

Easy Ways To Communicate In English For EFL Learners

by Fakultas Sastra Unitomo

Submission date: 29-Nov-2019 11:10AM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1222481547

File name: BOOK_1_75_HAL_Hartawan.docx (328.67K)

Word count: 21973

Character count: 121361

Preface

This book is the first edition which is aimed to help for English learners in beginner level to be able to utilize in speaking English. The course is provided with some examples and patterns that guide learners to apply in the real conversation. This book also covers several sections on each chapter such as conversation, practices and vocabularies.

Example and patterns are presented easily which enable learners internalize how to use those examples and patterns. In addition, conversations show the use of sentence in real., practices, and vocabularies.

As the first edition, this book has many weaknesses and needs improvement in the next edition. For example, the listening sections and role plays can be added to complete the materials for speaking. Therefore, some advice and suggestion are welcome and waited to make this book better. Finally, this book can guide and address the learners to achieve their expectation to speaking English better.

Sidoarjo,

.....

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

INTRODUCTORY

- DAILY EXPRESSIONS

UNIT ONE

- “WHAT IS THIS ?” OR “WHAT IS THAT ?”

UNIT TWO

- “WHAT COLOUR IS IT?”

UNIT THREE

- “WHOSE BAG IS IT?”

UNIT FOUR

- “HOW MUCH IS IT?”

UNIT FIVE

- “WHERE IS IT?”

UNIT SIX

- “IS THERE A ?” OR “ARE THERE ANY?”

UNIT SEVEN

- “WHAT’S HIS/HER NAME?”

UNIT EIGHT

- “HOW IS IT LIKE?”

UNIT NINE

- “WHAT ARE YOU?”

UNIT TEN

- “HOW OLD ARE YOU?”

UNIT ELEVEN

- “WHERE IS HE/SHE?”

UNIT TWELVE

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

UNIT THIRTEEN

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

UNIT FOURTEEN

- ²⁸ SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

UNIT FIFTEEN

- SIMPLE PAST TENSE

UNIT SIXTEEN

- PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (I HAVE DONE)

UNIT SEVENTEEN

- FUTURE TENSE (I WILL DO) Part I

UNIT EIGHTEEN

- FUTURE TENSE (I AM GOING TO DO) Part II

UNIT NINETEEN

- MODAL/AUXILIARY VERBS

UNIT TWENTY

- TO BE

UNIT TWENTY ONE

- VERBAL ING SENTENCE

37

UNIT TWENTY TWO

- THE PASSIVE

UNIT TWENTY THREE

- GERUND

UNIT TWENTY FOUR

- FIXED PREPOSITION

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.

- I'm very sorry.
- Response : No problem.
It's OK.
It doesn't matter.
- Congratulations on your success.
- Response : Thank you
Thanks

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.
- 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.

C. "Have"

Examples

- Have a good time : Selamat senang-senang
- Have a nice holiday : Semoga liburan Anda menyenangkan
- Have a nice trip : Semoga perjalanan Anda menyenangkan.
- Have a nice party : Selamat berpesta.
- Have a nice day : Semoga hari Anda \ menyenangkan.
- Pardon me, please!
- I beg your pardon.
- Good bye!
- Bye!
- Hello!
- Hi!
- Excuse me!
- Take care!

D. Introduction

Examples

- How are you today?
Jawab : I'm fine, thank you.
I'm very well, thanks.
I'm alright, thanks.
- Thank you (very much).
- Thanks (so much)
Jawab : You are welcome.
Don't mention it.

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

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

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

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

❖ Teacher must explain clearly about the sentences above!

Please, Translate :

- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)

B. Telling

Pattern:

Sentence (-), But Sentence (+)

Example:

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

Please, Translate:

-
-
-

Make other sentences about things around you and understand the meaning

C. Conversation

- A : Is this a calendar?
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 television.

- 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.

- 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)

E. Vocabulary

- a book : sebuah buku
- a pencil : sebuah pencil
- a pen : sebuah pena

4. a bollpoint	: sebuah bolpen	48. an ant	: seekor semut
5. a ruler	: sebuah penggaris	49. an asthray	: sebuah asbak
6. a bag	: sebuah tas	50. an island	: sebuah pulau
7. a saucer	: sebuah lepek	51. an ice cream	: sebuah es krim
8. a plate	: sebuah piring	52. an iron	: sebuah setrika
9. a spoon	: sebuah sendok	53. an umbrella	: sebuah payung
10. a fork	: sebuah garpu	54. a university	: sebuah universitas
11. a table	: sebuah meja	55. an egg	: sebuah telur
12. a sofa	: sebuah sofa	56. an envelope	: sebuah amplop
13. a table cloth	: sebuah taplak	57. an eraser	: sebuah penghapus
14. a chair	: sebuah kursi	58. an escalator	: sebuah tangga berjalan
15. a clock	: sebuah jam	59. an elevator	: sebuah lift
16. a television	: sebuah TV	60. an elephant	: seekor gajah
17. a radio	: sebuah radio	61. an eagle	: seekor elang
18. a calendar	: sebuah tanggalan	62. an omelette	: sebuah telur dadar
19. a picture	: sebuah gambar	63. an onion	: sebuah bawang
20. a painting	: sebuah lukisan	64. an owl	: seekor burung hantu
21. a photograph	: sebuah foto	65. an organization	: sebuah organisasi
22. a magazine	: sebuah majalah	66. an office	: sebuah kantor
23. a newspaper	: sebuah koran	67. (the) floor	: lantai
24. a paper	: sebuah kertas	68. the ceiling	: langit-langit
25. a letter	: sebuah surat	69. the sun	: matahari
26. a dictionary	: sebuah kamus	70. the moon	: bulan
27. a text book	: sebuah buku pelajaran	71. the wall	: dinding
28. a carpet	: sebuah karpet	72. the fire	: api
29. a mat	: sebuah tikar	73. the wind	: angin
30. a pillow	: sebuah bantal	74. tire air	: udara
31. a cushion	: banlal sofa	75. the rain	: hujan
32. a broom	: sebuah sapu	76. the cloud	: awan
33. a board	: sebuah papan	77. the door	: pintu
34. a white board/		78. the glass	: gelas
35. a black board	: sebuah papan	79. the roof	: atap
36. a cupboard	: sebuah lemari	80. the rainbow	: pelangi
37. a bell	: sebuah bel	81. the earth	: bumi
38. a book-case	: sebuah rak buku	82. the sky	: langit
39. a case	: sebuah rak	83. the star	: bintang
40. a box	: sebuah kotak	84. the atmosphere	: atmosper
41. a vase	: sebuah vas	85. the blood	: darah
42. a flower	: sebuah bunga	86. the water	: air
43. an apple	: sebuah apel	87. the coffee	: kopi
44. an anchor	: sebuah jangkar	88. the tea	: teh
45. an aeroplane	: sebuah pesawat	89. the milk	: susu
46. an arm	: sebuah lengan	90. the situation	: situasi
47. an animal	: seekor binatang		

UNIT TWO
“WHAT CLOUR IS IT?”

A. Example

- (+) This book is yellow.
(-) This book isn't yellow.
(?) Is this book yellow?
- (+) Thai ruler is white
(-) That ruler isn't white
(?) Is that ruler white?
- (+) The wall is blue.
(-) The wall isn't blue.
(?) Is the wall blue?
- (+) 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:

- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)

B. Telling

Sentence (-), but Sentence (+)

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

Please, Translate:

-
-
-
-

E. Vocabulary

- a shoe : sepatu

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

C. Conversation

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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)

- a sandal/ : sandal
- a slippery

4. a belt	: sabuk	30. an armlet	: gelang
5. a hat	: topi	31. a ring	: cincin
6. a dress	: baju (perempuan)	32. a bracelet	: gelang
7. a shirt	: baju (laki-laki)	33. a bangle	: binggel
8. a sweater	: baju hangat	34. a pendant	: liontin
9. a coat	: jas	35. a towel	: handuk
10. a rain coat	: jas hujan	36. a napkin	: serbet
11. a skirt	: rok	37. a knife	: pisau
12. a blouse	: blus	38. a razor	: pisau cukur
13. a tie	: dasi	39. a tray	: baki
14. a handkerchief	: sapu tangan	40. a bowl	: mangkuk
15. a jacket	: jaket	41. a finger-bowl	: kobokan
16. a pyjamas	: piyama	42. a tea-pot	: teko
17. a shawl	: syal	43. a t-shirt	: kaos
18. a mantle	: mantel	44. under-shirts	: singlet
19. a glove	: sarung tangan	45. jeans	: jeans
20. trousers	: celana panjang	46. a cap	: topi
21. shorts/pants	: celana pendek	47. a collar	: kerah baju
22. a singlet	: singlet	48. a waist coat	: rompi
23. a bow	: dasi kupu	49. a suit	: setelan
24. a necklace	: kalung	50. a pocket	: kantung baju
25. a watch	: arloji	51. a scarf	: syal
26. glasses	: kaca mata	52. a bra	: kutang/BH
27. socks	: kaos kaki	53. a mascara	: celak
28. stockings	: stoking	54. a lipstick	: lipstic
29. an earring	: anting	55. a hand-bag	: tas tangan

UNIT THREE
“WHOSE BAG IS IT?”

A. Example

1. (+) This is my book.
(-) This is not my book.
(?) Is this my book?
2. (+) That is your ruler.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) It is his pen.
(-)
(?)
4. (+) This is her novel.
(-)
(?)
5. (+) That is its head.
(-)
(?)
6. (+) It is our house.
(-)
(?)
7. (+) This is their magazine.
(-)
(?)

Teacher must explain clearly how to use possessive pronoun!

Please, Translate!

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

(-)
(?)

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.

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.

- 12
 3. A : Is it Mama's pen?
 B : No, it isn't.
 A : Is it my uncle's pen?
 B : No, it isn't. - -
 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)

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

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 Kaliniat (+)

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 Rp 3.000.000,-.

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!

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,-?

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!

E. Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. a casette | : kaset | 24. a sun flower | : bunga matahari |
| 2. a banana | : pisang | 25. an orchid | : anggrek |
| 3. a pine apple | : nanas | 26. a dahlia | : dahlia |
| 4. a grape | : anggur | 27. a rabbit | : kelinci |
| 5. a mango | : mangga | 28. a goat | : kambing |
| 6. a water melon | : semangka | 29. a buffalo | : kerbau |
| 7. a pomegranate | : delima | 30. a monkey | : kera |
| 8. a papaya | : pepaya | 31. a marmot | : marmut |
| 9. a date | : kurma | 32. a bear | : beruang |
| 10. a jack fruit | : nagka | 33. a deer | : rusa |
| 11. a mangosteen | : manggis | 34. a cigarette | : rokok |
| 12. a salak | : salak | 35. a penguin | : penguin |
| 13. a coconut | : kelapa | 36. a swan | : angsa |
| 14. a tomato | : tomat | 37. a sparrow | : burung gereja |
| 15. a potato | : kentang | 38. a pigeon/a dove | : merpati |
| 16. a carrot | : wortel | 39. a parrot | : kakak tua |
| 17. a cabbage | : gubis | 40. a seagull | : burung camar |
| 18. a red pepper | : lombok | 41. a crow | : gagak |
| 19. a cucumber | : mentimun | 42. an ostrich | : burung onta |
| 20. a peanut | : kacang | 43. a heron | : bangau |
| 21. a rose | : mawar | 44. a turkey | : kalkun |
| 22. a jasmin | : melati | 45. a peacock | : burung merak |
| 23. a shoe flower | : bunga sepatu | 46. a vulture | : burung bangkai |

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!

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 around 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!

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
9. near/by : di dekat
10. in : di dalam
11. inside : di sebelah dalam
12. outside : di sebelah luar.
13. between : di antara (dua)
14. among : di antara (banyak)
15. across : di seberang
16. around : di sekitar

Animal/Binatang

1. a grasshopper : belalang
2. an ant : semut
3. a dragon fly : capung
4. a horse : kuda
5. a pig : babi
6. a camel : unta
7. a buffalo : kerbau
8. a donkey : keledai
9. a deer : rusa
10. a dog : anjing
11. a cat : kucing
12. a mouse : tikus
13. a squirrel : tupai
14. a rabbit : kelinci
15. a rat : tikus
16. a fox : nibah
17. a bat : kelelawar
18. a hedgehog : landak
19. a whale : paus
20. a giraffe : jerapa
21. a lion : singa
22. a leopard : macan tutul
23. a dolphin : lumba-lumba
24. a kangaroo : kanguru
25. a monkey : monyet
26. a bear : beruang
27. a hippopotamus : kuda nil
28. an elephant : gajah
29. a zebra : zebra
30. a rhinoceros : badak
31. a shark : hiu
32. an eel : belut
33. a jelly fish : ubur-ubur
34. a lobster : udang
35. a snail : siput
36. a crab : kepiting
37. a worm : cacing
38. a spider : laba-laba
39. a scorpion : kalajengking
40. a crocodile : buaya
41. a tortoise : kura-kura
42. a chameleon : bunglon
43. a turtle : penyu
44. a snake : ular
45. a locust : belalang
46. a cricket : jangkrik
47. a beetle : kumbang
48. a bee : tawon
49. a fly : lalat
50. a caterpillar : ulat
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. (+) There is an aeroplane in the sky.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) There are two balls in this room.
(-)
(?)
4. (+) There are some newspapers under the table.
(-)
(?)

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

Please, Translate:

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

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.

E. Vocabulary

1. a car : mobil

3. There are not 2 rackets in this room, but there are 2 balls in this room.

4. There are not any magazines under the table, but 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!

2. a motor : motor
3. a boot : bagasi

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

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 areand.....
(*salah satunya nama sendiri*)
(-)
(?)
7. (+) They areand.....
(*dua-duanya nama lain*)
(-)
(?)
8. (+) You areand.....
(*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?

1

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 Ivan?
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.
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, she isn't.
A : Is she Theresia?
B : No, She isn't.
A : Who is she?
B : She is Valerie.

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?
B : No, we aren't.
A : Are we Tina and Mary?
B : No, we aren't.
A : Who are we?
B : We are Betty and Caroline.

7. A : Are they Dewi and Edo?
B : No, they aren't.
A : Are they Farid and Gita?
B : No, they aren't.
A : Are they Dewi and Iwan?
B : No they aren't.
A : Who are 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

2. a father : ayah

3. a grand mother : nenek

4. a grand father	: kakek	29. a step mother	: ibu tiri
5. a son	: anak (putra)	30. a father in law	: ayah mertua
6. a daughter	: anak (putri)	31. a mother in law	: ibu mertua
7. a brother	: saudara (laki-laki)	32. a widow	: janda
8. a sister	: saudara (perempuan)	33. a widower	: duda
9. a grand son	: cucu (laki-laki)	34. a great grand mother	: buyut (perempuan)
10. a grand daughter	: cucu (perempuan)	35. a great grand father	: buyut (laki-laki)
11. a cousin	: sepupu	36. a bride	: mempelai (perempuan)
12. a nephew	: keponakan (laki-laki)	37. a bridegroom	: mempelai (laki-laki)
13. a niece	: keponakan (perempuan)	38. a girl friend	: pacar (perempuan)
14. a baby	: bayi	39. a boy friend	: pacar (laki-laki)
15. a boy	: anak laki	40. a fiancee	: tunangan (perempuan)
16. a girl	: anak perempuan	41. a fiance	: tunangan (laki-laki)
17. a wife	: istri	42. a room mate	: teman sekamar
18. a husband	: suami	43. a school mate	: teman sekolah
19. a man	: orang laki-laki	44. a class mate-	: teman sekelas
20. a woman	: orang perempuan	45. an ex husband	: mantan suami
21. a friend	: teman	46. an ex wife	: mantan istri
22. a neighbour	: tetangga	47. an orphan	: anak yatim
23. a guest	: tamu	48. an enemy	: musuh
24. an uncle	: paman	49. a host	: tuan rumah
25. an aunt	: bibi	50. a hostess	: nyonya rumah
26. a parent/s	: orang tua	51. a house wife	: ibu rumah tangga
27. children	: anak-anak	52. a house mother	: ibu rumah tangga
28. a step father	: bapak tiri	53. a maid	: babu
		54. a servant	: pembantu rumah

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. (+)

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

(-)
(?)

6. (+)
(-)
(?)

7. (+)
(-)
(?)

C. 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!

D. 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.

- 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.

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
20. to be unbusy : tidak sibuk
21. to be bored : bosan
22. to be boring : membosankan
23. to be satisfied : puas
24. to be satisfying : memuaskan
25. to be clear : jelas, jetnih
26. to be dirty : kotor
27. to be correct : benar
28. to be false : salah
29. to be cool : sejuk
30. to be hot : panas
31. to be warm : hangat
32. to be stupid : bodoh
33. to be clever : pandai
34. to be smart : cerdas
35. to be careful : hati-hati
36. to be careless : ceroboh
37. to be cheap : murah
38. to be expensive : mahal
39. to be confused : bingung
40. to be confusing : membingungkan
41. to be difficult : sulit
42. to be easy : gampang
43. to be right : benar
44. to be wrong : salah
45. to be lazy : malas
46. to be dilligcnt : rajin
47. to be dangerous : bahaya
48. to be safe : selamat
49. to be deep : dalam
50. to be shallow : dangkal
51. to be disappointed : kecewa
52. to be disappointing : mengecewakan
53. to be doubtful : ragu
54. to be sure : yakin
55. to be dry : kering
56. to be wet : basah
57. to be dead : mati
58. to be alive : bernyawa, hidup
59. to be early : awal

60. to be late : telat
61. to be extrovert : terbuka

62. to be introvert : tertutup
63. to be fast : cepat

64. to be slow : lambat
 65. to be far : jauh
 66. to be near : dekat
 67. to be fat : gemuk
 68. to be thin : kurus
 69. to be glad : senang
 70. to be sad : sedih
 71. to be happy : bahagia
 72. to be generous : dermawan
 73. to be stingy : pelit
 74. to be heavy : berat
 75. to be light : ringan
 76. to be hungry : lapar
 77. to be full : kenyang
 78. to be fed-up : kenyang
 79. to be healthy : sehat
 80. to be fine : baik-baik saja
 81. to be sick : sakit
 82. to be ill : sakit
 83. to be honest : jujur
 84. to be dishonest : tidak jujur
 85. to be humble : rendah hati
 86. to be boasted : sombong
 87. to be boasting : sombong
 88. to be polite : sopan
 89. to be impolite : tidak sopan
 90. to be important : penting
 91. to be unimportant : tidak penting
 92. to be impossible : mustahil
 93. to be possible : mungkin
 94. to be jealous : cemburu
 95. to be unjealous : tidak cemburu
 96. to be kind : baik hati
 97. to be bad : buruk
 98. to be lucky : beruntung
 99. to be unlucky : sial
 100. to be long : panjang
 101. to be short : pendek
 102. to be obedient : patuh
 103. to be naughty : nakal
 104. to be new : baru
 105. to be old : lama
 106. to be nervous : grogi
 107. to be relaxed : santai
 108. to be narrow : sempit

152. to be tired : lelah

109. to be large : luas
 110. to be wide : lebar
 111. to be poor : miskin
 112. to be rich : kaya
 113. to be present : hadir
 114. to be absent : tak hadir
 115. to be popular : terkenal
 116. to be unpopular : tak populer
 117. to be ripe : matang
 118. to be unripe : mentah
 119. to be responsible : bertanggung jawab
 120. to be irresponsible : tak bertanggung jawab
 121. to be sour : kecut
 122. to be sweet : manis
 123. to be soft : lunak, lembut
 124. to be rough : kasar
 125. to be sharp : tajam
 126. to be dull : tumpul
 127. to be strong : kuat
 128. to be weak : lemah
 129. to be silent : diam
 130. to be quiet : diam
 131. to be noisy : gaduh
 132. to be surprised : terkejut
 133. to be surprising : mengejutkan
 134. to be shy : malu
 135. to be selfish : mementingkan diri sendiri
 136. to be stubborn : keras kepala
 137. to be the same : sama
 138. to be different : berbeda
 139. to be special : khusus
 140. to be sunny : cerah
 141. to be cloudy : mendung
 142. to be rainy : ber hujan
 143. to be snowy : bersalju
 144. to be sure : yakin
 145. to be certain : pasti
 146. to be supernatural : supranatural
 147. to be superstitious : takhayul
 148. to be thoughtful : berpengertian
 149. to be thirsty : haus
 150. to be hungry : lapar
 151. to be true : benar

153. to be modern : modern

154. to be traditional	: traditional	168. to be wonderful	: hebat, mengagumkan
155. to be useful	: berguna	169. to be excellent	: hebat sekali
156. to be useless	: sia-sia	170. to be great	: hebat
157. to be valuable	: berharga	171. to be marvellous	: hebat
158. to be unvaluable	: tak berharga	172. to be worried	: khawatir
159. to be in vain/failed	: gagal	173. to be young	: muda
160. to be vital	: vital	174. to be old	: tua
161. to be necessary	: perlu	175. to be grown-up	: dewasa
162. to be wise	: bijaksana	176. to be natural	: alami
163. to be unwise	: tidak bijaksana	177. to be green	: hijau, ingusan
164. to be wasteful	: boros	178. to be yellow	: kuning
165. to be economical	: hemat	179. to be red	: merah
166. to be wealthy	: kaya		
167. to be ready	: siap		

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 saver.
(-)
(?)
6. (+) We are students.
(-)
(?)
7. (+) They are drivers.
(-)
(?)

Please, Translate

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

- (-)
(?)

6. (+)
(-)
(?)

7. (+)
(-)
(?)

D. 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.
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	48. a president	: presiden
5. a headmaster	: kepala sekolah	49. a vice-president	: wakil presiden
6. a dean	: dekan	50. a prime-minister	: perdana menteri
7. a rector	: rektor	51. a king	: raja
8. a farmer	: petani	52. an emperor	: kaisar
9. a gardener	: tukang kebun	53. a prince	: pangeran
10. a carpenter	: tukang kayu	54. a princess	: putri raja
11. a doctor	: dokter	55. a queen	: ratu
12. a dentist	: dokter gigi	56. a judge	: hakim
13. a nurse	: perawat	57. a lawyer	: pengacara
14. a patient	: pasien	58. an attorney	: pengacara
15. a policeman	: polisi (laki-laki)	59. a prosecutor	: jaksa
16. a policewoman	: polisi (perempuan)	60. a defendant	: terdakwa
17. a thief	: pencuri	61. a jury	: juri
18. a robber	: perampok	62. a journalist	: wartawan
19. a pick pocket	: pencopet	63. a reporter	: wartawan
20. a smuggler	: penyelundup	64. an editor	: editor
21. a hijacker	: pembajak	65. a writer	: penulis
22. a kidnapper	: penculik	66. an author	: pengarang
23. an army	: angkatan	67. a musician	: musisi
24. a soldier	: tentara	68. a guitarist	: gitaris
25. a navy	: angkatan laut	69. a pianist	: pianis
26. a banker	: bankir	70. a modelist	: foto model
27. a barber	: tukang cukur rambut	71. an artist	: artis
28. a boss	: bos	72. an actress	: aktris (perempuan)
29. a butcher	: penjual daging	73. an actor	: aktor (laki-laki)
30. a cashier	: kasir	74. a pastor	: pastur
31. a chairman	: ketua	75. a priest	: pendet
32. a chief	: ketua	76. a prayer	: juru doa
33. a clown	: badut	77. a prophet	: nabi
34. a comedian	: pelawak	78. a psychologist	: psikolog
35. a coach	: pelatih	79. a servant	: pembantu
36. a cop/police	: polisi	80. a maid	: babu
37. a customer	: pelanggan	81. a waiter	: pelayan (laki-laki)
38. a driver	: sopir	82. a waitress	: pelayan (perempuan)
39. a passenger	: penumpang	83. a steward	: pramugara
40. a director	: direktur (laki-laki)	84. a stewardess	: pramugari
41. a directress	: direktur (perempuan)	85. a secretary	: sekretaris
42. an employee	: karyawan	86. a typist	: juru tik
43. an employer	: majikan	87. a spokesman	: juru bicara
44. a foot-baller	: pemain sepak bola	88. an assistant	: asisten
45. a governor	: gubernur	89. a guide	: pemandu
46. a mayor	: walikota	90. a tourist	: turis
47. a minister	: menteri	91. a translator	: penterjemah

UNIT TEN
“HOW OLD ARE YOU?”

A. Example

1. (+) I am 17 years old.
(-)
(?)
2. (+) ⁶ 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. (+) ⁶ We are 12 and 15 years old.
(-)
(?)
7. (+) They are 20 years old.
(-)
(?)

C. Telling ⁴³

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. ⁶
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
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.

5. A : Is the dog 2 years old?
B : No, it isn't.

3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Make your own sentences!

D. Conversation

1. A : Am I 15 years old?
B : No, you aren't.
A :?
B :
A :?
B : ⁴⁷
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 : ⁴⁷
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?
B : She is 23 years old.
-
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!

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-ngomong
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 orang
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
27. less than : kurang dari
28. more than : lebih dari
29. exactly : pastilah, tentunya
30. almost : hampir
31. already : sudah
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
37. You are right : kamu benar
38. I wish : saya harap
39. I guarantee : saya jamin
40. I wish I could : saya harap saya bisa
41. If I am not mistaken : kalau aku tak salah

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. (+)
(-)
(?)

C. Conversation

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!

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.

18

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	47. in the temple	: di pura, candi
3. in the beach	: di pantai	48. in the museum	: di musium
4. in the canteen	: di kantin	49. in the library	: di perpustakaan
5. in the cemetery	: di kuburan	50. in the pawn shop	: di rumah pegadaian
6. in the grave yard	: di kuburan	51. in the barber shop	: di tukang potong rambut
7. in the cinema	: di bioskop	52. in the police station	: di kantor polisi
8. in the movie	: di bioskop	53. in the railway station	: di stasiun kereta api
9. in the company	: di perusahaan	54. in the park	: di taman
10. in the factory	: di pabrik	55. in the parking place	: di tempat parkir
11. in the drugs store	: di apotik	56. in the post office	: di kantor pos
12. in the hospital	: di rumah sakit	57. in the square	: di alun-alun
13. in the clinic	: di klinik	58. in the terminal	: di terminal
14. in the bath room	: di kamar mandi	59. in the bus station	: di stasiun bus
15. in the bed room	: di kamar tidur	60. in the theatre	: di teater
16. in the living room	: di ruang tamu	61. in the travel agency	: di agen perjalanan
17. in the dining room	: di ruang makan	62. in the village	: di desa
18. in the family room	: di ruang keluarga	63. in the city	: di kota
19. in the yard	: di halaman	64. in the capital city	: di ibu kota
20. in the garden	: di kebun	65. in the town	: di kota
21. in the verandah	: di beranda	66. in the party	: di pesta
22. in the garage	: di garasi	67. in the exhibition	: di pameran
23. in the gate	: di pintu gerbang	68. on the radio	: di radio
24. in the warehouse	: di gudang	69. on the television	: di televisi
25. in the heaven	: di surga	70. in the newspaper	: di koran
26. in the hell	: di neraka	71. in the salon/	: di salon
27. in the head quarter	: di markas	72. in the beauty parlour	: di salon
28. in the office	: di kantor	73. in the palace	: di istana
29. in the jail	: di penjara	74. in the hall	: di balai
30. in the prison	: di penjara	75. in the air port	: di bandara
31. in the court	: di pengadilan	76. in the sea port	: di pelabuhan
32. in the forest	: di hutan	77. in the cafeteria	: di kafe
33. in the jungle	: di rimba	78. in the discotique	: di diskotik
34. in the sea	: di laut	79. in the dormitory	: di asrama
35. in the ocean	: di samudra	80. in the boarding house	: di kos-kosan
36. in the river	: di sungai	81. in the workshop	: di bengkel
37. in the dam	: di bendungan	82. in the supermarket	: di supermarket
38. in the lake	: di danau	83. in the farm	: di pertanian
39. in the mountain	: di gunung	84. in the stadium	: di stadion
40. in the lavatory	: di toilet	85. in the playing ground	: di tempat bermain
41. in the toilet	: di toilet	86. on the street	: di jalan
42. in the rest room	: di toilet	87. at campus	: di kampus
43. in the market	: di pasar	88. at school	: di sekolah
44. in the shop	: di toko	89. at home	: di rumah
45. in the mosque	: di masjid	90. at work	: di tempat kerja
46. in the church	: di gereja		

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. (+)

C. Conversation

- (-)
(?)
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!

- 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

18

3. A : Is he reading?

B : No, he isn't.

A :

B :

A :

B :

A : What is he doing?

B : He is eating.

7

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

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
 16. to carry out : menyelenggarakan
 17. to dance : menari
 18. to drink : minum
 19. to debate : berdebat
 20. to explain : menerangkan
 21. to employ : memperkerjakan
 22. to fast : berpuasa
 23. to gamble : berjudi
 24. to help : menolong
 25. to fish : memancing
 26. to look for : mencari
 27. to look at : memandang
 28. to look after : merawat
 29. to laugh : tertawa
 30. to smile : tersenyum
 31. to listen to : mendengarkan
 32. to learn : mempelajari
 33. to study : belajar
 34. to lead : memimpin
 35. to move : berpindah, memindahkan
 36. to massage : memijat
 37. to meditate : bermeditasi
 38. to play : bermain
 39. to pray : sholat, berdoa
 40. to push : mendorong
 41. to pull : menarik
 42. to start : memulai
 43. to finish : menyelesaikan
 44. to stop : berhenti
 45. to suggest : menasehati
 46. to smoke : merokok

47. to sail : berlayar
 48. to translate : menterjemahkan
 49. to talk : bercakap-cakap
 50. to turn-on : menghidupkan
 51. to turn-off : mematikan
 52. to switch on : menghidupkan
 53. to switch off : mematikan
 54. to train : melatih
 55. to try : mencoba
 56. to travel : bepergian
 57. to telephone : menelpon
 58. to call : menelpon
 59. to tolerate : mentolelir
 60. to visit : mengunjungi
 61. to vomit : muntah
 62. to wash : mencuci
 63. to work : bekerja
 64. to wait for : menunggu
 65. to wave : melambai
 66. to water : menyiram
 67. to walk : berjalan
 68. to watch : menonton
 69. to yell : memekik
 70. to clean : membersihkan
 71. to come : datang
 72. to go : pergi
 73. to go home : pulang
 74. to bring : membawa
 75. to bite : mengigit
 76. to blow : bertiup
 77. to bark : mengonggong
 78. to build : membangun
 79. to catch : menangkap
 80. to choose : memilih
 81. to come : datang
 82. to come home : pulang
 83. to cut : memotong
 84. to draw : menggambar
 85. to drive : menyetopir
 86. to eat : makan
 87. to drink : minum
 88. to fall : jatuh
 89. to feel : merasa
 90. to fight : berkelahi
 91. to quarrel : bertengkar

92. to find : menemukan

93. to fly : terbang

94. to get	: mendapat	120. to ride	: menuuggang.mengendarai
95. to give	: memberi	121. to ring	: membunyikan
96. to grow	: tumbuh	122. to run	: berlari
97. to have	: mempunyai	123. to say	: berkata
98. to hear	: mendengar	124. to speak	: berbicara
99. to hide	: menyembunyikan	125. to talk	: bercakap-cakap
100. to hit	: memukul	126. to stall	: mengandangkan
101. to hold	:memegang, menyelenggarakan	127. to shoot	: menembak
102. to keep	: menjaga	128. to show	: menunjukkan
103. to hurl	: melukai	129. to cheer	: bersorak, menyoraki
104. to leave	: meninggalkan, berangkat	130. to shake	: menggoyang
105. to tell	: memberitahu	131. to sleep	: tidur
106. to tell a lie	: bohong	132. to steal	: mencuri
107. to lie	: bohong	133. to swim	: berenang
108. to take	: mengambil	134. to teach	: mengajar
109. to take a rest	: beristirahat	135. to think	: berpikir
110. to take a bath	: mandi	136. to throw	: melempar
111. to spend	: membelanjakan	137. to wake up	: bangun, membangunkan
112. to see	: melihat	138. to wear	: mengenakan
113. to loose	: kehilangan	139. to win	: memenangkan
114. to make	: membuat	140. to defeat	: mengalahkan
115. to meet	: bertemu	141. to eat breakfast	: makan pagi
116. to pay	: membayar	142. to have breakfast	: makan pagi
117. to put	: meletakkan	143. to eat lunch	: makan siang
118. to read	: membaca	144. to have lunch	: makan siang
119. to write	: menulis	145. to have dinner	: makan malam
		146. to eat dinner	: makan malam

UNIT THIRTEEN

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Pattern

is

S + am + V₁ + ing

are

1. (+) I am studying English in the class room now.
 (-)
 (?)
2. (+) You are teaching us at this time..
 (-)
 (?)
3. (+) Bill is going to Europe by plane.
 (-)
 (?)
4. (+) Catherine is doing her homework at home
 (-)
 (?)
5. (+) The dog is barking right now.
 (-)
 (?)
6. (+) Tom and I are talking about psychology.
 (-)
 (?)
7. (+) Andy and Dany are taking a rest.
 (-)
 (?)

Please, Translate :

1. (+)
 (-)
 (?)
2. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

C. Conversation

Edward is buying a book in the market now.

a b c d e

3. (+)
 (-)
 (?)
4. (+)
 (-)
 (?)
5. (+)
 (-)
 (?)
6. (+)
 (-)
 (?)
7. (+)
 (-)
 (?)

B. Telling

Sentence (-), but Sentence (+)

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.

- 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 car with Karel
a b c d e

- a) Who are going to school by car?
They are.
- b) Are they.....3X.....?
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!

D. Practice

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

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

E. Reading (Present Continuous Tense)

A Picnic

It is Sunday. Everybody 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

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

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 : mcnggosok

7. to borrow	: meminjam	62. to wash	: mencuci
8. to close	: menutup	63. to work	: bekerja
9. to open	: membuka	64. to wait for	: menunggu
10. to cook	: memasak	65. to wave	: melambai
11. to call	: memanggil	66. to water	: menyiram
12. to celebrate	: merayakan	67. to walk	: berjalan
13. to cry	: menangis	68. to watch	: menonton
14. to climb	: memanjat	69. to yell	: memekik
15. to carry	: membawa	70. to clean	: membersihkan
16. to carry out	: menyelenggarakan	71. to come	: datang
17. to dance	: menari	72. to go	: pergi
18. to drink	: minum	73. to go home	: pulang
19. to debate	: berdebat	74. to bring	: membawa
20. to explain	: menerangkan	75. to bite	: menggigit
21. to employ	: memperkerjakan	76. to blow	: bertiup
22. to fast	: berpuasa	77. to bark	: menggonggong
23. to gamble	: berjudi	78. to build	: membangun
24. to help	: menolong	79. to catch	: menangkap
25. to fish	: memancing	80. to choose	: memilih
26. to look for	: mencari	81. to come	: datang
27. to look at	: memandang	82. to come home	: pulang
28. to look after	: merawat	83. to cut	: memotong
29. to laugh	: tertawa	84. to draw	: menggambar
30. to smile	: tersenyum	85. to drive	: menyopir
31. to listen to	: mendengarkan	86. to eat	: makan
32. to learn	: mempelajari	87. to drink	: minum
33. to study	: belajar	88. to fall	: jatuh
34. to lead	: memimpin	89. to feel	: merasa
35. to move	: berpindah	90. to fight	: berkelahi
36. to massage	: memijat	91. to quarrel	: bertengkar
37. to meditate	: benneditasi	92. to find	: menemukan
38. to play	: bermain	93. to fly	: terbang
39. to pray	: sholat, berdo'a	94. to get	: mendapat
40. to push	: mendorong	95. to give	: memberi
41. to pull	: menarik	96. to grow	: tumbuh
42. to start	: memulai	97. to have	: mempunyai
43. to finish	: menyelesaikan	98. to hear	: mendengar
44. to stop	: berhenti	99. to hide	: menyembunyikan
45. to suggest	: menasehati	100. to hit	: memukul
46. to smoke	: merokok	101. to hold	: memegang, menyelenggarakan
47. to sail	: berlayar	102. to keep	: menjaga
48. to translate	: menterjemahkan	103. to hurt	: melukai
49. to talk	: bercakap-cakap	104. to leave	: meninggalkan, berangkat
50. to turn-on	: menghidupkan	105. to tell	: memberitahu
51. to turn-off	: mematikan	106. to tell a lie	: bohong
52. to switch on	: menghidupkan	107. to lie	: bohong
53. to switch off	: mematikan	108. to take	: mengambil
54. to train	: melatih	109. to take a rest	: beristirahat
55. to try	: mencoba	110. to take a bath	: mandi
56. to travel	: bepergian	111. to spend	: membelanjakan
57. to telephone	: menelpon	112. to see	: melihat
58. to call	: menelpon	113. to loose	: kehilangan
59. to tolerate	: mentolelir	114. to make	: membuat
60. to visit	: mengunjungi		
61. to vomit	: muntah		

115. to meet	: bertemu	141. to eat breakfast	: makan pagi
116. to pay	: membayar	142. to have breakfast	: makan pagi
117. to put	: meletakkan	143. to eat lunch	: makan siang
118. to read	: membaca	144. to have lunch	: makan siang
119. to write	: menulis	145. to have dinner	: makan malam
120. to ride	: menunggang, mengendarai	146. to eat dinner	: makan malam
121. to ring	: membunyikan		
122. to run	: berlari		
123. to say	: berkata		
124. to speak	: berbicara		
125. to talk	: bercakap-cakap		
126. to stall	: mengandangkan		
127. to shoot	: menembak		
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		

UNIT FOURTEEN
SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

A. Pattern

1. (+) I wake up at 05.30 every morning
(-)
(?)
2. (+) You go to school in the morning.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) Mike Tyson practices boxing twice a day.
(-)
(?)
4. (+) Martina Hingis plays tennis very well.
(-)
(?)
5. (+) The cat drinks milk three times a day.
(-)
(?)
6. (+) We study English once a week.
(-)
(?)
7. (+) They play basket at school every Sunday.
(-)
(?)

Please, Translate:

1. (+)
(-)
(?)
2. (+)
(-)
(?)
3. (+)
(-)

C. Conversation

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

(?)

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

- 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 every 3 months.

Note:

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

They travel by ship to Africa for 3 months.

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

F. Vocabulary

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. to want | : ingin |
| 2. to like | : suka, menyukai |
| 3. to have | : mempunyai |
| 4. to feel | : merasakan |

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 every morning.
a b c d
2. You go to school in the morning.
a b c d
3. Mike Tyson practices boxing twice a day.
a b c d
4. Martina Hingis plays tennis very well.
a b c
5. The cat drinks milk 3 times a day.
a b c d
6. We study English once a week.
a b c d
7. They play basket at school every Sunday
a b c d e

E. Reading (Present Tense)

5 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 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)
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 5. to enjoy | : menikmati |
| 6. to prefer | : lebih suka |
| 7. to understand | : mengerti |
| 8. to see | : melihat |
| 9. to wake up/get up | : bangun |

to have breakfast/		28. to open	: membuka
10. to eat breakfast	: makan pagi	29. to close	: menutup
to have lunch/		30. to drive	: mengemudi
11. to eat lunch	: makan siang	31. to ride	: mengendarai
to have dinner/		32. to speak	: berbicara
12. to eat dinner	: makan malam	33. to talk	: bercakap-cakap
13. to take a nap	: tidur siang	34. to need	: membutuhkan
14. to go to	: pergi ke	35. to smoke	: merokok
15. to take a rest	: beristirahat	36. to rise	: terbit
16. to study	: belajar	37. to set	: terbenam
17. to plant	: menanam	38. to make	: membuat
18. to watch	: menonton	39. to work	: bekerja
19. to help	: membantu	40. to know	: mengetahui
20. to cook	: memasak	41. to come from	: datang dari
21. to send ... to school:	mengantar ke sekolah	42. to belong to	: kepunyaan, milik
22. to pick up	: menjemput	43. to remember	: mengingat
23. to pray	: berdoa	44. to forget	: lupa
24. to sleep	: tidur	45. to think	: berpikir
25. to dream	: bermimpi	46. to love	: mencintai
26. to eat	: makan	47. to want to _V ₁	: ingin
27. to drink	: minum	48. to like to V ₁	: suka
		49. to have to _V ₁	: harus

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.
(-)
(?)

C. Conversation

Please, Translate:

1. (+)
(-)
(?)
2. (+)
(-)
(?)
3. (+)
(-)
(?)
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.

Jessica washed the dishes in the kitchen

a b c d
this morning.
e

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.

They went to Singapore twice a month last year

a b c d e

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 yesterday

a b c d

2. You washed your car last Sunday.

a b c d

3. Eric went to Solo three days ago.

a b c d

4. Evelyn ate pizza in Tunjungan last night.

a b c d e

5. The lion slept soundly this morning.

a b c d

6. They drank milk yesterday night.

a b c d

7. We stayed in Jakarta for 3 days last month.

a b c d e

E. Reading

At a Theater

13

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)

2

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. become - became : menjadi | 29. fly - flew : terbang |
| 2. begin - began : mulai | 30. forbid - forbade : melarang |
| 3. bite - bit : menggigit | 31. forget - forgot : lupa |
| 4. blow - blew : bertiup | 32. forgive - forgave : memaafkan |
| 5. break - broke : mematahkan | 33. get - got : mendapat |
| 6. is/am/are - was/were : | 34. give - gave : memberi |
| 7. bring - brought : membawa | 35. go - went : pergi |
| 8. build - built : membangun | 36. grow - grew : tumbuh |
| 9. burn - burnt : membakar | 37. have - had : mempunyai |
| 10. buy - bought : membeli | 38. hear - heard : mendengar |
| 11. can - could : dapat, bisa | 39. hide - hid : bersembunyi |
| 12. catch - caught : menangkap | 40. hit - hit : memukul |
| 13. choose - chose : memilih | 41. hold - held : memegang |
| 14. come - came : datang | 42. hurt - hurt : melukai |
| 15. cost - cost : berharga | 43. keep - kept : menjaga |
| 16. cut - cut : memotong | 44. know - knew : mengetahui, kenal |
| 17. dig - dug : menggali | 45. lead - led : memimpin |
| 18. do - did : mengerjakan | 46. lean - leant : bersandar |
| 19. draw - drew : menggambar | 47. learn - learnt : mempelajari |
| 20. dream - dreamt : bermimpi | 48. leave - left : meninggalkan |
| 21. drink - drank : minum | 49. lend - lent : meminjamkan |
| 22. drive - drove : mengemudi | 50. let - let : membiarkan |
| 23. eat - ate : makan | 51. lose - lost : kehilangan |
| 24. fall - fell : jatuh | 52. light - lit : menyalakan |
| 25. feed - fed : memberi makan | 53. lie - lay : berbaring |
| 26. feel - felt : merasakan | 54. make - made : membuat |
| 27. fight - fought : berkelahi | 55. may - might : boleh |
| 28. find - found : menemukan | 56. mean - meant : bermaksud, berarti |
| | 57. meet - met : bertemu |
| | 58. must - had to : harus |
| | 59. overcome - overcame : mengatasi |
| | 60. pay - paid : membayar |
| | 61. put - put : meletakkan |
| | 62. read - read : membaca |
| | 63. rent - rent : menyewa |
| | 64. ride - rode : menunggang |
| | 65. ring - rang : membunyikan |
| | 66. rise - rose : terbit |
| | 67. run - ran : berlari |
| | 68. say - said : berkata |
| | 69. see - saw : melihat |
| | 70. sell - sold : menjual |
| | 71. send - sent : mengirim |
| | 72. set - set : terbenam |
| | 73. shake - shook : menggoyangkan |
| | 74. shall - should : akan |
| | 75. shine - shone : bersinar |
| | 76. shoot - shot : menembak |
| | 77. show - showed : menunjukkan |
| | 78. shut - shut : menutup |
| | 79. sing - sang : menyanyi |

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 80. | sink - sank | : tenggelam | 94. | sweep - swept | : menyapu |
| 81. | sit - sat | : duduk | 95. | swim - swam | : berenang |
| 82. | sleep - slept | : tidur | 96. | take - took | : mengambil |
| 83. | smell - smelt | : mencium, membau | 97. | teach - taught | : mengajar |
| 84. | speak - spoke | : berbicara | 98. | tear - tore | : menyobek |
| 85. | speed - sped | : mempercepat | 99. | tell - told | : memberitahu, bercerita |
| 86. | spell - spelt | : mengeja | 100. | think - thought | : berpikir |
| 87. | spend - spent | : membelanjakan | 101. | throw - threw | : melempar |
| 88. | spoil - spoilt | : memanjakn | 102. | understand – understood | : mengerti |
| 89. | spread - spread | : menyebarkan | 103. | wake - woke | : bangun |
| 90. | stand - stood | : berdiri | 104. | wear - wore | : mengenakan |
| 91. | steal * stole | : mencuri | 105. | will - would | : akan |
| 92. | sting - stung | : menyengat | 106. | win - won | : menang |
| 93. | swear - swore | : bersumpah | 107. | write - wrote | : menulis |

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. (+) Sheliyas 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

Marry has visited me three times.

a b c 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 3X ?
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!

They have lived in France since 3 years ago

a b c 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?
Livingffliey 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 well.
a b c d
3. He has bought a car in Paris.
a b c d
4. She has cooked dinner.
a b c
5. The train has arrived since an hour ago.
a b c
6. We have done the work quickly.
a b c d
7. They have had a house in Australia
a b c d

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 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

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

F. Vocabulary (Irregular Verbs)

1. is/am/are - was/were - has been/have been
2. become - became - become : menjadi
3. begin - began - begun : mulai
4. bite - bit - bitten : menggigit
5. blow - blew - blown : bertiup
6. break - broke - broken : memecahkan
7. is/am/are - was/were - has been/have been
8. bring - brought - brought : membawa
9. build - built - built : membangun
10. burn - burnt - burnt : membakar
11. buy - bought - bought : membeli
12. can - could - could have : dapat, bisa
13. catch - caught - caught : menangkap
14. choose - chose - chosen : memilih
15. come - came - come : datang
16. cost - cost - cost : berharga
17. cut - cut - cut : memotong
18. dig - dug - dug : menggali
19. do - did - done : mengerjakan
20. draw - drew - drawn : menggambar
21. dream - dreamt - dreamt : bermimpi
22. drink - drank - drunk : minum
23. drive - drove - driven : menyopiri
24. eat - ate - eaten : makan
25. fall - fell - fallen : jatuh
26. feed - fed - fed : memberi makan
27. feel - felt - felt : merasa
28. fight - fought - fought : berkelahi
29. find - found - found : meneniukan
30. fly - flew - flown : terbang
31. forbid - forbade - forbidden : melarang
32. forget - forgot - forgotten : lupa,
melupakan
33. forgive - forgave - forgiven : memaafkan
34. get - got - gotten : mendapat
35. give - gave - given : memberi
36. go - went - gone : pergi
37. grow - grew - grown : tumbuh
38. have - had - had : mempunyai
39. hear - heard - heard : mendengar
40. hide - hid - hidden : bersembunyi
41. hit - hit - hit : memukul
42. hold - held - held : memegang
43. hurt - hurt - hurt : melukai
44. keep - kept - kept : menjaga
45. know - knew - known : tahu, kenai
46. lead - led - led : memimpin
47. lean - leant - leant : bersandar
48. learn - learnt - learnt : mempelajari
49. leave - left - left : meninggalkan
50. lend - lent - lent : meminjamkan
51. let - let - let : membiarkan
52. loose - lost - lost : kalah, kehilangan
53. light - lit - lit : menyalakan
54. lie - lay - lain : berbaring
55. make - made - made : membuat
56. may - might - might have : mungkin, boleh
57. mean - meant - meant : berarti
58. meet - met - met : bertemu
59. must - had to - must have : harus
60. overcome - overcame - overcome : mengatasi
61. pay - paid - paid : membayar
62. put - put - put : meletakkan
63. read - read - read : membaca
64. rent - rent - rent : menyewa
65. ride - rode - ridden : menunggang
66. ring - rang - rung : membunyikan
67. rise - rose - risen : terbit
68. run - ran - run : lari
69. say - said - said : berkata
70. see - saw - seen : melihat
71. sell - sold - sold : menjual
72. send - sent - sent : mengirimkan
73. set - set - set : terbenam
74. shake - shook - shaken : menggoyang
75. shall - should - should have : akan
76. shine - shone - shone : bersinar
77. shoot - shot - shot : menembak
78. show - showed - shown : menunjukkan

5

79. shut - shut - shut : menutup
80. sing - sang - sung : menyanyi
81. sink - sank - sunk : terbenam
82. sit - sat - sat : duduk
83. sleep - slept - slept : tidur
84. smell - smelt - smelt : membau
85. speak - spoke - spoken : berbicara
86. speed - sped - sped : mempercepat
87. spell - spelt - spelt : mengeja
88. spend - spent - spent : membelanjakan
89. spoil - spoilt - spoilt : memanjakan
90. spread - spread - spread : menyebarkan
91. stand - stood - stood : berdiri
92. steal - stole - stolen : mencuri
93. sting - stung - stung : menyengat

94. swear - swore - sworn : bersumpah
95. sweep - swept - swept : menyapu
96. swim - swam - swum : berenang
97. take - took - taken : mengambil
98. teach - taught - taught : mengajar
99. tear - tore - torn : merobek
100. tell - told - told : memberitakan
101. think - thought - thought : berpikir
102. throw - threw - thrown : melempar
103. understand - understood - understood : mengerti
104. wake - woke - woken : bangun
105. wear - wore - worn : mengenakan
106. will - would - would have : akan
107. win - won - won : menang
108. write - wrote - written : menulis

UNIT SEVENTEEN

FUTURE TENSE (I WILL DO) Part I

A. Pattern

S + <u>Will</u> + V ₁ Shall

Example:

- (+) I will come to your party tonight
(-)
(?)
- (+) You will understand later.
(-)
(?)
- (+) Anton will have dinner with her tonight.
(-)
(?)
- (+) She will go to Italy next month by ship.
(-)
(?)
- (+) The bus will come at 12.00 p.m.
(-)
(?)
- (+) We will overcome this problem.
(-)
(?)
- (+) They will hold a meeting in Batam next year.
(-)
(?)

Please, Translate:

- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)

- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)

B. Telling

- I won't come to your school but I'll come to your party.
-
-
-
-
-
-

Please, Translate :

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

C. Conversation

They bus will come here at 07.00 o'clock tonight
--

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

- What will come here at 07.00 o'clock tonight?
The bus will.
- 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 tonight.

a b c d

2. You'll understand later.

a b c

3. Anton will have dinner with her tomorrow.

a b c d e

4. She will go to Italy next month by ship.

a b c d e

5. The bus will come at 12.00 p.m

a b c

6. We will overcome this problem.

a b c

7. They will hold a meeting in Batam next year.

a b c 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)
- to be able : dapat
- to be allowed : boleh
- to be supposed : seharusnya
- 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. (+)
(-)
(?)

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 for Jakarta by plane

a b c d

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 on TV tonight.

a b c d

2. You are going to travel around the world.

a b c

3. Shinta is going to go to Spain.

a b e

4. Tom is going to do his work immediately.

a b c d

5. It is going to rain soon.

a 46 b c

6. Bill and I are going to invite the president.

a 39 b c

7. Joe and his wife are going to buy a house.

a b c

E. Reading (Future Tense)

48
Good Bye and Good Luck

Our neighbor, captain Charles Allison is going to sail from Surabaya tomorrow, we are going to meet him at the harbor early in the morning.

3
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

1. sail : berlayar
2. neighbour : tetangga
3. harbour : pelabuhan
4. a plenty of : banyak
5. much : banyak
6. a lot of : banyak
7. go : berangkat, pergi

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

UNIT NINETEEN

MODAL/AUXILIARY VERBS

A. Pattern

	Can	
	May	
S +	Must	+ V ₁
	should	

Example:

- (+) I can play piano very well.
(-)
(?)
- (+) You may leave your work now.
(-)
(?)
- (+) John must work hard in USA.
(-)
(?)
- (+) Elly should open her heart to him.
(-)
(?)
- (+) A horse can swim across the river.
(-)
(?)
- (+) We may open this letter
(-)
(?)
- (+) They must listen to the speech carefully.
(-)
(?)

Please, Translate:

- (+)
(-)
(?)

- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)
- (+)
(-)
(?)

B. Telling

- I can not play guitar but I can play piano
-
-
-
-
-
-

Please, Translate :

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

C. Conversation

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

a). Who + Can
May + study hard for exams ?
Must
should

They Can
May
Must
should

b). Can
May they3X....?
Must
should

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

What Can
May they do?
Must
should

Studying/They Can
May study
Must
should

c). Can
May they study3X....?
Must
should

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

d). Can they study3X....?
May
Must
Should
Can't
Mayn't
No, they Mustn't
Shouldn't

For what Can
May they study?
Must
Should

For exams/ they Can
May study for exams.
Must
Should

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 now.
a b c d
3. John must work hard in USA.
a b c d
4. Elly should open her heart to him.
a b c d
5. A horse can swim across the river.
a b c
6. We may open this letter.
a b c
7. They must listen to the speech carefully.
a b c d

E. Reading

3

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

- Translate 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/ may be obliged to
may should = may be supposed to

should can = should be able to
should may = should be allowed to be able to
should must = should have to/
should be obliged to

REVIEW CHECKS

1. I

am

have

will

am

can

may

must

should

playing

play

played

played

play

going to play

play

play

play

play

Basket ball

at school

with my friends

a

b

c

d

e

2. He

is

has

will

is

can

may

must

should

drinking

drinks

drank

drunk

drink

going to drink

drink

drink

drink

drink

a glass of milk

quickly

a

b

c

d

3. They

are

have

will

are

can

may

must

shoul

going

go

went

gone

go

going to go

go

go

go

go

to Japan

by plane

a

b

c

d

4. You

are	doing		
	do		
	did		
have	done		
will	do	your homework	
are	going to do		in the class room
can	do		
may	do		
must	do		
should	do		

a b c d

5. The bus

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

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 should be	Modal/ Auxiliary Verbs

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
 Can
 Modal : I May be at home
 Must
 should

2. You --- a student

Present Cont : You are (being) a student
 Present Tense : You are a student
 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
 Can
 Modal : You 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
 Can
 Modal : He 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
 Can
 Modal : She 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 a dog
tomorrow.
Can
Modal : There May be dog.
Must
should

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
Modal : There May be dogs.
Must
should

There are two kinds of sentence

Nominal Sentence and **Verbal Sentence**

Look :

Present Continuous :

Present Cont

- S + to be**
 - (+) I am (being) at home now
 - (-)
 - (?)
- S + Verb**
 - (+) I am studying now
 - (-)
 - (?)

Present Tense :

Present Tense

- S + bukan KK** (to be dipakai)
 - (+) You are a student
 - (-)
 - (?)
- S + KK** (rumus dipakai)
 - (+) You Study everyday
 - (-)
 - (?)

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.
 - (-)
 - (?)

Present Perfect Tense :

Pres. Perfect

- S + to be**
 - (+) She has been diligent
 - (-)
 - (?)
- S + Verb**
 - (+) She has worked hard
 - (-)
 - (?)

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
	(-)
	(?)

Modal :

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

C. Task

- I..... here
live
- You at school
go
a student
study
- He..... 30 years old
marry
busy
work
- She..... beatiful
have
a doctor
do
- They..... in the field
play
popular singers
give a show

D. Conversation (Kalimat Nominal)

Joe	is (being)	at home	alone
	is		
	was		
	has been		
	will be		
	is going to be		
	can be		
	may be		
	must be		
	should be		

a

b

c

They	are (being)	busy	now everyday last week since yesterday next week tomorrow
	are		
	were		
	have been		
	will be		
	are going to be		
	can be		
	may be		
	must be		
	should be		

a

b

c

I	am (being)	student	in a university
	am		
	was		
	have been		
	will be		
	am going to be		
	can be		
	may be		
	must be		
	should be		

a

b

c

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

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
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

can

may

Modal cont : 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

can

Modal com : 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

He is going to be swimming

can

may

Modal cont : 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 : She may be giving must

must

should

B. Vocabulary

Pay attention for changing of V₁ + ing

to arrange - arranging

to close - closing

to give - giving

to make - making

to take - taking

to write - writing

omitting ending E

to begin - beginning

to cut - cutting

to get - getting

to put - putting

to run - running

to sit - sitting

to swim - swimming

Double consonant

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 : I Can
 May
 Must
 should be advised by

2. You --- forgotten

Present cont : You

Present tense: You

Past tense : You

Pres. Perfect: You

Future : You

Modal : You Can
 May
 Must
 should

3. He --- shot

Present cont : He

Present tense: He

Past tense : He.....

Pres. Perfect: He.....

Future : He.....

Modal : He Can
 May
 Must
 should

4. She --- hurt

Present cont : She

Present tense: She

Past tense : She

Pres. Perfect: She

Future : She.....

Modal : She Can
 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

1. I a student studying
interested in english
study
2. You in the class room
teaching
understood
Teach
3. She 17 years old
dating
loved
Date
4. She peaceful
praying
given
pray
5. The horse strong
running
ridden by Bill
run
6. We Indonesian
living
hoped
live
7. They at work
sleeping
punished
sleep

C. Conversation (Passive Voice)

1.

is (being) is was has been will be is going to be can be may be must be should be	paid	\$ 2,000	by tim
Albert			

a b c d

2.

is (being) is was has been will be is going to be can be may be must be should be	stolen	from the galary
The painting		

a b c

2.

are (being) are were have been will be are going to be can be may be must be should be	told	to go home
They		

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

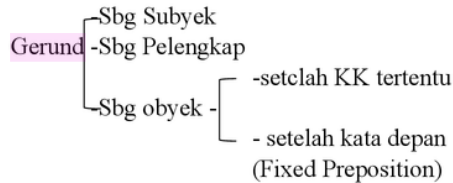
- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. to be accustomed | : terbiasa | 20. to be frightened | : takut |
| 2. to be alerted | : waspada | 21. to be occupied | : sibuk, ditempati |
| 3. to be amused | : senang | 22. to be pleased | : senang |
| 4. to be annoyed | : tersinggung | 23. to be qualified | : memenuhi syarat |
| 5. to be ashamed | : kisinin | 24. to be satisfied | : puas |
| 6. to be astonished | : kagum | 25. to be surprised | : terkejut |
| 7. to be bored | : bosan | 26. to be shocked | : kaget |
| 8. to be booked | : terpesan | 27. to be tired | : lelah |
| 9. to be concerned | : berperhatian | 28. to be addicted | : kecanduan |
| 10. to be confused | : bingung | 29. to be embarrassed | : kisinin |
| 11. to be cured | : sembuh | 30. to be involved | : terlibat |
| 12. to be cursed | : terkutuk | 31. to be offended | : tersinggung |
| 13. to be deli glued | : senang | 32. to be puzzled | : bingung |
| 14. to be disappointed | : kecewa | 33. to be married | : menikah |
| 15. to be damaged | : rusak | 34. to be drunk | : mabuk |
| 16. to be impressed | : terkesan | 35. to be suffered | : menderita |
| 17. to be indebted | : berhutang budi | 36. to be wanted | : buron |
| 18. to be irritated | : gatal | 37. to be worried | : cemas |
| 19. to be interested | : tertarik | 38. to be forgotten | : terlupakan |
| | | 39. to be heard | : terdengar |
| | | 40. to be made | : jodoh |
| | | 41. to be spirited | : bersemangat |
| | | 42. to be mistaken | : salah |

UNIT TWENTY THREE

GERUND

26

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



A. Gerund as 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.
- 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 = 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 : termasyhur karena
- (un)fit for : mempersiapkan diri
- necessary for: perlu untuk
- responsible for : bertanggung jawab atas
- sorry for : menyesal akan
- suitable for : cocok, pantas buat
- homesick for: rindu akan
- grateful for : berterima kasih 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
- successful 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 dengan
- identical with : identik dengan
- gentle with : lemah lembut dengan
- consistent with : konsisten dengan
- comparable with : sebanding 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 of : gemar akan
- full of : penuh dengan
- glad of : gembira akan
- boastful of : sombong akan
- capable of : mampu
- critical of : kritik terhadap
- careless of : ceroboh
- deserving of : pantas menerima
- envious of : iri terhadap
- guilty of : bersalah 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 bersalah 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 dari
(dis)approve of	: setuju, menyetujui
dispose of	: membuang
dream of	: membayangkan
think of	: memikirkan
remind of	: mengingatkan
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	: menangisi
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
subscribe to	: 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	: mengliarkan
act on	: berpura-pura
congratulate on	: selamat atas
decide on	: memutuskan
depend on	: bergantung pada
land on	: mendarat
insist on	: bersikeras
live on	: hidup dari
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	: berurusan dengan
unite with	: bersatu dengan
help with	: membantu dengan
argue with	: beralasan, membantah
consult with	: berkonsultasi
confuse with	: membingungkan
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	: unggul, 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
lead over	: memimpin

C. Participle (V₃)

absorbed in	: sibuk
acquainted with	: kenal
accustomed to	: biasa
afflicted by	: menderita
alarmed at	: gelisah, khawatir
amused at	: merasa senang dengan
annoyed with	: jengkel
ashamed of	: malu akan
astonished at	: heran
bored with	: bosan dengan
concerned with	: tentang, mengenai
confused at	: bingung
delighted by	: gembira
disappointed with	: kecewa
impressed by	: terkesan
indebted to	: berutang budi
interested in	: tertarik akan
irritated by	: mendongkol, terganggu
occupied with	: sibuk dengan
pleased with	: senang dengan
qualified for	: berhak
satisfied with	: puas dengan
suited to	: cocok, sesuai
surprised by	: heran
tired from	: lelah karena
tired or	: bosan dengan
troubled by	: mendapatkan kesulitan dg
addicted to	: kecanduan
amazed at	: takjub
burdened with	: dibebani dengan
blessed with	: diberkahi
composed of	: terdiri
dedicated to	: mengabdikan
drunk on	: mabuk
embarrassed at	: malu pada
entitled to	: berhak atas
involved in	: terlibat
inspired with	: diilhami dengan
offended with	: tersinggung
puzzled at	: bingung
related to	: berkaitan
shaken at	: berguncang

References

- 25 Azar, Betty Schramper. 1989. Understanding and Using English Grammar 2nd Edition. New Jersey: Englewood Cliffs
- 15 Budianto, Suhartawan. 2017. The Superiority of Written Corrective Feedback Outcome on EFL Writing at Different Proficiency Level. *International Journal of English and Education*. ISSN: 2278-4012 Vol. 6 No. 2
- 14 Budianto, Suhartawan. 2017. The Debate of Written Corrective Feedback: What to do and Where to go. *KnE Social Sciences & Humanities*. 1 (3) 372-378
- Budianto, Suhartawan. 2018. Easy ways to communicate in English for EFL Learners. Surabaya:Jakad Publishing.
- 33 <http://www.eslfast.com/robot/topics/smalltalk/smalltalk.htm>
- Richard, Jack C. 2007. Interchange English for International Communication. Cambridge University Press
- Robbin, Jill and MacNeill, Andrew. 2007. Impact Listening. Pearson Longman Asia Ltd. Hongkong:Quarry Bay.
- www.tecahingenglish.org.uk

CURRICULUM VITAE

Suhartawan Budianto was born in Sidoarjo on December 06th 1976. He has been teaching English since he started studying in bachelor degree in English Department, Faculty of Letters, Dr. Soetomo University in 1998. In 1998, he taught in several English courses; Citra English Course, AMECC (American English Communication), and Lentera Ilmu Indonesia. He also taught in some senior high schools (SMA Negeri 1 Sidoarjo, SMA Negeri Gedangan, and SMA Negeri Taman) as an extracurricular of English program in 1999 until 2001.

After earning his bachelor degree, he was accepted as an English Lecturer at the Dr. Soetomo University in Surabaya. He teaches courses relating to speaking and writing skill. He also spends his time teaching few universities in Surabaya such as Universitas Pembangunan Nasional / UPN, Univeristas Muham-madiyah Surabaya / UNMUH, STIKES Karangmenjangan.

In 2008, he carried out his study in the Universitas Negeri Surabaya on English Education and Literature, and he earned his Master degree in 2010. Two years later, he went on his study to doctorate degree in English language teaching at Universitas Negeri Malang. He then earned his doctorate degree in 2017.

The basic English (BOOK 1)

ORIGINALITY REPORT

10%

SIMILARITY INDEX

5%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

7%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Rodney H. Jones, Graham Lock. "Functional Grammar in the ESL Classroom", Springer Nature, 2011 Publication	3%
2	azbahasainggris.com Internet Source	2%
3	jgw.ayinfo.ha.cn Internet Source	1%
4	Submitted to Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Student Paper	1%
5	birdbath.hfu.edu.tw Internet Source	<1%
6	Submitted to AIEP Student Paper	<1%
7	Submitted to Anadolu University Student Paper	<1%
8	dwisinggihpermana.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1%

9	www.yxncc.com Internet Source	<1 %
10	www.learnenglish.net Internet Source	<1 %
11	Submitted to University of Bath Student Paper	<1 %
12	Submitted to Handong Global University Graduate School Student Paper	<1 %
13	englishtalkclub.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1 %
14	Submitted to University of Sydney Student Paper	<1 %
15	ijee.org Internet Source	<1 %
16	www.slideshare.net Internet Source	<1 %
17	Submitted to University of Stirling Student Paper	<1 %
18	Submitted to Drexel University Student Paper	<1 %
19	Submitted to Biola University Student Paper	<1 %

20	ariefflickers.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1 %
21	Submitted to Curtin University of Technology Student Paper	<1 %
22	Submitted to University of Florida Student Paper	<1 %
23	Submitted to University of New England Student Paper	<1 %
24	Submitted to University of Central Oklahoma Student Paper	<1 %
25	sendylicious.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1 %
26	Submitted to Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya Student Paper	<1 %
27	bbs.putclub.com Internet Source	<1 %
28	Hanoi University Publication	<1 %
29	Submitted to Middle East Technical University Student Paper	<1 %
30	Submitted to Roehampton University Student Paper	<1 %

31	Submitted to Cincinnati City School District Student Paper	<1 %
32	Submitted to Sheffield Hallam University Student Paper	<1 %
33	ngkhacphuoc.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1 %
34	Submitted to New Bulgarian University Student Paper	<1 %
35	www.rifqiguru.com Internet Source	<1 %
36	Submitted to CSU, San Jose State University Student Paper	<1 %
37	Submitted to Western Governors University Student Paper	<1 %
38	ivan-english-teaching.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1 %
39	Submitted to Universidad del Valle Student Paper	<1 %
40	www.cszlf.net Internet Source	<1 %
41	www.michaelwalsh.org Internet Source	<1 %
42	Submitted to Icarus College Student Paper	

<1 %

43

www.expbux.com

Internet Source

<1 %

44

Submitted to Georgia State University

Student Paper

<1 %

45

Submitted to Higher Education Commission
Pakistan

Student Paper

<1 %

46

Submitted to University of Southampton

Student Paper

<1 %

47

Submitted to Edith Cowan University

Student Paper

<1 %

48

Submitted to October University for Modern
Sciences and Arts (MSA)

Student Paper

<1 %

Exclude quotes

Off

Exclude matches

Off

Exclude bibliography

Off