

PRE-INTERMEDIATE



# Your English Partner

Fithriani, et.al

Your English Partner: Intermediate (Book Three)

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## PREFACE

First and foremost, we would like to thank Allah SWT, the Most Compassionate and Most Merciful for his help and bless, this book can be successfully finished.

English, as one of International languages approved by United Nation, is used in any aspect of life. It is used as the language of instruction, international communication, development of science, technology, and art; and the language of the mass media.

Therefore, to prepare the students for the global society, English continues to be taught at every level of education, including at university level. In addition, English is a compulsory subject in Religious College (Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan).

One way to support the implementation of learning English in universities, in this book entitled “Your English Partner for Pre- Intermediate” has been prepared for non-native speaker students. The material is developed to create students with excellent and fluent English skills, both oral and written. The Communicative Language Teaching approach is usually used and the teaching of language components such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling are integrated in the four English skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing. In addition, the material sources are included in this book in order to provide opportunities for English language learners to be able to develop it more deeply.

In addition, this book developed based on the students’ proficiency level and their heterogeneous background to meet their needs of studying English. Finally, as we realize that this book is still far from perfect, any suggestion is welcomed in order to improve the content.

Banjarmasin, 20 June 2022

**WRITERS**





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## UNIT 1: FAMOUS PEOPLE SHE IS AWESOME



The students are expected to able to :

- Listening : identify someone's appearance.
- Speaking : describe someone's appearance and characters.
- Reading : find information about Chistiano Ronaldo based on the text.
- Writing : writing a descriptive paragraph abaout a famous person , a family member, or a best friend.
- Grammar Focus :
  1. Adjective Order
  2. Degree of comparison
- Vocabulary : adjective for appearance and characters.

## UNIT 1: FAMOUS PEOPLE

### SHE IS AWESOME

#### A. STARTER

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Look at the pictures above.

Do you know them?


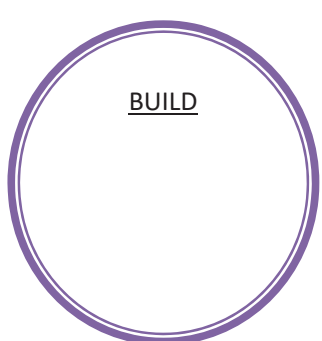
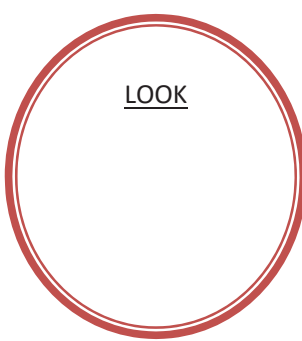
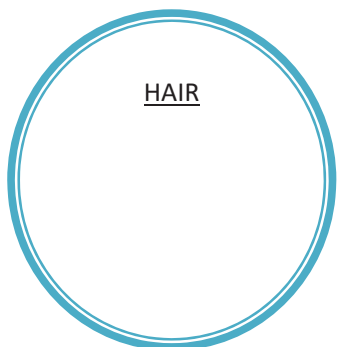
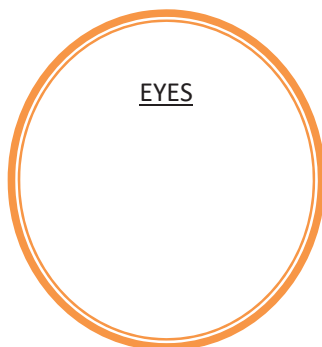

Can you describe their appearance?

What kind of person are they?

## B. VOCABULARY

straight	wavy	gorgeous	awesome
young	muscular	round	grey
medium height	slim	curly	friendly
plump	bald	tall	blonde
slanted	bright	thick	almond-shaped
handsome	fussy	cheerful	medium length
elderly	middle-aged	smart	in his/her twenties

**Exercise 1: Put the words on the list into the categories below.**

 <p><u>AGE</u></p>	 <p><u>BUILD</u></p>	 <p><u>LOOK</u></p>
 <p><u>HAIR</u></p>	 <p><u>EYES</u></p>	 <p><u>CHARACTER</u></p>

**Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with the words on the list.**

friendly	funny	hardworking	sweet	lazy
quiet	strict	intelligent	cheerful	

- If you want to be successful, the most important thing is to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- She's always smiling. She's a really \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- Why are you always so \_\_\_\_\_? Clean your room! Do your homework!
- A : Why do you like Jake?  
B : He makes me laugh. He's \_\_\_\_\_. That's really important to me
- Isn't she an \_\_\_\_\_ professor? I just love listening to her lectures.
- When I first met him, I thought he was just a \_\_\_\_\_ guy, but now that I know him, I think he's super \_\_\_\_\_. He always says nice things and helps me with my work.
- I like my boss, but he's too \_\_\_\_\_. If we don't relax sometimes, we'll go crazy!
- My sister seldom looks sad. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

## C. CONVERSATION

### Talking about an English Teacher

- Rasma : Hi ...how are you?
- Fitri : Good thanks. So, how's your English class? What group are you?
- Rasma : I'm in group 5 now. I like my class. It's fun. How about you?
- Fitri : I'm in group 7. My teacher is Miss Aline.
- Rasma : Oh, I was with her last semester. She's nice.
- Fitri : Who's your teacher now?
- Rasma : Mr. Fitra
- Fitri : Oh I don't know him. What does he look like?
- Rasma : He's still young, and very smart. He has straight hair, small eyes, and medium height. He's a nice person and has a friendly smile.
- Fitri : Does he wear glasses?
- Rasma : No, he doesn't.

### Expressions in Asking and Describing a Person

#### 1. General appearance

**What does he/she look like?** is used when we want to ask about someone's physical appearance.

For example:

- |                                   |                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| What does she look like?          | - She is gorgeous, with straight black hair.            |
| What do they look like?           | - They are plump and bald.                              |
| What does your teacher look like? | - He's got wavy hair, medium height, and wears glasses. |

**What's he/she like?** is used when we want to ask about someone's characters or personality.

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| What is your teacher like?  | - He is awesome.                   |
| What are your friends like? | - They are very kind and friendly. |

#### 2. Age

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| How old is he?  | - He's about 45.         |
| What's her age? | - She's in her thirties. |

#### 3. Height

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| How tall is he?    | - He's 1 meter 60. |
| What's her height? | - She's 5 feet 2.  |

#### 4. Other specific features

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Does she wear glasses?  | - No, she wears contact lenses. |
| Does he have moustache? | - Yes, and beard too.           |

#### Practice 1:

Discuss with your friend next to you about someone in his/her family. Take turn asking and answering about what he/she is like and what he/she looks like.

## Practice 2:

### Reporting a missing person

Do a role play with a partner.

**Age** : 9 yrs old  
**Height** : 130 cm  
**Hair** : short, curly  
**Eyes** : small  
**Skin** : dark  
**Clothing**: red and blue striped T- shirt, black trousers, brown shoes

**Student A:** You are at the mall with your family. Unfortunately, your little brother got lost. Report to the security officer.

**Student B:** You are a security officer and someone is reporting a missing person. Ask about the physical features of the missing person. Look at the data in the box.

## Practice 3:



Play a guessing game: Work in groups. Each group will choose a famous person. Don't tell who he/she is. Other groups must guess who the person is by asking questions about his/her appearance.

## D. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to a description about Laura and David. Complete the grid.

Name	Age	Occupation	Build	Hair	Personality	Interests
David						
Laura						

### Exercise 2

Listen. A woman is talking about how the actor Johnny Depp looks in different movies. Number the pictures from 1 to 5. (There is one extra picture).



## E. SPEAKING

Sari goes to Lina's house on weekend.

Sari : Assalamu'alaikum.

Lina : Wa'alaikumussalam. Hey, come on in.

Sari : Thanks.

Lina : What's up Sari? Is there anything you want to talk about?

Sari : Nothing. Just feel bored at home.

So, I thought we could watch movie together or something.

Am I bothering you?

Lina : Of course not. I'm glad to have you here.

Sari : By the way, is that you in the photo?

Lina : Well, she is taller, and she is a little bit fussy.

Lina's sister : (suddenly showed up) Hi girls, are you talking about me?

Lina : There she is. Sari, meet my sister Liza. Liza, this is Sari.

Sari : Hi, Liza. Wow, you are much more beautiful than the one in that photo.

Liza : Thank you, Sari! Nice to meet you.

## F. GRAMMAR FOCUS

### 1. ADJECTIVES

In describing someone, we usually use adjectives. Adjectives is used to modify a noun, so it should be placed before a noun, such as in: **long hair**, **small eyes**, or after **to be**, such as in: her hair is long, his eyes are small.

In some cases, the verb **have/has** can be used. For example:

- She has long black hair.
- I have brown eyes.

### Adjective Order

When we use multiple adjective, they should be placed in a specific order before noun.



Order of Adjectives									
Determiner	Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
A		small			red				suitcase
The				new	blue		silk		T-shirt
An	ugly						wooden		chair
This		round		new				kitchen	table
A	comfortable			new			velvet		dress
These	lovely			old			ceramic		mugs
That	beautiful					German		sports	car
Those	amazing	heart-shaped			red				balloons
A	wonderful			old		French			clock

### Example :

1. She has **long black** hair.
2. He has **good thick black** eyebrow.
3. A **handsome young Banjarese** boy.

## 2. DEGREE OF COMPARISON

We can also use degree of comparison in describing people. The degree of comparison consists of positive, comparative, and superlative. We use comparative for comparing two things and superlative for comparing three or more things.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
long	longer	the longest
tall	taller	the tallest
short	shorter	the shortest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
diligent	more diligent	the most diligent

### Rules for forming comparative and superlative

1. For the adjectives which have only one syllable or two syllables ending with -y, add -er for comparative, and **-est** for superlative. The word **than** usually accompanies the comparative, while the word the precedes **the** superlative. For example:
  - Diana's hair is **longer than** mine.
  - I think Hanna is **prettier than** Sasha.
  - Grandma is **the oldest** person in our family.
  - Dinda is a tall girl, but Nani is **taller than** Dinda, and Lia is **the tallest** among three of them.

2. For other adjectives with two syllables or more, add more for comparative and most for superlative. For example:

- My father is **more patient than** my mother.
- Who is **the most diligent** student in your class?

You can study the tables below.

### Comparative Degree

One Syllable	Two Syllables Ending with "-y"	Two or More Syllables
big      bigger	busy      busier	beautiful      more beautiful
fast      faster	crazy      crazier	diligent      more diligent
long      longer	funny      funnier	exciting      more exciting
tall      taller	pretty      prettier	expensive      more expensive

### Superlative Degree

One Syllable	Two Syllables Ending with "-y"	Two or More Syllables
big      bigger	busy      busiest	beautiful      most beautiful
fast      faster	crazy      craziest	diligent      most diligent
long      longer	funny      funniest	exciting      most exciting
tall      taller	pretty      prettier	expensive      most expensive

3. Some exceptions

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<b>good</b>	better	the best
<b>bad</b>	worse	the worst
<b>far</b>	farther/further	the farthest/the furthest
<b>fun</b>	more fun	the most fun

4. As ..... as is used when comparing two things which are similar, and not as.... as for two things which are not the same. For example:

- Ronaldo is **as popular as** Beckham.
- Derawan is **as amazing as** Wakatobi.
- A bike is not **as fast as** a motorbike.

5. We can add much, a little or a bit before comparative. For example:

- My sister is **much taller** than me.
- Azmi is a **bit lazier** than his older brother.

**Exercise 1: Use the correct form of comparative or superlative.**

1. Susi and Sisi are twins. However, Sisi is (**thin**) than Susi.
2. Among the students in the class, Mahmud is (**tall**).
3. Lina is (**friendly**) than Lani. No wonder she has many friends.
4. I'm not sure which boy has (**short**) hair, Zaki or Dudung.
5. Oh my, he is (**handsome**) man I've ever seen!
6. Do you know who is (**rich**) person in Indonesia?
7. Rose : Do you know what (**small**) planet in our solar system is?  
Jill : Pluto, isn't it? I know it's (**far**) away from the sun.
8. Fred : How was your driving test?  
George : Oh, not so bad. It was (**much/easy**) I'd expected, in fact.  
Fred : So, have you passed?  
George : Yes!  
Fred : Congratulations! That's (**good**) news I've ever heard!

**Exercise 2: Correct the sentences below.**

1. Obama is not as older as Queen Elizabeth.
2. Balikpapan is more bigger than Tarakan.
3. Fruit is more better for you than chocolate.
4. A plane ticket is expensiver than a bus ticket.
5. The weather in winter is worsen then in autumn.
6. Banjarmasin is not so hot as Jakarta.
7. Suzi's hair is longer as Maya's hair.
8. Istanbul is more warm than Frankfurt.
9. The weather in Australia is sunnier than in Germany.
10. Malala is the awesomest girl in Pakistan.

## G. READING

### WHO'S THE CRIMINAL?



Look at the picture above. They are five suspects but only one of them is the real criminal. Help the police to identify the criminal by reading the descriptions below.

1. John Smith has got a round face. He's got short curly light brown hair. His eyes are big and dark. He's got a beard.
2. Mary Jane has got an oval face. She's got short straight brown hair and her eyes are big and green.
3. Peter Baker has got a long face. He's got short straight dark hair and his eyes are big and green.
4. Samuel Green has got a long face. He's got short straight brown hair and his eyes are big and brown. He's got a beard.
5. Katie Baker has got a long face. She's got long curly red hair and her eyes are big and blue.
6. Jake Carter has got a long face. He's got short wavy grey hair and big blue eyes. He's got a moustache.
7. Melissa Free has got a long face. Her hair is long, wavy and brown and her eyes are big and brown.
8. Philip Gardener has got a round face. He's got small brown eyes and short straight brown hair.

## CRISTIANO RONALDO



Cristiano Ronaldo was born on February 5, 1985, in Funchal, Madeira, Portugal. He has a muscular body and height of 1.85 m. When he was 10 years old, he often missed meals or escaped out of his bedroom window with a ball when he was supposed to be doing his homework. “He was a kid who ate, slept and drank the game. All he wanted to do was play football,” said his godfather, Fernao Sousa.

Ronaldo began his club career playing for Sporting CP, before signing with Manchester United at age 18 in 2003. He was the most expensive association football transfer when he moved from Manchester United to Real Madrid in 2009 in a transfer worth \$132 million.

Ronaldo is widely regarded as one of the two best players in the world within his generation, beside Lionel Messi. He most often plays as either a striker or as a winger, and is known for his finishing, pace, dribbling, positioning, crossing and free kick ability. He is able to play on either wing as well through the center of the pitch, making him a very versatile attacker.

Earlier in his career, Ronaldo was described as having an “arrogant image” on the field, but Ronaldo stated that he had become a “victim” of media. He is often seen moaning, gesticulating and scowling while trying to inspire his team to victory. Ronaldo insisted that his competitive nature should not be mistaken for arrogance. Once he said, “People are jealous of me as I am young, handsome and rich”. But then he realized what he said was a mistake. He had become more matured and his fans understood him better.

Ronaldo was named the best Portuguese player of all time by the Portuguese Football Federation, during its 100th anniversary celebrations in 2015. He is the only player to win four European Golden Shoe awards. In 2016 Forbes named Ronaldo the world's best paid athlete. In June 2016, ESPN ranked him the world's most famous athlete.

Ronaldo is also well-known for his philanthropic activities. He visited Aceh to raise funds for rehabilitation and reconstruction after 2004 tsunami. He even adopted Martinus, a tsunami survivor, as his adopted child. In 2013 Ronaldo became the ambassador for The Mangrove Care Forum in Indonesia, an organization aiming to raise awareness of mangrove conservation. In August 2016, Ronaldo launched CR7Selfie, a selfie app for charity to help “Save the Children”. In the app, fans can select from among 68 photos of Ronaldo in different outfits and poses, and scroll through 39 filters to apply to their selfies.



### Exercise 1: State True (T) or False (F) for the following statements.

1. Ronaldo is regarded as the only one best football player in the world.
2. Ronaldo stated that he is an arrogant person.
3. He is often seen moaning and moving his hands or arms while speaking in order to motivate his team members.

4. He usually plays as a winger or a goal keeper in his team.
5. He masters a very good free kick ability.

**Exercise 2: Discuss with your friends and answer the following questions**

1. What was Ronaldo like when he was a little boy?
2. Why is he considered as a very versatile player?
3. Mention some awards Ronaldo has received during his career as a football player.
4. What are some of his philanthropic activities?
5. Do you think he's an arrogant person? Why/why not?

## **H. WRITING**

Bring a picture of your best friend, a family member, or a famous person and write a descriptive paragraph about him/her. Answer the questions below to help you write the paragraph.

1. What is his/her name?
2. How old is he/she?
3. What does he/she do?
4. What does he/she like to do?
5. What does he/she look like?
6. What is he/she like?
7. What is his/her talent/achievement?
8. Is there a special trait that makes him/her different from other people?

-----

## UNIT 2: FOOD & DRINKS

### ARE YOU READY TO ORDER

The students are expected to able to :

- Listening : find spesific information about costumers and a waiter in a restaurant.
- Speaking : use expressions in ordering a meal and expressions used by a waiter/ waitress.
- Reading : find information about *Unique Eating Customs*.
- Writing : arrange the sentences and use the sequence adverbs.
- Grammar Focus :
  1. Countable and Uncountable Noun.
  2. Quantifier
- Vocabulary : food, drink, cooking method, measurement for food items.



## UNIT 2: FOOD & DRINKS

# ARE YOU READY TO ORDER?

### A. STARTER



What's your favorite food? Do you like traditional food or international food?  
How do you get your favorite food? Do you buy it or do you make it yourself?  
Do you like to eat out? What's your favorite eating place?





*Now Sita and Amy are in front of the counter.*

- Waiter : Are you ready to order?
- Sita : Yes, I'd like the fried chicken, the spicy one.
- Waiter : Would you like some rice or French fries.
- Sita : French fries, please. The large pack.
- How about you Amy?
- Amy : Umm, I think I'll have gado-gado.
- Waiter : All right. And would you like anything to drink?
- Sita : I'd like a glass of orange juice, please.
- Amy : And I'll have a bottle of iced tea.
- Waiter : Anything else?
- Sita : No, that'll be all. Thanks.
- Waiter : OK, fried chicken, French fries, gado-gado, iced tea, and orange juice.
- That'll be Rp 42.000.

Expressions used by the waiter/waitress:	Expressions used by the customer:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- So what would you like to order?</li> <li>- Are you ready to order?</li> <li>- May I take your order, please?</li> <li>- Our special today is.....</li> <li>- What would you like to drink?</li> <li>- Is there anything else?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can I have ..... ?</li> <li>- I'd like to have .....</li> <li>- I'll have.....</li> <li>- What are your specials today?</li> <li>- Do you have ..... ?</li> <li>- Can I have that with/without .....</li> </ul>



**Practice:**

Work in group of 3. Create a role play about ordering food in a cafeteria or a restaurant.

## VOCABULARY

1. Look at the words below, and put them into correct category.

rice	chicken	lemons	beef	lettuce	butter	duck
cereal	milk	cheese	lamb	guava	oats	celery
pineapple	wheat	cherries	yoghurt	eggplant	beansprouts	

GRAINS	MEAT	VEGETABLES	FRUITS	DAIRY PRODUCTS
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

2. Write C next to the item that is Countable Noun, and write U next to item that is uncountable.

Conversation 2:

### Shopping for Grocery

Sarah and Vina are two students staying at a boarding house. It's Sunday morning and they want to go shopping for food. Sarah is writing a shopping list.

Sarah : So, what do we need to buy at the grocery?

Vina : Let's have a look. (open the fridge). We've got some mangoes, but there aren't any apples.

Sarah : Is there any orange juice left, or did somebody finish it?

Vina : There's a little, but there isn't much, so we need some more.

Sarah : And vegetables? Do we have many vegetables?

Vina : Well, there are a few carrots, but there aren't many onions.

Sarah : What about eggs? How many eggs do we need?

Vina : I think a kilo.

Sarah : OK. Oh, don't forget, we need a lot of cookies, potato chips, and some coffee.

Yanti and Nadya are coming tonight to do our group assignment.

Vina : Right. I think that's everything. Let's go! By the way, how much money have you got.

## D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Countable and Uncountable Noun

Countable Noun can be singular and plural.

E.g. This **cup** is full.

These **cups** are empty.

I'm eating **an egg**.

**Eggs** are good for you.

Uncountable Noun can only be singular.

e.g. Let's get **some bread**. **Bread** is good for you.

## 2. Quantifiers/ Expressions of Quantity

We use..	with CN	with UC	in positive sentence	in negative sentence	in question
some	√	√	√		√
any	√	√		√	√
many	√		√	√	√
much		√		√	√
a lot/lots of	√	√	√	√	√
a few	√		√		
a little		√	√		

Examples: Can I have some cake?  
 I didn't buy any apples.  
 There isn't much milk left.  
 I took many photos during holiday.

### Exercise: Choose the correct quantifiers.

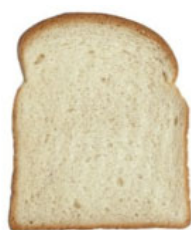
- We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ olive oil. (some/any)
- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ homework? (many/much)
- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ students in this class. (many/much)
- How \_\_\_\_\_ people live in your house? (many/much)
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ (some/any) money.
- He has \_\_\_\_\_ money. He's a millioanire. (a few/a lot of)
- I'll be ready in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. ( a few/ a little)
- We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Just half a dozen. (many/much)
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ gas in the car? (some/any)
- A : Do you take sugar in your tea?  
 B : Just \_\_\_\_\_. Half a spoonful. (a few/a little)
- We need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ onions. (some/much)
- Do we have \_\_\_\_\_ mayonnaise? (many/any)
- He's making \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches. (lots of/much)
- We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ dish washing liquid. (some/any)
- I'd like..... butter on my bread. ( a few/a lot of)



## E. VOCABULARY

### 1. Measurement for Food Items

a bag of rice	a carton of pure milk	a plate of fried rice
a bar of chocolate	a cup of coffee	a slice of bread
a bottle of ketchup	a head of cabbage	a tablespoon of sugar
a bowl of noodle	a jar of jam	one liter of oil
a box of cereal	a package of potato chips	two teaspoons of vinegar
a bunch of banana	a piece of cake	three kilos of meat
a can of soda	a pinch of salt	five ounces of meat



#### Exercise 1 : Fill in the blanks with the correct measurement!

- 1) There is a ..... of milk in refrigerator.
- 2) She needs a ..... of egg to make the cake.
- 3) Mother bought a ..... of broccoli at the supermarket.
- 4) My mother wants to eat a ..... of chicken noodle.
- 5) You need to have two ..... of sugar to make the sweet coffee.
- 6) The monkey took a ..... of my banana.
- 7) I bought five ..... of beef to make Rendang.
- 8) Andi just bought a ..... of tuna for his cat.
- 9) Did you see a ..... of strawberry jam? I just put it on the table.
- 10) There is a ..... of Silver Queen in my bag. You can have some.



#### Exercise 2: "What's in the fridge?"

Work in pairs. Exchange information, and take note of your partner's information. Compare the quantity of items in your fridge.

### STUDENT A



3 tomatoes	2 eggplants
4 carrots	250g sausage
100g cheese	3 yoghurts
1 liter milk	½ kilo meat
2 liters orange juice	

### STUDENT B



5 tomatoes	2 oranges
4 apples	150g butter
200g cheese	6 yoghurts
2 liters milk	1½ kilo meat
2 liters guava juice	

### GAME

Make a group of 4 - 5. Play the alphabet game with things you can buy. The first person will mention on thing he/she buys, the second person will repeat the first person's sentence and add an item. The third person will repeat the second person's sentence and add one more item, and so on. The first person may choose any alphabet to start, and the next person must continue with the next alphabet.

**For example:.**

Student A: Yesterday I went shopping and I bought a kilo of **apple**.

Student B: Yesterday I went shopping and I bought a kilo of **apple** and a bunch of **banana**.

Student C: Yesterday I went shopping and I bought a kilo of **apple**, a pack of **banana**, and a head of **cabbage**. And so on.





## 2. Cooking Method

Do you like cooking?

Do you know how to cook your favorite food?

Here are some ways of cooking and preparing food:

add	pour	stir
mix	blend	peel
cut	chop	marinate
shred	pound	grind

**Exercise: Write the name of cooking method based on the picture below**

- barbecue
- fry
- grill
- simmer
- bake
- boil
- steam
- toast



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



(5) .....	(6) .....	(7) .....	(8) .....
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

**Discuss:**

- Which method do you and your mother often use to cook?
- Which cooking method is the simplest?
- Which cooking method is the healthiest?

## F. SPEAKING

**Dialog 1:**

Farah : What's wrong with you, Dina?

Dina : I have a guest this afternoon and I want to serve something special.  
But I have no idea.

- Farah : Why don't you try banana smoothie? I'll tell you how to make it.
- Dina : Good idea! What should we prepare first?
- Farah : First, get two bananas. Peel and slice the bananas.
- Dina : OK.
- Farah : Then put the banana slices in the blender.
- Dina : Well, what's the next step?
- Farah : Next, add a half cup of vanilla yoghurt, a cup of ice, one sachet of milk, and two teaspoons of honey. Blend until it's smooth!
- Dina : Wow, it seems so simple!
- Farah : Yeah. You may add a pinch of cinnamon powder if you like.  
Finally, pour the banana smoothie into a glass.
- Dina : That's very delicious banana smoothie. I love it!



### Expressions in asking for recipes:

- What do I need to make an omelet?
- What does your mother need to make fried rice?
- What are the ingredients?
- What should I do first?
- What's next?
- How many oranges do I need to make orange juice?
- How much sugar do we need?



**Practice the dialogs with a partner, then create your own dialog about how to cook something.**

## G. READING

### UNIQUE EATING CUSTOMS



There are various different cultures around the world, including customs related to eating. Something that locals find it common might be strange for visitors. For example, Indonesian are accustomed with eating rice with hands, but foreigners might feel awkward when they have to use hands. On the other hand, Indonesian visiting America might find it difficult to use knife and fork when eating. In addition, making sound of burbs after eating is considered impolite in the US, while in Indonesia, it is quite common.

Here are some other eating customs in different countries that we need to know:

1. Don't stay silent after finishing a meal in Taiwan. Burping is complimentary to the chef!



2. In Japan, sticking your chopsticks up right in bowl of rice is a funeral rite. Don't do this at the dinner table.
3. Don't leave tips at Japanese restaurants. It's not a widely understood concept. The recipient could even find it insulting.
4. Don't reach for fork and knife when eating a taco in Mexico. They normally eat it with their hands.
5. When in Portugal, never ask for salt and pepper if they're not on the table. It will mean criticizing the cook. The Portuguese are very proud of their food.
6. Being late for meal is encouraged in Venezuela. Arriving on time can give the impression that you're greedy.
7. In Ethiopia, a single individual plate for food is considered wasteful. Food is served in communal plates with bread.
8. In Ukraine, clearing your plate indicates that you're still hungry. Always leave a little food on your plate at the end of a meal to avoid insulting your host.

(source: CnS Magazine vol.16 no.7, 2016)

### Answer these questions:

In which country does this situation occur?

1. Arriving on time for a meal will be interpreted as overly eager to eat.
2. If you eat all the food on your plate, the host may feel he/she didn't give you enough.
3. Burping loudly after a meal will make the cook very proud.
4. Giving tips in a restaurant is not common and the waiter/waitress may feel insulted.
5. People commonly eat together in one big plate.

Discuss:

1. Do you know other unique eating customs?
2. Why do you think we need to know eating customs in different countries?

## H. WRITING

### Writing Recipe

Recipe consists of ingredients and procedures or steps to cook something. The procedures usually use imperative sentences. An imperative sentence gives an instruction in doing something. It starts with infinitive verb.

For example:      *Put the banana slices in the blender.*  
                            *Add a half cup of vanilla yoghurt.*

To give instruction, we can also use the sequence adverbs. The sequence adverbs show the step by step of the method to do something in systematic order. The sequence adverbs commonly used are: *First, ....Then, .... Next, .... After that, ..... Finally, .....*



The following is the example of recipe:

**GADO-GADO**  
(VEGETABLE SALAD WITH PEANUT SAUCE)



❖ **INGREDIENTS:**

- 2 cups shredded cabbage
- 2 cups of cut string beans
- 1 bunch swamp cabbage cut up
- 2 cups beansprouts
- a few lettuce leaves
- 1 cucumber, sliced
- 1 cup cooked cubed soya bean cake
- 1 medium size boiled potato cubed
- 1 sliced hard-boiled egg
- 2 tablespoons fried onion
- shrimp crackers

❖ **SAUCE:**

- 1 cup fried peanut
- 1 clove garlic
- 1 teaspoon shrimp
- 2 red chilies
- 1 teaspoon brown sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon tamarind
- 1 lemon
- salt to taste
- water, depending on desired thickness

❖ **PROCEDURE:**

1. *First*, cut the vegetables such as cabbage and string beans into small pieces.
2. *Then*, boil separately the cabbage, string beans, and beansprouts. Let them drain.
3. *Next*, put the cabbage, and string beans and beansprouts in a colander.
4. *After that*, pound the fried peanut into a fine powder. Using the mortar and pestle, crush the garlic, shrimp paste, chilies, brown sugar, tamarind into a paste adding a little salt.

5. *Next*, mix the peanut and the paste together and add the water to desired thickness.
6. *Finally*, squeeze the lemon into the sauce.

❖ **PRESENTATION:**

1. *First*, on a serving dish spread the vegetables out. Put the cabbage first, round the edge with lettuce.
2. *Then*, put the cucumber slices on top of the lettuce.
3. *After that*, in the center put the others vegetables; the soya bean, potato, garnish with the sliced egg.
4. *Next*, pour the sauce over all this, and garnish with fried onion and shrimp crackers.
5. *Finally*, the *gado-gado* is ready to serve.

**Exercise:**

1. Arrange the sentences below into a good recipe of how to make a pancake. Add sequence adverbs in front of the sentences.
  - Put the pancakes on a plate.
  - Put some egg mixture into the pan.
  - Add the milk, butter, and eggs.
  - Serve with honey and butter or strawberry topping.
  - Whisk everything together.
  - Heat some oil in a frying pan.
  - Cook for about a minute.
  - Sieve the flour into a bowl.
  - Turn over the pancake and cook it again.
2. Work in group. Imagine you are opening a cafe or restaurant. Create a menu of dishes you'd like to offer. (e.g. Soups, Main dishes, dessert, beverages, kids menu, etc). Then write the prices. Choose a name for your restaurant. Write it at the top of the menu.

Compare the groups. Which group has:

- the cheapest menu
  - the healthiest menu
  - the most interesting menu
  - the best name for a restaurant
-



## UNIT 3: FUTURE PLANS

### I WANT TO BE AN ENTREPRENEUR

The students are expected to able to :

- Listening : find spesific information based on the dialogs.
- Speaking : use expressions of encouraging.
- Reading : find information about success stories of *Heni Sri Sundani* and *Ferry Unardi*.
- Writing : arrange the sentences in a good order about Arya's goal and write a paragraph about the steps in achiving the student's goal.
- Grammar Focus :
  1. Suffix
  2. Future Tense
- Vocabulary : professions

## UNIT 3: FUTURE PLANS

# I WANT TO BE AN ENTREPRENEUR

### A. STARTER



Look at the pictures above. Do you know them? What are their jobs? How do they get their success?

What do you want to be in 5 -10 years from now?

Do you have short-term goals and long-term goals? What are they?

Write your short term and long term goal in the following chart.

## WHERE I WANT TO BE



## B. VOCABULARY

### SUFFIX

Suffix is an affix added at the end of a word. By adding suffix, we can form new words and increase our vocabulary repertoire. Names of professions often end with suffix such as **-er, -or, -ist, -ian, -ant**. For example:

- He's a **writer** - the **author** of four books about China, but he also works as a **translator** and **interpreter, actor** and **journalist**.
- The **managing director** delegated responsibility for the project to the **supervisor**, but he was a poor **administrator** and would never become a **manager**.

**Exercise 1: Work in group and add to the column below with the name of professions.**

-er	-or	-ist	-ian	-ant
lecturer	translator	economist	mathematician	accountant



**Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the correct profession. The first letter is provided.**

1. After finishing her study at Islamic Psychology of Dakwah Faculty, Mira plans to continue to a master's degree because she wants to be a professional p \_\_\_\_\_



2. The concert will feature Purwacaraka, a very famous m \_\_\_\_\_ in Indonesia.
3. My classmate is now a well-known j \_\_\_\_\_. Her articles are often published in the English newspaper, the Jakarta Post.
4. LIPI is a good place to work for those who want to have a career as r \_\_\_\_\_
5. My cousin is a l \_\_\_\_\_. She works at the central library.
6. What an interesting workshop! The participants learned many things from the t \_\_\_\_\_
7. If you want to be a good p \_\_\_\_\_, make sure you understand Arabic and master the Quran tafsir and hadist.
8. C \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_ is the most wanted job in Indonesia because people get fixed monthly salary.
9. P \_\_\_\_\_ are those who work at legislative or members of political party.
10. A : You have a good voice and can speak English well.  
Why don't you apply as a b \_\_\_\_\_ at Smart FM?  
B : Thanks for your suggestion. But I want to be a  
r \_\_\_\_\_. I'll try my luck at Duta TV.



### C. CONVERSATION

Adha and Shabrina are talking about their future plan after graduating from their college. Notice the use of **Will** and **Be Going To** in their conversation.

Shabrina : What is your major in UIN Antasari, Adha?

Adha : I'm taking Mathematics Education right now. I enjoy it a lot!

Shabrina : So, **you're going to be** a teacher after graduating from this college.

Adha : I believe so. I love working with students. What about you? You study at Dakwah faculty, don't you?

Shabrina : No, I don't. I study at Islamic Banking department.

Adha : **Will you work** in a bank later on?

Shabrina : No, **I won't**. I want to be an entrepreneur! I like creating something new and working by myself.

Adha : Wow, what a nice idea! In what field **will you start with**?

Shabrina : **I will start** by opening a small bakery in front of my house. **I'm going to** make a new recipe of bread and cake and sell it to people in my neighborhood. **I'm going to promote it** online as well. Hopefully I can get lots of customers, and my bakery will be big and famous.

Adha : It sounds amazing to be a young entrepreneur. **I will be** your first customer! Make the most of it!

Shabrina : Yes, **I will**. Thanks!



## D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

### SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

1. There are several ways to express future plan. Study the following sentences:
  - What are you going to do after graduation?
  - I **’m going to get** a job right away.
  - I **plan to go** back to my hometown.
  - I **want to be** an entrepreneur.
  - I **hope to get** a good job in a big company.
  - I **’d like to travel** to another country.
  - I **’d love to build** my own business.
2. The common way to express future plan or activities is by using Simple Future Tense. There are two patterns of Future Tense:

S+ **will** + V1

S+ **(be) going to** + V1

Study the difference between **will** and **(be) going to** below :

Syahda is talking to her friend Rizqa:



**Will ('ll):** We use "will" when we decide to do something at the time of speaking. The speaker has not decided it before. The party is a new idea.

Later that day, Rizqa meets Ega, she said:

"Syahda and I have decided to have a party. We're going to invite lots of people."

**Be going to:** We use "be going to" when we have already decided to do something or already have the fixed schedule for it

Rizqa had already decided to invite lots of people before she spoke to Ega.

When we say 'something is going to happen', we know (or think) this because of the situation now. For example:

→ Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain. (not 'it will rain' – we can see the clouds now).

→ I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. (not 'I think I'll be sick' – I feel terrible now)

In other situations, it is safer to use "will", especially when we are not sure yet with the situation or our plans. For example:

- √ I will probably arrive at about 8 o'clock.
- √ I think Fanny will like the present we bought for her.

### Exercise 1: Choose the appropriate form of Future Tense.

- Umar : I'm so excited! We have two weeks off! What (1) **(will you/ are you going to)** do?
- Udin : I'm not sure. I guess I (2) **(will / am going to)** just stay home.  
Maybe I (3) **(will/ am going to)** watch a few DVDs. What about you? Any plans?
- Umar : Yeah, I (4) **(will / am going to)** relax at the beach with my cousin for a couple of weeks.  
We (5) **(will / are going to)** go surfing everyday.
- Udin : Sounds like fun.
- Umar : Why don't you come with us?
- Udin : Do you mean it? I'd love to! I will bring my surfboard.

### Exercise 2:

Complete the following sentences using appropriate form of will or be going to.

- You can see that Tino is putting his clothes into his travelling bag. You are asking him: "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?"*  
*And he answers: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my aunt who lives in Barabai."*
- You can hear Tommy calling you. You don't like him, so you think: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/answer) him."*
- You come home and you have nothing to do. You are bored, so you decide: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (switch) the TV on maybe there is something interesting."*
- Your mother gave you 25.000 rupiahs to buy a new SIM card for your mobile phone. Your friend sees the money and asks: "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) with the money?"*  
*And you answer: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new SIM card for my mobile phone."*
- You meet your friend and ask: "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) tonight?"*  
*And he answers: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) my room because my mom told me to do it yesterday." And you say: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you and you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) free so we can go to the park."*
- It is your birthday next week. Your father asks you: "What would you like to get on your birthday?"*  
*You have not decided yet. So you say: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you later, O.K.?"*

### Exercise 3: Work in pairs

- Tell your partner or classmates what will or are you going to do tomorrow. Remember to use *will* and *be going to*.

For example:

*Tomorrow, I will go to the bookstore with Aisya. We will buy some stationary there. I am going to buy a new ruler because my former one was broken into two. I'm also going to..... (and so on).*

2. Ask your partner what he/she is going to do this upcoming weekend. Respond with related questions.

For example:

A : What are you going to do this Saturday?

B : I am going to attend a one-day seminar in our campus.

A : With whom will you come to the event?

B : I'm not sure. I will invite Fahri and .....

#### Exercise 4:

Go around the class and interview your classmates.

1. Do you think you'll get grade A this semester? For how many subjects?
2. Do you think you'll work for a big company? What company?
3. Do you think you'll buy a new phone this year? Why? / why not?

## E. LISTENING

### Listening 1

1. Complete the dialog:

Alex : So what are you \_\_\_\_\_ do after graduation Susan?

Susan : Well, I've saved some money, and I think I'd really \_\_\_\_\_ travel.

Alex : Lucky you. That sounds exciting!

Susan : Yeah, then I \_\_\_\_\_ a job and my own apartment

Alex : You're \_\_\_\_\_ at home?

Susan : No, I \_\_\_\_\_ to live with my parents – not after I start work.

Alex : I know what you mean.

Susan : What about you Alex? \_\_\_\_\_ yet?

Alex : I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ and live at home. I'm broke and I want to pay off my student loan!

2. Listen to the rest of conversation.

- What kind of job does Alex want?
- Where would Susan like to travel?

### Listening 2

**Carrer Choice: Listen to three dialogs. Answer the questions**

#### Dialog 1:

1. What is the woman's interest?
2. What is she planning to do?
3. What is her backup plan?

### Dialog 2

1. What does Steve study?
2. What job does he want to do?
3. What does his professor suggest?

### Dialog 3

1. What is Sammy's career choice?
2. What is Steve's career choice?
3. Are they happy about their career choice? Why?

### PAIR WORK

Take turns asking and answering the following questions.

- What are you going to do after the English course at Language Development Unit is over?
- What other foreign languages would you like to learn?
- What is your plan after you graduate?
- What kind of job would you like to have?
- What career goals do you hope to achieve?
- What kind of future do you hope to have?
- Do you think you will ever travel, work, or live abroad?



## F. SPEAKING

- Arif : What's wrong? You look depressed.
- Nisa : I just met my thesis advisor. He said there are a lot of mistakes in my thesis draft. I have to revise a lot of things.
- Arif : It's good that your advisor gave you feedback, so your thesis will be good.
- Nisa : Yeah, but I don't think I have much time to revise. The deadline for exam registration is getting closer.
- Arif : *Come on. You can do it.* I'm sure you can finish your thesis on time.
- Nisa : Thanks for your support, Arif. Can you help me check my writing? You know, I'm sometimes careless with the writing standard.
- Arif : Sure, I will.

### Expressions of Encouraging

Encouraging is expressions to make someone feel more confident to do something. We can say these phrases to someone who's trying to decide whether to do something that seems difficult:

- *Give it a try.*
- *Go for it.*
- *Why not?*

- *What are you waiting for?*
- *It's worth a shot.*
- *Just do it.*
- *Believe in yourself.*
- *Follow your dreams.*
- *The sky is the limit.*



You can encourage someone to continue doing what they were already doing:

- *Keep up the good work.*
- *Keep it up.*
- *I'm so proud of you.*
- *Good job!*

These phrases are ways to tell someone to keep trying:

- *Don't give up!*
- *Hang in there!*
- *Come on. You can do it!*

### Practice 1: What do you say in the following situations?

1. Your friend is thinking about quitting his job and starting his own company. You think he should do it soon.
2. Your roommate sees a job opening. She seems like she wants the job, but she's hesitating to apply for it. You think she should go ahead and apply.
3. Your friend is thinking of applying for a scholarship and study at a university in the U.S. and asks if you think it's a good idea.
4. Your sister will be able to finish her study a year early if she takes a few extra difficult classes, but isn't sure if she should. You think it's a good idea.
5. Your sister is in medical school. She tells you about how hard her classes are and the number of hours she has to spend studying.
6. You're playing a soccer game. Your team is losing badly, but you want your teammates to keep trying to win.
7. One of your employees is doing a great job, so you encourage her to continue.

**Practice 2: Choose one of the situation above and create a short dialog containing expressions of encouraging.**

## G. READING

### SUCCESS STORIES

#### HENI SRI SUNDANI



Forbes Magazine in February 2016 gave awards "30 under 30" to 30 most influential young people in Asia under the age of 30. There are 16 Indonesian youths on the list who are successful in their respective fields, and among them is Heni Sri Sundani in social entrepreneur category. Heni, 28 years old, is the founder of Smart Farmer Kids In Action & AgroEdu Jampang Community in Bogor, which provides free education for the children of farmers.

Heni comes from a small village in Ciamis, West Java. After finishing high school, Heni went to Hongkong as a migrant worker and worked as an assistant of household. She was deceived by migrant worker recruitment agencies and only receive half payment for her work. But she did not give up. While working as a baby sitter, she took a diploma degree majoring in IT at Topex Hongkong. Then she decided to

continue her study at Saint Mary's University, majoring in Entrepreneurial Management, and successfully graduated with cum laude.

After living in Hongkong for 6 years, Heni returned to her hometown. She found a sad condition in her village, where many children could not continue their education. Heni loved books and she brought many books from Hongkong when she returned home. She established a library at her house where the village children could read and do homework. Heni also taught them how to use computer and read the Quran.

Heni got married and moved to Bogor where her husband works. The condition in the village in Bogor was not much different from her village in Ciamis. So, together with her husband, Heni established AgroEdu Jampang Community which has 4 programs: education, economic empowerment, health, and social. In education program, she created Smart Farmer Kids In Action.

Heni uses her house as the place to teach the children, but as the number of children who join the community keeps increasing, the place moves to musholla in the village. At first Heni used her own money to run the program, but then she promoted it on social media and received supports and donations.

After 3 years the community has covered 7 villages and more than 1,000 children join the community. The programs become successful through supports from volunteers and contributions from many people. Heni hopes that this community can change the farmer children's life. She believes that education is the most powerful weapon to fight the poverty.





## FERRY UNARDI



His name may not be familiar for many people, but his startup, Traveloka is a very famous website for flight bookings.

Traveloka's story is quite unique. As the founder and CEO of Traveloka, Ferry said, "I don't see myself as an entrepreneur, I'm more of an engineer." Ferry was a student in Boston majoring in mathematics and an employee at Microsoft. He often traveled back to his hometown in Padang, and found that it was not easy to book a flight home. So, with the idea that "if there isn't a service that's doing what you need, build it yourself", this 23-year-old man decided to step out of his comfort zone and look into other opportunities. He went to China to learn about the market and noted that the travel industry seemed interesting.

Ferry had no business experience at all and had no idea how to run a company. So he took the next step and began an MBA at Harvard University. His plan was to complete his MBA at Harvard so that he would gain the experience to manage his company well. However, after only a semester, he dropped out and decided to jump into the market with his friends.

Traveloka was born as a flight search. Ferry and his partners were engineers and that's what they enjoyed doing. However, the market wanted more. Customers wanted not only about

finding flights but also making transaction. So, Ferry changed the company's style and managed a group of eight to ten developers with divisions such as customer service, as they were now dealing with people's money.

For someone with a limited management background, it was a challenge for Ferry to manage his team in an effective way. As a small startup, big companies, especially the airlines were not really willing to work with Traveloka. In order to tackle this, Traveloka had one strategy: "If you build a good service, the people will come." Ferry believed that you should build a service where people like the entire service. This is what Traveloka did; they built a service that people wanted to use. This allowed the team to build a large user base.

Today, Traveloka has grown from that small team of math-loving engineers to a household name in Indonesia. A website that is in the top 150 of Alexa rankings in Indonesia and receives traffic of tens of millions of visits per month.

(adapted from <https://www.techinasia.com/ferry-unardis-journey-top-online-travel-industry>)

Complete the table below!

	HENI	FERRY
<b>Age</b>		
<b>Place of origin</b>		
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Profession</b>		
<b>Achievement</b>		



### Group Discussion:

1. What do you think is the secret behind their success?
2. Do you know other successful people? Tell your group about them.

### Role play:

Work with a partner. Create a talk show. One of you is a reporter interviewing one of the successful persons. Ask questions about their road to success.

## H. WRITING

1. Arya is a 12 grader at an Islamic high school. His dream job is to be a computer programmer. He wrote down his plans to achieve his goal, but they are not in good order. Arrange Arya's plans below into a good order, then write a good paragraph about how he is going to achieve his goal. Use Future Tense where necessary.

- graduate from Faculty of Computer Science.
- be hired as an employee at Google Indonesia office.
- take TOEFL preparation class to improve his English skills.
- enroll at Faculty of Computer Science.
- study abroad for a Master's degree.
- graduate from high school.
- get promoted as a programmer at Google International office.
- take internship at Google Indonesia office.
- finish Master's program.
- become one of the best employees at his office.



2. Check (√) the goals below that you might have, and add your own. Choose one goal and make a list of plan to accomplish that goal. Then write a paragraph about the steps that you are going to do until you achieve your goal.

- |                                                   |                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Become a hafidz/hafidzah | <input type="checkbox"/> Get a cum laude                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own a sport car          | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel all over Indonesia            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Move to a new city       | <input type="checkbox"/> Become an event organizer            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Open a cafe              | <input type="checkbox"/> Establish a free school for the poor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                    |                                                               |

## UNIT 4: VACATION

### HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THERE?

The students are expected to able to :

- **Listening** : identify information whether is true or false.  
find specific information based on the interview.
- **Speaking** : asking and telling activities using *Present Perfect Tense*.
- **Reading** : find the meaning of the words.  
find specific information about *Vacation to Tanjung Puting National Park*.
- **Writing** : rearrange the jumble words into correct structure.  
write a letter to a friend / brother / sister / parents.  
create a travel brochure promoting a tourist site in Kalimantan.
- **Grammar Focus** :
  1. Present Perfect
  2. Simple Past vs Present Perfect
- **Vocabulary** : tourism places and tourist activities

## UNIT 4: VACATION

# HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THERE?

### A. STARTER

Take a look at these beautiful pictures!



Are you familiar with the places in the pictures? Where are they?

Have you ever been to any of them?

What are other places inside Kalimantan you have ever visited?

## B. VOCABULARY

Work in gorup. Brainstorm on places to go for traveling, transportation, and accommodation.

Places to go	Transportation	Accommodation

### Things to do

When you go travelling, which of these activites would you like to do, and which not? Why?

<b>camping</b>	<b>sunbathing</b>
<b>climb a montain</b>	<b>take a city tour</b>
<b>explore shopping places</b>	<b>take pictures</b>
<b>rafting</b>	<b>try out local food</b>
<b>sightseeing</b>	<b>visit historical places</b>

## C. CONVERSATION

Practice this conversation with your friend!

- Nurul : Wow, these are beautiful pictures, Tuti! Where were they taken?
- Tuti : The one which shows my back was on Matang Kaladan Hill and the other one was on Asmara Beach.
- Nurul : Where are those places? I have never heard any of them.
- Tuti : Matang Keladan Hill is in Aranio, Banjar Regency while Asmara Beach is in Pelaihari, Tanah Laut Regency. They are really beautiful places.
- Nurul : Yes, they are. You are so lucky. Tell me! What other places have you ever been?





Tuti : You know what? Matang Kaladan Hill and Asmara Beach are the only places I have ever been.

## D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

### PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use Present Perfect Tense for events in indefinite time or within a time period up to the present.

Formula:

+	Subject	have/has + V3	complement
---	---------	---------------	------------

I	have already traveled	to many cities in Kalimantan.
Husna	has studied	at UIN Antasari for four years.

-	Subject	have not /has not + V3 Have never/has never + V3	complement
---	---------	-----------------------------------------------------	------------

I	haven't seen	Nita yet.
My sister	hasn't called	me today.
Zaki	has never been	on an airplane.

?	Have/has	Subject + V3	complement
---	----------	--------------	------------

Have	you cooked	for dinner yet?
Has	Anita visited	her grandma this week?

WH ?	Wh ? word	Have/has Subject + past participles	complement
------	-----------	-------------------------------------	------------

How many books	have you read	this month.
What	have you prepared	for lunch?
What places	has Nana visited	in Java?

**We use Present Perfect Tense to talk about:**

#### 1). something that started in the past and continue to the present.

The time expressions are 'since' or 'for'.

- My husband and I have been married for four years.
- We have been married since 2012 (and we are still married now).
- How long has she lived in London? She's lived in London for three years.

#### 'since' and 'for'

'since' is followed by with a point of time in the past (2004, April 23rd, last year, 2 o'clock) or the past simple (since I was at school, since I arrived).

- I've liked chocolate since I was a child.
- She's been here since 2pm.

**'for' is followed by a period of time (2 hours, three years, six months).**

- I've known Julie for ten years.
- She's had a cold for a week.

**2). Life experience. We often use the words 'ever' and 'never' here.**

- I have traveled to so many places around Kalimantan.
- Maratua Island is the most fascinating place I have ever been. It's a paradise.

**3). With an unfinished time word (this month, this week, today).**

- I haven't seen her this month.
- We have already visited grandma this week.
- Dian hasn't had lunch today.

**4). A finished action with a result in the present (focus on result).**

- I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house).
- They've missed the bus (so they will be late).

**5). Something that happened recently. The time expressions are 'just / yet / already / recently'.**

- They've just returned from holiday in Maldives.
- I've just met my old friend.

#### SIMPLE PAST vs PRESENT PERFECT

**Use simple past for completed events at a definite time in the past.**

**Use present perfect for events within a time period up to the present.**

Examples:

A : Have you ever eaten *Rendang*?

B : Yes, I have. I tried it last week.

A : Did you like it?

B : Yes, I did. It was delicious.

A : Have you ever been to KFC restaurant?

B : No, I haven't. But I ate at Tenda Biru yesterday.

A : Did you go alone?

B : No, I went with my family.

**Exercise 1: On your exercise book, rewrite the following statements as negative sentence, Yes/No Question, and WH Question.**

1. My brother has ever ridden a horse and an elephant.
2. The students have finished all the assignments.
3. My sister and I have cleaned the house today.
4. I have been a student of UIN Antasari for three years.
5. She has been a teacher all her life.

**Exercise 2: Use the words and phrases to write information in Present Perfect Tense.**

1. How long / you / be / out of college?

How long have you been out of college?

2. Where / you / travel / to?

3. How many people / she / invited?

4. Who / be / to / China?

5. Why / you / choose / that book?

6. How long / Laura / live / there?

7. What / mother / prepare / for dinner?

8. How much money / we / spend / this week?

9. What / information / you / collect / from the investigation?

10. How many students / fail / the examination?

**Exercise 3. Reading and Editing**

**There are nine errors in these paragraphs. Find, underline and correct them!**



My wife and I have travel around Indonesia as much as possible since we retired. We've visited our cousins in Jayapura, and we been to Pulau Lombok three times. We've also went on Safari in Bandung. We've been to Bali a lot. We have spent time in Yogyakarta, Solo, Medan, and several cities in Aceh. We haven't to East Kalimantan yet, though. We hope to visit Balikpapan, Kakaban and Maratua Island next two months.

My sister Erika was born in Amuntai and has never outside Kalimantan-except once when she was very young. But she have been to a lot of places around Kalimantan. She has visit Tanjung Puting National park in Central Kalimantan, Derawan Island in East Kalimantan, Sarang Tiong Beach, Batakan Beach, Takisung Beach, Jorong Beach, Angsana Beach, and all of beautiful beaches in South and East Kalimantan. In fact, she is lived in four different cities in three different provinces in Kalimantan: Amuntai, Banjarmasin, Samarinda, and Kumai. I think she seen more of her own Island more than me and most people.



#### Exercise 4

- a. Write down three things you have done very recently!

Example: I have just closed my text book.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Write down three things you plan to do today, but haven't done yet!

Example: I haven't eaten breakfast yet.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

- c. Silently, choose three of your classmates, then guess two things each of them has or has not done today! Then write your guesses!

Your friend's name: Saufi

Example: 1. Saufi has not taken a bath yet.    2. Saufi has had breakfast.

Your friend's name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Your friend's name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Your friend's name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

### SPEAKING ACTIVITY

#### Tell me!

Use your notes from the *Exercise 4-part c*. Ask three of your chosen classmates from *Exercise 4-part c* what you have guessed about them whether they are true or not. (examples are Saufi, Yahya, and Aisyah)

1. Hi Saufi, have you taken a bath yet?
2. Hi Saufi, have you .....?
3. Hi Yahya, have you .....?
4. Hi Yahya, have you .....?
5. Hi Aisyah, have you .....?
6. Hi Aisyah, have you .....?

## Exercise 5

Complete these conversation with the correct form of Present Perfect or Simple Past. Then practice with a partner.

- A: Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (try) Sushi?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_, but I'd like to.
- A: Did you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast this morning?  
B: Yes I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a huge breakfast.
- A: Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) Mexican food?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) some just last week.
- A: Why do you want to work here?  
B: Well, I have loved children all my life. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to work with kids since \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) high school.  
A: Your resume says that you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the children center at the university from 1999 to 2001. Can you tell me about that?  
B: Yes. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a part time job. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with the children and \_\_\_\_\_ (give) them lunch. I \_\_\_\_\_ (worked) with a Head Teacher.  
A: Tell me about the jobs you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) since then. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever have) full responsibility for children you care?  
B: Yes. For the last two years I \_\_\_\_\_ (look after) one-year-old twins.

## E. LISTENING

### Listening 1

Listen to the simple romantic song "Have You Ever...?" then fill in the blanks!

Have you ever been to Europe?

Have you ever 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the sea?

Have you ever 2 \_\_\_\_\_ on a horse or on a train?

Have you 3 \_\_\_\_\_ around a campfire?

Have you ever eaten s'mores?

Would you like to come and do those things with me?

I've already been to Europe, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the sea many times. So far I've 2 \_\_\_\_\_ many horses many trains. I've 3 \_\_\_\_\_ campfire songs already, eaten many more so far. But I'd like to come and do those things with you.

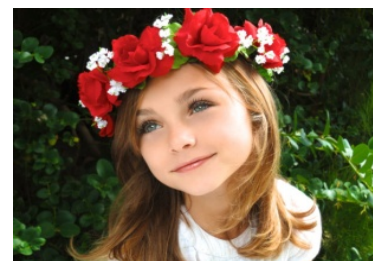
Have you ever seen a 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

Have you worn a 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers?

Have you gone dancing on 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain?

Have you ever felt like flying?

Have you ever built a dream?



Would you like to come and do those things with me?

I've never seen a 4 \_\_\_\_\_, I still haven't worn a flower,

haven't danced upon 6 \_\_\_\_\_ so far. I haven't felt like flying yet, still haven't built a dream,  
but I'd like to come and do those things with you.

(Source: Youtube, Composed and Sung by Shira Halevi)

**Have you filled in the blanks? If yes, let's sing the song together!**

### Listening 2: At the airport

Have you ever traveled by plane? What do you do when you arrive at the airport?

Write a number (1-6) to put these sentences in order.

..... Wait at the boarding gate.

..... Go to the checking-in desk.

..... Board the plane.

..... Go through immigration.

..... The plane takes off.

..... Arrive at the airport

**Listen to the announcement at the airport.**

Complete the blanks with the name of destination below.

**New York**

**Athens**

**Amsterdam**

**Rome**

**Tokyo**

Speaker A: The plane is going to \_\_\_\_\_.

Speaker B: The plane is going to \_\_\_\_\_.

Speaker C: The plane is going to \_\_\_\_\_.

Speaker D: The plane is going to \_\_\_\_\_.

Speaker E: The plane is going to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Listen again and complete the blank**

1. The 9.25 flight to Rome is delayed by \_\_\_\_ hours.
2. Passengers going to Tokyo should go to boarding gate \_\_\_\_.
3. Passengers going to Athens should go to boarding gate \_\_\_\_.
4. The flight number of the plane going to Amsterdam is \_\_\_\_\_. It will leave from gate\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The time in \_\_\_\_\_ is 18.30.
6. The temperature in New York is \_\_\_\_ °F.

### Listening 3

**a. Listen to an interview between Diana Fontana and Adie Ventura then State T (true) or F (false) for the following statements, then correct the false statements!**

1. Adie Ventura is a TV News reporter.

2. The most interesting and fascinating place Adie has ever visited was Hawaii.
3. Adie said yes to the marriage proposal
4. Adie has climbed Mount Everest for ten times.
5. Adie has ever been on air balloon.



(source: Youtube, Diana Fountana)

**b. Listen again to an interview between Diana Fontana and Adie Ventura then answer these questions.**

1. What are some traveling ways Adie has tried?
2. What are some strange food Adie has ever tried?
3. What is the most unusual one?
4. What is Adie's next travelling plan?

## **F. SPEAKING**

**Practice the following dialogs with a partner.**

### **Dialog 1**

- Rama : Hi Toriq! You're looking good. Did you go for a vacation somewhere?
- Toriq : Yes, I've just come back from Raja Ampat.
- Rama : Raja Ampat! Wow, that sounds exotic! I've heard that Raja Ampat is amazing.
- Toriq : Yes, it is. The island is so green and the water's so blue.  
The beaches go on forever and the food is fantastic. I'll always remember this vacation..
- Rama : Did you swim along the shore?
- Toriq : Yes, I went swimming every day. I went snorkeling, too! I had the time of my life.
- Rama : How was the weather there?
- Toriq : It was nice...bright and sunny. You should go there if you can.  
It feels like paradise on earth and I'm sure you'd have a great time.
- Rama : Yes, I think I would.

### **Dialog 2**

- Mujib : You look excited. What's up?
- Robby : My company has sponsored a trip to Singapore for me.
- Mujib : That is great news! So what's the purpose of your trip?
- Robby : I've been invited to attend a seminar organized by the company.
- Mujib : What is the seminar about?
- Robby : It's related to the launch of products manufactured by our firm.
- Mujib : That sounds interesting. I hope you enjoy your stay in Singapore.

Robby : Thanks Bob. I'll keep you updated!

**Pair work: Create a dialog about your traveling experiences with your partner. Use some of the following questions in your dialog**

- Have you travelled outside your country?
- Where have you been?
- What is the best place you have been to?
- What is your worst travel experience?
- Have you ever travelled on your own?
- Do you prefer to travel on your own or with others?
- What are your favourite types of vacations.

## G. READING

### VACATION TO TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK



Source: [www.orangutan.my/accomodation.cfm](http://www.orangutan.my/accomodation.cfm) & [www.stevebloom.com/index.php?page=single&id=005313-AG1](http://www.stevebloom.com/index.php?page=single&id=005313-AG1)

Last semester vacation, I went to Tanjung Puting National Park which was extremely wonderful place in Central Kalimantan. Two of my cousins came along with me. Tanjung Puting was an interesting tourism site where visitors can feel and **interact** directly with the nature of **exotics** rain forest. It was once a **conservation** area decreed by the Dutch **Colony** in 1936, and in 1984 it was decreed as National Park by Indonesian Government. The park area is about 415.040 ha with some interesting places to visit such as Camp Leakey Pondok Ambung where visitors can touch and feed Orang Utan, Tanjung Harapan, and Camp Pondok Tangui.

To explore the park, we took a big motor boat, called *Kelotok*, down the Sekonyer River from Kumai Port in Pangkalan Bun. As we were **trekking** around the jungle, we saw some orang utans, monkeys, bekantans, pigs, crocodile, wild deer, and much tropical **wildlife** including many kinds of tropical birds. Sekonyer River is famous for its natural beauty and wildlife. As we cruised down through the jungle, it felt like we're transported to another world far beyond the hustle bustle of city life. Staying on the boat and cruising the river at night was such a wonderful journey. That was the first time I have ever spent my night on a boat in the middle of wild jungle river. Sitting on the boat roof, seeing stars

and fireflies, and listening to sounds from the jungle was so amazing and adventurous. I still think that it was the best vacation I have ever had all my life.

**a. Read the text. Find the words *in the bold* then circle the meaning of each words.**

a. interact	1. having a strange charm, beauty or quality
b. exotic	2. making a long and difficult journey
c. conservation	3. wild animal and plant collectively
d. colony	4. a body of people who settle in a country far from homeland but maintain ties with it
e. trekking	5. to act on or in close relation with each other
f. wildlife	6. preservation of natural resources

**b. Answer these question based on the text!**

1. Where is Tanjung Puting National Park?
2. Why is Tanjung Puting national park interesting?
3. What places can you visit around Tanjung Puting National Park?
4. How can visitor explore Tanjung Puting National Park?
5. What animals can you watch around Tanjung Puting National Park?

## H. WRITING

**a. Rearrange these jumbled words into correct structure.**

1. examination – My – three – had – has – week – class – this – written
2. Amuntai – have – I – times – been – to - many
3. watched – are – the best – you – What – ever – movies – have – (?)
4. seen – ever – ghost – you – Have – (?)
5. today – cardiac – The – surgeries – have – three – doctors – done

**b. Write a letter to your good friend/brother/sister/parent and tell them about your ....**



1. Traveling experience
2. Achievement in life
3. .... (Your own topic)

**c. You are working at a travel agent. Create a travel brochure promoting a tourist site in Kalimantan.**

## UNIT 5: SPECIAL EVENTS

### WOULD YOU COME TO MY PARTY?

The students are expected to able to:

- Listening :
  - find specific information based on the conversation.
  - find the correct information based on the pictures given.
- Speaking : using expressions of wishes and congratulations.
- Reading : find specific information about some special events based on the texts.
- Writing : create an invitation for an event.
- Grammar Focus :
  1. Present Continuous for Future Arrangement.
  2. Simple Past vs Present Perfect
- Vocabulary : some words that related to special events.



## UNIT 5: SPECIAL EVENTS

# WOULD YOU COME TO MY PARTY?

### A. STARTER



- What activities do people usually do to celebrate special events?
- Is it common to have a party?
- Do they eat special food?
- Do they wear special clothes?



## B. VOCABULARY

Exercise: Complete the sentences with the words provided below.

celebrate  
costumes  
ceremony  
fireworks

commemorates  
anniversary  
gathering  
engagement

custom  
feast  
ritual  
occasion

1. On New Years's eve many people enjoy to see the \_\_\_\_\_ at the stroke of midnight as the new year starts.
2. Indonesia \_\_\_\_\_ its Independence Day every August 17th, while in the U.S. Independence day is on July 4th.
3. The graduation \_\_\_\_\_ will take place at the university auditorium.
4. To \_\_\_\_\_ his promotion as the new branch manager, Robby treats his colleagues to have lunch at Golden Tulip Cafe.
5. We plan to have a special party for our parents' 45th wedding \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Their \_\_\_\_\_ has lasted for a year and they will get married next month.
7. *Bamandi-mandi* or *Siraman* is a local \_\_\_\_\_ in several parts of Indonesia where parents and the elderly shower the bride and the groom before the wedding day.
8. Halloween, which falls on October 31st, is an American holiday when people dress up with unique and scary \_\_\_\_\_ and children go trick-or-treat.
9. People in some areas in South Kalimantan celebrate *maulid* with a big \_\_\_\_\_.
10. On a special \_\_\_\_\_ such as wedding party, women usually dress up with fancy dresses.
11. Family \_\_\_\_\_ is the most exciting part of Eid al- Fitr especially for family members who live far away from each other.
12. *Aqiqah* and *tasmiyah* is the Islamic \_\_\_\_\_ for newborns, in which the baby is given a name, the baby's hair is cut, and the parents give *sadaqa* of equal value to the weight in gold of the baby's hair.



## C. CONVERSATION

### Dialog 1

- Hasan : Would you like to go with me to Diana's wedding reception next Sunday?
- Husin : Sure. I'd like to.
- Hasan : Great.
- Husin : What time is the reception?
- Hasan : It's between 9 am to 2 pm. How about going at 11? I'll pick you up at 10.30.
- Husin : Okay. Do I need to bring a present with me?
- Hasan : No. I'll take care of it.
- Husin : Okay, then. See you next Sunday.



### Dialog 2

- Rizal : Aren't you glad the holiday is coming soon? I'm going home in few days to celebrate Idul Fitri.
- Ahmad : Lucky you. I guess I'm not going home this holiday because my hometown is so far. And you know, the airplane ticket is very expensive during holiday.
- Rizal : Hey, would you like to spend the holiday at my house in the village?
- Ahmad : Hmm, sounds great. But are you sure I won't be a troublesome?
- Rizal : Of course not. Our house is always open for a guest. My family would love to meet you.
- Ahmad : Well, thanks a lot. How kind of you!

## EXPRESSIONS

### Inviting

- I'd like to invite you to my birthday next Sunday at my home.
- I was wondering if you'd like to come to dinner on Wednesday evening.
- Would you like to have dinner with us on Saturday?
- What/How about dinner tonight?
- I'm going to a barbecue party. Care to join me?



Accepting Invitations	Refusing Invitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks for your invitation. I'd love to.</li> <li>- Sure. What time?</li> <li>- Sounds great.</li> <li>- I'd like to.</li> <li>- Okay.</li> <li>- All right.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sounds good. But I can't.</li> <li>- I'd love to, but I can't.</li> <li>- No, but thanks for inviting me.</li> <li>- Sorry, but I'm afraid I can't.</li> <li>- I'm afraid I can't accept your invitation.</li> <li>- No, thanks.</li> </ul>

### Telling an excuse

- I'd love to, but I can't. I have an exam tomorrow.
- No, I'd better not. My parents won't allow me to go.
- I'm terribly sorry. I have other plans for that night.
- I'd really like to, but I have an appointment that day.
- I can't. I've got a lot of work to do.
- Thanks for asking, but I'm afraid I'm busy.

### Hesitating

- Thank you, but I'll have to check my calendar. Do you mind if I tell you on Monday?
- I'm not sure what my plans are. Could I get back to you tomorrow?
- I might be busy. I'll let you know later.

### Practice: Give your response to the following invitations

1. A : Would you like to see a movie this afternoon?  
B : .....
2. A : I have two tickets of Maher Zain concert next Sunday. Would you like to go?  
B : .....
3. A : What a nice day! Do you want to go to the beach?  
B : .....
4. A : I feel like eating chicken noodle. Let's go to the canteen.  
B : .....
5. A : How about having a barbecue party next week?  
B : .....
6. A : Tomorrow night is my graduation party.  
I was wondering if you can come.  
B : .....



### Pair work: Create a conversation based on the role below.

Student A : Invite a friend to go with you.

Student B : Your partner invites you out. Accept or refuse, and ask for more information. If you can't go, tell an excuse.

## D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS (for future arrangement)

Present Continuous Tense is usually used to talk about something that happens now, but it can also express future arrangements.

For example:

- They **are getting** married next month. (they have made arrangements)
- I'm **flying** to Istanbul on the 15th. (I have booked my ticket)
- "What **are you doing** tonight?" "I'm **going** out with some friends." (it is settled)
- "What **are you doing** this holiday?"
- "I'm **spending** Eid ul-Fitr holiday with my big family in the village"

### Exercise 1: Change the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous

1. All my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my birthday party next week.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my nephew to the mosque this week.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the barbeque tomorrow.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) salad for the barbecue?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the football game tonight.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) with us tonight?
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married this month.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the students \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a farewell party on Saturday?
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrating) their wedding anniversary this weekend
10. The company \_\_\_\_\_ (give) everybody a bonus for Eid ul-Fitr.

### Exercise 2:

Complete the dialog with the correct form of Present Continuous and expression of invitation. Then practice with a partner.

Muthia : Hi, Jannah! We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a breakfasting together this Saturday.  
\_\_\_\_\_ to come?

Jannah : Oh, I'd love to. Thanks for inviting me. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the breakfasting?

Muthia : Well, most of our classmates. Wendy and Alin \_\_\_\_\_ (come) early and going to help out with the preparation!

Jannah : Hey, I'll help, too! And I'll bring some pudding.

Muthia : Would you? That would be great!

### Exercise 3:

Complete the sentences with the correct form, then match the invitation in column A with the response in column B.

A	B
1. What ____ you ____ (do) tonight? Would you like to go out?	a. I ____ (be) here on Saturday, but not on Sunday. Let's play on Saturday.
2. ____ you ____ (do) anything this Friday night? Do you want to see a movie?	b. Well, my father ____ (visit) my brother in college. But my mother and I ____ (be) home. We'd love to come!
3. We ____ (have) friends over for a barbeque on Sunday. Would you and your parents like to come?	c. Sorry, I can't. I ____ (work) overtime tonight. How about tomorrow night?
4. ____ you ____ (stay) in town next weekend? Do you want to play futsal?	d. Can we go to a late show? I ____ (stay) at the office till 7:00

### Exercise 4: Pair work

- Complete the diary with your plan this week. Write the exact time.

#### Weekly Planner

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Morning							
Afternoon							
Evening							

- Exchange information with your partner about their plan this week.  
Ask the question using: "What are you doing on .....?"  
Then arrange the time to go out together at the same time you are free.

## E. LISTENING

### Listening 1:

Listen to Jill and Kenny's conversation. Write the dates for each event and how they are going to celebrate each event.

Event	Date	What are they going to do?
John's graduation		
Amy and Jeff's wedding		
Parents' anniversary		
Kenny's birthday		

(source: Interchange Intro, Unit 11 Self-study, 2011)



### Listening 2:

Listen to four short dialogs about invitation and fill in the grid.

	Invitation to ....	When/What time?	Accept/Refuse?	What did she say?
Dialog 1				
Dialog 2				
Dialog 3				
Dialog 4				

### Listening 3:

People are describing celebrations around the world. Number the pictures from 1 to 4.



Listen again. Circle the correct information.

- Cutting strings **brings good fortune / takes away bad luck.**
- Pouring water **shows respect / symbolize a long life.**
- The purpose of this holiday is **to teach the samba / for people to have a good time.**
- It's important to start the year **without owing money / with lots of money.**



## F. SPEAKING



- Siti : Carla, I've got good news for you. I'm getting married.
- Carla : Congratulations! Who's the lucky guy?
- Siti: : Fahri, a classmate at university. Would you come to the wedding party?
- Carla : I'd love to! I've never been to a Banjarese wedding. When will it be?
- Siti : On the 22nd next month. Actually this week we'll have a *Baantar jujuran* ceremony.
- Carla : Hmm, what is it?
- Siti : It's a kind of official marriage proposal. Fahri's family will come to our house to bring gifts, dowry, and the wedding ring.
- Carla : Wow!
- Siti : There is also another tradition before the wedding, called *Bamandi-mandi*. Parents shower the bride and the groom with flowers and water as a symbol of blessing.
- Carla : Hmm, in America we actually have a bridal shower, too.
- Siti : Really?
- Carla : Yeah, but our bridal shower is different. It's a party where the guests, all women, give presents for the bride. So, we shower her with presents, not water ...
- Siti : How exciting!
- Carla : And there's also an old custom that we still follow, you know. On the wedding day the bride should wear something old, something new, something borrowed, and something blue. That is to bring good luck.
- Siti : Wow, I didn't know that!

**Practice the conversation above with a partner.**

### Expressions of wishes and congratulations

In certain occasions there are some phrases that we can use to express wishes and congratulations. What do you say in the situation below? Match the phrases with the situations.

### Phrases:

- a. *"Cheers."*
- b. *"Congratulations!"/ "Well done!"*
- c. *"Happy New Year!!"*
- d. *"Happy anniversary"*
- e. *"It's lovely, thank you very much."*
- f. *"Make a wish."*
- g. *"Thanks for coming."*
- h. *"Thanks for your hospitality."*
- i. *"Bon Voyage"/ "Have a safe trip"*
- j. *"Wish you luck. Keep in touch!"*



### Situations:

1. Someone is blowing out the candles on a birthday cake.
2. Someone is graduating.
3. Someone is opening and looking at a present.
4. The clock is striking twelve.
5. They are drinking. / They are toasting.
6. Your neighbor is going to pilgrimage.
7. Your parents are celebrating their wedding anniversary.
8. Your friend is going abroad to continue her study.
9. People are leaving someone's party.
10. Someone is going home after a party.

### Practice:

Create a conversation about a special occasion. Use some expressions of wishes or congratulations. Choose one of the situation below.

1. Graduation
2. Job promotion
3. Having a baby
4. Wedding anniversary

## G. READING

### EID UL-ADHA



**Eid ul-Adha** or "Festival of Sacrifice" is the second of two religious holidays celebrated by Muslims worldwide each year, a religious holiday to commemorate the willingness of Prophet

Ibrahim to sacrifice his son Prophet Ishmael as an act of obedience to God.

Eid ul-Adha annually falls on the 10th day of the month of *Dhulhijja* of the lunar Islamic calendar. The festivities last for three days. Men, women, and children are expected to dress in their finest clothing to perform Eid prayer in any mosque.

Muslims sacrifice their domestic animals such as sheep, cows, goats, or camels, as a symbol of Ibrahim's sacrifice. The meat from the sacrificed animal is distributed among the people. Distributing meat, chanting the *Takbir* out loud before the Eid prayers on the first day and after prayers throughout the four days of Eid are considered essential parts of this important Islamic festival.

(adapted from: <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays>)

### CHINESE NEW YEAR



**Chinese New Year** is a holiday celebrated at the turn of the Chinese calendar - which is based on a combination of lunar and solar movements. Chinese New Year starts with the New Moon on the first day of the new year and ends on the full moon 15 days later.

The evening before New Year's Day is an occasion for Chinese families to gather for the annual reunion dinner. The New Year's Eve dinner is very large and traditionally includes dishes of meat and fish. There is also a traditional cake, called

Niangao, made from glutinous rice.

Chinese New Year is a time for enjoying feasts, giving "red envelopes" of lucky money, and remembering ancestors. Every family cleans the house to sweep away any ill-fortune in hopes to make way for good incoming luck. There are dragon and lion dances to evict evil spirits. The most common greeting during Chinese New Year is *Gong Hei Fat Choi* or *gongxifacai*, which means "Congratulations and be prosperous"

(adapted from: <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays>)

## THANKSGIVING



Each year on the fourth Thursday in November, Americans gather for Thanksgiving Day. It is a day for families and friends to get together for a special meal. The meal often includes a turkey, stuffing, potatoes, cranberry sauce, gravy, pumpkin pie, and vegetables.

The first true thanksgiving was in 1623, when people gave thanks for rain that ended a drought. These early thanksgivings took the form of a special church service rather than a feast.

Today Americans celebrate Thanksgiving as a time for family gathering and thanking God for what they have. Most government offices, businesses, schools and other organizations are closed on Thanksgiving Day. Some people have a four-day weekend so it is a popular time for trips and to visit family and friends. Watching parades and football games are some common activities to do on Thanksgiving Day.

*(adapted from: <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays>)*

### Exercise:

1. Make summary of the passages above by filling out the grid below.
2. Add two other celebrations for no. 4 and 5.

No	Celebration	When it is celebrated	The purpose of celebration	Kinds of meals served	Activities people do
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

### Practice 2

Give a short talk in front of the class about a special occasion/celebration. Use the prompts below to help you.

- What's the name of the celebration?
- When is it celebrated?
- Why is it celebrated?
- How do people celebrate it? Is there a special tradition?
- What kind of food do you eat?
- What do people wear?
- What do you like most about it?

Some famous celebrations: Eid ul - Fitr, Islamic New Year, *Maulid* (The birth of Prophet Muhammad), Independence Day, Mother's Day, etc.

## H. WRITING

Organize an event and create an invitation to that event. Include some details in the invitation such as:

- the name of the event
- the date
- the time
- the venue
- the activities or agenda
- the dress code (if there is a special theme)
- etc

Write Party Title Here

Please Join Us for a \_\_\_\_\_ Party Honoring \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Time : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

RSVP : \_\_\_\_\_

Phone : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Venue : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Time : \_\_\_\_\_



## UNIT 6: DIGITAL CITIZEN

### CAN I SPEAK TO . . . ?

The students are expected to able to:

- Listening : find specific information based on the phone conversation.
- Speaking : using expressions on the phones.
- Reading : discuss and answer the questions about *Digital Do's and Digital Don'ts*.

find the meaning of abbreviations which usually used in text message.

- Writing : write an email.
- Grammar Focus : Modal for Rules and Regulations.
- Vocabulary : some words that related to gadget.



## UNIT 6: DIGITAL CITIZEN

### CAN I SPEAK TO . . . ?

#### A. STARTER



Interview a classmate and write his/her answers.

- How many hours do you spend on the internet every day?
- Which internet browser do you prefer? Why?
- What website do you often visit?
- What online activity do you most often do?
  - ☐ browse for information for class assignments
  - ☐ chat with friends
  - ☐ download movies
  - ☐ buy a product
  - ☐ play games
  - ☐ read news



- ☐ send email

## B. VOCABULARY



Match items and pictures	
cordless mouse	
HDMI cable	
external hard drive	
keyboard	
LCD monitor	
printer	
external soft drive	
thumb drive	

Match the verb and the noun object

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. check    | a. to the Internet  |
| 2. surf     | b. a computer       |
| 3. play     | c. music            |
| 4. use      | d. a thumb drive    |
| 5. download | e. the Internet     |
| 6. upload   | f. an email account |
| 7. open     | g. your email       |
| 8. plug in  | h. an email         |
| 9. connect  | i. photos           |
| 10. send    | j. online games     |

## C. CONVERSATION

### Conversation 1

#### Listen and Practice

- Ratna : Guess what, Dessy! I'm going to your school this year!
- Dessy : That's great! But...you know.... you have to wear a uniform, and there are a lot of other rules.
- Ratna : Really? What are they?
- Dessy : Well...you can't use your cell phone at school.

- Ratna : Okay. Can you listen to your MP3 player during lunch?  
Dessy : Yes you can, but you have to eat lunch in the cafeteria.  
Ratna : Can you eat snacks in class?  
Dessy : No, you can't. Also, you have to raise your hand before you talk in class.  
Ratna : Do you have to clean the classroom?  
Dessy : No, you don't. After school, you can go home.

### Conversation 2

- Jane : Zee, have you finished your final project?  
Zee : Not yet. I spent hours browsing the internet last night to get some references.  
Jane : Did you find any good ones?  
Zee : I found some information from *Wikipedia* and *Blogs*. But my lecturer said we can't use those sites for references.  
Jane : Yeah, Wikipedia and some blogs are too personal. We have to look at other reliable websites.  
Zee : Can you help me, please? I'm afraid I cannot finish my paper. I must submit it on Thursday.  
Jane : Well, I think you should try *Google Scholar*.  
Zee : What is it?  
Jane : It's a search engine. You can find articles, books, and abstracts from professional publisher, universities, and other web sites.  
Zee : It sounds interesting. Thanks for your information.  
Jane : But don't forget. You mustn't just copy and paste the articles. You have to paraphrase and use your own words when you write a paper to your lecturer.



Practice the above dialog with a partner.

## D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

### MODALS FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS

#### 1. CAN, CAN'T for Permission and Prohibition

To talk about rules and regulations, we can use **can/can't**. Can is to give permission to do something, while **can't** is for prohibition. **Can/can't** is followed by the basic form of verb.

For example: You **can go home** after the lesson is finished.

You **can't use your cell phone** during the class.

#### 2. MUST, HAVE TO for Obligation

**Must** and **have to** are both used for obligation, and they are very similar in meaning. They are both followed by the basic form of verb.

- **Positive form:**

Have changes in the third person singular (he/she/it has); but must doesn't change.

E.g. I **must go** now. / I **have to go** now.

He **must go** now. / He **has to go** now.

- **Interrogative form:**

E.g.: Do you **have to go** now? / **Must** you go now?

Does he **have to go** now? / **Must** he go now?

**Negative form**

The negative form of must and have to are very different in meaning.

1. **must not / mustn't** is used to say that something is not permitted.

E.g.: Passengers **must not** talk to the driver.

Visitor **mustn't** smoke.

2. **don't have to** means that there is no obligation to do something, but you can do it if you want.

E.g.: If you don't like him, you **don't have to** see him again.

She **doesn't have to** arrive before 9.

Notes:

1. **Must** can't be used to talk about the past. Must can only be used to talk about the present or the future.

E.g.: Sandi **must call** his mother tomorrow.

2. **Have to** can be used in past or future:

E.g.: Sitzuka **had to** wear a uniform last year.

Sitzuka will **have to** wear a uniform next year.

**3. SHOULD, OUGHT TO (review)**

Should and ought to are used to give advice.

E.g.: A : I lost my cell phone.

B : Really? You **should/ought to buy** a new one.

**Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with must, mustn't, can, can't**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ leave now if you want.

2. Listen! You \_\_\_\_\_ speak during the exam.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke on the bus.

4. Ratna, your friends \_\_\_\_\_ stay the night if they want to. They are perfectly welcome.

5. I'm sorry but you \_\_\_\_\_ use the computer until after I've finished.

6. There are some computers available in the library. Students \_\_\_\_\_ use it from five to nine in the evening.

7. You really \_\_\_\_\_ start spending more time on your work.

8. Students \_\_\_\_\_ turn off their phone during the class.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ submit your assignment instead of printing it.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ text while driving.



**Exercise 2: Put in 'mustn't' or 'don't / doesn't have to':**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone what I just told you. It's a secret.
2. The museum is free. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay to get in.
3. John's a millionaire. He \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ do my washing, because my mother does it for me.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ rush. We've got plenty of time.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ miss the train, it's the last one tonight.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ stay in a hotel in London, we can stay with my brother.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ spend too much money today. I've only got a little left.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ get up early today, because it's Sunday.
10. Young children \_\_\_\_\_ play online games too much.

**Exercise 3 : Complete the sentences with the correct modal: must/have to, or should/ought to.**

1. My teacher told me that I \_\_\_\_\_ review my notes every day. I guess it's a good idea to look at them after class.
2. Our car's gas tank is almost empty. We \_\_\_\_\_ fill it up with gas soon or we will run out of gas.
3. If you are worried about getting fat, you \_\_\_\_\_ eat healthy, low-fat foods like fruits and vegetables.
4. It's really raining outside right now. I \_\_\_\_\_ use my umbrella or I'll get wet
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ we have lunch today: at home or in a restaurant?

**Exercise 4: Rewrite each sentence so that it contains a modal**

For example:

You're not allowed to park here. → You mustn't park here.

1. It is necessary to have an email before you sign up for an online course.  
.....
2. It is not required to book in advance.  
.....

3. It is very important that you be there on time.

.....

4. It is not necessary to read all those books.

.....

5. Plagiarizing someone's work is prohibited.

.....

6. It's against the law to drive over the speed limit.

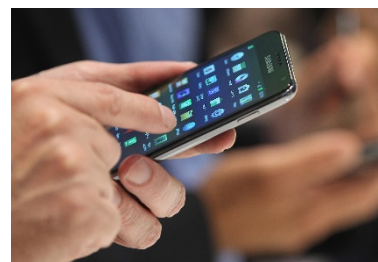
.....

7. It is important to be careful with spelling and punctuation in formal emails.

.....

8. Turning on the phone is not allowed during the meeting.

.....



## E. LISTENING

1. Listen to the phone conversations. Complete the blanks.

1) A : Good morning. VTS. Which department please?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ Carmen Diaz in Human Resources please.

A : Thank you. Hold on, I'll put you through.

C : Hello. Human Resources.

B : Hello. Is that Carmen Diaz?

C : \_\_\_\_\_.

B : Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ your advert in **Careers Now**. Could you send me an application form please?

C : Certainly. Can I take some details? \_\_\_\_\_ your name and address please?

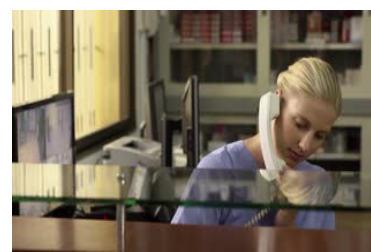
B : Yes, sure. It's Christophe Boiteaud which is B-O-I-T-E-A-U-D. And my address is...

2). A : Hello. Could I speak to Andrea please?

B : I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. Can I take a message?

A : Yes, please. This is Jacques from INTEC. \_\_\_\_\_ I won't be able to make the training course on Saturday. She can call me back if there's a problem. I'm on 0191 498 0001.

B : Okay. Thank you. Bye.





2. Listen to telephone calls to Mr. Lin and Ms. Carson. Write down the message.

To: .....  
From: .....  
Of City .....  
Phone ..... ext.....  
Message:  
.....

To: .....  
From: .....  
Of City .....  
Phone ..... ext.....  
Message: .  
.....

(source: Interchange 1 Third Edition, page 104, 2012)

## F. SPEAKING

### Taking phone messages

Receptionist : Good morning.

Mr. Rajiv : Hello. May I speak to Ms. Fatima, please?

Receptionist : I'm sorry. She's not in. Can I take a message?

Mr. Rajiv : Yes, please. This is Mr. Rajiv.

Receptionist : Is that R - A - J - I - F?

Mr. Rajiv : No, it's R - A - J - I - V

Receptionist : All right.

Mr. Rajiv : Please tell her our meeting is on Friday at 2.30.

Receptionist : Friday at 2.30.

Mr. Rajiv : And could you ask her to call me this afternoon?

My number is 325-7780.

Receptionist : 325 - 7780 Yes, Mr. Rajiv. I'll give Ms. Fatima the message

Mr. Rajiv : Thank you. Goodbye.

Receptionist : Good bye.

Expressions on the Phone	
Can I speak to..... please I want to speak to ..... please Is..... there?	Hello, can I help you? Who's calling? This is.....speaking.
Yes, I would / No, that's okay.  Can I leave a message? Could you tell her/him .....?	Could you hold one moment? I'll pass you on to him/her now. I'm afraid he/she's away. Sorry, but is not in at the moment. Would you like to phone back later?  Can I take a message?
	I'll get him / her to call you back. Can I take your number please?

### Exercise 1:

Practice speaking these three conversations.

#### Conversation 1

- A : Hello, could I speak to Miss Jones please?  
B : One moment.....I'll pass you on to her.  
A : Thank you.

#### Conversation 2

- A : Good afternoon. Could I talk to Mr. Wilson please?  
B : I'm afraid he's not here. Would you like to leave a message?  
A : No thank you. I'll call back later.

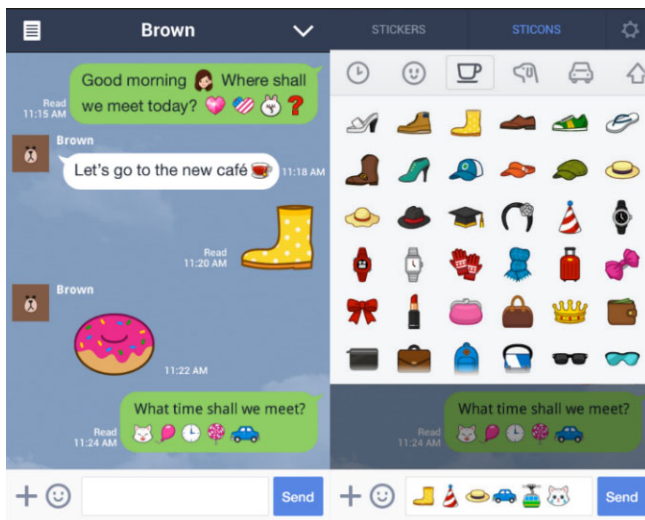
#### Conversation 3

- A : Good morning. Could I speak to Miss Eastwood please?  
B : I'm afraid she's at lunch. Would you like to leave a message?  
A : Yes. This is Steve Bay. Could you ask him to call me this afternoon?  
B : Of course.  
A : Thank you.

### Exercise 2:

Two friends are chatting about their plan. Arrange the jumbled lines below by putting the number next to the sentence. No. 1 has been done for you.

	How are you?
	When is the exam?
	OK, cool. Chat to you later.
	Hi, Julia.
	Wednesday
	I'm not sure. I've got a statistics exam this week, and I need to study.
	What about if you come early tonight, and you could go home early. Most people are coming around 7 anyway, and it would be cool if you come.
	OK, let me think about it first, and I'll message you later.
	Fine thanks. I just wanted to know if you're coming to my party tonight.
1	Hello, Sophie.
	Bye.



### Exercise 3:

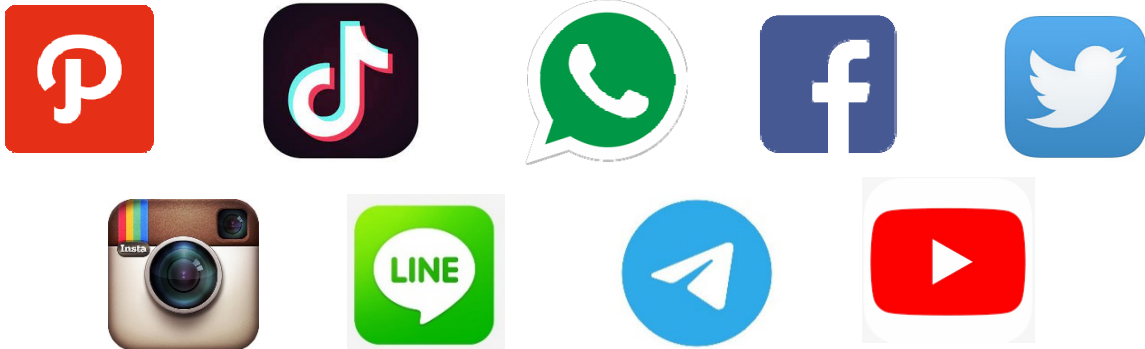
Create a chat/phone conversation. Choose a situation below.

1. Phone your friend to find out where they are. You have been waiting for 20 minutes in the café.
2. Tell your friend you're going to be late meeting them because of the flat tire.
3. You need to cancel your plan to the cinema because your grandmother is coming for dinner.
4. Arrange with a good friend to go shopping on Saturday at the shopping center.

## PAIR WORK

### Interview a partner

1. How often do you use your mobile phone in a day?
2. Do you use instant messaging? What software do you use?
3. What's your favorite social networking site? Why do you like it?



Think about how you use your mobile phone. Add two more uses to the table. Rank each use from 1 (the most frequent) to 7 (the least frequent). Then compare with a partner.

Use	Rank
making calls to friends/family	
looking up information on the internet	
using social media websites/apps	
taking photos	
checking emails	
texting	

## QUIZ

### "ARE YOU A GOOD DIGITAL CITIZEN?"

1. Are you interested in modern technology?
  - a. Yes, I love learning and using all kinds of modern technology.
  - b. I'm interested in some modern technology. But not everything.
  - c. I'm not interested in modern technology.
2. Do you believe all the information you see on the internet?
  - a. No, I always check first whether the information is true.
  - b. I don't really think about whether the information is true or not.
  - c. I believe everything I see online.

3. Are you nice to people online?
  - a. Yes, I always think carefully about what I am saying to other people online.
  - b. I think I’m polite most of the time but I don’t always think before I write.
  - c. I don’t think much about what I say and do online.
4. Do you know how to stay safe online?
  - a. Yes, I’m very careful about things like my privacy setting and passwords.
  - b. I think I’m safe but I’m not sure about things like privacy setting.
  - c. I don’t think there are any dangers online so this doesn’t worry me.
5. Do you think carefully before you share a photo?
  - a. Yes, I always ask myself “Is this photo good to be shared?” If the answer is yes, I share it.
  - b. I know that’s important, but I don’t always stop to think.
  - c. I just share photos without thinking. I don’t really worry about what other people think.
6. Are you confident that you always follow your country’s laws online?
  - a. Yes, I never post racism or pornography, download illegal files, or copy other people’s work.
  - b. I don’t know much about the law, but I know not to copy other people’s work.
  - c. Hm....I don’t think laws are important when you go online.



If your answers are mostly A	If your answers are mostly B	If your answers are mostly C
Congratulations! You’re a good digital citizen. You know how to use technology in a safe way. You also know how to enjoy technology for study and play. Well done	You aren’t a bad digital citizen but you could be better. Think carefully when you are online and ask questions if there are areas you don’t understand	Oh dear. You need to work on being a good digital citizen. Learn as much as possible about how to behave online or you may find you get into trouble one day

(adapted from <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/a2-reading>)

## G. READING

### DIGITAL DO'S AND DON'TS



Just like in the real world, people also belong to one or more online communities in the digital world. We post, comment and share photos, videos and other information about ourselves. As digital citizens, we have various rights and responsibilities. Ideally, good online citizens should always act with respect for themselves and for the others. There are rules how we should act and behave so that everyone can stay safe and enjoy their use of the Internet.

#### Digital Dos:

- Report harmful online behavior, either to the site's authorities or to a parent or another adult you trust. Examples of harmful behavior are cyber bullying and online predators.
- Basic digital etiquette says to treat others the way you want to be treated, such as be respectful, polite, and positive.
- Read carefully the rules and guidelines of each site you use, be it a classroom forum or a social networking site. These are specific rules that you need to know and follow.
- Practice safe online behavior. Never post or give your personal information, home/ school/ office address, passwords, etc. to someone you don't know in real-life or you've just met.

#### Digital Don'ts:

- Don't say anything online that may hurt other people. Consider that the other can read your negative comment over and over.
- Don't post photos that show violence or impolite behavior
- Don't believe everything you read online. The Internet is a place for manipulation, so do your own research before believing or sharing anything.
- Don't share other people's creations without their permission. If you do share someone else's photos, videos, blogs, articles, etc, make sure you give proper credit. Remember there are copyright laws that protect this type of content.

#### Exercise 1:

##### Discuss and answer the questions.

1. How should we behave in online communication?
2. Why should we behave well even in online communication?
3. What is the meaning of "online predator"?
4. Give examples of safe online behavior.
5. Why shouldn't we believe everything we read online?
6. What should we do if we want to share someone's photo or article?
7. What does "give proper credit" mean?



## Exercise 2:

Are you familiar with abbreviations used in text messages? What do the following abbreviations mean?

- a. ASAP
- b. OMG UR so funny!
- c. LOL
- d. BTW
- e. CMIIW

Do you know other abbreviations?

## H. WRITING



Have you ever written an email? To whom? What's the purpose?

What are some differences between writing an email and writing text messages?

Some basic guidelines in writing e-mail:

### 1. Greeting

Always open your email with a greeting. If your relationship with the recipient is formal, use the family name (eg. **"Dear Mrs. Zahra"**). If the relationship is more casual, you can simply say, **"Hi Wenny."**

### 2. Purpose

State your purpose at the beginning. For example, **"I am writing to ask about...."**. Make your purpose clear, and then move into the main content/ If it is just to submit an attachment, you can state: **"I am attaching....."** or **"Attached is...."**

### 3. Main content

Remember, people want to read emails quickly, so keep your sentences short and clear. You'll also need to pay careful attention to grammar, spelling and punctuation.

### 4. Closing remarks

Before you end your email, it's polite to thank the recipient and add some polite closing remarks, such as **"Thank you for your cooperation"**, **"Thank you for your consideration"**, etc. Then close with **"Best regards"**, **"Sincerely"**, and your name. Informal closings such as **"Best wishes"** or **"Cheers"** can be used if you are good friends with the recipient.

**Practice: Write an email to your lecturer.**

## UNIT 7: OPINION IT'S FASCINATING!

The students are expected to able to:

- Listening : find specific information based on the conversation about opinion of friendship.
- Speaking : using expressions of asking and giving opinions.
- Reading :
  - find the meaning of the words based on the text given.
  - find specific information about *Book Review: Negeri 5 Menara*.
- Writing : write a book or a movie review.
- Grammar Focus : Participial Adjectives.
- Vocabulary : some words that related to restaurant, film, book, football match, hotel, and museum.

## UNIT 7: OPINION

### IT'S FASCINATING!

#### A. STARTER



Do you have a favorite book? Why do you like it?

Mention three best movies you've ever seen. Why do you enjoy watching them?

Which city in Indonesia do you like? What do you like about it?

#### B. VOCABULARY

Read the statement below. What is the person giving an opinion about?

Write the correct word from the box in the chart on the right.

restaurant	film	book	football match	hotel	museum
The last chapter is very exciting.					
The food was disgusting!					
I love being frightened by a good horror film.					
The stadium was crowded with fans of United.					
The menu was rather disappointing.					
The special effects were amazing.					

I am very interested in Ancient Egypt.	
I was bored with the first chapter.	
I was very tired and I wanted a nice comfortable bed	
I was surprised by the score at the end	
The hieroglyphs were very well displayed	
I had a relaxing Jacuzzi before I went to bed.	

### C. CONVERSATION



- Mirza : So Syarif, do you have a favorite movie?
- Syarif : I really, really like *Laskar Pelangi*, well because I read the book, and so when it finally came out on the big screen, I was very **impressed**. How about you?
- Mirza : Oh, I like the movie but it still doesn't compare to the first time reading the book. The book was fantastic. I think from all the adaptations of Andrea Hirata's books, *Laskar Pelangi* is the best.
- Syarif : Yeah! That's true! Often movie adaptations from the books are quite **disappointing**.
- Mirza : How about foreign movies?
- Syarif : Well, I like sci-fi movie. The newest sci-fi movie that I've just watched is *Dune* which is adapted from Frank Herbert's novel.
- Mirza : That's **interesting and amazing**! It won 6 Oscars at Academy Awards in 2022 for its cinematography, editing, score, visual effects, production design and sound.
- Syarif : I think this movie is as good as the novel version.
- Mirza : My friend said the novel was influenced by Islamic World, especially from Middle-East.
- Syarif : I've ever read an article, Frank Herbert constantly said that he had Arab friends. Maybe his friends influenced him in writing this novel.

**Practice the dialog with a partner.**

## D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

### Participial Adjectives

Participial Adjectives are adjectives with *-ing* and *-ed* ending. It is formed by adding *-ing* or *-ed* to a verb. Adjective ending with *-ing* refers to something or somebody that causes the feeling. Adjective ending with *-ed* is used to express how a person is affected by something.

For example:      The new movie **bored** everyone in the audience.

                         The movie was **boring**.

                         The audience was **bored**.

The following are some of the most common verbs expressing feelings or opinion about something. Complete the table.

Verb	Participial adjective ending with -ing	Participial adjective ending with -ed
annoy	annoying	annoyed
amaze	amazing	
challenge		challenged
confuse		confused
depress	depressing	
disappoint		disappointed
entertain		entertained
excite	exciting	
fascinate	fascinating	
frighten		frightened
inspire		inspired
relax	relaxing	
satisfy	satisfying	
surprise		surprised
terrify	terrifying	

#### Exercise 1:

Choose the correct form of the adjective in these opinions.

- I've just read a very (**amusing** | **amused**) book.
- The basketball game was very (**excited** | **exciting**) because both teams played well.
- I couldn't find the way to your house because your map was very (**confused** | **confusing**).
- I was ( **amazed** | **amazing**) that your daughter did so well in her exam.
- Please go away. You are very (**annoyed** | **annoying** ).
- I was (**shocked** | **shocking**) when I saw the bill! It was \$89.25!
- Are you (**interested** | **interesting**) in politics?
- I was very (**embarrassed** | **embarrassing**) because I forgot to bring my money.

- 9) Everybody was (**amused | amusing**) by her imitations of her teachers.  
 10) The walk to the top of the hill was (**exhausted | exhausting**).

### Exercise 2:

Read these opinions. Are they grammatically correct or incorrect? Mark C (=correct) or I (= incorrect).

- 1) I didn't enjoy the party. It was very bored.
- 2) The ghost story was very frightening.
- 3) I was shocking by what she told me.
- 4) The children were excited when they heard the good news.
- 5) Your holiday in South America sounds very exciting.
- 6) I was embarrassing when they asked me to sing.
- 7) It was very depressing to hear about your problems.
- 8) I thought the story was very confusing.
- 9) I was very tiring so I went to bed.
- 10) I went home early because the party was boring

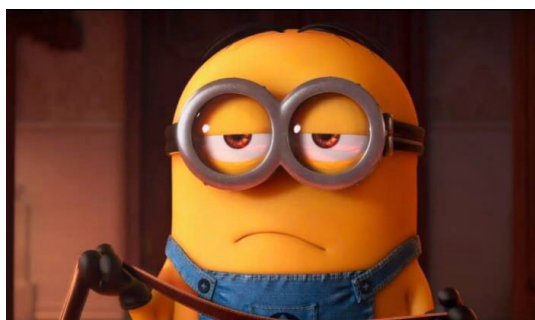
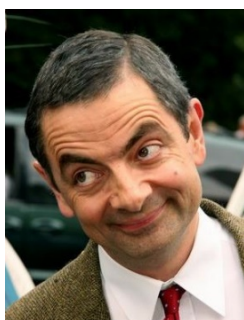


### Exercise 3

Rewrite the sentence using the adjective from the list. Number one has been done as an example.

amusing	disgusting	satisfying	annoying	depressing
challenging	terrifying	relaxing	boring	inspiring

- 1) I had a very good meal. (**The meal was satisfying**)
- 2) I was angry when the children disturbed my work. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 3) The professor gave us a difficult question. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 4) The massage took away all my stress. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 5) The room was dirty and made me feel sick. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 6) The story was very funny and made me laugh. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 7) The news was very bad so I felt unhappy. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 8) The film was very long, slow and uninteresting. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 9) The audience were listening enthusiastically to her success story. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 10) Your story about the air crash made me feel frightened. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )





## PAIR WORK

Interview your partner using the questions below. Student A asks the questions below. Student B looks at the last page of this unit.

### Student A's Questions

1. What is one of the most exciting jobs you can think of?
2. What is something that you find boring?
3. What do you do when you are bored?
4. Is there anything that you think is too frustrating to do?
5. What is the most thrilling thing you've ever done?

## E. LISTENING

Listen to Dave and Laura giving thier opinion about friendship. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a good friend according to Dave?

-----

2. Should good friends have the same hobbies?

-----

3. What is a good friend according to Laura?

-----

4. In your opinion, what is a good friend?

-----

## F. SPEAKING

### Dialog 1

Ali : So, did you go to the football match? I missed it.

Baba : I did. But it was disappointing.

Ali : Because Barito Putra lost again?

Baba : Yeah.

Ali : That's not surprising. What's the score?

Baba : 3 – 1. Arema played so well. I think Barito players need to be more solid, especially among the midfielder and the defender.

Ali : I agree. The last time I watched them play against PSM Makassar, they didn't play well, either.



### Dialog 2

Amira : So, how was your trip to Switzerland?

Bella : Exciting! It has many beautiful sceneries.

- Amira : Wow, it sounds interesting.
- Bella : Of course, my family and I swam at the Aare River which is the longest river in Switzerland.
- Amira : Do you think the river is safe?
- Bella : I think yes. Many tourists usually swim there too. But you must be careful, make sure you can swim and always do full body warm up before you swim.
- Amira : What do you think about the news that many people died in the river?
- Bella : That's what I said we must be careful. If you don't swim carefully, it will be dangerous even in our country rivers.



### Dialog 3



- Zidan : So, what do you like about Banjarmasin?
- Hadija : Friendly people and delicious food, definitely.
- Zidan : Yeah, I agree.
- Hadija : But there's one thing I don't like. A lot of people do not care about their environment. I often see people on the car or motorcycle, they throw rubbish into the street! It's so annoying!
- Zidan : Yeah, I know how you feel. It annoys me too. Not only on the street, even in campus, rubbish is everywhere, especially plastic bottle, plastic from snacks....
- Hadija : Don't they feel embarrassed throwing rubbish everywhere?
- Zidan : I don't know. Actually there are rubbish bins, but it's just their bad habit, I guess.

## Expressions of Asking and Giving Opinion

### Asking for opinions

Do you think that . . . ?  
 What do you think about . . . ?  
 What's your opinion on . . . ?  
 What do you like about . . . ?  
 How do you feel about . . . ?  
 Do you believe that . . .  
 Is that right / correct?

### Giving Opinions

I agree / I don't agree.  
 I think so / I don't think so.  
 I believe that . . . / i don't believe that . . .  
 I'm not sure / Maybe  
 For me, it's a great story.  
 You've never bored.  
 It's too violent.  
 It's disappointing.

**Practice 1: Interview some of your classmates and find out their opinions.**

What's your opinion about:	Name:	Name:	Name:
your faculty			
social media			
internet speed in campus			
online shopping			
extreme sports			
horror movies			
assignments from your lecturers			



**Practice 2: create a dialog about giving opinion. Choose one of the topics below:**

- sports
- games
- movies
- TV series
- a recreation place
- etc.

## G. READING

### BOOK REVIEW: NEGERI 5 MENARA

*Negeri 5 Menara* is the first book of trilogy written by A. Fuadi. It is inspired by the true story of the writer when he lives in an Islamic boarding school located in East Java.

The main character of this novel is Alif Fikri Chaniago. He is from Maninjau, West Sumatra, and he never goes far from his village. When he has finished his education in a Madrasah Tsanawiyah (Islamic Junior High School) his dream is to continue his education in a Senior High School. On the day of his graduation he knows that his mother wants him to continue his study in a Madrasah Aliyah (Islamic Senior High School). She wants him to learn more about his religion, and be someone who has big efforts for Islam like Buya Hamka, but Alif wants to be more like Habibie.

He chooses to leave his village and study in a Madrasah Aliyah called Pondok Madani (PM) that is located miles and miles from his village. He wants it because he doesn't want to disappoint her mother, but at the same time he wants to show his disappointment to her mother. At the first day in his new school he's dazzled by a saying "man jadda wa jada". It means "who is struggling will reach success". He meets a lot of students from different parts of Indonesia, but there are some friends who are so special for him. They are Raja Lubis from Medan, Said Jufri from Surabaya, Dulmajid from Sumenep, Atang from Bandung, and Baso Salahuddin from Gowa. They bring their unique character from the place they come from, but they are united by the endless activities and the strict rules of Pondok Madani for six years. They are getting closer and call themselves as "Sahibul Menara". They paint their dreams by staring at the clouds together. They choose different path to pursue their dream, but they take the same place to start: Pondok Madani.

This novel is truly inspiring. It burns our spirit. We can experience how it feels to live in a dormitory, and find that many things that happen there are so fascinating. This true story reminds us that religion is like an oxygen in everyone's life. We can't separate it from every aspect of our life including education. It teaches us that we can reach success whatever our choice and our place to start might be. All you have to do is struggling.

*(adapted from <https://www.goodreads.com/review/show/497462531>)*

#### Exercise 1: What are the meaning of these words?

1. trilogy
2. endless
3. dazzled
4. strict
5. path
6. struggling

#### Exercise 2: Answer the questions.

1. What kind of person is Alif?
2. What is Pondok Madani?
3. Why did Alif decide to study at Pondok Madani?

4. What did he learn at Pondok Madani?
5. How did Alif and his best friends get the idea to call themselves as "Sahibul Menara"?
6. What message is this novel trying to give to its readers?

## H. WRITING

Write a book review or a movie review. Include: the title, the director/author/ actor, the theme, the story/ plot, the language, the setting, etc. Give your personal opinion, what you like or what you don't like about it.

-----

## PAIR WORK

### Student B's Questions

1. What is one of the most boring jobs?
2. What kind of things do you find exciting?
3. Is there anyone who you think is inspiring?
4. When was the last time you were terrified?
5. What is the most surprising news or gossip you've heard?

## UNIT 8: PAST ACTIVITIES

### WHAT WERE YOU DOING?

The students are expected to able to:

- Listening : find specific information based on videos given.
- Speaking:
  - interview people's yesterday activities.
  - practice the conversation.
  - create conversation about an experience or incident in the past.
- Reading:
  - complete the reading text using Simple Past or Past Continuous.
  - answer the questions based on the text.
  - identify whether the statement true or false based on the text.
- Writing :
  - continue a story by arranging the jumbled sentences.
  - write a story about a terrifying experience.
- Grammar Focus : Past Continuous.
- Vocabulary : past events and actions



## UNIT 8: PAST ACTIVITIES

# WHAT WERE YOU DOING?

### A. STARTER



Look at the picture. Describe what the people were doing when the accident happened.

When the accident happened,	the employees <b>were having</b> a great party.
	a man with green cap _____
	a girl in black t-shirt _____
	a girl with bandanna _____
	an officer _____
	the roofer _____
	the man at the window _____
	a street musician _____
	the man in blue suit _____
	a teacher _____
	the students _____
	a mechanic _____

## B. VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the list below.

crashed	blackout	upset	burglar	investigating
suspect	went out	occured	tenants	mistake

1. Tsunami in Aceh \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004.
2. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ mysteriously near a small island.
3. The officials are still \_\_\_\_\_ the cause of the accident.
4. The man was very \_\_\_\_\_ when someone hit his new car.
5. There was a very long \_\_\_\_\_ last night. I was really annoyed because I couldn't finish and print my assignment.
6. When the family were having holiday in Paris, the \_\_\_\_\_ broke into their house.
7. After several investigations, the police finally arrested the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You made a big \_\_\_\_\_ by copying somebody's work and admitted as yours.
9. How much does the \_\_\_\_\_ have to pay for renting this building?
10. She was cooking dinner when the electricity \_\_\_\_\_.



## C. CONVERSATION

Practice the conversation with a partner.

- Adi : Hi, Sari. I didn't see you at campus last Monday.
- Sari : Hello, Adi. I didn't come on Monday. I wasn't feeling well, so I decided to go to the doctor.
- Adi : Oh! Was it serious?
- Sari : No, the doctor examined me and told me I had the flu. He prescribed some medicine and told me to go home and rest.
- Adi : Did you stay home all day last Monday?
- Sari : No, only in the morning. I had to work in the afternoon, and guess what?
- Adi : What?
- Sari : When a friend was driving me home, he crashed his car. He didn't see the red light.
- Adi : Did anyone get hurt?
- Sari : Thank God, nobody did.
- Adi : I'm happy to hear that. Well, Sari, I have to rush now. While I was listening to your story, I remembered that my dad asked me to go to the mechanic to get our car. See you later. Take care.
- Sari : You too. Bye.



## D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

### Past Continuous Tense

Positive Form (+)	S	was/were	Ving	
	I / she / he / it	was	reading	
	you / they / we	were		
Negative Form (-)	S	was/were + not	Ving	
	I / she / he / it	was not	reading	
	you / they / we	were not		
Interrogative Form (?) Yes / no questions	Was / were	S	Ving	
	Was	I / she / he / it	reading?	
	Were	you / they / we		
WH-questions	WH-words	was / were	S	Ving
	What	was	I / she / he / it	reading?
		were	you / they / we	

#### Example in sentences:

She **was** reading.

She **wasn't** reading.

**Was** she reading?

**What** was she reading?

**When** was she reading?

#### Functions:

1. Past Continuous Tense is used to describe something happened at certain time in the past.

E.g. She wasn't feeling well.

They weren't paying attention.

My father was watching football at 9 last night.

2. Past Continuous Tense can be combined using while or as to describe something happened at the same time.

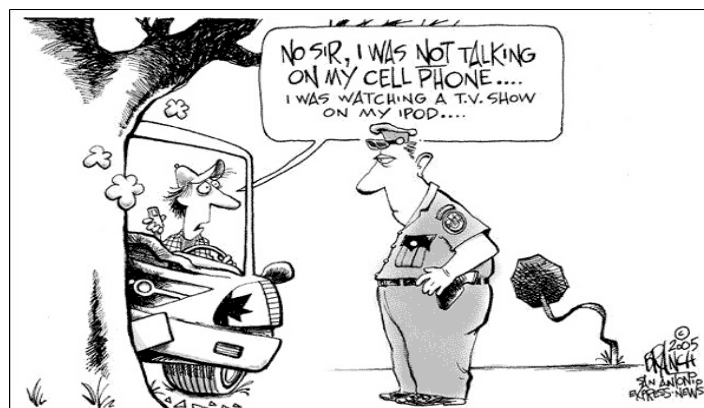
E.g. The woman **were talking** on her cellphone while she **was driving**.

As the actor **was entering** the building, the audience **were waving** at him.

3. Past Continuous Tense is often used with Simple Past Tense to describe an action/event that is interrupted by another action.

E.g. : We **were having** a party when the **accident happened**.

When I **was taking** a shower, someone **knocked** at the door.



### Exercise 1:

Choose the correct answer.

1. I (**read/was reading**) the newspaper when he (**came/was coming**) in.
2. When she (**had/was having**) an accident, she (**drove/was driving**) to work.
3. As Tom (**studied/was studying**), we (**chatted/were chatting**).
4. Just as I (went/was going) out, the phone (**rang/was ringing**).
5. Nobody (**listened/was listening**) while the teacher (**explained/was explaining**).
6. Who (**was doing/were doing**) my job while I (B) in hospital?
7. Bob and I (**was walking/were walking**) to the office, when it suddenly (**started/was starting**) to rain.
8. While I (**did/was doing**) the exercises, you (**played/were playing**) games.
9. While Alan (**worked/was working**) in his room, his friends (**was swimming/were swimming**) in the pool.
10. When I (**arrived/was arriving**), they (**prepared/were preparing**) dinner.

### Exercise 2:

Complete the conversation using the correct form of Past Continuous or Simple Past.

Betsy : I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you yesterday afternoon but you didn't answer. Where were you?

Brian : I was in another room when you called. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, hear) the phone ringing until it was too late.

Betsy : What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on?

Brian : I \_\_\_\_\_ (photocopy) a report that I needed to send to a client. What were you doing when you \_\_\_\_\_ (call)?

Betsy : I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for Tom and couldn't find him. Do you know where he was?

Brian : Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to a meeting.

Betsy : Oh, I see. What did you do yesterday?

Brian : I \_\_\_\_\_(meet) the representatives from West Consultant in the morning. In the afternoon, I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the report and \_\_\_\_\_ just (finish) when you \_\_\_\_\_ (call). What did you do?

Betsy : Well, at 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting with Ms. Anderson. After that, I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some research.

Brian : Sounds like a boring day!

Betsy : Yes, I don't really like doing research. But it needs to be done.

## E. LISTENING

### 1. Watch a video. A man is interviewing his friend about his activities.

Choose the correct answer:

1. What did the man have for dinner yesterday?
  - ☐ He had tomato soup.
  - ☐ He had nothing.
  - ☐ He had turtle soup.
2. Who did he speak to?
  - ☐ his sister
  - ☐ his dad
  - ☐ his mother
3. What sport did he do?
  - ☐ tennis
  - ☐ swimming
  - ☐ ski
4. What was he doing last night at 9 pm?
  - ☐ He was flying back from Barcelona.
  - ☐ He was getting back from Barcelona.
  - ☐ He was going back from Barcelona.
5. When was the last time he was awarded a prize?
  - ☐ Two months ago
  - ☐ Last summer
  - ☐ He hasn't been awarded a prize.
6. Who did he call on his mobile phone yesterday?
  - ☐ He talked to his mom.
  - ☐ He talked to his mom and the interviewer.
  - ☐ He talked to the interviewer.

7. What did he watch on TV last night?
- ☐ He didn't watch anything.
  - ☐ He watched a documentary.
  - ☐ He watched the news.
8. What was he doing at 11 am last Sunday?
- ☐ He was having brunch.
  - ☐ He was having a snack.
  - ☐ He was having breakfast.

**2. Watch a video and answer the questions:**

- A). What the people on the street were doing yesterday when the lights went out?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

- B). What was the main office doing when the lights went out yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- C). What were the TV journalists doing yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- D). Yesterday a burglar entered in the apartments and stole many things, what the people who live there were doing?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

- E). How were they feeling? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





## F. SPEAKING

### 1. "What were you doing?"

Go around the class and interview your classmates about their activities yesterday.

Time	Name:	Name:	Name:
	Activities	Activities	Activities
4 am			
6.30 am			
9 am			
1.30 pm			
5 pm			
11 pm			

### 2. Practice this conversation

#### "A Noise Next Door"

- Hadri : What were you doing last night?
- Helmi : Why do you ask?
- Hadri : I heard a noise coming from your apartment. Something was moving ... something was bouncing... were you playing basketball in your bedroom?
- Helmi : Not me. I was watching TV, as usual. I was reading, eating popcorn and watching the Sports Channel.
- Hadri : Then who was making a noise?
- Helmi : Maybe it was Edwin, your next door neighbor on the other side. He has a basketball game on Saturday. Maybe he was practicing for it.
- Hadri : I was going crazy. I was studying for a big test and the noise was really disturbing me.
- Helmi : I understand. Next time you should shout out loud, "Hey, stop that noise!" and maybe the noise will stop.
- Hadri : Good idea. Well, I was feeling angry, but now it's okay. Thanks for the advice.
- Helmi : You're welcome. Good luck for your test, by the way.
- Hadri : Thanks.

### 3. Pair work

**Create a conversation about an experience or incident in the past. Choose one of the following situations:**

- your first day at university
- your day at dormitory/boarding house
- your last birthday
- your trip to.....

- an accident
- etc.

Some useful expressions:

- How was your.....
- What happened?
- What did you do?
- What were you doing when.....?
- I was..... (past continuous) when..... (simple past)

## G. READING

### Text 1

Read and complete the text below with the correct form of Past Continuous or Simple Past. Then answer the questions.

Last night, when I was doing my homework, Laila 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (call). She said she 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me on her cell phone from her history classroom. I asked her if she 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to me. I couldn't believe she 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on. She said her history professor was so boring that several of the students 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in class. Some of the students 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a picture of a horse.



While we were talking, I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (hang) up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner.

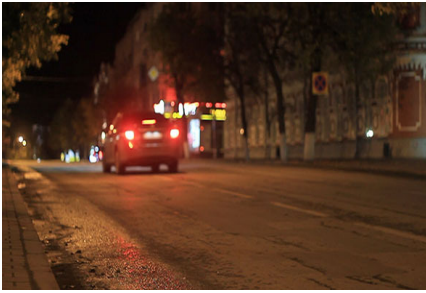
(Adapted from: <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs4.htm>)

Answer the questions:

1. Where was Laila?
2. Why did she call the writer?
3. How did the writer feel when Laila called?
4. What were Laila's friends doing during the lecture?
5. What do you think the professor asked Laila to do after he caught her talking on the phone?

## Text 2

Read and choose the correct answer from the word in parentheses.



It (**were, are, was**) just before midnight on October 31st last year. Susan (**drove, were driving, was driving**) home after visiting her sister. The road was clear and she (**drive, drove, was driving**) carefully. Suddenly, out of nowhere, a young man (**stepped, was stepping, were stepping**) out in front of her. He

(**wore, was wearing, were wearing**) a dark colored raincoat and carrying a backpack. Susan (**stepped, was stepping, were stepping**) hard on the brake pedal but it was too late. She (**got, gets, was getting**) out of the car but, to her surprise, there (**is, was, were**) nobody there. While she (**looked, were looking, was looking**) under the car, she felt a cold wind on her face and a strange presence that (**send, sent, was sending**) shivers down her spine. She was still looking under her car when a truck (**stopped, was stopping, were stopping**) behind her. The truck driver, a middle-aged man (**walked, was walking, were walking**) up to her and asked her if she needed help to start her car. She (**told, was telling, tells**) him what had happened. He (**isn't, wasn't, didn't**) seem surprised when Susan told him about the young man. "In October 1978, there (**is, was, were**) a car accident on this road and a hitchhiker was fatally run over. You're not the first to have seen his ghost here", he (**says, said, was saying**) in a mysterious tone.

*(adapted from: <http://www.tolearnenglish.com>)*

### State True or False

1. The story happened at midnight.
2. Susan was going to visit her sister.
3. There was not much traffic on the road.
4. Susan saw a middle-aged man crossing the road in front of her car.
5. Susan thought she had hit the man.
6. Susan felt frightened.
7. The truck driver knew about the young man's death.
8. There were no other people who had seen the ghost on that road.

## H. WRITING

### 1. Continue this story by arranging the jumbled sentences.

Last month I was on holiday to the mountain with my mom and dad. We were driving through a small village. \_\_\_\_\_

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- It was a very strange experience!
- They were eating, drinking and chatting.
- It was a large, old building.
- There were lots of people in the restaurant.
- It was time for lunch, so we stopped at a restaurant.
- They weren't wearing normal, modern clothes.
- But we were hungry, so we opened the door.
- But there was something strange about the people.
- A musician was playing the violin.
- We looked through the window.
- The people were wearing normal clothes.
- The musician wasn't there – the music was on CD.
- We couldn't understand it.
- They were wearing hats, jackets, and dresses from another century.
- When we went into the restaurant, everything was different.



**2. Do you know a strange or scary story? Write a short story about a terrifying experience.**



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