini:

4.1.2 Simple Past Tense (Pattern 2)

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – V2 - O	S – did + not – V0 – O	Did – S – Vo – 0?
An action that began and ended at a specific time in the past	We won a gold medal last year.	We did not win a gold medal last year.	Did we win a gold medal last year?
An action that occurred over a period of time and was completed in the past	She skated for fifteen years.	She did not skate for fifteen years.	Did she skate for fifteen years.
An activity that took place regularly in the past	She trained every morning before work	She did not train every morning before work	Did she train every morning before work?

LATIHAN

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

Task 4.1.1-2.1

Complete these sentences using Simple Past Tenses Type 1 and 2.

1. I got up early and *had* a shower.
2. Tom was tired last night, so he to bed early.
3. I this pen on the floor. Is it yours?
4. Kate got married when she..... .
5. Helen is learning to drive. She her first lesson yesterday.

6. 'I've got a new job.' 'Yes, I know. David..... me.'
7. 'Where did you buy that book?' 'It was a present. Ann..... it to me.'
8. We hungry, so we had something to eat.
9. 'Did you enjoy the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
10. 'Did Mary come to your party?' 'No, we her, but she didn't come.'

Task 4.1.1-2.2

Look at the questions and Kevin's answers. Write sentences about Kevin when he was a child.

When you were a child

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1. Were you tall? | No. | 1. He wasn't tall. |
| 2. Did you like school? | Yes. | 2. He liked school. |
| 3. Were you good at sport? | Yes. | 3. He. |
| 4. Did you play football? | Yes. | 4. |
| 5. Did you work hard at school? | No. | 5. |
| 6. Did you have a lot of friends? | Yes. | 6. |

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----|----|-------|
| 7. | Did you have a bicycle? | No. | 7. | |
| 8. | Were you a quiet child? | No | 8. | |

Task 4.1.1-2.3

Put the verb in the right form (positive, negative or question).

1. It was a good party. *I enjoy* it (I/enjoy)
2. *Did you do* the shopping? (you/do) 'No, *didn't have* time' (I/have)
3. 'Did you phone Alan?' 'No, I'm afraid ' (I/forget)
4. I like your new watch. Where it? (you/get)
5. I saw Lucy at the party but..... to her. (I/speak)
6. A: a nice weekend? (you/have)
B: Yes, I went to stay with some friends of mine.
7. Paul wasn't well yesterday, so to work, (he/go).
8. 'Is Mary here?' 'Yes,..... five minutes ago.' (she/arrive).
9. Where before he came here? (Robert/live).
10. The restaurant wasn't expensive.very much, (the meal/cost).

Murphy, 1977:252

4.1.3 Past Continuous Tenses:

Tenses ini dapat difahami apabila pada waktu lampau ada dua kejadian yang berlangsung pada masa lampau secara bersamaan, maka kejadian yang lebih pendek durasinya menggunakan *simple present tenses* seperti contoh di atas, serta kejadian yang lebih lama waktunya menggunakan pola kalimat *past continuous/ progressive tenses* seperti pola-pola berikut ini:

Contoh: antara kejadian memasak *cook* dan telfon bordering *phone ring* yang terjadi di malam tadi, maka kalimat nya menjadi:

Example: My Mother ***was cooking*** last night when the telephone ***rang***

Sekali lagi mohon Anda ingat bahwa kejadian yang lbih lama durasi waktunya menggunakan ***Past Continuous Tenses***, dalam kalimat di atas kejadian memasak mungkin lebih dari 1 jam, sedangkan menelfon setelah ada yang mengangkat/menjawab, berhentilah deringnya dan kurang lama waktu nya dengan memasak, ketika memasak, mungkin akan ada lebih dari beberapa kali telefon yang berdering di malam itu selama ibu sedang memasak.

4.1.3 Past Continuous Tense

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – to be 2 – P1- O	S – to be 2+not – P1- O	To be 2 - S- P1- O?
An interrupted action	I was watching the Olympics on TV, when he walked in.	I was not watching the Olympics on TV, when he walked in.	Was I watching the Olympics on TV, when he walked in?
A repeated or continuous state in the past An activity that is in progress at the moment	I was making many new friends at the Olympic Village.	I was not making many new friends at the Olympic Village.	Was I making many new friends at the Olympic Village.

LATIHAN

Untuk lebih menambah wawasan Anda dalam memahami pola kalimat *Past Continuous Tenses*, kerjakanlah latihan berikut.

Task 4.1.3.1

Complete these sentences using Simple Past Tenses and Past Continuous Tense.

1. It *was raining* (rain) when we *went* (go) out.
2. When I arrived at the office, Jane and Paul (work) at their desks.
3. I (open) the window, because it was hot.
4. The phone (ring) while Sue (cook) the dinner.
5. I (hear) a noise outside, so I (look) out of the window.
6. Tom..... (look) out of the window when the accident..... (happen).
7. Richard had a book in his hand but he..... (not/read) it. He
(watch TV).
8. Catherine bought a magazine but she..... (not/read) it. She didn't have time.
9. I (finish) my meal, (pay) the bill and (leave) the restaurant.
10. I (see) Kate this morning. I (walk) along the street and she (wait) for the bus.

Selanjutnya untuk lebih melatih kepekaan Anda terhadap pola-pola kalimat *Simple sentences*, baik dalam bentuk *present* maupun *past* maka coba Anda kerjakan latihan-latihan berikut ini:

Task 4.1.3.2

Complete the sentences. Use one of these forms:

the present simple (I **work** etc.) the present continuous (I **am working** etc.)
the past simple (I **worked** etc.) the past continuous (I **was working** etc.)

1. You can turn off the television. *I'm not watching* (not/watch) it.
2. Last night Jenny *fell* asleep while she *was reading* (read).
3. Listen! Somebody (play) the piano.
4. 'Have you got my key?' 'No, I (give) it back to you.'
5. David is very lazy. He (not/like) hard work .
6. Where (your parents/go) for their holidays last year?
7. I (see) Diane yesterday. She
(drive) her new car.
8. A: (you/watch) television very often?
B: No, I haven't got a television set.
9. A: What (you/do) at 6 o'clock last Sunday morning?
B: I was in bed asleep.
10. Andy isn't at home very much. He (go) away a lot.
11. I (try) to find a job at the moment. It's very difficult.
12. I'm tired this morning. I (not/sleep) very well last night.

RANGKUMAN

Pola kalimat dengan bentuk *Past Tense* digunakan apabila Subject pelaku menghadapi suatu kata kerja *verb* yang dilakukan dan berakhir di masa lampau. Sedangkan jika ada dua kejadian yang berlangsung pada masa lampau secara bersamaan, maka kejadian yang lebih pendek durasinya menggunakan *Simple Present Tenses*, serta kejadian yang lebih lama waktunya menggunakan pola kalimat *Past Continuous/ Progressive Tenses*.

TES FORMATIF I

Choose the correct form of verb in the brackets.

1. Rita (go/went) to Jakarta Last year.
2. The students (are/were) working in the classroom when the bell (ring/rang).
3. Mary and Jane (swimming/swam) across the small river last weekend.
4. The attendance of the court (sing/sang) 'Indonesia Raya' at opening ceremony.
5. When (did/do) Amir put the seeds of corn last night?

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. **Bagus!** Akan tetapi, apabila tingkat penguasaan Anda masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar 1, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

Kegiatan Belajar 2: Understanding Present Perfect Tenses.

Perhatikan Tabel 3.2.1 ‘understanding the concept of time and tenses ‘dan table 4.2 ‘Present Perfect Tenses’ pada halaman selanjutnya (perhatikan dan pelajari perubahannya dengan seksama).

**Mohon disertakan
Tabel 4.2 (file M4rev10 tabel 4.1, 4.2, 4.3)
Ke halaman ini!!!**

4.2.1 Present Perfect Tenses

Dalam kalimat *simple* sebelumnya, penunjuk waktu biasanya diperlukan secara eksplisit, serta periode waktunya terbatas oleh penunjuk waktu tadi.

Tapi ketika berbicara mengenai *Perfect Tenses* maka jelaslah mengapa kalimat ini dikatakan sempurna, salah satu nya adalah *timeless* tidak terikat waktu atau waktu nya terasa cukup sangat lama (biasanya disertai penunjuk waktu *since* dan *for*) serta melibatkan perasaan dan kesan yang sangat mendalam *emotional touch*.

Pola kalimat *perfect* dapat dipelajari dengan pemahaman bahwa dari sejumlah kegiatan yang terjadi di masa lampau, pastilah ada sejumlah kegiatan yang mungkin dari segi waktu kita sudah lupa tapi kesannya tak terlupakan karena melibatkan mosi perasaan yang sangat mendalam, biasanya ungkapan rasa terima kasih yang mendalam *gratitude*, hal-hal yang teramat menyedihkan *dramatic/nightmare* maupun yang sangat tak terlupakan *unforgettable moments* biasanya diungkapkan dalam pola kalimat ini.

Kejadian yang tidak terlihat ketika dilakukan namun terasa dampaknya atau sisa-sisa kejadiannya masih terlihat/terasa, biasa diungkapkan dalam pola kalimat ini.

Present Perfect Tenses

4.2.1 Present Perfect Tenses

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – have/s (Aux) –P2 - O	S – have/s (Aux) –P2 -	Have/s (Aux) -S –P2 -

		O	O
An action that happened at an unspecified time in the past	I have seen him on television.	I have not seen him on television.	Have I seen him on television?
An action that has happened recently	She has just gone out.	She has not just gone out.	Has she just gone out?
An action that began in the past and continues in the present (usually with "for" or "since")	She has been training for two years.	She has not been training for two years.	Has she been training for two years?
Repetition of an action before now	He has been to the Olympic several times	He has not been to the Olympic several times	Has he been to the Olympic several Times?

LATIHAN

Untuk lebih menambah wawasan Anda dalam memahami pola kalimat *Past Continuous Tenses*, kerjakanlah latihan berikut.

Task 4.2.1.1

Complete the sentences. Use one of these forms: present perfect (I **have done** etc.) and past simple (I did etc.)
Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences (positive or negative).

1. A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I *haven't been* there.
2. A: Have you seen Ann?

- B: Yes, I *saw* her five minutes ago.
3. A: That's a nice sweater. Is it new?
B: Yes, I..... it last week.
4. A: Are you tired this morning?
B: Yes, I..... to bed late last night.
5. A: Do you want the newspaper or can I have it?
B: You can have it. I..... it.
6. A: Are you enjoying your new job?
B: I..... yet. My first day is next Monday.
7. A: The weather isn't very nice today, is it?
B: No, but it..... very nice yesterday.
8. A: Was Linda at the party on Saturday?
B: I don't think so. I..... her there.
9. A: Is your son still at school?
B: No, he school two years ago.
10. A: Is Sylvia married?
B: Yes, she married for five years.
11. A: Have you heard of George Washington?
B: Of course. He the first President of the United States.

Murphy, 1977:256

Task 4.2.1.2

Complete the sentences (1,2 or 3 words).

1. Mark and Liz are married. They *have been* married for five years.
2. David has been watching TV *since* 5 o'clock.
3. Martin is at work. He _____ at work since 8.30.
4. 'Have you just arrived in London?' 'No, I've been here _____ five

days.'

5. I've known Ann _____ we were at school together.
6. 'My brother lives in Los Angeles.' 'Really? How long _____ there?'
7. George has had the same job _____ 20 years.
8. Some friends of ours are staying with us at the moment. They _____ here since Monday.

Task .4.2.1.3

Complete the sentences. Write about yourself.

1. I've never *ridden a horse*.
2. I've *been to Bali* many times.
3. I've just _____ .
4. I've _____ (once/twice/a few times/many times).
5. I haven't _____ yet.
6. I've never _____
7. I've _____ since _____
8. I've _____ for _____

4.2.2 Present Perfect Continuous Tenses

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – have/s been (Aux) –	S – have/s+ not+ been	Have/s -S –been

	P1 - O	(Aux) - P1 - O	(Aux) - P1 - O ?
Expressing the duration of an action that began in the past and continues in the present (with "for," "since," "all morning," "all day")	John has been swimming for two hours.	John has not been swimming for two hours.	Has John been swimming for two hours?
A general action in progress recently for which no specific time is mentioned	I have been thinking about competing next year.	I have not been thinking about competing next year.	Have I been thinking about competing next year?
An action that began in the past and has just recently ended	You have been crying. Your eyes are red.	You haven't been crying.	Have you been crying? Your eyes are red.

LATIHAN

Untuk lebih menambah wawasan Anda dalam memahami pola kalimat *Present Perfect Continuous Tenses*, kerjakanlah latihan berikut.

Task 4.2.2.1

has been living	has been working
has been teaching	has been studying

1. My sister _____ French for five months.

2. My father _____ in this company since I was born.
3. My brother _____ in London since he worked in the company.
4. My mother _____ in this university since she graduated from the university.

RANGKUMAN

Present Perfect Tense tidak terikat waktu atau waktunya terasa cukup lama (biasanya disertai penunjuk waktu *since* dan *for*). Pola ini dibentuk dengan penggunaan kata kerja bentuk ke III atau *Past Participle* dan kata kerja bantu *has/have*, untuk Present Perfect Tense. Sedangkan untuk Present Perfect Continuous Tense dibentuk oleh *has/have+been* dan kata kerja berakhiran *-ing*.

TES FORMATIF II

Re-write these sentences with the correct verbs.

1. Roby (not see) his sister since last Idul Fitri.
2. Mr.& Mrs. Sutarman (move) outside the town since last year.
3. He (work) in the company for two years.
4. How long you (learn) English?
5. Rani is not home. She (leave) her house since last night.

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. **Bagus!** Akan tetapi, apabila tingkat penguasaan Anda masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar 2, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

Kegiatan Belajar 3: Understanding Past Perfect Tenses.

Perhatikan Tabel 3.2.1 'understanding the concept of time and tenses' dan table 4.3 'Past Perfect Tenses' pada halaman selanjutnya (perhatikan dan pelajari perubahannya dengan seksama).

Mohon disertakan

Tabel 4.3 (file M4rev10 tabel 4.1, 4.2, 4.3)

Ke halaman ini!!!

4.3.1 Past Perfect Tenses

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – had (Aux) –P2 - O	S – had (Aux) –P2 - O	Had (Aux) -S –P2 - O
A past action that occurred before another action in the past	She had just left when I arrived there.	She had not just left when I arrived there.	Had she just left when I arrived there.
An action that was expected to occur in the past An action that happened at an un-specified time in the past	I had hoped to get their decision before today.	I had not hoped to get their decision before today.	Had I hoped to get their decision before today.

LATIHAN

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

Task 4.3.1.1

1. X: Where’s Teresa?

Y: She’s gone shopping.

He told me Teresa ***had gone shopping***

2. X: Are you going to watch film tonight?

- Y: No, I've seen it before.
I didn't go to watch the film because _____ .
3. X: Do you know Michael?
Y: No, I've never met him before.
I didn't know Michael. In fact, _____ .
4. X: Can we go out?
Y: After I've finished the washing up.
We couldn't go out until _____ .
5. X: How do you feel?
Y: Awful. I think I've caught a cold.
I felt so bad. I was sure that _____ .

(Willis, 1991:89)

4.3.2 Past Perfect Continuous Tenses

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S – had been (Aux) – P1 - O	S – had+ not+ been (Aux) – P1 - O	Had -S –been (Aux) – P1 - O ?
Expressing the duration of an activity that occurred before another action in the past year	She had been competing for six years before she tried out for the Olympics last year.	She had not been competing for six years before she tried out for the Olympics last year.	She had been competing for six years before she tried out for the Olympics last year.
An action occurring recently before another action in the past	He looked tired because he had been running for six hours	He had not been running for six hours	Had he been running for six hours?

LATIHAN

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

Task 4.3.2.1

had been working	had been teaching
had been playing	had been crying

1. He looked tired because he *had been running* for six hours.
2. My sister had lost her voice after she _____ hard all night, because of the breakup of her relationship with her fiancée.
3. My son looked so exhausted after he _____ outside all day long.
4. The man looked so tired after he _____ hard all day long.
5. The teacher looked so tired after she _____ all her students.

4.3.3 Future Perfect Tense

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative
Formula	S –will have - P2- O	S –will+not+ have - P2- O	Will- S –have P2- O
An action that will be completed	By next June I will have participated in	I will not have participated in	Will I have participated in four

before a particular time in the future	four Olympics	Olympics	Olympics by next June?
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LATIHAN

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

Task 4.3.3.1

Will have driven	will have used up	will have learned
will have run	will have forgotten	

6. You may be in love with her now, but in a couple of weeks you will have forgotten all about her.
7. By the time we get to Birmingham we _____ over two hundred miles.
8. If they start school at four, most children _____ to read and write by the age of six.
9. By the age of this century, we _____ most of the world's oil supplies.
10. After two hours, the leading competitors _____ about thirty kilometers.

4.3.4 Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage	Example		
	Sentence Type		
	Positive/ Affirmative/ Declarative	Negative	Interrogative

Formula	S –will have been - P1- O	S – will+not+ have been - – P1 - O	Will - S– have been- P1- O?
Expressing the duration of time that has occurred before a specific time in the future	By next May I will have been training at this gym for eleven years	I will not have been training at this gym for eleven years	Will I have been training at this gym for eleven years by next May?

LATIHAN

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

Task 4.3.4.1

will have been living	will have been training
will have been studying	will have been teaching

1. By next August, I _____ at this Personnel Development Centre for seven weeks.
2. By next September, they _____ in Melbourne for two years.
3. By next December, we _____ my students in this department for five years.
4. By next year, my son _____ in this university for three years.

4.3.5 Modals

A past form of modals is used to analyze and speculate about past events.

The auxiliary verb *have* is added to the modal verb.

- *The council **can't have known** the problems the road scheme would cause.*
- *They **couldn't have done** much research.*
- They **might have thought** fewer people would use cars.
- *It **would have been** better to invest in more out of town parking.*
- *It **wouldn't have cost** much extra to include a proper consultation.*
- *They **ought to have done** more research.*

LATIHAN

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

Task 4.3.5.1 Fill in the Blanks with the most suitable provided answers

1. They _____ a by-pass if they had had enough money.	a. must have realized
2. They _____ to find an alternative.	b. needn't have done
3. They _____ the shop-keepers.	c. should have asked
4. They _____ it would cause problems.	d. could have built
5. They _____ at in such a hurry.	e. might not have been able.

RANGKUMAN

Pola kalimat Past Perfect Tenses digunakan untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang telah berlangsung pada waktu lampau dan tidak ada hubungannya dengan saat ini. Dibentuk dengan penggunaan *had* dan *Past Participle*.

TES FORMATIF III

Re-write these sentences with the correct verbs.

1. He told me his name after he (leave).
2. After the visitors (go), I went to sleep.
3. The little girl (ask) what (happen) to her ice-cream.
4. The archaeologist (say) that the glories of Tutankhamen (not be) at all exaggerated.
5. Ana (refuse) to say that she (let) the boy go.

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 3.

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

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| 2 | were working | 7 | wasn't reading ... was watching |
| 3 | opened | 8 | didn't read |
| 4 | rang ... was cooking | 9 | finished ... paid ... left |
| 5 | heard ... looked | 10 | saw ... was walking ... was waiting |
| 6 | was looking ... happened | | |

Task 4.1.3.2

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---------------------|----|----------------|
| 3 | is playing | 7 | saw ... was driving | 10 | goes |
| 4 | gave | 8 | Do you watch | 11 | I 'm/am trying |
| 5 | Doesn't like | 9 | were you doing | 12 | Didn't sleep |
| 6. | did your parents go | | | | |

TES FORMATIF I

1. went
2. were rang
3. swam
4. sang
5. did

LATIHAN

Task 4.2.1.1

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----|-------------|
| 3 | bought | 6 | haven't started (it) | 9 | left |
| 4 | went | | or haven't begun | 10 | 's/has been |
| 5 | 've/have read <i>or</i> | 7 | was | 11 | was |
| | 've finished with | 8 | didn't see | | |

Task 4.2.1.2

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------------|---|-----|
| 3 | has been | 6 | has he lived / | 7 | for |
|---|----------|---|----------------|---|-----|

- | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------|---|-----------|
| 4 | for | has he been / | 8 | have been |
| 5 | since | has he been living | 9 | |

Task 4.2.1.3

Example answers:

(any possible answers, related to the case of the students)

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 3 | I've just started this exercise. | 6 | I've never been to Australia. |
| 4 | I've met Julia a few times. | 7 | I've lived here since I was born. |
| 5 | I haven't had dinner yet. | 8 | I've lived here for three years. |

Task 4.2.2.1

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | has been studying | 3 | has been living |
| 2 | has been working | 4 | has been teaching |

TES FORMATIF II

1. has not seen
2. has moved
3. has been working
4. have been learning
5. has left

LATIHAN

Task 4.3.1.1

2. I had seen it before.
3. I hadn't met him before.
4. I had finished the washing up.
5. I had caught a cold.

Task 4.3.2.1

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 2 | had been crying | 4 | has been working |
| 3 | had been playing | 5 | has been teaching |

Task 4.3.3.1

2. *will have driven*
3. *will have learned*
4. *will have used up*
5. *will have run*

Task 4.3.4.1

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | will have been training | 3 | will have been teaching |
| 2 | will have been living | 4 | will have been studying |

Task 4.3.5.1

- 1 d 2 e 3 c 4 a 5 b

TES FORMATIF III

1. had left
2. had gone
3. asked – had happened
4. said – had not been
5. refused – had let

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