

Program Studi
Sarjana Terapan Kebidanan



MODUL 2

BAHASA INGGRIS I

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KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

**PRODI SARJANA TERAPAN KEBIDANAN
POLTEKKES KEMENKES PALANGKARAYA**

VISI

“Menghasilkan Lulusan Sarja Terpan Kebidanan
yang Unggul, Berkarakter, Berbasis Kearifan Lokal
Menuju daya saing Global Tahun 2024 Dengan
Unggulan Kebidanan Komunitas”

MISI

1. Menyelenggarakan pendidikan Sarjana Terapan Kebidanan Yang berkualitas mengikuti perkembangan IPTEK berbasis kearifan Lokal dengan keunggulan Kebidanan Komunitas.
2. Melaksanakan penelitian yang mengikuti perkembangan IPTEK serta selaras dengan kearifan lokal dengan unggulan kebidanan komunitas.
3. Melaksanakan pengabdian kepada masyarakat yang berorientasi pada kebidanan komunitas melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat dibidang kesehata ibu dan anak serta Kesehatan reproduksi.
4. Meningkatkan Produktifitas kualitas sumber daya manusia serta pengelolaan sarana dan perasana untuk mendukung pelaksanaan Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi

MODUL 2
BAHAN AJAR CETAK
KEBIDANAN

BAHASA INGGRIS I

Daftar Isi

KATA PENGANTAR	i
DAFTAR ISI	ii
PENDAHULUAN	4
Kegiatan Belajar 1 : noun-adjective	6
Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum	6
Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus	6
Pokok- pokok materi	6
Uraian materi	7
Rangkuman	15
Tugas mandiri	15
Test Formatif	15
Kegiatan Belajar 2: verb – adverb	17
Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum	17
Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus	17
Pokok- pokok materi	17
Uraian materi	18
Rangkuman	29
Test Formatif	29
Tugas Akhir	30
Daftar Pustaka	32
Daftar Gambar	33
Kunci Jawaban	34

Pendahuluan

A. RASIONAL DAN DESKRIPSI SINGKAT

“Selamat Berjumpa lagi...how are you ?”

Dunia Kesehatan sekarang maupun mendatang merupakan realitas yang penuh dengan tantangan dan permasalahan, namun sekaligus juga menjanjikan peluang bagi seseorang yang mampu bersaing. Peningkatan kualitas bidan merupakan salah satu upaya untuk mengatasi masalah yang dihadapi saat ini khususnya bidan dalam menghadapi era globalisasi.

Peningkatan kemampuan berbahasa Inggris merupakan salah satu upaya yang

dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kualitas bidan karena pendidikan kebidanan saat ini menjadi kepercayaan untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup individu, keluarga maupun masyarakat.

Sekarang marilah kita mulai belajar modul 2 yang merupakan pembelajaran tentang part of speech yaitu noun-adjectives, verb - adverb. Setelah mempelajari modul ini, diharapkan Anda mampu memahami dasar bahasa Inggris dan mampu menggunakan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan.

Setiap sub bab kegiatan belajar akan disertai dengan contoh dan latihan untuk memudahkan anda memahami konsep bahasa Inggris baik secara mandiri atau bersama teman-teman anda. Untuk memudahkan anda belajar anda di persilahkan menggunakan kamus untuk mengetahui arti kata yang belum anda pahami. Untuk mendapatkan gambaran penguasaan anda maka setiap latihan akan disertai kunci sehingga anda dapat menilai kemampuan anda sendiri. Modul ini diharapkan dapat Anda selesaikan dalam waktu 8 jam. Aturlah jadwal belajar Anda, sehingga modul ini dapat selesai dalam maksimal 4 minggu/1 bulan.



● Gambar : Penanganan terhadap bayi baru lahir

Kegiatan belajar yang ada pada modul ini adalah

1. Nouns - adjectives
2. Verb - Adverb.

B. Relevansi

Materi ini menjadi dasar bagi anda untuk dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris dan untuk memahami referensi yang berbahasa Inggris..

C. Petunjuk Belajar

Proses pembelajaran untuk materi pada modul 2 yang sedang anda ikuti dapat berjalan dengan lebih lancar bila anda mengikuti langkah-langkah belajar sebagai berikut:

1. Bacalah materi modul 2 secara seksama
2. Silahkan anda menggunakan kamus untuk mengetahui kata-kata sulit yang belum anda ketahui artinya.
3. Kerjakan latihan-latihan yang ada pada setiap sub bab
4. Kami berharap, Anda dapat mengikuti keseluruhan kegiatan belajar dalam modul ini dengan baik dan berlatih sungguh-sungguh, mudah-mudahan Anda dapat menyelesaikan modul ini dan mendapatkan hasil yang maksimal SELAMAT BELAJAR !



D. Petunjuk Bagi Dosen Pengajar / Fasilitator

1. Pahami Capaian Pembelajaran dalam Modul 2 ini.
2. Motivasi peserta didik untuk membaca dengan seksama materi yang disampaikan dan berikan penjelasan untuk hal-hal yang dianggap sulit
3. Motivasi peserta didik untuk mengerjakan latihan-latihan / tugas-tugas terkait dengan materi yang dibahas.
4. Identifikasi kesulitan peserta didik dalam mempelajari modul terutama materi-materi yang dianggap penting
5. Jika peserta didik mengalami kesulitan, mintalah peserta didik mendiskusikan dalam kelompok atau kelas dan berikan kesimpulan.
6. Motivasi peserta didik untuk mengerjakan evaluasi proses pembelajaran untuk setiap materi yang dibahas dan mendiskusikannya dengan teman sejawat.
7. Lakukan penilaian terhadap kemampuan yang dicapai peserta didik.

.....

Selamat belajar, semoga berhasil

.....



Kegiatan Belajar 1

NOUN-ADJECTIVE

Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum

Setelah mempelajari kegiatan belajar 1 mahasiswa diharapkan mampu menjelaskan noun dan adjectives

Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus

Setelah menyelesaikan pembelajaran pada kegiatan belajar 1 ini diharapkan mahasiswa mampu :

- a. Menjelaskan pengertian noun
- b. Menjelaskan bentuk noun
- c. Mengidentifikasi macam macam noun
- d. Mengidentifikasi tipe tipe noun
- e. Menyebutkan number of noun
- f. Menjelaskan tentang noun classes
- g. Menjelaskan noun clause
- h. Menjelaskan pengertian adjective
- i. Menjelaskan jenis adjective
- j. Menjelaskan tentang adjective clause

Pokok-Pokok Materi

- A. Pengertian noun
- B. Bentuk noun
- C. Macam macam noun
- D. Tipe tipe noun
- E. Number noun
- F. Noun classes
- G. Noun clause
- H. Pengertian adjective
- I. Jenis adjective
- J. Adjective clausa



Uraian Materi

Didalam bahasa Inggris (grammar) terdapat “delapan bagian “ yang biasa dikenal dengan “PART OF SPEECH”

PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun
Verb
Adjective
Adverb
Preposition
pronoun
Conjunction
Interjection

Bacalah paragraph dibawah ini dan perhatikan kata kata yang dihitamkan (bold)

*Ratna is **a midwifery student**. She is a very **hardworking** student. Ratna always **passes** her midwifery subject. However, she is very weak in English. She speaks English **poorly** and her spelling is very bad. Her friends can barely understand her when she speaks. **So**, her lecturer advices her to improve her English. Yesterday, she went **to** the bookshop and bought an English book. **She** find the book interesting and could not wait for her first English lesson to start. **Good luck** Ratna !*

Kata yang yang dihitamkan pada paragraph diatas adalah bagian dari part of speech dan masing masing mempunyai fungsi yang berbeda beda.

NOUN

A Noun is a name of a person, animal, place or thing (nama orang, binatang atau sesuatu)

Contoh: *a midwifery student*

VERB

A verb may be said to be a “doing word” or an action word (kata kerja)

contoh ; *pass, is*

ADJECTIVE

An adjective describes a noun (kata sifat adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menambahkan arti pada kata benda atau kata yang menerangkan kata benda)

Contoh: *hardworking*

ADVERB

An adverb generally modifies a verb (kata keterangan yang memberikan kejelasan terhadap kata kerja)

Contoh: *poorly*

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun (kata ganti yang digunakan menggantikan orang atau benda)

contoh: *she*

PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word that takes the place of a noun (kata yang ditempatkan sebelum kata benda)

contoh : *to*

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word used to joint words and clauses (kata penghubung yang berfungsi untuk menghubungkan dua kalimat atau lebih menjadi satu kalimat)

contoh: *so*

EXCLAMATION / INTERJECTION

An exclamation or interjection expresses sudden emotion (kata seru adalah kata yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu perasaan yang kuat seperti kekaguman, rasa sakit, atau kegembiraan)

contoh : *Good Luck Ratna*

Marilah kita mulai dengan pembahasan kita yang pertama yaitu tentang noun

I. NOUNS

A. Pengertian Noun

Noun atau kata benda adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan nama orang, tempat, hal, kualitas, juga gagasan.

B. Bentuk-bentuk Noun

1. Concrete Noun

Yaitu kata benda yang terwujud, dapat dilihat atau disentuh.

Contoh: gold, iron, table, chair, dog, cat, book, pencil, etc.

2. Abstract Noun

Abstract Noun yaitu kata benda yang tak dapat dilihat atau disentuh.

Contoh: agreement, kindness, statement, etc.

C. Macam-Macam nouns

1. Proper nouns (kata benda nama diri)

Contoh: Adam, Surabaya, Medan, New York

2. Common Nouns (kata benda umum)

Contoh: Stone, Iron, Diamond, sand

3. Collective Nouns (kata benda kumpulan)

Contoh: Group, Club, Class

D. Tipe-Tipe Nouns

1. Countable Nouns

Adalah Kata benda yang dapat dihitung.

Contoh: table, car, chair, man, hospital, midwife, wheelchair, etc

2. Uncountable Nouns

Adalah Kata benda yang tak dapat dihitung

Contoh: water, sugar, butter, dust, coffee, bread

E. Number nouns

1. Singular Nouns (kata benda tunggal)

Kata benda tunggal bersama artikel a atau an.

Contoh: a book (sebuah buku), an apple (sepotong apel), a box (sebuah kotak)

2. Plural Nouns (kata benda jamak)

Kata benda yang menunjukkan bahwa kata benda tersebut lebih dari satu.

Contoh: I want to buy five pencils

The pens are on the table

Contoh : Plural and singular noun (kata benda tunggal dan jamak)

		Singular (tunggal)	Plural (jamak)
Regular (kata benda beraturan dengan menambahkan s,es, ies)	Ditambah "s"	Patient	patients
		Ward	Wards
		Nurse	Nurses
		Doctor	Doctors

		Singular (tunggal)	Plural (jamak)
Regular (kata benda beraturan dengan menambahkan s,es, ies)	Ditambah "s"	Virus	Viruses
		Class	Classes
		Midwife	miidwives
	Ditambah "ies"	Body	Bodies
		Baby	Babies
		Lady	Ladies
Irregular (tidak beraturan)	Irregular (tidak beraturan)	Child	chlidren
		Woman	Women
	(tidak berubah)	Fish	Fish
		Furniture	Furniture
	sama antara plural dan singular	Truth	Truth
		Honesty	Honesty

Bacalah paragraph dibawah ini, pahami isinya dan identifikasikan nouns kemudian isikan pada kotak dibawahnya.

NO WALKERS FOR BABIES

Physiotherapists in Britain claimed that baby walkers could be harmful for babies. Baby walkers are said to be responsible for injuring 4.000 children a year in Britain. Hence, these physiotherapists called for a ban on baby walkers.

They also claimed that baby walkers disrupt the ability of children to develop walking and visual skills and prevent them from exploring their surroundings.

Meanwhile, physiotherapists in the US found that children who have used baby walkers take a longer time to sit upright, crawl and walk. The findings also indicated that babies, who had been in walkers, did not perform well in mental tests.

Latihan 1

Singular	Plural
	Baby walkers



Carilah kata kata sulit yang belum anda ketahui artinya dan lihat dalam kamus anda.

F. Noun classes

1. Masculine Gender
Kata benda jenis kelamin laki-laki.
Contoh: Father, Uncle, boy, Husband
2. Feminine Gender
Kata benda jenis kelamin perempuan.
Contoh: Mother, Aunt, Wife
3. Neuter Gender nouns
Kata benda yang tak berjenis kelamin, atau netral.
Contoh: Bus, car, book
4. Common Gender Nouns
Kata benda yang berjenis kelamin umum.
Contoh: Baby, Friend, Teacher

Latihan 2. Bacalah dengan cermat, pahami isinya dan Identifikasi noun dalam paragraph di bawah ini.

Mrs Joan is a 45 year old midwife, who was referred to a consultant neurologist by her family doctor. Of late, Mrs Joan always experience dizziness when she walks for a long distance. Mrs Joan told the neurologist that she is unable to run but is able to ride motorcycle.

G. Noun Clause

Noun clause adalah klausa yang berfungsi sebagai nomina karena fungsinya sebagai nomina, maka noun clause dapat menduduki posisi-posisi berikut:

- 1). Subject kalimat (subject of a sentence)
Contoh:
 - **What you said** doesn't convince me at all.
 - **How he becomes so rich** makes peoples curious.
 - **What the salesman has said** is untrue
 - **That the world is round** is a fact.
- 2). Object verba transitif(object of a transitive verb)
Contoh:
 - I know **what you mean**.
 - I don't understand **what he is talking about**.
 - He said that his son **would study in Australia**.
- 3). Object preposisi (object of a preposition)
Contoh :
 - Please listen to **what your teacher is saying**
 - Be careful of **what you're doing**
- 4). Pelengkap (complement)
Contoh :
 - This is **what i want**
 - That is **what you need**
- 5). Pemberi keterangan tambahan (noun in apposition)
Contoh :
 - The idea **that people can live without oxygen** is unreasonable
 - The fact **that Adam always come late** doesn't surprise me

Latihan 3 . Isilah titik titik dengan jawaban di sebelah kanan (jawaban boleh digunakan lebih dai satu pertanyaan.

1. Nick isowns enormous dog	a. the man that b. woman who sit beside me c. the man who d. Who / that
2. Jack isplays the guitar	
3.is a midwife	
4. The manrepaired my car is a real expert	
5. I thought I recognized the assistant.....served us	

Apakah anda sudah memahami tentang kata benda ? sekarang marilah kita lanjutkan dengan materi tentang kata sifat

II. ADJECTIVES / kata sifat

A. Pengertian Adjectives

Kata sifat adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menambahkan arti pada kata yang menerangkan kata benda

contoh:

1. Midwife Andini is a **caring** person
Adjective- **caring** describes the noun person
2. The ward is **tidy**
Adjective – **tidy**

B. Posisi atau Letak Adjectives

1. Sebelum kata benda

Contoh:

- a. The **contaminated needle** must be disposed of
Adjective noun
- b. The **haughty doctor** ordered me to observe the patient's vital signs
Adjective noun

2. Setelah kata kerja seperti: like be, seem, appear, look, sound, smell, taste, feel, become, get.

contoh:

- a. The patient **seems withdrawn** today
Verb adjective
- b. I **felt relief** that the operation was a success
Verb adjective
- c. The water in the tank is **murky**
Be verb adjective

Latihan 4. Berikan garis bawah pada kata adjectives dalam kalimat dibawah ini

1. The newborn baby became restless when his diaper was soiled
2. The overweight child prefers sedentary activities
3. Normally, a toothbrush head gets worn, split and uneven after three months
4. He appeared uneasy when we asked about her disease
5. The cough syrup tastes bitter. However, the young boy was brave enough to swallow it
6. Certain bacteria or tissues are acid-fast

C. Jenis-jenis Adjectives

1. Limiting adjectives/ kata sifat terbatas
Article(kata sandang), terdiri dari: a, an, dan the.
 - a untuk kata berawalan consonan,
contoh: a pen, a book, a cat, etc.
 - an untuk kata berawalan vocal,
Contoh: an apple, an eagle, an hour, an orange, etc.
 - the untuk benda tunggal,
contoh: the earth, the sea, the moon, the sun, etc.

Latihan 5. isikan a, an atau the

1. would you liketomato? There's one infridge
2. I have got.....problem with my phone bill
3. yes, go tofifth floor,.....lift is along the corridor.
4. I'm going out forwalk
5. They are on.....floor inkitchen.

2. Demonstrative Adjectives / kata sifat penunjuk
This = ini, menunjukkan benda yang dekat dalam bentuk tunggal
Contoh : this is my stetoscope.
These= ini, untuk menunjuk benda yang dekat dalam bentuk jamak
Contoh : these house are mine
That = itu, untuk menunjuk benda jauh dalam bentuk tunggal
Contoh : that book which you are reading is mine
Those= itu, untuk menunjuk benda jauh dalam benda jamak.
Contoh : those woman are our patients.
3. Possessives Adjective / kata sifat kepunyaan
My=punyaku
Contoh: my patient is a teacher
Your= punya kamu
Contoh : your neighbour is a midwife
our= punya kami/kita
contoh : our teacher expect us to study hard
their=punya mereka

contoh : their lecturers always come on time
 His=punya dia laki-laki
 Contoh: his wife is a nurse
 her=punya dia perempuan
 contoh : her husband is a doctor
 its= punya dia, benda mati atau binatang
 contoh: i have a book. Its colour is red
 (untuk lebih jelasnya lihat modul 3 Kegiatan Belajar 1)

4. Numeral adjective / kata sifat bilangan

- Cardinal number (bilangan pokok)

Contoh : 0 = zero
 1 = one
 2 = two etc

- Ordinal number (bilangan urutan)

Contoh : the first = ke satu

the second = kedua

the third = ketiga

the fourth = keempat etc

Dalam penulisan harus diikuti oleh "the"

Contoh : The fourth grade

- Fraction number (bilangan pecahan)

Contoh : $1/2$ = a half,

$1/4$ = a fourth / a quarter

$1/3$ = a third

$2/3$ = two-third



5. Adjective of Indefinite quantity / kata sifat jumlah tidak tentu

- Many : banyak , untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung, pada kalimat negative dan interrogative

Contoh ; How many patients are there in your clinic?

- Much : banyak, digunakan untuk kata benda yang tak dapat dihitung pada kalimat negative dan interogatif

Contoh: Do you have much money?

- A lot of : banyak , digunakan untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung pada kalimat positif

Contoh : I have a lot of patients today.

- Plenty of: banyak, digunakan untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung dan tidak dapat dihitung dalam kalimat positif

Contoh : we have plenty of time

You must drink plenty of water

- A great many : banyak, untuk kata benda yang dapat di hitung pada kalimat positif.

Contoh : My mother has a great many rings

- A few : beberapa , untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung

Contoh: I hope you can stay here for a few days.

- A little : sedikit, untuk kata benda yang tidak dapat di hitung

Contoh : there is a little water in th bottle

- Several : beberapa, untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung
Contoh: several students go to hospital today
- All : semua , untuk benda yang dapat dihitung dan tidak dapat dihitung
Contoh : All students must go to clinic now.

Latihan6 . Complete paragraph dibawah ini dengan many, few, much or little

The Islanders do not have (1).....money , and they have (2).....contact with the outside world. There is not (3).....chance of the place attracting large numbers of tourists. There are lots of bicycles but not (4).....cars. And there are hardly any of the modern facilities. There are (5).....shops, and there is (6).....entertainment.

6. Interogative adjectives / kata sifat penanya terdiri dari: which, what, whose

D. Adjective Clause

Adjective clause adalah klausa yang berfungsi sebagai adjective. adjective clause dimulai dengan relative pronoun atau relative adverb.

Berikut ini beberapa contoh adjective clause:

1. Adjective clause dengan relative pronoun
Contoh: The man who is sitting over there is my father
2. Adjective Clause dengan relative adverb
Contoh: This is the reason why she did it.



Rangkuman

Setelah mempelajari tentang part of speech, anda semakin paham bahwa dalam setiap kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris terdapat susunan kata yang masing-masing mempunyai makna berbeda

1. Noun untuk menerangkan benda atau manusia
2. Adjective adalah menerangkan noun

Setelah menyelesaikan kegiatan belajar 1 ini diharapkan anda akan dapat menggunakan dalam penulisan dan dapat membedakan jenis katanya untuk menambah pengetahuan anda.



Tugas Mandiri

1. Carilah artikel dalam bahasa Inggris. Carilah kata-kata sulit yang belum anda pahami kemudian identifikasi noun dan adjective dalam artikel tersebut.
2. Tuliskan noun minimal 20 nouns di tempat kerja anda yang berhubungan dengan pekerjaan anda sebagai bidan sehari-hari.



Evaluasi Formatif

1. My father is not only the town mayor, he runstoo
 - a. a business
 - b. a piece of business
 - c. business
 - d. some business
2. Theproduced at our factory in Scotland
 - a. good are
 - b. good is
 - c. goods are
 - d. goods is
3. I was watching TV at home when suddenlyrang
 - a. a doorbell
 - b. an doorbell
 - c. doorbell
 - d. the doorbell
4. I've always liked
 - a. chinese food
 - b. food of china
 - c. some food of china
 - d. the Chinese food
5. In England most children goat the age of five
 - a. school
 - b. to school
 - c. to some school
 - d. to the school.
6. The government is doing nothing to help
 - a. poor
 - b. the poor
 - c. the poors
 - d. the poor ones
7. The young man seem very
 - a. sensible
 - b. sensibly
 - c. sensibly
 - d. sensibly
8. A student midwife must bewhen reporting for duty
 - a. pungent
 - b. accurate
 - c. thick
 - d. punctual
9. Nursing report must bein order to avoid any legal implications
 - a. punctual
 - b. painful
 - c. accurate
 - d. haughty
10. The postpartum mother complained that the analgesic injection was
 - a. anxious
 - b. thick
 - c. painful
 - d. blunt

UMPAN BALIK DAN TINDAK LANJUT

Rumus : $\frac{\text{Jumlah pilihan yang benar} \times 100 \%}{\text{Jumlah soal (score maksimal)}}$

Jika anda mencapai nilai <75 %, maka anda harus mengulangi kembali materi kegiatan belajar I.



Kegiatan Belajar 2

Verb - Adverb

Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum

Setelah mempelajari kegiatan belajar 2 diharapkan mahasiswa mampu menjelaskan tentang verb - adverb

Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus

Setelah mempelajari kegiatan belajar 2 ini, diharapkan mahasiswa mampu

- a. Menjelaskan pengertian verb
- b. Menjelaskan jenis verb
- c. Menjelaskan tipe tipe verb
- d. Menjelaskan infinitive
- e. Menjelaskan reguler dan irregular verb
- f. Menjelaskan auxiliary verb
- g. Menjelaskan causative verb
- h. Menjelaskan subjunctive
- i. Menjelaskan gerund
- j. Menjelaskan active dan pasive voice
- k. Menjelaskan pengertian adverb
- l. Menjelaskan adverb clauses

Pokok-Pokok Materi

Untuk mencapai tujuan dalam kegiatan belajar 2 ini, Anda diharapkan mempelajari tentang konsep – konsep berikut:

- A. Pengertian verb
- B. Jenis verb
- C. Tipe tipe verb
- D. infinitive
- E. reguler dan irregular verb
- F. auxiliary verb
- G. causative verb
- H. subjunctive
- I. gerund
- J. active dan pasive voice
- K. pengertian adverb
- L. adverb clauses



Uraian Materi

Bacalah paragraph dibawah ini. Pahami isinya dan perhatikan verb pada setiap kalimat. Carilah arti kata yang di hitamkan dalam kamus.

Breast milk provides a balanced diet for infants as it contains all essential nutrients, increase immunity against diseases and improves both physical and mental growth. Thus mothers are encouraged to nurse their **bundles of joy** as soon as possible after the baby's birth. In some cultures, colostrums, the first milk that appears and which is yellowish in colour, is discarded. Mothers are urged not to **discard** colostrums because it is extremely rich in antibodies, protein, zinc and other minerals, as well as low in lactose and fat.



● Gambar : Breast Milk

Kata yang digaris bawah pada paragraph diatas adalah contoh dari verb. Sekarang marilah kita membahas tentang Verb

I. Verb

A. Pengertian verbs

Verb atau kata kerja adalah semua kata yang menyatakan perbuatan dan perilaku atau pengertian dinamis. missal: work, drive, type, run, dan sebagainya.

B. Jenis-Jenis Verb

1. Transitive Verb (kata kerja transitif)

Transitive verb atau kata kerja transitif adalah kata kerja yang subjeknya membutuhkan objek sebagai pelengkap untuk menyatakan suatu pengertian yang lengkap.

2. Intransitive verb (kata kerja intransitive)

adalah kata kerja yang subjeknya tidak membutuhkan objek sebagai pelengkap untuk menyatakan suatu pengertian yang lengkap.

3. Verbs of incomplete Predication

yaitu verba yang membutuhkan pelengkap (complement) untuk melengkapi artinya

contoh:

*Student midwife Natalia Is inserting Naso gastric tube into the patient's stomach
The doctor auscultated the patient's chest an hour ago.*

C. Tipe verb

dibagi menjadi 3 jenis yaitu

1. Continuous verbs

Ciri yang menonjol adalah Verbs ini merupakan kegiatan secara fisik yang biasa dilakukan orang (to run, to walk, to eat , to fly, to go , to say)

Contoh: I eat bread every morning

2. Noun Continuous verbs

Ciri yang menonjol adalah Verbs ini merupakan sesuatu yang tidak bisa orang kerjakan. kata kerja ini digunakan dalam continuous tenses.

Macam-Macam Non Continuous Verbs

- Abstract Verbs (to be, to want , to cost , to seem, to need)
- Possession verbs (to belong , to own)
- Emotion Verbs (to like , to love , to hate, to dislike , to fear)

3. Mixed verbs

Ciri yang menonjol adalah verbs ini mempunyai dua arti yaitu berlaku seperti "Non-Continuous verbs" dan "continuous verbs"

Contoh : Tony appears confused.

D. Infinitive

Adalah bentuk dasar dari verb. Dalam bahasa inggris, penulisan Infinitive biasanya diawali dengan to. misalnya: (to) read, (to) eat, etc.

Meskipun, pada umumnya infinitive diawali to akan tetapi ada beberapa infinitive tanpa to, biasanya disebut bare invinitive.

S +V +to infinitive	S + V + O + to infinitive
<p>Contoh: I want to study English. (saya ingin belajar bahasa inggris)</p> <p>He refused to go. (la menolak pergi</p>	<p>Contoh: I want you to study, now. (saya ingin kamu belajar, sekarang)</p> <p>The doctor advised him to stop smoking (dokter menasehatinya untuk berhenti merokok)</p>

Perlu diingat, bentuk kata infinitive tidak bisa ditambah -s, -es, -ed atau -ing.

1. Bentuk-bentuk infinitive

- The perfect infinitive

To have + past participle

Contoh : someone must have broken the window and climbed in

- The continuous infinitive

To be + Present participle

Contoh: I happened to be waiting for the bus when the accident happened

- The perfect continuous infinitive

To have been + present participle

Contoh: the woman seemed to have been crying

- The passive Infinitive

To be + past participle

Contoh: I am expecting to be given a pay – rise next month

2. Penggunaan Infinitive
dapat digunakan sebagai Nouns, adjectives, atau adverbs.

Contoh:

To sleep is the only thing Tony wants after his double shift waiting tables at the neighbourhood cafe

To sleep berfungsi sebagai nouns (kata benda) karena sleep sebagai subjek dari kalimat

Latihan 1. Pilihlah jawaban yang dianggap benar

1. *Hary decided (to have / having) a party*
2. *I want (to avoid / avoiding) hurting anyone 's feeling*
3. *I really dislike (to sit / sitting) on the beach all day*
4. *We were planning (hire / to hire) a car*
5. *I don't fancy (to stay / staying) in one place all the time.*

E. Regular and Irregular verbs

1. Regular verbs / kata kerja beraturan

Merupakan kata kerja yang perubahannya dari infinitive (VI) menjadi past tense(VII) atau past participle(VIII)dengan menambahkan akhiran -ed atau -d.

Contoh:

The pregnant woman visits the midwife every month

The pregnant woman visited the midwife yesterday

Sekarang marilah kita lihat daftar kata kerja yang beraturan dibawah ini

Regular Verbs / kata beraturan

BASE FORM	+s, es, ies	PAST FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE+ing	PAST PARTICIPLE
Accumulate	Accumulates	Accumulated	accumulating	accumulated
Administer	Administers	Administered	administering	administered
Admit	Admits	Admitted	admitting	admitted
Assess	Assesses	Assessed	assessing	assessed
Assign	Assigns	Assigned	assigning	assigned
Assists	Assists	Assisted	assisting	assisted
Attend	Attends	Attended	attending	attended
Care	Cares	Cared	Caring	cared
Claim	Claims	claimed	claiming	claimed
Commence	Commences	Commenced	commencing	commenced
Connect	Connects	Connected	connecting	connected
Consult	Consults	Consulted	consulting	consulted
Diagnose	Diagnoses	Diagnosed	diagnosing	diagnosed

BASE FORM	+s, es, ies	PAST FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE+ing	PAST PARTICIPLE
Discourage	Discourages	Discouraged	discouraging	discouraged
Dispose	Disposes	Disposed	disposing	disposed
Document	Documents	Documented	documenting	documented
Encourage	Encourages	Encouraged	encouraging	encouraged
Excise	Excises	Excised	excising	excised
Exercise	Exercises	Exercised	exercising	exercised
Explain	Explains	Explained	explaining	explained
Handle	Handles	Handled	handling	handled
Implement	Implements	Implemented	implementing	implemented
Improve	Improves	Improved	improving	improved
Manage	Manages	Managed	managing	managed
Monitor	Monitors	Monitored	monitoring	monitored
Mop	Mops	Mopped	mopping	mopped
Operate	Operates	Operated	operating	operated
perform	Performs	Performed	performing	performed
Prescribe	Prescribes	Prescribed	prescribed	prescribed
Refer	Refers	Referred	referring	referred
Remove	Removes	Removed	removing	removed
Revive	Revives	Revived	reviving	revived
Scrub	Scrubs	Scrubbed	scrubbing	scrubbed
Sponge	Sponges	Sponged	sponging	sponged
Suffer	Suffers	Suffered	suffering	suffered
Support	Supports	Supported	supporting	supported
Transfer	Transfers	Transferred	transferring	transferred

2. Irregular verbs/ kata kerja tak beraturan

Kata kerja dalam bahasa inggris yang pembentukan lampaunya (past tense atau past participle) tidak bisa ditambahkan akhiran -ed atau -d melainkan kata tersebut berubah, sesuai kaidah yang ada.

Contoh : The class begins at seven o'clock everyday

My class began at seven o'clock yesterday

Setelah kita mempelajari tentang kata kerja tidak beraturan marilah kita lihat contoh daftar kata yang tidak beraturan dibawah ini.

Daftar kata yang tidak beraturan / IRREGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM	+s, es, ies	PAST FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE+ing	PAST PARTICIPLE
Accompany	Accompanies	Accompanied	accompanying	accompanied
Apply	Applies	Applied	applying	applied
Begin	Begins	Began	beginning	began
Bite	Bites	Bit	Biting	bitten

BASE FORM	+s, es, ies	PAST FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE+ing	PAST PARTICIPLE
Bleed	Bleeds	Bled	bleeding	bled
Blow	Blows	Blew	blowing	blown
Break	Breaks	Broke	breaking	broken
Bring	Brings	Brought	bringing	brought
Build	Builds	Built	building	built
Bury	Buries	Buried	burying	buried
Buy	Buys	Bought	buying	buying
carry out	carries out	carried out	carrying out	carried out
Choose	Chooses	Chose	choosing	chosen
Come	Comes	Came	coming	come
Creep	Creeps	Crept	creeping	crept
Cry	Cries	Cried	Crying	cried
Detoxify	Detoxifies	Detoxified	detoxifying	detoxified
Do	does	Did	Doing	Done
Dry	Dries	Dried	drying	Dried
Eat	Eats	Ate	Eating	Eaten
Fall	Falls	Fell	Falling	Fallen
Feel	Feels	Felt	feeling	Felt
Find	Finds	Found	finding	Found
Freeze	Freezes	Froze	freezing	Frozen
Give	Gives	Gave	Giving	Given
Go	Goes	Went	Going	Gone
Hear	Hears	Heard	hearing	heard
Hide	Hides	Hid	Hiding	Hidden
Hit	Hits	Hit	Hitting	Hit
Identify	Identifies	Identified	identifying	identified
Keep	Keeps	Kept	keeping	Kept
Kneel	Kneels	Knelt	kneeling	Knelt
Leave	Leaves	Left	leaving	Left
Lose	Loses	Lost	Losing	Lost
Run	Runs	Ran	running	Run
Say	Says	Said	saying	Said
Seek	Seeks	Sought	seeking	Sought
Sell	Sells	Sold	selling	Sold
Send	Sends	Sent	sending	Sent
Set	Sets	Set	setting	Set
Shut	Shuts	Shut	shutting	Shut
Sit	Sits	Sat	Sitting	Sat
Sleep	Sleeps	Slept	sleeping	Slept
Speak	Speaks	Spoke	speaking	Spoken
Spread	Spreads	Spread	spreading	Spread
Stand	Stands	Stood	standing	Stood
Steal	Steals	Stole	stealing	Stolen

BASE FORM	+s, es, ies	PAST FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE+ing	PAST PARTICIPLE
Study	Studies	Studied	studying	Studied
Supply	Supplies	Supplied	supplying	Supplied
Swear	Swear	Swore	swearing	Sworn
Take	Takes	Took	Taking	Taken
Teach	Teaches	Taught	teaching	Taught
Tear	Tears	Tore	tearing	Torn
Tell	Tells	Told	Telling	Told
Think	Thinks	Thought	thinking	Thought
Throw	Throws	Threw	throwing	Thrown
Tidy	Tidies	Tidied	tidying	Tidied
Understand	Understands	Understood	understanding	understood
Wear	Wears	Wore	wearing	Worn
Weep	Weeps	Wept	weeping	Wept
Win	Wins	Won	winning	Won
Write	Writes	Wrote	writing	Written

F. Auxiliary verbs

1. Pengertian

Merupakan kata kerja bantu yang diletakkan di depan kata kerja pokok untuk membentuk 'bentuk waktu' (tenses), ragam grammatical (voice) dan modals.

2. Bentuk-bentuk auxiliary verbs

Can digunakan untuk menyatakan kemampuan atau keahlian dan permohonan

Contoh : he can speak English fluently

May digunakan untuk menyatakan Permohonan izin dan kemungkinan

Contoh; May I beside you ?

Will digunakan untuk menyatakan Permintaan dan Janji

Contoh : I will come to your home

Shall digunakan untuk menyatakan Bantuan atau jasa dan Janji serta perintah yang harus dilakukan

Contoh : shall I open your coat ?

Must digunakan untuk menyatakan keharusan

Contoh: You must go now

Could: digunakan untuk menyatakan permintaan yang sopan dan kemungkinan.

Contoh: could you show me the way?

Might ; digunakan untuk menyatakan kemungkinan

Contoh: she might need a car

Would digunakan untuk menyatakan permintaan secara sopan dan keinginan bila bersama 'like'

Contoh : Would you help me , please?

What would you like to buy?

Should digunakan untuk menyatakan Anjuran dan Keharusan.

Contoh; you are tired, you should take a rest.

You should go to school.

Latihan 2. Pilihlah jawaban dengan Shall, might, would, mustn't , had.

1. *Everyone's sleep. Wemake noise.*
2. *.....you like to go for a ride with us*
3. *I wonder if this is the right way, Itnot be*
4. *It's late. I think we.....better go*
5. *.....I.show you the way?. oh , thank you.*

G. Causative Verbs

Dapat digunakan untuk menunjukkan seseorang yang melakukan sesuatu yang diinginkan oleh orang lain. Anda bisa menggunakan kalimat permintaan bahkan dengan memaksa sekalipun.

1. Have/Get

Anda dapat membuat kalimat pasif atau aktif dengan menggunakan have/get

Active	Passive
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subject + Have + complement (usually person)+ V1 2. Subject + get + complement (usually person) +V1 Contoh : The doctor had his midwife arrange the meeting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subject + have + complement (usually thing) + V3 2. Subject + get + Complement (usually Thing) +V3 Contoh : Fatima is getting his mother to take her photograph

2. Make

kita dapat menggunakan kalimat aktif dengan menggunakan make. makna make lebih kuat daripada have/get, make lebih bersifat memaksa

Subject+Make+complement+V1

Contoh : the man makes wife cook special food

3. Let

Anda dapat menggunakan let sebagai causative, yang berarti mengizinkan (permit/allow)

Subject+let+complement+V1

Contoh : My father let his son go to Bali with his friends

Subject+(permit/allow)+complement+V1

Contoh: My mother allowed her daughter to spend the night at her friend's house

4. Help

dapat digunakan sebagai causative. biasanya diikuti oleh simple form atau infinitive.

S+help+Complement+V1

Contoh : Tony helped linda find her ring

H. Subjunctive

adalah kata kerja bentuk pertama (simple form) yang ditempatkan setelah kata kerja (verb) yang lainnya. dapat digunakan apabila anda ingin menunjukkan seseorang yang menginginkan orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu.

S+Verb+that+subject+V1

Contoh kalimat:

- The hospital requires that all his midwives take this training
- The teacher advised that her student study hard

Latihan 3. Pilihlah jawaban yang tepat

1. **(let's, get)** listen to some music.
2. You should **(get, have)** your car serviced regularly
3. Where did you **(have, get)** your hair cut?
4. We **(had, got)** all our money stolen.
5. Laura **(got, have)** her shoes repaired.

II. GERUND

Adalah bentuk kata kerja ing yang difungsikan sebagai kata benda

Contoh;

- He is smoking (sebagai kata kerja)
- Smoking is prohibited (sebagai gerund)

Fungsi gerund

1. Sebagai subjek
Contoh : reading is good hobby
Swimming is healthy sport
2. Sebagai objek
Contoh : she likes cooking
I love singing
3. Sebagai larangan
Contoh : No smoking
No parking
4. Sebagai perintah atau ajaran
Contoh : Keep smiling
Keep talking
5. Setelah preposition
Contoh: I went without saying
After drinking , i went home

Kata yang diikuti gerund

Finish, like, enjoy, prefer, keep, before, after, stop

Contoh : She enjoy looking after her patients

The baby stop crying when her mother give breastfeeding.

Latihan 4. Pilih jawaban yang benar

1. Just keep (**stirring / to stir**) the mixture until it boils
2. Mark promised (**to go / going**) shopping
3. Have you finish (**to type / typing**) that letter?
4. We tend (**getting / to get**) up later at weekend.
5. My mother enjoy (**to travel / travelling**) around the world.

J . Active - passive

a. Active voice : kalimat yang subjeknya melakukan pekerjaan

S + V1 + es/es

Contoh:

- They bring two flowers
- The patient moves his bowels twice a day

b. Passive voice

Adalah kalimat yang subjeknya di kenai perbuatan

S + to be + Viii + by + O

Subyeknya berasal dari obyek pada kalimat pasif

Contoh

	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	BY-PHRASE	
ACTIVE	Sally	Feeds	the patients		in the mornings
PASSIVE	The Patients	are fed		by Sally	in the mornings

Latihan 5. Buatlah kalimat passive dibawah ini

1. Mrs Mirna(give) a 500 mg Ampicillin injection six hourly.
2. These proceduresusually(perform) by the student midwife
3. All disposable equipment(discard) immediately after use
4. These are the steps to prepare the dressing trolley. First, the trolley(wash) with soap and water. However , sometimes it(map) with antiseptic and later
5. It(dry). All sterile equipment(place) on the top shelf while all non-sterile equipment(put) on the bottom shelf.

III. ADVERBS / kata keterangan

Adverbs adalah kata keterangan yang menerangkan verb, adjectives atau adverb yang lain atau menambahkan kejelasan arti pada kata kerja.

contoh:

1. We must examine the patients **thoroughly**
Adverb – thoroughly describes the action examine
2. The clinical assistant walked **hastily** towards the ambulance
Adverb-hastily describes the action walked

A. Adverb clause

Adverbs dikategorikan dalam beberapa kelas menurut penggunaannya.

Macam macam adverb clause :

1. Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner adalah keterangan yang menyatakan cara

contoh:

- He eats **alone**
- The doctor examines his patients **conscientiously**

2. Adverbs of place

Adverbs of place adalah menyatakan tempat.

contoh:

- She searched for the psychiatric patient **everywhere**.
- I shall meet you **here** tomorrow

3. Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu atau ketika sesuatu terjadi.

contoh:

- The surgeon are performing the operation **now**.
- We have **already** documented the procedure.

4. Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu keadaan atau suatu kegiatan

contoh:

- The surgical wound is **healing very well**.
- The admission and **emergency Department is quite busy** during the festive season due to the increase in road accidents

5. Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency digunakan untuk menunjukkan berapa sering kegiatan atau aktifitas dilakukan.

contoh:

- Patients in the intensive Care Unit must always be **monitored**
- She **constantly** complains of angina.

Penulisan Adverb

Biasanya adverb dibentuk dari adjectives dengan menambahkan ly.

Adverbs ending in -y

Examples:

- Full - Fully
- Simple - simply
- Legible - Legibly
- Probable - Probably

Adverbs ending in -ily

Examples:

- Easy - Easily
- Noisy - Noisily
- Hungry - Hungrily
- Voluntary - Voluntarily

Adverbs ending in -ally

Examples:

- Scientific - Scientifically
- Systematic - systematically
- Surgical - Surgically

Adverbs ending with -ily

Examples:

- Proper - Properly
- Accurate - Accurately
- Meticulous - Meticulously
- Cheerful - Cheerfully

Adverbs, like adjectives, form their opposites with prefixes.

Examples:

- Uncertainly
- Illegibly
- Impatiently
- Uncaringly

Some adverbs do not have prefix or suffix.

Examples:

- Fast
- Hard
- Loud
- Early

Latihan 6. Berikan garis bawah pada jawaban yang benar

1. The ambulance rushed (slowly, speedily) along the highway to take the patient to the hospital
2. The students nurses made up the bed (neatly, lazily) to make it comfortable for the patient
3. The doctor advised me to take my medication (regularly, frequently)
4. The midwife (clumsily, carefully) spilled some disinfectant on the bed linen
5. Despite their grief, the relatives of the patient were glad that she died (awkwardly, peacefully)
6. The mother of the newborn baby is happy to see the baby sleeping (restlessly, soundly) in his crib
7. Dr.Ahmad always prefers to eat (lonely, alone) at the food court
8. They are extremely displeased with the patients for behaving (rudely, wisely) towards the nurses
9. After visiting hours, relatives of the patients are (patiently, politely) asked to leave
10. The opening ceremony of the International midwifery conference will start (shortly, quickly). I hope we will not be late.



Rangkuman

Semoga anda semakin paham dan semakin bersemangat untuk belajar bahasa Inggris, Kegiatan belajar diatas merupakan dasar untuk dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris. Dari pembelajaran diatas dapat kita ambil kesimpulan bahwa

1. Verb adalah kata kerja dimana semua kalimat dalam bahasa inggris harus ada verb
2. Adverb adalah kata yang menjelaskan tentang kata kerja. Demikian pembelajaran kita kali ini.

Sekali lagi, Selamat anda telah menyelesaikan modul 2, semoga apa yang anda pelajari dapat bermanfaat. Kita lanjutkan pada modul 3.



Evaluasi Formatif

Choose the correct answer

1. I think I'll buy these shoes.....really well
 - a.They fit
 - b.They have fit
 - c. they are fitting
 - d. they were fitting
2. We.....to Ireland for our holidays last year
 - a.Goes
 - b. Going
 - c. have gone
 - d. went
3. At nine o'clock yesterday morning we.....
For the bus
 - a.Wait
 - b. Waiting
 - c. was waiting
 - d. were waiting
4. Ilike that coat . It's really nice
 - a. Am
 - b. Do
 - c. very
 - d. yes
5. Our friends.....meet us at the airport
tonight
 - a.Are
 - b. Are going to
 - c. go to
 - d. will be to
6. We can't go along here because the road is
.....
 - a.Been repaired
 - b. Being repaired
 - c. repair
 - d. repaired
7. I can remembervoices in the middle
of the night
 - a.Hear
 - b. Heard
 - c. hearing
 - d. to hear
8. Susan has to work very hard, Ido
her job. I'm sure
 - a. can't
 - b. couldn't
 - c. don't
 - d. shouldn't
9. They raised the money simplyfor
it. It was easy
 - a. Asking
 - b. By asking
 - c. of asking
 - d. with asking
10. The driver was arrested failingan
accident
 - a. Of report
 - b. Report
 - c. reporting
 - d. to report



Umpan Balik & Tindak Lanjut

Rumus : $\frac{\text{Jumlah pilihan yang benar} \times 100 \%}{\text{Jumlah soal (score maksimal)}}$

Jika anda mencapai nilai <75 %, maka anda harus mengulangi kembali materi kegiatan belajar 2.



Test Akhir Modul

Choose the correct answer

- We gavea meal
a. at the visitors c. the visitors
b. for the visitors d. to the visitors
- I'm busy at the moment.....on the computer
a. I work c. I'm work
b. I'm working d. I working
- Wherethe car?
a. did you park c. parked you
b. did you parked d. you parked
- What 's the weather like in Canada?
How oftenthere ?
a. does it snow c. snow it
b. does it snows d. snows it
- The chemist's was open , so luckily Ibuy some aspirin.
a. can c. did can
b. can't d. was able to
-I carry that bag for you?..Oh , thank you
a. do c. will
b. shall d. Would
- The story I've just readAgatha Christie
a. was written c. was written from
b. was written by d. wrote
- Some film starsbe difficult to work with
a. are said c. say
b. are said to d. say to
- Someone suggestedfor a walk
a. go c. of going
b. going d. to go
- The police want anything suspicious
a. that we report c. us to report
b. us reporting d. we report
- Did you congratulate Tessa her exam?
a. of passing c. passing
b. on passing d. to pass
- I need to buy.....
a. a bread c. a loaf of bread
b. a loaf bread d. breads
- I'm looking forto cut this string
a. a pair scissors c. a scissors
b. a scissor d. some scissors
- It's so boring here, nothing ever happens inplace
a. that c. this
b. these d. those
- There'suse in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.
a. a few c. few
b. a little d. little
- Let's stop and have a coffee.....a café over there, look.
a. is c. there
b. it's d. there's
- The house was.....building
a. a nice old stone c. a stone old nice
b. a nice stone old d. an old nice stone
- I.....missed the bus. I was only just in time to catch it
a. mostly c. nearest
b. near d. nearly
- We've lived in this flat.....five years
a. ago c. for
b. already d. since
- I prefer dogscats. I hate cats
a. from c. than
b. over d. To
- When I looked round the door , the baby
a. is sleeping c. was sleeping
b. slept d. were sleeping
- We to Ireland for our holidays last year
a. goes c. have gone
b. going d. went
- You haven't eaten your pudding.....it?
a. are you no want c. don't want you
b. do you no want d. don't you want ?
- Someonethe tickets are free
a. said me c. told me
b. said me that d. told to me

-
25. What's the name of the man gave us a lift
a. he c. which
b. what d. who
26. Susan is the woman husband is in hospital
a. her c. whose
b. hers the d. whose the
27. Ifmy passport, I'll be in trouble
a. I lose c. I lost
b. I'll lose d. I would lose
28. If the bus to airport hadn't been so late, we.....the plane
a. caught c. would catch
b. had caught d. would have caught
29. I just had to take.....the dog out.....of the awful weather
a. although c. even though
b. despite d. in spite
30. Anna put the electric fire on.....warm
a. for getting c. so she gets
b. in order get d. to get



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Daftar Gambar

Daftar Gambar	Sumber Gambar
Cover	http://nursing.med.nyu.edu
Gambar : Penanganan terhadap bayi baru lahir	http://stikessuryaglobal.co.id
Gambar : Baby walker	Modul asli
Gambar : Breast Milk	Modul asli

Kunci Jawaban

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 1			
Latihan 1		Latihan 2	Latihan 3
Singular a year a ban a longer time	Plural Baby walkers Physiotherapists Children Visual skills Mental tests	Mrs joan, a 45 year old midwife, a consultan neurologist, her family doctor, dizziness, she, a long distance	1. the man who 2. the man that 3. woman who sit beside me 4. who/that 5. who/that
Latihan 4		Latihan 5	Latihan 6
1. Newborn, restless, soiled 2. Overweight, sedentary 3. Worn, split, uneven, three 4. Uneasy 5. Cough, bitter, young, brave 6. Fast 7. Anti-high blood pressure, three 8. Menstrual, heavy frequent, iron deficiency. 9. Hormonal, physical, childhood 10. Natural, best		1. A, the 2. A 3. The, the 4. A 5. The, the	1. Much 2. Little 3. Much 4. Many 5. Few 6. Little
FORMATIF KB 1			
1. A	2. C	3. C	4. A
1. B	7. A	8. D	9. C
			5. B
			10. C

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 2				
Latihan 1		Latihan2		Latihan 3
1. To have 2. To avoid 3. Sitting 4. To hire 5. staying		1. Mustn't 2. Would 3. Might 4. Had 5. Shallv		1. Let's 2. Have 3. Get 4. Had 5. Got
Latihan 4		Latihan 5		Latihan 6
1. stirring 2. going 3. typing 4. to get 5. travelling		1. Is given 2. Are performed 3. Is discarded 4. Is washed, is maped, 5. is dried, is placed, is put		1. speedly 2. neatly 3. regularly 4. clumsily 5. peacefully 6. soundly 7. alone 8. rudely 9. politely 10. shortly
TEST FORMATIF				
1. a	2. d	3. d	4. b	5.b
6. d	7. c	8. b	9. b	10.d
Test Akhir				
1. C	8. B	16. D	24. C	
2. B	9. B	17. A	25 . D	
3. A	10. C	18. D	26. C	
4. A	11. B	19. C	27. A	
5. D	12. C	20. D	28. D	
6. B	13. D	21. C	29. D	
7. B	14. C	22. D	30. D	
	15. D	23. D		