

The Basic English Conversation For Beginners

by Fakultas Sastra Unitomo

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INTRODUCTORY DAILY EXPRESSIONS

A. "Good"

Examples:

- Good morning :
Selamat pagi.
- Good afternoon :
Selamat siang/sore.
- Good evening :
Selamat malam/petang.
- Good night :
Selamat malam.
- Good bye :
Selamat tinggal.
- Good Luck :
Semoga berhasil.

B. "Happy"

Examples:

- Happy birthday :
Selamat berulang tahun.
- Happy Lebaran day :
Selamat berlebaran.
- Happy Christmas
/Merry X'mas :
Selamat Hari Natal.
- Happy new year :
Selamat Tahun Baru.
- Happy holiday :
Selamat berhari libur.

- Happy Easter :
Selamat Paskah.
- Happy party :
Selamat berpesta.

C. "Have"

Examples:

- Have a good time :
Selamat senang-senang
- Have a nice holiday :
Semoga liburan Anda me-
nyenangkan
- Have a nice trip :
Semoga perjalanan Anda me-
nyenangkan.
- Have a nice party :
Selamat berpesta.
- Have a nice day :
Semoga hari Anda menyen-
angkan.

D. Introduction

Examples:

- How are you today?
Jawab : I'm fine, thank you.
I'm very well, thanks.
I'm alright, thanks.

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- Thank you (very much).
- Thanks (so much)
Jawab : You are welcome.
Don't mention it.
- I'm very sorry.
Response : No problem.
It's OK.
It doesn't matter.
- Congratulations on your success.
Response : Thank you
Thanks
- Wish me luck!
Response : Of course.
Sure.
Certainly.
- See you on Monday.
- See you again
- See you later.
- See you soon,
- See you tonight.
- See you tomorrow.
- See you next week.
- Pardon me, please!
- I beg your pardon.
- Good bye!
- Bye!
- Hello!
- Hi!
- Excuse me!
- Take care!

E. Conversation

A : Teacher,

B : Student

A : Good evening.

B : Good evening.

A : How are you today?

B : I'm fine, thank you and you?

A : I'm also fine, thank you.

* Do the conversation everyday
with the suitable time.

UNIT ONE

“WHAT IS THIS ?” OR “WHAT IS THAT ?”

A. Example

1. (+) This is a magazine.
(-) This is not a magazine.
(?) Is this a magazine?

2. (+) That is an anchor.
(-) That is not an anchor
(?) Is that an anchor?

3. (+) It is a vase.
(-) It is not a vase.
(?) Is it a vase?

❖ Teacher must explain clearly about the sentences above!

Please, Translate :

1. (+)
(-)
(?)

2. (+)
(-)
(?)

3. (+)
(-)

(?)

B. Telling

Pattern:

Sentence (-), But Sentence (+)

Example:

1. This is not a bag, but this is a book.
2. That is not an orange, but that is an apple.
3. It is not a pencil, but it is a ruler

Please, Translate:

1.
2.
3.

Make other sentences about things around you and understand the meaning!

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C. Conversation

1. A : Is this a calender?
B : No, it isn't
A : Is this a radio?
B : No, it isn't
A : Is this a carpet?
B : No, it isn't.
A : What is this?
B : This/That/It is a TV.

2. A : Is that a sofa?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is that a table?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is that a broom?
B : No, it isn't.
A : What is that?
B : That/This/It is a pillow.

3. A : Is it a glass?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it a cup?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it a picture?
B : No, it isn't.
A : What is it?
B : It is a ruler

D. Practice

Practice orally like the examples above.
(without looking the text)

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E. Vocabulary

- | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| 1. a book | : | sebuah buku |
| 2. a pencil | : | sebuah pencil |
| 3. a pen | : | sebuah pena |
| 4. a bollpoint | : | sebuah bolpen |
| 5. a ruler | : | sebuah penggaris |
| 6. a bag | : | sebuah tas |
| 7. a saucer | : | sebuah lepek |
| 8. a plate | : | sebuah piring |
| 9. a spoon | : | sebuah sendok |
| 10. a fork | : | sebuah garpu |
| 11. a table | : | sebuah meja |

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12. a sofa	:	4 sebuah	29. a mat	:	sebuah
sofa			tikar		
13. a table cloth	:	sebuah	30. a pillow	:	sebuah
taplak			bantal		
14. a chair	:	sebuah	31. a cushion	:	bantal
kursi			sofa		
15. a clock	:	sebuah	32. a broom	:	sebuah
jam			sapu		
16. a television	:	sebuah	33. a board	:	sebuah
TV			papan		
17. a radio	:	sebuah	34. a white board/	:	4
radio			35. a black board	:	sebuah
18. a calendar	:	sebuah	papan		
tanggalan			36. a cupboard	:	sebuah
19. a picture	:	sebuah	lemari		
gambar			37. a bell	:	sebuah
20. a painting	:	sebuah	bel		
lukisan			38. a book-case	:	sebuah
21. a photograph	:	sebuah	rak buku		
poto			39. a case	:	sebuah
22. a magazine	:	sebuah	rak		
majalah			40. a box	:	sebuah
23. a newspaper	:	sebuah	kotak		
koran			41. a vase	:	sebuah
24. a paper	:	sebuah	vas		
kertas			42. a flower	:	sebuah
25. a letter	:	sebuah	bunga		
surat			43. an apple	:	sebuah
26. a dictionary	:	sebuah	apel		
kamus			44. an anchor	:	sebuah
27. a text book	:	sebuah	jangkar		
buku pelajaran			45. an aeroplane	:	sebuah
28. a carpet	:	sebuah	pesawat		
carpet			46. an arm	:	sebuah
			lengan		

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47. an animal	:	seekor	63. an onion	:	sebuah
binatang			bawang		
48. an ant	:	seekor	64. an owl	:	seekor
semut			burung hantu		
49. an ashtray	:	sebuah	65. an organization	:	sebuah
asbak			organisasi		
50. an island	:	sebuah	66. an office	:	sebuah
pulau			kantor		
51. an ice cream	:	sebuah es	67. (the) floor	:	lantai
krim			68. the ceiling	:	langit-
52. an iron	:	sebuah	langit		
setrika			69. the sun	:	matahari
53. an umbrella	:	sebuah	70. the moon	:	bulan
payung			71. the wall	:	dinding
54. a university	:	sebuah	72. the fire	:	api
universitas			73. the wind	:	angin
55. an egg	:	sebuah	74. tire air	:	udara
lelur			75. the rain	:	hujan
56. an envelope	:	sebuah	76. the cloud	:	awan
amplop			77. the door	:	pintu
57. an eraser	:	sebuah	78. the glass	:	gelas
penghapus			79. the roof	:	atap
58. an escalator	:	sebuah	80. the rainbow	:	pelangi
langga berjalan			81. the earth	:	bumi
59. an elevator	:	sebuah	82. the sky	:	langit
lift			83. the star	:	bintang
60. an elephant	:	seekor	84. the atmosphere	:	atmosfer
gajah			85. the blood	:	darah
61. an eagle	:	seekor	86. the water	:	air
elang			87. the coffee	:	kopi
62. an omelette	:	sebuah	88. the tea	:	teh
telur dadar			89. the milk	:	susu
			90. the situation	:	situasi

UNIT TWO

“WHAT COLOUR IS IT?”

A. Example

1. (+) This book is yellow.
(-) This book isn't yellow.
(?) Is this book yellow?

2. (+) That ruler is white
(-) That ruler isn't white
(?) Is that ruler white?

3. (+) The wall is blue.
(-) The wall isn't blue.
(?) Is the wall blue?

4. (+) It is brown.
(-) It isn't brown.
(?) Is it brown?

❖ Teacher must explain clearly about the sentences above and mentions other vocabularies of colour!

Please, Translate:

1. (+)
(-)
(?)

2. (+)
(-)
(?)

3. (+)
(-)
(?)

4. (+)
(-)
(?)

B. Telling

Sentence (-), but Sentence (+)

- 1 This book isn't blue, but this book is yellow.
- 2 That ruler isn't red, but it is white.
- 3 The wall is not black, but it is blue.
- 4 It is not green, but it is brown.

Please, Translate:

1.
2.
3.
4.

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Make sentences about colours
around you orally and
understand the meaning!

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C. Conversation

1. A : Is this book green?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is this book purple?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is this book brown?
B : No, it isn't.
A : What colour is this
book?
B : This/that book is
yellow.

2. A : Is that ruler purple?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is that ruler pink?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is that ruler orange?
B : No, it isn't.
A : What colour is that
ruler?
B : That ruler is white.

3. A : Is the wall black?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is the wall grey?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is the wall white?
B : No, it isn't.
A : What colour is the
wall?
B : The wall is blue.

4. A : Is it green?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it black?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it pink?
B : No, it isn't.
A : What colour is it?
B : It is brown.

D. Practice

Practice orally like the
examples above.
(without looking the text)

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.....
.....
.....
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E. Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. a shoe | : sepatu | 25. a watch | : arloji |
| 2. a sandal/ | : sandal | 26. glasses | : kaca |
| 3. a slipper | | mala | |
| 4. a belt | : sabuk | 27. socks | : kaos |
| 5. a hat | : topi | kaki | |
| 6. a dress | : baju | 28. stockings | : stoking |
| (perempuan) | | 29. an caring | : anting |
| 7. a shirt | : baju | 30. an armlet | : gelang |
| (laki-laki) | | 31. a ring | : cincin |
| 8. a sweater | : baju | 32. a bracelet | : gelang |
| hangat | | 33. a bangle | : binggel |
| 9. a coat | : jas | 34. a pendant | : liontin |
| 10. a rain coat | : jas | 35. a towel | : handuk |
| hujan | | 36. a napkin | : serbet |
| 11. a skirt | : rok | 37. a knife | : pisau |
| 12. a blouse | : blus | 38. a razor | : pisau |
| 13. a tie | : dasi | cukur | |
| 14. a handkerchief | : sapu | 39. a tray | : baki |
| tangan | | 40. a bowl | : |
| 15. a jacket | : jaket | mangkuk | |
| 16. a pyjamas | : piyama | 41. a finger-bowl | : kobokan |
| 17. a shawl | : syal | 42. a tea-pot | : teko |
| 18. a mantle | : mantel | 43. a t-shirt | : kaos |
| 19. a glove | : sarung | 44. under-shirts | : singlet |
| tangan | | 45. jeans | : jeans |
| 20. trousers | : celana | 46. a cap | : topi |
| panjang | | 47. a cellar | : kerah |
| 21. shorts/pants | : celana | baju | |
| pendek | | 48. a waist coat | : rompi |
| 22. a singlet | : singlet | 49. a suit | : setelan |
| 23. a bow | : dasi | 50. a pocket | : kantung |
| kupu | | baju | |
| 24. a necklace | : kalung | 51. a scarf | : syal |

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- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| 52. a bra | : | 54. a lipstick | : lipstick |
| kutang/BH | | 55. a hand-bag | : tas |
| 53. a mascara | : celak | tangan | |

UNIT THREE

“WHOSE BAG IS IT?”

A. Example

1. (+) This is my book.
- (-) This is not my book.
- (?) Is this my book?

Teacher must explain clearly
how to use possessive pronoun!

Please, Translate!

2. (+) That is your ruler.
- (-)
- (?)

1. (+)
- (-)
- (?)

3. (+) It is his pen.
- (-)
- (?)

2. (+)
- (-)
- (?)

4. (+) This is her novel.
- (-)
- (?)

3. (+)
- (-)
- (?)

5. (+) That is its head.
- (-)
- (?)

4. (+)
- (-)
- (?)

6. (+) It is our house.
- (-)
- (?)

5. (+)
- (-)
- (?)

7. (+) This is their magazine.
- (-)
- (?)

6. (+)
- (-)
- (?)

7. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

B. Telling (-) ,but (+)

1. This is not your book, but this is my book.
2. That is not my ruler, but that is your ruler.
3. It is not her pen, but it is his pen.
4. This is not his novel, but this is her novel.
5. That is not my head, but that is its head.
6. It is not their house, but it is our house.
7. This is not our magazine, but this is their magazine.

Please, Translate :

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Make sentences containing possessive pronoun orally and understand the meaning!

C. Conversation

1. A : Is this your book?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Is this his book?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Is this Amir's book?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Whose book is this?
 B : This/That/It is my book.

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2. A : Is that Ita's ruler?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Is that her ruler?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Is that Papa's ruler?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Whose ruler is that?
 B : Thai/This/It is your ruler.

3. A : Is it Mama's pen?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Is it my uncle's pen?
 B : No, it isn't. - -

3

A : Is it our pen?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Whose pen is it?

B : It is his pen.

D. Practise

Practice conversation above orally without looking the book . (use other nouns around you)

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E. Vocabulary

1. a hair : rambut

2. a head : kepala

3. a neck : leher

4. a throat :
 tengorokan

5. a shoulder : bahu

6. a chest : dada

7. a back : punggung

8. a waist : pinggang

9. a stomach : perut

10. a bottom : bokong

11. an arm : lengan

12. a wrist :

pergelangan tangan

13. a hand : tangan

14. a finger : jari

15. a nail : kuku

16. a leg : kaki

(keseluruhan)

17. a foot : kaki

(dibawah lutut)

18. an eye : mata

19. an ear : kuping

20. an elbow : sikut

21. an arm-pit : ketiak

22. a nose : hidung

23. a mouth : mulut

24. a cheek : pipi

25. a chin : dagu

26. a temple : pelipos

27. a forehead : dahi

28. a beard : janggut

29. a tooth : gigi

30. a lip : bibir

31. a tongue : lidah

32. a moustache : kumis

33. a jaw : rahang

34. a knee : lutut

35. a brain : otak

36. a heart : jantung

37. a lung : paru-paru

38. a liver : hati

39. a kidney : ginjal

40. intestines : usus

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|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 41. a muscle | : otot | 47. a calf | : betis |
| 42. a waist | : pinggang | 48. an ankle | :
pergelangan kaki |
| 43. a fist | : kepalan
tangan | 49. a heel | : tumit |
| 44. a palm | : telapak
tangan | 50. a sole | : telapak
kaki |
| 45. a thumb | : ibu jari | 51. a toe | : jari kaki |
| 46. a thigh | : paha | | |

UNIT FOUR "HOW MUCH IS IT?"

A. Example

1. (+) This pen is Rp 3.500,-

(-)

(?)

2. (+) That TV is Rp
3.000.000,-

(-)

(?)

3. (+) The radio is about Rp
750.000,-

(-)

(?)

4. (+) It is Rp 2.250,-

(-)

(?)

Teacher must explain how to
read the number from one to
million or billion.

Please, Translate :

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

B. Telling Kalimat (-), but Kalimat (+)

1. This pen is not Rp 4000,-
but it is Rp 3.500,

2. That TV is not Rp
1.500.000,- but it is
Rp3.000.000,-

3. The radio is not Rp
500.000,- but it is Rp
750.000,-

4. It is not Rp 1750,- but it is
Rp 2.250,-

Please, Translate :

1.

2.

3.

4.

Make other sentences about
the price of things around
you like example above
orally and understand the
meaning!

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C. Conversation

1. A : Is this pen Rp 750,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is this pen Rp 1.000,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is this pen Rp 500,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : How much is this pen?
B : This/That pen is Rp 3.500,-

2. A : Is that TV Rp 5.000.000,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it Rp 5.000.000,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it Rp 700.000,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : How much is it?
B : It is Rp 3.000.000,-

3. A : Is the radio Rp 100.000,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it Rp 250.000,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : Is it Rp 300.000,-?
B : No, it isn't.
A : How much is it?
B : It is about Rp 750,000,-

4. A: Is it Rp 150,-?

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B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it Rp 500,-?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it Rp.

B : No, it isn't.

A : How much is it?

B : It is Rp 2.250,-

D. Practice

Practice conversation above
(without looking the book)
and understand the meaning!

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E. Vocabulary

1. a cassette : kaset
2. a banana : pisang
3. a pine apple : nanas
4. a grape : anggur
5. a mango : mangga
6. a water melon : semangka
7. a pomegranate: delima
8. a papaya : pepaya
9. a date : kurma
10. a jack fruit : nagka
11. a mangosteen : manggis
12. a salak : salak
13. a coconut : kelapa
14. a tomato : tomat
15. a potato : kentang

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16. a carrot	: wortel	34. a cigarette	: rokok
17. a cabbage	: gubis	35. a penguin	: penguin
18. a red pepper	: lombok	36. a swan	: angsa
19. a cucumber	:	37. a sparrow	: burung
mentimun		gereja	
20. a peanut	: kacang	38. a pigeon/a dove	:
21. a rose	: mawar	merpati	
22. a jasmine	: melati	39. a parrot	: kakak
23. a shoe flower	: bunga	tua	
sepatu		40. a seagull	: burung
24. a sun flower	: bunga	camar	
matahari		41. a crow	: gagak
25. an orchid	: anggrek	42. an ostrich	: burung
26. a dahlia	: dahlia	onta	
27. a rabbit	: kelinci	43. a heron	: bangau
28. a goat	: kambing	44. a turkey	: kalkun
29. a buffalo	: kerbau	45. a peacock	: burung
30. a monkey	: kera	merak	
31. a marmot	: marmut	46. a vulture	: burung
32. a bear	: beruang	bangka	
33. a deer	: rusa		

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UNIT FIVE

“WHERE IS IT?”

A. Example

1. (+) This eraser is on the table.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) That car is in front of the house.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) The picture is on the wall.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) It is under the book.

(-)

(?)

Teacher explains about preposition.

Please, Translate!

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

B. Telling

Sentence (-), but Sentence (+)

1. This eraser is not under the table but it is on the table.

2. That car is not behind the house but it is in front of the house.

3. The picture is not in the wall but it is on the wall.

4. It is not on the book but it is under the book.

Please, Translate :

1.

2.

3.

4.

Make sentences consisting
adverb of place around you
orally and understand the
meaning!

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C. Conversation

1. A : Is this eraser over the
table?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it beside the table?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it near the table?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Where is this eraser?

B : It is on the table.

2. A : Is the car across the
home?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it arround the
home?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it inside the house?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Where is the car?

B : It is in front of the
house.

D. Practise

Practice the conversation
above (without looking the
book) and understand the
meaning!

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E. Vocabulary

Preposition/Kata Depan

1. on : di atas
(menempel)
2. over/above : di atas
(tidak menempel)
3. under : di
bawah
4. behind/ : di
belakang
5. in the back of
6. in front of : di
depan
7. beside/ : di
sebelah
8. next to the

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| 9. near/by : di | 14. a rabbit : kelinci |
| dekati | 15. a rat : tikus |
| 10. in : di | 16. a fox : nibah |
| dalam | 17. a bat : kelelawar |
| 11. inside : di | 18. a hedgehog : landak |
| sebelah dalam | 19. a whale : paus |
| 12. outside : di | 20. a giraffe : jerapa |
| sebelah luar. | 21. a lion : singa |
| 13. between : di | 22. a leopard : macan tutul |
| antara (dua) | 23. a dolphin : lumba- |
| 14. among : di | lumba |
| antara (banyak) | 24. a kangaroo : kanguru |
| 15. across : di | 25. a monkey : monyet |
| seberang | 26. a bear : beruang |
| 16. around : di | 27. a hippopotamus :kuda |
| sekitar | nil |

Animal/Binatang

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a grasshopper : belalang | 28. an elephant : gajah |
| 2. an ant : semut | 29. a zebra : zebra |
| 3. a dragon fly : capung | 30. a rhinoceros: badak |
| 4. a horse : kuda | 31. a shark : hiu |
| 5. a pig :babi | 32. an eel : belut |
| 6. a camel : unta | 33. a jelly fish : ubur-ubur |
| 7. a buffalo : kerbau | 34. a lobster : udang |
| 8. a donkey : keledai | 35. a snail : siput |
| 9. a deer : rusa | 36. a crab : kepiting |
| 10. a dog : anjing | 37. a worm : cacing |
| 11. a cat : kucing | 38. a spider : laba-laba |
| 12. a mouse : tikus | 39. a scorpion : kalajengking |
| 13. a squirrel : tupai | 40. a crocodile : buaya |
| | 41. a tortoise : kura-kura |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 42. a chameleon :
bunglon | 47. a beetle : kumbang |
| 43. a turtle : penyu | 48. a bee : tawon |
| 44. a snake : ular | 49. a fly : lalat |
| 45. a locust : belalang | 50. a caterpillar : ulat |
| 46. a cricket : jangkrik | 51. a cocoon : kepompong |
| | 52. a butterfly : kupu-kupu |

UNIT SIX

“IS THERE A ?” OR “ARE THERE ANY?”

A. Example

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. (+) There is a horse
across the street. | (-)
(?) |
| (-)
(?) | 2. (+)
(-)
(?) |
| 2. (+) There is an aeroplane
in the sky. | 3. (+)
(-)
(?) |
| (-)
(?) | |
| 3. (+) There are two balls in
this room. | 4. (+)
(-)
(?) |
| (-)
(?) | |
| 4. (+) There are some
newspapers under the
table. | |
| (-)
(?) | |

Teacher must explain clearly
the differences between
“there is” and “there are”.

Please, Translate:

1. (+)

B. Telling Sentence (-), but Sentence (+)

1. There is not a deer across
the street, but there is a
horse across the street.
2. There is not a helicopter
in the sky, but there is an
aeroplane in the sky.
3. There are not 2 rackets in
this room, but there are 2
balls in this room.
4. There are not any maga-
zines under the table, but

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

there are some newspapers
under the table.

Please, Translate :

1.
2.
3.
4.

Make sentences consisting
“there is” or “there are” about
things around you orally and
understand the meaning!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

C. Conversation

1. A : is there a deer across
the street?
B : No, there isn't.
A : Is there a goat across
the street?
B : No, there isn't.
A : Is there a camel across
the street?
B : No, there isn't.

A : What is there across
the street?

B : There is a horse across
the street.

2. A : Are there 2 sticks in
this room?

B : No, there aren't.

A : Are there 2 rackets in
this room?

B : No, there aren't.

A : Are there 2 bats in
this room?

B : No, there aren't.

A : What are there in this
room?

B : There are 2 balls in
this room

D. Practice

Practice conversation above
(without looking the book)
and understand the meaning!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

E. Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. a car | : mobil | 20. a train | : kereta |
| 2. a motor | : motor | api | |
| 3. a boot | : bagasi | 21. a ship | : kapal |
| 4. an exhaust-pipe : | | 22. an anchor | : |
| knalpot | | jangkar | |
| 5. a lyre | : ban | 23. a yacht | : kapal |
| 6. an ignition | : stater | pesiar | |
| 7. a clutch | : | 24. a rowing-boat | : perahu |
| kopling | | dayung | |
| 8. a battery | : aki | 25. a motor-boat | : motor |
| 9. a sparking-plug : | busi | bot | |
| 10. a fly-over | : jalan | 26. a ferry | : kapal |
| layang | | ferry | |
| 11. a caravan | : motor | 27. a plane/ | : |
| gandengan | | pesawat | |
| 12. a lorry | : truk | an aeroplane | |
| 13. an ambulance : | | 28. a helicopter | : |
| ambulan | | helikopter | |
| 14. a coach | : bis | 29. a jeep | : mobil |
| wisata | | jep | |
| 15. a sportscar | : mobil | 30. a warship | : kapal |
| spot | | perang | |
| 16. a tanker | : truk | 31. an air craft carrier : | |
| tangki | | kapal induk | |
| 17. a trailer | : | 32. a submarine | : kapal |
| gandengan | | selam | |
| 18. a scooter | : skuter | 33. a fighter-plane : | |
| 19. a brake | : rem | pesawat pemburu | |

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UNIT SEVEN

“WHAT’S HIS/HER NAME?”

A. Example

1. (+) I am (*nama diri sendiri*).

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You are (*nama lawan bicara*).

(-)

(?)

3. (+) He is (*nama orang/laki-laki*).

(-)

(?)

4. (+) She is (*nama orang/perp*).

(-)

(?)

5. (+) It is a (*nama bukan orang*).

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We are

and (*salah satunya nama sendiri*)

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They are.....

and (*dua-duanya nama lain*)

(-)

(?)

8. (+) You are

and (*dua-duanya nama lawan bicara*)

(-)

(?)

Teacher must explain clearly about pronoun as subject above and how to use **To Be** (*is, am, are*).

B. Telling

Sentence (-), but Sentence (+)

Example:

1. I'm not Mr. Alvin, but I am Mr. Karel.
2. You are not Dewi, but you are Desy.
3. He is not Mr. Bush, but he is Mr. Clinton.
4. She is not Nancy, but she is Barbara.
5. It is not a book, but it is a novel.
6. We are not Budi and Armand, but we are Andy and David.
7. They are not Adam and Eva but they are Rama and Shinta.
8. You are not Rico and Roy, but you are Howard and Steven.

Please, Translate :

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

Make sentences consisting pronoun as subject orally and understand the meaning!

-
-
-
-
-

C. Conversation

1. A : Am I Mr. Albert?
B : No, you aren't.
A : Am I Mr. Benny?
B : No, you aren't.
A : Am I Mr. Cook?
B : No, you aren't.
A : Who am I?
B : You are Mr. Karel.
2. A : Are you Budi?
B : No, I'm not.
A : Are you hvan?
B : No, I'm not.
A : Are you Andy?
B : No, I'm not.
A : Who are you?
B : I'm Denny.
3. A : Is he Farid?
B : No, he isn't.

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A : Is he Gilbert?

B : No, he isn't.

A : Is he Howard?

B : No, he isn't.

A : Who is he ?

B : He is James.

A : Is she Theresia?

B : No, she isn't.

A : Who is she?

B : She is Valerie.

4. A : Is she Rita?

B : No, she isn't

A : Is she Susan?

B : No, sh isn't

A : Is she Theresia?

B : No, She isn't

A : Who is she?

B : She is Valerie

3

5. A : Is it a book?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it a radio?

B : No, it isn't.

A : Is it a car?

B : No, it isn't.

A : What is it?

B : It is a magazine.

6. A : Are we Ita and Susi?

B : No, we aren't.

A: Are we Sita and Dewi?

1

B : No, we aren't.

A : Are we Tina and

1

Mary?

B : No, we aren't.

A : Who are we?

B : We arc Betty and

Caroline.

7. A : Are they Dewi and

12

Edo?

B : No, they aren't.

A : Are they Farid and

1

Gita?

B : No, they aren't.

A : Are they Dewi and

Iwan?

B : No they aren't.

A : Who arc they?

B : They are Mico and

Norton.

D. Practice

Practice conversation above
(without looking the book)
and understand the meaning!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

E. Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. a mother : ibu | 20. a woman : orang perempuan |
| 2. a father : ayah | 21. a friend : teman |
| 3. a grand mother : nenek | 22. a neighbour : tetangga |
| 4. a grand father : kakek | 23. a guest : tamu |
| 5. a son : anak (putra) | 24. an uncle : paman |
| 6. a daughter : anak (putri) | 25. an aunt : bibi |
| 7. a brother : saudara (laki-laki) | 26. a parent/s : orang tua |
| 8. a sister : saudara (perempuan) | 27. children : anak-anak |
| 9. a grand son : cucu (laki-laki) | 28. a step father : bapak tiri |
| 10. a grand daughter : cucu (perempuan) | 29. a step mother : ibu tiri |
| 11. a cousin : sepupu | 30. a father in law : ayah mertua |
| 12. a nephew : keponakan (laki-laki) | 31. a mother in law : ibu mertua |
| 13. a niece : keponakan (perempuan) | 32. a widow : janda |
| 14. a baby : bayi | 33. a widower : duda |
| 15. a boy : anak laki | 34. a great grand mother: buyut (perempuan) |
| 16. a girl : anak perempuan | 35. a great grand father: buyut (laki-laki) |
| 17. a wife : istri | 36. a bride : mempelai (perempuan) |
| 18. a husband : suami | 37. a bridegroom : mempelai (laki-laki) |
| 19. a man : orang laki-laki | 38. a girl friend : pacar (perempuan) |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|---|--|
| 39. a boy friend : pacar
(laki-laki) | 47. an orphan : anak
yatim |
| 40. a fioncee :
tunangan (perempuan) | 48. an enemy : musuh |
| 41. a fionce :
tunangan (laki-laki) | 49. a host : tuan
rumah |
| 42. a room mate : teman
sekamar | 50. a hostess : nyonya
rumah |
| 43. a school mate : teman
sckolah | 51. a house wife : ibu
rumah tangga |
| 44. a class mate- : teman
sekelas | 52. a house mother : ibu
rumah tangga |
| 45. an cx husband : mantan
suami | 53. a maid : babu |
| 46. an cx wife : mantan
istri | 54. a servant :
pembantu rumah |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

UNIT EIGHT

“HOW IS IT LIKE?”

A. Example

1. (+) I am dilligent.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You are smart.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) He is very careful.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) She is beautiful.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) The book is too expensive.

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We are patience.

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They are very happy.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

5. (+)

(-)

(?)

6. (+)

(-)

(?)

7. (+)

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

(-)
(?)
.....
.....

B. Telling

1. I'm not lazy, but I am dilligent
2. You are not stupid, but you are smart.
3. He is not careless, but he is careful.
4. She is not ugly, but she is beautiful.
5. The book is not cheap, but it is expensive.
6. We are not angry, but we are patience.
7. They are not sad, but they are happy.

Please, Translate:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Make your own sentences!

.....
.....
.....

C. Conversation

1. A : Am I lazy?
B : No, you aren't.
A : How am I?
B : You are dilligent
2. A : Are you stupid?
B : No, I'm not.
A : How are you?
B : I'm smart.
3. A : Is he careless?
B : No. he isn't.
A : How is lie?
B : He is careful.
4. A : Is she ugly?
B : No, she isn't.
A : How is she?
B : She is beautiful.
5. A : Is the book cheap?
B : No, it isn't.
A : How is it?
B : It is expensive.
6. A : Are we angry?
B : No, we aren't.

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

A : How are we?
B ; We are patience.

7. A : Are they sad?
B : No, they aren't.
A : How are they?
B : They are happy

Understand the meaning!

D. Practice

Practice the conversation above rightly without looking the book then make your own conversation based on the facts around you.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

E. Vocabulary

1. to be afraid :
takut
2. to be brave :
berani
3. to be angry :
marah

4. to be patience :
sabar
5. to be active :
aktif
6. to be passive :
pasif
7. to be ashamed :
malu
8. to be proud :
bangga
9. to be bad :
buruk
10. to be good :
baik
11. to be beautiful :
cantik
12. to be pretty ;
cantik
13. to be ugly :
buruk (wajah)
14. to be handsome :
ganteng
15. to be big :
besar
16. to be small :
kecil
17. to be bitter :
pahit
18. to be sweet :
manis
19. to be busy :
sibuk

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| 20. to be unbusy | : | 36. to be careless | : |
| tidak sibuk | | ceroboh | |
| 21. to be bored | : | 37. to be cheap | : |
| bosan | | murah | |
| 22. to be boring | : | 38. to be expensive | : |
| membosankan | | mahal | |
| 23. to be satisfied | : | 39. to be confused | : |
| puas | | bingung | |
| 24. to be satisfying | : | 40. to be confusing | : |
| memuaskan | | membingungkan | |
| 25. to be clear | : | 41. to be difficult | : |
| jelas, jetnih | | sulit | |
| 26. to be dirty | : | 42. to be easy | : |
| kotor | | gampang | |
| 27. to be correct | : | 43. to be right | : |
| benar | | benar | |
| 28. to be false | : | 44. to be wrong | : |
| salah | | salah | |
| 29. to be cool | : | 45. to be lazy | : |
| sejuk | | malas | |
| 30. to be hot | : | 46. to be dilligcnt | : |
| panas | | rajin | |
| 31. to be warm | : | 47. to be dangerous | : |
| hangat | | bahaya | |
| 32. to be stupid | : | 48. to be safe | : |
| bodoh | | selamat | |
| 33. to be clever | : | 49. to be deep | : |
| pandai | | dalam | |
| 34. to be smart | : | 50. to be shallow | : |
| cerdas | | dangkal | |
| 35. to be careful | : | 51. to be disappointed | : |
| hati-hati | | kecewa | |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 52. to be disappointing : | 68. to be thin : |
| mengecewakan | kurus |
| 53. to be doubtful : | 69. to be glad : |
| ragu | senang |
| 54. to be sure : | 70. to be sad : |
| yakin | sedih |
| 55. to be dry : | 71. to be happy : |
| kering | bahagia |
| 56. to be wet : | 72. to be generous : |
| basah | demtawan |
| 57. to be dead : | 73. to be stingy : |
| mati | pelit |
| 58. to be alive : | 74. to be heavy : |
| bernyawa, hidup | berat |
| 59. to be early : | 75. to be light : |
| awal | ringan |
| 60. to be late : | 76. to be hungry : |
| telat | lapar |
| 61. to be extrovert : | 77. to be full : |
| terbuka | kenyang |
| 62. to be introvert : | 78. to be fed-up : |
| tertutup | kenyang |
| 63. to be fast : | 79. to be healthy : |
| cepat | sehat |
| 64. to be slow : | 80. to be fine : |
| lambat | baik-baik saja |
| 65. to be far : | 81. to be sick : |
| jauh | sakit |
| 66. to be near : | 82. to be ill : |
| dekat | sakit |
| 67. to be fat : | 83. to be honest : |
| gemuk | jujur |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

84. to be dishonest	:	100. to be long	:
tidak jujur		panjang	
85. to be humble	:	101. to be short	:
rendah hati		pendek	
86. to be boasted	:	102. to be obedient	:
sombong		patuh	
87. to be boasting	:	103. to be naughty	:
sombong		nakal	
88. to be polite	:	104. to be new	:
sopan		baru	
89. to be impolite	:	105. to be old	:
tidak sopan		lama	
90. to be important	:	106. to be nervous	:
penting		grogi	
91. to be unimportant	:	107. to be relaxed	:
tidak penting		santai	
92. to be impossible	:	108. to be narrow	:
mustahil		sempit	
93. to be possible	:	109. to be large	:
mungkin		luas	
94. to be jealous	:	110. to be wide	:
cemburu		lebar	
95. to be un jealous	:	111. to be poor	:
tidak cemburu		miskin	
96. to be kind	:	112. to be rich	:
baik hati		kaya	
97. to be bad	:	113. to be present	:
buruk		hadir	
98. to be lucky	:	114. to be absent	:
beruntung		tak hadir	
99. to be unlucky	:	115. to be popular	:
sial		terkenal	

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

116. to be unpopular	:	132. to be surprised	:
tak populer		terkejut	
117. to be ripe	:	133. to be surprising	:
matang		mengejutkan	
118. to be unripe	:	134. to be shy	:
mentah		malu	
119. to be responsible	:	135. to be selfish	:
bertanggung jawab		mementingkan diri	
120. to be irresponsible	:	sendiri	
tak bertanggungjawab		136. to be stubborn	:
121. to be sour	:	keras kepala	
kecut		137. to be the same	:
122. to be sweet	:	sama	
manis		138. to be different	:
123. to be soft	:	berbeda	
lunak, lembut		139. to be special	:
124. to be rough	:	khusus	
kasar		140. to be sunny	:
125. to be sharp	:	cerah	
tajam		141. to be cloudy	:
126. to be dull	:	mendung	
tumpul		142. to be rainy	:
127. to be strong	:	berhujan	
kuat		143. to be snowy	:
128. to be weak	:	bersalju	
lemah		144. to be sure	:
129. to be silent	:	yakin	
diam		145. to be certain	:
130. to be quiet	:	pasti	
diam		146. to be supernatural	:
131. to be noisy	:	supranatural	
gaduh			

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

147. to be superstitious : takhayul	163. to be unwise : tidak bijaksana
148. to be thoughtful : berpengertian	164. to be wasteful : boros
149. to be thirsty : haus	165. to be economical : hemat
150. to be hungry : lapar	166. to be wealthy : kaya
151. to be true : benar	167. to be ready : siap
152. to be tired : lelah	168. to be wonderful : hebat, mengagumkan
153. to be modern : modern	169. to be excellent : hebat sekali
154. to be traditional : traditional	170. to lie great : hebat
155. to be useful : berguna	171. to be marvellous : hebat
156. to be useless : sia-sia	172. to be worried : khawatir
157. to be valuable : berharga	173. to be young : muda
158. to be unvaluable : tak berharga	174. to be old : tua
159. to be in vain/failed : gagal	175. to be grown-up : dewasa
160. to be vital : vital	176. to be natural : alami
161. to be necessary : perlu	177. to be green : hijau, ingusan
162. to be wise : bijaksana	178. to be yellow : kuning

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179. to be red : merah

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UNIT NINE

“WHAT ARE YOU?”

A. Examples

1. (+) I am a student.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You are a teacher.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) She is a dentist.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) He is a doctor.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) It is a snake.

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We are students.

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They are drivers.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

5. (+)

(-)

(?)

6. (+)

(-)

(?)

7. (+)

(-)

(?)

B. Telling

1. I'm not a teacher, but I am a student.
2. You aren't a pilot, but you are a teacher.
3. He isn't a policeman, but he is a doctor.
4. She isn't a nurse, but she is a dentist.
5. It isn't a keeper, but it is a saver.
6. We aren't lecturers, but we are students.
7. They aren't singers, but they are drivers.

Please, Translate

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Make your own sentences and understand the meaning!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

C. Conversation

1. A : Am I a tailor?
B : No, you aren't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What am I?
B : You are a teacher.
2. A : Are you a judge?
B : No, I'm not.
A : ?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What are you?
B : I'm a student.
3. A : Is he a butcher?
B : No, he isn't.
A : ?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What is he?
B : He is a doctor.
4. A : Is she a secretary?
B : No, she isn't.
A : ?
B :
A : ?
B :

A : What is she?
B : She is a dentist.

- 3
5. A : Is it a keeper?
B : No, it isn't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What is it?
B : It is a saver.

6. A : Are we ministers?
B : No, we aren't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What are we?
B : We are students.
7. A : Are they workers?
B : No, they aren't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What are they?
B : They are drivers.

Understand the meaning!

D. Practice

Practice conversation above
(without looking the book)
and understand the meaning!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

E. Vocabulary

1. a student : pelajar
2. a pupil : siswa
3. a teacher : guru
4. a lecturer : dosen
5. a headmaster: kepala sekolah
6. a dean : dekan
7. a rector : rektor
8. a fanner : petani
9. a gardener : tukang kebun
10. a carpenter : tukang kayu
11. a doctor : dokter
12. a dentist : dokter gigi
13. a nurse : perawat
14. a patient : pasien
15. a policeman : polisi (laki-laki)
16. a policewoman: polisi (perempuan)

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|--|---|
| 17. a thief : pencuri | 42. an employee : karyawan |
| 18. a robber : perampok | 43. an employer : majikan |
| 19. a pick pocket :
pencopet | 44. a foot-baller : pemain
sepak bola |
| 20. a smuggler :
penyelundup | 45. a governor : gubernur |
| 21. a hijacker : pembajak | 46. a mayor : walikota |
| 22. a kidnapper : penculik | 47. a minister : menteri |
| 23. an army : angkatan | 48. a president : presiden |
| 24. a soldier : tentara | 49. a vice-president : wakil
presiden |
| 25. a navy : angkatan
laut | 50. a prime-minister :
perdana menteri |
| 26. a banker : bankir | 51. a king : raja |
| 27. a barber : tukang
cukur rambut | 52. an emperor : kaisar |
| 28. a boss : bos | 53. a prince : pangeran |
| 29. a butcher : penjual
daging | 54. a princess : putri raja |
| 30. a cashier : kasir | 55. a queen : ratu |
| 31. a chairman : ketua | 56. a judge : hakim |
| 32. a chief : ketua | 57. a lawyer : pengacara |
| 33. a clown : badut | 58. an attorney : pangacara |
| 34. a comedian :
pelawak | 59. a prosecutor : jaksa |
| 35. a coach : pelatih | 60. a defendant : terdakwa |
| 36. a cop/police : polisi | 61. a jury : juri |
| 37. a customer : pelanggan | 62. a journalist : wartawan |
| 38. a driver : sopir | 63. a reporter : wartawan |
| 39. a passenger :
penumpang | 64. an editor : editor |
| 40. a director : direktur
(laki-laki) | 65. a writer : penulis |
| 41. a directress : direktur
(perempuan) | 66. an author :
pengarang. |
| | 67. a musician : musisi |
| | 68. a guitarist : gitaris |
| | 69. a pianist : pianis |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|--|---|
| 70. a modelist : foto
model | 82. a waitress : pelayan
(perempuan) |
| 71. an artist : arlis | 83. a steward :
pramugara |
| 72. an actress : aktris
(perempuan) | 84. a stewardess : pramugari |
| 73. an actor : aktor
(laki-laki) | 85. a secretary' : sekretaris |
| 74. a pastor : pastur | 86. a typist : juru tik |
| 75. a priest : pendet | 87. a spokesman : juru
bicara |
| 76. a prayer : juru do'a | 88. an assistant : asisten |
| 77. a prophet : nabi | 89. a guide : pemandu |
| 78. a psychologist :
psikolog | 90. a tourist : turis |
| 79. a servant : pembantu | 91. a translator :
penterjemah |
| 80. a maid : babu | |
| 81. a waiter : pelayan
(laki-laki) | |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

UNIT TEN

“HOW OLD ARE YOU?”

A. Example

1. (+) I am 17 years old.
(-)
(?)
2. (+) You are 27 years old.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) He is 25 years old.
(-)
(?)
4. (+) She is 10 years old.
(-)
(?)
5. (+) The dog is 2 years old.
(-)
(?)
6. (+) We are 12 and 15 years old.
(-)
(?)
7. (+) They are 20 years old.
(-)
(?)

C. Telling 24

1. I'm not 16 years old, but I am 17 years old.
2. You aren't 25 years old, but you are 27 years old.
3. He isn't 23 years old, but he is 25 years old.
4. She isn't 11 years old, but she is 10 years old.
5. The dog is not 3 years old, but the dog is 2 years old.
6. We are not 13 years old, but we are 12 and 15 years old.
7. They are not 25 years old, but they are 20 years old.

Please, Translate

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Make your own sentences!

-
-
-

.....
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.....
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D. Conversation

1. A : Am I 15 years old?

B : No, you aren't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : How old are you?

B : You are 17 years old.

2. A : Are you 25 years old?

B : No, I'm not.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : How old are you?

B : I'm 27 years old.

3. A : is he 20 years old?

B : No, he isn't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : How old is he?

B : He is 25 years old.

4. A : Is she 11 years old?

B : No, she isn't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : How old is she?

5. A : Is the dog 2 years old?

B : No, it isn't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : How old is the dog?

B : It is 3 years old.

6. A : Are we 20 years old?

B : No, we aren't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : How old are we?

B : We are 17 years old.

7. A : Are they 17 years old?

B : No, they aren't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : How old are they?

B : They are 20 years old.

D. Practise

Practice conversation above
(without looking the book)
and understand the meaning!

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.....

E. Vocabulary

1. maybe/perhaps : mungkin
2. this year : tahun ini
3. this month : bulan ini
4. next year : tahun depan
5. next month : bulan depan
6. according to me : menurut saya
7. in my opinion : menurut pendapat saya
8. I think : saya pikir
9. I guess : saya kira
10. I hope : saya harap

11. I don't know : saya tidak tahu
12. Willy nilly : mau tidak mau
13. as far as I know : sepanjang saya tau
14. By the way : ngomong-omong
15. I don't think so : saya kira tidak begitu
16. I agree with you : saya setuju dengan kamu
17. that : bahwa, itu, yang
18. if I'm not wrong : jika aku tidak salah
19. believe it or not : percaya atau tidak
20. people say : kata orang
21. they say : kata mereka
22. I'm sure that/ : saya yakin bahwa
23. I believe that : saya percaya bahwa
24. more or less : kira-kira
25. about : kira-kira
26. around : kira-kira, sekitar

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 27. less than : | 37. You are right : |
| kurang dari | kamu benar |
| 28. more than : | 38. I wish : |
| lebih dari | saya harap |
| 29. exactly : | 39. I guarante : |
| pastilah, tentunya | saya jamin |
| 30. almost : | 40. I wish I could : |
| hampir | saya harap saya bisa |
| 31. already : | 41. If I am not mistaken : |
| sudah | Kalau aku tak salah |
| 32. soon : | |
| segera | |
| 33. last year : | |
| tahun lalu | |
| 34. last month : | |
| bulan lalu | |
| 35. I don't agree with you : | |
| saya tak setuju dengan | |
| anda | |
| 36. You are wrong : | |
| kamu salah | |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

UNIT ELEVEN

“WHERE IS HE/SHE?”

A. Example

1. (+) I am in the living room

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You are at home.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) He is at school,

(-)

(?)

4. (+) She is in the kitchen,

(-)

(?)

5. (+) The dog is in the yard.

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We are in Surabaya.

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They are at work.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate :

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

5. (+)

(-)

(?)

6. (+)

(-)

(?)

7. (+)

(-)

(?)

B. Telling

1. I am not in the dining room, but I am in the living room.

2. You aren't at campus, but you are at home.
3. He is not in the museum, but he is at school.
4. She is not in the verandah, but she is in the kitchen,
5. The dog is not in the garden, but it is in the yard.
6. We are not in Jakarta, but we are in Surabaya.
7. They are not in the class room, but they are at work.

Please, Translate

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Make your own sentences!

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

C. Conversation

1. A : Am I in the bed room?
B : No, you aren't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : Where am I?
B : You are in the living room.
2. A : Are you in the library?
B : No, I am not.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : Where are you?
B : I am at home.
3. A : Is he in the exhibition?
B : No, he isn't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : Where is he?
B : He is at school.
4. A : Is she in the bath room?
B : No, she isn't.
A :?
B :
A :?

B :

A : Where is she?

B : She is in the kitchen.

5. A: Is the dog in the family room?

B: No, it isn't.

A :?

B :

A :?

B :

A : Where is it?

B : It is in the yard.

6. A : Are we in Solo?

B : No, we aren't.

A :?

B :

A :?

B :

A : Where are we?

B : We are in Surabaya.

7. A : Are they in the office?

B : No, they aren't.

A :?

B :

A :?

B :

A: Where are they?

B: They are at work.

D. Practice

Practice the conversation above rightly without looking the book then make your own conversation based on the facts around you.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

E. Vocabulary

1. in the bus station :
di stasiun bis
2. in the bank :
di bank
3. in the beach :
di pantai
4. in the canteen :
di kantin
5. in the cemetery :
di kuburan
6. in the grave yard :
di kuburan
7. in the cinema :
di bioskop
8. in the movie :
di bioskop
9. in the company :
di perusahaan
10. in the factory :
di pabrik

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. in the drugs store : | 28. in the office : |
| di apotik | di kantor |
| 12. in the hospital : | 29. in the jail : |
| di rumah sakit | di penjara |
| 13. in the clinic : | 30. in the prison : |
| di klinik | di penjara |
| 14. in the bath room : | 31. in the court : |
| di kamar mandi | di pengadilan |
| 15. in the bed room : | 32. in the forest : |
| di kamar tidur | di hutan |
| 16. in the living room : | 33. in the jungle : |
| di ruang tamu | di rimba |
| 17. in the dining room : | 34. in the sea : |
| di ruang makan | di laut |
| 18. in the family room : | 35. in the ocean : |
| di ruang keluarga | di samudra |
| 19. in the yard : | 36. in the river : |
| di halaman | di sungai |
| 20. in the garden : | 37. in the dam : |
| di kebun | di bendungan |
| 21. in the verandah : | 38. in the lake : |
| di beranda | di danau |
| 22. in the garage : | 39. in the mountain : |
| di garasi | di gunung |
| 23. in the gate : | 40. in the lavatory : |
| di pintu gerbang | di toilet |
| 24. in the ware house : | 41. in the toilet : |
| di gudang | di toilet |
| 25. in the heaven : | 42. in the rest room- : |
| di surga | di toilet |
| 26. in the hell : | 43. in the market : |
| di neraka | di pasar |
| 27. in the head quarter : | 44. in the shop : |
| di markas | di toko |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 45. in the mosque : | 62. in the village : |
| di masjid | di desa |
| 46. in the church : | 63. in the city : |
| di gereja | di kota |
| 47. in the temple : | 64. in the capital city : |
| di pura, candi | di ibu kota |
| 48. in the museum : | 65. in the town : |
| di museum | di kota |
| 49. in the library : | 66. in the party : |
| di perpustakaan | di pesta |
| 50. in the pawn shop : | 67. in the exhibition : |
| di rumah pegadaian | di pameran |
| 51. in the barber shop : | 68. on the radio : |
| di tukang potong rambut | di radio |
| 52. in the police station: | 69. on the television : |
| di kantor polisi | di televisi |
| 53. in the railway station: | 70. in the newspaper : |
| di stasiun kereta api | di koran |
| 54. in the park : | 71. in the salon : |
| di taman | di salon |
| 55. in the parking place: | 72. in the beauty parlour: |
| di tempat parkir | di salon |
| 56. in the post office : | 73. in the palace : |
| di kantor pos | di istana |
| 57. in the square : | 74. in the hall : |
| di alun-alun | di balai |
| 58. in the terminal : | 75. in the air port : |
| di terminal | di bandara |
| 59. in the bus station : | 76. in the sea port : |
| di stasiun bus | di pelabuhan |
| 60. in the theatre : | 77. in the cafeteria : |
| di teater | di kafe |
| 61. in the travel agency: | 78. in the discoteque : |
| di agen perjalanan | di diskotik |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 79. in the dormitory : | 85. in the playing ground : |
| di asrama | di tempat bennnin |
| 80. in the boarding bouse: | 86. on the street : |
| di kos-kosan | di jalan |
| 81. in the workshop : | 87. at campus : |
| dibengkel | di kampus |
| 82. in the supermaket : | 88. at school : |
| di supermarket | di sekolah |
| 83. in the farm : | 89. at home : |
| di pertanian | di rumah |
| 84. in the stadium : | 90. al work : |
| di stadion | di tempat kerja |

UNIT TWELVE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Example

1 (+) i am studying.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You are teaching.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) He is working.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) She is doing her
homework.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) The cat is drinking.

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We are sitting down.

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They are playing.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate :

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

5. (+)

(-)

(?)

6. (+)

(-)

(?)

7. (+)

(-)

(?)

B. Telling

1. I am not sleeping, but I
am studying.

2. You are not swimming,
but you are teaching.
3. He isn't eating, but he is
working.
4. She isn't taking a rest, but
she is doing her home-
work.
5. The cat is not watching,
but it is drinking.
6. We aren't standing up,
but we are sitting down.
7. They aren't singing, but
they are playing.

Please, Translate

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Make your own sentences!

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

C. Conversation

- 1 A : Am I listening?
B : No, you aren't
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What am I doing?
B : You are studying

2. A : Are you cooking?
B : No, I'm not..
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What are you doing?
B : I am teaching

12

3. A : Is he reading?
B : No, he isn't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :
A : What is he doing?
B : He is eating.

4. A : Is she meditating?
B : No, she isn't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B :

A : What is she doing?

B : She is doing her
homework

5. A : Is the cat sleeping?

B : No. it isn't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : What is it doing?

B : It is drinking.

6. A : Are we washing?

B : No, we aren't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : What are we doing?

B : We are sitting down.

7. A : Are they praying?

B : No, they aren't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : What are they doing?

B : They are playing.

D. Practice

Practice the conversation
above rightly without

looking the book then make
your own conversation based
on the facts around you.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

E. Vocabulary

1. to do :
mengerjakan,
melakukan
2. to answer : menjawab
3. to ask : bertanya
4. to buy : membeli
5. to bother :
mengganggu
6. to brush :
menggosok
7. to borrow :
meminjam
8. to close : menutup
9. to open : membuka
10. to cook : memasak
11. to call :
memanggil
12. to celebrate :
merayakan
13. to cry : menangis
14. to climb : memanjat
15. to carry : membawa

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

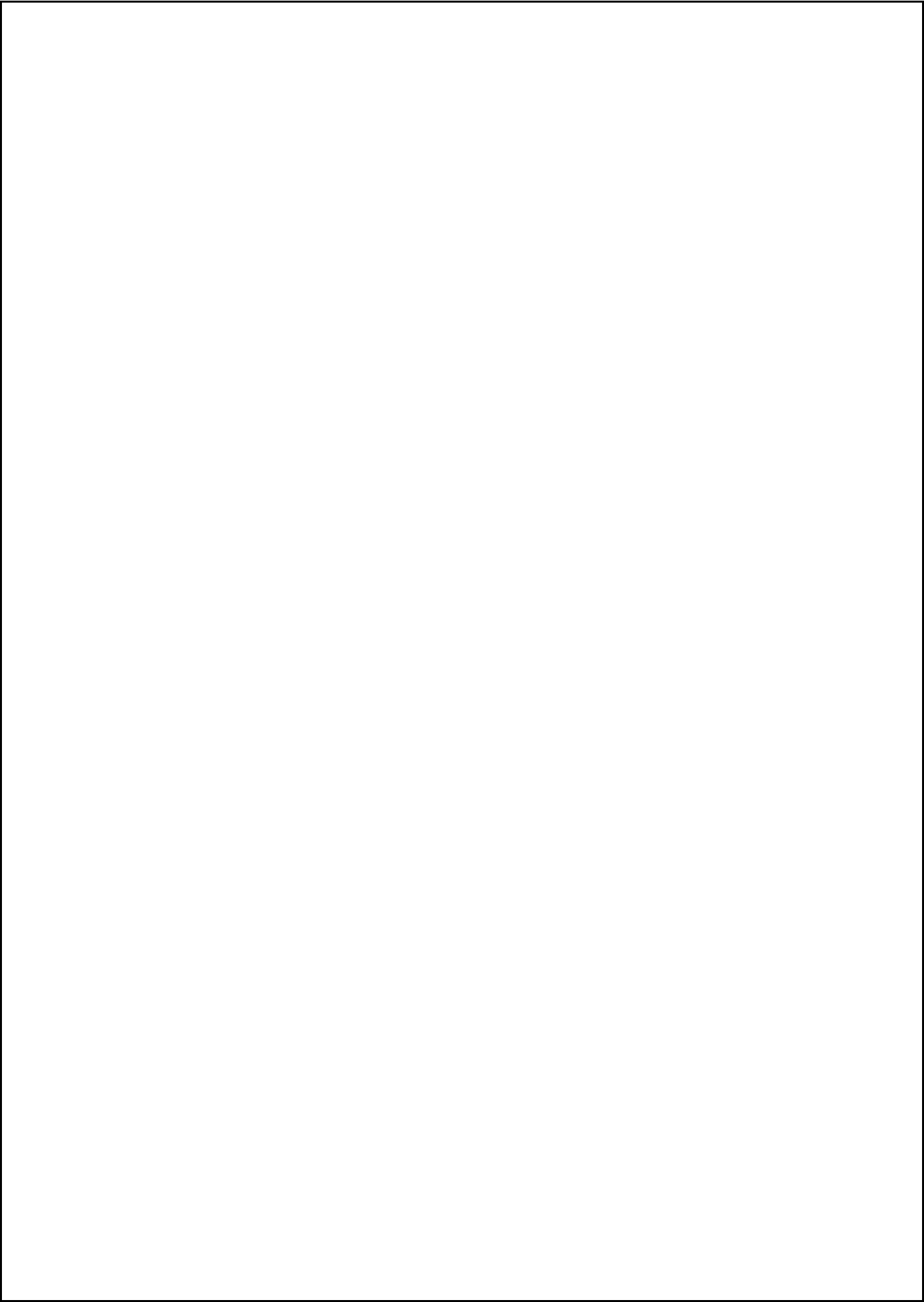
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 16. to carry out :
menyelenggarakan | 38. to play : bermain |
| 17. to dance : menari | 39. to pray : sholat,
berdo'a |
| 18. to drink : minum | 40. to push :
mendorong |
| 19. to debate : berdebat | 41. to pull : menarik |
| 20. to explain :
menerangkan | 42. to start : memulai |
| 21. to employ :
memperkerjakan | 43. to finish :
menyelesaikan |
| 22. to fast : berpuasa | 44. to stop : berhenti |
| 23. to gamble : berjudi | 45. to suggest :
menasehati |
| 24. to help : menolong | 46. to smoke : merokok |
| 25. to fish :
memancing | 47. to sail : berlayar |
| 26. to look for : mencari | 48. to translate :
menterjemahkan |
| 27. to look at :
memandang | 49. to talk : bercakap-
cakap |
| 28. to look after : merawat | 50. to turn-on :
menghidupkan |
| 29. to laugh : tertawa | 51. to turn-off :
mematikan |
| 30. to smile :
tersenyum | 52. to switch on :
menghidupkan |
| 31. to listen to :
mendengarkan | 53. to switch off :
mematikan |
| 32. to learn :
mempelajari | 54. to train : melatih |
| 33. to study : belajar | 55. to try : mencoba |
| 34. to lead :
memimpin | 56. to travel : bepergian |
| 35. to move :
berpindah,
memindahkan | 57. to telephone : menelpon |
| 36. to massage : memijat | 58. to call : menelpon |
| 37. to meditate :
bermeditasi | 59. to tolerate : mentolelir |
| | 60. to visit :
mengunjungi |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 61. to vomit | : muntah | 87. to eat | : makan |
| 62. to wash | : mencuci | 88. to drink | : minum |
| 63. to work | : bekerja | 89. to fall | : jatuh |
| 64. to wait for | :
menunggu | 90. to feel | : merasa |
| 65. to wave | : melambai | 91. to fight | : berkelahi |
| 66. to water | : menyiram | 92. to quarrel | :
bertengkar |
| 67. to walk | : berjalan | 93. to find | :
menemukan |
| 68. to watch | : menonton | 94. to fly | : terbang |
| 69. to yell | : memekik | 95. to get | : mendapat |
| 70. to clean | :
membersihkan | 96. to give | : memberi |
| 71. to come | : datang | 97. to grow | : tumbuh |
| 72. to go | : pergi | 98. to have | :
mempunyai |
| 73. to go home | : pulang | 99. to hear | :
mendengar |
| 74. to bring | : membawa | 100. to hide | :
menyembunyikan |
| 75. to bite | : mengigit | 101. to hit | : memukul |
| 76. to blow | : bertiup | 102. to hold | :
memegang, |
| 77. to bark | :
mengonggong | 103. memegang, | menyelenggarakan |
| 78. to build | :
membangun | 104. to keep | : menjaga |
| 79. to catch | :
menangkap | 105. to hurl | : melukai |
| 80. to catch | :
menangkap | 106. to leave | :
meninggalkan, berangkat |
| 81. to choose | : memilih | 107. to tell | :
memberitahu |
| 82. to come | : datang | 108. to tell a lie | : bohong |
| 83. to come home | : pulang | 109. to lie | : bohong |
| 84. to cut | :
memolong | 110. to take | :
mengambil |
| 85. to draw | :
menggambar | | |
| 86. to drive | : menyopir | | |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|--|---|
| 111. to take a rest :
beristirahat | 130. to show :
menunjukkan |
| 112. to take a bath: mandi | 131. to cheer : bersorak,
menyoraki |
| 113. to spend :
membelanjakan | 132. to shake :
menggoyang |
| 114. to see : melihat | 133. to sleep : tidur |
| 115. to loose :
kehilangan | 134. to steal : mencuri |
| 116. to make : membuat | 135. to swim : berenang |
| 117. to meet : bertemu | 136. to teach : mengajar |
| 118. to pay :
membayar | 137. to think : berpikir |
| 119. to put :
meletakkan | 138. to throw : melempar |
| 120. to read : membaca | 139. to wake up : bangun,
membangunkan |
| 121. to write : menulis | 140. to wear :
mengenakan |
| 122. to ride :
menuuggang,
mengendarai | 141. to win :
memenangkan |
| 123. to ring :
membunyikan | 142. to defeat :
mengalahkan |
| 124. to run : berlari | 143. to eat breakfast :
makan pagi |
| 125. to say : berkata | 144. to have breakfast :
makan pagi |
| 126. to speak : berbicara | 145. to eat lunch :
makan siang |
| 127. to talk : bercakap-
cakap | 146. to have lunch :
makan siang |
| 128. to stall :
mengandangkan | 147. to have dinner :
makan malam |
| 129. to shoot :
menembak | 148. to eat dinner :
makan malam |



UNIT THIRTEEN

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Pattern

<p>is</p> <p>S + am + V₁ + ing</p> <p>are</p>
--

(-)

(?)

7.(+)

(-)

(?)

Example:

Please, Translate :

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3.(+)

(-)

(?)

4.(+)

(-)

(?)

5.(+)

(-)

(?)

6.(+)

B. Telling

1. I'm not studying math,
but I am studying English

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Please, Translate :

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

C. Conversation

Edward	is	buying	a	book	in
	a		b		c
the	market	now.			d
	e		f		

- a) Who is buying a book in the market now?
Edward is.
- b) Is he 3X ...?
No, he isn't.
What is he doing?
Buying/He is buying.
- c) Is he buying.....3X?
No, he isn't
What is he buying?.
A book/He is buying a book.
- d) Is he buying.....3X?
No, he isn't Where is he buying?
In the market/He is buying in the market.
- e) Is he buying.....3X?
No, he isn't When is he buying?
Now/ He is buying now.

They	are	going	to	school	by
	a		b		c
car	with	Karel			d
	e		f		

- a) Who are going to school by car?

They are.

- b) Are they3X.....?
No, they aren't.
What are they doing?
Going/They are going.
- c) Are they going.... 3X?
No, they aren't.
Where are they going to?
To school/They are going to school.
- d) Are they going.... 3X?
No, they aren't.
How are they going?
By car/They are going by car.
- e) Are they going 3x?
No, they aren't,
With whom are they going
Willi Karel/They are going with Karel.

Note:

- Practice individually without reading the book and understand the meaning!

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.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

D. Practice

Practice with these sentences below according to the examples you have learned

1. I am studying English in
a b c d
the living room now.
e f
2. You are teaching us at
a b c d
this time.
e
3. Bill is going to Europe by
a b c d
plane.
e
4. Catherine is doing her
a b c
homework at home.
d e
5. The dog is barking right
a b c
now.
d
6. Tom and I are talking
a b
about psychology.
c d
7. Any and Dany are taking
a b c
rest in the garden.
d e

E. Reading (Present Continuous Tense)

A Picnic

It is Sunday. Every body is very happy. Howard and Gilbert are going to the beach. They are going to go there by car. On the way, they are singing some songs. They are very happy.

Now they are in the beach. Howard is running and Gilbert is playing volley ball with other persons.

It is 05.30 and the sun is not shining brightly anymore. Howard and Gilbert are going home. They are singing again.

Task

- a. Translate the sentences above!
- b. Understand the pattern (Present Continuous Tense).
- c. Retell the story above!
- d. Make conversation (the underlined words)

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

E. Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to do : | 21. to employ : |
| mengerjakan, | memperkerjakan |
| melakukan | 22. to fast : |
| 2. to answer : | berpuasa |
| menjawab | 23. to gamble : berjudi |
| 3. to ask : bertanya | 24. to help : |
| 4. to buy : membeli | menolong |
| 5. to bother : | 25. to fish ; |
| mengganggu | memancing |
| 6. to brush : | 26. to look for ; mencari |
| mcnggosok | 27. to look at : |
| 7. to borrow : | memandang |
| meminjam | 28. to look after : merawat |
| 8. to close : menutup | 29. to laugh : tertawa |
| 9. to open : | 30. to smile : |
| membuka | tersenyum |
| 10. to cook : | 31. to listen to : |
| memasak | mendengarkan |
| 11. to call : | 32. to learn : |
| memanggil | mempelajari |
| 12. to celebrate ; | 33. to study : belajar |
| merayakan | 34. to lead : |
| 13. to cry : | memimpin |
| menangis | 35. to move : |
| 14. to climb : | berpindah |
| memanjat | 36. to massage : memijat |
| 15. to carry : | 37. to meditate : |
| membawa | benneditasi |
| 16. to carry out : | 38. to play : bermain |
| menyelenggarakan | 39. to pray : sholat, |
| 17. to dance : menari | berdo'a |
| 18. to drink : minum | 40. to push : |
| 19. to debate : berdebat | mendorong |
| 20. to explain : | 41. to pull : menarik |
| menerangkan | 42. to start : memulai |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 43. to finish :
menyelesaikan | 64. to wait for :
menunggu |
| 44. to stop : berhenti | 65. to wave ;
melambai |
| 45. to suggest :
menasehati | 66. to water :
menyiram |
| 46. to smoke :
merokok | 67. to walk : berjalan |
| 47. to sail : berlayar | 68. to watch :
menonton |
| 48. to translate :
menterjemahkan | 69. to yell :
memekik |
| 49. to talk :
bercakap-cakap | 70. to clean :
membersihkan |
| 50. to turn-on :
menghidupkan | 71. to come : datang |
| 51. to turn-off :
mematikan | 72. to go : pergi |
| 52. to switch on :
menghidupkan | 73. to go home : pulang |
| 53. to switch off :
mematikan | 74. to bring :
membawa |
| 54. to train : melatih | 75. to bite :
mengigit |
| 55. to try :
mencoba | 76. to blow : bertiup |
| 56. to travel :
bepergian | 77. to bark :
menggonggong |
| 57. to telephone :
menelpon | 78. to build :
membangun |
| 58. to call :
menelpon | 79. to catch :
menangkap |
| 59. to tolerate :
mentolelir | 80. to choose : memilih |
| 60. to visit :
mengunjungi | 81. to come : datang |
| 61. to vomit : muntah | 82. to come home : pulang |
| 62. to wash : mencuci | 83. to cut :
memotong |
| 63. to work : bekerja | 84. to draw :
mengambar |
| | 85. to drive :
menyopir |

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86. to eat	: makan:	108.to take	:
87. to drink	: minum		mengambil
88. to fall	: jatuh	109.to take a rest	:
89. to feel	: merasa		beristirahat
90. to fight	:	110.to take a bath	: mandi
	berkelahi	111.to spend	:
91. to quarrel	:		membelaanjakan
	bertengkar	112.to see	: melihat
92. to find	:	113.to loose	:
	menemukan		kehilangan
93. to fly	: terbang	114.to make	:
94. to get	:		membuat
	mendapat	115.to meet	: bertemu
95. to give	:	116.to pay	:
	memberi		membayar
96. to grow	: tumbuh	117.to put	:
97. to have	:		meletakkan
	mempunyai	118.to read	:
98. to hear	:		membaca
	mendengar	119.to write	: menulis
99. to hide	:	120.to ride	:
	menyembunyikan		menunggang,
100.to hit	:		mengendarai
	memukul	121.to ring	:
101.to hold	:		membunyikan
	memegang,	122.to run	: berlari
	menyelenggarakan	123.to say	: berkata
102.to keep	: menjaga	124.to speak	:
103.to hurt	: melukai		berbicara
104.to leave	:	125.to talk	:
	meninggalkan,		bercakap-cakap
	berangkat	126.to stall	:
105.to tell	:		mengandangkan
	memberitahu	127.to shoot	:
106.to tell a lie	: bohong		menembak
107.to lie	: bohong		

- 128.to show :
menunjukkan
- 129.to cheer :
bersorak, menyoraki
- 130.to shake :
menggoyang
- 131.to sleep : tidur
- 132.to steal : mencari
- 133.to swim :
berenang
- 134.to teach :
mengajar
- 135.to think : berfikir
- 136.to throw :
melempar
- 137.to wake up : bangun,
membangunkan
- 138.to wear :
mengenakan
- 139.to win :
memenangkan
- 140.to defeat :
mengalahkan
- 141.to eat breakfast :
makan pagi
- 142.to have breakfast:
makan pagi
- 143.to eat lunch : makan
siang
- 144.to have lunch : makan
siang
- 145.to have dinner : makan
malam
- 146.to eat dinner : makan
malam

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

UNIT FOURTEEN

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

A. Pattern

1. (+) I wake up at 05.30
every morning

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They play basket at
school every Sunday.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You go to school in
the morning.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+) Mike Tyson practices
boxing twice a day.

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+) Martina Hingis plays
tennis very well.

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

5. (+) The cat drinks milk
three limes a day.

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We study English
once a week.

(-)

(?)

5. (+)

(-)

(?)

6. (+)

(-)

(?)

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7. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

B Telling

1. I don't wake up at 06.30
 but I wake up at 05.30.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

Please, Translate :

1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

C. Conversation

Mr.Karel	writes	a	book
a	b	c	
alone	every	3 months	
d	e		

- a) Who writes a book every
 3 months?
 Mr Karel does

- b) Does he 3X?
 No, he doesn't.
 What does he do?
 Writing/He writes.

- c) Does he write 3X
 No, he doesn't.
 What does he write?
 A book/He writes a book.

- d) Does he write 3X?
 No, he doesn't.
 With whom does he
 write?
 Alone/He writes alone.

- e) Does he write.... 3X?
 No, he doesn't
 When does he write a
 book?
 Every 3 months/He writes
 evcery 3 months.

Note:

- Practice individually
 without reading the book and
 understand the meaning!

They	travel	by	ship	to
a	b	c	d	
Africa	for	3 months.		
d	e			

- a) Who travel by ship to
 Africa for 3 months?
 They do,

b) Do they 3X?
No, they don't.
What do they do?
Traveling/They travel.

c) Do they travel.... 3X?
No, they don't.
How do they travel?
By ship/They travel by ship.

d) Do they travel.... 3X?
No, they don't.
Where do they travel?
To Africa/They travel to Africa.

c) Do they travel.... 3X?
No, they don't.
How long do they travel?
For 3 months/They travel for 3 months.

Note:

- Practice individually without reading the book and understand the meaning!

D. Practice

Practice with these sentences below according to the examples you have learned orally!

1. I wake up at 02.30 o'clock
a b c

every morning.

d e

2. You go to school in the morning.

a b c d

e

3. Mike Tyson practices

a b

boxing twice a day.

c d

4. Martina Hingis plays

a b

tennis very well.

d e

5. The cat drinks milk 3

a b c d

times a day.

e

6. We study English once a

a b c d

week.

d

7. They play basket at school

a b c d

Every Sunday

e f

E. Reading (Present Tense)

My Daily Activities

I get up at 04.30 o'clock every morning. After that I do the morning prayer. After praying, I take a little walk in the open air and then I take a bath. I have breakfast at 06.30 with my

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family and after ward I go to school by car.

I get to school at 06.45. School begins at 07.00 and finishes at 13 00. I study in SMPN 1 and I sit in the second year. I like my school very much.

In the afternoon I have lunch and take a nap and I get up at 03.30 o'clock and then I help my mom to clean the house and I study the school subjects in the evening after having dinner from 07.00 until 09.00 o'clock and after that I watch TV. I sleep at 10.00 o'clock.

Task

- Translate the sentences above!
- Understand the pattern (Simple Present Tense).
- Retell the story above!
- Make conversation (the underlined words).

F. Vocabulary

- to want : ingin
- to like : suka, menyukai
- to have : mempunyai

- to feel : merasakan
- to enjoy : menikniati
- to prefer : lebih suka
- to understand : mengerti
- to see : melihat
- to wake up/get up : bangun
- to have breakfast/ to eat breakfast : makan pagi
- to have lunch/ to eat lunch: makan siang
- to have dinner/ to eat dinner : makan malam
- to take a nap : tidur siang
- to go to : pergi ke
- to take a rest : beristirahat
- to study : belajar
- to plant : menanam
- to watch : menonton

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19. to help	:	membutuhkan
membantu		
20. to cook	:	35. to smoke
memasak		merokok
21. to send ... to school:		36. to rise
mengantar ke sekolah		terbit
22. to pick up	:	37. to set
menjemput		terbenam
23. to pray	:	38. to make
berdoa		membuat
24. to sleep	:	39. to work
tidur		Bekerja
25. to dream	:	40. to know
bermimpi		mengetahui
26. to eat	:	41. to come from
makan		datang dari
27. to drink	:	42. to belong to
minum		kepunyaan, milik
28. to open	:	43. to remember
membuka		mengingat
29. to close	:	44. to forget
menutup		lupa
30. to drive	:	45. to think
Mengemudi		berpikir
31. to ride	:	46. to love
mengendarai		mencintai
32. to speak	:	47. to want to _V ₁
berbicara		ingin
33. to talk	:	48. to like to V ₁
bercakap-cakap		suka
34. to need	:	49. to have to _V ₁
		harus

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

UNIT FIFTEEN

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

A. Pattern

S + V₂.....

There are two kinds of V₂

a) Regular verbs (-ed)

Example:

play - played

study - studied

live - lived

etc.

b) Irregular verb

Example:

go - went

eat - ate

sleep- slept

ect. (ada di dalam daftar)

Example:

1. (+) I played badminton
yesterday.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You wasted your time
last Sunday.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) Eric went to Solo 3
days ago.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) Evelyn ate pizza in
Tunjungan last night.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) The Sion slept
soundly this morning.

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We drank much beer
night yesterday

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They stayed in Jakarta
for 3 days last month.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+).....

(-)

(?)

2. (+).....

(-)

(?)

3. (+).....

(-)

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- (?)
4. (+).....
 (-)
 (?)
5. (+).....
 (-)
 (?)
6. (+).....
 (-)
 (?)
7. (+).....
 (-)
 (?)

B. Telling

1. I didn't play golf
 yesterday but I played
 badminton.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Please, Translate :

1.
2.
3.
4.

5.
6.
7.

C. Conversation

Jessica washed the dishes in			
a	b	c	d
the kitchen this morning.			
e	f		

- a) Who washed the dishes in
 the kitchen this
 morning?
 Jessica did.
- b) Did she ...?
 No, she didn't.
 What did she do?
 Washing/She washed.
- c) Did she wash 3X ...?
 No, she didn't.
 What did she wash?
 The dishes/She washed
 the dishes.
- d) Did she wash 3X ...?
 No, she didn't.
 Where did she wash?
 In the kitchen/She washed
 in the kitchen.
- e) Did she wash ..., 3X .?
 No, she didn't.
 When did she wash?
 This morning/She washed
 this morning.

<u>They went to Singapore twice</u>					
a	b	c	d		
<u>a month last year</u>					
e	f				

- a) Who went to Singapore twice a month last year.
They did.
- b) Did they 3X?
No, they didn't.
What did they do? :
Going/They went.
- c) Did they go 3X?
No, they didn't.
Where did they go to?
To Singapore/They went to Singapore.
- d) Did they go 3X....?
No, they didn't.
How many times did they go?
Twice a month/They went to Singapore twice a month.
- e) Did they go 3X....?
No, they didn't.
When did they go to?
Last year/They went last year.

D. Practice

Practice with these sentences below according to the examples you have learned

1. I played badminton
a b c
Yesterday
d
2. You washed your car last
a b c d
Sunday.
e
3. Eric went to Solo three
a b c d
days ago.
e
4. Evelyn ate pizza in
a b c d
Tunjungan last night.
e f
5. The lion slept soundly
a b c
this morning.
d
6. They drank milk
a b
yesterday night.
c
7. We stayed in Jakarta
a b c
for 3 days last month.
d e

E. Reading

At a Theater

Last Sunday you went to the theater. You had a nice seat. The play was very interesting. You didn't enjoy it. Because a young man and a young woman sat behind you and they talked loudly. So you couldn't hear the actors very well.

Finally you couldn't hear it. You turned around and said "I can't hear a word." But they didn't pay any attention at all. They still kept talking loudly.

Task

- Translate the sentences above!
- Understand the pattern (Simple Past Tense)!
- Retell the story above!
- Make conversation (the underlined words)!

F. Vocabulary - Irregular Verbs (V1 and V2)

- become - became :
menjadi

- begin - began :
mulai
- bite - bit :
menggigit
- blow - blew :
bertiup
- break - broke :
mematahkan
- is/am/are – was/were :
saya
- bring - brought :
membawa
- build - built :
membangun
- burn - burnt :
membakar
- buy - bought :
membeli
- can - could :
dapat, bisa
- catch - caught :
menangkap
- choose - chose :
memilih
- come - came :
datang
- cost - cost :
berharga
- cut - cut :
memotong
- dig - dug :
menggali
- do - did :
mmgerjakan

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- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 19. draw - drew :
meggambar | 36. grow - grew :
tumbuh |
| 20. dream - dreamt :
bemimpi | 37. have - had :
mempunyai |
| 21. drink - drank :
minum | 38. hear - heard :
mendengar |
| 22. drive - drove :
mengemudi | 39. hide - hid :
bersembunyi |
| 23. eat - ate :
makan | 40. hit - hit :
memukul |
| 24. fall - fell :
jaluh | 41. hold - held :
memegang |
| 25. feed - fed :
memberi makan | 42. hurt - hurt :
melukai |
| 26. feel - felt :
merasakan | 43. keep - kept :
menjaga |
| 27. fight - fought :
berkelahi | 44. know - knew :
mengetahui, kenal |
| 28. find - found :
menemukan | 45. lead - led :
memimpin |
| 29. fly - flew :
terbang | 46. lean - leant :
bersandar |
| 30. forbid - forbade :
melarang | 47. learn - learnt :
mempelajari |
| 31. forget - forgot :
lupa | 48. leave - left :
meninggalkan |
| 32. forgive - forgave :
memafkan | 49. lend - lent :
meminjamkan |
| 33. get - got :
mendapat | 50. let - let :
membiarkan |
| 34. give - gave :
memberi | 51. lose - lost :
kehilangan |
| 35. go - went :
pergi | 52. light - lit :
menyalakan |

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53. lie - lay : berbaring	70. sell - sold : menjual
54. make - made : membuat	71. send - sent : mengirim
55. may - might : boleh	72. set - set : terbenam
56. mean - meant : bermaksud, berarti	73. shake - shook : menggoyangkan
57. meet - met : bertemu	74. shall - should : akan
58. must - had to : harus	75. shine - shone : bersinar
59. overcome – overcame : mengatasi	76. shoot - shot : menembak
60. pay - paid : membayar	77. show - showed : menunjukkan
61. put - put : meletakkan	78. shut - shut : menutup
62. read - read : membaca	79. sing - sang : beranyi
63. rent - rent : menyewa	80. sink - sank : tenggelam
64. ride - rode : menunggang	81. sit - sat : duduk
65. ring - rang : membunyikan	82. sleep - slept : tidur
66. rise - rose : terbit	83. smell - smelt : mencium, membau
67. run - ran : berlari	84. speak - spoke : berbicara
68. say - said : berkata	85. speed - sped : mempercepat
69. see - saw : melihat	86. spell - spelt : mengeja

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 87. spend - spent | : | 98. tear - tore | : |
| membelanjakan | | menyobek | |
| 88. spoil - spoilt | : | 99. tell - told | : |
| memanjaknn | | meniberitahu, bercerita | |
| 89. spread – spread | : | 100. think - thought | : |
| menyebarkan | | berpikir | |
| 90. stand – stood | : | 101. throw – threw | : |
| berdiri | | melempar | |
| 91. steal - stole | : | 102. understand – | |
| mencuri | | understood | : |
| 92. sting - stung | : | mengerti | |
| menyengat | | 103. wake - woke | : |
| 93. swear - swore | : | bangun | |
| bersumpah | | 104. wear - wore | : |
| 94. sweep - swept | : | mengenakan | |
| menyapu | | 105. will - would | : |
| 95. swim - swam | : | akan | |
| berenang | | 106. win - won | : |
| 96. take – took | : | menang | |
| mengambil | | 107. write - wrote | : |
| 97. teach - taught | : | menulis | |
| mengajar | | | |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

UNIT SIXTEEN

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (I HAVE DONE)

A. Pattern

S + <u>Have</u> + V ₃ Has

There are two kinds of V₃.

a) Regular verbs (-ed)

Example:

play - played - studied

study - studied - studied

live - lived - lived

etc.

b) Irregular verb (hafalan)

Example:

go - went - gone

eat - ate - eaten

sleep- slept - slept

ect. (ada di dalam daftar)

Example :

1. (+) I have lost my key.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You have known him very well.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) He has bought a car in Paris.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) Shelia cooked dinner.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) Tire train has arrived since an hour ago.

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We have done the work quickly.

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They have visited me.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

5. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

6. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

7. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

B. Telling

1. I haven't lost my radio but
 I have lost my key.

2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

Please, Translate :

1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

C. Conversation

<u>Marry has visited me three</u>
a b c d
<u>times.</u>
d

- a) Who has visited me three times?
 Marry has.
- b) Has she.....3X....?
 No, she hasn't.
 What has she done?
 Visiting/She has visited,
- c) Has she visited 3....?
 No, she hasn't.
 Whom has she visited?
 Me/She has visited me.
- d) Has she visited 3X ?
 No, she hasn't.
 How many times has she visited?
 Three times/She has visited 3 times.

Note:

- Practice individually without reading the book and understand the meaning!

<u>They have lived in France</u>
a b c
<u>since 3 years ago</u>
d

- a) Who have lived in France since 3 years ago?
They have.
- b) Have they 3X.....?
No, they aren't.
What have they done?
Livingfflicy have lived.
- c) Have they lived.....3X?
No, they haven't.
Where have they lived?
In France/They have lived in France,
- d) Have they lived.....3X...?
No, they haven't.
Since when have they lived?
Since 3 years ago/They have lived since 3 years ago.

Note:

- Practice individually without reading the book and understand the meaning!

D. Practice

Practice with these sentences below according to the examples you have learned

1. I have lost my key.
a b c
2. You have known him very
a b c d

well.

e

3. He has bought a car in

a b c d

Paris.

e

4. She has cooked dinner.

a b c

5. The train has arrived since

a b c

an hour ago.

d

6. We have done the work

a b c

quickly.

d

7. They have had a house in

a b c d

Australia

e

E. Reading (Present Perfect Tense)

An Exciting Trip

Betty has just received a letter from her brother, Tim. He has been in Australia for 6 months. Tim is an engineer and he has already visited a great number of different places in Australia. He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice

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Springs, a small town in the center of Australia. Her brother has never been abroad before so he has found his trip very exciting.

Task

- Translate the sentences above!
- Understand the pattern (Present Perfect Tense).
- Retell the story above!
- Make conversation (the underlined words)

F. Vocabulary (Irregular Verbs)

- is/am/are - was/were - has been/have been
- become - became - become : menjadi
- begin - began - begun : mulai
- bite - bit - bitten : menggigit
- blow - blew-blown : bertiup
- break - broke-broken : memecahkan
- is/am/are - was/were-has been/have been
- bring - brought - brought: membawa
- build - built - built : membangun
- burn - burnt - burnt : membakar
- buy - bought - bought : membeli
- can - could - could have: dapat, bisa
- catch - caught - caught: menangkap
- choose - chose - chosen: memilih
- come - came - come : datang
- cost - cost - cost : berharga
- cut - cut - cut : memotong
- dig-dug-dug : menggali
- do - did - done : mengerjakan
- draw - drew - drawn : menggambar
- dream - dreamt - dreamt : bermimpi
- drink - drank - drunk : minum
- drive - drove - driven : menyopiri

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

24. cat - ate - eaten : makan	38. have - had - had : mempunyai
25. fall - fell - fallen : jatuh	39. hear - heard - heard : mendengar
26. feed - fed - fed : memberi makan	40. hide - hid - hidden : bersembunyi
27. feel - felt - felt : merasa	41. hit - hit - hit : memukul
28. fight - fought - Fought : berkelahi	42. hold - held - held : memegang
29. find - found - found : mencari	43. hurt - hurt - hurt : melukai
30. fly - flew - flown : terbang	44. keep - kept - kept : menjaga
31. forbid - forbade - forbade: melarang	45. know - knew - known : tahu, kenai
32. forget - forgot - forgotten: lupa, melupakan	46. lead - led - led : memimpin
33. forgive - forgave - forgiven: memafkan	47. lean - leant - leant : bersandar
34. get - got - gotten : mendapat	48. learn - learnt - learnt : mempelajari
35. give - gave - given : memberi	49. leave - left - left : meninggalkan
36. go - went - gone : pergi	50. lend - lent - lent : meminjamkan
37. grow - grew - grown : tumbuh	51. let - let - let : membiarkan
	52. loose - lost - lost : kalah, kehilangan
	53. light - lit - lit : menyalakan

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

54. lie - lay - lain : berbaring	69. say - said - said : berkala
55. make - made - made : membuat	70. see - saw - seen : melihat
56. may - might - might have: mungkin, boleh	71. sell - sold - sold : menjual
57. mean - meant - meant : berarti	72. send - sent - sent : mengirimkan
58. meet - met - met : bertemu	73. set - set - set : terbenam
59. must - had to- must have: harus	74. shake - shook - shaken: menggoyang
60. overcome - o.came - o.come: mengatasi	75. shall - should - should have: akan
61. pay - paid - paid : membayar	76. shine - shone - shone : bersinar
62. put - put - put : meletakkan	77. shoot - shot - shot : menembak
63. read - read - read : membaca	78. show - showed - shown: menunjukkan
64. rent - rent - rent : menyewa	79. shut - shut - shut : menutup
65. ride - rode - ridden : menunggang	80. sing - sang - sung : bernyanyi
66. ring - rang - rung : membunyikan	81. sink - sank - sunk : terbenam
67. rise - rose - risen : terbit	82. sit - sat - sat : duduk
68. run - ran - run : lari	83. sleep - slept - slept : tidur

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|--|---|
| 84. smell - smelt - smelt :
membau | 97. take - took -taken :
mengambil |
| 85. speak - spoke -spoken:
berbicara | 98. teach - taught - taught:
mengajar |
| 86. speed - sped - sped :
mempercepat | 99. tear - tore - tom :
merobek |
| 87. spell - spelt - spelt :
mengeja | 100. tell - told - told :
menyampaikan |
| 88. spend - spent - spent:
membelanjakan | 101. think - thought –
thought :
berpikir |
| 89. spoil - spoilt - spoilt :
mcmanjakan | 102. throw - threw - thrown:
melempar |
| 90. spread - spread -
spread: menyebarkan | 103. understand -u.stood -
u.stood: mengerti |
| 91. stand - stood - stood :
berdiri | 104. wake - woke - waken:
bangun |
| 92. steal - stole - stolen :
mencuri | 105. wear - wore - worn :
mengenakan |
| 93. sting - slang - stung ;
menyengat | 106. will - would - would
have : akan |
| 94. swear - swore - sworn:
bersumpah | 107. win - won - won :
menang |
| 95. sweep - swept - swept:
menyapu | 108. write - wrote - written:
menulis |
| 96. swim - swam - swum:
berenang | |

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

UNIT SEVENTEEN

FUTURE TENSE (I WILL DO) Part I

A. Pattern

S + <u>Will</u> + V ₁ Shall

Example:

1. (+) I will come to your party tonight

(-)
(?)

2. (+) You will understand later.

(-)
(?)

3. (+) Anton will have dinner with her tonight.

(-)
(?)

4. (+) She will go to Italy next month by ship.

(-)
(?)

5. (+) The bus will come at 12.00 p.m.

(-)
(?)

6. (+) We will overcome this

(-)
(?)

7. (+) They will hold a meeting in Batam next year.

(-)
(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+)

(-)
(?)

2. (+)

(-)
(?)

3. (+)

(-)
(?)

4. (+)

(-)
(?)

5. (+)

(-)
(?)

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

6. (+)
 (-)
 (?)
 7. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

B. Telling

1. I won't come to your school but I'll come to your party.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

Please, Translate :

1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

C. Conversation

They	bus	will	come	here	at
	a		b	c	d
07.00	o'clock		tonight		
	e		f		

- a) What will come here at 07.00 o'clock

- tonight?
 The bus will.
 b) Will it.....3X.....?
 No, it won't.
 What will it do?
 Coming/It will come.
 c) Will it come..... 3X.....?
 No, it won't.
 Where will it come?
 Here/It will come here.
 d) Will it come.....3X.....?
 No, it won't.
 What time will it come?
 At 07.00/It will come at 07.00 o'clock.
 e) Will it come.....3X.....?
 No, it won't.
 When will it come?
 Tonight/It will come tonight.

Note:

- Practice individually without reading the book and understand the meaning!

D. Practice

Practice with these sentences below according to the examples you have learned

1. I'll come to your party
 a b c
tonight.
 d

2. You'll understand later.

a b c

3. Anton will have dinner

a b c

with her tomorrow.

d e f

4. She will go to Italy next

a b c d

month by ship.

e f

5. The bus will come at

a b c

12.00 p.m

d

6. We will overcome this

a b c

problem.

d

7. They will hold a meeting

a b c

in Batam next year.

d e

E. Reading (Future Tense)

Good Bye and Good Luck

Our neighbor, captain
Charles Allison will sail from
Surabaya tomorrow, we shall
meet him at the harbor early
in the morning.

Captain Allison will set
out at 8 o'clock. We shall

have plenty of time. We shall
see his ship and then we will
say good bye to him. He will
be away for 2 months.

Task

- Tranlate the sentences above!
- Understand the pattern (Simple Future Tense)
- Retell the story above!
- Make conversation (the underlined words)

F. Vocabulary

- will/shall + V₁ :
akan (future tense)
- would/should + V₁ :
akan (lampau, past)
- can :
dapat/bisa
- may :
boleh/mungkin
- must/have to :
harus
- should :
seharusnya
- could :
dapat/bisa (lampau)
- might :
boleh/mungkin (lampau)
- had to :
harus (lampau)

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- 10. to be able :
dapat
- 11. to be allowed :
boleh
- 12. to be supposed :
seharusnya
- 13. to be obliged :
wajib

UNIT EIGHTEEN

FUTURE TENSE (I AM GOING TO DO) Part II

A. Pattern

is
S + am + going to + V ₁
are

Example:

1. (+) I am going to watch a film on TV tonight.
(-)
(?)
2. (+) You are going to travel around the world.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) Shinta is going to go to Spain.
(-)
(?)
4. (+) Toni is going to do his work immediately.
(-)
(?)
5. (+) It is going to rain soon,
(-)
(?)

6. (+) Bill and I are going to invite the president.
(-)
(?)
7. (+) Joe and his wife are going to buy a house.
(-)
(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+)
(-)
(?)
2. (+)
(-)
(?)
3. (+)
(-)
(?)
4. (+)
(-)
(?)
5. (+)
(-)
(?)
6. (+)

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

(-)

(?)

7. (+)

(-)

(?)

B. Telling

1. I'm not going to watch a film but I'm going to watch a news.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Please, Translate :

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

C. Conversation

Rose and I are going to leave

a b c

for Jakarta by plane

d e

a) Who are going to leave for Jakarta by plane?
Rose and I are.

b) Are we going to.....3X ... ?

No, we aren't,

What are we going to do?

Leaving/We are going to leave.

c) Are we going to leave for.....3X?

No, we aren't.

Where are we going to leave for?

For Jakarta/We are going to leave for

Jakarta.

d) Are we going to leave.....3X?

No, we aren't.

How are we going to leave?

By plane/ We are going to leave by plane.

Note:

- Practice individually without reading the book and understand the meaning!

D. Practice

Practice with these sentences below according to the examples you have learned

1. I'm going to watch a film
a b c d
on TV tonight.

e
2. You are going to travel
a b c
around the world.

d
3. Shinta is going to go to
a b c d
Spain.

e
4. Tom is going to do his
a b c d
work immediately.

e f
5. It is going to rain soon.
a b c d

d e
6. Bill and I are going to
a b c
invite the president.

d e
7. Joe and his wife are going
a b
to buy a house.
c d

Captain Allison is going to
set out at 8 o'clock. We are
going to have plenty of time.
We are going to see his ship
and then we are to say good
bye to him. He is going to be
away for 2 months.

Task

- Translate the sentences above!
- Understand the pattern (Simple Future Tense)
- Retell the story above!
- Make conversation (the underlined words)

F. Vocabulary

is

S + am + going to + V₁
Future (Present)

are

S + was + going to + V₁
Future (Past)

were

- sail :
berlayar
- neighbour :
tetangga
- harbour :
pelabuhan
- a plenty of :
banyak
- much :
banyak
- a lot of :
banyak
- go :
berangkat, pergi
- set out :
berangkat, pergi
- leave for :
berangkat

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 10. early : | 17. may : |
| pagi-pagi | boleh |
| 11. (to be) able to : | 18. must : |
| dapat, bisn | harus |
| 12. (to be) allowed : | 19. should : |
| diperbolehkan | seharusnya |
| 13. (to be) obliged : | 20. could : |
| diharuskan | dapat (lampau) |
| 14.(to be) supposed : | |
| diharuskan | |
| 15. to have to/to has to: | 21. might : |
| harus | boleh (lampau) |
| 16. can : | 22. had to : |
| dapat | harus (lampau) |

UNIT NINETEEN

MODAL/AUXILIARY VERBS

A. Pattern

	Can	
	May	
S +	Must	+ V ₁
	should	

Example:

1. (+) I can play piano very well.

(-)

(?)

2. (+) You may leave your work now.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) John must work hard in USA.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) Elly should open her heart to him.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) A horse can swim

(-)

(?)

6. (+) We may open this letter

(-)

(?)

7. (+) They must listen to the speech carefully.

(-)

(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+)

(-)

(?)

2. (+)

(-)

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?)

4. (+)

(-)

(?)

5. (+)

(-)

(?)

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

6. (+)
 (-)
 (?)
 7. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

B. Telling

1. I can not play guitar but I
 can play piano
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

Please, Translate :

1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.

C. Conversation

Can			
S +	May	+ study	hard for exams
	Must		
	should		
a	b	c	d

a). Who +
 Can
 May
 Must
 should + study

hard for exams ?

They
 Can
 May
 Must
 should

b). Can
 May
 Must
 should They3X.....?

No, they
 Can't
 Mayn't
 Mustn't
 Shouldn't

What
 Can
 May
 Must
 should they do?

Studying/They
 Can
 May
 Must
 should study

c). Can
 May
 Must
 should They study...3X...?

No, they
 Can't
 Mayn't
 Mustn't
 Shouldn't

How Can
May they study?
Must
should

Hard/they Can
May study hard
Must
should

Can't
Mayn't
d) Mustn't They study..3X..?
Shouldn't

No, they Can
May
Must
should

For what Can
May they
Must study?
should

For exams/they Can
May study
Must
should

for exams.

Note:

- Practice individually without reading the book and understand the meaning!

D. Practice

Practice with these sentences below according to the examples you have learned

1. I can play piano very well.

a b c d

2. You may leave your work

a b c

now.

d

3. John must work hard in

a b c d

USA.

e

4. Elly should open her

a b c

heart to him.

d

5. A horse can swim across

a b c

the river.

d

6. We may open this letter.

a b c

7. They must listen to the

a b c

speech carefully.

d e

E. Rending

Always Young!

My aunt Jenifer is an actress. She must be at least 35 years old. In spite of this, she must appear on the stage as a young girl. And Jennifer will take part in a new opera soon this time. She will be a girl of seventeen years old in the play. She must appear in a bright red dress and long black stocking

Task

- Tranlate the sentences above!
- Understand the pattern (Auxiliary verbs).
- Retell the story above!
- Make conversation (the underlined words)

F. Vocabulary (Double Modal)

will can	= will be able to
will must	= will have to/ to will be obliged to
will may	= will be allowed to
will should	= will be supposed to
must can	= must be able to
must may	= must be allowed to
must should	= must be supposed to
may can	= may be able to
may must	= may have to/nuy be obliged to
may should	= may be supposed to
should can	= should be able to
should may	= should b be allowed to e able to
should must	= should have to/ should be obliged to

REVIEW CHECKS

1.	<p>am</p> <p>have</p> <p>will</p> <p>I am</p> <p>can</p> <p>may</p> <p>must</p> <p>should</p>	<p>playing</p> <p>play</p> <p>played</p> <p>played</p> <p>play</p> <p>going to play</p> <p>play</p> <p>play</p> <p>play</p> <p>play</p>	<p>Basket ball</p>	<p>at school</p>	<p>with my friends</p>
	a	b	c	d	e
2.	<p>is</p> <p>has</p> <p>will</p> <p>He is</p> <p>can</p> <p>may</p> <p>must</p> <p>should</p>	<p>drinking</p> <p>drinks</p> <p>drank</p> <p>drunk</p> <p>drink</p> <p>going to drink</p> <p>drink</p> <p>drink</p> <p>drink</p> <p>drink</p>	<p>a glass of milk</p>	<p>quickly</p>	
	a	b	c	d	
3.	<p>are</p> <p>have</p> <p>will</p> <p>They are</p> <p>can</p> <p>may</p> <p>must</p> <p>should</p>	<p>going</p> <p>go</p> <p>went</p> <p>gone</p> <p>go</p> <p>going to go</p> <p>go</p> <p>go</p> <p>go</p>	<p>to Japan</p>	<p>by plane</p>	
	a	b	c	d	

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

4.

are have will You are can may must shoul	doing do did done do going todo do do do do	your home work	in the class room
---	--	-------------------	----------------------

a

b

c

d

5.

is has will The bus is can may must should	coming comes came come come going to come come come come come	here	to go	to the museum
---	--	------	----------	------------------

a

b

c

d

e

UNIT TWENTY TO BE

Remember!

is am(being) are	Present Continuous and Simple Present
Was were	Simple Past
will be shall be is am going to be are	Future Tense
can be must be may be Verbs should be	Modal/ Auxiliary

These are the function of To be

1. To make nominal sentence
2. Untuk membentuk kalimat verbal + ing yaitu kalimat yang setelah subyek diikuti V₁ + ing.
3. To make verbal sentence + ing (continuous tense)
4. To make pasif sentence

A. Kalimat Nominal

Pattern :

S + to be + C

Example

1. I -----at home

- Present Cont :
I am (being) at home now
- Present Tense :
I am at home everyday
- Past Tense :
I was at home yesterday
- Present Perfect :
I have been at home now
- Future Tense :
I will be at home tomorrow
I am going to be at home tomorrow

Modal : I ^{Can}
^{May} be at home
^{Must}
^{should}

2. You --- a student

- Present Cont :
You are (being) a student
- Present Tense :
You are a student

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- Past Tense :
You were a student last year
- Present Perfect :
You have been a student
- Future Tense :
You will be a student next year
You are going to be a student next year

Modal :

You Can
 May be a student
 Must
 should

3. He --- 17 years old
- Present Cont :
He is (being) 17 years old now
 - Present Tense :
He is 17 years old now
 - Past Tense :
He was 17 years old last year
 - Present Perfect :
He has been 17 years old
 - Future Tense:
He will be 17 years old Next year
He is going to be 17 years old Next year

Modal :

He Can
 May be 17 years old
 Must
 should

4. She --- diligent

- Present Cont :
She is (being) diligent now
- Present Tense :
She is diligent everyday
- Past Tense :
She was diligent
- Present Perfect :
She has been diligent
- Future Tense:
She will be diligent
She is going to be diligent

Modal :

She Can
 May be 17 years old
 Must
 should

5. There --- a dog

- Present Cont :
There is (being) a dog now.
- Present Tense :
There is a dog everyday.

- Past Tense :
There was a dog
yesterday.
- Present Perfect :
There has been a dog
yesterday.
- Future Tense: There will
be a dog tomorrow.
There is going to be dog
tomorrow.

Modal :

Can
May
Must
should
Ther be dog.

6. There --- dogs

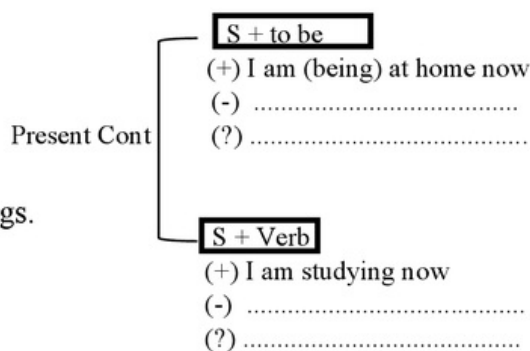
- Present Cont :
There are (being) dogs.
- Present Tense :
There are dogs
- Past Tense :
There were dogs
yesterday.
- Present Perfect :
There have been dogs
yesterday.
- Future Tense :
There will be dogs
tomorrow.
There is going to be
dogs tomorrow.

Can
May
Must
should
There be dogs.

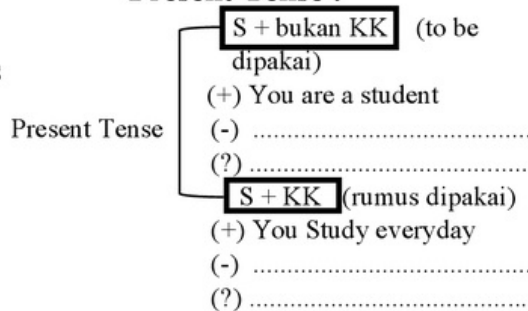
There are two kinds of
sentence
Nominal Sentence and
Verbal Sentence

Look :

Present Continuous :



Present Tense :



Modal :

Simple Past Tense :

- Past Tense
- S + bukan KK** (to be dipakai)
 - (+) He was 17 years old
 - (-)
 - (?)
 - S + KK** (rumus dipakai)
 - (+) He lived in Medan last year.
 - (-)
 - (?)

Modal : Past Tense

- Past Tense
- S + to be**
 - (+) We can be / may be / must be / should be satisfied
 - (-)
 - (?)
 - S + verb**
 - (+) We can/may/must/should Support him
 - (-)
 - (?)

Simple Future (I) :

- Future Tense
- S + to be**
 - (+) The dog will be tame
 - (-)
 - (?)
 - S + Verb**
 - (+) The dog will bite you
 - (-)
 - (?)

Future Tense (II) :

Present Tense	S + to be	(+) The dog is being to be tame
		(-)
		(?)
	S + verb	(+) The dog is going to bite you
		(-)
		(?)

Present Perfect Tense :

Pres. Perfect	S + to be	(+) She has been diligent
		(-)
		(?)
	S + Verb	(+) She has worked hard
		(-)
		(?)

C. Task

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. I..... | feel here | live | at school | 2. You | go a student study | 30 years old | 3. He..... | marry | 4. She..... | have a doctor do | beatiful | 5. They..... | play popular singers give a show | in the field | Busy work |
|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|

D. Conversation (Kalimat Nominal)

<div> is (being) is was has been will be is going to be can be may be must be should be </div> <div>Joe</div>	<div></div> <div>at home</div>	<div></div> <div>alone</div>
a	b	c
<div> are (being) are were have been will be is going to be can be may be must be should be </div> <div>They</div>	<div></div> <div>busy</div>	<div> now everyday last week since yesterday next week tomorrow </div>
a	b	c
<div> am (being) am was have been will be am going to be can be may be must be should be </div> <div>I</div>	<div></div> <div>student</div>	<div></div> <div>in a university</div>
a	b	c

is (being) is was has been will be There is going to be can be may be must be should be	an accident	on Jl. Kutai
a	b	c

E. Vocabulary

a. Profession, Example :

1. a teacher = guru
2. a student = mahasiswa
3. a farmer = petani
4. a director = direktur
5. a manager = manajer
6. a doctor = dokter
7. a driver = sopir
8. a druggist = ahli obat
9. a maid = babu
10. a servant = pelayan
11. a baby sitter = pengasuh bayi etc.

b. Adjectives, Example :

1. angry = marah
2. hungry = lapar
3. glad = senang
4. happy = bahagia
5. spirited = bersemangat

6. satisfied = puas
7. satisfying = memuaskan
8. interested = tertarik
9. interesting = menarik
10. annoyed = tersinggung
11. annoying =
menyinggung
12. bored = bosan
13. boring =
membosankan etc

c. Adverb of place, Example :

1. in Bandung
2. in America
3. on Jl. Dipenogoro
4. at Jl. Kartini No.7
5. in the living room
6. in the kitchen
7. in the museum
8. at work
9. at school

The Basic English Conversation for Beginners

- 10. at home
- 11. here
- 12. there
- 13. on the street
- 14. on the table, etc

4. Noun, example :

- 1. a book = buku
- 2. a radio = radio
- 3. a telephone = telepon
- 4. a music = musik
- 5. water = air
- 6. (some) money = uang
- 7. the sky = langit
- 8. the air = udara
- 9. hunger =
kelaparan
- 10. happiness =
kebahagiaan
- 11. hobby = hobi
- 12. ambition = ambisi
- Etc.

UNIT TWENTY ONE

VERBAL ING SENTENCE

A. Pattern

S + to be + V₁ + ing

Example:

1. I — studying

- Present cont :

I am studying

- Present cont :

I am studying

- Past cont :

I was studying

- Perfect cont :

I have been studying

- Future cont :

I will be studying

I'm going to be studying

Modal cont :

can

may

I must be studying

Should

2. You — working

- Present cont :

You are working

- Present cont :

You are working

- Past cont :

You were working

- Perfect cont :

You have been working

- Future cont :

You will be working

You're going to be
working

Modal com:

can

You may be working

must

should

3. He — swimming

- Present cont :

He is swimming

- Present cont :

He is swimming

- Past cont :

He was swimming

- Perfect cont :

He has been swimming

- Future cont :

He will be swimming

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He is going to be
swimming

Modal cont :

can

may

He must be swimming must
should

4. She ----- giving

- Present cont :

She is giving

- Present cont :

She is giving

- Past com :

She was giving

- Perfect cont :

She has been giving

- Future cont :

She will be giving

She's going to be giving

can

Modal com :

can

She may be giving must

must

should

B. Vocabulary

Pay attention for changing of
V₁ + ing

Omitting ending E

to arrange - arranging

to close - closing

to give - giving
to make - making
to take - taking
to write - writing

Double consonant

to begin - beginning

to cut - cutting

to get - gettin

to put - putting

to run - running

to sit - sitting

to swim - swimming

**These words can not be
used in V₁ + ing**

To want : wanting

To like : liking

To hate : hating

To prefer : preferring

To know : knowing

To forget : forgetting

To need : needing

To understand :

understanding

To remember : remembering

To believe : believing

To depend : depending

To love : loving

To mean : meaning

UNIT TWENTY TWO

THE PASSIVE

A. Pattern

S + to be + V₃

Example

1. I --- advised

- Present cont :
I'm (being) advised by
- Present tense :
I am advised by
- Past tense :
I was advised by ...
- Pres. Perfect :
I have been advised by
- Future :
I will be advised by ...

Modal :

Can
I May be advised by
Must
should

2. You --- forgotten

- Present cont :
You
- Present tense :
You
- Past tense :

You
- Pres. Perfect :
You
- Future :
You

Modal :

Can
You May
Must
should

3. He --- shot

- Present cont :
He
- Present tense :
He
- Past tense :
He.....
- Pres. Perfect :
He.....
- Future :
He.....

Modal :

Can
He May
Must
should

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4. She --- hurt

- Present cont :
She

- Present tense :
She

- Past tense :
She

- Pres. Perfect :
She

- Future :
She.....

Modal :

Can
She May
Must
should

5. The book --- studied

- Present cont :
.....

- Present tense :
.....

- Past tense :
.....

- Pres. Perfect :
.....

- Future :
.....

Modal :

6. We --- hoped

- Present cont :
.....

- Present tense :
.....

- Past tense :
.....

- Pres. Perfect :
.....

- Future :
.....

Modal :

7. They --- caught

- Present cont :
.....

- Present tense :
.....

- Past tense :
.....

- Pres. Perfect :
.....

- Future :
.....

Modal :

B. Task

a student studying

1. Iinterested in english
study

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- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | in the class room | | strong |
| | teaching | | running |
| 2. You | understood | 5. The horse ... | ridden by Bill |
| | Teach | | run |
| | 17 years old | | Indonesian |
| | Dating | | living |
| 3. She | loved | 6. We | hoped |
| | Date | | live |
| | peaceful | | at work |
| | praying | | sleeping |
| 4. She..... | given | 7. They..... | punished |
| | pray | | sleep |

C. Conversation (Passive Voice)

1.

<div> is (being) is was has been will be Albert is going to be can be may be must be should be </div>	paid	\$ 2,000	by tim
a	b	c	d

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- 2.
- | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------|
| is (being)
is
was
has been
will be
The painting is going to be
can be
may be
must be
should be | stolen | from the
galary |
| a | b | c |
- 3.
- | | | |
|--|------|------------|
| are (being)
are
were
have been
will be
They are going to be
can be
may be
must be
should be | told | to go home |
| a | b | c |

Berlatihlah secara lancar dan mintalah pengajar untuk menyimaknya!

Lakukanlah conversation secara bergantian dengan pengajar perihal di atas!

C. Vocabulary

Past participle(V3) as
adjective

1. to be accustomed :
terbiasa
2. to be alerted :
waspada

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. to be amused :
senang | 20. to be frightened :
takut |
| 4. to be annoyed :
tersinggung | 21. to be occupied :
sibuk, ditempati |
| 5. to be ashamed :
kisinan | 22. to be pleased :
senang |
| 6. to be astonished :
kagum | 23. to be qualified :
memenuhi syarat |
| 7. to be bored :
bosan | 24. to be satisfied :
puas |
| 8. to be booked :
terpesan | 25. to be surprised :
terkejut |
| 9. to be concerned :
berperhatian | 26. to be shocked :
kaget |
| 10. to be confused :
bingung | 27. to be tired :
lelah |
| 11. to be cured :
sembuh | 28. to be addicted :
kecanduan |
| 12. to be cursed :
terkutuk | 29. to be embarrassed:
kisinan |
| 13. to be deli glued :
senang | 30. to be involved :
terlibat |
| 14. to be disappointed:
kecewa | 31. to be offended :
tersinggung |
| 15. to be damaged :
rusak | 32. to be puzzled :
bingung |
| 16. to be impressed :
terkesan | 33. to be married :
menikah |
| 17. to be indebted :
berhutang budi | 34. to be drunk :
mabuk |
| 18. to be irritated :
gatal | 35. to be suffered :
menderita |
| 19. to be interested :
tertarik | 36. to be wanted :
buron |

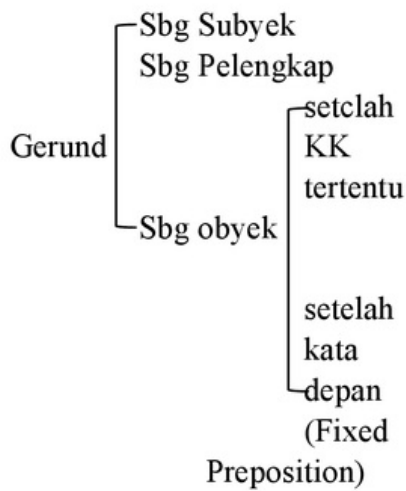
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37. to be worried	:	40. to be made	:
cemas		jodoh	
38. to be forgotten	:	41. to be spirited	:
terlupakan		bersemangat	
39. to be heard	:	42. to be mistaken	:
terdengar		salah	

UNIT TWENTY THREE

GERUND

A gerund is V-ing form of a verb used as a noun.



A. Gerund sas Subject

Example:

- Swimming is a healthy sport.
- Painting is an interesting hobby.
- Singing makes her happy. .
- Reading keeps me occupied.
- Growing enough rice is important.
- Jogging is common with people of all ages.
- Cleaning a house is hard work.

- Bon Jovi's singing makes us spirited.
- Being punctual is very important.
- Being a diligent student is essential.
- Being dictated is not nice.
- Being in abroad makes me lonely.
- etc.

B. Gerund as Complement

Example:

- A healthy sport is swimming.
- An interesting hobby is painting.
- What makes her happy is singing.
- What keeps me occupied is reading.
- One important thing is growing enough rice.
- One common thing with people of all ages is jogging.
- One of the hard work is cleaning a house.
- What makes us spirited is Bon Jovi's singing.

- One important thing is being punctual.
- One thing essential for you is being a diligent student.
- The thing makes me not nice is being dictated.
- What makes me feel lonely is being in abroad.

C. Gerund as Object

1. after special verbs

Example:

- The man admitted stealing.
- I don't anticipate meeting him.
- John really appreciates having time to relax.
- Most people avoid traveling in the rain,
- Have you considered having a job in a bank.
- She enjoyed reading adventure stories.
- Has the builder finished building the house?
- Can you imagine receiving advice from the king?
- The scientists have postponed launching the rocket ship.
- I don't want to risk getting wet as I have only one suit.

6

- If we buy plenty of food now, it will save shopping later in the week,
- I can't understand him leaving his son.
- Excuse me ringing you up so early.
- Forgive me interrupting you.
- You can't prevent him spending his own money.
- I don't mind helping you.
- He involved robbing a bank
- They prefer playing football to basket
- We have to delay going there.
- I detest seeing a cater pillar.
- She missed having that chance

These verbs can be also followed by To + V1 :

- My mother began telling us a story = My mother began to tell us a story.
- Rita will continue studying next year = Rita will continue to study next year.
- everybody hates missing the bus = everybody hates to miss the bus.
- I intend going to Bali for my next holiday = I intend

- to go to Bali for my next holiday.
- Do you like watching TV?
= Do you like to watch TV?
 - Most people love traveling by plane = Most people love to travel by plane.
 - We started having dinner = We started to have dinner.
 - Erlina tries improving her English = Erlina tries to improve her English.

These verbs have different meaning, be careful!

1. I never forget winning the championship.
I never forget to pray.
 2. I regret making the mistakes.
I regret to announce some sad news
 3. I remember going to Singapore.
I remember to go to Singapore next month.
 4. It has stopped raining.
I stop to talk to Rudy
2. Fixed Preposition
- Ben insisted on seeing her.

- The man was accused of smuggling.
- She doesn't care for cooking.
- After swimming, I eat.
- Before sleeping, I drink.
- I'm sorry for keeping you waiting.
- We had a lot of difficulty in finding a parking place.
- His wife raised the money by selling her jewelry.
- My brother is fond of collecting stamps.
- The boy is good at telling lies.
- Can you speak without opening your mouth.

**D. Vocabulary
(Pengembangan lain Gerund)**

1. Gerund as composite noun :
a reading book =
buku bacaan
a drawing book =
buku gambar
a sewing machine =
mesin jahit
a swimming pool =
kolam renang
a shopping centre =
pusat perbelanjaan
a living room =

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ruang tamu
a walking stick =
tongkat jalan
etc.

2. Gerund as Idiom:
seeing is believing =
(Baru) percaya bila melihat
sendiri
saving is having =
hemat pangkal kaya

3. Gerund as prohibition:
no smoking =
dilarang merokok
no splitting =
dilarang meludah
no parking =
dilarang parkir
no over taking =
dilarang menyalib
no bird feeding =
dilarang memberi makan
burung
no littering =
dilarang buang sampah
no urinating =
dilarang kencing
no flower picking =
dilarang memetik bunga
parking prohibited between
08.00 - 06.00

UNIT TWENTY FOUR

FIXED PREPOSITION

In bahasa, we can use preposition wherever we want

For example:

Saya takut --- anjing

We can say (in bahasa) :

- Saya takut sama anjing.
- Saya takut pada anjing.
- Saya takut terhadap anjing.
- Saya takut kepada anjing.
- Saya takut dengan anjing.
- Saya takut anjing. dsb.

But It will be different with English

I am afraid --- the dog

We say (English) :

- I am **afraid of** dog

A. Adjective

1. at

good at : pandai
dalam
quick at : cepat dalam
slow at : lambat
dalam
expert at : ahli
swift at : tangkas
present at : hadir

2. for

anxious for : khawatir
akan

eager for : ingin sekali
akan

famous for : termahsyur
karena

(un)fit for :
mentpersiapkan diri

necessary for: perlu untuk

responsible for :
bertanggung jawab atas

sorry for : menyesal
akan

suitable for : cocok,
pantas buat
homesick for: rindu akan
greteful for : berterima
sekali atas
good for : bagus untuk
enough for : cukup untuk
proper for : tepat untuk

3. from

different from: berbeda
dengan
free from : bebas dari
safe from : aman dari
separate from : terpisah
dari
immune from : kebal dari
absent from : absen dari
remote from : terpencil
dari

4. in

efficient in : tepat guna
rich in : kaya akan
succesful in: berhasil
dalam

5. with

angry with : marah
kepada
content with : puas
dengan
familiar with :
mengetahui, akrab dg

(im)patient with : sabar
dengan
busy with : sibuk
denaan
identical with : identik
dengan
gentle with : lemah
lembut dengan
consistent with :
konsisten demtan
comparable with :
sebnnding dengan
complete with :
lengkap dengan

6. of

afraid of : takut akan
aware of : sadar
akan
careful of : hati-hati
kan
certain of : yakin,
pasti akan
conscious of : sadar
akan
fond ol : gemar
akan
full of : penuh
dengan
glad of : gembira
akan
boasful of : sombong
akan
capable of : mampu

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critical of : kritik
terhadap
careless of : ceroboh
deserving of : pantas
menerima
envious of : in
terhadap
guilty of : bersaiah
atas
hopeful of : berharap
akan
jealous of : cemburu
akan
neglectful of : lalai
terhadap
positive of : pasti
tentang
sure of : yakin
akan
ignorant of : bodoh
akan, tidak tahu
innocent of : tak
bersaiah akan
proud of : bangga
akan
thoughtful of :
berpengertian

7. to

acceptable to : dapat
diterima
appropriate to : tepat,
cocok

faithful to : setia
kepada
friendly to : ramah,
baik hati kepada
kind to : baik hati.
ramah dengan
loyal to : setia
kepada
obedient to : patuh
kepada
pleasant to :
menyenangkan
polite to : sopan
kepada
rude to : kasar
kepada
similar to : mirip,
serupa dengan
strange to : aneh.
ganjil
true to : setia, taat
kepada
beneficial to :
bermanfaat bagi
essential to : penting
bagi
hostile to :
bermusuhan
sacred to : keramat
inferior to : lebih
rendah
superior to : lebih
tinggi

(ir)relevansi to :
berhubungan

B. Verbs

1. at

arrive at : tiba di
glance at : memandang
sekilas
laugh at :
mempertawakan
look at : melihat
point at :
menunjukkan
shudder at : merasa ngeri
smile at : tersenyum
kepada
stare at : memelototi,
menatap
marvel at : kagum atas
snap at : membentak
wink at : mengerdip
wonder at : bertanya-
tanya

2. of

beware of : berhati-
hati, hati-hati
consist of : terdiri
dan
(dis)approve of : setuju,
menyetujui
dispose of :
membuang

dream of :
membayangkan
think of :
memikirkan
remind of :
mengingat
admit of :
mengakui
despair of : putus
asa
repent of : bertobat
talk of :
bercakap-cakap
smell of : membau

3. for

call for : menjemput
care for : memelihara,
mengasuh
look for : mencari
pray for : mendo'akan,
berdo'a
wait for : menunggu
cry for : menangis
leave for : berangkat ke
long for : rindu kepada
hope for : mengharap
fight for : berusaha
qualify for : memenuhi
syarat
watch for : melihat
wish for : berharap
akan

4. to

listen to :
mendengarkan
object to : berkeberatan
point to :
menunjukkan
reply to : menjawab
suberibeto ;
berlangganan
belong to : kepunyaan,
milik
invite to : mengundang
occur to : terjadi
refer to : menunjuk
prefer to : lebih suka
respond to : menanggapi
agree to : setuju
dengan
contribute to :
memberikan

5. on

agree on : setuju
akan (sesuatu)
agree with : setuju
dengan (orang)
call on : singgah,
mampir
count on :
mengliarapkan
act on : berpura-
pura
congratulate on : selamat
atas

decide on :
memutuskan
depend on :
bergantung pada
land on : mendarat
insist on : bersikeras
live on : hidup dan
operate on :
mengoperasi. membedah
rely on :
mempercayai
resolve on :
memutuskan

6. with

associate with :
menghubungkan dengan
coincide with :
bertepatan dengan
cooperate with : bekerja
sama dengan
deal with :
berbubungan
unite with : bersatu
dengan
help with :
membantu dengan
argue with :
beralasan, membantah
consult with :
berkonsultasi
confuse with :
membingungkan

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interfere with :
campur tangan
join with :
bergabung dengan
converse with ... on :
bercakap-cakap
agree with ... on ... :
setuju dengan ... pada...
side with :
bersebelahan dengan
fight with.... over...:
berjuang dg... mengatasi
quarrelwith.....over :
berkelahi, berebut

7. from

abstain from : tidak
memberi suara
differ from :
membedakan, berbeda
emerge from : muncul,
timbul
cease from : berhenti
refrain from :
menahan diri
retire from : pensiun
escape from :
melarikan diri, lolos dari
flee from :
melarikan diri
recover from : sembuh
dari
suffer from ;
menderita karena

withdraw from :
mengundurkan diri

8. in

believe in : percaya
akan
confide in :
mempercayai
engage in : sibuk
dengan
excel in :
mengungguli, unggul
participate in : ambil
bagian
succeed in : berhasil
end in : berakhir
dengan

9. into

change into : berubah,
berganti
resolve into : berubah
transform into :
mengubah bentuk
turn into : berubah
menjadi

10. over

rule over : memerintah,
menguasai
preside over :
memimpin

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