

Communicative and Contextual English

GETTING **IN** TOUCH
ENGLISH

By

Ida Ayu Made Sri Widiastuti, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Hum

UNMAS PRESS

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**Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar
Press**

Getting in Touch in English

Penulis:

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ISBN : 978-602-72894-0-6

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Penerbit:

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar Press

Redaksi:

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Cetakan : Juli 2015

KATA PENGANTAR

Penulis memanjatkan rasa syukur ke hadapan Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, karena atas limpahan rahmat-Nya serta kerja sama berbagai pihak, akhirnya buku bahasa Inggris yang berjudul **Getting in Touch in English** ini dapat diselesaikan.

Bahasa Inggris merupakan bahasa yang digunakan sebagai media komunikasi dan sebagai bahasa Internasional yang digunakan untuk berinteraksi dengan orang lain di seluruh dunia. Bahasa Inggris digunakan sebagai bahasa perantara dalam pertemuan-pertemuan keilmuan dalam bidang pendidikan, ekonomi, teknologi informasi, bisnis, politik dan lain sebagainya. Menguasai bahasa Inggris baik secara tulis maupun lisan memberikan keuntungan yang sangat besar dalam memperoleh kesempatan kerja yang lebih baik, karena bahasa Inggris merupakan salah satu syarat yang harus dimiliki bagi seseorang ketika melamar pekerjaan.

Salah satu langkah yang dilakukan pemerintah Indonesia dalam kaitan ini adalah menjadikan pelajaran bahasa Inggris sebagai salah satu materi dasar yang dimuat dalam kurikulum pendidikan, sehingga materi tersebut harus dikuasai oleh peserta didik, baik dari tingkat Taman Kanak-kanak hingga Universitas.

Buku bahasa Inggris ini ditujukan untuk mahasiswa yang mengambil mata kuliah bahasa Inggris I pada jenjang S1 dan berniat mendalami bahasa Inggris sehingga mampu memahami

ungkapan-ungkapan bahasa Inggris dan fungsi-fungsi bahasa tertentu dengan tingkat dasar.

Dalam buku ini, penulis ingin menyumbangkan pemikiran dan pengetahuan mengenai bahasa Inggris komunikatif. Topik-topik yang disajikan berasal dari rutinitas sehari-hari yang biasa dilakukan dalam lingkungan sekitar. Oleh karena itu, susunan teori dan contoh kalimat disusun secara berimbang. Kegiatan pembelajaran juga dipusatkan pada aktivitas belajar mahasiswa, karena dalam setiap unit yang disajikan memberikan kesempatan kepada mahasiswa untuk mempraktikkan secara langsung hal yang telah dipelajari, sehingga mahasiswa diharapkan mampu berkomunikasi dengan menggunakan bahasa Inggris.

Buku bahasa Inggris **GETTING IN TOUCH IN ENGLISH** ini terdiri atas 14 *Unit* dengan sistematika disusun sebagai berikut. *Unit 1. Greeting* merupakan bagian awal mengenai cara bertegur sapa dalam bentuk sederhana. *Unit 2. Introducing Oneself* yaitu memberikan cara memperkenalkan diri sendiri dan orang lain. *Unit 3 Dates Days and Months*, memaparkan cara mengucapkan tanggal, hari, bulan dan musim yang ada di dunia. *Unit 4 Command and Request* Memberikan gambaran cara meminta tolong atau memerintah seseorang. *Unit 5 Occupation*, memberikan gambaran cara bertanya dan menjelaskan pekerjaan sendiri atau orang lain. *Unit 6 Family and Relatives*, memberikan gambaran mengenai keanggotaan keluarga. *Unit 7 Question Words*, menyajikan cara bertanya dengan menggunakan kalimat Tanya. *Unit 8 Pronouns*,

mengenai kata yang digunakan sebagai kata ganti orang atau benda. *Unit 9 Preposition of Place and Time*. *Unit 10 Social Activity*, yaitu menjelaskan cara untuk menyampaikan kegiatan sehari-hari. *Unit 11 Describing Something*, menjelaskan cara untuk mendeskripsikan orang atau benda. *Unit 12 Degree of Comparison* menjelaskan bagaimana membandingkan satu hal dengan yang lainnya. *Unit 13 Future Activity* menyajikan cara untuk menyampaikan sesuatu yang akan dilakukan. *Unit 14 Describing Past Activity* Memberikan ekspresi cara menyampaikan kegiatan yang telah dilakukan. *Unit 15 Exercises*, terdiri atas soal-soal latihan topik bahasan dalam buku.

Ucapan terima kasih penulis haturkan kepada Rektor Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar, Yang terhormat, Dr. Drs I Made Sukamerta, M.Pd., Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Universitas Mahasarawati Denpasar Dr. Ir. I Ketut Widnyana, MSi., atas kesempatan dan fasilitas yang diberikan sehingga buku ini dapat diterbitkan. Ucapan terima kasih juga penulis sampaikan kepada Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar, Prof. Dr. Wayan Maba, beserta wakil dekan Drs. Ida Bagus Ketut Perdata, M.Pd., Dra. Dewa Ayu Puspawati, M.Si., dan Drs. Ida Bagus Brata, M.Si. yang telah memberikan kesempatan dan motivasi untuk menyiapkan dan menyelesaikan buku ini.

Gagasan mengenai isi buku ini tidaklah mungkin terlaksana tanpa bantuan dan partisipasi dari berbagai pihak. Penulis ingin menyampaikan

ucapan terima kasih yang mendalam kepada, Dra. Luh Putu Artini, M.A., Ph.D., Dr. I Nyoman Suparsa, MS., I Made Joni Jatmika, S.S., M.Hum., Ida Bagus Ari Arjaya, S.Pd., M.Pd., yang telah memberikan pemikiran, dan dorongan kepada penulis untuk menyelesaikan buku ini. Dibalik berbagai kekurangan yang ada, penulis berharap semoga buku ini ada kontribusinya dan bermanfaat bagi pembaca khususnya mahasiswa yang mengambil mata kuliah bahasa Inggris I. Penulis menyadari bahwa buku ini masih jauh dari sempurna. Oleh karena itu dengan segenap kerendahan hati penulis mengharapkan saran yang bersifat membangun guna kesempurnaan buku **Getting in Touch in English**.

Denpasar, Juli 2015
Penulis

Ida Ayu Made Sri Widiastuti

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Unit 1

GREETINGS

Unit 1 merupakan bagian awal yang dipelajari pada buku bahasa Inggris ini. Unit 1 mengupas hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan cara-cara berkenalan dalam bahasa Inggris yang cukup sederhana. Dalam unit ini kita akan belajar cara memperkenalkan diri kita sendiri kepada orang lain atau memperkenalkan orang lain, seperti memperkenalkan teman anda kepada orang lain. Dalam kegiatan unit yang pertama ini anda akan belajar cara menyapa atau memberi salam pada orang lain, menanyakan keadaan orang yang sudah dikenal atau orang yang belum dikenal, memperkenalkan nama anda sendiri atau nama orang lain, menanyakan nama orang lain, serta menjelaskan waktu dalam bahasa Inggris.

Section 1

Expressions

When do you use these expressions?

Practice your pronunciation.

- Hello.
- How are you?

- Good morning.
- Good afternoon.
- Good evening.
- Good night.
- Good bye.
- Bye bye.
- How are you?
- Fine, thanks.
- See you tomorrow
- See you later
- See you next time
- See you again

Dalam bahasa Inggris, **Good Morning** (selamat pagi), diucapkan ketika kita bertemu dengan orang pada pagi hari, yaitu ketika matahari mulai bersinar pada pukul 05.00 di pagi hari sampai dengan siang hari sebelum pukul 12.00. Kemudian **Good Afternoon** (selamat siang) diucapkan hingga pukul 17.00- -18.00, yaitu ketika matahari mulai tenggelam. Pada malam hari, ketika bertemu dengan orang, maka kita mengucapkan **Good Evening** (selamat malam), dan mengucapkan **Good Night** (selamat tinggal), pada saat berpisah di malam hari atau menuju tempat tidur. **Good Bye** (selamat tinggal) ialah ucapan perpisahan yang diucapkan ketika kita

meninggalkan orang, baik pada pagi maupun siang hari.

Morning



00:00 – 12:00

Afternoon



12:00 – 18:00

Evening



18:00 – 24:00

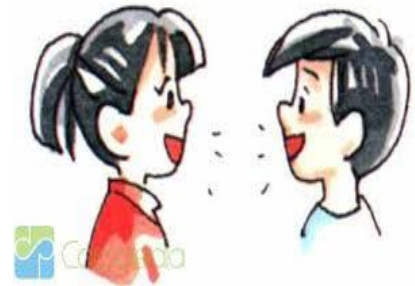
Ada beberapa sebutan yang dapat digunakan untuk menyapa atau menyebut seseorang, baik yang dikenal maupun yang tidak dikenal ketika berbicara dalam bahasa Inggris, yaitu, jika anda berbicara dengan seorang pria dan anda mengetahui nama orang yang anda ajak bicara, maka sebut dia dengan sebutan **Sir**, dan ketika anda berbicara dengan seorang wanita yang usianya lebih tua dari pada anda, sebut dia dengan sebutan **madam**. Wanita muda (belum menikah) disebut **miss**. Jadi, anda dapat memanggil nama teman anda dengan sebutan **miss** sebelum namanya, misalnya **miss Ratna**. **Mrs** digunakan untuk panggilan kepada wanita yang telah menikah dengan menyebutkan nama

keluarga dari suaminya. Misalnya istri dari Jonh Smith dipanggil dengan **Mrs. Smith**. **Mr.** digunakan untuk menyebut nama pria yang diucapkan sebelum namanya. Misalnya **Mr. Doni, Mr. Andika** dan sebagainya. Menyebut lebih dari satu pria adalah **gentlemen**, dan menyebut lebih dari satu wanita adalah **ladies**.

Section 2

Texts

- Listen to your lecturer.
- Read the conversation aloud.
- Practice the conversation



1. Erika : Hello!
Jonh : Hi.

2. Miss Nia : Hi, Mr. Brown
Mr. Brown : Hello, Miss Nia.
Miss Nia : How are you?
Mr. Brown : I am very well Miss, thanks

3. Dian : Good morning, Mrs. Widia.
Mrs. Widia : Good morning, Dian. How are you?
Dian : Fine thanks, Mrs. Widia.

4. Mother : Good night, darling.
Mitha : Good night, mum.
Mother : Have a nice dream.
Mitha : You too, mum.
5. Dita : Good bye, Mrs. Ayu.
Mrs. Ayu : Bye bye, Dita. See you tomorrow.
Dita : See you tomorrow Mrs. Ayu.

Activity 1

- Read the text.
- Talk about the text.

Daily Activity at School



My class starts at 7.30 am. This is Monday and I have an English class. While waiting for the teacher, I have a short conversation with some friends. Then, after a while, the chairman of the class asks us to line up in front of the classroom, because the teacher has come. After that, my friends and I enter the class one by one and greet the teacher by saying “good morning”. Our teacher asks to submit the homework. So I submit

my homework. After that, the teacher asks me to open page 23 and read the book aloud. After reading the passage, the teacher asks me to explain what I have read in front of the class. Then the teacher explains the subject further. We write her explanation on our notebooks. After finishing all the lessons, we go home at 12.00 am.

(Adapted from: [www.belajar Bahasa Inggris.com](http://www.belajarBahasaInggris.com))

Section 3

Role Play

- Make short conversation by using the following situations.
 - Practice the conversations with your partner.
1. Your friend named Nita comes in for having breakfast.
 2. You meet your friend at school in the morning.
 3. You meet your teacher at school in the morning.
 4. You welcome John Arent and his wife in the morning.
 5. You are leaving your friend in the afternoon.
 6. A woman named Cate Marry leaves at lunch time.

7. You say hallo to Mr. Doni's father at about 11.30
8. You meet your friends in the classroom at night.
9. Mr. Putra and his wife leave the restaurant after having their dinner.
10. You want to go to bed at night.

Section 4

Times

P.m. merupakan singkatan dari *post meridiem* yang artinya setelah siang. P.m. mengacu kepada waktu setelah siang hari sampai dengan sebelum tengah malam, sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa p.m. berarti saat siang hari, dan malam hari.

A.m. adalah singkatan dari *ante meridian*. A.m. mengacu pada waktu sebelum siang hari. Ini mengacu pada waktu setelah tengah malam yaitu dimulai pukul 24.00 sampai dengan waktu siang hari yaitu pukul 12.00, sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa A.m. berarti waktu di pagi hari.

08.00	= 8 a.m atau 8 pagi
20.00	= 8 p.m atau 8 malam
10.00	= 10 a.m atau 10 pagi
22.00	= 10 p.m atau 10 malam

Berikut merupakan beberapa ungkapan yang dapat digunakan untuk menanyakan waktu.

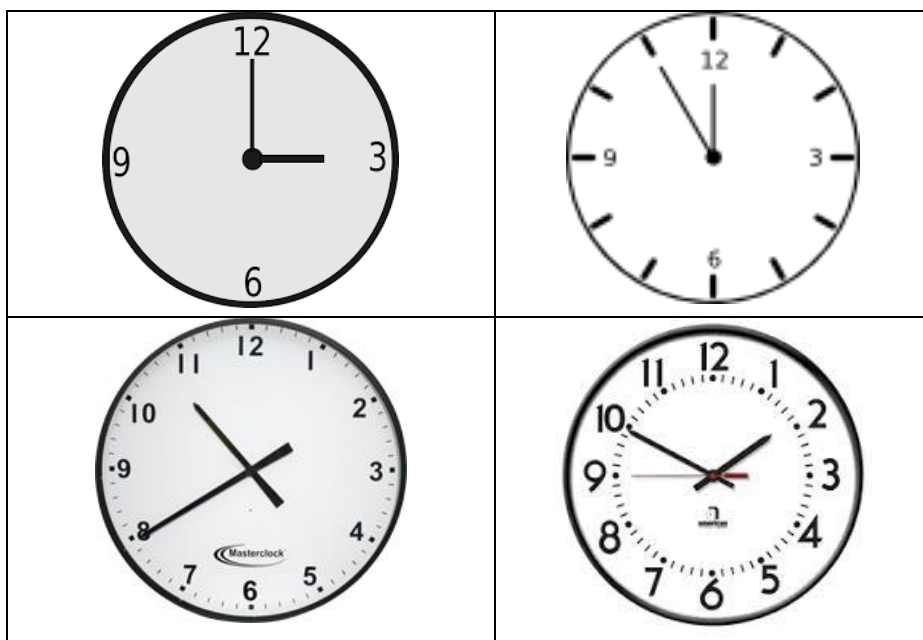
- What time is it?
- Could you tell me the time, please?
- Have you got the time, please?
- What is the time, please?
- Could I have the time, please?
- Do you know the time, please?
- Can you tell me what the time is?
- Do you have the time, please?
- Do you have a watch?

Activity 2: Ask the following questions

What time is it?

What's the time, please?

Tell the time, please!



Unit 2

INTRODUCING ONESELF

Dalam setiap perjumpaan biasanya kita melakukan tegur sapa, baik kepada orang yang sudah kita kenal maupun kepada orang yang belum kita kenal. Tegur sapa biasanya diawali dengan sapaan atau salam perkenalan yang kemudian diikuti dengan memperkenalkan diri anda. Dalam bahasa Inggris biasanya sapaan akan diikuti dengan memperkenalkan diri sendiri, atau orang lain dan selanjutnya anda akan mengucapkan perasaan senang hati ketika anda berjumpa dengan orang tersebut, begitupun sebaliknya.

Hello!

I am Mahadewi

I am your lecturer

I am glad to see you

Dalam kehidupan sehari-hari sering kali kita memperkenalkan diri kita kepada orang yang kita temui, dan bahkan memperkenalkan teman kita kepada teman kita yang lainnya.

Hi, I am Dewi, atau My name is Dewi
Hi, my name is Anita, She is my friend. Her
name is Julia.

Anda juga dapat menggunakan ungkapan
yang lebih pendek dengan cara seperti berikut.

Hi, I am Anita, She is Julia.

Pada saat memperkenalkan diri, kita tidak
perlu mengucapkan kedua kalimat tersebut,
tetapi cukup mengucapkan salah satu dari
kalimat tersebut, jadi anda dapat mengatakan

Hi, I am Anita
Hi, my name is Anita

Di samping memperkenalkan diri sendiri
atau orang lain, menyatakan ungkapan senang
akan pertemuan ataupun perkenalan yang terjadi
sangatlah penting disampaikan. Terdapat
beberapa ungkapan lain yang biasa digunakan
untuk mengungkapkan perasaan senang ketika
bertemu dengan seseorang di antaranya

I am happy to meet you
It is nice to meet you

Section 1

Activity 1

- When do you say these expressions?
- Listen to your lecturer.
- Practice your pronunciation.

Expression!

- Hello, I'm Jimmy.
- Hello, Jimmy. I'm Tika.
- Nice to meet you.
- Hi, I'm Doni.
- What's your name?
- My name is Made.
- Made. How do you spell it?
- M A D E
- I'm from Bali.
- Are you?
- Yes. I am.

Activity 2

Conversaation

Dika : Hello, I am Dika, what is your name?

Ratna: Hi, I am Ratna

Pada contoh percakapan di atas diperlihatkan cara seseorang memperkenalkan namanya, dan menanyakan nama orang yang diajak berbicara. Untuk menanyakan nama orang, anda dapat mengucapkan "what is your name?"

Dika : What is your name?

Anton: My name is Anton.

Atau anda juga dapat mengucapkan

Dika : Hello, are you Anton?

Anton: yes, I am, and you?

Dika : I am Dika

Pada contoh percakapan di atas, kalimat yang diucapkan oleh Dika adalah bentuk kalimat tanya. Contoh selanjutnya menunjukkan mengenai cara seseorang bertanya tentang nama orang yang menjadi lawan bicaranya, tetapi orang yang menjadi lawan bicaranya bukanlah orang yang dimaksud.

Siska : Hello, are you Anton?

Rudi : No I am not, I am Rudi.

Siska : I am sorry

Contoh kalimat berikut adalah ungkapan lain untuk memperkenalkan teman kita kepada

orang yang kita kenal. **He** adalah kata ganti orang ketiga tunggal untuk laki-laki dan **She** adalah kata ganti orang ketiga tunggal untuk perempuan.

A : Hi, Merry, He is Rudi atau Hi Merry, His name is Rudi. atau

A : Hi, Merry, She is Nita, atau her name is Nita

Activity 3: Read and talk

- Talk about the picture
- Read the paragraph aloud.



Tiara is a new student in our class. she is a shy girl and very quiet. she is a smart student. She feels happy when we introduce her to the class. She likes English very much. All of our classmate like her, because she is very kind and helpful to every body.

Activity 3: The Alphabet

- Listen to the lecturer.
- Say the alphabet.
- Practice your pronunciation

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Activity 4: Pattern

Untuk memberikan informasi diperlukan : *Subject + Be + Something*

Subject	To Be	Nama Orang	Subject	To Be	Objek
I	am	Ani	We	are	students.
You	are	Ben	They	are	apples.
She	is	Prita	You	are	Teachers.
He	is	Wisnu			
It	is	an apple			

To Be untuk *I* adalah *am*, untuk *you* adalah *are*, sedangkan yang lainnya *She*, *He*, *It* adalah *is*. Bentuk-bentuk subjek diatas merupakan bentuk *singular* atau tunggal, dan bentuk *plural* ataupun jamak. Dalam kalimat bahasa Inggris *To Be* bukanlah kata kerja, tetapi dalam kalimat jika predikatnya adalah kata benda atau bukan kata kerja maka *To Be* berfungsi sebagai kata kerja.

Kalimat Tanya (*interrogative*)

To Be	Subjek	Kata Benda	
Are	You	Mr. Andika	?
Is	She	Ratna	?

Kalimat menyangkal (*negative*)

Subjek	To Be	Not	Kata benda
I	Am	not	Andika
She	Is	not	Ratna

To Be juga diperlukan jika predikat dari sebuah kalimat merupakan kata sifat.

Subjek	To Be	Kata Sifat
You	Are	beautiful
I	Am	sick
Mrs Maya	Is	kind
The baby	is	small

Untuk membuat kalimat tanya (*interrogative*) dan kalimat menyangkal (*negative*), maka perhatikan contoh berikut.

Kalimat Tanya (*interrogative*)

To Be	Subject	Adjective	
Is	She	Beautiful	?
Are	you	Sick	?

Kalimat menyangkal (*negative*)

Subject	To Be	Not	Adjective
She	Is	not	Beautiful
You	Are	not	Sick

Bagaimana mengindikasikan tempat? Untuk mengindikasikan tempat ataupun daerah asal

dapat dilihat pada contoh kalimat pada tabel di bawah ini.

Subject	To Be	Place
I	Am	from Indonesia
She	Is	in the classroom

Section 2

- Read the expressions with good pronunciation and intonation.
- Perform the dialogues with your partner.

- Boby : Hello. I'm Bobby.

Linda : Hello, Bobby. I'm Linda.

Boby : Hi Linda.

Linda : You are new student, right?

Boby : yes I am.

Linda : Well, welcome to the school.

Boby : Thanks.
- Mrs. Smith : Hello, are you the new student?

Boby : Yes, I am.

Mrs. Smith : And what is your name?

Boby : my name is Bobby, Mam.

Mrs. Smith : Bob. Is that it?

Boby : Bobby, Mam.

Mrs. Smith : How do you spell it?

Boby : B O B Y.

Mrs. Smith : Right, nice to meet you Bobby.
Bobby : Nice to meet you too, Mam.

3. Jacky : Hi, Bob. I am Jacky.
Bobby : Hi, Jacky.
Jacky : Where are you from?
Bobby : I am from Australia.
Jacky : Australia? That's very far. Isn't it
Bobby : it's not really

Section 3

Role Play

- Read the following situations.
 - What expressions do you need?
 - Perform the dialogues with your partner.
1. You have a new teacher. How would you introduce yourself?
 2. You have a new friend at school. How would you introduce yourself?
 3. You are a new student. How would you introduce yourself to the class?

Unit 3

DATES, DAYS, AND MONTHS

Section 1

Activity 1: expressing Dates

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
5	five
6	six
7	seven
8	eight
9	nine
10	ten
11	eleven
12	twelve
13	thirteen
14	fourteen
15	fifteen
16	sixteen
17	seventeen
18	eighteen
19	nineteen
20	twenty
21	twenty-one
22	twenty-two
23	twenty-three
24	twenty-four
30	thirty
40	forty
50	fifty
60	sixty
70	seventy
80	eighty
90	ninety
100	one hundred

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1 st	first
2 nd	second
3 rd	third
4 th	fourth
5 th	fifth
6 th	sixth
7 th	seventh
8 th	eighth
9 th	ninth
10 th	tenth
11 th	eleventh
12 th	twelfth
13 th	thirteenth
14 th	fourteenth
15 th	fifteenth
16 th	sixteenth
17 th	seventeenth
18 th	eighteenth
19 th	nineteenth
20 th	twentieth
21 st	twenty-first
22 nd	twenty-second
23 rd	twenty-third
24 th	twenty-fourth
30 th	thirtieth
40 th	fortieth
50 th	fiftieth
60 th	sixtieth
70 th	seventieth
80 th	eightieth
90 th	ninetieth
100 th	(one) hundredth

Format	British: Day-Month-Year	American: Month-Day-Year
A	the Twelve of August, 2014	August the Twelve, 2014
B	12th August 2014	August 12th, 2014
C	12 August 2014	August 12, 2014
D	12/4/2014	4/12/2014
E	12/4/14	4/12/14
F	12/04/14	04/12/14

Penyampaian tanggal dalam bahasa Inggris memiliki perbedaan untuk bahasa lisan dan tulisan.

Bahasa Inggris British

Dalam bahasa Inggris British, hari biasanya dituliskan sebelum bulan. Apabila kita mau, kita dapat menambahkan akhiran bilangan bertingkat (*st, nd, rd, atau th*). Preposisi *of* sebelum bulan biasanya dihilangkan. Kita dapat memasang tanda koma sebelum tahun, tetapi ini tidak umum lagi dalam bahasa Inggris British.

Contoh: 5(th) (of) October (,) 2004

Bahasa Inggris Amerika

Dalam bahasa Inggris Amerika kita juga dapat menuliskan tanggal hanya dengan menggunakan angka. Bentuk yang paling umum adalah:

Contoh: 5/10/04 atau 5-10-04

Perlu diperhatikan bahwa 5/10/04 biasanya berarti tanggal 5 Oktober 2004 dalam bahasa Inggris Britis, dan dalam bahasa Inggris Amerika dapat berarti tanggal 10 Mei 2004. Untuk menghindari kerancuan ini, anda harus mengeja bulan atau menggunakan singkatan.

Tanggal dalam bahasa Inggris lisan. Apabila menempatkan hari sebelum bulan, gunakan "*the*" sebelum hari dan preposisi *of* sebelum bulan.

5 October 2004 – the fifth of October, two thousand and four

Apabila kita menempatkan bulan sebelum hari, gunakan "*the*" sebelum hari (bahasa Inggris Britis) atau "*the*" bisa dihilangkan (bahasa Inggris Amerika).

October 5, 2004 – October (the) fifth, two thousand and four

Cara mengucapkan tahun

Mulai tahun 2000 ke atas, tahun dieja seperti bilangan biasa.

2000 – two thousand

2003 – two thousand and three

Untuk tahun 2000 ke belakang, tahun dieja berbeda: dua angka pertama adalah satu bilangan dan dua angka terakhir adalah satu

bilangan. Kedua satuan bilangan ini bisa digabungkan dengan hundred and, yang sebenarnya hanya perlu jika dua angka terakhir adalah 00 sampai 09.

1999- *nineteen (hundred and) ninety-nine*

1806 – *eighteen hundred and six / eighteen oh six.*

Apabila kita ingin menggunakan tahun tanpa tanggal pasti, gunakan preposisi in:

I was born in 1972.

Untuk membedakan tanggal sebelum dan setelah Masehi, gunakan BC dan AD:

BC = 'Before Christ' (Sebelum Masehi)

AD = 'Anno Domini' (Masehi)

Activity 2: Days of the week

- Listen to your lecturer.
- Pronounce the days of the week accurately.

Name of the days

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Sunday | 5. Thursday |
| 2. Monday | 6. Friday |
| 3. Tuesday | 7. Saturday |
| 4. Wednesday | |

Activity 3

Telling what to do

- Tell your friends what you do?









Activity 4

Discussing Months of the Year and Seasons

- Here are the months of the year.
- Try to read them carefully.
- Use the dictionary to check the stresses and pronunciation.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. January | 7. July |
| 2. February | 8. August |
| 3. March | 9. September |
| 4. April | 10. October |
| 5. May | 11. November |
| 6. June | 12. December |

Di Inggris, US, dan Australia, musim berganti setiap tiga bulan sekali. Musim tersebut disebut *summer*, *fall/ autumn*, *winter*, dan *spring*, sedangkan di Indonesia terdapat dua musim, yaitu musim hujan (*rainy season*) dan musim kemarau (*dry season*).

	Month	Season	
		North (USA, Canada)	South (Australia)
1	December January February	Winter 	Summer 
2	March April May	Spring 	Autumn / Fall 
3	June July August	Summer 	Winter 
4	September October November	Autumn / Fall 	Spring 

The weather

Summer is hot.
Winter is cold.

Spring is beautiful
Autum is wonderful

Section 2

Activity 1: Reading Text

- Read the paragraph
- Discuss with your friends



Today's weather

The weather today is very cold. It's just a few degrees above zero right now, and it's probably going to snow. The sky is gray and cloudy. Yesterday's weather was like

today's. It was cold and cloudy, and then it snowed in the afternoon. In the evening, it got really, really cold. After midnight, the temperature was ten degrees below zero. The winter in Minnesota is long and hard. Usually, the snow starts to fall in November and it stops falling in March. In April it melts. On average, there are five months of winter weather. On days when it snows, the sky is dark and gray, but on days when the temperature goes below zero, it's very sunny and the sky is clear and blue. Isn't that interesting?

(Source: www.learnamericanenglishonline.com)

Activity 2: Performing dialogues

- Talk about the dialogues
- Read them with good pronunciation
- Practice the conversation

- Susan : It's very hot today.
Gede : It is, isn't it?
Susan : Let's sit under the tree.
Gede : Okay.
Susan : It is cold in my country.
Gede : Is it winter now?
Susan : Yes, it is.
Gede : Cold is nice.
Susan : Not really. Cold is not good for me.
Gede : Oh, I see.
- Mrs. Widia : What day is it today?
Putri : It's Tuesday, Mom.
Mrs. Widia : Thursday?
Putri : Tuesday, Mom. Not Thursday.
Mrs. Widia : Oh... Tuesday. Thank you, and... the date, please?
Putri : The twenty first, Mom.
Mrs. Widia : Thanks, Putri.
Putri : you are welcome, Mom.

Section 3

Activity 1

- Read the following situations
- Write short dialogue based on the situations

- 1 You want to know your teacher's birthday and then you ask someone about it.
- 2 You always do some different things everyday after school. Tell your friends about your daily activity

Unit 4

Command and Request

Section 1

Definition and Example

Command atau kalimat perintah juga disebut: *Imperative*. Kalimat perintah memberikan instruksi kepada lawan bicara anda untuk melakukan sesuatu. Kalimat jenis ini tidak menggunakan pokok (subjek) kalimat tetapi langsung diawali dengan kata kerjanya dan diakhiri dengan tanda seru (!)

Contoh:

- *Come here!*
 - *Sit down!*
 - *Listen to me!*
 - *Go away!*
- Untuk perintah halus/ sopan (*Polite Command*), umumnya ditambahkan kata *please* di depan atau di belakang yang berarti: silakan.

Contoh :

- *Come here, please!*
- *Please, come here!*

- Kalimat larangan (*Prohibition/ Negative Imperative*)

Dalam bentuk kalimat ini, berilah kata "Don't" yang berarti: Jangan.

Contoh :

- *Don't smoke*
- *Please don't smoke*
- *Don't smoke, please*
- *Don't be naughty, please!*



1. *Request* adalah merupakan kalimat permintaan

Pakailah : "*Will you...?*"

Contoh :

- *Will you help me?*
- *Dino, will you help me?*

- Permintaan halus/ sopan (*Polite Request*)

Dapat menggunakan:

a. *Please*

Contoh:

- *Will you help me, please?*
- *Will you be quiet, please?*

b. *Would you...?*

Contoh:

- *Would you help me, please?*

c. *Would you like + infinitive*

Contoh:

➤ *Would you like to help me, please?*

d. *Would you mind + kata kerja + ing*

Contoh:

➤ *Would you mind helping me?*

- Larangan halus (*Negative Request*)

Perhatikan letak kata *not*:

Contoh:

➤ *Would you like not to smoke?*

➤ *Would you like not to disturb me, please?*

➤ *Would you mind not smoking?*

➤ *Would you mind not disturbing me, please, John?*

- Penggunaan kata: *let* dan *let's*

a. Kata '*let*' artinya: biarkan...

Bentuk negatifnya:

let ... not = Jangan, biarkan

do not let

Contoh:

➤ *Let Tono go alone*

➤ *Let me help you*

➤ *Don't let him go alone*

➤ *Let him not go alone*

b. Kata *let us* artinya: marilah/ ayo kita...
Kata *let us*, singkatannya: *let's* ...
Kata *let us* berarti si pembicara masuk di dalamnya.

Contoh:

- Let's have a rest : marilah kita beristirahat
- Let's go together : ayo kita pergi bersama-sama

Activity 1

Expressions

- Open the door, please!
- Close your book!
- Could you line up here?
- Don't do that, please!
- Stop that, please!
- Can you hold this for me?
- Count to ten, please!
- Draw a line!
- Let's go!
- Hang on!
- Come here, please.

Activity 2

Practice it!

- Ask your friends to do something.
- Use these words:

Go away

sit down

help

Listen

quiet

run

Activity 3

Patterns

How do you ask people to do something?

Untuk meminta seseorang untuk melakukan sesuatu, hendaknya di mulai dengan menggunakan sebuah kata kerja (*verb*). Kata kerja ini disebut "*imperative verb*".

Let's	come	here	
Could you	open	the door	?

Apabila anda tidak mengharapkan seseorang untuk melakukan sesuatu, maka mulailah dengan menggunakan "*don't*" sebelum ungkapan perintah disampaikan.

Don't	open	the door	
Don't	open	the door	please
Please	come	here	
	come	here	please
Don't	come	here	

Dalam bahasa Inggris, kata ganti berubah ketika fungsinya berubah. Kata "I" digunakan sebagai Subjek dalam sebuah kalimat, tetapi jika "I" digunakan sebagai objek kalimat, maka kata tersebut akan berubah menjadi "me".

Contoh.

I want an ice cream.

S + P + O

The teacher teaches **me**.

S + P + O

Subject	Object
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them
We	Us
It	It

(command) Please	help	me	
(request) Could you	help	her	please

Activity 4

- Underline the imperative verbs in the conversations.

1. Tika : We're leaving.

Marry : Wait for me!

Tika : Hurry up! We'll be late.

Marry : Okay. Okay. I'm ready. Let's go.

2. Jack : What's the matter?

Dicky : I have the hiccups.

Ram : Hold your breath.

Bryan : Drink some water.

Ray : Eat a piece of bread.

Ram : It's okay. The hiccups are gone.

3. Marry : How do I get to the post office from here?

Rose : Walk two blocks to the 1st Street. Then Turn right on Pine Street. Go another one block to Market Street and turn left. The post office is on your right-hand side.

4. Dicky : Bye, Mom. I'm going cycling.

Mom : Wait a minute. Clean your room before you leave.

Dicky : What do I have to do?

Mom : Hang up your clothes. Make your bed. Put your books back on the shelf. Empty the wastepaper basket.
Okay?
Dicky : Okay.

Section 2

Texts

- Listen to your lecturer.
- Say the expressions.

Perform the dialogues.

1. Jack : Marry, come here, please.
Marry : Okay. What's up?
Jack : Help me carry this, please.
Marry : Sure.

2. Rose : Okay, now, let's do the exercises.
Jasmine : Okay. Let's do it.
Rose : Sit down here, please.
Jasmine : Thank you.
Rose : Let's underline the words.
Jasmine : Sure, and then?
Rose : Then we match them with the pictures.
Jasmine : Okay. I get it.

3. Degus : Hear the bell?
 Dony : Yes. Let's go.
 Teacher : Line up please!
 Degus : Let's not talk.
 Degus : Right. Let's just go in.
4. Mrs. Widia : Get up, please, Tiara!
 Tiara : In a minute, mom.
 Mrs. Widia : Come on. Have shower.
 Tiara : Just a second, mum.
 Mrs. Widia : Then have breakfast,
 okay?
 Tiara : No worries, mom.
 Mrs. Widia : I am leaving. Bye.
 Tiara : Bye, mum.

Section 3

Role Play: what would you say?

- Read the following situations.
- Think of the suitable expressions.
- Perform the conversation.
 1. You want to invite your friend to go to the library.
 2. You want your sister to help you washing the cloth.
 3. Your mother wants you to take a bath.

4. You don't want your friend to smoke.
5. You don't want your mother to pick you up.

Unit 5

Occupation

Section 1

Activity 1: Pronunciation Practice

- Listen to your lecturer.
- Say the expressions with good pronunciation.
 - A teacher
 - A nurse
 - An artist
 - An engineer
 - A driver
 - A doctor
 - A farmer

Sebelum mengucapkan profesi diatas, anda dapat mendengar dan memerhatikan bahwa sebelum nama profesi diucapkan, selalu diawali dengan mengucapkan kata *a* dan *an*. Kata *a* dan *an* tidak dapat digunakan dalam waktu yang bersamaan. *A* digunakan jika kata benda yang mengikutinya dimulai dengan bunyi konsonan. Misalnya; *a teacher, a nurse, a doctor, a farmer* dan lain sebagainya. *An* digunakan jika kata

benda yang mengikutinya dimulai dengan kata yang diawali bunyi vokal. Misalnya: *an artist, an engineer.*

Activity 2

- Look at the pictures.
- What are their jobs?



What is your job? I am a doctor

What is her job? She is a nurse

What is his job? He is a farmer

What is he? He is a policeman

Pattern

Pada contoh di atas terdapat dua cara bertanya mengenai pekerjaan seseorang.

1. What is your job?

A	B	C
What is	your	job?

Anda juga dapat mengganti kotak B di atas dengan nama orang yang dimaksud, serta menambahkan 's diakhir nama tersebut.

a. What is Budi's job?

- b. What is your father's job?
- c. What is Mr. Robert's job?
- d. What is her mother's job?
- e. What is Miss Nadine's job?

Selain cara untuk menanyakan pekerjaan di atas, juga terdapat cara lain yang dapat digunakan untuk menanyakan pekerjaan seseorang. Contohnya:

- a. What are you?
- b. What is she?
- c. What is he?

A	B	C
What	are	you?
	is	he? she?

Kata *He* pada kolom C dapat diganti dengan menggunakan nama orang ataupun kata lain yang dapat dikategorikan sebagai orang ketiga tunggal untuk laki-laki.

- What is Mr. Gilbert?
- What is your father?
- What is your brother?

Kata *She* juga dapat diganti dengan nama orang ataupun kata lain yang dapat dikategorikan sebagai orang ketiga tunggal untuk wanita. Contohnya

What is Mrs. Widia?

What is Dewi?

What is her sister?

What is your mother in law?

Activity 3:

- Look at the pictures.
- Tell your friends what their jobs are?



- Please make a short conversation about your job!
- Practice it with your friend.

Activity 4: pattern

Dalam unit ini kita telah mempelajari cara menanyakan pekerjaan seseorang. Kalimat yang digunakan pada topik diatas masih berkaitan dengan pemakaian *To Be* yang berfungsi sebagai kata kerja. Di samping mengulang kembali pembelajaran mengenai kalimat yang menggunakan *To Be*, pada unit ini kita juga telah belajar cara menggunakan *article* sebagai konsekuensi dari pemakaian kata benda. Penggunaan kata *a* atau *an* yang diletakkan sebelum kata benda (pekerjaan seseorang).

Article dalam bahasa Indonesia dikenal dengan istilah kata sandang. Sesungguhnya *article* itu sendiri terdiri atas *definite (the)* dan *indefinite article (a atau an)*. Namun dalam pembelajaran ini kita hanya membahas mengenai *indefinite article (a atau an)*. *Article* ini sangat penting untuk diperhatikan, karena penggunaannya dalam bahasa Indonesia sering diabaikan. *Article a* atau *an* selalu digunakan pada kata benda yang tak dapat dihitung, tetapi untuk bentuk tunggal (*singular*) saja. Berikut merupakan pola kalimat yang dipelajari dalam unit ini.

I	Am	a	teacher
She	Is	a	student
I	Am	an	actress
You	Are	A	driver

Hal yang paling utama yang kita pelajari pada bagian ini adalah mempelajari pertanyaan mengenai profesi ataupun pekerjaan seseorang. Yaitu:

- a. What is your job?
- b. What are you?
- c. What do you do?

Unit 6

FAMILY AND RELATIVES

Section 1: Family

Activity 1: Expressions

- Hi! How are you
- This is the picture of my family
- The young man next to me is my younger brother
- The woman beside him is my mother
- Her name is Diana
- She is a lecturer
- The man next to my mother is my father
- His name is Bobby
- He is also a lecturer

Find the meaning of these words:

1. Family
2. Younger brother
3. Woman
4. Mother
5. Lecturer
6. Father
7. Next to
8. Busy

9. Beside

10. Also

Activity 2: Vocabulary

- Say the words.
- Open your dictionary to find the meanings.

1. Daughter
2. Sister
3. Brother
4. Mother
5. Father
6. Wife
7. Husband
8. Son
9. Children
10. Older sister

Activity 3: Patterns



(Source: <https://www.gambar> foto keluarga)

Subject	Predicate
The woman	is my mother

Contoh kalimat di atas merupakan contoh kalimat sederhana yang terkadang dapat membingungkan si pendengar atau si pembaca mengenai orang yang dimaksud, karena dalam gambar yang ditunjukkan terdapat lebih dari satu wanita. Untuk lebih memperjelas pernyataan “*the woman*” yang dimaksud pada kalimat tersebut adalah dengan menambahkan keterangan kata “*the woman*” dengan keterangan *beside him*. Contoh berikut merupakan kalimat yang mengandung keterangan pada subjek kalimatnya

Subject	Predicate
The woman beside him	is my mother

Selanjutnya adalah cara anda dapat memperkenalkan anggota keluarga anda kepada orang lain.

Mr. Smith is sitting	next to	Mrs. Smith
----------------------	---------	------------

They	have got	two children
They	have got	one child
Mereka	Mempunyai	Satu anak

Pada contoh kalimat di atas terdapat perbedaan cara untuk mengungkapkan jumlah anak. Pada contoh kalimat yang kedua disebut *children*. Kata ini dipakai jika jumlah anak yang dimiliki lebih dari satu, sedangkan kata *child* digunakan jika jumlah anak yang dimiliki hanya satu. Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikanlah contoh kalimat berikut!

I have got	one child	Jika jumlahnya satu anak
	three children	Jika jumlahnya tiga anak
	two children	Jika jumlahnya dua anak

She has got	one child	Jika satu anak
	three children	Jika tiga anak
	two children	Jika dua anak

Kita juga dapat menambahkan keterangan untuk lebih memperjelas kalimat di atas. contohnya. *We have got three children: one daughter and two sons.*

Di sisi lain, ada beberapa cara untuk mengungkapkan pernyataan tidak memiliki anak, yaitu,

I	have got	no child
---	----------	----------

I have got no child
I don't have any child
I have no child
I don't have children

Activity 4

- Describe the picture by using your own words.



Pada *section 1* kita telah mempelajari beberapa hal mengenai keluarga (*family*). Untuk mengungkapkan pernyataan tersebut dapat digunakan kata kerja *have got* yang artinya mempunyai. Kata kerja *have got* juga mengalami perubahan bentuk jika subjeknya adalah orang

ketiga tunggal (*She, He*). Pada bagian ini kita juga belajar mengenai *countable noun* dalam bentuk tunggal (*child*) dan jamak (*children*). Bagian terakhir yang dipelajari pada *section 1* adalah cara menanyakan jumlah anak yang dimiliki. Perhatikan contoh kalimat- kalimat berikut.

How many children	do you have?
How many children	have you got?
How many children	has she got?
How many children	has Mrs. Diana got?
How many children	does she have?
How many children	does Mrs. Diana have?

Section 2: Relatives

Activity 1: expression

1. Mitha is my daughter
2. Mutia is my sister
3. Jivan is her son
4. Surya is my son
5. Jivan is my nephew
6. Andika is my brother
7. Andika's children are my nephews
8. Ari is my cousin
9. Dina is my sister, her husband is my brother in law
10. My mother is Mrs. Smith. Smith's

mother is my grand mother

Activity 2

Vocabulary

- Pronounce these words!
- Open your dictionary to find the meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Sister | 6. Nephew |
| 2. Daughter-in-law | 7. Grandmother |
| 3. Mother-in-law | 8. Grandfather |
| 4. Uncle | 9. Cousins |
| 5. Niece | 10. Aunt |

Activity 3

Reading text

- Read the text below
- Write some expressions found in the text

Mr. Michael Gilbert and Mrs. Rayne Gilbert have got three children. They are John Gilbert, Jack Gilbert, and Marry Gilbert. John Gilbert married to Grace Alice. Now people call Grace Alice Mrs. Alice Gilbert. They have got three children, they are: Diana G, Denny G, and Michele G. Jack Gilbert married to Mey Thompson. They have got two children; they are Chris, dan Jolly.

Marry Gilbert married to Daniel Anderson, and their child is Donna.

Diana, Denny, Michele, Chris, Jolly, and Donna are Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert's grandchildren. So they call Mr. Michael: grandfather and call Rayne: grandmother.

John, Jack, Marry are brothers and sister. John and Jack are Marry's brother. Marry is John and Jack's sister. Grace and Mey are Marry's sister-in-law. Daniel is Jack and John's brother-in-law, because he married to Marry.

Grace and Mey are Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert daughter-in-law. Daniel is Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert's son-in-law. Diana, Denny, Michel, Chris, Jully, Donna and Jack call Marry: aunt Marry, because they are Marry's nieces and nephews.

John, Jack and Marry's children are cousins. They live at the same town. They always play together every weekend in Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert's House.

Activity 4

- Describe this picture



Unit 7

QUESTIONS WORDS

Section 1

Activity 1

Explaining Question Words

Kata tanya (*question words*) dalam bahasa Inggris terdiri atas 9 buah yaitu **what, where, when, which, why, whose, who, whom,** dan **how**. Oleh karena itu, kata tanya ini lazim disebut **8W + 1H**. Kalimat yang dibentuk dari kata-kata tanya tersebut umumnya disebut *WH questions*. Membentuk *WH questions* tidaklah mudah dan sering membingungkan bagi banyak orang.

a. **What** (Apa)

What digunakan untuk menanyakan benda atau hal. Contoh kalimat tanya yang menggunakan kata *what* dapat anda lihat di bawah ini.

- What is your mother's name?
- What does Sarah think about your project?
- What did Sarah eat yesterday?
- What was Sarah doing when you called?

Anda juga dapat meletakkan kata benda yang Anda ingin tanyakan setelah *what*. Contohnya adalah:

- What kind of cat do you have?
- What car did Wawan buy last week?
- What movie did Sarah see last night?

Selain itu, Anda dapat juga meletakkan kata kerja setelah *what*.

- What makes your blog unique?
- What makes us happy?

b. **Where** (Di mana, Ke mana, Dari mana)

Where digunakan untuk menanyakan tempat. Lihat contoh penggunaannya dalam kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini:

- Where do you work?
- Where do they live?
- Where are my shoes?
- Where do we go now?
- Where did you buy that T-shirt?

c. **When** (Kapan)

When digunakan untuk menanyakan waktu.

Contohnya:

- When is your birthday?
- When does the shop open?
- When did that happen?

d. **Which** (Yang mana)

Which digunakan untuk menanyakan pilihan.

Contohnya:

- Which car do you want to buy?
- Which flavour of ice cream would you like?
- Which drink did you order?

e. **Why** (Mengapa, Kenapa)

Why digunakan untuk menanyakan alasan.

Contohnya adalah:

- Why do you love me?
- Why does the food smell bad?
- Why is he ignoring me?
- Why did you do that?

f. **Whose** (Punya siapa)

Whose digunakan untuk menanyakan kepemilikan. Contohnya:

- Whose car is this?
- Whose place are you staying at?

g. **Who** (Siapa, sebagai subjek)

Who digunakan untuk menanyakan orang (sebagai subjek). Contoh kalimatnya dapat anda lihat di bawah ini:

- Who is that?
- Who is going to come with Messi?
- Who can help me bring this table?
- Who were you calling?
- Who will you invite to the party?

Selain itu, *who* juga dapat langsung diikuti oleh kata kerja. Perhatikan contoh-contohnya di bawah ini:

- Who wants to eat?
- Who cares?
- Who knows?

h. **Whom** (Siapa, sebagai objek)

Berbeda dengan *who*, *whom* digunakan untuk menanyakan orang sebagai objek. Contoh kalimatnya adalah:

- Whom are you talking about?
- Whom did you interview yesterday?

i. **How** (Bagaimana, Berapa, Seberapa)

How biasanya digunakan untuk menanyakan cara, kondisi/ kualitas, kabar/ kesehatan seseorang, jumlah (yang dapat dan tidak dapat dihitung), usia, jarak, durasi, dan frekuensi. Contoh kalimatnya:

- How does the washing machine work?
- How was your exam?
- How many children does Parto have?
- How much money have you spent this month?
- How old are you?

Unit 8

PRONOUNS

Pronoun adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menggantikan noun (kata benda) yang dapat berupa orang, benda, hewan, tempat, atau konsep abstrak. Kata ganti benda ini merupakan satu dari delapan *part of speech*.

Section 1 Personal Pronoun

Kata *I, you, he, she, it, we* and *they* adalah *personal pronouns*. Mereka menggantikan kata benda dan digunakan sebagai subjek kata kerja dari sebuah kalimat. kata *me, you, him, her, it, us,* dan *them* adalah juga merupakan pronouns. Mereka juga menggantikan *nouns*. *Pronouns* ini digunakan sebagai objek dari kata kerja dalam sebuah kalimat.

Activity 1: expressions

- My name is Dika, I am the tallest in the class
- This is my father. He is a doctor.
- My family and I live in Denpasar.

- I have two sisters; they are in senior high school.
- My mother's name is Erika. She is a teacher.
- My mother is kind. Everybody likes her
- Dina and Rudy are playing in the yard. Mom is waiting for you
- My sister and I go to the market. Dad is driving for us

Activity 2: role play

1.

Lisa : Hi my name is **Lisa**. I am the newest family in this apartement.

Gerry : Hi Iam **Gerry**. This is **my sister**. **She** is an elementary student.

Lisa : **My family and I** live in this apartement moved since this Sunday.

Gerry : oh that's good. So **we** can play together.

2.

Mrs. Maroon: **Rani** I told **you** to make your room up!

Rani : yes mom in a minutes

Mrs. Maroon: what are you doing in the kitchen?

Rani : nothing!

Mrs. Maroon: what!! **You** must not play with **the knife**. Give **it** to me.

Activity 3: pattern

Terdapat tiga jenis *pronouns* yaitu, *first person*, *second person*, dan *third person*. Orang yang berbicara disebut *the first person*. *First person pronoun* terdiri atas kata *I* atau *me* (*singular form*) dan *we* atau *us* (*plural form*). Orang yang diajak berbicara disebut *second person pronoun*, contohnya adalah *you* (*singular* dan *plural form*). Orang, binatang atau benda yang sedang dibicarakan disebut *third person pronoun*. *Third person pronoun* di antaranya terdiri atas *he* atau *him*, *she* atau *her*, *it* (*singular form*), dan *they* atau *them* (*plural form*). Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan tabel dibawah ini.

	Subject	Object
First person singular	I	Me
Second person singular	You	You
Third person singular	He She It	Him Her it
First person plural	We	Us
Second person plural	You	You
Third person plural	They	Them

Section 2: Reflexive Pronouns

Kata *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, dan themselves* disebut dengan nama *reflexive pronouns*.

Activity 1: expression

- I made this cake myself.
- Rika has hurt herself.
- My children are too young to take care of themselves.
- We prepare the wedding party by ourselves.
- Adi is looking himself at the mirror.

Activity 2: Discussing the Patterns

	Singular	Plural
First person	(I, me) myself	(we, us) ourselves
Second person	(you) yourself	(you) yourselves
Third person	(he, him) himself (she, her) herself (it) itself	(they, them) themselves (they, them) themselves (they, them) themselves

Section 3: Interrogative Pronoun

Activity 1: Expression

- Who are you talking with?
- Which do you choose?
- Whom are you talking to?
- Whose is this car?
- What are you talking about?

Activity 2: Role Play

- Write a short conversation which contains interrogative pronoun
- Practice the conversation

Section 4: Demonstrative Pronouns

Kata *these, this, that, dan those* disebut dengan *demonstrative pronouns*.

Activity 1: Expression

- This is my car
- This is my house
- What is this?
- These are my cloths
- That is your house
- Those are cows
- What are those?

- Is that your question?
- That's amazing movie.

Activity 2: Role Play

- Teacher : Where's the chalk?
 Dina : It's over here, these are chalks.
 Teacher : Thanks.
- Dika : What is this?
 Pipit : This is cuttlefish.
 Dika : Thank you.
- Joni : May I borrow this for a week?
 Rika : Sorry. I use it everyday.
 Joni : Oh, okay. Never mind.
- Oka : Where is John's house?
 Ari : That is John's house
 Oka : Thanks. Oooww what are these?
 Ari : These are my family pictures
- Mrs.Lili : How about the movie?
 Dini : That was amazing movie
 Mrs.Lili : Oh really. Oh what is this?
 Dini : This is the next movie's ticket.

Activity 3: dictation

- Your lecturer reads some sentences
- Listen to your lecturer carefully. Write down what you hear.

1.....
.....

2.....
.....

3.....
.....

4.....
.....

5.....
.....

Unit 9

PREPOSITION OF PLACE AND TIME

Section 1

Pada unit 8 kita akan membahas mengenai preposisi tempat dan waktu. Preposisi tempat dalam bahasa Inggris disebut dengan istilah *preposition of place*. *Preposition of place* adalah preposisi yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan tempat atau posisi. Tempat atau posisi itu ditampilkan dalam gabungan *preposition* dengan *noun* yang mengikutinya (*object of preposition*) yang kemudian membentuk *prepositional phrase*. *Preposition* ini digunakan untuk menunjukkan posisi objek atau *object of preposition* terhadap kata benda lain yaitu *subject* atau *object of sentence*. Beberapa contoh (kalimat) *preposition of place* yang umum digunakan adalah sebagai berikut.

preposition	Makna	Contoh Prepositional Phrase
About	di seputar, di dekat	about my home
Above	benda diam di atas benda lain sebelumnya atau di	above us see above

	atasnya (tulisan)	
Along	di sepanjang	along the Surapati street
Alongside	di tepi	alongside Mahakam river
Among	[tempat] di antara: seragam, di antara tiga atau lebih [tempat] di antara: satu dari, sebagian dari, termasuk	among his friends
around /about	dekat, berada di daerah bersangkutan, di sekeliling, di sekitar	around /about this street
	terletak pada suatu ukuran atau batasan yang tidak jelas	at Bandung Super Mall, at the top of the page
	dipakai dengan benda-benda yang sulit ditempati di atas atau di dalamnya	at the door
At	tempat (umum) beraktivitas	at home, at work, at school
	titik tertentu	at the bus stop, at the airport
	tempat (posessive)	at Edi's house
	tempat (posisi)	at the bottom, at the top

Behind	di belakang	behind the bookstore
Beside	pinggir, di samping	beside Andy
Below	di bawah	
Between	diantara: berbeda dan terpisah, diantara dua; perbedaan diantara satu dengan lainnya	between Rian and his brother
By	dekat; benda/hal lebih dekat ke benda lainnya	stand by her
In	bermakna "di dalam" (memiliki panjang x lebar x tinggi atau ruang tertutup) a position surrounded by an area with and not beyond an open space	in a box, in the class, in the sea in the street, in the window, in the garden
Inside	(berada) di dalam	inside my PC Tedi sat in front of me. (Tedi duduk di depanku)
in front of	[tempat] di depan	The table is in the middle of the dining room (Meja tersebut diletakkan di tengah ruang makan)
in the middle	[tempat] di tengah	
Near	dekat, di pinggir	near the

		market and bank
next to	di sebelah	next to me
	posisi sesuatu yang menyentuh permukaan	on the floor, on the ground, on the grass
On	bermakna "di" (posisi)	on the right place, on the first floor, on the top
	Jalan	on Ciung Street
	di atas/puncak pada permukaan horizontal	on top of the page
	di pinggir	on the lake, on the border
Outside	punya penekanan batas (wadah, tembok, dll): (berada) di luar	outside the auditorium
Over	menutupi benda lain	over my bedroom's floor
	[phrase] see over (lihat berikutnya)	
Under	letak, posisi yang memiliki arti lebih rendah (umum), di bawah	under the car

Activity 1: expressions

- Where's the book?
- It's on the table.

- The bag is right here.
- There's pencil in my pencil case.
- The pencil case is over there.

Activity 2: Describing Place

On the wall

Under the table

Over there

On the tree

Behind the table

In the classroom

Next to the TV

Beside the sofa

At home

Among the students

Activity 3: Indicating places

- Read the dialogue
- Practice the following conversation.

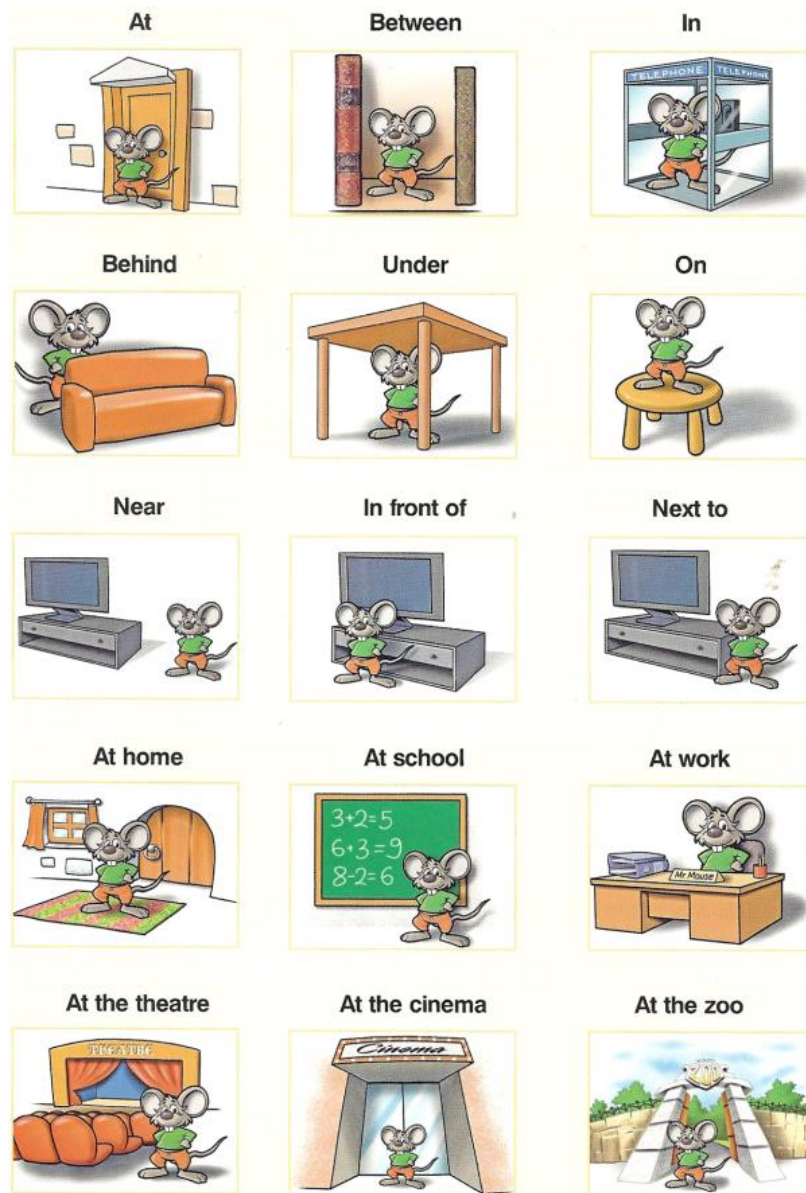
- 1 Andika : Excuse me, where is the nearest supermarket please?
 Dodi : I am sorry, I don't know.
 Andika : Thank you anyway.
- 2 Andika : Excuse me, where is the nearest supermarket please?
 Nia : it's over there on the right side.
 Andika : Oh, thank you very much.
 Nia : Not at all.

- 3 Putu : Excuse me; is there a book store near here?
Dadan : Yes, there is next to the post office.
Putu : Thank you very much.
Dadan : You're welcome.
- 4 Dian : Where is the restaurant, please?
Dini : It's across from the supermarket.
Dian : Thank you very much.
- 5 Nina : Where is the school, please?
Dwi : It's between the library and the restaurant

Activity 4: Describing Place

- Now, look at the pictures
- Tell your friends where is the mouse?

Prepositions of Place



Activity 5: Discussing the Patterns

Subject	To Be	Adverb (Place / Time)
The pen	Is	on the table.
The lesson	Is	in the morning.

Subject	Verb	Adverb (Manner)
The child	runs	fast.
The caterpillar	crawls	slowly.

Subject	Verb (action)	Object	Adverb (Place/Time)
I	use	it	everyday.
I	use	it	at home.

There	Be	a / an	Thing	Place
There	is	A	pen	on the table.
There	is	an	umbrell a	over there.
There	are	some	books	on the shelf.

SECTION 2

Preposition of time adalah *preposition* yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan waktu. Waktu itu ditampilkan dalam gabungan *preposition* dengan kata benda yang mengikutinya (*object of preposition*) membentuk *prepositional phrase*. Beberapa *preposition of time* yang umum

digunakan beserta makna dan contoh kalimat dapat dilihat pada tabel sebagai berikut.

Contoh Preposition of Time	Makna	Contoh Prepositional Phrase
After	Sesudah	after lunch
	Jam	at 9 in the morning, at 09:00, at 9 o'clock
	hari, bagian hari	at midday, at noon, at night, at midnight
At	hari libur dan raya	at lebaran, at new year, [ENG] at weekend
	at the end (pada saat semua berakhir)	
By	menjelang (pada/sebelum waktu)	by the end of this month
During	Selama	during the trip
For	Selama untuk jam (tertentu)	for a week for 7 pm
From	dimulai pada..	from morning to night
	Waktu yang terentang lama: tahun, bulan, dan abad	in 1987
In	at some time during, at the time of	in the morning
	dalam periode waktu	in 3 months

	mendatang	
	durasi (dalam, selama...)	in two weeks
	[phrase] In time (pada waktunya)	
	[phrase] In the end ((pada) akhirnya)	
Off	to or at a particular distance away in time or space	several minutes off
On	nama hari, tanggal, hari libur, & hari raya	on tuesday morning, on Juli 23, 1987, on ceremony day
	[phrase] on time (tepat waktu; tidak telat)	
Over	selama (periode)	over holiday, over earth hour
Past	Melebihi	45 past eight
Since	Sejak	since yesterday
Till	sampai, hingga	till wednesday morning
To	Kurang	5 to nine
Until	hingga; situasi yg berlangsung dan akan berakhir pada waktu tertentu di masa depan	until morning

(Source: www.englishclub.com)

Activity 1: Telling time

Time

Today	Yesterday
Tomorrow	At noon
In the morning	At night
In the afternoon	In May
In the evening	In 2004
On the 1 st of May	At one o'clock

Catatan

Dalam sebuah kalimat, untuk menyampaikan bagaimana sesuatu terjadi, kita menggunakan *adverbs*. *Adverbs* menjelaskan kepada anda bagaimana sesuatu terjadi.

contohnya, "How does he walk?"

jawabannya "He walks fast".

"Fast" adalah cara bagaimana dia berjalan.

Activity 2

- Read the conversations carefully.
- Tell your friend where they usually happen.
- Perform the conversation with your partner.

1. Teacher : Dina where's the text book?
Dina : It's over here madam here you are.
Teacher : Thank you Dina.

2. Dika : Hi Pit, are you busy? Let's cut this fish.
 Pipit : Ok and do it carefully, please!
 Dika : I will thanks.
3. Budi : May I borrow this bag for a week?
 Rika : Sorry. I use it everyday.
 Budi : Oh, sorry. Never mind.
4. Oka : I am hungry. Can you tell me where is the nearest canteen?
 Wiwid : There's a canteen over there!
 Oka : Thanks. Has it got curry?
 Wiwid : Yah. I think so.
5. Dini : Mum, where's my hat?
 Mrs.Lili : It's in your bag.
 Dini : really? And where's my bag?
 Mrs.Lili : I think it's near your desk.
 Dini : It's not here, mum.
 Mrs.Lili : Try your cupboard

Section 3

Activity 1:

- Read the following situations

➤ Write short conversation based on the situations

1. You need your computer, but you can not find it. You ask your friend. She/he tells you where it is.

2. You move to a new school. You ask your friends to explain about your school. What would you say?

Activity 2: Dictation

➤ Listen to your lecturer carefully.

➤ Write down what you hear.

1.....
.....

2.....
.....

3.....
.....

4.....
.....

5.....
.....

Unit 10

SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Section 1

Dalam pembelajaran kali ini, kita akan belajar mengenai aktivitas yang biasa kita lakukan dalam kegiatan sehari-hari. Terdapat beberapa ekspresi yang biasa digunakan untuk menanyakan aktivitas seseorang serta ungkapan yang berupa ajakan kepada orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu.

Activity 1: Expressions

- What is Mr. Purnama doing?
- Talk about the activities on this page
- Then listen to your lecturer.
- Try to say the expressions with good pronunciation.
- Hi Wisnu, can we go out and play?
- Sorry, Danny, I'm busy.
- What are you doing?
- I am helping my father.
- We are cleaning the house.
- We do this every year.
- We clean up during the holiday.

- That's good.
- Can I help you?
- Sure. Let's get busy.

Activity 2: Patterns

Pada tabel berikut, anda dapat melihat beberapa struktur yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan ekspresi mengenai aktivitas yang dilakukan.

Subject	Adverb	Verb	Object	Adverb
I	sometimes	play	chess	with Wisnu
You		climb	the tree	on Sundays
They	often	move	the furniture	
We	usually	clean	the house	on holidays
He	always	throws	Garbage	at night
She		cooks	the food.	
My cat		has	green eyes.	

- Now, read the text.
- Write some questions based on the text.

Mr. Bondan is a lecturer. He teaches at University. He has got 35 students in his classroom.

Andi and Sinta are Mr. Bondan's students. They always enter the classroom at 08.00 in the morning. They are in the fourth semester now. They are good friends and they always study English together.

1.
.....
2.
.....
3.
.....
4.
.....
5.
.....

A

Subject	Verb 1	Object
I	teach	English
You	sing	a song
We	cook	vegetable

B

Subject	Verb s/es	Object
She	teachs	English
He	sings	a song
I	studies	English

C

Subject	Be	Verb + ing
Mr. Bondan (He)	is	running
Sinta (She)	is	singing
Andi (He)	is	diving
Budi (He)	is	cycling
Intan (She)	is	skating
The children (They)	are	playing
I	am	studying
You	are	swimming.
We	are	reading
My cat	is	chasing

Kalimat yang terdapat pada kolom A, merupakan kalimat yang menyatakan sebuah kegiatan yang dilakukan dari waktu yang lalu sampai sekarang dan akan tetap dilakukan hingga esok hari dan seterusnya.

Kalimat-kalimat yang terdapat pada kolom B, juga merupakan kalimat yang menyatakan kegiatan yang dilakukan dari waktu yang lampau hingga saat ini dan seterusnya. Dapat dikatakan bahwa kegiatan yang dilakukan merupakan sebuah kebiasaan atau aktivitas yang rutin dilaksanakan. Kalimat yang terdapat pada kolom A dan B memiliki fungsi yang sama, hanya kata kerja yang mengikuti subjek tidak sama (mengalami perubahan bentuk). Hal tersebut

disebabkan oleh adanya perbedaan subjek kalimat yang menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan bentuk kata kerja. Kalimat yang terdapat pada kolom A dan B dalam bahasa Inggris disebut *PRESENT TENSE*. Kalimat dalam *PRESENT TENSE* ini ditandai dengan kata kerja bentuk pertama dan kata kerja bentuk pertama yang ditambahkan *s/es*. Subjek *I, you, they, we* selalu diikuti oleh kata kerja *infinitive (verb I)*, sedangkan subjek *She, He, it* akan diikuti oleh kata kerja bentuk pertama yang ditambahkan *s/es*. Apabila kata kerja pada subjek *she, he* dan *it* berakhir dengan bunyi vokal maka, kata kerja bentuk pertama tersebut ditambahkan dengan akhiran *es*, sedangkan jika kata kerja berakhir dengan bunyi konsonan, maka kata kerja bentuk pertama tersebut hanya ditambahkan *s*. Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan contoh di bawah ini.

1. Study + es

She **studies** English

2. Walk + s

He **walks** to the school

3. Make + s

It **makes** me happy

Kalimat pada kolom C disebut *PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE*. Kalimat dalam *PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE* ini ditandai dengan bentuk

kata kerjanya yaitu: *TO BE + VERB + akhiran-ing*. Kalimat *present continuous tense* merupakan kalimat yang menyatakan kegiatan atau aktivitas yang sedang dilakukan (sedang berlangsung). Aktivitas tersebut terjadi pada saat pernyataan tersebut diucapkan. Contohnya terdapat pada kalimat *we are reading books*. Jadi kata kerja pada kalimat tersebut adalah *are reading (TO BE + kata kerja read + ing)*

Sekarang perhatikan bentuk kalimat tanya pada contoh kalimat berikut.

(1) *Rina is reading a story book*

(2) *Is Rina reading a story book?*

Dalam membuat kalimat tanya pada *present continuous tense*, adalah dengan memindahkan posisi *To Be* di awal kalimat. Pada kalimat positif *TO BE* diletakkan setelah subjek kalimat, tetapi dalam membuat kalimat Tanya, *TO BE* diletakkan sebelum subjek pada kalimat. Perhatikan tabel berikut.

TO BE	Subject	Verb + ing	Object
Am	I	reading	a story book?
Are	you we they		
Is	he she it		

Untuk lebih jelas lagi perhatikan contoh pasangan kalimat positif dan kalimat Tanya berikut

1) (+) *She is writing a letter*
(?) *Is she writing a letter?*

2) (+) *We are studying English*
(?) *Are we studying English?*

Kalimat tanya seperti contoh diatas memiliki dua kemungkinan jawaban: mengiyakan dan menyangkal. Perhatikan jenis jawaban mengiyakan dan menyangkal dalam bentuk jawaban yang singkat.

Question

1) (+) *She is writing a story book*
(?) *Is she writing a story book?*

Answer

Yes, She is = jika mengiyakan
No, She is not = jika menyangkal

Selanjutnya marilah kita pelajari mengenai kalimat menyangkal (*negative statement*). Kata kerja untuk kalimat menyangkal menggunakan kata *NOT* yang diletakkan setelah *TO BE*. Perhatikan tabel berikut.

Subject	Predicate (TO BE)	Verb + ing	Object
I	am not	writing	a story book
You They We	are not (aren't)		
He She It	is not (isn't)		

Activity 3: Identifying sentences

- Please identify which sentences are present tense and present continuous tense
 - The cat is sleeping on the floor.
 - Budi is doing his homework.
 - Antika is a good girl.
 - The teacher is very friendly.
 - I am doing the exercise.
 - The dog is barking
 - Mita and Tiara are watching television.
 - Mrs Tina is in the kitchen
 - His uncle visits him once in a week.
 - Mr. Doni writes an English book.

Activity 4: Answering questions

- Now, write sentences based on the words given.

- 1 (WALK) What is the girl doing?
.....
.....
- 2 (CRY) What is the baby doing?
.....
.....
- 3 (LAUGH) What is the boy doing?
.....
.....
- 4 (SLEEP) What is the baby doing?
.....
.....
- 5 (SMILE) What is the teacher doing?
.....
.....
- 6 (SING AND DANCE) What are the children doing?
.....
.....

Activity 5: negative Statement

- Write the negative statement of the following sentences.

1. *I am listening to the radio*
2. *Her daughter is sleeping*
3. *Dodi and Diana are reading books*
4. *The students are listening to the teacher*
5. *My father is working*

Section 2

Activity 1

- Practice the dialogues.
- Discuss where the dialogues take place.
- Perform the dialogues.

- Tata : Hi, Dina!

Dina : Hi, Ta!

Tata : Come. Let's go and play.

Dina : Sorry Tata. I'm still doing my homework.

Tata : Oh, are you?

Dina : I am. Come in.

Tata : No, thank you. I'll come back later.
- Yeni : Rina..., Can I talk to you?

Nia : Sure. What's up?

Yeni : Are you busy?

Nia : Well... I am studying math and just finishing this exercises.

Yeni : Great. I need help with this math too.

Nia : Okay. Let's do it carefully.

Yeni : allright.

Nia : It's hard.

Yeni : Yeah, so that's why I can't do it by myself

Section 3

Activity 1: Role Play

- Write short conversation. Talk to your friend.
What is going on the pictures?

1.



2.



Unit 11

DESCRIBING SOMETHING

Section 1

Activity 1

- Your lecturer may ask you these questions.
- Answer the questions orally.

- 1 Do you have a close friend?
- 2 What is her name?
- 3 Is she beautiful?
- 4 Is she tall or short?
- 5 What color is her hair?
- 6 Does she like music?
- 7 What food does she like?
- 8 What color is her skin?
- 9 What color are her eyes?
- 10 Is she kind?



Activity 2

- Read the sentences below with a partner; discuss the meanings of the words *in italic*.

The woman on the left is <i>tall</i> .	The cow on the left is <i>big</i> .
The woman on the right is <i>short</i> .	The cow on the right is <i>small</i> .
The bridge on the left is <i>high</i> .	The baby on the left is <i>fat</i> .
The bridge on the right is <i>low</i> .	The baby on the right is <i>thin</i> .
The car on the left is <i>fast</i> .	The cloths on the left are <i>clean</i> .
The car on the right is <i>slow</i> .	The cloths on the right are <i>dirty</i> .

Activity 3

- Find more adjectives with their antonyms.

<i>Beautiful</i>	<i>Ugly</i>

Activity 4

- Describe your classroom condition with your friend.

1. The floor is _____.
(wide/narrow)
2. The blackboard is _____.
(clean/dirty)
3. Your friend is _____. (fat/thin)
4. The chinks are _____.
(full/empty)
5. The chairs are _____. (black/brown)
6. The clock on the wall is _____.
(big/small)
7. The windows are _____.
(open/closed)

Activity 5

- Describe your friend next to you, and in turn, describe his/her appearance or habits.

Examples:

Her name is Sinta.

She was born in July 2002.

She is a good student.

She is diligent.

She is not lazy.

Section 2: Writing and telling the story

Activity 1

- Your lecturer will describe about someone.
- Before you listen to the story, answer these questions:
 - Do you have a best friend?
 - Is she young?
 - Does she live at the same town with you?
 - Is she kind?
 - Is she beautiful / handsome?
- Retell the story by using your own words.

Activity 2

- Two of your friends will read the dialogue for you. Listen carefully.
- Answer these questions.

Bryan : Excuse me, what's her name?

Tika : It's Tiara.

Bryan : How do you spell that?

Tika : T-I-A-R-A.

Bryan : Where is she from?

Tika : She's from Bali.

Bryan : What is her telephone number?

Hanum : It's (0361) 8315843.

Bryan : Thanks

Questions

1. Bryan opens the conversation by saying
.....
2. What does Bryan want to know about?
3. Who answers Bryan's questions?
4. Does she know her name?
5. Does she know her telephone number?
6. What does Bryan say to end the conversation?

Section 3

Activity 1

- Look at the list of the things below.
- Student A asks questions where the objects are, and student B answers them.

Example:

A : Where is the book?

B : It's on the table.

1. chalks	3. bag	5. umbrella
2. recorder	4. dictionary	6. Hand phone

Activity 2

- Your friends will read the dialogue.
- Listen carefully
- Make your own dialogue with your friends in pairs.

Example

A : Excuse me, Don. Do you have a watch?

B : Yes, I do.

A : What time is it now?

B : It's ten o'clock sharp.

A : Thank you.

Section 4

Activity 1

- The lecturer reads the story aloud.
- The students listen carefully
- Write down your own story.

My special treasure is a picture of my mother on her fifteenth birthday. This picture was always in my house when I was growing up. A Year later, when I got married to Montreal, my mother gave it to me, so that I would always remember her. Now it sits on the table next to my bed. I look at it and

imagine my mother's life on that time. I think she was excited because her eyes are shining with happiness. Her smile is shy as if she were thinking about a secret. She is standing next to a rose bush, and the roses are taller than she is. She is wearing a beautiful white lace dress and black shoes. Her hair is long and curly. She looks lovely in this peaceful place, I feel calm when I gaze into her eyes at the end of my busy day. This picture of my mother is my most valuable possession (Adapted from: Savage, 2007).

Activity 2

- Read the dialogue
- Perform the dialogue with your friend in front of the class

A : How old are you Dewi?

B : I'm eighteen. Are you eighteen too?

A : Yes, I am. I'm going to be nineteen next week.

B : Oh, really?

A : Yes, sure.

B : Will you invite me for your birthday party?

A : Sure, I will. I plan to invite all of my classmates.

B : Thank you Dewi. Looking forward to having birthday party next week.

A : You're welcome.

Activity 4

➤ Describe yourself

1. What's your full name?
2. What do your friends call you?
3. Are you male or female?
4. How old are you?
5. Where are you from?
6. What colour are your eyes?
7. What colour is your hair?
8. How tall are you?
9. Who is your favourite pop star?
10. Who is your least favourite pop star?
11. What is your favourite food?
12. What is your favourite colour?
13. What is your favourite TV programme?
14. What are your favourite things?
15. What is the worst thing in the world?

Lastly, which of these do you think you are?

Good-looking	fun	happy
Interesting	boring	bossy
Intelligent	friendly	shy
Quiet	nice	honest

Unit 12

DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Section 1

Topik pada pembahasan kali ini adalah mengenai cara membandingkan satu objek dengan objek yang lainnya yang dikenal dengan istilah *comparative adjective* dan menilai/membandingkan satu objek diantara kelompok objek tertentu. Perhatikanlah contoh paragraf di bawah ini!

Mr Anton's family

Mr Anton has got three children. Their name is Doni, Ani and Andika. Doni is 18 years old, Ani is 21 years old, and Andika is 25 years old. Doni is younger than Andika. Andika is older than Doni. Doni is shorter than Andika. Ani is shorter than Doni. Andika is taller than Doni, so Ani is the shortest child among her family. Doni, Ani and Andika go to supermarket. They buy three bags. Doni's bag is more expensive than Andika's bag. Ani's bag is the most expensive bag of all.

Pada paragraf di atas terdapat kalimat.

- **Doni is shorter than Andika**

Doni	is	short	-er	than	Andika
Subject	TO BE	adjective	-er	than	Object

Kata *shorter* pada kalimat di atas berasal dari kata *short* yang berarti pendek. Dengan menambahkan *-er*, kata *short* menjadi *shorter* (lebih pendek). Perubahan bentuk adjektiva *short* (pendek) menjadi *shorter* (lebih pendek) disebut *comparative* (kata sifat untuk membandingkan satu objek dengan objek yang lainnya). Oleh karena itu dapat dikatakan bahwa kata sifat yang ditambahkan dengan *-er* dan diikuti dengan *than* disebut *comparative adjective*. Penambahan akhiran *-er* untuk bentuk *comparative adjective* seperti dijelaskan di atas hanya berlaku pada *adjective* yang terdiri atas satu suku kata. Bagaimanakah dengan contoh kalimat berikut.

- **Doni's bag is more expensive than Andika's bag.**

Doni's bag	Is	More	expensive	Than	Andika's bag
Subject	TO BE	More	adjective	Than	Oject

Pada *adjective* yang terdiri atas lebih dari satu suku kata, pembentukan *comparative adjective* ditulis dengan menambahkan kata *more* sebelum *adjective* tersebut, kemudian diikuti dengan kata *than*, yaitu *more expensive than* (*More + adjective + than*).

Bentuk *superlative adjective* digunakan untuk menyatakan, bahwa orang atau benda yang dimaksud memiliki kedudukan ter- (paling) di antara objek lain dalam sebuah kelompok. Perhatikan contoh kalimat berikut!

- **Ani is the shortest child among her family**

Ani	is	the	short	est	child
Subject	TO BE	the	adjective	est	object

Pada contoh kalimat di atas dapat dilihat bahwa untuk membuat kalimat *superlative adjective*, yaitu dengan menambahkan *the* sebelum *adjective* dan akhiran *-est* pada *adjective*. Cara ini hanya berlaku pada *adjective* yang memiliki satu suku kata. Contohnya *short + est = shortest*

Pada *adjective* yang memiliki lebih dari satu suku kata maka, kalimat *superlative adjective* dapat dibuat dengan menambahkan kata *the*

most sebelum *adjective*. Contohnya, *the most + expensive = the most expensive*.

Section 2

Activity 1

- Write sentences

ADJECTIVE		
Infinitive	Comparative	Superlative
Smart	Smarter than	The smartest
High	Higher than	The highest
Low	Lower than	The lowest
Beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful
Important	More important than	The most important
Delisious	More delicious than	The most delicious

Activity 2

- Answer the questions

1. Andi is a.....student.
a. smart b. smarter c. smartest
2. Mr. Jimmy is.....than Mr. George.
a. tall b.taller c. tallest
3. Reni is.....than Rika.
a. young b. younger c. youngest
4. My car is..... expensive than his car
a. more b. most c. the most

5. Tiara is.....beautiful student in her class
a. more b. most c.the most

Activity 3

- Write a short paragraph about your classmate.
- Consult it with your lecturer

Activity 4

- Fine reading text write some question based on the text

Unit 13

EXPRESSING FUTURE ACTIVITY

Section 1

Activity 1: expression

- What will you do on the weekend?
- My family and I will go to Jakarta next week
- The teacher will start the lesson
- Will you come to my house tomorrow?
- When will your father build an house?
- I am going to explain about this to you.
- She will not come to your party
- He is going to start reading the book.

Activity 2

- Here is a dialogue about preparing an holiday.
- Read the dialogue

Erika : Hi, Tika how are you?

Tika : I am fine, thank you, how about you?

Erika : I am well, thank you, are you free next Sunday?

Tika : yes I am, do you have any plan to do?

Erika : yes, I do. How about if we go to the

Supermarket in Denpasar?

Tika : That's good idea. What will you buy there?

Erika : I will buy some vegetables and fruits for my birthday party. I will pick you up at 9 am

Tika : ok then, see you tomorrow

Erika : see you.

Grammar Focus

Some of the following sentences are taken from the conversation above. Pay attention to the sentence patterns.

Subject	Verb	Object/adverb
I	will go	to Denpasar next week
You	will start	reading the story book tomorrow
She	will come	to the party tomorrow
He	will buy	some vegetables tomorrow
They	will enter	the room soon
We	will write	This letter tomorrow

Kalimat-kalimat yang terdapat pada tabel di atas memiliki pola kalimat *SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE*. Kalimat ini lebih mudah dibentuk daripada beberapa pola kalimat lainnya. Pada *SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE*, tidak terdapat perbedaan pada kata kerja bantunya. Semua subjek yang digunakan dalam kalimat dapat menggunakan kata kerja bantu 'will' serta tidak terjadi

perubahan pada kata kerja utama. Semua subjek dapat menggunakan bentuk kata kerja yang pertama. Selanjutnya untuk menyatakan kalimat menyangkal dapat dilihat pada kalimat yang terdapat pada kolom berikut.

Subject	Verb	Object/adverb
I	will not go	to Denpasar next week
You	will not start	reading the story book tomorrow
She	will not come	to the party tomorrow
He	will not buy	some vegetables tomorrow
They	will not enter	the room soon
We	will not write	this letter tomorrow

Berdasarkan contoh yang terdapat pada tabel di atas, sangat mudah untuk membuat kalimat menyangkal pada *SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE*. Anda hanya tinggal menambahkan 'not' setelah kata kerja bantu 'will'.

Interrogative sentence

Subject	Verb	Object/adverb
Will I	go	to Denpasar next week?
Will you	start	reading the story book tomorrow?
Will she	come	to the party tomorrow?

Will he	buy	some vegetables tomorrow?
Will they	enter	the room soon?
Will we	write	This letter tomorrow?

Untuk membuat kalimat Tanya, maka kata kerja bantu 'will' dipindahkan keawal kalimat yaitu sebelum subjek pada kalimat. Tidak terdapat perubahan kata kerja bantu atau kata kerja utama. Apabila akan membentuk '*wh questions*', maka hanya tinggal menambahkan kata-kata, *what, who, where, when, atau how* di depan kalimat tanya tersebut. Kalimat *SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE* juga memiliki bentuk singkat. Perhatikanlah contoh kalimat pada tabel berikut.

Kalimat positif

I will	I'll
You will	You'll
He will	He'll
We will	We'll
It will	It'll
She will	She'll
They will	They'll

Kalimat negative

I will not	I won't
You will not	You won't

He will not	He won't
We will not	We won't
It will not	It won't
She will not	She won't
They will not	They won't

Kalimat *SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE* tanpa kata kerja.

SUBJECT	AUX VERB	COMPLIMENT
She	will be (positive)	a doctor next week
My mother	will be (positive)	a professor next year
The students	will be (positive)	in school tomorrow
She	will not be (negative)	a doctor next week
The students	will not be (negative)	in school tomorrow

FUTURE 2

Untuk kalimat *simple future tense* bentuk yang kedua ini sangat mudah, karena kita hanya menambahkan kata kerja bantu *be + going + to*

Kalimat Positive

I am going to take a holiday next month.

I am going to be a doctor next year.

Kalimat negative

I am not going to take a holiday next month

I am not going to be a doctor next year.

Activity 2

- Write sentences in SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE.
- Discuss with your partner.

Section Two

Activity 1

- The following is uncomplete dialog about activity in the future. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate expressions.

A: Hi Rika, are you free tomorrow?

B: _____

A: Really? What will you do then?

B: _____.

A:.....?

B: I will go with my family

A: how will you go there ?

B: _____

A: ok. Have a nice holiday

B: thank you

Activity 2

- Take turns with your partner telling your future plan

Unit 14

Describing Past Activity

Section 1

Activity 1

Pada unit ini, kita akan belajar menulis mengenai aktifitas yang telah kita lakukan pada masa lalu. *Narrative Text* adalah teks yang menceritakan sesuatu yang imajinatif atau sesuatu yang hanya khayalan belaka dan tujuannya hanya untuk menghibur pembaca. *Narrative Text* mempunyai inti cerita yang biasanya hanya berupa imajinasi penulis atau kejadian nyata yang ditangkap oleh penulis atau bahkan gabungan keduanya.

Pada unit ini anda akan belajar menulis *narrative paragraph* mengenai kejadian dan cerita dalam hidup yang telah anda lalui.

Perhatikanlah pertanyaan berikut!

1. Do you like listening to stories?
2. What story did you listen?
4. Do you like exchanging stories with your friend?
5. Tell us one of your stories.

Activity 2 Stimulating Ideas

- Now look at the pictures in your book.

Picture 1



- What do you see in the picture?
- How many people are there?
- Are they family?
- What are the family doing?
- What are they riding?
- Is the child riding bicycle?
- Are they enjoying their activity?
- Do you like riding bicycle?

Activity 3

- Read the following paragraph and pay attention to the past form of the verbs.

Many years ago, a special gift came to me in an interesting way. When I was a small boy, I enjoyed playing in my garden. One day, I found a hole in the wall of my garden. It was near the ground, so I could not see through the hole, but I knew that beside the wall was my neighbor's garden. Who made the hole? I felt really interested, so I used rocks to make the hole wider. One day, when I was trying to break through the wall, I noticed a small hand appear from the hole. The hand was holding a rubber sheep. It was pink and it wide eyes. I caught the rubber sheep. Then I pushed my favorite wooden truck through the hole to give the child on the other side. A long time later when I was old enough to go out, I went around the corner to find the child who gave me that special gift, but nobody was in that house. My neighbor said that girl used to live there, and she was the same age as me. I never found her, but her gift has a special meaning for me (savage, 2007).

Activity 4

- Understanding the text

Exercise: Write true (T) or false (F) for each Statement

- 1 The small boy got a special gift.
- 2 The hole was on the wall near the ground.
- 3 The child was trying to break through the wall.
- 4 The small hand appears from the hole.
- 5 The small boy never saw the child who gave him the special gift.

Activity 5

- Answer the questions than discuss them to your partner.

1. When did the child get a special gift?
2. How was the rubber sheep taken by the boy?
3. Why did the boy couldn't meet with the person who gave the gift to him?

Section 2 Organizing your Ideas

Activity 1

➤ Brainstorming your Ideas

1. When did the experience take place?
2. Where did the experience take place?
3. Who were in the story?

➤ Writing an outline

1. Topic sentence
2. Supporting sentences
3. Concluding sentence

➤ Developing your Ideas

1. Identifying order events

Language Focus

Showing order event in narrative paragraph

Dalam menulis urutan dari sebuah peristiwa, penulis hendaknya menggunakan *sequence words* untuk mengurutkan setiap peristiwa yang ditulis. Berikut merupakan beberapa *sequence words* yang biasa digunakan dalam mengurutkan setiap kejadian dalam cerita.

Next	Afterwards
Finally	Then
After that	Soon
Eventually	Later

Showing Simultaneous Event

Meanwhile	While	At the same time
-----------	-------	------------------

2. Writing your first draft

➤ Editing your Paragraph

Language focus

Gunakan simple past untuk menulis sebuah paragraf *narrative*.

Contoh:

I was a small boy.

I went around the corner to find the child.

I noticed a small hand appear from the hole.

Pattern

- Dengan menambahkan *-d* atau *-ed* pada kata kerja utama regular.

Contoh:

I noticed a small hand appear to find the child.

- Terdapat beberapa kata yang mengalami perubahan bentuk kata kerja utamanya yang disebut kata kerja *irregular*.

Contoh:

I went around the corner to find the child

- Untuk membuat kalimat negatif dalam kalimat *SIMPLE PAST TENSE*, baik dalam bentuk kata kerja *regular* maupun *irregular*, dilakukan dengan menambahkan kata *'did*

not' yang kemudian diikuti dengan bentuk dasar kalimat utama.

Contoh:

I did not come to your house.

I did not write this letter.

- Kata kerja bentuk *Be* memiliki dua buah bentuk yaitu, *was (am,is)* dan *were (are)*

Contoh:

I was a small boy.

They were students.

- Untuk membuat kalimat menyangkal (negative) pada kata kerja bentuk *Be* dalam *simple past tense* hanya dengan menambahkan *not* setelah kata *was* dan *were*.

Contoh:

I was not a small boy.

They were not students.

Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikanlah tabel di bawah ini.

Kata kerja regular dan irregular (positif)

Affirmative Statement		
Subject	Based form of Verb +d atau + ed	
I	studied	English
You		
He		
She		

It		
We		
They		

Kata kerja regular dan irregular (negative)

Negative statement			
Subject		Based form of Verb	Object
I	did not	study	English
You			
He			
She			
It			
We			
They			

Kata kerja be (positive)

Affirmative Statement		
Subject	was /were	
I	was	diligent
You	were	
He/She		
It	was	
We	were	
They		

Kata Kerja be (negative)

Affirmative Statement		
Subject	was /were	
I	was not	Diligent
You	were not	
He		
She	was not	

It		
We	were not	
They		

Activity 2

- Your lecturer will read the words
- Repeat and practice your pronunciation.

Present	Pronunciation	Past	Pronunciation	Meaning
Teach	/ti:tʃ/	Taught	/tɔ:t/
ride	/raid/	Rode	/roud/	Mengendarai
meet	/mi:t/	Met	/met/
write	/rait/	wrote	/rout/

Activity 3

- Write a short paragraph about your activity in the past!

Section 3

Activity 1

- Work in a group of three.
- Read the following short story.
- Rewrite the story by using your own words.
- One of you should present the story in front of the class.

MALIN KUNDANG

Once upon a time, there were mother and her young son, namely Malin Kundang, lived in difficult life. They hanged life with something given by the nature. They took woods from the forest and sold them to buy their food. It was not enough to fulfill their daily need normaly. They ate food whatever there was, they wore clothes whatever there was. They were very poor.

One day, Malin Kundang asked for permission to her mother to work. He wanted to



change their life.

“Mother, let me go to get work, so we can live in better life. I will come back soon” said Malin Kundang.

“Ofcourse, my Dear.

May God bless you!” answered his mother.

Malin Kundang went away to try his luck in a big ship. His poor life motivated him to be a good employee. He was very diligent and made his career increased as fast as possible, until he became a rich man. The merchant of a big ship interested in him and wanted him to marry his daughter. Malin Kundang agreed because she was very beautiful.

After Malin Kundang married, one day, his wife invited him to see his mother land. Malin agreed with her. Their ship anchored near the harbor of West Sumatra. Everybody heard their coming. The dweller told about it. “ Malin come back! Malin come back! He is a rich man now!” they shouted.

Malin Kundang's mother came to the harbor and found Malin Kundang with his wife. “ Malin! Welcome to your village!” said his mother. Malin Kundang ashamed to his wife when he saw his mother in a bad clothes. He always said to his wife that he was a son of a rich man.



“I am your mother, Malin. You don't remember me, do you?” said his mother more.

“Go away! I have no mother like you!” shouted Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang's mother was very sad. She was in believed and unbelieve that the man on the ship is his son. She said to God to make sure about it. “God if he is not my son, forgive me that I have felt he is my son, but if he is my son, you are the Justest King”.

In a short time, the sky became dark, the thunder rumbled. No light then after the last

thundering sound. After everything in normal condition, there was a big stone of Malin Kundang and his ship.

Section 5

Activity 1

- Now it's your turn to work individually.
- Make a short fairy story consisting of 10 or 15 sentences.

Pattern

Positive Statement

Subject	Be	a/an	Adjective	Singular thing
Jony	as	a	good	boy
Nita	is	a	clever	student
Rani	is	a	beautiful	girl
He	is	a	kind	friend
It	is	an	ugly	dog

Negative Statement

Subject	Be	Not	a/a n	adjective	Singular thing
Jony	is	not	a	good	boy
Nita	is	not	a	clever	student
Rani	is	not	a	beautiful	girl
He	is	not	a	kind	friend
It	is	not	an	ugly	dog

Positive Statement

Subject	Be	Adjective	Plural thing
They	are	good	boys
Nita and Marry	are	clever	students

Negative Statement

Subject	Be	Not	adjective	Plural thing
They	are	not	good	boys
Nita and Marry	are	not	clever	students

Activity 2

- Find two pictures of famous people.
- Write some sentences about them.

She's	it's	are	he's
am	're	not	is

1. Are you Surya?
2. _____ my sister.
3. Are you Anita? No, I'm _____
4. You _____ Made, aren't you?
5. Are you Diah Yes, I _____
6. Where's Oka? _____ in the class.
7. Hello! My name _____ Candra?
8. _____ great to be here.

Possessive verb: has/have

Positive Statement		
Subject	Has/have	Thing/things
Candra	has	a car
Dika and Oka	have	cars
We	have	bycicle

Negative Statement		
Subject	Has/have not	Thing/things
Candra	hasn't (has not)	a car
Dika and Oka	haven't (have not)	cars
We	haven't (have not)	bycicle

Interrogative Statement			
Do/does	Subject	Have	Thing/things
Does	she	have	car?
Do	they	have	cars
Does	he	have	bycicle

Activity 3

- Complete the sentences below with the words in the box.
- Take turns; ask your friend questions what he/she has at home.
- Respond to your friend's questions.

She has	It has	She hasn't
We have	They have no	He has

1. The cat is cute. _____ a long tail.
2. Rudi is a student. _____ some books.
3. The people are poor. _____ houses.
4. Mitha is rich. _____ much money.
5. Tiara and I am drawing. _____ some colour pencils.
6. Tina is poor. _____ anything.

Example:

A: Do you have a cat?

B: No, I don't.

A: Do you have a bike?

B: Yes, I do.

Activity 4

- Study count and uncount below.

Count noun

Singular	Plural
A girl	Girls
A book	Books
A uniform	Uniforms
Bird	Birds

Baby	Babies
Library	Libraries
Strawberry	Strawberries
Beach	Beaches

Pattern

Singular noun (a + noun / one + book)	Plural noun (noun + -s)
a book / one book	Books

Uncount noun

Some	Mails
A lot of	Mails

Activity 5

- Study the use of 'a' and 'an' below.

A cow is an animal.	A dan an digunakan di depan <i>singular count nouns</i> .
She has an apple. He works at a university. She needs an hour to finish his homework. He lives in a hotel.	gunakan an di depan kata yang dimulai dengan bunyi huruf vokal: a, e, i, u, o, dan h: <i>an apartment, an elephant, an idea, an ocean, an hour, an uncle.</i>

Activity 6

➤ Complete the sentences with **a** or **an**.

1. Andika is eating _____ apple.
2. Sinta is eating _____ banana.
3. Erika works in _____ office.
4. You have _____ idea.
5. She has _____ good idea.
6. Diana is taking _____ class.
7. Erika is taking _____ easy class.
8. _____ hour has sixty minutes.
9. Mita is _____ beautiful student.
10. Mark studies _____ English pronunciation.

Activity 7

➤ Study the use of 'a', 'an' and 'some' below.

She has a pen .	A/an digunakan di depan singular count nouns .
She has some pens .	some digunakan di depan plural count nouns .
I need some sugar .	some digunakan pada noncount nouns .

Activity 8

- Fill in the following table with the right form of a, an, and some

1. book
2. mail
3. water
4. table
5. furniture
6. car
7. automobile
8. bus
9. traffic
10. apple

singular noun	plural count	non- count

Unit 15

Exercises 1

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words for the following sentences!

1. Good morning Jack.....today?
2. I am..... , how about you?
3. Hello,.....are you?
4. I am just....., thanks.
5.you Mr. Purnama?
6. Yes....., I am Mr. Purnama.
7. What.....name?
8. My.....is Diana.
9. It's nice.....you.
- 10.IDiana Ramadani.
- 11.Get..... soon Mr. Maroon, we all miss you at work.
- 12.....Mr. Dika how are you?
- 13... Mr Brown, it was nice to see you.
- 14.Pleased to meet..... Mr Brown.
- 15.....to meet you too. Are you from England, Mr Jony?

B. Choose one of the correct answers for these questions.

- 1) How are you?
 - A) My name is Rini.
 - B) Good evening.
 - C) Nice to meet you.
 - D) I am very well, thank you.

- 2) What is your name?
 - A. Her name is Diana.
 - B. Fine and you.
 - C. My name is Rikky.
 - D. I am from Denpasar.

- 3) Where are you from?
 - A. I am form Bali.
 - B. Good affternoon Mr Monroe.
 - C. I am nineteen years old
 - D. He is twenty years old.

- 4) How old are you?
 - A. I am from Australia.
 - B. My name is Arent.
 - C. I am twenty one years old.
 - D. Nice to meet you Wayan.

- 5) What is your job?
 - A. My name is Erika.
 - B. He is from East Java.

- C. I am a teacher.
- D. She is twenty three years old.

6) What color is your car?

- A. It is very unique.
- B. They are black.
- C. I am very well.
- D. It is white.

7) What is your job?

- A. I am an Actrees.
- B. She is an engineer.
- C. They are students.
- D. You are a teacher.

8) What is that miss?

- A. These are oranges.
- B. That are books.
- C. These is bags.
- D. That is a pencil.

9) What are those Rikky?

- A. Those are my plates.
- B. This is an expensive shoes.
- C. These are shoes.
- D. That is a piano.

10) Y:

S: It is blue.

- A. What colour are they?

- B. What colour is black?
- C. What colour are they?
- D. What colour is your coat?

C. Complete the Conversations use the words in the table.

About	Mr.	Am
Fine	Good	Is
How	You	To
I am not	Morning	Nice
Name	Meet	Very well

1. A: Hi, how are.....Mrs Diana?
 B: I am....., thanks, how about you?
 A: I,m just....., thank you.
2. A: Hello.....morning Mr. Andika.
 B: Good....., how are you?
 A: I..... fine, thank you. How.....you?
 B: I am very well, thanks
3. A: Hello,.....John.
 B:afternoon Erika,....are you?
 A: I....fine.
 B: It's nice to.....you.
4. A: Excuse me. Are.....Mrs Erika?
 B: No....., I am Diana.
 A: oh, I.....sorry.

5. A: Myis Ratna, What....your name?
 B: My name is Mita.
 A: It'sto meet you.
 B: Nice.....you too.

D. Find 9 words about greetings and introductions in the word search below.

G	K	B	T	X	A	M	M	F	D	D	S
J	W	Z	A	T	F	H	O	C	U	B	S
F	V	M	M	G	T	A	R	H	D	E	R
O	W	U	W	O	E	P	N	R	E	I	B
L	X	C	W	O	R	P	I	I	A	G	U
W	V	N	H	D	N	Y	N	S	S	Y	O
I	I	G	E	B	O	J	G	T	T	Q	F
R	D	M	L	Y	O	F	L	M	E	D	L
M	C	O	L	E	N	V	U	A	R	W	N
F	R	Z	O	N	L	T	C	S	Z	R	A
S	G	L	J	P	Y	C	K	R	N	Y	A
B	C	Z	E	V	E	N	I	N	G	X	F

- 1) Afternoon
- 2) Christmas
- 3) Easter
- 4) Evening
- 5) Goodbye
- 6) Happy
- 7) Hello
- 8) Luck
- 9) Morning

E. Write some expression by using the following situations. What would you say?

1. You are at work, your colleague come and you greet him.
2. He answer your greeting

3. You meet Mr Wawan, a business client, for the first time.
4. Mr Wawan's answers
5. Mr Foster is leaving, what will you say.
6. It is 5 pm, you are leaving your office, what should you say to your colleague?
7. Their answers
8. You meet your friend. You have not seen him for a long time. What should you say
9. He answers
10. Your friend and you are both going home, he says?

F. Arrange these sentences

1. to morning, introduce I Good may Harry?
you
2. pleased to I meet am you.
3. the where me, station? Excuse is railway
4. but think are I your pardon you wrong I
beg
5. lovely very was meal. a much, you that
Thank
6. exam. delighted have you I to hear passed
am your
7. Battersea Enjoy Park. yourselves at
8. you a birthday. happy I wish
9. terribly cat. am sorry I his about

10. He has lost but it matter. book, doesn't my

G. Please arrange these sentences in correct structure

1. several/ read/ story/ have/that/ I/ time
2. Daniel/ me/ invited/ for/ dinner
3. in/ Candra/ works/ a/ bank
4. at/ a/ of/ lot/ are/ the/ there/ people/
train/station
5. Asia/ continent/ a/ is /large
6. I/ bought/ grammar/ have/ new/ a/ book
7. here/ very/ are/ people/ friendly/ the/
8. ate/ three/ apples./My brother
9. farmer/ my/ grandfather/a/ is
10. a/ card./ sent/ wonderful/ me/ she/
greeting

H. Read the text below and then answer the questions

The Story of Alfabet

The word 'alphabet' contents from alpha, and beta, the first two letters of the Greek system of writing. The alphabet we know today was first developed by the ancient Egyptians. Their system of writing was called hieroglyphics, which means "priest writing", because the priests were the only

people who knew how to write and use it. In this system signs or pictures were used to show both objects and ideas. So it was a kind of picture writing. Later, the Egyptians also used signs to stand for single letters. They did it like this : The Egyptian word for water was "nu" and the sign for it was a wavy line. Then they used this sign just for the sound "n", the first letter of their word for water.

After that, came the Phoenicians, who developed a true alphabet where letter alone were used. They adopted most of the Egyptian letters, but some were quite different. Perhaps the letters were taken from the writing of the Assyrians. The Phoenician alphabet had nineteen letters and contained no vowels.

A great number of nations, including the Greeks, adopted Phoenician alphabet. The Greeks made some changes and added some vowels to it. The Greek alphabet contains twenty-four letters. Some of the letters are the same as we ourselves use, such as the letters N (Nu) and O (omicron).

When the Greeks had finished developing their alphabet, The Romans adopted it. They also made some changes. They added and dropped some letters and altered the shape of others. (<http://kumpulansoalsman.blogspot.com>)

Questions

1. The Romans also adopted the Phoenician alphabet but dropped some letters and altered the shape of others. The underlined word in the above sentence means

2. Their system of writing was called hieroglyphics, which means "priest writing", because the priests were the only people who knew how to write and use it. (paragraph 2). "It" in the above sentence refers to

3. What did the signs or pictures of the Egyptian system of writing show ?

4. Who was the first person that develop the alphabet?

5." When the Greeks had finished developing their alphabet, The Romans adopted it" (paragraph 5). The underline words refer to..

Exercises 2

A. Read the conversation and then answer the following questions.

Diana : Oh, it feels so cold this morning.

Mitha : It sure is. Early this morning my car's windshield was covered with frost. I had to spray it with water before I could head to school.

Diana : Who would have thought it could be this cold in early December, especially in California.

Mitha : I know. The temperature was 35 degrees Fahrenheit when I woke up this morning. I was freezing as soon as I got out of bed. The cold weather just hit me by surprise.

Diana : I cannot remember when it was this cold in early December.

Mitha : Brace yourself for the rain this afternoon. Cold and wet, Yuck!

Diana : It is going to rain this afternoon?

Mitha : Not only this afternoon, but also the rest of the week.

Diana : Oh, it is going to be miserable. I have a full class schedule today and tomorrow. To walk from class to class, I will have to juggle my books and my umbrella trying not to get wet.

Mitha : You carry too many books. Why don't you leave some of them in your locker?

Diana: My locker is a long way from my English classes. This is the reason why I carry all my books with me. Is it going to rain hard or just drizzle?

Mitha :The news said that it would start to drizzle around noon, and then it would rain really hard by three o'clock.

Diana : No hope for better weather this week?

Mitha : There is a slim chance of sunshine by Saturday. However, it will be foggy, windy, and rainy before the sun comes out this weekend.

Diana : I am glad that it rains even though I do not like rainy weather. We have a very dry season so far this year.

Mitha : Yes, I can hardly remember when it rained last time. Well, as long as there is no thunder or lightning, I can bear it.

Diana : We rarely have thunder or lightning in California.

Mitha : We are very lucky that California has one of the best weather conditions in America. When it is hot, it is not humid; when it rains, there is no thunder or lightning, and the cold weather during the winter season is quite mild compared

to the weather of the other states.

Diana : Yes, we are lucky. However, sometimes when I look at the Christmas pictures, I just wish we had some snow. It looks so pretty when everything is covered by a blanket of pure white snow.

Mitha: Living in southern California all my life, I have never seen snow. I would not mind playing in the snow once in a while.

Diana : Yes, it would be fun to make a snowman or go skiing.

Mitha: We have never seen snow; we have never made a snowman, and we have never gone skiing. We better do something about this.

Diana : May be we should plan a trip to Aspen, Colorado during winter break. I heard that the skiing season is fantastic up there.

Mitha: I don't think we can afford a trip to Aspen. It is very expensive up there.

Diana: I am just wishing. I know what I will be doing during winter break. I will be working very hard to save money for a new car.

Mitha: With the cars that we drive, it is better that we live in a place where there is no snow.

Diana: You are right, we are better off with no snow. Ok, I have class right now; see you

later in the library.

Mitha: See you later.

B. Conversation between 2 friends

Questions

1. How was the weather this morning?
2. What happened to Mitha's car?
3. What did Mitha do to her car?
4. What was the temperature when Mitha woke up?
5. How will it be in the afternoon?
6. How long will it be raining?
7. How is the weather until the weekend?
8. Why will it be difficult for Diana when it rains this afternoon?
9. When will it start raining really hard?
10. How will it be during the coming weekend?
11. What kind of season did they have so far this year?
12. Why is the weather in California better than the weather in the other states?
13. What is Diana wishing for?
14. Why does Diana suggest a trip to Aspen?
15. Can they afford a trip to Aspen?

Exercises 3

A. Give your respond to the following invitations!

1. A : What a nice day! Do you want to take
Go outside with me?
B.....
2. A: I have two tickets for cinema next
Sunday. Would you like to go?
B.....
3. A: Tomorrow night is my birthday party. I
was wondering if you can come.
B :.....
4. A: How about going to the supermarket?
B :.....

B. Choose if the sentence is a command, request or exclamation. Also write at least 5 examples of each type above sentences.

1. Please go to the market and buy some vegetables.
A. Command
B. Exclamation
C. Request

2.Call your friend!

- A. Command
- B. Exclamation
- C.Request

3.Please close the door!

- A. exclamation
- B. command
- C. request

4.The market is on fire!

- A. exclamation
- B. command
- C.request

5.Would you answer the phone?

- A. exclamation
- B. command
- C. request

6.go away!

- A. exclamation
- B. command
- C. request

7.Don't go there!

- A. exclamation
- B. command
- C. request

8. Write your name on the first page of the book.

A. exclamation

B. command

C. request

9. Stand up!

A. exclamation

B. command

C. request

10. Throw it away!

A. exclamation

B. command

C. request

C. Arrange the jumble sentences into the correct dialogue !

Sari : "Hi Rina. Do you have any free time next Saturday ?"

Rina : "See you.."

Sari : "Would you like to go to the theater with me ?"

Rina : "Oh, I'm forget. Next Saturday I want to study together with my friends."

Sari : "OK. See you on Sunday at 10 a.m"

Rina : "I don't know. Why ?"

Sari : "How about hang out with me on Sunday ?"

Rina : "That's OK."

**D. Rewrite the sentences in imperative form.
Keep the same meaning.**

Example:

- You can't step on the grass. - Don't step on the grass.
- We must revise some new words. - Let's revise some new words.

- 1 He should have a job
- 2 We mustn't stop now.
- 3 You must go to the bed
- 4 You should get up earlier
- 5 You mustn't stand here
- 6 She can have a drink
- 7 They must clean the carpet.
- 8 We needn't wait for him.
- 9 We must have a shower first.
- 10 You can't park in this street.

E. Use *shall we* or *will you*, to make the imperatives more polite.

Example:

- Give me a hand. - Give me a hand, will you?
- Let's join them. - Let's join them, shall we?

1. Give it to your father
2. Let's think about it.
3. Be kind to him.
4. Let us have a break.
5. Take the car to the garage

F. Rewrite the imperatives in statements. Use the verbs in brackets.

Example:

- Go away. (must) - You must go away.
- Let's have a look. (should) - We should have a look.

1. Do be quiet. (must)
2. Repair your roof. (should)
3. Let's not go on foot. (should not)
4. Drive slowly, will you? (must)
5. Don't be angry. (mustn't)
6. Hurry up. (must)
7. Let them make an experiment. (can)
8. Do not touch the screen. (must not)
9. Do not let us worry about it. (need not)
10. Come to my birthday party, will you? (must)

G. Make imperatives.

Example:

- me/don't/alone/leave - Don't leave me alone.
1. the/you/ladder/will/fetch
 2. him/it/try/let/again
 3. use/umbrella/do not/my/him/let
 4. first/the/take/on/right/the/turning
 5. mistake/us/not/make/let/a
 6. do/seatbelt/your/fasten
 7. about/protest/let's/don't/it
 8. tell/things/me/such/don't
 9. ask/it/do/about/her
 10. them/our/sleep/let/bedroom/in

H. Read what you must or mustn't do at school. Make imperatives.

Example:

- You must do your homework. - Do your homework!
1. You must listen to your teachers.
 2. You mustn't be noisy.

3. You mustn't cheat.
4. You must sit at your desk.
5. You mustn't be late.
6. You must write tests.
7. You mustn't bully your classmates.
8. You must pay attention.
9. You must go away
10. You must take the chance.

EXERCISES 4

A. An example of a conversation between two friends. Practice the dialogue with your partner.

Mr Brown: Hello Mr John, what do you do for a living?

Mr John : I am a teacher in a high school.

Mr Brown: A teacher? that sounds like a lot of hard work.

Mr Jonh : Sometimes. I teach high school children.

Mr Brown: Is there a lot if of students in your class?

Mr Jonh : Most classes have about fifty students on average.

Mr Brown: Do you like your job?

Mr Jonh : yes, It is so rewarding. Teaching at high school is easier then primary. The students are less naughty.

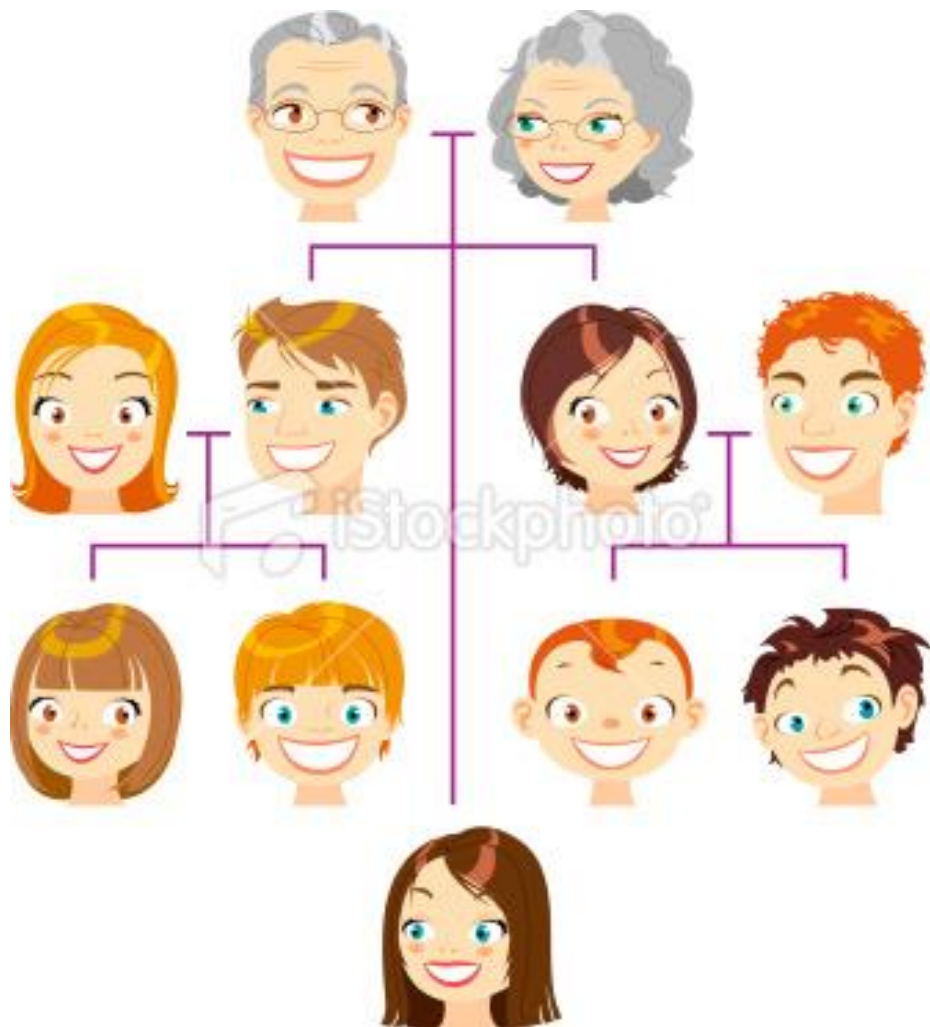
B. Put the words below into their correct groups.

clinic	dentist	doctor	waiter
hospital	nurse	policeman	fireman
school	taxi driver	teacher	restaurant
cook	department	drive	fly
housewife	store	postman	ride
teach	office		
	shop		
	assistant		

**C. The first one as done for you as an example
1 has been done for you**

Occupations (jobs)	Places Around	Something people do (verbs)
1. Teacher	School	Teach

C. Study this family tree and then describe it !

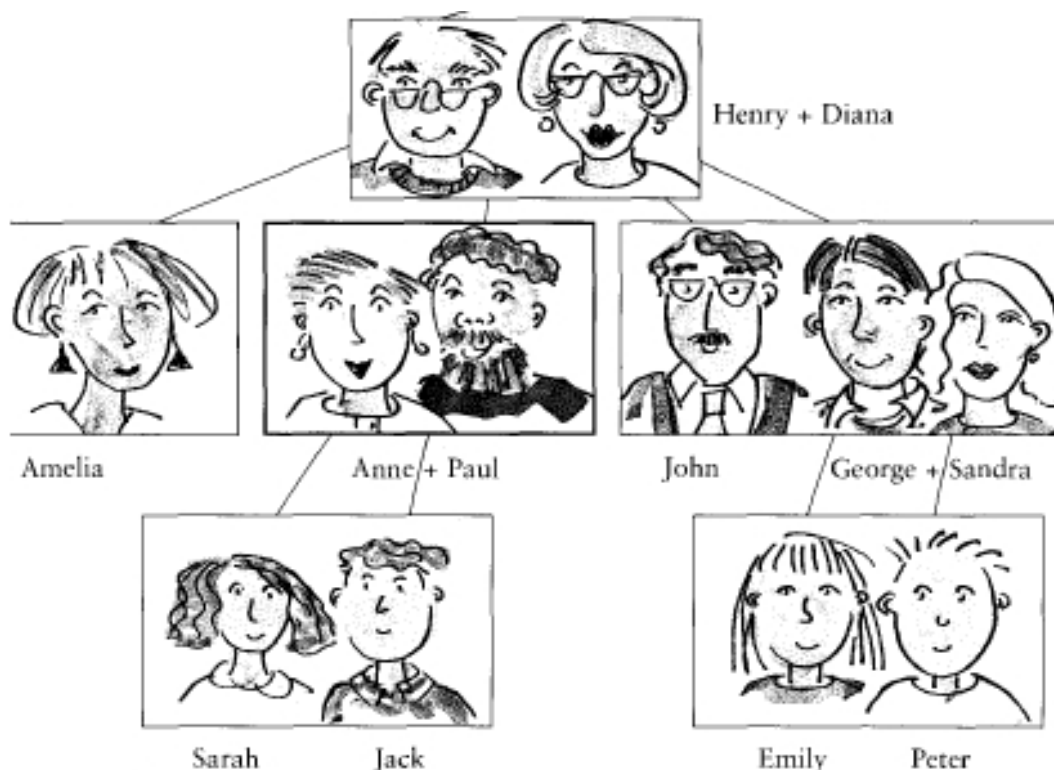


D. Write the answer correctly

1. The child of your aunt or uncle is your.....
2. The mother of your mother or father is your.....

3. The brother of your mother or father or the husband of your aunt is your.....
4. The woman married to your brother or the sister of your husband or wife is your.....
5. The son of your brother or sister or the son of your husband's or wife's brother is your.....
6. Someone who has no brother or sister is.....
7. A sister who is the daughter of only one of your parents is your.....
8. A man who is responsible for the development and education of the child whose parents are dead is a.....
9. The man who is married to your mother but is not your father is your.....
10. A man or boy that has a romantic relationship with you is your.....

E. Write short Description about this pictures!



F. Read the text carefully!

Mary's family

Mary is ten years old. She is from Dorset. Her hair is long and brown. She has got brown eyes. She has got a cat and a dog. Their names are Pat and Fluffy. Pat, the dog has got a small house in the garden. Mary's cat, Fluffy is 3 years old.

Mary's mother is Jane. She is a teacher. She's thirty-six years old. Her husband is Nick. He is thirty-eight. He's a bus driver. He has got brown hair and blue eyes. Jane's hair is blonde and her eyes are brown. They have got three children Mary, Sean and Peter.

Sean is six and Peter is twelve years old. The children are pupils. Sean's hair is blonde, Peter's hair is brown. The boys have got blue eyes. Jane hasn't got a pet. She has a friend. Her name is Laura.

Nick has got a horse. Its name is Lightning. Nick's friends are bus drivers. They are Tom, Charles and John. Peter's pet is a hamster. Its name is Tiny. She is so small. Sean has got a goldfish. Its name's Goldie.

Peter and Sean have got four friends. Peter's friends are James and Doug. Brian and Adam are Sean's friends. Mary's friends are Maggie and April.
(www.englishexercises.org)

G.Fill in the chart with the suitable information from the text. Write "no" if we have no information.

Name	Mary				
Age				36	
Hair					Blonde
Eyes					
Job		Bus driver			
Friend(s)					

Pet(s)			Hamster		
Pet's name					

H. True or false. Put a tick into the correct place.

Sentence	True	false
1) Mary has got a spider.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) Mary's mother is 38 years old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) Nick is Sean's father.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) Sean has got a sister.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) Mary has got two brothers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) The children have got four friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) Tiny is a horse.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8) John is a bus driver.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9) Tom is Peter's friend.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10) Fluffy is a cat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. Write short answers to the following Questions.

- 1) How many pets has the family got?
- 2) Has the family got a garden?
- 3) Where is the family from?
- 4) Who is the daughter in the family?
- 5) How many friends has the family got?.
- 6) Who has got a fish?
- 7) Who has got blonde hair?
- 8) Who is Peter? brother.
- 9) Who has got blue eyes?
- 10) Who is Doug?

Exercises 5

A. Read the dialogue and then complete the dialogue with by using (what, who, when, where, how, which, why)

Dina :..... do you want to do today?

Grace: I want to go to mall

Dina :mall will you go?

Grace: Well, there's a new mall in the city. I
want to go there

Dina :..... is the name of the mall?

Grace: Grand Sun Mall

Dina : Do you want to go there?

Grace: Yes, because people say that the
mall is very big and luxurious.

Dina :.....far is it from the Giant mall?

Grace: Quite far, its about 4 km..... about
you?do you want to join with me?

Dina : yes I think so,....do you want to buy
then?.

Grace: I want to buy some cloths and shoes

Dina : to go there?

Grace: by bus.

Diana :ok.lets get on the bus

B. Choose the correct WH Question word for the following sentences.

1. _____ do you live?

I live in Denpasar.

- A. Who
- B. What
- C. Where

2. _____ do you wake up?

I wake up at 6:30 am.

- A. When
- B. Why
- C. How

3. _____ is your mother?

She is great, thanks for asking.

- A. Where
- B. Why
- C. How

4. _____ is this?

That's my name card.

- A. Who
- B. What
- C. Where

5. _____ do you take an English class?

Because I want to improve my speaking.

- A. Where
- B. When
- C. Why

6. _____ does your mother work?

She works in the bank.

- A. When
- B. Who
- C. Where

7. _____ do I cook rice?

You need to use a pot with water.

- A. How
- B. Who
- C. Where

8. _____ is the celebration?

It is on Saturday night.

- A. Where
- B. When
- C. Why

9. _____ are you happy?

Because, I get a good job.

- A. Who
- B. What
- C. Why

10. _____ is the restaurant?

It is on 4th Avenue.

- A. When
- B. Where
- C. How

C. Arrange the jumble questions based on the answer given.

1. They were (in New York).
Were where they?
2. (My parents) are in Osaka.
Who Osaka? in are
3. She is (fourteen).
is How old she?
4. It is (Harry's) broom.
broom Whose is it?
5. It is (5 o'clock).
time is it? What
6. She lives (in Paris).
she Where does live?
7. He got there (by bus).
get How did there? he
8. We can see him (at home).
can we him? see Where
9. Harry went (to Poudlard).
Harry did Where go?
10. Hermione could travel (by air).
How travel? Hermione could

D. Fill in the blanks with do, does, is, or are.

1. Where.....he work?
2. When.....you finish school?

3. Why.....you like that song?
4. When.....the game?
5. What.....your sister's name?
6. Where.....my shoes?
7. How old.....your parents?
8. When.....marry eat dinner?
9. What.....the answer to question number 1?
10. How.....the boys like the class?
11. Where.....you live?
12. How.....you?
13. When.....they come to school?
14. Where.....she work?
15. Why.....Ratih sad?
16. Who.....your teacher?
17. What.....their names?
18. Who.....you sit with in class?
19. When.....the baby go to sleep?
20. How.....Jerry like his new car?

E. Answer the questions based on the text!

A Mouse Deer and Crocodiles



Deep deep in a quiet Tropical jungle, a crocodile was having a blast swimming in the river. He hummed and frolicked by himself while his other friends were napping. After feeling exhausted, he decided to take a rest underneath a durian tree. In meanwhile, at the nearby area, a

mouse deer was scavenging for fruits. But he was having a difficulty as fruits were scarce when he suddenly noticed that there were a lot of fruits on the other side of the river. "Hmmm, how can I go to the other side of the river? There are a lot of hungry crocodiles in this river. But the fruits are really looking delicious", the mouse deer was saying to himself. "I need to think of a clever plan". So the mouse deer decided to sit underneath a rambutan tree while munching some fruits. It took him in no more than a few rambutan fruits to concoct a plan since it's a clever animal. "What a clever plan that I've come up, if I say so myself" said the mouse deer with a smile.

"Psttt ... pssttt wake up Mr. Crocodile" said the mouse deer to the sleeping crocodile. It took a while for the crocodile to open his eyes. First, he opened his right eye, and when he saw a nice plump looking mouse deer near him, he opened both eyes. He was thinking "hmm ... what a pretty plump nice dinner this deer going to be".



"What do you want, O Little Mousy Deer?" said the crocodile. "I have an important message from our leader the Tiger", said the mouse deer. "He wants to have a party to celebrate his birthday, and he likes to invite every animal in this jungle to attend.

But he needs to know how many animals are there in this jungle so that he can prepare enough food for everyone".

"Wow, this is a good news indeed, O Little Mousy Deer. What do you want me to do?" asked the crocodile excitedly. "I would like for all the crocodiles in this river to line up across this river, and then I will count the number one by one", said the deer with a very serious tone.



The crocodile shouted to every sleeping crocodiles and asked them to line up across the river. "Please make sure they don't snap at me when I started to jump and count the number", the mouse deer reminded the crocodile. Then he started to jump.

"One two, little feet"

"Three four, a little bit more"

"Five six, big belly indeed"



The mouse deer repeated the lines until he jumped safely to the other side of the river bank. "How many of us are there?" shouted the crocodile from across the river. "Ohhhh.... just nine stupid crocodiles. I just wanted to cross this river, and there is no party" replied the mouse deer while laughingly running away from the river bank.

The crocodiles were angry for being made a fool by a little mouse deer. Meanwhile, the mouse deer was enjoying the abundance of fruits. However, he needed to think of a way to return back to his home across the river.

(my Englishclub.com)

Questions

1. Where was the crocodile swimming?
2. Why the mouse deer wanted to cross the river?
3. Why did the crocodile line up on the river?
4. How did the mouse deer cross the river?
5. Who was angry in this story?
6. How many crocodile are there in the river?
7. Why did the crocodile angry?
8. He was thinking "hmm ... what a pretty plump nice dinner this deer going to be". What does the word "he" refers to?
9. The crocodile shouted to every sleeping crocodiles and asked them to line up across the river. What does the word "they" refer to?
10. Where the Mouse Deer took a rest before croosing the river?

Exercises 6

A. Select one answer from the choices provided after each sentence. The word you choose should fit the blank in the sentence.

1. My mother really loved Jerry. She left all her money to me and _____
he
him
2. A student in that all-women's college should have no fears about _____ future.
her
their
3. He was so worried about _____ he should ask to the big dance, that he ended up not asking anyone.
who
whom
4. Neither Lorien nor _____ am responsible for this mess.
I
me

5. This is a matter for you and _____ to decide.
I
me
6. Everybody in this class has completed _____ homework already.
his or her
their
7. No one on this bus seems to know _____ way around this part of New York City.
their
his or her

B. Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentences

1. The old woman lived alone, with ---- to look after ----.
A. someone / her
B. anyone / herself
C. everyone / she
D. no one / her
E. anyone / she's
2. ---- two rings here on my little finger belonged to ---- mother.

- A. These / my
 - B. That / mine
 - C. Those / me
 - D. The / myself
 - E. This / my
3. When the little boy grabbed the lizard, ---- tail broke off in ---- hand.
- A. it's / his
 - B. it / him
 - C. its / his
 - D. it / one's
 - E. its / he's
4. A baby learns the meaning of words as ---- are spoken by others and later uses ---- in sentences.
- A. their / they
 - B. they / them
 - C. they / themselves
 - D. it / them
 - E. they / it
5. Some of these clothes are ----, and the rest of ---- belong to Tika.
- A. yours / it
 - B. my / them
 - C. hers / their

- D. me / they
E. mine / them
6. As for ----, I prefer to let people make up ---- minds.
A. myself / each other's
B. I / his own
C. mine / one another's
D. me / their own
E. my / theirs
7. The consultant wrote a letter to Ann and ---- in which he asked us if we could settle the matter between ----.
A. I / us
B. me / us
C. myself / ours
D. mine / our
E. me / we
8. As ---- cuts it as well as he does, I always have my hair cut at Robert's.
A. anyone
B. someone else's
C. no one else
D. everyone
E. nobody's

9. They decided to buy the house because ---- location would allow ---- to get to work very easily.
- A. theirs / them
 - B. it / themselves
 - C. its / them
 - D. they / us
 - E. its / their
10. Our dog is of a very good breed as ---- is the offspring of two very champion dogs and inherited ---- features.
- A. this / its
 - B. he / them
 - C. she / theirs
 - D. that / his
 - E. it / their

C. Choose the appropriate pronouns to complete the sentences

1. I didn't buy ---- in the end.
- A. nothing
 - B. something
 - C. everybody
 - D. anything

2. It's no good if everyone ---- to get ---- own way.
- A. wants / their
 - B. want / their
 - C. wants / their
 - D. want / theirs
3. He was an only child, so he had to learn how to amuse ----.
- A. himself
 - B. him
 - C. anybody
 - D. each other
4. They always defend ----. If you blame one, the other will spring to her aid.
- A. themselves
 - B. one another
 - C. him
 - D. them
5. He claimed to be an expert, but he knew almost ---- about it.
- A. everything
 - B. nothing
 - C. anything
 - D. something

6. If ---- had called, they would have left a message.
- A. anybody
 - B. nobody
 - C. everybody
 - D. no one
7. No one can find Erika and Deni ----.
- A. everywhere
 - B. somewhere
 - C. anywhere
 - D. nowhere
8. Despite her parents' complaints, she decided to live ---- in America.
- A. herself
 - B. of her own
 - C. by herself
 - D. her
9. The music in the house was so loud that everybody had to shout to make ---- heard.
- A. Herself
 - B. Oneself
 - C. Themselves
 - D. Them
10. There was ---- to help me so I had to do all the cleaning myself.

- A. anybody
- B. no one
- C. somebody
- D. everyone

D. Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences

1. Prague,.....many beautiful historical and architectural monuments have made it a tourist attraction, is also a favorite location for historical films.

- A. which
- B. whose
- C. where
- D. what
- E. that

2. Joseph Conrad was a Polish seamanbecame famous as an English writer.

- A. what
- B. whose
- C. when
- D. which
- E. who

3. It is difficult to predict.....will happen politically if Turkey is refused entry to the European Union.

- A. how
- B. which
- C. when

- D. what
- E. that

4. I'd like to have an apartment of my ownI can invite my friends around whenever I want.

- A. in that
- B. into what
- C. to which
- D. which
- E. how

5. As anyone.....has ever watched The Apprentice knows, business is a tough game to play.

- A. who
- B. when
- C. whom
- D. what
- E. whose

6. As a university student, you should know.....to use a library very well.

- A. how
- B. what
- C. that
- D. who
- E. which

7. No one to.....I have spoken is able to answer my question.

- A. what
- B. whose

- C. that
- D. whom
- E. which

8. No one knows.....the Indian custom of *sati*⁹. The Tibetans,.....claim to be descended from a god in the form of a monkey, seem to have anticipated Darwin.

- A. whose
- B. who
- C. where
- D. when
- E. what

10. Everyone was upset by the mysterious stranger—no one knew..... he had come or.....he was going to do.

- A. which / when
- B. that / how
- C. who / whom
- D. how / why
- E. why / what

F. Fill in the blank with the suitable pronoun

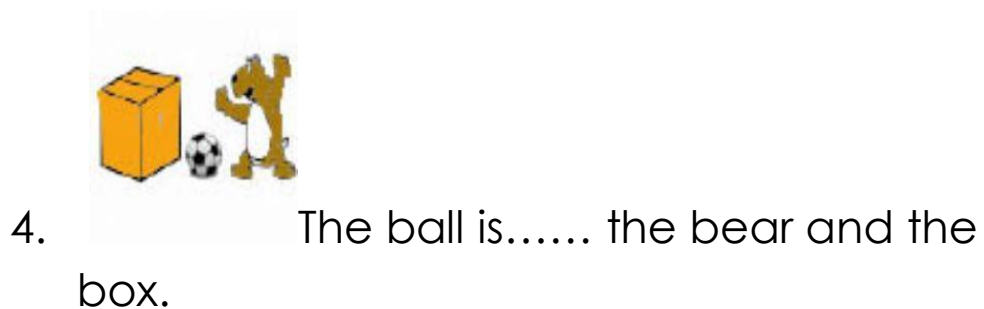
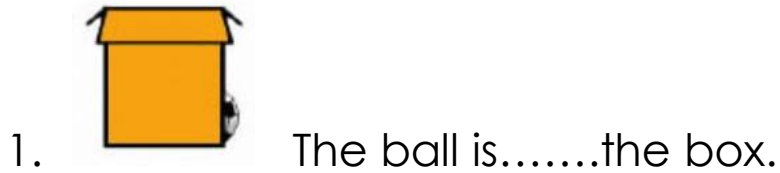
1. "Is he 1. marrying Rose?"
"Yes, he is in love with
2. "Your son is making a lot of noise!"
"I'll ask to be quiet."

3. "Please will you ask Made to come in."
"Sorry, I don't know..... ."
4. "Where are my glasses?"
"You are wearing..... !"
5. "Do you like apples?"
"I love..... !"
6. "Why is he always talking about Rosy?"
"He obviously likes!"
7. "Where is my book? Oh, dear! I've
lost.....!"
8. "Is that Rini's new boyfriend?"
"Don't ask me, ask.....!"
9. "What is the title of that article?"
"I'm afraid I can't remember..... ."
10. "Look at Jerry! He seems so happy?"
"His friends offered..... a guitar for his
birthday!"
11. "What are you going to do with those old
papers?"
"I'm going to recycle..... ."
12. "Let's see the latest movie!"
"I have already seen.....!"

13. "How are your kids? I haven't met.....for ages!"
14. "Have you met Tiara and Erika?"
"No, I have never met..... ."
15. "Do you want this book?"
"Yes."
"Well, take....."
16. "My mother is fantastic! I like..... very much."
17. "Don't help me with this exercise! I can do.....by myself."
18. "This fruit is poisoned! Don't eat.....!."
19. "Take the children to the bed. Don't let..... watch this movie. "
20. "Why is she helping Marry?"
"She probably loves"

Exercises 7

A. Where's the ball? Choose *in, on, under, in front of, behind, next to* or *between*.





6.

The football is.....the box.



7.

The ball is.....the box.

B. Make sentences. Put the words in the correct order.

Example: play/let's/seek/hide/
Let's play hide and seek.

1. about/a book/got/parrots/I've
2. hamster/the/is/where?
3. on/cushion/he/the/is.
4. new book/my/look at/dogs/ about
5. His/ to/ goes/school

C. Look at the picture and then answer the questions



1. How is the room?
2. How many tables are there?
3. Where is the book?
4. How many books are on the shelf?
5. How many boxes are on the shelf?
6. Where is the clock?
7. How many chairs are there?
8. Where is the picture?
9. Where is the pencil case?
10. What is on the sideboard?

D. This test is about prepositions of place. There are 10 questions in this test. Each question has only one true answer.

1. There are two students _____ the class.
A. in
B. on

- C. next
D. front
2. The oranges are not in the basket. They are _____ the table.
A. in
B. between
C. next
D. on
3. My bag is _____ the computer and the bookcase.
A. between
B. in
C. on
D. next
4. The car is _____ of the house.
A. behind
B. in front
C. next to
D. under
5. There isn't anything _____ my pocket.
A. between
B. next to
C. in
D. near
6. Some students are waiting for you in _____ the classroom.
A. next to
B. front of

- C. between
D. under
7. Our house is _____ to the bank.
A. in
B. on
C. behind
D. next
8. Oh my God! I saw a mouse _____ the sofa.
A. behind
B. in
C. next
D. between
9. There is a big supermarket _____ the park.
A. on
B. near
C. in front
D. next
10. The children are playing _____ the garden.
A. on
B. between
C. in
D. to
11. We went to a great party July.
A. in
B. at
C. on

12. Are you doing anything special the weekend?

A. in

B. at

C. on

13. Jen is going to the theatre Friday.

A. in

B. at

C. on

14. We're flying to Australia 2 June.

A. in

B. at

C. on

15. Micky is going traveling..... New Year.

A. in

B. at

C. on

16. I was born 1968.

A. in

B. at

C. on

17. The English examination is July.

A. in

B. at

C. on

18. My flight is Monday.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. on

19. Work is always more stressful..... the end of the month.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. on

20. We saw a dance performance..... Tiara's birthday.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. on

21. The train leaves ___ five minutes, hurry up.

- A. at
- B. on
- C. in

22. I'm going to America ___ April.

- A. at
- B. on
- C. in

23. He doesn't work ___ Sundays or Mondays.

- A. at
- B. on
- C. in

24. In England the shops shut ___ 5:30.
A. at
B. on
C. in
25. She never feels very good ___ the morning.
A. at
B. on
C. in
26. She is starting work ___ June 4th.
A. at
B. on
C. in
27. What do you do ___ the evenings?
A. at
B. on
C. in
28. I can't sleep ___ night these days.
A. at
B. on
C. in
29. Where are you going ___ the summer?
A. at
B. on
C. in
30. I was born ___ 1966.
A. at
B. on
C. in

E. Read the paragraph and then find the prepositions in the paragraph

My house

I live in a house near the sea. It's an old house, about 100 years old, and it's very small. There are two bedrooms upstairs but no bathroom. The bathroom is downstairs next to the kitchen and there is a living room where there is a lovely old fireplace. There is a garden in front of the house. The garden goes down to the beach and in spring. In summer there are flowers everywhere. I live with my dog, Boxer, but we have a lot of visitors. My friends from the city often stay in my house. I love my house for many reasons: the garden, the flowers in summer, the fire in winter, but the best thing is the view from my bedroom window

EXERCISES 8

A. Make sentences out of the words in the first column. Write the correct forms (affirmative sentence, negative sentence, question) in the right columns.

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I/ speak			
You/ stop			
He/ work			
She/ have/ time			
It/ be okay			
We/ be/ here			
They/ have/ money			
We/ go			
I/ study			
He/ go			

B. Rewrite the sentences in the short form (where the long form is given) or in the long form (where the short form is given).

1. He doesn't know her.
2. I'm tired.
3. We do not understand.
4. I haven't got a sister.
5. She is not there.

C. Choose the correct statement.

1. I live in Bali. - What does this sentence mean?
 - A. This is my permanent address.
 - B. This is my address only for a limited period of time.
 - C. I've just recently moved there.
2. The lesson starts at half past eight. - What does this sentence mean?
 - A. The action has already taken place.
 - B. The action is set by a timetable.
 - C. The action might take place.
3. He opens the book and reads. - Which situation is expressed by the simple present?
 - A. He opens the book first and then starts reading.

- B. He opens the book after having read something.
 - C. He opens the book reading something else at the same time.
4. The sunsets in the west. - Which situation is expressed by the simple present?
- A. The sun always sets in the west.
 - B. The action is going on right now.
 - C. If we are lucky, the sun might set in the west today.
5. He plays football. - Which situation **cannot** be expressed by the simple present?
- A. If we want to say that the action is going on right now.
 - B. If we want to say that football is one of his hobbies.
 - C. If we want to say that he is able to play football.

D. Test your knowledge on the simple future (*going to*). After submitting your answers, you will see how well you have done in the test. Write sentences in *going to* future.

1. she / copy / the chapter

Positive:

Negative:
Question:

2. he / criticize / you

Positive:
Negative:
Question:

3. I / defend / my point of view

Positive:
Negative:
Question:

4. they / discuss / the problem

Positive:
Negative:
Question:

5. he / reach / his goal

Positive:
Negative:
Question:

6. the robber / rob / another bank

Positive:
Negative:
Question:

7. we / explore / a new territory

Positive:
Negative:

Question:

8. they / rescue / the girl

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

9. we / read/ the newspaper

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

10. they/ submit/ their/ homework

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

EXERCISES 9

A. Read the following text

Peter

Peter is the youngest in our family. He is fourteen years old and four years old then me. He has long straight hair, bright eyes, and friendly smile. Sometimes he is rather naughty at home, but he usually does what he is asked to do. Peter is interested in sports very much and at school he plays football and tennis. He is the best badminton player in our family. (englishkam.blogspot.com)

Exercise

1. How old is Peter ? He is years old
 - B. Four
 - C. Fourteen
 - D. Forty
 - E. Ten

2. The writer is years old
 - A. Fourteen
 - B. Sixteen
 - C. Eighteen
 - D. Nineteen

3. Which of the following statement is not true about Peter ?
 - A. He has long and straight hair
 - B. He has bright eyes
 - C. He has black skin
 - D. He plays football and tennis

4. According to the passage, we know that Peter is
 - A. the writer's younger brother
 - B. the writer's older brother
 - C. a naughty boy
 - D. a friendly friend

5. It is implied in the passage that
 - A. Peter is naughty
 - B. Peter is lazy
 - C. Peter is unfriendly
 - D. Peter is diligent

6. From the text, we may conclude that
 - A. Many people do not like Peter
 - B. Peter is older than the writer
 - C. Peter is a welcoming person
 - D. Peter is not diligent at all

7. What is the passage mostly about ?
 - A. Peter

- B. Peter's hobby
 - C. Peter's family
 - D. Peter's older brother
8. " He is fourteen years old Than me." The underline word refers to
- A. Peter
 - B. the writer
 - C. the writer's brother
 - D. the writer's family
9. "Peter is interested in sports very much and at school he plays football and tennis." The underline phrase can be replaced by
- A. dislike sport
 - B. really likes sport
 - C. hates sport very much
 - D. finds sport not really interesting
10. "But he usually does what he is asked to do." The underline phrase means
- A. he does anything he wants
 - B. he always asks
 - C. he is lazy
 - D. he is diligent

Makassar

Makassar is the provincial capital of south Sulawesi, Indonesia and the largest city on Sulawesi island. From 1971 to 1999, the city was named Ujung Pandang, after a pre-colonial fort in the city and the two names are often used interchangeably. Trans Studio Makassar the third largest indoor theme park in the world and the Karebosi Link the first underground shopping center in Indonesia.

Makassar has several famous traditional foods. The most famous is "Soto Makassar." It is a stew made from the mixture of nuts and spices with beef parts which include beef brain, tongue and intestine. Konro rib dish is also popular traditional food in Makassar. Both Soto Makassar and Konro all usually eaten with Burasa, glutinous rice with coconut milk and sauted coconut granule.

In addition, Makassar is the home of "pisang epe" or "pressed bananas". These are bananas which pressed, grilled and covered with palm sugar sauce and sometimes eaten with Durian. Many street vendors sell pisang epe, especially around the area of Losari Beach.

Questions

1. Where is Makassar located ?
2. Based on the text, what is the biggest city on Sulawesi island ?
3. What is the old name of Makassar ?

4. According to the text, what is the first underground shopping center in Indonesia ?
5. What is the most well-known food in Makassar ?

My House

I live in a comfortable and perfect neighborhood. The street is very quiet. Some people like lots of noise and crowds, but I'm little bit different. I like my quiet street. My house is between a big park and an apartment building. On the weekend, I sometimes buy a female magazine from the newsstand and sit in the green park to read it.

There is a big supermarket around 2 blocks from my house. Next to the supermarket there is a mini basketball court. Across the street there is a bakery, and next to the bakery is a video store where I can rent videos.

I think my neighborhood has everything I need. The only thing that isn't close is my school. In fact, I need to take two buses to get to school every morning.

Questions:

1. Where is the author's house?
2. Where is the location of the big supermarket?

3. What does the author usually do on the weekend?
4. How the way the author to go to school?
5. Explain the way to get the mini basketball court from the author's house!

B. Write the Description of the Daily Activities in this picture



C. Change the verb into the correct form!

1. Christopher..... (drive) a bus.
2. We..... (have) some money.
- 3..... (you watch) movies?
4. They..... (not work) for us.
5. I..... (love) to dance.
6. She..... (have) many friends.
7. Alexis and her husband always.....
(come) for the summer.

- 8..... (he draw) well?
9. James..... (not remember) me.
10. Laura..... (be) a beautiful girl.
11. I don't eat (not eat) cheese.
12. Cats..... (like) to sleep.
13. You..... (be) a smart boy.
14. She..... (wash) the dishes every evening.
- 15..... (you be) ready?

EXERCISES 10

A. Fill in the blanks with the “comperative forms” of adjectives.

1. Bob is.....than Dicky.(young)
2. Mount Agung is.....than Mount Batur.(high)
3. June is.....than march.(cold)
4. February is.....than january. (short)
5. Ratih is.....than Mirna.(beautiful)
6. Java is.....than Bali.(large)
7. Why are your cloth.....than hers? (dirty)
8. Teachers came.....than students.(early)
- 9) Agus is.....than Rudi.(fat)
- 10) you are.....than your sister.(friendly)
- 11) My house is.....than Sinta's house.(near)
- 12) Artono is.....than Dony.(intelligent)
- 13) My sister is.....than my sister in law .(thin)
- 14) His room is.....than her room.(clean)
- 15) My bag is.....than yours.(expensive)

B. Fill in the blanks with the “superlative forms” of adjectives.

1. Mount Agung is.....mountain in Bali.(high)
2. The elephant is.....animal in the world.(big)
3. Is august.....month of the year? (hot)

4. Is By Pass IB Mantra.....street in Bali.(wide)
5. Mitha is.....student in school.(intelligent)
6. Snail is.....animal.(slow)
7. Which bag is.....in this shop?(expensive)
8. Which one is.....book?(cheap)
9. She wasgirl in this city.(beautiful)
10. Antartica is....place on earth.(cold)
11. Summer is.....season.(good)
12. My brother is.....person in my house.(lazy)
13. Ayung river isriver in Bali.(long)
14. Jakarta iscity in Indonesia.(crowded)
15. Which is.....building in your city?(tall)

C. Fill in the right degree of comparison in the blanks:

1. The dog is..... than an cat.
2. River Ganga is..... than River Yamuna.
3. You should be..... when you walk on the road.
4. That temple is a..... building.
5. Diamond is..... than any other substance in the world.
6. The cheetah is the..... animal on the earth.
7. Rose is a beautiful flower. i find the lotus..... than the rose.
8. Vatican City is the..... city in the world.
9. I find Dickens' books..... than Ruskin Bond's books.
10. This poem is..... than that one.

D. Fill in the gaps with the correct degree of the adjectives in brackets.



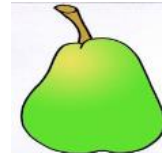
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1. The strawberries are..... (expensive) the bananas.
2. The pears are..... (expensive) the oranges.
3. The oranges are..... (cheap) the bananas.
4. The strawberries are..... (expensive) of all.
5. For me, the..... (tasty) fruit is the strawberry.
6. The pears are..... (juicy) the oranges.
7. Carla doesn't like pears. She thinks it's the.... (bad) fruit she has ever tasted.
8. Portuguese typical food is considered one of..... (good) in the world.
9. The pear is not (caloric) the banana.
10. The..... (heavy) orange in the world weighs 3,44kg.

E. Complete the following sentences using the correct degree of comparison given in the brackets.

1. My brother's handwriting is
(bad) mine.
2. Health is wealth.
(important)
3. Blood is water. (thick)
4. Everest is peak in the
world. (high)
5. This is play I have ever
heard on the radio. (interesting)
6. Susie is of all the four
sisters. (beautiful)
7. The planet Mars is from the
earth than the satellite Moon. (far)
8. The elephant is animal in
the world. (large)
9. An ocean is certainly a
sea. (big)
10. I am in cricket than in
football. (interested)

EXERCISES 11

A. Read the following text and then answer the questions briefly

Unforgettable Holiday

Hi friends, I want to tell you about my experience. When the last holiday my family and I went to my grandparents' house. It is located in small village on the slope of Mount Tidar Magelang. Who has ever gone to Magelang ? Yes, it is the center of Java. Well, friends, you know that the village is very quiet and the scenery is very beautiful.

One morning, my sister and I took for a walk in the garden, Taman Kyai Langgeng. We saw a nest of bees. It was hanging on a mango tree. Suddenly one of the visitors in the garden took stone and threw it. The nest broke down into pieces and thousands of bees flew out.

They were very angry. The bees chased everyone in the garden. My sister and I ran as fast as possible. We shouted loudly for help. Fortunately there was a pool. Without thinking anymore we jumped in it. The bees didn't chase us, they flew away

My sister and I were very happy because we were saving from being sting. Since that time we learned not to disturb any animals.

Questions

1. What kind of text is it?
2. What is the purpose of the text?
3. Where were they gone on holiday?
4. Was the village on the top of mount Tidar Magelang?
5. How was the village?
6. What was hanging on the mango tree?
7. Why did they run as fast as possible?
8. What can we learn from the text?

B. Fill in the blank with the appropriate words below!

It was my grandpa's birthday last Sunday. On Friday, my sister and I went shopping at the (1)..... . We bought a nice (2)..... . Then, we wrapped it in a blue paper. Blue is my grandpa's favorite color. On Saturday morning, my brother and I helped my sister making a birthday cake in the (3)..... . It was a big and beautiful (4)..... . I wrote 'Happy Birthday' on it. After that, we (5)..... some chocolate and a (6)..... on the top of the cake. On Sunday evening, my uncle and my aunt came to my (7)..... . They bought several bottles of soft-drink and (8)..... for grandpa. Then, we sat together in the (9)..... . Finally, grandpa blew the candle and cut the cake while we were singing a 'Happy Birthday' song for him. After giving each of us a piece of cake, he opened the

present. He told us that he liked the present, and he was very (10).....

Mall	shirt	house	kitchen	living room
Put	cake	candle	flowers	apply

C. Complete the table with appropriate sentences.

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
Jane was tired		
	Sean did not work	
		Did I have a cat
	Marry did not sing	
		Did she see us?

D. Put the sentences into simple past.

1. We open the door.
2. You write poems.
3. Richard plays in the garden.
4. Kerry does not speak English.
5. Do you see the bird?
6. Write sentences in simple past.

E. Write sentences in simple past

1. you / cards / play
2. I / a car / want
3. we / the game / lose
4. not / I / early / get up
5. not / Jeff and Linda / home / cycle

F. Change the sentences into past form

1. She (walk) to school yesterday.
He.....to school yesterday.
2. They (do) their homework last night.
They.....their homework last night.
3. You (are) lazy last week.
You.....lazy week.
4. That woman (buy) a new book this morning.
That woman.....a new book this morning.
5. The janitor (clean) the blackboard yesterday.
The janitor.....the blackboard yesterday.
6. My mother (cook) food yesterday.
My mother.....food yesterday.
7. This morning my teacher (teach) English.
This morning my teacher.....English.

8. I (am) hungry yesterday.
I.....hungry yesterday.

9. The gardener (cut) the grass last month.
The gardener.....the trees last month.

10. She (drink) milk this morning.
She.....milk this morning.

11. Last month the man (ride) a horse.
Last month the man.....a horse.

12. Emilia (go) to Jakarta last year.
Sakda.....to Jakarta last year.

13. The birds (fly) in the sky this morning.
The birds.....in the sky this morning.

14. I (know) Denny's house last year.
I.....Denny's house last year.

15. My Father (make) tables and chairs yesterday.
My father.....tables and chairs yesterday.

16. The farmer (grow) rice last year.
The farmer.....rice last year.

17. Two weeks ago the boy (has) a new bicycle.
Two weeks ago the boy.....a new bicycle.

18. We (feel) happy yesterday.
We.....happy yesterday.

19. I (work) hard last week.
I.....hard last week.

20. The students (meet) in the hall last week.
The students.....in the hall last week

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ISBN 978-602-72894-0-6

