



UMSIDA PRESS

Buku Ajar

BASIC ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS

Disusun Oleh :

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Nuril Lutvi Azizah, S.Si, M.Si.

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Mata kuliah ini ini dirancang untuk melengkapi pendidik dengan pemahaman teoritis tentang bagaimana mahasiswa membaca dan menulis, dan pemahaman praktis tentang dasar tata kebahasaan serta keterampilan membaca dan menulis Bahasa Inggris peserta didik. Mata kuliah ini dikembangkan secara kolaboratif oleh dosen-dosen dari Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo.

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Sidoarjo, Mei 2024

Tim

PRAKATA

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PROFIL PENULIS

UNITY

Reading

Text of material

PANCASILA



(Source: <https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/simbol-pancasila/>)

Suharto's regime transformed and marginalized political parties, which, minus the PKI, still retained considerable popular support in the late 1960s. Party influence was diminished by limiting the parties' role in newly established legislative bodies, the DPR and the MPR, about 20 percent of whose members were appointed by the government. Parties were forced to amalgamate: in January 1973, four Islamic parties were obliged to establish a single body known as the Unity Development Party (PPP) and non Islamic parties, including the PNI, were obliged to merge into the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI). Established by the armed forces in 1964, the Joint Secretariat of Functional Groups (Golkar) was given a central role in rallying popular support for the New Order in carefully staged national legislative elections.

Designed to bring diverse social groups into a harmonious organization based on "consensus," by 1969 Golkar had a membership of some 270 associations representing civil servants, workers, students, women, intellectuals, and other groups. Backed both financially and organizationally by the government, it had mastered Indonesia's political stage so completely by the 1970s that speculation centered not on whether it would gain a legislative majority, but on how large that majority would be and how the minority opposition vote would be divided between the PPP and the PDI. In the general elections of 1971, 1977, and 1982, Golkar won 62.8, 62.1, and 64.3 percent of the popular vote, respectively. As the 1980s progressed, Golkar continued to consolidate its electoral dominance.

In 1985 the legislature passed government-backed bills requiring all political parties and associations to declare their support for the Pancasila as their ideological foundation. Declaring such support was an extremely delicate issue for Muslim groups, including the PPP, since it attacked the basis of their identity (the government demanded that the Muslim parties not be exclusive and allow non-Muslim memberships). Although the Pancasila includes the principle of belief in a "supreme being," use of the term Maha Esa, rather than Allah, was designed to encompass diverse religious groups: Christians, Hindus, and Buddhists as well as Muslims. The Pancasila policy aroused strong opposition among politically active Muslims. Riots broke out in the Tanjung Priok port area of Jakarta on September 12, 1984, and a wave of bombings and arson took place in 1985. Targets included the Borobudur Buddhist temple, the palace of the Sunan of Surakarta, commercial districts in Jakarta, and the headquarters of the Indonesian state radio.

Voices of democratic opposition were heard May 5, 1980, when a group called the Petition of Fifty, composed of former generals, political leaders, academicians, students, and others, called for greater political freedom. In 1984 the group accused Suharto of attempting to establish a one-party state through his Pancasila policy. In the wake of the 1984-85 violence, one of the Petition of Fifty's leaders, Lieutenant General H.R. Dharsono, who had served as secretary general of ASEAN, was put on trial for antigovernment activities and sentenced to a ten-year jail term (from which he was released in 1990)

Glossary:

1. Regime : sistem, rezim
2. Retained : menjaga/memegang teguh
3. Diminished: dibuat lebih kecil/diminimalkan
4. Designed : dimaksudkan/dibentuk/didesain
5. Religious : agama

Task 1:

Answer the questions!

1. How could Soeharto's regime transform and marginalize political parties?
2. How many kinds of parties in Soeharto era?
3. What do you know about social groups into a harmonious organization?
4. Who was called by the Petition of Fifty?
5. Why does Pancasila use the term of Maha Esa rather than Allah?

Writing

Theory:

ARTICLES AND NUMBERS

- There are only three articles in English: 'a', 'an' and 'the'
- There are two types article in English. They are indefinite 'a' and definite 'the'.
- Do not use article to talk about something in general.

For example:

“Mobile phones are expensive”

(All mobile phones are expensive)

“The mobile phones are expensive”

(Not all mobile phones are expensive, just the ones I'm talking about)

Indefinite articles –‘a’ and ‘an’ (determiners)

‘a’ and ‘an’ indefinite articles. These articles refer to something which is not specifically known by people that you are talking with.

- ‘a’ or ‘an’ is used before noun which is not mentioned before.
For example: “I saw a rabbit this morning”.
“My aunt bought an oven yesterday”.
- ‘a’ is used in front of nouns that begin with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z).
For example: a rabbit, a cat, a dog, a plate, a glass.
- ‘an’ is used in front of nouns that begin with a vowel sound (a, i, u, e, o).
For example: an oven, an apple, an orange, an opinion, an hour.

Definite article –the

- A speaker uses ‘the’ with a singular count noun when s/he is talking about one thing/person that is specific.
For example: “I’ve got a new car. The new car is from my father”.

Practice:

Try to decide whether the speaker probably use ‘the’, ‘a’, or ‘an’.

1. Do you have motorcycle?
2. I need a car today to drive you to work, but be sure to fill car up with the gas.
3. I saw apple on the table.
4. Is that your new motorcycle? motorcycle you bought was expensive.
5. I didn’t see a cake on the table. Did you eat cake?

Speaking

Dialogue:

Here are conversations between two people about Pancasila!

Mia : Hi Nina, long time no see!

Nina : Hello Mia!

Mia : Where are you going?

Nina : I'm going to the library. My teacher asks me to find out some information about Pancasila to discuss for my task.

Mia : Hey, my teacher asks me to do so.

Nina : Really??? Well, let's find and discuss together.

Mia : Okay! What do you think about Pancasila?

Nina : I think Pancasila is our ideological foundation which able to make a unity among differences.

Mia : Yes, I agree. Unfortunately, not many of Indonesian people understand about how important Pancasila is, in our daily life.

Nina : That's right! That's why we have to implement Pancasila in our daily life to prevent any disintegration among us.

Mia : Yes. I guess I have got a topic for my discussion about Pancasila.

Nina : Me too. Ok, that's all for today. See you tomorrow.

Mia : See you tomorrow!

Practice :

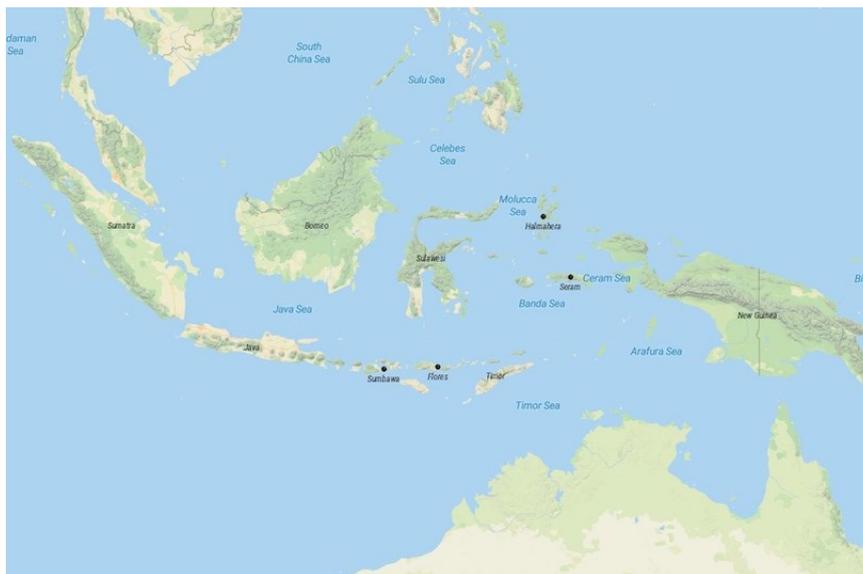
Now, make your own conversation about Pancasila, then practice it!

UNIT 2

Reading

Text of material

INDONESIA ARCHIPELAGO



Source: <https://www.touropia.com/largest-islands-in-indonesia/>

Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago nation, is located astride the equator in the humid tropics and extends some 2,300 miles (3,700 kilometers) east-west, about the same as the contiguous United States. It is surrounded by oceans, seas, and straits except where it shares an island border with East Malaysia and Brunei on Borneo (Kalimantan); with Papua New Guinea on New Guinea; and with Timor Loro Sae on Timor. West Malaysia lies across the Straits of Malaka, the Philippines lies to the northeast, and Australia lies to the south.

The archipelago's location has played a profound role in economic, political, cultural, and religious developments there. For more than two thousand years, trading ships sailed between the great civilizations of India and China via the waters and islands of

the Indies. The islands also supplied spices and forest products to that trade. The alternating east and west monsoon winds made the Indies a layover point for traders and others from diverse nations who brought their languages, ideas about political order, and their arts and religions. Small and then large kingdoms grew as a result of, and as part of, that great trade. Steamships altered some trade patterns, but the region's strategic location between East and South Asia and the Middle East remains.

Indonesia consists of all or part of some of the world's largest islands—Sumatra, Java, most of Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Halmahera, and the west half of New Guinea (Papua)—and numerous smaller islands, of which Bali (just east of Java) is best known. These islands plus some others have mountain peaks of 9,000 feet (2,700 meters) or more, and there are some four hundred volcanos, of which one hundred are active. Between 1973 and 1990, for example, there were twenty-nine recorded eruptions, some with tragic consequences. Volcanic lava and ash contributed to the rich soils of upland Sumatra and all of Java and Bali, which have nurtured rice cultivation for several thousand years.

The inner islands of Java, Madura, and Bali make up the geographical and population center of the archipelago. Java, one of the world's most densely settled places (with 2,108 people per square mile [814 per square kilometer] in 1990), occupies 78 percent of the nation's land area but accounts for about 60 percent of Indonesia's population. (About the size of New York state, Java's population is equivalent to 40 percent of that of the United States.) The outer islands, which form an arc west, north, and east of the inner ones, have about 90 percent of the land area of the country but only about 42 percent of the population. The cultures of the inner islands are more homogeneous, with only four major cultural groups: the Sundanese (in West Java), the Javanese (in Central and East Java), the Madurese (on Madura and in East Java), and the Balinese (on Bali). The outer islands have hundreds of ethnolinguistic groups.

Forests of the inner islands, once plentiful, are now largely gone. Kalimantan, West Papua, and Sumatra still have rich jungles, though these are threatened by population expansion and exploitation by loggers for domestic timber use and export. Land beneath the jungles is not fertile. Some eastern islands, such as Sulawesi and the Lesser Sundas (the island chain east of Bali), also

have lost forests. (taken from: <http://www.everyculture.com/Ge-It/Indonesia.html#ixzz4kDJaN1Tj>)

Glossary :

1. Lie : terletak
2. Role: peranan
3. Island: pulau
4. Civilization: peradaban
5. Trade: perdagangan

Task 1:

Answer the questions!

1. Where is Indonesia archipelago located?
2. Why does Indonesia have a profound role in economic, political, cultural, and religious developments?
3. How many parts of the largest Indonesia island?
4. With what countries does Indonesia share an island border?
5. What are the differences between the inner islands and the outer islands?

Task 2:

Divide class into pairs (student A and B). ask each student to write ten things (ex. Colors, numbers, food, etc.) on sheets that are important to him/her.

Task 3:

Now ask students to exchange answer sheets. Then start a dialog with asking student in pairs to ask each other and explain what has been written. Use some variety of questions such as, what...?/why...?/which...?/how many...?

Example:

Student A begins with question “What is your favorite food?”

Student B answers: my favorite food is (based on sheet).

Writing

Theory :

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

1. **Singular noun** is noun that shows one person, a thing, an animal, or a place.
2. **Plural noun** is noun that shows more than one person, things, animals, or places.

How to form plural noun

a. Add –es to nouns ending in –sh, -ch, -s, and -x

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|--|-------|---------|
| Beach | beaches | | peach | Peaches |
| branch | branches | | match | Matches |
| | | | | |
| Boss | Bosses | | glass | Glasses |
| Buss | Buses | | Lens | Lenses |
| | | | | |
| Brush | brushes | | Fish | Fishes |
| Bush | Bushes | | Lash | Lashes |
| | | | | |
| Box | Boxes | | Hoax | Hoaxes |
| Fox | Foxes | | Tax | Taxes |

b. Add –es to nouns ending in –o

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--|----------|------------|
| buffalo | buffaloes | | potato | Potatoes |
| Cargo | cargoes | | masquito | Masquitoes |
| Echo | Echoes | | tomato | Tomatoes |

c. Add –s to nouns ending in –o

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|--|-------|--------|
| Banjo | Banjos | | photo | Photos |
| bamboo | bamboos | | patio | Patios |
| Radio | Radios | | video | Videos |

d. Add –ies to nouns ending in y (change ‘y’ to ‘i’)

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--|-------|---------|
| Baby | Babies | | navy | Navies |
| Fly | Flies | | Puppy | Puppies |

e. Add –s to nouns ending in –y

| | | | | |
|-----|------|--|-----|------|
| Boy | Boys | | key | Keys |
| Day | Days | | toy | Toys |

f. Replace ‘f’ or ‘fe’ with –ves

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--|------|--------|
| Half | Halves | | self | Selves |
| Life | Lives | | wife | Wives |

g. Add -s to nouns ending in -f or -fe

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|--|------|-------|
| Chief | Chiefs | | reef | Reefs |
| Dwarf | Dwarfs | | roof | Roofs |

h. Change the vowels

| | | | | |
|-------|------|--|-------|-------|
| Foot | Feet | | tooth | Teeth |
| mouse | Mice | | woman | Women |

i. Some nouns have the same words for plural and singular

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--|--------|--------|
| furniture | Furniture | | Series | Series |
| Music | Music | | sheep | sheep |

j. Exceptional plural

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|--|--------|-------|
| Child | children | | mouse | Mice |
| Crisis | Crises | | radius | Radii |
| Etc. | | | | |

Practice :

Answer these questions!

1. It is fall. The are falling from the trees.
2. Good morning and gentlemen.
3. David drinks eight of water every day.
4. I want to light the candles. I need some
5. Mr. And Mrs. Smith have one daughter and three sons. They have one girl and three

Speaking

Dialogue :

Read the conversation between Victoria and David, then pay attention to the singular and plural noun!

Victoria : Hello david? How are you today?

David : Hi Victoria. I am fine thanks, and you?

Victoria : Very well thank you. Wow, you are bringing two big plastic bags. What did you buy?

David : Yes, you are right. My mother asked me to buy these stuffs in the supermarket. I bought a kilo of sugar, three kilograms of butter and five candies. Two candies for me and the rest are for my little sister.

Victoria : Oh i see

David : How about you? Where are you going?

Victoria : I want to go to the stationary. I want to buy three erasers, a pen, and a correction pen.

David : So you want to fill your pencil case with those things you buy?

Victoria : Actually, i have two pencil cases. I want to put these things to the one of ny pencil case but i let the other one empty.

David :Okay, nice to see you.

Victoria : Nice to see you too.,

Practice :

Now, make your own conversation contained singular and plural nouns around you, then practice it!

UNIT 3

Reading

Text of material

SYDNEY



(Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Sydney-New-South-Wales>)

Just over four million people call Sydney, Australia home. Citizens of Sydney call themselves Sydneysiders. Over thirty thousand native people of Australia called aboriginies live in Sydney. In the late 1700s, Britain sent ships of convicted prisoners to Sydney to help free up space in overcrowded jails. When released, many prisoners stay in Sydney adding to the city's diverse population.

The Sydney Opera House is the centerpiece of the city. Many live performances of ballet, opera, and classical music take place there. The beautiful architect of the Opera House has helped it gain international fame.

Because Sydney is found in the Southern Hemisphere, its seasonal pattern is opposite the Northern Hemisphere. Sydney's coldest month of the year is July. Snow is extremely rare in the city.

Glossary :

1. Native: asli
2. Late: akhir
3. Overcrowded : penuh sesak
4. Population: populasi
5. Opposite: berlawanan

Task 1:

1. In which country is Sydney?
2. What is the name given to early natives of Australia?
3. Which country outside of Australia contributed to large population of Sydney?
4. When it is the summer season in North America, what season is it in Sydney?
5. What do you think of snow?

Task 2:

| Word Box | |
|---------------|------------|
| Sydneysiders | Winter |
| Fall | Schools |
| Spring | Summer |
| Oldstrailians | Aborigines |
| Prison | Curches |

Use the words in the Word Box to answer the questions.

1. What are long time natives of Sydney called?
2. Where did many of the British immigrants to Sydney, in the 1700s, come from?
3. When it is the spring season in the United States, what season is it in Sydney?

Writing

Theory:

SIMPLE PRESENT

The simple present tense expresses:

- a. Daily habits, example: David takes shower every day.
- b. Usual activities, example: I usually eat lunch at the cafeteria.
- c. General statement of fact, example: Indonesia consists of all or part of some the world's largest island.

In summary, the simple present is used for events or situations that exist always, usually, or habitually, in the past, present or future.

Form: Subject + Verb 1 (+s/es)
 Subject + (do/does) not + Verb 1
 (Do/Does) + Subject + Verb 1?

Practice:

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate expressions.

Example: They _____ (come, always) late.

Answer : They always come late.

1. She usually (go) to school by bicycle.
2. Sammy.....(take care) of her mother.
3. You always(help) me.
4. Terry....(travel) to the mountain every Sunday.
5. Linda and Tony.....(swim) twice a month.
6. He ... his nails sometimes when he remembers.
7. My dad ... why do my mom get angry every weekend.
8. Sisca ... (go, always) to school every morning.
9. She ... (not, speak) Indonesian because she comes from Japan.
10. My father ... (read, usually) a newspaper while drinking tea in the morning.

Speaking

Dialogue:

The following is a model conversation about Indonesia.

Raisa : What cities have you ever visited?

Nadine : Hmm. I think I have never visited except the closest ones.

Raisa : What are they?

Nadine : They are Malang, Surabaya, Madura, and Gresik.

Raisa : Why don't you visit other cities?

Nadine : I'm sorry, my parents rarely give me money except for school fee, so that it's impossible for me to go for journey. I just save my money to reach my idea facing my future.

Raisa : Do you know the biggest town in Java?

Nadine : I don't know. But, in my opinion Surabaya is the biggest one.

Raisa : Really? I don't think so. I think it is Jakarta.

Nadine : Yeah. Up to you, we have to share with our friends, okay?

Raisa : Okay, lets meet our friends in the library to discuss more about cities in Indonesia.

Practice :

Now interview your partner on his/her favorite culture in Indonesia. You may use the following questions to ask or you may have your own questions.

1. Which culture do you like to study?
2. Which town do you like to visit?
3. Which special food do you like to eat?
4.
5.

UNIT 4

Reading

Text of material

KARAPAN SAPI (BULL RACE)



(Source: https://trigger.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Karapan_Sapi.jpg)

Festivals in Indonesia are diverse and colorful. These festivals have attracted lot of tourists from all corners of the world. Keeping in line with the diverse religion and castes in Indonesia, the festivals and events here are equally diverse and colorful and invite participation from the locals here. The Karapan Sapi (Bull Race) is one of the major events here.

The Karapan Sapi (Bull Race) is an annual event that draws visitors and enthusiasts from different parts of Indonesia and the world. The Karapan Sapi (Bull Race) is held at Madura Island. These bull races are very singular to Madura Island. The Karapan Sapi (Bull Race) was born out of the custom of plough teams racing and competing against each other across barren fields. This was a sporting love of an early king of Sumenep, one of the towns on the island. The Karapan Sapi (Bull Race) is held nowadays from August to October. This festival gives a golden opportunity to the locals to

throw overgenerous festivals to follow the races. The bull races finally end in the grand finals held in Pamekasan, the capital. Before the racing starts the bulls are paraded through the towns, decorated with flowers, ribbons and gilded halters. It is really a wonderful spectacle to see different bulls dressed in a colorful way and parading down the roads. While the Gamelan musicians divertimento the bulls they are fed arak (a potent South East Asian rice-wine spirit). This is done in order to excite the bulls for the race. Only then are they set free to charge down the track, or into the audience as occasionally happens. The race does not take much time as the bulls break the human 100 metres record by crossing the distance in just nine seconds. The Kerapan Sapi (Bull Race) will start from 9 am onwards this year.

The Karapan Sapi (Bull Race) is filled with excitement and thrill. You will certainly enjoy every moment of the race.

Glossary :

1. Diverse: beragam
2. Opportunity: kesempatan
3. Distance: jarak
4. Excitement: kegembiraan
5. Thrill: sensasi

Task 1:

1. What is the main event in Madura?
2. Why do the madurese hold this event?
3. How long time has kerapan sapi been held during this time?
4. How do they parade the bulls before the racing?
5. How far the distance between the bull track and the audience?

Writing

Theory:

SIMPLE PAST

Simple past tense is a form of the verb used to express activities or events that do or occurred in the past. The past can be a long time ago, a few years ago, a few months ago, a couple of weeks, days, or even a few hours ago.

As was mentioned above that in the simple past tense, change the verbs used are changes in the second form of the verb (verb2). In general, changes in the form of both verbs are always followed by the suffix "**ed**", changes in general is called the regular verb. However, in practice, not all the changes both verb followed by the suffix "**ed**", this is called irregular verb. So you have to be really careful to distinguish where the verb is classified as a regular verb (irregular verbs) and where the verb is classified as an irregular verb (irregular verb).

The form:

Subject + **Verb II** + Object

Subject (I-You-She-He-It-We-They)+ **did not (didn't)** + **Verb I** + Object

Did+ Subject (I-You-She-He-It-We-They)+ **Verb I** + Object ?

Practice :

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate expressions.

Example : He (win).....the president election several months ago

Answer : He won the president election several months ago

1. I (lost) ... my drawing book two days ago
2. (do)... she read novel last morning?
3. My brother (have) ... a motorcycle yesterday.
4. My teacher (give) ... new book last week.
5. I (see) ...Julian at the Nick's party. He was handsome.
6. Julio (be) ... active student last year.
7. Michael Jackson (sing) ... in his last concert at 2011
8. I (try) ... to call you yesterday, but no one picked up my phone

9. I and my family (move) ... to Los Angeles last month

10. She (cross) ... over the bridge by motorcycle last night

Speaking

Dialogue:

Rama : Have you ever traveled outside the country?

Sinta : Yes, I have. I went to Japan last year.

Rama : Really? I have always wanted to visit Japan. What did you do there?

Sinta : I visited historic temples and tried authentic Japanese cuisine. It was an amazing experience.

Practice : Now, make your own conversation about your friends activities yesterday, then practice it!

UNIT 5

Reading

Text of material

REOG PONOROGO



(Source: https://rm.id/images/reog-ponorogo_121821.jpeg)

Reog is a traditional dance that becomes the main identity for Ponorogo regency. Because of this, Ponorogo is also known as Reog city. This theatre has been known widely in Indonesian even foreign tourists. Reog National Festival is held every year along the anniversary of Ponorogo regency and Grebeg Suro celebration. Reog dance is also staged full moon nightly in Paseban, Ponorogo Town Square. Reog tells about the struggle for a prince who will propose to a lovely pretty princess. This dance is staged about 25 - 40 dancers and the musician. The interesting of Reog is his main leading figure named Singo Barong. The dancer of Singo Barong bears the mask about 30 - 40 kg weight and supported by the strength of their teeth. The other leading figures in Reog include Kelono Sewandono, Bujang Anom, Jatil and Warok. The visitors can

enjoy this traditional dance only in Ponorogo, East Java - Indonesia. The only area that has REOG dance is Ponorogo, not in other country.

Glossary :

1. Foreign: asing
2. Anniversary: peringatan tahunan
3. Regency: daerah
4. Celebration: perayaan
5. Figure: tokoh

Task 1:

1. What is reog?
2. Where is it from?
3. When is it held?
4. Mention the figures in reog?
5. What story does inspire reog?

Writing

Theory:

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The present Continuous (progressive) is used to describe what is happening at the moment. It is also used to describe a plan in the near future (this evening, next week, on Sunday, etc.). the present continuous (progressive) is often used with: now, at the moment, today, this morning – afternoon – evening.

For example:

(+)Dany is reading a book, now.

(-)Dany is not reading a book, now.

(?)Is he reading a book?

| The form: Subject | to be | Verb+ing |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|
| Dany | is | reading a book, now |
| They | are | studying Math, now. |
| You | are | doing a homework, now. |
| I | am | sleeping on the sofa, at the moment. |
| We | are | taking the English subject, this semester. |

Those sentences above expressing situations which are happening at the moment, which started sometimes in the past, still continue until now, and will end sometimes in the future.

Practice:

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate expressions.

Example: I (fish)..... with my friends from one hour ago until the next two hours.

Answer: I am fishing with my friends from one hour ago until the next two hours.

1. Look! Ansley (work) in the garden.
2. I (watch) TV at the moment.
3. Listen! Septian and Nisa (play) the piano.
4. Tanika (rest)right now.
5. I (talk) on the phone at this moment.
6. Anne (cook) dinner now.
7. We (renovate) our house this week.
8. This month we (stay) with my Sister.
9. Stevie, what (be/you/do) in the kitchen, now?
10. Why (be/it) so long?

Speaking

Dialogue :

Here is situation the form of a phone conversation between Nanda and Sevy.

Nanda : Hello Sevy.

Sevy : Hi Nanda, How're you?

Nanda : I'm good. I hope that I am not phoning you at the wrong time. Are you busy?

Sevy : No, I am browsing on internet, now. Why?

Nanda : Umm..... I am calling you because I want to remind you that we are going to have a group project, next week. I am collecting some articles from magazines, now. What are you doing?

Sevy : Don't worry. I am searching some information from websites for it as well. Raya is one of the members of the group, right? What is she doing for it?

Nanda : Her job is to provide the media. I am sure that she is preparing some videos, now. I hope tomorrow we can meet after the English class.

Sevy : OK. I'll see you tomorrow then!

Practice:

Now, make your own conversation about your friends are doing now, tonight and currently (around this moment), then practice it!

UNIT 6

Reading

Text of material

SLAMETAN



(Source: <https://www.google.com/imgres?q=SLAMETAN>)

Slametan as a type of communal feast is quite special for the Javanese people. This ritual practice is inseparable from the process of Islamization in Java. People can conduct the Slametan in response to birth, marriage, sorcery, death, moving house, bad dreams, harvest, name-changing, opening a factory, illness, circumcision, starting off a political meeting, and other occasions.

The Slametan consists of three principle elements namely *ujub* (invocation), *donga arabic* (prayer) and the meal. *Ujub* is a

statement of intent which is delivered by the host to welcome the guests. In ujub, he explains the purpose of the slametan, and names spirits who have been invited and to whom the meal has been dedicated. The number of spirits ranges from the prophet Muhammad, the nine walis, the spirits of host's ancestors, and other important spirits. Thus, the invocation of these spirits is to identify as many sources of blessing as possible. After ujub is completed, it is followed by a donga. While the modin (the official village religious specialist) is reciting the donga, all the guests must shout amin. By saying amin, the individual recitation is transformed into collective prayer. The guests validate the reiterate intentions of the host and as participants in the prayer. After the donga is finished, the guests may enjoy the meal.

There are a number of slametan dishes, but two merit special considerations; apem and rice. In Java, apem is considered to be sacred. The deceased, like the living, need to eat and apem is regarded as their favorite food. Similar to apem, yellow rice cones (sekul kuning tumpeng) are also served. This kind of rice is cooked in coconut milk which is a substitute for a dish of rice and oil that was one of the prophet Muhammad's favorite foods. The slametan as a ritual practice is believed to transcend the earthly realm or move upward to beg for God's blessing.

Glossary:

1. Feast: pesta, perayaan
2. Inseparable: menyatu, tidak terpisahkan
3. Marriage: pernikahan
4. Purpose: tujuan
5. Substitute: pengganti

Task 1:

Answer the questions!

1. In what occasions do javanese people organize slametan
2. What are elements of slametan?
3. What is ujub?
4. Why amin of the guests is important for the host?
5. Have you and your family organized slametan?

Writing

Theory :

PRESENT PERFECT

It is a combination of past and present. An action in the past has something to do with the present.

Key notions:

1. **Result of an action in the past is important in the present (it is not important when this action happened. When we use a specific time in the past -e.g. yesterday- then we use the simple past.)**
Example:
 - I have cleaned my room. (it is clean now)
 - Has Ansley ever been to Japan? (has Ansley been there or not?)
2. **Recently completed actions.**
Example: she has just played handball. (it is over now.)
3. **Actions beginning in the past and still continuing – mostly with since (point of time) or for (period of time)**
Example: they have lived in Sidoarjo since 1986. (they still live there.)
4. **Together with lately, recently, yet**
Example:
 - I have been to Canada recently. (no specific point of time)
 - She has not written the email yet. (she has not done it.)

Practice :

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate expressions.

Example: I (have) problems with the police.

Answer: I have had problems with the police.

1. Lindsay (be) here for seven weeks.
2. School(not start) yet.
3. They (go) to a rock concert.
4. I (not study) English for 3 years.
5. He (drink) too much iced tea.
6. I (not read) that book.
7. Has your mom..... (write) the letter?
8. The movie (begin). Please be quiet !
9. My sister (eat) my cakes.
10. You (sleep) well.

Speaking

Dialogue :

Here is another example, conversation between Greg and Tina. Let's see if you can recognize all of the present-perfect-tense expressions. Underline the sentences that you find.

Raul : How long have you owned that TV?

Tina : I've owned it since 1995.

Raul : And has it worked OK since you bought it?

Tina : Oh, yes. It's worked very well since I bought it.

Raul : Mine has broken twice since 1998.

Tina : I haven't had any trouble with my TV.

Raul : Have you seen any interesting movies lately?

Tina : Yes, I have. I just saw "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon."

Raul : And did you enjoy it?

Tina : Yes, I did. It's one of the best movies I've ever seen.

Raul : I haven't gone to the movies in a long time.

Tina : I know you haven't. You've been very busy.

Practice : Now, make your own conversation about your hobby, then practice it!

UNIT 7

Reading

Text of material

Wayang kulit



(Source: <https://www.wayang-kulit-kesenian-asli-indonesia-yang-mendunia>)

The wayang kulit is a leather puppet shadow play in Indonesia. It is popular especially in Java and Bali. The Wayang Kulit is a form of entertainment as well as the bearers of culture. The Wayang Kulit reflects the culture of Indonesia since the plays act as a carrier of myth, morality play, and form of religious experience rolled into one. Every aspect of The Wayang Kulit has mystical overtones, symbolism, and esoteric meanings. The basic thought behind all plays is the portrayal of good and evil, with good always triumphing, although evil is never destroyed.

There is no the wayang kulit without a master puppeteer (dalang). He operates the shadow puppets along with a gong orchestra (gamelan). The dalang is a man with versatile talents. He at least must have a repertory of hundreds of stories, play the music, and have an elan for showmanship. The dalang with the help of the shadow puppets narrates the story line and beautifies the universal themes. The UNESCO denominated Wayang Kulit as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity on November 7, 2003. However, the changing economic and social structure of Indonesia has led to a decreased interest in and demand for wayang performances.

Glossary :

1. Puppet: boneka
2. Entertainment: hiburan
3. Culture: budaya
4. Heritage: warisan
5. Humanity: kemanusiaan

Task 1:

1. In which region the Wayang kulit is popular?
2. What is the function of the Wayang kulit?
3. What is the main theme behind the play of Wayang kulit?
4. Who is dalang?
5. What happened to the Wayang kulit in November 2003?

Writing

Theory :

We can use the simple future tense :

1. When we predict a future event or situation,
e.g. I think that the white robot will win the race.

2. When we make decisions at the time of speaking,

e.g. What time do you want to meet tomorrow morning? I'll meet you at ten.

We can also use be going to in the future tense to express a greater degree of certainty.

| Subject | will/be going to | verb 1 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| a. (+) You | will | help him, tomorrow |
| You | are going to | help him, tomorrow |
| (-) You | will not | help him, tomorrow |
| You | are not going to | help him, tomorrow |
| (?) Will you help him? | | |
| (?) Are you going to help him? | | |
| b. (+) She will finish | | |
| (-) She will not finish | | |
| (?) Will she finish? | | |
| c. (+) She is going to finish | | |
| (-) She is not going to finish | | |
| (?) Is she going to finish? | | |

Practice:

Rewrite the following sentences as negative sentences, yes/no questions, and WH questions (using the underlined word or phrase)!

Examples for the sentence:

“Alex will make dinner tonight.”

Negative: Alex will not make dinner tonight.

Yes/No Question: Will Alex make dinner tonight?

WH-Question: Who will make dinner tonight?

1. Dona and Arwan are going to get married.
 - a. Negative: _____
 - b. Yes/No Question: _____
 - c. WH-Question: _____
2. After today, they will be Mr. and Mrs. Arwan.
 - a. Negative: _____
 - b. Yes/No Question: _____
 - c. WH-Question: _____
3. Everyone will be there!
 - a. Negative: _____
 - b. Yes/No Question: _____
 - c. WH-Question: _____
4. Arwan's parents are going to serve dinner and dessert.
 - a. Negative: _____
 - b. Yes/No Question: _____
 - c. WH-Question: _____
5. The best man will give a speech.
 - a. Negative: _____
 - b. Yes/No Question: _____
 - c. WH-Question: _____

Speaking

Dialogue :

A: "What are you doing?"

B: "I'm working on the agenda for tomorrow's meeting."

A: "What will you do tomorrow?"

B: "I will meet Sue for lunch to discuss the contract."

A: “That’s interesting. What contract will you two discuss?”

B: “We are working in the garden most of the weekend. So we are planning to make a business about the interior of small garden in urban city.”

A: “So exciting! I hope that your plan will go well.”

B: “Thank you!”

Practice : Now, make your own conversation about your plan in holiday, then practice it!

Reading

Text of material

Understand the Importance of Quality from A Good Wedding Photo Photographer



(Source: <https://www.harapanrakyat.com/2020/11/jasa-foto-pre-wedding/>)

There are so many feelings generated during your wedding anniversary. Most of them are the feelings of love, passion, happiness and joy you feel both of you. All members of the family may be moved to tears and happy, the bride who becomes nervous and happy at the same time. All of these are the feelings that occur during your happy day, something that can not be said, seen but clearly can be felt.

That is why photography becomes a good medium to capture all the moments of the wedding celebration. Photography is able to

capture these moments in a multi-dimensional way, capturing what we can not see in terms of emotions. A good photographer knows how to capture the moment. You will be surprised to see yourself in wedding photos candidly. The photographer is also sure to know how to display the wedding party looks luxurious and majestic.

Here are some things that a wedding photo photographer does to get the best quality from her photograph: On several occasions, such as a family photo and a photo in the aisle, he will place the camera on a tripod, so the images can really focus on the main object. He always moves anywhere with the camera. The challenge is how he can move without disturbing guests. So still he can get a good picture and quality. He tends to be able to shoot spontaneously, especially during your wedding, spontaneity is absolutely necessary so that when something happens outside the event plan that you have prepared, the photographer is still ready to make quality wedding photos. Lastly, he does not slacken. In the sense that, from dawn as you are preparing for makeup until the evening when your wedding reception ends, she is always on standby. A good and responsible photographer will not relax - relax as many moments worth capturing.

Glossary :

- 1. Wedding: pernikahan**
- 2. Bride: pengantin**
- 3. Photography: fotografi**
- 4. Photographer: fotografer**
- 5. Guest: tamu**
- 6. Challenge: tantangan**

Task 1:

1. What is the title of the passage above?
2. Mention the feelings of wedding anniversary!
3. How to be a good photographer?
4. Why a photographer becomes an important media in wedding?
5. Mention a photographer activities in wedding!

Writing

Theory:

USING PASSIVE SENTENCES

Sentences as well as the tenses have "active forms" and "passive forms." In order to successfully speak English, someone must learn to recognize the difference of these two forms. In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. Also, it can be used when the doer of the action is not mentioned.

Example: My bike was stolen.

In this example, the focus is on the fact that the speaker's bike was stolen. He does not know, however, who did it.

Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example: A mistake was made.

In this case, the focus on the fact that a mistake was made, nobody is not blamed.

In general, the form of Passive sentence is shown below.

Subject + Infinite form of to be + Past Participle (3rd column of irregular verbs)

| Subject | to be | Past Participle |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| My bike | was | stolen. |
| A letter | is being | written. |
| The novel | has been | published. |
| The house | is | cleaned. |
| That castle | has been | visited. |

Practice:

Using some simple tenses, rewrite the sentences below in passive voice.

example: He opens the door.

The answer using passive voice is: The door is opened by him.

1. Nanda pays the bill.
2. We will make up the bed.
3. Putra drew a picture.
4. They wear red shoes.
5. She sang a song.
6. They will not help you.
7. Millions of people will visit the beach.
8. We stopped the bus.
9. Vilmey will buy a new computer.
10. Our boss will sign the contract.

Speaking

Dialogue:

Celine : Can I borrow your book?

Cello : My book is borrowed by my nephew.

Celine : Well I want to borrow your motorcycle to go library.

Cello : Sorry, my motorcycle is borrowed by Cici.

Celine : Okay

Practice : Now, make your own conversation about the use of passive voice, then practice it!

Reading

Text of material

Save Your Children From Negative Effect Of Internet



(Source: <https://www.google.comlangkah-langkah-browsing-di-internet-yang-perlu-diketahui>)

To be parent you should to know about your children, their acting, and all about them. To be a parent you must be smarter than them because if you smarter than them you can protect them from everything, it is like from internet.

Who do not know about internet? Everyone know it and everyone used it. Children until grandmother used it, in our mainset we always thinking if we life without internet our life is flat but suddenly it is just our suggestion. Do you know about negative effect of internet? If you do not know about it you should learn about

it, because internet can be good for our children but internet can be bad too.

According to study conducted by University of florida, the students who use internet two to three hours on a daily basic are likle to fall a prey to sexual exploitation, that is sounds scary for us. So now we should to learn about positif and negative of internet.

What should we do to save our childern?

Step one, you should education your children about positif and negative of internet. Education your children how to be a good user. Step two, do not allow your children to use internet if they are too young to have a handphone or laptop. Step three, Childern must operate the internet under supervision of their parents.

Know you knew about how to be a smart parent to protection your children from negative effect of internet.

Glossary :

1. Parent: orang tua
2. Children: anak-anak
3. Life: kehidupan
4. Flat: datar
5. Effect: efek
6. Learn: belajar
7. Education: pendidikan
8. Exploitation: eksploitasi
9. Protection: perlindungan
10. Supervision: pengawasan

Task 1:

1. What is the title of the passage above?
2. What is internet?
3. Who browse internet?

4. How to use internet wisely?
5. How to protect the children from negative effect of internet?

Writing

Theory:

TAG QUESTION

We do commonly use contractions in tag questions:

Example :

A: You've contacted Jan, haven't you?

B: No, I haven't.

In question forms, am not is contracted to aren't:

I'm getting a pay rise, aren't I?

Not: amn't I?

Practice:

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate expressions.

Example: Your friends don't live near here, ...?

Answer: Your friends don't live near here, do they?

1. It's a bit early, ... ?
2. Mum isn't in trouble, ... ?
3. You're in a desert in the middle of Australia, ... ?
4. I can't imagine her doing anything else, ... ?
5. I'm next in the queue, ... ?
6. You're from Beijing, ... ?
7. I think she might be getting a bit old for this sort of travelling, ...?

8. We told you not to drive in the outback on your own, ... ?

9. It's a nice day today, ... ?

10. You can play the piano, ... ?

Speaking

Dialogue:

Here is another example, situated in the form of conversation between Aris and Lidya.

Aris: I was visiting a friend and saw a photo on the wall. I said, "That's a picture of your grandson, isn't it?" My friend answered, "Yes, it is. That picture is from when he was three. He's a lot taller now."

Lidya: Oh yeah, he is in elementary school right now. Is he walking to school, isn't he?

Aris: No, he isn't. He is taking the bus.

Lidya: okey we are supposed to be sitting here, aren't we?

Aris: Yes, you are right.

Practice: Now, make your own conversation about the use of 'tag question', then practice it!

UNIT 10

Reading

Text of material

Build Public Relations to Success



(source: <https://www.google.katadata.co.id/%2FlifestyleFdukasi>)

Public relations The term "public relations", abbreviated "public relations" as a translation of the term "public relations", in Indonesia has been really popular in the sense that the word has been used extensively by department, department, company, agency, organization and work organization. And a lot of definitions or public relations or experts provided by experts, the word "Public" means a group of individuals who are bound by a problem, then arise differences of opinion on the problem and try to overcome these problems by way of discussion as way out.

While the use of the term "Relations" basically means a relationship or mutual relations between interested public. So the term Public Relation can the author say as a group of individuals who have a particular interest and have a reciprocal relationship.

This time comes from a person who is considered successful in undergoing a Public Relations. She was named Endang Tri Oktaliana, born Surabaya, 12 - October - 1986. She was educated at the University of Drs. Soetomo Surabaya starting from 2004 - 2008 (ex 2016 - 2017) with majoring in Public Relations. She said that to be a Public Relations is very easy and not difficult. Because if we are Spirit, hard work, never give up then all will look easy. And there are many things that must be considered to be a publicist, including:

1. Conducting activities - activities to support the progress of the company.
2. Working as a liaison between management and the public-public.
3. Knowing the basic and essential needs that clients need through problem analysis.
4. Developing a communication strategy that is able to meet the needs and requests of clients.
5. Making things unusual becomes amazing.
6. Must be able to keep up with the times.
7. Advise management on all internal and external developments that may affect corporate relationships with the public.
8. We must understand the needs of consumers, then we plan the activities or events - events in accordance with the development of the times for consumers to stay on our company.
9. Understanding of public relations, the ability to analyze and respond to the development of public opinion and the mastery of aspects related to the role and function of Public Relations become the main absolute requirement for PR can run well.

The key to success of a Public Relations is required to be able to do many things. He should be a communicator, an advisor, and a good planner. So, if what we want will be answered which will come true. We must be able to change everything from ourselves from intention, spirit, hard work, and never give up we can achieve everything.

Glossary :

1. Term: istilah
2. Expert: ahli
3. Overcome: mengatasi
4. Achieve: mencapai
5. Development: pengembangan
6. Requirement: persyaratan

Task 1:

1. What is the title of the passage above?
2. What is the meaning of public relations based on experts meaning?
3. Explain the meaning of public and relation!
4. What are things that must be considered to be a publicist!
5. What is the key to success of a Public Relations?

Writing

Theory:

THE USE OF GERUND

Gerund is simply the name given to a verb that is used as a noun, made by adding "-ing"

to the verb. For example the gerund form of the verb "read" is "reading." Here are the

examples. The gerund is shown in bold.

Smoking is bad for your health.

A popular hobby in England is **stamp-collecting**.

I dislike **shopping**.

Gerunds are easily used as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

Here are some examples of these varieties of use:

Smoking costs a lot of money.

I don't like writing.

My favorite activity is reading.

A gerund can also have an object itself. The whole expression (gerund + object) can be

the subject, object or complement of the sentence.

Smoking cigarettes costs a lot of money.

I don't like writing letters.

My favourite occupation is reading detective stories.

Like nouns, gerunds can be used with adjectives (including articles and other

determiners):

Pointless questioning

A settling of debts

The making of this film

his drinking of alcohol

A gerund does not usually take a direct object:

A settling of debts (not a settling debts)

Making this film was expensive.

The making of this film was expensive.

Somehow, gerund is a difficult aspect of English grammar. The learner must use the dictionary carefully case-by-case to make the correct choice of gerund.

Practice:

Do you see the difference in the following two sentences? In one, "reading" is a gerund

(noun). In the other, "reading" is a present participle (verb). For example:

My favourite occupation is reading. (gerund)

My favourite niece is reading. (present participle)

Decide whether the sentence use gerund or present participle.

- 1. My friend's hobby is gardening.**
- 2. My friend is currently gardening.**
- 3. One of my friend is attending the meeting.**
- 4. One of his duties is attending meetings.**
- 5. The hardest thing about learning English is understanding the gerund.**
- 6. Listen! Septian and Nisa are playing the piano.**
- 7. Charlie, what are you doing in the kitchen, now?**
- 8. One of life's pleasures is having breakfast in bed.**
- 9. Look! Andy is working in the garden.**

Speaking

Dialogue:

Anna: Shopping can be tiring too! I didn't know that.

Luna: Yeah of course. What did you buy?

Anna: Even though I have many clothes already, I always love having new dresses. What about you, what are your hobbies that makes you tired?

Luna: My hobby is reading. Sometimes I got tired of it after some hours but it's not so bad.

Anno: What about the genre that you like?

Luna: I enjoy reading thriller and biographical novels.

Anno: Oh that's great. Do you have any favorite reading spot?

Luna: Of course. It's the reading area of our library. Very comfortable, isn't it?

Anno: Yes, I agree. By the way do you have any tips because lately I've been feeling a bit intense.

Luna: Usually I like listening music to relieve my stress. It's helpful.

Anno: Thanks a lot for your suggestion, I'll try!

Luna: Good luck on relieving your stress.

Practice: Now, make your own conversation about the use of 'gerund', then practice it!

UNIT 11

Reading

Text of material

7 Tips How to Speak Fluently in Front of Public



Everyone must have chance to speak in front of public. Skills of public speaking is very important for each people to have. Especially if you are student of a college. For example when you have a presentation in front of audiences. Here are tips how to speak fluently for public speaking. There are:

1. Overcome Nervous and Stage Fever

Nervous is something normal to some people. Make that nervous as your source of energy, which push you to have a vitality and enthusiasm as a speaker. How to face a nervous is with practice reading a book or something else with a loud voice. So our way of speaking will become more fluently when in front of public.

2. How to Keep The Consistency of Speaking Clarity and Volume Your Voice

Speak precisely, not too slow and not too fast. Try to do someone else's speech that you think is the most interesting, do it many times.

3. Try to Give a Pressure in Your Speech and Enthusiastic

All of your moves like eyes, your expression or mimic, gesture, voice, must have shown with full of enthusiasm. And also learn someone else's voice, you could know kinds your own voice.

4. Have a Speaking Fluency and Sense of Humor

To speak fluently you have to speak with relax and not rigid. In a conversation there must be added with a little humor, so that the listener or audience could laugh and not bored.

5. Wear a Suitable Clothes

The adage says that a clothes represent someone's personality. That's why we have to wear a suitable clothes depend on the events.

6. Increase The Vocabulary

Reading books, magazine and even often follow a discussion or seminar will can increase the vocabulary.

7. Make a Notes

Make a notes is necessary so that you wouldn't miss the topic that you want to share.

Glossary :

- 1. Chance: kesempatan**
- 2. Important: penting**
- 3. Overcome: mengatasi**
- 4. Voice: suara**
- 5. Pressure: tekanan**
- 6. Fluency: kefasihan**
- 7. Suitable: sesuai**
- 8. Increase: meningkatkan**
- 9. Vocabulary: kosakata**
- 10. Notes: catatan**

Task 1:

1. What is the title of the passage above?
2. Why everyone must have skills of public speaking?
3. Mention in short tips how to speak fluently for public speaking!
4. What is your opinion about the importance of speaking in front of public?

Writing

Theory:

THE USE OF TO INFINITIVE

Infinitives are the "to" form of the verb. The infinitive form of "learn" is "to

learn." You can also use an infinitive as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

Examples:

To learn is important. subject of sentence

The most important thing is to learn. complement of sentence

He wants to learn. object of sentence

Infinitives can be made negative by adding "not."

Examples:

I decided not to go.

The most important thing is not to give up.

Practice:

Choose the best answer from the multiple choice question below

1. ____ all the way home made us tired.

A. Walk

B. Walking

C. We have walked

D. We walk

E. We are walking

2. It is difficult to get used ____ with chopstick.

A. eat

B. eating

C. not eating

D. to eat

E. to eating

3. I was interested in ____ more about history.

A. learn

B. to learn

C. learning

D. learnt

E. to learning

4. She is used to Harry's ____ about the food.

A. to complain

B. complaining

C. complains

D. to complaining

E. complained

5. "You ought to give up smoking", means ____

- A. You shouldn't stop to smoke
- B. You shouldn't begin to smoke
- C. You should stop to smoke
- D. You should continue smoking
- E. You should stop smoking

Speaking

Dialogue:

One day at mosque....;

Dedy: Good morning! How are you today?

Aqila: I'm fine. I just looked for you to discuss our English task yesterday.

Dedy: Me too. I also looked for you to talk about that. Then, when we do that task? If you are not busy, I can come to your home tonight, to do this task. What do you think?

Aqila: Hmmmm..., I'm sorry, I can't study together with you tonight. Because I do not stay at home. I must go to my private student's home to teach with him.

Dedy: Okay, no problem. If you can't do our task tonight. How about tomorrow? Can you?

Aqila: That's good idea. I will go to your house.

Dedy: Okay.

Practice: Now, make your own conversation about the use of 'to infinitive', then practice it!

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