

Speaking

UNIT 1

NARRATIVE TEXT



DIALOGUE 1

Find your partner to practice this conversation below.



BRIAN : What **did** you do last night?

TARY : I **did** my homework.

BRIAN : It's **was** difficult. I **did** not do my homework.

TARY : My brother **helped** me to do it.

BRIAN : By the way, **did** you watch Nemo cartoon yesterday afternoon?

TARY : No, I **did** not. I **cooked** with my mom

yesterday afternoon.

BRIAN : Oh. Ok, I will go now. Bye

TARY : bye.

EXERCISE 1

Make the short conversation using the simple past tense.



Part Two

Orientation : This sets the scene. Creating a visual picture of the setting.

Atmosphere and time of the story. Characters are introduced and clues are set in place for the coming complications.

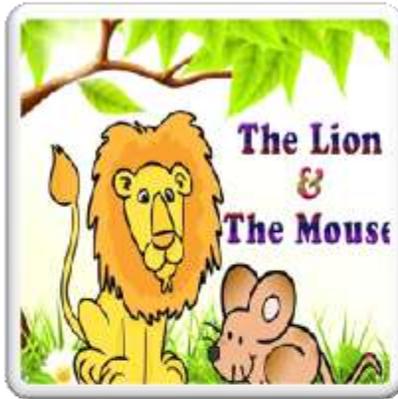
Series of events : the story continues through a series of unexpected events.

Complication : this revolves around conflicts or

Text 1

Read the text bellow carefully!

One day, a Lion lay asleep in the jungle. A tiny Mouse, running about in the grass and not noticing where he was going, ran over Lion's head and down his nose.

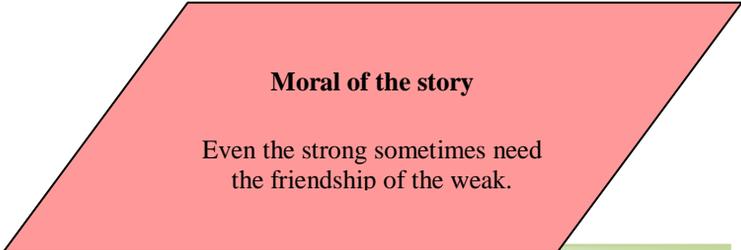


The Lion awoke with a loud roar and down came his paw over the little Meuse. The great beast I was about to open his huge jaws to swallow the tiny creature when “Pardon me, O King, I beg of you,” cried the frightened Mouse. “If you will only forgive me this time, I shall never forget your kindness. I meant no harm and I certainly didn’t want to disturb Your Majesty. If you will spare my life, perhaps I may be able to do you a good turn, too.” The Lion began to laugh, and he laughed and laughed. “How could a tiny creature like you ever do anything to help me? And he shook with laughter. “Oh well” he shrugged, looking down at the frightened Mouse, “you’re not so

much of a meal anyway.” He took his paw off the poor little prisoner and the Mouse quickly scampered away. Some time after this, some hunters, trying to capture the Lion alive so they could carry him to their king set up rope nets in the jungle. The Lion, who was hunting for some food, fell into the trap. He roared and thrashed about trying to free himself but with every move he made, the ropes bound him tighter

The unhappy Lion feared he could never escape, and he roared pitifully. His thunderous bellows echoed through the jungle. The tiny Mouse, scurrying about far away, heard Lion’s roars “That may be there very Lion who once freed me,” he said, remembering his promise. And he ran to whether he could help.

Discovering the sad state the Lion was in, the Mouse said to him, “Stop, stop! You must not roar. If you make so much noise, the hunters will come and capture you. I’ll get you out of this trap.” With his sharp little teeth, the Mouse gnawed at the ropes until they broke. When the Lion had stepped out of the net and was free once “Thank you, good Mouse,” said the Lion gently. “You did help me even though I am big and you are so little. I see now that kindness is always worthwhile.”



Moral of the story

Even the strong sometimes need
the friendship of the weak.

Answer the questions based on the text above!

1. What is the title of the text?
2. Where was the story happen?
3. Who is the main character of the story?
4. When was the lion captured by some hunters?
5. What was the moral value of the text above?

EXERCISE 3

State true (T) or false (F) of the following statements based on the text!

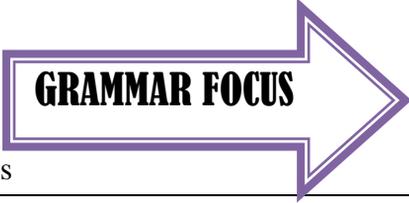
1. A tiny Mouse, running over the lion head without noticing.
2. The mouse wanted to disturb the lion again.
3. The lion finally didn't eat the mouse.
4. Lion could escape from the rope net.
5. The mouse asked the lion to roar loudly to escape.

EXERCISE 4

Arrange these words into a good sentence!

1. Mouse – to – went – he – edge – the – of – forest – Deer
2. loved – He – garden – the – vegetables – in – Mr. Farmer's

3. on – lay – the – stiff – made – his – ground
– and – He – body
4. He – Mouse – leg – snare – Deer's – pulled
– out – the – of
5. Deer, – soft – landed – Mouse – plop – with
– a



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Ss

RUMUS SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Bentuk	Rumus Simple Past Tense
Positive (+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject + verb 2 + object • Subject + to be (was/were) + adjective/ adverb
Negative (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject+ did not+ infinitive verb+ object • Subject+ was/were+ not+ adjective/ adverb
Interrogative (?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did+subject+ infinitive verb+ object? • Was/were+ subject+adjective/adverb

EXERCISE 5

Choose the correct answer of the questions below!

1. I..... my drawing book two days ago.
 - a) Loss
 - b) Lost
 - c) Was losing
2. I was listening to music when my teacher.....my class.
 - a) Has entered
 - b) Was entering
 - c) Entered
3. I..... julian at the Nick's party. He was handsome.
 - a) See
 - b) Saw
 - c) Seen
4. Julio.....student last year.
 - a) Was active
 - b) Were active
 - c) Is active
5. I..... when my cousin was going to abroad.
 - a) Am sad
 - b) Were sad
 - c) Was sad



UNIT 2

PRACTICE THIS DIALOGUE BELOW WITH YOUR PARTNER!

A: It's too cold to go swimming today.

B: That's okay. We can make a sand castle.

A: Dad forgot the buckets at home.

B: We can explore the tide pools.

A: Maybe we'll find some crabs!

B: I think I'd like a seahorse better.

A: We can put them in our aquarium!

B: That's a great idea!

A: How will we carry them without buckets?

B: I forgot we don't have any.

A: What is there to do now?

B: Wait until it's time to go home.

EXERCISE 1

CHOOSE ONE OF THE PICTURES AND EXPLAIN IN
FRONT OF YOUR FRIENDS!!



Descriptive Text.

Descriptive text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing.

Example:

Candi Borobudur



Identification	Borobudur is a Buddhist temple. It was built in the ninth century under Sailendra dynasty of ancient Mataram kingdom. Borobudur is located in Magelang.
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	Central Java, Indonesia.
<i>Description</i>	<p>Borobudur is well-known all over the world. Its construction is influenced by the Gupta architecture of India. The temple is constructed on a hill 46 meter high and consists of eight steps like stone terrace. The first five terraces are square and surrounded by walls adorned with Buddhist sculpture in bas-relief. The upper three are circular. Each of them is with a circle of bell shape-stupa. The entire upper structure is crowned by a large stupa at the center of the top circle. The way to the summit extends through some 4.8 km of passage and stairways.</p> <p>The design of Borobudur symbolizes the conception of universe in Buddhist cosmology. It is believed that the universe is divided into three spiritual spheres, kamadhatu, rupadhatu, and arupadhatu. The first sphere, kamadhatu, represents respectively the sphere of desires where we are bound to our desires; the second sphere, rupadhatu, represents forms where we abandon our desires but are still bound to name and form; and the last sphere, arupadhatu, represents formlessness where there is no longer either name or form. Borobudur temple which is rededicated as an Indonesian monument in 1983 is a valuable treasure for Indonesian people. With its</p>

	magnificent size and architecture, no wonder that Borobudur Temple includes 7 wonders of the world.
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**EXERCISE 2**

Look at the following text of tourism promotion above and answer the questions! Answer the following questions:

1. What can Central Java province offer?
2. Where is Central Java province located?
3. What information can be found in the text?
4. Discuss with your friends if the text provides enough information for tourists? Give explanations!



THE PATTERN OF SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Bentuk	Rumus
+	Verbal S+verb1(+s/es)
	Nominal S+is/am/are+nominal
-	Verbal S+do/does+not+infinitive
	Nominal S+is/am/are+not+nominal
?	Verbal Do/does+S+infinitive
	Nominal Is/am/are+S+nominal


EXERCISE 3

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE BELOW!!

- John very hard in class, but i don't think he'll pass the course.
 - Tries
 - Try
 - Trays
- We to spain every summer.
 - Flys
 - Flies
 - Fly
- It almost every day in Manchester.
 - Rain
 - Raines
 - Rains

4. She in Florida.
- A. Lives
 - B. Live
 - C. Livees



EXERCISE 4

The park is famous for its many butterflies. When Sir Alfred Wallace visited this area in 1856 he termed it the 'Kingdom of butterflies'. A name still used till today.



consists of five towers, four on each corner and one at the main entrance. Inside are thirteen buildings, eleven made by the Dutch and two were built by the Japanese. Located right in the heart of Makassar



a village destination having beautiful panorama located in Bonoran, North Toraja, Sulawesi. This tourism village offers you a complete condition of Tana Toraja society-life which respects the tradition a lot. If you go here you need to respect these rules made by the local people.



UNIT 3



SPEAKING "RECOUNT AND REPORT"

A. LET'S ACT

Exercise 1

Discuss the following pictures with yours classmate, speak in your class what the pictures tell you. The following words may can help you.

Describing People
Hair

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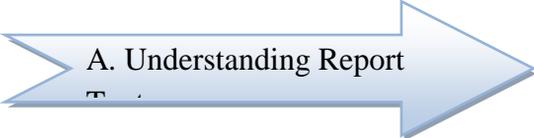
Match the words with the pictures by inserting the correct number into the circle :

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. long blond hair 2. short blond hair 3. medium length black hair 4. straight brown hair 5. gray hair 6. long wavy hair 7. curly hair 8. bun 9. plaits 10. pony tail 11. bald 12. moustache 13. beard 14. sideburns 		

Exercise 2**Expalain about text report**

Explanation Full Text Report - Before did you ever hear what i Report Text? Report Text is one type of English text that belong to the class of Description (See Types of Text article) whose function is almost the same as Descriptive Text.

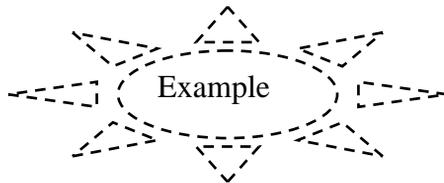
If you think that an English text whose function is describing something is just a Descriptve Text, you are wrong. There is one type of English text that aims to describe something, namely Report Text. But before discussing too much difference between Descriptive Text with Report Text, let us see the understanding of Report Text below.

A. Understanding Report

The Report Text is one of the 13 types of English text (Types of Text) that present information about something like nature, animals, plants, human works, and social phenomena as they really are. The information presented in Report Text is the result of systematic observation and analysis.

B. The purpose of Communicative Report Text

The communicative purpose of the Report Text is to convey information about something, as it is, as a result of systematic observation or analysis. Described may include natural, environmental, man-made, or social symptoms. The description of a Report Text can be a general conclusion, for example, a whale including a mammal because it carries its child.



Dates



Botanically, dates are the fruits which grow on the palm tree belonging to the family of *Arecaceae*, in the genus: *Phoenix*, and scientifically named as *Phoenix dactylifera*. The tree is believed to originate in the lands on the banks of Nile and Euphrates Rivers of ancient Egypt and

Mesopotamia. Date palm is now grown extensively for its edible fruits under warmer climates across all the continents.

The date fruit is a "drupe", in which its outer fleshy part (exocarp and mesocarp) surrounds the seed inside. The fruit is oval to cylindrical in shape, 3–7 cms long, and 2–3 cms diameter, and ripe dates range from golden-yellow, amber, bright-red to deep-brown depending on the cultivar type.

There are many varieties of date palm cultivated. 'Amir Hajj', 'Saidy', 'Khadrawy' and 'Medjool' are some of the important varieties popular for their rich taste, flavor, and superior quality. Wonderfully delicious, dates are one of the most popular fruits packed with an impressive list of essential nutrients, vitamins, and minerals that are required for normal growth.

Look at the picture. And speak in your class what the picture tell you.





Exercise 3

Explain about recount text

Text Recount (Recount Text) - Text Recount is one of a kind of English text that retells events or experiences in the past. The purpose of recount text is to provide information or to entertain the reader. In the text recount there is no complication (complication) seprtihalnya in narrative text.

A. The purpose of Communicative Text Recount

The communicative purpose of the recount text is to report the presence, event or activity with the aim of preaching or grabbing.

B. Generic structure Text Recount

Orientation

Orientation or introduction is to provide information about who, where, and when events or activities that occurred in the past.

Events

Events are recordings of events that occur, usually delivered in chronological order, such as "In the first day, I And in the next day And In the last day ... ". In this section of events there is also usually a personal comment about the event or event being told.

Reorientation

In the reorientation section, there is a repetition of the

introduction in the orientation, the repetition that summarizes the sequence of

	 <p>Recount text</p>
<p>R. A K A R T I N I</p>	<p>Every april 21 people in Indonesia commemore the kartini day. It is beautiful day for the womwn because we celebrate the birth of great leady ra.kartini. every one knows who kartini. She is our national heroine and great lady with the bright idea.</p> <p>Kartini was born in 1879 april in mayong jepara. Her father wa rmaa. Sosroningratwedana (assistant of head of regency) in mayong. Her mother, mangasirah was a girl from teluk awur village in jepara as the daughter of a noble family, she felt luck because she got more than theordinary people got. She gor better education than other children.</p> <p>In November 12 1903 she married adipati djoyodiningrat, the head of rembang regency. According to Javanese tradition kartini had to follow her husband, then she moved to rembang. In September 13 1904 she gave birth to herson his name was singgih. But after giving birth to a son, her condition was getting worse and she finaly fassed away on September 17 1904 on her 25 years</p>

ACTIVITY

Read the text above, then retell in front of your classmates

Exercise 5

Simple Past Tense

Sama seperti bentuk tenses lainnya, simple past tense memiliki 3 bentuk kalimat. 3 bentuk kalimat tersebut adalah bentuk kalimat positif, negatif dan interogatif atau kalimat tanya. Berikut, rumus simple past tense untuk 3 bentuk kalimat

Kalimat	Positif
Subyek + Verb 2 (kata kerja past tense) + objek + Time signal	
Subyek + be past tense (was/were) + Noun/ adjective + Time signal	

Kalimat	Negatif
Subyek + did + not + bare infinitive + objek + Time signal	
Subyek + be past tense (was/were) + not + Noun/ adjective + Time signal	

Kalimat	Interogatif	atau
Subyek + did + bare infinitive + objek + Time signal		
Subyek + be past tense (was/were) + Noun/ adjective + Time signal		

Unit 4



In your daily life you often meet new people and you need to introduce yourself to them or possibly introduce your friends to others. You may also need to respond to others who introduce themselves to you. do you know how to do them

My name is Hanna.

I am a German.

I am 9 years old.

I am in the 4th grade

My favorite subject is science.

I do experiments in science.

I want to be a vet.

I have a pet.

It is a small dog.

Its name is Conny.

Conny is cute.

I go walk the dog everyday.

I have no brothers and sisters.

I am an only child.

Introducing yourself	Introducing someone
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First let me introduce myself. • My name is ... • Allow me to introduce myself. • I'm ... • Excuse me my name's ... • Hi! I'm ... • Hello! My name is ... • Good morning. My name's ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would like to introduce you to ... • Let me introduce you to ... • This ... • Allow me to introduce ... • I'd like you to meet ... • Do you know ... • Oh look, here's Nina.

Exercise 1

Work in pairs and complete the dialogue. Then practise it with your partner.

Hyuga introduces himself to Riko on he way from the school.

Hyuga : 1_____. Haven't we met before?

Riko : I don't think so.

Hyuga : Anyway, 2_____ Hyuga.

Riko : 3_____ Riko.

- Hyuga : Do you somehow stay around here?
- Riko : Yeah. I stay in the Uptown Apartment on fifth Avenue.
- Hyuga : That's great. I also stay there on eleventh floor.
- Riko : Mine's on tenth floor. Sorry, I have to get going. 4_____. See you then. Goodbye.
- Hyuga : 5_____.



Hello, Sakura! Let me introduce myself. My name is Riko.

I know your name from my friend, Alex. He told me that you sent her an email telling her that you would like to have more pen pals from Japan. I'd really like to be your E-pal. You sound really cool!

I guess I'd better tell you about something about myself first. I'm 16 years old and I attend Seirin High School here in Japan. I have two brothers and two sisters.

I have lots of hobbies. I like watching animes, especially Kuroko No Basket To and Fairy Tail. I like sport basketball.

I'm really into books. I like reading manga and novels. My dream, when I'm older, is to be a writer of novels. How about you? Please drop me a line, Sakura! Can't wait to hear from you!

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How does Riko contact Sakura? Is there anybody introducing Sakura to Riko?
2. Where does Riko study?
3. What are Riko's hobbies?
4. Does she like watching animes? Which animes does she like?

Exercise 3

Work in groups and perform a dialogue based on the following situations.

1. You introduce yourself to Mr. Takumi and he responds to the introduction.

2. Yuka is your friend. He introduces Hikari, his brother, to you.
3. In the classroom, Lucy, you friend, introduces you to Arumi, her sister.
4. At a meeting, you introduce Mr. Luis, your English teacher, to your father.



Exercise 4

Complete the following dialogue with correct expressions. Then perform them with your partner.

Situation: Andi and Denias are in the book store. They meet Ayu, a friend of Andi.

Andi : hi, Ayu! 1)_____.

Ayu : Hi, I'm fine, thanks. What about you?

Andi : 2)_____. By the way, this is Denias. He is my classmate.

Ayu : Nice to meet you.

Denias : 3)_____.

- Andi : Ayu, I didn't see you at the farewell party. I heard you went to Japan. Is that true?
- Nina : Yes, I left for Japan two days before the farewell party.
- Andi : What did you do there?
- Nina : Actually, my sister studies there, and last month I had the chance to visit him.
- Andi : Oh, I see. Denias also lived in Japan for two years when his father studied there.
- Nina : Really?
- Denias : Yes, that's true, That's when I was still ten years old.
- Andi : Anyway, it's been nice talking to you. I'm afraid I must go now.
- Denias : Well, we still have a lot of things to do this evening.
- Andi : Goodbye Nina.
- Nina : 4)_____

Grammar



To Be **Am** = Dipakai untuk orang pertama, berpasangan dengan 'I'

Is = Dipakai untuk orang ketiga tunggal, berpasangan dengan 'He, She, It'

Are = Dipakai untuk menunjukkan orang yang lebih dari satu (jamak) dan orang kedua berpasangan dengan 'You, We, They'

Sedangkan was dan were digunakan untuk bentuk lampau atau simple past tense.

Was = Merupakan bentuk lampau dari am dan is, berpasangan dengan 'I, He, She, It'

Were = Merupakan bentuk lampau dari are, berpasangan dengan 'You, We, They'. To be

digunakan sebagai penghubung antara subjek dan predikat.¹

Nah predikat ini dapat berupa, Adjective, Adverb, Noun, dan Verb-Ing.

To be + Adjective Adjective merupakan kata yang menunjukkan sifat dari subjek atau objek.

Contoh kalimat to be + adjective adalah sebagai berikut.

I am Happy

She is pretty

That cat is cute

They are all kind

You are diligent



To be + Adverb Adverb merupakan kata yang menerangkan tempat dan waktu kejadian terjadi

Contoh kalimat to be + adverb adalah sebagai berikut.

I am at home.

My sister is in the cinema.

They are not in their room.

Fish is in the water.

We are in the swimming pool.



WRITING



LESSON 2





UNIT 1

Descriptive Text

Read the text below!

Lumpue Beach

Lumpue beach is one of the oldest domestic attraction and is quite popular in South Sulawesi. Lumpue, since the 50's has been known in South Sulawesi, this beach used to use as a place fishing boats after fishing on the high seas. Beach area not far from the roadside Parepare, so is not hard to find.



Lumpue beach is the most famous beach in Parepare because it has many advantages, one of them is a very beautiful natural view. Lumpue beach is very nice to be used as cultural attractions that bring in foreign exchange for the country of Indonesia. This place has a typical view of a tropical beach with brown sandy beach with a background of coconut trees and the rocks, the atmosphere is quiet and clean. The beach area very suitable for a family weekend with the environment that very familiar. Sometimes, this location is used as a venue for events reunions and family gatherings. Lumpue beach facilities

- a. Parking area, you have to pay one thousand rupiah for motorcycle and car. Two thousand rupiah for bus. There is no limitation for the time.

- b. Toilet or Water Close, payment is one thousand for take a leak and two thousand for take bath.
- c. Gates/visitor center divided for three.
- d. Rental tires, for small tires about five thousand and the big tires about ten until twenty thousand.
- e. Gazebo or resting place, we can take a rest to relax our body or just keep our stuff. The payment is about twenty-five thousand rupiah.
- f. Mushola, we can find it in the third gate.

Note:**Characteristic of descriptive text:**

- A descriptive text is a text that describes the features of someone, something, or a certain place.
- Introduction is the part of the paragraph that introduces the character.
- Description is the part of the paragraph that describes the character.

**Practice 1**

Answer the following questions based on the text!

1. What do you know about Lumpue Beach ?
2. What is the advantage of Lumpue Beach ?
3. Where we can find beach area ?
4. What are the facilities of Lumpue Beach ?



Practice 2

Find the meaning of these words in Indonesian. Use the dictionary to help you!

1. Domestic =
2. Fishing boats =
3. Sea =
4. Cultural =
5. Country =
6. Coconut =
7. Venue =
8. Gazebo =
9. Environment =



Practice 3

Write a description based on the pictures below !





Grammar Fokus

SIMPLE PRESENT

Kalimat	Rumus Simple Present Tense	Contoh Simple Present Tense
positif (+)	S + V-1	She likes eating out
	S +/- auxiliary (do/does) + bare infinitive	
negatif (-)	S + be (am/is/are)	The children are naughty.
	S + auxiliary (do/does) + not + bare infinitive	She doesn't like eating out
interogatif (?)	S + be(am/is/are) + not	The children aren't naughty
	Do/Does + S + bare infinitive	Does she like eating out
	Be(am/is/are) + S	Are the children naughty



UNIT 2

Invitation

Definition of Invitation

Invitation is a request for a person's attendance at an event or a text containing an invitation to an event for someone to come.

Generic structure

- Title or type of event: including the purpose or type of event will be held.
- Date and time: Including when or where the event will be held.
- Closing: Including hope of the writer to the reader to come to his/her event.

Purpose: the purpose of invitation is to invite someone to come to some event.

Expression to Invite someone:

- ✓ Would you like to come ?
- ✓ Could you....?
- ✓ I'd like you to....
- ✓ Why don't you....?
- ✓ You must come to....
- ✓ Come and



Practice 1

Read the invitation text and answer the questions below !

Birthday Party

Dear My Friend

I hope you well. so I will held my 14th birthday party. can you come to my party it will be held on:

Sunday, April 28, 2017

At 8 p.m

In my home sweet stret number 54.

So i will wait for you to come to my party, i will be happy if you come to my birthday party.

Regards: Andi

1. What the title or type of this text?
=
2. When the party will be held?
=
3. Who is the sender of this text?
=
4. Write the closing or including of this text!
=



Practice 2

Identified these invitation text and write the type of these text!

To Raisa..
I will be glad
if you could come to my party
to have lunch together with our friends.
June 20 , 2017
07:30 a.m until 11.30 a.m
I hope you will come.....
Nadua.....

1. Generic structure:
 - Type:
 - Date and time :
 - Closing:

Dear Jelita

I invite you to come to my wedding party.

Date : on Sunday, June 7 2017

Place : in Sukaraja Street

Time : at 08:30 a.m

Do not Forget to come on time.

Hopefully, you can help me . Thank you very much

Julia.....

1. Generic Structure:

- Type:
- Date and time :
- Closing:

To all my beloved friends

please, come to my 10th birthday! and don't forget to bring your sincere present and don't forget to pray for god.

Time: 09.00 p.m

Date: 26th Desember 2016

Place: KFC jl. Tgk Mohd Daod No. 10

I'm waiting for your coming! come before 10.00 p.m and wear your casual attire!

Annie.....

2. Generic Structure:

- Type :
- Date and time :
- Closing:



Practice 3

Write your own invitation!



Grammar fokus

SIMPLE FUTURE

Simple future tense adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu aksi terjadi dimasa depan, secara spontan atau terencana.

Simple future tense dibentuk dari [modal](#) “will” atau “shall” dan [bare infinitive](#) (bentuk dasar *verb*) atau dibentuk dari [phrasal modal](#) “be going to” dan [bare infinitive](#) (base form verb).

Jenis Kalimat	Rumus	Contoh Simple Future Tense
positif (+)	S + will + bare infinitive	You will win
	S + be (am/is/are) going to + bare infinitive	They are going to come
negatif (-)	S + will + not + bare infinitive	You won't win
	S + be (am/is/are) + not + going to + bare infinitive	They aren't going to come
interogatif (?)	Will + S + bare infinitive	Will you win
	Be (am/is/are) + S + going to + bare infinitive?	Are they going to come



Examples

- (+) We shall go together.
 (-) We shan't go together.
 (?) Shall we go together?

Jawaban : Yes, we shall (Ya) atau No, we shan't (Tidak)

- (+) He will buy a new bag tomorrow.
 (-) He won't buy a new bag tomorrow.
 (?) Will he buy a new bag tomorrow?

Jawaban : Yes, he will (Ya) atau No, he won't (Tidak)

- (+) They will come to the party tonight.
 (-) They won't come to the party tonight.
 (?) Will they come to the party tonight?

Jawaban : Yes, they will (Ya) atau No, they won't (Tidak)



UNIT 3

Procedure Text

In this section, you will learn how to:

- ✚ write a simple instruction;
- ✚ arrange an instruction into a good order of procedure text;
- ✚ write procedure texts.

Procedure text is a text that is designed to describe how something is achieved through a sequence of actions or steps.



How to Make Ice Cream



Materials:

2 cups milk or cream
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon Vanilla extract
Several cups of Ice
1 cup salt
You need these supplies to make ice cream
Tub or large coffee can to hold salt and ice
Glass bowl or small coffee can
Electric mixer or whisk
Ice cream scoop
Storage container for freezer

Steps:

First, setting up the cooling apparatus. Stir ice and salt in the larger container. Then, combine the ingredients. Mix together the milk, sugar, and vanilla in the glass bowl. Then, set this bowl in the tub filled with ice and rock salt, making sure that the salt water does not spill into the bowl. Next, mix the ice cream. Mix the ingredients in the small container vigorously. The salty ice mixture will cool the mixture down until it turns into ice cream. It should take about 10 to 15 minutes to stir the ice cream using either method. Stir until it is free from ice crystals and is the right consistency.
Last, storage and serving. ice cream is ready.

**Practice 1**

Answer these questions bellow!

1. Have you ever written a recipe taken from a magazine or newspaper?
2. What should you write on a recipe?
3. What kind of information do we usually get from recipes?
4. Are recipes important in our life? Why?



Practice 2

Classify these words into their categories in the following table.

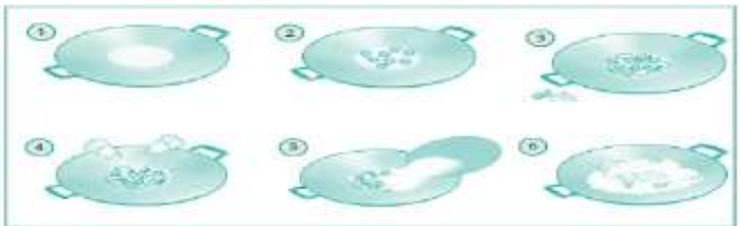
- next • *butter* • roast • *first* • pour
- finally • milk • then • chocolate • *remove*
- sprinkle • garnish • knead • boil • braise
- sugar • cheese • flour • mix • add
- egg • after that

Material	Method	Sentence Connectors
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



Practice 3

Rearrange this jumbled text. The pictures will help you to arrange it. Do it in pairs.



How to Prepare Fried Rice

1. When the rice is cooked, add it to the meat and the vegetables.
2. Now, you can break in two or three eggs.
3. The best vegetables to use are onions, garlic, tomatoes and cucumber.
4. At the same time, cook the rice in another pan.
5. Stir the mixture and add salt, pepper and other spices.
6. Finally, cut up a cucumber into thin slices and place the slices on top of the rice.
7. To make fried rice, you will need some rice, vegetables, meat and eggs.
8. Then, cut up the onions and garlic and fry them.
9. Serve the fried rice with hot sauce, if you like.
10. First, cut up the meat into very small pieces and fry it in a pan.



Practice 4

Study the following paragraph. It contains nine mistakes. Find the errors and correct them. Rewrite the corrected paragraph.

It is not difficult remove the shell from a lobster if you follow these step. First, you should to put the lobster on it's back and remove the two large claws and tail section. After that, You must also twist off the flippers at end of tail section. After these twisted off, use your fingers to push the lobster meat out of the tail in one piece. Next, remove the black vein. From the tail meat. Finally, before you sit down to enjoy your meal, break open the claws with a nutcracker and remove the meat.



Practice 5

Work in groups and arrange the following text into appropriate order. Rewrite it using your own words.

How to record on the cassette player /How to use a recorder

- Then you put in the tape on it.
- After that you connected the
- Finally pressed down the record and play button microphone.
- And then tested the voice level recorder.
- Well, first you have to plug in the cord.
- Then you can begin to record it.

Now write one of the instructions based on the following procedures. Work individually.

- a. How to use a washing machine
- b. How to operate a computer
- c. How to use ATM machine
- d. How to open an account at a bank
- e. How to use a VCD/DVD player



Grammar Fokus

Simple present tense adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja untuk menyatakan fakta, kebiasaan, atau kejadian yang terjadi pada saat ini.

Berikut rumus *simple present tense* untuk kalimat positif, negatif, dan interogatif.

Kalimat	Rumus Simple Present Tense	Contoh Simple Present Tense
positif (+)	S + V-1 S +/- auxiliary (do/does) + bare infinitive	She likes eating out
	S + <u>be</u> (am/is/are)	The children are naughty.
negatif (-)	S + auxiliary (do/does) + not + bare infinitive	She doesn't like eating out
	S + be(am/is/are) + not	The children aren't naughty
interogatif (?)	Do/Does + S + bare infinitive	Does she like eating out
	Be(am/is/are) + S	Are the children naughty



UNIT 4

Recount Texts



In this section, you will learn how to:

-  Arrange recount texts;
-  Write recount texts.

Example to write recount texts

A Trip To The Zoo

Yesterday my family went to the zoo to see the elephant. When we got to the zoo, we went to the shop to buy some food to give to the animals. After getting the food we went to the nocturnal house where we saw birds and reptiles which only come out at night. Before lunch we went for a ride on the elephant. It was a thrill to ride. Dad nearly fell off when he let go of the rope.

During lunch we fed some birds in the park. In the afternoon we saw the animals being fed. Whwn we returned home we were tired but happy because we had so much.



Practice 1

Answer the following questions!

1. Do you have a diary?
2. What do people usually write in it?
3. What sort of advantages can people get from writing it?
4. Have you ever written your past experience in a diary?
5. If yes, what was it about?



Practice 2

Look the following diary and answer the questions.

March, 28th 2008
08.00 p.m.

This morning Andika called me. I was surprised. I wondered from whom he got my cell phone number. Confuse. Happy. Speechless. My heart beat faster when I heard his voice.

Lovely
Luna

1. When did Luna write her diary above?
2. Who called her?
3. How did she feel when Andika called her?
4. Did she know where Andika got her number?
5. How is Luna's feeling for Andika? Do you think she likes him?



Practice 3

Arrange the following sentences into the correct order. Arrange them so they follow a logical time order. Then use all the sentences to write the paragraph!

Deri saved his money and spent two months travelling around the world. He wrote his journey in his diary.

- _____ I spent a week in New York and then flew to London and enjoyed several weeks in Europe.
- _____ When I had seen the sights in Europe, I took a train to Istanbul and visited many places in Asia.
- _____ First, I flew from his home in Mexico City to New York City.
- _____ After through Asia, I went to south America and finally back home to Indonesia.



Practice 4

Study the following schedule. Write a paragraph that telling past events based on the schedule. Remember to begin with topic sentences.

Tuesday	08.30-9.00	<i>greet new students</i>
	9.00-10.30	<i>give test to new students</i>
	10.30-11.30	<i>order new text books</i>
	11.30-12.00	<i>make phone calls</i>
	12.00-1.00	<i>have lunch with teachers</i>
	1.00-3.00	<i>observe classes</i>

For example:

Last week I had a busy schedule in my class. At 08.30, I came in to the class and greeted the students.



Practice 5

Punctuate and capitalise the following text. Rewrite it using your own words.

every april 21 people in indonesia commemorate the kartini day. it is beautiful day for the woman because we celebrate the birth of great lady ra. kartini. everyone knows who kartini is. she is our national heroine and a great lady with the bright idea kartini was born in 1879 april 21 in mayong jepara. her father was rmaa. sosroningrat wedana (assistant of head of regency) in mayong. her mother, ma ngasirah was a girl from teluk awur village in jepara as the daughter of a noble family, she felt luck because she got more than the ordinary people got. she got better education than other children in november 12 1903 she married adipati djoyodiningrat, the head of rembang regency. according to javanese tradition kartini had to follow her husband. then she moved to rembang. in september 13 1904 she gave a birth to her son. his name was singgih. but after giving birth to a son, her condition was getting worse and she finally passed away on september 17 1904 on her 25 years old now kartini has gone. but her spirit and dream will always be in our heart. nowadays indonesian women progressis influenced by kartini's spirit stated on collection of letter habis gelap terbitlah terang from the dusk to the dawn.



Practice 5

PAST TENSE

Past tense adalah untuk menunjukkannya bahwa suatu perbuatan kegiatan situasi yang terjadi pada waktu lampau dan berakhir pada saat tertentu di waktu lampau dan waktu terjadinya di ketahui.

RUMUS :

A : S + TO be (was/were) +

B : S + Verb bentuk II +

Example :

(+) The train was ten minutes late.

(-) The train was not ten minutes late.

(?) Was the train ten minutes late?

READING

UNIT 1

The Defenition of Daily Activity

Daily Activity / Activities is an everyday activity performed by someone, from waking up in the morning until back to sleep at night.

Daily Activity and Simple Present Tense

Daily Activity uses Simple Present Tense. Why Daily Activities using Simple Present Tense? Because the activities tell about activities that continue to repeat from day to day.

The Defenition of Simple Present tense

a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or habitually performed, or a state that currently or generally exists.

- S + V-1
- S + auxiliary (do/does) +bare infinitive
- S + **be** (am/is/are)

READ THE TEXT BELOW !

DAILY ACTIVITY



The alarm clock goes off at 5.30 a.m. I wake up in the morning then drink 2 glasses of water. I feel very fresh after drinking water. I wash my face so I do not feel sleepy. I do some physical exercises. I keep my body fit and healthy. Also, I keep my room neat and clean.

I have prepared my books at previous night. In the morning, I need to check books in my bag. After that, I prepare myself to school and have breakfast at 6.45 in the morning. I go to school at 7 o'clock. My school is far from my house. My father rides me to school and pick me up at 1 p.m.

After school, I help mother to sell goods in our shop. I also study there. At 6 o'clock I go home, take a bath and pray. Then, I review some lessons.

Enrich Your Vocabulary by reading the text!

- *feel very fresh* = merasa sangat segar
- *I do not feel sleepy* = saya tidak merasa mengantuk
- *keep my body fit and healthy* = menjaga tubuh saya tetap kuat dan sehat
- *at previous night* = malam sebelumnya alias kemarin malam
- *check books in my bag* = memeriksa buku-buku di dalam tas saya
- *far from my house* = jauh dari rumah saya
- *ride me to school and pick me up* = mengantar ke sekolah dan menjemput saya
- *sell goods in our shop* = menjual barang-barang di toko kami
- *review some lessons* = mengulang beberapa pelajaran

Exercise 1

TRUE-FALSE

1. *I usually wake up at 05.00 o'clock. (...)* (T/F)
2. *I drink a glass of water in the morning. (...)* (T/F)
3. *I prepared my book at the night. (...)* (T/F)
4. *My school is near from my house. (...)* (T/F)
5. *My father rides me to school and my brother*

- Pick me at one o'clock. (...) (T/F)
6. I play computer games for an hour. (...) (T/F)

Exercise 2

Match the picture below!



TAKE SHOWER



BREAKFAST



GO TO SLEEP



WAKE UP



REVIEW THE LESSON

Exercise

Write your daily activity then read in front of your friends!

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

Tourist Attraction

Read the text below



Sulili

Want a new atmosphere on vacation with family? Try the location of sulili hot spring tour of pinrang regency, south Sulawesi.

This place is located in sulili, district of patampanua. There are two water supply for the sulili hot springs located not far from the main pool where the bath. Its uniqueness is this hot spring as if emerged from the volcano like other hot water sources are commonly encountered.

Not just feel the warmth of swimming pool water containing sulfur alone. For the big bitch can trying the sensation of jumping from a height of 12 metes mor in a hot tub while enjoying the house music treats.

At this location there are a variety of amusement rides swimming pool, hot water wells, and a number of other game arenas. Sensing the warmth of swimming pool water containingsulfur is not only believed to entertain and relieve stress for a moment. The locationto fill this holiday is also believed to make your body fit and cure skin diseases or itching.

Satisfied bathing and jumping, visitors can familiarize your holiday whit family or loved ones. Namely by enjoiing a variety of cuisine and beverage menu provided a number of traders.

A number of gazebo, various games and a numberof shady trees at this location are guaranteed to make your recreationatmosphere with family or loved ones can be more meaningful.

EXERCISE 1

Answer the questions!

1. What the title of the teks above ?
2. Where the location of bath water heat?
3. What the uniqueness of bath hot water sulili?
4. What the efficacy of bath hot water sulili ?
5. What from of the test?

**V
O
C
A
B
U
L
A
R
Y**

1. Hot
2. Bath
3. Springs
4. Emerged
5. Encountered
6. Pool
7. Diseases
8. Itching
9. Beverage
10. Provided

**EXERCISE 2****True Or False**

1. _____ Sulili hot spring is located in pinrang.
2. _____ The bath does not have health benefits .

3. _____ Various baths and a number of shady trees in this location can guarantee you can make your recreation atmosphere with family can be more meaningful.
4. _____ Sulili hot spring is the same as a bath anywhere else.
5. _____ Feel the warmth of swimming pool water containing sulfur not only in believe can entertain and relieve stress for a moment.

Grammar

Preposition

A. Pengertian Preposition

Preposition atau kata depan adalah sebuah kata yang berada di depan (sebelum) Noun (kata benda) atau yang setara dengan Noun (pronoun, noun phrase atau noun clause) yang tidak bisa diikuti oleh kata kerja.

Examples:

1. Reva and Boy join **in** “cowok cewek oke” Competition. (Reva dan Boy mengikuti kompetisi “cowok cewek oke”)
2. Students play football **in** the hall of school (Siswa-siswa bermain sepakbola di halaman sekolah)

3. He will go to Umbul Sido Mukti **on** Sunday. (Dia akan pergi ke Umbul Sido Mukti pada hari Minggu.)

B. Macam-macam/Jenis Preposition

1. Preposition of Time (Preposition yang menunjukkan waktu.)

- at : pada (saat)
- by : menjelang
- during : selama
- for : selama
- in : pada
- on : pada
- since : sejak
- before : sebelum
- after : setelah
- until : sampai

Contoh:

1. My father has worked **in** Jakarta since two week ago.
2. I take a bath **at** 05.00 p.m

2. Preposition of Place/Position (untuk menunjukkan posisi/tempat)

- on : di (atas, menempel)
- in : di (dalam)
- at : di (lokasi)
- near : dekat

- against : (menempel) pada
- in front of : didepan
- between : diantara
- beside : disamping
- under : dibawah
- behind : dibelakang

Contoh:

1. The ruler is **under** the table.(Penggaris itu berada di bawah meja.)
2. The girl sits **beside** my friend. (Wanita itu duduk disamping temanku.)

3. Preposition for Direction. (Preposition yang menunjukkan arah.)

- into : masuk ke
- toward : kearah
- onto : keatas
- out of : keluar dari
- to : ke
- from : dari
- over : melewati
- through : melalui

Contoh:

1. The students come **into** the class. (Siswa-siswa itu masuk kedalam kelas.)
2. The plane fly **over** the forest. (Burung-burung itu terbang melewati pepohonan.)

4. Preposition for Agent (Digunakan untuk sebuah benda yang menjadi sebab atau pelaku dalam sebuah kalimat. Biasanya menggunakan kata by, dan with)

5. Preposition for Device , Instrument, or Machine.

(Seperti judulnya, jenis kata ini digunakan pada alat atau sebuah mesin. Biasanya menggunakan kata by atau with) Preposition yang menunjukkan cara, yaitu “by, on, dan with”.

Contoh:

1. The student goes to school **by** foot. (Siswa itu pergi ke sekolah dengan berjalan kaki.)
2. He will go to Surabaya **by** train. (Dia laki-laki akan pergi ke Surabaya dengan Kereta api.)
3. I Burn the rubies **with** match. (Saya membakar sampah itu dengan korekl api)



Answer the question .

1. I put _____ my cellular phone on Television.
 - a. In
 - b. At
 - c. On
 - d. The

2. The accident happened _____ Pahlawan Street.
 - a. In
 - b. At

- c. On
- d. The

3. Deni goes to school _____ bicycle.

- a. On
- b. The
- c. By
- d. In

4. The house is covered _____ some trees.

- a. On
- b. The
- c. By
- d. In

5. I study English _____ 06.00 pm.

- a. In
- b. On
- c. At
- d. the

6. Her birthday party _____ July.

7. Anita is _____ than Tania.

8. I get up early _____ the morning.

9. The movie release _____ 2017

10. I clean the floor _____ broom.

Read the text bellow!

TEKS DESKRIPTIF : PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Let me tell you about my bedroom. There are many kinds of furniture in my bedroom.

In the center of my room, there is my bed. The bed is made of wood. There is a nice bed cover and a warm blanket on my bed. On the right side of my bed, there is a wardrobe. I put my clothes in it. On the left side of my bed, there is a bookshelf. I put my books there. There is a table and a chair next to the self. I usually sit there to study. On the table, there is a desk lamp. When I study in the evening, I always turn on the lamp. There is also an alarm clock on my table. I set the alarm in the evening before I go to bed. It will wake me up in the morning.

I always clean my bedroom everyday. I put the things neatly to make my bedroom comfortable to live in.

**EXERCISE 3**

Answer the question about Prepositions of place.

1. Books should be the bookshelf
2. She gets the room
3. I put my clothes my wardrobe
4. The sun rises the east
5. Gina waits for her friend a restaurant

**DESCRIPTIE TEXT**

Descriptive Text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing.”

Example :

1. Describing People

My Father

My father is Mr. Muh. Nasir. He is very warm, smart, and funny person. I live with him in pinrang. My father is quite handsome man. Now, he is about 46 years old. He has well- body because he always does exercise every day. He is also tall. He has short black hair and black eyes. He has an oval face and pointed chin. He has slight moustaches and beard. He has slight dark brown skin .My father is a junior high school teacher. He teaches sports. He always goes to school in early morning and comes home in the afternoon around 03.00 pm. He works hard for his family. We all love him so much. He is the best father in the world to me.

Excercise : 1

II. COMPREHENDING THE READING

Bundle up said that is on the text in accordance with the classification each

1. Vocabulary

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB

EXERCISE : 2

III. COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

True or false

	He had skin color white
	My father is a teacher in junior high school
	He is the best father in the world
	He has face is overall
	My father's is thirty years old

EXERCISE: 3



Describe your friend and read in front of class

Excercise : 4

Grammar

1.Note :

- Simple present is to express a general fact; in other cases, it expresses habit.
- Use only the simple form of the verb, but add the letter “s” in the third person singular (I, you, we, they) **speak**; (he, she) **speaks**.
- Notice the third person singular of the verb **have**; (she, he, it) **has**.

- A question begins with the auxiliary **do** or **does** . this is true of all principal verbs except **be**, and sometimes **have**.
- The auxiliary do/does has no meaning. It **only** indicates a question.
- After do/does, always use the simple form of the principal verb: V (sf).
- In the present tense only there are two forms for the verb **have**. **Have you**, is possible, but we use do you **have** more often.
- Time signals for the simple present tense are usually indicated by **every** day, **every** week, **every** month, **every** time, etc.

2.Examples

- He **calls** me up almost every day.
- I **get up** at five o'clock **in the morning** and **go** to
- sleep at ten o'clock **at night**.
- Mr. Ram **teaches** English twice a week.
- The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west.
- We **usually attend** religious gathering on Friday.

3.Exercises

Use the simple present form of the verb in parantheses each sentence !

1. (stayed) We..... in a beautiful hotel near the beach.

2. (bought) My
sister..... rice in the grocery store.
3. (wrote) John
A letter to his mother.
4. (played) The
children..... in the yard.
5. (studied) The
student..... hard for examination.

Unit 4

Vocabulary Builder

Match the words with their Indonesian equivalents.
Compare your work to your classmate's

descent (<i>noun</i>)	pensiun
a sick leave (<i>noun</i>)	pengunduran diri
reacquainted (<i>verb</i>)	meninggalkan/ menyerahkan
settled in (<i>verb</i>)	berteman kembali
marque (<i>noun</i>)	cuti sakit
respectively (<i>adverb</i>)	secara berurutan
retirement (<i>noun</i>)	merek/label

Reading Comprehension

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998–1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A. Tuti Marini

Puspwardoyo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father died.

Following his father's death, Habibie continued his studies in Jakarta and then in 1955 moved to Germany. In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany giving him the title *Diplom-Ingenieur*.

He remained in Germany as a research assistant under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl und Institut für Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was reacquainted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. The two married on 12 May 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had their first son, Ilham Akbar Habibie, and later another son, Thareq Kemal Habibie. When Habibie's minimum wage salary forced him into part-time work, he found employment with the Automotive Marque Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train constructions offered his position to Habibie upon his retirement three years later, but Habibie refused. Habibie did accept

a position with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in Hamburg. There, he developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmit on the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto's drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN). In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998. On 21 May 1998, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as president. Habibie's government stabilized the economy in the face of the Asian financial crisis and the chaos of the last few months of Suharto's presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, Habibie has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia. However, he has also been active as a presidential adviser during Susilo Bambang Yudoyono's presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called *Detik-Detik Yang Menentukan: Jalan Panjang Indonesia Menuju Demokrasi* (Decisive Moments: Indonesia's Long Road Towards Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with information about B.J. Habibie mentioned in

Short Bio

Name : B.J. Habibie

Place of birth : _____

Date of birth : _____

Parents and Origins : _____

Education : _____

Marriage date : _____

Name of wife : _____

Name of sons : _____

Work Experience : _____

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions by referring to the reading text about

B.J. Habibie.

1. When did Habibie's father die?
2. Why did Habibie move to Germany?
3. When did Habibie receive a degree in engineering in Germany?
4. Why did Habibie remain in Germany after getting a degree?
5. What happened to Habibie in 1962?

EXERCISE 3

After reading the text, identify the main ideas of the paragraphs and write the most important details in your own words

Text structure

Recounts are used to write or tell about past events. Remember that a recount consist of orientation (opening), a series of events, and reorientation (closing).

Individually, complete the following chart to find out the structure of the biographical recount of B.J. Habibie.

Paragraph	Details
Orientation (opening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When and where Habibie was born. - Habibie's parents and how they met. - Habibie's father died.
Event 1	
Event 2	
Event 3	

Event 4

Event 5

**Reorientation
(closing)**

GRAMMAR REVIEW

The simple past tense

Wo: S + V2 + O + ADV

Example: I saw him yesterday.

I continued my study in Jakarta.

Make some sentence with past tense!

No	Sentence

POINTS TO PONDER

Mention the good points that you can learn from Habibie.

Which good points do you want to imitate?

What steps will you take to develop the good points?

A decorative rectangular box with a light red-to-white gradient and a thin red border. The word "Reflection" is centered in the box. The box has rounded corners and a slight shadow effect.

Reflection

At the end of this chapter, ask yourself the following questions to know

see how much you have learned.

1. Do you know how to tell or write a biographical recount?
2. Do you give information about who, where, and when at the beginning?
3. Do you have personal comments to end the biographical recount?
4. Can you explain the function of a recount text?
5. Where do you think you can find a recount text?

Further activities

Read more biographies of famous people. Reading this kind of texts may inspire you to be a better person.

LISTENING

LESSON
4
LISTENING



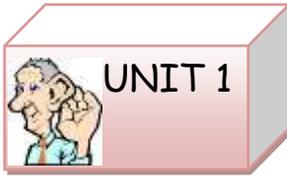
Conversation

Procedure Text

Explore Your Region

Descriptive Text

Etc



UNIT 1

CONVERSATION

Audio of the conversation



Family & Hobbies



Jhira : Do you have a big family?

Fitri : Not really, only one sister. How big is your family?

Jhira : I have one sister and one brother. Are you close with your other relatives?

Fitri : Yes, my aunt and my uncle have many children and I am really close with my cousins.

Jhira : Do you have any hobbies?

Fitri : Yes, I like to read books and play badminton. What are your hobbies?

Jhira : I like to play basketball and watch movies. Sometimes I play volleyball with my friends.

Fitri : what else do you like to do?

Jhira : I like to swim at the beach.

Fitri : me too. At home, I like to cook with my mom.



EXERCISE 1

Direction : Answer the questions below based on the audio!



1. What is the topic of conversation?

- a. School
- b. Holly day
- c. Family
- d. Family & hobbies



2. How many brothers and sisters does Fitri have?

- a. Only one brother
- b. Only one sister
- c. One brother and one sister
- d. She doesn't have brother and sister.



3. How many brothers and sisters does Jhira have?

- a. Only one brother
- b. Only one sister
- c. One brother and one sister
- d. She doesn't have brother and sister



4. What is Fitri's hobbies?

- a. Sing a song.
- b. Play badminton.
- c. Reading a book.
- d. Reading book and play badminton.



5. What is Jhira's hobbies?

- a. Play football
- b. Play Volleyball
- c. Watch movie
- d. Play basketball and watch movies, sometimes he like play volley with his friends.



EXERCISE 2

Fill the blank the text bellow based on the audio:

Jhira : Do you have a big family, ?

Fitri : Not really,.....How big is your family?

Jhira : I have one sister and.....Are you close with your other relatives?

Fitri : Yes, my aunt and my uncle have and I am really close with my cousins.

Jhira : Do you have any hobbies?

Fitri : Yes, I like to.....and.....What are your hobbies?

Jhira : I like to and watch movies. Sometimes I play with my friends.

Fitri : what else do you like to do?

Jhira : I like to at the beach.

Fitri : me too. At home, with my mom.



List of Vocabulary

No	Tulisan	Ucapan	Arti
1	Family	/'fæməli/	Keluarga
2	Hobby	/'həbi/	Kegemeara

			n
3	Big	/bɪg/	Besar
4	Badminton	/'bædmɪntən/ /	Bulu tangkis
5	Sister	/'sɪstə/	Saudara Perempuan
6	Brother	/'brʌðə/	Saudara laki-laki
7	Aunt	/a:nt/	Bibi, tante
8	Uncle	/'ʌŋkl/	Paman
9	Children	/tʃaɪdrən/	Anak-anak
10	Cousin	/'kʌzn/	Sepupu
11	Basketball	/'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/	Bola basket
12	Watch	/wɒtʃ/	Menonton
13	Volleyball	/'vɒlibɔ:l/	Bola voli
14	Swim	/'swɪm/	Berenang

15 cook

/kuk/

Memasak



Grammar Focus



NOTE

+ Defenition

Simple Present is to express a general fact; in other cases, it expresses habit.

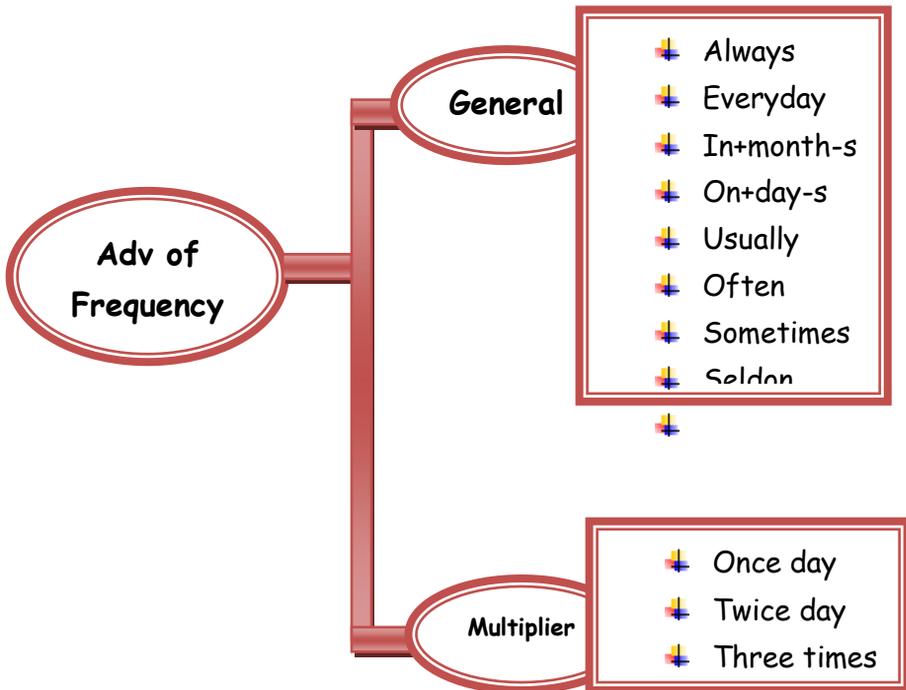
+ Formula

Kalimat	Rumus Simple Present Tense	Contoh Simple Present Tense
Positif (+)	S + V-1 S +	She likes cooking

	auxiliary (do/does) + bare infinitive	
	S + be (am/is/are)	Jhira is beautiful
Negatif (-)	S + auxiliary (do/does) + not + bare infinitive	She doesn't like cooking
	S + be (am/is/are) + not	Jhira is not beautiful

Interrogatif (?)	Do/Does + S + bare infinitive	Does she like cooking?
	Be (am/is/are) +	Is Jhira beautiful ?

+ Time Signal (Penanda Waktu)



Exercises



Use the Simple Present form of the verb in each sentence !

1. (Buy) My Brother rice in the market.
2. (Study) The Students hard for examination.
3. (Play) Anto in the yard.
4. (Listen) The teacher to his student's question.
5. (Read) Ani and Sofyan newspaper in the living room.
6. (Sleep) Jhira in the bedroom.
7. (write) John a letter to his wife.
8. (stay) Fitri in dormitory.
9. (eat) Cahyani bread in every morning.
10. (drink) Aldi water.



Questions and answers

1. (be)you a student?
Yes, I a student.

2. (Have) Does he a car?
No, he doesn't a
car.

3. (Drive) Do the boy a car?
Yes, the boy a car.

4. (be) they hungry?
Yes, they hungry.

5. (Understand) Do they the
lesson?
No, they don't the
lesson.



UNIT 2

Listening skill

PROCEDURE TEXT



Listening Text Exercise 1 and 2



HOW TO MAKE KATIRI SALA

Katiri Sala is the one of the traditional food of bugis commonly found when a celebration in a family. After cooking equipment and all materials are ready, then let us try it by doing the following stages.

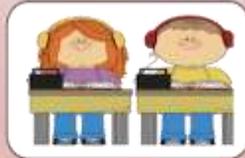
For the bottom layer :

Prepare the baking sheet, spread it with vegetable oil and match it with clear plastic steamed glutinous rice 15-20 minutes. Cook coconut milk, pandan leaves and salt until boiling. Add sticky rice, stir until coconut milk dries. Then steam until ripe for about 20 minutes. Flatten in pan and then press-press to solid.

EXERCISE 1

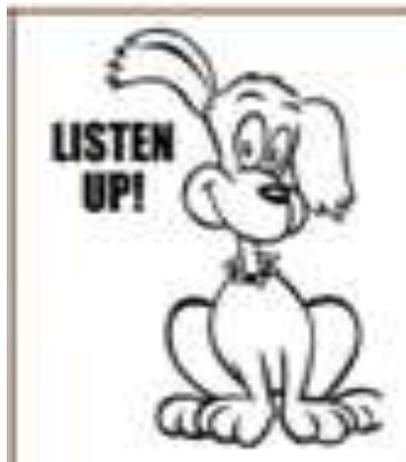
Take a look at the picture!!

This a picture is used in conjunction with spoken statements on recoding. The statements are about the picture but some are correct and others incorrect. The students have to pick up out the true statements and write T if the statement is correct at the answer sheet below and write F if the statement is incorrect as well as.



On recording, you hear :

1. Katiri Sala is the one of the traditional food of Bugis.
2. Then steam until ripe for about 45 minutes.
3. Stir 2/3 cooked slightly thick.
4. Add sticky rice, stir until coconut milk dries.
5. It tastes sweet because it contains brown sugar and soft texture.





EXERCISE 2

Take a look at the monologue and the pictures from the audio you hear to answer the following





EXERCISE 3

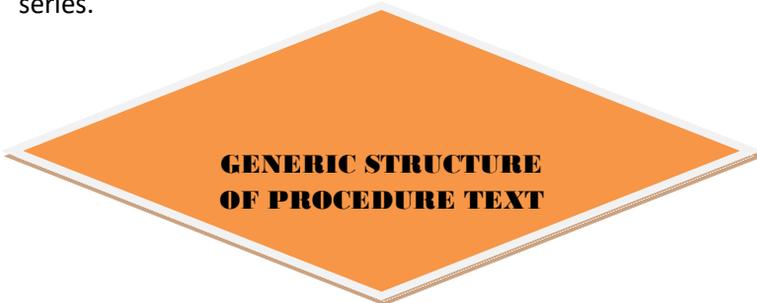
Listen carefully the procedure text on recording, analyze the text you hear and rearrange the picture below !





WHAT IS PROCEDURE TEXT ?

Procedure text is a text that explains or helps us how to make or use something. Its social function is to describe how something is completely done through a sequence of series.



- 1.Goal : showing the purpose
- 2.Material : Telling the needed materials
- 3.Step 1-end: Describing the steps to achieve the purpose

Language Feature of Procedure Text

- Using temporal conjunction
- Using action verb
- Using imperative sentence
- Using Simple Present Tense

Make a procedure text about the picture below!



onde-onde



Dango

UNIT 3

EXPLORE YOUR REGION



1 Multiple Choice

Direction: circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. The text is about
- Sidrap water park
 - Sidrap wind farm
 - South Sulawesi PLN
 - the 75 MW Sidrap

Before the tape is play, you should read and understand each question.



2. Which one of the picture that describes the text?

a.



b.



c.



d.



3. Where is the location of the project?

a. Northern Sulawesi

b. South Sulawesi

c. Northern south Sulawesi

d. North Sulawesi

4. “in the municipality of Sidrap” the synonym of the underlined word is

a. Hometown

b. Big city

c. Village

d. Regency

2

True-False

direction: Circle T if you think a statement is TRUE, and circle an F if you think the statement is FALSE.

1. (T/F) The Project will be scheduled to be producing power to the South Sulawesi PLN grid.
2. (T/F) The project consists of 30 modern and very efficient Gamesa 75 Mega Watt turbines.
3. (T/F) The Sidrap Project is located in Northern Sulawesi.
4. (T/F) The project will integrate well with the rural environment.
5. (T/F) Many new jobs have been created with the majority being filled by the local people from the region.

3

Pronunciation Focus

Contracted words

Direction: listen to each statement and underline the two words that are contracted.

1. No, they are not. They are six years old this year.
2. He is excited, especially because he will be going to Dormitory school.
3. Sorry, we are leaving for Indonesia tomorrow and I have to finish packing.
4. Well, it is boring to live in this town. I think I will have more fun in the city.

4

Essay

Direction: listen the news on the tape, and then answer the questions below

1. Who is Budi Karya Sumadi?
2. What is the expectation of transportation's minister about the South Sulawesi railway?
3. When the railway is planned completing?
4. Where the news is reported?
5. Why the 140 Km railway would be a pilot project?

As you listen to the talk, draw conclusions about



5

Grammar Focus

Definition of News Item Text

News item is a text which informs readers about events of the day. The events are considered newsworthy or important. (News item adalah teks yang memberikan informasi tentang kejadian / peristiwa harian. Peristiwa harian ini dianggap pantas dijadikan berita atau bisa dibilang penting).

Generic Structure of News Item Text

- Main Events : Kejadian utama yang pantas dijadikan berita.
- Elaboration : Penjelasan mengenai latar belakang adanya peristiwa tersebut; orang-orang yang terlibat dalam peristiwa tersebut, tempat dan waktu peristiwa terjadi, dll.
- Resource of Information (Source) : Sumber berita, komentar para saksi, pendapat para ahli, dll.

The Characteristics / Language Feature of News Item

- Focusing on circumstances (bahasanya singkat padat dan tidak bertele-tele)
- Using material process
- Using action verbs (kata kerja yang menunjukkan aktifitas)
- Using saying verbs (diberitakan, dikatakan, dikutip, mengatakan, memberitakan, mengutip)
- Using adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner.

UNIT 4

The castle is located in Makassar city center was built by Dutch Trading Company (VOC). Fort named to commemorate the name of the Rotterdam with the winner's hometown Makassar war, Admiral Speelman after overhauled the total in the year 1673, the castle was rebuilt by following the model of European fortress 17th century. For nearly 300 years this castle was the center of Dutch rule in South Sulawesi. Now in 1937 Fort Rotterdam submitted for civilian use as a centre of culture and arts, among others, to house the Foundation Matthes, a famous library of the history, language and culture of Sulawesi. The fort is now administered by Rotterdam heritage Archeological Conversation Center Makassar, Ministry of Culture and Tourism. While Lalaligo Museum Located in this fort is under the management of the Government of South Sulawesi province. This area become one of the cultural attractions of Makassar and attract many tourists visit the domestic and foreign.

EXERCISE 1

The castle is located in Makassar city was built by Dutch Trading Company (VOC). Fort named to commemorate the name of the Rotterdam with the winner's hometown Makassar war, Speelman after the total in the year 1673, the castle was by following the model of European fortress 17th century. For nearly 300 years this castle was the center of rule in South Sulawesi. Now in 1937 Fort Rotterdam for civilian use as a centre of culture and arts, among others, to house the Foundation, a famous library of the history, language and culture of Sulawesi. The fort is now administered by Rotterdam Archeological Conversation Center Makassar, Ministry of Culture and Tourism. While Lalaligo Museum Located in this fort is under the of the Government of South Sulawesi province. This area become one of the cultural attractions of Makassar and many tourists visit the domestic and foreign.

Sourch: www.indonesia-tourism.com

EXERCISE 2

Fill the blanks!

Mariah Carey
“Anytime you need friend”
If you’re lonely
And need a friend

.....
They never end
Just remember
To keep the faith
And love will be there
.....

Anytime you need a friend
I will be here
You’ll never be alone again
So don’t you fear

.....
I’m by your side
So don’t you ever be lonely
Love will make it alright

When the shadows are closing in
.....
Just remember
You’re not alone
And
To guide you home

If you just believe in me
I will love you
Take my hand

.....
I’ll be there forever baby
I won’t let go
I’ll never let go

EXERCISE 3

Direction: in this section of the text, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are three parts to this section, with special direction for each part and you will hear a sentence or more sentences spoken in English. They will not be printed in your text book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker are saying after tyhat look at the four pictures that provided in your text book and decide which one would be the most suitable with the sentences you have heard.

Now listen to the example below.

PICTURE 1

He was born on June 25 1936 in Parepare, Indonesia. He was Indonesian aircraft engineer and politician who was president of Indonesia (1998-1999) anda leader in the country's technological and economic development in the late 20th and early 21th centuries. Who is he?



a



b



c



d

PICTURE 2

Bantimurung waterfall is the most popular waterfall in south Sulawesi. It is one of the most beautiful natural wonders of South Sulawesi. It's not too high but the thing that make people interest to visit Bantimurung waterfall is because it has Butterfly Museum that have many kind of butterflies.

a.



b.



c.



d.


PICTURE 2

This animal is a flying insect that has range size from 1/8 inch to 2 inches. It eyes only can see yellow, red and green colours. Then, the other surprising thing is this animal can fly for a long journey. It is found that some of this animal can fly from America to the Mexico and return back again when spring comes. But, their body temperature shall be more 86 degrees if they want to fly.

a.



b.



c.



d.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Past tense

The past tense describes a past event or a state of being.

Form= S + V2 + O/c

For example:

*I jumped in the lake.

(past event)

*I was happy.

(past state of being)

The speaker will tell you about her unforgettable moment. Listen carefully to the speaker!

Direction: Identify the focus structure (grammar) of the text and which sentences of the text that indicate your focus structure hypotheses!

Text:

On my grade one holiday. I went to my best friend hometown in Bali by my self. I went to Bali at November 17th 2010. The air plan that i used was Garuda that flight flied at 11 a.m. i waited at Juanda Airport.

Next day, i met with my best friend namely Smith and we played at the Kuta beach. We made a sandcastle and we swam until afternoon.

The last day at Bali, we went to Joger and Hard Rock cafe shop to buy some clotchs as the gift for my another friends.