

1. There are some biscuits in the box but there cakes in the tin.
2. There are some carrots in the refrigerator but there cucumbers.
3. There are some magazines on the table but there books.
4. There are some trees in my garden and there roses too.
5. There are 10 Indonesians in my college and there 4 Indian students too.
6. There aren't any men in her office, there 6 women.

F. Pelajarilah bacaan di bawah ini, kemudian jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan pada akhir bacaan tersebut. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut diperlukan bermacam-macam jawaban. Berikanlah jawaban yang singkat di mana mungkin. (Misalnya: Is Bill a busy man? Yes, he is.) Tetapi kadang-kadang diperlukan jawaban yang lebih panjang. (Misalnya: When does Bill get up? He gets up at 6 o'clock.) Jawaban saudara harus merupakan kalimat yang lengkap.

Bill's a very busy man. He lives about 30 kilometres from the city. He gets up (= bangun) at 6 o'clock every morning. He eats his breakfast and then he goes by bus to the city. He always arrives at his office at 9 o'clock. Bill's a clerk and he works in an insurance office. He works from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock. Bill usually arrives home at about 6 o'clock but sometimes he arrives home late. At night Bill often helps his wife in the kitchen and he plays with his children. On Saturday morning Bill goes shopping and in the afternoon he works in the garden. On Sunday Bill and his family go to church (= pergi ke gereja). In the afternoon they sometimes go for a drive and in summer Bill and his children often go to the beach. Bill's wife never goes to the beach because she doesn't like swimming.

Pertanyaan mengenai bacaan di atas:

1. Does Bill go by bus to the city?
2. When does Bill arrive at his office?
3. Where does Bill work?
4. Does Bill always arrive home at 6 o'clock?
5. Does Bill work in the garden on Saturday morning?
6. Do Bill and his family ever go to church?
7. When do they go to church?
8. Why doesn't Bill's wife go to the beach?

PELAJARAN NO. 21 — LESSON NO. 21

BAGIAN I: SEBELUM SIARAN

MUSIC

I can play it I can listen to it I can practise it	} BUT	I can't count it!
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ENGLISH (bahasa Inggris)

I can speak it I can understand it I can write it	} BUT	I can't count it!
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LEMONADE

I can make it I can drink it I can enjoy it	} BUT	I can't count it!
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*Dalam bahasa Inggris ada sekelompok kata benda yang disebut **uncountable noun**, yaitu kata benda yang menunjukkan hal-hal yang tidak dapat dihitung. Alasan pemakaian nama tersebut sudah jelas — kita tidak dapat menghitung hal-hal yang ditunjukkan kata semacam ini.*

- 1. Berbeda dengan benda-benda yang dapat kita hitung (book, house, banana), kita tidak dapat memakai angka di muka suatu uncountable noun. Kita dapat mengatakan one book, two books tetapi kita tidak dapat mengatakan one rice, two rices!*
- 2. Kata-kata seperti itu tidak mempunyai bentuk jamak. Kita dapat mengatakan three books, tetapi kata seperti tea tidak dapat: (a) didahului oleh suatu angka (b) diberi akhiran s*

3. Banyak uncountable noun merupakan nama makanan: tea, coffee, rice, dsb., tetapi ...

4. Banyak juga uncountable noun bukan nama makanan:

money

furniture = perabot

luggage = bagasi

machinery = mesin-mesin

Kata-kata seperti ini tidak mempunyai bentuk jamak, dan kita tidak dapat memakai kata a/an di mukanya.

5. Kita dapat memakai kata some di muka suatu uncountable noun, seperti halnya dengan suatu countable noun:

some + countable noun = *suatu jumlah yang tidak pasti/tertentu.*

some + uncountable noun = *suatu jumlah yang tidak pasti/tertentu.*

Have you got any bananas? Yes, I have some. (= *Jumlahnya yang tepat tidak penting.*)

Have you got any rice? Yes, I have some. (= *Jumlahnya yang tepat tidak penting.*)

6. Ingatlah bahwa dalam pertanyaan kita memakai kata any, bukan some. (Juga dalam jawaban yang bersifat menyangkal.)

7. Perhatikan bentuk pertanyaannya:

There IS a book on the table — countable = 1

There ARE three bookS on the table — countable = 3

There IS some rice in the refrigerator — uncountable

There IS some tea in the teapot — uncountable

8. Perhatikan bentuk pertanyaannya:

IS + THERE + A/ONE + NOUN (COUNTABLE) = **TUNGGAL**

ARE + THERE + ANY + NOUN (COUNTABLE) = **JAMAK**

TETAPI

IS	+	THERE	+	ANY	+	NOUN (UNCOUNTABLE)	
IS	+	there	+	any	+	rice?)	} Ini adalah satu-satunya bentuk yang dapat kita pakai.
IS	+	there	+	any	+	tea?)	

BERSIAP-SIAPLAH UNTUK MENDENGAR KATA-KATA DAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN INI DALAM SIARAN

Uncountable Nouns (tidak dapat dihitung)

tea [TĪ] = *teh*

sugar [SYUGə] = *gula*

lemonade [leməNEID] = *limun*

beer [BIə] = *bir*

iced water [AIST WŌtə] = *air es*

meat [MĪT] = *daging*

petrol [PETrəl] = *bensin*

margarine = *margarin (di Indonesia*

[mäjəRĪN] *sering disebut mentega)*

bread [BRED] = *roti*

Countable Nouns (dapat dihitung)

a tea cup [TĪ kap] = *cangkir untuk minum teh*

an egg [EG] = *(sebutir) telur*

Ungkapan

She takes milk in her tea = *Dia suka teh susu*

[syĪTEIKS MILK_in_(h)ə TĪ]

BAGIAN II: SESUDAH SIARAN

PERBENDAHARAAN KATA TAMBAHAN

Uncountable Nouns

honey [HANi] = *madu*
salt [SOLT] = *garam*
money [MANi] = *uang*
food [FUD] = *makanan*

hope [HOUP] = *harap*
serious [SIƏriyəs] = *sungguh-sungguh*
so I've got [souw_aiv GOT] = *jadi saya mempunyai*

In my opinion [in maiy_əPINyən] = *Menurut pendapat saya*

so [SOU] = *demikian/begitu*

Countable Nouns

a peanut [PĪnat] = *kacang tanah*
a lemon [LEMən] = *limon/jeruk nipis*
a thing [THING] = *barang/hal*
a problem [PROBləm] = *persoalan/kesulitan*

Uncountable Nouns

furniture [Fĕnicə]
luggage [LAGij]
machinery [məSYĪNri/məSYĪnəri]

Kata-kata dan ungkapan-ungkapan yang berguna dalam percakapan

1. I hope so *berarti saya harap hal itu terjadi pada waktu yang akan datang*: Will it rain? I hope so. *Ungkapan ini juga dapat berarti setuju atas suatu pernyataan yang tidak menyangkal tentang waktu yang akan datang*: I think he'll pass the exam. I hope so.
2. In my opinion *berarti menurut pendapat saya*.
3. So. *Pemakaian kata ini bermacam-macam. (Perhatikan pemakaian kata so dalam ungkapan di atas: I hope so.) Dalam bagian akhir siaran Chris mengatakan, So I've got some milk. Dalam hal ini kata so hampir tak berarti dan dapat dihilangkan. Atau, sebagai ganti kata so, Chris dapat mengatakan all right atau right atau bahkan O.K. Dalam pelajaran-pelajaran yang akan datang kita akan mempelajari arti-arti lain dari kata so yang berguna itu.*

PERCAKAPAN

DON: Jane? Where are you?
JANE: I'm here. What do you want?
DON: I'm hungry. Have you got any food?
JANE: Yes. There's a lot of food in the refrigerator.
DON: Is there any milk?
JANE: Yes, there's some milk.
DON: How many?
JANE: You know you can't count milk!
DON: Yes, I know. I'm helping our students! O.K. Tell me . . . are there any bananas?
JANE: Yes, there are.
DON: Great! How many?
JANE: Oh, about three or four. Do you want one?
DON: Yes. In fact, I want two. I'm very hungry. I want some milk and some bread and some margarine and two bananas and some lemonade and an apple and some honey and four oranges and some tea and some . . .
JANE: All right, I understand! You're very, very hungry!
DON: I'm not really hungry. I'm still helping our students. They don't understand about countables and uncountables, but I do. One apple, some rice, three potatoes, some tea, eight water melons, some ice cream, seven people, some music . . . right?
JANE: Right!

LATIHAN

- A. *Isilah titik-titik dalam kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan some, a atau an.*
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Contoh:</i> I want rice. | <i>Contoh:</i> I want banana. |
| <i>Jawab:</i> I want some rice. | <i>Jawab:</i> I want a banana. |
| <i>Contoh:</i> I want apple. | |
| <i>Jawab:</i> I want an apple. | |



- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I want lemon. | 4. I want egg. |
| 2. I want water. | 5. I want margarine. |
| 3. I want meat. | 6. I want bread. |

B. Isilah titik-titik dalam kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan is atau are.

Contoh: There some rice. Contoh: There some eggs.
Jawab: There's some rice. Jawab: There are some eggs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. There some bread. | 6. There some salt. |
| 2. There some honey. | 7. There some petrol. |
| 3. There some lessons. | 8. There some meat. |
| 4. There some peanuts. | 9. There some iced water. |
| 5. There some problems. | 10. There some records. |

C. Isilah titik-titik dalam pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini dengan is atau are. Kemudian jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut dengan kalimat lengkap.

Contoh: there any water? (No) Contoh: there any oranges? (Yes)
Jawab: Is there any water? Jawab: Are there any oranges?
No, there isn't any water. Yes, there are some oranges.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. there any eggs? (Yes) | 4. there any carrots? (No) |
| 2. there any rice? (No) | 5. there any honey? (No) |
| 3. there any milk? (Yes) | 6. there any hope? (No) |

PELAJARAN NO. 22 — LESSON NO. 22

BAGIAN I: SEBELUM SIARAN

Saudara masih ingat . . .

It's 10 o'clock
She arrives at 9 o'clock } }

Kita memakai kata o'clock karena kita berbicara tentang suatu hour.

Dan saudara sudah tahu angka 1 — 60 dalam bahasa Inggris. (Kalau saudara tidak ingat lagi, pelajari dan latihlah kembali angka-angka tersebut sebelum siaran.)

DAN SEKARANG MARI KITA BERBICARA TENTANG

JAM/WAKTU

