



ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND THE EXERCISES

Idawati Situmorang, S.S., S.Pd., M.Si.

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PREFACE

I would like to thank The Almighty God for all the love and blessings to me and my family. Thank my beloved husband, Binsar Maruli Tua Silalahi, who is my best friend, greatest support, and strongest motivation so I can complete this book.

Thanks to my beloved son, Gabriel Alvaro Maruli Tua Silalahi, who is always my strength and reason to keep going. *“Your love keeps me strong because you are my day motivation to be the best version of myself.”*

Thank to everyone who participated in the completion of this book. This book is prepared as a textbook for students and anyone who would like to deepen their mastery of English and prepare to take English language tests such as TOEFL and other tests.

This book consists of twenty-two chapters. Twenty chapters contain English grammar and two chapters contain reading. The presentation of the material is carried out in a structured manner; examples are given in detail which will strengthen students' understanding. This book also provides translation exercises from Indonesian to English that are adapted to each material presented to increase cross-cultural understanding from Indonesian (source language) to English (target language). Reading comprehension is also a concern of this book. Therefore, this book also provides reading materials and vocabulary to increase the students' mastery of English.

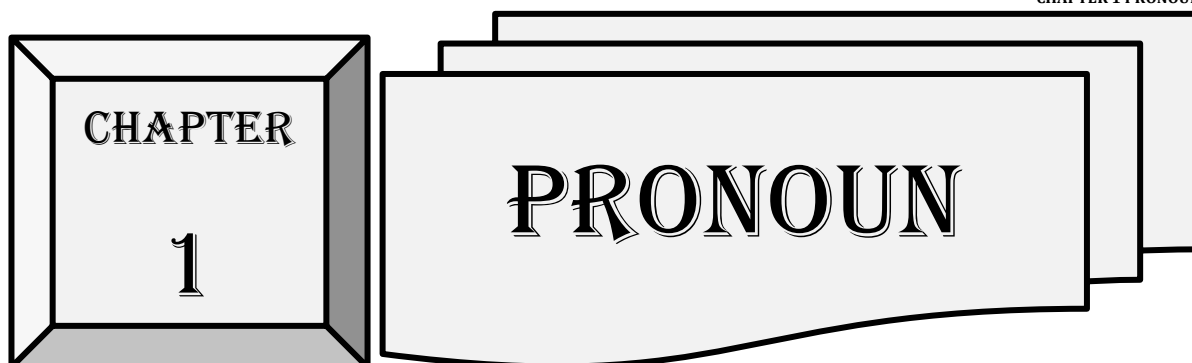
This book is certainly far from being perfect, therefore criticism and suggestions for future improvements are requested. Finally, the author hopes that this book will be useful for all readers.

Pematangsiantar, 11 November 2023

Idawati Situmorang

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CHAPTER 1

PRONOUN

Pronouns are words used to avoid repeating the nouns they refer to.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	Demonstrative Pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself	Here (this, these)
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/yourselves	
He	Him	His	His	Himself	
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself	There (that, those)
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves	
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves	
It	It	Its	Its	Itself	

1). Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns are used to take place the subject of a sentence. A sentence's subject is the person or a thing that performs the action of a verb.

The uses of subject pronouns are as follows:

- a. As the subject of the verb.

He writes a book.

She sings well.

- b. After “than” or “as” in comparison.

She sings better than I.

I am as tall as she.

- c. After a form of the verb “be”.

It is I.

The winner was he

2). Object Pronouns

Pronouns can be objects (receivers): direct, indirect, object of a preposition:

John saw her yesterday. (direct object)

Give them the food immediately. (indirect object)

I can't work without him. (object of a preposition)

3). Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are used to show the ownership of a noun. Possessive adjectives are placed before a noun.

My name is John.

Wash your hands.

4). Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to show that something belongs to someone. They replace the noun in a sentence.

This class is ours.

Merry, is this bag yours?

5). Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used to show that the subject and object of a sentence are exactly the one and the same.

I believe myself.

He was blaming himself for that loss

6). Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out the specific people or things in a sentence.

Pronouns	Example	Function
This	<i>This is my book</i>	This refers to singular object that is closed to the speaker
That	<i>That is a book</i>	That refers to singular object that is far from the speaker
These	<i>These are my books</i>	These refers to multiple objects that are closed to the speaker
Those	<i>Those are some books</i>	Those refers to multiple objects that are far from the speaker

Exercise 1:

Circle the correct pronoun.

1. (She, Her) and Jesica are planning to see you
2. (We, Us) boys insist on being admitted to the school.
3. The man gave the flower to Anne and (she, me).
4. I saw him and (she, her) together at the club.
5. How many books did you give for (we, us)?
6. (They, them) always help me.
7. (He, Him) travels around the world.
8. I hope that (she, her) gives me money.

9. Someone told (we, us) that it was a haunted house
10. My sister and (I, me) will study in London next year.
11. The teacher gave Christian and (I, me) the money.
12. Laura and her sisters are taking a trip with (we, us) next summer.
13. Everybody wants (they, them) to win the speech contest.
14. Will there be enough food for all of (we, us)?
15. As soon as Rain gets the salary, (he, him) will pay his debt.
16. Ruben took (I, me) to the conference in his new car.
17. Clarista will go with (she, her) to Bandung.
18. Tamy and (I, me) were selected as delegates to the convention.
19. (I, me) am promoted to be a manager.
20. She never lets (they, them) go outside.
21. Where is (I, my, mine) pen?
22. Here is (we, ours, our) teacher.
23. He goes to school with (she, her, hers) friends.
24. (They, theirs, their) father works in a car factory.
25. (You, your, yours) car is very expensive.
26. (He, his, him) favorite food is fried rice
27. (I, my, mine) mother and I want to go to Prague.
28. I have a car. (It, Its) color is black.
29. Reny likes (she, her, hers) rabbit.
30. (We, our, ours) family will spend thanksgiving at home.
31. She bought scissors in their store last month, so this pair of scissors is (him/his/hers/mine)
32. Don't take it. It is my wallet, where is (yours/his/hers/mine)?

33. My child is `(yours/his/hers/mine). Don't hurt him.
34. He bought this kitten at market last week. This kitten is (yours/his/hers/mine)
35. This car belongs to John and Mark, so this car is (yours/his/hers/theirs)
36. She gave this English book to me, so this book is (yours/his/hers/mine)
37. Don't take our land, it is (yours/ours/hers/mine)
38. They have built this website with their money and our time, so this website is
(yours/his/hers/theirs)
39. I forgot bring my smartphone, Can I borrow (yours/his/hers/mine)?
40. Bryan sold this motor to him, now, this motor is (yours/his/hers/mine)?
41. Kezy, you need to protect (yourself, yourselves, yours) from the danger.
42. Ethan hurt (himself, hiself, his) skiing last year.
43. We saw (ourselves, ourself, ours) in those crazy costumes and couldn't stop
laughing.
44. Jackie and Molly are working two jobs to put (themselves, themself,
their) through college.
45. The flying object turned (itself, it, its) around and disappeared in the night.
46. I bought (myself, my, mine) some new clothes last week.
47. Isabella calls (herself, hers, herselfes) "singer" even though she never sings.
48. George finds (himself, him, his) a house to live.
49. Stella cut (herself, hers, her) while she was fixing her bicycle.
50. The students have to teach (himself, themselves, theirs) how to study well.
51. (This, these) book is yours
52. Will all (that/those) people attend the ceremony?

53. (This/These) animals are very hungry.
54. (This/Those) is my favorite restaurant to eat.
55. (This/These) water is so clean.
56. (This/These) day is my last in the school.
57. I've been looking for a turkey, and I'd like to buy (that/those) one
58. (This/These) homework is easy to do.
59. Do you know (that/those) rules?
60. I can tell (this/these) is the last chance.

Exercise 2:

Translate the following sentences into English!

1. Mobil ini punya aku, mobil itu punya kamu?

2. Aku selalu membantu dia (perempuan) ketika dia memiliki masalah.

3. Kakakku sama baiknya dengan aku.

4. Pulpen ini mahal.

5. Pulpen-pulpen ini mahal.

6. Buku itu murah.

7. Buku-buku itu murah.

8. Martha ingin memberikan buku ini untuknya (perempuan).

9. Berikan tas ini kepada mereka!

10. Andin sendiri mengerjakan PRnya.



CHAPTER 2

PAST TENSES

1). Simple Past

Simple past is used to indicate a completed action that happened at one specific time in the past.

The forms of simple past:

Verbal sentence

Verbal sentence is a sentence which has a verb.

- Subject I, You, They, We, She, He, It

(+) I/You/They/We/She/He/It + Verb -2 + Object

(-) I/You/They/We/She/He/It + Did not + Verb-1+ Object

(?) Did + I/You/They/We/She/He/It + Verb -1 + Object ?

❖ *(+) You checked my teeth last night*

(-) You did not check my teeth last night

(?) Did you check my teeth last night?

Nominal sentence

Nominal sentence is a sentence which does not have a verb.

- Subject You, They, We

(+) You/They/We + Were + Adjective/Adverb/Noun

(-) You/They/We + Were Not + Adjective/Adverb/Noun

(?) Were + You/They/We + Adjective/Adverb/Noun ?

❖ (+) *You were fat two years ago*

(-) *You were not fat two days ago*

(?) *Were you fat two days ago?*

❖ (+) *We were at the hospital last week*

(-) *We were not at the hospital last week*

(?) *Were we at the hospital last week?*

❖ (+) *They were my patients yesterday*

(-) *They were not my patients yesterday*

(?) *Were they my patients yesterday?*

- Subject I, She, He, It

(+) I/She/He/It + Was + Adjective/Adverb/Noun

(-) I/She/He/It + Was Not + Adjective/Adverb/Noun

(?) Was + I/She/He/It + Adjective/Adverb/Noun?

❖ (+) *It was painful last night*

(-) *It was not painful last night*

(?) *Was it painful last night?*

❖ (+) *She was in Surabaya last year*

(-) *She was not in Surabaya last year*

(?) *Was she in Surabaya last year?*

❖ (+) *I was her doctor three years ago*

(-) *I was not her doctor three years ago*

(?) *Was I her doctor three years ago?*

Note:

They are regular and irregular verbs.

Regular verbs

a. We usually add –ed at the end of the verb.

Verb-1	Verb -2	Verb -3
Check	Checked	Checked
Collect	Collected	Collected

b. The verbs end with –e, just add -d

Verb -1	Verb -2	Verb -3
Delete	Deleted	Deleted
Hope	Hoped	Hoped

c. Verbs ending with consonant + y, change the -y to –i and add – ed, but if there is a vowel before the –y, just put -ed.

Verb-1	Verb -2	Verb-3
Cry	Cried	Cried
Try	Tried	Tried
Play	Played	Played
Pray	Prayed	Prayed

Irregular verbs

The verbs do not form Verb-2 and Verb-3 in usual way.

Verb -1	Verb -2	Verb -3
Come	Came	Come
Do	Did	Done
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Feel	Felt	Felt
Find	Found	Found
Get	Got	Gotten
Make	Made	Made
Take	Took	Taken
Read	Read	Read

These following verbs stay the same:

Verb -1	Verb -2	Verb -3
Cut	Cut	Cut
Hit	Hit	Hit
Let	Let	Let
Cost	Cost	Cost
Put	Put	Put
Set	Set	Set
Shut	Shut	Shut

Adverbs of time in simple past are **last day**, **two days ago**, **yesterday**, **this morning**, and **in 2019**.

2). Past Continuous

The forms of past continuous are:

- Subject I, She, He, It

(+) I/She/He/It + Was + Verb-Ing + Object

(-) I/She/He/It + Was not + Verb-Ing + Object

(?) Was + I/She/He/It + Verb-Ing + Object?

- ❖ (+) *She was checking her patient at this moment yesterday*
- (-) *She was not checking her patient at this moment yesterday*
- (?) *Was she checking her patient at this moment yesterday?*

- Subject You, They, We

(+) You/They/We + Were + Verb-Ing + Object

(-) You/They/We + Were not + Verb-Ing + Object

(?) Were + You/They/We + Verb -Ing + Object?

- ❖ (+) *They were singing a song at 7 o'clock last day*
- (-) *They were not singing a song at 7 o'clock last day*
- (?) *Were they singing a song at 7 o'clock last day?*

The uses of past continuous are:

- a. to indicate an action that was happening at particular time in the past.

The doctor was operating his patient at 8 o'clock yesterday

I was teaching English at this moment last day

- b. We often use the past continuous with the simple past. We use past continuous tense to express long action. Simple past is used to express a short action that happens in the middle of the long action

When + short action (past simple), past continuous

While + long action (past continuous), past simple

- ❖ *When you phoned me, I was doing my work.*
- I was doing my work when you phoned me.*
- ❖ *While I was teaching English, the headmaster called me.*

The headmaster called me while I was teaching English.

c. to indicate two actions that were happening at the same time

While I was reading a book, my baby was sleeping

The patient was eating while I was talking with him.

Adverbs of time in past continuous are **at 7 o'clock three days ago, at this time last day, at this moment yesterday, at 6'clock this morning.**

3). Past Perfect

Past perfect is used to indicate an action that was completed before another action in the past. There are usually two actions in the sentence.

When I arrived at home, my father had gone to his office.

She had done her homework by the time I got home.

The forms of past perfect:

Verbal sentence

- Subject I, You, They, We, She, He, It

(+) I/You/They/We/She/He/It + Had+ Verb -3+ Object

(-) I/You/They/We/She/He/It + Had not + Verb-3 + Object

(?) Had+ I/You/They/We/She/He/It + Verb-3 + Object?

❖ (+) *They had done their test when I came*

(-) *They had not done their test when I came*

(?) *Had they done their test when I came*