

PRETEST: What do I already know?

Write "C" if a sentence has the correct verb form and "I" for incorrect. Check your answers below. After you complete each chart listed, make any necessary corrections.

1. ____ A car accident was occurred in front of my office yesterday. (11-1)
2. ____ The tax bill checked by the accountant last week. (11-1)
3. ____ A new apartment building is being built next to my house. (11-2)
4. ____ Has the text message been sent already? (11-2)
5. ____ Coffee is best grown in wetter climates. (11-3)
6. ____ The exams will be reading by two different teachers. (11-4)
7. ____ Your homework should have be done before you went to your friend's. (11-4)
8. ____ Sorry, the project isn't quite finish yet. (11-5)
9. ____ Did you know that Alexa is marry to Khalifa? (11-5)
10. ____ What would you like to be remembered for? (11-6)
11. ____ Tomas is two hours late. I'm get nervous. (11-7)
12. ____ The speaker had a monotone voice. We were really boring. (11-8)

Incorrect sentences: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12

EXERCISE 1 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 11-1)

Match the sentences to the pictures.

1. ____ The girl hit the ball.
2. ____ The ball was hit by the girl.
3. ____ The girl was hit by the ball.
4. ____ The ball hit the girl.
5. ____ The girl was hitting the ball.



Picture A



Picture B

11-1 Active vs. Passive

<p>Active: (a) $\overbrace{\text{Mary}}^{\text{subject}}$ $\overbrace{\text{helped}}^{\text{verb}}$ $\overbrace{\text{the boy.}}^{\text{object}}$</p> <p>Passive: (b) $\overbrace{\text{The boy}}^{\text{subject}}$ $\overbrace{\text{was helped}}^{\text{verb}}$ by Mary.</p>	<p>In the passive, <i>the object</i> of an active verb becomes <i>the subject</i> of the passive verb: the boy in (a) becomes the subject of the passive verb in (b).</p> <p>Notice that the subject of an active verb follows by in a passive sentence. The noun that follows by is called the "agent." In (b): Mary is the agent.</p> <p>Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning.</p>
<p>Passive: (c) He is helped by her. He was helped by her. He will be helped by her.</p>	<p>Form of the passive: be + past participle</p>
<p>Active: (d) An accident happened.</p> <p>Passive: (e) (none)</p>	<p>Only transitive verbs (verbs that can be followed by an object) are used in the passive. Here are some common intransitive verbs; they are never passive: <i>appear, arrive, belong, come, die, fall, happen, look like, occur, resemble, seem, sleep</i>. (See also Appendix Chart A-1.)</p>

EXERCISE 2 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-1)

Identify the **be** verb in each sentence, and identify the past participle if there is one. Then indicate whether or not the sentence is passive.



The Movies

	BE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PASSIVE
1. What movie is playing this week?	<u>is</u>	<u>∅</u>	<u>no</u>
2. A world premiere movie will be shown tonight.	<u>will be</u>	<u>shown</u>	<u>yes</u>
3. A popular movie was shown last week.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. Tickets are sold at the theater and online.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Tickets for the upcoming movie will be sold online soon.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Tickets will be available soon.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. Discounts are given for advance purchases.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. We are giving tickets to our friends.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9. The movie will be a blockbuster.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. The last ticket was just sold.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

EXERCISE 3 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-1)

Decide if the sentences are active (A) or passive (P).

1. a. A Kate made the salad.
 b. P The rice was made by Jamal.
 c. _____ Siri was making the dessert.
 d. _____ Andy has made the tea.
2. a. _____ Anita and Alex came to our apartment for dinner last night.
 b. _____ On their way over, Anita was stopped by the police for speeding.
 c. _____ She was upset, but Alex calmed her down.
3. a. _____ Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago.
 b. _____ The remains of about 14 dinosaurs are discovered every year.
 c. _____ After a discovery, the bones will be studied by paleontologists for years.



EXERCISE 4 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 11-2)

Complete the passive sentences with the correct verb form of the words in the box.

are were have been will be

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

1. Two instructors will score the tests. → The tests _____ scored by two instructors.
2. Two instructors scored the tests. → The tests _____ scored by two instructors.
3. Two instructors score the tests. → The tests _____ scored by two instructors.
4. Two instructors have scored the tests. → The tests _____ scored by two instructors.

11-2 Tense Forms of the Passive

	Active	Passive
(a) simple present	Mary <i>helps</i> the boy.	The boy <i>is helped</i> by Mary.
(b) present progressive	Mary <i>is helping</i> the boy.	The boy <i>is being helped</i> by Mary.
(c) present perfect*	Mary <i>has helped</i> the boy.	The boy <i>has been helped</i> by Mary.
(d) simple past	Mary <i>helped</i> the boy.	The boy <i>was helped</i> by Mary.
(e) past progressive	Mary <i>was helping</i> the boy.	The boy <i>was being helped</i> by Mary.
(f) past perfect*	Mary <i>had helped</i> the boy.	The boy <i>had been helped</i> by Mary.
(g) simple future	Mary <i>will help</i> the boy.	The boy <i>will be helped</i> by Mary.
(h) <i>be going to</i>	Mary <i>is going to help</i> the boy.	The boy <i>is going to be helped</i> by Mary.
(i) future perfect*	Mary <i>will have helped</i> the boy.	The boy <i>will have been helped</i> by Mary.
(j) questions	<i>Is</i> Mary <i>helping</i> the boy? <i>Did</i> Mary <i>help</i> the boy? <i>Has</i> Mary <i>helped</i> the boy? <i>Will</i> Mary <i>help</i> the boy?	<i>Is</i> the boy <i>being helped</i> by Mary? <i>Was</i> the boy <i>helped</i> by Mary? <i>Has</i> the boy <i>been helped</i> by Mary? <i>Will</i> the boy <i>be helped</i> by Mary?

*The progressive forms of the *present perfect*, *past perfect*, and *future perfect* are rarely used in the passive.

EXERCISE 5 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-2)

Complete the sentences. Change the verbs in *italics* from active to passive.

1. Tom *opens* the door. The door is opened by Tom.
2. Tom *is opening* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
3. Tom *has opened* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
4. Tom *opened* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
5. Tom *was opening* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
6. Tom *had opened* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
7. Tom *will open* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
8. Tom *is going to open* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
9. Tom *will have opened* the door. The door _____ by Tom.
10. *Did* Tom *open* the door? _____ the door _____ by Tom?
11. *Will* Tom *open* the door? _____ the door _____ by Tom?
12. *Has* Tom *opened* the door? _____ the door _____ by Tom?

EXERCISE 6 ▶ Let's talk. (Chart 11-2)

Work in small groups or with a partner. Answer the questions with a passive verb.

1. Who designed the Eiffel Tower? The Eiffel tower ...
2. Who collects taxes in your country? Taxes ...
3. Who taught your last English class? My last English class ...
4. Who has helped you a lot in your life? I ...
5. Who sings your favorite music? My favorite music ...
6. Who is supervising this activity? This activity ...
7. Who will pay your next bill? My next bill ...
8. Who is going to decide your future? My future ...



EXERCISE 7 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 and 11-2)

Work with a partner. Check (✓) all the correct sentences in each group. Explain why the incorrect sentences are wrong.

1. a. A surprising thing happened at the game yesterday.
b. A surprising thing was happened at the game yesterday.
c. Jackie scored the winning goal.
d. The winning goal was scored by Jackie.
2. a. I agree with Dr. Ikeda's theory.
b. I am agree with Dr. Ikeda's theory.
c. Dr. Ikeda developeded that theory.
d. That theory was developed by Dr. Ikeda.

3. a. ____ Professor Quirk was given us a difficult math problem.
 b. ____ Professor Quick gave us a difficult math problem.
 c. ____ The answer to the problem appeared to me in a dream.
 d. ____ The answer to the problem was appeared to me in a dream.
4. a. ____ The police are going to arrest the suspect.
 b. ____ The police are going to be arrested the suspect.
 c. ____ The suspect is going to be arrested by the police.
 d. ____ The suspect is going to arrest by the police.
5. a. ____ A hurricane has destroyed much of the town.
 b. ____ Much of the town has been destroyed.
 c. ____ People seem to be in shock.
 d. ____ People are seemed to be in shock.
6. a. ____ What was happened?
 b. ____ What happened?
 c. ____ What was occurred?
 d. ____ What occurred?
7. a. ____ Will our plan be succeed? c. ____ Will people agree with it?
 b. ____ Will our plan succeed? d. ____ Will people be agree with it?

EXERCISE 8 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 11-3)

Tell the class where something that you're wearing or own was made (e.g., your shoes, shirt, cell phone, etc.). Do you know who made these items? Is it important to know?



11-3 Using the Passive

<p>(a) Rice <i>is grown</i> in India. (b) Our house <i>was built</i> in 1980. (c) This olive oil <i>was imported</i> from Crete.</p>	<p>Usually the passive is used without a <i>by</i>-phrase. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action.</p> <p>In (a): Rice is grown in India by people, by farmers, by someone. It is not known or important to know exactly who grows rice in India.</p> <p>Examples (a), (b), and (c) illustrate the most common use of the passive, i.e., without the <i>by</i>-phrase.</p>
<p>(d) My aunt <i>made</i> this rug. (<i>active</i>)</p>	<p>If the speaker knows who performs an action, usually the active is used, as in (d).</p>
<p>(e) This rug <i>was made</i> by my aunt. That rug <i>was made</i> by my mother. (f) <i>Huckleberry Finn</i> <i>was written</i> by Mark Twain.</p>	<p>Sometimes, even when speakers know who performs an action, they choose to use the passive with the <i>by</i>-phrase in order to focus attention on the subject of a sentence.</p> <p>In (e): The focus of attention is on two rugs.</p> <p>In (f): The focus is on the book, but the <i>by</i>-phrase is included because it contains important information.</p>

EXERCISE 11 ► Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)

Make complete sentences with the given words. Use the simple past. Some are active, and some are passive.

1. a. A package \ deliver \ to our apartment yesterday
→ *A package was delivered to our apartment yesterday.*
b. It \ send \ to the wrong address
c. We \ send \ it back
2. a. Maria \ teach \ her son to use the crosswalk for the first time
b. She \ teach \ by her parents when she was six
3. a. The pickpocket \ almost disappear \ into the crowd
b. He \ catch \ by an alert police officer
4. a. Tony \ cut down \ a dead tree
b. The tree \ fall \ to the ground with a crash
c. Fortunately, no one \ hurt
5. a. Something very sad \ happen \ yesterday
b. A deer \ hit \ by a truck
c. It \ kill \ instantly
d. It \ die \ instantly
6. a. When I was in elementary school, we \ require \ to wear uniforms
b. Later, my high school \ require \ students to follow a dress code
c. I \ agree, not \ with the dress code
d. Now \ my children \ require \ to wear uniforms



EXERCISE 12 ► Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)

Choose the sentences that have the same meaning as the given sentence.

1. The assistant manager interviewed Mr. Evans for the sales job.
 a. Mr. Evans was interviewed.
 b. Someone interviewed Mr. Evans.
c. The assistant manager was interviewed.
2. There was a group of noisy kids at the movie theater. They were told to leave.
a. The kids told others to leave.
b. The kids were told something.
c. Someone told the kids to leave.
3. A famous architect has been asked to design the new library.
a. An architect has asked someone to design the library.
b. Someone would like the architect to design the new library.
c. A famous architect would like to design the new library.
4. I was ignored by the salesclerk while she spent five minutes talking on the phone.
a. The salesclerk ignored me.
b. I ignored the salesclerk.
c. Someone ignored me.

5. After the speech, the audience will ask the speaker follow-up questions.
 - a. The speaker will ask questions.
 - b. The audience will be asked questions.
 - c. The speaker will be asked questions.
6. The staff is planning a retirement party for Dr. Wilson.
 - a. A party is being planned by Dr. Wilson.
 - b. A party is being planned by the staff.
 - c. The staff is making plans.

EXERCISE 13 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)

Change each news headline into a complete sentence. Work in pairs, in small groups, or as a class.



1. 5 PEOPLE KILLED BY TORNADOES
Five people _____ yesterday.
2. DECISION ON TAX INCREASE TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON
A decision on a tax increase _____ soon.
3. MORE THAN 2 BILLION CUPS OF COFFEE CONSUMED WORLDWIDE
More than two billion cups of coffee _____ worldwide each day.
4. 200,000 CARS RECALLED FOR BRAKE DEFECTS SINCE LAST YEAR
Two hundred thousand cars _____ for brake defects since last year.
5. NEW HIGH-SPEED COMPUTER CHIPS DELAYED
New high-speed computer chips _____ until next year.

EXERCISE 14 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)

Work with a partner. Change the sentences to passive if possible, orally or in writing. Use the *by*-phrase only if necessary.

A Contest

1. Someone asked me to be a judge for a design contest at a nearby university.
2. I had taught at the school years before.
3. The school offers many different classes in graphic design.
4. It is a very popular major.
5. A visiting professor is teaching the introductory class.

EXERCISE 17 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 → 11-3)

Complete the sentences with the active or passive form of the verbs in parentheses. Use any appropriate tense.

Did you know ... ?

1. The first antibiotic, penicillin, (*discover*) was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
2. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen (*produce*) _____ there.
3. Frostbite occurs when a person's skin (*expose*) _____ to extreme cold. It most frequently (*affect*) _____ the skin of the cheeks, chin, ears, fingers, nose, and toes.
4. The first cola flavored drink (*introduce*) _____ in 1881. Coca-Cola™ (*invent*) _____ a few years later in 1886. Since that time, many other brands of soft drinks (*develop*) _____ and sold around the world.
5. The first email message (*send*) _____ in 1971. Computer engineer Ray Tomlinson (*send*) _____ messages to himself from one computer to another. Now billions of emails (*send*) _____ every day.
6. Taxes (*collect*) _____ since ancient times. In Mesopotamia, there were no coins, so male citizens (*require*) _____ to pay with a cow or a sheep.
7. Carl Gauss (*recognize*) _____ as a mathematical genius when he was just ten years old. One day a professor gave him an arithmetic problem. Carl (*ask*) _____ to add up all the numbers from 1 to 100 (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5, etc.). It (*take*) _____ him only eight seconds to solve the problem. How could he do it so quickly? Can you do it quickly?
Carl could do it quickly because he (*know*) _____ that each pair of numbers (1 + 100, 2 + 99, 3 + 98, and so on to 50 + 51) equaled 101. So he (*multiply*) _____ 50 times 101 and (*come*) _____ up with the answer: 5,050.

EXERCISE 18 ▶ Let's talk: interview. (Chart 11-3)

Work in pairs or small groups. Take turns answering the questions. The questions are in the active form, but give answers using the passive.

1. What did your parents expect you to do when you were a child? → *I was expected to ...*
2. What frightens you?
3. What bothers you?
4. What often confuses people?
5. Do you ever deal with insomnia? What causes it?
6. Do you ever get headaches? What causes them?
7. What piece of technology has helped you the most as a student?

EXERCISE 19 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 11-4)

Complete the sentences in your own words. Are the verbs active or passive?

1. Children should be taught to be kind to animals.
2. _____ should be expected to be in class on time.
3. _____ can't be grown in a desert.
4. _____ must be treated with kindness.

11-4 The Passive Form of Modals and Phrasal Modals

Passive form:	modal*	+	be	+	past participle
(a) Tom	<i>will</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>invited</i> to the picnic.
(b) The window	<i>can't</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>opened.</i>
(c) Children	<i>should</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>taught</i> to respect their elders.
(d) _____	<i>May I</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>excused</i> from class?
(e) This book	<i>had better</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>returned</i> to the library before Friday.
(f) This letter	<i>ought to</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>sent</i> before June 1st.
(g) Mia	<i>has to</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>told</i> about our change in plans.
(h) Fred	<i>is supposed to</i>		<i>be</i>		<i>told</i> about the meeting.
Past-passive form:	modal	+	have been	+	past participle
(i) The letter	<i>should</i>		<i>have been</i>		<i>sent</i> last week.
(j) This house	<i>must</i>		<i>have been</i>		<i>built</i> over 200 years ago.
(k) Eric	<i>couldn't</i>		<i>have been</i>		<i>offered</i> the job.
(l) Jill	<i>ought to</i>		<i>have been</i>		<i>invited</i> to the party.

*See Chapters 9 and 10 for a discussion of the form and use of modals and phrasal modals.

EXERCISE 20 ▶ Grammar and speaking. (Chart 11-4)

Work with a partner. Check (✓) the sentences that have passive modals. Underline the complete verb in each. Then decide what type of job this is. Is this a good job for you? Why or why not?

Job Requirements

1. _____ You must be able to work in all types of weather.
2. _____ You must be physically strong.
3. _____ You must attend weekly staff meetings.
4. _____ You will be expected to work some weekends.
5. _____ You may be called in for emergencies.
6. _____ You may be subjected to random drug testing.
7. _____ Jewelry may not be worn.
8. _____ The animals must be treated with respect.
9. _____ All safety rules must be strictly observed.
10. _____ You will be expected to interact with the public and answer questions about the animals.
11. _____ You have to truly love animals!



Job: _____

EXERCISE 21 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-4)

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the appropriate form, active or passive.

1. a. James (*should + tell*) should be told the news as soon as possible.
b. Someone (*should + tell*) should tell James the news immediately.
c. James (*should + tell*) should have been told the news a long time ago.
2. a. Meat (*must + keep*) _____ in a refrigerator or it will spoil.
b. You (*must + keep*) _____ meat in a refrigerator or it will spoil.
3. a. We're trying, but the window (*can't + open*) _____.
It's painted shut.
b. I'm trying, but I (*can't + open*) _____ the window.
4. a. The class for next semester is too large. It (*ought to + divide*) _____
_____ in half, but there's not enough money in the budget to hire another
teacher.
b. Last semester's class was too large. It (*ought to + divide*) _____
_____ in half.
5. a. These books (*have to + return*) _____ to the library by tomorrow.
b. Polly (*have to + return*) _____ these books by next Friday. If she doesn't
return them, she (*will + have to + pay*) _____ a fine to the library.
6. a. Good news! I (*may + offer*) _____ a job soon. I had an interview at an
engineering firm yesterday.
b. Kristina has good news. The engineering firm where she had an interview yesterday
(*may + offer*) _____ her a job soon.
c. I hope Kristina accepts our job offer, but I know she's been interviewing with several
companies. She (*may + already + offer*)* _____
a job by a competing firm before we made our offer.
d. A competing firm (*may + already + offer*) _____
Kristina a job before we made our offer.
7. a. A: Andy, your chores (*had better + finish*) _____
by the time I get home, including taking out the garbage.
B: Don't worry, Mom. I'll do everything you told me to do.
b. A: Andy, you (*had better + finish*) _____ your chores before
Mom gets home.
B: I know. I'll do them in a minute. I'm busy right now.

*A midsentence adverb such as **already** may be placed after the first auxiliary (e.g., *might already have come*) or after the second auxiliary (e.g., *might have already come*).

8. a. This application (*be supposed to + send*) _____
to the personnel department soon.
- b. Ann's birthday was on the 5th, and today is the 8th. Her birthday card (*should + send*)
_____ a week ago. Maybe we'd better give her a call
to wish her a belated happy birthday.
9. a. A: Yoko (*must + surprise*) _____ when she saw her boss
at the movies. He had called in sick.
B: She was.
- b. A: Yoko (*must + surprise*) _____ when she runs into her boss
outside of work. He's not very social.
B: She is.

EXERCISE 22 ▶ Let's talk. (Chart 11-4)

Restate the computer lab rules with passive modals. Make at least two sentences for each rule. Work in pairs or small groups.

Computer Lab Rules

Example: Do not bring food into the lab. → *Food cannot be brought into the lab.*
→ *Food must not be brought into the lab.* → *Food must be left outside.*

1. Turn off cell phones.
2. Computers are for school use only.
3. Do not play computer games.
4. Do not download music from the Internet.
5. Use the printer for schoolwork only.

EXERCISE 23 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-4)

Make complete sentences with the given words.

- Example:** must
- a. Seat belts \ wear \ during takeoff and landing
→ *Seat belts must be worn during takeoff and landing.*
 - b. All passengers \ wear \ their seat belts during takeoff and landing
→ *All passengers must wear their seat belts during takeoff and landing.*
1. will
 - a. Many lives \ save \ with the new medical procedure
 - b. The procedure \ save \ many lives
 2. can
 - a. Shoppers \ look for \ product information on the Internet every day
 - b. Product information \ find \ on the Internet
 3. should
 - a. People \ test \ smoke alarms once a month
 - b. Smoke alarms \ test \ once a month
 4. may
 - a. The typhoon \ kill \ hundreds of villagers yesterday
 - b. Hundreds of villagers \ kill \ in the typhoon yesterday
 - c. Hundreds of villagers \ die \ in the typhoon yesterday
 5. had better
 - a. Medical supplies \ deliver \ soon
 - b. Villagers \ receive \ medical supplies soon

EXERCISE 24 ▶ Let's talk. (Chart 11-4)

Part I. Work with a partner or in small groups. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses and the modal or phrasal modal that sounds best to you. All of the sentences are passive.

Renting an Apartment

1. A rental application (*fill out*) _____ *must be filled out* _____.
2. A 1st month's deposit (*require*) _____.
3. A last month's deposit (*require*) _____.
4. A cleaning deposit (*need*) _____.
5. A lease agreement (*sign*) _____.
6. All terms of the agreement (*understand*) _____
by the renter.
7. Any problems with the apartment (*disclose*) _____ by
the manager.
8. The renter should ask if the lease (*break*) _____ early.
9. Community rules (*explain*) _____ by the manager.

Part II. What else needs to be considered? Write 3 to 5 more sentences about renting an apartment (or home or car). Use modals or phrasal modals.

EXERCISE 25 ▶ Let's talk. (Chart 11-4)

Work with a partner. Complete each conversation with at least one passive modal. Share a few of your conversations with the class.

Out of the Ordinary



1. A: Who designed this office?
B: _____ *It must have been designed by a robot!* _____
A: _____ *I agree. No imagination was used.* _____
2. A: Why is this house upside down?
B: _____
A: _____

irLanguage.com

11-5 Stative (Non-Progressive) Passive

<p>(a) The door is <i>old</i>. (b) The door is <i>green</i>. (c) The door is <i>locked</i>.</p>	<p>In (a) and (b): old and green are adjectives. They describe the door. In (c): locked is a past participle. It is used as an adjective. It describes the door.</p>
<p>(d) I locked the door five minutes ago. (e) The door was locked by me five minutes ago. (f) Now the door <i>is locked</i>.</p>	<p>When the passive form is used to describe an existing situation or state, as in (c), (f), and (i), it is called the “stative” or “non-progressive” passive. In this form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no action is taking place; the action happened earlier. • there is no <i>by</i>-phrase. • the past participle functions as an adjective.
<p>(g) Ann broke the window yesterday. (h) The window was broken by Ann. (i) Now the window <i>is broken</i>.</p>	
<p>(j) I <i>am interested in</i> Chinese art. (k) He <i>is satisfied with</i> his job. (l) Ann <i>is married to</i> Alex.</p>	<p>Prepositions other than by can follow stative (non-progressive) passive verbs. (See Chart 11-6.)</p>
<p>(m) I don't know where I am. I <i>am lost</i>. (n) I can't find my purse. It <i>is gone</i>. (o) I <i>am finished with</i> my work. (p) I <i>am done with</i> my work.</p>	<p>Sentences (m)–(p) are examples of idiomatic usage of the passive form in common, everyday English. These sentences have no equivalent active sentences.</p>

EXERCISE 28 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-5)

Complete the sentences with the non-progressive passive of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present or simple past.

Problems

- I had to get new sunglasses. My other ones (*make*) were made of cheap plastic and broke.
- The only gas station in town (*close*) _____ right now.
- The water to the house (*turn*) _____ off yesterday.
- The room is stifling hot and the window (*lock*) _____.
- Yesterday it was hot in this room because the window (*lock*) _____.
- I don't have my final paper. I'm sorry. It (*finish, not*) _____.
- Hmmm. My dress (*tear*) _____. I wonder how that happened.
- How can we sit down to dinner? The table (*set, not*) _____, the meat and rice (*do, not*) _____, and our guests aren't here!
- I have no idea where we are. We (*lose*) _____!
- Where's my money? It (*go*) _____! Did someone take it?



EXERCISE 29 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-5)

Complete the sentences with the given words. Use the appropriate form.

1. *bear (born)* / confuse / divorce / marry*

- a. My friends Alison and Roger were married to each other for only a year, but now they _____ *are divorced* _____.
- b. I'm not sure why they are no longer together. Alison told me one thing and Roger told me another. I _____.
- c. They have one child. He _____ a month after the divorce.
- d. I'm lucky. I _____ to a wonderful woman. We love each other.



2. *clog / qualify / plug in / schedule / spoil / stick*

- a. The power was out for two days and now our food _____ . We'll have to throw it out.
- b. We're having a problem with our window. It won't open. The latch _____.
- c. The drain in our sink is very slow. It _____ with grease.
- d. Our neighbor tried to fix it. He was very nice, but he (*not*) _____ for the job.
- e. We've called a plumber. He _____ for the day after tomorrow.
- f. We had one other problem. Our TV wasn't working, but that was an easy fix. It (*not*) _____ !



3. *cover / crowd / exhaust / locate*

- a. The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul _____ in the Old City.
- b. As many as 400,000 people visit the bazaar every day. It _____ very _____.
- c. There are 60 streets and 5,000 shops. At the end of the day, many shoppers _____.
- d. The bazaar is like a mall. The streets _____ with domed roofs.



Grand Bazaar in Istanbul, Turkey

*In the passive, *born* is used as the past participle of *bear* to mean "given birth to."

EXERCISE 30 ▶ Reading and grammar. (Charts 11-1 → 11-5)

Read the blog entry by author Stacy Hagen. Underline the past participles. Which ones are used in the passive? Which past participle functions as an adjective?



BlueBookBlog The Importance of Context

How important is context to reading? Extremely! In the 1970s, a famous study was conducted by Bransford and Johnson. Participants were asked to listen to a passage and then answer questions. The passage was similar to the following. Take a minute to read it:

This is a fairly easy process. It can be completed at home or at a different place if the necessary machinery isn't available. First, items are put into different groups. But if there isn't too much to deal with, one group may be enough. It's important to look at everything carefully; a mistake could ruin a group. This first phase doesn't take very long, especially the more times you do it. The next phase goes faster. Once it is taken care of, it won't require your attention until it is finished. At that point, the items will be separated again. These groups will determine where everything goes. Once things are put away, you have finished until the process is repeated the next time.

Did the reading make sense to you? If you were confused, you are not alone. It's difficult to make sense of. Then participants were given the title "Washing Clothes" and asked to read it again. Try this now.

As you can see, context makes a significant difference. That is why you have probably already learned how helpful it is to look at chapter heads and subheads when you are reading a textbook. And don't forget to look at photos and other illustrations even before you start to read — or do an exercise. All of this information will help you read more efficiently.

EXERCISE 31 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 11-6)

Answer the questions.

What is something that you are ...

1. interested in?
2. annoyed by?
3. concerned about?
4. scared of?
5. excited about?
6. accustomed to?



11-6 Common Stative (Non-Progressive) Passive Verbs + Prepositions

- (a) I'm *interested in* Greek culture.
 (b) He's *worried about* losing his job.

Many stative verbs are followed by prepositions other than *by*.

be concerned	}	<i>about</i>	be composed	}	<i>of</i>	be acquainted	}	<i>with</i>
be excited			be made			be associated		
be worried			be tired			be cluttered		
be discriminated	}	<i>against</i>	be frightened	}	<i>of/by</i>	be crowded		
be known			be scared			be done		
be prepared	}	<i>for</i>	be terrified	}	<i>to</i>	be equipped		
be qualified			be accustomed			be finished		
be remembered			be addicted			be pleased		
be well known			be committed			be provided		
be divorced			be connected			be satisfied		
be exhausted	}	<i>from</i>	be dedicated	}	<i>to</i>	be annoyed	}	<i>with/by</i>
be gone			be devoted			be bored		
be protected			be engaged			be covered		
be dressed			be exposed					
be interested	}	<i>in</i>	be limited	}	<i>to</i>			
be located			be married					
be disappointed			be opposed					
be involved	}	<i>in/with</i>	be related	}	<i>to</i>			

EXERCISE 32 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-6)

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

Maya, a Toymaker

1. Maya is excited about creating toys that children enjoy.
2. She is known _____ creating high-quality toys.
3. Her toys are made _____ wood.
4. She is pleased _____ the response to her toys.
5. The materials in her toys are limited _____ wood.
6. She is interested _____ how children play with one another.
7. She is disappointed _____ many of the popular toys in stores today.
8. She worries _____ toys that don't encourage children to use their imagination.



EXERCISE 33 ▶ Listening. (Chart 11-6)

Listen to the sentences. They contain non-progressive passive verbs + prepositions. Write the prepositions you hear.

Example: You will hear: Carol is interested in ancient history.

You will write: in

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

EXERCISE 34 ▶ Game. (Chart 11-6)

Work in teams. Complete the sentences by adding the correct prepositions. Then match the person to the sentence. The first team with the most correct sentences (both grammatically and factually) wins.

Juliet Capulet	Florence Nightingale	Marie Curie	Johnny Cash	✓ Mohatma Ghandi
Steve Jobs	Nelson Mandela	Rosa Parks	Robin Williams	Cleopatra

Who am I?

- 1. He was committed ^{to} non-violence in the struggle for independence for India. Mohatma Ghandi
- 2. She was devoted the sick and is known as the founder of modern nursing.

- 3. He was discriminated because of the color of his skin and fought for freedom for black people in his country. _____
- 4. She was married Romeo in Shakespeare’s tragedy. _____
- 5. He was known his comedies, but he was well-acquainted depression. _____
- 6. She was related King Ptolemy. _____
- 7. He was associated technological innovation. _____
- 8. This singer was dressed black so often that he was called “The Man in Black.”

- 9. She was opposed segregation laws in the American South and refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white person. _____
- 10. Her life was dedicated science, and she was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize.



EXERCISE 35 ▶ Let's talk. (Chart 11-6)

Think about changes that modern life has brought in communications, travel, work, school, daily life, etc. Complete the phrases with the correct prepositions and then take turns answering the questions. Work in pairs or small groups.

What changes or innovations are you (or people you know) ...

1. excited _____?
2. concerned _____?
3. opposed _____?
4. annoyed _____?
5. addicted _____?
6. not accustomed _____?



solar panels

EXERCISE 36 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-6)

Complete each sentence with the non-progressive passive form of the verb and an appropriate preposition. Use the simple present.

With Friends

1. I can't believe it! Derek has come to the party in his work clothes. He's a mechanic, and they (*cover*) _____ *are covered in* _____ grease.
2. Pat (*finish*) _____ her wedding dress. It's stunning. She designed it herself.
3. Ann laughingly calls herself a "chocoholic." She says she (*addict*) _____ chocolate.
4. Leo (*satisfy, not*) _____ his new job. He's looking for another.
5. Hashim (*engage*) _____ Fatima.
6. Elaine (*divorce*) _____ Pierre.
7. Did you know that Rebecca (*relate*) _____ the president?
8. Robin is a pediatric nurse at a children's hospital. She (*dedicate*) _____ her job.
9. What's going on? Miguel (*dress*) _____ a tuxedo! We're just going to a movie.
10. My best friend (*commit*) _____ improving the water quality of lakes and rivers in our area.
11. A: Are you (*do*) _____ getting ready for your camping trip?
B: Yes, we finished packing our sleeping bags, tent, first-aid kit, food, and warm clothes. We are finally (*prepare*) _____ to leave in the morning.

EXERCISE 37 ▶ Writing. (Chart 11-6)

Choose an object and write a short paragraph about it. Do NOT include the name of the object in your writing; always use a pronoun to refer to it, not the noun itself.

Describe the object (What does it look like? What is it made of? What does it feel like? Does it make a noise? Does it have a smell? Etc.), and explain why people use it or how it is used. Begin with its general characteristics; then gradually get more specific.

Finally, read your paragraph aloud to the class or to a small group of classmates. They will try to guess what the object is.

Example:

It is usually made of metal. It is hollow. It is round on one end. It can be very small — small enough to fit in your pocket — or large, but not as large as a car. It is used to make noise. It can be used to give a signal. Sometimes it's part of an orchestra. Sometimes it is electric and you push a button to make it ring.

What is it? _____

EXERCISE 38 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 11-7)

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Notice the word forms that follow the verb *get*.

dirty fixed hurt wet
dressed hungry lost

1. We didn't have a map or GPS, so we *got* _____ on our way to the airport.
We saw a lot of the city, though.
2. Don't go out in the rain without a coat. *You'll get* _____.
3. I'll be ready to leave as soon as I *get* _____. I just need to throw on a T-shirt and jeans, and I'll be ready.
4. If I skip breakfast, I always *get* _____ during my late morning class.
5. It was a bad accident, but luckily no one *got* seriously _____.
6. The Internet is working again. I don't know why it went out, but somehow it *got* _____.
7. The kids like making clay pots in art class because their hands can *get* _____, and they don't get in trouble.



11-7 The Passive with Get

Get + Adjective

- (a) I'm *getting hungry*. Let's eat soon.
 (b) I stopped working because I *got sleepy*.

Get may be followed by certain adjectives. **Get** gives the idea of change — the idea of becoming, beginning to be, growing to be.

In (a): *I'm getting hungry* = I wasn't hungry before, but now I'm beginning to be hungry.

Common adjectives that follow get

angry	cold	fat	hungry	quiet	tall
anxious	comfortable	full	late	ready	thirsty
bald	dark	good	light	rich	warm
better	dizzy	hard	mad	ripe	well
big	easy	healthy	nervous	serious	wet
busy	empty	heavy	noisy	sick	worse
chilly	famous	hot	old	sleepy	

Get + Past Participle

- (c) I stopped working because I *got tired*.
 (d) They *are getting married* next month.
 (e) You didn't wash the dishes.
 (f) The dishes *didn't get washed*.

Get may also be followed by a past participle. The past participle functions as an adjective; it describes the subject.

The passive with **get** can be used to present information more indirectly. Note the difference in tone between (e) and (f).

The passive with **get** is common in spoken English, but not in formal writing.

Common past participles with get

get accepted (for, into)	get dressed (in)	get invited (to)
get accustomed to	get drunk (on)	get involved (in, with)
get acquainted (with)	get elected (to)	get killed (by, with)
get arrested (for)	get engaged (to)	get lost (in)
get bored (with)	get excited (about)	get married (to)
get confused (about)	get finished (with)	get prepared (for)
get crowded (with)	get fixed (by)	get scared (of)
get divorced (from)	get hurt (by)	get sunburned
get done (with)	get interested (in)	get worried (about)

EXERCISE 39 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-7)

Complete the sentences with all the words that make sense.

- The meeting starts in an hour. I need to get ____ for it.
 a. prepare **(b.) prepared** **(c.) ready** d. readying
- I think I'll stop working for the day. I'm getting _____.
 a. tire b. tired c. dark d. late
- Sonia stopped working because it was getting _____.
 a. late b. dark c. tired d. sleepy

4. We can leave as soon as you get _____.
 a. pack b. finish c. packed d. finished
5. Sam was supposed to be home an hour ago, but he still isn't here. I'm getting _____.
 a. nervous b. anxious c. worry d. worried
6. I didn't stay for the end of the movie because I got _____.
 a. bore b. bored c. interested d. am bored
7. Are you going to get _____?
 a. marriage b. marry c. married d. engage

EXERCISE 40 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-7)

Complete the sentences with any appropriate tense of *get* and the words in the box.

accustom	do	✓ hungry	pay
better	engage	invite	remarry
dark	fire	marry	well
depress	hire	nervous	wet
divorce			

1. What time are we going to eat? I am getting hungry.
2. I didn't have an umbrella, so I _____ while I was waiting for the bus yesterday.
3. Every time I have to give a speech, I _____.
4. Would you mind turning on the light? It _____ in here.
5. Maria's English is improving. It _____.
6. My friend was sick, so I sent him a card. It said, " _____ soon."
7. How long did it take you to _____ to living here?
8. We can leave as soon as I _____ with this work.
9. Chris _____ when she lost her job, so I tried to cheer her up.
10. After Ed graduated, he _____ by an engineering firm.
11. But later he _____ because he didn't do his work.
12. Ben and Sara have had an interesting relationship. First, they _____.
 Then, they _____. Later, they _____.
 Finally, they _____. Today they are a happily married couple.
13. I _____ on Fridays. I'll give you the money I owe you next Friday. OK?
14. I got an invitation. _____ you
 _____ to the party too?



EXERCISE 41 ▶ Let's talk: interview. (Chart 11-7)

Interview your classmates. Share some of their answers with the class.

Example: Have you ever gotten dizzy? Tell me about it.

→ *Yes. I got dizzy when I went on a ride at the fair last summer. But it was a lot of fun!*

1. Tell me about a time you got lost. Where were you and what happened?
2. Do you ever get sleepy during the day? If so, tell me about it. If not, when do you get sleepy?
3. Have you ever gotten really scared? What scared you?
4. Think of the world situation today. What things are getting better, and what things are getting worse?
5. Have you ever gotten hurt in a traffic accident or any kind of accident? What happened?
6. Tell me about a time you got confused about something.
7. Have you or has someone you know ever gotten cheated when you bought something? Tell me about it.
8. Is there an election coming up in this country or another country that interests you? If so, who do you think is going to get elected? Who got elected in the last election in this country?

EXERCISE 42 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-7)

Restate the information with **get** to present the information more indirectly.

1. The clothes in the dryer are wet. You didn't turn on the dryer.

 The dryer didn't get turned on.

2. The TV's on. You didn't turn it off. _____

3. The car is still dirty. John didn't wash it. _____

4. Your old photos are on the floor. Susie hasn't put them away.

5. I know it's raining outside, but you're dripping! You're getting the floor all wet.

EXERCISE 43 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 11-8)

Complete the sentences with **movie** and **audience**.



1. The _____ is bored.

2. The _____ is boring.

11-8 -ed/-ing Adjectives

<p>– The problem confuses the students. (a) It is a <i>confusing</i> problem.</p> <p>– The students are confused by the problem. (b) They are <i>confused</i> students.</p>	<p>The <i>present participle</i> can serve as an adjective with an active meaning. The noun it modifies performs an action. In (a): The noun problem does something; it <i>confuses</i>. Thus, it is described as a “confusing problem.”</p> <p>The <i>past participle</i> can serve as an adjective with a passive meaning. In (b): The students are confused by something. Thus, they are described as “confused students.”</p>
<p>– The story amuses the children. (c) It is an <i>amusing</i> story.</p> <p>– The children are amused by the story. (d) They are <i>amused</i> children.</p>	<p>In (c): The noun story performs the action. In (d): The noun children receives the action.</p>
<p>(e) It was a <i>delightful</i> story. (f) It was a <i>scary</i> story.</p>	<p>There are exceptions to these rules. For example, there is no adjective <i>-ing</i> form for <i>delight</i> and <i>scare</i>, as in (e) and (f).</p>

EXERCISE 44 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-8)

Match the sentences to the pictures. Some sentences describe neither picture.



Picture A



Picture B

1. ____ The monster is frightened.
2. ____ The monster is frightening.
3. ____ The child is frightened.
4. ____ The child is frightening.
5. ____ The tiger is frightened.
6. ____ The tiger is frightening.

EXERCISE 45 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-8)

Complete each sentence with the present or past participle of the verb in *italics*.

1. a. The class *bore* the students. It is a _____ *boring* _____ class.
b. The students *are bored* by the class. They are _____ *bored* _____ students.
2. a. The game *excites* the people. It is an _____ game.
b. The people *are excited* by the game. They are _____ people.

3. a. The news *surprised* the man. It was _____ news.
b. The man *was surprised* by the news. He was a _____ man.
4. a. The child *was frightened* by the strange noise. The _____ child sought comfort from her father.
b. The strange noise *frightened* the child. It was a _____ sound.
5. a. The work *exhausted* the men. It was _____ work.
b. The men *were exhausted*. The _____ men sat down to rest under the shade of a tree.

EXERCISE 46 ▶ Let's talk. (Chart 11-8)

Your teacher will ask you questions. Answer them with a present or past participle. Close your book for this activity.

Example:

TEACHER: If a book confuses you, how would you describe the book?

SPEAKER A: confusing

TEACHER: How would you describe yourself?

SPEAKER B: confused

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If a story amazes you, how would you describe the story? How would you describe yourself? | 5. If a painting interests you, ... ? |
| 2. If a story depresses you, how would you describe yourself? How would you describe the story? | 6. If a situation embarrasses you, ... ? |
| 3. If some work tires you, ... ? | 7. If a book disappoints you, ... ? |
| 4. If a movie bores you, ... ? | 8. If a person fascinates you, ... ? |
| | 9. If an assignment frustrates you, ... ? |
| | 10. If a noise annoys you, ... ? |
| | 11. If an event shocks you, ... ? |
| | 12. If an experience thrills you, ... ? |



EXERCISE 47 ▶ Listening. (Chart 11-8)

Listen to the sentences. Choose the words you hear.

Example: You will hear: We went on an exciting roller coaster ride.

You will choose: excite exciting excited

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. frighten | frightening | frightened |
| 2. scare | scary | scared |
| 3. excite | exciting | excited |
| 4. thrill | thrilling | thrilled |
| 5. finish | finishing | finished |
| 6. thrill | thrilling | thrilled |



EXERCISE 48 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-8)

Complete the sentences with the present or past participle of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The thief tried to break open the (*lock*) _____ *locked* _____ cabinet in the pharmacy.
2. I found myself in an (*embarrass*) _____ situation last night.

3. The (*injure*) _____ woman was put into an ambulance.
4. The teacher gave us a (*challenge*) _____ assignment, but we all enjoyed doing it.
5. The (*expect*) _____ event did not occur.
6. The invention of the (*print*) _____ press was one of the most important events in the history of the world.
7. (*Experience*) _____ travelers pack lightly. They carry only the necessities.
8. A (*grow*) _____ child needs a (*balance*) _____ diet.
9. No one appreciates a (*spoil*) _____ child.
10. There is an old saying: "Let (*sleep*) _____ dogs lie."
It means "Don't bring up past problems."
11. We had a (*thrill*) _____ but hair-raising experience on our backpacking trip into the wilderness.
12. The (*abandon*) _____ car was towed away by a tow truck.
13. (*Pollute*) _____ water is not safe for drinking.
14. I don't have any furniture of my own. Do you know where I can rent a (*furnish*) _____ apartment?
15. The equator is the (*divide*) _____ line between the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
16. We all expect our (*elect*) _____ officials to be honest.
17. The psychologist spoke to us about some of the (*amaze*) _____ coincidences in the lives of twins living apart from each other from birth.



EXERCISE 49 ▶ Listening. (Chart 11-8)

Listen to the sentences. Choose the correct completions.

Examples: You will hear: I attended a great lecture last night. It was _____.

You will choose: fascinating fascinated

You will hear: The audience listened carefully to the lecture. They were _____.

You will choose: fascinating fascinated

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. shocking | shocked |
| 2. shocking | shocked |
| 3. delightful | delighted |
| 4. delightful | delighted |
| 5. confusing | confused |
| 6. confusing | confused |

_____ to watch the games, and the only spectators were
 men. The other goal _____ to encourage good relationships among Greek cities.
 People of other nationalities _____ to participate.
 The winner of each event _____ with a wreath made of olive leaves.
 Additionally, his statue _____ in Olympia for all to see.
 _____ athletes _____ as heroes when they
 returned to their cities because with their victory, they _____ fame and
 honor to their hometowns.

EXERCISE 52 ▶ Check your knowledge. (Chapter 11 Review)

Correct the errors.

interested

1. I am ~~interesting~~ in his ideas.
2. Two people got hurted in the accident and were took to the hospital by an ambulance.
3. The show was so bored that we fell asleep after an hour.
4. The students helped by the clear explanation that the teacher gave.
5. The winner of the race hasn't been announcing yet.
6. When and where has the car invented?
7. My brother and I have always been interesting in learning more about our family background.
8. I am not agree with you, so let's agree to disagree.
9. It was late, and I was getting very worry about my mother.
10. Many strange things were happened last night.
11. I didn't go to dinner with them because I had already been eaten.
12. In class yesterday, I was confusing. I didn't understand the lesson.
13. My grandmother was walking on an icy sidewalk and was fallen down.
14. When we were children, we are very afraid of caterpillars. Whenever we saw one of these monsters, we were run to our house before the caterpillars could attack us. I still get scare when I saw a caterpillar close to me.





NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

Ulangan KD. 3.3 Kelas XI: Formal Invitation Letter
10 Questions

DATE : _____

1. **REMEDIAL & PENGAYAAN KD. 3.3 KELAS XI: FORMAL INVITATION LETTER**
(Selasa, 25 Oktober 2021 - 10.10 WIB)

Petunjuk Pilihan Ganda: Pilihlah lah jawaban A, B, C, D atau E yang tepat sesuai dengan keadaan dalam text yang diberikan di bawah ini.

Text di bawah ini digunakan untuk menjawab nomor 1 dan 2.

1. The type of party above is ...

*Please join us
as we celebrate our
40th Anniversary
Rahmat and Shalila
Friday, May 7th
6.30p.m -10.00p.m
Pondok Indah, South Jakarta
(Dinner is available)
RSVP 65412397
(Nanang/ Nini/ Nita)*

A Graduation Party

B Marriage Party

C Anniversary Party

D Ceremonial new house party

E Maternity Party

2. 2. The purpose of the invitation text above is...?

*Please join us
as we celebrate our
40th Anniversary*
Rahmat and Shalila
*Friday, May 7th
6.30p.m -10.00p.m
Pondok Indah, South Jakarta
(Dinner is available)
RSVP 65412397
(Nanang/ Nini/ Nita)*

- A To share the happiness B To invite people to join the party
 C To describe a certain party D To tell a good relationship
 E To persuade people to have marriage

3. Text di bawah ini digunakan untuk menjawab nomor 3 dan 4:

3. What is the purpose of the invitation text above?

Dear Bianca Jodie,
*Time counted so fast
Let's celebrate Eid Al-Fitr Celebration!
9 p.m. until a drop
at Maryam Islamic Center
MD St. USA
Sincerely,
Hannah*

- A To celebrate the eid al-Fitr celebration B To spend time together
 C To have a conversation with an old friend D To reunite with old friends
 E To make a new relation

4. 4. From the invitation text above, we can say that?

Dear Bianca Jodie,

Time counted so fast

Let's celebrate Eid Al-Fitr Celebration!

9 p.m. until a drop

at Maryam Islamic Center

MD St. USA

Sincerely,

Hannah

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | The party started at 9 p.m. | <input type="checkbox"/> B | The party ended at midnight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | The Maryam Islamic Center is not at MD St. USA | <input type="checkbox"/> D | Bianca and Hannah do have not a good relationship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E | Bianca Jody invites Hannah to celebrate Eid-Al Fitr Celebration together | | |

5. Text di bawah ini digunakan untuk menjawab nomor 5 dan 6.

5. Who is graduated from Bandung Institut Technology?

Glad if you can attend and laugh with us in

Graduation Party

In respect of our Daughter's perseverance and persistence

Salim Bahanan has graduated from an MSI

(Master of Science from Bandung Institute Technology)

Accompany with us on

Sunday, Mei 30, 2019 at 8 p.m.

The Suite Room, Hermitage Hotel.

Dewi Sandra And Agus Rahman

RSVP 65412397

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | Agus Rahman | <input type="checkbox"/> B | Dewi Sandra and Agus Rahman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | Dewi Sandra | <input type="checkbox"/> D | Dewi Sandra's Daughter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E | Salim Bahanan | | |

6. 6. Based on the invitation text above, we can conclude that...

*Glad if you can attend and laugh with us in
Graduation Party
In respect of our Daughter's perseverance and persistence
Salim Bahanan has graduated from an MSI
(Master of Science from Bandung Institute Technology)
Accompany with us on
Sunday, Mei 30, 2019 at 8 p.m.
The Suite Room, Hermitage Hotel.
Dewi Sandra And Agus Rahman
RSVP 65412397*

- A The party is to celebrate Salim's Birthday B The party ended at 8 p.m
 C The party will be held in Hermitage Hotel D Dewi Sandra is Salim's Daughter
 E Agus Rahman is Salim's Son

7. 7. What Is a Formal Invitation Letter?

- A Invitation letters are those letters that are written by someone to the event B Invitation letters are those letters that are written to invite a specific event to individuals.
 C Invitation letters are those letters that are written to invite any specific schedule D Invitation letters are those letters that are written to preparing the organization
 E Invitation letters are those letters that are written to invite individuals to a specific event.

8. 8. What Is the Specific Purpose Of a Formal Application Letter?

- A **To coordinate the people of guests coming the next days before the event will be held.** B **To coordinate the number of guests coming a few days before the date of the event.**
 C **To preparing the people of guests coming the next days before the event will be held.** D **To organize the people of guests coming the next days before the event will be held.**
 E **To coordinate the people of guests coming the next days before the event will be held.**

9. Text di bawah ini digunakan untuk menjawab nomor 9.

9. The fact from the invitation text above is...

*Mr. & Mrs. Kenedy
Glad to invite you to come
The marriage of their daughter
Chelsea Islan
To
Aragvi Koto
at Alila Villas Uluwatu Hotel, Bali
on Friday, 1 November 2018
Started at 1 p.m
Please RSVP before 30 October to Rahmat
There will be a Maroon 5 performance
We wait for your presence.*

- A B. Mr & Mrs. Kenedy are celebrating their marriage in Alila Villas Uluwatu Hotel
- B D. There will is a Maroon 5 performance at that wedding party.
- C C. You can inform Argavi Koto to attend the event
- D E. Rahmat is Kenedy's son
- E A. The Chelsea island and Rahmat will get married in Bali

10. 10. Who is graduated from Bandung Institute Technology?

*Glad if you can attend and laugh with us in
Graduation Party
In respect of our Daughter's perseverance and persistence
Salim Bahanan has graduated from an MSI
(Master of Science from Bandung Institute Technology)
Accompany with us on
Sunday, Mei 30, 2019 at 8 p.m.
The Suite Room, Hermitage Hotel.
Dewi Sandra And Agus Rahman
RSVP 65412397*

- A Dewi Sandra and Agus Rahman
- B Dewi Sandra's Daughter
- C Dewi Sandra
- D Salim Bahanan
- E Agus Rahman