

**BAHAN BELAJAR MANDIRI 7:
COMPLEX SENTENCES II: ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB CLAUSES**

Pada Bahan Belajar Mandiri 7 ini, mahasiswa akan mengenal ciri-ciri kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris yang tidak sederhana, yaitu kalimat majemuk *Complex Sentences* dengan pengenalan klausa *Adjective Clauses* dan *Adverb Clauses*.

Tujuan Belajar Umum

Memperkenalkan ciri-ciri kalimat yang tidak sederhana, yaitu kalimat majemuk *Complex Sentences* dengan pengenalan klausa *Adjective Clauses* dan *Adverb Clauses*.

Tujuan Belajar Khusus:

1. Mahasiswa dapat menentukan posisi Adjective dan Adverb dalam pola kalimat perbandingan *Degree of Comparison*, baik dalam pola *Absolute*, *Comparative* maupun *Superlative Degrees* dan bisa menggunakannya dalam kalimat.
2. Mahasiswa dapat menyebutkan ciri-ciri serta fungsi 'Adjective Clauses' dan 'Adverb Clauses' sebagai 'Dependent'/'subordinate' Clause dalam Kalimat Kompleks 'Complex Sentences' bahasa Inggris.

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

KB 1: Comparative dan Superlative Degrees dalam Adjectives dan Adverbs

KB 2: 'Adjective Clauses' sebagai 'Dependent'/'subordinate' Clause dalam Kalimat Kompleks 'Complex Sentences' bahasa Inggris

KB 3: 'Adverb Clauses' sebagai 'Dependent'/'subordinate' Clause dalam Kalimat Kompleks 'Complex Sentences' 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. Bacalah 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, bacalah 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

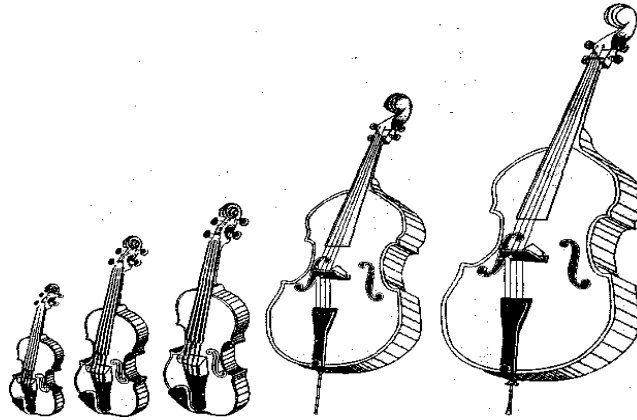
Comparative dan Superlative Degrees dalam Adjectives dan Adverbs

7.1 COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES OF ADJECTIVES

Syllabic	Positive/ Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
1-2	Adjectives	Positive- er + than	The + positive- est
> 2		More positive + than	The most positive-est
One	Small High Cold Mild	Smaller higher Colder Milder	The smallest The highest The coldest The mildest
Two	Easy Pretty	Easier Prettier	The easiest The prettiest
Three	Brilliant Important Dangerous Beautiful	More brilliant More important More dangerous More Beautiful	The most brilliant The most important The most dangerous The most beautiful

Adjectives		
Ending in <i>er</i> , <i>ly</i> or <i>le</i>		
Positive/Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Simple	Simpler	Simplest

Violins



Violino Piccolo Violin Viola Cello Double Bass

Form	Function	Example
Absolute	is used to describe a thing or person	<i>The violin is a small instrument.</i>
Comparative	is used when comparing two things, or when comparing something(s) with other things.	<i>The violin is smaller than the cello.</i>
Superlative	is used when comparing more than two things, or when one in a group has the greatest amount of a quality.	<i>The violino picollo is the smallest of the violin family.</i>

7.2 COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES OF ADVERBS

Adverbs		
Positive/Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Slowly	More slowly	Most slowly
Commonly	More commonly	Most commonly

7.3 Irregular comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs

Irregular Adjectives and Adverbs		
Positive/Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
good (adj)	better	best
well (adv)	better	best
bad (adj)	worse	worst
badly (adv)	worse	worst
little (adj/adv)	less	least
many (adj)	more	most
much (adj/adv)	more	most
far (adj/adv)	farther	farthest
	further	furthest
late (adv)	later	last
old (adj)	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

RANGKUMAN

Kalimat yang menggunakan *Degree of Comparison* harus memperhatikan posisi *Adjective* dan *Adverb* dalam pola kalimatnya, baik dalam pola *Absolute*, *Comparative* maupun *Superlative Degrees*. Perhatikan regular atau irregular adverbs or adjectives, perhatikan apakah menggunakan *-est*, *er*, *more*, atau *most*.

LATIHAN

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

Task 7.1.1

From the four words or phrases (A), (B), (C), (D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- Temperature, the simplest weather element to measure, is probably _____ used than any other kind of data.
(A) more frequently (C) as frequently
(B) most frequently (D) frequently
- Paprika is _____ cayenne pepper, and it has a sweeter taste.
(A) least biting (C) lesser biting than
(B) less biting than (D) less as
- The foods that contain _____ are made of animal fat whereas vegetables have the least energy.
(A) as much energy as (C) the most energy
(B) the more energy (D) more energy than
- Albert Einstein's contributions to scientific theory -were _____ those of Galileo and Newton.
(A) important than (C) the most important
(B) more important (D) as important as
- Impalas cannot move as _____ cheetahs, but they are more efficient runners.
(A) faster than (C) fast
(B) fast as (D) are fast as
- Apart from Pluto, the outer planets _____ the inner planets and are made mainly of lighter materials such as hydrogen and helium.
(A) are larger than (C) larger than
(B) are the largest (D) are large

From the four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), (D), identify the one that is not incorrect.

7. During the 1700s, Philadelphia developed into the most wealthy city in
A B C
the American colonies.

D

8. According to Freud, the mind experiences more unconsciouser than
A B C
conscious activity.

D

9. Eleanor Roosevelt was one of the most activest and influential first
A B C D
ladies.

10. The Sahara Desert in Africa is by far the most large desert in the world,
A B
covering an area nearly as big as the United States.

C D

11. Peanuts are closely related to peas than to nuts.
A B C D

12. Most evergreens have needle-like leaves that require least water than
A B C
regular leaves.

D

TES FORMATIF I

Choose the correct adjective or adverb in parentheses.

1. Franklin became a (successfully/successful) printer.
2. At age 40, Franklin became (interested/interestingly) in electricity.
3. Franklin produced a (week/weekly) newspaper and many popular books.
4. The lightning conductor attracted lightning and carried it (safe/safely) to the ground.
5. Among his many inventions was a (smokelessly/smokeless) stove.
6. Franklin put his invention to (well/good) use.

BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban KB 1 yang ada pada bagian akhir BBM 7 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, **Selamat dan Sukses!** Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 2. 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:

Adjective Clauses sebagai *Dependent'/Subordinate Clause* dalam kalimat majemuk *Complex Sentences* bahasa Inggris

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective clause termasuk klausa yang tidak dapat berdiri sendiri *subordinate* or *dependent clause* sehingga harus dihubungkan dengan *main* atau *independent clause* nya, dan memiliki *subject* dan kata kerja *verb*.

Seperti fungsi *Adjective*, maka *adjective clause* juga menerangkan atau mensifati kata benda *noun* nya.

Adjective clauses, biasanya diawali dengan:

relative pronoun seperti: **who, whom, whose, which, that**

or *relative adverb* seperti: **when or where**

Perhatikan contoh penggunaan 'Adjective clause' dalam kalimat berikut ini:

Clause Marker	Use for	Example
Who	People (subject)	The tribes who lived in the Great Plains used smoke signals.
Whom	People (object)	The woman whom we met was called Lightning Cloud.
Whose	People/Things (possessive)	He sent a message whose meaning we had agreed upon in advance.
Which	Things (Subject/Object)	That is a tribe which interests me. (subject) The drumbeats which we heard sent a message, (object)

That	People/Things	The Apache is a tribe that I will research, (object)
	(Subject/Object)	The smoke that you see is from the hills, (subject)
Where	Place (Adverb)	That is the valley where the tribe lived.
when	Time (Adverb)	That is the day when we get the signal.

LATIHAN

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

Task 7. 2.1.

Complete the sentences with the relative pronouns: which, who, whose.

1. The smoke signals _____ the American Indians used did not convey complex messages.
2. The signals contained simple messages _____ meaning had been agreed upon in.
3. A warrior _____ had finished a successful raid might send a simple column of smoke to his village.
4. They made fires _____ were fed with damp grass.
5. It was the place the signal come from _____ conveyed most message.
6. When one group spotted another group of Indians, they lit a fire to their right _____ meant 'who are you?.'

Broukal, 1997:76-77

Task 7.2.2

Choose the correct relative pronoun in parentheses to complete the sentence.

1. The seminomadic tribes of the Great Plains used smoke signals (which/ who) were simple.
2. A signal (whose/which) conveyed victory in battle was agreed upon in advance.
3. The Hollywood movies (which/whom) we watch do not give a true picture of

the Indians.

4. A party would send a column of smoke (which/whom) the other understood.
5. Drumbeats (whose/which) are used by tribes in Africa can give more complex signals.
6. A warrior (who/which) saw an enemy approaching might send a smoke signal.

Broukal, 1997:77

Task 7.2.3

Underline the adjective clause in the following sentences

1. Sacagawea, who was a Shoshoni Indian, guided Lewis and Clark to the Columbia River.
2. The giant redwood trees that grow in California are named after Sequoyah, who created an alphabet for the Indian people.
3. Sequoyah became a teacher and moved to Oklahoma where he continued to teach the alphabet.
4. The Shoshoni were a group of Indians who lived in the western plains of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.
5. Each group of Shoshoni was known to the others by the type of food that was plentiful in its particular region.
6. The Mossi people of West Africa use talking drums as a means of preserving their history, which has been handed down by generations.

Broukal, 1997:78-79

Strategy

Remember that sometimes the relative pronoun may be omitted from an adjective clause. The relative pronouns which, that, who, and whom can be omitted when they are the object of the adjective clause.

OMISSION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

When the relative pronoun is the subject of the adjective clause, it cannot be omitted.

The man who played the drum was from West Africa, (*subject*)

If the relative pronoun is the object of the adjective clause, it can be omitted.

The man **whom** I saw was a Native American, (*object*)

The man I saw was a Native American.

The drumbeat that I heard was a signal, (*object*)

The drumbeat I heard was a signal.

The relative pronouns whose, where, and whereby cannot be omitted.

Sequoyah, **whose** alphabet for the Indian people consisted of 85 characters, was acclaimed a genius by his people. (*Whose cannot be omitted.*)

That was the area **where** the tribe lived. (*Where cannot be omitted.*)

Sequoyah devised an alphabet **whereby** all the different tribes could read a common language. (*Whereby cannot be omitted.*)

PREPOSITIONS THAT COME BEFORE ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective Clause terkadang dalam bentuk 'preposition'

There are a number of ways by which a message can be sent.

In spoken English the preposition usually goes at the end of the clause, but in formal written English it goes at the beginning of the clause.

Formal	That was the man to whom I was referring
Informal	That was the man whom I was referring to.

Task 7.2.4

Circle the number of the sentence where the pronoun/adverb or a preposition is missing.

1. Lewis and Clark went to South Dakota, where they spent a bitter winter

among the Mandan tribe.

2. It is countries such as Ghana, Dahoney, and Nigeria the use of talking drums is mostly highly developed.
3. The most celebrated talking drummers of West Africa are the Yorubas whose principal instrument is known as a dondon.
4. Talking drums, play a central role in African cultural and social life, have many uses besides the sending of long-distance messages.
5. There are a number of colors which the Pueblo Indians of America identified direction.
6. Drumbeats which the actual words of their tribal language is communicated is a traditional form of communication in Africa.

REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective clauses can be reduced to phrases. An adjective phrase modifies a noun. An adjective phrase does not contain a subject and a verb.

Adjective Clause	The man who is drumming is African.
Adjective Phrase	The man drumming is African.

Only adjectives that have a subject pronoun, who, which, or that, can be reduced.

Clause	The man who is playing the drums is well-known
Phrase	The man playing the drums is well-known

Clause	The man (whom) I met was well-known.
Phrase	not possible

There are two ways to reduce an adjective phrase.

1. The subject pronoun and the 'be' form of the verb are omitted.

Clause	The man who is playing is my friend.
Phrase	The man playing is my friend.

Clause	The signals which are given are simple.
Phrase	The signals given are simple.

Clause	The tones that are in the language are important.
Phrase	The tones in the language are important.

2. When there is no form of be in the adjective clause, you can omit the subject pronoun and change the verb to the –ing form.

Clause	The Cherokee Indians have an alphabet that consists of eighty-five characters.
Phrase	The Cherokee Indians have an alphabet consisting of eighty-five characters.

Clause	Anyone who wants to get the news can listen to the message.
Phrase	Anyone wanting to get the news can listen to the message.

Adjective phrases are usually separated by commas, as in adjective clauses.

Clause	Sequoyah, who was the inventor of an Indian alphabet, was a Cherokee Indian.
Phrase	Sequoyah, the inventor of an Indian alphabet, was a Cherokee Indian.

Task 7.2.5

1. Sequoyah, who was the son of an Indian mother and a European father, was born in Tennessee.
2. Sequoyah, who was first a hunter, became a trader after a hunting

accident.

3. Sequoyah, who had no education, believed that reading and writing were important.
4. Sequoyah, who worked on the alphabet for twelve years, finally completed it in 1823.
5. His alphabet, which consists of eighty-five sounds, was an important invention for his people.
6. A Cherokee newspaper whose columns had news both in English and Cherokee was soon published.
7. Thousands of Cherokees who did not know how to read or write started to write using the new alphabet.

TES FORMATIF II

From the four words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

Example: Pythons live in rugged tropical areas _____ heavy rainfall and forests.

- (A) they have (C) where the
(B) that have (D) have

The best answer is (B).

1. The thyroid gland, ____ located in the neck.
(A) where the hormone thyroxine is produced
(B) where produced is the hormone thyroxine
(C) the hormone thyroxine is produced there
(D) at which is produced the hormone thyroxine
2. Dragonflies feed on a large variety of insects _____ catch in flight.
(A) in which they (C) there are to

- (B) which they (D) there are a
3. According to legend, Betsy Ross was the woman _____ the first American stars and stripes flag.
- (A) whom she made (C) who made
(B) made (D) and she made
4. Pumpkin seeds, _____ protein and iron, are a popular snack.
- (A) that (C) which
(B) provide (D) which provide
5. The spinal cord is a long, thick bundle of nerves _____ from that runs is running
- (A) that runs (C) it runs
(B) is running (D) whom it runs
6. George Pullman introduced a dining car _____ its own kitchen in 1868.
- A) it had (B) that had (C) that it had (D) having
7. In 1898, _____ pharmacologist, John H. Abel, isolated the hormone adrenaline.
- (A) an American who (C) an American
(B) who, an American (D) he was an American
8. Nitrogen gas, _____ up about 78 percent of our atmosphere, is constantly being used by plants and animals.
- (A) which it makes (C) makes
(B) it makes (D) which makes
9. Paper is made from cellulose fibers, _____ in all cells.
- (A) are (C) they are
(B) which are (D) which they are
10. The pepper plant bears a small, green berry _____ red as it ripens.
- (A) which turns (C) turns
(B) it turns (D) that it turns
11. Quinine, _____ once used to cure malaria, was taken from the bark of a South American tree, the cinchona.

- (A) it is a famous drug (C) a famous drug
(B) is a famous drug (D) is a famous drug whose
12. Billie Holliday, _____ unique singing style made her famous, was also known as Lady Day.
(A) she is a (B) whom (C) who (D) whose

BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban KB 2 yang ada pada bagian akhir BBM 7 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, **Selamat dan Sukses!** Anda dapat meneruskan Kegiatan Belajar 3. 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:

'Adverb Clauses' sebagai 'Dependent'/'subordinate' Clause Kalimat Kompleks 'Complex Sentences' dalam bahasa Inggris

ADVERB CLAUSES

'Adverb clause' termasuk klausa yang tidak dapat berdiri sendiri 'subordinate' or 'dependent' clause, letak 'adverb clause', bisa sebelum ataupun sesudah 'main'/'independent' *clause*, dan memiliki 'subject' dan kata kerja 'verb':

When Schmidt looked at the small points, he saw galaxies.

Schmidt saw galaxies **when** he looked at the small points.

Seperti fungsi Adverb, maka adverb clause juga menerangkan hal-hal berikut:

ADVERB CLAUSE MARKERS

The following are some common words used to introduce an adverb clause.

Kinds of Adverb	Adverb Clause Markers	Example
time	after before by the time since until whenever as as soon as once till when while	It was difficult to observe the stars before the telescope was invented Meteors glow as they burn up in the atmosphere.
manner	as just as as if like as though	Ancient peoples used the stars as if they were calendars. The Milky Way looks as though it is a

		faint band of light.
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cause and effect	because since as	now that as long as so that	Since some planets are too far away to send people, computer-operated space probes are sent. Spacesuits were designed for astronauts so that they could breathe in space.
opposition	while even though although	though whereas	Most stars are white while some are colored. Although helium is rare on Earth, it is common in the universe.
condition	in the event that in case that unless provided that	if even if only if	You will see hundreds of stars if you look at the sky. You can study distant stars provided that you have a radio telescope
purpose	so that so (that)	in order that In order to	Astronomers improved telescopes so that they would discover more about the stars. Astronomers developed bigger and bigger telescopes in order to see the stars more clearly.
result	so ... that such ... that		The stars are so far away that they cannot be seen without a telescope. The meteor hit the Earth with such force that it made a crater.
place	where wherever	everywhere	A crater was formed where the meteor hit the earth. There were stars wherever she looked.

LATIHAN

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

Task 7.3.1

Choose the correct adverb clause marker from the parentheses.

1. Quasars are an important discovery (because/although) they are the most powerful objects ever seen.
2. The outer planets are cooler than the inner ones (as/whereas) they are further from the sun.
3. A black hole is a region of space (where/whenever) the gravitational pull is so strong that nothing can escape.
4. Radio waves from distant regions of space could be studied (while/after) the radio telescope was invented.
5. Telescopes see distant objects more clearly (whereas/because) radio telescopes collect radio waves.
6. Astronomers did not know about quasars (before/so-that) radio telescopes were invented.

Task 7.3.2

Underline the adverb clauses in the following sentences.

1. Although millions of meteors hit the earth's atmosphere, few of them are noticed.
2. A meteor leaves a bright tail as it streaks across the night sky.
3. Many meteorite falls are not noticed because they hit the earth in remote uninhabited areas.
4. The rate of the sun's radiation is so great that about 3 million tons of matter is converted into energy every second.

5. In ancient times, farmers planted crops when they saw a planet in the right part of the sky.
6. Even though a planet moves among the stars, it returns to the same part of the sky at the same time each year.

REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES

Adverb clauses may be reduced to modifying phrases in the same way as adjective clauses are reduced to modifying phrases. A reduced adverb clause or modifying phrase does not contain a subject or a verb. It consists of a participle (present or past participle) or an adjective and clause marker (although, when, or while).

Adverb Clause	Full	After the space probes landed on Mars, they sent back pictures.
Modifying Phrase	Reduced	After landing on Mars, the space probes sent back pictures.

Adverb Clause	Full	Although the moon rocks were expensive to obtain, they provided valuable information.
Modifying Phrase	Reduced	Although expensive to obtain, the moon rocks provided valuable information.

Adverb Clause	Full	After the space probe landed on Venus, it mapped the surface.
Modifying Phrase	Reduced	After landing on Venus, it mapped the surface.

Adverb Clause	Full	After the space probe sent pictures, astronomers examined them.
Modifying Phrase	Reduced	not possible

PREPOSITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

Cause/effect	Many of the planets are cratered because of meteor bombardment.
Concession	In spite of the damage to the spacecraft, the astronauts got back to Earth safely.
Condition	In case of contamination, special suits were worn.
Time	Radio receivers were used during the second world war.

Task 7.3.3

The following sentences contain Adverb clauses, reduced adverb clauses, and prepositional expressions. Circle the letter of the best answer that completes the sentence.

- _____ the Ancient Chinese and Egyptians took astronomy seriously; the Greeks were the first to study the stars scientifically.
(A) Although (C) For
(B) Despite (D) Nevertheless
- _____ the development of radio telescopes, distant regions of the Universe can be observed.
(A) The reason (C) Because
(B) Because of (D) It is because
- Supernovas are caused _____ a star dies.
(A) as when (B) that (C) when (D) it is
- In 1987 a Canadian astronomer, Ian Shelton, spotted a supernova _____ looking at some photographs of the stars.
(A) was (B) during (C) as if (D) while he was

TES FORMATIF 3

From the four words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Plexiglas is used in aircraft -windows _____ is almost unbreakable.
(A) it (C) because
(B) because it (D) it because
2. American Indians grew popcorn for a few thousand years _____ arrival of European explores in the 1400s.
(A) before (C) since
(B) before the (D) since they
- The body uses proteins for energy _____ and fats cannot meet its energy needs.
(A) that carbohydrates (C) when they are carbohydrates
(B) when carbohydrates (D) that when carbohydrates
4. Spider moneys are the best climbers I the jungle, ____they do not thumbs.
(A) nevertheless (C) despite
(B) for (D) although
5. Stars are hot bodies that give out light of their own, ____ planets shine only by reflecting light.
(A) however there are (C) whereas
(B) since (D) while they
6. A silkworm has glands that secrete a liquid that hardens into silk _____ comes into contact with air.
(A) as it (B) when (C) that (D) it
7. Stars are hot bodies that give out light of their own, ____ planets shine only by reflecting light.
(A) however there are (C) whereas
(B) since (D) while they
8. ____ body's activities put strains on certain bones, these bones strengthen themselves where the stress is greatest.
(A) That if (B) That (C) Because of (D) If the

9. _____Herman Melville is now regarded as one of America's finest writers, his greatest works mystified readers in his own lifetime. _____ .
- (A) It is despite (C) Even though
(B) Despite (D) In spite of
10. _____ laser beam can be moved easily in all directions, it can be used for highly accurate cutting in industry.
- (A) Because of (B) It is a (C) A (D) As a
11. Limestone powder is added to animal feed _____ animals form good strong bones.
- (A) why (B) so that (C) as a result of (D) it is that
12. _____sodium chloride (salt) is not used by sea-living organisms; it forms the dominant mineral in seawater.
- (A) Since (B) It is since (C) Although (D) Although it

BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban Kegiatan Belajar 3 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, **Selamat dan Sukses!** Anda dapat meneruskan dengan BBM 8 selanjutnya. Akan tetapi, apabila tingkat penguasaan Anda masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar 3, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

Reflection

After studying and participating in this Self Learning Materials 7, I have knowledge and understanding related to:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

ANSWER KEYS

Task 7.1.1

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B | 6. A |
| 7. C | 8. C | 9. B | 10. B | 11. B | 12. C |

TES FORMATIF 1

1. Successful
2. Interested
3. Weekly
4. Safely
5. Smokeless
6. good

Task 7.2.1

1. which
2. whose
3. who
4. which
5. which
6. which

Task 7.2.2

1. which
2. which
3. which
4. which
5. which
- who

Task 7.2.3

Underline the adjective clause in the following sentences

1. Sacagawea, who was a Shoshoni Indian, guided Lewis and Clark to the Columbia River.
2. The giant redwood trees that grow in California are named after Sequoyah, who created an alphabet for the Indian people.
3. Sequoyah became a teacher and moved to Oklahoma where he continued to teach the alphabet.
4. The Shoshoni were a group of Indians who lived in the western plains of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.
5. Each group of Shoshoni was known to the others by the type of food that was plentiful in its particular region.
6. The Mossi people of West Africa use talking drums as a means of preserving their history, which has been handed down by generations.

Task 7.2.4

2, 3, 5, 6

Task 7.2.5

1. Sequoyah, the son of an Indian mother and a European father, was born in Tennessee.
2. Sequoyah, first a hunter, became a trader after a hunting accident.
3. Correct
4. Correct
5. His alphabet consisting of eighty-five sounds was an important invention for his people.
6. Correct
7. Correct

TES FORMATIF 2

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A | 6. B |
| 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. A | 11. C | 12. D |

Task 7.3.1

1. because
2. as
3. where
4. after
5. whereas
6. before

Task 7.3.2

Underline the adverb clauses in the following sentences.

1. Although millions of meteors hit the earth's atmosphere, few of them are noticed.
2. A meteor leaves a bright tail as it streaks across the night sky.
3. Many meteorite falls are not noticed because they hit the earth in remote uninhabited areas.
4. The rate of the sun's radiation is so great that about 3 million tons of matter is converted into energy every second.
5. In ancient times, farmers planted crops when they saw a planet in the right part of the sky.
6. Even though a planet moves among the stars, it returns to the same part of the sky at the same time each year.

Task 7.3.3

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

TES FORMATIF 3

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C | 6. B |
| 7. B | 8. D | 9. C | 10. D | 11. B | 12. A |

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