

ENGLISH FOR FUTURE TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS
First Semester

**BAHAN BELAJAR MANDIRI 5:
UNDERSTANDING PASSIVE VOICES AND CLAUSES IN ENGLISH**

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Pada Bahan Belajar Mandiri 3 dan 4 sebelumnya, mahasiswa telah mempelajari berbagai tenses dalam bentuk kalimat, baik dalam bentuk kalimat sederhana 'simple' maupun kalimat sempurna 'perfect'

Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum

Memperkenalkan konsep kalimat pasif *Passive Voices* dalam penekanan waktu sekarang dan lampau *present and past tenses*, baik dalam bentuk kalimat sederhana *simple* maupun sempurna *perfect*, sekaligus mengenal kalimat, sekaligus mengenal ciri-ciri kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris yang tidak sederhana, seperti kalimat bersusun *Compound sentences*, maupun majemuk *Complex Sentences* dengan pengenalan *Noun, Adjective, dan Adverb Clauses*

Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus:

1. Mahasiswa dapat menyebutkan pola-pola kalimat Passives '*Passive Voices*' dalam kalimat Bahasa Inggris, dan menggunakannya dalam konteks yang tepat menyebutkan ciri-ciri penunjuk waktu sekarang dalam bahasa Inggris;
2. Mahasiswa dapat menyebutkan Konsep: Kata *Word*, Frase *Phrase*, Klausa *Clause*, dan Kalimat *Sentences* .
3. Mahasiswa dapat menyebutkan ciri-ciri Klausa yang dapat berdiri sendiri *Independent / Main Clause*, dalam Kalimat Bersusun *Compound Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris;
4. Mahasiswa dapat membedakan klausa yang dapat berdiri sendiri *Independent/ Main* dan *Dependent/subordinate Clause*, dalam Kalimat Majemuk *Complex Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris;

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

KB 1 : *Passive Voice*

KB 2 : Pengenalan Kata *Word*, Frase *Phrase*, Klausa *Clause*, dan Kalimat *Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris.

KB 3 : *Independent / Main Clause*, dalam Kalimat Bersusun *Compound Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris.

KB 4 : *Independent/ Main* dan *Dependent/subordinate Clause*, dalam Kalimat Majemuk *Complex Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris.

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:

PASSIVE VOICES

Kalimat pasif *Passive Voices* biasa dipergunakan untuk:

1. Menjelaskan dan menggambarkan proses *to describe processes*:

*After the tobacco leaves **have been picked**, they **are dried**.*

2. Memberi penegasan pada berita sehingga terasa lebih objektif *to convey a more objective tone in news reports*:

*Several people **were arrested**. They **will be held** in custody overnight.*

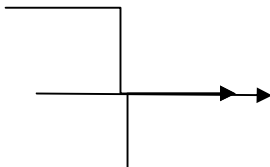
3. Memberi pengantar dalam kegiatan yang lebih akademik maupun formal, seperti surat, laporan, esei, dan perkuliahan *more academic and other more formal settings – letters, reports, essays and lectures*

*It **is thought** that the cause of the sudden increase in ...*

Perhatikanlah contoh kalimat di atas, terutama yang dicetak tebal, selanjutnya maka akan Anda lihat pola yang hampir sama, maka itu adalah pola kalimat pasif. Kalimat pasif secara umum dibentuk dari:

Primary Auxiliary: (d disesuaikan dengan pola kalimat yang tersedia)

do
have



+ **Past Participle** of a main Verb

be

Reguler/Irregular

Coba Anda perhatikan table berikut ini dengan seksama:

	Past - passive	Present - passive	Future - passive
Simple	She was divorced last year.	I am married.	He will be married next Spring.
Continuous	She was being driven to the campus when the accident happened.	The guests are being taken to the hotel in hire cars.	*****
Perfect	They had been married for four years.	She has been married before.	They will have been married for six years next summer.
Perfect continuous	They had been working together for some time.	*****	*****

** Notice that some continuous tenses are generally not used in the passive voice, only in the active.

Selanjutnya fahami dan perhatikan pola-pola kalimat pasif berikut ini:

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1	The flame <i>opens</i> the Games.	The Games <i>are opened</i> by the flame.
2	The flame <i>is opening</i> the Games.	The Games <i>are being opened</i> by the flame.
3	The flame <i>has opened</i> the Games.	The Games <i>have been opened</i> by the flame.
4	The flame <i>opened</i> the Games.	The Games <i>were opened</i> by the flame.
5	The flame <i>was opening</i> the Games.	The Games <i>were being opened</i> by the flame.
6	The flame <i>had opened</i> the Games.	The Games <i>had been opened</i> by the flame.
7	The flame <i>will open</i> the Games.	The Games <i>will be opened</i> by the flame.
8	The flame <i>is going to open</i> the Games.	The Games <i>are going to be opened</i> by the flame.
9	The flame <i>will have opened</i> the Games.	The Games <i>will have been opened</i> by the flame.

LATIHAN

Untuk lebih memahami pola kalimat pasif ini, coba selanjutnya Anda pelajari dan kerjakan latihan berikut ini

Task 5.1.1

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. He <i>writes</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
2. He <i>wrote</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
3. He <i>has written</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
4. He <i>had written</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
5. He <i>would write</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
6. He <i>would have written</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
7. He <i>is writing</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
8. He <i>was writing</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
9. He <i>will write</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
10. He <i>will have written</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
11. He <i>is going to write</i> many letters.	Many letters _____ by him.
12. He <i>should write</i> many letters	Many letters _____ by him.

Task 5.1.2

Place the verbs in parentheses in passive voice to complete the following sentences.

- 1 The first modern Olympic series (hold) _____ in Athens in 1896.
_____ .
- 2 The first Olympic Village (build) _____ for the Games in 1932.
_____ .
- 3 The Olympic flag (fly) _____ for the first time in 1920.

_____ .
 4 In the 1936 Olympics, the orchestra (lead) ____ by the composer Richard Strauss.

_____ .
 5 The Olympic Games (cancel) _____ in 1916 because of World War I.

_____ .
 6 The Summer Games (show) _____ on television for the first time in 1936.

Broukal: 1997:40

Task 5.1.3

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

ACTIVE		PASSIVE
1	Soon the armies _____ the battle.	The battle will be fought by the armies soon.
2	The company is going to buy the equipment.	_____ by the company.
3	Someone _____ in the yard.	A hole was being dug in the yard.
4.	The referee had already blown the whistle.	The whistle had _____.

ACTIVE		PASSIVE
5.	Parents _____ good values.	Children should be taught good values by parents.
6	She keeps her valuable jewelry in the safe.	_____ in the safe.
7	The enemy's torpedoes _____ .	The ship was sunk by the enemy's torpedoes.

8	What you said hurt me.	I _____ hurt by _____ .
9	Someone _____ now.	The Children are being fed now.
10.	You should not have said it so strongly	_____ . So strongly.

Task 5.1.4

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

ACTIVE		PASSIVE
1	_____ elections.	Elections will be held next month by the club.
2	The team won the game in the final seconds.	_____ in the final seconds.
3	Someone is taking photographs of the wedding.	Photographs _____ .
4	Someone _____	The passport had already been stolen.
5	She reads the incoming mail daily.	The incoming mail _____ daily.
6	_____ should not _____ the electricity	The electricity should not have been shut off.

ACTIVE		PASSIVE
7	People had bet a lot of money on the game.	A lot _____ on the game.
8	No one _____ in several weeks.	The car has not been driven in several weeks.
9	She should spend many hours on _____	_____ on the project.

the project.	
10 They _____ at a large profit.	The house could have been sold at a large profit.

Task 5.1.5

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
1	The guards were bringing the prisoner into court.	The prisoner _____ into court.	
2	The agent _____	The tourists are going to be met by the agent.	
3	She _____ several times.	The dress had already been worn several times.	
4	Someone tore his clothing during the fight.	_____ during the fight.	
5	We are doing everything we can think of.	Everything _____ .	
6	No one _____	The money will not ever be found.	
7	He would have told me what happened.	I _____ what happened.	

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
8	Someone _____ so much.	The horse should not have been ridden so much.	
9	A fisherman caught a shark close to shore.	A shark _____ close to shore.	
10	No one _____	What he really did is not known.	

really did.

TES FORMATIF I

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

- 1 When archeologists discovered the ruins of the Olympic Stadium, interest in the games .
(A) was renewed (C) they were renewed
(B) were renewed (D) renewed
- 2 The ancient Olympic Games _____ as amateur contests, but in time became professionals.
(A) begun (B) began (C) beginning (D) they began
- 3 The Olympic Games are held every four years in a selected country, and _____ to athletes of all nations.
(A) they are opened (C) they are open
(B) are opened (D) it is open
- 4 Winning first place in an event was the only glory in the ancient Games because second and third places _____.
(A) did not recognize (C) was not recognized
(B) are not recognized (D) were not recognized
- 5 The winners received a wreath _____ from the branches of the sacred olive tree.
(A) made (C) making
(B) was made (D) to make
- 6 After more than 1,500 years, Athens _____ for the site of the first modern Olympics.
(A) were chosen (C) is chosen
(B) was chosen (D) chosen
- 7 The marathon, first staged in 1896, _____ the legendary feat of a Greek soldier who carried news of victory from the battlefield at Marathon to Athens.
(A) was commemorated (C) commemorates
(B) commemorated (D) commemorating
- 8 The Olympic torch _____ throughout the Games and is then extinguished at the closing ceremony.
(A) burning (B) is burned (C) burned (D) burns

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 Belajar 2:

Pengenalan Kata *Word*, Frase *Phrase*, Klausa *Clause*, dan Kalimat *Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris.

Perhatikan Bagan berikut dengan seksama:

Parts of Speech	Word		Phrase
Noun	boy	coat	boy's coat
			the coat of the boy
Adjective	poor	little	a poor little
Verb	have	hang	have been hanging
Adverb	afternoon		the whole afternoon

Kata dan Frase tersebut di atas dapat dibentuk menjadi kalimat, dan diuraikan sebagai berikut:

SENTENCE			
Noun Phrase		Verb Phrase	Adverb Phrase
Adjective Phrase	Noun Phrase		
A poor little	boy coat	has been hanging	the whole afternoon
A poor little boy's coat has been hanging the whole afternoon			

LATIHAN

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

Tak 5.2.1:

Analyse these sentences into Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adverb Phrase (AVP), and Adjective Phrase (AJP/C).

1. The young horse race rider has been wearing two lovely black leather riding boots
NP VP NP

since the race began this week.

AVP

2. The rich family are having been swimming all day long in their huge circular swimming pool.
3. The avocado salad is being put in a Swedish wooden salad bowl.
4. After finishing the gardening, all the farmers are sitting in the old metal garden seat.
5. The golden wedding anniversary is being held in the tiny L-shaped utility room.
6. The antique telephone is lying in the pretty Victorian writing desk.
7. The happy family have been living in the charming white washed country cottage for five years.

TES FORMATIF II

Join each of the clauses in (A) to the appropriate clauses in (B).

(A)

1. They must go home
2. Come again
3. He went out again

(B)

- a. just as he was ringing the bell
- b. before they get too tired
- c. as soon as you can

4. I opened the door

d. the moment he spoke

5. I knew who it was

e. after he had finished her dinner

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 1.

Rumus:

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

Arti tingkat penguasaan yang Anda capai:

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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:

Independent Clause dalam Kalimat Bersusun *Compound Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris.

Kalimat bersusun terdiri penggabungan dari dua buah atau lebih kalimat yang dapat berdiri sendiri dan lengkap.

Kalimat yang dapat berdiri sendiri di dalam Bahasa Inggris disebut dengan *Independent Clause*

Ke dua kalimat yang memiliki klausa independent dapat digabungkan dengan menggunakan *Coordinate Conjunction*: and, but, or, dan *Correlative Conjunction*: (n)either... (n)or ..., not only... but also... (pelajari kembali *Conjunction* pada Bahan Belajar Mandiri 2).

Coordinate Conjunction:

and adalah untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat yang saling mendukung:

a.	Amir is watching TV	His daddy is reading a newspaper
Amir is watching TV and his daddy is reading a newspaper.		

b.	Andri is playing games on the computer.	Indra is playing games on the computer.
Andri and Indra is playing games in the computer		

but adalah untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat yang saling bertentangan:

Irma is beautiful.	Irma is unfriendly.
Irma is beautiful but unfriendly.	

beautiful dan *unfriendly* dianggap dua kualitas yang kurang saling mendukung, tapi kalau cantik *beautiful* dan ramah *friendly* biasanya merupakan dua kualitas yang saling mendukung.

or adalah untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat yang bersifat pilihan *optional*:

You can write using pencil	You can write using pen
You can write using pencil or pen.	

Correlative Conjunction:

(n)*either... (n)or* dapat digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua kalimat yang bersifat pilihan
optional:

...either... or ...

Soya can be used in fish feed.	Soya can be used in chicken feed.
Soya can be used in <i>either</i> fish feed <i>or</i> chicken feed.	

...(n)either... (n)or...

Soya is not dangerous to humans.	Soya is not dangerous to animals.
Soya is dangerous to neither humans nor animals.	

... both ... and ...

Soya protein isolate is used in meat products.	Soya protein isolate is used in fish products.
Soya protein isolate is used in <i>both</i> meat <i>and</i> fish products.	

not only... but also...

Soya is the most efficient source of protein.	Soya is the least costly source of protein.
Soya is <i>not only</i> the most efficient <i>but also</i> the least costly source of protein.	

whether...or ...

Is it in the print of a newspaper that that our lives are touched by soya?	Is it in the food we eat, our lives are touched by soya.
<i>Whether</i> it is in the print of a newspaper <i>or</i> the food we eat, our lives are touched by soya.	

LATIHAN

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

Task 5.3.1

Make these two simple sentences into one compound sentence.

1. Mary is clever.

Mary is arrogant.

_____ .

2. Tommy is watching TV.

Indra is watching TV.

_____ .

3. I can write using pencil.

I can write using pen. (use 'either' 'or')

_____ .

4. Ali doesn't go to school.

I don't go to school. (use 'neither' 'nor')

_____ .

5. Ari is listening to music.

Irma is listening to music. (use 'as well as')

_____ .

5.3.2. Write sentences with **both... and.../neither... nor.../ either... or....**

1. Tom was late. So was Ann.

2. She didn't write and she didn't phone.

3. Jim is on holiday and so is Carol. Both....

4. George doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink.
5. Jim hasn't got a car. Carol hasn't got a car either.

(Allen, Stannard D., 1974)

TES FORMATIF III

Make these two simple sentences into one compound sentence.

1. It was raining. They canceled the picnic. (so)
2. I ran very fast. I could not catch up with him. (although)
3. He parked the car. He got out. (and)
4. I will call you. It is time to leave. (when)
5. She saw the money. She did not take it. (but)

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:

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masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar 3, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

Kegiatan Pembelajaran 4:

Independent dan *Dependent* Clause dalam Kalimat Majemuk *Complex Sentences* dalam bahasa Inggris.

Independent Clause merupakan kalimat Kalimat lengkap *Complex Sentences* dan dapat berdiri sendiri, sedangkan *Dependent Clause* merupakan kalimat yang tidak lengkap *incomplete sentences* sehingga untuk melengkapkannya, kalimat tersebut sangat tergantung pada kalimat yang lengkap.

Melihat ketergantungan kalimat yang tidak lengkap tersebut terhadap kalimat yang lengkap, maka kalimat lengkap *Independent Clause* tersebut dikenal juga dengan nama *Main Clause*, sedangkan *Dependent Clause* disebut juga *subordinate clause* karena selalu tergantung kepada kalimat utama *main clause* nya.

Perhatikan kalimat-kalimat berikut:

1. I don't know where he lives

<u>I</u> <u>don't</u> <u>know</u>	<u>where</u> <u>he</u> <u>lives</u>
	s v
S V	O
main clause/	subordinate clause/

independent clause	dependent clause
<i>The sentence is meaningful and has a full thought</i>	<i>The sentence can't stand alone, and needs another main sentence</i>

where he lives functions as *main Object* for the main sentence

If a *dependent clause* functions as *Subject* or *Object* for the *main sentence*, it's called as *Noun Clause*.

... where he lives above functions as Object for the main sentence of **I don't know**, so it is a **Noun Clause** as **Object**.

2. The birds singing on a tree is a cockatoo

Kalimat di atas termasuk Complex Sentence, dan dapat dirai dari dua pernyataan kalimat sederhana, yaitu:

The birds is a cockatoo	The bird is singing on a tree
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Kedua kalimat sederhana tersebut seolah-olah tidak berkaitan satu sama lain.

Namun selanjutnya, apabila kalimat ke dua menjadi ciri penentu bagi kalimat pertama sehingga kriteria burung yang dibicarakan bisa lebih spesifik dengan menyisipkan kata *which* setelah kata *The bird*, sehingga fungsi kalimat *dependent* sisipan: which is singing on a tree disebut sebagai *Dependent Clause as Adjective* atau dikenal dengan *Adjective Clause*.

The birds which is singing on a tree is a cockatoo

Adjective Clause

Kata *which is* boleh tidak dituliskan sehingga disebut *Reduced Adjective Clause*, dengan pola kalimat menjadi seperti berikut:

The birds singing on a tree is a cockatoo

Reduced Adjective Clause

The birds singing on a tree is a cockatoo

S C V O

3. When she is going to the market, she is usually buying her needs.

When she is going to the market,

S V A(dverb)

A(dverb)

she is usually buying her needs.

S V O

S V O

subordinate clause/
dependent clause

main clause/
independent clause

*The sentence **can't stand alone**, and
needs another main sentence*

*The sentence is **meaningful** and has a
full thought*

LATIHAN

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

Task 5.4.1:

Write an 'I' if the clause is 'Independent' (a complete sentence) and 'D' if the clause is 'Dependent' (an incomplete sentence).

Example: D The eagle spreading its wing.

 I The rain came suddenly.

1. _____ Swimming is an invigorating sport.
2. _____ Acupuncture's start in China
3. _____ Lightning striking a hut can kill the people inside.
4. _____ A hormone in the body called androvine.
5. _____ It has been discovered.
6. _____ To be happy is a common personal goal.
7. _____ At the foot of the peak workers using bulldozers.
8. _____ What the good idea the committee presented.

(Gear, 1993:177-8 : S53)

TES FORMATIF IV

Write 'C' in the space if the sentence is 'complete'. Write 'I' if the sentence is 'incorrect' because there is missing information.

Example: C The people who lived in the wilderness of the Yukon had
 _____ to be self sufficient.
 I The light house that had burned down no longer warning
 _____ sailors of the rocks.

The second sentence cannot be understood because the verb for the independent clause is missing.

1. _____ The reports, which covers many regions, states that the situation
 _____ Is nothing short of catastrophic.

2. _____ More than thirty fatalities had been reported before the year's rainy season started in earnest.
3. _____ Lightning produced in cumulonimbus clouds which occur in Thunderstorms.
4. _____ The hard part is to locate the answer on the map with a gadget called an article.
5. _____ Any offer that doesn't have the unnecessary documents attached not to be considered.
6. _____ While large numbers of eagles have long converged in national parks, only recently the birds generating outside curiosity.
7. _____ They are worried about what they consider to be a failure of leaderships and funding.
8. _____ The most convincing evidence that several tribes in the area use aspilia for medicinal purpose.

(Gear, 1993:178 : S54)

BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban Tes Formatif IV 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 4, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

Reflection

After studying and participating in this Self Learning Materials 5, I have knowledge and understanding related to:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

ANSWER KEYS

5.1.1

1.	Many letters <u>are written</u> by him.	7.	Many letters <u>are being written</u> by him.
2.	Many letters <u>were written</u> by him.	8.	Many letters <u>were being written</u> by him.
3.	Many letters <u>have been written</u> by him.	9.	Many letters <u>will be written</u> by him.

4.	Many letters <u>had been written</u> by him.	10.	Many letters <u>will have been written</u> by him.
5.	Many letters <u>would be written</u> by him.	11.	Many letters <u>are going to be written</u> by him.
6.	Many letters <u>would have been written</u> by him.	12.	Many letters <u>should be written</u> by him.

Task 5.1.2

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. was held | 2. was built | 3. was flown |
| 4. was led | 5. were cancelled | 6. were shown |

Task 5.1.3

1. Soon the armies will fight the battle (A).
2. The equipment is going to be bought by the company (P).
3. Someone was digging a hole in the yard (A).
4. The whistle had already been blown by the referee (P).
5. Parents should teach children good values (A).
6. Her valuable jewelry was kept in the safe (P)
7. The enemy's torpedoes sank the ship (A).
8. I was hurt by what you said (P).
9. Someone is feeding the children now (A).
10. It has not been said (by you) so strongly (P).

Task 5.1.4

1. The club will hold elections next month.
2. The game was won by the team in the final seconds.
3. Photographs of the wedding are being taken by someone.
4. Someone has already stolen the passport.
5. The incoming mail is read by her daily.
6. You shouldn't have shut off the electricity.
7. A lot of money had been bet (by the people) on the game.
8. No one has not driven the car in several weeks.
9. Many hours have been spent by her on the project.
10. They could have sold the house at a large profit.

Task 5.1.5

1. The prisoner was being brought by the guards into court.
2. The agent is going to meet the tourists.
3. She had already worn the dress several times.
4. His clothing was torn (by someone) during the fight.
5. Everything we can think of is being done.
6. No one will ever find the money.
7. I would have been told (by someone) what happened.
8. Someone should not have ridden the horse so much.

5. Ari as well as Irma is listening to music.

Task 5.3.2:

Write sentences with **both... and.../neither... nor.../ either... or....**

1. Both Tom and Ann was late.
2. She neither wrote nor phoned.
3. Both Jim and Carol is on holiday.
4. George neither smoke nor drink.
5. Neither Jim nor Carol hasn't got a car.

TES FORMATIF III

1. It was raining so they canceled the picnic.
2. Although I ran very fast, I could not catch up with him.
3. He parked the car and got out.
4. I will call you when it is time to leave.
5. She saw the money but she did not take it.

Task 5.4.1

1. I
2. D
3. I
4. D
5. I
6. I
7. D
8. I

TES FORMATIF IV

1. C
2. C
3. I
4. C
5. I
6. I
7. C
8. I

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