

Dr. H. Harun Al Rasyid, MA

ENGLISH

FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

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KATA SAMBUTAN REKTOR UIN SUMATERA UTARA MEDAN

Keberadaan Asrama Mahasiswa di lingkungan kampus disamping memberikan dukungan terhadap proses belajar dan mengajar di beberapa kampus khususnya yang berada dibawah pembinaan PTKIN (Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Negeri) telah difungsikan sebagai wadah pembinaan yang bukan hanya mendukung pada peningkatan kualitas akademisi mahasiswa akan tetapi juga dijadikan sebagai sarana pembinaan yang multifungsi dimana para mahasiswa dibina kecerdasan spiritual dan mentalnya juga menjadi wadah dalam pembentukan karakter yang lebih mandiri dalam menghadapi kondisi kehidupan yang lebih kompleks. Untuk itu wajar bila di beberapa kampus di Indonesia mengadakan Asrama yang juga berfungsi sebagai Ma'had atau pesantren yang berada di dalam kampus atau di lingkungan sekitar kampus. Dan sebutan untuk Asrama ini tidak lagi dengan sebutan yang biasa yaitu Asrama ini diberi nama Ma'had al Jamiah yang bisa diartikan dengan "Pesantren Kampus".

kegiatan akademik dapat dilaksanakan dengan baik, benar dan berkualitas diperlukan pemahaman bersama antara berbagai unsur penyelenggara yang terlibat aktif dalam kegiatan akademik yang berlaku di Ma'had Al Jami'ah UIN SU meliputi Kepala Pusat, Kesekretariatan, Ri'ayah, Musyrifah dan Murobbiyah. Oleh sebab itulah buku Ma'had Al Jami'ah ini sengaja disusun, diterbitkan dan disosialisasikan agar dapat dipahami sebagai acuan penyelenggara kegiatan akademik dan juga model pendampingan kesantrian Ma'had Al Jami'ah UIN SU.

Kepada seluruh tim penyusun serta pihak lain yang telah berpartisipasi dalam penyusunan Buku Daras Ma'had Al-Jami'ah UIN SU ini diucapkan terima kasih, semoga Allah SWT memberikan balasan kebaikan yang berlipat ganda, untuk UIN SU JUARA. Aamiin...

Medan, 2 November 2019

Rektor

Prof. Dr. KH. Saidurrahman, M.Ag

program mahad al jamiah.

3. Para Dekan Fakultas yang telah mendukung terealisasi Program mahad aljamiah untuk seluruh MABA dan sekaligus mendukung tersusunnya buku ini untuk dapat dijadikan pedoman umum pembelajaran di Mahad al Jamiah.
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Dalam penyusunan Buku ini tentunya terdapat beberapa kekurangan dan ketidaksempurnaan sehingga perlu penyempurnaan. Untuk itu segala saran dan kritikan yang bersifat membangun dari semua pihak sangat diharapkan demi kesempurnaan buku ini. Dan semoga kerja keras ini mendapat balasan dari Allah SWT. dan menjadi amal sholih. Aamiin...

Medan, 2 November 2019

Pusat Ma'had Al Jami'ah

Kepala

Dr. H. Harun Al Rasyid, MA

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UNIT 1

INTRODUCTION



ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Aisyah : Assalamualaikum, how do you do?

Aminah : Waalaikumussalam, how do you do.

Aisyah : how's your life today?

Aminah : I am fine, and you?

Aisyah : pretty good. What is your name and what is your dormitory?

Aminah : my name is aminah and my dormitory is khadijah bint khuwailid. How about you?

Aisyah : my name is aisyah and my dormitory is aisyah bint abu bakar. What is your room number?

Aminah : my room number is two hundred and eight. I am from simalungun, north sumatra. What is your address?

Aisyah : my address is brigjen sisingamaraja street 04, medan north sumatra. By the way, what is your faculty?

Aminah : I am a student in the Arabic education department of Tarbiyah faculty. What about you?

Aisyah : sounds great. I am a student of early childhood education of Tarbiyah faculty. Nice to meet you aminah.

Aisyah : nice to meet you too.

A. VOCABULARIES

Dormitory	:
North Sumatra	:
Address	:
Early childhood education	:

B. GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

Introduction: The Eight parts of speech

1. Noun (kata benda)	5. Adverb (kata keterangan)
2. Pronoun (kata ganti)	6. Preposition (kata depan)
3. Verb (kata kerja)	7. Conjunction (kata sambung)
4. Adjective (kata sifat)	8. Interjection (kata seru)

1. Nouns: The simple definition is: a person, place or thing. Here are some examples:

- **Person:** man, woman, teacher, John, Mary
- **Place:** home, office, town, countryside, America
- **Thing:** table, car, banana, money, music, love, dog, monkey

Function in a Sentence: Nouns have certain functions (jobs) in a sentence, for example:

- subject of verb: **Doctors** work hard.
- object of verb: He likes **coffee**.
- subject and object of verb: **Teachers** teach **students**.

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But the subject or object of a sentence is not always a noun. It could be a pronoun or a phrase. In the sentence "My doctor works hard", the noun is "doctor" but the subject is "My doctor".

Singular ("only one") and plural ("more than one"):

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Have no singular	Have no plural
Regular by adding -s/es/ies to the singular		Irregular			
Pen	Pens	Man	men	trousers	information
Dish	Dishes	Foot	feet	scissors	news
Army	Armies	Mouse	mice	clothes	advice
Wife	wives	Ox	oxen	people,	furniture
Hero	Heroes	Child	children	riches	
Bamboo	Bamboos	sheep	sheep		

2. Pronouns

We can use a pronoun instead of a noun. Pronouns are words like: he, you, ours, themselves, some, each... If we didn't have pronouns, we would have to repeat a lot of nouns. We would have to say things like:

- Do you like the president? I don't like the president. The president is too pompous. With pronouns, we can say:
- Do you like the president? I don't like him. He is too pompous

Personal Pronoun		Possessive pronoun		Reflexive pronoun
Nomina-tive	Objective	Adjective	Pro-noun	
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
I	me	my	mine	myself
You	you	your	yours	yourself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself

3. Verbs

Types of verb:

Verbs are used to say what people do, they express an action or otherwise to make a statement. According to the activities there are two types of verb: **action verb** (physical: call, buy, sell, sweep + mental: love, want, forget, like, need), and **linking verb** (make a statement

by connecting the subject with a word that describes or explains it: be (is, am, are), appear, look, seem, feel, smell, sound, taste, become (get, go, turn), keep (remain, stay), etc.

a. Transitive and intransitive verb

Verbs that are followed by an object are called *transitive verbs*. Common transitive verbs: *build, cut, find, like, make, need, send, use, want*, etc.

Verbs that are not followed by an object are called *intransitive verbs*. Common intransitive verbs: *agree, arrive, come, cry, exist, go, happen, live, occur, rain, rise, sleep, stay, walk*, etc.

b. Regular and Irregular verb

Regular verb is the verb that has -ed ending in the past tense and past participle, e.g.

study ⇨ studied, die ⇨ died, play ⇨ played, etc.

Irregular verb is the verb that changed into different form in the past and in the participle, e.g.

sing ⇨ sang ⇨ sung

steal ⇨ stole ⇨ stolen

draw ⇨ drew ⇨ drown

drive ⇨ drove ⇨ drive

tear	⇒	tore	⇒	torn
hide	⇒	hid	⇒	hidden
give	⇒	gave	⇒	given
show	⇒	showed	⇒	shown
be	⇒	was	⇒	been
do	⇒	did	⇒	done
go	⇒	went	⇒	gone
etc.				

c. Infinitive and participle verb

- > *Infinitive* is a kind of noun with certain features of the verb, especially that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers. E.g. I do not mean to interrupt them.
- > *Present participle* is the form of verb participle which represents an incomplete action and also used as an adjective, e.g. **Working around the clock, the firefighters** finally put out the last of the California brush fires.
- > *Past participle* is the form of verb participle which represents a completed action or state of thing spoken, e.g. The pond, **frozen over since early December**, is now safe for ice-skating.

4. Adjective

An **adjective** is a word that tells us more about a noun. (By "noun" we include pronouns and noun phrases). An adjective "qualifies" or "modifies" a *noun* (a **big** dog). Adjectives can be used before a noun (I like **Chinese** food) or after certain verbs (*It is* **hard**). We can often use two or more adjectives together (a **beautiful young French** lady).

- **Adjective order:**

- **before** the **noun** (I like good novel)
- **after** certain **verbs** (be, become, get, seem, look, feel, sound, smell, taste) (He is good).
 - a. Epithet adjective: blue eyes, new book
 - b. predicate adjective: I am ill, she is happy, we are glad.

- **Types of adjectives:**

- * Adjective of quality (what sort): red box, beautiful girl.
- * Adjective of quantity (how many/much): five boxes, much money
- * Demonstrative adjective: This book is....., that book is....., these book are....., those books are....
- * Interrogative adjective: what/which/whose book are you reading?

- * Possessive adjective: my..., your..., our..., his..., her..., its..., their....

5. Adverbs and their formations:

An adverb goes with a verb to tell how, when, where, how often, how much, or in what degree the action is done. Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

a. Adverb of Manner

It is an adverb which tells us how an action is done, e.g.

They walk quickly. ; This novel is well written. ;
The boy speaks loudly.

b. Adverb of Place

It is an adverb which tells us where the action is done, e.g.

They sat here.

c. Adverb of Time

It is an adverb which tells us time of the action is done, e.g.

I saw that girl yesterday.; I have already
sent her a letter.

d. *Adverb of Frequency*

It is an adverb which tells how often the action is done, e.g.

She often visits me. ; They write me twice a month.

e. *Adverb of Degree*

It is an adverb which tells us how much, or in what degree the action is done, e.g.

We are so happy now. ; It is too late

6. Preposition

- Prepositions of Direction: to, on (to), in (to)
- Prepositions of Location: at, in, on
- Prepositions of time: one point in time: on, at, in.
Extended time: since, for, by, from—to, from—until, during, (with)in.
- Prepositions of Place: in, inside, on, at. Higher than a point: over, above. Lower than a point: under, underneath, beneath, below. Close to a point: near, by, next to, between, among, opposite.
- To introduce objects of verbs: at: glance, laugh, look, rejoice, smile, stare; of: approve, consist,

smell; of (or about): dream, think; for: call, hope, look, wait, watch, wish.

- Prepositions of Spatial Relationship: above, across, against, ahead of, along, among, around, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, from, in front of, inside, nearby, off, out of, through, toward, under, Within.

7. Conjunction

Conjunctions: are words that join together words, phrases or sentences. E.g. The woodman looked at the gold axe *and* he looked at the silver axe *and* he looked at the wooden axe *but* he chose the wooden axe *because* he was an honest man *so* the fairy gave him all the axes.

Beside simple conjunctions there are two types of conjunctions:

a. Coordinating: words that join two words or sentences of equal importance.

- Both...and... = keduanya ..dan ..
- either .. or.. = baik ..atau ..
- neither..nor =tidak ..tidak juga ..
- so ..as ..= sama ..seperti ...
- and ... too = dan ... Juga

- and so/and neither...= dan juga dan juga tidak ...
- whether ... or ...= apakah ...atau
- not only ... but also ...= tak hanya ..tapi juga..
- as well as = maupun
- furthermore = lebih-lebih lagi
- besides = di samping itu

b. Subordinating: words that join one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

after = setelah

before = sebelum

if = jika

when = ketika

than = daripada

because = karena

although = walaupun

since = sejak

until = hingga

8. Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that is grammatically independent from the words around it, and mainly expresses feeling rather than meaning.

- Oh, what a beautiful house!
- Uh-oh, this looks bad.
- Well, it's time to say good night.
- Actually, um, it's not my dog.
- Shoot. I thought I'd fixed that.

- I can't believe I lost the key! Ugh!

Interjections are common in speech and are much more common in electronic messages than in other types of writing.

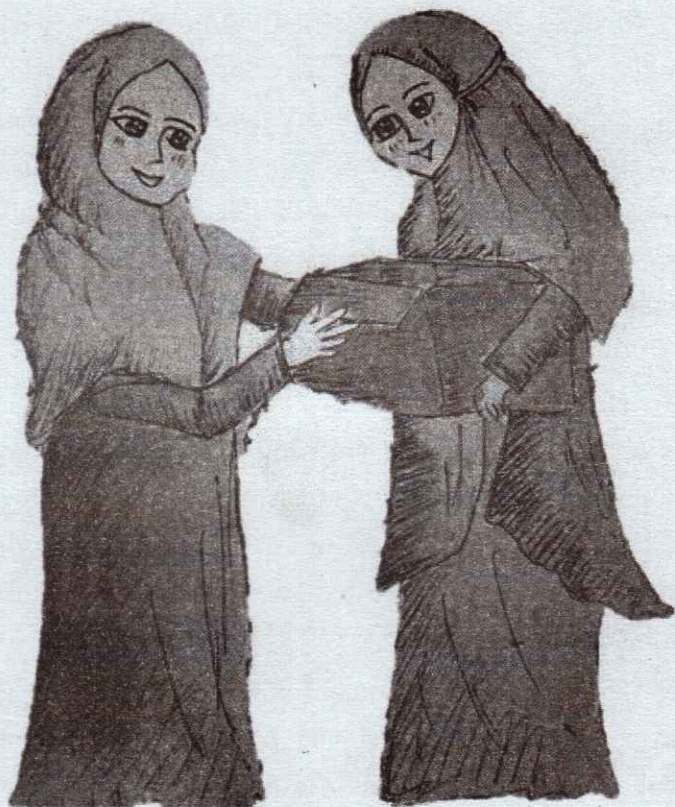
Exercise

Decide correctly which parts of speech below?

1. I don't take **your** book.
2. My friends **visit** my home town in simalungun.
3. Salamah is having dinner **in** our kitchen.
4. My father is not a **teacher**.
5. My uncle and my brother **study** in state Islamic university of north sumatra.

UNIT 2

DAILY ACTIVITIES IN MA'HAD



Art by: Mutiara Jannah

My Activity

Syarifah is a new student in state Islamic University of North Sumatra, Medan Indonesia. The new student should obey the obligation in this dormitory. Syarifah should stay in Ma'had for one year. She has some particular daily activities in ma'had. every day, she goes to Mesjid Al Izah to have subuh prayer. Then, syarifah attends the quran learning class (tahfidz or tahsin) to study about how to recite the quran in a good way. Afterwards, she prepares herself to have a breakfast then go to her faculty to study since it starts from 8.00 until 2.00 p.m.

However, when she has a free time, he occasionally has tashih qiroah quran (reciting quran in front of the teacher to have tajwid). She carries on her learning to the intensive Arabic course or very well known as ppba (program pengembangan bahasa arab) while it finishes until a half to five.

Moreover, there are some routine agendas after maghrib prayer in Ma'had including halaqoh, muhadhoroh (public speaking), reciting suroh yasin, Arabic and English classes, and guidance by Musyrifah. She always joins these activities in turn of different days.

A. VOCABULARIES

Recite :

Obligation :

However :

Arabic course :

B. GRAMMAR

Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. (he takes, she takes)

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE IS USED:

- To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:
I drink (habit); I work in Medan (unchanging situation); Medan is a large city (general truth)
- To give instructions or directions:
You walk for two hundred meters, then you turn left.

- To express fixed arrangements, present or future:
Your exam starts at 09.00
- To express future time, after some conjunctions:
after, when, before, as soon as, until:
He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.

Be careful! The simple present is not used to express actions happening now.

EXAMPLES :

- **For habits**
He drinks tea at breakfast.
She only eats fish.
They watch television regularly.
- **For repeated actions or events**
We catch the bus every morning.
It rains every afternoon in the hot season.
They drive to Monaco every summer.
- **For general truths**
Water freezes at zero degrees.
The Earth revolves around the Sun.
Her mother is Acehnese
- **For instructions or directions**
Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.

You take the No 103 bus to Aksara and then the No.41 to Martubung.

- **For fixed arrangements**

His mother arrives tomorrow.

Our holiday starts on the 26th March

- **With future constructions**

She'll see you before she leaves.

We'll give it to her when she arrives.

FORMING THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE: TO THINK

NOTES ON THE SIMPLE PRESENT, THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think
They think	Do they think?	They do not think

- In the third person singular the verb always ends in -s:
he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.

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- Negative and question forms use DOES (= the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.
He wants ice cream. Does he want strawberry?
He does not want vanilla.
- Verbs ending in -y : the third person changes the -y to -ies:
fly-->flies, cry-->cries
Exception: if there is a vowel before the -y:
play --> plays, pray --> prays
- Add -es to verbs ending in: -ss, -x, -sh, -ch:
he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

EXAMPLES

- He goes to campus every morning.
- She understands English.
- It mixes the sand and the water.
- He tries very hard.
- She enjoys playing the piano.

Rise wake up close drink

Complete the sentence below.

- We never A cup of tea.
- Ma'had office ...on Monday
- The sun.... in the east.
- The students in Ma'had always at 04.15 in the morning.

My name is fatimah.
I come from Tanjung
Balai, North Sumatra.
Indonesia.



My lovely family

Hello, my name is Khairani. I am ten years old and I am from Dutch. I am going to introduce you to my lovely family. It is quite big and we are very happy. My mother's name is Jennifer and my father's name is Jhon. My mother has got blonde hair and she is very tender. My father is tall and slim and he is a humorous man.

My parents have got three children. There are my brother Tim, my baby brother David and me. Tim is a sweet boy who loves playing and being with me all the time. he is only three years old so he attended the kindergarten. My younger brother, David, is eight month baby but he is full of personality. He likes being at my father's lap and he never disposes of eddy, his bunny.

A. VOCABULARIES

Big :

Blonde :

Bunny :

Lap :

➤ Some vocabularies related to the family:

Birth mother/ father :

Step mother/ father :

Nephew :

Niece :

Grandmother/ father :

Grandchild :

B. GRAMMAR

➤ Verbal and nominal sentence

In the terms of the predicate, sentence is divided into two parts:

➤ Verbal sentence

Verbal sentence is a sentence in which the predicate is a verb.

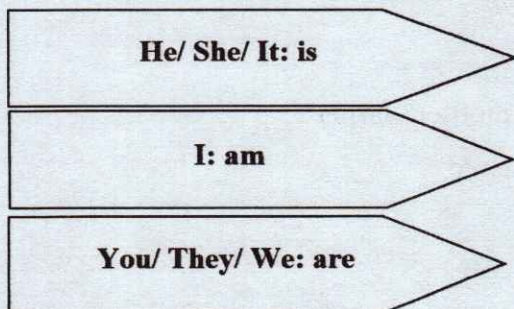
For example:

- He studies hard everyday. (positive sentence)
- He does not study hard (negative sentence)
- Does he study hard: (interrogative sentence)

➤ Nominal sentences

Nominal sentence is a sentence in which the predicate is not a verb, but it can be an adjective, noun or adverb.

It should be inserted an auxiliary verb like 'is, am or are (for the present form and were or was (which is used for the past form)).



For example:

- She is angry with you (affirmative sentence)
- She is not angry with you (negative sentence)
- Is she angry with you? (interrogative sentence)

Exercise

Choose the correct and relevant answer among three choices in the parentheses, Then change into the other two kinds of sentence (affirmative, negative, and or negative)

- She is... in Bollywood. (work, an actress, beautiful)

.....

.....

- They ... bakso together (are, eat, sad)

.....

.....

- You ... not sad (are, does, small)

.....

.....

- she go to Medan? (is, was, does)

.....

.....

Dear doctor,

I just can not get to sleep at night. I don't want to get addicted to sleeping pills, and I have tried everything from counting sheep to relaxation tapes. In the morning, I am exhausted, and I feel difficult to concentrate, so I have to drink about five cups of coffee. Do you think that is too much? What should I do?

Your sleeplessly,

Alan

Dear Alan,

There are many remedies for insomnia. You will have to keep trying until you find the one that is right for you. It may be a good idea to give up regular coffee and drink decaffeinated coffee or tea instead have a hot drink before you go to sleep, something like chamomile or hot water with honey. If you cannot sleep, don't stay in bed. Get up and read a book until you feel sleepy again.

A. VOCABULARIES

Exhausted :

Sleeplessly :

Remedy :

Give up :

B. GRAMMAR

➤ Modal

Modal is a verb that is used with another verb to express an idea.

➤ Modals

(Modal + verb 1)

- Can : ability, request
e.g : I can speak English
Can you call me?
- May : possibility, request
e.g: he may an actor
May I close the door?
- Can't : disability
e.g : he can not drive a car
They can't speak English
- Must : obligation, certainty

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e.g : you must be honest

They must Muslim

- Will : ability

e.g : we will visit you

Fara will sing a song

- Should : opinion, advice

He may an actor

May I close the door

- Could, would : polite request

Could you pick me up (please)?

Would you mind speaking slowly?

AUXILIARY	USES	PRESENT/FUTURE	PAST
may	(1) polite request	<i>May I borrow your pen?</i>	
	(2) formal permission	You <i>may leave</i> the room.	
	(3) less than 50% certainty	--Where's John? He <i>may be</i> at the library.	He <i>may have been</i> at the library.
might	(1) less than 50% certainty	--Where's John? He <i>might be</i> at the library.	He <i>might have been</i> at the library.
	(2) polite request (<i>rare</i>)	<i>Might I borrow your pen?</i>	
should	(1) advisability	I <i>should study</i> tonight.	I <i>should have studied</i> last night
	(2) 90% certainty	She <i>should do</i> well on the test. (<i>future only, not present</i>)	She <i>should have done</i> well on the test.
ought to	(1) advisability	I <i>ought to study</i> tonight.	I <i>ought to have studied</i> last night.
	(2) 90% certainty	She <i>ought to do</i> well on the test. (<i>future only, not present</i>)	She <i>ought to have done</i> well on the test.
<i>had better</i>	(1) advisability with threat of bad result	You <i>had better be</i> on time, or we will leave without you.	(<i>past form uncommon</i>)
<i>be supposed to</i>	(1) expectation	Class <i>is supposed to begin</i> at 10.	Class <i>was supposed to begin</i> at 10.
<i>be to</i>	(1) strong expectation	You <i>are to be</i> here at 9:00.	You <i>were to be</i> here at 9:00.
must	(1) strong necessity	I <i>must go</i> to class today.	I <i>had to go</i> to class yesterday.
	(2) prohibition (<i>negative</i>)	You <i>must not</i> open that door.	
	(3) 95% certainty	Mary isn't in class. She <i>must be</i> sick. (<i>present only</i>)	Mary <i>must have been</i> sick yesterday.
<i>have to</i>	(1) necessity	I <i>have to go</i> to class today.	I <i>had to go</i> to class yesterday.
	(2) lack of necessity (<i>negative</i>)	I <i>don't have to go</i> to class today.	I <i>didn't have to go</i> to class yesterday.
<i>have got to</i>	(1) necessity	I <i>have got to go</i> to class today.	I <i>had to go</i> to class yesterday.
will	(1) 100% certainty	He <i>will be</i> here at 6:00. (<i>future only</i>)	
	(2) willingness	--The phone's ringing. I' <i>ll get</i> it.	
	(3) polite request	<i>Will you please pass</i> the salt?	

Exercise

Complete the sentence with the correct modal.

1. You speak Arabic? Yes, I can.
2. They Come on time or they will get punishment.
3. The students..... leave the class after collecting the assignments.
4. Ani Go to the bed before at 10.00 p.m.

Visiting Toba Lake

Last weekend, my friends and I visited Toba Lake. It is very good place to relax and spend the holiday time. At 7 A.M we went there by bus. It needed four hours and a half to get there. We brought meals that we bought in the food court near campus. At 11 A.M, we arrived in Toba Lake. The ticket was affordable for visitors. It was very wide lake and very clean to spend the holiday with the loved ones. At that time, we wore jacket because the weather was very cold. Every spot of the places encouraged us to take picture together want to leave every memorable moment there. After that, we decided to find a comfortable place to have a lunch together. We went home at 1 p.m. we were very happy to visit it because it was unforgettable vocation for us. I hope I can come back there next time.

A. VOCABULARIES

Memorable	:
Arrived	:
Encouraged	:
Unforgettable	:

B. GRAMMAR**THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE**

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterite, is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

EXAMPLES

- John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.
- My father **died** last year.
- He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.
- We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- **frequency:** *often, sometimes, always*
I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.
I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **a definite point in time:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*
We **saw** a good film last week.
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.

She **finished** her work at seven o'clock

I **went** to the theatre last night

- **an indefinite point in time:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago*

People **lived** in caves a long time ago.

She **played** the piano when she was a child.

Note: the word *ago* is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed **after** the period of time: *a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.*

Be Careful: The simple past in English may look like a tense in your own language, but the meaning may be different.

FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

PATTERNS OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE FOR REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative		
Subject	verb + ed +	
I	.skipped	
Negative		
Subject	did not +	infinitive without to +
They	didn't	.go

Interrogative		
Did	subject +	infinitive without to +
Did	she	?arrive
Interrogative negative		
Did not	subject +	infinitive without to +
Didn't	you	?play

TO WALK

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	?Did I walk
You walked	You didn't walk	?Did you walk
He walked	He didn't walk	?Did he walk
We walked	We didn't walk	?Did we walk
They walked	They didn't walk	?Did they walk

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

Subject	Verb		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

NOTES ON AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE, & INTERROGATIVE FORMS

AFFIRMATIVE

The affirmative of the simple past tense is simple.

- I **was** in Japan last year
- She **had** a headache yesterday.
- We **did** our homework last night.

NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

For the negative and interrogative simple past form of “to do” as an ordinary verb, use the auxiliary “did”, e.g.

We didn't do our homework last night. The negative of "have" in the simple past is usually formed using the auxiliary "did", but sometimes by simply adding not or the contraction "n't".

The interrogative form of "have" in the simple past normally uses the auxiliary "did".

EXAMPLES

- They **weren't** in Rio last summer.
- We **didn't have** any money.
- We **didn't have** time to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- We **didn't do** our exercises this morning.
- **Were** they in Iceland last January?
- **Did you have** a bicycle when you were young?
- **Did you do** much climbing in Switzerland?

Note: For the negative and interrogative form of **all** verbs in the simple past, always use the auxiliary '**did**'.

SIMPLE PAST, IRREGULAR VERBS

Some verbs are irregular in the simple past. Here are the most common ones.

TO GO

- He **went** to a club last night.

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- **Did he go** to the cinema last night?
- He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

TO GIVE

- We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.
- They **didn't give** John their new address.
- **Did Barry give** you my passport?

TO COME

- My parents **came** to visit me last July.
- We **didn't come** because it was raining.
- **Did he come** to your party last week?

Exercise

Change the following sentences using simple past tense.

1. It/not/rain/last month
It did not rain last month
2. What/you/do/last night
3. She/find/my book/in the park/last Friday afternoon
4. They/read/many Islamic books/in the library/last weekend
5. We/not/spend/our holiday/in the swimming pool

Speak up!

Work in pairs

Did you go to the university this morning?

Did you do our task today?

Did you tell to your friends the news?

Did you give some cakes?

Did you sleep well last night?

UNIT 6

MY HOBBIES



What makes you like it?

Once upon a time, Ahmad went to Tanjung Balai to observe a field as his assignment next to Asahan river. Then, he met his friend, Ismail, was fishing in the river.

Ahmad: Hi Ismail, what are you doing?

Ahmad : Hi Ismail, what are you doing?

Ismail : I am fishing. Let's join.

Ahmad : I am not bringing fishhook.

Ismail : it's okay. Just get down here. I used to hook with a single worm, but now I am using two worms. Let's see how many fish that I can get today. And you Ahmad, what do you like to do?

Ahmad : I like travelling, I like wandering

Ismail : you fell exhausted, don't you? You go from a place to another place.

Ahmad : No, I don't. That is a challenge. Well, I just wonder what do you like from fishing? It's so boring to do and to wait.

Joni : it is a thing that I like. Absolutely, I have to wait, wait and wait until finally I got a big fish. It is the satisfaction that cannot be paid for anything.

A. VOCABULARIES

Hook	:
Field	:
Wait	:
Worm	:
Satisfaction	:

B. GRAMMAR**THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - *the present tense of the verb to be + the present participle of the main verb.*

(The form of the present participle is: **base+ing**, e.g. **talking, playing, moving, smiling**)

Affirmative		
Subject	+ to be	+ base + ing
She	is	talking.
Negative		
Subject	+ to be + not	+ base + ing
She	is not (isn't)	talking

Interrogative		
to be	+ subject	+ base + ing
Is	she	talking?

EXAMPLES: TO GO, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going	I am not going	Am I going?
You are going	You aren't going.	Are you going?
He, she, it is going	He, she, it isn't going	Is he, she, it going?
We are going	We aren't going	Are we going?
You are going	You aren't going	Are you going?
They are going	They aren't going	Are they going?

Note: alternative negative contractions: *I'm not going, you're not going, he's not going etc.*

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

As with all tenses in English, the **speaker's attitude** is as important as the time of the action or event. When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is **unfinished or incomplete**

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS IS USED:

- to describe an action that is going on at this moment: **You are using** the Internet. **You are studying** English grammar.
- to describe an action that is going on during this period of time or a trend: **Are you still working** for the same company? More and more people are **becoming** vegetarian.
- to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared: **We're going** on holiday tomorrow. **I'm meeting** my boyfriend tonight. **Are they visiting** you next winter?
- to describe a temporary event or situation: He usually plays the drums, but **he's playing** bass guitar tonight. The weather forecast was good, but **it's raining** at the moment.
- with "always, forever, constantly", to describe and

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emphasise a continuing series of repeated actions:

*Harry and Sally **are always arguing!** You're constantly **complaining** about your mother-in-law!*

BE CAREFUL! Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous form

VERBS THAT ARE NOT USUALLY USED IN THE CONTINUOUS FORM

The verbs in the list below are normally used in the simple form because they refer to **states**, rather than actions or processes.

SENSES / PERCEPTION

- to feel*
- to hear
- to see*
- to smell
- to taste

OPINION

- to assume
- to believe
- to consider
- to doubt

- to feel (= to think)
- to find (= to consider)
- to suppose
- to think*

MENTAL STATES

- to forget
- to imagine
- to know
- to mean
- to notice
- to recognise
- to remember
- to understand

EMOTIONS / DESIRES

- to envy
- to fear
- to dislike
- to hate
- to hope
- to like
- to love
- to mind
- to prefer
- to regret

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- to want
- to wish

MEASUREMENT

- to contain
- to cost
- to hold
- to measure
- to weigh

OTHERS

- to look (=resemble)
- to seem
- to be (*in most cases*)
- to have (*when it means "to possess"*)*

EXCEPTIONS

Perception verbs (see, hear, feel, taste, smell) are often used with *can*: *I can see...* These verbs may be used in the continuous form but with a different meaning

- *This coat **feels** nice and warm.* (your perception of the coat's qualities)
- ***John's feeling** much better now* (his health is improving)
- *She **has** three dogs and a cat.* (possession)

- ***She's having*** supper. (She's eating)
- *I can* ***see*** Anthony in the garden (perception)
- ***I'm seeing*** Anthony later (We are planning to meet)

Exercise

Read the following e mail. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Dear Akbar,

Assalamualaikum

Hi Akbar, do you still remember me? We met in the foreign language conference at UIN last month. I am write this letter to ask your help. This month, I doing a research in my university about "great learning innovation by integrating science towards the second foreign language". I am look for references about language, education and my friend told me that you have many books and references related to that research. If you do not mind. Could you please send them to me? I strongly wait your reply.

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Wassalamualaikum

Best regard,
Ihsan Husain

.....

.....

.....

.....

Nana and Salwa are university students in Medan. They are discussing about their planning to go to vocation for their holiday.

Nana : Salwa, do you have any idea for our vocation in this time?

Salwa : Hemmm.. What about Batubara. What do you think?

Nana : I think it is better Simalungun.

Salwa : Why it should be in Simalungun?

Nana : Simalungun is a good destination particularly the value of north Sumatra history. The weather is cooler and the view is more wonderful than Batubara. Then, when I visited my uncle in Simalungun, I felt that it is the one and the coldest city in north Sumatra.

Salwa : Ohh, are you sure? But my friend told me that Batubara has more awesome view than Simalungun. Do you know that Batubara also has a great place like Pulau Salah Namo. But, the weather is hotter than Simalungun.

Nana : Well, I am so confused where we should go. Both of them are very amazing places to visit. Which one should we choose then?

Salwa : How if we go to Simalungun first then we go

to Batubara for the next time.

Nana : It sounds a great idea. Let's go pack.

Salwa : Okay .

Vocabularies

Visit :

View :

Awesome :

Wonderful :

Weather :

Grammar

Comparative and Superlative Adjective

- Comparative: express a higher degree of some quality
- Superlative: express the highest degree of some quality

Form	Base (kata dasar)	Comparative	Superlative
syllable 1	Clean	Cleaner	Cleanest
	Dark	Darker	Darkest
	Rich	Richer	Richest

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syllable 2	Sunny	Sunnier	Sunniest
	Polite	Politer	Politest
	Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
syllable 2 <	Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
	Diligent	More diligent	Most diligent
	Awesome	More awesome	Most awesome
Irregular verb	Good	Better	Best
	Little	Less	Least
	Bad	Worse	Worst

Notes:

➤ The comparative degree is followed by than
She is smallest than me

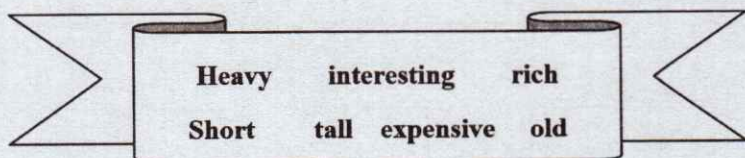
➤ The superlative degree should be used with the article the
State Islamic University of North Sumatra is the best University in Indonesia.

Exercise

Compare yourself to a classmate or a friend. Use the following adjectives. Then show your sentences to a partner.

I am bigger than Taufiq

They are more beautiful than my sister



UNIT 8

CELEBRATION DAY



Idul Fitri

Akbar : Idul fitri is about to come, dude.

Ali : I am so glad to hear that.

Akbar : what have you already prepared?

Ali : What to prepare? Do you mean that I need to
prepare some new clothes to be worn at the day?

Akbar : that is what I mean.

Ali : it is not the important point that I have to prepare.

Akbar : so, what is the important one?

Ali : making your Ramadhan perfect and doing a lot
of work for charity are the things to be prepared.

Akbar : I do agree with you, but don't you think that
wearing new clothes is another important to
do in Idul Fitri ? because I think it most like
our tradition in our country.

Ali : Okay, I do not want to have dispute.

Vocabularies

Glad :

Dude :

Charity :

Dispute :

Agree :

Grammar

➤ Passive voice

Passive voice shows that the subject is receiving the action of the verb. In passive voice, the action is done to the subject.

Be + Verb 3

Active → Passive	Active → Passive
Simple Present	Simple Past
The news surprises me → I am surprised by the news	The news surprised me → I was surprised by the news
The news surprises Tina → Tina is surprised by the news	The news surprised Tina → Tina was surprised by the news
The news surprises us → We are surprised by the news	The news surprised us → We were surprised by the news

Present perfect	Simple Future
The news has surprised me→ I have been surprised by the news.	The news will surprise me→ I will be surprised by the news
The news has surprised Tina→ Tina has been surprised by the news.	
The news has surprised us→ We have been surprised by the news	The news is going to surprise us→ We are going to be surprised by the news.

Present progressive	Past progressive
The news is surprising me→ I am being surprised by the news.	The news was surprising me→ I was being surprised by the news.
The news is surprising Tina→ Tina is being surprised by the news.	The news was surprising Tina→ Tina was being surprised by the news.
The news is surprising us→ We are being surprised by the news.	The news was surprising us→ We were being surprised by the news.

Modal auxiliaries	
He will mail it→ It will be mailed by him.	He must mail it→ It must be mailed by him.
He can mail it→ It can be mailed by him.	He has to mail it→ It has to be mailed by him.
He should mail it→ It should be mailed by him.	He may mail it→ It may be mailed by him.
He ought to mail it→ It ought to be mailed by him.	He might mail it→ It might be mailed by him.

Exercise

Change the following sentences from active to passive

- Active: Anni opens the window

Passive:

- Active: Rani drinks a cup of tea

Passive:

- Active: My mother cooks a bowl soup

Passive:

UNIT 9

SHOPPING



Have you bought....?

Aini : Hi Ainun, have you brought some of your stuffs for Islamic carnival?

Ainun : No, I have not brought it yet. When will we hold Islamic carnival?

Aini : That is on Wednesday.

Ainun : Hem, how about you? Have you brought your stuffs?

Aini : Yes, I have just come from department store to shop some of my stuffs, but I could not find black paper.

Ainun : Oh really? You can find it in the store which is near from Pasar Besar.

Aini : Thank you for your information. It is really helpful. Do you know what the price of a dozen black papers? Because I heard from my friend those are quite expensive.

Ainun : The price is around Rp. 10.000. You know that is cheaper than the other places.

Aini : Okay, thank you Ainun.

Ainun : With my pleasure.

A. VOCABULARIES

Shop :

Stuff :

Expensive:

Dozen :

Price :

B. GRAMMAR

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. The time of the action is before now but not specified, and we are often more interested in the result than in the action itself.

BE CAREFUL! There may be a verb tense in your language with a similar form, but the meaning is probably NOT the same.

THE PRESENT PERFECT IS USED TO DESCRIBE

- An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present. *I have lived in Bristol since 1984 (= and I still do.)*

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- An action performed during a period that has not yet finished. *She has been to the cinema twice this week* (= and the week isn't over yet.)
- A repeated action in an unspecified period between the past and now. *We have visited Portugal several times.*
- An action that was completed in the very recent past, expressed by 'just'. *I have just finished my work.*
- An action when the time is not important. *He has read 'War and Peace'.* (= the result of his reading is important)

Note: When we want to give or ask details about when, where, who, we use the simple past. Read more about choosing between the present perfect and the simple past tenses.

ACTIONS STARTED IN THE PAST AND CONTINUING IN THE PRESENT

- They *haven't lived* here for years.
- She *has worked* in the bank for five years.
- We *have had* the same car for ten years.

- *Have you played* the piano since you were a child?

WHEN THE TIME PERIOD REFERRED TO HAS NOT FINISHED

- *I have worked* hard this week.
- *It has rained* a lot this year.
- *We haven't seen* her today.

ACTIONS REPEATED IN AN UNSPECIFIED PERIOD BETWEEN THE PAST AND NOW.

- *They have seen* that film six times
- *It has happened* several times already.
- *She has visited* them frequently.
- *We have eaten* at that restaurant many times.

ACTIONS COMPLETED IN THE VERY RECENT PAST (+JUST)

- *Have you just finished* work?
- *I have just eaten.*
- *We have just seen* her.
- *Has he just left?*

WHEN THE PRECISE TIME OF THE ACTION IS NOT
IMPORTANT OR NOT KNOWN

- Someone *has eaten* my soup!
- Have you *seen* 'Gone with the Wind'?
- She's *studied* Japanese, Russian, and English.

Read more about using the present perfect with the words "ever", "never", "already", and "yet", and about using the present perfect with the words "for" and "since".

FORMING THE PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect of any verb is composed of two elements : the appropriate form of the auxiliary verb *to have* (present tense), plus the past participle of the main verb. The past participle of a regular verb is *base+ed*, e.g. *played, arrived, looked*. For irregular verbs, see the Table of irregular verbs in the section called 'Verbs'.

Affirmative		
Subject	<i>to have</i>	past participle
She	has	visited.
Negative		
Subject	<i>to have + not</i>	past participle
She	has not (hasn't)	visited.
Interrogative		
<i>to have</i>	subject	past participle
Has	she	?visited
Negative interrogative		
<i>to have + not</i>	subject	past participle
Hasn't	she	?visited

TO WALK, PRESENT PERFECT

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have walked	I haven't walked	Have I walked?

You have walked	You haven't walked.	Have you walked?
He, she, it has walked	He, she, hasn't walked	Has he, she, it walked?
We have walked	We haven't walked	Have we walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked?
They have walked	They haven't walked	Have they walked?

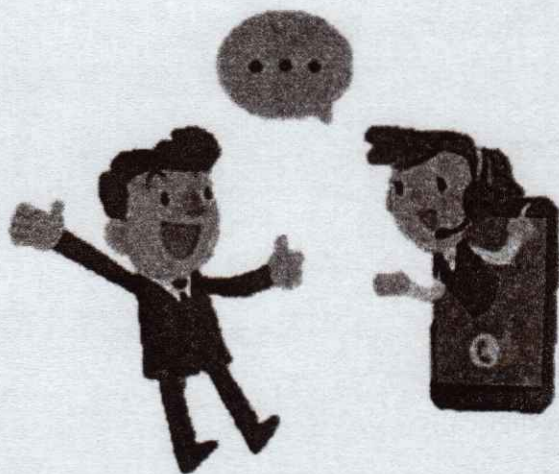
Exercise

Change the sentences into the present perfect tense in positive, negative and interrogative form.

1. Laila moves into a new apartment on Soekarno Hatta street.
2. I do not present to the grand opening of Arabic language competition.
3. My parents visit Bali Island for having vocation
4. When do the students leave the Ma'had?
5. Don't you think that speaking English is very difficult?

UNIT 10

ASKING AND GIVING INFORMATION



ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Neyza : Hello, how are you?

Oji : Hi, I'm fine. Thank you. What about you?

Neyza : Wonderful, thank you.

Oji : Hey, do you know how to apply for KRS online?

Neyza : O, just click on the website, click KRS online button and log in your account and automatically will show the page.

Oji : Oo, what the simple, thanks..

Neyza : No worries, good luck.

A. VOCABULARIES

Wonderful :

Apply :

Click :

Button :

Automatically :

Page :

B. GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

The simple future refers to a time later than now,

and expresses facts or certainty. In this case there is no 'attitude'.

The simple future is used:

- To predict a future event:
It will rain tomorrow.
- With I or We, to express a spontaneous decision:
I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.
- To express willingness:
I'll do the washing-up.
He'll carry your bag for you.
- In the negative form, to express unwillingness:
The baby won't eat his soup.
I won't leave until I've seen the manager!
- With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to make an offer:
Shall I open the window?
- With we in the interrogative form using "shall", to make a suggestion:
Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
- With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to ask for advice or instructions:
What shall I tell the boss about this money?

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

- With you, to give orders:
You will do exactly as I say.
- With you in the interrogative form, to give an invitation:
Will you come to the dance with me?
Will you marry me?

Note: In modern English **will** is preferred to **shall**. Shall is mainly used with **I** and **we** to make an offer or suggestion, or to ask for advice (see examples above). With the other persons (you, he, she, they) shall is only used in literary or poetic situations, e.g. "*With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, She **shall have** music wherever she goes.*"

FORMING THE SIMPLE FUTURE

The simple future tense is composed of two parts: *will* / *shall* + the infinitive without *to*

Subject	will	infinitive without to
Affirmative		
I	will	go
I	shall	go
Negative		
They	will not	see
They	won't	see
Interrogative		
Will	she	?ask
Interrogative negative		
Won't	they	?try

CONTRACTIONS

I will	=	I'll
We will	=	we'll
You will	=	you'll
He will	=	he'll

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

She will = she'll

They will = they'll

Will not = won't

The form "it will" is not normally shortened.

TO SEE: SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Inter- rogative	Inter- rogative Negative
I will see	I won't see	Will I see?	Won't I see?
*I shall see		*Shall I see?	
You will see	You won't see	Will you see?	Won't you see?
He will see	He won't see	Will he see?	Won't he see?
We will see	We won't see	Will we see?	Won't we see?
*We shall see		*Shall we see?	
They will see	They won't see	Will they see?	Won't they see?

APPENDIX

(1) Sa'id returned **to** his apartment.



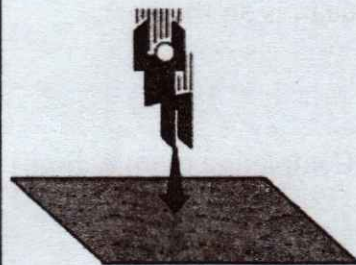
(2) ON + TO = onto:
signifies movement
toward a surface





(3) IN + TO = into:
signifies movement
toward the interior of a
volume



(4) Tai-shing jumped in/
into the pool.



ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

<p>(5) Porfirio fell on/onto the floor.</p>	
<p>(6) The crab washed up on/onto the shore.</p>	

Completion of an Action

(7) Jean fell on(to) the floor.



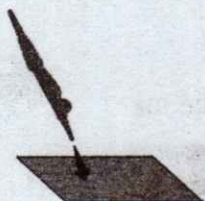
Position of Subject

Jean is on the floor.



Completion of an Action

(8) Andre dived **in(to)** the water.

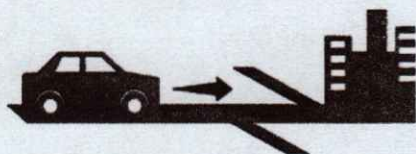


Position of Subject

Andre is **in** the water.



(13) Drive **toward** the city limits and turn north.



(Drive in the direction of the city limits; turnoff may be before arriving there.)

(14) The plane was headed **toward** a mountain.



(It was headed in the direction of a mountain; it may not have reached or hit the mountain.)

(15) Take me
to the airport,
please.



(I actually want to arrive at the
airport.)

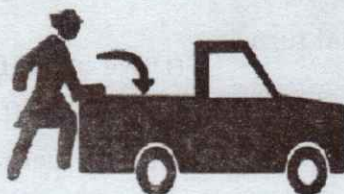
(16) Dietrich
jumped on(to)
the mat.



(17) Huan fell
on(to) the floor.



(18) Athena
climbed on(to)
the back of the
truck.



The cat sat (36)
on the mat



The doctor is (37)
.in his office



The doctor is (38)
in. ('available for
(consultation



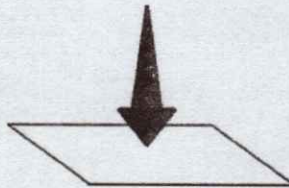
We'll move (41)
your brother's
old bed into your
.room



at point



on surface

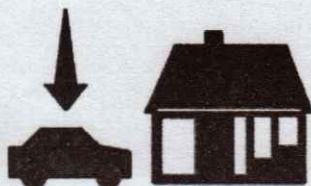


ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

in area/vol-
ume



1) My car is at the house.



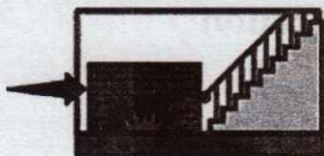
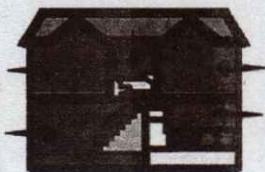
2) There is a new roof on
the house.



3) The house is in
Tippecanoe county.

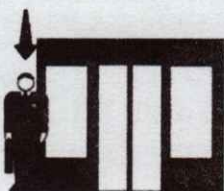


4) There are five rooms **in** the house, which has a lovely fireplace **in** the living room.

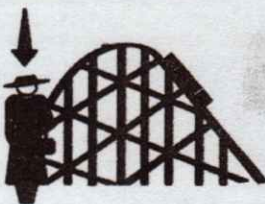


Location

5a) Tom is waiting for his sister **at** the bank.



5b) Sue spent the whole afternoon **at** the fair.

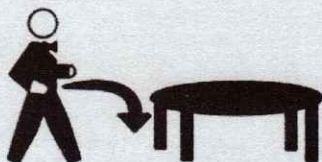


destination

6a) We arrived **at** the house.



6b) The waiter was **at** our table immediately.



Direction

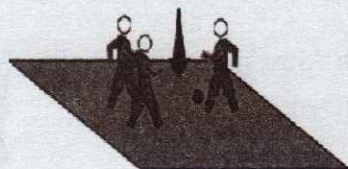
7a) The policeman leaped **at** the assailant.



7b) The dog jumped **at** my face and really scared me.



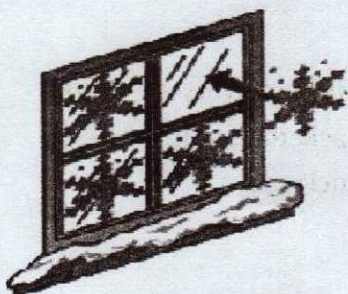
Three players are practicing on the field.
(surface)



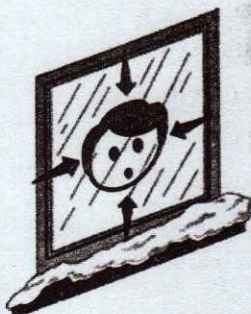
Three cows are grazing in the field. (area)



The frost made patterns
on the window. (surface)



A face appeared in the
window. (area)



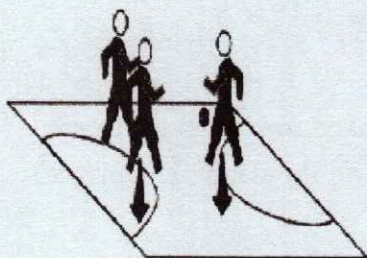
The sheep are grazing in
the pasture. (enclosed by
a fence)



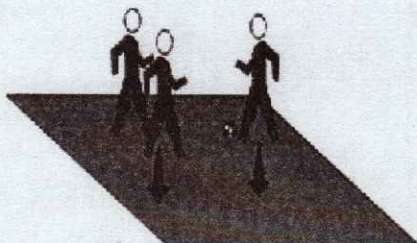
The cattle are grazing
on the open range. (not
enclosed by a fence)



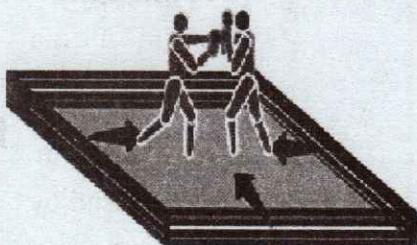
Three players are on the basketball court. (not enclosed)



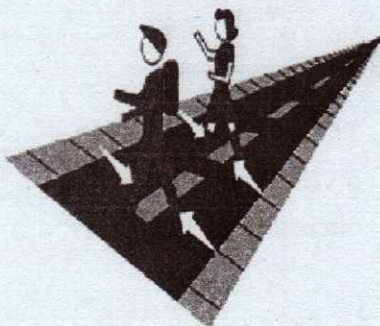
Three players are on the soccer field. (not enclosed)



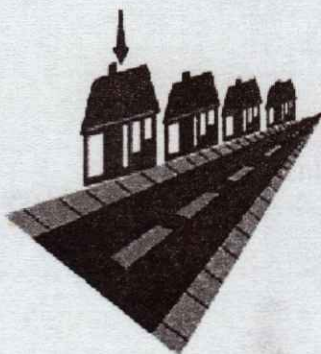
Two boxers are in the ring. (enclosed by ropes)



a) The children are playing in the street.




b) Our house is on Third Street.

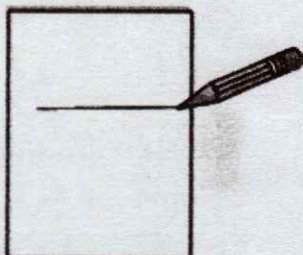


c) He declared bankruptcy last week, (This is an idiom meaning and now he's out on the street. that he's poor.)

above Write your name
above the line.

Name 

across Draw a line
across the page.



against

She leans
against the tree.



ahead of

The girl is **ahead**
of the boy.



along

There is lace
along the edge
of the cloth.



among

He is **among** the
trees.



around

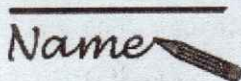
Draw a circle
around the
answer.



behind The boy is
behind the girl.



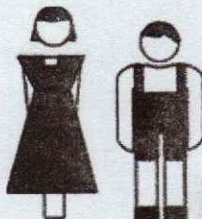
below Write your name
below the line.



beneath He sat **beneath**
the tree.



beside The girl is
standing **beside**
the boy.



between She is **between**
two trees.



from

He came **from**
the house.



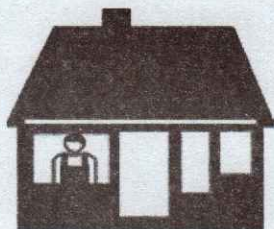
in front
of

The girl is **in**
front of the boy.



inside

He is **inside** the
house.



nearby

There is a tree
nearby the
house.



off

His hat is **off**.



out of

He came **out of** the house.



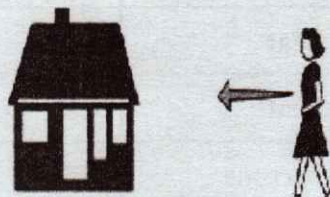
through

She went **through** the door.



toward

She is walking **toward** the house.



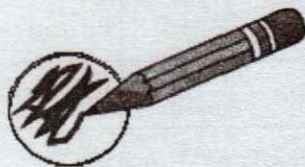
under

He is hiding **under** the table.



Within

Please mark only **within** the circle.



Regular dan Irregular Verb

Irregular Verbs – Complete List

Base Form	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was/were	been
bear	bore	born(e)
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled

blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
can	could	... (been able)
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

lead	led	led
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lent	lent	lent
lie (in bed)	lay	lain
lie (to not tell the truth)	lied	lied
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	...
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow	mowed	mown/mowed
must	had to	...
overtake	overtook	overtaken

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn/sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shall	should	...
shed	shed	shed

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
smell	smelt	smelt
sow	sowed	sown/sowed
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled
spit	spat	spat

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen/swelled
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
will	would	...
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
write	wrote	written

REGULAR VERBS

Base Form - V1	Past Simple - V2	Past Participle - V3
Accept	Accepted	Accepted
Act	Acted	Acted
Achieve	Achieved	Achieved
Admire	Admired	Admired
Advise	Advised	Advised
Affect	Affected	Affected
Agree	Agreed	Agreed
Amaze	Amazed	Amazed
Amuse	Amused	Amused
Answer	Answered	Answered
Appear	Appeared	Appeared
Arrange	Arranged	Arranged
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived
Ask	Asked	Asked

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Attack	Attacked	Attacked
Bake	Baked	Baked
Behave	Behaved	Behaved
Believe	Believed	Believed
Belong	Belonged	Belonged
Blame	Blamed	Blamed
Borrow	Borrowed	Borrowed
Bother	Bothered	Bothered
Call	Called	Called
Cancel	Canceled	Canceled
Carry	Carried	Carried
Cause	Caused	Caused
Celebrate	Celebrated	Celebrated
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
Clear	Cleared	Cleared
Climb	Climbed	Climbed
Close	Closed	Closed

Compare	Compared	Compared
Compete	Competed	Competed
Complete	Completed	Completed
Contain	Contained	Contained
Continue	Continued	Continued
Cook	Cooked	Cooked
Correct	Corrected	Corrected
Cough	Coughed	Coughed
Count	Counted	Counted
Crash	Crashed	Crashed
Create	Created	Created
Cross	Crossed	Crossed
Curse	Cursed	Cursed
Change	Changed	Changed
Chase	Chased	Chased
Chat	Chatted	Chatted
Check	Checked	Checked

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Damage	Damaged	Damaged
Dance	Danced	Danced
Date	Dated	Dated
Decide	Decided	Decided
Deliver	Delivered	Delivered
Depend	Depended	Depended
Describe	Described	Described
Design	Designed	Designed
Destroy	Destroyed	Destroyed
Dcrease	Dcreased	Dcreased
Die	Died	Died
Disagree	Disagreed	Disagreed
Discover	Discovered	Discovered
Discuss	Discussed	Discussed
Disturb	Disturbed	Disturbed
Dress	Dressed	Dressed
Dry	Dried	Dried

Eliminate	Eliminated	Eliminated
End	Ended	Ended
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed
Entertain	Entertained	Entertained
Excuse	Excused	Excused
Exercise	Exercised	Exercised
Exhibit	Exhibited	Exhibited
Expect	Expected	Expected
Express	Expressed	Expressed
Film	Filmed	Filmed
Fill	Filled	Filled
Fish	Fished	Fished
Fix	Fixed	Fixed
Follow	Followed	Followed
Freeze	Freezed	Freezed
Fry	Fried	Fried
Greet	Greeted	Greeted

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Guess	Guessed	Guessed
Hail	Hailed	Hailed
Handle	Handled	Handled
Happen	Happened	Happened
Hate	Hated	Hated
Help	Helped	Helped
Hope	Hoped	Hoped
Hunt	Hunted	Hunted
Identify	Identified	Identified
Ignore	Ignored	Ignored
Imagine	Imagined	Imagined
Impress	Impressed	Impressed
Improve	Improved	Improved
Include	Included	Included
Increase	Increased	Increased
Interview	Interviewed	Interviewed
Introduce	Introduced	Introduced

Invite	Invited	Invited
Jog	Jogged	Jogged
Join	Joined	Joined
Jump	Jumped	Jumped
Knock	Knocked	Knocked
Label	Labeled	Labeled
Land	Landed	Landed
Last	Lasted	Lasted
Learn	Learned	Learned
Like	Liked	Liked
Link	Linked	Linked
List	Listed	Listed
Listen	Listened	Listened
Live	Lived	Lived
Locate	Located	Located
Look	Looked	Looked
Love	Loved	Loved

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Manage	Managed	Managed
Mark	Marked	Marked
Match	Matched	Matched
Measure	Measured	Measured
Mention	Mentioned	Mentioned
Miss	Missed	Missed
Move	Moved	Moved
Name	Named	Named
Need	Needed	Needed
Note	Noted	Noted
Notice	Noticed	Noticed
Number	Numbered	Numbered
Offer	Offered	Offered
Open	Opened	Opened
Order	Ordered	Ordered
Organize	Organized	Organized
Pack	Packed	Packed

Paint	Painted	Painted
Pamper	Pampered	Pampered
Pardon	Pardoned	Pardoned
Park	Parked	Parked
Participate	Participated	Participated
Pass	Passed	Passed
Perform	Performed	Performed
Persuade	Persuaded	Persuaded
Pick	Picked	Picked
Plan	Planned	Planned
Play	Played	Played
Please	Pleased	Pleased
Practice	Practiced	Practiced
Predict	Predicted	Predicted
Prefer	Preferred	Preferred
Present	Presented	Presented
Program	Programmed	Programmed

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Protect	Protected	Protected
Provide	Provided	Provided
Purchase	Purchased	Purchased
Push	Pushed	Pushed
Rain	Rain	Rain
Receive	Received	Received
Recommend	Recommended	Recommended
Relate	Related	Related
Relax	Relaxed	Relaxed
Release	Released	Released
Remember	Remembered	Remembered
Repair	Repaired	Repaired
Repeat	Repeated	Repeated
Resist	Resisted	Resisted
Rest	Rested	Rested
Return	Returned	Returned
Review	Reviewed	Reviewed

Sail	Sailed	Sailed
Save	Saved	Saved
Scan	Scanned	Scanned
Scare	Scared	Scared
Share	Shared	Shared
Shop	Shopped	Shopped
Shout	Shouted	Shouted
Skate	Skated	Skated
Ski	Skied	Skied
Slow	Slowed	Slowed
Sneeze	Sneezed	Sneezed
Snow	Snowed	Snowed
Solve	Solved	Solved
Spell	Spelled	Spelled
Start	Started	Started
Step	Stepped	Stepped
Stop	Stopped	Stopped

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Stress	Stressed	Stressed
Study	Studied	Studied
Substitute	Substituted	Substituted
Suggest	Suggested	Suggested
Surprise	Surprised	Surprised
Talk	Talked	Talked
Taste	Tasted	Tasted
Terrorize	Terrorized	Terrorized
Thank	Thanked	Thanked
Touch	Touched	Touched
Travel	Traveled	Traveled
Try	Tried	Tried
Tune	Tuned	Tuned
Turn	Turned	Turned
Underline	Underlined	Underlined
Use	Used	Used
Vary	Varied	Varied

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT

Wait	Waited	Waited
Walk	Walked	Walked
Want	Wanted	Wanted
Warn	Warned	Warned
Wash	Washed	Washed
Watch	Watched	Watched
Water	Watered	Watered
Welcome	Welcomed	Welcomed
Wish	Wished	Wished
Witness	Witnessed	Witnessed
Work	Worked	Worked
Worry	Worried	Worried
Wrestle	Wrestled	Wrestled

ENGLISH FOR DORMITORY STUDENT