

ELEMENTARY

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a silver pen, writing on a white notebook. The background is blurred, showing a warm, orange-toned interior.

Your English Partner



Dina Kamilia, et.al

Your English Partner: Elementary (Book Two)

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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, one of the International languages approved by the United Nations, 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 students for the global society, English continues to be taught at every level of education, including at the university level. In addition, English is a compulsory subject in Religious colleges (Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan).

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

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

Banjarmasin, 20 Juli 2022

WRITERS

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UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

WHAT SHOULD I CALL YOU?

The students are expected to be able to:

- ✓ **Listening:** find about many ways to greet people around the world
- ✓ **Speaking:** Introduce ourselves and other people
- ✓ **Reading:** read about *culture notes* and *what is a name*
- ✓ **Writing:** Tell about ourselves in a short paragraph
- ✓ **Grammar Focus:** Pronoun and To Be

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

WHAT SHOULD I CALL YOU?

A. STARTER

In Indonesia, what do people usually do to greet each other?

How is it different in greeting between males, between females and between male and female?

How about greeting new people and greeting friends?



B. VOCABULARY IN USE

- Shake hands	- Greet	- Undergraduate Program
- Freshman	- Approve	- Graduate Program
- Hometown	- Sign	- Diploma Program
- Classmate	- Meet	- Antasari State Islamic University (UIN) Banjarmasin
- Study Plan	- spell	
- Academic Supervisor	- Major	- Faculty
- Announcement Board	- Busy	

C. LISTENING

Greetings around the world

1. Listen. There are many ways to greet people around the world. Match each greeting with two places.

1 a bow

2 a hug

3 the salaam

4 the namaste or wai

____ Brazil

____ India

1 Japan

____ Jordan

____ Russia

____ Saudi Arabia

2 South Korea

2. Listen again. Are the statements true or false? Check (✓) the correct answer.

	True	False
1. In Japan and South Korea, people bow to show respect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. In Brazil, people usually kiss when they greet friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. People often say "Health be with you" when they use the <i>salaam</i> in the Middle East	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The <i>namaste</i> or <i>wai</i> means "Good Morning"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. SPEAKING

Conversation 1

Nice to meet you

Read and practice the conversation below with a partner!

Situation In the afternoon, Ana goes to campus to meet Mrs. Raida, her academic supervisor, at the first time in her office. She wants to get approval for her study plan.

Lia : Good Afternoon Mrs. Raida

Mrs. Raida : Good Afternoon. Can I help you?

Ana : My name is Hilyatul Aulia, I am a new student. Based on the announcement board, you are my academic supervisor.

Mrs. Raida : Ooo..I'm sorry, what's your name again?

Lia : It's Hilyatul Aulia.

Mrs. Raida : And what should I call you?

Lia : Just call me Lia

Mrs. Raida : Nice to meet you, Lia.

Lia : Nice to meet you too, ma'am. Anyway, will you approve and sign on my study plan?

Mrs. Raida : Sure, where is it?

By the way, where are you from, Lia?

Lia : I'm from *Pelaihari*, ma'am.

Mrs. Raida : *Pelaihari* is a comfortable town, and it is close to some beautiful beaches, isn't it?

Lia : Exactly ma'am.

Mrs. Raida : Here is your signed study plan. You can come to me whenever you have academic problems.

Lia : Thank you, ma'am.

Mrs. Raida : You're welcome.

Greetings Expressions

Formal Greetings:

- Good Morning Mrs. Raida.
- Good Afternoon, ma'am / sir.
- Good Evening Mr. Anang.
- How are you?
- How do you do?
- How is it going?

Responses:

- Hello / Good Morning
- Good Afternoon
- Good Evening
- I'm fine, thank you.
- How do you do
- Not very well, thank you.

Informal Greetings:

- Morning, Jannah!
- Hi, Rahmat
- Hello, Icha.
- What's up, bro?
- How's it going, mate?
- Good to see you

Responses:

- Morning!
- Hello! / Hi!
- Great, and you?
- Just fine, thank you.
- Just fine, thanks.
- Good to see you, too

Leave-Taking

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ok then - I think I should be going - Well, it's time for me to leave. - I must be going home, it's late already. - Have a nice day! - Good night! - Good Bye | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's nice talking with you - See you again/See you later - Keep in touch - Till tomorrow - Thanks, you too - Good night! - Bye |
|---|--|

1. Match the questions with the responses. Then practice with a partner.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1) See you later! | a. Nice to meet you too |
| 2) How do you spell your last name? | b. People call me Mufti |
| 3) Where are you from? | c. It's Muhammad Mufti Ghani |
| 4) I am sorry. What's your name again? | d. Good morning, Sir! |
| 5) What do people call you? | e. Good night! |
| 6) How is it going? | f. G – H – A – N – I |
| 7) Good morning, students! | g. Very well, thank you! |
| 8) Nice to meet you | h. It's Muhammad |
| 9) Good night! | i. I'm from Kuala Kapuas |
| 10) What's your first name? | j. See you soon! |

2. Turn around, pair up and introduce yourself with your full name. Use the expressions above. Make a list of your classmates' names

Example:

A : Hi! My name is Maulidah. What's your name?

B : I am Dina Mawaddah. I'm sorry, what's your name again?

Culture's Notes

In USA, Britain, or other English speaking countries people usually have a first name and a last name. Last name is also known as family name. E.g. "Sandra Bullock". "Sandra" is the first name and "Bullock" is the last name or the family name.

In order to be formal or when meeting people (especially older people) for the first time, last name is usually used by adding "Mr", "Mrs", or "Miss" before the last name, e.g. "Good Morning Mrs. Bullock" until we are invited to use first name.

Sir, madam, or ma'am (used in spoken) is used to address someone you don't know her/his name or to show respect to the person.

Conversation 2

My name is Nabawi

Situation Ivan and Nabawi are new students in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. They are standing in front of the announcement boarding and introducing to each other. Later, an international student comes to them.



Ivan : Good Morning. I am Ivan. I am a new student. What's your name?
 Nabawi : My name is Muhammad Nabawi. I'm a freshman too.
 Where are you from, Ivan?
 Ivan : I am from Balikpapan. And you?
 Nabawi : I'm from Martapura.
 Ivan : I'm sorry. What's your name again?
 Nabawi : It's Muhamamd Nabawi. Hey, Stacy is here. Let's say hello to her.
 Ivan : Who is Stacy?
 Nabawi : She is a new international student here. She is from Singapore.
 Stacy : Hi Nabawi, how are you doing?
 Nabawi : I'm great, thank you. Stacy, please meet Ipan. He is a freshman too.
 Stacy : Hi, I am Stacy Robert, please call me Stacy.
 Ivan : Hi, call me Ivan. Nice to meet you Stacy.
 Stacy : Nice to meet you, too. I'm sorry, is it Ipan or Evan?
 Ivan : It's Ivan.
 Stacy : How do you spell it?
 Ivan : I – V – A – N.
 Nabawi : Are you guys busy after this?
 Stacy & Ivan : Nope.
 Nabawi : Great. What about having some drinks at the canteen?
 Stacy&Ivan : Sure. Let's go.

E. GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. To be and Pronoun Chart

Pay attention to the following pronoun changes.

	Subject Pronoun	To Be	Pronoun +To be	Contraction	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronoun
1 st person	I	Am	I am	I'm	Me	My	Mine
2 nd person	You	Are	You are	You're	You	Your	Yours
1 st person (plural)	We		We are	We're	Us	Our	Ours
3 rd person (plural)	They		They are	They're	Them	Their	Theirs
3 rd person	She	Is	She is	She's	Her	Her	Hers
3 rd person	He		He is	He's	Him	His	His
3 rd person	It		It is	It's	It	Its	Its

2. Statements With Be:

Here are you have some examples in using Subject pronouns in sentences.



3. Wh-questions with be

The following are some examples of using to be in WH-Question

What's your name?	My name is Syifa Azkiya
Where are you from?	I'm from Kandangan
How are you?	I'm pretty well, thank you.
How's Muzdalifah?	She is still sick today
Who are Nadia and Rahmi?	They are my classmates
Where's Zaki?	He is in the library
What are your roommates like?	They are nice and funny

Remember!

Contraction:

What's = what is

Who's = who is

Where's = where is

1. Complete these sentences with appropriate ***pronoun*** and ***to be***, then tell a partner about yourself!

- My name ____ Sofiyatul Munawarah I ____ from Berau, West Kalimantan. ____ father and mother ____ in Berau. My sister ____ a senior high school student. ____ name is Linda Norhidayanti.
- ____ name is Anggi Lestari. I'm 19 years old. My mother ____ a teacher, and my father ____ a computer technician. They ____ in Surabaya right now.
- I'm Nurhalisa, but everyone calls me Lisa. ____ last name is Fariyanti. I ____ a student at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. My father ____ in business trip now, they ____ in Japan.

2. Replace the underlined names with the correct ***Subject Pronoun***!

Example Nabawi goes to Jakarta every Sunday (HE)

- Muzdalifah drinks coffee very morning. (...)
- Mufti is teaching in the class right now. (...)
- Ainun and Mina go jogging every week. (...)

4. Ivan, Anggi and I study together every weekend. (...)
5. Azkiya teaches in the Elementary school. (...)
6. This bedroom is too spacious for me. (...)
7. Renaldi is riding his motorcycle to his house. (...)
8. Zaki spends three hours every week for sports. (...)
9. Maulidah and Raudah go shopping twice a week. (...)
10. Nurul cooks rice every morning. (...)
11. Aini and Dina are students in the university. (...)
12. Muhammad is walking around the campus. (...)
13. Nur Rahayu reads three books a week. (...)
14. Pertiwi is singing in the bathroom. (...)
15. Syifa and Nadia go to the same class every day. (...)
16. Shofiya watches TV every day. (...)
17. Anggi and Lestari are playing in the same volleyball team. (...)
18. Linda is going to Mecca for Hajj (pilgrimage). (...)
19. My cat sleeps on the sofa. (...)
20. My mom and my dad walk around the neighborhood every morning. (...)

3. Replace the underlined names and fill in the blanks with the correct *Object Pronoun*!

1. Nisa loves playing Tennis very much (...)
2. Jack is talking to Lisa on the phone now (...)
3. I've got a new car this year (...)
4. These games are not for kids (...)
5. Where do you buy the big onions? (...)
6. He doesn't understand Jane and I (...)
7. Dira comes with her father (...)
8. Did your sister eat the apples, Murphy? (...)
9. My mother always buys some vegetables everyday (...)
10. I really like watching horror movies with my husband (...)
11. Jane is sleeping. Look at ____
12. My brother and I singing. Listen to ____
13. Our parents are in abroad. Let's phone ____
14. My cat is grey. Look at ____
15. Your neighbors are very rude! Don't talk to ____
16. Your books are great! Will you lend ____ to me?
17. I need Zara's mail address. I want to invite ____ to the party
18. Is your father here? I want to talk to ____

19. Come with me. I want to show ____ my new gown
20. Linda lives in my neighborhood. I know ____ very well

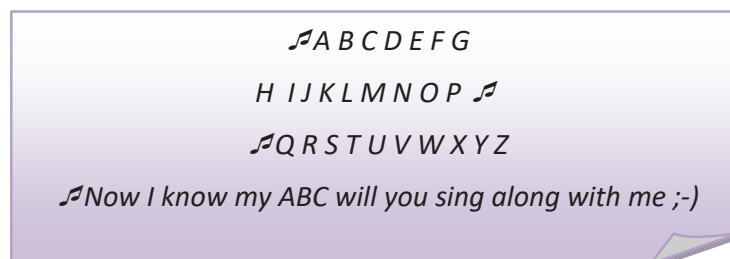
5. Fill in the blanks with the correct *Possessive Adjectives*!

- 1) We've got three kittens. ____ tails are long.
- 2) Mr. Muhammad bought a car yesterday. ____ new car is Lamborghini
- 3) We take ____ dog for a walk twice a day
- 4) She needs to dye ____ hair into blond
- 5) Rara gets a new pencil case. ____ pencil case is pink.
- 6) ____ sister sends me a letter from England.
- 7) Ghani bought a diamond necklace for ____ wife.
- 8) ____ parents are in Australia. But we are in Indonesia.
- 9) The poor bird has broken ____ wing
- 10) Put on ____ coat when you go out. It's very cold.

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct *Possessive Pronouns*!

- 1) Is this house ____? (you)
- 2) That is not ____ (I). I left it at home.
- 3) This bag is Mina's bag. It is not ____ (you)
- 4) I forgot to take my handphone. Can I use ____? (you)
- 5) These houses are _____. I bought them last year.
- 6) She doesn't have a camera. So, she will use ____ (I).
- 7) I don't have a motorcycle. May I use ____ (they).
- 8) Laura's bracelet is beautiful. Unfortunately, she lost ____ (she)
- 9) Junior has many books. They are ____ (he)
- 10) Are these kittens ____? (you)

Singing English Alphabets:🎵



Practice with your classmates!

- My name is Murni, so I spell my name M U R N I, how do you spell your name?
- My name is Azizah, so I spell my name A Z I Z A H, how do you spell your name?

- My name is Yunia, so I spell my name Y U N I A.

Keep going to all your classmates!

F. READING

Read the article and think of your own name!

What does it mean, and how did your parent name you?

WHAT IS IN A NAME?!

Your name is one important part of your identity. You introduce yourself to others by telling your name, and everyone knows you by your name. Even when you think of yourself, you might think of your name first. And in Islam, parents are encouraged to give their children good names. One glorious tradition among Muslims is naming children after Prophet Muhammad with certain expectation that their children will have some noble characters as Prophet Muhammad had.

Parents name their children in so many ways. Many people name their children after a family member, after an ancestor, or after famous people like Yasser Arafat and Saddam Hussein, etc. In several places, asking a *kiyai* about particular good names for children is also one tradition in naming children in Indonesia. A father usually comes to a *kiyai* and requests a suitable good name for his child.

Nowadays, with the increase of population in the world, many websites and books provide good names for children so that parents can pick one for naming their children. Besides, some parents are so anxious to give a unique and different name for their child that they search it in other languages, and it's quite common for a child having a name which taken from two different languages. Like Fakhri Alvaro, "Fakhri" is from Arabic language means "pride" and "Alvaro" is from Spanish means "wise" or Muhammad Afif Budiman. Muhammad is taken from Prophet Muhammad name, Afif from Arabic language means "virtuous", and Budiman from Sanskrit means "righteous".

Read the article then check (√) the statements that are true based on the article.

1. Your name is not part of your identity
2. Asking a *kiyai* in naming children is the tradition used by people all over Indonesia.
3. Muslims name their children after Prophet Muhammad so that the children resemble the Prophet in good character.
4. Budiman is Sanskrit which means "glorious" in English
5. One way in naming children is by picking good names from the available books or websites.

G. WRITING

Answer these questions below about yourself!

1. What is your full name?
2. What do people call you?
3. How did your parent name you?
4. What language is it taken from?
5. What does it mean?

UNIT 2: HOBBY

MY HOBBY IS RECITING QURAN

The students are expected to be able to:

- ✓ **Listening:** find information about people spend their free times.
- ✓ **Speaking:** express their favorite things and they don't
- ✓ **Reading:** read a reading passage entitled *What a Lovely Friendship*
- ✓ **Writing:** write about their activities in free time
- ✓ **Grammar Focus:**
 - 1) Simple Present Tense
 - 2) Elliptical Sentence by using So, Too, Either, and Neither

UNIT 2: HOBBY

MY HOBBY IS RECITING QURAN

A. STARTER



Name the activities above!

Do you know any other activities?

What activity do you like to do in your free time?

What do you dislike?

B. VOCABULARY IN USE

Like

Love

Enjoy

Be crazy about

Be fond of

Be keen on

Dislike

Hate

Can't stand

Not very fond of

Notice how those words/phrases are used in the following dialogs. Underline the words!

1) A What's your favorite sport?

B I like basketball a lot

- 2) A: Do you like detective stories?
Oh yes. I'm crazy about them
- 3) A: Do you enjoy listening to rock music?
B: Oh, I can't stand rock music. It's too noisy!
- 4) A: My mom is fond of gardening
B: Not my mom. She dislikes gardening.
- 5) A: What do you like to do in your free time?
B: My hobby is cooking. I love trying out new recipes
A: I'm not very keen on cooking, but I love eating.

Practice State what you like and dislike using words/phrases above

EXPRESSIONS IN ASKING ABOUT HOBBIES OR LIKES AND DISLIKES

- ❖ What is your hobby?
- ❖ What are your hobbies?
- ❖ What do you like to do in your free time?
- ❖ What do you enjoy doing most?
- ❖ What do you do for fun?
- ❖ What's your favorite pastime?
- ❖ What kind of (movies/music/sports/ ...) do you like?
- ❖ Do you like?

Practice Go around the class and ask your friends, then write their names!

Find Someone Who....

Go around the class and ask your friends, then write their name!

-likes hanging out with friends
-loves spending time with family
-hates doing chores
-is crazy about chatting online
-dislikes getting up early
-can't stand smoking
-loves playing games
-likes listening to *dangdut* music
-hates doing homework
-is crazy about Korean dramas



C. LISTENING

Listening 1

Listen to the dialog, Husna and Fitri are talking about their activities on holiday.

- Husna : Thank God, finally we've done with all those exams.
- Fithri : Yeah, you are right. It's a wow. Welcome holiday.
- Husna : By the way, what do you like to do on holiday, Fit? Anything special?
- Fithri : Not really, I just like staying home and doing some chores. My hobby is feeding my cats.
- Husna : Cat? I can't stand it.
- Fithri : Hahaa... You dislike cats? They are cute, you know.
- Husna : I don't think so.
- Fithri : So, what are your hobbies then, Husna?
- Husna : I enjoy making friend and hanging out. Care to join?
- Fithri : Thanks. But I dislike hanging out, only wasting time.
- Husna : Hey, wait! This hanging out is different.
We like hanging out at my friend's house to discuss our Fun Racing Ceremony for next month.
- Fitri : Oh, let's go! Count me in.

Answer these questions based on the dialog!

1. How many people in the dialog? Who are they?
2. What are they talking about?
3. What does Fithri do in her holiday?
4. What is Fithri's hobby?
5. Does Husna like cats?



Listen to the rest of the dialog to answer the questions.

1. What is Husna's hobby?
2. Does Fithri like hanging out? Why/Why not?
3. According to Husna, why the hanging out is different?
4. Will Fithri join Husna to hang out with her friends? How do you know?
5. When the event will be held?

Listening 2

1. People in the U.S. spend their free time in the evening in different ways. Humber the activities from 1 to 9.

No	Free Time Activities	Percent
	Reading	
	Staying home with families	
	Getting together with friends	
	Resting or Relaxing	
	Eating out	
	Playing sports or Exercising	
	Watching TVs or DVDs	
	Going to the movies or a play	
	Other	

2. Listen again. What percent of the people do each activity? Write the percent in the chart.

Listening 3

- Listen and practice. Notice the important words in the sentences are stressed.
 - I like shopping with friends
 - You like reading on rainy days
 - I don't like going to the movies alone
 - Joe doesn't like staying home on weekends
- Circle the stressed words in the sentences
 - On rainy days I like staying home
 - She likes playing sports with friends
 - I don't like watching TV
 - He doesn't like visiting relatives
 - I like swimming after class
 - You don't like studying alone

D. CONVERSATION

I don't really like action movies

Situation Tommy and Helen are talking about their plan to watch films in cinema and their favorite movies.

Tommy : Hey, Helen! I'm thinking about going to the movie this weekend.

I want to know what kind of movies you like.

So, we can go together.

Helen Okay. What kind of movies do you have in mind?

Tommy Well, what about action movies?

Helen Oh, I don't really like action movies. Too much violence.

Tommy Okay. Do you like comedies?

Helen Now, I do enjoy comedies.

Tommy Fine. What do you think of horror movies or love stories?

Helen Uh, I'm not really crazy about horror movies.
 But love stories are often fun to watch.
 Oh and I really like animation films, too.

Tommy Okay. I'll check the Cinema 21 website. And see what I can find.
 I'll let you know this afternoon. Is it okay?

Helen Of course.

Practice:

1. Practice the conversation above with a partner
2. Create similar conversation about likes and dislike

E. GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. We use Simple Present Tense to talk about things we like/dislike to do.

Positive statements (likes)		
Subject Pronoun	Main Verb	Gerund + (object)
I You They We	Like	reciting OR (to recite) Quran learning OR (to learn) English eating OR (to eat) chocolate watching OR (to watch) TV
She He It	Likes	swimming OR (to swim) Jogging

Negative statements (dislikes)			
Subject Pronoun	Auxiliary verb	Main Verb	Gerund + (object)
I You They We	<u>do not</u> / don't	like	watching OR (to watch) horror films dancing OR (to dance) singing OR (to sing) at karaoke bar
He She It	<u>does not</u> / doesn't		

Yes/No-Questions		
Auxiliary Verb	Subject Pronoun	Main Verb + Gerund
Do	you they we	Like traveling?
Does	he she	

WH-Questions	
What	is your hobby?
	are your hobbies?
	do you like to do?
	does she like to do?

- The verb commonly used to express likes are like, love, enjoy, be crazy about, be fond of, be keen on.
- The verbs commonly used to express dislike are dislike, hate or negative form don't like, not crazy about, or can't stand.
- Like and love can be followed by to infinitive or Gerund (V-ing).
E.g. : Melissa likes to read OR Melissa likes reading.
Helen loves to cook OR Helen loves cooking.
- Enjoy, be crazy about, be fond of, be keen on, and can't stand must be followed by Gerund.
E.g. : She enjoys driving a car He is keen on drawing
I am crazy about watching horror movies. She can't stand smoking
We are fond of playing football

Exercise 1 Correct the sentences below!

- I likes reading and writing stories. → *I like reading and writing stories.*
- They doesn't like camping.
- She likes hang out with her friends.
- What is his hobbies?
- What hobby are you?
- What do your mom loves to do?
- What do you likes to do?
- He crazy about playing futsal.
- They dislikes eating seafood.
- My sister do not like Dangdut.



Exercise 2 Write sentences using the prompts.

E.g. He / Love / fish → *He loves fishing*

- My brother / like / play / video games _____
- Syifa / love / ride bicycle _____
- She / enjoy / go to the beach _____
- Fahmi / not like / listen to / rock music _____
- Your parents / love / play golf _____
- They / be crazy about / watch football _____
- Bilqis / like clean/ the house? _____
- You / like / read novels? _____

Exercise 3 Complete the conversation with appropriate word/expression

- 1) A Do you ... going to the movie theater?
B No, I ... I just like watching TV at home.
- 2) A What is your hobby?
B I ... reading, but I ... writing. It's not my thing.
- 3) A I wonder what your brother likes to do.
B He ... swimming a lot. Every day he goes swimming.
- 4) A Your niece looks very chubby. Does she ... eating?
B Yeah, she ... eating sweets.
- 5) A Where are they going?
B Football field. They ... playing football.

Exercise 4 Complete the conversation by changing the word in brackets into *gerund* or *to infinitive*.

- 1) Girl : Do you like _____ (play) football, Max?
Boy : Yes, I love it. What about you?
Girl : Well, I don't like _____ (play) football.
: But I love _____ (watch) it on TV.
Boy : That's interesting. So, what else do you like ____ (do) in your free time?
Girl : Well, I'm fond of _____ (watch) Korean Drama.
: I also enjoy _____ (garden) and _____ (cook).
Boy : Cooking? I can't stand it!



- 2) Nisa : Hi, you two! What are you doing?
Safri : We're playing Basketball. Do you want to play?
Nisa : No thanks. I _____ (not like / play) basketball.
Denny : I _____ (love / play) basketball. It's great!
Safri : What do you _____ (like / do)?
Nisa : Well, I _____ (like / ride bicycle).
Denny : Yeah! That can be fun.
Nisa : And I _____ (like / dance).
Safri : Dancing? Oh, I _____ (hate / dance). I can't dance.
Nisa : That's not true. Everyone can dance.
Safri : Not me.
Nisa : So, I know you _____ (like / play) basketball,

- : But, what else do you _____ (like / do)?
 Safri : I _____ (like / play) chess.
 Denny : Me? I _____ (enjoy / make) calligraphy.

F. CONVERSATION

Situation Rafi is looking for a roommate to share a room at a boarding house. He wants someone with similar habit and likes/dislikes.

- Rafi : So, Ahmad. Do you smoke?
 Ahmad : No, I don't. In fact, I don't like to have parties because people smoke.
 Rafi : Good. I don't like to have parties either. Do you like loud music?
 Ahmad : Well, yeah, yeah. I play loud music, but not very often.
 I'm very neat. I keep the house very clean.
 I don't have a pet. I don't even like animals.
 Rafi : Well, me neither. How about the internet? Do you use the internet a lot?
 Ahmad : Yes, I'm an internet freak.
 I spend most of my time browsing the internet.
 Rafi : Haha... me too! So we have a lot in common.
 I guess we can be good roommates!

G. GRAMMAR FOCUS

EXPRESSIONS WITH **SO**, **TOO**, **EITHER**, AND **NEITHER** IN ELLIPTICAL SENTENCE

- Elliptical sentence is a shorter form of sentence which some words have been omitted, but it retains the same meaning. It is used so that we can avoid unnecessary repeated words.
- To express the same likes and dislikes with someone, we can use so, too, either, or neither.
- Use so and too for positive statement.
- Use either and neither for negative statement.

❖ Using **so** and **too**

Sentence + and + so + aux + S.

Sentence + and + S + aux. + too

Examples:

- A : Mita loves reciting Qur'an. What about Nita, her twin sister?
 B : Oh, she loves it, too. OR
 B : Oh, she does, too. OR
 B : So does she.
 ✓ (+) Mita loves reciting Qur'an and **so does she (Nita)**.
 ✓ (+) My brother likes online games, and **so do I**.

- ✓ (+) Mita loves reciting Qur'an and **Nita does, too.**
- ✓ (+) My brother likes online games, and **I do, too.**
- ✓ (+) Oca is at the office and **so are they (Arina and Vega).**
- ✓ (+) Tasya is a content creator, and **Tasyi is, too.**

❖ Using **either** and **neither**

Sentence + and + S + aux. (-) + either	Sentence + and + neither + aux. + S
---	--

Examples:

A Tiara doesn't like tea. What about her husband?

B He doesn't either. OR

B Neither does He (Ahmad).

- ✓ (-) Tiara doesn't like having tea, and **Ahmad doesn't either**
- ✓ (-) Sandi doesn't enjoy playing online games and **I don't either.**
- ✓ (-) Tiara doesn't like having tea, and **neither does he (Ahmad).**
- ✓ (-) Sandi doesn't enjoy playing online games, and **neither do I.**
- ✓ (-) Oca isn't at the office, and **Arina and Vega are not either**
- ✓ (-) Tasya is not a doctor, and **neither is Tasyi.**

A My hobby is watching movies. But I can't stand horror films

B I can't either.

A I'm not very good at drawing.

B Me neither.

Note "me too" and "me neither" are informal expressions

Practice 1 Continue the sentences using *so, too, either, or neither*

- 1) Melissa likes to dance, and Melanie _____
- 2) You don't like fishing? I _____
- 3) We love outdoor activities, and they _____
- 4) I don't do sports very often, and my mother _____
- 5) My mom is very keen on doing household chores, and my sister ____

- 6) She is not very crazy about online shopping, and I _____
- 7) My mother doesn't like bugs, and my little brother _____
- 8) I enjoy following Mrs. Fithri's class, and My friends _____
- 9) Rania can't stand rock music, and her sister _____
- 10) They are crazy about Basketball, and we _____

Practice 2:

Make a list of your likes and dislikes. Go around the class and interview your classmate. Find classmates that have the same likes and dislikes as yours. Report your findings by making statements with *so, too, either or neither*.

H. READING

Read the passage below loudly.

WHAT A LOVELY FRIENDSHIP

Do you like making friends? Should we have the same hobbies to make friend? I don't think so. I have so many friends but there are only three friends who are very special to me. I love them much. They are Galuh, Anis, and Husna. We all have different hobbies and interests but we always get along with each other. Whenever one has problems, we will always be there for her.



Galuh is good at writing. She loves writing stories and sends them to a publisher in our city. She also likes learning a lot from many famous writers. She wants everything she writes can affect people positively.

The funny one is Anis. She is very cheerful and humorous. She likes entertaining us with the way she acts. Everybody will always feel happy to be with her. There is no specific hobby she likes. "I like everything", that's what she said to me.

What about Husna? This serious girl is very talented for painting. It is really her passion. She is crazy about it since she was only a little girl. She enjoys spending her free time to do this activity. She also often displays her paintings on many exhibitions. A lot of people praise her paintings and buy them with a fantastic price.

And me? I am more into sports. I love playing basketball, swimming, and taekwondo. I am the captain of our school basketball team and go to a lot of competitions. Galuh, Anis, and Husna often watch my games and give me supports. When our team wins the competition, we celebrate it together by eating out at our favorite restaurant. Although we have different hobbies, we have something in common our love for good food. I am happy to have friends like them.

Answer the questions based on the story above!

1. How many closest friends does the writer have?
2. According to the writer, is it important to have the same hobby as her friends? Why/Why not?
3. Who likes doing many activities? What sentences support your answer?
4. Who can earn money from her/their hobby? How does she do that?
5. Who can be a great comedian in the future? Why?
6. What do the writer and her friends like to do together?

Do you have best friends? What are their names?

What do they like? What do they dislike? What do you like to do together?

I. WRITING

MY FREE TIME

Think of activities you like doing and activities you don't like doing in different situation.

Complete the chart below. Then write a paragraph about it.

	With friends	With family	On hot days	On rainy days	alone
Like					
Don't like					

UNIT 3: SHOPPING

LET'S GO SHOPPING

The students are expected to be able to:

- ✓ **Listening:** find information about people's shopping activities
- ✓ **Speaking:** play a role as a shop assistant and a customer
- ✓ **Reading:** read a passage about *Famous Market Around the World*
- ✓ **Writing:** to write about their favorite shopping place
- ✓ **Grammar Focus:**
 - 1) Demonstrative Adjective: *This, These, That, Those*
 - 3) Pronoun: *It* and *They*
 - 4) Numbers
 - 5) Singular-Plural Nouns Rules

UNIT 3: SHOPPING

LET'S GO SHOPPING

A. STARTER

- Do you like shopping?
- Can you mention various types of shopping places?
- Do you like going to street markets?
- Which is your favorite market? What can you buy there?
- Do you know window shopping?
- Do you ever shop online?
- What are online marketplaces?



B. VOCABULARY IN USE

1. Shops

clothes shop pharmacy butcher hairdresser's bakery gift shop dry-cleaner's
newsstand grocery stationery

1. Where can you buy cakes and bread?
2. Where can you buy sausages?
3. Where can you buy new jeans?
4. Where can you have a haircut?

5. Where can you buy magazine and newspaper?
6. Where can you get a present for a friend?
7. Where can you buy color pencils, glue, and eraser?
8. Where can you take your suits, dresses, or carpets when they are dirty?
9. Where can you buy medicine?
10. Where can you buy fruits, vegetables, milk, or juice?

2. Clothing Items

Practice pronouncing the words below. Which clothing item do you have?



C. CONVERSATION

Practice the conversation below with a partner.

- Shofi : Hey, where did you buy this dress from?
- Syasa : I ordered it from hijup.com
- Shofi : Isn't it expensive there?
- Syasa : No, not at all. It has some great deals! I got crazy discounts!
- Shofi : how much did this cost you?
- Syasa : well, I got a 30% discount on the retail price!
- Shofi : Wow, that's great! I will look at it today.

Create similar conversation by changing the underline words with the following words.

Bag	Tablet	Book
lazada.com	blibli.com	Amazon
25%	15%	20%

D. LISTENING

Exercise 1

1. People are shopping. Where are they going? Check on the correct places

the mall a second-hand store a designer shop online

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Listen again. What are they going to buy? Check the correct picture

1



a. ☐ b. ☒

2



a. ☐ b. ☐

3



a. ☐ b. ☐

4



a. ☐ b. ☐

Exercise 2

- Look at the next picture. People are at a department store. Where are they? Number the department from 1 to 5 (there is one extra department)



- Listen again. Will people buy the items? Check (✓) yes or no

	yes	no
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Adapted from *Active Listening year*)

E. SPEAKING

Shopping for a Sweater

Shop assistant : Can I help you?

Customer : Yes, I'm looking for a sweater.

Shop assistant : Oh, we have some new arrivals with great price.

Customer : Interesting.

Shop assistant : What size are you?

Customer : Extra-large.

Shop assistant : How about this purple one?

Customer : Yes, that's nice. Can I try it on?

Shop assistant : Certainly. There's the fitting room over there.

Customer : Thank you.
Shop assistant : How does it fit?
Customer : It's too large. Do you have a large size?
Shop assistant : Yes, here you are.
Customer : Thank you. I'll have it, please.
Shop assistant : Do you need anything else?
Customer : No, that'll be all.
Shop assistant : Okay. You can pay at the cashier. Thank you for shopping, here
Customer : You're welcome.

EXPRESSIONS IN BUYING AND SELLING

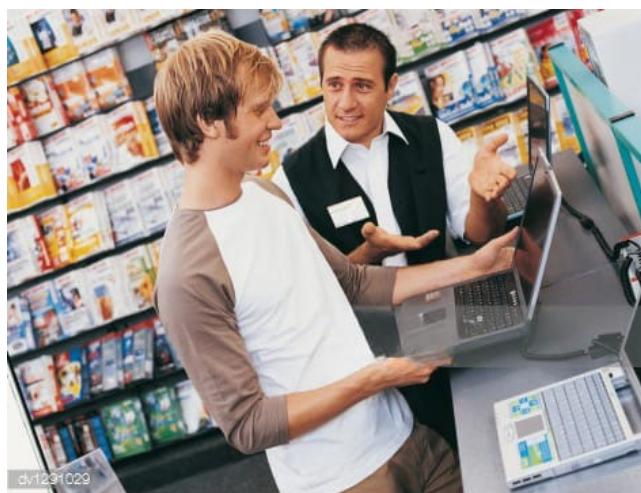
Expressions are used by a shop assistant:

- Can I help you?
- May I help you?
- Is there anything I can do for you?
- Hello sir/ madam, how may I help you today?
- Are you looking for anything in particular?
- How does it fit?
- I'm sorry it's a fixed price
- Okay, you can have it for ... (e.g. \$25, Rp140,000)
- Is that all? / Will that be all?
- Do you need anything else, madam / sir?
- How would you like to pay?

How to respond to the questions:

- Yes please. I am trying to find ...
- Yes. Can you tell me if you sell?
- I'm looking for
- How much is it?
- These jeans don't fit. Do you have a smaller size?
- Where is the fitting room?
- It's a little expensive. Do you have a cheaper one?
- Is there any discount?
- I'll take it / I'll have it.
- I'd like to pay by credit card.
- Yes, that's all for today. Thank you.

PracticeComplete the conversation with the appropriate expression



- Shop assistant : Good morning, _____?
- Customer : Yes, _____ a laptop.
- Shop assistant : The Toshiba is on special offer this week.
- Customer : _____?
- Shop assistant : Only \$499.95
- Customer : It's a little expensive. _____?
- Shop Assistant : Yes. This one is only \$350.
- Customer : What is the brand?
- Shop assistant : It's Asus
- Customer : I like it, but it's still a little too expensive. _____?
- Shop assistant : Hmmm, OK, we can do it for \$340.
- Customer : Great! _____.
- Shop assistant : _____?
- Customer : I'd like to pay by credit card.

F. GRAMMAR FOCUS

❖ Demonstrative Adjective and Pronoun

How much **is this** watch? **It's** Rp 150,000

How much is that headscarf? It is only Rp 25,000

➔ For singular noun, we use **this, that,** and **it**

How much are these shoes? They're \$ 40

How much **are those** jeans? They are \$ 75

➔ For plural noun, we use **these, those,** and **they**

❖ Numbers

Numbers in English

0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine
80 eighty	90 ninety		
81 eighty-one	91 ninety-one		
82 eighty-two	92 ninety-two		
83 eighty-three	93 ninety-three		
84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four		
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five		
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six		
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven		
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight		
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine		

LARGE NUMBERS

100 one hundred	1,000 one thousand
101 one hundred and one	2,000 two thousand
200 two hundred	10,000 ten thousand
300 three hundred	100,000 one hundred thousand
400 four hundred	1,000,000 one million
500 five hundred	10,000,000 ten million
600 six hundred	123,456,789
700 seven hundred	one hundred and twenty-three million,
800 eight hundred	four hundred and fifty-six thousand,
900 nine hundred	seven hundred and eighty-nine.

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❖ Singular-Plural Nouns Rules

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PLURAL NOUNS

<p style="text-align: center;">Regular Nouns</p> <p style="text-align: center;">add -S</p> <p>1 car 2 cars 1 dog 2 dogs 1 book 2 books 1 house 2 houses 1 apple 2 apples</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ends in S, CH, SH, X or Z</p> <p style="text-align: center;">add -ES</p> <p>1 bus 2 buses 1 match 2 matches 1 dish 2 dishes 1 box 2 boxes 1 quiz 2 quizzes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ends in F or FE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">remove F/FE add -VES</p> <p>1 leaf 2 leaves 1 wolf 2 wolves 1 life 2 lives 1 knife 2 knives <i>Exceptions: roof - roofs cliff - cliffs</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ends in VOWEL + Y</p> <p style="text-align: center;">add -S</p> <p>1 day 2 days 1 key 2 keys 1 boy 2 boys 1 guy 2 guys 1 donkey 2 donkeys</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ends in CONSONANT + Y</p> <p style="text-align: center;">remove Y add -IES</p> <p>1 city 2 cities 1 baby 2 babies 1 story 2 stories 1 party 2 parties 1 country 2 countries</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Irregular Nouns</p> <p>1 man 2 men 1 child 2 children 1 foot 2 feet 1 tooth 2 teeth 1 mouse 2 mice 1 person 2 people</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ends in VOWEL + O</p> <p style="text-align: center;">add -S</p> <p>1 zoo 2 zoos 1 radio 2 radios 1 stereo 2 stereos 1 video 2 videos 1 kangaroo 2 kangaroos</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ends in CONSONANT + O</p> <p style="text-align: center;">add -ES</p> <p>1 hero 2 heroes 1 echo 2 echoes 1 tomato 2 tomatoes 1 potato 2 potatoes <i>Exceptions: piano - pianos photo - photos</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No Change</p> <p>1 sheep 2 sheep 1 deer 2 deer 1 fish 2 fish 1 series 2 series 1 species 2 species</p>

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Practice

1. Complete the conversation:

- 1) A: Can I help you?
B: How much pants?
A: \$ 60
B: Sixty or sixteen?
A: Sixty
- 2) A: Good evening
B: How much earrings?
A: Rp 120,000
B: Oh, really?
A: Would you like to buy them?
B: Yes, I'll take them. very nice!
- 3) A: Good afternoon
B: How much backpack?
A: Rp 350,000. Would you like to buy it?
B: Well, I'll think about it.
- 4) A: Good morning. Can I help you?
B: How much..... i-phone?
A: is on sale. only \$ 800
B: Eight hundred dollars! Well, I'm just looking, thanks.

2. Role Play Choose one of the situation below

Situation 1 :

Student A : You are a shop assistant at a department store.

Answer the customer's questions

Student B : You are a customer. Ask about the price of a clothing item you are interested in. Say if you want to buy it or not.

Situation 2 :

Student A : You are a shop assistant in an electronic store.

Answer the customer's questions

Student B : You are a customer. You want to buy a television.

Ask about the price of different brand.

Decide which one you want to buy

G. READING

Read the text below and find some information about the markets in the world.

FAMOUS MARKETS AROUND THE WORLD



Nowadays people can shop by telephone, by post or by Internet; but for many people, the most exciting way to shop is going to the traditional street market. You can find markets everywhere in the world. Here are some unique markets:

The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul Turkey is more than 500 years old and it has more than four thousand shops under one roof! You can buy almost anything, but the most popular items for tourist are the beautiful rugs and carpets.

Campo de'Fiori in the oldest part of Rome, Italy, is the most beautiful square (or 'piazza') in the world. It is the home of a colorful flower, fruit and vegetable market, open from seven o'clock in the morning to midday except Sunday. In the evening the piazza becomes a lively place to meet friends and to have a meal.

One of the most unusual markets is in Mexico City at the *Sonora Market*. As well as toys and birds, you can buy herbs and natural medicine, which (they say) can help with anything – from problems at work to problems with your marriage. It is open everyday from early in the morning till late at night.

In Thailand there is a famous floating market called *Damnoen Saduak*, 100 km from Bangkok. From six in the morning to midday, every day, people sell fresh tropical fruits and vegetables from their boats.

In Banjarmasin, Indonesia, the floating market is called *Pasar Terapung*. The famous one is located in Barito River, Banjarmasin. If you want to go there, you must take a 'kelotok' (small motor boat) early morning because the sellers start to do their activities from dusk until about 7 in the morning. It is open everyday but mostly visitors go to floating market on Sunday or public holidays.

Another unique market in Banjarmasin is *Pasar Wadai*. It is a cake market during Ramadhan or fasting month. You can buy various traditional cakes and meals there. It is open from around 3 in the afternoon until 7 in the evening. For some people, *Pasar Wadai* is not only a place to buy food but also a place to hang out before the time for breaking the fast comes in Ramadhan month.

1. Complete the grid

Name of market	Location	Things/ items sold	Open hours	Do you want to go there? Why?

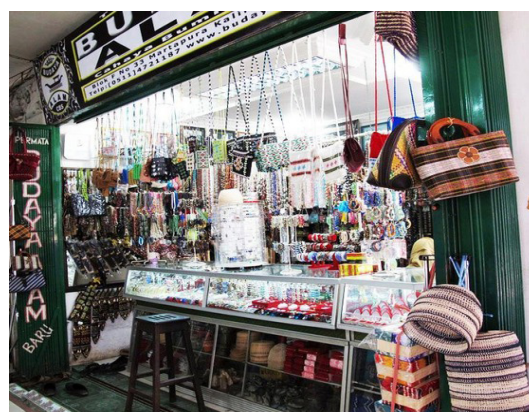
2. True or false

- Shopping at traditional street market is still more fun than shopping online
- The Grand Bazaar* has more than five thousands shops.
- Campo de'Fiori* is open everyday
- You can hang out with friends at *Campo de'Fiori*
- Sonora Market* sells traditional medicine
- Damnoen Saduak* is located near Bangkok.
- Damnoen Saduak* and *Pasar Terapung* are similar
- Pasar Terapung* is open until midday
- Pasar Wadai* opens the whole year.
- If you want to go to *Pasar Wadai*, you have to go by boat.

H. WRITING

Write a paragraph about your favorite shopping place. Use the questions below to help you with the ideas:

- What's the name of the shopping place?
- Where is it located?
- How big is it?
- How often do you go there?
- What do you usually buy?
- Why do you like shopping there?



UNIT 4: REGULAR ACTIVITIES

MY DAILY ROUTINES

The students are expected to be able to:

- ✓ **Listening:**
 - 1) find information about people daily routine
 - 2) Identify /s/, /z/, /iz/ sound
- ✓ **Speaking:**
 - 1) tell their daily routine
 - 2) ask and tell about time
 - 3) tell about people daily routine in pair work
- ✓ **Reading:** read about *Anton's Daily Routine*
- ✓ **Writing:** tell about their friend's activities at school
- ✓ **Grammar Focus:**
 - 1) Simple Present Tense
 - 2) Time Expression
 - 3) Time

UNIT 4: REGULAR ACTIVITIES

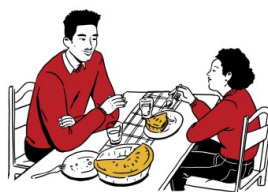
MY DAILY ROUTINES

A. STARTER

What activities do you usually do every morning?

From the pictures below, which activities do you do, and which you don't?

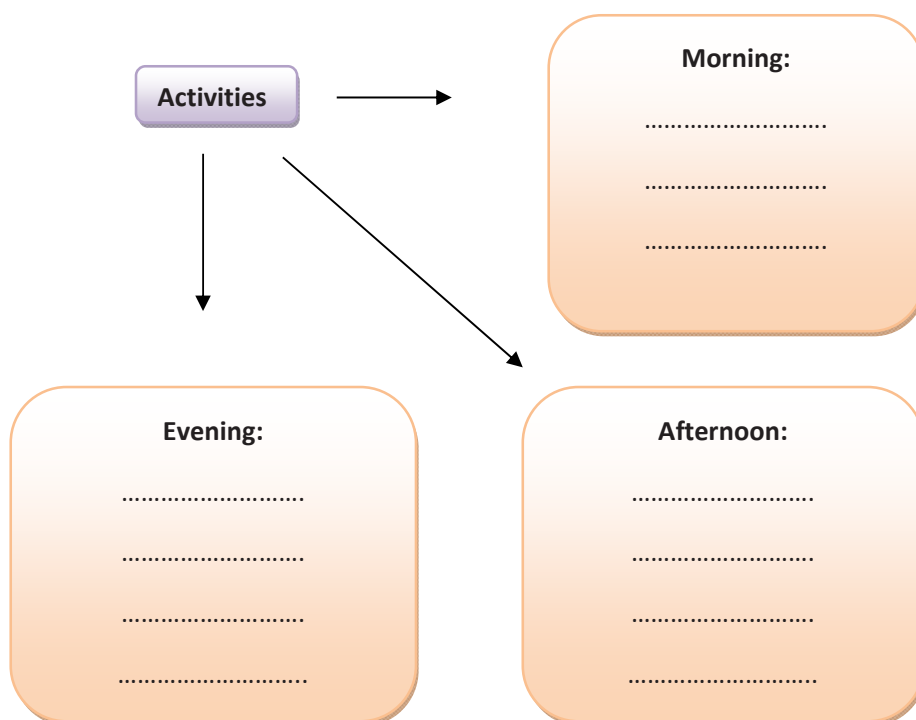
What other activities do you usually do?



B. VOCABULARY IN USE

Look at the words below, which activities that you do in the morning, at noon, and in the evening?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| ❖ Wake up | ❖ Study |
| ❖ Get up | ❖ Go to campus |
| ❖ Take a bath | ❖ Go to work |
| ❖ Brush teeth | ❖ Have lunch |
| ❖ Wash clothes | ❖ Get ready for school |
| ❖ Pray | ❖ Have dinner |
| ❖ Prepare meal | ❖ Take a nap |
| ❖ Have breakfast | ❖ Do the dishes |



C. CONVERSATION

Complete the conversation below with the correct verb. Then practice with a partner

- Interviewer How do you start the day, Jim?
- Jim Well, (1) I _____ up at six o'clock.
 I take a shower and get dressed
 And (2) I _____ breakfast at seven o'clock.
 After breakfast, (3) I _____ my teeth. (4) I _____ to work at eight.
- Interviewer When do you get to work?
- Jim (5) I usually _____ at my office at about half past eight.
 First, (6) I _____ a cup of coffee. Then (7) I _____ work at 8:45 a.m.
- Interviewer where do you work?
- Jim (8) I _____ at the bank. I'm a computer operator. (9)
 I _____ my job. It's very interesting.

Interviewer when do you eat lunch?
 Jim (10) I ____ work and have lunch at one o'clock.
 (11) I ____ a cup of tea at half past three.
 Interviewer When do you finish work?
 Jim (12) I ____ the office at 6 p.m. I eat dinner when I get home.
 Then, (13) I ____ TV for an hour or two.

D. LISTENING

Listening 1 Daily Schedule

Listen to Rodney, Tina, and Ellen talk about their daily schedules.

Complete the chart!

	Job	Gets up at ...	Gets home at ...	Goes to bed at ..
Rodney	<i>Chef</i>	..........	..........	..........
Tina	..... .....	7:00 a.m.	..... .....	..... .....
Ellen	..... .....	..... .....	9:00 p.m.	..... .....

Listening 2 Weekly Routine

Listen to Marsha talks about her weekly routine.

Check (✓) the day she does each thing.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Get up early							
Go to work							
Exercise							
See Friends							
See family							

(Source Interchange 1 year)

Listening 3 Listen to s, z, iz sound

Write these words in the correct column!

Sleeps	Works	Plays	Studies	Exercises	teaches
/s/		/z/		/iz/	

(source Active Listening 1 year)

Add more verbs to the column

E. SPEAKING

Conversation 1

Take turn asking morning routine and compare your partner's routine with yours!

SHE HAS A BUSY SCHEDULE



- Icha : Hei, that's Lina, your roommate. She usually goes to campus by motorcycle, doesn't she?
- Firdha : Yes. But her motorcycle is broken. So, she goes to campus on foot lately, just like us.
- Icha : Oh.. Poor her. I know that she works in a radio, too. So, it must be difficult for her to get to work with a broken motorcycle.
- Firdha : Yes. She works as an announcer in **J Radio** and she teaches two secondary students privately too. She has a busy schedule.
- Icha : Does she work every day?
- Firdha : No, she doesn't. She works in **J Radio** three times a week since she handles three weekly programs.
- Icha : So, how does she go to work since her motorcycle is broken?
- Firdha : She takes online *Ojek*. So, she has to wake up and leave earlier lately.
- Icha : And gets home late too, right?
- Firdha : Exactly. She works very hard. But hopefully her motorcycle works again soon.
- Icha : Yeah....every matter feels easier with supporting transportation.

F. GRAMMAR FOCUS

Use simple present tense to talk about habit or regular activities.

Take a look at this examples given below.

Positive Statement

S + V (-s/-es) + O/C

Examples:

- (+) Lina usually goes to campus by motorcycle
- (+) Ahmad eats a bowl of oatmeal for breakfast
- (+) We attend English class three times a week this semester

Negative Statement

S + don't/doesn't + V1 + O/C

Examples:

- (-) Lina usually doesn't go to campus by motorcycle
- (-) Ahmad doesn't eat oatmeal for breakfast
- (-) We don't attend English class this semester

Interogative Statement; Yes/No Question

Do/does + S + V1 + O/C

Examples

- (?) Does Lina go to campus by motorcycle? Yes, she does
- (?) Does Ahmad eat oatmeal for breakfast? No, he doesn't
- (?) Do we attend English class this semester? Yes, we do

Interogative Statement; WH-Question

WH+Do/does + S + V1 + O/C

Examples:

- (?) What does Lina do in the morning?
She goes to campus in the morning.
- (?) What does Ahmad usually do after take a bath in the morning?
He usually eat oatmel for her breakfast in the morning.
- (?) How do you go to work every day?
I go to work by bus every day.

Exercise 1 add -s or -es to the verbs

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1) carry | _____ | 14) give | _____ |
| 2) buy | _____ | 15) choose | _____ |
| 3) swim | _____ | 16) see | _____ |
| 4) wake | _____ | 17) match | _____ |
| 5) fly | _____ | 18) give | _____ |
| 6) cut | _____ | 19) play | _____ |
| 7) lose | _____ | 20) watch | _____ |
| 8) pass | _____ | 21) fight | _____ |
| 9) catch | _____ | 22) match | _____ |
| 10) call | _____ | 23) come | _____ |

11) teach	_____	24) help	_____
12) brush	_____	25) cry	_____
13) study	_____	26) fix	_____

Exercise 2 Fill in the blank with *don't* or *doesn't*

- 1) Aina _____ grow flowers in the front yard.
- 2) Lisa _____ wear short at all.
- 3) Katrina _____ like to eat fish.
- 4) Pamela _____ go to the cinema.
- 5) They _____ often go to the gym
- 6) Murphy _____ play tennis every Saturday
- 7) My brother and I _____ go to the lake
- 8) My little sisters _____ like to drink milk
- 9) Suzan _____ wear short dresses
- 10) My father _____ know England well
- 11) My cat _____ like sleeping under the table
- 12) My friends _____ come to the meeting
- 13) I _____ brush my teeth this morning.
- 14) Your Mom _____ cook today

Exercise 3 Complete the interrogative questions with *Do* or *Does*

- 1) Your cat chase the rat?
- 2) Delvira help her mother every day?
- 3) Your sister drive her car well?
- 4) We learn to dance at school?
- 5) You listen to rock music?
- 6) Derry want to find his cat?
- 7) Lulu spend much time at gym?
- 8) Garry know all the online games?
- 9) You wear nice dresses?
- 10) Your mom buy some vegetables for lunch?
- 11) Ridha's children like animals?
- 12) The boys play football in the field?
- 13) You and your husband go to the zoo?
- 14) Rina often call her boyfriend?

Exercise 4 Rewrite the sentences with new *subject pronoun* given in the bracket.

- 1) Luli likes to cook her breakfast (We)
- 2) Tsani doesn't want follow the event (I)

- 3) My brother and I clean the garden every morning (She)
- 4) Father and his friend eat lunch in the dining room (my sister)
- 5) My mother enjoys listening to the classical music (my grandparents)

Exercise 5 *Pair work.* Ask your partner questions about school and work.

Take notes and use your notes for writing activity.

1. What do you do?
2. Where do you live?
3. What do you study?
4. Do you work? Where?
5. What's your schedule like? Do you have a busy schedule?
6. Do you go to bed early or late?
7. Do you join any organization in the campus? What is the organization?
8. How do you like your (activities, job, subjects, organization)? Add more questions of yours

G. WRITING

Use your notes from exercise 2 to write some facts of your partner. Do not use your partner name on the paper; use **he** or **she** instead.

- My partner's name is Aibeleen
- She is a student
- She lives on jl.
-
-
-
-
-

Conversation 2

MY CLASS STARTS AT 10:20

- Dian Icha, tell me what your activities besides studying in this campus.
- Icha : I work part time as a cashier in a Restaurant. I work six hours a day.
- Dian What time do you go to work?
- Icha I go to work at 4 pm and get home at 10.30 pm every day.
- Dian What about your classes in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin?
- Icha I start my classes at 6.50 am. Most of my classes end at 12 o'clock,
What about you?
- Dian I study Mathematics and I also work in campus radio.



- Icha Wow, you are a radio announcer.
 I usually listen to UIN radio while I'm working.
 What time is your program?
- Dian My program starts at 5 pm and ends at 6.20 pm every day.
- Icha Wait! Are you Diana Wong from *Students' talks*? I love your program.
- Dian : Yeah.. Diana Wong is my on-air name. By the way, what time is it now?
- Icha it's 10.15.
- Dian It's time for me to go. My next class starts at 10.20

Asking about the time

- What time is it?
- What's the time?
- Could you tell me the time, please?
- Do you happen to have the time?
- Do you know what time it is?

Telling the time

- It is a half past six
- It is eleven o'clock
- It is about ...
- It is almost ...
- I'm sorry I don't have my watch with me now.

Time Expression

I get up	at 5	in the morning	on weekdays
I go to bed	around eleven	in the evening	on weeknights
I go to campus	early	in the morning	on weekdays
I start working	at 3	In the afternoon	on weekends
I get up	Late	on weekends	
I have dinner	Late	at night	
My class starts	at 8.30	every day	
My program	comes off	until midnight	on weekends

Expressing time

12 hours clock.

O'clock at full hour,

1 – 12 a.m. 1 o'clock in pre-dawn until 12 o'clock in the afternoon

1 – 12 p.m.	1 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 o'clock at midnight
15 minutes	a quarter
30 minutes	a half
To	before
Past	after

Including the minutes

7.55 It's five minutes to eight.
 It's seven fifty-five

Exercises:

1. Write the times in words!

- 1) 0930 = _____
- 2) 12:05 = _____
- 3) 06:45 = _____
- 4) 03:40 = _____
- 5) 02:15 = _____

2. Complete these sentences with time expression

- 1) I get up ____ five ____ the morning ____ weekdays.
- 2) I go to bed ____ midnight ____ weeknights.
- 3) I start my class ____ 8.30 ____ the morning.
- 4) I have dinner ____ 8 pm ____ night.
- 5) I usually take a little rest ____ 1 pm ____ the afternoon.

3. Rewrite the sentences in part 1 so that they are true for you, and then compare with a partner.

4. **Pair work!** Take turn asking and answering these questions.

1. What days do you get up late?
2. What are two things you do before 8:00 in the morning?
3. What are three things you do on Saturday mornings?
4. What do you do only on Sundays?

Pair Work

Student A What does Dedy usually do at 7 in the morning?

Student B He goes to the office.

STUDENT A

Name	Morning		Afternoon		Evening	
	7.00	10.30	1.00	4.15	6.00	7.30
Dedy		Meet client		Pick up his wife		Read Quran
Farah	Go to campus		Study at library		Go home	
Edwin	Leave home			Teach computer		Write reports
Citra		Practice piano	Go to cafe		Cook dinner	

H. READING

Read the passage about Jon's daily routine. Pay attention to the use of Simple Present. Underline the verbs and correct the mistakes. The first sentence is the example.

Anton works at a bank in Melbourne. Anton's daily routine is a little boring but he like it. He usually get up at about 5 or 5.30 in the morning, after his alarm clock wake him up. First, he brush his teeth, shave, and take a shower. Then he get dressed and pray. After he check some e-mails in his computer, he go downstairs to have breakfast with his hamily. He always have coffee, cereal and lots of fruits. He take a tram to work because he don't like to drive, and he always arrive at his office around 8. He is never late for work.

Five o'clock is his favorite time of the day because he finish work and hurry back home and see his wife and children again. He have two boys, Fatih, six years old, and Royan, eight years old. He love to hang out with his kids. They eat dinner together in their dining room after they pray maghrib. He spend the rest of the evening with his family by watching their favorite TV programs or playing games. Two or three times a week Anton go to the gym and do exercise in the evening, so he can stay strong and healthy. He think that this is very important. Finally at about 9.30, he go to bed, read for a while, and then fall asleep. Some people think his daily routine is a little boring, but on weekends and holidays he do various activities such as playing football, bicycling, meeting up with some friends, or going to Sunday market.

Answer the questions about the passage.

- 1). What is the passage about?
 - a. Anton and his family
 - b. The activities he likes to do at home
 - c. The things he usually does every day
- 2) What does he do after he gets dressed?
 - a. Checks e-mails
 - b. Takes a shower
 - C. Prays

- 3) Why does he take a tram to work?
 - a. He is never late
 - b. He doesn't like to drive
 - c. He doesn't have a car
4. What time of day he likes best?
 - a. Eight o'clock
 - b. Six o'clock
 - c. Five o'clock
5. How often does he do exercise?
 - a. sometimes
 - b. always
 - c. never
6. He thinks his daily routine is boring.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. He doesn't say

PAIR WORK

Student A What does Dedy usually do at 7 in the morning?

Student B He goes to the office.

STUDENT B

Name	Morning		Afternoon		Evening	
	7.00	10.30	1.00	4.15	6.00	7.30
Dedy	Go to office		Watch news		Go to mosque	
Farah		Have a break		Practice taekwondo		Do assignment
Edwin		Teach English	Have lunch		Check email	
Citra	Go studio			Play badminton		Make phone calls

UNIT 5: FAMILY

I LOVE MY FAMILY

The students are expected to be able to:

✓ **Listening:**

- 1) Identify people based on the description given
- 2) Find information about people relation in family member

✓ **Speaking:**

- 1) Mention the people relation in family members
- 2) Ask and answer about their friends' family members
- 3) Describe their family by bringing their family tree or photos

✓ **Reading:** find information about *Family in Different Countries*

✓ **Writing:**

- 1) Make a family tree
- 2) Describe and explain the family tree in paragraphs by using simple present tense and present continuous tense

✓ **Grammar Focus:**

- 1) Apostrophe ('S)
- 2) Simple Present Tense
- 3) Present Continuous Tense

UNIT 5: FAMILY

I LOVE MY FAMILY

A. STARTER

Look at the picture below

Can you guess the relationship? See the example of statement.

They are
parents

I'm sure they
are husband and
wife

Maybe they are
sisters



Do you come from a small or big family?

How many sisters and brothers do you have?

Do you love your family?

What are your father and your mother's jobs?

Do you know the difference between family and relatives?

B. VOCABULARY IN USE

Here are family members' relation terms. Pay attention the right pronunciation.

Husband	Wife	Father	Mother
Sister	Brother	Aunt	Uncle
Daughter	Son	Grandfather	Grandmother
Nephew	Niece	Cousin	Twins

Siblings	Step mother	Step father	Parents
Grandparents	Brother in law	Sister in law	grandchildren
Great grandparents	Great grandchildren	Mother in law	Child
Father in law	Step brother	Step sister	Adopted children

Put the family words above into the correct column of the table below.

MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
Husband	Wife	Parents

Family Survey

Go around the class and interview your classmates. Find who?

write their names in the table below. By using Yes/No-Question;

ExamplesAre you? Or,

Do you? Or,

Does she/he?

Find who....	Friends'Names
is the oldest child	
is the youngest child	
is the only child	
brother/sister is married	
still has great grandparents	
lives with grandparents	
lives with uncle/aunt	
both parents work	
has the most siblings	

C. CONVERSATION

Practice the conversation above with a partner. Then create a similar conversation about your own family.

Max Hi. My name's Max. Nice to meet you.

Udin Nice to meet you, too. My name is Syarifudin.

Max Excuse me, can you repeat?

Udin Syarifudin, but all my friends and family back in Barabai call me Udin.



- Max Okay, Udin. So, tell me about your family.
- Udin Well, I have five brothers and four sisters.
- Max Wow. That is a big family. So are you the oldest, Udin?
- Udin No. I'm the second oldest in my family.
- Max So, what do your parents do?
- Udin My father is a taxi driver in Banua Lima. It's a hard job, but he works hard to support the family.
- Max How about your mother?
- Udin She helps run a small family store with my older brother.
- Max What kind of store?
- Udin We mainly sell grocery, like rice, bread, eggs, sugar, tea, coffee, and cookies. Things are people buy every day.

D. LISTENING

Listening 1

A. Listen. People are talking about their families. Who are they talking about?

Check (✓) the correct pictures.

1. a ☒  b ☐ 
2. a ☐  b ☐ 
3. a ☐  b ☐ 

4.

a



b



B. Listen again. Circle the correct information.

1. The woman likes to take them to eat *hamburgers* / *pizza*.
2. His parents live *nearby* / *far away*.
3. The picture was taken at her *niece's* / *mother's* birthday party.
4. The granddaughter *likes* / *doesn't like* school.

Listening 2

A. Listen. Jason is talking about his family. Circle the correct information.



1. Morgan is Jason's *daughter* / *niece*.
2. Austin is Jason's *son* / *nephew*.
3. Nick is Jason's *brother* / *cousin*.
4. Frank is Jason's *uncle* / *father*.
5. Katherine is Jason's *wife* / *sister*.
6. Janice is Jason's *mother* / *aunt*.

B. Listen again. Are the statements true or false? Check (✓) the correct answers.

	True	False
1. Morgan plays on a soccer team.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Morgan and Austin go to the same school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Nick cooks a lot at home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Frank doesn't like to cook much.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Katherine likes to read.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Janice and Frank often see their grandchildren.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. VOCABULARY

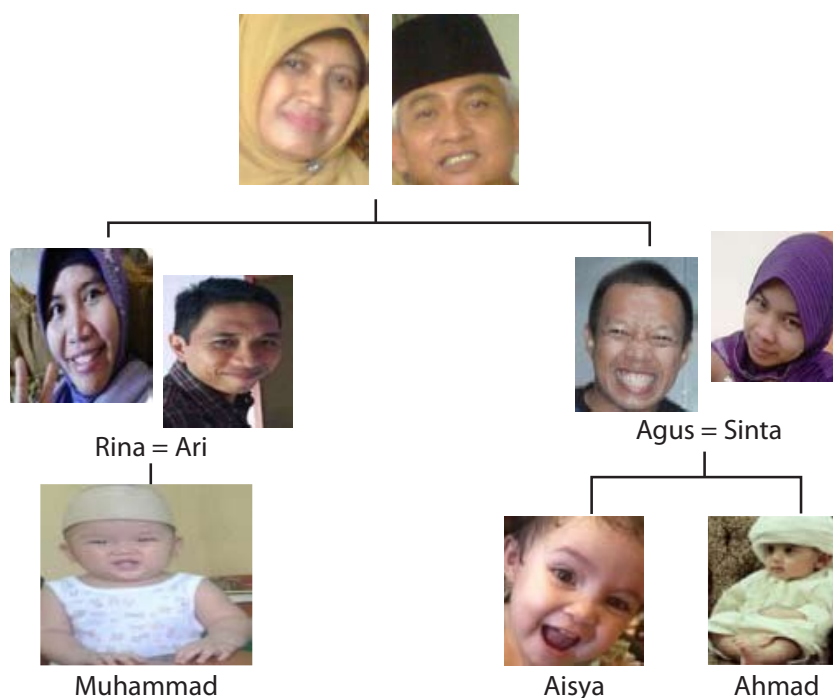
Family Relationships

- 1) Your sister's son is your ____
 a. Cousin b. Nephew c. Niece
- 2) Your brother's daughter is your ____
 a. Cousin b. Nephew c. Niece
- 3) Your mother's brother is your ____
 a. Cousin b. Nephew c. Uncle
- 4) Your sister's husband is your ____
 a. Mother in law b. Brother in law c. Sister in law
- 5) Your brother's wife is your ____
 a. Sister in law b. Father in law c. Mother in law
- 6) Your father's sister is your ____
 a. Aunt b. Cousin c. uncle
- 7) Your grandmother's father is your ____
 a. Grand-grandfather b. Great-grandfather c. Grandfather
- 8) Your uncle's son is your ____
 a. Daughter b. Cousin c. Brother
- 9) Your daughter's son is your ____
 a. Grandson b. Granddaughter c. Son
- 10) Your father's wife is your ____
 a. Mother b. Sister c. cousin

Notice the use of Apostrophe ('s) above exercise

- ❖ Apostrophe ('s) is used to show possession
 - ❖ Apostrophe ('s) is put after a noun or a name
- Examples: Udin's sister, your mother's brother.
- ✓ Udin's sister is my wife.
(She)
 - ✓ Your mother's brother is my father.
(He)
- If a person's name ends with -s, apostrophe ('s) or (') can be used
- Examples: Azis's wife or Azis' wife. Both are pronounced the same
- ✓ Azis's wife is beautiful
 - Azis' wife is beautiful
- After a plural noun ending with -s, only apostrophe ('s) is used.
- Examples: My parents' wedding anniversary, Our sisters' husbands
- ✓ My parents' wedding anniversary is meaningful
 - ✓ Our sisters' husbands are doctors

Exercise Complete the sentences by looking at the family tree below. **FAMILY TREE**



1. Mr. Andi is Mrs. Anna's husband
2. Mrs. Anna is Mr. Andi's _____
3. Sinta is Aisya's _____

4. Ari is Muhammad's _____
5. Aisya is Ahmad's _____
6. Agus is Rina's _____
7. Muhammad is Mr. Andi's _____
8. Mrs. Anna is Ahmad's _____
9. Agus and Sinta are Ahmad's _____
10. Mr. Andi is Aisya's _____
11. Ari is Mr. Andi's _____
12. Sinta is Mrs. Anna's _____
13. Mrs. Anna is Ari's _____
14. Mr. Andi is Sinta's _____
15. Aisya is Rina's _____
16. Ahmad is Ari's _____
17. Muhammad is Aisya's _____
18. Mr. Andi and Mrs Anna are Ahmad's _____
19. Aisya and Ahmad are Agus and Sinta's _____
20. Sinta is Rina's _____

Practice:

Draw your family tree, and write about their relationship as above. Share with your partner.

F. SPEAKING

DESCRIBING FAMILY

Step 1 Bring one or some pictures of your family. Work with a partner.

Step 2 Show and describe your family members.

Step 3 Take turns by asking some questions.

Look at the following examples:

A. Describing your Family

- ✓ This is my father. He is a teacher.
- ✓ That is my mother. She is a housewife.
- ✓ I am the only child in my family.
- ✓ I don't have sister and brother.
- ✓ I have two cousins.
- ✓ Their names are Syifa and Shofi.
- ✓ Syifa is ten years old.
- ✓ Shofi is five years old.



B. Asking questions

- ✓ Who are they?
- ✓ Do you have brothers or sisters?
- ✓ What is your father's job?
- ✓ How old is Hana?



G. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE vs. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- ❖ It expresses general statements of fact, habitual or everyday activities.
- ❖ Use adverb of time every day, in the morning, usually, sometimes, etc.

(+) Positive statement S+V (-s/-es)+O+Adverb of time			
Subject Pronoun	V (-S/-ES)	Object	Adverb of Time
I You They We	Have Get up	A happy family -	At 5 o'clock in the morning
She He It	Goes to Has	School by car Breakfast	Every day Every morning

(-) Negative Statement S+DON'T/DOESN'T+V1+O+Adverb of time				
Subject Pronoun	Don't/ Doesn't	Verb	Object	Adverb of Time
I You They We	Don't	Have Get up	A rude family -	- At 5 o'clock in the morning
She He It	Doesn't	Go to Have	School by car Breakfast	Every day Every morning

(?) Interrogative Statement DO/DOES+S+V1+O+Adverb of time				
Do/Does	Subject Pronoun	Verb	Object	Adverb of Time
Do	I You They We	Have Get up	A rude family -	At 5 o'clock in the morning?
Does	She He It	Go to Have	School by car Breakfast	Every day? Every morning?

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ❖ It expresses an activity that is in progress at the moment of speaking or something generally in progress this week, this month, or this year.
- ❖ Use Adverb of Time now, right now, this moment, this week

(+) Positive Statement S+to be+V-ing+O+Adverb of time				
Subject Pronoun	To be	V-ing	Object	Adverb of Time
I	Am	Studying Studying Studying	English Arabic drawing	Now Right now This moment This week This year
You They We	Are			
She He It	Is			

(+) Negative Statement S+ToBe+NOT+V-ing+O+Adverb of time					Adverb of time
Subject Pronoun	To be	not	V-ing	Object	
I	am	not	Studying Studying	English Arabic Drawing Flying	Now Right now This moment This week This year
You They We	are	not			
She He It	is	not			

(?) Interrogative Statement ToBE+S+V-ing+O+Adverb of time				Adverb of time
To be	Subject Pronoun	V-ing	Object	
Am	I	Studying	English Arabic drawing	Now Right now This moment This week This year
Are	You They We			
	She He It			

Exercise 1:

A. Fill in the blanks with "is" or "are".

- 1) My mother _____ cooking fried chicken
- 2) The people _____ setting the stage
- 3) My brother _____ making coffee
- 4) My grandparents _____ watching TV now
- 5) It _____ raining outside now.
- 6) The baby girl _____ laughing this moment
- 7) My students _____ painting in the class now
- 8) We _____ ordering seafood fried rice now
- 9) They _____ celebrating Eidul Fitr.
- 10) The dogs _____ barking, it's very noisy.

B. Write the correct "ing" verb in the blank.

- 1) My mom is ___ the floor (clean)
- 2) They are ___ badminton (play)
- 3) They are ___ around (walk).
- 4) The farmers are _ rice in the field (plant).
- 5) I am _ aerobic with friend (do)
- 6) The children are _ candy (chew).
- 7) You are ___ nice traditional dance (dance).
- 8) My sister is _ her bed well (make)
- 9) The cat is ___(run).
- 10) He is ___ a truck (drive)

Exercise 2:

Look at the following pictures. What is each person in these families doing?

Create sentences using Present Continuous Tense!

1 	2 
3 	4 
5 	6 

Exercise 3

Make questions and answers. Use Present Continuous tense. For example:

Q(she/work/in Kotabaru this year?) - Is she working in Kotabaru this year?

A(no/she/work/in Batulicin) - No, she is working in Batulicin.

1. Q(you/prepare for exam at the moment?) A(yes/I/study hard)
2. Q(you father/watch TV right now?) A(yes/he/watch news)
3. Q(your brothers/study now) A(no/they/play video games)
4. Q(your grandmother/live with you this month?) A(no/she/stay with my aunt)
5. Q (the couple /celebrate their wedding anniversary?) A(yes/they/have a party and invite some friends)

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with Simple Present or Present Continuous.

1. This is my aunt Mardiah. She _____(live) inKandangan, but _____(visit) Banjarmasin at the moment. She _____(stay) at our house.

2. These are my parents. They _____ (work) in Martapura, but this week they _____ (take) a leave. They _____ (want) to spend some time with my aunt.
3. This is my cousin Edi. He _____ (study) business in Jakarta right now. He _____ (want) to be a company director.
4. This is my niece Atika. She _____ (go) to high school. She _____ (like) mathematics, but she doesn't like history.
5. My grandparents _____ (live) in Balangan and _____ (have) a rice farm. This month, grandpa _____ (harvest) and grandma _____ (help) him.

Exercise 5:

Read the following text and notice the underline verbs. Some of them are incorrect. Change into a correct form of Simple Present or Present Continuous.

I live in Banjarmasin. I am having two sister. They are Raisa and Hanifa. We are getting up early every day and we always have breakfast together. I leave home at eight and walk to the university. I am finishing the classes at four and I arrive home at five. This month I work very hard for my exams.

At the moment we have breakfast in the dining room. My mother drinks coffee and talks with my father. My sisters are eating bread while checking their phones. I drink tea while watching news on TV. Sometimes I am watching English news program, but I am not understanding the words!

H. READING

FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES



In western countries such as the United States or Australia, college students do not live at home. They often choose to go to college in different cities – away from their parents. At college, they live in university housing. They also have part-time jobs to support their daily needs. After college, most people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some of them rent apartment and share with others. These people are called roommates. Young people usually decide to get married after they settle down and have their own house. How about the elderly? People over 65 sometimes still work part-time, join community service, or travel. Although their children are away, the family ties are still strong. The children usually visit their parents during holidays such as Thanksgiving or Christmas.

In Asian countries, families stay together longer. For example in Indonesia, college students live with their parents. In some regions, young people from the villages move to the city to continue their study and live in university dormitory or boarding house. But many of them return to their home and continue to live with their parents until they have a job and get married. Houses are expensive especially in the city and few of them have the money to pay their own rent or buy their own house. For some rich families, parents usually build houses for their children. What are the activities of the elderly people? When they are retired, elderly people live at home, take care of their grandchildren, and go to *pengajian* (religious teachings).

True or False?

1. In the U.S. university students live near their parents
2. Young people in the U.S. are more independent
3. Young people in the U.S. do not have enough money to rent an apartment
4. Elderly people in the U.S. are still active
5. Families in the U.S. do not have strong relationship
6. In Indonesia many young people live at their parents' house
7. Young people in the villages do not continue their study
8. Some university students in Indonesia share apartment with roommates
9. After finishing university, Indonesian students do not want to return to their home.
10. Elderly people in Indonesia only stay at home.

I. WRITING

Write a description about your family. Use the questions below as guidance.

- ❖ Where do you come from?
- ❖ Do you live with your parents? If not, where and with whom do you live now?
- ❖ What are your father's and your mother's names?
- ❖ What are their occupations?
- ❖ What are your brothers' and sisters' names?
- ❖ What do they do?
- ❖ What are their hobbies?
- ❖ What activities do you like to do together as a family?
- ❖ What kind of family do you want to have in the future?

UNIT 6: HEALTH

BE HEALTHY, BE HAPPY

The students are expected to be able to:

✓ **Listening:**

- 1) Decide kinds of medicine given to the patients by doctor based on the speaker
- 2) Find the health problem that people have based on the information given by a/the speaker/speakers

✓ **Speaking:**

- 1) practice asking about people condition related to health problem
- 2) Explaining their health problems have
- 3) Give advice to people are sick

✓ **Reading:** Read and get information about *Home Remedies*

✓ **Writing:** Give responses to people who tell about their health problems in magazine. Students pretend as a columnist magazine.

✓ **Grammar Focus:** Adverbs of frequency

UNIT 6: HEALTH

BE HEALTHY, BE HAPPY

A. STARTER



What do you do to stay healthy?

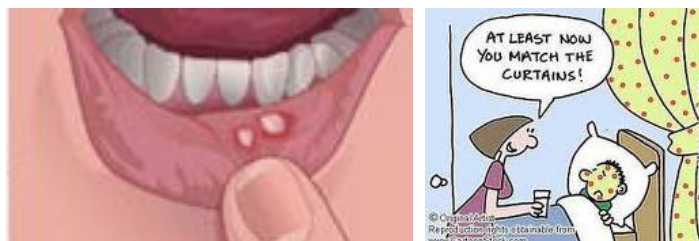
Do you ever have health problems? What happened?

What do you usually do when you get sick?

B. VOCABULARY IN USE

Match the name of health problem with the condition.

Health problem	Condition
headache	you have a temperature of 38 C
fever	you feel like throwing up your food
cold	your head hurts
upset stomach	children get red spots on their bodies
allergy	you have a headache, sore throat, fever, runny nose, and body ache
chicken pox	you have stomachache and loose bowel movement
typhoid fever	a disease carried by the Aedes Aegypti mosquitos. The symptoms are fever, painful headaches, muscle pain, and rash
diarrhea	small, painful ulcers on the inside of the mouth, tongue, lips, or throat
dengue fever	you become ill or get a rash when you eat certain food
canker sore	infectious disease which attack the intestines, caused by bacteria taken in the food or drink



C. LISTENING

Listen and practice.

Write the health problems. For example "He has a backache"



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(Source Interchange Intro p. 79)

D. CONVERSATION

Dialog 1 At dormitory

- Ardi : Hi! How are you?
- Bram : Oh, not so good.
- Ardi : Gee, What's the matter?
- Bram : I have a terrible cold.
- Ardi : Really? That's too bad! Have you taken anything for it?
- Bram : No. Not yet
- Ardi : Well, do you know what you should do?
- Chop up some garlic and cook it in chicken stock.
- Then drink a cup every half hour. It really works!
- Bram : Ugh!

Dialog 2 At the clinic

Dr. Tuti : Hello Winda, how are you today?
 Winda : Not so good.
 Dr. Tuti : So, what's wrong exactly?
 Winda : I'm exhausted.
 Dr. Tuti : Hmm. Why are you so tired?
 Winda : I don't know. I just can't sleep at night.
 Dr. Tuti : OK. Let's take a look at you.

A few minutes later

Dr. Tuti : I'm going to give you some pills. Take one pill every night after dinner.
 Winda : OK
 Dr. Tuti : And don't drink coffee, tea, or soda.
 Winda : Anything else?
 Dr. Tuti : Yes. Don't work too hard.
 Winda : All right. Thanks, Dr. Tuti.

EXPRESSIONS

Asking about health problems:

What's the matter? What's wrong?

Explaining health problems

I've got a headache.
 I have a fever.
 I hurt my feet.
 I broke my arm.

Giving advice

Take breaks often. Don't work too hard.
 You should drink eight glasses of water. You need to stop smoking.
 You'd better see the doctor.



Practice 1:

Look at the health problems below and match with some possible advice.

a bad headache	drink some orange juice
a sore throat	take some aspirin
a backache	take vitamin C
a burn	don't lift anything heavy
a toothache	don't drink a lot of coffee
a cough	drink lots of liquids

a fever	put some lotion on it
the flu	see the dentist go to bed and rest get some medicine from the drugstore don't exercise

Practice 2:

Create a conversation.

Choose one of health problems.

Student A You are having one of these health problems:

- 1) bee sting 2) stomachache 3) insomnia
4) sore muscles 5) tired eyes

Student B Give advice!

E. LISTENING

Listen to doctor Young talk to four patients. What does she give them?

Check (✓) the correct medication.

	Antacid	Aspirin	Cold pills	Eye drops	Muscle cream
Ben					
Alison					
Jeffrey					
Marta					

F. CONVERSATION

Notice the use of adverbs of frequency in this following conversation

Maia You're really fit, Surya. Do you play sports?

Surya Well, I really love tennis. I usually play it with friends. I also work out at the gym to keep my body healthy.

Maia Wow! How often do you exercise like that?

Surya About five times a week.

Maia Seriously?

Surya : Sure. And I always get up early and lift weights for an hour.

Maia : Hmm... You do lots of exercise. I hardly ever exercise. I usually just watch TV in my free time.

Surya I think you should exercise. It makes you healthy. If you are healthy, you are happy!

(Adapted from *Interchange 1*)



G. GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adverbs of Frequency

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Sentence
100%	Always	I always go to bed before 11 pm.
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work.
80%	normally / generally	I normally go to the gym.
70%	often/ frequently	I often take supplement
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes have coffee for breakfast
30%	occasionally	I occasionally sleep late
10%	seldom / rarely	I seldom eat junk food
5%	hardly ever	I hardly ever drink soda
0%	Never	I never skip lunch

The position of the adverb in a sentence:

1. An adverb of frequency is put **before** a main verb. Subject + **adverb** + *main verb*

Examples:

- I **always** *have* breakfast
- He **normally** *drinks* milk for breakfast.

2. An adverb of frequency is put **after** *to be*. Subject + *to be* + **adverb**

Examples:

- They *are* **never** on diet.
- Prevention *is* **always** better than cure.

3. When we use an auxiliary verb (have, will, must, might, could, would, can, etc.), the adverb is placed **between** the auxiliary and the main verb.. Subject + *auxiliary* + **adverb** + *main verb*.

Examples:

- She *can* **sometimes** *go* bicycling.
- They *might* **never** *do* any exercises.

4. We can put *usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally* at the start of a sentence.

Example **Occasionally**, I like to eat junk food.

5. We can also use the time signals when we want to be more specific about the frequency, such as *every day, once a month, twice a year, four times a day, every other week*, etc.

The position is usually at the end of the sentence.

Example He goes to the gym **twice a week**

Practice 1 :

Put the adverbs in the correct place.

Then practice the conversation

1. A Do you get much exercise? (usually)

- B Yes, I play badminton after work (sometimes). And on Sundays I go to the gym (often)
2. A What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
B I have milk breakfast (always). I have coffee (never)
3. A Do you go to bed early? (usually)
B I go to bed around midnight (normally). I go to bed early (seldom)
4. A Do you skip breakfast? (ever)
B Yes. I skip breakfast when I have early morning classes (frequently)
5. A What do you do on your day off? (usually)
B Nothing much. I sleep until noon (always)
6. A Do you go to the doctor when you are sick? (always)
B No, I don't. I just buy over-the-counter medicine (often)

Practice 2:

MENTAL HEALTH QUIZ

Respond to each statement by checking (√) in the column that best describe you.

No	Statement	Always	Sometimes	Rarely
1	I express feelings such as love, fear and anger			
2	I discuss problems with a friend or relative			
3	I get enough sleep			
4	I exercise regularly			
5	I do not let stress give me a headache			
6	I have hobbies that help me relax			

Score:

Give 5 points for always, 3 for sometimes, and 1 for rarely. Add up your point Result:

26 or higher You have good mental health

14-25 You are in neutral zone.

You can improve 13 or lower Try to relax!

Practice 3:

Interview your partner about how he/she keeps a healthy life. Create questions using adverb of frequency. The topic may include:

- Eating habit
- Sleeping habit
- Exercise habit
- Way of relaxing

H. READING

Read carefully and decide these statements True (T) or False (F)!

1. The virus was identified in the beginning of the year (T) / (F)
2. The virus is transmitted through the air (T) / (F)
3. The patient 01 In Indonesia confirmed for positive covid-19 on February (T) / (F)
4. Wuhan is the place where the virus appeared firstly (T) / (F)
5. Cough is one of the symptoms of Covid-19 (T) / (F)

COVID-19

The disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 Corona virus was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. A novel coronavirus (CoV) is a new strain of coronavirus. It has been named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) – 'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV'.

The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold. The virus is transmitted through direct contact with respiratory droplets of an infected person (generated through coughing and sneezing), and touching surfaces contaminated with the virus. The virus may survive on surfaces for several hours, but simple disinfectants can kill it.

The first time COVID-19 was reported to have entered Indonesia was on March 2, 2020 in Depok, West Java. This first case of transmission was revealed after patient 01 made close contact with a Japanese citizen who turned out to be positive for COVID-19 when he was examined in Malaysia on Valentine's night, February 14, 2020.

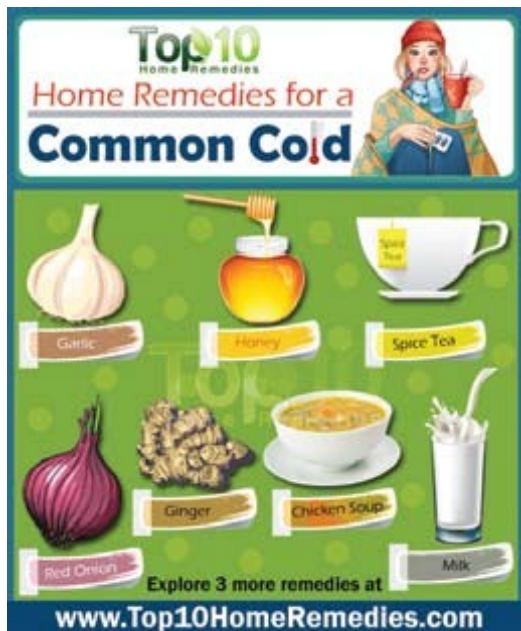
The symptoms can include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. In more severe cases, infection from can cause pneumonia or breathing difficulties. More rarely, the disease can be fatal.

Here are seven precautions you and your family can take to avoid infection:



(Source <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/coronavirus/FAQ>)

HOME REMEDIES



When people get sick, they usually go to the doctor for help or get some medicine from the drugstore. But many people also use home remedies for common illnesses. Here are some of them.

Cold Hot chicken soup is very effective for a cold. Chicken soup has many essential nutrients, vitamins, and antioxidants that help treat common cold symptoms. Garlic also reduces the cold symptoms. Boil four to five chopped garlic cloves in a cup of water and add one teaspoon of honey. Drink it two to three times a day. Gargling with salt water may also decrease the cold symptoms. Dissolve a teaspoon of salt in a full glass of water. Gargle for 15 seconds then spit it out. Drinking hot or cold lemonade may also help. It gives the vitamin C that your immune system needs.

Cough Ginger is one of the most popular natural cures for a cough. Cut fresh ginger into small slices and crush them slightly. Put them in a cup of water and bring to a boil. Drink three to four times a day. You can also add some lemon juice and honey to it. Honey can relieve coughs more effectively than over-the-counter medicines. You can make a simple

cough syrup by combining two tablespoons of lemon juice and one tablespoon of honey. Drink this syrup several times a day. Hot milk with honey can relieve a dry cough and reduce chest pain. For best results, drink it before going to sleep.

Canker Sore Honey is effective to cure canker sore. After each meal, wet a sterile cotton ball and wipe the sore clean. Then, apply a small amount of honey using a cotton swab. Beside honey, you can also use aloe vera. Slice an aloe leaf. With a clean spoon, dab a bit of the gel directly on the sore. Repeat as often as necessary. You can also rinse your mouth with a solution of one teaspoon baking soda in half a cup of warm water. Baking soda neutralizes acids that irritate the canker sore and helps kill bacteria to help your sore heals quickly.

Answer the questions:

1. What are home remedies for a cold?
2. Why is chicken soup effective for a cold?
3. Is lemonade good for a cold? Why?
4. What are home remedies for a cough?
5. How do you make a simple cough syrup?
6. What are home remedies for canker sore?
7. Which part of aloe vera is used to cure canker sore?
8. How does baking soda cure canker sore?
9. What home remedy is effective for a cold, a cough and canker sore?
10. Do you know other home remedies? Share with the class

I. WRITING

Pretend you are a columnist in a magazine. You receive letters from the readers telling about their health problems. Respond to one of the letters below by giving advice.

Dear Doc,

I have a problem and need your advice. I am a first year student of high school. I feel that I'm too fat. My friends say that I look fine, but I don't think so. I really want to lose my weight. I've tried several diets, but they just don't work for me. I'm desperate. Can you help me?

- Pink -

Dear Doc,

I'm a college student and live in a boarding house. Just recently I have developed a bad cough especially at night. It might be caused by my habit of smoking. I want to quit, but it's hard because all my friends in the boarding house smoke. Can you give me some tips to stop my bad habit?

- Guy -

UNIT 7: DIRECTION

IS THERE A FOOD STALL AROUND HERE?

The students are expected to be able to:

- ✓ **Listening:** Find information about place and location based on the speaker
- ✓ **Speaking:**
 - 1) Practice asking direction
 - 2) Give direction
- ✓ **Reading:** read aloud and find information about *London* and *Mecca*
- ✓ **Writing:** Describe about their hometown in paragraphs
- ✓ **Grammar Focus:** Preposition of Place

UNIT 7: DIRECTION

IS THERE A FOOD STALL AROUND HERE?

A. STARTER

- Where are you from?
- Where do you live now?
- Is there any difference between your home town and the city you live now?
- Is there a mosque near your house?
- Are there any parks in your neighborhood?



B. VOCABULARY IN USE

Public Facilities

1. Match the place with the definition

bank	people go to watch movies here.
bookstore	people go here to do exercises and weight training
bus station	a small café / canteen where people buy food and drink
department store	where you go when you need to travel by bus to another place nearby or to another town city.
cinema/movies	men and women go here when they need their cut hair cutting
food stall	people take their clothes here to wash them
gas station	a place where you go to worship and pray
gym	a shop that sells books and magazines
hairstresser's	people buy fuel for their car, motorbike or other types of vehicle
Laundromat	a place to go when you need to deposit, withdraw or transfer money

Library	people can play on grass, rest, play or walk, or have a picnic. children can play on swings, a slide or climb on frame.
Mosque	a very large store that sells a lot of different things like men's / women's clothes, electrical goods etc.
Park	people can read and borrow books from here.

2. Mention other public facilities that you know.

C. CONVERSATION

Asking for a place

- Sarah Excuse me. I'm your new neighbor, Sarah. I just moved in.
- Woman Oh nice to meet you, Sarah.
- Sarah I'm looking for a food stall. Is there one near here?
- Woman Yes, there is one across from the mosque.
- Sarah Oh, good. And are there any internet cafes around here?
- Woman Yes, there are some on Kemiri street.
- Sarah Thank you ma'am.
- Woman My pleasure.



Practice the conversation above with a partner.

Substitute the underline words with the words below.

Laundromat	Padang restaurant	Muslimah salon
behind the dormitory	beside the travel agent	Next to the café
ATMs	Photo copy centers	Meatball vendors
on campus entrance	On Pala street	in front of the school

D. GRAMMAR FOCUS

Preposition of place

When we describe a location, we use prepositions of place:

- Preposition **at** for a specific place / position.
E.g. You need to wait **at** the bus stop. Mr. Bean lives **at** 10 Downing Street.
- Preposition **on** and **on the corner of** for a location on the street
E.g. The BNI bank is **on** A.Yani street

The post office is **on the corner of** Samudra street and Lambung Mangkurat street

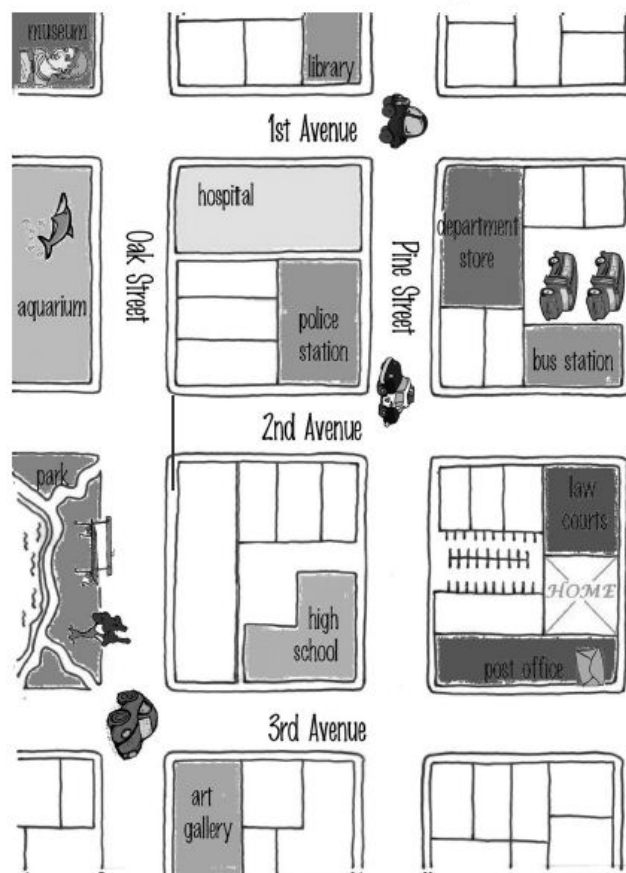
3. Other prepositions for a specific location **between, in front of, behind, beside/next to, opposite/ across from**

Look at the map below:



- The bakery is **between** the police station and the post office.
- There are some trees **in front of** the hospital. There is a playground behind the school.
- The convenience store is **next to** the bookstore.

Practice Mark the name of the places on the map based on the description!



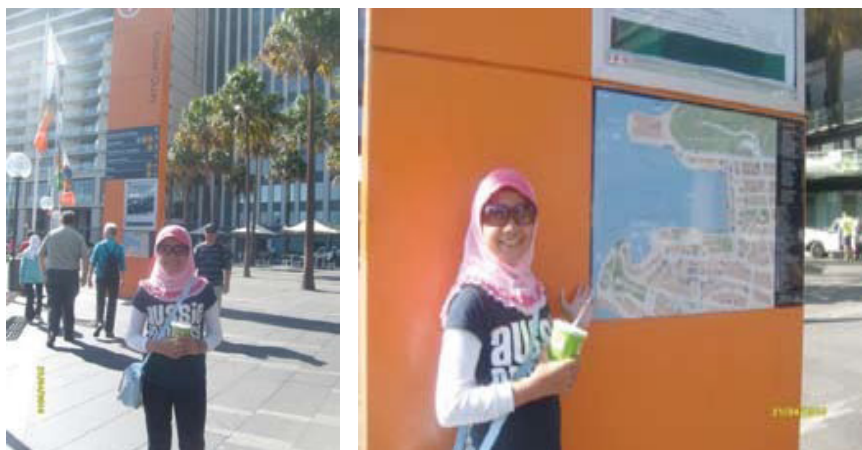
1. The mosque is on 1st Avenue beside the library.
2. The bookstore is across from high school next to the post office.
3. The grocery is on 2nd Avenue beside the law courts.
4. The gas station is on the corner of Oak Street and 3rd Avenue opposite the art gallery.
5. The bank is on Pine Street beside department store.
6. The food stall is on the corner of 2nd avenue and Pine Street opposite the police station.
7. The bakery is on Oak Street next to the hospital.
8. The hairdresser's on the corner of 2nd Avenue and Oak Street across from the aquarium.
9. The football field is across from the park.
10. The café is between the hairdresser's and the bakery.

E. LISTENING

Practice 1 Listen to some hotel guests ask for some places to visit in the neighborhood. Complete the chart.

Place to visit	Location	Good to visit or not? Why?

(source/Interchange 1)



Practice 2 Listen to your teacher. Arrange the words below based on what you hear.

1. blocks - right - Walk - turn - then - two - for

.....

2. Take - fifth - lift - the - floor - the - to

.....

3. your - left - Go - building - bridge - then - on - look for - tall - under - and - the - a

.....

4. get - store – department - bus 36 - off - and - at – Take - Central

5. at – 14 - street - the - the - for - bus - wait - bus - Cross - stop - and

6. I - the - do - How - to - from - get - here - stadium ?

7. you - Go - way - until - this - station - the - gas - see

8. how - Can - the - find - tell - me - zoo - to - you ?

9. get - intersection - the – station - When - the - you – road - to - cross

10. lights - Wait - green. - light - changes - the - traffic - the - until - at - to

F. SPEAKING

Asking and giving direction



- Tourist : Excuse me, we are going to Trans Studio. Can you tell us how to get there?
- Passerby : Well, Trans Studio is on Jl. Gatot Subroto. Go straight ahead on this street until the third traffic light, then turn left.
- Tourist : Do you know the name of the street is?
- Passerby : Yes, it's Jl. Pemuda. Now, when you come to the junction, turn right. You'll be on Jl Martadinata.
- Tourist : OK, I go straight ahead on this street to the third traffic light.
- Passerby : Yes, that's right.
- Tourist : Then I continue to the junction and take a right on Jl. Martadinata

Passerby : Right.

Tourist : Ok, What's next?

Passerby : Well, at the intersection, turn left. It is Jl. Gatot Subroto. Keep going until you see Trans Studio Mall on your left. Trans Studio is in that mall.

Tourist : Oh, thank you very much.

Passerby : You're welcome. Enjoy your visit!

Expressions used to ask for a place and direction:

- Excuse me. I'm looking for..... Is there one/a..... near here?
- Are there any around here?
- Do you know where... is?
- Can you tell me where is?
- Do you know how to get to.....?

Expressions used to give direction:

- There is one on Street.
- There are some on Street.
- Go straight ahead.
- Go down Street until you see
- Take a right / left
- Continue until.....
- Turn right / left
- Past a supermarket until you come to a
- You'll see the on the right/left
- The is on your right/left. You can't miss it



Practice 1 Complete the conversation with the words below.

across	Front	how	left	looking	Lost	corner	down
far	Miss	next	off	on	take	way	where

1. A You look Can I help?
 B Yeah. I'm for the Caprice Theater. Do you know it is?
 A It's on the of Elm Street and 22nd Avenue.
 It's to the Art Gallery. You can't it.
2. A Excuse me. Can I trouble you for a moment?
3. B Sure. What's wrong?
 A I'm lost. Do you know to get to the Stadium?
 B The easiest to get there is probably by subway just the Central Line to Broadway Station. Transfer to the Green Line and get at Harbour Station. If you go out exit number four, it should be right in of you.

4. A Can I get to the Harlton Hotel from here foot?
 B Sure. It's not that Just go 4th Avenue to Main Street. Turn on Main. It should be on your right.
 It's from the park.

Practice 2 Create a conversation asking for and giving a direction to a public place in your city.

G. READING

LONDON



London is the capital of England and the capital of Great Britain. It is one of the greatest cities in the world. It is a seat of government, a center of learning and culture, it is an important business and financial center.

London has four major areas. The city is the oldest part of London. It stretches from Fleet Street to the Tower. Many financial and business buildings are in the city. The West End lies between

Fleet Street and Hyde Park., It includes the Houses of Parliament, Whitehall, Buckingham Palace, the University of London, the Museum and Galleries. The East End is East of the Tower. It includes the Port of London and large industrial and residential areas. The South Bank is in the South of Thames between Lambeth and Tower Bridge. Several important buildings and skyscrapers, housing government departments and private firms are there.

London is also very famous for its parks. Among the parks are Kensynton Gardens, Hyde Park, Green Park, St James Park and Regent's Park.

Exercise 1 Answer the following questions :

1. How many areas does London have?
2. Where is the city situated?
3. What can you find in the West End?
4. Where are the skyscrapers located?
5. What is London famous for?

Exercise 2:

1. Read the text again and find synonyms to:
 main =
 contains =
 popular =

2. Find antonyms to

excludes ><

minor ><

public ><

MECCA



Mecca, also transliterated as Makkah, is a city in the Hejaz and the capital of Makkah Province in Saudi Arabia. The city is located 70 km from Jeddah. Masjid al-Haram, the largest mosque in the world is located in Mecca. The mosque surrounds the Kaaba, Islam's holiest site, as well as being the direction of Muslim prayer. This mosque is also commonly known as the *Haram* or *Grand Mosque*. Among famous sites around the Grand Mosque are the Zamzam Well and Hira Cave.

The Zamzam Well is a celebrated water spring. Hira is a cave near Mecca, on the mountain named Jabal Al-Nūr. It is notable for being the location where Muhammad received his first revelations from God through the angel Jibreel, also known as Gabriel to Christians.

As the birthplace of Muhammad and a site of Muhammad's first revelation of the Quran, Mecca is regarded as the holiest city in the religion of Islam. The pilgrimage to Mecca known as the Hajj is obligatory for all able Muslims. Umrah, the small pilgrimage, is not obligatory, but is recommended. The pilgrimage to Mecca attracts millions of Muslims from all over the world. Today, millions of Muslims visit Mecca annually. As a result, Mecca has become one of the most cosmopolitan and diverse cities in the Muslim world, despite the fact that non-Muslims are prohibited from entering the city

(source Wikipedia)

Exercise 3 Answer the following questions :

1. Where is Mecca located?
2. What is Kaaba?
3. What are some famous sites around Masjid Al-Haram?
4. Why is Mecca regarded as the holiest city in Islam?
5. Are non-Muslims permitted to enter Mecca?

Exercise 4:

1. Read the text again and find synonyms to:

famous =

suggested =

yearly =

2. Find into the text the opposite words of

optional ><

similar ><

permitted ><

H. WRITING

Write a descriptive paragraph about your city/your hometown. Use the following questions as a guideline.

- Where is your hometown?
- What's your hometown like?
- What public facilities are there?
- Is your hometown famous for anything?
- What are the main attractions in your hometown?
- Can you describe the main geographical features of your hometown? (beach, mountains, etc.)
- What does your hometown produce?
- What is the best thing about your hometown?
- What's there to do in your hometown?
- Do you like your hometown? Why or why not?

UNIT 8: VACATION

IT WAS A WONDERFUL VACATION

The students are expected to be able to:

✓ **Listening:**

- 1) Find information about people in their vacation
- 2)

✓ **Speaking:**

- 1) Tell their completed activities in the past
- 2) Tell their series of completed activities
- 3) Tell their habits in the past

✓ **Reading:** read aloud and find information about one of local tourism in Kalimantan Selatan

✓ **Writing:**

- 1) Make a family tree
- 2) Describe and explain the family tree in paragraphs by using simple present tense and present continuous tense

✓ **Grammar Focus:** Simple Past Tense

UNIT 8: VACATION

IT WAS A WONDERFUL VACATION

A. STARTER



Do you like travelling?

Do you have any favorite place to go for a vacation?

Where did the last time you go for a vacation?

What did you do?

Did you have a good time?

B. VOCABULARY IN USE

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| • Vacation | • airport |
| • travelling | • weekend |
| • tourism site | • wonderful |
| • resort | • sunset |
| • trekking | • postcard |
| • village | • belief |

C. CONVERSATION

Two students are talking about their summer holiday.

- Nick : What did you do in the summer?
- Eric : I took a trip around Europe by train
- Nick : Did you go on your own, or with some friends?
- Eric : A couple of friends came with me.
- Nick : How many countries did you visit?



- Eric : I went to six or seven countries. I had a great time.
- Nick : Which one did you like most?
- Eric : The Netherlands. I enjoyed exploring the marvelous countryside and I took lots of photographs.
- Nick : When did you arrive home?
- Eric : Last week. I'm still rather tired.

Practice the conversation with a partner, then substitute the underline part with the words below

last school holiday	during semester break	on your annual leave
around Java	to Papua	to South Kalimantan
Some classmates	my roommate	my office mates
Cities	places	tourist sites
four cities	three places	fives sites
Yogyakarta	Raja Ampat	Loksado
shopping at Malioboro	Seeing the beautiful sunrise	bamboo rafting

D. LISTENING

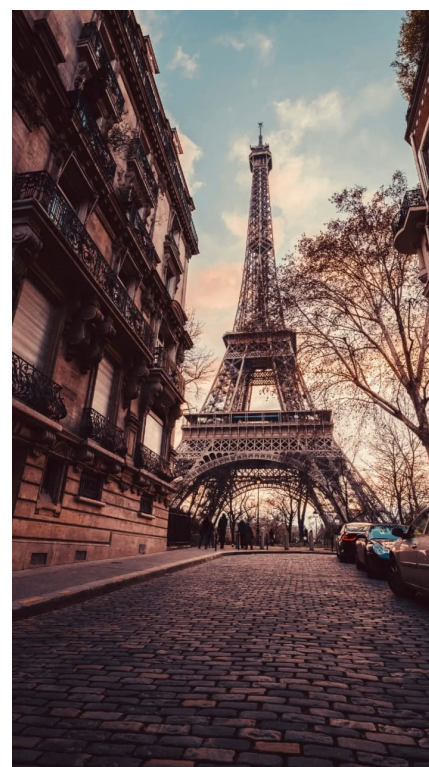
A VACATION TO FRANCE

Listen to the conversation first.

Activity 1:

Listen again. Circle the correct answers.

- The woman thought her vacation was
 - awful.
 - wonderful.
 - exciting.
- The woman thought the famous place were
 - relaxing.
 - crowded.
 - interesting.
- The woman took a tour ...
 - on a boat.
 - in a museum.
 - by herself.
- The woman thinks art museum are ...
 - interesting.
 - expensive.
 - boring.
- The woman liked ...
 - shopping.
 - going to cafes.
 - talking to french people.



(Source: Pinterest)

Activity 2:

Listen. Follow the instructions. Then write your answer below.

- _____
- _____
- _____

4. _____

5. _____

E. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1. Simple Past with be

Positive

I/He/she/it + was + place/time/adjective

You/we/they + were + place/time/adjective

E.g. I **was** in Spain

They **were** on vacation.

It **was** a wonderful vacation.

Negative

I/He/she/it + wasn't + place/time/adjective

You/we/they + weren't + place/time/adjective

Questions

Was + I/He/she/it + place/time/adjective

Were + You/we/they + place/time/adjective

2. Simple Past with verb-2

Positive S + V2

Negative S + didn't + V1

Question Did + S + V1

Verb-2 has regular and irregular forms. Regular verbs end with -ed

Examples:

- You **called** Hana.
- **Did** you **call** Hana?
- You **did not call** Hana.

Simple Past Tense is used for:

1. Completed Action in the Past

Examples:

- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?

2. A Series of Completed Actions



Examples:

- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00

3. Duration in Past



The duration is indicated by expressions such as for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

- They **sat** at the beach all day.
- They **did not stay** at the party the entire time.
- A How long **did** you **wait** for them? B We **waited** for one hour.

4. Habits in the Past



It uses expressions such as always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **didn't play** the piano.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.

5. Past Facts or Generalizations



The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.

(Source Language Dynamics).

Practice 1

Complete the conversation with *was, wasn't, were, or weren't*.

- A: _____ Paul at work today?
 B No, he _____ in the office. I think he's on leave
- A: _____ you in Australia last year?
 B Yes, I _____ in Melbourne on business, and then my wife and I _____ to Gold Coast for vacation
- A Phil and I _____ at home in London last week.
 We _____ at Mike's house in Oxford. Do you know Mike?
 B Yes, I _____ at Mike's party in Manchester last summer. _____ you there?
 A No, we _____ there. Phil and I _____ in Indonesia in the summer.

Practice 2

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of verb-2

- They _____ (sell) many fruits and vegetables in Lok Baintan floating market yesterday morning.
- Last year, I _____ (travel) to Japan with my parents.
- We _____ (talk) on the phone for almost one hour last night.
- I _____ (not enjoy) our stay at the cottage. One night when we _____ (talk) in our room, the owner _____ (knock) our door at ten o'clock, and _____ (tell) us to go to sleep!
- A Do you remember when we _____ (go) to Turkey?
 B Yes, You _____ (lose) your passport just after we _____ (arrive) It was terrible! Fortunately, the official at the consulate _____ (help) us
 B Yeah, and we _____ (find) really good hotel in Istanbul. We _____ (see) the advertisement on the internet and _____ (get) the best deal!

F. SPEAKING

Practice 1

Choose one of these situations to practice your understanding in using Simple Past.

- Tell your partner or classmates what you did yesterday.
 Example Yesterday, I went to the mall.
 I bought some shorts and a baseball cap. I spent almost Rp 250.000.
- Ask your partner what he/she did last weekend. Respond with related questions.
 Example
 A What did you last Saturday?
 B I stayed home and cleaned my room.
 A Did you do anything fun? B Not really.
- Tell about an unforgettable experience.
 Example:

One day, when I *was* about 7 years old, there *was* a knock on our door. When I *opened* the door, I *saw* that nobody was there. I *felt* something *was* wrong, so I *called* my mother.

Practice 2 Pair work

Situation Your friend just got back from holiday in Barcelona. Ask him/her some questions using the prompts below.

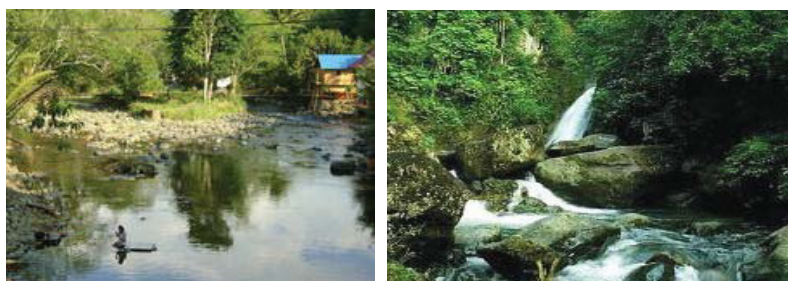
E.g. (your hotel / good) Was your hotel good?

1. (Your room / comfortable?) _____
2. (the weather / nice?) _____
3. (the food / delicious?) _____
4. (the streets / full of people?) _____
5. (the city / exciting at night?) _____
6. (the people / friendly?) _____
7. (you / watch / the football game?) _____
8. (you / visit / the museum?) _____
9. (you / buy / some souvenirs?) _____
10. (the shops / expensive?) _____

Answer the questions above. Then do a role play

G. READING

Look at this following picture. Do you know this place? Have you ever been there?



Loksado is a small village in Kandungan, Hulu Sungai Selatan regency. It takes about 5 hours ride from Banjarmasin, the capital city of South Kalimantan. There are many interesting activities that visitors can do in this place, such as hiking, trekking, bird-watching, swimming, climbing, bamboo rafting in Amandit river, and many other activities.

Trekking to Meratus Mountaineous Range is one of visitors' favorite activities. It is recommended for the visitors to do the trekking in the evening close to the sunset so they can see a beautiful view during the sunset followed by the evening sky showing thousand stars which felt so close to earth. There are some itineraries to do trekking here. The most usual one starts from Loksado to Malaris to Rawa Panggang and ends at Haratai waterfalls.

Trekking from Loksado to Haratai is so fun. During the trekking, visitors will pass villages, forests, rivers, traditional long houses, hanging-wooden bridges, and traditional farms. There are also many

beautiful waterfalls in the middle of the forest that visitors can watch. For relaxation, visitors can finish the trip with bamboo rafting across Mount Kantawan and tropical forest alongside Amandit River.

At certain times in Haratai, lucky visitors can witness the locals arranging a ceremony called *Jujuran*. It is a pre-wedding procession where both sides of bride and groom doing *Beruji* or *Bepantun* for a deal about expenses that should be paid for the wedding ceremony. The *Jujuran* is usually held in a communal house, which connects several families' houses from the same ancestor. This event can take all night long interspersed by some traditional music and songs, and dances

(Source Loksado travel guide).

Answer the following questions based on the information from the text.

1. How long does it take from Banjarmasin to Loksado?
2. When is the best time to do trekking from Loksado to Haratai waterfall?
3. What is the most common itinerary for trekking?
4. What views can you see when you do trekking to Haratai?
5. What event can the visitors see in Haratai?

H. WRITING



You are on vacation and want to send a postcard to your friend telling about your experience. Use the following questions to help you develop ideas.

1. Where did you spend the vacation?

2. How long were you there?

3. Who were you with?

4. What did you do there?

5. How was the weather?

.....

6. Do you want to go there again sometimes?

ou may add other information.

Writing a Postcard

POSTCARD

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

FROM: _____



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