

313/HD 190

MILIK UPT PERPUSTAKA
IKIP PADANG

Drs. M. Zaim

UPT PERPUSTAKA IKIP PADANG
KHUSUS BACA DITEMPAT
TIDAK DIPINJAMKAN DIRAWA PULANG

*English
for
Sendratasik*

**FPBS IKIP PADANG
1988**

KATA PENGANTAR

Dalam dunia ilmu pengetahuan, Bahasa Inggris punya peranan penting sebab banyak sekali buku ilmiah dari berbagai ragam disiplin ilmu disajikan dalam bahasa tersebut. Fakta seperti inilah sebenarnya yang merupakan cambuk bagi mahasiswa Indonesia untuk berusaha memahami bahasa tersebut sehingga bangsa Indonesia segera mengejar ketinggalan-ketinggalan dalam ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi.

Dari hasil pengamatan penulis, penulis menemukan bahwa sedikit sekali buku bahasa Inggris yang tersedia yang berhubungan dengan bidang studi tertentu. Untuk itu tergerak hati penulis untuk membantu mereka yang belajar Bahasa Inggris pada jurusan Seni Drama, Tari dan Musik (Sendratasik) dalam belajar Bahasa Inggris dengan menulis buku ini.

Buku ini berisi bacaan-bacaan mengenai Seni Drama, Tari dan Musik, ditambah dengan teori tata bahasa sesudah bacaan tersebut. Dengan demikian mahasiswa mengetahui penggunaan tata bahasa tersebut dalam bacaan yang berhubungan dengan bidang studi yang diambilnya.

Kritik dan saran yang konstruktif penulis harap dari pembaca. Semoga buku ini bisa bermanfaat bagi mahasiswa dan pembaca pada umumnya dan bisa menjadi sumbangan pembangunan bagi Bangsa dan Negara.

Padang, 8 Maret 1988

M. Zaim

feb '90

HD

KS

313/HD/90 - e₀ (2)

780 717 521 2ai e₀

DAFTAR ISI

	halaman
KATA PENGANTAR.....	i
DAFTAR ISI.....	iv
LESSON ONE : THE ROCK MUSIC.....	1
- The Simple Present and Present Continuous Tense	3
- Exercises	4
LESSON TWO : D A N C E R	7
- The Simple Past and Past Continuous Tense	9
- Exercises	11
LESSON THREE : THE BEGOS	13
- The Simple Future and Future Continuous Tense	14
- Exercises	17
LESSON FOUR : A PRETTY CARPET	18
- The Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous Tense	20
- Exercises	21
LESSON FIVE : LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN	22
- PRONOUNS	24
- EXERCISES	24
LESSON SIX : L E G O N G	26
- Conditionals	28
- Exercises	30
LESSON SEVEN : THE ORIGIN OF DRAMA	32
- Passve Voice	34
- Exercises	36

LESSON EIGHT	: M U S I C	38
	- Reported Speech/Indirect Speech	40
	- Exercises	42
LESSON NINE	: MODERN POPULAR MUSIC	45
	- Adjective Clause	47
	- Exercises	48
LESSON TEN	: WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE	50
	- Noun Clauses	52
	- Exercises	53
LESSON ELEVEN	: MUSIC, SONG AND DANCE	55
	- Exercises	58
LESSON TWELVE	: A MOST EXTRAORDINARY ARTIST.....	61
DAFTAR KEPUSTAKAAN	64
APPENDIX	65

THE ROCK MUSIC

What are some of the characteristics of the rock music? There are three basic parts which depend on the drummer, the guitarist, and the singer. The drummer plays loud, complicated rhythms. These serve as a foundation for the entire song. The guitarist provides the melody and harmony without which the song cannot exist. The singer or singers sing loudly above all the music; they sing about today's problems and about today's youth. Sometimes these three elements blend into a beautiful musical experience; sometimes they produce only noise. But good or bad, this rock music is the popular music of all young people and some older people today.

A. Who provides the melody in rock music? Check the correct answer :

1. The singer
2. The drummer
3. The guitarist
4. The writer

B. Give synonyms :

- 1. fundamental _____
- 2. intricate _____
- 3. whole _____
- 4. give _____
- 5. young people _____

C. Match the players from column 1 with the instrument in column 2.

1	2	
pianist	guitar	guitarist
violinist	drums	_____
guitarist	piano	_____
drummer	cello	_____
cellist	violin	_____

D. Answer these questions in complete sentences.

- 1. How many basic parts are there in rock music?
- 2. Who plays the loud rhythms?
- 3. What do the guitarists provide?
- 4. Is rock always beautiful?
- 5. What do the songs tell about?

E. STRUCTURE

1. THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Simple Present Tense dengan kata kerja.

I always get up early in the morning. (+)

Do I always get up early in the morning?

I don't always get up early in the morning. (-)

He gets up early in the morning. (+)

Does he get up early in the morning? (?)

He doesn't get up early in the morning. (-)

- Simple Present Tense dengan be (am, is, are).

I am an art student. (+)

Am I an art student? (?)

I am not an art student. (-)

They are singers. (+)

Are they singers? (?)

They are not singers. (-)

She is a famous dancer. (+)

Is she a famous dancer? (?)

She is not a famous dancer. (-)

Fungsi Simple Present Tense :

a. Menyatakan kenyataan (general truth)

contoh : The sun rises in the east.

b. Menyatakan kebiasaan atau pekerjaan yang berulang-ulang.

Contoh : I get up at 5.00 in the morning.

She always studies hard.

c. Menyatakan perintah atau permintaan.

Contoh : Get out of the room.

Close your book.

Telephone him if you have time.

Untuk menyatakan kebiasaan atau yang biasa dilakukan, kalimat Simple Present Tense sering kali diikuti oleh keterangan seperti : frequently, always, usually, every day, dan sebagainya.

Tugas : Carilah beberapa kalimat Simple Present Tense pada bacaan di atas.

Exercise 1 :

Change the following sentences into negative (-) and interrogative (?).

1. They often go to the movie.
2. He loves his wife.
3. You are right.
4. Mary visits her best friend.
5. I am right.
6. She feels well.

7. It rains outside.
8. My mother always cooks in the morning.
9. Thin man thinks that pollution is dangerous.
10. They wear raincoats.

Exercise 2 :

Supply correct present tense of given verb.

1. She (go) to school everyday.
2. The sun always (shine) in Egypt.
3. I (sit) on a chair and (eat) banana.
4. Bad students never (work) hard.
5. He generally (sing) in Indonesia but today he
(sing) in English.

2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Continuous Tense adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja yang terdiri dari be (am, is, are) ditambah bentuk kata kerja yang berakhiran -ing (verb+ing).

- Contoh :
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| I am studying English now. | (+) |
| Am I studying English now? | (?) |
| I am not studying English now. | (-) |
| He is wearing a raincoat. | (+) |
| Is he wearing a raincoat? | (?) |
| He is not wearing a raincoat. | (-) |

Fungsi Present Continuous Tense :

Present Continuous Tense digunakan untuk menyatakan perbuatan yang sedang berlangsung pada saat berbicara.

Contoh : I am sitting on the chair now.

Mr. Anwar is travelling around the world.

Exercise 1 :

Supply correct present continuous tense of given verb.

1. We (learn) English now.
2. The baby (cry) because he is hungry now.
3. Mary (sit) at the window.
4. The students (dance) in the yard.
5. Jack and John (play) the violins.

Exercise 2 :

Change the following sentences into interrogative (?) and negative (-).

1. It is raining now.
2. He is travelling around the world.
3. I am visiting my best friend today.
4. They are playing drama.
5. My friends are doing their homework.

D A N C E R

A famous dancer had a son to whom he had taught all that he knew about dancing. One evening, the father presented his son at a recital. After the performance, a friend met the father and said to him:

"Do you know your son is even better than you?"

"I'm sure of it", answered the father, a proud smile on his face. "I didn't have as good a teacher as he did!"

A. Why is the boy such a good dancer? Choose the correct answer.

1. He went to a good school.
2. His father taught him all he knew.
3. He studied for twenty years.
4. He is proud.

B. Find words in the passage which are synonyms.

1. Well known _____
2. introduced _____
3. the show _____
4. certain _____
5. replied _____

C. Find words in the passage which are antonyms.

1. unknown _____
2. learned _____
3. morning _____
4. enemy _____
5. worse _____

D. Complete these sentences.

1. A famous _____ had a son.
2. He had _____ him all he knew.
3. One _____, the father presented his son at a recital.
4. A friend said the son was even _____ than the father.
5. The father replied that he had not had as _____ a teacher as his son.

E. Answer these questions in complete sentences.

1. Was the dancer unknown or well-known?
2. Did he present his son or his daughter at the recital?
3. Did he meet his friend before or after the performance?
4. Was the son worse than his father?
5. Had the father had the same teacher?

F. STRUCTURE

1. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Irregular Verb		Regular Verb	
Infinitive	Past	Infinitive	Past
begin	began	walk	walked
get up	got up	talk	talked
put	put	study	studied

Kalimat dalam simple past mempunyai kata kerja dalam bentuk past regular (dengan menambahkan -ed di akhir kata kerja infinitive) dan irregular (tidak teratur). Beberapa bentuk past irregular dapat dilihat di akhir buku ini atau di kamus.

- Simple Past Tense dengan kata kerja.

She danced yesterday. (+)

Did she dance yesterday? (?)

She did not dance yesterday. (-)

I sang a song last week. (+)

Did I sing a song last week? (?)

I did not sing a song last week. (-)

- Simple Past Tense dengan VERB BE

He was here last night. (+)

Was he here last night? (?)

He was not here last night. (-)

They were good dancers. (+)

Were they good dancers? (?)

They were not good dancers. (-)

Fungsi Simple Past Tense :

- a. Menyatakan suatu keadaan atau aktifitas dalam waktu lampau dan selesai pada waktu lampau itu juga.

Contoh : I saw him three years ago.

- b. Menyatakan suatu kebiasaan dalam waktu lampau, untuk ini harus memakai kata bantu used to.

Contoh : Mr. Fuad used to smoke 3 packs of cigarettes everyday before his illness.

T u g a s :

Carilah dalam bacaan di atas kalimat-kalimat simple past tense. Bila anda menemukannya tulislah kalimat tersebut.

Exercise 1 :

Change the following sentences into the simple past tense!

1. It begins to rain.
2. She comes early.
3. He has a car.
4. We like oranges.
5. John looks happy.
6. He teaches English.
7. I know her name.
8. The prisoners runs away.
9. The river flows to the sea.
10. Your dog bites me.

Exercise 2 :

Change the following sentences into negative (-) and interrogative (?).

1. He bought some eggs.
2. He lost the bag.
3. They worked in the yard.
4. Ali went to a shop.
5. The children took a rest in the garden.

2. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Continuous Tense dapat digunakan untuk :

- a. Menyatakan suatu perbuatan yang berlangsung pada suatu waktu tertentu di waktu lampau.

Contoh : I was studying at 10 o'clock last night.

We were studying at this time last week.

- b. Untuk menyatakan berlangsungnya suatu perbuatan yang sedang terjadi bersamaan waktunya dengan suatu kejadian lain di waktu lampau.

Contoh : I was taking a shower when the phone rang.

While I was studying, I fell asleep.

Exercise :

Change the verb in bracket into Past Continuous.

1. The sun (shine) when we went out.
2. He (sit) in the garden when the house fell down.
3. When you came in I (write).
4. He (work) all day yesterday.
5. The boy jumped off the bus while it (move).
6. It (rain) this morning when I got up.
7. I (sleep) at 11 o'clock last night.
8. Mary (ride) a car when the accident happened.
9. You (teach) at 10 o'clock yesterday.
10. I (take) a nap when you entered my room.

THE BEGOS

The Begos are a group of popular singers. At present, they are visiting all parts of the country. They will be arriving here tomorrow. They will be coming by train and most of the young people in the town will be meeting them at the station. Tomorrow evening they will be singing at the Youth Club. The Begos will be staying for five days. During this time, they will give five performances. As usual, the police will have difficult time. They will be trying to keep order. It is always the same on these occasions.

A. Answer these questions.

1. Are the Begos popular dancers?
2. When will they be coming here?
3. Who will be meeting them at the station?
4. How many performances will they give?
5. What will the police be trying to do as usual?
6. Where will they be singing tomorrow?
7. Are they visiting all parts of the country?
8. How will they be coming?
9. Who will be trying to keep order?
10. When will they be singing at the Youth Club?

B. STRUCTURE

1. THE SIMPLE FUTURE

Subject	Auxiliary	Infinitive
I, We	will/shall	sing
You, She, He, They	will	dance

Perhatikan kalimat di atas. Kata kerjanya terdiri dari will/shall + infinitive. Will/Shall adalah auxiliary/ kata bantu untuk bentuk future. Will dipakai untuk orang ke 1, 2 dan ke 3 tunggal maupun jamak, sedangkan shall hanya untuk orang ke 1 tunggal dan jamak. Will/ Shall selalu diikuti oleh infinitive.

Contoh : Anton will sail to Jakarta next week. (+)

Will Anton sail to Jakarta next week? (?)

Anton will not sail to Jakarta next week. (-)

We will (shall) sail to Surabaya next week.

Will (shall) we sail to Surabaya next week?

We will (shall) not sail to Surabaya next week.

Pemakaian :

1. Bentuk future ini dipakai untuk menyatakan perbuatan yang akan datang. Kadang-kadang dapat diikuti oleh keterangan waktu (Adverbial phrase of time)

seperti; next week, tomorrow, next month, in the future, dsb. Kadang-kadang keterangan waktu itu tidak dicantumkan.

2. Disamping dengan will/shall + infinitive, future tense dapat juga diungkapkan dengan BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE (am going to, is going to, are going to + infinitive).

Contoh : Amik is going to go to the movie tonight.

Janner and Jenny are going to take TOEFL test next week.

3. Sebetulnya future tense dengan "be going to" ini mengandung unsur kesengajaan atau terencana. Jadi akan perginya Amik menonton film nanti malam itu memang sudah direncanakan. Begitu juga Janner dan Jenny mau mengambil tes TOEFL itu juga sudah direncanakan dengan matang.

T u g a s :

Tulislah kalimat-kalimat dalam bentuk Simple Future yang ada dalam bacaan di atas.

2. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Subject	Auxiliary	BE	Present Participle
I, We	will/shall	be	singing
You, She, He, They	will	be	dancing

Contoh kalimat :

- They will be singing at the club. (+)
Will they be singing at the club? (?)
They will not be singing at the club. (-)

Pemakaian :

- a. Future Continuous menunjukkan suatu perbuatan yang akan terjadi pada suatu waktu tertentu di masa datang. Keterangan waktu dapat tertera dan dapat juga tersirat.
- b. Seperti halnya pada simple future, untuk kalimat menyangkal kata not diletakkan di belakang auxiliary will/shall dan untuk kalimat tanya auxiliary will/shall diletakkan pada permulaan kalimat atau sebelum subject.

Tugas : Carilah dalam bacaan di atas kalimat-kalimat Future Continuous Tense. Bila anda menemukannya tulislah kalimat tersebut.

MILIK UPT PERPUSTAKAAN
IKIP PADANGExercise 1 :

Change the following sentences into Simple Future.

1. I never believe you.
2. You don't understand it.
3. We don't do any work in class.
4. He feels ill.
5. They eat some oranges.
6. We always ask that question.

Exercise 2 :

Change the following sentences into Future Continuous Tense.

1. They are going to do it again later.
2. The leaves are going to fall.
3. We are going to have crab (=kepiting) for supper.
4. He is going to meet us at the station.
5. I'll write to you later.
6. Hurry up! The train is leaving in a minute.

UPI PERPUSTAKAAN IKIP PADANG
KHUSUS BACA DI TEMPAT
TIDAK DIPINJAMKAN DIRAWA PULANG

A PRETTY CARPET

We have just moved into a new house and I have been working hard all morning. I have been trying to get my new room in order. This has not been easy because I own over a thousand books. To make matters worse the room is rather small, so I have temporarily put my books on the floor. At the moment, they cover every inch of the floor space and I actually have to walk on them to get in or to go out of the room. A short time ago, my sister helped me to carry one of my old bookcases up the stairs. She went into my room and got a big surprise when she saw all those books on the floor. "This is the prettiest carpet I have ever seen," She said. She gazed at it for some time then added, "You don't need bookcases at all. You can sit here in your spare time and read the carpet!".

A. Answer these questions !

1. Has the writer been trying to get his new room in order all morning?
2. Why has this proved difficult? Do they cover every inch of floor space at the moment?

3. What did his sister help him to do a short while ago?
4. Did she get a surprise when she saw his room?
Did she think that the books made a pretty carpet or did she find the room untidy?

B. Key Structures

What has happened?

- It hasn't rained for six weeks.
- He has rung me up five times since 12 o'clock.
- I have read this story five times.

What has been happening?

- It has been raining hard since yesterday and it is still raining.
- He has been staying at this hotel for the last three weeks.
- I have been reading all afternoon.

C. T u g a s :

Carilah dalam bacaan di atas kalimat-kalimat yang menyatakan "What has happened" dan "What has been happening". Bila anda menemukannya tulislah kalimat tersebut.

D. STRUCTURE

1. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect Tense dipakai untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan yang terjadi di waktu lampau entah kapan (indefinite time) dan sekarang.

a. Sudah selesai, ada hasilnya.

Contoh : I have seen that movie.

I have bought some books.

b. Sekarang masih terus berlangsung.

Contoh : I have lived in Jakarta since 1974.

She has lived in Padang for 3 years.

2. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Struktur ini memberi tekanan pada kelanjutan perbuatan itu dalam suatu waktu tertentu. Bandingkan dengan Present Perfect Tense! Pada Present Perfect Tense kita memberi tekanan pada selesainya/terlaksananya/hasilnya pekerjaan itu.

Contoh : I have been working hard all morning.

She has been sleeping for seven hours.

Present Perfect Continuous tidak boleh memakai keterangan : just, already, ever, never, dsb.

Exercise 1 :

Fill in the blank with since or for.

1. He has been living here1986.
2. I haven't worn this dress.....two years.
3. I haven't seen you.....three days.
4. We have been here.....January.
5. We have been studying English.....three months.

Exercise 2 :

Change these sentences into negative (-) and interrogative (?).

1. I have been waiting for you since five o'clock.
2. They have been very busy since last week.
3. I haven't had time to do it since I was ill.
4. He has been working since seven o'clock this morning.
5. I have written ten letters since this morning.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Ludwig van Beethoven was one of the greatest musicians in the world. The wonderful pieces of music which he composed such as the famous 'Moonlight Sonata' - are still listened to by millions of people all over the world.

Beethoven was born in December 1770 in the German town of Bonn. His father, who was a singer in the King's Court, was a selfish man who wanted Beethoven to earn fame and money for him.

Despite the father's efforts to teach him music, Beethoven did not become a genius at music overnight. He was a good musician, though. When he was twenty-two years old, Beethoven was sent to Vienna for music lessons. Soon, he became known as a good musician among the gentlemen who paid him to play the piano for them.

Beethoven was a good musician, but his manners were bad. He was clumsy, untidy and rude. Although he was loving, he was grumpy, moody and quarrelsome.

At the age of thirty, Beethoven made a shocking discovery, he was going deaf! His deafness soon became so severe that he had to give up music.

For the months that followed, Beethoven - whose musical life had come to a standstill - was desperate and miserable. Then came the breakthrough. He discovered that he could compose music in spite of his deafness and that he could hear the music in his mind.

He began to compose music and became famous again. It was during this period of his life that he wrote some of the loveliest and most exiting pieces of music ever written.

Beethoven, whom everyone has heard about, never became rich. He died in 1827 after many months of illness.

A. Answer these questions!

1. Who was Ludwig van Beethoven?
2. When and where was Beethoven born?
3. Where did Beethoven go at the age of twenty-two?
4. What were Beethoven's bad qualities?
5. What happened to Beethoven when he was thirty years old?
6. When and how did Beethoven die?

B. PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Pronouns	
Subjective	Objective	Adjective	Noun
I	ME	MY	MINE
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HER	HERS
IT	IT	ITS	ITS
WE	US	OUR	OURS
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS

Examples :

1. Anwar is an art student. He is an art student.
2. These boys are musicians. They are musicians.
3. The book is on the table. It is on the table.
4. I will give him a book on his birthday.
5. I have my pen. Do you have yours? (=your pen).

Exercise 1 :

Change the underlined words with personal pronouns.

1. Jamal calls Lidya.
2. Adi gave the book to Iyut.

3. Yanti bought some cookies for mother.
4. My friend and I told John about our journey last week.
5. He told a story to my little brother.

Exercise 2 :

Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns.

1. Ardi will drive car.
2. They put books on the table.
3. The cat drinks milk.
4. Those lecturers went to rooms.
5. Yeni gave exercise book to the teacher.

Exercise 3 :

Use the possessive form of the pronoun between brackets.

1. The red car in the park is (we).
2. Is that book (you)?
3. An old man asked (I) friend and (he).
4. This book is (I).
5. We all went with (they).

6

L E G O N G

Legong is a Balinese temple dance. It is performed during religious ceremonies. Legong is a beautiful, graceful dance. It is performed by three dancers. One of these dancers takes the part of the 'condong' (or female attendant) of the court. The other two dancers are young girls, who are dressed alike. These two girls move their bodies, eyes and hands to the fast tempo of the music which is provided by the gamelan orchestra.

Legong dancers usually portray a drama. One such drama is the Young Legong from the village of Peliatan. The Young Legong is based on the story of the King of lasem.

The dance begins with the 'condong' doing a dance which portrays old age. This is followed by the two young girls performing a love dance.

The King of Lasem now enters, together with the beautiful Princess Rangkesari who has been captured and brought to the place under the King's orders. The King wants to marry the princess; but she dislikes him, so she refuses. She cries and scolds the King.

The next scene shows the King preparing to go to war. The Princess, saddened by her imprisonment, curses the King and predicts that he will die in the war. The King decides to free the Princess, but tells her that she will never be happy if she marries anyone else. The princess then dances away from the stage.

The 'condong' then reappears as a bird to warn the King of the evil that is awaiting him. There is a struggle between the King and the bird. Finally, the King wins.

A. Answer these questions!

1. What is legong?
2. When is the legong performed?
3. How many dancers take part in a Legong dance.
4. Who is the 'condong'?
5. What is the Young Legong, and where is it from?
6. Why does the King bring the princess to the palace?
7. Who provides the music for the Legong dancers?
8. How many of the Legong dancers are dressed alike?

B. CONDITIONALS

Ada tiga tipe conditional : tipe I, tipe II dan tipe III.

a. TIPE I :

Dipakai apabila syarat dalam anak kalimat mempunyai kemungkinan besar untuk dipenuhi. Kata kerja (verb) dalam induk kalimat adalah dalam Simple Future Tense, sedangkan verb dalam anak kalimat adalah dalam Simple Present Tense. Syarat yang dimaksudkan di atas tersebut dinyatakan dalam kalimat pengandaian (conditional clause) dengan if.

- Contoh :
1. If he wants to pass his examination,
he will have to work hard.
 2. If you don't work hard, you will fail.
 3. If she marries anyone else, she will
never be happy.

Kalimat tersebut di atas disebut conditional tipe 1 yang terdiri dari:

1. If he wants to pass his examination, (anak kalimat/pres.)
He will have to work hard. (induk kalimat/future)
2. If you don't work hard, (anak kalimat/present)
you will fail. (induk kalimat/future)
3. If she marries anyone else, (anak kalimat/pres.)
she will never be happy (induk kalimat/future)

b. TIPE II :

Kalimat conditional tipe II dipakai bila ingin mengungkapkan suatu syarat (conditional) yang kecil kemungkinannya untuk terpenuhi. Syarat tersebut dinyatakan dalam anak kalimat pengandaian (conditional clause) dengan if.

Kata kerja dalam induk kalimat adalah kalimat dalam Past Future Tense, sedangkan kata kerja dalam anak kalimat adalah dalam bentuk Simple Past Tense.

Contoh : 1. He would have to work hard if he wants to pass his examination.

2. You would fail if you didn't work hard.

Disamping itu ada ketentuan yang perlu diingat.

Dalam anak kalimat bentuk simple past tense dari kata kerja to be adalah were untuk semua pronoun/subject. Jadi dalam conditional tipe II kita mengatakan : - If I were you, I would buy the black shoes.

- His dreams would come true if he were a milioner.

- If they were here, they would tell you many things.

- If my honey were here, I would sing her a love song.

c. TIPE III :

Kalimat conditional tipe III dipakai apabila syarat dalam anak kalimat tidak mungkin lagi dipenuhi.

Kata kerja dalam induk kalimat adalah kalimat dalam Future Perfect Tense, sedangkan kata kerja dalam anak kalimat adalah dalam bentuk Past Perfect Tense.

Contoh : 1. If I had known her address, I would have written to her.

2. He would have worked hard if he had known the exam was so difficult.

Exercise 1 :

Supply the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. I will only work if he (pay) me.
2. If you (play) with matches you'll burn your fingers.
3. We'll go to Taman Mini tomorrow only if the weather (be) fine.
4. If I (have) enough money I would buy you this bicycle.
5. If I (be) you I would not be so confident.
6. I would have bought the machine, If I (not lose) my money.

7. The child (be killed) if the train hadn't stopped quickly.
8. We (enjoy) the play better if it had not been so long.
9. They would do it if they (can).
10. If she were older, she (have) more sense.

Exercise 2 :

Combine the two sentences into a conditional sentence according to the type given.

Example : You listened us. You felt sorry. (II)

If you listened to us, you wouldn't feel sorry.

1. He hears you. You knock harder. (II)
2. He follows me. He loses his way. (III)
3. My parents allow me to go abroad. I study engineering. (I)
4. I know it is going to rain. I come to your house. (III)
5. We have more time. We finish this lesson. (II)
6. The doctor stays longer in that district. He dies of cholera. (I)

THE ORIGIN OF DRAMA

Both the Greek and Medieval Drama developed out of religious ceremonies. In other words it started first at the altar. Take for example the Latin services of the church. The mass itself is a sort of symbolic drama of the death and resurrection of Christ with chanting by the priests and responses by the choir. Sometimes two priests would give a sermon, either in Latin or in the vernacular, in dialogue form.

In the tenth century, or perhaps earlier, short dramatic pieces which were called tropes, were introduced in churches in connection with the great festivals of easter and Christmas.

Gradually as the churches could no longer accommodate the crowds they moved the plays outside, in front of the church. As the years went by other changes were made. Comic elements were introduced and the vernacular used in the drama. Sacred characters taken from the old and the New Testaments were mixed with the common characters in actual life.

A. Complete each sentence below with one of the following words.

ceremonies vernacular character actual
comic sermons sacred

1. The black stone in the kaaba is.....stone sent by God to Abraham.
2. John Donne is well-known for his beautiful..... sermon given in the 17th century in England.
3. Bahasa Indonesia is the.....in Indonesia schools.
4.actors are those who make people laugh at their actions, dialogues and gestures.
5. Hanafi is the leading in "Salah Asuhan".

B. Answer the following questions!

1. Where did the first drama start before going down to the church yard?
2. Why do we call a mass a kind of drama?
3. When did the church introduce short dramatic pieces into church?
4. Why did the church move the plays out of the churches?
5. What characters were taken from Bibles?

C. THE PASSIVE VOICE

Bentuk kata kerja dalam kalimat pasif adalah :

be (am, is, are, was, were)	+ Past Participle
--------------------------------	-------------------

Contoh :

Aktif : The teacher explained the problem.

Pasif : The problem was explained by the teacher.

Aktif : My neighbour borrows a knife.

Pasif : A knife is borrowed by my neighbour.

Aktif : They teach English.

Pasif : English is taught by them.

Yang dapat diubah menjadi kalimat pasif hanyalah kalimat aktif yang mempunyai object, atau dengan kata lain, verb dalam kalimat aktif harus transitif. Tense dari be harus sama dengan tense dari verb dalam kalimat aktif. Subject dalam kalimat aktif menjadi agent (yang melakukan) dalam kalimat pasif.

Aktif : The teacher.....

Pasif :by the teacher.

Jika subject dalam kalimat aktif tidak jelas siapa (misalnya; someone, people, he, dan lain-lain) maka biasanya agent ditiadakan.

Contoh :

Aktif : Someone distributes the forms twice a week.

Pasif : The forms are distributed twice a week.

Beberapa contoh pemakaian kalimat pasif dalam berbagai tenses :

Active Form	Passive Form
Simple Present	
They teach English in high school.	English is taught in high school. Is English taught in high school? English is not taught in high school.
Present Continuous	
They are teaching English this year.	English is being taught this year by them.
Present Perfect	
They have taught English for many years.	English has been taught for many years.
Past Tense	
They taught English last year.	English was taught last year

Active Form	Passive Form
Past Continuous	
They were teaching English when I started school.	English was being taught when I started school.
Past Perfect	
They had taught English for many years when I started school.	English had been taught for many years when I started school.
F u t u r e	
They will teach English next year. They are going to teach English next year.	English will be taught next year. English is going to be taught next year.
Future Perfect	
They will have taught English for three years by next September.	English will have been taught for three years by next September.

Exercise 1 :

Change the following sentences into passive.

1. They shot the Prime Minister last night.
2. I can't find my car anywhere.
3. The police found the stolen car in a very short time.

4. They have built the bridge for six years.
5. John did not write the letter.
6. People always admire this picture.
7. People speak English all over the world.
8. People will forget this play in a few years' time.
9. Somebody has pushed the table into a corner.
10. Someone found your violin on top of the cupboard.

Exercise 2 :

Change the following passive sentences into active.

1. This photograph was taken years ago.
2. His name is Edward, but he is called Ted by his friends.
3. A story was told by the teacher.
4. You are asked to report to the dean.
5. This song was sung by Hetty.

8

MUSIC

Music, dance and theatre are among the oldest as well as the greatest glories of Indonesian Culture. Most of the people in the western world have just begun to learn about them. They are also so different from the forms of the western culture.

One of the many Indonesia orchestras is called 'gamelan', it has a big part to play not only in dances and dramas but also in the constant festivals and ceremonies in the islands. Most of the instruments are beaten or struck. A musician might say that a gamelan is chiefly the percussion section of an orchestra. The basic instruments are gongs, drums, and what might be called xylophones. There is stringed instrument with one, two or three strings played with a bow. And there is a kind of flute.

In some sections of the list of instruments though these are often played in other combinations rather than in gamelan orchestras. In sulawesi there is a marching flute-and-drum corps. Especially in west Java and Sumatra there is a kind of bamboo hand-xylophone called 'angklung' which is very popular in

schools and with youth groups. Each instrument has a fixed tone, and the person holding the angklung gives it shake each time the music calls for note be sounded.

A. True - False

1. Indonesian dances are the same as the western dances.
2. Western people learned our culture a long time ago.
3. 'Gamelan' is a set of music instruments.
4. A flute is a percussion.
5. Each angklung presents one note.

B. Answer the following questions!

1. Which part of the Indonesian culture is discussed in this passage?
2. On what occasions do we use gamelan?
3. What are the basic instruments of gamelan orchestra?
4. Name some stringed instruments you know!
5. What is angklung?

C. REPORTED SPEECH/INDIRECT SPEECH

Perhatikan kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini :

- The secretary told me that Mr. Anwar would see me.

- He said that business was very bad.

Kalimat-kalimat di atas adalah indirect speech dari kalimat :

- The secretary told me: "Mr. Anwar will see you."

- He said: "The business is very bad."

Ada beberapa hal yang perlu kita perhatikan apabila kita mengubah Direct Speech (kalimat langsung) ke Indirect Speech (kalimat tak langsung).

1. Kita memerlukan reporting verb seperti : say, said, tell, told, asked, wonder, dan lain-lain.
2. Personal Pronoun dalam Direct Speech berubah dalam Indirect Speech, misalnya:

John told me: "I am talking to you."

John told me that he is talking to me.

3. Jika reporting verb dalam past tense, maka kata kerja dalam indirect speech mundur waktunya, misalnya :

Siti said, "I have finished my homework."

Siti said that she had finished her homework."

4. Kata keterangan waktu/tempat berubah, misalnya:

yesterday	-----	the day before
tomorrow	-----	the next (following) day
here	-----	there
now	-----	then

COMMANDS

Menambahkan kata to di muka verb, misalnya :

The teacher told me, "Leave the room."

The teacher told me to leave the room.

Negative commands: menambahkan kata not to di muka verb.

Contoh : The teacher told me, "Do not leave the room."

The teacher told me not to leave the room.

STATEMENTS

Jika reporting verb dalam past tense maka tense kata kerja dalam indirect speech mundur. Akan tetapi jika reporting verbnya dalam present tense, maka kata kerja dalam indirect speech tidak berubah.

contoh : 1. He said, "I go to school by bus."

He said that he went to school by bus.

2. The teacher says, "You are going to have a test."

The teacher says that we are going to have a test.

QUESTIONS (PERTANYAAN)

Untuk mentransformasikan Yes/No questions dibutuhkan linking word (kata penghubung) if/whether, sesudah reporting verb.

Contoh : He asked me, "Do you like ice-cream?"

He asked me if I liked Ice cream.

Untuk kalimat pertanyaan yang dimulai dengan question word (kata tanya), seperti who, what, when, where, why, which dan how, kata-kata ini merupakan linking word menggantikan kata if atau whether, misalnya :

- He asked me, "Where do you live?"

He asked me where I lived.

- She asked me, "Who is she?"

She asked me who she was.

Exercise 1 :

Change the following direct speech into indirect speech. Begin with : He asked me

1. "She has written a book."
2. "The men went to school."
3. "I am so tired."
4. "I never work on Sundays."
5. "Mr. Sutrisno will see you in a few minutes."

Exercise 2 :

Change the following direct speech into indirect speech. Begin with : He asked me

1. "What is your name?"
2. "How did you do that?"
3. "Why are you so sad?"
4. "What is the matter?"
5. "When will my shirt be finished?"
6. "Have you seen my new hat?"
7. "Is it time to go?"
8. "Has he passed his examination?"
9. "Did she catch the wrong bus?"
10. "Where are you going?"

Exercise 3 :

Change into indirect speech! Begin with :

He told me.....

1. "Open the door for me."
2. "Don't look at the girl."
3. "Don't talk in class."
4. "Clean your feet before you enter the room."
5. "Wash your hand before you eat."

MODERN POPULAR MUSIC

Like modern clothes, modern popular music has been under the influence of 'shock' psychology. To provoke the greatest shock, singers and players often wear very long hair, very short or very long clothes, very big or very small glasses. They do the most unpredictable things. Result: Shock. Happy shock for most young people, who can't do enough to get noticed; terrible shock for older people, for whom any change is hard.

Actually, there is much in modern popular music that can be enjoyed by everyone. Some of today's musical forms have created beautiful new patterns of sound; while other forms have been criticized as nothing less than a horrible plot to break the sound barrier or damage the strongest ears. But nobody has to like all modern popular music and dislike all classical music, or to like all classical music and dislike all popular music. People are too different for that.

So why not accept facts? There are some people who like only popular music and there are some people who like only classical music - and many who like a

little or a lot of both. Why not accept still another fact? As with food or clothes, what people like or dislike in music is a matter of individual taste. Why not? Do you like only people who are exactly like you? You like your friends because you like them - despite their 'imperfections'. And that's exactly the way they feel about you!

A. Answer these questions!

1. What has influenced modern popular music?
2. Is all modern popular music loud?
3. What kind of shock does modern popular music produce in young people?
4. What kind of shock does modern popular music produce in some older people? Why?
5. Do you like modern popular music? Why?
6. To what can modern popular music be compared? Why?
7. What do many young people do to attract attention?
8. Do you know what to do about loud popular music?
9. Why do you like your friends?
10. Why do your friends like you?

B. ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective Clause adalah anak kalimat yang menyifati Noun (kata benda).

Contoh : There are some people who like only popular music.

I like the dress which you give her.

Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh adjective clause lainnya :

1. Benda yang diterangkan orang, untuk ini kita gunakan relative clause WHO dan THAT.

Contoh : - The man who dug the suez canal was Ferdinand De Lesseps.

- The sailor that discovered America in 1492 was Columbus.

2. Benda yang diterangkan itu berupa object/binatang, untuk ini digunakan relative clause : WHICH atau THAT.

Contoh : - Do you agree to the way which justifies the means?

- I will make an illustration that will make the explanation clear.

3. Yng diterangkan menunjukkan waktu, untuk ini digunakan relative clause : When.

Contoh : - Idul Fitri is the festive day when people visit and forgive each other.

- Do you still remember the date when you were born.

4. Menyatakan kepunyaan, untuk ini dipakai relative clause : WHOSE.

Contoh : - The doctor whose first child studies in this school dies.

- The students whose names are not mentioned here are fail.

Exercise :

Combine these pairs of sentences as in example.

Example : The toys were returned to him.

The toys belong to the boy.

The toys which belong to the boy were returned to him.

1. The children went to look at the band.

The children were playing in the garden.

2. The shopkeeper asked for police protection.

He had been robbed.

3. The people were given help.

Their houses were burned.

4. The race was held in Jakarta.

It was joined by Malaysians.

5. Hamlet is one of the novels.

It is read by IKIP students.

6. The bank is very reliable.

I have just borrowed money from the bank.

7. Monas in Medan Merdeka.

Monas is one of the tallest buildings in Jakarta.

8. I like the book.

The book was written by William Shakespiere.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, and probably the greatest playwright ever, was born in the town of Statford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire. However, there are few facts known about his life, and nothing to tell us certainly what sort of man it was who wrote such exciting plays and such beautiful poems.

What do we know about Shakespeare is that he was baptized in the parish church of Statford, on April 26, 1564, when he must have been only a few days old. His father, John Shakespeare, was then a prosperous merchant who owned several houses in Statford. William was born in one of these houses, on Henley Street. John Shakespeare was an important man in town affairs; but from 1577, his business began to go badly, and he got into debt. Because of this, William probably left the grammar school in Staatford before he had finished the usual six year course, so that he could help his family out of their difficulties.

What Shakespeare did after he left school, however, nobody knows. He may have been taken into his father's

business, or been apprenticed in a trade; some people have thought he became a schoolmaster in the country or went into the army. Whatever it was, William soon married Anne Hathaway, a woman about eight years his senior, who came from a village two kilometres from Stratford. In May of the next year - 1583 - a daughter, Suzanna, was born; and then - in 1585 - came twins, a boy named Hamnet and a girl named Judith. Perhaps it was having to support a family that made Shakespeare decide to leave Stratford to seek his fortune.

A. Answer these questions!

1. Who was William Shakespeare?
2. Where was he born?
3. Where and when was Shakespeare baptized?
4. What was William's father at that time?
5. Whom did Shakespeare marry?
6. When did he marry her?
7. How many children did Shakespeare have?
8. Who was born in 1583?
9. Who was born in 1585?
10. What made Shakespeare decide to leave Stratford?

B. NOUN CLAUSES

Noun Clause adalah Clause yang berfungsi sebagai noun di dalam kalimat. Karena Noun Clause itu dipakai sebagai noun, ia dapat diletakkan pada permulaan, tengah atau akhir kalimat. Coba perhatikan Noun Clauses pada bacaan di atas.

- What we do know about Shakespeare is that that he was baptized in the parish church of Statford, on April 26, 1564.
- What Shakespeare did after he left school, however, nobody knows. (Nobody knows what Shakespeare did after he left school).

Jenis-Jenis Noun Clause.

1. Noun Clause sebagai Subject.

Noun Clause sebagai Subject adalah Noun Clause yang menempati posisi Subject.

Contoh : - What you hear is not true.

- That her husband is usually at home is true.

2. Noun Clause sebagai Object.

Noun Clause sebagai object adalah Noun Clause yang menempati posisi object, yaitu terletak sesudah Verb dalam kalimat.

- Contoh : - I remember when they arrived in Bali.
- I don't know what you want.
- She told him why she had done that.
- He knows which book is best.

3. Noun Clause sebagai Complement.

Noun Clause sebagai Complement adalah Noun Clause yang menempati posisi Complement dalam kalimat, yaitu terletak sesudah to be.

- Contoh : - This is what we should buy for them.
- The problem is that you often come late.

Exercise 1 :

Change the following sentences into Clauses to complete the sentences given.

Example : - What time does the movie start?

I have no idea

- I have no idea what time the movie starts.

1. Where did he go? I don't know.....
2. What is his name? I wonder.....
3. Who is playing the piano? She asked.....
4. How long should he wait there? I don't know.....
5. Which beach did you go? I asked him.....

Exercise 2 :

Use one of the following introductory conjunction to form a complex sentence (Noun Clause) :

what, if, that, how, where, when, why, etc.

1. He asked me.....I did not tell the truth.
2. He asked me.....the time is.
3. He said.....he had already done the work.
4. I don't know.....much it costs.
5. Joko has forgotten.....he left his book.
6. The girl asked Jack.....he would like his coffee.
7. He doesn't remember.....he get the award last.
8. She asked me.....the bus stopped.

MUSIC, SONG AND DANCE

The art of music, like its counterparts, painting and architecture, has always been an expression of man's universal hopes and fears. Perhaps the oldest and purest form of this expression occurs in folk music. The folk music of a culture is an unwritten record of the beliefs and attitudes of that culture, passed on only by word of mouth. In a sophisticated culture, music is usually written down, and a piece of music does not have to be performed to be remembered, it may be rediscovered years after its composer has died. But in a society that lacks a written history, music must be passed directly from one generation to the next. Men learn songs through repetition; they learn to play musical instruments by watching others. If this does not happen, a tune may be forgotten and thus lost forever.

The songs which survive, then, as representatives of a culture's musical taste, are probably the people's favorites. Of course, a folk song which we hear today is not exactly the same as the one our ancestors heard. It has changed according to the changing needs and

tastes of the people. And since no one's memory is perfect, songs are often altered unintentionally by a singer's mistakes.

Each culture develops its own melodies and themes, including tales about famous leaders, heroic deeds, glorious battles - and of course, love. Songs of one culture may be adopted by another, usually with some changes, if their musical taste is similar. For example, a tune may appear as a ballad in Germany, a Christmas carol in Poland, a song in Czechoslovakia, and a dance in Hungary. It is unlikely that the same tune develop independently in each country. Rather, it was probably taught by the people in a border region to their friends nearby. Or perhaps it was carried from area to area by a wondering minstrel, as was common during the Middle Ages.

If the theme of a song does not appeal to the people in another country but they like the melody, they will often adopt the tune and replace the original words or story with something more suitable. But if the music itself is unappealing, adoption is unlikely. For this reason, music is rarely transferred between two countries whose musical tastes are very different. Transferral occur with all aspects of culture, including

customs, religion, and artistic and technological developments. Music, however, seems to spread particularly easily, perhaps because it is both a source of entertainment and a means of communication and storytelling.

Dance music is one of the most common forms of folk music. The oldest dances developed as part of the rituals all cultures one practiced. These included dances to celebrate birth, marriage, and death; dances to accompany the planting and harvesting of crops; and dances to praise the Gods and ask them to bring good fortune to the people. Many of these dances have disappeared with the rise of modern civilizations centered around cities and industrial development rather than rural areas and agriculture. Still, dancing remains popular throughout the world, and many similarities can be found among dances of different nations. For example, sword dances are performed in Scotland, England, Central Europe, and India. In some countries these probably developed independently; in other cases, such as Scotland and England, they are probably another example of cultural transfer.

The location of the original source of a particular folk song is usually unknown, although music students

often argue about it. It is agreed, however, that a song is usually the product of one individual who is able to express his people's attitudes and feeling through music. Occasionally, a preferred style of music may develop through group efforts. In some African societies antiphony, or alternation between groups, each singing one phrase at a time, resulted in the development of a distinct musical style common to that area.

The fact that men of all cultures sing and dance is an example of the similarities among different cultures. Recent studies in the field of folk music provide further evidence of the many experiences common to all men. In our contemporary society where men are quick to point out the differences separating one culture from another, it is wise to remember the similarities.

A. Choose the correct answer!

1. Folk songs are preserved through.....
 - a. phonograph record
 - b. memory
 - c. writing

2. What kinds of folk songs usually survive the passage of time?
 - a. Songs which the people like the best.
 - b. Songs that have not been changed.
 - c. Songs whose melodies and themes have been changed.

3. A song may be transferred from one culture to another if.....
 - a. the two music styles are different.
 - b. the words are the same but the styles are different.
 - c. the words are different but the styles are similar.

4. Sword dances occur in
 - a. Scotland, Turkey, and Hungary
 - b. India, Scotland, and Central Europe
 - c. Rumania, England, and Japan

5. Folk songs are usually created by.....
 - a. entire villages
 - b. groups of people
 - c. one person

6. What is the musical style in many African societies?

- a. Two groups, each singing a phrase at a time.
- b. Two people are singing together.
- c. Two groups are singing at the same time.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY ARTIST

In the past, the "dalang" was well-known. Everybody liked him, admired him, and respected him very much, especially in Java and Bali.

A dalang is a most extraordinary artist. He has to have more abilities than other artists anywhere. At the same time he has to handle the puppets with both hands imitate the different voice of the puppets, tell jokes and even sing every now and then. He must strike the "kechrek" (rattle) with his right foot almost incessantly. He also controls the musicians without anyone in the audience ever noticing it and he always knows when one of the musicians makes a mistake. He does not leave it at that: at intervals he adjusts the wick of the lamp to prevent it from fading out. In addition, of course, he must keep the story fresh in his mind with everything in the right order.

Besides all of this, he must also be physically strong and healthy, otherwise he would not be able to stand the strain. Just imagine, he is seated crosslegged for nine successive hours! He cannot get even a wink of sleep. He cannot get up from his seat until six o'clock.

So obviously not everyone can be a dalang. To amuse a great number people is not an easy matter, He is a source of enjoyment, humour and recreation. He provides food for our eyes, ears, heart and mind. The deep enjoyment he gives us is unsurpassed by anything else. A good film gives pleasure also, it's true, but it is usually forgotten as soon as it is over. But what the dalang gives us usually stays much longer in our minds.

As for money, he is satisfied with a relatively small sum. It in no way compares with what even the poorest American movie actor gets for only one hour of acting. What the dalang has in mind is to serve the community. His greatest reward lies in the gratitude of his audience, rather than in the amount of money he gets in return for his exiting work. Therefore, not one dalang so far has become really wealthy. No matter how much money he gets, and as a popular performer he does receive a lot of money, he remains poor and humble. A dalang behind the steering wheel of a sparkling new Mercedes Benz would be a miracle. It would be equally fantastic for the famous filmstar Sylvester Stallone to sit crosslegged for nine hours. He would probably die of cramp after three hours.

Vocabulary :

admire (V) : mengagumi
respect (V) : menghormati
extraordinary (Adj) : luar biasa
puppet (N) : wayang
every now and then : kadang-kadang
incessantly (adv) : terus-menerus
wick (N) : sumbu
fade out (V) : padam
strain (N) : ketegangan
crosslegged (adj) : duduk bersila
a* interval (N) : sebentar-sebentar
gratitude (N) : terima kasih
wink (N) : sebentar
amuse (V) : memuaskan
unsurpassed (Adj) : tak dapat dibandingi
satisfied (Adj) : puas
community (N) : masyarakat
humble (Adj) : rendah hati
steering wheel (N) : setir, kemudi
miracle (N) : mukjizat

DAFTAR KEPUSTAKAAN

- Alexander, L.G. (1985), Practice and Progress,
Yogyakarta : Kanisius
- Allen, W. Stannard, (1970), Living English Structure,
Jakarta : Dian Rakyat
- Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, (1982), English
for Language and Arts, Padang : FKSS IKIP
- Lado, Robert, (1973), Lado English Series, New York :
Regent Publishing Company Inc.
- Sajekti, Ratna, dkk. (1985), Buku Materi Pokok Bahasa
Inggris, Jakarta : Karunika
- Wishon, George E. (1980) Let's Write English, New York:
American Book Company

APPENDIX

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERB

<u>Stem</u>	<u>Stem + ed/d</u>	<u>Stem + en</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
be	was/were	been	-
bear	bore	born	lahir
beat	beat	beaten	memukul
become	became	become	menjadi
bite	bit	bitten	menggigit
bleed	bled	bled	berdarah
blend	blended (blent)	blended (blent)	mencampur
blow	blew	blown	meniup
break	broke	broken	memecah
bring	brought	brought	membawa
build	built	built	membangun
burn	burnt	burnt	membakar
buy	bought	bought	membeli
catch	caught	caught	menangkap
choose	chose	chosen	memilih
come	came	come	datang
cost	cost	cost	harganya
creep	crept	crept	merayap
cut	cut	cut	mengiris/potong
deal	dealt	dealt	mengenai
dig	dug	dug	menggali
do	did	done	mengerjakan
draw	drew	drawn	menggambar
dream	dreamed (dreant)	dreamed (dreant)	mimpi
drink	drank	drunk	minum
drive	drove	driven	mengendarai
eat	ate	eaten	makan
fall	fell	fallen	jatuh
feed	fed	fed	memberi makan
feel	felt	felt	merasa

IKIP PADANG

fight	fought	fought	berkelahi/perang
find	found	found	menemukan
fly	flew	flown	terbang
forbid	forbade	forbidden	melarang
forget	forgot	forgotten	lupa (me-kan)
forgive	forgave	forgiven	memaafkan
freeze	froze	frozen	membeku
get	got	got	dapat/sampai
give	gave	given	memberi
go	went	gone	pergi
grow	grew	grown	tumbuh,menanam
hang	hanged (hung)	hanged (hung)	menggantung
have	had	had	punya
hear	heard	heard	mendengar
hide	hit	hit	berser-tunyi
hit	hit	hit	memukul
hold	held	held	memegang, menyelenggarakan
hurt	hurt	hurt	melukai
keep	kept	kept	menyimpan
know	knew	known	tahu (menge-i)
lie	lay	lain	berbaring,terletak
lay	laid	laid	meletakkan
lead	led	led	memimpin,menuju
lean	leant	leant	condong,miring
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt(learned)	belajar
leave	left	left	meninggalkan
lend	lent	lent	meminjami(kan)
let	let	let	meninggalkan
light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)	menyalakan
lose	lost	lost	menghilangkan
make	made	made	membuat
may	might	-	boleh,mungkin
mean	meant	meant	berarti(maksud)

meet	met	met	bertemu
mow	mowed	mown	memotong rumput
overcome	overcame	overcome	mengatasi
pay	paid	paid	membayar
put	put	put	meletakkan
read	read	read	membaca
ride	rode	ridden	naik (me-i)
rose	rose	risen	terbit, muncul
ring	rang	rung	berdering, menolong
run	ran	run	berlari (menjalankan)
say	said	said	berkata, mengucapkan
see	saw	seen	melihat, tahu
seek	sought	sought	mencari
sell	sold	sold	menjual
send	sent	sent	mengirim
set	set	set	menyusun, atur
sew	sewed	sewn	menjahit
shake	shook	shaken	menggoncangkan
shine	shone	shone	bersinar
shoot	shot	shot	menembak
show	showed	shown	menunjukkan
shut	shut	shut	menutup
sing	sang	sung	bernyanyi
sink	sank	sunk	tenggelam
sit	sat	sat	duduk
sleep	slept	slept	tidur
smell	smelt	smelt	membau (cium bau)
speak	spoke	spoken	berbicara, bahasa
spell	spelt	spelt	mengeja
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	merusak
spread	spread	spread	membentang, menebarkan
spring	sprang	sprung	mencuat
stand	stood	stood	berdiri