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English in Integrated Teaching



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Kata Pengantar

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Curup, Oktober 2017,

Penulis
Leffi Noviyenty, M. Pd.

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and

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For every single thing that they have done to me and I miss u much Mom.

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B. Latar Belakang Penulisan Buku Daras

Ditetapkannya mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris sebagai mata kuliah wajib IAIN Curup untuk seluruh Program Studi dan harus muncul pada agihan di semester 1 dan 2, memberi konsekuensi positif dan tanggungjawab besar bagi Program Studi *Tadris Bahasa Inggris* untuk membuat pedoman dasar mata kuliah ini. Untuk beban kredit 2 sks selama 100 menit tiap satu kali tatap muka ditambah kewajiban 50 menit pendalaman materi dalam bentuk bimbingan tugas mandiri bagi mahasiswa, diperlukan rancangan silabus mata kuliah yang komprehensif dan terintegrasi baik. Sebagai panduan dasar, seluruh materi yang dirancang untuk mata kuliah ini haruslah dapat diberlakukan dan diterapkan secara kontekstual serta sesuai dengan kebutuhan utama setiap program studi. Selama ini, belum penulis temukan panduan dasar tersebut. Dosen yang berbeda kemudian memberikan silabus mata kuliah, materi pembelajaran dan evaluasi yang berbeda.

Di samping itu, setiap program studi juga tidak memberikan kerangka kebutuhan Bahasa Inggris yang jelas dan cenderung menyerahkan sepenuhnya segala sesuatu berkenaan dengan mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris kepada dosen yang mengampu mata kuliah tersebut. Konsekuensinya hampir seluruh program studi meminta dosen-dosen Bahasa Inggris dengan kualifikasi S2 untuk mengampu Bahasa Inggris di prodi mereka. Hal ini tentu saja memberatkan Program Studi *Tadris Bahasa Inggris* sendiri, mengingat Prodi. PBI hanya memiliki 5 orang dosen dengan kualifikasi tersebut, sementara kebutuhan Prodi. PBI sendiri juga cukup tinggi dan IAIN Curup sudah memiliki 24 program studi dengan jumlah kelas parallel yang cukup banyak untuk tiap prodi.

Berdasarkan wawancara dengan beberapa perwakilan mahasiswa tiap program studi dan dosen yang mengampu mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris, penulis menemukan perbedaan yang cukup signifikan berkenaan dengan materi yang diajarkan serta keterampilan berbahasa yang diberikan. Materi bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 tak jarang tumpang tindih, padahal seyogyanya materi Bahasa Inggris 2 lebih tinggi dibanding materi Bahasa Inggris 1. Keterampilan berbahasa yang dikembangkan seharusnya sudah integratif karena mengarah pada kompetensi komunikatif. Sementara yang terjadi selama ini, fokus pembelajaran hanya pada dua keterampilan berbahasa saja yakni Tata Bahasa Inggris dan membaca (*reading*). Sebagian besar materi membahas

aturan-aturan tata Bahasa Inggris bahkan diberikan melalui rumus-rumus yang cukup kompleks. Para dosen mengaku cukup kesulitan mencari materi yang sesuai dengan tingkat pemahaman mahasiswa apalagi materi tentang kajian ke-Islaman. Mahasiswa juga mengakui kesulitan mereka mengikuti mata kuliah ini karena materinya tidak jauh berbeda dengan materi untuk mahasiswa Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Akibatnya, mahasiswa hanya belajar Bahasa Inggris sebagai salah satu mata kuliah wajib IAIN tanpa merasakan manfaat lebih.

Berdasarkan beberapa fakta diatas, penulis mencoba menyusun sebuah buku dasar untuk aatakuliah Bahasa Inggris yang nantinya dapat digunakan oleh siapapun dosen yang mengampu mata kuliah ini dan diseluruh program studi yang ada di IAIN Curup. Buku dasar Bahasa Inggris ini diharapkan akan memberikan manfaat sebagai berikut:

1. Bagi mahasiswa IAIN Curup:

- a. Mahasiswa dapat mempersiapkan diri untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran secara lebih efektif dan efisien.
- b. Mahasiswa akan lebih mudah memahami materi pelajaran Bahasa Inggris karena disajikan dengan Bahasa Inggris yang sangat sederhana, dekat dengan kehidupan mereka. Penyajiannya pun dirancang menarik sehingga tidak terkesan sulit dan membosankan.
- c. Mahasiswa akan lebih maksimal memperoleh manfaat belajar Bahasa Inggris karena buku dasar ini juga menyajikan latihan-latihan mandiri penggunaan Bahasa Inggris secara komunikatif dari berbagai keterampilan berbahasa. Buku dasar ini dapat dijadikan teman berlatih mengembangkan kompetensi Bahasa Inggris mereka.
- d. Mahasiswa dapat mengukur kekuatan mereka, mengenali kekurangan mereka, dan terus memperbaiki keterampilan berbahasa Inggris mereka secara bertahap.

2. Bagi Dosen pengampu mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris:

- a. Dosen akan mengajar Bahasa Inggris dengan lebih efektif dan efisien karena sebagian besar teori dan latihan sudah dicantumkan mewakili beberapa keterampilan berbahasa Inggris yang disusun berdasarkan prinsip *n+1* (*materi selanjutnya setingkat lebih sulit dari materi sebelumnya*).

- b. Buku dasar ini dapat digunakan oleh dosen dengan kualifikasi S1 sekalipun karena tujuan dan evaluasi pengajaran bisa diukur kapanpun.
 - c. Dosen hanya perlu menyesuaikan konteks materi dengan bobot kebutuhan prodi yang bersangkutan dengan berpedoman pada materi utama di setiap keterampilan berbahasa Inggris pada buku ini.
3. Bagi Program studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris:
1. Buku ini dapat digunakan sebagai buku panduan dasar pengajaran mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris di seluruh program studi yang ada di IAIN Curup.
 2. Materi ajar dalam buku ini sebagian besar pada kajian ke-Islaman yang selaras dengan visi dan misi IAIN Curup.
 3. Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 menjadi terpantau dan terukur sehingga dapat terus dievaluasi.
 4. Buku dasar ini dapat digunakan secara kontekstual dan proporsional sesuai dengan penekanan keterampilan berbahasa Inggris yang diinginkan setiap program studi.
 5. Buku dasar ini disusun secara integratif dengan menggabungkan beberapa keterampilan berbahasa Inggris meliputi empat keterampilan (*reading*, *speaking*, *writing* dan *listening*) ditambah Tata Bahasa Inggris (*Grammar*) dan Kosakata (*vocabulary*) yang disesuaikan dengan tema-tema bahasan kajian ke-Islaman, serta terjemahan (*translation*)

C. Jadwal Penyajian Keterampilan Berbahasa Tiap Pertemuan

Pada bagian ini, penulis akan membuat tabel rancangan penyajian keterampilan berbahasa yang akan dilatihkan pada setiap tatap muka sesuai dengan waktu yang dibebankan yakni 2 sks atau 100 menit untuk mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris 1. Hal mendasar adalah bahwa setiap tatap muka akan disajikan minimal 2 keterampilan berbahasa sebagai bentuk pengajaran Bahasa Inggris yang integratif. Lebih jauh lagi, rancangan perpaduan keterampilan berbahasa ini akan juga disesuaikan dengan tema bahan pembelajaran.

Bahasa Inggris 1

Pertemuan	Topik Bahasan	Keterampilan	Materi
1	1. Greeting, Introducing Self 2. Simple Present 3. Identifying Ideas for Beginners	Speaking, Grammar/ Structure, Reading, Vocabulary	p. 18, 21, 24, 108 p. 187 – 189 (A, B, C)
2	1. Introducing to English Sentence 2. Present Continuous 3. Present Perfect 4. Skimming	Writing, Grammar/ structure, vocabulary dan reading	p. 190 – 193 (Reading 10)
3	1. Introducing family and Friends and occupation 2. How to write about people (1)	Speaking, writing, vocabulary	p. 24-28, 116
4	1. Reading comprehension 2. Satu teks Listening 3. Talking about daily Activity	Reading, listening speaking	p. 193 – 196 (Reading 1-3) p. 256 (1, 2) p. 109, 115
5	1. Past Continuous 2. Talking about hobbies 3. Talking about Time and Price 4. Writing about hobbies	Speaking, writing and vocabulary	p. 34, 123-125
6	1. Simple Future 2. Future Continuous 3. The Blind Man and the Sun	Grammar/ structure, reading dan vocabulary	p. 196 (Reading 4)
7	Mid Term		
8	1. Modal Auxiliary 2. Pronouns 3. How to write Subject	Grammar/ Structure, writing and vocabulary	
9	1. Wh-Questions 2. Writing about places	Grammar/ Structure, writing dan vocabulary	
10	1. Satu teks listening 2. Asking information	Listening, speaking dan vocabulary	p. 257 (3, 4)
11	1. You Can Not Please Everyone	Reading,	p. 197

	2. Singular and plural	vocabulary, grammar/ structure	(Reading 5)
12	1. Countable and uncountable noun 2. Writing about objects	Grammar/ structure, writing dan vocabulary	
13	1. How do Muslims Treat the Elderly 2. Satu teks listening	Reading Writing, dan vocabulary listening	p. 199 (Reading 6) p. 258 (5,6)
	UAS		

Bahasa Inggris 2

Pertemuan	Topik Bahasan	Keterampilan	Materi
1	Islamic Reading: Prophet Ibrahim AS	Reading, Translating	p. 217
2	1. Prophet Zakaria AS 2. Comparison	Reading, Translating and Structure	p. 219
3	1. Prophet Yahya 2. Best Friend	Reading, listening	p. 220 p. 259 (7)
4	1. Prophet Hud 2. So/ too and Either/ neither	Reading, Structure	p. 222
5	1. Prophet Isa AS 2. How can camels survive in the desert?	Reading, listening	p. 224 p. 261 (9)
6	What Do Muslims Believe?	Reading, Translating	p. 226
7	MID Term		
8	1. The First Pillar of Islam 2. Bilal	Reading, listening	p. 227 p. 262 (10)
9	The Second Pillar of Islam (Pray)	Reading,	p. 229

		Translating	
10	1. Where are the Muslims 2. Reading Questions	Reading, Translating Writing, speaking	p. 229
11	Al-Fatihah	Reading, Translating	p. 230
12	Brunei Darussalam: A Muslim Country of ASEAN	Reading, Translating	p. 232
13	The Outspread of Islam: Short History of Islam in Indonesia	Reading, translating	p. 235
	UAS		

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

A. Sistematika Buku Daras

Sebagai mata kuliah wajib STAIN bagi seluruh program studi di STAIN Curup, Bahasa Inggris diberikan sebagai dua mata kuliah berjenjang, yakni Bahasa Inggris 1 yang secara serentak diagihkan pada semester 1 dan Bahasa Inggris 2 yang juga secara seragam diagihkan di semester 2. Masing-masing mata kuliah tersebut memiliki beban 2 sks. Bahasa Inggris 1 difokuskan pada pengembangan keterampilan berbicara (*speaking*), menulis (*writing*) dan penguasaan aturan tata bahasa (*grammar/structure*). Sementara Bahasa Inggris 2 lebih ditekankan pada pengembangan keterampilan membaca (*reading*) dan menterjemah (*translation*).

Pengajaran mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris diberikan secara terpadu (*integrated*) dimana empat keterampilan dasar berbahasa diberikan secara komprehensif dan komunikatif. Setiap pertemuan minimal dilatihkan 2 keterampilan berbahasa yang saling mendukung berdasarkan tema atau topik bahasan. Adapun materi untuk tiap jenjang (Bahasa Inggris 1 dan Bahasa Inggris 2) dapat dilihat pada halaman 13 tentang jadual penyajian keterampilan berbahasa serta pada silabus Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 di lampiran halaman 234.

Bagian ini akan menguraikan dengan singkat sitematika buku daras, latar belakang penulisan buku daras Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 dan jadual penyajian keterampilan berbahasa untuk tiap pertemuan. Ketiga hal tersebut dilihat dari berbagai aspek serta fenomena yang ada seputar pengajaran Bahasa Inggris di seluruh Program Studi di luar Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, tidak hanya dari konteks pengetahuan teoritis bagi mahasiswa tetapi juga aplikasi teknis keterampilan berbahasa Inggris itu sendiri. Bagian ini juga memuat beberapa alasan mengapa buku daras Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 ini penting serta tujuan dan manfaatnya. Komponen dalam *Introduction* ini akan diambil dari survey, observasi dan interview langsung mahasiswa di hampir seluruh program studi yang ada di STAIN Curup khususnya, yang kemudian dilengkapi dengan pengalaman penulis sebagai dosen mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 selama kurang lebih 4 tahun.

Secara umum buku ini terdiri dari 7 bab, namun materi pembelajaran mulai disampaikan pada bab 2. Berikut ini akan dipaparkan isi dari masing bab-bab materi pembelajaran. Bab 2 akan memperkenalkan kalimat-kalimat Bahasa Inggris kepada mahasiswa secara tertulis.

Penjelasan, contoh dan latihan-latihannya mengarah pada pengembangan kompetensi mahasiswa menulis sederhana dalam Bahasa Inggris secara benar. Pembentukan kalimat-kalimat Bahasa Inggris tersebut akan membantu mahasiswa membuat kalimat, menggabungkan kalimat, menulis paragraf dan mengembangkan paragraf tersebut. Pembahasan keterampilan menulis ini juga akan membantu mahasiswa dalam membuat kesimpulan, memparafrasekan ungkapan serta membuat laporan tertulis tentang suatu kejadian secara sederhana dan benar dalam Bahasa Inggris. Topik yang dipilih merupakan topik dasar dan umum yang dapat dipedomani sebagai panduan awal mahasiswa dalam belajar menulis Bahasa Inggris. Kemampuan menulis ini akan bersinergi dengan kemampuan mahasiswa menganalisa bacaan (*reading*) menggunakan aturan-aturan tata Bahasa Inggris (grammar/English Structure). Adapun pokok bahasan pada keterampilan ini adalah:

1. *Introduction to English Sentence (Subject, Predicate and Object)*
2. *Introduction to Word Clause (Verb, Noun, Adjective and Adverb)*
3. *How to write simple sentences*
4. *How to write kind of sentences (positive, negative and interrogative)*
5. *How to combine sentences (conjunction, parallel and complex sentence)*
6. *How to write a topic sentence and supporting sentence in a simple paragraph*
7. *How to write a paragraph (introduction sentence, body and concluding sentence)*
8. *How to write and reply a letter*
9. *How to write a report (in a good order)*
10. *How to write direct and indirect sentence (paraphrase, summarize)*

Bab 3 buku ini akan membantu pembelajaran dalam pengembangan kemampuan speaking terstruktur secara sederhana. Akan disajikan contoh-contoh ungkapan dalam Bahasa Inggris yang digunakan dalam berbagai konteks interaksi. Bab ini akan dimulai dengan *pre-test* untuk mengetahui seberapa jauh kemampuan pembelajar memahami ungkapan-ungkapan dalam Bahasa Inggris beserta responnya.

Selanjutnya akan diuraikan ungkapan-ungkapan umum yang digunakan serta penjelasan teknis berkenaan dengan penempatan ungkapan-ungkapan tersebut di konteks interaksi yang sesungguhnya. Berbagai respon tiap ungkapan tersebut juga dicontohkan dengan jelas. Pembelajar akan dapat dengan cepat memahami contoh-contoh tersebut serta mengaplikasikannya langsung sesuai dengan kebutuhan komunikasi. Mahasiswa akan

dilatih menggunakan Bahasa Inggris dalam percakapan sederhana seperti pada pengantar pembelajaran serta komunikasi saat membuka dan menutup proses pembelajaran di kelas. Secara lengkap pokok materinya sebagai berikut:

1. *Greetings, introducing self*
2. *Introducing family and friends and Occupations*
3. *Talking about Hobbies*
4. *Talking about Time and Price*
5. *Asking information (Wh-Questions)*
6. *Daily activity*
7. *Asking for repetition*
8. *Expressing Thank You and apologizing*
9. *Showing direction*
10. *Expressing like and dislike serta opinion*

Bab 4 akan mengelaborasi secara detail 12 pola kalimat dan beberapa aturan tata bahasa lainnya dalam Bahasa Inggris lengkap dengan penjelasan teknis dan contoh-contoh kalimat yang diuraikan utuh secara sederhana dan autentik. Bab ini juga menguraikan dengan jelas perbedaan setiap pola kalimat, tidak hanya perbedaan dari bentuk (*form*), rumus (*formula*), dan fungsi (*function*) tetapi juga perbedaan pemakaian dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Satu bahasan tentang satu pola kalimat akan dirujuk dari beberapa referensi dari sumber pertama yang kemudian dijelaskan dengan bahasa sederhana, sehingga pembelajar Bahasa Inggris akan dapat dengan mudah membuat kalimat-kalimat sendiri.

Penjelasan rinci akan diperbanyak pada pola dan aturan tata Bahasa Inggris yang sering muncul dan digunakan secara praktis serta yang mengarah pada analisa bacaan. Mengingat mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 diperuntukkan bagi Program Studi Non Bahasa Inggris, contoh-contoh dan latihan-latihan yang ditampilkan juga lebih teknis pada melatih kemampuan mahasiswa mengenal, memahami dan menggunakan secara sederhana sesuai dengan kebutuhan keilmuan mereka masing-masing bukan pada tingkatan mengajarkan aturan-aturan tersebut secara teori. Adapun topik-topik bahasan pada Bab ini sebagai berikut:

1. *Simple Present*
2. *Preset Continuous*
3. *Present Perfect*

4. *Present Perfect Continuous*
5. *Simple Past*
6. *Past Continuous*
7. *Past Perfect*
8. *Past Perfect Continuous*
9. *Simple Future*
10. *Future Continuous*
11. *Future Perfect*
12. *Future Perfect Continuous*
13. *Modal*
14. *General Form of English Questions*
15. *Countable and NonCountable Noun*
16. *Pronouns*
17. *Comparison*
18. *So/too and Either/neither*

Bab 5 buku dasar ini akan membantu mahasiswa mengembangkan kemampuan membaca. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara ke sebagian besar program studi non Bahasa Inggris di STAIN Curup, kebutuhan utama mereka akan mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris ini adalah agar mampu memperluas wawasan pengetahuan mereka dengan melengkapi bacaan-bacaan serta referensi kepustakaan yang berbahasa Inggris sesuai dengan ranah keilmuan mereka. Oleh karena itu pada Bab ini akan disajikan 20 (bahkan lebih) bacaan-bacaan berbahasa Inggris yang sebagian besar pada tema kajian keislaman serta beberapa tema umum dengan tingkat kesulitan yang sesuai. Latihan-latihan dan tugas-tugas mandiri akan dikembangkan dengan meminta mahasiswa mencari bacaan yang berhubungan dengan keprodi mereka, lalu memahaminya dan dapat membagi pemahaman tersebut ke teman-temannya.

Bab ini juga akan mengajak mahasiswa mengenal dan menggunakan strategi dalam memahami sebuah bacaan Bahasa Inggris, seperti *scanning* dan *skimming* sesuai dengan kebutuhan. Keterampilan membaca ini bertujuan agar mahasiswa dapat membaca dan memahami bacaan berbahasa Inggris sebanyak mungkin sehingga referensi bacaan mereka semakin luas. Oleh karena itu latihan-latihan soal yang mengarah pada pemahaman teks bacaan akan disajikan dalam berbagai bentuk (Pilihan ganda/*multiple choice*, benar salah/*True False*, dan sebagainya). Adapun tema bacaan sebagai berikut:

1. *The Blind Man and the Sun*
2. *You Can Not Please Everyone*
3. *How do Muslims Treat the Elderly?*
4. *Prophet Ibrahim AS*
5. *Prophet Zakaria AS*
6. *Prophet Yahya AS*
7. *Prophet Hud AS*
8. *Prophet Isa AS*
9. *What Do Muslims Believe?*
10. *The First Pillar*
11. *The Second Pillar of Islam (Pray)*
12. *Where are the Muslims?*
13. *Al-Fatihah*
14. *Brunei Darussalam: A Muslim Country of Asean*
15. *The Outspread of Islam: Short History of Islam in Indonesia*
16. Bacaan-bacaan lain yang akan diseleksi berdasarkan konteks keProdian.
17. Bacaan-bacaan lain yang *Up Date* atau terkini sebagai media informasi terbaru.
18. Dan sebagainya

Pada bab 6 ini, penulis akan mendata kosa kata yang akan dikelompokkan sesuai dengan jenis kata dalam Bahasa Inggris, misalnya kata kerja, kata benda, kata sifat dan keterangan. Kosakata tersebut juga dipilih berdasarkan tema yang sebagian besar pada kajian keIslamam. Untuk menghindari kesalahfahaman pada makna, kosakata yang memiliki lebih dari satu makna akan dijelaskan dalam contoh-contoh kalimat sederhana yang membedakan arti katanya sesuai konteks kalimat tersebut. Bab ini akan membantu keterampilan mahasiswa dalam membaca, menulis dan berbicara.

Bab 7 akan membantu mahasiswa melatih kemampuan mereka mendengar dalam Bahasa Inggris. Penulis akan memilih 10 bahan pembelajaran (mungkin lebih) yang diurutkan berdasarkan tingkat kesulitannya. Tidak hanya bertujuan agar mahasiswa memahami apa yang mereka dengarkan, keterampilan ini juga bertujuan agar mahasiswa terbiasa mendengarkan ungkapan, kalimat, cerita, berita dan dialog dalam Bahasa Inggris yang dilakukan oleh para penutur asli (*native speaker*). Di beberapa bahan, penulis juga akan merekam suara bukan penutur asli. Dalam setiap tema akan diberikan latihan-latihan dalam berbagai bentuk yang menguji pemahaman mahasiswa terhadap apa yang mereka

dengarkan. Keterampilan ini akan dipresentasikan melalui tape recorder, ataupun media di laboratorium bahasa.

Pada dasarnya, seluruh keterampilan diatas disajikan secara integrative komprehensif sesuai dengan jadual kemunculan keterampilan yang telah ditampilkan di awal Bab Buku dasar ini. Dan setiap topik bahasan akan disertai beberapa bentuk latihan dan tugas mandiri untuk mahasiswa.

B. Latar Belakang Penulisan Buku Daras

Ditetapkannya mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 sebagai mata kuliah wajib STAIN untuk seluruh Program Studi dan harus muncul pada agihan di semester 1 dan 2, memberi konsekuensi positif dan tanggungjawab besar bagi Program Studi *Tadris* Bahasa Inggris untuk membuat pedoman dasar mata kuliah ini. Untuk beban kredit 2 sks selama 100 menit tiap kali tatap muka ditambah kewajiban 50 menit pendalaman materi dalam bentuk bimbingan tugas mandiri bagi mahasiswa, diperlukan rancangan silabus mata kuliah yang komprehensif dan terintegrasi baik. Sebagai panduan dasar, seluruh materi yang dirancang untuk mata kuliah ini haruslah dapat diberlakukan dan diterapkan secara kontekstual serta sesuai dengan kebutuhan utama setiap program studi. Selama ini, belum penulis temukan panduan dasar tersebut. Dosen yang berbeda kemudian memberikan silabus mata kuliah, materi pembelajaran dan evaluasi yang berbeda.

Di samping itu, setiap program studi juga tidak memberikan kerangka kebutuhan Bahasa Inggris yang jelas dan cenderung menyerahkan sepenuhnya segala sesuatu berkenaan dengan mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris kepada dosen yang mengampu mata kuliah tersebut. Konsekuensinya hampir seluruh program studi meminta dosen-dosen Bahasa Inggris dengan kualifikasi S2 untuk mengampu Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 di prodi mereka. Hal ini tentu saja memberatkan Program Studi *Tadris* Bahasa Inggris sendiri, mengingat Prodi. PBI hanya memiliki 5 orang dosen dengan kualifikasi tersebut, sementara kebutuhan Prodi. PBI sendiri juga cukup tinggi dan STAIN Curup sudah memiliki 12 program studi dengan jumlah kelas parallel yang cukup banyak untuk tiap prodi.

Berdasarkan wawancara dengan beberapa perwakilan mahasiswa tiap program studi dan dosen yang mengampu mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2, penulis menemukan perbedaan yang cukup signifikan berkenaan dengan materi yang diajarkan serta keterampilan berbahasa yang diberikan. Materi bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 tak jarang tumpang tindih, padahal seyogyanya materi Bahasa Inggris 2 lebih tinggi dibanding materi Bahasa

Inggris 1. Keterampilan berbahasa yang dikembangkan seharusnya sudah integratif karena mengarah pada kompetensi komunikatif. Sementara yang terjadi selama ini, fokus pembelajaran hanya pada dua keterampilan berbahasa saja yakni Tata Bahasa Inggris dan membaca (*reading*). Sebagian besar materi membahas aturan-aturan tata Bahasa Inggris bahkan diberikan melalui rumus-rumus yang cukup kompleks. Para dosen mengaku cukup kesulitan mencari materi yang sesuai dengan tingkat pemahaman mahasiswa apalagi materi tentang kajian ke-Islaman. Mahasiswa juga mengakui kesulitan mereka mengikuti mata kuliah ini karena materinya tidak jauh berbeda dengan materi untuk mahasiswa Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Akibatnya, mahasiswa hanya belajar Bahasa Inggris sebagai salah satu mata kuliah wajib STAIN tanpa merasakan manfaat lebih.

Berdasarkan beberapa fakta diatas, penulis mencoba menyusun sebuah buku dasar untuk maatakuliah Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 yang nantinya dapat digunakan oleh siapapun dosen yang mengampu mata kuliah ini dan diseluruh program studi yang ada di STAIN Curup. Buku dasar Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 ini diharapkan akan memberikan manfaat sebagai berikut:

1. Bagi mahasiswa STAIN Curup:

- a. Mahasiswa dapat mempersiapkan diri untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran secara lebih efektif dan efisien.
- b. Mahasiswa akan lebih mudah memahami materi pelajaran Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 karena disajikan dengan Bahasa Inggris yang sangat sederhana, dekat dengan kehidupan mereka. Penyajiannya pun dirancang menarik sehingga tidak terkesan sulit dan membosankan.
- c. Mahasiswa akan lebih maksimal memperoleh manfaat belajar Bahasa Inggris karena buku dasar ini juga menyajikan latihan-latihan mandiri penggunaan Bahasa Inggris secara komunikatif dari berbagai keterampilan berbahasa. Buku dasar ini dapat dijadikan teman berlatih mengembangkan kompetensi Bahasa Inggris mereka.
- d. Mahasiswa dapat mengukur kekuatan mereka, mengenali kekurangan mereka, dan terus memperbaiki keterampilan berbahasa Inggris mereka secara bertahap.

2. Bagi Dosen pengampu mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris:

- a. Dosen akan mengajar Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 dengan lebih efektif dan efisien karena sebagian besar teori dan latihan sudah dicantumkan mewakili beberapa keterampilan

berbahasa Inggris yang disusun berdasarkan prinsip $n+1$ (*materi selanjutnya setingkat lebih sulit dari materi sebelumnya*).

- b. Buku dasar ini dapat digunakan oleh dosen dengan kualifikasi S1 sekalipun karena tujuan dan evaluasi pengajaran bisa diukur kapanpun.
 - c. Dosen hanya perlu menyesuaikan konteks materi dengan bobot kebutuhan prodi yang bersangkutan dengan berpedoman pada materi utama di setiap keterampilan berbahasa Inggris pada buku ini.
3. Bagi Program studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris:
1. Buku ini dapat digunakan sebagai buku panduan dasar pengajaran mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 di seluruh program studi yang ada di STAIN Curup.
 2. Materi ajar dalam buku ini sebagian besar pada kajian ke-Islaman yang selaras dengan visi dan misi STAIN Curup.
 3. Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris 1 dan 2 menjadi terpantau dan terukur sehingga dapat terus dievaluasi.
 4. Buku dasar ini dapat digunakan secara kontekstual dan proporsional sesuai dengan penekanan keterampilan berbahasa Inggris yang diinginkan setiap program studi.
 5. Buku dasar ini disusun secara integratif dengan menggabungkan beberapa keterampilan berbahasa Inggris meliputi empat keterampilan (*reading, speaking, writing* dan *listening*) ditambah Tata Bahasa Inggris (*Grammar*) dan Kosakata (*vocabulary*) yang disesuaikan dengan tema-tema bahasan kajian ke-Islaman, serta terjemahan (*translation*)

C. Jadwal Penyajian Keterampilan Berbahasa Tiap

Pada bagian ini, penulis akan membuat tabel rancangan penyajian keterampilan berbahasa yang akan dilatihkan pada setiap tatap muka sesuai dengan waktu yang dibebankan yakni 2 sks atau 100 menit untuk mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris 1. Hal mendasar adalah bahwa setiap tatap muka akan disajikan minimal 2 keterampilan berbahasa sebagai bentuk pengajaran Bahasa Inggris yang integratif. Lebih jauh lagi, rancangan perpaduan keterampilan berbahasa ini akan juga disesuaikan dengan tema bahan pembelajaran.

Bahasa Inggris 1

Pertemuan	Topik Bahasan	Keterampilan	Materi
1	1. Greeting, Introducing Self 2. Simple Present	Speaking, Grammar/ Structure, Reading,	p. 18, 21, 24, 108

	3. Identifying Ideas for Beginners	Vocabulary	p. 187 – 189 (A, B, C)
2	1. Introducing to English Sentence 2. Present Continuous 3. Present Perfect 4. Skimming	Writing, Grammar/ structure, vocabulary dan reading	p. 190 – 193 (Reading 10)
3	1. Introducing family and Friends and occupation 2. How to write about people (1)	Speaking, writing, vocabulary	p. 24-28, 116
4	1. Reading comprehension 2. Satu teks Listening 3. Talking abot daily Activity	Reading, listening speaking	p. 193 – 196 (Reading 1-3) p. 256 (1, 2) p. 109, 115
5	1. Past Continuous 2. Talking about hobbies 3. Talking about Time and Price 4. Writing about hobbies	Speaking, writing and vocabulary	p. 34, 123-125
6	1. Simple Future 2. Future Continuous 3. The Blind Man and the Sun	Grammar/ structure, reading dan vocabulary	p. 196 (Reading 4)
7	Mid Term		
8	1. Modal Auxiliary 2. Prounouns 3. How to write Subject	Grammar/ Structure, writing and vocabulary	
9	1. Wh-Questions 2. Writing about places	Grammar/ Structure, writing dan vocabulary	
10	1. Satu teks listening 2. Asking information	Listening, speaking dan vocabulary	p. 257 (3, 4)
11	1. You Can Not Please Everyone 2. Singular and plural	Reading, vocabulary, grammar/ structure	p. 197 (Reading 5)
12	1. Countable and uncountable noun 2. Writing about objects	Grammar/ structure, writing dan vocabulary	
13	1. How do Muslims Treat the Elderly 2. Satu teks listening	Reading Writing, dan vocabulary listening	p. 199 (Reading 6) p. 258 (5,6)
	UAS		

Bahasa Inggris 2

Perte muan	Topik Bahasan	Keteram pilan	Materi
1	Islamic Reading: Prophet Ibrahim AS	Reading, Translating	p. 217
2	1. Prophet Zakaria AS 2. Comparison	Reading, Translatingand	p. 219

		Structure	
3	1. Prophet Yahya 2. Best Friend	Reading, listening	p. 220 p. 259 (7)
4	1. Prophet Hud 2. So/too and Either/ neither	Reading, Structure	p. 222
5	1. Prophet Isa AS 2. How can camels survive in the desert?	Reading, listening	p. 224 p. 261 (9)
6	What Do Muslims Believe?	Reading, Translating	p. 226
7	MID Term		
8	1. The First Pillar of Islam 2. Bilal	Reading, listening	p. 227 p. 262 (10)
9	The Second Pillar of Islam (Pray)	Reading, Translating	p. 229
10	1. Where are the Muslims 2. Reading Questions	Reading, TranslatingWriting, speaking	p. 229
11	Al-Fatihah	Reading, Translating	p. 230
12	Brunei Darussalam: A Muslim Country of ASEAN	Reading, Translating	p. 232
13	The Outspread of Islam: Short History of Islam in Indonesia	Reading, translating	p. 235
	UAS		

BAB II

WRITING

A. Writing about People

1. Here are some descriptions about people.
 - a. My name is Greta. I am thirteen years old and I am a pupil at Clayton Aschool. I study eight subjects. I like history very much but I don't like maths. I want to be a journalist.
 - b. My name is Fanny Thomson. I am eighteen years old and I am a clerk at Marston Bank. I am in the Foreign Exchange Department. I read books about travel, history and sport. I like books about sports very much but I don't like books about crime. I want to be a Bank Manager.
 - c. My name is Richard Black. I am twenty years old and I am a student at Kingsburry college. I am in my first year there. I study three subbjects. I like economics very much but I don't like history. I want to be an accountant.

Write about yourself by using one of the descriptions above.

2. Ask your friend these questions, then write sentences about your friend from the answers..

No	Questions	Answers
1	What is your name?	
2	How old are you?	
3	Where do you study?	
4	What yera are you in?	
5	Which deparment are you in?	
6	Which subjects do you like much?	
7	Which books do you like much?	
8	Which books don't you like?	
9	What Subjects don't you like?	
10	What do you want to be?	

Begin your description like this: My friend's name is George. He is seventeen years old.

3. Underline the Subjects and Predicates of every sentences you wrote!

4. Here are some notes about Mrs. Patel, Mrs. Thomson, and Mrs. Blake. Make the notes into sentences.

Mrs. Patel	Mrs. Thomson	Mrs. Blake
Short and slim. Straight black hair. Brown eyes. Lives in Clayton. Housewife. Three children: two girls one boy.	Tall and slim. Curly black hair. Brown eyes. Lives in London. Secretary. Four children: boys.	Quite tall and rather fat. Straight blonde hair. Green eyes. Lives in San Fransisco. University lecturer. Two children: boy and girl

Here is an example about describing people.

Mr. Patel is Greta's father. He is short and fat. He has straight black hair and brown eyes. He has a thick moustache. His ears are very small but his nose is big. He wears glasses.

B. Writing about Subjects

Greta wrote two lists. Look at them

What I like	What I'm good at
1st History	1st Geography
2nd Geography	2nd English
3rd English	3rd History
4th Physics	4th Art
5th Chemistry	5th Biology
6th Biology	6th Physics
7th Art	7th chemistry
8th Maths	8th Maths

She wrote about what she liked, like this:

I like History very much but I don't like Maths. I like history more than Geography. I like History, Geography and English, but I like History the most. I dislike Biology, art and Maths, but dislike Maths the most. I like English less than Geography. I quite like Physics and chemistry.

Greta also wrote about what she was good at, like this:

I am good at Geography, but I am not good at Maths. I am bad at Maths. I am better at Geography than I am in English and history. I am good at Geography, English and History, but I am best at Geography. I am bad at Physics, Chemistry and Maths, but I am worst at Maths. Geography is my subject and Maths is my worst subject.

Write a paragraph about what you are, or were, good at. Make a list to help you.

C. Writing about Places

1. Here is some information about Richard Blake College.

Name	: Kingsbury College
Situation	: Netley, Leicestershire, England
Type	: Co-educational
Principal's name	: Dr. Arnold Fox
When built	: 1936
Number of Students	: 1000
Subjects studied	: Arts and Science
Games played	: Soccer, Rugby, tennis, basketball, hockey.
Number of lecturers	: 65
Non Teaching Staff	: 30
Science Lab	: 5
Workshops	: 5
Library	: 1

Richard's pen-friend, Phillip Obassi, asked him about his college. This is what Richard wrote:

Kingsbury College is a educational college in Netley, Leicestershire. The principal is Dr. Arnold Fox. The college was built in 1936 and now has 1000 students. The students study both Arts and Science subjects. Soccer, rugby, tennis and basketball are regularly played. There are 65 lecturers at the college, and 30 non-teaching staff. There are 5 laboratories, 5 work-shops and library.

2. Make a list to collect the data about a place (your school, campus etc). Then write its description in a paragraph.

3. This is how Danny Thomson described the climate in England when he wrote to his uncle.

In England, it is usually quite cold and never very hot. Like the rest of Europe, England has temperate climate. It rains all the year round in England, but it never rains very hard. It doesn't rain everyday, but it usually rains at least once a week.

The people in England like the summer, because then there is some sunshine. They usually have to wear a lot of clothes, especially in winter. Then it is very cold indeed.

1. Write about the climate in your country in the same way.
2. Circle the Nouns in your paragraph
3. Underline the verbs in your paragraph
4. Write down the tenses used in your paragraph.
5. Analyze your punctuation (comma, fullstop, capital letters, etc.)

D. Writing about Maps

1. When Danny was walking down Felixtowe Road, one lunch time, a man stopped him and asked him how to get to the High School. This is what Danny said:

You go straight on until you get to High Street. You turn left and walk down the high street until you get to Green Road, which is on your right. You go straight down Green Road and the entrance to the High School is at the end of the road, in Fosters Avenue.

Describe how you get to the police station in your town, starting from your own house.

2. Write a paragraph about how to get to your college from your house. Use as many details as you can.

E. Writing letters

1. Write a letter by using your own words in the spaces.

.....
.....
.....
....., 20

Dear,

Thank you for your letter. The weather here is very It's always at this time of year. I like it most in the when it's summer. The farmer here like weather, but they don't like weather. Of course, it isn't all the year round. At certain times of the year it's very

Well, that's enough about the Write to me when you have time.

.....
.....

2. Mr Brand is a businessman. He has a building business. He received a letter from Greta's headmistress about some new classrooms. He wrote to her and asked her how many doors, windows, lights, light-switches and electric points she wanted. Copy the Headmistress's reply, but put your own words in the spaces.

Ref: NB/406/A

Clayton School,
21 Bridge Road,
Clayton,
Northants.
19th July, 2013

Dear Mr Brand,

Thank you for your letter of the 10th July. In answer to your query, we should like each classroom to have doors and windows. We would also like there to be (number of lights, light-switches, electric points).

I hope this information answers your query satisfactorily.

Your sincerely,

.....
Headmistress.

No	A	B
1	Would you mind	Will you
2	Would you please	Will you please
3	We would be grateful if you would	We shall be grateful if you will
4	We should be grateful if you would	Can you please
5	Could you please	

The requests in A are more polite than those in B. Read the letter below and then change it to make it more polite.

John Bowen,
14 Haymarket
Rushton,
Hants.

Clayton & Sons Ltd.
42 Drayton Av,
Willington,
Devon.

Ref: 48A/ZP/9706B

22 July, 2013

Dear Sir,

Will you please come to this office on Wednesday, 28th July at 10 a. m. Please bring your current driving lisence with you. Can you telephone my secretary if this is not convenient

Your faithfully,

N. J. Jones
Personal Officer.

3. Look at these:

Dear Sir, Dear Madam, Dear Mr Jones, Dear MRS Smith, Dear Tom, Dear Mary,

These are salutations, or ways of beginning a letter. Here are some ways of ending a letter:

Your faithfully, Yours sincerely, Love, All the best, Yours ever,

They can be grouped together like this:

Dear Sir, Dear Madam,	Yours faithfully,
Dear Mr Jones, Dear Mrs Smith	Yours sincerely,
Dear Tom, Dear Mary,	Yours ever, Love, All the best,

4. The following is an example of permission letter that you might write often as students.

Curup, 6 Oktober 2013

Yth. Bapak/Ibu Dosen

.....

di

tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat,
Dengan ini saya:

Nama :
NIM :
Smt/Kelas :

mengajukan permohonan izin untuk tidak hadir dikelas mengikuti perkuliahan , dikarenakan sakit dan harus melakukan rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah selama satu minggu. Untuk itu saya mohon perkenan Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan saya izin hingga kondisi saya membaik.

Demikian permohonan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya dan bersama surat ini saya lampirkan surat rekomendasi dokter yang membantu saya. semoga Bapak/Ibu maklum dan sebelumnya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalammu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Hormat saya.

.....

Write the letter above in English.

F. Writing about Prices

Here is an example of a shopping account:

No	Things	Amount	Price (Rp)
1	Meat	1 kg	90.000,-
2	Chicken	1 kg	35.000,-
3	Eggs	2 kg	15.000,-
4	Milk	2 kg	30.000,-
5	Sugar	2 kg	20.000,-
6	tomatoes	1 kg	10.000,-
7	garlic	1 kg	15.000,-
8	onion	1 kg	30.000,-
9	Cucumber	1 kg	6000,-
10	chilly	1 kg	40.000,-

I have done my shopping today and I bought some things that I need for today. I spent fourty thousand rupiahs to buy chilly. I used six thousand rupiahs for cucumber. I bought a kilo of onion for thirty thousand rupiahs and the garlic for fifteen thousand rupiahs. I spent thirty five thousand rupiahs to have chicken, fifteen thousand rupiahs

for a kilogram of eggs. I need a kilogram of sugar then I bought it twenty thousand rupiahs. I also used my thirty thousand rupiahs for milk.

1. Make your own list of shopping including the price for each thing.
2. Write a paragraph about the prices.
3. Design a list of questions about things that your friend has, and question her/him about the price. Write the questions and the answers in a table.
4. Write a report about your interview by writing the prices clearly.

G. Writing about Activities

1. Write a paragraph by putting your own words in the spaces.

Geeta is on holiday with her family, which consists of herself, her and one and one They are having a in the Mrs Patel is pouring the and Mr Patel is cutting some The little girl is holding her and Geeta's brother is a cigarette. The family car is in the background, under a On the tablecloth, which is on the grass, there is

2. Bring a picture of you or your friend's who is having a holiday. Describe every person's activities on that picture by writing them in a paragraph.
3. Write a paragraph, using the Past Tense, about something you did on hholiday with your family. Begin:

One day, on our holiday, we

H. Writing about Objects

1. This is a frying-pan. A frying pan is a cooking utensil. It is made of metal. It consists of a pan and a handle. The pan is round and the handle is long. A frying pan is not as deep as a saucepan. A frying-pan is used for frying food. The food is fried in oil.
2. This is a cupboard. A cupboard is a piece of furniture. It is made of wood. It consists of a box which contains shelves. It has two doors at the front which open outwards. A cupboard is not as tall as a wardrobe. It is used for storing things. A cupboard is placed in any of the rooms in a house.
3. This is a spanner. A spanner is a tool. It is made of metal. It consists of two heads and a shaft. It is used for tightening and loosening nuts. The head fits round the nut. A spanner has no separate handle. When the spanner is turned to the left, the nut is loosened. When the spanner is turned to the right, the nut is tightened.

4. Bring a thing or a tool to the class, change your thing or tool to your friend's. Write a paragraph that describes it clearly.
5. Make a puzzle about a thing or a tool. Keep it in your mind. Ask your friends to build some questions in order to guess what the thing is. Write such the following questions:
 - a. What is the thing made of?
 - b. What does the thing look like?
 - c. What is the function of the thing?
 - d. Where can we find the thing?
 - e. How does the thing work?
 - f. What is the price of the thing?
 - g. What is the size of the thing?
 - h. Who usually use the thing?

I. Writing about Transportation

1. Here is a description of a bicycle.

A bicycle has one seat, two wheels and no engine. It can not go very fast. The person who rides a bicycle is called a rider. He is not protected from the weather, so when it rains he gets very wet. It is hard work riding a bicycle, especially uphill, or against the wind. There is nowhere to rest your back. The rider steers his bicycle by turning the handlebars.

2. Ships sail on the sea. They go slowly from port to port. Large ships have many people working on them. Sometimes, but not very often, a ship sinks. The P & O Line is a famous shipping company. Its ships sail all over the world.
3. Describe a transportation you know in a paragraph.

J. Writing about Processes

1. To make a pot of tea, you take a kettle and fill it with water. You light the gas ring and then you place the kettle on it. When the water boils, you pour some of it into the teapot to make the teapot warm. Then you put a few teaspoonfuls of tea into the pot and pour the boiling water over them. You can pour out the tea a few minutes later.

Make the paragraph above more formal by omitting the word "you".

2. This is how the sheet bend is tied:

A rope is taken and a loop is made in the end. The loop is held in the left hand. The end of the other rope is pushed through the loop, from behind, with the right hand. The end is then led round the back of the doubled rope, across the face of the loop, and then tucked under itself and over the face of the loop. It is then pulled tight.

3. Describe the following in a similar way:

- a. How to make coffee.
- b. How to tie shoelaces.
- c. How to set up a file by using Ms. Word.
- d. How to make a phonecall from ponsel
- e. How to run a car.

BAB III
PENGEMBANGAN
KETERAMPILAN SPEAKING

Latihan Praktis *Speaking* terstruktur bersamaan dengan pengembangan kemampuan *tata bahasa* dalam buku ini mencakup beberapa hal seperti yang dimuat pada table berikut:

<i>Building Utterances</i>	<i>Building Questions</i>	<i>Practicing Dialogs (1)</i>	
<i>Self Story (Introduction)</i>	<i>Reading Paragraph</i>	<i>Reading Story</i>	<i>How to make something</i>
<i>How to go somewhere (Reading Map)</i>	<i>Reading Sentences</i>	<i>Reading Paragraph</i>	<i>Imagination</i>
<i>Reading about Time and Price</i>	<i>Telling about comparisons</i>	<i>Building your own paragraphs</i>	<i>Building your own stories</i>

<i>Greetings</i>	<i>Introducing Yourself</i>	<i>Introducing Friends</i>
<i>Expressing Thank You</i>	<i>Apologizing</i>	<i>Asking for repetition</i>
<i>Asking about the time</i>	<i>Asking for Permission</i>	<i>Talking on the Phone</i>
<i>Saying Good Bye</i>	<i>Offering help</i>	<i>Practises make you perfect!!</i>

Pre Test

Jawablah pertanyaan atau pernyataan di bawah ini dengan memilih A,B, C atau D yang merupakan jawaban yang paling tepat dari pilihan yang diberikan.

1. Hello, John
A. Fine B. Hi
C. Good Morning D. Thanks
2. How are you?
A. I'm fine B. Thank you
C. 17 years old D. Good bye
3. See you later
A. That's alright B. Nice to meet you, too
C. So long D. I see someday
4. Is Nancy a nurse?
A. Yes, she is fine B. She helps doctors
C. Yes D. She isn't a doctor
5. What time is it?
A. It's Sunday B. At seven o'clock
C. It's ten to nine D. In the morning
6. May I help you?
A. Don't mention it B. Yes, please
C. You're very kind D. It's too expensive
7. Can I talk to Mr. Smith?
A. He likes talking B. He isn't speaking
C. Speaking D. He is fine
8. Could you repeat that, please?
A. Why not. B. Please C. Thank you D. Thank
9. Where are you from?
A. I'm not an Indonesian B. Indonesia
C. I'm Indonesian D. Yes, I'm from Indonesia
10. Have a nice trip
A. No thanks B. Please
C. Sure, thanks D. Fine, thank you
11. I'm happy to meet you
A. Yes. I am B. Meet my friend
C. This is my brother D. Me, too.
12. Take care of yourself
A. I will B. Don't worry
C. You, too D. A, B and C are correct
13. Thank you
A. Yes B. I'm fine
C. You're welcome D. No, thank you

14. Would you mind repeating that?
- A. Not at all
 - B. I can't understand
 - C. Thank you
 - D. Please
15. Can I help you, please?
- A. Yes, but not right now
 - B. No, thanks
 - C. If it's no trouble
 - D. A, B, and C are correct
16. Let me know if you need help.
- A. Yes, I am
 - B. I will
 - C. You're welcome
 - D. Yes, I do
17. Excuse me for coming late
- A. That's alright
 - B. Thanks
 - C. Come again
 - D. Pardon me

A. Teori-teori Speaking

Dalam Bahasa Inggris ada ungkapan-ungkapan yang umum digunakan pada tiap-tiap konteks percakapan. Ungkapan-ungkapan tersebut lazim digunakan oleh para penutur asli (*native speaker*) dalam berkomunikasi. Berikut beberapa konteks interaksi serta ungkapan-ungkapan yang lazim digunakan.

1. Greetings¹ (Salam)

1.	Hi	Hai
2.	Hello	Halo
3.	Good morning	Selamat pagi
4.	Good afternoon	Selamat siang
5.	Good evening	Selamat malam
6.	Good night	Selamat berpisah/selamat tidur
7.	How are you?	Apa kabar
8.	How are you doing?	Apa kabar
9.	How have you been?	Apa kabar
10.	How is it going?	Apa kabar
11.	I'm fine	Saya baik-baik saja
12.	Fine	Baik-baik saja
13.	Great	Baik sekali
14.	Wonderful	Baik sekali
15.	Very well	Baik sekali
16.	Not very well	Tidak begitu baik
17.	I don't feel well	Saya tidak merasa sehat

Hi dan *hello* adalah sapaan sehari-hari. Kedua sapaan ini dibedakan dalam konteks pemakaiannya. *Hi* diucapkan pada situasi tidak resmi, sedangkan *hello*, disamping diucapkan pada situasi resmi, dapat juga diucapkan pada situasi tidak resmi. Namun

¹ Riyanto, Slamet. *Speak English, Please (Part 1)*. 2008 Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta. p. 1.

demikian dalam berbagai kegiatan atau situasi, pemakaian *Hi* dan *hello* sekarang tidak dibedakan lagi.

Good morning diucapkan selepas pukul 00.00 (tengah malam) sampai pukul 11.00 (pagi). Kemudian diikuti oleh *good day* yang hanya diucapkan antara pukul 11 pagi sampai 12 siang. Sedangkan *good afternoon* diucapkan selepas pukul 12 siang sampai sekitar pukul 16.00 sore. Berbeda dengan bentuk salam yang lain, *good day* hampir-hapir tidak dipakai lagi, khususnya di Amerika salam ini sudah sejak lama ditinggalkan orang.

Good evening dan *good night* sama-sama berarti selamat malam, tetapi *Good evening* diucapkan pada awal pertemuan sedangkan *good night* di akhir pertemuan.

2. Introducing yourself²

(Memperkenalkan diri)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. I'm | Saya |
| 2. My name is | Nama saya |
| 3. Excuse me, I'm | Maaf ... |
| 4. I don't think we have met | Saya kira kita belum
pernah berkenalan |
| 5. Have we met before? | Sudah pernahkah
Kita berkenalan
sebelumnya? |
| 6. Haven't we met before? | Belum pernahkah kita
berkenalan sebelumnya? |
| 7. It's nice to meet you | Senang berkenalan
dengan anda. |
| 8. I'm happy to meet you | Senang berkenalan
dengan anda |
| 9. I'm glad to meet you | Senang berkenalan
dengan anda |
| 10. I'm pleased to meet you | Senang berkenalan
dengan anda |
| 11. I'm glad to meet you too | Saya senang juga
berkenalan dengan anda. |

Sebelum mengawali sebuah percakapan, khususnya dengan orang yang belum dikenal, penutur bahasa Inggris akan memperkenalkan dirinya terlebih dulu dengan cara menyebutkan nama. Hindarilah menanyakan hal-hal yang bersifat pribadi kepada orang yang baru dikenal, seperti: status perkawinan, umur dan penghasilan seseorang. Pada awal perkenalan ajukanlah pertanyaan-pertanyaan umum, seperti: tentang pekerjaan, negara atau asal seseorang.

² *Ibid.*, p. 10

3. Introducing Friends³

(Memperkenalkan teman)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. This is | Ini ... |
| 2. This is my friend | Ini teman saya ... |
| 3. Meet | Kenalkan |
| 4. I'd like to introduce you to ... | Saya ingin memperkenalkan anda kepada .. |
| 5. I'd like you to meet | Saya ingin anda berkenalan dengan ... |

Cara yang sering digunakan dalam memperkenalkan seseorang adalah dengan menyebutkan nama orang yang akan diperkenalkan. Dalam memperkenalkan John kepada Mary, dan sebaliknya Mary kepada John, dapat dilakukan dengan mengatakan: *John, this is Mary. And Mary, this is John.*

Pada perkenalan resmi orang yang diperkenalkan bersama-sama mengucapkan *How do you do?* Yang diikuti dengan berjabat tangan.

Sebagai bagian dari bersosialisasi, maka dalam suatu perkenalan, salah seorang dari yang berkenalan akan mendahului mengatakan *I'm glad to meet you* (saya senang berkenalan dengan anda). Pernyataan ini dapat dijawab dengan ungkapan yang sama dengan menambahkan kata **too** yang berarti ‘juga’ di akhir ungkapan tersebut. Contoh: *I'm glad to meet you, too* (saya juga senang berkenalan dengan anda).

Perhatikan perubahan bentuk masing-masing kata yang mewakili nama **negara (country)**, **kebangsaan (nationality)**, dan **bahasa (language)** di bawah ini:

No	Country	Nationality	Language
1	Australia	Australian	English
2	Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
3	Canada	Canadian	English and French
4	China	Chinese	Mandarin
5	Germany	German	German
6	Indonesia	Indonesian	Bahasa Indonesia
7	Israel	Israeli	Hebrew
8	Japan	Japanese	Japanese
9	Korea	Korean	Korean
10	Lebanon	Lebanese	Arabic
11	Malaysia	Malaysian	Malay
12	Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
13	Pakistan	Pakistani	Bengali and Urdu
14	Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
15	Taiwan	Taiwanese	Chinese

³ *Ibid.*, p. 18

4. Saying Good Bye

(Ucapan Perpisahan)

1. Bye	Selamat tinggal
2. Good Bye	Selamat tinggal
3. See you later	Sampai bertemu nanti
4. So long	Sampai jumpa
5. See you	Sampai jumpa
6. I have to go now	Saya harus pergi sekarang
7. Take care of yourself	Jaga diri baik-baik
8. Watch your steps	Berhati-hatilah
9. Have a nice weekend	Selamat berakhir pekan
10. Have a good time	Selamat bersenang-senang
11. You, too	Sama-sama

Kata later (nanti) pada *see you later*, dapat diganti dengan kata lain yang menunjukkan waktu pertemuan berikutnya diharapkan berlangsung. Misalnya: *See you on Monday*, *See you the day after tomorrow*, *See you next week*.

Take care atau *watch your steps* (berhati-hatilah) sering ditambahkan setelah ucapan perpisahan.

5. Expressing Thank You

(Ucapan Terima Kasih)

1. Thanks	Terima kasih
2. Thank you	Terima kasih
3. Thank you very much	Terima kasih banyak
4. Thanks for offering	Terima kasih tawarannya
5. I really appreciate it	Saya sangat menghargai hal itu
6. You're welcome	Terima kasih kembali
7. Don't mention it	Tak usah disebut-sebut
8. No problem	Tidak menjadi masalah
9. It was my pleasure	Dengan senang hati
10. That's all right	Tidak apa-apa
11. That's very nice of you	Anda baik sekali
12. Thanks for your kindness	terima kasih atas kebaikan Anda

Thank you diucapkan atas tawaran atau jasa yang diberikan seseorang, bukan merupakan jawaban atas pertanyaan. Dengan kata lain, *thank you* adalah jawaban atas tindakan, sedangkan jawaban tawaran adalah *yes atau no*. Jadi jika seseorang ditawari sesuatu dan ia menerima tawaran tersebut, ia dapat menjawab dengan *Yes please*. Tapi jika ia menolak tawaran itu, ia dapat menjawabnya dengan *No*. Kemudian ditambahkan dengan *thank you*. Kesalahan yang sering terjadi, jika seseorang ditawari

sesuatu adalah bahwa orang itu cenderung menjawab tindakan, bukan memberikan jawaban.

Contoh:

- A : Do you want anything to drink?
B1: Yes, please atau No, thank you.
B2: Please atau Thank you.

Bagi penutur bahasa Inggris, jawaban B2 meragukan.

6. **Apologizing** (Permohonan Maaf)

1. Sorry	Maaf
2. I'm sorry	Maafkan saya
3. I'm very sorry	Saya betul-betul minta maaf
4. I'm so sorry	Saya betul-betul minta maaf
5. I apologize	Saya mohon maaf
6. Forgive me for coming late.	Maafkan atas keterlambatan saya
7. Please accept my apology	Terimalah permohonan maaf saya
8. I didn't do that on purpose	Saya tidak sengaja melakukannya
9. No problem with me	Tidak menjadi soal bagi saya
10. Don't worry about it	Tak usah dikhawatirkan
11. It isn't your fault	Bukan salahmu
12. We all make mistakes	Kita semua membuat kesalahan

Latihan:

A: I'm sorry
B: No problem me

A: I apologize
B: That's all

A: to bother you
B: It isn't your

A: Please accept my

B: Don't worry

Perhatikan perbedaan makna kata *sorry* pada contoh di bawah ini yang berubah menurut konteksnya.

I am *sorry*, I didn't do it on purpose

(Saya *minta maaf*, saya tidak sengaja melakukannya)

I am *sorry*, You should have told me before

(Saya *kecewa*, seharusnya anda mengatakannya kepada saya sebelumnya)

I am *sorry* to hear that your father is sick.

(Saya *turut sedih* mendengar ayah anda sakit)

7. Asking for Repetition

(Permintaan Mengulangi)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Say it again, please | Tolong ulangi lagi |
| 2. Will you repeat that,
please? | Maukah anda mengulanginya |
| 3. What did you say? | Apa yang anda katakan tadi? |
| 4. What was that? | Apa itu tadi? |
| 5. Sorry, I didn't hear you | Maaf, saya tidak mendengar. |
| 6. I didn't catch that | Saya tidak menangkap bagian yang anda katakan tadi. |
| 7. I'm lost | Saya tidak Mengikuti Apa yang anda katakan. |
| 8. Could you repeat that? | Dapatkah anda mengulanginya? |
| 9. Would you mind
repeating that? | Dapatkah anda mengulanginya? |
| 10. Please speak slowly | Mohon diperlambat cara bicara anda. |

Penutur bahasa Inggris biasanya akan menggunakan ungkapan atau kalimat lain untuk menjelaskan maksudnya yang tidak dipahami. *Perhatikan contoh berikut:*

A: What is your occupation?

B: What?

A: What is your job?

B: What?

A: What do you do?

8. Offering Help

(Menawarkan bantuan)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Can I help you? | Dapatkah saya membantu anda? |
| 2. Need any help? | Perlu bantuan? |
| 3. Do you want any help? | Apakah anda perlu bantuan? |
| 4. What can I do for you? | Apa yang dapat Saya |

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|
| | | lakukan untuk anda? |
| 5. | Do you need a hand? | Ada yang dapat saya bantu? |
| 6. | Can I give you a hand? | Ada yang dapat saya bantu? |
| 7. | I would be happy to help you.
Saya akan senang membantu anda | |
| 8. | Is there anything I can do?
Adakah sesuatu yang dapat saya lakukan? | |
| 9. | Let me know if you need help
Beritahu saya jika anda perlu bantuan | |
| 10. | If you don't mind | Jika anda tidak keberatan |
| 11. | If it's no trouble | Jika tidak menyusahkan |
| 12. | That's very kind of you | Anda baik sekali |

Penutur bahasa Inggris, seperti orang Amerika menganggap janggal memberi bantuan kepada seseorang tanpa terlebih dahulu menawarkan bantuan itu. Demikian pula bagi si penerima, ia akan merasa enggan menerima bantuan yang diberikan seketika, tanpa ditawarkan terlebih dahulu.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A: Can I give you ? | A: What I do for you? |
| B: No, thanks | B: Please open the gate |
| A: Do you need a hand? | A: Mayhelp you? |
| B: If it's no | B: Sure, you may. |
| A: Is anything I can do for you? | A: Can I you? |
| B: Yes, please. | B: Yes, please. |

9. Asking about the Time

(Menanyakan tentang waktu)

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | What time is it? | Jam berapa sekarang? |
| 2. | Can you tell me the time please. | Dapatkan anda mengatakan pada saya jam berapa sekarang? |
| 3. | What is the time? | Jam berapa sekarang? |
| 4. | My watch is out of order | Jam tangan saya rusak |
| 5. | My watch doesn't work | Jam tangan saya rusak |
| 6. | What time are you leaving? | Jam berapa anda berangkat? |
| 7. | What time did you wake up? | Jam berapa anda bangun? |

1	15	fifteen	A quarter
2	30	thirteen	A half
3	tepat	-	sharp
4	sekitar	-	around

1	07.15	It is seven fifteen
		It's fifteen past seven
		It's a quarter past seven

		It's seven a quarter
2	09.30	It's nine thirteen
		It's thirteen past nine
		It's a half past nine
		It's nine and a half

1	10 kurang 15	It's a quarter to ten
2	11 kurang 30	It's a half to eleven

A: Excuse me, what time is it?
B: Sorry, my watch doesn't work
A: What time do you go to work?
B: At seven o'clock

10. Talking on The Phone

(Berbicara di telepon)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. May I speak to, please? | Dapatkan saya berbicara dengan |
| 2. Is there, please? | Apakah ada di sana? |
| 3. I'd like to speak to | Saya ingin berbicara pada .. |
| 4. He isn't here right now | Dia tidak di sini sekarang |
| 5. He's just gone out | Dia baru saja keluar |
| 6. Would you like to leave the Message?
Apakah anda mau Meninggalkan Pesan? | |
| 7. May I know who is calling?
Boleh saya tahu siap yang menelepon ini? | |
| 8. I'm sorry to bother you | Maaf telah merepotkan anda |
| 9. Just a minute | Tunggu sebentar |
| 10. Speaking | Berbicara |
| 11. Please ask him to call me | Minta supaya dia menelepon saya |

Call dan ring sering dipakai pengganti kata telefon.

Perhatikan contoh brikut:

*I'll give you a call
Please ring me before lunch.* Saya akan menelepon anda
Teleponlah saya sebelum waktu makan siang.

B. Berlatih Speaking dengan Aturan Tata Bahasa (*Structure*)

Semua kalimat, dialog dan teks bacaan mewakili beberapa konteks interaksi yang natural dan dirancang penulis sendiri mewakili berbagai konteks interaksi dalam budaya bahasa pertama pembelajar yakni Bahasa Indonesia. Bentuk-bentuk kalimat, dialog dan teks bacaan tersebut sangat dekat dengan kehidupan mereka sehari-hari yang dirancang juga sebagai bentuk implementasi aturan-aturan *Grammar/Structure*

Bahasa Inggris yang dipelajari sebagai materi pada Bahasa Inggris 1 dan Bahasa Inggris 2.

Seperti yang diungkapkan Rankema⁴ dalam pragmatics:

Relationship between (form) certain rules and function (influenced by culture of the first language of the learners) in contextual environment.

Moreover about signs (forms) and function.

Pendapat ini menjelaskan bahwa budaya bahasa pertama sangat berpengaruh dalam penguasaan struktur suatu tata bahasa saat digunakan sesuai dengan fungsi komunikasinya. Salah satu cara untuk memperkaya kosakata dan pemahaman *form* dan *function English Grammar/Structure* adalah melalui membaca bacaan.

Pada bagian ini, para pembelajar diminta untuk membacakan dengan meterjemahkan secara langsung beraneka bacaan dalam Bahasa Indonesia atau bacaan otentik yang telah disederhanakan, ke dalam Bahasa Inggris. Dianjurkan untuk menggunakan kamus apabila diperlukan. Materi ditampilkan secara berurutan dari yang sederhana (kalimat) ke materi yang lebih sulit (dialog dan teks), dan pada tingkat tertinggi pembelajar harus melahirkan ungkapan sendiri yang benar secara tata Bahasa Inggris., tidak lagi membaca pedoman.

1. Using Text I

Hallo, selamat sore. Nama saya Bimo. Saya seorang pelajar SMU kelas 2. Laki-laki yang memakai baju kuning dan celana panjang hitam itu adalah Rudi, teman sekolah saya. Wanita yang sedang berdiri di sampingnya adalah Susan, adik perempuannya.

Kemarin saya melihat seorang perempuan dirampok. Perempuan yang dompetnya dirampok kemarin adalah teman ibu saya, Tante Rina. Saya juga melihat seorang laki-laki yang tiba-tiba menyeberang jalan. Laki-laki yang menyeberang jalan itu adalah Anton, teman sekelas saya juga.

Ada beberapa buku di atas meja. Buku yang berwarna biru punya saya. Buku yang berwarna kuning itu punya Budi. Saya mengenal Lia, yang bukunya berwarna coklat. Perempuan yang rambutnya panjang dan membawa tas ungu itu adalah Lia.

Ada tiga mobil di tempat parkir di sekolah. Saya juga mengenal siapa yang memiliki ketiga mobil itu. Budi yang mobilnya berwarna merah adalah sahabat

⁴ Rankema, Jan. *Discourse Studies: An Introductor Textbook*. 1993. John Benjamins Publishing Comp. Amsterdam.
p. 21

terbaik yang pernah saya miliki. Perempuan yang berambut panjang dan sedang memakai baju merah jambu itu adalah Lola, pacar saya. Mobil yang berwarna kuning adalah punya dia. Sedangkan mobil yang berwarna putih adalah punya saya.

Tas-tas yang ada di atas meja itu adalah tas-tas teman-teman sekelas saya. Mereka sedang bermain basket. Laki-laki yang paling tinggi itu adalah Budi. Dia adalah ketua tim basket sekolah kami. Sedangkan laki-laki yang sedang berdiri di pinggir lapangan adalah pelatih basket sekolah kami, Pak Bastian.

2. Using Sentences

Perhatikan keterangan waktu yang menjadi petunjuk awal dalam menerjemahkan kalimat-kalimat berikut:

Write them in English by using the Correct English Structure!

1. Mereka sedang mandi.
2. Paman saya sedang mncuci mobilnya.
3. Orangtua saya sedang nonton TV di ruang makan.
4. Bibi selalu masak sarapan setiap pagi.
5. Kami biasa sarapan setiap jam 06.30 pagi.
6. Ibu saya tidak selalu membeli makanan di pasar.
7. Ayah saya tidak biasa pergi ke kantor naik taksi.
8. Mereka belum sarapan.
9. Anton belum mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahnya.
10. Lusi dan Lina sudah mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah mereka.
11. Dua hari yang lalu Anita tidak masuk sekolah.
12. Kemarin Rudi tidak datang ke rumah saya.
13. Bibi saya datang dari Bandung minggu lalu.
14. Kami menyiram bunga kemarin sore.
15. Dua hari yang lalu, saya melihat Ani disini.
16. Kemarin, saya tidak menyiram bunga di taman.
17. Ketika saya masuk kelas kemarin, Pak Andi telah memulai pelajaran.
18. Saya sedang mandi sewaktu kamu telefon saya kemarin.
19. Ibu saya sedang masak keika ayah pulang kemarin.
20. Ibu saya sedang tidak ada di rumah ketika kakek datang dua hari yang lalu.

21. Mereka belum mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah mereka sewaktu saya datang kemarin.
22. Kami sudah mandi sebelum ayah pulang tadi malam.
23. Saya sudah makan malam sewaktu kamu telefon saya tadi malam.
24. Nenek saya akan datang minggu depan.
25. Keluarga saya akan pergi ke Bali hari minggu depan.
26. Saya tidak akan mengganggu kamu lagi.
27. Lusi tidak akan pergi ke pesta Lina karena dia sakit.
28. Saya akan sedang nonton TV ketika kamu datang besok.
29. Andi akan sedang mengerjakan tugas Bahasa Inggrisnya sewaktu kamu telfon dia nanti malam.
30. Bi Ani akan sedang mencuci pakaian jam 04 besok sore.
31. Pada waktu yang sama minggu depan saya akan sedang berenang.
32. Saya akan membeli buku di toko buku baru lusa.
33. Kami belum menulis surat untuk nenek di desa.
34. Mereka belum menyalin tugas rumahnya.
35. Kita belum selesai diskusi
36. Lusi belum masak jadi kita belum bisa sarapan.
37. Saya tidak punya uang, jadi saya tidak bisa meminjamkan kamu.
38. Tadi malam, kamu tidak menelfon saya, jadi saya tidak ingat untuk mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah saya.

3. Using Questions

a. *Read Them in English by using the Correct Structure of how to form English Questions!*

1. Apa yang sedang kalian bicarakan?
2. Apa yang kamu katakan pada Ani kemarin?
3. Dimana kamu tidur?
4. Dimana kamu mandi?
5. Apa yang sedang kalian bicarakan?
6. Apa yang kamu katakan pada Ani kemarin?
7. Dimana kamu tidur?
8. Dimana kamu mandi?

9. Apakah kamu sedang belajar Bahasa Inggris?
10. Apakah kamu seorang guru?
11. Siapa itu?
12. Buku siapa ini?
13. Apa yang sedang kalian bicarakan?
14. Apa yang kamu katakan pada Ani kemarin?
15. Dimana kamu tidur?
16. Dimana kamu mandi?
17. Apakah kamu sedang belajar Bahasa Inggris?
18. Apakah kamu seorang guru?
19. Siapa itu?
20. Buku siapa ini?
21. Tas siapa di atas meja ini?
22. Dimana kamu tadi malam?
23. Dimana kamu membeli buku Bahasa Inggris kamu?
24. Kamu darimana?
25. Berapa harga tas kamu?
26. Berapa banyak buku Bahasa Inggris yang kamu punya?
27. Apakah kamu mandi kemarin?
28. Apakah kamu sudah mandi?
29. Bagaimana kamu mengeja namamu?
30. Berapa umur kamu?
31. Apakah ayahmu seorang dokter?
32. Dimana rumah kamu?
33. Jam berapa kamu pergi ke sekolah?
34. Apa yang ada di tanganmu?
35. Siapa yang duduk di sebelah kamu kemarin?
36. Siapa yang sedang berdiri di sebelahmu?
37. Rumah siapa yang berada di depan rumah kamu?
38. Apa yang sedang kamu cari?
39. Jam berapa kamu telefon saya tadi malam?
40. Apa kamu tahu kalau Ani tidak datang ke rumah saya kemarin?
41. Apa yang baru saja Ani katakan padamu?

42. Apa kamu tahu pena siapa ini?
43. Apa kamu ingat nama wanita itu?
44. Apa kamu selalu membuang sampah ke sungai ini?
45. Apa kamu ingat kapan Ani ulang tahun?
46. Apa kamu tahu dimana Lusi tinggal?
47. Apakah kamu akan pergi nanti malam ke pesta Lusi?
- b. Tabel berikut menyediakan jawaban-jawaban untuk pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang sesuai dengan fungsi dan bentuk struktur Bahasa Inggris. Buatlah pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut !

1. My father	2. To the market	3. under the table	4. my umbrella
5. Sandra's bag	6. No, I didn't	7. Yes, we will	8. in the living room
9. by plane	10. by my uncle	11. by 10 o'clock	12. the blue house
13. yesterday	14. next Friday	15. Rp. 25.000	16. No, You can't
17. behind the door	18. while I was studying	19. four bags	20. Andika
21. your computer	22. English and Math	23. 25 students	24. Yes, You may
25. at 7 last night	26. that is a coconut	27. they are mine	28. My sister
29. No. I don't	30. in the kitchen	31. beside me	32. blue

1. at 5.00 PM tomorrow	2. at 05.30 PM	3. Rp. 9.540	4. Rp. 7.875.000
5. at 9.425	6. 7 sharp last night	7. around 5 AM	8. before lunch
9. now	10. at noon	11. tonight	12. tomorrow
13. the day after tomorrow	14. last night	15. yesterday afternoon	16. two weeks ago
17. Rp. 126.890.000	18. Rp. 678.990	19. Rp. 230.120	20. at the same time next week
21. at 7 o'clock the day after tomorrow	22. at this time next Saturday	23. Rp. 5.545.120	24. at present

4. Telling about Self Story

Read this story in English!

Hallo, nama saya Andika. Saya seorang pelajar SMU. Umur saya 16 tahun. Saya lahir di Curup. Ayah saya seorang karyawan swasta dan ibu saya pegawai negeri. Saya mempunyai dua orang adik perempuan dan seorang kakak laki-laki. Adik-adik perempuan saya adalah Alya dan Anissa. Kakak saya Abbi.

Saya selalu pergi ke sekolah tiap jam 07.00 pagi. Saya biasa bangun pagi jam 04.30. Kami biasa sarapan bersama setiap pagi. Kami biasa sarapan dengan nasi goreng, roti, dan minum susu atau teh. Pagi ini saya sarapan dengan sepiring nasi goreng dan segelas juice alpukat.

Kemarin saya tidak masuk sekolah karena saya sakit. Walaupun saya tidak sekolah, saya tetap harus mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah. Tadi malam, saya mengerjakan PR Bahasa Inggris. Saya tidak bisa mengerjakannya sendiri, jadi saya bertanya pada ayah atau ibu saya. Besok pagi, saya harus pergi ke sekolah lebih pagi karena saya akan ujian Bahasa Inggris. Pelajaran ini adalah pelajaran kesukaan saya.

Pak Mike, guru Bahasa Inggris saya sangat pintar dan anak-anak menyukainya. Dia pernah tinggal di London selama 3 tahun karena dia kuliah di sana.

5. Telling about Family

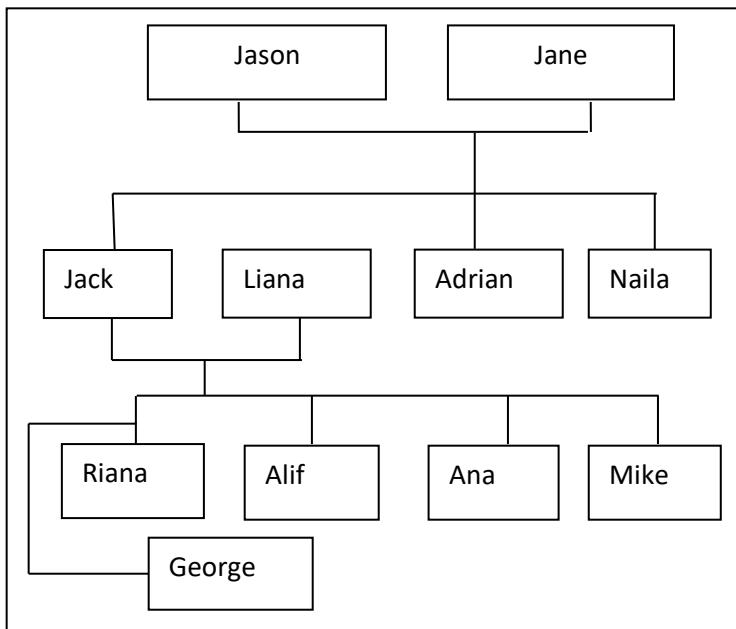
a. *Read this story in English!*

Hallo, selamat pagi. Nama saya Laura. Saya 35 tahun. Saya memiliki keluarga besar. Dokter Bob adalah ayah saya. Dia seorang dokter mata. Ibu saya juga seorang dokter, tetapi ia seorang dokter gigi. Namanya Dokter Celina. Orangtua saya adalah pasangan yang hebat. Mereka bekerja pada rumah sakit yang sama.

Ryan dan Andrew adalah paman-paman saya. Kakek nenek saya, Pak Mike dan Ibu Michele Mike hanya memiliki seorang anak perempuan, ibu saya, dan dua orang anak laki-laki, mereka adalah paman saya. Paman Andrew baru mendapatkan seorang bayi laki-laki baru namanya Stefan. Dia mempunyai dua orang anak sekarang. Yang paling tua adalah seorang perempuan, Jesica. Dia berumur 5 tahun. Stefan sangat menggemaskan. Bibi saya Ann, istri Paman Andrew adalah seorang wanita yang baik. Dia juga sangat cantik.

Saya memiliki dua orang saudara laki-laki, Jack seorang pilot dan Jason seorang dosen. Mereka belum ada yang menikah. Susan adalah satu-satunya saudara perempuan saya. Ia berencana menikah tahun depan. Dia juga seorang dokter. Anak-anak saya adalah anak-anak yang baik. Mark, anak bungsu saya mirip ayahnya, Eric. Dia suka musik terutama bermain biola. Coco adalah anak perempuan saya, anak kedua saya. Dia seperti neneknya. Dia suka sekali dengan modeling. Sementara Junior, anak tertua saya, seperti saya. Dia suka berbicara dalam banyak bahasa. Dia sudah pandai berbahasa Inggris, Prancis, Arab dan Mandarin. Saya sangat bangga pada anak-anak saya, keluarga besar saya.

b. Tell a story about the following Diagram



6. Using Comparison

Read These Stories in English!

a. The First Story

Selamat malam, nama saya Roy. Saya seorang pilot. Saya sedang menunggu telfon dari teman saya. Saya sedang duduk di ruang tamu. Saya sedang minum secangkir teh dan makan sepiring kue. Saya sudah mandi, tetapi saya belum membaca koran hari ini. Saya tidak pergi ke kantor kemarin, tetapi besok saya akan pergi ke kantor. Umur saya 35 tahun. Tinggi saya 175 cm. Hobbi saya membaca dan sepak bola. Saya tinggal di jalan Baru Nomor 5 Bandung. Saya mempunyai seorang istri, Rima, dua orang anak perempuan dan dua orang anak laki-laki. Istri saya seorang guru Bahasa Inggris. Umurnya 30 tahun. Dia sedang masak di dapur. Anak-anak saya sedang bermain di ruang makan. Mereka belum mandi. Anak laki-laki saya Eric, kemarin tidak mandi karena sakit. Dia sering terkena influenza sejak dia kecil. Istri saya sudah membawanya ke rumah sakit. Dia sudah sehat sekarang. Senang berkenalan dengan anda. Selamat malam.

b. The Second Story

Hallo, nama saya Maria. Umur saya 21 tahun. Saya seorang mahasiswa di Jakarta. Saya mempunyai seorang sahabat dekat. Namanya Tarisha. Menurut saya, Tarisha lebih cantik daripada saya, tetapi teman-teman saya bilang, kami sama cantiknya. Tarisha sering berkhayal kalau dia menjadi seorang model. Saya sering berkhayal kalaualah saya seorang artis Hollywood. Kami sudah bersahabat dekat selama 5 tahun sejak kami SMU.

c. The Third Story

Selamat sore, nama saya Andika. Saya berumur 23 tahun. Saya mempunyai tiga orang teman di kantor. Mereka adalah Anton, Budi, dan Chandra. Budi lebih tinggi daripada Anton, tetapi Chandra adalah yang paling tinggi diantara mereka. Chandra femuk, tetapi Anton lebih gemuk daripada dia. Budi kurus. Rambut Budi adalah yang paling pendek diantara yang lain. Rambut Chandra lebih pendek daripada rambut Anton. Anton bisa menari. Budi dan Chandra tidak bisa menari tetapi mereka bisa menyanyi. Saya seharusnya bermain tenis dengan mereka sore ini. Mereka akan datang menjemput saya di rumah. Maaf saya harus bersiap-siap.

d. The Fourth Story

Selamat sore. Nama saya Andika. Umur saya 11 tahun. Saya punya dua orang saudara laki-laki. Mereka adalah Jack dan John. Jack berumur 9 tahun dan John 6 tahun. Jack lebih rajin daripada John. Dia sedang bermain bola di halaman. John sedang minum susu di kamarnya. Saya dan Jack suka apel tetapi John suka mangga. Rambut Jack lebih gelap daripada rambut saya dan John. Rambut saya yang paling pendek diantara kami. Hari ini saya akan bermain sepak bola di sekolah. Jack akan pergi berenang di kolam renang bersama teman-teman sekolahnya. Ibu kami menyuruh John untuk tinggal di rumah. Dia tidak mengizinkan John untuk ikut Jack ke kolam renang. Ibu meminta saya membawa makanan. Dua hari yang lalu saya tidak bermain sepak bola karena saya kurang enak badan. Saya sudah mandi tetapi saya belum mengerjakan PR. Ibu tidak akan mengizinkan saya pergi jika saya belum menyelesaikan PR saya. Sebelum saya pergi, ibu meminta saya menelefon ayah di kantornya karena kami akan makan

malam bersama. Tante Ratna, teman ibu di kantor, mengundang kami untuk makan malam bersama di pesta keluarganya malam ini. Sampai jumpa.

e. **The Fifth Story**

Hallo, selamat malam. Saya Susi. Saya seorang pelajar SMU kelas I. Saya mempunyai empat sahabat. Mereka adalah Lusi, Lina, Linda, dan Ida. Saya lebih tinggi daripada Lusi. Rambut saya lebih panjang dan hitam daripada rambut Lia. Kulit saya dan Linda lebih putih daripada kulit Ida. Saya cantik, tetapi Lia lebih cantik daripada saya. Lusi adalah yang paling cantik diantara kami.

Saya Lebih gemuk daripada Lusi, tetapi Linda lebih gemuk daripada saya. Ida adalah yang paling kurus diantara kami semua. Lina lebih rajin daripada saya dan Lia. Lusi paling rajin diantara kami. Lina kaya. Lusi dan Ida lebih kaya daripada Saya dan Linda. Lusi yang paling tua diantara kami. Lina lebih tua daripada Lusi. Saya yang paling muda diantara kami berlima. Tas lina yang paling mahal diantara tas kami. Tas Lia lebih mahal daripada tas Ida. Tas saya adalah yang paling murah diantara tas kami. Tas saya lebih murah daripada tas Lusi. Rumah Lia yang paling besar dan paling indah diantara rumah kami berlima. Rumah saya lebih kecil daripada rumah Lusi. Rumah Lusi lebih besar.

7. Using Preposition

Read This Story in English!

Selamat siang. Nama saya Roni. Ini buku-buku Bahasa Inggris saya. Saya meletakkannya di atas meja di ruang belajar. Itu tas Andi, adik saya. Dia selalu meletakkan tasnya di atas tempat tidur saya. Saya tidak tahu mengapa dia tidak menggantungkannya di dinding kamar. Saya biasa menyimpan tas saya di dalam lemari buku. Saya melihat segelas susu di atas meja makan. Saya tahu itu bukan susu buat saya karena ibu selalu menyiapkan segelas susu buat saya di ruang TV. Itu dia, ada segelas susu dan sepiring kue di atas karpet di ruang TV. Itu punya saya. Saya biasa minum susu dan makan kue sambil nonton TV. Ibu mengajarkan kami untuk selalu meletakkan barang-barang kami pada tempatnya. Payung-payung harus diletakkan di belakang pintu di dapur. Sepatu-sepatu kami di gudang. Mainan-mainan kami di dalam kotak besar disamping kulkas. Koleksi VCD, CD, dan kaset kami di atas VCD Player di samping TV. Buku-buku kami harus selalu ada di meja belajar setelah kami belajar

8. Using Time and Price

Read This Table in English by creating your own sentences!

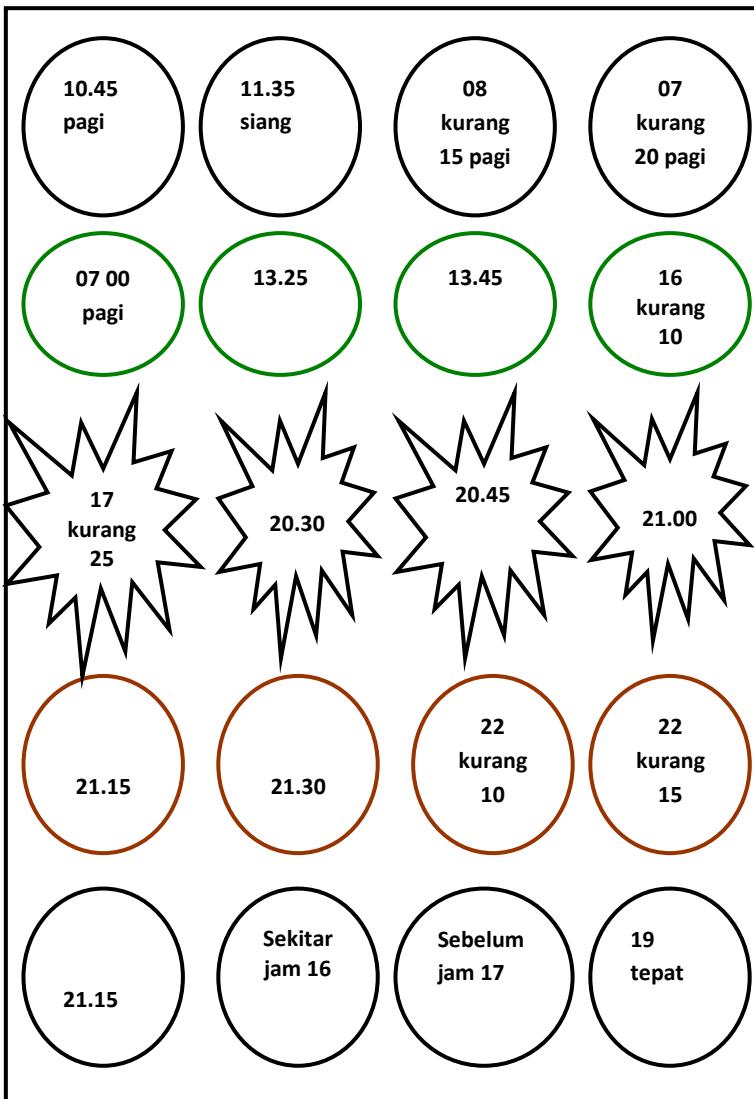
No	Time	Price (Rp)	Things
1.	Kemarin	86.850	Tas Sekolah
2	Hari Minggu lalu	160.750	Sepatu sekolah
3	Dua hari yang lalu	59.900	Kaset VCD
4	Tadi malam	115.450	Handuk
5	Setiap hari	800	Ongkos Taksi
6	Empat hari yang lalu	43.550	Ikat pinggang
7	Besok	10.550	Pena
8	Lusa	167.999	Kemeja
9	Pulang sekolah nanti	39.375	Rok
10	Pulang sekolah kemarin	23.850	Topi
11	Nanti malam	39.400	Sandal
12	Besok malam	560.999	Walkman
13	Sehabis makan siang nanti	1.875.500	MP3
14	Jam 11 siang hari minggu besok	5.650	Nasi Goreng

How much did you buy your ?

No	Things	Student 1	Student 2
1	Ikat pinggang		
2	Jam tangan		
3	Sepatu		
4	Cincin		
5	Saputangan		
6	Kotak pensil		
7	Pita rambut		
8	Tas sekolah		
9	Penghapus		
10	Penggaris		

11	Peruncing		
12		

Build English sentences by your own based on these time!



9. Using So/too and Either/neither

Read these sentences in English!

1. Mereka akan pergi ke Jakarta lusa dan saya juga.
2. Ibu saya menyiram bunga kemarin sore, dan ibunya Ani juga.
3. Paman saya sudah pergi ke kantor dan ayah saya juga.
4. Kami belum mengerjakan PR dan mereka juga belum.
5. Ayah saya bukan seorang dokter dan ibu saya juga bukan.
6. Saya tidak pergi ke pesta Sari kemarin dan Lina juga tidak.
7. paman saya tidak biasa sarapan setiap pagi dan bibi saya juga tidak.
8. Saya tidak sedang nonon TV dan adik perempuan saya juga tidak.
9. Lusa, saya tidak akan pergi berenang dan Ani juga tidak.
10. Hari minggu lalu, Nenek tidak mandi dan saya juga tidak.
11. Kemarin, kamu makan sate, dan saya juga.
12. Saya makan sate setiap minggu dan kamu juga.
13. Saya pergi ke sekolah jalan kaki dan Andi juga.
14. Saya adalah seorang pelajar yang rajin dan adik perempuan saya juga

Read this story in English!

Hallo, selamat malam. Saya Susi. Saya seorang pelajar SMU kelas I. Saya mempunyai empat sahabat. Mereka adalah Lusi, Lina, Linda, dan Ida. Saya suka berenang, mereka juga. Lusi suka makan apel dan salak, kami juga. Rambut saya panjang dan hitam, rambut Lia juga. Kulit saya dan Linda putih, kulit Ida juga. Saya cantik, Lusi, Linda, Lia dan Ida juga. Saya tidak suka minum jus, Lusi dan Linda juga tidak. Linda tidak suka minum es, saya dan Ida juga tidak. Saya mempunyai komputer di rumah, Lusi juga. Linda tidak mempunyai komputer di rumah, Lusi juga tidak. Saya dan Linda selalu pergi ke sekolah jam 07 kurang 10, Ida juga. Ida biasa sarapan setiap pagi sebelum berangkat ke sekolah, saya dan Lusi juga. Tadi malam, saya nonton ‘Kisah Sedih di Hari Minggu’, Lusi juga. Kemarin Linda pergi ke Bengkulu, kami berempat juga. Lusa, saya akan pergi ke perpustakaan, Linda, Lina, Ida dan Lusi juga. Saya sudah mengerjakan PR Bahasa Inggris, Linda juga. Lina belum mengerjakan PR Bahasa Inggris, Ida dan Lia juga. Linda tidak bisa masak, Ida dan Linda juga tidak. Saya tidak boleh pulang terlambat, Lina dan Lia juga tidak. Linda membeli tas baru dua hari yang lalu, Ida dan Lina juga. Saya membawa telepon selular ke sekolah setiap hari, Linda juga. Ida belum membeli telepon selular, Linda

juga belum. Lia akan membeli telepon selular besok. Linda boleh mengendarai mobil ke sekolah, saya juga. Lina tidak bisa mengendarai mobil, Ida dan Lia juga tidak.

10. Using Tag Questions

Read these sentences in English!

1. Mereka belum mandi, kan?
2. Kita akan peri besok, kan?
3. Kamu selalu pergi ke sekolah naik motor, kan?
4. Dua hari yang lalu, kamu pergi ke Jakarta, kan?
5. Mereka tidak akan datang, kan?
6. Mereka adalah orangtua kamu, kan?
7. Saya sudah menceritakan padamu tentang Andi, kan?
8. Mereka tidak sedang nonton TV, kan?
9. Kamu bisa berenang, kan?
10. Lusi tidak bisa masak, kan?
11. Ibu kamu tidak akan marah, kan?
12. Kamu belum pernah ke Bali, kan?
13. Kamu benci aku, kan?
14. Lusi suka merah jambu, kan?
15. Tadi malam, kamu telfon aku, kan?
16. Bunga-bunga ini dari kamu, kan?
17. Kamu mau bantu saya, kan?

11. Using Dialogs

Read this dialog in English and practise it with your Friend!

Percakapan antara Ben, Billy dan Alex (di rumah Ben).

- Alex : Selamat pagi, Ben. Apa kabar?
- Ben : Hi Alex. Selamat pagi. Saya baik, terima kasih. Saya berharap kamu juga baik, Alex.
- Alex : Terima kasih, Ben. Apa yang sedang kamu kerjakan? Apakah kamu sedang berkebun?
- Ben : Tidak juga. Saya sedang memotong rumput dan membersihkan halaman ini. Sebenarnya saya sedang mengunggu seseorang. Teman lama saya Billy.
- Alex : Apakah saya mengganggu kamu, Ben?
- Ben : O tidak, Alex. Billy selalu datang setiap hari minggu. Dia akan nonton sepak bola Di TV. Ngomong-ngomong, Apa yang ada di tanganmu itu, Alex? Apakah itu sebuah surat?
- Alex : Bukan, ini dua buah amplop. Istri saya sedang menulis surat di rumah untuk ibunya.
- Billy : Selamat pagi. Maaf Ben. Apakah saya terlambat?
- Ben : Hai Billy, kami sedang membicarakanmu. Kenalkan ini tetanggaku, Alex. Alex, ini Billy.
- Alex : Hallo Billy, apa kabar?
- Billy : Apa kabar Alex?
- Ben : Kamu ke sini naik apa Billy?
- Billy : Naik mobil
- Alex : Maaf, saya harus pergi. Istri saya sedang menunggu dua amplop ini. Senang bertemu anda Billy. Sampai nanti, Ben.
- Ben : Sampai nanti, Alex. Billy, saya kira sepak bolanya akan segera mulai. Mari masuk.
- Billy : O iya, sepak bola. Tentu saja. Ayo.
- Ben : Silahkan duduk, anggap rumah sendiri ya. Saya ambil jus jeruk dulu.
- Billy : Terima kasih. Kemana orang-orang, Ben?
- Ben : Istri dan anak-anak saya sedang pergi berakhir pekan ke rumah nenek mereka.

Mereka meninggalkan saya sendiri di rumah. Sebetulnya karena saya tidak mau melewatkkan pertandingan sepak bola kita hari ini.

Billy : Pilihan yang bagus, Ben.

Read this dialog in English and practise it with your Friend!

Percakapan antara Steve dan Jason.

Steve : Hi Jason, Apa kabar?

Jason : Hello Steve, saya kurang sehat hari ini. Saya terkena influenza.

Steve : Saya turut sedih.

Jason : Tidak apa-pa. Kamu ke rumah saya naik apa Steve?

Steve : Naik Taksi. Sebetulnya saya ingin pergi dengan motor saya, tetapi Shinta, adik perempuan saya, mau pergi ke rumah temannya jam 01 sang ini.

Jason : O begiu, Apakah kamu sudah mengerjakan PR Kamu Steve?

Steve : Sudah, tetapi saya belum menulisnya di buku.

Jason : Tadi malam saya capek sekali, jadi saya belum mengerjakan PR saya.

Steve : Bagaimana jika sekarang kita mengerjakannya sama-sama?

Jason : Ide yang bagus. Setelah itu kita bisa nonton film bagus. Ayo kita ke kamarku.

Steve : Ayo.

Read this dialog in English and practise it with your Friend!

Vita : Film yang bagus, kan?

Rizky : Ya, kamu benar. Saya suka sekali dengan Tom Cruise.

Reta : Ya. Sayangnya dia sudah bercerai dengan istrinya Nicole Kidman sebelum mereka memiliki anak.

Rizky : Menurut kamu, siapa yang lebih tampan, Vit, Tom Cruise atau Brad Pit?

Vita : Apa kamu tahu kalau Reta lebih tergilat-giladengan Brad Pit?

Reta : Tidak kok. Saya fikir Tom Cruise lebih tampan dari dia, tapi ..

Vita : Kamu mau bilang kalau kamu lebih uka Brad Pit, kan?

Rizky : Ayolah kawan-kawan, yang seriuslah ! Saya fikir

Tom Cruise lebih bagus dalam berakting.

Pengalamanmereka tidak sama.

Vita : Eh, ngomong-ngomong, mana sich yang lebih penting, penampilan mereka di film atau wajah mereka?

Rizky : Tentu saja dua-duanya.

Reta : Setuju!

Vita : Ugh akhirnya.

Reta : Teman-teman, saya tidak punya cukup uang untuk pulang, boleh saya pinjam uang kalian?

Vita : O iya, Reta, apa kamu lupa kalau saya meminjam uang kamu kemarin Rp. 5000?

Reta : Apa iya? Baiklah. Terima kasih ya.

Read this dialog in English and practise it with your Friend!

Vit : Film yang bagus, kan?

Rizky : Ya, kamu benar. Saya suka sekali dengan Tom Cruise.

Reta : Ya. Sayangnya dia sudah bercerai dengan istrinya Nicole Kidman sebelum

mereka memiliki anak.

Rizky : Menurut kamu, siapa yang lebih tampan, Vit, Tom Cruise atau Brad Pit?

Vita : Apa kamu tahu kalau Reta lebih tergila-gila dengan Brad Pit?

Reta : Tidak kok. Saya fikir Tom Cruise lebih tampan dari dia, tapi ..

Vita : Kamu mau bilang kalau kamu lebih uka Brad Pit, kan?

Rizky : Ayolah kawan-kawan, yang seriuslah ! Saya fikir Tom Cruise lebih bagus dalam berakting. Pengalaman mereka tidak sama.

Vita : Eh, ngomong-ngomong, mana sich yang lebih penting, penampilan mereka di film atau wajah mereka?

Rizky : Tentu saja dua-duanya.

Reta : Setuju!

Vita : Ugh akhirnya.

Reta : Teman-teman, saya tidak punya cukup uang untuk pulang, boleh saya pinjam uang kalian?

Vita : O iya, Reta, apa kamu lupa kalau saya meminjam uang kamu kemarin Rp. 5000?

Reta : Apa iya? Baiklah. Terima kasih ya.

12. Using Conditional

Read them in English!

1. Seandainya kamu seorang aktris, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?
2. Seandainya kamu sudah menjadi seorang aktris, apa yang akan sudah kamu lakukan?
3. Seandainya kamu seorang aktris, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?
4. Seandainya kamu sudah menjadi seorang aktris, apa yang akan sudah kamu lakukan?
5. Seandainya kamu jadi saya, apa yang akan akan pilih?
6. Seandainya kamu dapat 8 untuk matematika, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?
7. Seandainya kamu punya pesawat, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?
8. Sendainya kamu tidak lulus tes ini, apa yang akan kamu katakan pada orangtuamu?
9. Anton bersikap seolah-olah dia sudah menjadi presiden.
10. Adik perempuan saya berakting seolah-olah dia adalah penyanyi terkenal.
11. Presien Megawati bersikap seolah-olah Indonesia tidak punya masalah.
12. Seandainya kamu adalah presiden Megawati, apakah kamu akan pergi ke luar negeri juga?
13. Seandainya Indonesia adalah negara teroris, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?
14. Indonesia bersikap seolah-olah kita bisa membayar hutang.
15. Seandainya masyarakat Indonesia percaya pada pemerintah.
16. Saya bersikap seolah-olah saya tidak melakukan kesalahan. Andi bersikap seolah-olah dia tidak mengenal saya

13. Using Tenses

Read them in English!

1. Ibu saya sedang membersihkan kamar mandi.
2. Orangtua saya pergi ke Jakarta dua hari yang lalu.
3. Ibu saya sedang membersihkan kamar mandi.
4. Orangtua saya pergi ke Jakarta dua hari yang lalu.
5. Paman saya sudah menulis 40 cerita.
6. Shanti akan sedang menggambar jam 11 besok.
7. Saya akan pergi ke kampus setelah saya membersihkan kamar saya.
8. Saya tidak ikut ujian kemarin.
9. Kami membuat beberapa permainan dalam acara kampus.
10. Saya belum meminta Anton untuk membantu saya.
11. Saya tidak sedang mandi ketika kamu datang kemarin.
12. Saya akan sudah selesai kuliah sebelum umur saya 23 tahun.
13. Saya sudah menunggu kamu sejak jam 5 tadi.
14. Ibu saya meminta saya membeli buku untuk adik saya kemarin.
15. Saya sedang meminta Ani memanggilkan taksi.
16. Lusi sudah meminta saya mengirimkan surat itu.
17. Mereka boleh meminta saya untuk masak.
18. Kamu tidak bisa meminta Ibumu membersihkan kamarmu.
19. Kami tidak biasa meminta bibi untuk membuatkan kami teh.
20. Kamu tidak harus meminta Anton memanggilmu ‘adek’.
21. Lusi bisa meminta saya membeli buku itu.
22. Kamu boleh meminta Ani membersihkan papan tulis.

14. Using Map

a. *Read This Story in English!*

Hallo, nama saya Cristin. Saya baru di kota ini. Ini adalah kota besar buat saya. Hari ini, saya akan mengunjungi rumah paman saya. Dia memberikan saya peta rumahnya, karena dia tidak bisa menjemput saya. Tidak apa-apa. Saya bisa pergi ke sana sendiri dengan bantuan peta ini.

Baiklah, Saya disini, di depan apartemen saya di jalan Beverly Hills. Saya berjalan terus. Saya melewati sebuah mall di sisi kanan jalan. Saya tiba di persimpangan. Dari sini, saya harus mengambil jalan ke arah kanan. Saya sedang berjalan di jalan pangeran. Saya tiba lagi di persimpangan. Saya harus belok kiri

dan saya melewati kantor pos di sebelah kiri jalan. Sekarang saya ada di jalan Queen. Sekitar 200 meter, saya tiba di persimpangan ketiga. Saya harus memilih jalan ke kanan. Saya terus berjalan di jalan yellow. Lihat, itu ada sebuah bundaran. Artinya saya benar mengikuti petanya.

Baiklah, Saya harus belok kiri di jalan junior. Saya melewati Bank Melati dan sebuah toko buku disebelahnya. Saya terus berjalan sampai saya tiba lagi di sebuah persimpangan. Ini yang kelima. Di sini, saya harus belok kiri dan terus berjalan di jalan ungu. Saya melihat rumah sakit di sebelah kiri saya. Sekarang saya kembali menemukan persimpangan. Saya belok kanan dan saya berada di jalan Flower. Ya ampun masih ada persimpangan lagi. Baiklah, saya harus belok kiri. Saya melewati sebuah gang dan sebuah toko kecil. Saya melewati gang kedua. Baiklah, sekarang saya sampai pada persimpangan lagi. Saya tahu, saya harus belok kanan. Saya bisa melihat rumah paman saya dari sini. Ini jalan Georgia. Itu dia. Itu rumah kuningnya, rumah paman saya. Wow, saya berhasil.

b. *Tell your own paragraphs by using the following themes!*

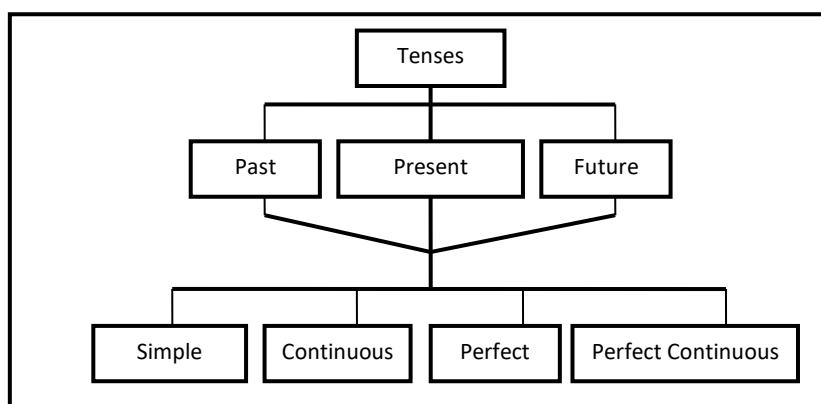
1. Sekarang coba ceritakan dalam Bahasa Inggris bagaimana caranya pergi ke rumahmu dari suatu tempat umum!
2. Buatlah sebuah peta tentang suatu tempat, kemudian ceritakan dalam Bahasa Inggris bagaimana menuju tempat tersebut dengan membaca peta yang ada.
3. Ceritakan bagaimana perjalananmu menuju kampus.
4. Jelaskan bagaimana kamu pergi ke kantor pos di kotamu jika kamu berangkat dari rumahmu.
5. Tanyakan satu alamat temanmu di kelas, lalu ceritakan bagaimana kamu pergi ke alamat tersebut dari rumah.

BAB IV

GRAMMAR/ENGLISH STRUCTURE

Pada Bab 3 ini, aturan tata Bahasa Inggris yang dibahas meliputi Tenses, Tag Question, Modal, General Form of English Questions, Countable and Uncountable Nouns dan Pronouns. Beberapa aturan ini sangat mendasar dan penting serta saling berhubungan dalam melatih keempat keterampilan berbahasa yang diberikan pada Bahasa Inggris 1 dan Bahasa Inggris 2. Pada prinsipnya, semua latihan di setiap keterampilan meminta mahasiswa membuat kalimat yang benar sesuai dengan aturan tata Bahasa Inggris (*Structure*), baik tertulis (*sentences*) ataupun kalimat langsung (*utterances*).

A. Tenses



Tenses adalah perubahan kata kerja dalam kalimat, yang berhubungan dengan waktu atau saat kejadian. Dalam tata bahasa Inggris, secara lengkap terdapat 14 pola, namun yang sering digunakan hanya 12 pola kalimat. Perhatikan diagram di atas⁵.

Untuk dapat menguasai *Tenses* ini dengan cepat, fahami perbedaan masing-masing pola dengan memperhatikan perbedaan keterangan waktunya.

1. Simple Present⁶

Singular subject

(She/he/it/Andi/Ana/my cat/etc) + Verb 1 (+ s atau + es).

+ es jika verb nya berakhiran ch/sh/s/o/x, atau bunyinya berdesis.

Contoh:

1. *She cooks rice*

⁵ Allen, Stannard. 1987. *Living English Structure*. London: Longman

⁶ Azar, Betty Scampfer. 2000. *Fundamental English Grammar*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

2. *She watches TV*

Plural subject, termasuk *I* dan *You*

(they/we/Apa and Ani/etc) + Verb 1

Contoh:

1. *They cook rice*

2. *They watch*

Tabel 1

Perubahan Bentuk Kalimat Pola Simple Present

No	Examples	Bentuk negatif	Bentuk interrogatif
1	She cooks rice	She does not cook rice	Does she cook rice? Yes, she does. Atau No, she doesn't.
2	She watches TV	She does not watch TV	Does she watch TV?
3	They cook rice	They do not cook rice	Do they cook rice? Yes, they do. Atau No, they don't.
4	They watch TV	They do not watch TV	Do they watch TV? Yes, they do. Atau No, they don't.

Catatan:

1. *does not* disingkat menjadi *doesn't*
2. *do not* disingkat menjadi *don't*
3. perhatikan perubahan bentuk kata kerja pada pola negatif dan interrogatif !
4. pola ini digunakan untuk menyatakan kejadian yang berupa⁷:
 - a. kebiasaan
(Saya biasa minum susu sebelum tidur)
 - b. rutinitas
(Saya selalu sarapan sebelum pergi ke sekolah)

⁷ Azar, Betty Scampfer. 2001. *Basic English Grammar*. New Jersey:

(Saya bangun jam 5 pagi kemudian mandi dan seterusnya..)

c. Statis

(Matahari terbit setiap pagi)

5. keterangan waktu yang umum digunakan dalam pola ini adalah: *every , always, usually.*

Aturan ejaan dalam penambahan akhiran-s atau -es pada kata kerja untuk subjek *he/she/it*⁸

- a. pada umumnya, kata kerja infinitive ditambah -s untuk orang ketiga tunggal:

<i>read</i>	- <i>reads</i>
<i>work</i>	- <i>works</i>
<i>understand</i>	- <i>understands</i>
<i>talk</i>	- <i>talks</i>
<i>visit</i>	- <i>visits</i>

- b. Infinitif akan ditambah -es apabila:

- c. Bentuk infinitifnya berakhir dengan bunyi desis, misalnya:

<i>Kiss</i>	- <i>kisses</i>
<i>Watch</i>	- <i>watches</i>
<i>Push</i>	- <i>pushes</i>
<i>Cross</i>	- <i>crosses</i>
<i>Wash</i>	- <i>washes</i>

Bila bunyi desis tertulis dengan -e pada akhir kata, tambahkan saja -s.

<i>Erase</i>	- <i>erases</i>
<i>Close</i>	- <i>closes</i>
<i>Seize</i>	- <i>seizes</i>
<i>Dance</i>	- <i>dances</i>

- d. Bila infinitifnya berakhir dengan -o, tambahkan -es, misalnya:

<i>Go</i>	- <i>goes</i>
<i>Do</i>	- <i>does</i>
<i>Undergo</i>	- <i>undergoes</i>

- e. Bila infinitifnya berakhir dengan konsonan +y, tambahkan -es dan -y tersebut menjadi -i, misalnya:

<i>Fry</i>	- <i>fries</i>
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⁸ Martinus, Surawan. 2008. *Cara Mudah Belajar dan Memahami Tenses*. Indonesiatera. Yogyakarta. P. 16

<i>Fly</i>	- <i>flies</i>
<i>Carry</i>	- <i>carries</i>
<i>Deny</i>	- <i>denies</i>
<i>Identify</i>	- <i>identifies</i>

Kesalahan yang umum terjadi pada pemula bahasa Inggris adalah menggunakan ‘to’ di depan kata kerja langsung di belakang subjek, misalnya:

They to study English in the evening.

Seharusnya: *They study English in the evening.*

We to have breakfast at 7 o’clock.

We have breakfast at 7 o’clock.

Sebagai latihan cepat membedakan kata kerja antar subjek yang berbeda, bacalah kalimat-kalimat berikut dengan subjek orang ketiga tunggal⁹:

- a. They build a large house.
- b. My friends like chicken
- c. Those chairs are very comfortable.
- d. John’s sisters are nurses
- e. Cars are very expensive today.

Latihan

- a. Write the correct form to create the correct sentences.
 - 1. I (drive) my own car to campus.
 - 2. She (drive) her own car to campus.
 - 3. They (drive) their own car to campus.
 - 4. Lusy (drive) my car to campus.
 - 5. Ana and Andi (drive) my car to campus.
- b. Write the negative and interrogative form for each sentence above!
- c. Translate the following sentences into English!
 - 1. Saya sarapan setiap jam 7 pagi
 - 2. Ibu saya memasak nasi goreng setiap hari Minggu
 - 3. Ayah saya suka membaca koran sebelum sarapan
 - 4. Kami makan ayam goreng setiap pagi
 - 5. Ibu saya pergi ke pasar setiap hari Sabtu

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 18

6. Saya tidak biasa makan malam
 7. Ibu saya tidak selalu masak nasi goreng
 8. Apakah ayah kamu selalu membaca koran setiap pagi?
 9. Apakah Ibu kamu pergi ke pasar setiap hari?
 10. Apakah kamu selalu mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahmu?
2. Present Continuous¹⁰

Tabel 2
Formula Struktur Kalimat Pola Present Continuous

Subject	To be	V1 + ing	Object
She He It Andi (singular subject)	is	cooking	Rice
They We You (kamu) You (kalian) (Plural subject)	are		
I	am		

Ada sejumlah kata kerja yang **TIDAK** menggunakan akhiran *-ing* walaupun peristiwanya sedang berlangsung sekarang, diantaranya adalah¹¹: *let, like, dislike, forget, remember, refuse, want, hear, believe, know, prefer, realize, owe, own, understand, misunderstand* dan sebagainya.

Perhatikan beberapa contoh berikut ini:

Tabel 3
Perbandingan Bentuk V ing dalam Pola Present Continuous

No	Benar	Salah
1	<i>I know him</i>	<i>I am knowing him</i>
2	<i>We understand</i>	<i>We are understanding</i>
3	<i>You like them</i>	<i>You are liking them</i>
4	<i>I believe in God</i>	<i>I am believing in God</i>
5	<i>He wants to rest</i>	<i>He is wanting to rest</i>

1. Kata kerja yang

¹⁰Azar, Betty Scramper, *Op. Cit.*, p. 11

¹¹Soedirman, 1993. *English Grammar and Conversation*. Karya Ilmu Surabaya. Surabaya. P. 96.

berakhiran dengan huruf mati setelah huruf hidup, maka huruf mati terakhir itu harus digandakan dan ditambah *-ing*¹²:

Tabel 4
Aturan Penulisan Kata kerja dengan Akhiran *-ing* dalam
Pola Present Continuous

	<i>to cut</i>	memotong	<i>cutting</i>	sedang memotong
2	<i>to dig</i>	menggali	<i>digging</i>	sedang menggali
3	<i>to run</i>	lari	<i>running</i>	sedang berlari
4	<i>to swim</i>	berenang	<i>swimming</i>	sedang berenang

2. Kata kerja yang berakhiran/ setelah dua huruf dapat ditambahkan *-ing* saja:

<i>to boil</i>	mendidih	<i>Boiling</i>	sedang mendidih
<i>to sail</i>	berlayar	<i>Sailing</i>	sedang berlayar
<i>to seal</i>	menyegel	<i>Sealing</i>	sedang menyegel
<i>to deal</i>	membagikan	<i>Dealing</i>	sedang membagikan

3. Kata kerja yang berakhiran 1 setelah satu huruf hidup harus menggandakan huruf 1 itu ditambah *-ing*.

<i>to travel</i>	bepergian	<i>travelling</i>	sedang berpergian
<i>to control</i>	mengawasi	<i>controlling</i>	sedang mengawasi
<i>to quarrel</i>	bertengkar	<i>quarelling</i>	sedang bertengkar
<i>to expel</i>	membuang	<i>Expelling</i>	sedang membuang

4. Kata kerja yang berakhiran *e* setelah huruf mati harus menghilangkan huruf *e* itu, alu ditambah *-ing*.

<i>to come</i>	datang	<i>Coming</i>	sedang dating
<i>to ride</i>	mengendarai	<i>Riding</i>	sedang mengendarai
<i>to make</i>	membuat	<i>Making</i>	sedang membuat
<i>to dive</i>	menyelam	<i>Diving</i>	sedang menyelam

¹² Azar, Betty Scramper. 1992. *Fundamentals of English Grammar*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents. P. 12

5. Kata kerja yang berakhiran *ie* harus meghilangkannya huruf *ie* itu lalu diganti dengan *y* dan ditambah *-ing*.

<i>to lie</i>	berbohong	<i>Lying</i>	sedang berbohong
<i>to tie</i>	mengikat	<i>Tying</i>	sedang mengikat
<i>to die</i>	mati	<i>Dying</i>	sedang sekarat

Fungsi-fungsi The Present Continuous Tense¹³:

- a. Untuk mengungkapkan suatu peristiwa atau tindakan yang sedang berlangsung pada sekarang yaitu pada saat berbicara atau pada saat berlangsungnya percakapan.

Contoh:

Alan: Are you making a bookshelf now, George?

(Apakah kamu sedang membuat rak buku, George?)

Pada saat ini Alan melihat George sedang melakukan sesuatu.

- b. untuk mengungkapkan peristiwa atau tindakan yang sedang terjadi meskipun tidak terlalu perlu terjadi pada saat sedang berbicara, artinya, peristiwa atau tindakan tersebut terjadi pada kurun waktu tertentu yang ada hubungannya dengan waktu sekarang. Misalnya, minggu ini, bulan ini, semester ini, musim ini tahun-tahun belakangan ini, dsb.

Contoh:

This year all of us are studying in the first year class.

(tahun ini kami semua sedang belajar di kelas satu)

Tahun ini kita sedang belajar di kelas satu walaupun pada saat kita mengucapkan kalimat ini, kita tidak sedang belajar, misalnya sedang berjalan-jalan, tetapi pada tahun ini kita sedang mempunyai program khusus yang kita tekankan.

- c. Mengungkapkan suatu peristiwa yang akan terjadi dalam waktu dekat dimasa yang akan datang (near future).

Contoh:

Tomorrow we are doing the homeworks together. Please join us.

Besok malam kami akan mengerjakan PR bersama-sama. Bergabunglah.

(dalam waktu dekat dan sudah kami rencanakan untuk mengerjakan PR bersama-sama, yaitu besok malam)

¹³ Martinuz, Surawan, *Op. Cit.*, p. 50

Latihan

- a. Write the correct form of sentences, use present continuous!
 1. Anita can not come to the phone because she (wash) her hair.
 2. Please be quite! I (try) to concentrate.
 3. Look! It (snow).
 4. Mike is a student, but he (not/go) to school right now because it's summer.
 5. Mam Leffi (teach) at the moment, you should wait.
- b. Translate the following sentences into English!
 1. Ayah Andi sedang membaca surat kabar di dapur.
 2. Ibu Ani sedang memasak nasi di dapur.
 3. Ani sedang belajar di ruang tamu.
 4. Budi tidak sedang belajar tetapi ia sedang nonton televisi.
 5. Paman saya tidak sedang bekerja di kantornya.
 6. Apakah Bibi kamu sedang nonton televisi?
 7. Apakah kamu sedang sarapan?
 8. Apakah Budi sedang membersihkan kamarnya?
 9. Saya tidak sedang mengecat rumah saya tetapi saya sedang membersihkan dinding rumah.
 10. Apakah mereka sedang belajar bersama?

3. Present Perfect¹⁴

Tabel 5

Formula Struktur Kalimat Pola Present Perfect

Subject	Perfect	Verb 3	(Object)
She			
He			
It			
My cat	Has		
Andi			
(singular subject)		Cooked	Rice

¹⁴ Muhammad. 2008. 16 *Strategi Lulus Ujian Toefl*. Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta. P. 59

<i>Catatan :</i>	They We You (kamu) You (kalian) (plural subject)	Have	ciri bentuk <i>negative</i> adanya kata
1. sebagai adalah <i>NOT</i>	I		

2. keterangan waktu yang umum digunakan sebagai penekanan: *Just*.
3. untuk membentuk kalimat tanya di semua pola, hanya dengan memindahkan kata kerja Bantu, to be atau modal ke depan kalimat¹⁵.

Tabel 6
Bentuk Introgatif (Tanya) dan Negatif Pola Present perfect

kalimat Tanya	kalimat negatif
Have I seen a ghost?	I haven't seen a ghost
Has he seen a snake?	He hasn't seen a snake.
Has she eaten rice?	She hasn't eaten rice.
Have we drunk milk?	We haven't drunk milk
Has it come?	It hasn't come

Fungsi-Fungsi the Present Perfect Tense¹⁶:

- digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu tindakan atau peristiwa yang sudah selesai di masa sekarang. Peristiwa/tindakan ini telah terjadi atau mulai terjadi di waktu lampau dan masih ada hubungannya dengan waktu sekarang. Yang ditekankan dalam tense ini adalah, selesainya suatu tindakan, bukan kapan terjadinya.
- Untuk mengungkapkan suatu tindakan yang mulai di masa lampau pada saat kita berbicara ini tindakan tersebut selesai atau dianggap selesai. Di sini, kalimat ini menyatakan ‘sudah berapa lama’ tindakan ini berlangsung sejak awalnya hingga sekarang ini, atau menyatakan ‘kapan’ tindakan itu mulai terjadi. Tanda waktu (time signals) yang digunakan biasanya dalam bentuk frasa yang dimulai dengan preposisi atau konjungsi ‘for’ (selama) atau ‘since’ (sejak/semenjak).

¹⁵ Allen, Stannard. *op., cit.* p.

¹⁶ Martinus, Surawan, *Op. Cit.* p. 61

Translate the following sentences into English!

1. Siapa yang belum pernah mengunjungi kebun binatang Ragunan?
 2. Mereka belum menyelesaikan tugas-tugas mingguan mereka.
 3. Saya belum menelepon Ani sejak tiga minggu terakhir ini.
 4. Apakah kamu sudah sarapan?
 5. Mereka sudah mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah mereka.
 6. Lusi sudah menulis surat untuk neneknya.
 7. Apakah Andi sudah berangkat ke sekolah?
 8. Apakah kamu pernah ke Bali?
 9. Anita belum datang.
 10. Apakah Andi dan Anton sudah membeli buku baru?
4. Present Perfect Continuous¹⁷

Tabel 7

Formula Struktur Kalimat Pola Present Perfectc Continuous

Subject	Perfect		Verb + ing	(object)
She				
He				
It				
My cat	Has			
Andi (singular subject)		been	cooking	Rice
They				
We				
You (kamu)				
You (kalian) (plural subject)	Have			
I				

Catatan¹⁸:

1. Present perfect digunakan apabila pekerjaan tersebut sudah selesai dilakukan.

¹⁷ Azar, Betty Scramper. 1993. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. Edisi Inggris-Indonesia. Bina Rupa Aksara. Jakarta. P. 36

¹⁸ Allen, Stannard. *op., cit. p.*

2. Present Perfect Continuous digunakan apabila pekerjaan tersebut sudah dilakukan selama beberapa waktu, namun saat diutarakan pekerjaan tersebut belum selesai.

Contoh:

a. *They have just taken a bath.* (Mereka baru saja selesai mandi)

b. *They have been taking a bath for three hours.*

(Mereka sudah mandi selama 3 jam dan belum lagi selesai)

5. Simple Past¹⁹

Tabel 8

Perubahan Bentuk Kalimat dalam pola Simple Past

No	Sentences	Negative	Interrogative
1	You <i>went</i> to Bandung yesterday	You <i>did not go</i> to Bandung yesterday	Did you go to Bandung yesterday? Yes, I did. Atau No, I did not.
2	Ali <i>took</i> a bath last night	Ali <i>did not take</i> a bath last night	Did Ali take a bath last night? Yes, he did. Atau No, he did not.

Catatan:

1. Perhatikan perubahan bentuk kata kerja (verb) nya saat menjadi negative dan Introgatif!
2. Bentuk positif pola ini menggunakan kata kerja (Verb) 2.
3. Kata kerja Bantu yang digunakan untuk bentuk negative dan introgatif adalah did baik untuk subject tunggal ataupun jamak.
4. Did not disingkat didn't.
5. Pola ini digunakan untuk kejadian yang telah lampau.
6. Keterangan waktu yang umum digunakan pola ini adalah²⁰:

¹⁹ Azar, Betty Scramper. *Op.*, Cit. p. 24

- a. Yesterday (kemarin)
- b. ago (two days ago, three weeks ago, etc)
- c. Last (last week, last night, etc).

Peraturan-peraturan penambahan akhiran *-ed* untuk kata kerja beraturan²¹:

1. Pada umumnya *-ed* ditambahkan kebanyakan pada kata kerja infinitif.

Follow - *followed*

Call - *called*

Kill - *killed*

Abandon - *abandoned*

2. Kata kerja yang infinitifnya berakhiran dengan *-e*, tambahkan saja akhiran *-d*.

Close - *closed*

Wave - *waved*

Announce - *announced*

Raise - *raised*

3. Apabila kata kerja infinitifnya terdiri atas satu suku kata dan berakhir dengan konsonan –vokal – konsonan, konsonan yang terakhir dirangkap kemudian ditambah akhiran *-ed*.

Stop - *stopped*

Trap - *trapped*

Grab - *grabbed*

4. *-ed* akan dilafalkan (id) bila infinitifnya berakhir dengan bunyi /t/ atau /d/

Land - *landed (landed)*

Treat - *treated (tritid)*

5. *-ed* akan dilafalkan (t) bila infinitifnya berakhir dengan bunyi /k/ atau /p/

Look - *looked (lukt)*

Stopped - *stopped (stopt)*

Beberapa kata kerja yang bentuk lampau atau bentuk keduanya tidak beraturan (*irregular verbs*), sehingga tidak ditambah dengan *-ed*. Kata kerja yang bentuknya tidak beraturan ini harus dihafalkan.

Contoh:

Sing - *sang* **tidak ada kata ‘singed’**

²⁰ Soedirman. *Op.*, *Cit.* p. 106

²¹ Martinus, Surawan, *Op. Cit.* p. 79

Dig	- dug	tidak ada kata ‘digged’
Think	- thought	tidak ada kata ‘thinked’
Write	- wrote	tidak ada kata ‘writted’
Hit	- hit	tidak ada kata ‘hiited’
Meet	- met	tidak ada kata ‘meeted’

Translate the following sentences into Bahasa Indonesia:

1. Mireille didn’t talk to Pierre yesterday morning.
2. Father opened the box an hour ago.
3. Did she stay at City Hotel last month?
4. What did you ask your father?
5. We worked 12 hours two days ago.

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Saya tidak mendengarkan pengumuman tadi pagi.
2. Kami berlatih percakapan Bahasa Inggris tadi malam
3. Apakah kalian mengulang pelajaran kita minggu lalu?
4. Apakah lusi tinggal di New York dua tahun lalu?
5. Apa yang kamu beli kemarin di pasar?

6. Past Continuous²²

Kalimat dengan pola ini biasanya muncul dalam dua bagian, anak kalimat dan induk kalimat. Perhatikan contoh berikut²³:

Tabel 9

Formula Struktur Kalimat Pola Past Continuous

Lusi was cooking	when	I came
Lusi was cooking	while	Ani was sleeping
Lusi was cooking	while	Ani was sleeping when I came.

Past Continuous	when	Simple past
-----------------	------	-------------

²² Martinus, Surawan. *Cara Mudah Belajar dan Memahami Tenses*. Indoneiatera. Yogyakarta. 2008. P. 99

²³ Azar, Betty Scramper. *Op., Cit.* p. 32

Past Continuous	while	Past continuous
Induk kalimat	Anak	Kalimat

- 1 Lusi and Ani were cooking when I came

Induk kalimat anak kalimat

2 Lusi and Ani were not cooking when I came.

3 Were Lusi and Ani coking when you came?

Yes, they were.

No, they were not.

4 When I came, Lusi and Ani were cooking.

5 When I came, Lusi and Ani were not coking.

6 When I came, were Lusi and Ani cooking?

Yes, they were

No, they were not.

Catatan:

1. Perubahan ke bentuk negatif dan introgatif pola ini hanya berlaku pada induk kalimatnya.
 2. *was not* disingkat *wasn't*/*were not* disingkat *weren't*

Contoh kalimat pola past continuous Tense:

1. I was having breakfast at six this morning
 2. He was cleaning at the time
 3. She was waiting when I arrived
 4. He was sleeping when you called me.
 5. You were reading while they were playing chess.

Fungsi Past Continuous Tense²⁴:

We were having our dinner when suddenly the lights went out.

(kami sedang makan malam ketika tiba-tiba lampu-lampu padam.

Diwaktu yang lalu, kami sedang makan, dan ditengah tindakan itu terjadi peristiwa lain, yakni, lampu mati. Pada contoh ini, we *were having our dinner* (kami sedang makan malam) membutuhkan waktu lebih panjang daripada peristiwa *the lights went out*.

²⁴ Martinus, Surawan. *Op. Cit.*, p. 104

Oleh karena itu, tindakan ‘makan malam’ diungkapkan dalam the past continuous tense, dan peristiwa ‘lampa pada’ diungkapkan dalam the simple past.

Latihan.

1. Lussy (cook) while Anita (studying)
2. Andi (watch) TV when I (arrive) last night
3. When I called Anita last night, she (read) a newspaper
4. When Wahyu came yesterday, We (study) Math.
5. My father was driving his car when he (see) the accident.
6. I (shop) when I saw Agnes Monica at the mall

7. Past Perfect²⁵

Sama halnya dengan pola past continuous, pola ini juga biasa tampil dalam dua bagian, induk kalimat dan anak kalimat. Perhatikan table berikut:

Tabel 10
Formula Struktur Kalimat Pola Past Perfect

Lusi had cooked	when	I arrived
Lusi had cooked	Before	I arrived
Lusi had cooked	By the time	I arrived
Lusi cooked	As soon as	I had arrived
Lusi cooked	after	I had arrived
Past perfect	When	Simple past
	Before	
	By the time	
Simple past	As soon as	Past perfect
	after	

Catatan²⁶:

1. Anak kalimat adalah yang dilekat kata penghubung, contoh:
 - a. Lusi had cooked before I arrived

²⁵ Wishon, George and Julia M. Burks. *Let's Write English*. 1980. Litton Educational Publishing. Inc. New York.
P. 203

²⁶ Azar, Betty Scramper. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. Loc. Cit. p. 39

Induk kalimat anak kalimat

- b. Lusi cooked as soon as I had arrived

Induk anak kalimat

2. Perubahan ke bentuk negative dan Introgatif tetap terfokus pada induk kalimatnya,

contoh:

- a. *Lusi had not cooked before I arrived.*

Had Lusi coked before you arrived?

Yes, she had/No, she had not.

- b. *Lusi did not cook as soon as I had arrived.*

Did Lusi cook as soon as you had arrived?

Yes, she did/No, she did not.

3. *Had not* disingkat *hadn't*.

Latihan.

1. He (be) a newspaper reporter before he (become) a businessman.
2. I (feel) a little better after I (take) the medicine.
3. I was late. The teacher (give, already) a quiz when I (get) to class.
4. The anthropologist (leave) the village when she (collect) enough data.
5. It was raining hard, by the time class (be) over, the rain (stop).

8. Past Perfect Continuous²⁷

Dengan prinsip yang sama dengan pola sebelumnya. Perbedaannya terletak pada keterangan waktu sebagai penegas. Perhatikan table berikut:

Table 11
Formula Struktur Kalimat Pola Past Perfect Continuous

Lusi had been cooking	when	I arrived
Lusi had been cooking	Before	I arrived
Lusi had ben cooking	By the time	I arrived
Lusi cooked	As soon as	I had been arriving

²⁷ Ibid., p. 39.

Lusi cooked	after	I had been arriving
-------------	-------	---------------------

Past perfect continuous	When Before By the time	Simple past
Simple past	As soon as after	Past perfect continuous

Catatan:

1. Anak kalimat adalah yang dilekat kata penghubung, contoh:

- a. Lusi had ben cooking for one hour before I arrived

Induk kalimat	anak
---------------	------

- b. Lusi cooked as soon as I had been arriving for one hour.

Induk	anak kalimat
-------	--------------

2. Perubahan ke bentuk negative dan interrogatif tetap terfokus pada induk kalimatnya, contoh:

- a. Lusi had not been cooking for one hour before I arrived.

- b. Had Lusi been cooking for one hour before you arrived?

Yes, she had/No, she had not.

- c. Lusi did not cook as soon as I had been arriving for one hour.

- d. Did Lusi cook as soon as you had arrived?

Yes, she did/No, she did not.

Latihan.

Write the correct form of tenses.

1. It is midnight. I (study) for five straigght hours. No wonder I'm getting tired.
2. It was midnight. I (study) for five straight hours. No wonder I was getting tired.
3. Wake up ! you (sleep) long enough. It's time to get up.

9. Simple Future²⁸

Pola ini digunakan untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang akan datang dalam bentuk sederhana.

Table 12

²⁸ Ibid., p. 44

Perubahan Bentuk Kalimat dalam Pola Simple Future

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
They will eat apples	They will not eat apples	Will they eat apples? Yes, they will No, they will not
Lusi will eat an apple	Lusi will not eat an apple	Will Lusi eat an apple? Yes, she will No, she will not.

Catatan:

1. Will not disingkat won't
2. Keterangan waktu yang umum digunakan adalah²⁹:

Tomorrow, next, tonight, the day after tomorrow.

Latihan.

Write the correct form by using simple future.

1. Sue (graduate) in June.
2. Ann (come) this coming Tuesday.
3. My father (go) home tomorrow night.
4. I (fly) to Bali tomorrow.
5. They (visit) Borobudur Temple soon.

10. Future Continuous³⁰

Contoh:

1. They *will be studying* English at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

They will not be studying English at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Will they be studying at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning?

Yes, they will/No, they will not.

2. Lusi *will be sleeping* at this time next Sunday.

Lusi will not be sleeping at this time next Sunday.

Will Lusi be sleeping at this same time next Sunday?

Yes, she will/No, she will not.

Catatan:

²⁹Azar, Betty Scramfer, Fundamentals of English Grammar, *Loc. Cit.* p. 47

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 51

1. Pola ini digunakan untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang akan sedang berlangsung di waktu yang akan datang.
2. Perhatikan keterangan waktunya: menyebutkan waktu yang lebih spesifik.
3. Perhatikan perubahan positive ke negative dan interrogatif. Kata NOT pada bentuk negative muncul setelah *will* dan sebelum *be*.

Begitupun bentuk Tanya, *will* berpindah ke awal kalimat.

Latihan.

1. Do you want to go shopping with me? I (go) to the shopping mall downtown.
2. It's cold in here. I (turn) the heater on.
3. My nose is cold and my fingers are cold. I (make) a hot cup of tea.
4. Do you mind if I turn the TV off? I (place) long distance call, and it's hard to hear if the TV is on.
5. Who want to erase the whiteboard? Are there any volunteers?

I(do) it.

11. Future Perfect³¹

Contoh:

1. We *will have finished* our study at STAIN in January 2006.

We will not have finished our study at STAIN in January 2006.

Will you have finished your study at STAIN in January 2006?

Yes, we will/No, we will not.

2. Lusi *will have done* her homework in 12 o'clock later.

Lusi will not have done her homework in 12 o'clock later.

Will Lusi have done her homework in 12 o'clock later?

Yes, she will/No, she will not.

Catatan:

1. Bentuk negative dan interrogatif pola ini jarang digunakan orang. Orang cenderung menggantinya dengan bentuk negative simple future atau bentuk negative present perfect.
2. Pola ini digunakan untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang akan sudah selesai dilakukan di waktu yang akan datang. Jadi lebih kepada perkiraan kapan kegiatan tersebut kira-kira akan selesai dilakukan³².

³¹ Supono, Idi. 2008. *English Grammar*. Wahyu Media. Jakarta. p. 269.

12. Future Perfect Continuous³³

Contoh:

1. *We will have been studying.*

We will not have been studying.

2. *Will we have been studying?*

Yes, we will/No, we will not.

(Kita mengatakan kalimat ini pada jam tujuh pagi, dan biasanya kita selesai jam 8-12. Pada jam 10 pagi, kita harus mengatakan: *Kami akan sudah sedang belajar.* Memang agak sulit menterjemahkannya dalam bahasa Indonesia, karena bahasa Indonesia membedakan kalimat dari tiga keterangan waktu (lampau, sekarang dan akan datang) hanya dari keterangan waktu saja tidak berganti pola. Yang terpenting adalah kita memahami kapan pola ini digunakan.

Penggunaan masing-masing *tenses* dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Perhatikan table berikut:

Tabel 13

Penggunaan Tenses dalam Percakapan Sehari-hari

Tenses		Penggunaan
Present	Simple	- rutinitas - kejadian statis - kebiasaan sehari-hari
	Continuous	sedang terjadi saat kita bicara
	Perfect	Sudah terjadi (tanpa memperdulikan waktu)
	Continuous	Kejadian yang sudah, masih dan belum selesai.
Past	Simple	Kejadian lampau/tidak terjadi lagi saat kita bicara
	Continuous	Sedang terjadi di waktu lampau
	Perfect	Sudah terjadi di waktu lampau
	Perfect	Sudah, masih dan belum selesai

³² Azar, Betty Scramper, *Op. Cit.*, p. 53.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 54

	Continuous	terjadi di masa lampau
Future	Simple	Akan terjadi
	Continuous	Akan sedang terjadi di waktu yang akan datang
	Perfect	Akan sudah terjadi di waktu yang akan datang
	Perfect Cont.	Akan sudah, masih dan belum selesai dilakukan di waktu yang akan datang.

Latihan

1. Choose either the simple present or present continuous in the following sentences³⁴!
 1. Something (smell) very good.
 2. We (eat) dinner at seven o'clock tonight.
 3. He (practice) the piano everyday.
 4. They (drive) to school tomorrow.
 5. I (believe) you.
 6. Maria (have) a cold.
 7. Jorge (hate) smoke.
 8. John (swim) right now.
 9. Jill always (get up) at 6:00 AM
 10. Jerry (mow) the lawn now.
2. Use either the present perfect or simple past in the following sentences³⁵!
 1. John (write) his report last night.
 2. Bob (see) this movie before.
 3. Jorge (read) the newspaper already.
 4. Mr. John (work) in the same place for thirty years.
 5. We (begin/negative) to study for the test yet.
 6. George (go) to the store at 10 o'clock this morning.
 7. Joe (travel) around the world.
 8. Betty (write) a letter last night.

³⁴ Allen, Stannard, *Op. Cit.*, p.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p.

9. I (call) Lusi yesterday
 10. We (see/negative) this movie yet
3. Supply the past perfect or simple past
1. The policeman read the suspect his rights after he (Arrest) him.
 2. After John (wash) his clothes, he began to study.
 3. George (wait) for one hour before the bus came.
 4. Maria (enter) the university after she had graduated from the community college.
 5. Jeanette (wash) the pipettes after she had completed the experiment.
 6. Jean sent a letter to her university after she (receive) her scholarship check.
 7. After the stewardesses had served lunch to the passengers, they (sit) down.
 8. The car (flip) ten times before it landed on its roof.
 9. We corrected our papers after we (take) the quiz.
 10. John (live) in Miami for one year when his parents came to visit.
4. Discuss the meaning of the verbs forms by reading the following pairs of sentences and then answering the question³⁶.
1. a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.
b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.
QUESTION: Who did run into when I walked into the room?
 2. a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was reading her bike to school.
b. When the rain stopped, Paul rode his bike to school.
QUESTION: Who got wet on the way to work?
 3. a. Dick went to the store because he was running out of food.
b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.
QUESTION: Who is better at planning ahead?
 4. a. Ms. Leffi taught at this college for nine years.
b. Mr. Ben has taught at this college for nine years.
QUESTION: Who is teaching at this college now?
 5. a. Alice was walking to the door when the doorbell rang.
b. George walked to the door when the doorbell rang.
QUESTION: who expected the doorbell to ring?
 6. a. When I got there, Marie had eaten.

³⁶ Azar, Betty Schramper. *Op. Cit.*, p. 39

- b. When I got there, Joe ate.

QUESTION: Who was still hungry when I got there?

7. a. Don lived in Chicago for five years.
b. Carlos has been living in Chicago for five years.

QUESTION: Who still lives in Chicago?

8. a. Jane put some lotion on her face because she had been lying in the sun.
b. Sue put some lotion on her face because she was lying in the sun.

QUESTION: Who put the lotion on her face after stood up?

9. a. I looked across the street, Mr. Fox was waving at me
b. I looked across the street, Mrs. Cook waved at me.

QUESTION: Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?

B. Other English Structures

1. Question Tag

Pola ini digunakan untuk mempertegas pernyataan seseorang. Ditampilkan dalam bentuk pertanyaan (menggunakan tanda Tanya) tetapi terkadang tidak bertujuan bertanya.

Prinsip dasarnya adalah:

Question	Tag
(+) Positif	(-) Negatif
(-) Negatif	(+) Positif

Perhatikan table berikut:

Tabel 15
Formula kalimat dalam Question Tag

Tenses		No	Sentences in Question Tag
Present	Simple	1	She buys a book, doesn't she?
	Continuous	2	She is buying a book, isn't she?

	Perfect Perf. Cont.	3 4	She has bought a book, hasn't she? She has been buying a book, hasn't she?
Past	Simple	1	She bought a book, didn't she?
	Continuous	2	She was buying a book, wasn't she?
	Perfect	3	She had bought a book, hadn't she?
	Perf. Cont.	4	She had been buying a book, hadn't she?
Future	Simple	1	She will buy a book, won't she?
	Continuous	2	She will be buying a book, won't she?
	Perfect	3	She will have bought a book, won't she?
	Perf. Cont.	4	She will have been buying a book. Won't she?
Modal		1	She can buy a book. Can't she?
		2	She must buy a book, mustn't she?

She *does not* buy a book, *does* she?

She *hasn't* bought a book, *has* she?

She *didn't* buy a book, *did* she?

She *won't* buy a book, *will* she?

Latihan

Finish these sentences by adding a tag question with the correct form of the verb and the subject pronouns.

1. You're going to school tomorrow,?
2. Gary signed the petition,?
3. There's an exam tomorrow,?
4. Beverly will be attending the university in September,?
5. She's been studying English for two years,?
6. It sure is sunny today,?
7. He should stay in bed,?

8. You can't play tennis today,?
9. There aren't any peaches left,?
10. We've seen that movie,?
11. There are only twenty-eight days in February,?
12. It's raining now,?
13. The boys don't have class tomorrow,?
14. You and I talked with the professor yesterday,?
15. You have two children,?
16. Jill and Joe have been to Mexico,?
17. You won't be leaving for another hour,?
18. She has an exam tomorrow,

2. MODAL AUXILIARIES³⁷

Modal harus selalu diikuti oleh kata kerja pertama apapun bentuknya, present atau past, serta siapapun subjeknya. Ada beberapa *modal* yang umum digunakan:

Table 16
Bentuk-Bentuk Modal Auxiliaries

No	MODAL		Meaning
	Present	Past	
1	Can	Could	Dapat/mampu/bisa
2	Should	Should	Seharusnya
3	Must	Had to	Harus
4	May	Might	Boleh
5	Will	Would	Akan
6	Shall	Should	Seharusnya

Examples:

1. Last week, Lusy could not cook cake, but today she can.
2. Two days ago, Lusy might not eat ice cream, but today she may.

Modal bisa muncul dalam *tag question* dan bentuk pasif. Juga dapat diubah ke bentuk negatif dan interrogatif.

³⁷ Schrampfer, Betty. *Fundamental of English Grammar (Third Edition)*. 2003. Pearson Education. New York. p. 190

Perhatikan table berikut:

Tabel 17
Perubahan Bentuk Passive modal

No	MODAL			
	Present		Past	
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
1	Lusy can cook cake	Cake can be cooked by Lusy	Lusy could cook cake	Cake could be cooked by Lusy
2	Lusy may eat bakso	Bakso may be eaten by Lusy	Lusy might eat bakso	Bakso might be eaten by Lusy

Bentuk negative passive hanya dengan menambahkan **NOT** setelah *modal*, bentuk introgatif dengan meletakkan *modal* di awal kalimat sebelum subject.

Latihan.

Translate the following sentences into English!

1. Mereka bisa mengendarai mobil ke Jakarta.
2. Lusy bisa berenang tetapi saya tidak bisa.
3. Andi seharusnya pergi ke dokter pagi ini.
4. Besok akan ada ujian, hari ini kita harus belajar giat.

3. General Form of English Questions³⁸

1. Yes/No Question

Bentuk kalimat Tanya ini muncul dari bentuk tenses yang ada dalam tata bahasa Inggris. Perhatikan beberapa contoh berikut:

Table 18
Bentuk-bentuk Kalimat Tanya (General Question) dalam Berbagai Pola

Tenses		Kalimat Tanya	Bentuk jawaban
Present	Simple	Do you eat bakso everyday?	Yes I do/No, I don't

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 121

	Cont.	Are you eating bakso?	Yes, I am/No, I am not
	Perfect	Have you eaten bakso?	Yes, I have/No, I haven't.
	Perf. Cont.	Have you been eating bakso?	Yes, I have/No, I haven't.
Past	Simple	Did she buy a book?	Yes, she did/No, she didn't.
	Cont.	Was she buying a book?	Yes, she was/No, she wasn't.
	Perfect	Had she bought a book?	Yes, she had/No, she hadn't.
	Perfect Cont.	Had she been buying a book?	Yes, she had/No, she hadn't.
Future	Simple	Will they study?	Yes, they will/No. they won't
	Cont.	Will they be studying?	Yes, they will/No, they won't.
	Perfect	Will they have studied?	Yes, they will/No they won't
	Perfect Cont.	Will they have been studying?	Yes, they will/No, they won't.
Modal		Can Lusy drive a car?	Yes, she can/No, she can't.
		May I go to your house?	Yes, you may/No, You may not.
		Must we study?	Yes, we must/No, We must not.

2. Wh-Question.

Kalimat Tanya ini menggunakan kata tanya dengan huruf awal *wh* atau *h*, dan jawabannya sesuai dengan apa makna kata tanyanya serta pola kalimat yang digunakan.

Tabel 19

**Bentuk-bentuk Kalimat Tanya (Wh-Question)
dalam Berbagai Pola**

No	Wh-Question	Contoh Jawaban
1	Who is cooking in the kitchen? Who cooks in the kitchen? Who hasn't taken a bath yet? Who will take a bath? Who took a bath last night?	Linda is coking in the kitchen. Linda cooks in the kitchen. Linda hasn't taken a bath yet. Linda will take a bath. Linda took a bath last night.
	<i>Catatan:</i> Jika Who diikuti kata kerja, maka tidak diselingi apapun kecuali pada pola continuous. SALAH : <i>Who did take a bath last night?</i> BENAR : <i>Who took a bath last night?</i> SALAH : <i>Who does cook in the kitchen?</i> BENAR : <i>Who cooks in the kitchen?</i>	
2	Whose book is that?	That is my book.
3	Which book is yours?	The blue book is mine.
4	How many books do you want?	I want two books.
	<i>Catatan:</i> Ketiga kata Tanya diatas harus selalu diikuti benda yang ditanya. SALAH : <i>Whose is book that?</i> BENAR : <i>Whose book is that?</i> SALAH : <i>How many do you want books?</i> BENAR : <i>How many books do you want?</i>	
5	Where do you live?	I live in Dwitunggal.
	Where did you go yesterday?	I went to Bengkulu.
6	When will you go to Bengkulu?	I will go to Bengkulu tomorrow
7	What time will you go?	I will go at 07.15 AM
	What day is today?	Today is Saturday.
	What date is today?	Today is August 17 th 2004

1. Terjemahkan pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut!
 - a. Kapan kamu akan membeli buku Bahasa Inggris?
 - b. Buku Bahasa Inggris siapa yang akan kamu pinjam besok?
 - c. Dimana kamu membeli tas kamu?
 - d. Sudahkah kamu mengerjakan PR kamu?
 - e. Bisakah kamu berenang?
2. Buatlah pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang jawabannya adalah kata-kata yang digarisbawahi berikut ini.
 - a. Lusy is cooking cake.
 a b c
 - b. Lala has bought three umbrellas.
 a b
 - c. We did not call you last night.
 a b
 - d. My mother tells us a story every night.
 a b c
 - e. My uncle borrows me his car today.
 a b c
3. State True or False!
 - a. How much money you need?
 - b. What time you went to school yesterday?
 - c. You have ironed your clothes?
 - d. Whose is house that?
 - e. When they go?
 - f. Who does give her the new shoes?
 - g. Who standing in front of the gate?
 - h. How many bags you bought two days ago?
 - i. Did they do their homework by themselves?
 - j. Who did call me last night?

4. Countable and Non-Countable Noun³⁹

³⁹ J. Sharpe, Ph. D. *How to Prepare for The TOEFL Test (tenth Edition)*. 2002. Binarupa Aksara. Jakarta. p. 139

Countable Noun adalah kata benda yang bisa dihitung. Non-countable noun adalah kata benda yang tidak bisa dihitung.

Perhatikan table berikut:

Tabel 20
Bentuk-bentuk Kata Benda Countable dan Non-Countable

Noun				
Countable		Irregular		Non-Countable
Regular		Singular	Plural	Plural in form but Singular in using
Singular	Plural			
A book	Two books	A mouse	Two mice	Sand, news, information, politics, money, homework, economics, air, food mathematics
A student	Three students	A child	Three children	
A pen	Five pens	person	people	
		tooth	teeth	

Perhatikan pula penggunaan *Determiner* berikut:

Dengan Count-Noun	Dengan Non-Count Noun
A, the, some, any	The, some, any
This, that, these, those	This, that
None, one, two, three	None
many	Much (Untuk negative atau pertanyaan)
(a) few	(a) little
Fewer than	Less than
More than	More than

Latihan

- Identify the following nouns as count nouns or non-count nouns according to their usual meaning.

• Television	food
• Car	tooth
• News	soap
• Geography	soup
• Atmosphere	cup
• Water	money
• Pencil	minute

- Choose the correct determiners in the following sentences.

- He doesn't have (many/much) money.
- I would like (a few/a little) salt on my vegetables.
- She bought (that/those) cards last night.
- There are (less/fewer) students in this room than in that room.
- There is (too much/too many) bad news on TV tonight.
- I do not want (these/this) water.
- This is (too many/too much) information to learn.
- A (few/little) people left early.
- Would you like (less/fewer) coffee than this?
- Supply the articles (a, an, or the) if they are necessary. If no article is necessary, leave the blank.
- Jason's father bought him bicycle that he had wanted.
- statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from France to United States.
- Rita is studying English and this semester.
- judge asked witness to tell truth.
- big books on table are for my history class.

5. Pronouns⁴⁰

Perhatikan table berikut:

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 21

Table 23
Jenis-jenis *Pronouns*

No	Subject Pronouns	Complement Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1	I	Me	My	mine	Myself
2	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
3	He	Him	His	His	Himself
4	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
5	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
6	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
7	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
8	they	Them	their	theirs	themselves
	Diawal kalimat	Sebagai object	Harus diikuti kata benda	Diakhir, tidak diikuti kata benda	

Latihan

1. Choose the correct form of pronouns!
 - a. I go to school with (he/him) every day.
 - b. I see (she/her/herself) at the Union every Friday.
 - c. She speaks to (we/us/ourselves) every morning.
 - d. Isn't (she/her) a nice person?
 - e. (he/him) is going to New York on vocation.
 - f. (she/her) and John gave the money to the boy.
 - g. (Your/yours) record is starched and (my/mine) is too.
 - h. I hurt (my/mine/the) leg.
 - i. John bought (himself/herself/hisself) a new coat.
 - j. (We/us) girls are going camping over the weekend.
 - k. Mr. Jones cut (hisself/himself) shaving.
 - l. We like (our/ours) new car very much.
 - m. The dog bit (she/her) on the leg.
 - n. John (he/himself) went to the meting.

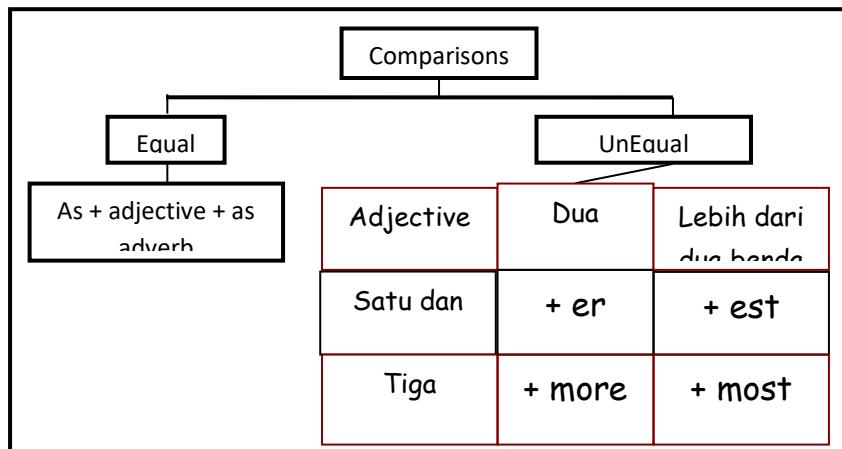
- o. You'll stick (you/your/yourself) with the pins if you are not careful.
 - p. Mary and (I/me) would rather go to the movies.
 - q. Everyone has to do (their/his) own research.
 - r. Just between you and (I/me), I don't like this food.
 - s. Monday is a holiday for (we/us) teachers.
 - t. (Her/Hers) car does not go as fast as (our/ours).
2. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns!
- Mr. Novak visited friends in Chicago. He visited Mr. and Mrs. Tod.
- a. invited to their home for dinner.
 - b. gave some seashells to the Todd children.
 - c. asked many questions about especially about a large black one.
 - d. The shells fascinated
 - e. looked at for a long time.
 - f. The Todd served dinner at 8.00. After dinner the children listened to some stories for a while and then went to bed.
 - g. When the children had gone to bed, the Todd took Mr. Novak into the den and showed some recent photographs.
 - h. talked about old times and old friends.
 - i. The Todd asked Mr. Novak about family.
 - j. all discussed a great many subjects.
 - k. Finally, made vacation plans for the two families.
 - l. All of planned to meet in June at the Grand Canyon.
 - m. At midnight, Mr. Novak said good night to and left.
 - n. "Thank for a delightful evening," said.
 - o. "..... should come to see more often," said Mrs. Todd. "..... are always delighted to see "
 - p. Mr. Novak went back to Los Angeles, told wife about visit with the Todds.
 - q. enjoyed hearing the news about friends and asked many questions about house, activities, and children.
 - r. Then discussed vacation plans.

- s. Mr. Novak told about conversation with the Todds on this subject.
- t. liked plans.
- u. Soon will all pack bags for the Grand Canyon.
3. Rewrite sentences 1 – 16 as a paragraph, changing Mr. Novak to I !

6. Comparisons⁴¹

Tabel 24

Bentuk-bentuk *Comparisons* (Perbandingan) beserta Jenisnya



Catatan:

- Untuk kata sifat (adjective) yang berakhiran *-ly*, *-ed*, *-ful*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *and -ous*, gunakan *more*.
- Untuk kata sifat satu silabel yang berakhiran sebuah huruf konsonan (kecuali x, w dan z) dan didahului oleh sebuah huruf vocal, huruf konsonan akhir ditulis dobel.

Contoh:

bigger, redder, hotter

- Untuk adjective yang berakhiran *-y*, ubah *-y* menjadi *I* dan tambahkan *-er*.

Contoh:

happy – happier

Dry – drier

Latihan

- Supply the correct form of adjectives and adverbs in parentheses.

⁴¹ Sharpe, Pamela. J, Ph. D. *Op. Cit.*, p. 196

Add any other words if necessary!

- a. John and his friends left (soon) as the professor had finished his lecture.
 - b. His job is (important) than his friends.
 - c. He plays the guitar (well) as Andres Segovia.
 - d. A new house is much (expensive) than an older one.
 - e. Last week was (hot) as this week.
 - f. Martha is (talented) than her cousin.
 - g. Bill's description are (colourful) than his wife's.
 - h. Nobody is (happy) than Maria Elena.
 - i. The boys felt (bad) than the girls about loosing the game.
 - j. A greyhound runs (fast) than Chihuahua.
2. Supply *than*, *as*, or *from* in each of the following sentences.
- a. The Empire State Building is taller the Statue of Liberty.
 - b. California is farther than New York Pennsylvania.
 - c. His assignment is different mine.
 - d. Louise read more quickly his sister.
 - e. No animal is so big King Kong.
 - f. That report is less impressive the governments.
 - g. Same wears the same shirt his teammates.
 - h. Dave paints much more realistically his professor.
 - i. The twins have less money at the end of the month they have at the beginning.
 - j. Her sport car is different Nancy's.

BAB V
READING

A. Part I

1. Identifying Ideas for Beginners.
 - a. Number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are the details. What is the main idea? A, b, or c?
 1. Bread, rice, eggs
 - a. How much food we bought.
 - b. How much food we ate
 - c. The food we ate
 2. Blue, green, yellow
 - a. Colours
 - b. Foods
 - c. Televisions
 3. One, ten , five
 - a. Colours
 - b. Months
 - c. Numbers
 4. Kitchen, breakfast, dinner
 - a. Walking
 - b. Eating
 - c. Riding
 5. Teachers, students, notebooks
 - a. A supermarket
 - b. A home
 - c. A school
 - b. Which is the main idea? The others are details.
 1. a. Mitsubishi
 - b. cars
 - c. honda
 - d. suzuki
 2. a. He bought beef

- b. he bought meat
 - c. he bought pork
 - d. he bought lamb
3. a. Dog
- b. tiger
 - c. animals
 - d. cat
4. a. Arabic
- b. French
 - c. English
 - d. Languages
5. a. Furniture
- b. tables
 - c. chairs
 - d. Beds
6. a. Vegetables
- b. onions
 - c. potatoes
 - d. Beans
7. a. Fruits
- b. Pineapple
 - c. banana
 - d. Mangoes
8. a. Father
- b. Mother
 - c. Family
 - d. Children
9. a. Axe
- b. Hammer
 - c. Tools
 - d. Spade
10. a. Eyes
- b. ears, brain

- c. nose, mouth
 - d. head
- c. Match Numbers with Letters
1. Sophia was born to happy parents Ibnu Arsyad and Binti Mahmuda of Makassar on December 1976.
 2. Jacob Soeharto. A resident of Maros, died on August 17 of heart attack. He was on 65 years old. Mr. Soeharto, born into a farming family owned 40 acres of land in Maros which he farmed until his retirement in 1980. He grew roses as a hobby.
 3. Dr. And Mrs. Hasan Basri are pleased to announce the marriage of their daughter Fatimah ahlan of Palu, central Sulawesi.
 4. If you are available a few hours during the day to care for 2 children, please call Anwar 1234
 - a. Engagement
 - b. Help Wanted (babysitter)
 - c. Birth
 - d. Wedding
 - e. Gardening
 - f. Obituary

2. Skimming

1. Reading 1

Do you have a cafeteria in your school? We have a cafeteria in our school. There are many tables and chairs. The students eat in the cafeteria. The teachers eat there, too.

What is the title of the paragraph?

- a. Your school
- b. Students eat in the cafeteria
- c. Our cafeteria

2. Reading 2

Wati takes the bus to school every morning. Today she is waiting for the bus with her friends, Ratna. “Where is that number 12 bus?” Ratna asks. “It’s late, and our teacher doesn’t like it when we’re late.”

What is the title of the story?

- a. Late bus and late students

- b. Going to School
 - c. Twelve bus
3. Reading 3

My friend's family has many television sets in their home. There is a television in every bedroom and colour television in the living room. There is a television set in the kitchen, too.

What is the main idea?

- a. There is television in every bedroom
- b. My friend's family has many television sets.
- c. There is a colour television in the living room.

4. Reading 4

At seven, Mr. And Mrs. Hasan watch the news on television. At eight is funny for the children. They watch another show at nine o'clock and one at ten. The Hasan Family likes to watch television.

What is the title of the story?

- a. At seven, Mr. And Mrs. Hasan watch TV news.
- b. There is another show at nine o'clock
- c. The Hasan Family likes to watch television.

5. Reading 5

Do you like hot sauce? Some people put hot sauce on many things. They have rice with hot sauce. They eat fried banana with hot sauce. They really like hot sauce.

Which sentence tells the main idea?

- a. They have rice with hot sauce
- b. They eat fried banana with hot sauce
- c. They really like hot sauce

6. Reading 6

The teacher said to the class, " Today we are going to learn how to write a letter. First you write your address. Then you write the month, the day and the year. Then you write "dear" and the name of the person you are writing to."

What is the main idea?

- a. You write your address first
- b. You open the letter with "Dear" and a name
- c. The teacher was telling the class how to write a letter.

7. Reading 7

Laila makes good money at department store. She likes her job. She likes to help people who come to buy things. She works in the dress department, and she tries to help everyone to comes there. “Do you want a blue dress?” She says, “I have a pretty one right here.”

What is the title of the story?

- a. A pretty blue drees
- b. The Department Store
- c. Laila’s Job.

8. Reading 8

Islam has been built on Five Pillars: testfying that there is no God bu Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, peerforming the prayers, paying the zakat, fasting in Ramadhan, and making the pilgrimage to Mecca (It was lated by al Bukhori and Muslim)

What is the main idea?

- a. Muhammad id the Messenger of Allah
- b. Islam has been built
- c. The five Pillars of Islam.

9. Reading 9

The following sentence is the main idea.

What are the details? A, b, or c?

“Ismail thinks he’s popular, but he’s not,”

- a. He’s listening to records. He has something to do. He has nice friends.
- b. He’s good students. He laerns a lot. He likes the teacher.
- c. He’s too proud. He’s ugly. He talks too much.

10. Reading 10

When I think of my father, I think of him at mealtimes. He always sat next to my mother and asked his children a lot of questions. He askes us about our frinds, and what we didi at school. He was dissapoiunted when he heard about any difficulties or failures in school. However, henever got angry.

What is the title?

- a. My father always sat next to my mother.
- b. My father never got angry

- c. My father at mealtimes.

3. Reading Comprehension⁴²

1. Reading 1

A Hot day

I am hot. My face is hot. I am perspiring a lot. I use m hand-kerchief to wipe my face. My handkerchief is wet. My shirt is wet too. The heat is terrible.

True or False:

Correct the flase sentences to make the true according to the reading.

1. You are hot.
2. Your face is cold
3. You are not preiping
4. Your shirt is dry
5. Your handkerchief is not wet.

Question to answer:

Answer the following wustions according to the reading.

1. Are you hot?
2. Is your face cold?
3. Are you prespiring?
4. What do you use on your face?
5. Is your shirt dry?

Answer the questions with yes or no. Does the reading talk about:

1. Terrible heat
2. Cold?
3. A new handkircheuf?
4. A dry shirt?
5. A cold person?
6. Wiping?
7. Much presppiring?

2. Reading 2

⁴² Arsyad, Azhar. *Step by Step: Readings in English for LAIN Students*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. 2006

High School Teacher

Anita Rahman is a high school teacher. She teaches Geography and History. She is an excellent teacher and the students like her. Her classes are always interesting. Mrs. Rahman uses films and maps a lot. Today she is using an overhead projector.

True or False:

1. Anita teaches English.
2. The students are like her.
3. Anita is a very good teacher.
4. Her classes are boring.
5. Mrs. Rahman does not like using films in class.

Questions to answer:

1. Who is Anita Rahman?
 2. What does she teach?
 3. Do students like her?
 4. What does she use a lot in class?
 5. What is she using today?
3. Reading 3

A Bad Cold.

Ali has a bad cold. He often gets a bad cold in the rainy season. Ali has coughed and sneezed all day. He has blown his nose until it is red. His head and body ache. He has already gone to the doctor. The doctor gave him a new medicine. Ali feels so bad. He's going home to bed.

True or False:

1. Hasan has a bad cold.
2. Ali often gets cold in summer.
3. He hasn't coughed all day
4. His nose aches
5. He hasn't gone to the doctor,
6. Ali is feeling better now.

Ask questions for the following answers:

1.? Ali has a bad cold.

2.? Ali gets bad cold in the rainy season.
3.? His nose is red.
4.? Yes he has. (he has gone to the doctor)
5.? The doctor gave him a new medicine.

Questions and answers:

1. What does Ali have?
 2. When does Ali get bad cold?
 3. What colour is his nose? Has Ali gone to the doctor?
 4. What did the doctor gave him?
4. The Blind Man and The Sun

Once upon a time, there lived a blind man who had never seen the sun. He asked his friend to tell him what it was like.

“It’s like a brass plate,” his friend said. The blind man struck a brass plate with a stick and listened to the sound. Everytime he heard a similar sound, he though it was the sun. His friend expalined that “The sun is like a candle”. The blind man felt a candle with his hand. He believe it was the same shape as the sun. Then his friend told him that the sun is like a great ball of fire. Later that winter, whatever the blind man sat in frotn of a fire, he thought it was the sun.

The sun is really quite diffrent from all these things; but the blind man did not know this because he could not see it. In the same way, the truth is often hard to see. If you can not see itwhen it is right in front of you, then you are just like the blind man.

True or False

1. The blind’s man friend is a good teacher.
2. The truth is like the sun
3. Theblind man’s friend compared the sun to three things.
4. The blind man never did figure out what the sun was like.
5. It is cold in winter.

Answer these questions:

1. What did the blind man’s friend compare the sun to?
2. Which one of these things do you think is most similar to the sun?
3. What would you compare the sun to? Why?

4. Why is the truth like the sun?

Make questions:

1. A brass plate, a candle, and a ball of fire.
2. No, he never did understand.
3. The truth
4. Like a blind man.

5. You Cannot Please Everyone

A man and his son were leading a buffalo to the market. Someone seeing them pass by called out to the man, “Why don’t you ride?” the man then sat on the buffalo while his son walked alongside.

Soon they passed an old woman who called out to the man, “Why are you so lazy? You are a big strong man. Why don’t you walk and let your son ride instead?”

The man got down from the buffalo and told his son to ride.

Just before they reached the town, an old man working in the fields called out to them, “It’s not right for a boy to ride while his father walks.”

The man then sat on the buffalo behind his son. They had not gone very far when someone else called out to them, “why are you so cruel? How can a buffalo carry two persons?”

Both the man and his son jumped off the buffalo. They cut a branch off a tree and tied the buffalo’s feet to it. They carried the branch between them. When they entered the town, some children called out laughingly to them, “How can you carry a buffalo? The buffalo should carry you.” The buffalo was frightened by the noise. It was able to set itself free and ran away as fast as it could. The man and his son never saw the buffalo again. As they were walking home, the man said to his son, “we’ve learnt a good lesson today. You can never hope to please everyone no matter how hard you try!”

True or False:

1. In the end, they lost the buffalo
2. The buffalo was afraid of loud noises
3. The children were amused by the sight of two men carrying the buffalo
4. The man cared very much what others thought of him
5. There are only two people mentioned in this story.

Answer these Questions:

1. Why did the man get on the buffalo?
2. Why did he get off?
3. Why did somebody say he was cruel?
4. Who said, “It’s not right for a boy to ride while his father walks?”
5. What frightened the buffalo?

Make questions:

1. To the market
 2. No, they never got there
 3. As fast as it could.
6. How do Muslims Treat the Elderly?

In the Islamic world there are no old people’s homes. The strain of caring for one’s parents in this most difficult time of their lives is considered an honor and a blessing and an opportunity for great spiritual growth. God asks that we not only pray for our parents, but act with limitless compassion, remembering that when we were helpless children they preferred us to themselves. Mothers are particularly honored; the prophet pbuh, thought that “Paradise lies at the feet of mothers”. When they reach old age, Muslim parents are treated mercifully, with kindness and selflessness.

In Islam, serving one’s parents is duty second only to prayer, and it is their right to expect it. It is considered despicable to express any irritation when, though no fault of their own, the old become difficult.

The Quran says: Your Lord has commanded that you worship none but Him, and be kind to parents. If either or both of them reach old age with you, do not say ‘uff’ to them or chide them, but speak to them in terms of honor and kindness, treat them with humility and say, My Lord! Have Mercy on them, for they did care for me when I was little (17:23-24)

True or False

1. Caring for one’s parents is an obligation as important as prayer.
2. The Prophet Muhammad said that “Paradise lies at the feet of mother’s and father’s.”
3. Muslim parents are not treated mercifully by their children.

Answer these Questions

1. Are there old people’s homes in Muslim countries?

2. A. How do children view caring for their parents in old age?
3. What dose this provide them an opportunity for?
4. What does God ask us to do for our parents?

Make Questions

1. At the feet of mothers,
 2. The prophet Muhammad.
 3. Muslim parents.
 4. When they reach old age.
7. Umar Ibn Chottab: The Second Pious Caliph of Islam⁴³

Umar IbnChottab was born in 513 A. D. In a well known Quraysh family. In his boyhood he was a famous wrestler and orator. He was a powerful enemy of the prophet before embracing Islam. One day he was going to cut off the head of Muhammad with an open sword. On the way, he was informed of the conversion of his sister and brother in law to Islam. He became so angry that he wanted to punish them. However, the sweet words of Holy Quran which they wer reciting when he were arrived softened his heart. He ran hurriedly to the prophet and declared himself a Muslim. His conversion to Islam was very valuable to Prophet Muhammad and Islam.

Before he took the position of Caliphate, Umar had done a lot for Islam. At the time of the inigration to Madinah, accompanied a group of twenty Muslims to the city. He helped the prophet in Madinah with both money and power. He took part in the battle of Badr and Uhud and many other battles. He was one of Muslims leaders who was not willing to accept the treaty of Hudabiyah. But the prophet convinced him that the treaty was an advantage for the muslims. He was also present at the councilhall when the Muslims assembled to select the leader of the Ummah after the death of the prophet. He was the first to announce his support for Abu Bakr.

When Umar took the reign of Islamic governmet he continued to follow the policy of his predecessor in expanding the Islamic empire. Islamic area of influence spread out to the west as far as Egyptand to th eeast as far as Persia, and to the north, to Byzantine. In achieving this, Umar had to go into several wars. One of His famous commanders was Khalid bin Walid who is known as the “Sword of Gos”. It was under his command that the Muslim Army achieved success in most battlefields.

⁴³ Mahmud, Nasrun Drs. English for Muslim University Students. Jakarta: Pusat bahasa dan Budaya. 2000.

The conquest of Persian and Byzantine empires during the reign of Umar had far-reaching consequences in the whole history of Islam. In the economic field, the conquest brought great fortune to the Arbas so, that they became economically self-sufficient. Being free, from economic depression, they could devote more time to culture and other affairs. The Muslim also took advantage of the high culture and civilization of, the Persians and the Romans. It was the result of this cultural contact that the Muslims, in later days, made great achievement in the intellectual fields.

Umar did not only conquered great empires during the ten year of his "Khilafat", but also formulated a great system of administration. As an administrator he remained a model for all great Muslim rules during the whole of Islamic history. He outlined the constitution of the state on the basis of democracy. He had two consultative bodies called the (Shura) or Council Advisors. Umar sought the help of the Shura in all important affair.

For interest of the national unity of teh Arabs, Umar took steps to make the peninsula a purely Muslim State. To the non-muslims he offered two alternatives, stay in Arabia without interfering in the affairs of the state, or imigrate to other places and receive compensation from the state.

Caliph Umar was also the best example of ideal character. He has almost all the good qualities of a man. Simplicity, dutifulness, and impartiality were the chief features of his characters. He lives like an ordinary man. He had no odyguard for personal safety nor a beautiful palace for residence. He was kind and sympathetic to the poor. He used to wonder in the streets at night to see the condition of his people and onmany occasions he helped them with money and food. He was very strict in the case of judgement. Nobody was given exception from the laws of justice. High and low, rich and poor were all equal to him and to his law.

Caliph Umar met his death at the hand of a Persian slave naed Abu Lulu in 643 A. D., while he was saying his prayer in the mosque. His death was a calamity to Islam. With his death tribalism and immorality of the days of ignorance raised again and undermined the unity of the Muslims.

Find the paragrap in which each of the following information or ideas given.

1. What Umar was famous for when he was young
2. The title given to Khalid bin Walid.
3. Umar's attitude towards the treaty of Hudaibiyah

4. The kind of help Umar gave to the Prophet in Madinah
5. The three functions of the provincial governor during Umar's reign
6. The area in the east that came under Islamic influence during Umar's reign.
7. The name of the person who killed Umar.
8. The advantage for Islam of the conquest of Persia and Byzantine
9. Umar's characters
10. How Umar administered the Islamic empire
11. What Umar offered to the non-Muslims
12. What caused Islam to make great achievement in the intellectual fields.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Umar was going to cut off Muhammad's head because
 - a. His sister and brother in law embraced Islam
 - b. He considered the Prophet as his enemy
 - c. He was a famous wrestler
2. Umar embraced Islam after
 - a. The conversion of his sister and brother in law to Islam
 - b. Punishing his sister and brother in law
 - c. Reciting the Holy Quran
3. Egypt became an Islamic area of influence
 - a. After Abu Bakr's death
 - b. Before Umar's Khilafat
 - c. During Abu Bakr's reign
4. The Shura
 - a. Outlined the constitution of the state
 - b. Gave advices to Umar in all important matters
 - c. Was a model for all great Muslim rulers
5. The non-Muslims
 - a. Had to leave Arabia with compensation
 - b. Could stay in Saudi Arabia with one condition
 - c. Had to receive compensation from the state

B. Part II

School Funny Stories

1. Free of Charge

Soon, after Edwin was promoted to the third grade of Junior High School, his father was worried about his mark for Physics. Actually he wanted to send his son to join a private class for Physics, but he did not have enough money to do so. Then one of his neighbour advised him to send his son to Mr. Basuki, a Physics teacher in this town.

Meanwhile more and more students from far places of the region were sent there to join Mr. Basuki's private class.

One day in March, Mr. Basuki had an idea to open two intensive programs. The first program was free of charge program and lasted for one month. If the students thought that the first program beneficial, they could join the second one, but they had to pay fifty thousand rupiah. The second program would last for two months.

Edwin who was from a poor family was interested in the first program, but he felt ashamed to say. He tried to hide his feeling.

"Excuse me, Sir, because I'm very busy and I have no enough time, I prefer to take the first program only."

1. What is the funny side of the story above?
2. Tell the funny side of the story above by using your own English!
3. How many people are there in the story?

2. The Most Slippery floor

Our School is going to celebrate its twenty fifth anniversary next month. To make our celebration more alive, our school holds a lot of activities. One of them is cleaning contest followed by twenty classes. The winner will be awarded special prizes. To decide the winner, a special team is formed.

Last Saturday afternoon, students cleaned the floor traditionally.

"Let's put the chairs upside down on the tables," said Sonny, captain of the class.

The floor was splashed a large amount of water. Afterwards, they sprinkled detergent on the floor. After the floor was free from dust, they used scraped coconut waste to clean the floor. As a result the floor became so slippery.

Three days later, the special team consisting of three teachers observed each class intensively to decide the winner. In order not to dirty the class, the team did not get into the class but they stood up at the door.

Unfortunately, when the team wanted to choose the winner, they found it difficult to do so because there were two classes with the same scores.

“what do you think if we ask our school gardener to help us choose the winner because he always cleans the school?” asked one of the team members.

“that’s a good idea,” replied the others.

“I think the first winner will go to the most slippery floor , Sir,” said the gardener.

Then the school gardener got into class 2A. The class was not slippery. Then he went to class 3A. No sooner did the gardener get into the class, he fell down.

“Ouch! This class is the most slippery class, Sir,” the gardener shouted screamingly.

1. Tell the funny side of the story above by using your ownEnglish!
2. What is the main idea of the story?
3. Underline the reference on the story and find out the meaning of the meaning of the reference!
3. Do you always Come late?

One of my fellows teachers, Mr. Hardi is very loyal and disciplined. His students and fellows teachers call him Mr. Punctual (tepat waktu). Though it makes two hours to reach his school, he always comes on time.

He also gets into the class as soon as the bell rings.

Mr. Hardi usually gets up at 4.00 every morning. He is ready to wait for the “Sumber Kencono” bus, the only bus taking him to school.

Unfortunately, one Tuesday morning, the bus did not appear. He was very worried. He wanted to make a contact with his school, but there was no telephone kiosk. He did not have enough money to buy a hand phone. At school, Mr. Budiarjo who was a new headmaster found Mr. Hardi coming late.

“Excuse me, Sir. Do you always come late?” asked Mr. Budiarjo.

“No. Sir. Never.” Replied Mr. Hardi calmly.

“it’s alright this time. Could you get up earlier tomorrow?” asked Mr. Budiarjo.

“Yes, Sir. I will,” Mr. Hardi promised. Mr. Hardi was sorry for that event. He did not know what happened if he came late again. He did not know if the bus driver could not get up earlier or the bus did not appear again.

“Sorry, Sir. I promise to get up early and not to come late. But what about the bus driver? Could he get up early? Asked Mr. Hardi.

1. What is the funny side of the story above?
2. Analyze the tenses used in the story and put the reason of your analysis!
4. This Map is Too Small

Agnes was a hardworking student. She was admitted to a favourite school in Jakarta. She enjoyed her first day at school. Her classmates were very friendly and her teachers were friendly too.

Geography was the first lesson of the first period of that day. She was not good enough at Geography, but she liked it. Her Geography teacher, Mr. Gunawan was very creative and good at drawing a map.

One day, Mr. Gunawan asked Grace to bring a balloon with her. Then he draw a map on it. His students admired his way of drawing a map.

“I think it’s a wonderful drawing, Sir,” Grace commented.

“where do you learn to draw, Sir?” asked Grace.

“from my former teacher in my junior high school,” answered Mr. Gunawan and continued colouring the map.

After a few minutes having a look at the map, Parto commented, “I think this map is too small for an aeroplane to land.”

1. What is the funny side of the story above?
2. How many people are there in the sstory? Who and what are they?
3. Underline the Verbs on the story!

5. Kill the Mouse

Johny wants to become a scientist. He spends much of his time on doing a research in his school laboratory. He does his research in the afternoon. His Biology teacher pays much attention to Johny’s talent.

Five days ago, Johny’s T-Shirts were bitten by a mouse. It made Johny very angry and promised to himself that he would kill the mouse. He chased the mouse. Failed. Then he bought a mouse trap in a local shop. The result was zero. Then he found

another way to stop the mouse. He bought a slice of meat and added with poison. Then he put the trap on the roof. No result. Johny was really upset.

At school laboratory Johny observed some kinds of animals especially a mouse.

In his mind, a mouse at his house was different from the one at his school laboratory. The mouse at his house could run fast, but the one at his school laboratory could not.

“Alright students, now please observe this animal (a mouse) and then report to us the results of your observation,” Mr. Ramli told the students.

He observed the mouse and then reported the results of his observation to his teacher. He could mention all parts of the body of the mouse.

“Johny, how do you know all parts of the mouse?” asked Mr. Ramli.

“That’s easy, Sir. I kill the mouse. Then I cut it into pieces,” Johny answered.

“Oh, my God. You kill the mouse?” asked Mr. Ramli.

“Sorry, Sir. I hate that mouse,” Johny answered.

1. How many people are there in the story? Who are they?
2. Why did Johny hate mouse so bad?
3. What is the funny side of the story?
4. Tell the story by using your own English!

Part III

Fairy Tales⁴⁴

1. The Mouse Deer

Mouse deer being chased by dogs, this smart animal quickly hid behind a bush, while the dogs did not see it and keep looking ...

“What a stupid dog ...!” Mouse deer said, smiling. Carefully, he closed the footprints with the dust so that the dog did not know its existence.

After he feeling safe from the hiding, Mouse deer come out from the bush. Seems to have safe, dogs have had run very far,

“It’s time I come out from the hiding,” said Mouse deer. Mouse deer was walking in opposite directions with the dog. Not long, Mouse deer arrived at the river.

“Wow, How do I cross? This river looks like quite deep.” Mouse deer thought for a moment to find a way.

⁴⁴ Wiguna Endys, *Seri Dongeng Binatang: Si Kancil Yang Cerdik*. Jakarta: Bintang Indonesia. 2012

“Well, I see now” He was walking towards the banana trees that are still small. He forcefully pushed the banana tree trunks, until one by one collapsed. What will be done with the banana tree trunks? Wow, it turned out that the Mouse deer making rafts to cross the river, he so smart. A few moment later, the raft is ready to use. When the Mouse deer is trying to attract the raft. Without realizing a large crocodile stalking behind and hap! His leg was attacked by the crocodile. “Oh, wait a minute Mr. Crocodile ... !” said the Mouse deer while in pain. “What are you waiting, Come on, my stomach is hungry now!” replied the crocodile.

“Don’t worry Mr. Crocodile, I could not run away from you, but I’m hungry too, let me eat first!” Mouse deer persuaded to release the bite. Crocodile obedient to the word of Mouse deer, he bites off. “So what do you want?” asked Mr. Crocodile. “You have a lot of friends, right?” Mouse deer asked. “Yes, you’re right” replied the crocodile. Then he calls his friends, and within a short time there were a lot of crocodiles on that river.

“One of you should take me to the other side of this river to find food and let my body gets fat enough for you and your friends to eat,” said the Mouse deer to the Crocodile. “Don’t try to fool me!” The crocodile threatened. “How do I dare to cheat you Mr. Crocodile?” replied the Mouse deer to ensure the crocodile.

“Fine, I’ll take you to cross this river now, there are many fruits across,” said the Crocodile. Mouse deer directly jump up the back of the crocodile. “Wow, it’s so exciting ... It’s like riding a boat,” Mouse deer said cheerfully. “Enjoy your happiness, because soon I’ll eat you,” thought the Crocodile.

A few moments later, they arrived on the other side of that river. Crocodile is was waiting at the riverside, while the Mouse deer was looking for fruits. Not long after that, the Mouse deer appears again with more belly fat. He had satisfied with the food.

“Mr. Crocodile, How many friends do you have here waiting for me?” “Well, I have a lot of friends, you see,” answered the Crocodile. “Please calculate them!” Mouse deer asked again. “Well, I never calculate them before,” the Crocodile looks confused.

“Wow, How can I divide my flesh then? All right, let me count the number of you. Marche with a neat forming a bridge until that side across!” Mouse deer gave advise. “Ok, then”. Crocodiles follow a Mouse deer request. Soon all of the crocodiles line up neatly, Mouse deer jumped from the back of another crocodiles’ back while calculated.

Once across the river, Mouse deer waving his hand. “Thank you and Goodbye Mr. Crocodile!” Mouse deer said as he run. “What? Hei You, don’t walk away, We haven’t eaten you yet!” the Crocodile screamed and realized that he had been cheated by the Mouse deer.

Answer the questions

1. How is the Mouse deer cheat the crocodiles?
 2. Where does the story happen?
 3. Why does the Mouse Deer cheat the crocodiles?
 4. When does the crocodile realize thatthey are being cheated by the mouse deer?
 5. Why does the Mouse deer want to cross the river at first?
2. The Mouse deer and the Farmer

In a small village, lives a diligent farmer. That day is a time he harvests his gardening results, cucumber. He goes to the garden excitedly, but he was surprised to see his damaged garden. “It must be that Mouse deer again,” mutters the farmer. Because he is very upset, he eventually looking for ideas, he puts a scarecrow, but this time is different. He makes a deep hole under the cloak of the scarecrow field. The Mouse deer is so smart, he will not be scared only by that scarecrow.

As it grows dark, the Mouse deer starts starving and go to the garden again like he did before. He ignores the scarecrow, eats some cucumber without even touching the stems. Before leaving, he plays with the scarecrow by breaking down it, but he is trapped into the big hole under the scarecrow and can not get away. Until dawn, the Mouse deer cannot get out of the big hole. The farmer then comes and arrests the Mouse deer. “I’ll bring you home and think later for what I will do with you.” Said the farmer. At home, the farmer confines the Mouse deer a chicken cage. “Mr. Farmer, I just eat a few pieces from your garden” said the mouse deer. “In fact, you have destroyed my garden, you cannot dodge, if it’s not you, who else could do such a damage?” answers the farmer with emotion. “Until I have another decision, I’ will make you as my lunch today,” said the farmer. When the farmer goes back to his garden, the Mouse deer is crying because he actually did not damage the garden, but he doesn’t know who did that, and also does not have proof that he is not the doer of the damage.

A moment later, the Mouse deer shocked by the arriving of a pack of wild pig. One of them with long fangs and the biggest one.

The pig asks the deer, "Hei, what are you doing there?" The Mouse deer answers, "I'm waiting for the farmer to buy food, I will be adopted as his son and then always will be served everyday like a prince". "Why it happened?" ask the pig. "He will make me as his garden guard because there was a ruin yesterday" said the Mouse deer explains. "Stupid! It was us, my friends and I that cause the damage. What make you think that you can against me later? I'd better be a foster child of the farmer, so I don't have to search for food and my job is only to keep his garden. Easy". "Now get out of that cage! I'll replace you" the big pig forces. " Well, if you insist, let me out then, and you soon are in!" reply the Mouse deer.

Then the deer away, in a big laugh because he had deceived the big pig. The pig also asks his friend to go, and says, "Let me here, now you go, then if there is a lot of food, I would invite you" command the big pig.

Soon after Mr. Farmer came, he is surprised to see a big pig in his cage. "Hei, what are you doing here? Where is the Mouse deer? Asks the farmer. "Please Mr. Farmer, I will keep your garden. I'm stronger than the Mouse deer. Now serve me and get me a lot of food!" answers the pig. Hearing a strange answer from the big pig, the farmer immediately revokes his machete, the big pig immediately run, looking confused why the farmer so angry.

Answer the following questions!

1. How many roles are there in the story?
 2. What is the funny thing in the story?
 3. Where did the story take place?
 4. Why did the farmer so angry?
 5. Retell the story by using your own English!
3. Lion and The Mosquito⁴⁵

A long time ago there is a beautiful jungle and quietly. Inside there is many tree and also has a beautiful savana. Beside trees, this jungle also has many animals which is lead by the king of them called Lion. Lion is a carnivore which is one of big cat family. They live in a group and used to call as the King of the jungle. Mosquito is one of insect family which live by drinking another animal blood or other living creature. They live and grow in dirty places and water.

⁴⁵ *Nyamuk dan Singa*. Pustaka Azri Media Bilingual. 2012.

In the savana, lions sleep after he had eaten. While he sleeps, a mosquito flies around his head. The mosquito wants to bite for the blood of the lion. The sound of the fly makes the king of the jungle awake.

“Mmmhhh ... mosquito! You disturb my day sleep,” the lion tries to catch a mosquito, but the mosquito can easily get away from the lion. “You are too arrogant king, you call yourself as the king of animals, but I don’t afraid of you,” said the mosquito. The lion is very angry. Meanwhile, the mosquito keep trying to find a way to bite the lion. “Your claw and your sharp teeth can’t hurt me and now is my turn,” mosquito said. Not long after that, the friends of the mosquito came. “My friends, attack him !!!” yelled the mosquito and one colony of mosquito then attack the jungle king. The lion feels to lose and he yeals for help. While scratching his face, the lion jump into the river to avoid the mosquitos’ attack.

“Admit King, you have lose,” said mosquito and flies away in arrogant.

Not quite long, while he fly proudly after betting the lion, the mosquito gets stuck in a spider net, he tries hard to escape but that net stucks him strongly, and his effort to get away is useless. The spider came calmly, so close, kill and eat the mosquito. “Ow, I never thing that I will die by this little creature after I had succeed beating the King of the Jungle.

Meanwhile, the lions can only watch what happened and can’t help because it happened on the top of the tree. Then the lion continues his sleep.

1. Who is the arrogant annimal in the story? Why?
2. How many animal are there in the story? What are they?
3. What was happened to the arrogant animal then?
4. How did the arrogant animal die?
5. What lesson could you take from the story?

C. Part IV

Islamic Reading⁴⁶

1. Prophet Ibrahim as.

The Babylon Kingdom was ruled by a king named Namrud bin Kan'an. King Namrud thought that he is a god so that he wanted the people to worship him. He

⁴⁶ Muhidin, Ibnu. *Seri Nabi-Nabi*. Jakarta: Bintang Indonesia.

wanted everybody to obey what he commanded. If the people refused to obey him, he would ask his men to kill them. the Babylon worshipped idols. There lived one of the idol maker named Azar. He had a son, Ibrahim. The boy was really energetic, active and strong. Not long after Allah sent His words to Ibrahim. He told Ibrahim to persuade his father to quit from his job, making idols. Azar was so angry with his son when he was asked to do this. Ibrahim was so sad because his father did not want to admit Allah as the only God who has to be worshipped.

One day the people of Babylon held a kind of party in camps outside the city. They left the city which became vacant and silent. They were having fun and they had a great party. But Ibrahim did not take a part in the party. He preferred staying at home rather than joining the party. The next day, the people went home. They were so surprised to see that the idols were thoroughly shattered. But there was only one which still stood up, the biggest one.

“Who was so brave to destroy our idols?” said one of the people of Babylon.

“It must have been Ibrahim. He has never gone out to go camping. He must have done this.” Said the other.

Finally, Ibrahim was taken to court. All people followed the judicature.

“Did you destroy our gods?” asked the judge.

“It was the big idol with the axe on its hand did it. If you do not believe me, just ask the idol,” said Ibrahim calmly.

“But you must know that the idol cannot speak. Why did you ask us to do that?” said the judge.

Then, why all of you worship the idols? You all know that the idols cannot speak. They cannot see. They cannot hear, as well. How foolish you are to believe such things as your gods and worship them?” Ibrahim stated.

Certainly, the judge and the people of Babylon could not take what Ibrahim answered, finally, they decided burn Ibrahim alive.

“Just burn Ibrahim,” said the judge.

“Where is your God, Ibrahim? Ha ... ha ... ,” said the people of Babylon.

A moment later the firewood had been collected and were shaped like a heap. Then they were all burnt flared up enormously. Meanwhile, Ibrahim still stood calmly. He is so sure that God will help him and he kept praying.

“Oh God, please save my soul,” Ibrahim prayed.

When Ibrahim was put into the fire he did not feel hot. The fire became cold and cool. Everybody looked at the fire. They were all very satisfied with this. When the fire had stopped burning, the people of Babylon were shocked to see Ibrahim came out from the fire safely and he was not burnt at all. The authorities of Babylon felt disappointed because Ibrahim was not burnt. Some of the Babylon people even started to believe in what Ibrahim said. The miracle from God had opened their eyes that Ibrahim was really The Messenger.

1. What is the main idea of the story?
 2. What are the main idea of each paragraph?
 3. What is the miracle for Ibrahim as?
 4. How did Ibrahim destroy the idol?
2. Prophet Zakaria as.

Prophet Zakaria was sent by God to lead the people of Bani Israel. The condition of Bani Israel was very bad. They always did as they wished without thinking about good and bad. As a result, there were a lot of crimes. In addition, Bani Israel always abused the religious law.

Prophet Zakaria was very sad because he had no children. Prophet Zakaria had been expecting his descendant for so long. But god had not granted his wish yet. In fact, Prophet Zakaria was ninety years old, but Prophet Zakaria slightly amused when he saw Mary, who he considered his own daughter, always got the food sent from heaven. His belief to God's power was stronger. Allah is the All Mighty and nothing is impossible for Him.

One night, the Prophet Zakaria was sitting alone. With great humility he prayed.

“My Lord, grant me a son who will inherit me and most of the family of Ya’kub. Make him a leader will continue my struggle.”

Every night, Prophet Zakaria and his wife prayed. He asked God The All Mighty’s helper to have offspring. They kept praying to God.

God Merciful heared the prayers of His slaves. Then Allah says this to answer Zakaria’s request

“Hai Zakaria, We give thee glad tidings. You will get a pious son named Yahya, that justified the books of God, became the leader followed, and he would become a prophet.”

How happy Prophet Zakaria was, when he received the good news. However, there was something that caused him to hesitate.

“My Lord, how will I have children while my wife is a woman who cannot have kids and I am very old.”

Then Allah assured Prophet Zakaria,

It is so easy for me. Don’t you remember when I created you in time when you were not there at all?” Prophet Zakaria returned smiling and excited. Glimmer of hope was so evident in his face.

“My Lord, give me a sign that my wife is pregnant,” begged Prophet Zakaria.

“The sign is you cannot speak with a human for three consecutive days except by gesture. And say My name as much as possible and exalt in the evening and in the morning.”

The next day, Prophet Zakaria really cannot say. After sometime, the wife of Prophet Zakaria became pregnant. Prophet Zakaria increasingly convinced Allah The Merciful. Prophet Zakaria was happy with his wife’s pregnancy. Because soon he and his wife would have a son who caved for it.

After nine months, the wife of Prophet Zakaria had given birth to a boy who is healthy. Then they gave the name the baby, Yahya. The presence of small Yahya gives meaning to the family of Zakarias.

1. Why was Prophet Zakaria so sad at that moment?
2. How old was Prophet Zakaria and his wife at that moment?
3. How did God answer Prophet Zakaria’s pray?
3. Prophet Yahya as.

Yahya is the son of Prophet Zakaria as. After the long wait for the presence of a child, God gave Yahya to be the successor of the Prophet Zakaria. Yahya was born with love and affection from his father and mother.

When Yahya was young, he was vey fond of small animals. He also liked reading. Yahya grew into a child who was intelligent and devoted to his parents. Soon, He choose Yahya as a prophet. Since then, Prophet Yahya always called and reminded mankind to repent and ask forgiveness of Allah.

“O my brothers, worship Allah and stay away from immorality,” exclaimed Prophet Yahya.

One day, Prophet Yahya went to the desert. Then he prayed and wept before Allah. The pity of Prophet Yahya was so well-known. Almost the entire population recognize the figure of Yahya as the good. This was also heard by King Hirodus.

King Hirodus was a tyrant king. At that time he planned to marry Hirodia, the daughter of his own brother. Wedding preparations were carried out. Hirodia and family were very happy because they will be the family of a ruler. Similarly Hirodia, soon she will become the wife of a king.

When Prophet Yahya heard the news, he certainly disagreed. Because in the teaching of Prophet Moses, a person was prohibited to marry his own brother's child. The news of disagreement of Yahya was scattered. This news was heard by King Hirodus, he called the Prophet Yahya to ask his opinion.

"O, King Hirodus, I remind you to the teaching of Moses that a person is prohibited from marrying his niece," said Prophet Yahya.

"Ha .. ha ...ha, where was the rule from? I do not care!" said King Hirodus.

Wisely, the Prophet Yahya gave an explanation. But King Hirodus remained at his plan. The warning from prophet Yahya is not obeyed. He was captivated by the beauty of Hirodia, his future wife, who was also his niece. Hirodia was so afraid that her plan to marry King Hirodus would not run well, she decided to kill Prophet Yahya.

"I have something to do to get rid of Yahya," said Hirodia happily.

One day, during a party, Hirodia persuaded King Hirodus to continue drinking the wine. King Hirodus was persuaded to keep on drinking. Finally, Hirodus kept on drinking. Then Hirodia persuaded King Hirodus to kill Prophet Yahya in order to hinder their wedding plans. Finally, in a drunken condition, King Hirodus ordered his soldiers to kill Yahya. Prophet Yahya was not afraid of King Hirodus who was so despotic. He continued to call for an invitation to believe in Allah. Finally, Prophet Yahya died a martyr's death at the hands of the royal soldiers.

1. Underline the subject of every sentence of the story!
 2. Circle the Noun in every paragraph!
 3. Mention the tenses used in the first and second paragraph!
 4. How did Prophet Yahya die?
 5. Who was King Hirodus?
4. Prophet Hud As.

The tribe A lived in a place named Al Ahqaf in the north of Hadramaut, Yaman. They had very huge body. They lived in fertile land with water everywhere. Their lives was so prosperous. The beautiful and fertile gardens were everywhere. They lived happily and comfortably. The Tribe Ad were also good at building the strong and powerful wall. But they worshipped idols. Shamud and Al hattar were idols the Tribe Ad worshipped. The Tribe Ad was really in heresy. The lives they had made them forget the tenet of the previous prophet. That was why there were many moral depravities in their lives. The riots and the cruel usually happened in their lives. That was the way the Tribe Ad lived.

Not long after, Allah sent a prophet to them. Prophet Hud was the one who was sent to Tribe Ad. With his patience, Prophet Hud deliver the tenet. He asked his people to worship Allah, The Only God.

“Hi, Hud. What are you bringing for us?,” one of the people of Ad asked.

“The faith to worship Allah, the only God that must be worshipped. The God that created this universe. All plants that grow well was created by Allah,” Hud explained.

“Oh, just stop it! What do you really want from us? We are going to give you everything you want if you stop saying that,” the Ad people said.

That was the way Ad people treated Prophet Hud. They had forgotten Allah. They still believed what they had believed. They made fun of what Prophet Hud had said. They did not believe in what Prophet Hud conveyed. The strongest resistance came from the authorities of Ad people. They did not want to listen to what Prophet Hud conveyed. Prophet was even accused as being crazy.

For some years, no one wanted to follow what Prophet Hud said. Then finally, he just gave up and entrusted to Allah. What he could do was just praying to Allah.

Until one day, Allah sent down His punishment. There was a terrible drought on land of Al Ahqaf which was very long. The plants became dry and the soil was arid. The source of water was also decreased. The weather as so hot that Ad people was on edge. They had never got this condition before. Not long after, there were black clouds on the sky. Ad people was very happy. They thought it would rain heavily soon. In fact, the rain as not falling. It was the wind blew so fast then flew whatever existed on the land. At that time the hot weather changed into the coldest weather they had ever felt before. Ad people started to become scared of it. Then the storm came and destroyed houses and tents. It swept all things which were on the land.

Meanwhile, Prophet Hud and his followers went to save themselves. The storm lasted 7 days. Allah saved Hud and his followers. But Ad people were wiped out by the storm because of their reluctance to worship Allah.

1. Underline the verbs in each paragraph!
 2. What is the main idea of each paragraph?
 3. Tell the story by using your own English!
5. Prophet Isa As.

Family of Imran was a respected family in Phillistin. They were a pious family. They also devout worship. Imran lived with a wife named Hanah and a daughter named Mary (Maryam).

One day, when Mary (Maryam) was in Baitul Maqdis, came the angel Gabriel (Jibril). He gave the news that Allah would give Mary a son named Jesus (Isa). By the will of Allah, Mary was pregnant. Because of her pregnancy, Mary retreated to a quite place. Residents began to wonder.

“Hey, where does Mary live? I have not seen her lately?” asked a woman.

“I do not know,” another woman said.

A few months later, Mary gave birth. After recovering, Mary came home with her child, Jesus. The villagers wondered. They had not seen Mary, but Mary suddenly returned with a child. Mary began to get contempt and scorn.

“Oh, I did not think the daughter of Imran was so humiliated!” said a mother. When people asked, Mary did not answered. Instead she pointed to her baby. People thought Mary lost her memory. Suddenly the baby said, “I am a servant of Allah. Allah appointed me a prophet. Allah gave the Bible”. People did not just believe what they saw and heared. “That’s strange! Such a small baby can talk!” exclaimed a person.

Soon, the news about the Mary’s baby who are able to talk spreaded throughout the country. At that time, the land of Philistin led by Herod. He was a king who was very cruel and ruthless. For his security, Joseph, a relative of Jesus, proposed to leave philistin. It was only after King Herod reportedly dead, Mary, Jesus and Joseph returned to Philistin.

One day, Jesus was on the Mount of Olives. Suddenly, the angel Gabriel came to Jesus.

“O, Jesus, you have been sent as a prophet to bring the Israelities believed in Allah, ” said Gabriel. Then Allah gave to Prophet Jesus miracle. Among them are bringing

the artificial bird made of clay to life, curing blindness and leprosy, as well as bring the dead to life.

Seing the miracles of Prophet Jesus, there were some of Bani Israil who believe in Allah. However, most of them remained pagan. Gradually, the call of Isa succeeded. He also got some great students. There were 12 people became his great students. They were known as Hawariyyun. They were very loyal to Jesus.

Seeing the progress of Jesus preaching, the priests and the leaders of Bani Israil were very angry. They spreaded the slander that Jesus and his followers would to overthrow th epower of the king. The king was certainly very angry. Jesus tried to save him and his followers. He moved from one place to another. Suddenly, a disciple of Jesus named Judas, betrayed. Judas was tempted by thirty dinnars. He leaked the secret of the place Jesus hid. Soon, the royal troops immediately surrounded the place where Jesus was hiding.

Thanks for Allah's help, Jesus was rescued. Meanwhile, the royal army captured Judas, who was thought as Jesus. Judas kept on trashing, but he was helpless. Then his body was dragged away and he died on the cross.

1. Who was Mary?
2. Who was Gabriel? What was the message that Gabriel bring to Mary?
3. Why did Isa speak when he was a baby?
4. Who died as the replacement of Jesus?
5. How did He die?
6. What Do Muslims Believe?

Muslims believe in One, Unique, Incomparable God, in th eAngels created by Him, in the Prophet through whom His revelations were brought to mankind, in the Day of Judgement, in individual accountability fo actions, in God's complete authority over human destiny and in life after death. Muslims believe in chain od prophets starting with Adam and including Noah, Abraham, Ismael, Isaac, Jacob, joseph, Job, Moses, Aaron, David, Solomom, Elias, Jonah, John the Baptist, and Jesus, peace be upon them. But God's final message to mankind, a reconfirmation of th eternal message and summing-up of all that had gone before, was revealed to the prophet Muhammad through th eangel Gabriel.

True or False

1. Muslims believe that each individual is accountable for his or her actions.
2. Job's job was feeling future events through divine inspiration.
3. The prefix "in" means "not"
4. "accountability" is similar to "responsibility"
5. The prefix "re" means "to do again"
6. A "summing-up" is similar to a "summary"
7. Muslims believe that Adam was the first prophet created by God.
8. Muslims believe that Muhammad was the only prophet created by God

Answer these Questions:

1. Do muslims believe in life after death?
2. Who carried God's message to prophet Muhammad?
3. What is a "reconfirmation"?

Make Questions

1. Through the prophets
 2. Adam
 3. It consisted of a summing-up and a reconfirmation of the eternal message.
7. The First Pillar of Islam (Faith)

There is no god of worship except Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger. This declaration of faith called the Shahada, a simple formula which all the faithful pronounce. In Arabic, the first part is La Ilaha Illallah". There is no God except Allah. Ilah (God) refers to anything which we may be tempted to put in place of God's wealth, power, etc. Then comes illa Lah; 'Except God", the source of all creation. The second part of the Shahada is "Muhammadun rasulu-Llah: "Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah". A message of guidance has come through a man like ourselves.

A translation of the Call to prayer is:

God is most great. God is most great.

God is most great. God is most great.

I testify that there is no God except Allah.

I testify that there is no God except Allah.

I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

Come to Prayer! Come to Prayer!

Come to success (in life and the Hereafter)! Come to success!

God is most great. God is most great.

There is no god except God.

True or False

1. To “declare” something means to publicly announce it.
2. To “guide” means to “give direction”.
3. Shahada is a simple formula which all the faithful pronounce.
4. Shahada may be divided into two parts.

Answer these questions:

1. What can the word “God”, as general term, refer to?
2. Why is it comforting to humans to know and declare that Muhammad is the Messenger of God?

Make Questions:

1. “There is no God worthy of worship except God, and Muhammad is His Messenger.”
2. The “Shahada”.
8. The Second Pillar of Islam (Prayer)

Salat is the name for the obligatory prayers which are performed five times a day, a direct link between the worshipper and God. There is no hierarchical authority in Islam and no priests; therefore the prayers are led by a person who knows the Quran and is chosen by the congregation. These five prayers contain verses from the Quran and are recited in Arabic, the language of the revelation. Personal supplication, however, can be offered in one's own language.

Prayers are recited at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and nightfall, thereby setting the rhythm of the entire day. Although it is preferable to worship together in a mosque, Muslims may pray alone almost anywhere, such as in fields, offices, homes, factories, and universities. Visitors to the Muslim world are struck by the centrality of prayer in daily life.

True or False:

1. Prayers set the rhythm of the entire day.
2. Muslims perform four obligatory prayers a day
3. Prayers must be performed together (in congregation)

Answer these questions:

1. Where can a Muslim pray?
2. What are visitors to the Muslim world surprised by?

9. Where are the Muslims?

One billion people from a vast range of races, nationalities and culture across the globe—from the southern Philippines to Nigeria are united by their common Islamic faith. About 18 % live in the Arab world. The world's largest Muslim Community is in Indonesia. Substantial parts of Asia and most of Africa are Muslim, while significant minorities are to be found in the Soviet Union, China, North and South America and Europe.

True or False:

1. Significant minorities of Muslim are to be found in Russia, Europe, China and Africa.
2. The adjective “vast” means “wide”
3. A “range” is similar to a “set”
4. “substantial” means “significant”
5. Most of the world's Muslims live outside the Arab world.

Answer these questions:

1. Where is the world's largest Muslim community to be found?
2. Where are the world's smallest Muslim communities to be found?

10. Al-Fatiha

Al-Fatiha, “The Opening”, or Fatihatul Kitab, “The Opening of the scripture”, or Ummul Quran, “The Essence of the Koran”, as it is variously named, has been called the Lord's Prayer of the Muslims. It is an essential part of all muslims worship, public and private, and no solemn contract or transaction is complete without it. The date of its revelation is uncertain, but the fact that it has always formed a part of Muslim worship (there being no record or remembrance of its introduction or of public prayer without it) makes it clear that it was revealed before the fourth year of the prophet's mission (the tenth year before the Hijrah) for we know for certain that, by that time, regular congregational prayers were offered by the small group of Muslims in Mecca. In that year, as result of insult and attack by the idolaters, the prophet arranged for the services, which had previously been held outdoors, to be held in his private house.

The Al-Fatiha is often called Saba'an min Al-Mathani, “Seven of the Often-repeated (verses)”

The Opening

In the name Of Allah te Beneficent, the Merciful.

1. *Praise be to Alah, Lord of the Worlds.*
2. *The Beneficent, the Merciful*
3. *Owner of the Day of Jusgement*
4. *You (alone) we worship; You (a;one) we ask for help*
5. *Show as the straight path*
6. *The path of those whom you have favoured.*
7. *Not (the path) of those who earn your anger or who go astray.*

True or False:

1. Al-Fatihah is the essence of the Koran
2. The date of its revelation is certain
3. It was revealed after the firurth year of the Prophet's mission
4. This Surah is laso called Saba'an min al-mathani.

Answer these Questins:

1. What makes it clear that Al-Fatihah was revealed before the fourth year of the prophet's mission?
2. What are the other names of Al-Fatihah?
3. Can a Muslim perform a prayer without reciting Al-Fatihah?

Make Questions:

1. Al-Fatihah
2. No, it is uncertain
3. Seven of the off-repeated.

11. Brunei Darussalam: A Muslim Country of Asean⁴⁷

On the coast of the South China Sea is a place where no one has to work very hard, where there is almost no crime, and no income tax, where education is free. This modern place is the former British Protectorate, Brunei Darussalam. It is a small sultanate on the northwest coast of Kalimantan. It is now an Independent state and has become the sixth member of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 55

Oil has made Brunei the richest kingdom in Southeast Asia. It produces more than 200.000 barrels of oil a day and it has the world's largest supplies of natural gas. The government provides its 170.000 citizens with almost everything they may need.

Driving from the airport to the capital city, Bandar Seri Begawan, one can see government housing apartments and office buildings on new areas in the tropical countryside. The grass is so green that it looks almost artificial. The most spectacular new building is the five million dollar Omar Ali Saifudin Mosque with its great dome and tall minaret.

At restaurants along the river, we can see people eating 'sate' and drinking sweet coffee or fresh coconut milk. Prominent signs remind customers that alcohol is forbidden by Islamic law, and the religious affairs Department has 30 policemen to see that Muslims obey this and other strictures. But we can see little evidence that those policemen are really needed.

In the green field (padang) in front of glittering mosque school boy are playing football. Many people around the field are wearing the white head dress to indicate that they have made the long pilgrimage to the holy city of Makkah. At sundown, all activities stops. The sound of the 'Mu'adzin' is calling the faithful to sunset prayer.

Islam is the official religion of the stage. It has played a very important role in the people's lives. It has encouraged close family life and brotherhood. Islam has a lot to do with the absence of crime: the average of one murder in four years.

The government pays much attention to the citizen's needs. Medical treatment is free, and there are pensions for widows, old people and even the families of prisoners. The government gives heavy subsidy to food, gasoline, and electricity. Government employees are provided with housing at very low rents. They can also buy luxurious things such as automobiles and motor boats with interest-free loans from the government.

Although it has wealth – in 1976, its revenue was approximately 600 million dollars the sultanate is not entirely free from worries. There is always the question of what will happen when the oil and natural gas run out. Up to now, the sultanate has to import eighty percent of its food requirements.

Whatever the problem is, Brunei will remain a beautiful, peaceful and leisurely country. It will remain a country true its name: Brunei Darul Salam 'The House of Peace".

Latihan

- a. Find the paragraph(s) in which each of the following information or ideas is given.
 1. The former and present status of Brunei
 2. How the government maintains Islamic Law.
 3. The indication that one has gone on a pilgrimage to Makkah
 4. The location of Brunei Darussalam
 5. The natural resources that Brunei has
 6. The amount of the natural gas supplies
 7. The status if Islam in Brunei
 8. The facilities that government employees enjoy in Brunei
 9. The problem that the sultanate will face in the future
 10. The cost of building Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque ...
 - b. After each statement, Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false according to the passage above.
 1. People in Brunei Darussalam live an easy life.
 2. The government of Brunei provides everything the people need freely
 3. People obey Islamic strictures only after being forced by the police.
 4. People stop their activities because they hear the sound of the 'Mu'adzin'.
 5. There is almost no crime in Brunei because the government provides whatever the people need.
 6. Brunei depends so much on foreign countries for its food.
 7. Islam is the only religion there is in Brunei Darussalam.
 8. Because of its name, Brunei will remain a peaceful country.
12. The Outspread of Islam: Short History of Islam in Indonesia

Islam was introduced to the population of Indonesia in the first century of 'Hijrah', or between the seventh and the eighth century A. D. The part of Indonesia which first came into contact with Islam was the coast of Aceh, the western most part

of the Indonesian Archipelago. Islam came to Indonesia through Arab traders directly from the country where Islam was born, i. e. Saudi Arabia.

Among the first Islamic kingdoms in Indonesia was the kingdom of Perlak (Peureulak). It was established in 840 A. D. And its first king was Said Maulana Abdul Aziz Syah who reigned up to 864 A. D. In 1500, after the fall of Majapahit kingdom, the first Islamic kingdom in java was established, namely the kingdom of Demak in Central Java. This kingdom was established by the ‘Wallis’. The first king was Raden Fatah, who showed great tolerance towards those who still followed the Hindu religion.

Islamization process in Java was carried out by the Walliullahs. In Indonesia, these Walliullahs are known as the motivators of religious activities. The nine Waalis (walisongo) built mosques and religious school compounds (pondok pesantren) in which they lived. The best known mosque built by the Nine Wallis is demak Mosque. This mosque is regarded as the symbol of emergence of Islam in Indonesia. It is in this mosque that the Nine Wallis gathered to discuss plans for spreading Islam all over Indonesia.

During the reign of the kings of Demak which lasted for more than a half century, the Islamozation process in most parts of java was running well. This effort continued after the transfer of power from Demak to Pajang in 1568. The effort to intensify the propagation of Islam among common people all over Java started when the of Islamic power moved again from pajang to Mataram in 1588, especially under the reign of Sultan Agung.

The Dutch, who came to Indonesia in 1596, was worried about the rapid progress of islam in Java as well as in other parts of Indonesia outside Java. Their unhappiness increased when they realized that, besides spreading Islamic teaching, the Muslim leaders also prepared cadres for the struggle against colonialism. The Dutch started to adopt the policy divide and rule (divide et impera) among the muslim kings or between the rulers and the Muslim leaders. There were revolts everywhere: teuku Cik Ditiro in Aceh, Imam Bonjol in West Sumatra, Diponegoro in Java to name but a few.

Although the colonial government in Indonesia used various tactics and took several measures to suppress the Muslims, the efforts to subdue Islam were not successful. On the contrary, as a result of those strong measures, the Muslims in Indonesia became more determined to drive out the Dutch from their motherland. The

urge to free the country from colonial rule became even stronger among muslim leaders. The concrete efforts to achieve a free nation was shown with the establishment of ‘Sarekat Dagang Islam (Uslam Trade Association) in 1905 by h. Samanhudi, followed by the establishment of several other religious organizations during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

When the japanese took over in 1942, the Muslims struggle for independence did not lose momentum. When the war of independence broke out in 1945 the muslim leaders were in the front line in fighting against the Japanese and the Dutch. In the incident of November 10, 1945 in Surabaya, Muslim youths took active role to repel the enemy while shouting loudly in every corner of the city; “Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar” (Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest).

In the diplomatic field, Muslim leaders were also active in seeking recognition of for assistance for the struggle for independence. The result of these east.

Comprehension Exercises

- a. Find the paragraph(s) in which each of the following information/ideas is given:
 1. The year Islam came to Indonesia.
 2. The name of the Islamic king who was very tolerant to the followers of other religion
 3. The nmae of the three kingdoms in Java that propagated Islam
 4. The part of Indonesia that was first Islamized
 5. The role of the nine Wallis in the propagatioin of Islam in java
- b. Put these events into their proper order of happening according to the passage
 1. The nine Wallis built the Demak mosque
 2. Islam was introduced in Java
 3. Muslims began to struggle in a more organized way
 4. Arab traders came to the coast of Aceh
 5. The Dutch started tu suppress the Muslims.
 6. Countries in the Middle east recognized Indonesia’s independence.
 7. Several religious organizations were established in Indonesia
 8. Indonesian Muslims took active past in the war of independence
 9. The kingdom of Perlak was established
 10. Teuku Cik Ditiro raised against the Dutch.

BAB VI

VOCABULARY

For each word in this chapter, write two sentences by using your own English and underline the words that you select and mention in what part that you take the words. For example:

We are university students. We also work at the hospital.

We : personal Information (pronoun)

University : The School, College, University, Education,
Library, Science dan Technology

Hospital : the name of building

A. Personal Information and The Family

1. I (ai) aku/saya

I am a student

2. You (yu) kamu/kau/anda/saudara

You work at the hospital

3. We (wi) kita/kami

We are in Jakarta

4. They (thei) mereka

They sit under the tree.

5. He (hi) di (seorang laki-laki)

Thomas is a student. He studies at a university.

6. She (si) dia (seorang perempuan)

Lusi is a student. She studies at a college.

7. It (it) ini/itu

What is it? It is a cat.

8. Daughter (doter) anak perempuan

My daughter is 5 years old. She is in kindergarden.

9. Brother (brather) kakak/adik laki-laki

My brother is a dentist

10. Sister (sister) kakak/adik perempuan

Your sister is my friend.

11. Uncle (angkel) paman

- Uncle John lives in Bali.
12. Aunt (aun) bibi
She is my aunt. She works at the hospital.
13. Nephew (nefyu) kemenakan laki-laki
Andi is my nephew.
14. Niece (nis) kemenakan perempuan
Lusi is Farida's niece.
15. Father in law (father in low) ayah mertua
Mr. Rudi is my father in law.
16. Mother in law (mather in low) ibu mertua
Mrs. Linda is my mother in law
17. Marital status (marital stetus) status perkawinan
What is your marital status? I'm married/unmarried.
Sex (seks) jenis kelamin
Name : Leffi
Sex : Female
18. Mr. (Mister) Tuan/Bapak/Pak
19. Mrs. (Misis) Nyonya/Ibu/Bu
20. Miss. (Mis) Nona
21. Child (caild) anak
Andi is a child
22. Teenager (tiinejer) remaja
Most of the teenager today are lazy to work hard.
23. Adult (edalt) otang dewasa
This program is only for adults.
24. Date of birth (deit of berth) tanggal lahir
25. Place of birth (pleis of berth) temapt lahir
26. Age (eij) umur
My age is 23 years old
27. Country (kantri) negara
Indonesia is my country.
28. Wife (waif) istri
My wife works at the hospital.

29. Husband (hasbend) suami
Lusi's husband is a doctor.
30. Address (edres) alamat
My address is on Jalan Santoso, Dwitunggal.

B. Kinds of Jobs

1. Farmer (fa:mer) petani
My father is a farmer
2. Teacher (ti:cer) guru
Andi's father is a teacher.
3. Lecturer (Lekcere) dosen
Mr. John is a lecturer in STAIN Curup
4. Doctor (dakter) dokter
You need to see a doctor for your bad headache.
5. Nurse (ners) perawat
A nurse is a person who takes care of the patients in a hospital
6. Dentist (dentis) dokter gigi
You have trouble with your teeth. Ask a dentist to help you.
7. Pharmasist (farmesis) apoteker
A pharmasist works in teh drugstore.
8. Soldier (soljer) tentara
The government needs thousands of soldiers to defend its territory.
9. Policeman/policewoman (pelismen/peliwumen) polisi pria/polisi wanita
Do you know a policeman or a policewoman surrounding here?
10. Judge (jaj) hakim
Jugdje Bao i a wise and respectful judge.
11. Postman (pousmen) tukang pos
Who brings this letter? A postman.
12. Accountant (akaunten) akuntan
What do youdo? I am am accountant.
13. Journalist (jernelis) wartawan
A journalist gather news and report teh events to the public.
14. News reader (nyus rider) pembaca berita

Dessy Anwar is a TV news reader of RCTI

15. Travel agent (trevel eijen) agen perjalanan

Where does your uncle work? He works for a travel agent at Adi Sucipto Airport.

16. Bank Clerk (Bank klerk) pegawai bank

17. Receptionist (resepsionis) penerimam tamu

18. Office worker (ofis werker) pegawai kantor

19. Factory Worker (fektori werker) pegawai pabrik

20. Artist (artis) seniman

21. Photographer (fotoografer) juru foto

22. Hairdresser (heirdreser) penata rambut

23. Architect (arkitek) arsitek

24. Designer (disainer) perancang

25. Technician (teknisen) teknisi

26. Fire Fighter (Faier Faiter) pemadam kebakaran

27. Lawyer (loier) pengacara

28. Mechanic (mekaenik) mekanik

29. Carpenter (karpenter) tukang kayu

30. Eletrician (elektrisien) tukang listrik

31. Waiter (weiter) pelayan

32. Servants (serven) pembantu

33. Painter (peinter) tukang cat/pengecat

34. Cheff.Cook (sef.kuk) koki/ahli memasak

35. Taxi driver (teksi draiver) sopir taksi

36. Bricklayer (breikleier) tukang batu.

37. Scientist (saintis) ilmuwan

38. Fisherman (fishermaen) nelayan

39. Secretray (sekretari) sekretaris

40. Maid (meid) pembantu/babu

41. Butcher (bucer) penyembelih hewan

42. Manager (menejer) pemimpin/manajer

43. Supervisor (syuperfaiser) pengawas

44. Director (dairektor) direktur

Dr. Rizal is our new director of this Bank.

C. Our House

No	English Words	How to read the words	Meaning
1	Door	Do:r	Pintu
2	Window	Window	Jendela
3	Gate	geit	Pintu gerbang
4	Garage	geraj	Garasi
5	Wall	wol	Dinding
6	Roof	Ru:f	atap
7	Room	Ru:m	kamar
8	Living room	Living ru:m	Ruang keluarga
9	Dining room	Daining ru:m	Kamar makan
10	Study Room	Stadi ru:m	Ruang belajar
11	Dressing room	Dressing ru:m	Kamar ganti
12	Bedroom	Bed ru:m	Kamar tidur
13	Bathroom	Ba:thru:m	Kamar mandi
14	Toilet	Toilet	WC
15	Floor	Flor	Lantai
16	Tile	tail	genteng
17	Kitchen	kichen	Dapur
18	drain	drein	selokan
19	Fence	Fens	Pagar
20	garden	Ga:rdən	kebun
21	Balcony	balkoni	Balkon
22	Table	teibel	Meja
23	Cupboard	Ka:berd	Lemari piring
24	Freezer	Fri:zer	Kulkas
25	Oven	oufen	Kompor
26	drawer	drower	Laci
27	Knife	naif	Pisau
28	Plate	pleit	Piring
29	Spoon	Spu:n	Sendok
30	Fork	fork	Garpu
31	Blender	blender	Blender
32	Mixer	mikser	Mikser
33	kettle	ketel	Ceret
34	grater	greiter	Parutan
35	Saucepan	sospen	Panci
36	Frying pan	Fraing pen	Kuali
37	Bin	bin	Kotak sampah
38	Chair	cher	Kursi
39	toothbrush	tuthbrash	Sikat gigi
40	soap	soup	Sabun
41	toorpaste	tuthpeis	Pasta gigi
42	mirror	mirer	Kaca

43	Shampoo	sempou	Sampo
44	Bath towel	Beth tauwel	Handuk mandi
45	Hot water tap	Hot woter tep	Kran air panas
46	Cold water tap	Kold woter tep	Kran air dingin
47	pillow	pilow	Bantal tidur
48	Wash basin	woshbeisin	Tmpt cuci tngan
49	pillowcase	pliowkeis	Sarung bantal
50	lamp	laem	Lampu
51	blanket	blenkit	Selimut
52	mattress	metris	Kasur
53	Wall paper	Wol peiper	Kertas dinding
54	shelf	self	Rak
55	Dobel bed	Daubel bed	Tempat tidur dobel
56	Single bed	Singgel bed	Tempat tidur satu
57	wordrobe	wordroup	Lemari pakaian
58	curtain	kerten	Tirai
59	sofa	soufa	Sofa/dipan
60	rug	rag	Permadani
61	Tea pot	Ti:pot	Teko
62	tray	trei	Baki/nampan
63	napkin	naepkin	Serbet
64	dish	dish	Makanan
65	bowl	bouwl	Mangkuk

D. Daily Activities

No	English Words	How to read the words	Meaning
1	Wake up	Weik ap	Bangun tidur
2	Have a shower	Hef e asuer	mandi
3	Take a bath	Teik e bath	Mandi
4	Wash my face	Wos mai fes	Mencuci muka
5	Rinse my face	Rins mai fes	Mednyabun mukaku
6	Brush my teeth	Brush mai tith	Menggosok gigiku
7	Get dresse	Get drest	Berdandan
8	Comb my hair	Kom mai heir	Menyisir rambutku
9	Put on my make up	Put on mai mek ap	Berias
10	Have breakfast	Hef brekfest	Sarapan

11	Have a cup of milk	Hef a kap of milk	Minum secangkir susu
12	Put on	Put on	Mengenakan
13	Take off	Teik ef	Melepas
14	rest	res	Beristirahat
15	Take a nap	Teik e nep	Tidur sebentar/tidur siang
16	drink	dring	Minum
17	eat	I:t	Makan
18	Go to work	Go tu werk	Pergi bekerja
19	Watch TV	Woch ti:vi	Nonton TV
20	Listen to the radio	Lisen tu the raedio	Mendengarkan radio
21	Read	Ri:d	Membaca
22	Wash my clothes	Wos mai klothes	Mencuci pakaian
23	Brush my shoes	Brash mai sus	Menyemir sepatu
24	iron	airen	Menyetrika
25	Go to bed	Go tu bed	Tidur (malam)

E. Parts of Our Body

No	Words in English	How to read the words	Meaning
1	head	hed	Kepala
2	leg	leg	Kaki
3	arm	A:m	Tangan
4	face	feis	Wajah/muka
5	stomach	stameg	Perut
6	chest	ces	Dada
7	back	baek	Punggung
8	hand	haen	Lengan
9	foot	fut	Kaki
10	eye	ai	Mata
11	waist	weis	Pinggang
12	hip	hip	Pinggul
13	chin	cin	Dagu
14	hair	heir	Rambut
15	ear	ier	Rambut
16	nose	nous	Hidung
17	lips	lips	Bibir
18	mouth	mauth	Mulut
19	neck	neg	Leher
20	nail	neil	Kuku

21	thigh	thae	Paha
22	finger	fingger	Jari
23	thumb	thamb	Ibu jari
24	calf	kalf	Betis
25	knee	Ni:	Lutut
26	wrist	rist	Pergelangan tangan
27	elbow	elbou	Siku-siku
28	brain	brein	Otak
29	cheek	Ci:k	Pipi
30	throat	Thro:t	Tenggorokan
31	Eye lid	Ai lid	Kelopak mata
32	Eye brow	Ai braou	Alis mata
33	shoulder	saulder	Bahu
34	tongue	tang	Lidah
35	tooth	tuth	Gigi
36	lungs	lang	Paru-paru
37	liver	liver	Hati
38	kidney	Kidni:	Ginjal
39	muscles	masel	Otot
40	breast	bres	Dada
41	skeleton	skeleten	Tengkorak
42	beard	bied	Jenggot
43	bald	bold	Botak
44	blond	blaun	Pirang
45	moustache	maustaj	Kumis

F. Talking About Time, Days, Month and Year

No	Words in English	How to read the words	Meaning
1	A.M	Ei em	Pagi
2	P.M	Pi em	Sore
3	At noon	Et nu:n	Pada siang hari
4	Midday	middei	Tengah hari/jam 12 siang
5	midnight	midnait	Tengah malam/jam 12 malam
6	At dawn	Et down	Subuh/fajar
7	Sunday	Sandei	Minggu
8	Monday	Mandei	Senin
9	Tuesday	cusdei	Selasa
10	Wednesday	wednedei	Rabu
11	Thursday	thersai	Kamis
12	Friday	Fraidei	Jumat

13	Saturday	Satedei	Sabtu
14	January	janyueri	Januari
15	February	Februerei	Februari
16	March	Marj	Maret
17	April	Aeprel	April
18	May	mei	Mei
19	June	Ju:n	Juni
20	July	Jelai	Juli
21	August	oges	Agustus
22	September	september	September
23	October	ouktouber	Oktober
24	november	nouvember	November
25	december	desember	desember
26	sunset	sanset	Matahari terbenam
27	1900	Nainti:n handred	
28	1975	Nainti:n seventi:faif	
29	sunrise	sanrais	Matahari terbit
30	noon	Nu:n	Siang/sore

G. The Names of Building

No	Words in English	How to read the words	Meaning
1	Hotel	houtel	Hotel
2	palace	peiles	Keraton/istana
3	Inn	in	Penginapan
4	restaurant	restourant	Restoran
5	school	Sku:l	Sekolah
6	bank	baenk	Bank
7	market	Ma:rket	Pasar
8	supermarket	Superma:rket	Supermarket
9	shop	sop	Toko
10	cafe	kefei	Kafe
11	Post office	Pos oufis	Kantor pos
12	Police station	Polis steisen	Kantor polisi
13	theater	thieter	Bioskop
14	hospital	hospitel	Rumah sakit
15	cinema	sinema	Bioskop
16	mosque	mosk	Mesjid
17	church	cerj	Gereja
18	temple	tempel	Candi
19	castle	kaesel	Benteng
20	Prison/jail	Presen/jeil	Penjara
21	office	ofis	Kantor
22	museum	myusiem	Museum

23	Drug store	Drag sto:r	Toko obat
24	Sport hall	Sport hol	Gedung olahraga
25	library	laibreri	Perpustakaan
26	tower	tauwer	Menara
27	Ware house	Wear haus	Gudang
28	airport	Aero:rt	Bandara
29	Apartment	epartmen	apartemen

H. The School, College, University, Education, Library, Science dan Technology

No	Words in English	How to read the words	Meaning
1	Kindergarten	Kindegarten	Taman Kanak-kanak
2	Elementary School	Elementari sku:l	Sekolah dasar
3	Junior Hgh School	Junier haigh Sku:l	SMP
4	Senior High School	Senier Haigh Sku:l	SMA
5	Vocational High School	Voukesenel sku:l	SMK
6	University	yuniversiti	Universitas
7	college	kolij	Sekolah tinggi
8	Institute	institut	Institut
9	academy	ekaedemi	Akademi
10	ruler	ruler	Penggaris
11	Exercise book	Eksesais bu:k	Buku latihan
12	rubber	raber	Penghapus
13	desk	desk	Meja
14	textbook	Teksbu:k	Buku teks
15	pupil	pyupil	Murid/siswa
16	whiteboard	waitbord	Papan tulis putih
17	boardmarker	Bortma:rker	Spidol papan tulis
18	blackboard	blaekbord	Papan tulis hitam
19	chack	Co:k	Kapur tulis
20	librarian	laibrerien	Pustakawan
21	dictionary	diksieneri	Kamus
22	shelves	selfs	Rak
23	science	saens	Ilmu pengetahuan
24	knowledge	nolidj	Pengetahuan
25	mathematics	methemetiks	Matematika
26	physics	fisik	Fisika
27	chemistry	kemistri	Kimia
28	biology	baieleji	Biologi
29	economics	ikenemiks	Ekonomi
30	accounting	ekaunting	Akuntansi
31	physiology	fisioleji	Ilm tentang tubuh
32	psychology	saikoleji	Psikologi
33	geography	jigrefi	Geografi

34	geometry	jiometri	Geometri
35	algebra	aljebre	Aljabar
36	zoology	zuleji	Ilmu hewan
37	botany	bowteni	Ilmu tumbuhan
38	philosophy	filosefi	Ilmu filsafat
39	Faculty of Medicine	Fakelti ef medesen	Fakultas kedokteran
40	Department of law	Dipartment ef lo	Jurusan hukum
41	graduation	greduesien	Wisuda
42	diploma	diploume	Ijazah
43	message	mesej	Pesan
44	screen	skrin	Layar
45	Study Program	Stadi Prougrem	Program Studi
46	headmaster	hedmaster	Kepala sekolah
47	Head of STAIN	Hed ef STAIN	Ketua STAIN
48	Head of Study Program	Hed ef Stadi Prougrem	Ketua Prodi
49	lesson	lesen	pelajaran

I. At the Supermarket and at the Restaurant

No	Words in English	How to read the words	Meaning
1	cashier	kesier	Kasir
2	pack	pek	Mengemas
3	trolley	troli	Tas dorong/troli
4	counter	kaunter	Meja pajangan
5	fruit	Fru:t	Buah-buahan
6	Go shopping	Gou soping	Berbelanja
7	apple	epel	Apel
8	orange	oreinj	Jeruk
9	Lemon	lemen	Jeruk lemon
10	papaya	pepaye	Pepaya
11	Manggo	menggeu	Mangga
12	pineapple	painepel	Nanas
13	banana	benane	Pisang
14	grape	greip	Anggur
15	avocado	avokeido	Alpukat
16	pear	pier	Buah pir
17	strawberry	Stro:beri	Stroberi
18	watermelon	wotermelen	Semangka
19	coconut	keukanat	Kelapa
20	peanut	pinat	Kacang
21	carrots	kaeret	Wortel
22	peas	Pi:s	Buncis
23	cheese	Ci:s	Keju
24	corn	korn	Jagung

25	soup	Su:p	Sop
26	tomato	tomaetou	Tomat
27	rice	rais	Beras/nasi
28	wine	wain	Anggur
29	sausage	sosej	Sosis
30	meat	Mi:t	Daging
31	salt	salt	Garam
32	ketchup	kecep	Kecap
33	pepper	peper	Cabe
34	cabbage	kaebij	Kubis
35	pumpkin	pamkin	Labu
36	onion	anien	Bawang
37	cucumber	kyukamber	Timun
38	cassave	kaesava	Ketela
39	oil	oil	Minyak
40	bean	Bi:n	Buncis
41	garlic	garlik	Bawang putih
42	mushroom	masrum	Jamur
43	spinach	spinak	Bayam
44	noddles	nudels	Mie
45	honey	hani	Madu
46	waiter	weiter	Pelayan
47	Roast beef	Rous bi:f	Daging panggang
48	Smoked meat	Smoke mi:t	Daging asap
49	Tomato soup	Tomaeto su:p	Saus tomat
50	Mineral water	Minerel woter	Air mineral

J. Men's and Women's Wear

No	Words in English	How to rad the words	Meaning
1	Shirt	Se:t	Kemeja/baju
2	dress	dres	Baju perempuan
3	jacket	jaket	Jaket
4	coat	kout	Mantel
5	gloves	glafs	Sarung tangan
6	raincoat	reinkkkout	Jas hujan
7	umbrella	ambrella	Payung
8	blouse	blus	Baju atasan perempuan
9	Night dress	Nait dres	Pakaian malam
10	sandals	saendels	Sandal
11	Dressing gown	Dressing gaun	Gaun wanita
12	suit	Su:t	Jas
13	pyamas	pejamas	Baju piyama
14	shoes	Su:s	Sepatu

15	socks	soks	Kaos kaki
16	skirt	Ske:t	Rok
17	knickers	Nike:s	Kaus kaki panjang
18	jeans	Ji:ns	Celana jins
19	undershirt	Anderse:t	Kaos dalam
20	T-Shirt	Ti Se:t	Kaos
21	shirts	S;Ts	Celana pendek
22	tie	tai	Dasi
23	cap	kaep	Topi
24	button	baten	Kancing baju
25	pocket	poket	Saku
26	pants	pents	Celana pendek
27	High heels	Haigh hi:ls	Sepatu bertumit tinggi
28	handkerchief	henkercif	Saputangan

K. At the Zoo and the Park

No	Words in English	How to read the words	Meaning
1	Tiger	taiger	Harimau
2	Horse	hors	Kuda
3	Dog	dok	Anjing
4	turkey	Te:rki	Kalkun
5	rabbit	raebit	Kelinci
6	goat	goet	Kambing
7	bull	bull	Banteng
8	cow	kau	Sapi
9	sheep	Si:p	Domba
10	goose	Gu:z	Angsa
11	duck	dak	Bebek
12	elephant	elefen	Gajah
13	donkey	donki	Keledai
14	buffalo	Bafeleu	Kerbau
15	rhinoceros	rinoseres	Badak
16	bear	bear	Beruang
17	giraffe	jiraef	Jerapah
18	shark	Sa:k	Ikan hiu
19	camel	kaemel	Unta
20	crab	kraeb	Kepiting
21	fox	foks	Serigala
22	peacock	pikok	Merak
23	parrot	paeret	Burung beo
24	mosquito	moskito	Nyamuk
25	swan	swon	Angsa
26	pigeon	pijen	Burung merpati
27	insects	insek	Serangga

28	dragonfly	Draegen flae	Capung
29	fly	flae	Lalat

L. Islamic Words

No	Words in English	How to read the words	Meaning
1	believe	Bili:v	Percaya/mempercaya
2	incomparabile	In kemperabel	Tiada bandingannya
3	Angels	einqels	Malaikat
4	revelation	reveleisyen	Wahyu
5	mankind	maenkaind	Umat manusia
6	The day of judgement		Hari kiamat
7	destiny	desteni	Nasib
8	Message	messaj	Berita, amanat
9	accountability		Pertanggungjawaban
10	pillar	piler	Tiang
11	messenger	mesenjer	Rasul
12	faithful	feitful	Percayam setia, jujur
13	creation	kriasyen	Ciptaan
14	guidance	gaidens	Tuntunan, pedoman bimbingan
15	obligatory	oubligateri	Kewajiban
16	prayers	preiers	Shalat, sembahyang
17	times	taims	Kali
18	link	link	Hubungan
19	authority	authoriti	Kekuasaan
20	priests	prists	Imam, pendeta
21	congregation	kongregesyen	Jamaah
22	verses	versis	Ayat-ayat
23	supplication	saplikesyen	Permohonan
34	rythm	rithim	Irama
25	mosque	mosk	mesjid
26	principles	prinsepels	Rukun/dasar
27	wealth	welth	Kekayaan
28	pillar	piler	Tiang/rukun
29	Human beings	Hyumen bi:ing	Manusia
30	trust	trast	Kepercayaan
31	purification	pyurifikeisyen	Pembersihan
32	purified	pyurifaid	Disucikan
33	balances	baelenses	Keseimbangan

34	encourages	enkarijis	Memberi semangat, mendorong
35	calculate	kalkuleit	Menghitung
36	involve	involv	Melibatkan
37	payment	peiment	Pembayaran
38	income	inkam	Pendapatan, penghasilan
39	pious	paies	Taat, saleh
40	pleases	pliziz	Sukai
41	secret	Si:krit	Rahasia
42	Voluntary charity	Velunteri ceriti	Amal yang sifatnya sukarela
43	necessity	nesesiti	Keharusan/kewajiban
44	benefit	benefit	Fedah, manfaat
45	earnings	ernings	Pendapatan, nafkah
46	companions	kempeniens	Sahabat
47	needy	Ni:di	Melarat, miskin
48	lacks	leks	Kekurangan
49	evil	ivel	Kejahatan, dosa
50	fast	Fa:st	Berpuasa
51	First-light	Fes lait	Fajar
52	sundown	Sando:n	Terbenam matahari
53	abstaining	absteining	Menjauhkan diri dari ..
54	elderly	elderli	Yang lebih tua
55	journey	Jerni:	Perjalanan
56	pregnant	pregnant	Yang hamil
57	nursing	nersing	Menyusui
58	permit	permit	Mengijinkan
59	Make up	Meik ap	Mengganti
60	equal	ikwl	Sama
61	annual	enuel	Tahunan
62	pilgrimage	Pilgrimij	Haji
63	corner	korner	Penjuru
64	globe	gloub	Bumi, dunia
65	summer	samer	Musim panas
66	winter	winter	Musim dingin
67	pilgrims	pilgrims	Orang-orang haji
68	garments	garmets	Sepotong kain
69	To strip	strip	Membuka baju, tidak berpakaian
70	distinction	distingsyen	Perbedaan
71	rites	rits	Upacara-upacara agama
72	origin	orijin	Asal, keturunan
73	circling	serkling	Mengelilingi
74	search	serc	Mencari, menyelidiki

75	plain	plein	Padang
76	preview	privyu	Gambaran awal
77	judgement	jajment	Hari kiamat
78	mark	mark	Menandai
79	significant	siknifiiken	Bermakna, berarti
80	north	north	Utara
81	south	sauth	Selatan
82	culture	kalce	Kebudayaan
83	property	properti	Harta benda
84	marriage	merij	Perkawinan
85	dignified	dignifaid	Mulia
86	customs	kastems	Adat istiadat
87	treat	Tri:t	Memperlakukan
88	srain	strein	upaya, ketegangan
89	parents	perents	Orangtua
90	honor	aner	Menghargai
91	blessing	blesing	Karunia, berkat
92	great	greit	Besar, mulia
93	limitless	limitles	Tak terbatas
94	helpless	Help les	Tak berdaya
95	paradise	peredais	Syorga
96	reach	rich	Mencapai
97	mercifully	mercifuli	Dengan murah hati
98	kindness	kaindnes	Keramahan
99	selflessness	selflesnes	Tidak memeniting-kan diri sendiri
100	serving	serving	melayani
101	prodecessor	Prodi:siser	Pendahulu
102	conquer	Konkwer	Menaklukkan
103	conquest	Konkwest	Penaklukan
104	dutifulness	Jutifulnes	Melaksanakan tugas dengan baik
105	simplicity	Simplisity	Kesederhanaan
106	wander	Waender	Berkeliling dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya
107	calamity	Kaelemity	Bencana
108	creed	Kri:d	Kepercayaan
109	triumph	traiyemp	Kesuksesan/ keberhasilan
110	intrude	Intru:d	Masuk tanpa izin
111	oath	outh	Sumpah/janji

BAB VII

LISTENING

*Script*s bisa dibacakan oleh dosen atau mahasiswa yang ditunjuk oleh dosen. Untuk Listening, jika diperlukan, dosen dapat berkoordinasi dengan laboratorium Bahasa Inggris. Dosen juga dapat merekam *script*s tersebut terlebih dulu dan kemudian memutarnya pada tape yang dibawa ke kelas.

A. Part 1

Latihan untuk mahasiswa

1. Rooms in the house

Listen again to the first speaker and complete these sentences.

I live in a very big house with lots of rooms. My favourite room is our big (1) It's a lovely room with some (2)old furniture. There's a big window with a beautiful view of the (3) there's a comfortable (4) where I sit in the evening with my family. There's an old piano next to the (5) The television and DVD player are on a cupboard (6) the piano.

2. Can I help you?

..... C : Dark Blue.

...(1). C : Excuse me. Do you have the T Shirt in blue?

..... SA : Here you are

..... SA : Would you like light o dark blue?

..... C : extra large

..... C : Thank you.

..... S : No, I'm sorry, not today.

..... C : Have you got any mushroom?

(3) S : Certainly, Sir. Anything else?

..... C : Oh. Ok, thank you. How much is all that?

..... S : Here you are. Anything else?

..... C : Yes, six banana and one watermelon.

..... S : Good Morning.

..... C : Yes, I'd like a kilo of apples and two kilos of potatoes please.

3. The World of Work (Occupations)

Listen to five descriptions about people's job. Write their names of the people, what they do and where they work in the table.

No	Names	Jobs	Workplaces
1	John	Shop assistant	In a sports store
2			In a workshop
3		Nurse	
4	Sugiati		
5		Secretary	

4. What does the sign say?

a. Listen to three conversations. Where are the people? Tick, the correct answer.

1. in a library
..... in a bank
2. in a park
..... at the beach
3. in a hospital
..... in a post office

b. Listen again and answer the following questions.

1. Why is the third student annoyed?
2. What is the weather like?
3. What was the man doing?

5. How was your holiday?

Two people are talking about their last school holiday. Did they enjoy it? Why/Why not? Listen and complete the dialogues.

1. Dahlia : Hi! Good to see you, Nin. So how was your holiday?
Muhsinin : well, it was pretty , actually.
Dahlia : Oh, what did you do?
Muhsinin My parents asked me to take my to Ubud. They wanted to all the art museum there. Hhmmmm I hate museums.
2. Ali : So how was your Holiday in Malang, Irma?
Irma : Oh, it was My family and I went to Prigen Safari Park in

Pasuruan.

Ali : What did you do?

Irma : Well, let's see. We an elephant show and had a picture with two baby tigers. We want to go there again next year.

6. My Idol

Listen and read the text. There are 7 mistakes in the text. Find the incorrect words then write the correct information in your exercise book. The first has been done for you.

Dear Diary,

I was very happy today. I met my favourite actress, Zaskia Adya Mecca. I saw her when I was shopping in Solo Grand Mall. It was a surprise because I did not know she was here. As soon as I saw her I stopped shopping and ran to see her more clearly. She was watching a Muslim Fashion Show. She looked charming with a green blouse and a matching veil. I watched her show and hoped to meet her after the show. When the show was over, I went backstage to see her but I was disappointed a lot of strong women guarded her closely so I couldn't approach her. But it was OK, at least I got her pictures and still like her. I admire her because she is really nice and her acting is good. She often wears Muslim clothes. And she acts in religious movies and dramas. I like some of them. She is my idol and I want to be like her in the future.

7. Best Friends

a. My Best Friend Andy.

Listen to Ihsaq talking about his best friend Andy. What does he really like about Andy?

1.

2.

3.

b. Listen to the song and choose which bold word is correct.

And I never thought I'd **feel/fill** this way.

And as **for/far** as I'm concerned

I'm glad I got the chance to **say/day**

That I do believe that I love you

And if I should ever go away

Well, then close your **ice/eyes** and try
To feel the **why/way** we do today
And **then/than** if you can remember

Chorus:

Keep smiling, keep shining,
Knowing you can always count on me,
For sure
That's what friends are for

For good times and bad times
I'll be on your side forever more
That's what friends are for

Well you came and opened me
And **know/now** there's so much more I see
And so, **by/buy** the way, I thank you

And then **of/for** the times when we're apart
Well, close your eyes and know
These **words/world** are coming from my heart
And then if you can remember

8. Teens and Technology

Listen and choose the best answer.

1. From the talk we know that everyday Saudi teens use technology.
 - a. One type
 - b. All types
 - c. Many types
2. MBS 3 broadcasts program in Arabic
 - a. Documentary
 - b. Education and entertainment
 - c. Interactive quiz
3. What do Saudi teens enjoy doing with their mobile phone?

- a. Sending messages
 - b. Listening to music
 - c. Receiving phone calls
4. Based on the talk many Saudi teens often use the Internet for
 - a. Learning languages
 - b. Playing on-line games
 - c. Communicating with friends 9. How can camels survive in the desert?

You are going to hear Professor Harun giving a talk about camels

Before you listen, with your partner circle the best answer to complete the following statements, 1 – 6.

1. Camels **can/cannot** swim
 2. They **never/always** run
 3. They can drink **over/ less** than a hundred litres of water
 4. They always **forget/remember** the place where they have found water.
 5. Their thick coat, long legs, thick eyebrow and eyelashes **help/trouble** them survive in the desert
 6. They eat **meat/plants**.
10. Bilal who Held firm to His belief

Answer the following Questions:

1. Who is Bilal?
2. How does he look like?
3. Why Bilal was tortured by his master?
4. What did Abu Bakar do to save Bilal from his master?
5. What did Abu Bakar do after he had Bilal?

B. Part II

Scripts

1. Rooms in the house
 1. I live in a very big house with lots of rooms. My favourite room is our big sitting room. It's a lovely room with some beautiful old furniture. There's a big window with a beautiful view over the garden. There's a comfortable sofa where I sit in

the evening with my family. There's an old piano next to the window. The television and DVD player are on the cupboard near the piano.

2. My favourite room is a small study room where I do my homework in the evenings. It's upstairs next to the bathroom and it's very quiet. There are three bookcases and a big desk in front of the window. On one wall there is a mirror and next to it there's an old armchair. It's not a very beautiful room but it's very comfortable.
3. My favourite room is my bedroom. It's upstairs at the front of the house. I can see our garden from the window. In the room there's a bed and next to the bed there's a small table with a lamp. There's a big wardrobe next to the door. Near the window there's a big table with two chairs. There are some plants and a telephone on the table. It isn't a very large room, but it's not noisy and it's very comfortable.

2. Can I help you?

1. C : Excuse me. Do you have this T shirt in Blue?
SA : Yes, what size?
C : Extra large
SA : Would you like light or dark blue?
C : Dark Blue.
SA : Here you are
C : Thank you.
2. S : Good morning. Can I help you?
C : yes, I'd like a kil of apples and two kilos of potatoes please.
S : Certainly, Sir. Anything else?
C : Yes, Six banana and one watermelon
S : Here you are. Anything else?
C : Have you got ant mushrooms?
S : No, I'm sorry. Not today.
C : Oh, Ok, thank you. How much is all that?

3. Occupations

1. John sells sporting equipment. He works in big shop. He meets a lot of people.

2. Latifah like cars. She repairs cars and motorbikes. Sometimes she also repairs truck. She like machines.
 3. Zainal works in a hospital. He helps sick people. He works with doctors.
 4. Sugiati works on the road. She directs traffic. She also checks drivers of cars and motorbikes.
 5. Imam works in an office. He works on a computer. He writes a lot of letters. He speaks a lot on the telephone. He also meets with people who come to his office.
4. Notices
1. A : Hey Abdul. What happened to your ear?
A : What's wrong with your ear?
B : sorry, I can't hear you.
C : Ssshhhhh! People are trying to study!
 2. A : Oh, it's really a wonderful day.
B : Yes, it's fantastic. The weather is perfect, and the water is so clear. It'd be perfect for swimming.
A : So, What are we waiting for? Let's go then.
B : No, no, not today. Don't you see that?
A : See what?
B : The red flag is flying.
 3. A : I'm sorry, Sir. Please put out your cigarette. There's no smoking here.
B : I'm sorry I forgot. I'll put it out right away.
A : Thank You, Sir.

5. How's Your Holiday?

1. A : Hi! Good to see you, Nin. So, how ws your holiday?
B : Well, it was pretty boring actually.
A : Oh, What did you do?
B : My parents asked me to take my relative from Yogyakarta to Ubud. They wanted to visit all the art museums there. Hmm.... I hate museums.
2. A : So, how was your holiday in Malang, Irma?
B : Oh, it was wonderful. My family and I went to Prigen Safari Park in Pasuruan.
A : Terrific, What did you do?

B : Well, let's see. We watch an elephant show and had a picture with two baby tigers. We want to go there again next year.

6. My Idol

Dear Diary,

I was very happy today. I met my favourite actress, Zaskia Adya Mecca. I saw her when I was shopping in Solo Grand Mall. It was a surprise because I did not know she was there. As soon as I saw her I stopped shopping and ran to see her more clearly. She was doing a Muslim Fashion Show. She looked charming with blue blouse and a matching veil. I watched her show and hoped to meet her after the show. When the show was over, I went backstage to see her but I was disappointed. A lot of strong men guarded her closely so I couldn't approach her. But it was OK, at least I got her pictures and I still like her. I admire her because she is really nice and her acting is good. She always wears Muslim clothes. And she acts in religious movies and dramas. I like all of them. She is my idol and I want to be like her in the future.

7. Best Friends

1. What I really like about Andy is that he forgives me easily. I often get angry and I sometimes say the wrong thing, but Andy just says, "Come on Ihsaq, you don't mean that," and we're friends again. He's also good about sharing. Whenever he has sweet or chocolate or tasty snacks, he always shares them. He often helps me with homework too. Especially the one that always confuses me, Mathematics! I think what I like best about him that he's always there when I need him. If something has gone wrong in my life and I need someone to talk to, he will always come around. I hope he thinks that I'm a good friend too.

2. And I never thought I'd feel this way

And as far as I'm concerned

I'm glad I got the chance to say

That I do believe I love you

And if I should ever go away

Well, then close your eyes and try

To feel the way we do today

And then if you can remember

Chorus:

Keep smiling, keep shining
Knowing you can always count on me,
For sure
That's what friend are for
For good times and bad times
I'll be on your side forever more
That's what friends are for

Well you came and opened me
And now there's so much more I see
And so, by the way I thank you
And then for the times when we're apart
Well, then close your eyes and know
These words are coming from my heart
And then if you can remember.

8. Hello, my name is Annisa Rasyid. And I'm a teacher from Saudi Arabia. I'm going to talk to you today about teenagers in Saudi Arabia and how they use lots of technology everyday.

Teenagers in Saudi Arabia like watching television. They watch television everyday. Their favourite TV shows are films. They also like MBC 3, the interactive TV channel that broadcasts educational and entertainment programs in Arabic.

They like listening to music too and many of them have CDs. They often take music from the internet and put it their iPod so they can listen to the music wherever they go. Many teenagers also have mobile phones. They really enjoy sending text messages to their friends.

Most teenagers have access to computers at their school. They use computers to do their school works. Lots of families also have computers at their homes. They often use the computers for internet e-mailing and definitely for internet chatting. Many teenagers visit chat rooms like Yahoo chat and they will chat with their friends and lots of other people from all over the place.

9. Camels can live well in the desert. They carry heavy things, and survive sand storms and large temperature differences. Camels can also swim. They never run, they just walk faster.

A camel can survive 17 days without drinking. Camels can drink 104 – 120 liters of water at once, in 7 – 8 minutes!

But three days later, there may be no water in its stomach or hump.

Camels can save about five liters of water a day. Camels are also clever. They are good at finding water, and never forget a place where they have found water.

A camel's thick coat reflects sunlight. Their long legs keep them from the hot ground. Their hooves are well suited to the soft, unstable sand; their thick eyebrow and eyelashes protect their eyes against sand and sun. Their nostrils can open and close automatically during sand storms.

A camel's mouth is very tough and strong; they can easily eat thorny desert plants. Camels can even survive on plant waste, like an old twig or leaves. Clearly, Camels are well adapted for survival in the desert.

10. Bilal Who Held Firm to His Belief

Bilal bin Rabah was a very dark-skinned slave. He secretly embraced Islam. His master disliked his being Muslim and so he tortured Bilal cruelly. Knowing that Bilal was tortured, Abu Bakar offered his master an exchange with Abu Bakar's black slave who was strong and healthy. As soon as Abu Bakar had him as his slave, Bilal was freed.

GLOSARIUM

Comparison	Bentuk kalimat perbandingan dengan aturan tertentu seperti positif dan superlatif
Future	Pola kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan waktu yang akan datang
Listening	Salah satu keterampilan berbahasa yang melatih kemampuan mendengar dalam Bahasa Inggris
Modal Auxiliary	Kata bantu modalitas yang tidak memiliki bentuk –s sama sekali dan harus selalu diikuti kata kerja bentuk pertama.
Past	Pola kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan waktu lampau
Present	Pola kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan waktu sekarang/kini
Pronoun	Disebut juga pronomina yang berarti kata ganti (orang atau pun benda)
Reading	Salah satu keterampilan berbahasa yang melatih kemampuan membaca dalam Bahasa Inggris
Speaking	Salah satu keterampilan berbahasa yang melatih kemampuan berbicara dalam Bahasa Inggris
Structure	Kerangka kalimat yang tersusun sesuai aturan tata Bahasa Inggris
Tag Question	Bentuk kalimat penegasan yang dibuat berdasarkan aturan tertentu
Tapescripts	Skrip yang digunakan untuk materi <i>listening</i> dapat diputar di tape rekorder ataupun dibacakan oleh guru
Tense	nama yang diberikan pada dua bentuk verba yang berbeda. Merupakan pola kaimat yang menyatakan perbedaan antara waktu sekarang, dan waktu lampau. Terdiri dari beberapa pola dengan aturannya masing-masing.
Writing	Salah satu keterampilan berbahasa yang melatih kemampuan menulis dalam Bahasa Inggris

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