

parts of speech

1. NOUN

The subject / object of a sentence

Proper noun → specific : Janaria, Iwas.

Common noun → specific : dog, car.

→ a noun names a person, place, things, or idea.

e.g. : dog, student, apple, mary, etc.

2. ADVERB

An adverb tells how often, how, when, where.

It can describe a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

e.g. : loudly, always, never, late, soon, etc.

3. VERB

A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience.

e.g. : realize, walk, see, listen, etc.

4. ADJECTIVE

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

e.g. : red, tall, fat, long, short, blue, bitter, sour, etc.

5. PREPOSITION

A preposition is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction in a sentence.

e.g. : at, in, on, about, to, for, from, etc.

6. CONJUNCTION

conjunctions join words or groups of words in a sentence.

e.g. : and, because, yet, therefore, moreover, since, or, so, until, but, etc.

7. PRONOUN

Pronouns replace the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence

e.g. : He, she, it, we, they, him, her, this, that, who, whose, anybody, etc.

8. INTERJECTION

Interjection express strong emotion and is often followed by an exclamation point

e.g. : Bravo!, well!, ah!, hooray!, yeah!, oops!

VOCAB

Lily

Orchid

Amaryllis → white lily

Hibiscus → kembang sepatu

Chrysanthemum

Dandelion

Carnation

Peony

Ancient → kuno

World-renowned

Lotus → teratai

divine figures → ciptaan tuhan

Jaw-dropping

carving → pahatan / ukiran

prehistoric monument

prerequisite

a sense of wonder

set amidst

imposing structure

Inevitable

restoration efforts

preserved

curious minds

yesteryear

imaginative minds

breath-taking

within → in (di dalam)

massive → a huge / enormous

remains

fathom

spread across

tribe → suku

civilization

Greece → Yunani

central hub

Empire → kekaisaran

lost to time

concealed → tersembunyi / terkubur

impressive → mengesankan

Coastline → garis pantai

quarry → tambang

crater → kawah
spanning → mencakup
masterpiece
shrouds → penutup
BC → before christ (sm)
AD → Anno domini (tahun tuhan)
millenium → 1000 years
pictorial relief
statues → patung
perforated → berlubang
a must visit
resembles → menyerupai
gladiators
violent nature
spectators
amphitheater
architectural ingenuity
rock walls
gold standard → standar no.1 / teratas
marble
seemingly

Vocab for midtest

noun / adj / v / adv / conj / int / etc...

dismay
dwindle
fictional
wizard
reside, residing
harmful
harmless
weak character
strong willed
obstinate
prescribe
prescription
recipe
Athletic
Chubby → plump
Muscular
Skinny
fat
slim
stocky
Ingenuous
Paradigm
Hackneyed
Borrowed
Adjacent
Phenomena (Phenomenon)

verdict
peripheral
Hindrance
Miracles
Circumstances
The crack
Jest
Superb
Famous
untouched
Unlike
Archipelago
Birds of paradise (plant)
Birds of paradise (bird)
Clothing: T. shirt
Polo shirt
man's wear
apparel
sweater
suit

Relative Pronouns

1. **WHO** → refers to people (subject)

"He who overcomes his anger subdues his great enemy."

2. **WHOM** → refers to people (object of the verb)

"She's the woman whom I met in Greece."

3. **WHOSE** → refers to possessions

"Whose keys are on the kitchen counter?"

4. **WHICH** → refers to animals & objects

"That is not good language which all understand not."

5. **THAT** → refers to people, things, and animals

"It's a poor mouse that has only one hole."

6. **WHERE** → refers to places

"Sign your name on the form where I've put a cross."

7. **WHEN** → refers to time

"Let's cross the bridge when we come to it."

8. **WHY** → refers to reason

"I'd like to know the reason why you're so late."

9. **WHAT** → refers to things

"Pardon me, I didn't hear what you said."

modal verbs

THE RULES =

1. Infinitives come after modal verbs but without "to"
⇒ I might eat pizza
I can play football
2. Modal verbs take no "s" in the 3rd person singular
⇒ She must leave
It might happen
3. Modal verbs do not change their form according to tense
4. We use modal verbs in negative sentences like we do other auxiliary verbs (without the word "do")
S + Modal verb + not + verb
⇒ You must not eat my food
I can not speak French

note:

Might	Might not	Mightn't
Must	Must not	Mustn't
May	May not	—
Can	Can not	Can't
Could	Could not	Couldn't
Will	Will not	Won't
Would	Would not	Wouldn't
Shall	Shall not	Shan't
Should	Should not	Shouldn't

5. With Interrogative phrases, modal verbs are used like other auxiliary verbs
Modal verb + S + verb
⇒ Can you help me?
Will you let him?

(A) MIGHT

Possibility

- ⇒ They might be eating lunch
She might give us a discount

(B) MAY

Possibility

- ⇒ The teacher may be late today.

Permission

- ⇒ May I leave now?

(C) MUST

Probability / Logical assumption

- ⇒ She must be stuck in traffic

Necessity

- ⇒ I must go home right now

Prohibition

- ⇒ You must not smoke here.

(D) WILL

Future time

- ⇒ I will leave at 7 o'clock

Promise / willingness

- ⇒ I will give money to charity this Christmas.

Polite question

- ⇒ Will you help me with this?

(E) WOULD

Polite question

- ⇒ Would you help me with this?

Invitations / Preferences / Desires

- ⇒ I would like a cup of tea
Would you prefer apples or oranges?

(F) CAN

Ability

- ⇒ I can speak English.

Suggestion / option

- ⇒ You can call him tomorrow.

Impossibility

- ⇒ That can't be her!

Request

- ⇒ Can you help me?

(G) COULD

Past ability

- ⇒ I could do trigonometry 5 years ago.

Polite question

- ⇒ Could I call you?

Possibility / Impossibility

- ⇒ She could be here
She couldn't be here

Suggestion

- ⇒ You could try doing this.

④ SHOULD

Recommend

⇒ You should try this new bar.

The right thing to do

⇒ We should deal with this right now.

Uncertain prediction

⇒ He should be home soon but I'm not sure.

① SHALL

Offer

⇒ Shall I help you with that?

Confirmation

⇒ I shall meet you there at midnight.

Promises

⇒ You shall be the first person to know.

Past modal

→ Expressing regret

should have

you should've practised more

would have

If you had practised more, you would've passed the exam.

could have

You could've practised more but you didn't.

→ SHOULD'VE + PAST P.

When we use it to talk about someone else, it's like giving advice.

- You should've asked me — I have loads of butter.

When we use it to talk about ourselves, it's like expressing regret

- I should've asked before going home early.

It is used to talk about something that, if everything goes as expected, we think has already happened

— we often use 'should have' with 'by now' —

- William should've finished work by now.
- George's bus should've arrived by now.
- The train should've left by now.

- I shouldn't have called my ex-boyf last night
- You shouldn't have bought us gifts!

→ COULD'VE + PAST P.

- I could've gone to work, but I decided to stay in bed and watch Love Actually.
- I could've studied more, but I was too busy partying.

It is used when we want to make a guess about something that happened in the past.

— This is hypothetical, we don't know if what we are saying is true or not —

- He could've overslept.
- He could've missed the bus
- He could've mysteriously died.

couldn't have + PP

- I couldn't have left any earlier
- She couldn't have been happier with her present

→ WOULD'VE + PAST P.

If + P. Perfect, Would've + Past P.

This is used to describe a situation that didn't happen, and to imagine the result of this situation

- If she had refused a starter, she would've had room for dessert.
- If I hadn't gone to university, I wouldn't have become a doctor.

-
- I would've visited you more often, but I was too busy with work.
 - She would've text me, but her phone was out of battery.

Gerund:

1. GERUND AS THE SUBJECT of the sentence

Examples:

- Eating people is wrong.
- Hunting tigers is dangerous.
- Flying makes me nervous.
- Brushing your teeth is important.
- Smoking causes lung cancer.
- Eating pork is haram for muslims.
- Wearing hijab properly is a must for muslimah.

2. GERUND AS THE COMPLEMENT OF THE VERB 'TO BE'

Examples:

- One of his duties is attending meetings.
- The hardest thing about learning English is understanding the gerund.
- One of life's pleasures is having breakfast in bed.
- I caught my friend cheating on Math test.
- One of the best things for your health is not smoking.
- I love reading.

3. GERUND AFTER PREPOSITION

"The gerund must be used when a verb comes after a preposition. This is also true of certain expressions ending in a preposition, for example: The expressions in spite of & there's no point in."

Examples:

- Can you sneeze without opening your mouth?
- She avoided him by walking on the opposite side of the road.
- We arrived in Madrid after driving all night.
- My father decided against postponing his trip to Hungary.
- There's no point in waiting.
- In spite of missing the train, we arrived on time.

4. GERUND AFTER PHRASAL VERBS

"Phrasal verbs are composed of a verb + preposition or adverb."

Examples:

- When will you give up smoking?
- She always puts off going to the dentist.
- He kept on asking for money.
- Jim ended up buying a new TV after his old one broke.

note: There are some phrasal verbs that include the word "to" as a preposition, for example: to look forward to, to take to, to be accustomed to, to get around to & to be used to.

note (2): You can check whether "to" is a preposition or part of the infinitive. If you can put the pronoun "it" after the word "to" and form meaningful sentence, then the word "to" is a preposition and must be followed by a gerund.

Examples:

- I look forward to hearing from you soon.
→ I look forward to it.
- I am used to waiting for buses.
→ I am used to it.
- She didn't really take to studying English.
→ She didn't really take to it.
- When will you get around to mowing the grass.
→ When will you get around to it.

Phrasal verbs

1. to crow about

"to brag about something"

I wish Amanda would stop crowing about her promotion - I wanted that position!

2. to fawn over

"to flatter someone excessively"

Stop fawning over my grandmother, you are embarrassing me!

3. to bounce (something) off

"to talk about something (usually an idea) in order to receive feedback or opinions"

I'd like to take you out for lunch and bounce a few ideas off you - we're in the final stage of planning a big campaign.

4. to mull (something) over

"to think deeply and seriously about something"

I can't decide which university to choose - I'm going to spend the weekend mulling over my options.

5. to plod along

"to progress at a slow but steady rate"

Sheila is still plodding along with her latest attempt at a romance novel!

6. to keep (something) up

"to continue a course of action"

She's been working so hard on her course - I hope she can keep it up!

7. to figure (something) out

"to solve or discover the source of a problem"

I just need to figure out why my hot tap is cold and my cold tap is hot!

8. to see (something/somebody) off

"to go to the place that somebody is leaving from in order to say goodbye to them"

I'll come to the port to see you all off on the cruise ship!

"to defeat someone/something, or to deal with them effectively so that they can do no more harm or damage"

Oh don't worry about my horrible aunt coming to my wedding - I'll see her off.

"to finish consuming something that's bad for you"

Would you like me to help you see off that last bottle of wine?

9. to bash (something) in

"to strike and dent or damage something"

Your stray cricket ball bashed in my mini cooper.

10. to call (something) off

"to cancel an event or an agreement"

If I behave badly enough, William might have to call off the wedding.

11. to do (something) up

"to repair or decorate a building so that it looks attractive"

We are hoping to buy a derelict house and do it up!

"to fasten something"

Could you help me do up my dress? It appears to have shrunk!

12. to muster (something) up

"to gather or bring together"

I'll see if I can muster up the courage to talk to my horrible boss.

13. to gobble (something) up

“to use a lot of something very quickly”

You must've been hungry — you've gobbled up half of my popcorn too.

14. to face up to

“to accept that a difficult situation exists”

She'll have to face up to the fact that peonies aren't in season for her September wedding.

15. to stick up for

“to support or defend something or someone, especially when they are being criticized”

I don't need your support — I can stick up for myself!

16. to weed out

“to remove people or things from a group”

Our wedding invitation list is too long — we're going to have to weed some people out.

17. to run (something) by

“to tell someone about a plan or an idea so that they can give you their feedback and opinions”

Have you run this by David? I think he'll like it.

18. to stock up on

“to buy a large amount of something so that you will have enough for the future”

Many Brits are stocking up on toilet roll in preparation for Brexit.

19. to harp on about

“to talk or complain about something many times”

Can you stop harping on about how great Miranda looked at the party?

20. to crank (something) out

“to produce something in large amounts like a machine does”

How on earth did I manage to crank out 25 stunningly beautiful advanced phrasal verbs?

21. to grass on

“to tell the police or someone in authority about something bad that someone has done”

I can't believe that many grassed on Bob to the police about his illegal chicken farm.

22. to lag behind

“to move or happen at a slower pace than someone / something else”

I found maths really hard at school and I lagged behind most of my peers.

23. to build (someone/something) up

“to talk about something / someone in a very positive way so that people are impressed with them”

They've built her up to be something that she really isn't!

to build up someone's hopes

“to make someone think that something good is going to happen when it probably isn't”

I don't want to build up his hopes if she isn't coming back.

24. to ask after

“to ask about someone/something”

Everyone was asking after you at the party!

25. to jot down

“to write / note down very quickly and briefly”

I highly suggest you jot down these 25 stunningly beautiful advanced phrasal verbs!

idiom —

"An idiom is a group of words with a special meaning different to the meaning of each separate word. As an idiom is a fixed or semi-fixed expression, it's important to remember the exact word (of each idiom) to avoid it sounding strange."

1. a drop in the ocean

"to make somebody/something different"

The government's pledge to increase health funding by £100m is just a drop in the ocean compared to the billions that need to be spent.

2. actions speak louder than words

"it's better to actually do something rather than just talk about it"

Stop apologising and prove to me that I can trust you — action speak louder than words

3. to add fuel to the fire

"to make a problem worse"

Don't tell her about the delays, you'll just be adding fuel to the fire

4. the ball is in your court

"it's your turn to make the next decision"

I've done all I can do, the ball is in your court.

5. to bend over backwards

"to do whatever it takes to help someone"

Our company is bending over backwards to satisfy our customers.

6. to bite off more than you can chew

"to take on a task that is too big"

I think I've bitten off more than I can chew with this project

7. by the skin of one's teeth

"to only just succeed at something by a narrow margin"

I think I might have passed that exam by the skin of my teeth!

8. to cry wolf

"to call for help when you don't need it"

My new flatmate is always crying wolf.

9. to cut somebody some slack

"to give somebody a break"

You need to cut the intern some slack, they are still learning.

10. to cut to the chase

"to leave out all the unnecessary details and just get to the point"

To cut to the chase, I'm not comfortable working alongside John anymore.

11. to get one's head around something

"to come to understand something"

I'm going to spend tonight trying to get my head around this new legislation.

12. to hear on the grapevine

"to hear a rumour or unconfirmed story"

I heard on the grapevine that our receptionist will be leaving us soon.

13. it takes two to tango

"actions/communications need more than one person"

Don't just blame him for the affair, it takes two to tango.

14. to miss the boat

"to miss the opportunity to do something"

I think you've missed the boat on that application, they've already started interviewing candidates.

15. a piece of cake

"really easy"

That pop quiz was a piece of cake!

16. Pull yourself together

"calm down and act normally"

I think you need to pull yourself together and stop stressing about the presentation.

17. to sit / to be on the fence

"to stay neutral and not take sides"

I'm sitting on the fence on this one, I don't want to offend anyone.

18. to step up one's game

"to start performing better"

If you really want to get this promotion, you'll need to step up your game.

19. to sell someone out

"to snitch on someone or let their secret out"

I asked you to keep that information to yourself. I can't believe you sold me out like that!

20. your guess is as good as mine

"I don't know / I have no idea"

We just don't have enough data. Your guess is as good as mine.