

Program Studi
Sarjana Terapan Kebidanan



MODUL 1

BAHASA INGGRIS II

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Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Palangka Raya

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

MODUL1
BAHAN AJAR CETAK
KEBIDANAN

BAHASA INGGRIS II

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Pendahuluan

A. RASIONAL DAN DESKRIPSI SINGKAT

"Selamat Berjumpa lagi....how are you ?"

Belajar bahasa Inggris harus disertai dengan pemahaman yang sungguh sungguh karena bahasa Inggris sangat kompleks di bandingkan dengan bahasa Indonesia. Conjunction atau kata sambung dalam suatu kalimat mempunyai arti yang sangat bermakna sehingga mahasiswa wajib mengetahui makna masing masing. Sedangkan kata seru dalam bahasa Inggris digunakan untuk mengungkapkan perasaan yang sangat kuat dan untuk membandingkan kalimat kita akan belajar tentang comparison of degree.



● Gambar : Penanganan terhadap bayi baru lahir

Sekarang marilah kita mulai belajar modul 3 yang merupakan pembelajaran terakhir andayaitu tentang kata sambung, kata seru dan perbandingan. Setelah anda 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.

Kegiatan belajar yang ada pada modul ini adalah

1. Pronoun - Preposition
2. Conjunction-Interjection-Comparison

B. Relevansi

Materi ini menjadi dasar bagi anda untuk dapat memahami bacaan dan memahami referensi pembelajaran yang banyak memakai bahasa Inggris.

C. Petunjuk Belajar

Proses pembelajaran untuk materi pada modul 3 yang sedang anda ikuti dapat berjalan dengan lebih lancar bila anda mengikuti langkah-langkah belajar sebagai berikut:

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



D. Petunjuk Bagi Dosen Pengajar / Fasilitator

1. Pahami Capaian Pembelajaran dalam Modul 3 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 karena setiap latihan yang ada perlu pembahasan yang detail.
7. Lakukan penilaian terhadap kemampuan yang dicapai peserta didik.

.....

Selamat belajar, semoga berhasil

.....



Kegiatan Belajar 1

PRONOUN-PREPOSITION

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum

Setelah mempelajari kegiatan belajar 1, mahasiswa diharapkan mampu menjelaskan pronoun dan preposition

Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus

Setelah menyelesaikan kegiatan belajar 1 diharapkan mahasiswa mampu :

- a. Menjelaskan pengertian pronoun
- b. Menjelaskan bentuk pronoun
- c. Mengidentifikasi jenis pronoun
- d. Menjelaskan pengertian preposition
- e. Menjelaskan jenis preposition

I. Pokok Materi

- A. Pengertian pronoun
- B. Bentuk pronoun
- C. Jenis-jenis pronoun
- D. Pengertian preposition
- E. Jenis preposition



● Gambar : Pronoun Preposition



Uraian Materi

Bacalah paragraph di bawah ini Pahami isinya dan idetinfikasi kata kata sulit yang belum anda pahami.

In 1850, Florence attended a training school for nurses. At that time, nursing was an infamous profession as nursing care was only given by women of low moral standard. Hence, it was against the societal code for affluent young English women to be involved in such a profession. Miss Nightingale's parents initially opposed to her career choice but finally approved and gave her their blessings after Mr. Nightingale became ill and received attentive care from his daughter. Later, her father granted an allowance, which allowed her to continue her training and work in London.

Anda pastinya sudah dapat membedakan antara noun, adjective, verb, adverb. Pada kegiatan belajar ini anda akan mempelajari tentang pronoun. Tahukah anda kata kata yang termasuk pronoun dalam paragraph diatas ? marilah kita mempelajarinya saat ini.

I. PRONOUNS / kata ganti

adalah kata ganti yang digunakan untuk menggantikan orang atau benda

B. Terdapat 2 bentuk pronouns:

- Personal Pronouns / kata ganti orang atau benda
- Possessives Pronouns/ kata ganti milik

Personal pronouns		Possessive pronouns		Reflexive pronouns
Subjek	Objek	Possessive Adjective	Possessive pronouns	
I	Me	Mine	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Our	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Their	themselves

Lihat contoh dibawah ini

PERSONAL	POSSESSIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a Forbes watch. • You bought a pair of crutches. • She owns a pharmacy. • He took the children to the hospital. • We built a therapeutic garden in the ward. • They clean the classroom. • The monitor of the computer is faulty. It has been sent to the lab to be repaired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forbes watch is mine. • The pair of crutches is yours. • The pharmacy is hers. • The children are his. • The therapeutic garden is ours. • The classroom is theirs. • its monitor is faulty.

Latihan 1. Isilah titik titik dibawah ini dengan possessive adjectives

contoh : she is admiring her brand new uniform

1. *The surgeons are trying to identifyweakness in the previous operation.*
2. *I have found a matric card which I handed over to aishah. It is matric card*
3. *The hospital is very largestaff are highly efficient*
4. *My one year old daughter opensbowel once every 3 or 4 days*
5. *Encourage your child's independence and allow him to make..... own decision*
6. *Midwives must observe the 5Cs' in caring-compassion, conscience, competence, confidence and commitment inprofession.*
7. *.....lifestyle determines our health*
8. *He drew the diagram of the heart in detail. The diagram shows the heart withwalls an four chambers.*
9. *The ECG machine broke down just now.....monitor was blank when I switched it on.*

C. Jenis Jenis pronoun

1. Demonstrative Pronoun / kata ganti penunjuk

This : ini, untuk menunjuk benda dekat tunggal

These : ini , digunakan untuk benda dekat jamak

That : itu, untuk benda jauh tunggal

Those : itu, untuk benda jauh jamak

Contoh :
This is my pen
These are our pens
That is your car
Those are your cars



• Gambar : Pens (Plural)

2. Indefinitive pronouns / kata ganti benda tak tentu

Each	: tiap tiap / setiap
One / ones	: yang lainnya , yang satu
Each other	: satu sama lain, untuk 2 orang
One another	: satu sama lain untuk lebih dari 2 orang
Another	: yang lain, untuk benda tunggal tak tentu
Others	: yang lain, untuk benda jamak tak tentu
The other	: yang lain , untuk benda tunggal tertentu
The others	: yang lain, untuk benda jamak tertentu
Both	: kedua , untuk orang atau benda
Few	: sedikit
Many	: banyak

Contoh:

*Ana and alike help **each other** with their work*

*One **another** has the same meaning*

*Our house is the **one** on the left*

*There are **many** books on the table*

*I've got two bicycle, **both** of them are quite old*

***Few** customers have some into the shop*

Latihan 2.

*Yourself it some us
me Ones there each other's*

1. Take care, won't you. Anna look after.....
2. Yes,.....would be lovely to see you again
3. If you want some apples, I'll get you
4. We have brought some food with
5. Who does this CD belong to ?I have just bought it
6. The shop doesn't sell new books. It only sells old.....
7. Is.....a post office near here, please
8. The two girls often wearclothes

3. Relative pronouns/ kata ganti penghubung

Digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua buah kalimat yang memiliki subjek atau objek yang sama, sehingga pengulangan subjek atau objek tersebut. Dalam bahasa Indonesia diterjemahkan "yang"

Who: digunakan untuk menggantikan orang sebagai subjek

*The man is standing over there
He is my teacher
The man **who** is standing over there is my teacher*

Whom : digunakan untuk menggantikan orang sebagai objek

*The man is Mr Joni
I admire him
The man **whom** i admire is Mr. Joni*

Which : digunakan untuk menggantikan bend (selain orang), baik sebagai subjek maupun objek

*I am reading a book
I bought the book yesterday
I am reading a book **which** I bought yesterday*

That : digunakan untuk orang, benda atau binatang, baik sebagai subjek maupun objek

*He lent me a book
The book is very boring
The book **that** he lent me is very boring*

Whose : digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua kalimat yang mengandung unsure kepemilikan. Bias diterjemahkan dengan "yang.....nya"

*Jack is a good basketball player
His father is a marketing manager in my company
Jack **whose** father is a marketing manager in my company is a good basketball player*

Latihan 3.

Which
where

who
which

whom
whose

1. The planehas just taken off is an hour late
2. My friend Sitiworks at royal hospital earns much more than i do
3. Diana is someone with..... i usually agree
4. Jakarta is the city.....the Sea games were held in 2011
5. It rained all the time,.....was a great pity
6. We passed shops.....windows were decorated for idul fitri

II. PREPOSITIONS / kata depan

Prepositions adalah kata depan yaitu kata yang ditempatkan sebelum kata benda yang menunjukkan hubungan dengan bagian bagian kalimat yang lain. kata ini menunjukkan waktu, posisi/ letak dan arah.

Daftar preposisi yang biasa digunakan:

About	Above	Across	After
Against	Along	Among	Around
At	Before	Below	Beneath
Beside	Between	By	Down
During	Except	For	From
In	in front of	Into	Near
Of	Off	On	Over
Round	Since	Through	Till
To	Towards	Under	Underneath
Until	Up	Upon	With
Within	Without		

contoh:

- The paramedic is standing in front of the ambulance.
- Her morning shift starts at 7 a.m.
- The patient has been in comatose for 2 days.

E. Jenis – jenis preposition

1. At , in (tempat)

In dipakai untuk nama negeri dan kota besar

At dipakai untuk kota kecil

Dina live in Jakarta
I passed my holiday at solo

2. At, In, on (waktu)

At dipakai untuk waktu yang tepat, in untuk suatu bagian waktu dan on untuk nama hari atau tanggal.

I usually go to school at seven a'clock
Midwife sinta works in the afternoon shift

3. Beside (kegiatan nyata), besides (untuk pernyataan)

She was sitting beside me
My friend studies French besides english

4. Between , among

Between : diantara 2.

Among : diantara banyak

I stand between the two of girls
I stand among a crowd of girls

5. By , before, since (dipakai dalam batas waktu tertentu)

You must go home by seven o'clock
The employees didn't go home before five o'clock
She has been here since five o'clock

Latihan 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct Prepositions from the box

In on at of for with from about

A 62-year-old widow is appealing (1).....financial help for her dialysis treatment. Mrs Fatimah of Surabaya, needs (2)Rp 3 million a month for her dialysis treatment and several hundred thousand Rupiah a month for medication for hypertension. She suffers (3).....anaemia as well.

Her husband passed away five months ago, and one (4).....her sons, who is working (5).....singapore is supporting her (6).....Rp 2 millions monthly allowance, but this is not enough to cover her medical expenses. Her other son is jobless.

I have been depending (7).....friends for help. Fatimah who is now staying alone, said. Those who wish to help her can contact her sister-in-law, Mrs latifa (8).....0817956432.



Rangkuman

Setelah mempelajari tentang pronoun dan preposition dapat kita ambil kesimpulan bahwa pronoun merupakan kata ganti benda atau orang yang banyak sekali bentuknya. Sedangkan preposition adalah kata depan baik untuk menunjukkan tempat, waktu dan kegiatan.

Setelah menyelesaikan kegiatan belajar 1 ini diharapkan anda akan dapat menggunakan dalam penulisan dan dapat membedakan kata dalam referensi yang anda baca. Sekarang marilah kita lanjutkan ke kegiatan Belajar 2.



Tugas Mandiri

1. Carilah artikel dalam bahasa Inggris. Carilah kata-kata sulit yang belum anda pahami kemudian carilah pahami tentang pronoun dan prepositionnya.
2. Buatlah contoh 10 kalimat yang menggunakan pronoun dan 10 kalimat yang menggunakan preposition yang berhubungan dengan profesi anda sebagai seorang bidan.



Evaluasi Formatif

Choose the correct answer

1. Peter has two brothers, but he doesn't speak toof them
 - a. any
 - b. both
 - c. either
 - d. neither
2.has left a bicycle outside
 - a. anyone
 - b. anything
 - c. someone
 - d. something
3. Would mind waitingminutes
 - a. a few
 - b. a little
 - c. few
 - d. little
4.countries still have a king or a queen, don't they?
 - a. any
 - b. half
 - c. part
 - d. some
5. Everyone in the group shook hands with
 - a. each other
 - b. one other
 - c. one the other
 - d. themselves
6. You can see all the information the screen
 - a. at
 - b. from
 - c. in
 - d. on
7. Are these picturesale?
 - a. at
 - b. in
 - c. inside
 - d. on
8. I have lived herelast year
 - a. after
 - b. by
 - c. for
 - d. since
9. We do most of our business summer
 - a. along
 - b. at
 - c. in
 - d. on
10. We are boredthis game
 - a. about
 - b. at
 - c. for
 - d. with



Kegiatan Belajar 2

Conjunction – interjection- comparative

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum

Setelah mempelajari kegiatan belajar 2 mahasiswa diharapkan mampu menjelaskan conjunction , interjection , comparative

Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus

Setelah menyelesaikan kegiatan belajar 2 mahasiswa mampu :

- a. Menjelaskan pengertian conjunction
- b. Menjelaskan bentuk conjunction
- c. Menjelaskan jenis conjunction
- d. Mengidentifikasi fungsi conjunction
- e. Menjelaskan pengertian interjection
- f. Menjelaskan pengertian comparative
- g. Menjelaskan pattern dari comparative

Pokok Materi

- a. Pengertian conjunction
- b. Bentuk conjunction
- c. Jenis conjunction
- d. Fungsi conjunction
- e. Pengertian interjection
- f. Pengertian comparative
- g. Pattern comparative



Uraian Materi

Bacalah paragraph di bawah ini !! pahami isinya dan carilah kata kata sulit dalam kamus

*Mature breast milk appears between two and five days after birth. Babies find it easier to digest breast milk because it contains a higher ration of whey to casein (both are types of protein) compared to cow's milk. This is because whey is more tolerated by an infant's digestive system. Lactose , the only type of carbohydrate in breast milk, also helps digestion and provides energy to the babies. Its presence helps the infants to absorb essential nutrients such as calcium, phosphorus and magnesium. General perception claims that many Asian babies are **lactose-intolerant**. Contrary to this claim, studies show that lactose-intolerance actually develops during childhood and very few infants are allergic towards lactose. In fact, lactoglobulin in cow's milk is the main cause of allergies among babies. Breast-fed babies sleep better compared to babies drinking cow milk due to the hormone melatonin, which is found in human milk.*



• Gambar : Botol Susu

Setelah anda membaca paragrap diatas, marilah kita perhatikan bahwa banyak conjunction dan comparison yang terdapat dalam paragraph tersebut. Marilah kita bahas tentang conjunction dan comparison.

I. CONJUNCTIONS / kata penghubung

A. Conjunctions

adalah kata penghubung yang fungsinya untuk menghubungkan dua kalimat atau lebih menjadi satu.

Contoh conjunction yang sering di gunakan

- But (tetapi)	- Not onlybut also (tidak hanya....tetapi juga.....)
- And (dan)	- Because (karena)
- Although (walaupun)	- So that (agar / supaya)
- If (jika)	- Where (dimana)
- Or (atau)	- In spite of (meskipun)
- After (setelah)	
- Until (sampai)	
- For (sebab / karena)	

B. Bentuk conjunction

1. Single form / tunggal : and , but , because , although
2. Compound / majemuk ; provided that , as long a, in order to
3. Correlatives / menghubungkan : so....that

C. Jenis conjunction

1. Coordinating conjunction : menggabungkan 2 kalimat yang berkedudukan sama
missal : and , but , or , nor, for , yet. So
2. Subordinating conjunction : menggabungkan anak kalimat dengan induk kalimatnya dan biasanya berada di awal anak kalimat :
Missal ; if , after, although , as , because , before , how , if , once , since , then , that , though , till , until , when , where , whether , while.
contoh:
 - a. Alan expects to receive free medical treatment.
 - b. He is poor man.

a.

b.

Alan expects to receive free medical

[Because]

He is poor

Alan expects to receive free medical treatment because He is a poor man

a.

b.

Maznah has been eating a lot of fatty foods

[Because]

she is suffering from heart problem

As a result of eating a lot of fatty foods, Maznah is suffering from heart problem.

OR

Maznah is suffering from heart problem as a result of eating a lot of fatty foods.

D. Fungsi dari conjunctions

Conjunctions mempunyai 6 fungsi utama seperti dibawah ini:

1. ADDITION OR SIMILAR IDEAS (ide dan kedudukan sama)
and, not only but also, both...and, neither...nor

And	neither...nor	both...and not only...but also
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menggabungkan 2 kalimat yang idenya sama <p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The midwives and the nurses of the ward are accompanying the doctor in the ward round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menggabungkan 2 kalimat negative yang mempunyai ide yang sama <p>contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither the nurse nor the doctor is in the clinic at the moment. The asthmatic patient can neither stand dust nor smoke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untuk penekanan <p>contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both my uncle and aunt have contracted AIDS The ward is not only dirty but also crowded

2. CAUSE & EFFECT (sebab-akibat)

Because, since, as, so, so that, so ... that, as long as, as a result, consequently, therefore, due to

Untuk menunjukkan hubungan sebab akibat dari suatu aktifitas
contoh:

- Daliza took two tablets of paracetamol **as** she had a headache*
effect cause
- Norman frequented the toilet several times this morning **since** he had diarrhoea.*
effect cause
- The tumour cannot be removed **because** it has turned malignant.*
effect cause
- Professor Riaz is well-respected **due to** his expertise in Biochemistry.*
effect cause
- His gangrenous wound was so bad **that** the doctor had to amputate his foot.*
effect cause

3. TIME / waktu

after, before, when, while, until ,as soon as, once

contoh:

- While** Janice was flushing the patient's wound, she saw some maggots crawling out of it
- As soon as** the tycoon was informed of his prognosis, he immediately engaged a lawyer to draft his will
- The cardiothoracic surgeons will only decide the date of the bypass surgery **once** they receive the results of the angiogram.

4. CONTRAST / ide yang berlawanan

but, yet, still, however, nevertheless, although, even though, thought, despite, in spite of, whereas.

*Untuk menunjukkan ide yang berlawanan
contoh:*

- *She is ill, yet she refuses to see a doctor*
- *Mazni tired hard to quit smoking but she failed*
- *The junior doctors are hardworking although they are inexperienced*
- *Despite her anxiety, she managed to remain calm*
- *In spite of the excruciating labour pain, she refused to have an epidural.*

5. CONDITION

if, unless

If	Unless
<p>Kata sambung " if " digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kondisi yang kemungkinan ada hasilnya.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the patient's urinary output is abnormal, you will have to inform doctor immediately 	<p>Kata sambung " unless:"artinya jika tidak ("if you don't".)</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will not recover from your ailment, unless you take your medication regularly. • Unless you have a strong interest in nursing, you should take up other profession.

6. CHOICE / pilihan

or, either ... or

Membuat suatu pilihan

Examples:

- *You can obtain the medicine **either** from the Guardian or the Georgetown pharmacy.*
- *Ramzi can consult Dr.Zain **or** Dr.Visvabalan about his condition.*

Latihan 1. Berikan garis bawah pada jawaban yang benar.

1. I cannot be a physician (as, although) I am afraid of blood
2. Jazila can walk faster than her husband (but, even though) she is eight month pregnant
3. (Though, Since) he is afraid of operations, he is going to alternative medicine⁴
4. (Either, Neither) the patient (or , nor) his relatives are allowed to read the bed head ticket
5. During the first trimester, a mother-to-be is not allowed to take any medications (unless, since) it may affect the baby.
6. You will never know whether you are pregnant (but, unless) you take a pregnant test
7. The baby cried all night (although, because) he was ill
8. You must complete your assignment (either, neither) by today (nor, or) tomorrow the latest
9. Many patients dislike Dr.zurina (because,so) she is haughty (and, but) rude.
10. She searched through all the papers in the drawer (but , and) the report was not there.

E. INTERJECTION/EXCLAMATION / kata seru

Interjections/Exclamations atau kata seru adalah kata yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu perasaan yang kuat seperti kekaguman, rasa sakit atau kegembiraan.

Contoh.

Oh! What tidy ward
to express surprise

Yes! That's what I call a neat incision
to express satisfaction

Oh my God! I'm pregnant!
to express shock

Ouch! The injection is so painful!
to show pain

F. COMPARISONS: ADJECTIVE AND ADVERBS

Comparison adalah suatu cara untuk mengungkapkan kalimat untuk membandingkan sesuatu yang lain.

Comparative = lebih

Superlative= paling

DEGREES OF COMPARISON



Positive Degree : tidak menunjukkan adanya perbandingan
 Contoh: your house is **as** big **as** mine

Comparative Degree : dapat digunakan , apabila ingin menunjukkan ketidaksamaan antara seseorang dengan yang lainnya.
 Contoh ; My house is **smaller than** yours

Superlative Degree : perbandingan yang melibatkan lebih dari dua orang yang memperlihatkan paling
 Contoh : Rena is **the tallest** girl in this class.



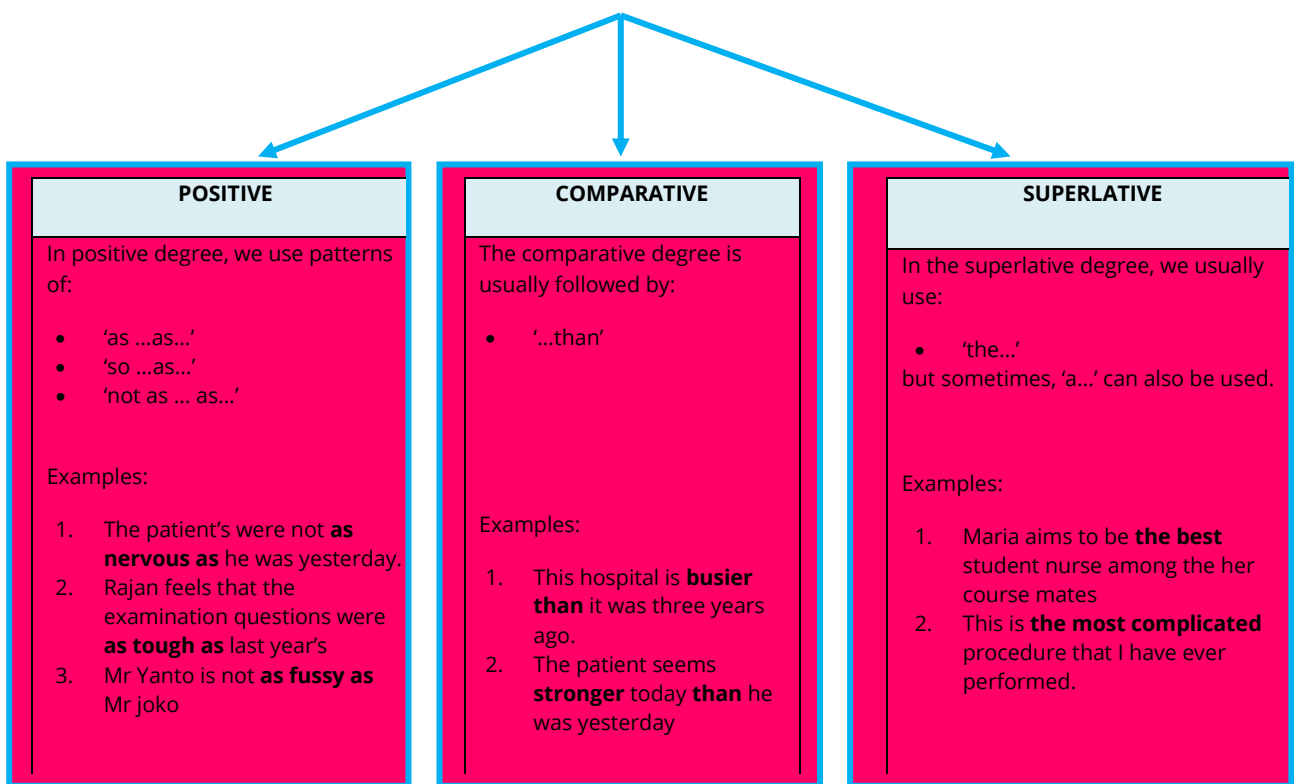
Al is not as tall as Joe
 Ed is taller than Al
 Ed is the tallest of three

Contoh

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Healthy	Healthier	Healthiest
Tidy	Tidier	Tidiest
Pale	Paler	Palest
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Hard	Harder	Hardest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Kata sifat yang lebih dari 3 suku kata ditambahkan more untuk comparative dan most untuk superlative		
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Competent	More competent	Most competent
Beberapa bentuk comparative dan superlative yang sama		
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least
Late	Later	Latest

PATTERNS OF COMPARISON



• Gambar : Pattern of Comparison

Latihan.2

Read the poster below and complete the blanks with appropriate comparative ajectives
HEALTH FACTS WOMEN SHOULD KEEP IN MIND

1. Women who smoke have a(great) risk of developing lung cancer than men who smoke the same number of cigarettes.
2. Women find it(difficult) to quit than men
3. Women appear to be (affected) by the pain-reducing drug, ibuprofen.
4. Women lose bone mineral at a (fast) rate than men which could explain the (high) incidence of osteoporosis in women.
5. During a heart attack, women tend to have (subtle) symptoms than men. Abdominal pain, nausea and fatigue generally appear as signs for women while men usually experience chest pain.
6. Women have (high) blood alcohol content than men after consuming the same amount of alcohol even when size differences are considered.





Rangkuman

Setelah menyelesaikan kegiatan belajar 2 pada modul 3 ini, maka telah selesai pula pembelajaran kita tentang part of speech. Untuk kegiatan belajar ini dapat kita ambil kesimpulan bahwa:

1. Conjunction berfungsi untuk menghubungkan 2 kalimat atau lebih untuk menjadi satu baik yang sederajat ataupun berlawanan.
2. Interjection adalah kata seru
3. Comparison adalah perbandingan dimana terdapat tiga tingkat yaitu yang positif artinya sama, comparative artinya lebih dan superlative yang artinya paling.

Dengan demikian semua pembelajaran kita tentang part of speech sudah berakhir, saya berharap anda memahami dan apa yang sudah anda pelajari dapat bermanfaat bagi anda semua. Maaf bila ada salah dalam penulisan. Sampai jumpa lagi pada modul yang lain dilain kesempatan. THANKYOU.



Tugas Mandiri

Buatlah 10 kalimat yang menggunakan conjunction yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan anda sehari hari sebagai bidan.



Evaluasi Formatif

No 1 sd 4 Jawablah dengan comparative

No 5 sd 10 pilih satu jawaban yang benar

1. Janet looks.....(thin) than she did
2. Can't you think of anything.....(intelligent) to say ?
3. It was the.....(horrible) feeling I've ever had
4. It's the.....(large) company in the country
5. This is the place.....the accident happened
 - a. when
 - b. who
 - c. where
 - d. that
6. Sarah,.....you meet yesterday, works in advertising
 - a. who
 - b. whom
 - c. whose
 - d. which
7. I have been waitingten past six
 - a. for
 - b. since
 - c. at
 - d. ago
8. The managerwelcomed us to the hotel
 - a. theirself
 - b. ourself
 - c. itself
 - d. himself
9. They don't likemuch
 - a. ones
 - b. each other
 - c. another
 - d. anyone
10. Toms is a friend of.....
 - a. her
 - b. his
 - c. mine
 - d. my



Test Akhir Modul

Choose the correct answer

1. Is that my key , or is it.....?
 - a. the yours c. your
 - b. the your's d. yours
2. I don't want to buy any of these books, I have got.....
 - a. all c. everything
 - b. all them d. the all
3. The village issheffield. It's only six miles away
 - a. along c. near
 - b. by d. next
4. I have got a meeting Thursday afternoon
 - a. at c. on
 - b. in d. to
5. You can see the details.....the computer screen
 - a. at c. in
 - b. by d. on
6. What's the name of the man gave us a lift ?
 - a. he c. which
 - b. what d. who
7. We don't havetonight
 - a. many homework
 - b. much homeworks
 - c. many homework
 - d. much homework
8. She hasn't seen her family three years ago
 - a. since c. from
 - b. for d. before
9. I like these dishes, butis a little too small
 - a. the tea cup c. the tea's cup
 - b. the cup of tea d. the cup for the tea
10. You can give me a receipt if you want to, but your word is for me
 - a. enough good
 - b. good as enough
 - c. good enough
 - d. good than enough
11. Besides being expensive, the food in the cafeteria tastes.....
 - a. badly c. too much bad
 - b. too badly d. bad
12. It wasthat we went camping in the mountain last weekend
 - a. such nice weather
 - b. so nice a weather
 - c. too nice weather
 - d. nice weather
13. Ms. Jones isn't as niceMs smith
 - a. as c. like
 - b. for d. to
14. They aremy other neighbors,
 - a. more friendlier than
 - b. friendly than
 - c. friendly as
 - d. friendlier than
15. Betty moved from the dormitory....the noise
 - a. because c. because of
 - b. cause d. caused from
16. I wonder where.....
 - a. he did go c. he went
 - b. did he go d. went he
17. The tendency to develop cancer, even in high-risk individuals, can be decreasedthe amount of fruit and vegetables in the diet
 - a. to increase c. for increasing
 - b. for increase d. by increasing
18. William Torrey Harris was one of the first educators interested a logical progression of topics in the school curriculum
 - a. in establishing c. establishing
 - b. for establishing d. to establish
19. All of the sensessmell must pass through intermediate gateways to be processed before they are registered in the brain
 - a. until c. to
 - b. but d. for
20.orangutans live alone
 - a. near all c. the all
 - b. almost all d. the most all

21. Bill came to work at the university thirty years.....today.
 a. since c. from
 b. before d. ago
22. Sam usually does his work very.....and well, but today he seemed a little preoccupied
 a. careful c. carefully
 b. careful manner d. care
23. Although she is very popular, she is nother sister
 a. pretty as c. prettier than
 b. as pretty d. more pretty than
24. This new soap is not much
the others that i have tried.
 a. different c. different from
 b. different than d. different that
25. I am going to go out and.....
 a. have cut my hair
 b. have may hair cut
 c. let my hair cut
 d. my hair be cut
26. We are both pleasedhonored to be guest of the president
 a. also c. alike
 b. and d. as
27.his wealth, he is not spoiled
 a. despite of c. In spite of
 b. in despite d. In spite
28. More murders are reported
 Desember in the United states than during any other month.
 a. on c. at
 b. in d. for
29. Have you seen the booki was reading ?
 a. who c. whose
 b. whom d. that
30. We have lockedout
 a. himself c. herself
 b. ourselves d. themselves



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Daftar Gambar

Daftar Gambar	Sumber Gambar
Cover	http://www.detik.health.com
Gambar : Penanganan terhadap bayi baru lahir	http://www.stikkessuryaglobal.ac.id
Gambar : Pronoun Preposition	http://www.stat.ks.kidsklik.com
Gambar: Pens (Plural)	http://www.upload.wikimedia.org
Gambar : Botol Susu	modul asli
Gambar : Degree of Comparison	modul asli
Gambar : Pattern of Comparison	modul asli
Gambar : No Smoking	modul asli

Kunci Jawaban

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 1				
Latihan 1		Latihan 2		
1. their		1. Yourself		
2. her		2. It		
3. its		3. Some		
4. her		4. Us		
5. his		5. Me		
6. their		6. Our		
7. our		7. There		
8. it		8. Each other's		
9. its				
Latihan 3		Latihan 4		
1. Which		1. for		
2. Who		2. about		
3. Whom		3. from		
4. Which		4. of		
5. Whose		5. in		
		6. with		
		7. on		
		8. at		
FORMATIF KB 1				
1.C	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.A
6.D	7.B	8.D	9.C	10.D

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 2				
Latihan 1	Latihan2	Formatif Test		
1. As 2. Eventhough 3. Since 4. either, or 5. since 6. unless 7. because 8. neither, nor 9. because , and 10. but	1. greater 2. more difficult 3. more affected 4. faster, highest 5. subtler 6. higher	1. thinner 2. more intelligent 3. most horrible 4. largest 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. C		
TEST FORMATIF				
1. a 6. d	2. d 7. c	3. d 8. b	4. b 9. b	5.b 10.d
Test Akhir				
1.D 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.D 7.D 8.A 9.A 10.C	11 .D 12.A 13.D 14.A 15.C 16.C 17.D 18.A 19.B 20.B	21.D 22.D 23.C 24.C 25.B 26.B 27.C 28.A 29.D 30.B		