

ELECTRONIC STUDENT WORKSHEET

Grammar I

SECOND SEMESTER OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

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FOREWORD

It is a great pleasure to hand over this book entitled "Electronic student worksheet for grammar I" to the second semester students of UMALA Lampung . I don't claim this to be the best guidance on this subject.

It has been experienced that students lack in their English grammar I skills. Therefore, this book has been written in such a way that it may equip the students to improve their skills.

It is hoped that this book will be useful for all the students of UMALA Lampung.

Any suggestion towards its further improvement will be thankfully acknowledged and incorporated in the next edition.

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Author

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COURSE OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Attitude

- a. Understand and practice based on Islamic religious teachings Ahlus Sunnah wal Pilgrims .
- b. Own ability Work The same in activity discussion and work group
- c. Involved active in activity learning and responsibility in convey opinion , answer questions , giving suggestions and criticism .

2. Knowledge Mastery

Student own knowledge and insight related method control Language English Good related conversation everyday and understanding text Language English .

3. General Skills

Student own ability apply Language English in life they daily .

4. Special skill

Student have Skills in :

1. Identifying English Text
2. Able to apply in make sentence .
3. Understanding text Language English with Good

MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Take note instruction processing at each activities (worksheets)
2. learn material moreover formerly before doing worksheets
3. Electronic student worksheet done in a way individual with use Web Live Worksheets on each student's cellphone
4. Log in using each existing user shared by the lecturer
5. Interactive electronic student worksheet can Accessed at the following link :
6. Click "Finish" each time finished working on worksheets
7. Allocation of processing time is 1 JP
8. Every Activities on the Electronic student worksheet have points that will appear after finished processing

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CHAPTER I

PART OF SPEECH

A. Explanation parts of speech

Parts of speech are categorized word classification through role as well as function in sentences from something Language .

By knowing *parts of speech* someone can know the function of words in a sentence. In addition, *parts of speech* are the first step you need to learn when learning English, their uses are To understand sentence form in English. _

Parts of speech in English divided into eight types, namely Verb (*verb*), Noun (noun), pronoun (pronoun), adjective (adjective), adverb (adverb), Preposition (front word), Conjunction (word conjunction), and Interjection (interjection).

Table of Parts of speech

parts of speech	function or “job”	example words	example sentences
Verb	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	Gramedia Literacy is a website. I like Gramedia Literacy.
Noun	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
Adjective	describe a noun	good, big, red, well, interesting	Budi is a good teacher

parts of speech	function or “job”	example words	example sentences
Adverb	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
Pronouns	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
Prepositions	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
Conjunction	joining clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
Interjections	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	Ouch ! That hurts! Hi ! How are you? Well , I don't know.

For additional material, please watch the explanatory video below

B. EXERCISE

Task 1

Choose the correct part of speech

1. We visitedto watch football match.
 - a. Theatre
 - b. School
 - c. Stations
 - d. Market
 - e. Stadiums
2. We canceled watching a movie because the... Is closed
 - a. Hospital
 - b. Theatre
 - c. Studio
 - d. Store
 - e. Market
3. You can type ... files now
 - a. You
 - b. Your
 - c. Yours
 - d. Yourself
 - e. My
4. I am going to join one adventure holiday in Lombok with Cousins and other teenagers.
 - a. I
 - b. Me
 - c. My
 - d. Mine
 - e. You

5. We have got some very.... Things to say on the subject.

- a. Unimportant
- b. Interesting
- c. Interested
- d. Boastfull
- e. Dangerous

6. I need a break, a... change of scene.

- a. Interesting
- b. Dangerous
- c. Complete
- d. Proper
- e. Boastfull

7. Osvaldo was playing football ..., he made some goals.

- a. Hardly
- b. Partially
- c. Aggressively
- d. Sympathetically
- e. Happily

8. I was sturck in atraffic hours for... two hours.

- a. Nearly
- b. Simply
- c. Correctly
- d. Differently
- e. Seldom

9. Ben... upset last night.

- a. Seem
- b. Seems
- c. Seemed
- d. Is seeming
- e. Are seemig

10. I... my best friend since childhood.

- a. Have already known
- b. Am knowing
- c. Have known
- d. Knows
- e. Know

11. ... being very rich, he never shows off.

- a. Other than
- b. Otherwise
- c. Instead
- d. Despite
- e. Either way

12. My mother... I went to the market for shopping.

- a. Or
- b. And
- c. Either way
- d. Neither

13. I tried to call my friend ... my cell phone.

- a. At
- b. On
- c. In
- d. From
- e. To

14. I get the price.

- a. Ouch
- b. Yippie
- c. Ugh
- d. Yuck
- e. Eh

15. I lost my mobile phone.

- a. Horray
- b. Hurray
- c. Wow
- d. Yippie
- e. OMG

Task 2

Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

never a few minutes later always yesterday there the police station loudly almost suddenly
actually

Martina went to the traditional market to buy some fruits and vegetables 16 She 17 goes
18.... by herself. In that market, she saw an accident, there was a thief beaten by a lot of people.
It was so terrible. She didn't want to take closer and see

19.... A few minutes later, the police came and took him to 20 She asked the fruit seller what
had happened 21 ... and she said that the thief tried to steal someone's wallet but he was unlucky.
Someone saw him and shouted 22 , and 23 some people rudely him up 24 It was a
pity event and I hope it will 25 happen again.

Task 3

complete the following text by filling in the blank with words provided in the box.

Tradition lives either role neighbourhood function contains

Yasinan is one of Nahdlatul Ulama's Da'wa strategies which is also a tradition that can be found
in various areas of rural or (26) Whose citizens originally from the *Nahdlatul Ulama* (
27) it has an important (28) and (29) in improving the quality of people's (
30) This is a recommended practice as it (6) of religious activities like reading the Koran,
tauhid, taqbir , and tahmid sentences (31) ... shalawat

CHAPTER II PRESENT TENSE AND PAST TENSE

A. Explanation of present tense

Simple present tense is a tense that is used to talk about something general, something that always happens repeatedly, or a general truth. Simple present tense is the tense most often used every day.

Simple present tense is divided into verbal simple present and nominal simple present. The verbal simple present tense uses a verb that shows an action or course of action, while the nominal simple present uses the verb 'be' or what is usually called *to be*.

Verbal Simple Present

(+)	Subject+V1(+s/ es)+ Object
(-)	Subject+ Do/Does+Not+V1+Object
(?)	Do/Does+Subject+V1+?

Notes:

The ending *s/es* on verbs is **only** used on the subjects **He, She, and It**.

For example:

- We go to school by bus (we go to school by bus)
- She goes to school by cycle (She goes to school by bicycle)
- My friend lives in Bandung (my friend lives in Bandung)
- We don't live in the city (We don't live in the city)
- Do you know her name? (Do you know his name?)

Nominal Simple Present

(+)	Subject+to be (am/is/ are)+ Object
(-)	Subject+ to be (am/is/ are)+ V1+Object
(?)	to be (am/is/ are)+ Subject+V1+?

* notes :

To be **am** is used for subject **I**

To be **is** used for the subjects **He, She, It**

To be **is** used for the subject **I, You, They We**

For example:

- My mother is a teacher (My mother is a teacher)
- They are not from the same class (they are not from the same class)
- Are you Mr. Hadi? (Are you Mr Hadi)
- Is she a student? (Is he a student?)

B. Explanation past tense

The simple past tense is used to talk about an event that happened in the past and ended in the past at a specific time. Sentences in the simple past tense are marked by a second verb (verb2) which indicates past time.

The simple past tense sentence pattern is divided into 2 formulas, namely verbal simple past tense and nominal simple past tense.

Verbal Simple Past

(+)	Subject + Verb2 + Object
(-)	Subject + did + not + verb1
(?)	Did + Subject + Verb1

the second verb (V2) **is only** used in positive sentences. If the sentence form is negative and a question, it will return to the first basic verb by adding did before the verb.

Examples of simple past tense verbal sentences:

- My mom and I went to the zoo yesterday (My mom and I went to the zoo yesterday)
- I played football last week (I played football last week)
- Arini did not attend my birthday party (Arini did not attend my birthday party)
- Last Monday, We didn't come to the opening ceremony (Last Monday, we didn't come to the opening ceremony)
- Did you go to the school yesterday? (Did you go to school yesterday?)
- Did your dad give you money? (Did your father give you money)
-

Past Simple Nominals

(+)	Subject + to be (was/were) + adjective/adverb
(-)	Subject + to be (was/were) + adjective/adverb
(?)	to be (was/were) + Subject + adjective/adverb

*Notes: **Was** used for the subjects **I, She, He, It**

Were is used for the subjects **You, They, We**

Examples of simple past tense nominal sentences

- I was here last night (Last night I was here)
- We were late yesterday (We were all late yesterday)
- He was not happy because of me (He was not happy because of me)
- They weren't home last night (They weren't home last night)
- Was she pretty? (Is she beautiful?)
- Were you at Dina's house? (Were you at Dina's house earlier?)

For additional explanation, watch this video