



LET'S LEARN ENGLISH PROGRESSIVELY

Wahyu Taufiq, M.Ed
Vidya Mandarani, M.Hum

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English



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LET'S LEARN ENGLISH
PROGRESSIVELY



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SIDOARJO
2017

**BUKU AJAR
LET'S LEARN ENGLISH
PROGRESSIVELY**

Disusun oleh:

**Wahyu Taufiq, M.Ed
Vidya Mandarani, M.Hum**



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Penulis :

Wahyu Taufiq, M.Ed
Vidya Mandarani, M.Hum

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Editor :

Septi Budi Sartika, M.Pd
M. Tanzil Multazam , S.H., M.Kn.

Copy Editor :

Fika Megawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Design Sampul dan Tata Letak :

Mochamad Nashrullah, S.Pd

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Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dengan suatu apapun
tanpa ijin tertulis dari penerbit.

PREFACE

Until now, English is still called as the language of opportunity, and it's pretty easy to give some facts as the evidence. The ability to communicate in English gives extra opportunities for the user to work in diverse corporations. Another opportunity might be, by mastering English, someone may have better access to study overseas. It is the language that is used most widely, as it is spoken in more countries than any other language.

The authors believe that students from Indonesia who learn English as the second Language should have bigger opportunities to learn English in such ways which make them learn English enthusiastically and progressively. That's why the first edition of this book is revised. Some improvement is made and some exercise is improved in order to make the second edition of "Let's learn English Progressively" become one of students opportunities to learn English well.

Lastly, we would like to thank to all parties who already gave some critics and supports for the better edition. Still, we are welcome to more suggestions in order to make it better. Thank you!

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CHAPTER 1

Basic Competence

- Students can mention daily activity
- Student can use present tense

Indicators

Students are able to:

- mention daily activity
- express the habit

Let's read

ADYA'S DAILY ROUTINE



- 1 Hi! My name is Adya. I'm ten years old and I'm Indonesian. I live with my family. I live with my family in Sidoarjo, East Java. My day usually starts quite early. I always get up at 5 on weekdays, but at the weekends I sleep an hour longer. When I get up, I go to the bathroom first. I wash my face to wake me up, brush my teeth and then I have a shower. After that I comb my hair and get dressed. I usually wear uniform to school.
- 2 I always have breakfast with my mom and my little sister, Adiv. My Dad never has breakfast with us because he starts works early on weekday. I usually have a bowl of cornflakes with hot milk for breakfast. Before I go to school, I have to help my mother to clean up my bed.
- 3 I usually walk to school because I don't live very far. Classes start at 7.00. I like English best but I'm also good at Science and Math. I have two breaks, at 11 and at 1 o'clock. I eat a sandwich and drink orange juice. I also play with my classmates in the playground. School finishes at 3.30 and my dad picks me up, then we come back home by car. We have lunch together. After lunch I play with my sister for a while and then I do my homework and study. Twice a week I have singing practice. I love doing it.
- 4 Before dinner I sometimes watch cartoon or a TV quiz. I seldom play computer game. We have dinner at 7.30 and I often help my mother to set the table. After dinner I read a book for a while. At 9.30 I go to the bathroom to brush my

teeth and put on my nightdress. Before I go to sleep I kiss my Dad, Mom and my sister.

Glossaries :

Always (adverb) every time or all the time

Never (adverb) not at any time or not on any occasion

Often (adverb) many times

Sometimes (adverb) on some occasions but not always or often

Seldom (adverb) almost never

Usually (adverb) in the way that most often happen

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. Where does Adya's live?
2. What time does Adya start her activity?
3. What does the first Adya's activity?
4. Does Adya's father have breakfast every morning?
5. How does Adya go to school?
6. What does the subject Adya's like?
7. What time does Adya's school finish?
8. What does Adya's activity after lunch?
9. Does Adya like to listen music?
10. What does the word "we" in the third paragraph line five refers to?

Task 2

Decide whether each statement below is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**. It is **TRUE** if the statement is stated in the text, **FALSE** if the statement is the opposite of what is explained in the text and **NOT GIVEN** when there is no information about it.

1. Adya wakes up at 7.30 at the weekend
2. Adya wakes up then goes to the bathroom
3. Adya always has breakfast with her father
4. Adya's house is far from school
5. Science is Adya's favorite subject
6. Adya likes to play in the playground with her friends
7. Adya always has lunch with her father
8. Adya takes a nap after play with her brother
9. Adya likes to play games
10. She always listens to the music before sleep

Task 3

Complete these following sentences

1. Adya usually...
2. Adya always...
3. Adya sometimes...
4. Adya seldom...
5. Adya's Dad never...

Let's write

EXPRESSING THE REGULAR ACTIONS

The simple present tense in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal.

We use the present tense:

1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

- I take the bus to the office.
- The train to London leaves every hour.

2. For facts.

- A cat has four legs.
- We come from Indonesia.

3. For habits.

- I get up early every day.
- Herrybrushes his teeth twice a day.

4. For things that are always / generally true.

- It rains a lot in rainy season.
- They speak English at home.

Task 4

Add your own idea using Simple Present Tense to complete the blank spaces below

1. Every morning I.....
2. I always.....every Saturday night

3. My mother never.....
4. The man.....everyday
5. The children usually.....

Task 5

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

Example: They _____ (come, always) late.

Answer : They always come late.

1. Usually she (go) to school by bicycle.
2. Selly.....(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 England.
10. My father ... (read, usually) a newspaper while drinking coffee in the morning.

Task 6

Write down your own activity, use simple present tense.

Hi...my name is.....I am.....I always.....I usually.....

I never.....I seldom.....

Let's Talk

Task 7

TALKING ABOUT SOMEONE'S DAILY ACTIVITY



I want to talk about my mother's activity. My mother's name is Hera. She works as a lecturer at Veterinary Medicine

Brawijaya University. Everyday she goes to campus by car. She usually teaches at 8 o'clock in the morning. She always gives the students assignment after the class. Sometimes she has meeting with her friends till afternoon. She seldom goes home early because she has so many jobs at campus.

Now, It's time for you to talk to your friends about someone's activity. You can see the story above about your family or your friends'daily activity. Share to your friends about someone's activity. You have to use the word "every, always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom".

CHAPTER 2

Basic Competence

- Students are able to understand the basic concept of problems and how to solve them.
- Student can use pronoun.
- Student can use progressive tense

Indicators

Students are able to:

- differentiate between the perception and reality
- understand the use of pronoun.
- understand some words and expressions related to perception and reality
- express the actions happening now

Let's read

HOW PERCEPTION, REALITY AND PROBLEMS PERCEIVED



1. It's hard for pupils to pay attention to classroom activities when they are worried. Sometimes the things they worry about seem *trivial* to adults who have learned how to measure significance with so many more years of experience in perspective.
2. Children see things like children, not adults. I remember when I was five years old, there was a huge wall on my street that was too high to climb. I fell the first time that I tried to climb it, and it took a month before I tried again. Eventually I overcame the wall and *conquered* it.
3. **I returned to that street many years later as an adult. The wall that I *feared* so much was so small that it barely reached my waist. I laughed, but also took note of the differences in perception between children**

and adults. Children cannot behave as adults because they are not adults.

4. That wall is a great *metaphor* for the differences in how we perceive problems. Adults often see a problem as waist-high while a child sees an *insurmountable barrier*. To children, especially younger ones, very small issues may seem like life-*altering* problems. Worry over these problems *interferes* with their classroom attention and, ultimately, their learning. Time *resolves* many of these problems, but *occasionally* the worry that a child is experiencing is a lot bigger for them than we realize. In these cases, a caring teacher might help.
5. The types of problems that children worry about vary greatly, but they tend to focus on issues related to how they feel physically, how others perceive them, something that might get them in trouble, or doing poorly academically. Perhaps their biggest worry is being *embarrassed*.

Adapted from: Curwin,
2016

Glossaries:

Altering (adjective) changing/ shifting

Barrier (noun) Obstacle / difficulty

Conquer (verb) overcome

Embarrassed (adjective) ashamed

Fear (verb) be afraid of

Insurmountable (adjective) Impossible

Interfere (verb) Affect

Metaphor (noun) Symbol

Occasionally (adverb) sometimes

Trivial (adjective) Unimportant

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. Where is the location of the wall?
2. In your opinion, how high could the wall in the passage be?
3. What is the possible major fear when children perceived problems?
4. Why does the writer use to wall in the story?
5. Based on the text above, what advice can you conclude to perceive a problem?

Task 2

Find the correct answer based on pronouns found in the passage above.

1. What does the word “they” in the first paragraph line two refers to?
2. Who is “I” in the passage above?
3. What does the word “these” in the fourth paragraph line four refers to?

4. What does the word “their” in the fourth paragraph line five refer to?
5. What does the word “we” in the fourth paragraph line six refer to?

Task 3

Decide whether each statement below is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**. It is **TRUE** if the statement is stated in the text, **FALSE** if the statement is the opposite of what is explained in the text and **NOT GIVEN** when there is no information about it.

1. The writer gives his life experience to compare how kids and adults perceive problems.
2. Children cannot face the problem because they are worried.
3. The writer can measure the height of someone’s wall with so many more years of experience in perspective.
4. The building that firstly looks like very tall when we were kids may become relatively short after we see it as adults.
5. Children cannot behave like adults because they still lack of experience.
6. Children maybe smart in facing problem if they work and study hard.
7. Kids tend to see what happens to their society when they perceive problems.

Task 4

Match the words on the left with the definition on the right. There is one definition which is not used.

Words	Definition
a. Attention	• concentration of the mind on a single thought
b. Behavior	• feeling nervous and uncomfortable and worrying about what people think of
c. Embarrassed	• manner of behaving or acting.
d. Perception	• matter involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty
e. Problem	• the act of perceiving, or apprehending by means of the senses or of the mind
f. Reality	• the making or being made real of something imagined, planned, etc
g. realization	• the state or quality of being real.
h. Worried	• unhappy because of thinking about a problem or something bad that might happen

Let's write

EXPRESSING CONTINUING ACTION

There is one tense in English so called the Present Continuous tense used to express a situation happening at the moment. This tense may also be referred as the Present Progressive tense. To express the situation, we need to use the combination of subject, to be and V+ing in the complete sentence. For example:

Dina is reading a book, now.

“Dina” is the subject, and “is reading” is the action expressing the present continuous tense which means the action is started previously until now and will be ended sometime in the future.

They are studying Math, now.

You are doing a homework, now.

I am sleeping on the sofa, at the moment.

We are taking English subject, this semester.

Subject	to be	Verb+ing	
----------------	--------------	-----------------	--

Dina	is	reading	a book, now
------	----	---------	-------------

Dina and Iva	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.

Task 5

There is a phone conversation between Don and Sally. Let's see if you can recognize all of the present-continuous-tense expressions. Underline the clauses or sentences that you can find. The first present-continuous-tense expression has been found for you.

Don: Hello Sally,

Sally: Hi Don, How're you?

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

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

Don: 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?

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

Don: 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.

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

Task 6

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

Task 7

Working in pairs, draw a picture indicating the situation of a class with the students below. Present your picture to others when you have finished. *

There are 16 benches in the class. Every student sits individually on his/her bench. There are two photos of the President and the vice president on the wall as well as the symbol of Garuda

Pancasila between those pictures. All of those are above the white board.

Now, the students are waiting for the teacher to come in and start the class. Some students are doing some activities by themselves while the others are waiting outside the classroom.

Amy, the student from Surabaya, is sewing. She is practicing. She is sitting on a bench. She is sitting near to Timmy.

Timmy is in the classroom too. He is reading a book. He is sitting on the bench which is located in the front of the right corner near to the door of the class.

John, Susan and other **three** students are playing outside of the classroom. Susan and two students are picking some flowers, while John and his friend are standing next to the door carrying their bags.

At this moment, Sarah is walking by the door. She is carrying textbooks to the shelf. She is helping the teacher who hasn't arrived yet.

* There are some students who are not mentioned in the story. Make your own story to add these students into part of your pictures and explain what they are doing.

Let's talk

ACTING PANTOMIME



Pantomime is an art of acting without using words. The performer tells a story or acts out a scene without saying a word. Mimes practice pantomime. The stereotypical mime dresses in a black and white outfit with white makeup covering his face. You may have seen one pretending they are stuck in a box or walking in place. In Body language is the crucial part of mime, and the performances of a mime actor can be really moving if the actor is an expert and experienced. These performers have an uncanny ability to use hand gestures and contorted faces to tell stories,

create characters, describe moods, and express ideas. Mime communication is fascinating. All the feelings and emotions are expressed through facial gestures, and not a single word is uttered by a mime artist. However, the audience will understand what the actor is doing or expressing.

Task 8

Now, the class is divided into several groups. The member of the group can be decided randomly or simply chosen by the teacher.

The teacher prepared some sentences in the forms of Present Continuous Tense. One student picked in every group is called in front to act the sentence like pantomime. For example; “You are reading a book.” So the student must act as if he is reading a book.

Every group in the class must guess what the performer is doing.

The winner is those who can guess the sentence precisely. To make variation, the students may make their own sentence, and let the other groups guess.

CHAPTER 3

Basic Competence

- Students can learn to describe sport
- Students can use present perfect tense

Indicators

Students are able to:

- describe sport
- express the action that is still going on or that stopped recently

Let's read

MY SPORT, MY ADVENTURE



1. Extreme sports have become very popular, particularly for young people. Extreme sports are exciting. People who participate in the sports can have a great sense of satisfaction, especially when they manage to finish an activity successfully. People believe that threatening games like boxing, wrestling, rafting, bull fighting; car racing and so on should be prohibited as there are myriad risks associated with it. Furthermore, so-called extreme sports are not as dangerous as many people think. There are several regulations and safety procedures that ones must follow to prevent the possibility of accidents. In addition, the protective equipment and safety technology are continually improved to minimize the risk of the sports.

2. Another reason why we should support extreme sport is that it would be wrong to prohibit the sports just because some people think the sports are dangerous. Everyone have the freedom to choose how to spend their leisure time, as long as this does not cause a negative effect to others. River rafting is undoubtedly one of the most enthralling and physically demanding adventure sports in the world. The adrenaline rush and the excitement experienced while riding and tumbling down the white waters of fast flowing rivers across boulder strewn beds is simply unmatched by any other sport.

3. At last, people say that extreme sports are enjoyable and safe. Adventure is the experience of some exciting activities. Adventure makes life worth, valuable and meaning, so we should try adventure at least once in life. It gives lots of courage and happiness to learn and live long life.

Glossaries

Boulder (noun): big stone

Enthralling (verb) : glorify

Myriad (adverb): so many

Strewn (verb): spread

Tumbling (verb) : fall

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above

1. What are the extreme sport mentions in the text above?
2. What is the purpose of doing sport?
3. Do people prohibit extreme sport?
4. What does the word “they” in the first paragraph line three refers to?
5. According to the text, what are the reasons we have to support the extreme sport?
6. Why should we follow the regulation and safety procedure?

3. A team sport, usually played outdoors, on a football pitch, with a round football, a goal, with two teams of 11 players, and a goal keeper (goalie). You play a game of football or a football match. Americans insist on calling it soccer.
4. Usually played by individuals, golf is played on a golf course, using several types of golf clubs and a golf ball. You play a game of golf or a round of golf.
5. A racquet sport played by either two players (singles) or two pairs (doubles). Played on a court divided by a net with racquets and a tennis ball. You play a game of tennis or a tennis match.

Let's Write

EXPRESSES AN ACTION THAT IS STILL GOING

The present perfect simple expresses an action that is still going on or that stopped recently, but has an influence on the present. It puts emphasis on the result.

Form of Present Perfect

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	I have spoken.	I have not spoken.	Have I spoken?
he / she / it	He has spoken.	He has not spoken.	Has he spoken?

Task 4

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. She (be) here for seven weeks.
2. School(not start) yet.
3. She (pass) the exam.
4. I (not study) English for 3 years.
5. He (drink) too much coffee.
6. I (not read) that book.
7. Has your dad (write) the letter?
8. The movie (begin). Please be quiet !
9. My sister (eat) my cakes.
10. They (sleep) well.

Task 5

Use your own experience to answer these questions. You can have more than one answer. Write down your answer in a piece of paper

1. What sports have you played?
2. What's the most extreme sport you have ever done?
3. Have you ever been injured because of the sport?
4. Have you ever been up the mountain?
5. Have you ever been rafting?

Task 6

Complete this paragraph use Present Perfect Tense

Hai, I am Rina. I have visited my friend. . I(go) with Tina and Nisa to Roni's house. His name is Roni. Roni.....(injure) because of football games. He..... (love) football since he was in elementary school. Tina and Nisa(ask) how Roni's leg.....(injured). We.....(stay) at Roni's house for 1 hour then we.....(go) home together. Hopefully Roni will get better soon.

Let's Talk

Task 8

SHARE YOUR EXTREME SPORT



Read this story

The first time I joined rafting, I was very scared. I do not even dare to open my eyes. When the water hits my body, all it feels is anxiety. The longer rafting is fun because it triggers adrenaline. Many challenges can be felt, especially when rubber boats hit the rapids and upside down. The scenery is also very beautiful; the atmosphere of the forest and the beautiful river can be enjoyed while controlling the rubber boat.

Please make a story of your experience in joining the extreme sport, and then tell the story to your friend. Your friend will also tell story about his/her experience of extreme sport.

CHAPTER 4

Basic Competence

- Students can learn the story of a famous man
- Student can use the simple future tense

Indicators

Students are able to:

- Learn the story of a famous man
- Understand the specific information from the text
- express the actions happening in the future

Let's read

THE LOUISVILLE LIP MUHAMMAD ALI



1. Muhammad Ali was one of America's greatest 20th century boxers and athletes. Muhammad Ali was born as Cassius Clay in Louisville, Kentucky. He started fighting at the age of 12 after his bicycle was stolen. Under the guidance of Joe Martin, Clay became an explosive boxer and won six Kentucky Gold Gloves during high school. In 1960, Clay won a gold medal in the Olympics at Rome, Italy.
2. Clay then turned professional under the guidance of Angelo Dundee and became famous for his **unorthodox** style. Ali tirelessly promoted himself and earned the nickname "The Louisville Lip" for statements such as "I am the Greatest," and "I'm young, I'm pretty, I'm fast, and no one can beat me." From 1960-1963, Cassius Clay had 19 fights and was undefeated with 15 winning through **knockouts**. On February 25, 1964, Clay defeated Sonny Liston and won the World Heavyweight Championship.
3. In 1965, Clay learnt and joined the Nation of Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. After that everyone call him with this new name.
4. Ali defended his **championship** for the next several years, winning many matches with a breathtaking combination of speed and power. In 1967, however Ali was stripped of his championship for refusing to

fight in the Vietnam War. Ali immediately became a controversial figure, and was the subject of outrage for many Americans. Although Ali lost his title to Joe Frazier in 1971, he cemented his title as “The Greatest” by outdueling George Foreman in 1974 in “The Rumble in the Jungle”. In 1975, Ali defeated Joe Frazier in “The Thrilla in Manila”. In one of the best fights in boxing history, Ali won by TKO after the 14th round. In 1981, Ali retired with a career record of 56 wins and 5 losses, with 37 winning through knockouts.

5. In 1984, Ali retired from Boxing. He was diagnosed with Parkinson’s Disease, which would eventually confine him to a wheelchair and make it hard for him to communicate.

Adapted from:
Nussbaum, 2015

Glossaries:

Confine (verb) :to limit an activity, person, or problem in some way

Controversial(adjective) :characteristic of prolonged public dispute

Explosive (adverb) :able to explode easily

Guidance (noun) :the act of guiding; leadership; direction.

Knockout (noun) : the act of hitting the other fighter so that they fall to the ground and are unable to get up again within ten seconds

Professional (adjective) :following an occupation as a means of livelihood

Retired(adjective) : withdrawn from or no longer occupied with profession

Rumble (noun) :continuous low sound

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. What was Muhammad Ali's original name?
2. Why did he change his name?
3. Who is Joe Martin? What was his influence to Ali's career?
4. When did Ali get his first world champion?
5. What is Ali's total record during his career as a boxer?

Task 2

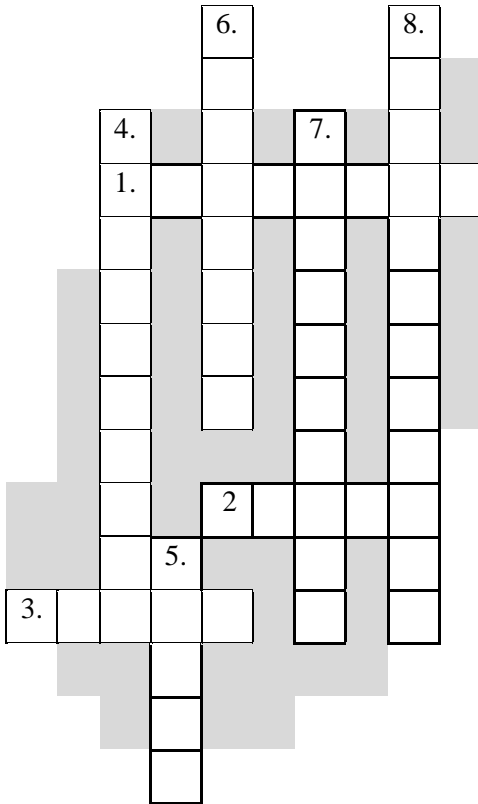
Decide whether each statement below is **TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN**. It is **TRUE** if the statement is stated in the text, **FALSE** if the statement is the opposite of what is explained in the text and **NOT GIVEN** when there is no information about it.

1. Clay was first famous because he used unusual style of boxing.
2. In 1960's, Clay was defeated through knockouts 15 times.
3. Ali was defeated once only by Joe Frazier in 1971.
4. Most of Ali's winning records were through knockouts.
5. Ali's family supported him for his career.

6. Ali had Parkinson's Disease because he fought too much.

Task 3

This crossword puzzle contains some words from the passage above. Find them by using the clues provided.



Across

1. something used instead of a person's real name
2. contest in a sport between two or more parties

3. person who fights as a sport, usually with gloved fists

Down

4. different from what is usually done or accepted
5. piece of metal as honor of a special achievement
6. termination of a boxing match when one boxer has been knocked down
7. unbeaten
8. a series of competitions or contests to determine a champion

Let's write

W.H. QUESTIONS

W.H. questions begin with what, where, who, which, whom, when, why, whose, and how. The W.H. Questions are used to ask for information and the answer of the question cannot be yes or no, examples:

Question: Who is your favorite boxer?

Answer: Mike Tyson.

Question: When do you go to college?

Answer: Tomorrow.

The W.H. Questions are usually formed with the W.H. + an auxiliary verb (be, do or have) or a modal verb + subject + main verb:

When are you studying?

Where do they stay?

Why didn't you call me?

What have they found?

Where should I put it?

W.H. an auxiliary verb (be, do or have) or a modal verb

subject main verb:

When are you studying?

Where do they stay?

Why didn't you call me?

What have they found?

Where should I put it?

There are seven W and one H questions in English. Here's what they are, how they are used in sentences.

1. What is used for a thing. "What is it?"
2. Why is used for a reason. "Why were you late?"
3. Which is used for a choice. "Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?"
4. Who is used for a person. Whose has the same meaning but it is always followed by a noun.
5. "Who were you talking to?", "Whose car is that?"

6. When is used for a time or date. “When did you start working here?”
7. How is used for an amount or the way. “How much does it cost?”, “How do I get to the station?”
8. Where is used for a place. “Where do you live?”

Task 4

Now, using the text of “the Bibliography of Muhammad Ali” above, make questions which the answers are already provided below.

1. Louisville, Kentucky
2. age of 12
3. “The Louisville Lip”
4. Angelo Dundee
5. He became famous for his unorthodox style
6. In 1965
7. Because he was diagnosed with Parkinson’s Disease, which would eventually confine him to a wheelchair and make it hard for him to communicate

Task 5

RIDDLES

A riddle can be a question with a quick witty answer. It can be just a sentence that makes you have a sudden realization. Whatever the

definition, one thing is clear: riddles will riddle us for years to come.

A riddle which we are going to practice today is a question having a puzzle to be solved or answered. The riddle itself sometimes sounds funny, facts or simply unrealistic. Here are the examples:

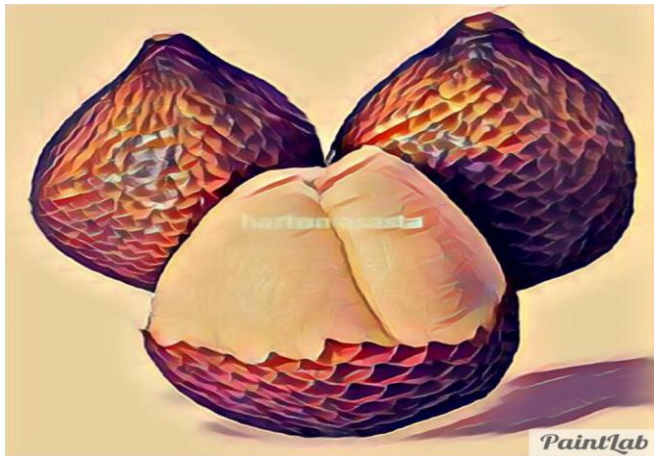
“How many letters are there in the English alphabet?” The answer is 18 letters! 3 in "the", 7 in "English", and 8 in "alphabet"

“Why did the boy bury his flashlight?” Because the batteries were dead. (See? I doesn't have to be realistic)

“There are 5 birds in a tree. A hunter shoots 2 of them dead. How many birds are left?” The answer is 2 birds. The other 3 fly away!

Even every country has different famous riddles which people are still using them. Here is one popular riddle from Java ethnic of Indonesia. Guess what the answer is!

A handful of rice, is being surrounded by flies. What is it?



The more it is cut, the higher it gets. what is it?

Now, make your own riddle. Write on a piece of paper and collect it to the teacher. Let him decide whose riddles are going to be read in front of the class and try to guess the answers!

Task 6

W.H. questions are useful to dig information from others. On this activity, you are questioning one or two of your friends about their activities they like to do every day or so. Use this table to get your answers. You can use the W.H. more than once.

Present your finding to the others.

W.H. Question	Key words of the Answers
What	

Let's talk

Task 7

IT'S TIME FOR INVESTIGATION



The teacher prepared a situation in advance, which is about to find out the best person to do the job. The job is to travel around the world to accompany someone very important to learn about how to cook new food from different countries around the world.

Three to Seven students are asked voluntarily to stand in front of the class to answer some questions from the other students who remain seated. The volunteers are prepared with some facts about him, however they still can improvise the condition. It will be good if the volunteers have good ability in English or at least how to handle questions.

The seated students are divided into several groups and let them ask and then decide who suits to the job. The group with the best questions and conclusion is the winner.

Note: You can try to vary the case, such as about a murder, kidnapping or simply finding someone who becomes a superhero. You can practice it in your English club you have outside the class.

CHAPTER 5

Basic Competence

- Students can describe someone
- Student can use past tense

Indicators

Students are able to:

- Describe someone
- Use past tense

Let's read

HABIBIE'S BIOGRAPHY



1. Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie was born in Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi, on June 25, 1936. Habibie married Hasri Ainun Habibie on May 12, 1962. He has 2 sons. They are Ilham Akbar and Thareq Kemal. He is well-known as a very smart child when he was in elementary school. He studied in Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB). During his study in ITB, he got a scholarship from the government to study abroad. Then, he continued his study in Germany.
2. He graduated in 1960 with cum laude predicate. After that, he continued his doctoral degree in Technische Hochschule Die Facultaet Fuer Maschinenwesen Aachen. After the wedding ceremony, he brought his wife, Ainun to Germany. He finished his doctoral degree at 1965 with summa cum laude predicate. Habibie was also the first Asian person who had high position in plane industry of Germany.
3. When he came back to Indonesia, he applied his knowledge and experiences that he got during his life in Germany to build plane industry in Indonesia. After three years he lived in Indonesia, he got Professor Title from ITB. Then, he became the minister of research and technology for 20 years. On March 11, 1998, Habibie was elected as the 7th vice president of Indonesia. At

that time, President Soeharto was asked to step down from his position by the society and Habibie was pointed as the 3rd president of Indonesia.

Task 1

Answer the question based on year from the text

1. In 1936, Habibi ...
2. In 1960, ...
3. In 1962, ...
4. In 1965,....
5. In 1998,

Task 2

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. Where were Habibi born?
2. Who is Ainun?
3. Does habibi have two children?
4. Where did he continue his study after high school?
5. Where did he continue his doctoral degree?
6. What did he do after come back to Indonesia?
7. How long has Habibi been the minister of research and technology in Indonesia?
8. Does he get the professor in German?
9. Has Habibi ever been the vice president of Indonesia?
10. Did he become the president after Soeharto?

Task 3

Answer these following question, see the example

No.	Job	What do they do?	Where do they work?
1.	Accountants	Look after the finances in an organization.	They work in an office.
2.	Chefs		
3.	Flight attendants		
4.	Hair dressers		
5	Judges		
6	Receptionists		
7	Sales Assistants		
8	Secretaries		
9	Surgeons		
10	Tailors		

Let's write

EXPRESSING THE COMPLETED ACTION

The simple past is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. Duration is not important. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past.

Patterns of simple past tense for regular verbs

Affirmative

Subject + verb + ed

I skipped.

Negative

Subject + did not + infinitive without *to*

They didn't go.

Interrogative

Did + subject + infinitive without *to*

Did She arrive?

Interrogative negative

Did not + subject + infinitive without *to*

Didn't You play?

Task 4

Write the past simple form in the right column

Base Form	Past simple (V2)
Dig	
Creep	
Dream	
Grow	
Hurt	
Build	
Fly	
Hold	
Fall	
Hide	

Task 5

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

Task 6

Finish these sentences about your past experience

1. In elementary school, I used to.....
2. When I was child, I.....
3. After graduating from senior high school, I.....
4. When I was baby, I.....
5. In my junior high school, I.....

Let's talk

Task 7

MEMORABLE EVENT



Read this short story about the memorable events which used past tense.

Having the feeling of losing a loved one is something that everyone eventually experiences. Losing my grandpa in a car accident is by far the most devastating thing I had to learn to cope with. My grandpa and I were really close. We did many things together until the day somebody decided to have a drink while

driving behind the wheel. Not only did the drunk driver pay dearly for his senseless act. He also took my grandfather's life when he collided into the side of his car. Though my grandfather's death was five years ago, I still remember him. An image of him is still locked in my mind, but my memories of him are faint. After breakfast on Saturdays, we would play in the park and feed the ducks. I would hold my grandpa's hand and I remember how his hands felt very much like paper, yet very callused from long years of hard work. When it rained out, he baked me fudge brownies and cookies. My grandpa was always there when I needed a wound to be tended to or when I was sick and not feeling well. I miss my grandpa dearly with all my heart and I wish I could tell him now how much I miss everything we used to do together.

Everyone must have memorable events. Prepare on a piece of paper of your memorable events with your family. Present your story to your friends.

CHAPTER 6

Basic Competence

- Students can learn about a myth
- Students can learn how to make expression about situations happening in the future

Indicators

Students are able to:

- mention kinds of myth
- expression about situations happening in the future

Let's read

THE TIME TRAVEL MACHINE



- 1 Shortly after the Wright brothers' historic flight at Kitty Hawk, Albert Einstein introduced the world to his Theory of Relativity, which had intriguing implications regarding time travel. Imagine taking a round trip on an airplane moving at the speed of light. While time would seem to pass normally both for you and for the people you left behind at the airport, it would actually pass much more slowly for you. When you returned, you would be younger than those people at the airport. How much younger would depend on the amount of time your trip had taken and your relative velocity during the trip.
- 2 Many have speculated on the possibilities of time travel. With this in mind artist Alan Stone has created "Round Trip." Visitors will be videotaped as they enter this gallery. Most will probably spend about 30 minutes visiting The Wright Brothers exhibition. When they leave the gallery 30 minutes later, they will see at the exit those projected video images.
- 3 While this is not time dilation, it evokes the sense of seeing your identical twin just entering the gallery. Visitors to The Wright Brothers and the Invention of the Aerial Age will be videotaped upon entering the gallery as part of an art installation titled "Round

Trip,” by video artist Alan Stone. Tapes will be erased daily.

- 4 Anyway, there is one of the most popular questions asked by people, "What happens if you're driving at the speed of light and you turn on your headlights?" The simple answer is, "You can't. So quit trying."

Adapted from Stone, 2013

Glosaries:

Dilation (noun) : a lengthy discussion

Evoke (verb) : call to mind

Historic (adjective) : famous or important in history, or potentially so

Identical (adjective) : exactly alike

Intriguing (adjective) : arousing the curiosity or interest of; fascinating

Projected (adjective) : presented or promoted in a particular view or image

Speculate (verb) : form a theory or conjecture about a subject without firm evidence

Time travel (noun) : the action of traveling through time into the past or the future

Trip (verb) : go on a short journey

Velocity (noun) : the speed of something in a given direction

Videotape (verb) :make a video recording of (an event or broadcast)

Task 1

1. What does the correlation between Einstein and the theory of Relativity?
2. Why does the author introduce the theory of Relativity?
3. What is the meaning of “a round trip at the speed of light” in the first paragraph?
4. What will happen if someone is capable to take a round trip moving at the speed of light?
5. What is “round trip” created by Alan stone?

Task 2

1. The more round trip you are taking at the speed of light, the younger you could be.
2. Time travel will be made in the near future
3. We will see ourselves the end of The Wright Brothers gallery.
4. The video of the visitor will be documented by the gallery
5. The invention of Wright Flyer is earlier than the introduction of Einstein’s theory of Relativity.

Task 3

Instead of some speculation that the time machine is possibly made, there is another idea that it is impossible for human to travel at the speed of light. Try to find the supporting reasons why it is not possible.

Let's write

TELLING ACTIONS HAPPENING IN THE FUTURE

In this section, we are going to learn how to express the situation that happens in the future. The tense which is used is called Simple Future tense. Here is the example;

- You **will** help him, tomorrow.
- Next week he **will** be seven years old.
- You **are going** to meet Jane, next Monday.
- I hope she **will** have a happy family.
- She **will** not **finish**, soon.
- Human **will** not **survive** in space without air.

	Subject	will/ be going to	verb	
	You	will	help	him, tomorrow.
Next week	he	will	be	seven years old.
	You	are going to	meet	Jane, next Monday.
I hope	she	will	have	a happy family.
	She	will not	finish,	soon.
	Human	will not	survive	in space without air.

The future tense has two different forms in English, those are characterized by the use of "will" and "be going to." In short, "Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. It is also usually used in promises, while "be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not. Even the two forms may sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two different meanings. These different meanings might seem too difficult to understand at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time that happens in the future.

Read this short story which used future tense.

What is going to happen?

On Sunday, Jono will be five-year old. His parents are going to conduct a party to celebrate Jono's birthday. The party is going to start at noon on Sunday. Many people will come to the party. Jono will have so much fun!

Jono's father is going to serve special java fried rice. Jono's grandmother is going to prepare Teler ice. Jono's aunt is going to bake traditional cakes such as SemarMendem and Onde-onde. There will be also Tumpeng rice. Everything will be typical Indonesian food and beverage. Jono and everyone will love the party.

All of Jono's relatives and friends will bring presents. Jono is going to open his presents after lunch. Then, everyone will eat cake and drink the Teler ice. Jono is going to have a good birthday party!

Task 4

Based on the story above, answer the following questions. Use the Simple Future tense.

1. How old will Jono be on Sunday? When is his party going to start?

2. Who is going to provide cakes? What kind of cakes will they be?

3. When is Jono going to open his presents? What will happen then?

Task 5

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 :

c. WH-Question :

6. Then everyone will dance.

a. Negative :

b. Yes/No Question :

c. WH-Question :

7. The dance will last until midnight.

a. Negative:

b. Yes/No Question:

c. WH-Question:

8. Mr. and Mrs. Arwan are going to travel to Hawaii.

a. Negative:

b. Yes/No Question:

c. WH-Question:

Let's talk.

ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT WEEKEND

Everyone mostly have a plan to do during the weekend. Prepare on a piece of paper some keywords as the activities that you are going to do on weekend, and then continue with some “promise” that you will do. Present your plan to your friends.

Example:

Keywords: friends, fishing, cooking.....etc.

Your presentation might be:

This weekend, I am going to see my friends. We are going to catch some fish on the lake near to our village. We will cook the fish together and eat them together. and the story continue until you finish using all of your keywords. Use either “will” or “be going to.”

Now write your keywords:

CHAPTER 7

Basic Competence

- Students can mention time
- Student can use preposition of time

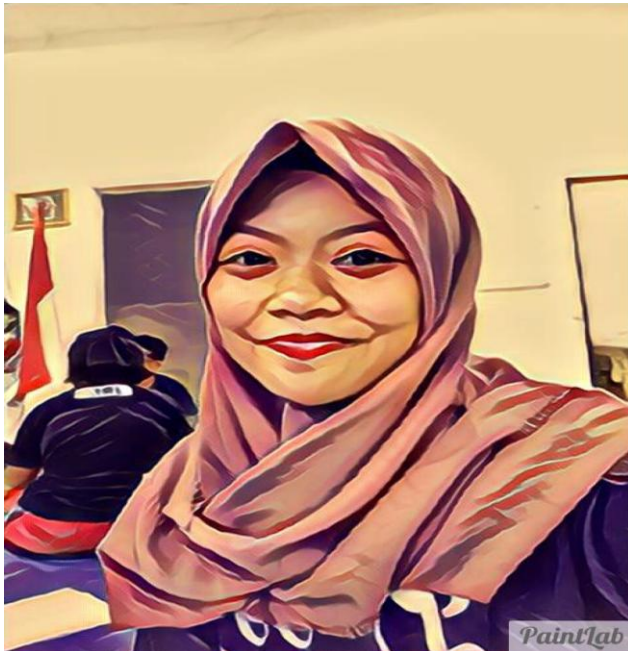
Indicators

Students are able to:

- Mention time
- Preposition of time

Let's read

It's All About The Time



- 1 Rifka is a university student. She studies at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo who won the JuJitsu competition in Sidoarjo East Java. She was born in Sidoarjo in 1997. Everyday, she usually gets up early in the morning at 05.00 a.m. She prays Subuh, reads Al-Qur'an and tidies up her bedroom. At 05.45 a.m, she takes a bath. Then she puts on her uniform and has her breakfast. She goes to campus at 06.30 a.m. She usually goes to school by motorcycle. Her class begins at 07.50 a.m.
- 2 The class schedule consists of two subjects; the first schedule is her most favorite subject. It is English subject, and the second schedule is mathematics. The English class finishes at 9.30 a.m. then Mathematics class finishes at 11.10 a.m. Around 01.00 p.m, the class is over. Later, she prays Dzuhur and has lunch.
- 3 Every afternoon she joins JuJitsu exercise at campus for two hours. She then returns home. She arrives home at 03.30 p.m. At 04.00 p.m, she prays Ashar. After that, she takes a bath at 04.30 pm. Then she prays Maghrib with her parents. At 07.00 p.m, she has dinner and prays Isya'. Afterwards, she prepares her stuffs for the next day, studies and sometimes watches TV. Finally, she goes to bed at 09.00.

Task 1

1. Who is Rifka?
2. Where does she study?
3. When were she born?
4. What does she do in the morning?
5. What is the last subject?
6. Does Rifka join JuJitsu exercise everyday?
7. What time does Rifka arrive home?
8. What does Rifka do at 7 p.m?
9. Does Rifka study at night?
10. What time does Rifka sleep?

Task 2

Complete the sentence.

See the example :

At 05.00 a m, Rifka gets up

1. At 05.45 a m, Rifka ...
2. At 06.30 a m, ...
3. At 07.50 a m, ...
4. At 11.10 a m, ...
5. At 01.00 a m, ...
6. At 03.30 a m, ...
7. At 04.00 a m, ...
8. At 04.30 a m, ...
9. At 07.00 a m, ...

10. At 09.00 a m, ...

Task 3

Rifka is talking to Andrew in canteen

Rifka : Hello Andrew...what's wrong? You look not happy today?

Andrew : Hi, Rifka... Yeah. I came very late this morning. Mr. Tom gave me assignment to rewrite our homework 5 times. It was very exhausting.

Rifka : What a pity are you. What time do you get up in the morning, anyway?

Andrew : I used to get up every 4.30 am or five. But this morning, I got up at 7 o'clock

Rifka : How come?

Andrew : Yeah...I got up very late because last night I didn't sleep. I stayed awake all night watching football match on TV.

Rifka : Ouch...that's a bad habit, you know?

Andrew : Yeah, You're right. Okay...I have to finish my work.

Rifka : Okay, good luck

Answer the question based on the conversation above.

1. Who are in the dialogue above?
2. Why did Andrew feel sad?

3. What makes Mr. Tom gave Andrew a punishment?
4. Why did Andrew stay awake all night?
5. What time does Andrew wake up today?

Let's write

Prepositions of time

Preposition of time	Explanations	Example
On	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days • weekend (American English) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many shops don't open on Sundays. • What did you do on the weekend?
In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • months / seasons / year • morning / evening / afternoon • period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I visited Italy in July, in spring, in 1994 • In the evenings, I like to relax. • This is the first cigarette I've had in three years.
At	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • night • weekend (British English) • used to show an exact or a particular time: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It gets cold at night. • What did you do at the weekend? • There's a meeting at 2.30 this afternoon / at lunch time.

Task 4

Can you put the words into the correct groups?

1999, my childhood, Christmas Day, Tuesday, November, New Year, January, April 15th, Sunday afternoon, January 11 2016, Easter.

In	On
1999	

Task 5

Complete these question below use **in, on, at**.

1. I usually take a walk the morning before I go to work.
2. Frank likes to take a nap the afternoon
3. Our family enjoys spending time together The evening.
4. Our children always stay at home night
5. I ate lunch noon
6. I got home midnight
7. I moved to this city September

8. I moved here 1990
9. I moved here September 1990
10. ...Thursday afternoon, I have an English class

Task 6

ASKING ABOUT THE TIME

Form groups consisting of two students, then each question and answer some question as below. Write a time, day, month or year.

Use the correct preposition.

1. When do you leave for work? _____
2. When do you finish work? _____
3. What days don't you go to work? _____
4. When do you get paid? _____
5. When do you have your holidays? _____
6. When did you last take a day off? _____
7. When do you have to do your taxes? _____
8. When did you start working at the place you are now?

9. When is the busiest time of year for you at work?

10. When is the slowest time of year for you at work?

Lets Talk

Task 7

WHEN.....



I was born **in** 1984. I spent my childhood in Central Java **for** 10 years. I graduated my senior high school **in** 2002, and then I continue to university. I work from Monday to Saturday. I always go picnics with my family **on** weekend. We have dinner **till** late at night.

Then, write down your own story about your life or your activity, use preposition of time as the example above.

CHAPTER 8

Basic Competence

- Students can learn the use of comparative and superlative degree in daily life
- Students can learn how to make expression about the comparative and superlative degree in daily life

Indicators

Students are able to:

- use the comparative and superlative degree in daily life
- make the comparative and superlative degree in daily life

Let's read

SHOOT IT HARDER, SHOOT IT SOFTER



1. The arcade was full of little kids, and they were all playing different games – racing games, basketball games, pinball games. Beeps and buzzers and “game over” sounds were ringing out all over the place.
2. Davey was over at a basketball game called Hoop Fever. He took a quarter out of his pocket and stuck it in the machine. A scoreboard with big red numbers lit up – five, four, three, two, one: Go!
3. Five rubber basketballs rolled down. Davey had 50 seconds to shoot as many buckets as possible. He really wanted to beat his all-time record of 10 buckets, and was feeling a little nervous. Davey picked up a ball and took his first shot, using all his might. The ball sailed out of his hands, slammed into the backboard and came bouncing back.
4. Davey knew he shot the ball too hard. He quickly picked up another ball and shot it with a little less power. This time the ball clanged off the back of the hoop. Still a little too hard. He picked up another ball and shot it with even less strength. It was just right. The ball bounced on the rim and fell through the net. Davey kept shooting just like that, and ended up getting 12 buckets. He beat his all-time record!
5. Across the way, Samantha was playing her brother Harry in a game of air hockey. Samantha was smaller than Harry and wasn't as strong, but she knew how to outsmart him. Every time Harry hit the puck with his hand mallet, he would hit it as

hard as he could and it would go flying – sometimes right off the table!

6. Samantha knew this about Harry. So she would keep her mallet right in front of her goal, and Harry's shot always bounced right off it. When Samantha got the puck, she would shoot just hard enough to keep it moving, but not too hard. The puck would go back and forth, back and forth – not too fast, and not too slow – and Harry would let his guard down. When this happened Samantha would strike. She would smack the puck as hard as she could and it would shoot right into Harry's goal. Score!

By Rotondaro, 2013

Glosaries:

Arcade (noun) covered game area

Beat (verb) to defeat or do better than

Bounce (verb) action of moving up and down on a surface

Mallet (noun) wooden or plastic tool used to strike the balls in the air hockey

Puck (noun) disk that is to be hit into the goal

Quarter (noun) coin worth 25 cents

Rim (noun) curved edge of the basketball ring

Scoreboard (noun) large board on which the score of a game is shown

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. What did Davey learn to make his shoots better?
2. If Davey can put 2 ball into the bucket every 5 seconds, how many points can he possibly achieve in the Hoop Fever?
3. What is Samanta's strategy to play the air hockey game against Harry?
4. Between Samanta and Harry, who would possibly win the game? Why?

Task 2

Decide whether each statement below is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**. It is **TRUE** if the statement is stated in the text, **FALSE** if the statement is the opposite of what is explained in the text and **NOT GIVEN** when there is no information about it.

1. There are some kids in the game area playing pinball games
2. In the Hoop Fever, David has put 12 balls into the buckets more than his previous record
3. In the arcade, Davey only played the basketball game.
4. Davey is playing at the same time with Samanta
5. Samanta is smarter than Davey
6. Harry's power is stronger than samanta's.
7. Harry and Samanta are siblings.

Task 3

Have you ever played in the arcade? What is your favorite game?
Tell your friends how did you play and what was your strategy?

Let's write

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

Most adjectives and adverbs have three different forms, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative. The **comparative** form is used for comparing two people or things. The superlative is used for comparing one person or thing with every other member of their group. The comparative and superlative degrees are formed by adding the -er and -est suffix to adjectives and adverbs.

positive	comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	Biggest
soon	sooner	Soonest
big	bigger	Biggest

Degrees of comparison can also be distinguished with the use of "more" and "most"

positive	comparative	Superlative
Unusual	more unusual	most unusual
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

Degrees of comparison have regular forms as mentioned above and irregular forms.

positive	comparative	superlative
good	Better	best
bad	Worse	worst
much	More	most
little	Less	least
	farther	further
far	farthest	furthest
well	Better	Best

Here are some examples in sentences.

*This puzzle is **easier** than the last one.*

*He is **taller** than me.*

*The book was **more interesting** than the film.*

*This puzzle is the **easiest** in the whole book.*

*He was the **tallest** boy in the class.*

*It's the **most interesting** book I've ever read.*

In most reliable dictionaries, the spellings of the words are shown having different forms. For example, if you look up 'happy' in *Oxford Dictionaries*, you'll see that the comparative and superlative forms are given in brackets directly after the part of speech:

happy ► *adjective* (**happier, happiest**)




Task 4

Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective given in the brackets. Use dictionaries if you are unsure about the answers. Number one is done for you.

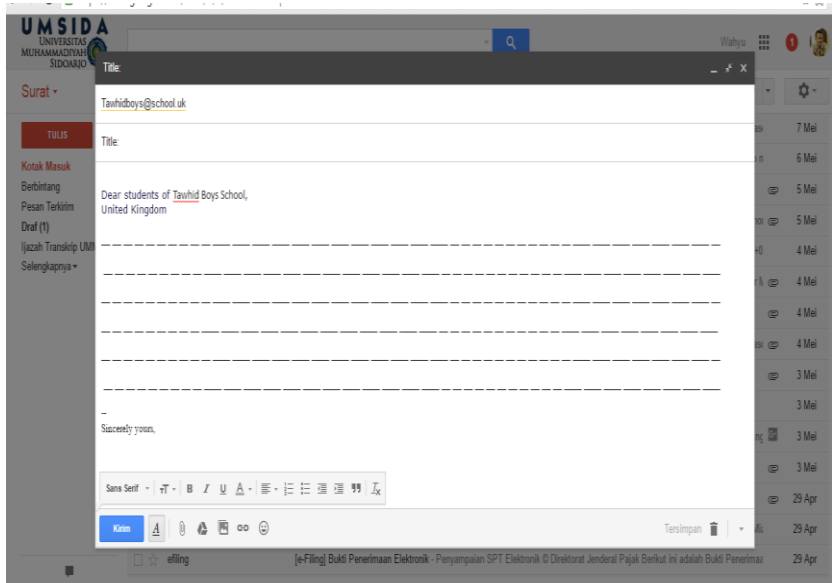
1. How is your mother today? Is she any (Good)*better*.....?
2. Valencia played (bad) than Real Madrid yesterday.
3. Yanti is (Pretty) than her sister.
4. Who is the (Beautiful) girl in your class?
5. She's got (little) money than you, but she doesn't care.
6. Her husband is ten years (Old) than her.
7. He thinks Chinese is (difficult) language in the world
8. I think you require a (Nutritious) diet.
9. Australia is (big) than England.
10. It was the (Proud) moment of my life.

Task 5

Make comparison using these groups of pictures

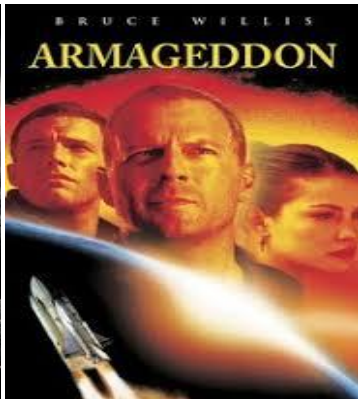
		
TOM	SALLY	ELLEN
Age: 28 Height: 175 cm Weight: 80 kg Intelligent: 60 Happiness: 10 Kindness: 50	Age: 25 Height: 155 cm Weight: 60 kg Intelligent: 70 Happiness: 20 Kindness: 60	Age: 20 Height: 125 cm Weight: 50 kg Intelligent: 40 Happiness: 40 Kindness: 30

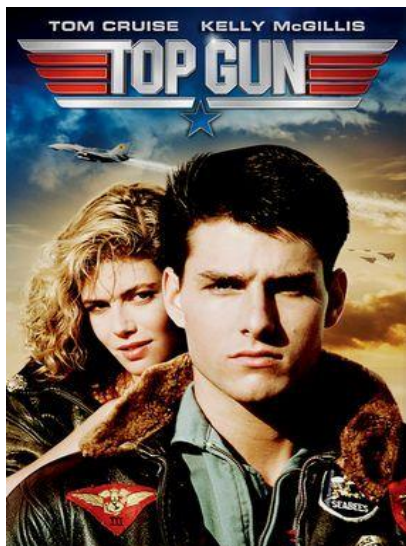
Tom is taller than Sally and Ellen. He is the tallest. Sally is_ _____



Let's talk

THE BEST MOVIE YOU HAVE WATCHED





In this activity, the class is divided into some different groups voluntarily. The number of the groups doesn't have to be equal. Each group is the represent of different title of movies. Use the information which you already have with these movies. Use comparison to make your opinion sound right.

Present your opinion about the best movie(s) you have watched for about 3 to 5 minutes.

CHAPTER 9

Basic Competence

- Students can describe the place
- Student can use preposition of place

Indicators

Students are able to:

- Describe the place
- Understand how to use preposition of place

Let's read

MY HOUSE



- 1 My house is located in JalanMawar no. 23 Sidoarjo. My house has a land area of 1500 m² and a building area only 300 m². There are several rooms in my house. They are a living room, a family room, kitchen and bathroom, three bedrooms and a warehouse. The first room is the living room. Living room is used to approve the guests who come to my house. In which there is some furniture including sofas, desks, and framed photos on the wall and lavender flowers on the pot. My living room is colored green and it looks so calm when you see it for many times. I love this living room because the decoration is chosen by me.
- 2 The second room is a family room. Family room is the most spacious room in my house. We usually use the family room to gather while watching television. In the living room there are television, chairs, tables, and an aquarium. That is a big television, so when we sit together in front of it, we can see the movie clearly. Furthermore, we usually turn the light off when we want to see a horror movie and it is like watching in the real cinema.
- 3 Actually, I don't like the chairs and the table in the family room, because it spends the space more and

there is a less space for us to sit on the floor. How about my aquarium? This is the thing that I love so much. That aquarium was bought by my own money and I fill it with some fishes like lohan and arwana. Those fishes are so cute when they are grown up. Also, the family room is used for me to do a lot of works. In this room, there is a computer which has been a long time. May be my father will buy a new computer this year, I hope for it.

- 4 We have a large kitchen, including a dining room. There is also a bathroom near the kitchen. I have three bedrooms in my house. The first room is my sister's room. It is close-set to the living room. The second room is my parent's room, and last room is mine. My parent's room is bigger than mine and there is a big bed includes TV and sound system for my father. He usually listens to the music and country is his favorite genre of music. My room is located in the corner of house. My room is completed by some furniture and there are some big pictures on the wall. Most of the pictures are the football players such as Cristiano Ronaldo and Steven Gerard. That's my home, the small and quiet place that I love.

Glossaries

Approve (verb) :to have a positive opinion of someone

Decoration (noun) :something looks more attractive

Gather (verb) :to collect several things

Spacious (adjective) :large

Warehouse (noun) :a large building for storing things

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. Where is the house address?
2. Where is the sofa?
3. Where is the framed photo?
4. Where is the lavender pot?
5. Where is the aquarium?
6. Where is the television?
7. Where is the bathroom?
8. Where is the computer?
9. Where is the big bed?
10. Where is the picture of football player?

Task 2

Decide whether each statement below is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**. It is **TRUE** if the statement is stated in the text, **FALSE** if the statement is the opposite of what is explained in the text and **NOT GIVEN** when there is no information about it.

1. The building area of the house is all of the land area.
2. There are 7 rooms in the house
3. The living room is colored so calm
4. The family have dinner in the family room
5. The family like to see the film
6. There is a big aquarium in the dining room
7. The bathroom is near my room
8. My room is smaller than my parent's room
9. There is picture in my room
10. I like my house because it is small and quiet

Task 3

Mention in brief the about your house

Example :

My house is in JalanMawar No. 8 Surabaya. My house

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Let's Write

Prepositions of place

Preposition of place	Explanation	Example
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inside	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I watch TV in the living-room• I live in New York• Look at the picture in the book• She looks at herself in the mirror.• She is in the car.• Look at the girl in the picture• This is the best team in the world
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• used to show an exact position or particular place• table• events• place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I met her at the entrance, at the bus stop• She sat at the table• at a concert, at the party• at the movies, at university, at work

on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached • next to or along the side of (river) • used to show that something is in a position above something else and touching it. • left, right • a floor in a house • used for showing some methods of traveling • television, radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the picture on the wall • Cambridge is on the River Cam. • The book is on the desk • A smile on his face • The shop is on the left • My apartment is on the first floor • I love traveling on trains /on the bus / on a plane • My favorite program on TV, on the radio
----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Task 4

Put preposition of place (in, on at) in the following sentences below.

Example :

Question : My sister eats ... the dining room

Answer : My sister eats in the dining room

1. Paris is ... France.

2. My cat is sleeping ... the carpet.

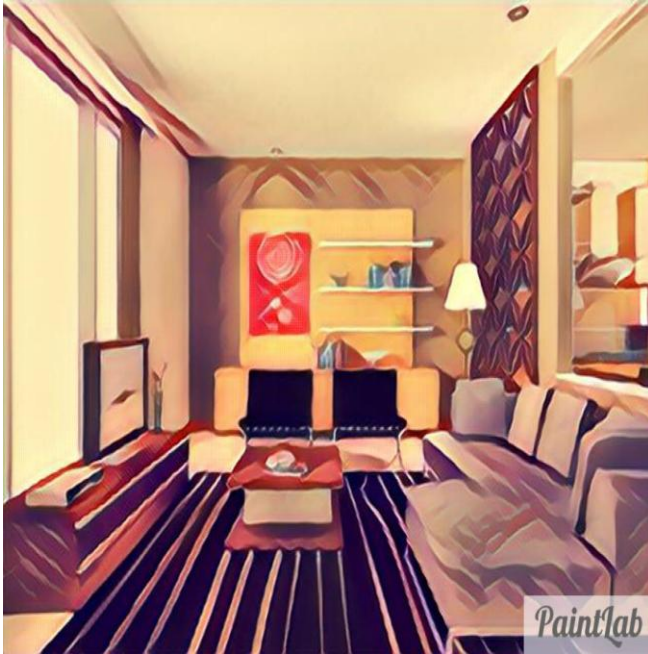
3. Do you play football ... school?
4. My room is ... the 2nd floor.
5. You will find job vacancy ... the newspaper.
6. There is no coin left ... my pocket.
7. We will gather ... the bus stop.
8. Will you continue your study ... university?
9. Wait a minute! She is ... a lift right now.
10. Willy is sick. He's ... the hospital.

Task 5

Complete this paragraph below use preposition of place

I'm Reni and I live in Surabaya.(1) holiday I like to travel(2) Raja Ampat, because the weather and the people there. Last holiday I took a plane.....(3) Surabaya to Malaysia.....(4) the airport we went to our hotel by bus. We stopped(5) a small restaurant for a quick meal. The driver parked the bus(6)the restaurant. Nobody could find the bus and the driver, so we waited the restaurant(7) one hour. The driver was walking(8) the small park(9) the restaurant which we did not know. But my holidays were great. We sat(10) campfires and went dancing the early mornings.

Task 6



Based on the picture above, describe the position of objects that can be found using the preposition of place.

Example :

1. The book is on the table
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...

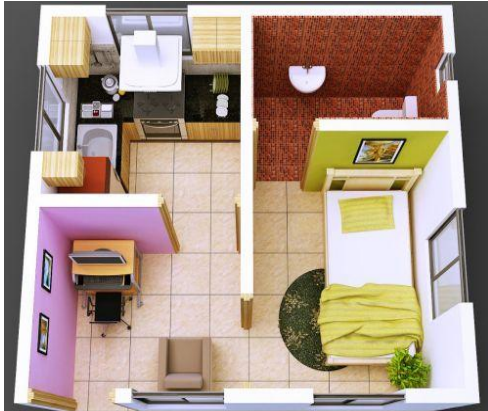
9. ...

10....

Let's Talk

Task 7

TELL ABOUT YOUR HOUSE





Next, you can bring your own house picture, then present in front of the class use preposition of place.

CHAPTER 10

Basic Competence

- Students can learn many kinds of transportation
- Students can learn how to make expression using conditional sentence

Indicators

Students are able to:

- mention kinds of transportation
- mention the strength and weakness of different kinds of transportation
- expression about situations using conditional sentence

Let's read

KINDS OF TRANSPORTATION IN JAPAN TO SUIT YOUR TRAVEL



- 1 There are various modes of transportation available in Japan. Understanding these various modes may help you plan or draft out your *itinerary* better. Each of the transportation modes may serve your different needs / purposes during your trip.
- 2 Walking, by far, is the best mode if you wish to explore the *vicinities* within a city area. Of course, it is the cheapest because it does not cost any money. However, if you are moving from one prefecture to another, this will not be a good idea as the distance is too long for you to walk. If you are travelling within the city using this mode, ensure you have a map or GPS map and compass with you in case you cannot understand Japanese words.
- 3 Bus or some countries call it tram, is the next cheapest solution. These are buses running within each city. Usually the cost of buses may start from 100 yen onwards, depending on the distance that you travel. Using this transportation, try to carry small change if you intend to take buses. Check out the local city's bus web site before your trip to get familiarized with the bus stops. The bus system generally is pretty straight forward. You collect a bus ticket from the entrance. There are no bus buzzers in the bus that you can press to signal to stop the bus, naturally the bus driver will stop at every bus stop even if the bus stop is in a remote area.

- 4 Ferry is the next model of transportation in Japan. There are two types of ferries: one is for sightseeing and the other one is for transporting from the main island, Honshu, to Hokkaido or other smaller islands. Prices vary from at least 1,000 yen onwards and depends on where you are heading to. Try to check the schedule and book the ferry ticket for travel before your trip. It helps than getting to the ferry terminal and realize that there is no ferry scheduled for the day.
- 5 Rail in Japan is renowned for having a complicated railway system. There are several kinds of rails in Japan, one of them is Metro or Subway. This is a short line of rail system that runs in the city area and separates from the main rail system. Some cities that have metro lines are Tokyo and Sapporo. Some metro offers a One-Day Ticket that allows unlimited rides on the Metro Line. If you are intending to go for sightseeing within the city for a day or two, you may want to purchase the One-Day Ticket at the metro station. Such tickets may range from few hundred yen to few thousand yen, depending on the operator and line.
- 6 Taxi, by far, is the most expensive type of transportation. Meters usually start with a base fee ranging from 550 yen in Hokkaido to 700 yen in Tokyo and increments in

blocks of 100 yen. Taxis are good if you are taking it from the nearest train station to your destination.

Adapted from tripadvisor, 2017

Glossaries:

Buzzer: (noun) bell for signaling.

Entrance: (noun) gate

Itinerary: (noun) planned route or journey.

Prefecture: (noun) city

Remote: (adjective) (of a place) situated far from the main centers of population;

Renowned: (adjective) famous.

Sightseeing: (noun) activity of visiting places of interest in a particular location.

Vicinity: (noun) area near to a particular place

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. How many modes of transportation explained above?
What are they?
2. If you plan to have cheap travel in Japan, what modes of transportation that suits you?
3. If you plan to have more than one day travelling only for sightseeing around Japan, what mode of transportation that suits you?
4. What you should do before, if you plan to use ferry?

5. What is the weakness exploring the cities using the train?
6. If you are only able to speak using English and your own language, what you should bring during travelling in Japan?
7. What you should bring during your trip using tram?
8. In what situation you have to use Taxi?
9. Based on the passage above, what is the best mode of transportation you prefer? Why?

Task 2

Fill in the blank using proper words provided. There are some words which are not used.

transportation	buzzers	<i>vicinities</i>
Taxi	<i>walking</i>	<i>itinerary</i>
ticket		

1. The better understanding of the different kinds of transportation, might help you to have the better plan of
2. Preparing a pair of comfortable shoes and a GPS is necessary if you plan to choose for travelling.

3. In some countries, there is a button called
which is used as signal to stop the bus.
4. must be booked before travelling, to
ensure that we know the ferry schedule.
5. As the most expensive kind of transportation,
..... is best to used if you are near to your
destination.

Task 3

Complete this sentence below to make one complete paragraph as the closing and conclusion of the passage above.

To sum up, it is important for you to have clear destination where and when to go in Japan.

Let's write

TALKING ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF SOMETHING TO HAPPEN*

In this section, we are going to learn how to use if clause which talks about the possibility of something to happen now or in the future. A sentence with “if clause” is also called conditional sentence expressing factual implication, or hypothetical situation and its consequences. The validity of the main clause of the sentence is conditional on the existence of certain circumstances, which may be expressed in a dependent clause or may be understood from the context. The sentence contains two clauses: the dependent clause expressing the condition, and the main clause expressing the consequence. Here are the examples:

1. If you don't eat for a long time, you become hungry.
2. If you touch a flame, you burn yourself.
3. If it rains, the picnic, will be cancelled.
4. If John invites me, I will go to the party

the dependent clause as the condition the main clause as the consequence

1. If you don't eat for a long time, you become hungry.
2. If you touch a flame, you burn yourself.
3. If it rains, the picnic will be cancelled.

4. If John invites me, I will go to the party

If "the condition" is used for scientific facts or statements that are always true, the consequence is real and possible, like in the first and second examples above. The tense in both parts of the sentence is the simple present. The word "if" can usually be replaced by the word "when" without changing the meaning.

If "the condition" is used to talk about the possibility of something happening in the future, the consequence refers to the present or future that the situation is real. The "if clause" is in the simple present, and the main clause is in the simple future, like in the third and fourth examples above.

* If you are interested to know more about the use of if clause please refer to conditional sentence in a specific grammar book.

Task 4

Match each clause in column A with the clause in column B. There is one clause in column B which is not used.

Column A	Column B
If we don't drink water,	we will die
If you make a mistake,	the waves are high.

If you work late	we will get wet.
if we stand in the rain	we will have a picnic.
If we heat water to 100 degrees,	we will let you know.
If the sea is stormy,	we will go skiing.
If it snows	We will make dinner.
	it boils.

Task 5

Complete the sentences below using proper clauses. Use your own ideas to answer.

1. If it is sunny tomorrow, _____
_____.
2. If water becomes too cold, _____
_____.
3. If I become President, _____
_____.
4. If it rains this afternoon, _____
_____.
5. If he invites you, _____
_____.

6. If you see your friends, _____
_____.
7. We won't be able to go out _____
_____.
8. Barcelona will be champions _____
_____.
9. I will look after the children _____
_____.
10. I will be very happy _____
_____.

Let's talk

GIVING ADVICES

In this section, you will practice how to make "if clause" for advising purposes, which the advice is for other people and the advice for yourselves. For example:

You need to save your money starting from now. If you have enough money, you will go to Japan. I am sure about it. More importantly, you need to learn the Japanese language. If you can speak Japanese, it will be easy for you to travel.

Come on! We have to be hurry. Because if we are late, they will have to go without us. Japanese people are really strict with the schedule. If they have to wait for late people, everyone will be angry.

Task 6

Make advice using “if clause” for this condition.

1. Your brother is going to have a National examination next week. He keeps playing games on computer and going to Internet Café very often. He really wants to continue his education to university level. Suggest him what to do and its consequences.
2. Your best friend has problem with his money management. Sometimes he has to borrow some money from you because his outcome is not really matched with his income. He still has a hope that someday he can save money for his parents to perform hajj.
3. Your class have a plan to conduct an outing program for the next day, but the forecast says that it will be rainy. The main purpose of the program is to strengthen the togetherness and to be happy. The budget is pretty expensive, therefore some students cannot afford it.

Task 7

Using if clause for this condition. What you will do if you want to be in this situation.

1. You have a target that your GPA for the next semester will be at least 3.50.
2. You want to graduate with a very good GPA, and a lot of experiences.

3. You are still a student of a university. In the future, you want to have good job with a good salary.
4. You want to be a useful person for your family, religion, and country.

CHAPTER 11

Basic Competence

- Students can describe the tourism places
- Student can use modal can and could

Indicators

Students are able to:

- Describe the tourism places
- Use the modal can and could to express ability

Let's Read

Borobudur Temple



- 1 Borobudur temple is one of the interesting tourism places. It is very beautiful temple. This temple is located in south of Magelang, Central Java. The temple is a massive step pyramid structure made from giant stone blocks, built on a hill surrounded by valleys and hills. Most of people in the world know that Borobudur is one of the greatest art that ever known since long time ago.
- 2 History of Borobudur temple is very necessary to be known by many people. Borobudur was built by Samaratunga in the 8th century, and belongs to Buddha Mahayana. Borobudur was revealed by Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles in 1814. The temple was found in ruined condition and was buried. At this time the Syailendra dynasty built some monuments, both Hindu and Buddhist, in the region there are even temples which the two religions combine, alternating symbolism. The monument consists of six square terraces on which there are three circular courtyards. The walls decorated with 2.672 relief panels and 504 Buddha statues are original. The overall height of Borobudur temple was 42 meters, but was only 34.5 meters after restoration. There were 10 floors. The first floor up to the sixth floor was square form. The seventh to the tenth floor were round form.
- 3 Borobudur temple is one of the most beautiful tourist resorts in Indonesia. It is the biggest temple in the world.

The tourists visit Borobudur both domestic and foreign tourist from many countries. Most of them admire Borobudur temple because of its beauty, its elegance and the story of the relief on its walls. And also we can see the beautiful scenery around the Borobudur temple from the ninth floor or the top of the temple.

Task 1

1. Where is Borobudur temple located?
2. What did the Borobudur Temple make from?
3. Was Borobudur Temple surrounded by the mountains?
4. When was Borobudur Temple built?
5. Was Borobudur Temple built in SamaratunggaDynasti?
6. How many floors is there in Borobudur Temple?
7. Why did people really like to visit Borobudur Temple?
8. Most of them admire Borobudur temple because of its beauty, its elegance and the story of the relief on its walls (Paragraph 3). Most of them refer to.....
9. How high Borobudur Temple is?
10. Is Borobudur Temple decorated with Hindu relief?

Task 2

Have you ever gone to Borobudr Temple? Of course yes.....

Mention things you can see if you visit Borobudur Temple (You can answer based on the text). Create your own sentence after you mention something you can see at Borobudur Temple

1. Giant Temple

I see the beautiful giant temple

2. ...

3. ...

4. ...

5. ...

6. ...

7. ...

8. ...

9. ...

10. ...

Task 3

Match the word with its meaning

Example : gastronomy is the art of appreciating fine food (noun)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Entertainment | A) A search through or into for the purpose of discovery (noun) |
| 2. Destination | B) A provision for guests esp. in public places (noun) |
| 3. Recreation | C) Relating to something exhibited to view as unusual |
| 4. Attractions | D) Something that serves as a reminder |

(noun)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. Souvenir | E) A location that is the goal of a journey (noun) |
| 6. Resort | F) A detailed plan or account for a trip |
| 7. Vacation | G) Period of suspension of regular work, usually for travel (noun) |
| 8. Exploration | H) A refreshment of strength and spirits after toil (noun) |
| 9. Itinerary | I) Features that appeal to interest or feelings (plural noun) |
| 10. Spectacular | J) A place with multiple facilities where people go (noun) |

Let's Write

Talking about Ability

We use **can** to talk about someone's skill or general abilities:

She **can speak** several languages.

He **can swim** like a fish.

They **can't dance** very well.

We use **can** to talk about the ability to do something at a given time in the **present** or **future**:

You **can make** a lot of money if you are lucky.

Help. I **can't breathe**.

They **can run** but they **can't hide**.

We use *could* to talk about **past** time:

She **could speak** several languages.

They **couldn't dance** very well.

Task 4

Choose a,b,c, or d to answer these following questions.

1. Danny : Hi Enrico! Do you have a good ability on speaking English?

Enrico : Sure, I..... speak English Fluently.

A. Could

B. Can

C. Will

D. Should

2. Danny : I got the winner because Iswimm faster than other yesterday.

Enrico : Wow, it's amazing! Congratulation James!

A. Could

B. Can

C. Will

D. Should

3. Danny : Enrico, you are looked so sad. What's wrong with you?

Enrico : I am in sorrow James. you help me?

- A. Could
- B. Will
- C. Can
- D. Should

4. Danny : I smoke in this room?

Enrico : You can't smoke here. Please, go out the room!

- A. Could
- B. Will
- C. Should
- D. Can

5. Danny : Enrico, What's the matter with you?

Enrico : I am in Problem. you help me, please!

- A. Could
- B. Will
- C. Should
- D. Can

6. Danny: Where must we go tommorrow?

Enrico: Wego to the zoo tommorrow!

- A. Will
- B. Could

C. Should

D. Can

7. Danny: You are seen in problem. I help you to solve your problem?

Enrico: No, thanks! I can manage it by myself.

A. Will

B. Could

C. Should

D. Can

8. Danny : What your wish in the future?

Enrico: I wish Ihave a beautiful wife.

A. Will

B. Could

C. Should

D. Can

9. Danny: What can you give for my celebration, Enrico?

Enrico: So sorry! Igive anything for you.

A. Will

B. Could

C. Can not

D. Can

10. Danny: What must me do to pass the exam?

Enrico: If you studied hard, you pass the exam next month!

- A. Will
- B. Could
- C. Should
- D. Can

Task 5

Answer these following question use can or could

1. My father(play) guitar when he was child
2. She...(swim) very well
3. Dina....(do) the test yesterday
4. My sister ...(cook) lasagna
5. The dog ...(run) very quickly
6. My uncle...(climb) when he was young
7. The door(open) if you have the key
8. The baby...(walk) when the mother helped her last night
9. My brother(get) the best score when he was in the mathematics test last week
10. Tono...(drive) the truck fastly

Task 6

Ask your friends ability use these questions.

1. Can you speak French?
2. Can you climb the tree?
3. Can you repair the computer?
4. Can you make omelets?
5. Can you drive the car?

Let's Talk

Task 7

SHOW YOUR ABILITY



I can ride my bike and I can drive a manual car, but I can't drive a lorry. In the past I could swim, but now I can't
Tell to your friend about ability, see the example above.

CHAPTER 12

Basic Competence

- Students can learn about particular kind of horses and their environment
- Students can learn how to use gerund

Indicators

Students are able to :

- mention kinds of horses and their environment
- expression about situations using gerund

Let's read

THE HORSES OF CHINCOTEAGUE



- 1 When I was a child, one of my favorite authors was Marguerite Henry. She wrote about wild ponies that live on the Island of Chincoteague. Chincoteague is an island off the coast of Virginia and Maryland. For hundreds of years, wild ponies have lived on Chincoteague's neighboring island, Assateague. The ponies, like the ones in Henry's book, get to Chincoteague each year by swimming across the channel between the two islands. Locals *round up* some of the wild ponies from Assateague and swim the ponies across the channel between the two islands. Once the ponies get to Chincoteague, they are auctioned. The ponies adapt well to domestic life, and the culling, or removal, of some of the horses helps keep the wild pony herds healthy. Because I read so many of Henry's books about these two islands, I developed a mental picture of how they would look. All of the beautiful descriptions found in these books helped me create pictures in my mind, and I could just imagine the ponies prancing along the beach and swimming across the channel. I desperately wanted to go there to see the wild ponies.
- 2 After much *pleading*, my parents agreed to take my family on a vacation to visit these islands. We drove

through the middle of the night so we could spend the whole next day touring the islands. We arrived before the sun rose. Because it was so dark, no one in my family realized we had parked next to a paddock that held a herd of horses. Just as the sun started to come up over the horizon, we heard the whinnying of ponies and the pounding of hooves. We awoke to ponies galloping across the field. It was just like I had imagined. There was so much I wanted to learn about the islands while I was there, but I really wanted to learn about the ponies. I had an idea of what they were like from the books I had read, but it was exciting to see them with my own eyes and learn everything I could about them.

- 3 While my family vacationed in Chincoteague, I learned many things about the wild ponies. The Chincoteague ponies come in all shapes, sizes and colors. Because of their diet, these ponies have very round bellies. When the ponies are in the wild, on Assateague, they live a difficult life. They *forage* for food in the salty *marshlands* eating marsh grasses, seaweed and even poison ivy. Because their diet is so high in salt, they must drink twice as much water as typical ponies. Though they live on an island, they cannot drink the salty ocean water; therefore, they

must find fresh water inland to drink. Although these wild ponies have difficult lives, they have survived many hundreds of years in the wild.

- 4 The ponies are a significant part of the history of the islands of Chincoteague and Assateague. I was so glad I was able to see them in person. The books of Marguerite Henry introduced me to a place I had never before been able to visit. Through these stories, I learned about the beautiful ponies living in the wild and the process they go through when they are domesticated. Without reading Henry's books, I may have never known of the wonders of these islands, and I may never have been so determined to visit. You too can begin learning about these beautiful, wild horses by reading one of Marguerite Henry's most famous books, *Misty of Chincoteague*.

Taken from :Nietfeld, 2016

Glossaries:

Auction (verb) :sold to the highest bidder

Coast (noun) :the land next to or close to the sea

Culling (noun) :selected animals

Forage (verb) :moving from one place to another for food

Gallop (noun) : increasing or developing at a very fast rate

Herd (noun) :a large group of animals

Marshland (noun) : an area of soft and wet land

Pleading (noun) :persuading

Round up (verb) :to drive or bring (cattle, sheep, etc.) together.

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. Who is Marguerite Henry?
2. Why did the author want to go to the islands?
3. In the first paragraph, what does the word “they” refer to?
4. How are the ponies’ condition during in wild life?
5. What kind of text written in the Henry’s book?

Task 2

Decide whether each statement below is **TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN**. It is **TRUE** if the statement is stated in the text, **FALSE** if the statement is the opposite of what is explained in the text and **NOT GIVEN** when there is no information about it.

1. The writer and her parents arrived to the island in the middle of night.
2. They put their car next to the horse’s paddock
3. The authors’ family come from a rich family.
4. The author knows how the islands and their surrounding look like before coming there.
5. Ponies can adapt easily either to live in wild and with human.
6. The writher really wants to go there only to see the islands

7. It is not easy to encourage the parents to visit to the islands.
8. The ponies have less food in the wild than living with human.

Task 3

Make a summary of the process of the writer's story from the beginning up to be able to visit and see the Islands along with the ponies.

Task 4

Answer these questions based on your experience.

1. Have you ever been to somewhere that you have previously known from written information, such as books or magazines? If you have, is there any different between the real place and the information that you have previously received?

2. Is there any other place that you have had many information about it but you haven't been there? What will you do to make it possible for you to get there?

Let's write

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.

Task 5

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.

Task 6

Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in parentheses. The first is done for you.

1. Rita is good at (dance) dancing.
2. Deni dreams of (be) _ _ _ _ _ a popstar.
3. Feri is crazy about (sing) _ _ _ _ _.
4. Amrul and Dita are afraid of (swim) _ _ _ _ _ in the sea.
5. I don't like (play) _ _ _ _ _ cards.
6. You should give up (smoke) _ _ _ _ _.
7. Ahmad is interested in (make) _ _ _ _ _ friends.
8. My friend is afraid of (go) _ _ _ _ _ by plane.
9. We insist on (cook) _ _ _ _ _ the dinner ourselves.

Let's talk

TALKING ABOUT HOBBY

A hobby is something you really enjoy doing in your leisure time. If you cannot mention immediately what your hobby is, try to remember what you do in your spare time that could be considered a hobby. The same question for the hobby might be like: "What do you do in your spare time?"

And here is some additional information about a hobby:

1. Something that brings you pleasure or relaxes you.
2. Something you would do more often if you had more time for it!
3. Something you do for fun frequently.
4. Volunteering, taking classes, and simply reading books are often unrecognized hobbies. Keep that in mind!
5. Keep in mind that Watching TV and searching the Internet are not hobbies, unless, for example: Watching Antiques Road Show on TV, you check out consignment stores for unique knick-knacks and artwork, and buy and sell vintage goods on eBay. It means that antiques or thrifting is your hobby. On TV, you watch cooking shows and brows the Internet for recipes, it means that cooking is your hobby, not the watching TV or internet.

Try to connect your hobbies to your ambition in the future, for example; if you want to be a Carpenter, you can start with some hobbies such creating some carpentry woodworking or reading some books or articles supporting these activities.



Task 7

WHAT IS YOUR HOBBY?

What is your favorite hobby? Present your friend what your hobby is and tell how you do it. Use gerund as many as possible in your speech.

My hobby is _ _ _ _ _

CHAPTER 13

Basic Competence

- Students can understand life cycle in the environment
- Student can use to infinitive

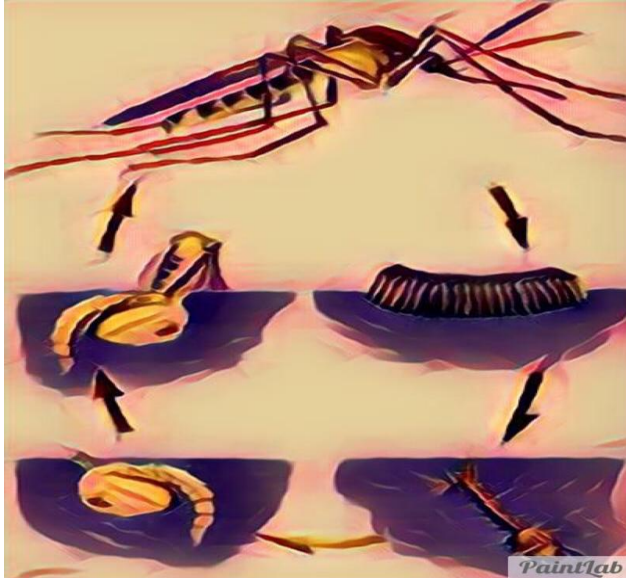
Indicators

Students are able to:

- Students understand the environment
- express the actions use to infinitive

Let's read

Mosquito's Life Cycle



- 1 The word *mosquito* originally comes from Spanish and Portuguese word that means 'little fly.' Mosquitoes can be found all over the world and are usually known for pesky bites causing a person to have an uncomfortable itch. However, mosquitoes are also known for spreading some of the worst diseases in the world including malaria, tallow fever, encephalitis, dengue, and most recently the Zika virus. Unfortunately, mosquitoes cause more deaths than any other animal in the world.
- 2 Mosquitoes have the same body structure like most insects. They have two compound eyes each containing thousands of six-sided lenses pointing in all different directions. Each of the lenses moves independently of the others so mosquitoes cannot focus their eyes like people. Their eyes stay open and help them detect quick movements, which is why it is difficult to swat a fly. A mosquito's wings beat around 1,000 times every second and is responsible for the buzzing sound that can be heard when a fly is nearby. However, a female's wings create a higher-pitched tone which helps it attract possible mates.
- 3 Female mosquitoes lay up to about 200 eggs at a time. The eggs are laid in water or near water. There are some species though that does not hatch their eggs in water. The most popular places mosquitoes lay eggs include

almost any place water can be found such as marshes, swamps, empty containers, unclean swimming pools, and tree holes. In warm weather the eggs hatch within about three days. Male mosquitoes live for about a week and females can live from two weeks to about a month. Mosquitoes also go through the four lifecycle stages like other flies, which includes egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Finally, some mosquitoes can fly continuously for as long as four hours, but they are actually one of the slowest flying insects at 1/2 to 1 mile per hour. Fish, dragonflies and other water insects are the predators of mosquitoes.

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. Where does the Mosquito name originally come from?
2. Where can we find the mosquito?
3. Does mosquito spread disease?
4. Why some people think mosquito is dangerous insect?
5. How is the mosquito body structure?
6. How many eggs does the female mosquito produce?
7. Where the mosquitos laid their eggs?
8. How long does the male mosquito live?
9. How is the mosquito's life cycle?

10.but **they** are actually one of the slowest flying insects.....they refer to.....

Task 2

Mention the mosquito life cycle. Continue this first sentence.

Mosquito has life cycle, they
are.....

Task 3

Make sentence use these word below

1. Life cycle
2. Stage
3. Transformation
4. Structure
5. Produce

Let's Write

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**.

Task 4

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
6. Nina told me story but now she forgets that she did it. Nina forgets ____ me a story.
- A. to tell
 - B. tells
 - C. tell
 - D. told
 - E. telling
7. This knife needs _____. it is dull.
- A. to be sharpening
 - B. to sharpen
 - C. sharpens
 - D. sharpen

- E. sharpened
8. Lina is working hard for her examination. He avoids _____ too much.
- A. to be going out
 - B. to go out
 - C. go out
 - D. goes out
 - E. going out
9. "What did he deny?"
- " _____ "
- A. Stealing the wallet
 - B. When he stole the wallet
 - C. Stolen the wallet
 - D. He had stolen the wallet
 - E. To steal the wallet
10. Would you mind _____ your pet snake somewhere else?
- A. to put
 - B. to putting
 - C. putting
 - D. put
 - E. puts

Task 5

Put the verb into either gerund (-ing) or the infinitive (with 'to')

1. I don't fancy.....(go) out tonight

2. She avoided(tell) him about her plans
3. I would like(come) to the party with you
4. He enjoys(have) a bath in the evening
5. She kept.....(talk) during the film
6. I am learning.....(speak)English
7. Do you mind(give) me a hand?
8. She helped me.....(carry) my suitcases
9. I've finished.....(cook)
10. He decided.....(study) biology

Task 6

Choose the correct form (infinitive with or without to)

1. I can ... (Speak)English.
2. We have ... (do) our homework.
3. You must ... (stay) at home.
4. I will ... (help) you.
5. He can not ... (see) us.
6. My little sister learns ... (speak).
7. They want ... (go) to the cinema.
8. You should ... (ask) your parents.
9. I'd like... (have) a dog.
10. May we ... (come) in?

Let's Talk

Task 7

TALK IT OVER USING TO INFINITIVES



The process in which a tadpole turns into a frog is called metamorphosis, and it is an amazing transformation.....

The student can continue above life cycle of frog or choose other animal. The student must explain the life cycle including stages and vocabulary from egg to adult. The student have to use gerund or to infinitive to explain the animal life cycle.

CHAPTER 14

Basic Competence

- Students can understand the bones in human body
- Students can understand some terms related to the bones.
- Student can use the passive voice

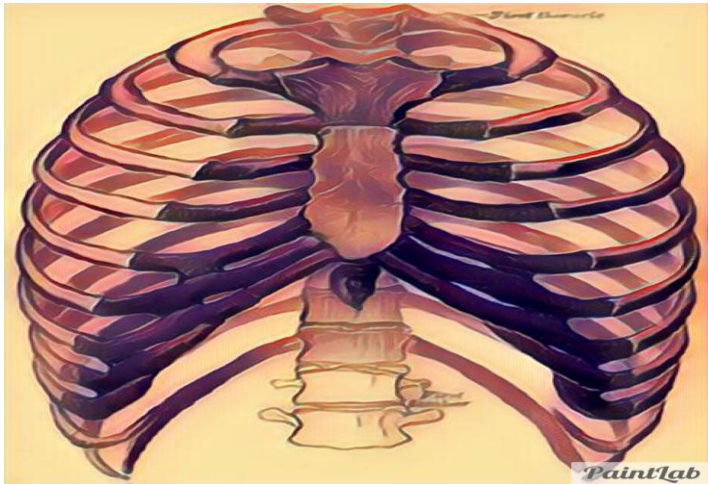
Indicators

Students are able to:

- differentiate the mention some information about the bones in human body
- express the actions using passive voice

Let's read

The Human BONES



- 1 An adult human has about 206 bones. These bones come in all shapes and sizes. As people grow, the bones in their bodies are very much alive. Bones are constantly growing and changing along with the person. One way they change is that bones in a young child are very soft, but as people get older, their bones gradually harden. Bones are fully grown and have reached their maturity when someone reaches the age of 25. Bones have a number of different functions, but two of the most important are that bones provide support and protection for the body. Bones give the body its shape and also protect sensitive organs like the heart, lungs, and brain. Human bones are very strong, but, no matter how strong bones are, sometimes they break.
- 2 A broken bone is called a fracture, which can be very painful. When people fracture a bone, they go to the doctor, who will try to fix the fracture. For a while it hurts to move the injured part of the body; but fortunately, a doctor can fix a broken bone and make the injured person feel better. The first thing a doctor will do is to take an x-ray to see where the break is. An x-ray is a picture, taken by a special machine, of the inside of your body. Once the doctor has an x-ray, he can see what a person's bones look like and if one is broken. If it is a complex fracture, the doctor might have to operate to put the pieces back together before putting on a cast. If it is a simple fracture, many times the doctor can

use the cast to keep the bones in the right place so they can heal. A cast is made of wet bandages put around the part of your body with the break, and the bandages harden so the bones cannot move.

- 3 The human body is very good at fixing itself when a part of the body is injured. When there is a fracture, the body sends lots of blood to the area to bring nutrients to the injury. The bones will then use those nutrients and start to grow. The bones will eventually mend together. Once the bones heal back together the cast be removed. A special saw is used to remove the cast. The process of removing the cast does not hurt. Although breaking a bone can be scary, it is good to know doctors can help.

Taken from; Nietfeld, 2016

Glossaries:

Bandage (noun) :narrow piece of cloth that is tied around an injury

Injured (adjective) :harmed or damaged

Maturity (noun) :the state of being completely grown physically

Mend (verb) :to repair something that is broken or damaged

Nutrient (noun) :substance that living beings need to live and grow

Painful (adjective) :feeling or giving pain

Task 1

Answer these questions based on the text above.

1. What happens to the bones when a person reaches 25 years old?
2. Why must a special saw be used when removing a cast?
3. “Bones give the body **its** shape and also protect sensitive organs like the heart, lungs, and brain.” What does the word “it” refers to?
4. What are the two most important functions of bones in the human body?
5. What happens with the bones when a human grows up?
6. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

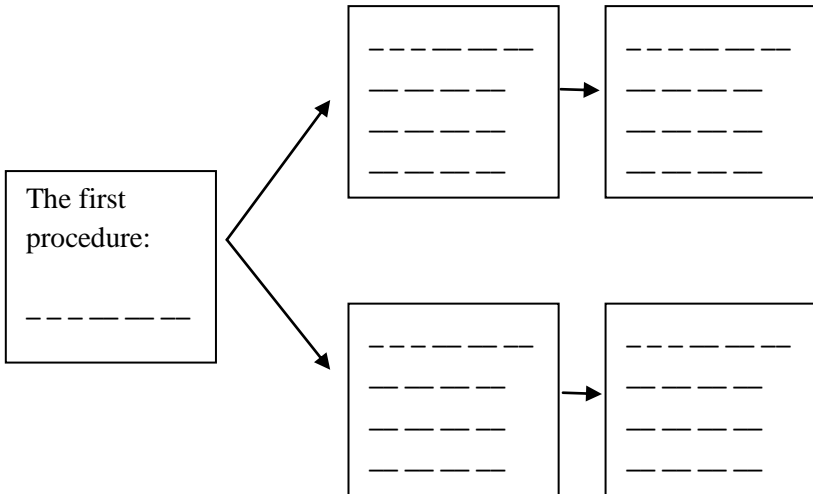
Task 2

Match the words on the left with the sentences on the right. Some words are not used.

Words	Definition
a) Cast	1. It is progressively shifting along with the body.
b) x-ray	2. It may be really hurting, and must see the doctor.
c) Bone	3. It is only can be taken by a machine, used to check the condition of our bone, for example to see if it is broken or not.
d) blood	4. It is put around the part of the body with the broken bones made of wet bandages.
e) fracture	5. The human body sends lot of it to the broken bones to bring nutrients.
f) bandage	
g) nutrient	

Task 3

Using your own words, please describe the procedure of a doctor to treat fractures from the beginning up to the last treatment.



Let's Write

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.

The Passive Voice (Basic summary sheet) English With Life		
Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present simple	I make a cake.	A cake is made (by me).
Present continuous	I am making a cake.	A cake is being made (by me).
Past simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made (by me).
Past continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made (by me).
Present perfect	I have made a cake.	A cake has been made (by me).
Pres. perf. continuous	I have been making a cake.	A cake has been being made (by me).
Past perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made (by me).
Future simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made (by me).
Future perfect	I will have made a cake.	A cake will have been made (by me).

Task 4

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

example:

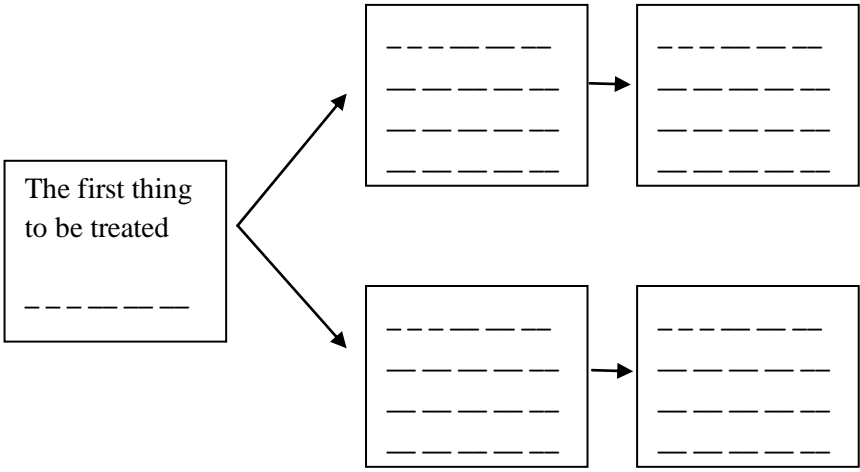
He opens the door.

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

1. Dony pays a lot of money.
2. We will set the table.
3. Joko 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 museum. -
8. The teacher doesn't enter to the class.
9. You do not write the story.
10. Does your mum pick you up?
11. We stopped the bus.
12. Jane will buy a new computer.
13. Our boss will sign the contract.
14. Will the police officer catch the bad guy?

Task 5

Using the answers you have done in task 3 above, rewrite the procedure using passive. So you emphasize on the things to be treated not the doer or the doctor.



Let's talk

COOKING YOUR FAVORITE MEAL



Let's cook something which you are familiar and share it to your classmates. You can start with some instant food like noodle or cereal. The first things you need to do are listing the ingredients and then explaining what to do with them.

Use the passive voice to tell your friends what to do. If you are already familiar with the activities, try to present more complex food. Here are some pictures to help you listing your cooking activities.





Milna Biskuit Bayi dapat dikonsumsi langsung dalam bentuk utuh atau dapat juga disajikan dalam bentuk bubur.

Komposisi:
Tepung Terigu Gula, Minyak Nabati, Ammonium Bikarbonat, Mulin, Fenilina Saus, Gula, Pengemulsi Nabati, Kalium Sulfat, AA, Mineral dan Vitamin.

Saran Penyajian

Masukkan 2 keping Milna Biskuit Bayi ke dalam mangkuk berisi:

MAY CONTAIN TRACES OF DAIRY

PERHATIAN:

- Cuci dan keringkan sendok makan dan mangkuk sebelum digunakan.
- Pastikan kemasan dalam kondisi baik saat anda membeli.
- Setelah dibuka, tutup kembali rapat dengan rapat, simpan pada tempat yang kering, sejuk dan bersih.
- Sebelumnya produk dikonsumsi maksimal 2 minggu setelah kemasan dibuka.
- Jangan diberikan jika terjadi perubahan yang mencolok pada warna, bau dan rasa.

Tambahkan susu bayi atau air matang hangat secukupnya.

Aduk hingga menjadi bubur dan siap disajikan.

Kopi produk ini baik digunakan sebelum berangkat pagi, siang atau sore.

Milna TERSEDIA DALAM RASA

Original	Apel Jeruk	Kacang Hijau
Jeruk	Pisang	Beras Merah

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Wahyu Taufiq. As a teacher at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Wahyu mostly dedicate his life for education, especially in English education and teaching media. His bachelor degree in English education was received from Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, in 2004 and master degrees in two different majors; TESOL and Education in Information Technology in Education

and training were from University of Wollongong, Australia in 2012.

Since 2015, he has published seven books about English for Second Language Learning and Education and some articles related to Information Technology in Education. At the same time, Wahyu also becomes the speaker in some seminars and workshops related to these fields. Wahyu is eager to talk about English Education, teaching media for better education and even about studying overseas and other topics related to them. Recently, he speaks about the use of online social media for education in a seminar conducted by the local government in East java.



Vidya Mandarani. She is a teacher at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Her expertise is in Linguistics fields, especially in Discourse Analysis and Applied Linguistics. She has a bachelor degree in English Literature of Brawijaya University, in 2008 and master degree of literature and culture studies of Airlangga University in 2013.

Instead of teaching, she has conducted some researches about Critical Discourse Analysis, then published as articles in International Seminars and journals. Vidya has published two books about English Linguistics. Vidya is very enthusiast to

develop the research in Linguistics related to the Indonesian cultures studies. Now, she focuses to the Media Discourse Analysis research.