

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

For Beginner

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Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113 Undang-undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta :

1. Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk penggunaan secara komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp. 100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah).
2. Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan atau tanpa izin pencipta atau pemegang hak cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan atau huruf h, untuk penggunaan secara komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp. 500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).
3. Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan atau tanpa izin pencipta atau pemegang hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf a, huruf b, huruf e dan atau huruf g, untuk penggunaan secara komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp. 1.000.000.000,00 (satu miliar rupiah).
4. Setiap orang yang memenuhi unsur sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) yang dilakukan dalam bentuk pembajakan, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp. 4.000.000.000,00 (empat miliar rupiah).

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BASIC ENGLISH

GRAMMAR

For Beginner



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PREFACE

Grammar is the field of study that pertains to the principles and regulations governing language. Grammar serves as the foundation for language, ensuring that words, phrases, clauses, and sentences are organised in a correct and coherent manner, hence facilitating comprehension of the stated language.

Therefore, the primary aspect of language revolves on grammar. Mastery of grammar is crucial for effective communication in both written and spoken forms of language. Language is necessary for writing, which involves the use of written words, while speaking involves the use of oral communication. Grammar is crucial and essential in both written and spoken communication.

The use of grammatically-based language is applicable in scientific contexts and formal settings. Hence, acquiring proficiency in English grammar is crucial in the English language. The author is compelled to produce a book titled 'Basic English 1' that discusses English grammar.

Author

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UNIT 1

SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

Definition of pronouns

Pronouns or pronouns are types of words that replace nouns or noun phrases. Examples are me, when, his, this. One of the functions of pronouns is to avoid repeating words in one sentence. Because excessive repetition of words can cause sentences to become ineffective.

We use pronouns to substitute noun phrases.

For example: Sari, Bobby, Amer, and Martin all grew up together in a small town.

Sari, Bobby, Amer, and Martin is a noun phrase that can be substituted with the pronoun they.

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns replace the subject of a clause. In the third person, the subject pronoun is often used to avoid repeating the subject's name. This type of pronoun indicates the subject that

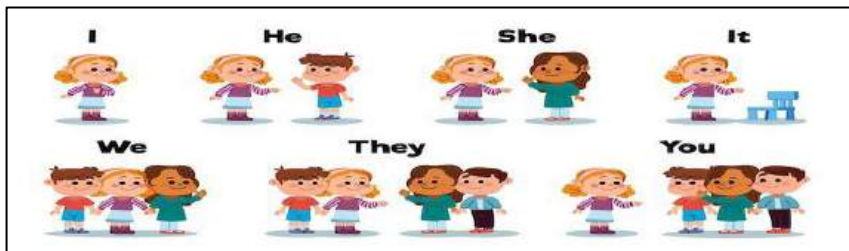


receives the action of the verb in a sentence. Examples: Myself, Yourself, Himself, Herself, Themselves, Yourselves, Ourselves, Itself.

Subject pronouns are used to take the place of words in the subject of the sentence. For Example: Kristyn, Tisa, and Sintia were planning a surprise party.

The subject is Kristyn, Tisa, and Sintia. Kristyn, Tisa, and Sintia are a noun phrase that can be replaced with the pronoun they. They are planning a surprise party.

List of Subject Pronouns



Object Pronouns

Object pronouns are used to take the place of words in the predicate of the sentence. Object pronouns are possessive pronouns (people or things) that function as “objects”. In other words, "the possessive pronoun that is subject to the action", for example: My mother hugged Tini.



List of Object Pronouns:

Me	1.Please do not disturb me .
Us	2.She might not tell us the truth.
You	3.she wants you to stay here.
Him	4.I am not sure that was him .
Them	5.If you involve them in this project, I will quit.

Choosing between subject and object pronouns

In order to select the correct pronoun to best complete the sentence, one needs to know how to identify clauses. There are two types of clauses. A strong clause or a weak clause.

❖ *Strong Clause*

A strong clause is a phrase that can stand on its own.

Example:

- She is thirsty.
- He is thirsty
- We are thirsty
- They are thirsty



The audience understands who the sentence is about and what the subject is doing, or in this example, feeling. The information stands on its own. Also referred to as an independent or main clause.

❖ *Weak Clause*

A weak clause does not provide enough information to stand on its own.

Example:

- If she is hungry.
- If He is thirsty.
- If We are thirsty.
- If They are thirsty.

In this example, the audience has to select an ending to the sentence. If she is hungry, she will go out to eat. If she is hungry, she will cook dinner. If she is hungry, she will hunt for food. Also referred to as a dependent or subordinate clause.

❖ *Selecting Pronouns*

Isolate the clauses so you can select the appropriate pronoun.

- Please eat with (he, him) today at lunch. Eat with he or eat with him?
- Shaun and (I, me) went to the movies. I went or me went?

Helpful Tips:

- Subject pronouns are often found in front of verbs, in particular, to be verbs (am, are, is, was, were, will be)
 - You are going to Nevada.
 - We will go to Lombok next week.
 - I am a girl and Dani is a boy.
- Object pronouns are often found after verbs (me, us, you, him, them)
 - Give the book to me.
 - If you invite them, I will not come.
 - What is going on with you and them.

More Tips:



- To double check yourself, turn the sentence around.

- The best dancer is (her, she). Tricky?

Turn it around:

- (Her, She) is the best dancer. Is it any easier?

- The best dancer is she. (She is the best dancer.)

Shaun, Michelle, John, and (I, me) went to dinner last night. Without Shaun, Michelle, and John the sentence would read: I went to dinner last night or Me went to dinner last night. Which sounds best to you? Shaun, Michelle, John, and I went to dinner last night.

Practice 1

Choose the correct pronoun for the highlighted words.

1. Sari is going to the store.
2. Josh played outside with James and Tyler.
3. The house needed to be painted.
4. Becca went to dinner with Fred.
5. Kelly, Mike, and I work together.
6. Vickie, Tom, Stefanie, and Mike are going to NYC.
7. Raka enjoys reading books.
8. Charlotte came to church with Shaun and me.
9. We had to clean the car after vacation.
10. Sam had been friends with Soni since kindergarten.

Answers to Practice Problems

1. **Sari**. (she)
2. Josh played outside with **James and Tyler**. (them)
3. **The house** needed to be painted. (it)
4. Becca went to dinner with Fred. (him)
5. **Kelly, Mike, and I** work together. (we)
6. **Vickie, Tam, Stefanie, and Mike** are going to NYC. (they)
7. **Raka** enjoy reading book. (he)
- 8 Charlotte came to church with **Shaun and me**. (us)
9. We had to clean **the car** after vacation. (it)



10.Sam had been friends with **Soni** since kindergarten. (her)

Practice 2

Circle or highlight the pronoun in each sentence.

1. Every Saturday we go grocery shopping.
2. Have you seen that movie yet?
3. I saw her at the concert.
4. They moved to a new town.
5. Buddy came over to play with them.
6. He is going to college in the fall.
7. Call me later.
8. Take it back to the store.
9. My mom is going to dinner with her colleagues.
10. We are going on a cruise in December.

UNIT 2

ADVERBS

Adverbs

Adverbs or adverbs in English, once again, are an important part of a sentence that are used to provide additional information to a verb, adjective or other adverb. Adverbs help us better understand how, where, when, to what extent, and how often an action occurs.

In English, adverbs are "one of the four major word classes, along with nouns, verbs, and adjectives." This means that adverbs can be paired with nouns, verbs and adjectives.

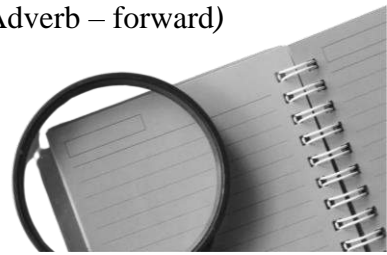
Usually, we use adverbs to clarify the word in front of it or clarify the adverb itself. In sentences, we can find adverbs in words that end *in -ly*. Examples of *the adverbs* in question include clearly, quickly, locally, and so on. On the other hand, there are some *adverbs* that do not have the ending *-ly*.

Adverbs Function

1. Modifying Verbs

Adverbs help explain how or why an action occurs. Examples of adverbs as verb modifiers:

- Where?
Stand here. (Verb – stand, Adverb – *here*)
I moved forward. (Verb – *moved*, Adverb – forward)



- When?
I will eat later. (Verb – *eat*, Adverb – *later*)
Did you go immediately? (Verb – go, Adverb – *immediately*)
- How?
I quickly moved. (Verb – *moved*, Adverb – *quickly*)
Did it move slowly? (Verb – *move*, Adverb – slowly)
- How much?
I barely slept. (Verb – *slept*, Adverb – *barely*)
Did you go far? (Verb – go, Adverb – far)

2. Modifying Adjectives

Adverbs can also be used to provide additional information about adjectives. Examples of adverbs as adjective modifiers:

- She is an exceptionally good student. (*exceptionally* is the adverb that modifies the adjective *good*, which modifies the noun *student*)
- The house was strangely quiet. (*strangely* is the adverb that modifies the adjective *quiet*, *which* modifies the noun *house*)

3. Modifying Adverbs

Sometimes adverbs are used to provide additional information about other adverbs. Examples of adverbs as adverb modifiers:

- Jane drives very slowly.
- He speaks very fast.
- He was talking too much angrily.
- He ran fast enough to catch the bus.

- They live very happily.

Kinds and Types of Adverbs

1. Adverb of Manner

Adverbs of manner or adverbs of manner are used to explain how an action is carried out. Examples of adverbs: slowly , happily , carefully . If applied in a sentence it becomes:

- My sister and I are always late because she drives very **slowly**.
- The students have to walk **calmly** in the school.
- Please read the instructions **carefully** before you answer the questions.
- Tom can speak English and Spanish **fluently**.
- My brother runs so **fast**.

2. Adverb of Place

Adverbs of place or adverbs of place are used to explain where an action occurs. Examples of adverbs: here (here), there (there), everywhere (everywhere). If applied in a sentence it becomes:

- Her whole family moved to Surabaya and they live **there** now.



- He placed the book **under** the bed.

3. Adverb of Time

Adverbs of time or adverbs of time are used to explain when an action occurs. Examples of adverbs: now (now), yesterday (yesterday), soon (soon). If applied in a sentence it becomes:

- I can finish all of my tasks and go home early.
- I have to go **now**.
- I will be there **soon**.
- We will go to the cinema **tomorrow**.

4. Adverb of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency or adverbs of frequency are used to explain how often an action occurs. Examples of adverbs: always , often , rarely . If applied in a sentence it becomes:

- I have been to Switzerland **once**.
- The magazine is published **monthly**.
- He **always** comes on time.
- Father **often** drives his office car.



5. Adverb of Degree

Adverbs of degree or level adverbs are used to provide information about the level or extent to which an action is carried out. Examples of adverbs: very (quite), quite (quite), extremely (very).

- They will do renovation of the house **totally**.
- I think I have done anything, but it seems not **enough**.
- He prepares the surprise party **perfectly**.

6. Interrogative Adverb

Smart Friends, it turns out that adverbs can also be in the form of question words, you know! Examples of adverbs in the form of question words include how, when, why, and where. Example of this adverb sentence:

- Why are you here?
- When is it going to stop?
- Where are you going tonight?
- How long will you stay in Kannada?
- How do you start the car?
- How tall are you?
- How many people are coming to the party?
- Why are you so late?
- Where is my passport?
- How are you?
- When does the train arrive?
- How did you make this sauce?



7. Conjunctive Adverb

Conjunctive adverbs function as transition words that combine and link independent clauses. Examples of these adverbs include accordingly, alternatively, certainly, accordingly, finally, nevertheless, moreover, previously, therefore, and so on. Examples of adverb sentences as transitions:

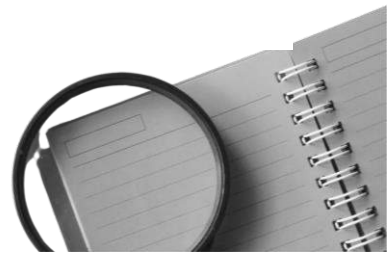
- I can't leave the house today; **therefore**, I delegate the meeting to the vice president.
- I bought a new shirt. I bought some new shoes, **also**.
- This is good cheese; **besides**, it's made locally.
- They won the state lottery. **Therefore**, they are now rather rich.
- He found the solution; he was, **thus**, able to finish the project in time.
- You can cross by ferry; **alternatively**, you can take the Channel Tunnel.

Examples of Adverbs in English

To help you learn adverb material, below are several examples of adverbs or adverbs in sentences. Study the following examples of adverb sentences, friends.

1. She speaks softly. (He speaks softly) [adverb of manner]
2. The book is here. (The book is here) [adverb of place]
3. I will see him tomorrow. (I will meet him tomorrow) [adverb of time]

4. They often go to the beach. (They often go to the beach) [adverb of frequency]
5. He is very tall. (He is very tall) [adverb of degree]
6. He rarely eats fast food. (He rarely eats fast food) [adverb of frequency]
7. The car is extremely fast. (The car was very fast) [adverb of degree]
8. They laughed loudly at the joke. (They laughed loudly because of the joke) [adverb of manner]
9. Please wait patiently for your turn. (Wait patiently for your turn) [adverb of manner]
10. He speaks fluently in Spanish. (He speaks fluent Spanish) [adverb of manner]
11. They often go swimming in the lake. (They often go swimming in the lake) [adverb of frequency]
12. She carefully read the instructions. (He reads the instructions carefully) [adverb of manner]
13. She sings beautifully. (He sings beautifully) [adverb of manner]
14. The children played outside. (Children playing outside) [adverb of place]
15. They arrived early for the meeting. (They arrived early for the meeting) [adverb of time]



Questions

Change the sentences below with Comparative Degree and Superlative Degree!

- She spoke loudly.
 - She spoke more loudly than her friend.
 - She spoke most loudly than others.

- Snail walked slowly.
 - Snail walked more slowly than caterpillar.
 - Snail walked most slowly than turtle.

- He drove carefully.
 - He drove more carefully than them.
 - He drove most carefully in the country.

- They decorated beautifully.
 - They decorated more beautifully than her sister.
 - They decorated most beautifully than another friend.

- I thought wisely.
 - I thought more wisely than you.
 - I thought most wisely than my friends.

- He studied diligently.
 - He studied more diligently than his friend.
 - He studied most diligently in my class.

- Natan worked quickly.
 - Natan worked more quickly than us.

- Natan worked more quickly in the office.
- Rohan played football aggressively.
 - Rohan played football more aggressively than his friend.
 - Rohan played football most aggressively than any player.
- Sarah danced happily.
 - Sarah danced more happily than Erika.
 - Sarah danced most happily at the party.
- Tina arrived early.
 - Tina arrived earlier than Rossa.
 - Tina arrived most early than her friend.

Choose the correct answer!

1. The horse ran along the path.
 - a. Beautifully
 - b. Softly
 - c. Seriously
 - d. Quickly
2. He ate the cake

 - a. Generously
 - b. Greedily
 - c. Well
 - d. Beautifully

3. The sun shone through the windows.
 - a. Brightly
 - b. Quickly



- c. Patiently
 - d. Angrily
4. We can spoke English
- a. Calmly
 - b. Carefully
 - c. Slowly
 - d. Fluently
5. Vanessa solved the problem
- a. Patiently
 - b. Fast
 - c. Vigorously
 - d. Well
6. Komang runs than Satrio.
- a. More fast
 - b. Fast
 - c. Faster
 - d. Most
7. My brother drives the of the three of us.
- a. Careful
 - b. More carefully
 - c. Carefullest
 - d. Most carefully
8. She sings than her sister.
- a. More softly
 - b. Most softly
 - c. Softly

- d. Soft
9. Rahayu scream
- a. Most loud
 - b. Loudly
 - c. More loudly
 - d. Most loudly
10. He studies hard.
- a. Adverb of manner
 - b. Adverb of place
 - c. Adverb of frequency
 - d. Adverb of time
11. I arrives on time for social gatherings.
- a. Always
 - b. Never
 - c. Usually
 - d. Hardly ever
12. She go jogging in the afternoon.
- a. Often
 - b. Always
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Usually
13. You eat porridge.
- a. Rarely
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. Never



d. Always

14. We have sport every Thursday.

a. Sometimes

. Usually

c. Always

d. Often

15. Indonesian people eat rice.

. Generally

b. Hardly ever

c. Seldom

d. Always

16. Gina come late to school.

a. Always

. Seldom

c. Hardly ever

d. Generally

17. They gives money to the beggar.

. Often

b. Occasionally

c. Frequently

d. Never

18. Alex work on Monday and Thursday. He works a week.

a. Three times

b. Four times

c. Once

- . Twice
19. The student takes a swim class
- a. Regularly
 - b. Every second day
 - . Once a week
 - d. Once
20. My mother makes tart
- . Hardly ever
 - b. Once a week
 - c. Once
 - d. Regularly
21. I am talented in dancing.
- a. Too
 - . Very
 - c. So
 - d. Rather
22. The noodle is spicy for my taste.
- a. Quite
 - b. Absolutely
 - . Too
 - d. Overall
23. The children play video game on Sunday night.
- a. Extremely
 - . Only
 - c. Rather
 - d. Really



24. The weather was cold during our vacation.

- a. Absolutely
- b. Extremely
- c. Rather
- d. Really

25. They loves candy.

- a. Too
- b. Quite
- c. Very
- d. Absolutely

26. He is skilled in playing the guitar.

- a. Quite
- b. Only
- c. So
- d. Extremely

27. She's smart in class.

- a. So
- b. Too
- c. Quite
- d. Very

28. The cake at the birthday was delicious.

- a. Quite
- b. Extremely
- c. Overall
- d. Absolutely

29. Wendy is quiet in meetings.

- a. Rather
 - b. Only
 - c. So
 - d. Really
30. The student studied for the exam.
- a. Overall
 - b. Very
 - c. Rather
 - d. Really
31. They couldn't find the rabbit
- a. There
 - b. Anywhere
 - c. Here
 - d. Away
32. My key is nowhere to be found
- a. Nowhere
 - b. Everywhere
 - c. Anywhere
 - d. On
33. I was born East Java
- a. Beside
 - b. Around
 - c. There
 - d. In
34. She standing



- a. Behind
- b. Here
- c. Somewhere
- d. Over

35. He looked for his lost book

- a. Around
- b. There
- c. Everywhere
- d. Here

36. Put the bag

- a. Nearby
- b. Outside
- c. There
- d. Back

37. The bird fly

- a. Down
- b. In
- c. backwards
- d. away

38. Sisca is waiting

- a. Westwards
- b. Homewards
- c. Downstairs
- d. On

39. The park is the hospital

- a. Somewhere



- b. Off
 - Near
 - d. Anywhere
40. I'll have to look
- a. Around
 - b. In
 - c. On
 - Elsewhere
41. Jessica always wakes up
- a. Tomorrow
 - b. Three days
 - c. Everyday
 - In the morning
42. She whatched at the bioskop
- Right now
 - b. Yesterday
 - c. In the afternoon
 - d. Two weeks ago
43. Mother cook
- a. Last month
 - b. Last night
 - c. Tomorrow
 - Everyday
44. My little sister has been sick for
- Two days
 - b. Soon now



- c. Weekly
- d. Last week

45. I was here

- a. Yesterday
- b. Then
- c. Day
- d. Day after

46. You weren't happy

- a. Immediately
- b. Annually
- c. Quarterly
- d. This morning

47. The bricklayers built a building

- a. Today
- b. Last year
- c. Now
- d. Two weeks ago

48. I am healthy

- a. Everyday
- b. Tomorrow
- c. Today
- d. Yesterday

49. My father watched TV

- a. Quarterly
- b. Last night
- c. Last year

- d. Soon now
50. The driver of the bus
- a. Immediately
 - b. Later
 - c. Last month
 - d. Last week

UNIT 3

NOUNS

Nouns

A noun is a word that names something, such as a person, place, object, or even an idea. In a sentence, nouns can act as subjects, direct objects, and indirect objects of a clause, as well as possibly being subject complements or object complements. Nouns function to name all objects and concepts in the world, whether they are physically visible or are abstract.



What Are Nouns?

Nouns represent:

people



girl



pirate



criminal

places



city



Asia



planet

things



orange



hamburger



knowledge

•Function of Nouns:

1.Direct and Indirect Objects Direct objects usually have the aim of answering a question, in the form of who and what after the action verb in a transitive sentence. This is different from the indirect object which functions to answer the question of what word or to whom. Therefore, it is important to understand that nouns that act as objects can be direct objects and indirect objects. When a noun becomes an object, it will generally be accompanied by pronouns or pronouns such as determiners (a, an, the) and others.

Direct vs. Indirect Objects

The Secret to Unlocking the Power of Language!

Direct and indirect objects are two types of objects in a sentence that receive the action of the verb. Here's a breakdown of the key characteristics

Direct Object	Indirect Object
Receives the action of the verb directly	Receives the action of the verb indirectly
Answers the question "what?" or "whom?"	Answers the question "to whom?" or "for whom?"
Usually comes after the verb and before the indirect object	Usually comes before the direct object
Examples: "She ate the pizza," "He threw the ball to her."	Examples: "She gave the book to him," "He made a cake for her."

ESLBUZZ

•Example Direct Object:

1. Rezky teaches **math**.
2. I have read the **journal**.
3. Dafa was kicked **the ball**
4. Mr. Hafiz invited **Ms. Hani** to his office.
5. My Mom bought **pineapple** in the supermarket.



•Example Indirect Object:

- 1.The manager gave **him** no choice.
- 2.My uncle donated his salary **to charity**.
3. My dad gave **me** a smartwatch.
4. My brother sent **him** an email.
5. Muhamad showed **Aisha** his stamp collection.

2. Subject and Object Complement

The next function of nouns in English is as subject and object complement. The subject complement is a complement that refers to the subject in a sentence. The complement will usually be in the form of a noun or noun that is placed in the word before the linking verb. Meanwhile, object complement is almost the same as subject complement. If the subject complement explains the subject, then the object complement will function to explain the direct object. The direct object will usually be a noun or noun.

SUBJECT COMPLEMENT	OBJECT COMPLEMENT																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a noun or an adjective. • It either gives the subject a name (<i>predicate nominative</i>) or modifies it (<i>predicate adjective</i>). • It comes after a linking verb. <p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My girlfriend is <u>beautiful</u>. (my girlfriend = beautiful) • I am <u>extremely talented</u>. (I = extremely talented) • She has been <u>my support system</u> for a long time. (She = my support system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a noun or an adjective. • It gives information about the direct object, generally tells us what it has become or in what state it is. • It comes after the direct object. • Only certain verbs can take an object complement after its object. <p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My girlfriend is <u>beautiful</u>. (my girlfriend = beautiful) • I am <u>extremely talented</u>. (I = extremely talented) • She has been <u>my support system</u> for a long time. (She = my support system) 																		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Linking verbs</u></p> <p>TO BE: is, am, are, was, were, should be, might be, should be, would be, can be, could be, must be, will be, shall be</p> <p>BEING: is being, am being, are being, was being, were being</p> <p>BEEN: has been, have been, had been, may have been, must have been, could have, should have been, will have been, shall have been, might have been</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Verbs that take object complements</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>• find</td> <td>• declare</td> <td>• shoot</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• make</td> <td>• term</td> <td>• brand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• name</td> <td>• drive</td> <td>• term</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• consider</td> <td>• get</td> <td>• certify</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• color</td> <td>• knock</td> <td>• label</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• elect</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">www.englishwithashah.com</p>	• find	• declare	• shoot	• make	• term	• brand	• name	• drive	• term	• consider	• get	• certify	• color	• knock	• label	• elect		
• find	• declare	• shoot																	
• make	• term	• brand																	
• name	• drive	• term																	
• consider	• get	• certify																	
• color	• knock	• label																	
• elect																			

•Example of Subject Complement:

1. Rina is very **smart**.
2. The cake tasted **delicious**.
3. My hobbies are **singing and dancing**
4. Her dream is **to win the dance competition**
5. My girlfriend is **beautiful**.

•Example of Object Complement:

1. Dan always succeeds in making **me** happy.
2. I will paint **my bedroom** blue and pink.
3. The turbulence got **me** worried.



4. Her boss caught **him** stealing.
5. I find **it** difficult to make the decision right away.
5. My dad bought me a puppy and we call **her** Juji.

3. **Object of Preposition** one of the functions of a noun is to express a place. Generally, we need prepositions to describe a place. These prepositions are front words such as on, in, at. The following is an example of an object of preposition.

• Example Object of Preposition:

1. I don't believe **in** zodiac.
2. Yulia is really **into** Ninjutsu.
3. **In** my opinion, we should buy her a new jacket.
4. He didn't say anything **during** the trip.
5. I just got good news **from** him.



4. **Subject of Verb Nouns** can also function as subjects. In a sentence, a noun or noun will function as a subject if it is in front of the verb. Nouns that function as subjects can be accompanied by determiners (an, the), but can also not be accompanied by determiners. This depends on the subject used



RULES FOR SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

1. A verb agrees with its subject in number.

Examples:

- Rene* and *Morgan* **are** friends.
- The *children* **wake** up early every morning.

2. A compound subject that refers to one person or thing should take a singular verb.

Examples:

- The *secretary* and *treasurer* **is** Miss Irene Gonzalez.
- The *chairman* of the board and *president* **is** Mrs. Prado.
- Bow* and *arrow* **is** his only weapon.

3. Compound subjects combined by **or**, **either...or**, **neither ... nor**, should take verbs that agree in the number with the subject nearer the verb.

Examples:

- Either** the *men* **or** *David* **is** to lead.
- Neither** *Jocelyn* **nor** the *girls* **are** to look down.



1. Countable and Uncountable

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable Nouns

- apple
- cat
- restaurant
- book
- table
- candle
- dog
- monkey
- student
- chair

Uncountable Nouns

- water
- cheese
- milk
- bread
- rubbish
- research
- soil
- cotton
- time
- sand

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• **Countable nouns** are something that we can count or quantify even though the number may be very large.

The characteristics of a countable noun are:

- Can be preceded by counting numbers one, two, three, and so on.
- Can start with a (for nouns starting with a consonant), or an (applicable if the noun starts with a vowel).
- Plural form (plural) of nouns ending in -s and -es.
- It's not uncommon to start with the, some, any, a few, few, and many

Notes! If you use some, any, a few, a few, and many, it must be followed by a plural/plural noun.

• Examples of countable nouns:

1. This is a **cat**.

2. I need some **clothes**.

3. I'm not going to buy any **tables**.
4. Mom asked me to buy a dozen **eggs**
5. Tom brought **ten packets of lays** for the trip.

• **Uncountable nouns** are nouns that make it impossible to count. So even though there are a lot of them, this type of noun will always be considered singular, meaning it doesn't have a plural form like a countable noun. These nouns usually start with some, any, a little, and much. In English grammar rules, some and any apply to both countable and uncountable nouns. Because there are differences between some and any that may rarely be noticed. Even though both can be prefixes for countable nouns and uncountable nouns, we cannot apply them in all types of sentences. The reason is, some is not used in negative sentences or interrogative sentences. Some is more commonly used in positive sentences, offering something (offering something), and asking for request (making a request). We can also recognize asking for request as a question sentence with a positive connotation (meaning assuming the answer is "yes/can" or another positive answer.) Meanwhile, any only applies to negative sentences and interrogative sentences. In this case, the interrogative sentence in question is an interrogative sentence with a negative connotation (assuming the answer from the interlocutor is "no" or another negative answer).

Remember! Uncountable nouns will always be considered singular. So you don't need to add -s or -es to the end of the noun.

Example of uncountable nouns:



1. I have a **lot of homework** to do.
2. I have a **cup of tea**.
3. We are facing terrible **weather** today.
4. He did not have **much sugar** left.
5. There has been a **lot of research** into the causes of this disease.

Q1. Please choose the correct answer (How many or how much):

- 1). _____ starts are there in the sky?
2. _____ people live on islands?
3. _____ birds are there?
4. _____ water is in the river?
5. _____ money is in a bank
6. _____ countries are there in the world?
7. _____ bread is eaten per day?
8. _____ bones are there in the human body?
9. _____ sand is in the deserts?
10. _____ information is on the internet?

Answer

1. How many
2. How much
3. How much
4. How many
5. How much
6. How much
7. How much
8. How much
9. How many

10. How many

2. Proper and Common Nouns


• **Proper** is a classification of nouns that are discussed specifically.

Where the noun used usually uses a capital letter at the beginning of the word, for examples, Zara, Gucci, Vinci.

• Example proper nouns:

- 1). I live in the **Pancoran Riverside** apartment located in Jakarta
- 2). He went to **Grand Indonesia** yesterday with his sister.
- 3). **Novac Djokovic** wins the Rolland Garros championship in 2021.
- 4). I love watching **Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire**.
- 5). Rudi came back from **Padang**

Common nouns	Proper nouns
author	Charles Dickens
dog	Fido
country	France
tech company	Google
river	the Rhine
games console	Nintendo Switch
beer	Heineken
political party	the Democratic Party
website	Wikipedia

 Scribbr



•**Common nouns** are nouns that are discussed generally from a group or category.

Because of its nature, this type of noun cannot be written using capital letters, unless

it is stated at the beginning of a sentence or included in a title.

Examples City, Month, Girl.

•Example of common nouns:

- 1). I live **in an apartment** located in Jakarta.
- 2). He went to **a mall** yesterday with his sister.
- 3). My mother bought me a **pair of shoes** yesterday.
- 4). She told me that she wanted to be a **teacher**.
- 5). I bought a **computer** yesterday.

Q2. On the line, write if it is a COMMON or PROPER noun.

1. towel _____
2. Ms. Mendez _____
3. Andres _____
4. teacher _____
5. Victoria _____
6. iPhone _____
7. dog _____
8. Houston _____
9. paper _____
10. baby _____

Answer:

1. Common

2. Proper
3. Proper
4. Common
5. Proper
6. Common
7. Proper
8. Common
9. Proper
10. Proper

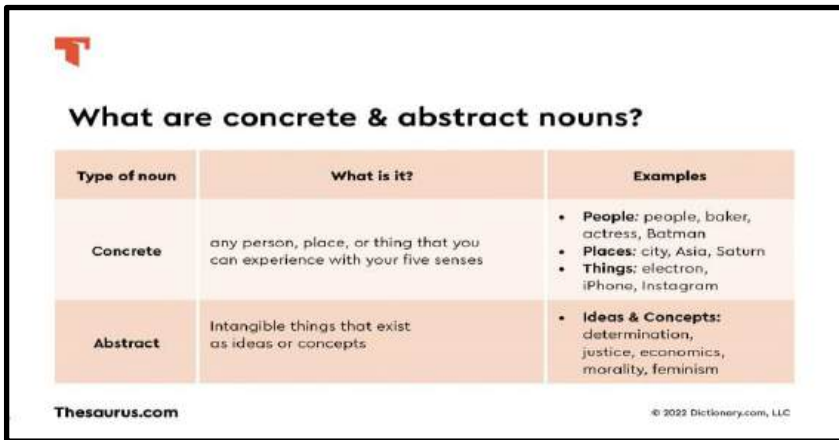
3). Concrete nouns and abstract

Concrete nouns describe physical things (concrete) that can be touched, touched or seen with the sense of sight. Most nouns are concrete nouns for example, book, stone, car, father, etc. Even things that cannot be seen, including water (air), which can be felt and song (song) (which can be heard), are concrete nouns. Things that are microscopic in nature, such as bacteria and atoms, are also concrete nouns because they exist in the physical world. Even imaginary or fantasy things, such as unicorns and the character Bella Swan in Twilight, are concrete nouns—but only if they represent something that can be felt, even if only in fictional writing.



•Examples of concrete nouns:

- 1.I have always dreamed of having blue **car**!
- 2.You can take my **medicine**.
- 3.The police found **my bike** yesterday.
- 4.I get a **new phone**.
- 5.You have an **apple**.



The infographic features a red 'T' logo in the top left corner. The title 'What are concrete & abstract nouns?' is centered above a table. The table has three columns: 'Type of noun', 'What is it?', and 'Examples'. The 'Concrete' row describes it as 'any person, place, or thing that you can experience with your five senses' and lists examples like 'People: people, baker, actress, Batman', 'Places: city, Asia, Saturn', and 'Things: electron, iPhone, Instagram'. The 'Abstract' row describes it as 'Intangible things that exist as ideas or concepts' and lists examples like 'Ideas & Concepts: determination, justice, economics, morality, feminism'. The source 'Thesaurus.com' and copyright '© 2022 Dictionary.com, LLC' are at the bottom.

Type of noun	What is it?	Examples
Concrete	any person, place, or thing that you can experience with your five senses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People: people, baker, actress, Batman• Places: city, Asia, Saturn• Things: electron, iPhone, Instagram
Abstract	Intangible things that exist as ideas or concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ideas & Concepts: determination, justice, economics, morality, feminism

Abstract noun is a noun that is intangible and cannot be felt. Abstract things such as ideas, emotions, and other intangible things that exist in our minds can be imagined, not in the physical world. For example, intelligence and education are abstract nouns because they are non-material concepts (you can't touch education),



but place names like school and university are concrete nouns because they can be felt through our senses. So, this noun is abstract or only has a "material" concept. Generally, the characteristics of abstract nouns end with ace, age, ance, ancy, ion, sion, tion, dom, hood, ice, ism, ment, ness, ship, ity, ty.

•Examples of abstract noun:

- 1.The **beauty of** Zendaya smile was legendary.
- 2.Governor of Alabama said that we should eliminate **poorness**.
- 3.The fireman showed **bravery** during the fire in my neighbor's house.
- 4.**Love** is a passionate emotion.
- 5.**Honesty** is the main characteristic of a good man.

Q3. Directions: Read the sentences below. For each underlined word, determine if it is a concrete or abstract noun.

1. My grandfather likes to reminisce about his childhood.

- 2.Mom and my sister are heading to the dentist for a cleaning.

3. Sissy gave her uncle a new coffee mug for his birthday.

- 4.If you always tell the truth, you will be trusted by others.

5. There are three kittens in the pet store and they are cute.

6. Last October, we went pumpkin picking at the farm. _____
7. Dad fell asleep on the couch last night after work. _____



8. We sat and brainstormed ideas for the next talent show.

9. Kyle chose blue and orange streamers to hang on the wall.

10. The whole class wished me luck as I began the tournament.

Answer

1. Abstract

2. Concrete

3. Concrete

4. Abstract

5. Concrete

6. Abstract

7. Concrete

8. Abstract

9. Concrete

10. Abstract

4). Collective noun

A collective noun is a noun that refers to some sort of group or collective—of people, animals, things, etc. Collective nouns are normally not treated as plural, even though they refer to a group of something.

a + collective noun + of + nouns



The collective noun used is singular, but the nouns mentioned are plural. Besides that, collective nouns are usually definite, so they cannot be used to refer to other nouns.

•Examples of Collective noun:

1. A **pair** of shoes.
2. A **chain** of mountains.
3. A **band** of musicians.
4. A **board** of directors.
5. A **pride** of lions.
6. A **flock** of sheep.

Q4. Underline the collective nouns.

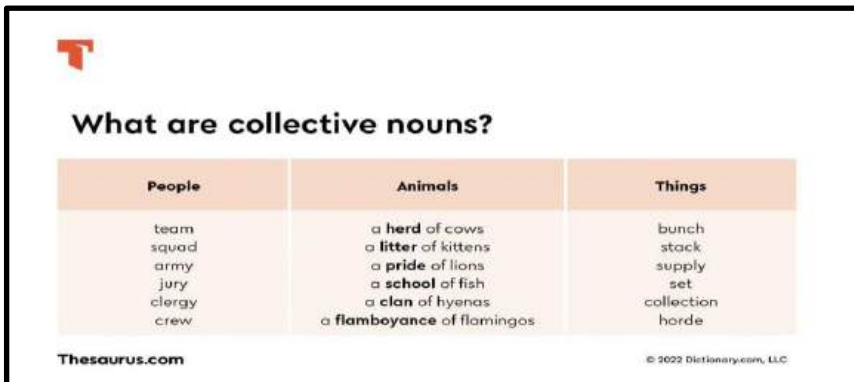
- 1). The hockey team arrived at the rink.
- 2). Mr. Brown's class enjoys science.
- 3). My friend's family likes camping
- 4). I go camping with my Scouts troop
- 5). The group entered the gym together.
- 6). A school of fish swam by us.
- 7). The flight of birds was flying south for winter.
- 8). How many kittens are in this litter?
- 9). The school staff will be away on Friday.
- 10). There was a crowd at the show.

Answer

1. The hockey team
2. Mr. Brown's class
3. My friend family
4. Scouts Troop
5. Group



6. A school of fish
7. The flight of birds
8. Many kittens
9. The school staff
10. There was a crowd



What are collective nouns?

People	Animals	Things
team squad army jury clergy crew	a herd of cows a litter of kittens a pride of lions a school of fish a clan of hyenas a flamboyance of flamingos	bunch stack supply set collection horde

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5). Singular and Plural Nouns

1.Singular nouns are nouns that only have one number. Singular nouns can also be called singular nouns which usually begin with the articles "a, an, and the".

•Example Singular nouns:

1. I have **a pen**.
2. I make **a star** from a piece of paper.
3. **The thief** is jailed.
4. Maya buys **a new doll**.
5. I want to go to **the beach**.

2.Plural Nouns are nouns that are more than one in number, but can be counted.

•Example Plural nouns:

- 1.She has **twenty** dolls in her bedroom
- 2.A student makes **two** erasers.
- 3.There are **many** chairs in my class
- 4.Our class has **two** blackboards.
- 5.I have **three** pens.

Q5. Singular means one thing. Plural means more than one thing.

- 1.1. Mrs. Jones has two naughty_____ (child)
2. A flock of wild just flew noisily overhead_____(goose)
3. Three tiny scurried quickly through the kitchen_____ (mouse)
4. Mother cut the cheese sandwich into two_____ (half)
5. The dental hygienist cleaned my._____(tooth)
6. The old at the bus stop had striped umbrellas_____(woman)
7. Grandpa carefully sharpened the in the kitchen_____(knife)
8. Those were shouting angrily at the players_____(person)
9. Mandia bought two of seed bread_____ (loaf)
10. The busy were fixing the large hole in the street_____ (man)

Answer:

- 1.Plural
- 2.Plural
- 3.Plural
- 4.Singular
- 5.Plural



6.Plural

7.Plural

8.Singular

9.Plural

10.Singular

6). Possessive Noun is a noun used to express ownership. This ownership can be in the form of a person, object, place, and so on. Like other nouns, this type of noun also has several rules, namely:

- If a noun doesn't end in S, then just add 's (apostrophe S)

Example:

1. Ferdy's house

2.I know it is Sinta's pen.

- If a noun ends in S, you just add ' (apostrophe)

Example:


1.Do you know where Switzerland's capital is?

2.There are many students' books there.


- If the form of the noun is plural but does not end in S, then we can add 's (apostrophe S) For example:

1.This is children's game.

2.I think this is a women's outfit.



POSSESSIVE NOUNS



Possessive nouns are those nouns that show possession. Possessive Nouns are used to show ownership.

- Rule 1:** In singular nouns (person, place, thing or idea), we add apostrophe and 's' after the noun.

 - Ron's car is in the garage. (Car belonging to Ron is in the garage)
- Rule 2:** In singular nouns ending with 's', we add an apostrophe and 's' to the noun.

 - Tom's notebook is lying on the table. (Notebook of Tom is lying on the table)
 - John's wife is a doctor. (Wife of John is a doctor)
- Rule 3:** In singular nouns ending with 's' followed by a word starting with 's', we just add an apostrophe to the noun. This is to avoid a hissing sound.

 - Tejas' school is in Malviya Nagar.
 - Suhaz' sister is a teacher.
- Rule 4:** In plural nouns (ending with 's'), we add apostrophe after 's'.

 - Students' report cards are ready.
 - Girls' dance classes have been postponed.
- Rule 5:** In irregular plural nouns (men, children) we add apostrophe and 's' to show possession.

 - Children's clothes are expensive. (Clothes of children are expensive)
 - People's mindset needs to be changed. (Mindset of people needs to be changed)

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Q6. Fill in the blank space with the correct possessive pronoun.

1. Tom left bag at school. _____
(A. his/B. hers)
2. The wallet with a lot of money in it is. _____
(A. their/B. yours)
3. Chris and Kelly brought, daughter to school. _____
(A. ours/B. their)
4. Is this pencil? _____
(A. your/B. yours)
5. That's not Chris' jacket. It's. _____
(A. mine/B. their)
6. The cute white puppy is. _____
(A. ours/B. her)
7. Kelly forget to bring. homework today. _____
(A. theirs/B. her)
8. Who's food is this? Is it _____
(A. yours/B. their)
9. This house belongs to Zara and Ben. It's. _____
(A. ours/B. theirs)
10. Have you seen David? I think this pen is. _____



(A. his/B. theirs)

Answer:

1. Hears

2. Yours

3. Their

4. Your

5. Mine

6. Ours

7. Their

8. Yours

9. Theirs

10. His

UNIT 4

ADJECTIVES

The Adjective is a word that modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

- An adjective usually comes before the noun it describes or modifies, for example: This is a **huge** palace.
- Adjectives tell about the quality, quantity, number, or order of the noun that it describes.
- Adjective of quality, for example:
 1. The **hungry** fox chased a cat.

2. The fluffy clouds looked like cotton candy in the sky.
 3. The smooth stone was cool to the touch.
 4. The colorful flowers brightened up the garden.
- Adjective of quantity mostly describe uncountable nouns, for example:
 1. There is **little** water to drink.
 2. Many people attended the concert.
 3. There is enough food for everyone.
 4. I ate the whole pizza.
 - Adjective of number, for example:
 1. I will be absent for **six** days.
 2. She has two cats.
 3. I finished in second place in the race.
 4. She has five brothers and sisters.



- An adjective word that modifies nouns

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose
Ugly	Big	Old	Straight	White	American	Cotton	Sleeping
Beautiful	Small	Young	Wide	Black	British	Silk	Wedding
Delicious	Tall	New	Long	Green	Indian	Clay	Flower
Lovely	Huge	Antique	Square	Reddish	Turkish	Gold	Gardening
Nice	Tiny	Ancient	Round	Brown	French	Wooden	Shopping
Cool	Large	Elderly	Flat	Blue	Greek	Plastic	Riding
Handsome	Thick	Youthful	Oval	Purple	Italian	Synthetic	

What is Comparative Adjective?

- **Comparative Adjective** are words used to describe a noun by comparing it to another noun.

What is Superlative Adjective?

- **Superlative adjectives** are word used to describe a noun when comparing it to two or more nouns to the highest or lowest degree.

What is one syllable adjectives rule?



- **Adjectives with one syllable** usually if an adjective has only one syllable, we add 'er' to make the comparative form. We add 'est' to make the superlative form.
What is two syllables adjective rule?
- **Adjective with two syllables**
 - For adjectives with two syllables, we generally use 'more' or 'most'.
 - Adjectives with two syllables that end in 'y' usually can add 'er' or '-est' (y generally changes to i). It's also fine to use 'more' or 'most'.
- When do we use most or more for adjective usage?
Most and more can be used in the using of adjective with more than two syllables
- What is Irregular adjective?
Irregular adjective is an irregular adjective word which the comparative and superlative forms change completely.



Example Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

One Syllable

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Old	Older	Oldest
Clean	Cleaner	Cleanest
Long	Longer	Longest
Nice	Nicer	Nicest
Large	Larger	Largest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Cold	Colder	coldest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Cute	Cutter	Cutest
Dry	Drier	Driest

Two Syllable

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Perfect	More perfect	Most perfect
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Gentle	More gentle	Most gentle
Helpful	More helpful	Most helpful
Quiet	More quiet	Most quiet
Simple	Simpler	Simplest
Worried	More worried	Most worried
Bored	More bored	Most bored
Crazy	Crazier	Craziest
Careful	More careful	Most careful
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Narrow	Narrower	Narrowest



More than two syllables

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Peaceful	More peaceful	Most peaceful
Amazing	More amazing	Most amazing
Convenient	More convenient	Most convenient
Popular	More popular	Most popular
Diligent	More diligent	Most diligent
Intelligent	More intelligent	Most intelligent
Interesting	More interesting	Most interesting
Expensive	More expensive	Most expensive
Important	More important	Most important
Comfortable	More comfortable	Most comfortable
dangerous	More dangerous	Most dangerous

Irregular adjective

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Well	Better	The best
Many	More	Most
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Far	Further	The furthest

Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Late	Later	Last

Practice Questions

Change the adjective into comparative or superlative forms

1. My big sister is older than me
2. Arum is prettiest girl in the class
3. Nanda and Ani are the tallest students in the school
4. My house is bigger than Rony's house
5. Lina is younger than Siti
6. Rohen is more polite than Raka
7. A rose is most beautiful flower
8. English is more difficult than Arabic language
9. Nana's dog is fatter than Nila's dog
10. Dony's house is further from the school
11. My car is dirtier than yours
12. Celline is the most famous girl in the town
13. Sinthia is kinder than Lala
14. My mother is busier than my big sister
15. The turtle run faster than the rabbit
16. Kallypso is the most intelligent student in the class



17. Aya's hair is curlier than Viona's
18. Living in Jakarta is more expensive than Surabaya
19. The harvest this month is less than zero
20. The building is higher than company

Fill in the comparative or the superlative degree of the adjective:

1. A bus is bigger than a car
2. A bed is heavier than a chair
3. He is the richest person in this town
4. Indonesian area is larger than Japan
5. Cotton is lighter than stone
6. We will find narrower streets in the little village than in the city.
7. Sugar is sweetier than salt
8. Some sports are more exciting than others
9. Oxygen is the cheapest natural resource
10. Sara is more popular than me

Turn the sentences below into irregular adjective sentences

1. The city is farther than what I have imagined.

The city is the farthest of all destinations offered in the booklet.

2. This book has more pages than that book.

This book has the most pages in the library.

3. You are two years older than me.

You are the oldest among those students.

4. Which one is better of these two?

Which one is the best from these three?

5. Her condition is getting worse.

Her condition may get the worst tomorrow



UNIT 5

VERBS & GERUNDS

- Verbs happen to be an essential part of speech, without which it would be impossible to indicate what the subject is doing. It refers to all actions, including those related to feelings and emotions.
- Verbs come in different types and forms so that they can perform differently in order to provide complete meaning.
- Every sentence must have both a subject and a verb to be complete.
- A verb is a word or group of words that is used in a sentence to indicate that something happens or exist, for example, happen, be, do, etc.
- A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence, such as hear, become, happen.

What are the types of verbs?

Types of verbs	What is it?	Examples
Action	Refers to physical actions that are performed with bodies or objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Run• Swim• Cats chase mice.

Stative	Describes things like qualities, states of existence, opinions, beliefs, and emotions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love • Want • Own • The mansion has five bathrooms.
Transitive	A verb that is accompanied by a direct object in a sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leonardo ate a delicious pepperoni pizza. • The wealthy man bought three paintings. • She really hates broccoli.
Intransitive	A verb that is not used with a direct object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airplanes fly. • The children slept while the adults worked • The terrified monkeys hid in the trees after they saw the gigantic hungry snake.
Linking	Stative verbs that link a subject with a subject complement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be • Become • Seem • Mike is a great dancer.
Helping (auxillary)	Works with other verbs to change the meaning of a sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be • Have • Do



Examples of V1 V2 V3 List

V1	V2	V3
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
come	came	come
do	did	done
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
say	said	said
see	saw	seen

sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
wear	wore	worn

- I want to _____ my best in this competition.
 - Done
 - Did
 - Doing
 - Do**

- I have _____ “The Notebook” three times.
 - Watch
 - Watched**
 - Watching
 - Watches

- In 2015 he _____ his PhD at Communication Science, Sahid University, Jakarta.
 - Has been completed**
 - Have completed
 - Has completing
 - Has to complete

- Demian _____ as a freelancer every Friday.
 - Work



- b. Worked
- c. Working
- d. Works

5. I truly _____ how that can be daunting.

- a. Understood
- b. Understands
- c. Understand
- d. Understanded

6. Please _____ a good boy and drink this milk.

- a. Be
- b. Been
- c. Being
- d. Doing

7. My mother has _____ waiting for an hour just to meet me for 10 minutes.

- a. Be
- b. Been
- c. Being
- d. Doing

8. I always _____ basketball after school with my friends.

- a. Play
- b. To play
- c. Playing
- d. Plays

9. "We _____ hoping that you can follow our presentation for our discussion latter."

- a. Is
- b. Am
- c. Are
- d. Was

10. I will _____ the keys to this house with you, son.

- a. Leave
- b. Left
- c. Leaving
- d. Leaves

11. Marron 5 has been _____ since yesterday.

- a. Sing
- b. Sings
- c. Sang
- d. Singing

12. He ___ play soccer. But he ___ basketball.

- a. Does not, plays
- b. Does not, play
- c. Do not, plays
- d. Do not, play

13. Angelina Jolie _____ a red dress in that mall.

- a. Have taken
- b. Has taken
- c. Has taking
- d. Have take

14. My mother and I always _____ to this market. We like to ___ vegetables here.

- a. Goes, bought
- b. Go, buy
- c. Going, buy
- d. Went, buy



15. Yesterday, my wife _____ to USA to buy clothes and lipstick.

- a. Go
- b. Goes
- c. Going
- d. Went

16. Does she _____ this meal? In my opinion, this meal ___ so delicious.

- a. Cook, is
- b. Cooks, is
- c. Cooking, are
- d. Cooked, are

17. He and she _____ through this path yesterday.

- a. Walking
- b. Walk
- c. Walked
- d. Walks

18. My cat ___ a male.

- a. Are
- b. Is
- c. Like
- d. Loves

19. Two days ago, my boyfriend _____ a red rose to me.

- a. Buying
- b. Buys
- c. Buy
- d. Bought

20. I ___ a student here in this junior high school five years ago.

- a. Was
- b. Were
- c. Are
- d. Is

21. Justin Bieber went to Indonesia yesterday and he will _____ around Asia tomorrow.

- a. Traveled
- b. Travel
- c. Travels
- d. Traveling

22. I always do _____ before going to bed.

- a. Brushes
- b. Brush
- c. Brushing
- d. Brushed

23. My grandmother like to _____ Muse's song such as Starlight and Madness.

- a. Listens
- b. Listen
- c. Listened
- d. Listening

24. Sule is always humorous, lovable, and _____.

- a. Kind
- b. Kind less
- c. Kind full
- d. Kindly

25. This black cat can _____ to that place ____.

- a. Jumped, quickly
- b. Jump, quick
- c. Jump, quickly
- d. Jumps, quickly



GERUND

- A **Gerund** is a verbal that ends in "ing" and function as a **noun**.
- In the English language, the gerund form of a verb can function in multiple different parts of a sentence:

1. As subject of sentence: Gerunds often serve as the subject of a sentence

Example	<i>Writing</i> in English is difficult
	<i>Watching</i> Tv is my favorite pastime

2. Direct object gerunds: Gerunds can also function as a direct object of the verb

Example	I like <i>writing</i> in English
	I love <i>going</i> out to restaurants

3. Indirect object gerunds: Gerunds can serve as the indirect object of a sentence:

Example	Her <i>wearing</i> clothes is wonderful
	They do not appreciate <i>singing</i>

4. Subject complement gerund: Gerunds can be complements of subjects of sentences, joined by a linking verb like (after certain verbs and after certain expression)

Example	My cat's favorite activity is <i>sleeping</i>
	One of his duties is <i>doing</i> homework
	They do not appreciate <i>singing</i> (after certain verbs)

	it's no use studying without <i>practicing</i> (after certain expression)
--	--

5. Object of preposition gerunds: Less commonly, gerunds can be the object of a prepositional phrase like the modifiers besides or between, often before a comma. Preposition word are in, at, on , by, with, without, of, etc.

Example	I am interested <i>in singing</i> Adele songs
	The police arrested him <i>for speeding</i>

Example Question of Gerund

1. Amir has to keep learning in order to get good scores.
2. Falling in love with someone's wrong is so hurt.
3. Breathing when you're in the middle of swimming was very hard.
4. Cooking is something that so hard to do.
5. I am interested in applying for the position of equipment coordinator.
6. I look forward to discussing the opportunity with you.
7. She is now getting used to living side by side with people from different cultural backgrounds.
8. John Dewey theorized that people would learn more effectively by doing.
9. Can we learn a foreign language just by listening?
10. A lot of students are tired from doing too much homework.
11. I love working in my new office.



12. My boyfriend suggested going to a picnic together this weekend.
13. Smoking is dangerous for our health.
14. Stop thinking and start doing.
15. If you had finished eating the fried rice, please don't forget to clean the dishes.
16. I have to finish my work before going home.
17. He is afraid of losing his dog. That's why he made a dog crate.
18. Maya is thinking about moving into a new house.
19. It is not about winning or losing. It is about thriving on a challenge.
20. We went to the concert instead of staying at home.
21. In spite of studying hard, I failed the exam.
22. Thanks for joining and sharing your experiences with us.
23. The man was detained at the airport for bringing a sword.
24. A friend of mine was obsessed with diving without equipment.
25. I love swimming, and now I am obsessed with wanting to get better.

Verbs with Gerund Complements

Express opinion or comment on activities

Opening Day at the Ball Park

It's opening day at the ball park. The Giants **deny** feeling any added pressure to perform well on their first day back at the ball park. The fans **anticipate** seeing a lot of exciting games this season. They **will enjoy** seeing the first of many balls fly over the brick wall into McCovey Cove (the bay water behind the outfield). Fans say they **miss** coming to the ball park during the off season. Now they are back!

They are arriving by bus, by train, by boat and by taxi. These fans certainly **don't mind** taking public transportation. They **celebrate** having an opportunity to attend a game.

The food vendors are back with some interesting new food choices. Fans will **enjoy** exploring the new food options and will no doubt **look forward to** trying out Doggie Diner hot dogs, Gilroy Garlic fries, Crazy Crab cocktails, and much more.

Verbal Complements – Noun Phrase vs Gerund Clause

A comment about an activity can be made with a verb that expresses attitude or opinion (*e.g., enjoy, hate, prefer, appreciate*) which is then followed by an activity (*e.g., sports, a game, a good goal*) a noun or a noun phrase.

Subject	Predicate	NP Complement
Fans	enjoy	the game



Fans	prefer	seats near first base
They	don't mind	the night air
Joe	likes	the atmosphere (feeling of the place)

Verbs + Gerund Complement

A comment can also be made with a verb expressing attitude or opinion (*enjoy*) which is then followed by an activity (*watching the game*) The activity is expressed as a gerund clause¹, also called a nonfinite clause.

Subject	Predicate	NP Complement
Fans	enjoy	watching the game
Fans	prefer	sitting near first base
They	don't mind	being in the night air
Joe	likes	watching the crowd

UNIT 6

PREPOSITIONS

Definition of Preposition

Prepositions are words that are used before nouns, pronouns, or phrases in a sentence. They typically provide additional information about the position, time, or manner in which something is done

Here are some key points about prepositions:

- Prepositions are an essential part of speech and are used to show the relationship between two words in a sentence
- They can describe various aspects such as position, time, manner, and more
- Prepositions are often placed before nouns or pronouns and can be followed by a noun phrase, a noun clause, or a gerund (object of the preposition)
- There are single-word prepositions, such as "on," "in," and "at," as well as prepositions that consist of three or more words
- Bound prepositions are used in combination with specific words, such as verbs, nouns, and adjectives.



The definition of preposition is a type of word that is usually located in front of a noun (noun). In Indonesian, the translation of preposition is preposition, which also means preposition. Prepositions in English are located in front of nouns and pronouns. Examples of prepositions in English are at, in, of, for, about, before, from, by, on, under, and others. Usually, this preposition is a combination of nouns and pronouns.

So, a preposition is a preposition that does not change its form. Generally, prepositions are placed before nouns and pronouns. Prepositions are used to show the relationship between nouns, pronouns, and other words in a sentence.

Preposition Type

1. Preposition of Time



At

Prepositions are used to indicate time. The word preposition 'at' means in Indonesian, namely so, when, and at. Please note that the preposition 'at' shows the time of the hour. For example, at 5 PM, at 12 o'clock, and at 7 AM. Usually, 'at' is used to describe hours and times that are not specific.

Example sentences of the preposition **at**:

- My friends usually leave work **at** five o'clock
- She doesn't like going out **at** night
- Dana and Dini arrive **at** the same time
- We forgive each other **at** the moment

On

As a preposition of time, the word on is used to show time information in the form of information about a day, date, or a special day or celebration, such as New Year or Christmas. Here are some examples of its correct usage as a preposition of time in English sentences.

Example sentences of the preposition **on**:

- I went to the park **on** Saturday night last weekend.
- I was born **on** Sunday, November 20th, 1994.
- My sister came home last year **on** Christmas day.

In



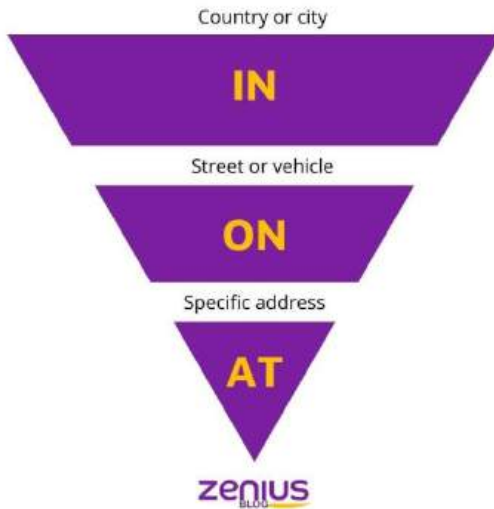
These prepositions of time are used to discuss months, seasons, years, centuries, general times of day, and longer periods of time such as “in the past.”

Example sentences of the preposition **in**:

- She was born **in** 1995.
- The concert will be held **in** three weeks.
- I have a meeting **in** an hour.
- The museum is closed **in** January.
- I usually work **in** the morning.

2. Preposition of Place

Preposition of Place



Preposition of place is a preposition used in English to indicate the position or location of an object relative to other objects.

In

The preposition 'in' is used when the place or location is broad, such as a country or city.

Example sentences of the preposition **in**:

- They live **in** Indonesia
- They stayed **in** Surabaya
- She put her drinks **in** the refrigerator.

On

Preposition 'on' is used when the place is a street name or on a vehicle such as a train, bus, or ship.

Example sentences of the preposition **on**:

- They live **on** Jalan Sudirman.
- They were **on** the bus when the incident happened.
- I put my glasses **on** the table.

At

The preposition 'at' is used when the place is specific, such as a full address, or another specific location such as home.

Example sentences of the preposition **at**:

- They live **at** Jalan Sudirman number 10.
- They decided to stay **at** home.



- She is still waiting for the bus **at** the stop.

3. Preposition of Method and Manner

A preposition of movement is a preposition used to describe movement. So, the preposition is shown to explain a noun or how something is done.

By

Indicates what we do to achieve a certain result.

Example sentences of the preposition **by**:

- He lost a lot of weight **by** exercising regularly
- They went to Jogja **by** bus
- Reset your password **by** clicking this link.

With

Indicates the attitude, manner, or object used in doing something.

Example sentences of the preposition **with**:

- The thief broke the glass door **with** a rock
- The victims of the incident screamed **with** terror
- They walked into the room **with** confidence.

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

PRACTICE 1

1. We have a picnic _____ the ABC park tomorrow.
A. in
B. on
C. at
2. The party will start _____ 7 PM.
A. in
B. on
C. at
3. We put our shoes _____ the shoe rack.
A. in
B. on
C. at
4. The cat is hiding _____ the box.
A. in
B. on
C. at
5. We like to go swimming _____ the ABC swimming pool.
A. in



- B. on
C. at
6. We will meet _____ the library after school.
A. in
B. on
C. at
7. My birthday is _____ April 12th.
A. in
B. on
C. at
8. I always brush my teeth _____ night before bed.
A. in
B. on
C. at
9. The book is _____ the table.
A. in
B. on
C. at
10. We can find the answers _____ the back of the book.
A. in
B. on
C. at

11. The cat is _____ the box.
- a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
12. My birthday is _____ June.
- a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
13. The books are _____ the shelf.
- a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
14. The meeting is _____ 3pm.
- a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
15. My birthday is _____ the 20th.
- a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
16. We are going to the beach _____ Saturday.
- a) in



b) on

c) at

17. Maria is _____ the store.

a) in

b) on

c) at

18. The cat is sleeping _____ the bed.

a) in

b) on

c) at

19. We are _____ the city park.

a) in

b) on

c) at

20. The party is _____ John's house.

a) in

b) on

c) at

ANSWERS

1. C

11. A

2. C

12. A

3. B

13. B

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 4. A | 14. C |
| 5. C | 15. B |
| 6. C | 16. B |
| 7. B | 17. C |
| 8. C | 18. B |
| 9. B | 19. C |
| 10. A | 20. C |

PRACTICE 2

On a sunny morning, John found himself in a quaint little village. He was standing on the cobblestone street, admiring the charming houses with colorful flowers in their front gardens. John decided to explore the village, so he started by walking towards the bustling market square.

At the market, he saw a variety of stalls with vendors selling fresh produce and handmade crafts. He couldn't resist buying a basket of juicy strawberries from a friendly vendor who greeted him with a smile. John continued his exploration, wandering through the narrow alleys, which were filled with the delightful aroma of freshly baked bread from the local bakery.



After a while, John spotted a cozy café on the corner of the street. He decided to go in and have a cup of coffee. The café was filled with the comforting aroma of freshly brewed coffee, and he enjoyed his beverage with a slice of delicious chocolate cake.

With his energy restored, John continued his journey through the village, taking photos of the picturesque surroundings. As the day turned on evening, he found himself at a tranquil park, where he sat by a serene pond. He reflected on the wonderful day he had spent in the village, feeling grateful for the adventure.

ANSWERS

Time	Place	Method and Manner
On a sunny morning	John found himself in a quaint little village	Admiring the charming houses with colorful flowers
He reflected on the wonderful day	He was standing on the cobblestone street	So he started by walking towards

		the bustling market square.
As the day turned on evening	In their front gardens	He saw a variety of stalls with vendors selling fresh produce and handmade crafts
	At the market	The café was filled with the comforting aroma of freshly brewed coffee
	he had spent in the village	



UNIT 7

QUANTIFIERS

A. Quantifiers

We use numbers when we want to give someone information about the number of an object. Sometimes we use the numerator instead of the determinant. Like all determiners, quantifiers always come before a noun or noun phrase. The form of the quantifier may be a simple one consisting of only one word (a little, few, many), or a complex phrase (many, none, some).

In English grammar, quantifiers are essential because they provide context for nouns and help convey an accurate understanding of what you are communicating. They

work in conjunction with nouns to give specific information about their quantity – whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

B. Quantifiers Function

Quantifiers are generally used as determiners that function to limit nouns. Its position in front of a noun forms a noun phrase. However, quantifiers can also stand alone as pronouns, especially indefinite pronouns.

In English sentences, quantifiers function to answer the question "How much?" or "How many?" ranging from none (0%) to all (100%). For example, if 'none' means we can express it with 'no', whereas if it is 'all', then we can express it with 'all'.

To communicate effectively in English, it is important to master number rules.

Correct use of numbers improves the clarity and accuracy of written and oral communication.

C. Quantifiers types

Quantifiers play an important role in showing the quantity or number of a nouns. Quantifiers function as determiners in a sentence because they show specific information about the noun that accompanies it. The word or phrase functions as a modifier, thereby providing context and



clarity regarding the noun in question. The importance of numbers as determinants cannot be overstated, as they help convey a clear message about the quantity or quantity desired.

D. Quantifiers With Countable Nouns

Countable quantifiers are quantifier words to express the quantity or Countable quantifiers are quantifier words to express the quantity or number of nouns that can be counted and has singular and plural forms. examples of countable nouns: book,

pen, eraser, ruler, frame, doll, flower vase, finger, chair, table, plate, glass, spoon, shoes, socks, cupboard, pillow, blanket, bottle, fan, lamp, broom , refrigerator, whiteboard, marker, ruler, laptop, duster, smartphone, motorbike, car.

E. Quantifiers of Large Quantity

The following are words used for larger numbers in countable nouns

Each	every	both
A couple of	A large number of	Many

A great number of	A number of	A majority of
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Example:

- Each child was given a prize
- There was a contest in every street
- Both the supermarket were closed
- Let's wait for other friends in a couple of minutes
- he raises a large number of sheep that man has a large number of sheep
- My mother has many clothes
- I would daresay, a great number of you have never heard a sermon on hell.
- A number of the applicants have already been interviewed
- A majority of the board must approve executive hiring



F. Quantifier Of Small Quantity

These quantifiers are used to express noun quantities on a small scale in countable nouns

A	An	One	Several
A few	Few	Very few	

Note:

(The differences a few, few, and Very few

Some is more than a few, and can make a positive impression.

Whereas Few and very few generally apply to indicate something negative or 'almost nothing' aka 'almost nothing at all')

Example:

- There was a contest in every street
- I found a number of dolphins while swimming on the beach in Lombok
- Alfi bought an orange yesterday
- Kwetiau is one of Lisa's favorite foods
- Rahma used several kinds of flowers at her wedding
- I have a few friends, so I'm not lonely

- I have a few ideas.
- I've brought a few friends.
- Few people came to the meeting
- There are few places where you can still see these birds.
- I have very few friends at this age

G. Quantifiers With Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable numbers are words or phrases that are used when we want to indicate the number of nouns that cannot be counted. examples of uncountable nouns: water, rice, milk, grass, stars, etc

H. Quantifiers of Large Quantity

The following are quantifiers used for larger numbers in uncountable nouns

(not) Much	A great deal of
A large quantity of	A large amount of

Example:

- How much grass did you get today?
- He had so much work to do today



- I brought a great deal of sand from Ancol beach
- He has heard a great deal of your beauty
- My father makes a large quantity of porridge to serve at the food festival
- A large quantity of cash was needed, but the incoming money from the sales abroad still belonged to the future
- She extorted a large amount of money from her boyfriend
- A large amount of students will graduate this year

I. Quantifiers Of Small Quantity

The following are quantifiers used for small numbers in uncountable nouns

A bit of	A little
Little	Very little

Note:

(The difference is a little, a little, and very little. little and very little mean very little, the nouns are there but the quantity is not enough, while little means little, but the quantity is still sufficient.)

Example:

- We have got a bit of news to tell you
- Could I have a bit of butter, please?
- I always put a little milk and some carrots in my soup
- Would you like a little wine?
- There is only little oil in the kitchen
- there is little money to you
- Your bedroom has very little ventilations
- Sinta has very little success



J. Quantifiers With Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Mix nouns can work with countable or uncountable nouns, offering flexibility in their use. numbers for countable and uncountable nouns include:

A lot of	Lots of	A lot
Any	Some	Most
More	All	Plenty of
Enough	No/none	Less/ least

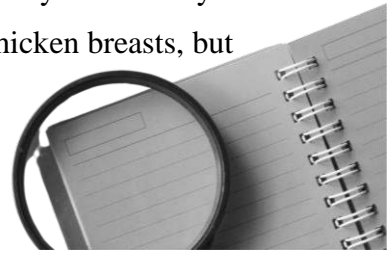
Note:

(Some is more commonly used for positive sentences /affirmative, offering something, and asking for request /making a request. any is used to say something whether it is a countable or uncountable noun in the form of questions

and negative sentences)

Example:

- We have a lot of time left, don't worry
- We have lots of time to catch the plane, let's relax
- My cat likes tuna a lot
- We have some free time later this afternoon
- This bag is the most expensive item that I purchased this month
- My new phone is more expensive than the old one
- All the people in the room were silent
- That is a plenty of sugar in that cake
- I think we have enough vegetables so I won't buy any more
- There is no reason to be afraid of that man
- She went to the grocery store to buy boneless skinless chicken breasts, but



she bought none

- Less than four days
- Even though we got a small salary, at least we still have a job

Practice

a. Quantifiers with countable nouns of large quantity

answer this question with quantifiers (Each, every, both, A couple of, A large number of, Many, A great number of, A number of, A majority of)

1. The young couple has just left the restaurant after enjoying a warm dinner. They _____ lugged a suitcase.
2. I've called her at home and on her mobile but _____ lines are busy.
3. How ___ meeting participants today?
4. Almost _fruit you buy at the farmers market is seasonal.
5. Do you know _____ people who wear white cloth?
6. The _____ students prefer studying online

7. I cannot understand how the _____ mice are in the roof, although we have sprayed the liquid mice.
8. Renita always brings the _____ cakes to her friends at school
9. I have so__ sports cars in my garage
10. _____ student going to the study tour

b. Quantifiers with countable nouns of small quantity

answer this question with quantifiers (A, An, One, Several, A Few, Few, Very Few)

1. He is ___ actor
1. Because the family is very poor, the children have _____
clothes
2. The island attracted _____ visitors until the airport was built in 1999.
3. _____ study into the effects of climate change on blue whale migration shows that the oceans are warming.



4. Budi uses _____ types of fertilizer to grow his plants _____
5. What separated _____ village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?
6. A long time ago, _____ people lived in the New Territories
7. _____ have counted that there are _____ parked anywhere freely cars parked beside the building so mine can be
8. Gilang only guided _____ tourists from Australia today so the bus that was carrying them was not too crowded.
9. Here's your coffee. Would you like _____ littl
_____ e milk

c. Quantifiers with uncountable nouns of large quantity

answer this question with quantifiers (Much, A great deal of, A large quantity of, A large amount of)

2. How ___ money do you need? He is _____ actor
3. Please pour the ___ nut on the cake, it will garnish the cake more beautiful
4. They need a ___ paint for our house
5. The cake was added ___ sugar so that many ants are around it
6. How ___ dolls did you buy yesterday?
7. They need ___ paint for our house
8. I think that you have melted the _____ butte
r, it can be seen from the cake. The taste is less yummy
9. My mother teaches me to fry the potato by heating _____ the
_____ cooking oil
10. Theresa realized her mistake, she has forgotten to save cooking oil, so the



___it was over the floor

11. Can they carry a___liquid waste?

d. Quantifiers with countable nouns of small quantity

answer this question with quantifiers (A bit of, A little, Little, Very little)

1. Margaret likes sweet tea. She usually adds _____
honey to her tea.

2. Tarigan told ___ information about the escaping prisoners to the police so the police is still difficult to seize them

3. Antonius just drank ___ water minutes ago so he has been still thirsty at the moment

4. I think you could use some help. Let me give you _____
advice.

5. They have_____money.

6. she has_____t-shirt

7. Antonius just drank___water minutes

ago so he has been still thirsty at the moment

8. I need ___ of sugar for my coffee.
9. I have ___ things to tell you
10. They like ___ sugar for their coffee

e. Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns

answer this question with quantifiers (A lot of, Lots of, A lot, Any, Some, Most, More, All, Plenty of, Enough, No/none, Less/ least)

1. When we were children, we used to drink
_____ milk
2. I'm sorry, but there isn't ___ milk. Is black coffee, OK?
3. I can eat ___ things, but cheese makes me sick.
4. If you want to lose weight, maybe you should _____ eat
_____ chocolate
5. If you want to help me, make dinner, you can peel



potatoes

6. I don't generally like fruit but I eat _____ tomatoes
7. In my opinion, ___meat, red and white, is bad for you
8. I'm sorry, but there's ___milk. Is black coffee, OK?
9. Can we have two ___coffees, please? And the bill? Thanks
10. Guntur poured the___ sugar into the examined coffee among the cooking participants so its coffee tasted not too sweet

Answer :

a. Quantifiers with countable nouns of large quantity

1. each
2. both
3. many
4. every
5. a couple of
6. majority of
7. large number of
8. great number of
9. many
10. A number of

b. Quantifiers with countable nouns of small quantity

1. An
2. A Few
3. Few
4. A
5. several
6. one



7. very few
8. A Few
9. A Few
10. A

c. Quantifiers with uncountable nouns of large quantity

1. Much
2. Great deal of
3. A large amount of
4. A large quantity of
5. Much
6. A large amount of
7. great deal of
8. great deal of
9. great deal of
10. A large amount of

d. Quantifiers with countable nouns of small quantity

1. Little
2. A little
3. A little

4. Little
5. Very little
6. Verry little
7. A little
8. A bit of
9. A bit of
10. A little

e. Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns

1. lots of
2. any
3. Most
4. Less
5. Some
6. A lot of
7. All
8. No
9. More
10. least



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Dwi Ima Herminingsih was born in Blitar on 20 June 1962. She took her undergraduate degree at Jember University and then continued her master's studies at Gadjah Mada University in 1994. A dozen years of working in academia did not dampen her interest in learning English so that in 2012 she officially graduated with a doctoral degree from the State University of Malang. Her tenacity and hard work led Dwi Ima Herminingsih to become a Professor in 2022 and the first Professor at Tulungagung University.

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