

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

TEKS PERKENALAN DIRI (SELF INTRODUCTION TEXT)

Merupakan jenis teks yang menceritakan tentang perkenalan seseorang kepada orang lain. Biasanya teks perkenalan disampaikan di depan forum/orang banyak, secara individu atau sesama orang lain.

Unsur-Unsur Kebahasaan Self Introduction Text yang perlu diperhatikan yaitu **1)Pronouns** atau **kata ganti orang**, **2)Tenses** (simple present, nominal dan verbal).

Struktur Urutan **Self Introduction Text** dimulai dari **1)Opening**, **2)Content**, dan **3) Closing**. **Opening** merupakan bagian pembuka atau awalan seperti **“Hello”, “Hi”, “Good Morning”**, ataupun salam lainnya. **Content** merupakan bagian inti atau isi yang benar-benar menceritakan diri kalian seperti nama, umur, asal, alamat, hobi, cita-cita, buku favorit, alasan mengapa kalian menyukai sesuatu, dan lain-lainnya. Bagian terakhir yaitu **closing**. **Closing** adalah bagian penutup seperti **“That is all about myself. Thank you”**, dan **“That is the story about myself. I cannot wait to hear yours.”**.

Example 1

Hello, Friends! I would like to introduce myself to you. My name is Arini Setiawati and people call me Rini. I am ten years old and I was born in Surakarta, August 10th, 2006. I live with my parents and grandparents in Mojosoongo, Surakarta. I like to write stories when I have free time. That's why I love language subjects such as Bahasa Indonesia and English. If you have the same hobby with me, I think we can be good friends. That's all from me. Thank you for your attention.

Example 2

Fyzka : Hi, my name is Fyzka. I am from Belitung. What's your name? Syazwina
: Hi, Fyzka. My name is Syazwina. I am from Jakarta. Nice to meet you.
Fyzka : Nice to meet you, too.
Syazwina : By the way, what do you do, Fyzka?
Fyzka : I am a flight attendant at Garuda
Airways.Syazwina : I am an Indonesian Airforce.
Fyzka : Wow, that's great. Well, I have to go now. See you later. Bye.
Syazwina : See you, too. Bye.

Task 1. Write the new vocabulary you find in the above texts. Don't forget to find and write the meaning.

Number 1 and 2 are examples.

1. Introduce (verb) : memperkenalkan
2. Bear-Born- (verb) : melahirkan,
lahir
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...

7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
- 10....

Task 4. Pay attention to this Pronouns.

1)Pronouns atau kata ganti orang

Subjective	Objective	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs
We	Us	Our	Ours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its

2. Simple Present

a. *Nominal Sentence*

Subject	Verb	Complement
I	am	object adjective adverb etc
you we they	are	
she he it	is	

Subject	Verb	Complement
I you we they	Verb 1	object adjective adverb etc
she he it	Verb 1 + s/es	

a. Verbal Sentence

Struktur Urutan **Self Introduction Text** dimulai dari 1)**Opening**, 2)**Content**, dan 3) **Closing**. **Opening** merupakan bagian pembuka atau awalan seperti “**Hello**”, “**Hi**”, “**Good Morning**”, ataupun salam lainnya. **Content** merupakan bagian inti atau isi yang benar-benar menceritakan diri kalian seperti nama, umur, asal, alamat, hobi, cita-cita, buku favorit, alasan mengapa kalian menyukai sesuatu, dan lain-lainnya. Bagian terakhir yaitu **closing**. **Closing** adalah bagian penutup seperti “**That is all about myself. Thank you**”, dan “**That is the story about myself. I cannot wait to hear yours.**”.

Task 5. Make a simple dialog based on the following picture.



Task 1. Answer the questions based on your experience.



- *When you meet a stranger, what are you talking about?*
- *Do you shake hands or bow your head?*

Task 2. Read the following introduction text.

Hello, my name is Conie I'm an English teacher in SMK NU I Islamiyah Kramat.. I live in Jalan Mutiara Vantavin, Pacul Kabupaten Tegal. I like English since I was in the Junior High School in Junior High School. I love reading, listening music and also watching action or comedy movies.

I teach English in SMK NU I Islamiyah Kramat since 2004. I love teaching. I try to make English is fun. You can prove it by listening many English songs and watching English subtitle movies.

Task 3. Make a simple introduction text like the example above. You can attach your photograph, too. Use some clues below to construct your paragraph.

- **Name**
- *Profession*
- **Address**
- *Hobby*
- **Your other interest**

Unit 2

Talking About Hobbies and Interests

What is hobby and interest?

A hobby is an activity that you regularly pursue for enjoyment purposes, particularly during your leisure time. Common hobbies can include collecting items, participating in a sport or activity or working on creative projects.

An interest is an activity that you want to do or are currently doing on an irregular basis. For example join in the social, organizing events in the community, volunteering in club or organization, etc.

kinds of hobbies :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Photography = fotografi | 6. Crafting = membuat sesuatu |
| 2. Cooking = memasak | 7. Playing music = bermain music |
| 3. Fishing = memancing | 8. Philately = mengumpulkan prangko |
| 4. Painting = melukis | 9. Playing basket = bermain basket |
| 5. Hiking = naik gunung | 10. Playing tennis = bermain tenis |

Expressions about talking hobbies and interests

What is your hobby?

What do you like doing in your spare time?

Do you like?

What do you do for fun?

My hobby is.....

I like

I love

I enjoy.....

I like to.....

Contoh dialog:

Arya : Hi Lina, why do you collect many stamps?

Lina : Ohh...Hi Arya. I am collecting the stamps for my collection.

Arya : Why do you like collecting stamps?

Lina : Because I like to see the unique pictures of the stamps. How about you, what is your hobby?

Arya : I like to read comics especially detective Conan.

Lina : Reading comic. Do you have all of detective Conan's collection?

Arya : Yes, I do. How about your stamps collection?

Lina : So far I have collected stamps from some countries.

Arya : Okay, good luck with your hobby.

Lina : Thank you.

Structure:

I like + gerund (verb+ing)

Example : I like swimming

I enjoy = gerund (verb+ing)

Example : I enjoy playing volley ball

Hobbies & Interests

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evening and on weekends they are free to relax and enjoy themselves. Some watch television or go to the movies, others participate in sports. It depends on individual interests. There are many different ways to spend our spare time.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby. It may be anything from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don't cost anything at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money; others are valuable only to their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece worth \$250! He was very happy about his purchase and thought the price was reasonable. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects match boxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, to my brother they are extremely valuable. Nothing makes him happier than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's what a hobby means. I guess. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us.

A. Circle T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false based on the text above!

1. We can use many different ways to spend our spare time. (T / F)
2. All people have similar hobbies.
3. All hobbies are very expensive. (T / F)
4. The writer's youngest brother collects match boxes. (T / F)
5. Some people are willing to spend a lot of money to get a pleasure from their hobbies.

B. Answer the following questions based on the text above!

1. What is a hobby?
2. What makes the writer's youngest brother happier?
3. Why is a hobby important?
4. Do you have a hobby / hobbies? What is it (are they)?

Name :

Class :

Student number :

Read the text and answer the question carefully!

My name is Harry, I am nine years old and I live in Ireland. I like swimming and reading books. My favourite hobby is playing volleyball. I'm very good at playing volleyball because I'm very tall. I joined a volley ball club in my town.

I'm not very good at playing football. I also like drawing and painting. To improve my drawing skill, my mom took me to the drawing course every Monday and Friday.

1. What is Harry like to do ...
 - a. Swimming and playing volleyball
 - b. Reading books and volleyball
 - c. Swimming and reading books
 - d. Football and Volleyball
 - e. Reading book and football
2. What is the reason behind Harry's hobby ...
 - a. Because he joins the town volleyball club
 - b. Because he like to exercise
 - c. Because he good at playing sport
 - d. Because Harry is very tall so he good at playing volleyball
 - e. Because he is not very good in playing football
3. Why is Harry good at playing other balls sport?
 - a. Because he joins the town volleyball club
 - b. Because he like to exercise
 - c. Because he likes swimming
 - d. Because he good at playing sport
 - e. Because Harry is very tall so he good at playing volleyball
4. Is it Harry likes to drawing and painting?
 - a. Yes, he is like to drawing and painting
 - b. No, he is like to drawing and painting
 - c. No, he does not like to drawing and painting
 - d. Yes, he did not like to drawing and painting
 - e. Yes, he does like to drawing and painting
5. Why his mom's take him to the drawing course?
 - a. Because he joins the town volleyball club
 - b. Because he likes to exercise
 - c. Because he likes to play football
 - d. Because he good at playing sport
 - e. Because Harry is very tall so he good at playing volleyball

Lucy: Excuse me, are you new here? I've never seen you before.

Diana: Yes, I just moved here a week ago.

Lucy: I see, well, I guess you're my new neighbor now. I am Lucy, nice to meet you.

Diana: I am Diana, nice to meet you too.

Lucy: What are you doing here by the way?

Diana: I'm drawing a sketch.

Lucy: Really? is that your hobby?

Diana: Yes, I love drawing a sketch.

Lucy: When do you start your hobby?

Diana: I've been drawing since I was 7.

Lucy: But why sketch? Don't you like something more colorful?

Diana: Not really, I prefer sketch. It's more simple, classic and more natural. And it's challenging to make the drawing looks alive.

Lucy: So I think you're an artist and also a creative person.

Diana: Maybe, thank you for saying that.

Lucy: No problem, you're talented anyway.

6. What is the dialog talking about ...
 - a. Lucy and Diana Hobbies
 - b. Lucy and Diana greeting new neighbors
 - c. Lucy is an artist
 - d. Lucy asking for Diana help
 - e. Lucy and Diana life story
7. The conversation might be happened...
 - a. On the market
 - b. On the street
 - c. Somewhere at Lucy places
 - d. Somewhere at park
 - e. At Diana place.
8. Is it Drawing sketch are different with painting?
 - a. Yes, it is not
 - b. Yes, it does
 - c. Yes, it is
 - d. No, it's doesn't
 - e. No, it's not
9. When Diana like to begin drawing?
 - a. She draws in the last two weeks ago
 - b. She most likely draw everyday
 - c. She always draw a sketch everyday
 - d. She is an artist and also creative person
 - e. She has been drawing seen 7 years old
10. What Lucy thinks about Diana sketch?
 - a. She was expert
 - b. She was good
 - c. She was talented
 - d. She was bad
 - e. Her sketch was lucky made



Listening to the music is my hobby

I like doing a lot of things when I have free time, in other words, I like to do my hobbies. One of them is listening to the music. I like listening to them when I do my homework, when I don't have anything to do, or sometimes when I eat. I like almost all types of music; pop, country, rock n roll, and other type of music. I like to hear them because some songs bring me back memories. Besides that, it gives me energy to clean my room. Most of the time, I like hearing music when I'm doing my homework. The music makes fun the homework. Listening to new songs is awesome, because you haven't heard the song before. This is the reason why I like doing this hobby.

11. What is the main idea of the text ...
 - a. The writer activity on weekend
 - b. The writer daily activity
 - c. The writer favorite music
 - d. The writer motivational activity
 - e. The writer hobbies
12. When the writer like to listen to the music...
 - a. at the bedroom
 - b. in her room
 - c. by doing her homework
 - d. at the school
 - e. everywhere
13. Is the writer like listen to jazz music?
 - a. Yes, he is not
 - b. Yes, she does
 - c. No, she is not
 - d. Yes, she is
 - e. No, he doesn't
14. Is the writer like to listen to the new released song recently?
 - a. She doesn't like to
 - b. She usually like to listen to new song
 - c. She does listen a classic song because it was awesome
 - d. She does like it because it was awesome
 - e. She likes do her homerowk
15. Is the writer a student?
 - a. No, she is teacher
 - b. No, she was singer
 - c. No, she was composer
 - d. Yes, she does
 - e. Yes, she is

Hobbies & Interests

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evening and on weekends they are free to relax and enjoy themselves. Some watch television or go to the movies, others participate in sports. It depends on individual interests. There are many different ways to spend our spare time.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby. It may be anything from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don't cost anything at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money; others are valuable only to their owners.

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That's what a hobby means, I guess. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us.

16. What is the main idea of the text ...
 - a. The writer daily activity
 - b. The writer favorite music
 - c. The writer motivational activity
 - d. The writer's inspiration
 - e. The writer describes about some people hobbies
17. When the most people doing from Monday until Friday...
 - a. Free to relax and enjoy themselves
 - b. Bossy working or studying
 - c. Goes to movies
 - d. Shopping with her friends
 - e. Complaining about their life
18. Does everyone have the same hobbies?
 - a. No, it is not
 - b. Yes, it does
 - c. Yes, they do
 - d. Yes, they have
 - e. No, they don't
19. What kind hobbies belong to expensive hobbies?
 - a. A hobby that playing football
 - b. A hobby that collecting some pebbles
 - c. A hobby to collecting stamps
 - d. A hobby to eat food
 - e. A hobby to watch movies
20. What is the meaning of spare time in the last paragraph?
 - a. Busy time
 - b. Weekdays
 - c. Productive time
 - d. Free time
 - e. Effective tim

UNIT 3

DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Fungsi *Comparison Degree*

Pengertian Degrees of Comparison

Degrees of comparison adalah bentuk kata sifat (adjective) atau kata keterangan (adverb) yang menyatakan perbandingan.

Sederhananya, degrees of comparison adalah salah satu aturan di dalam grammar bahasa Inggris yang berfungsi sebagai pembanding antar-objek.

Cara paling mudah untuk mengetahui bentuk kalimat yang menggunakan degrees of comparison adalah dengan kata kunci more, less, the most, dan lainnya.

Comparison Degree digunakan ketika hendak **membandingkan satu hal dengan hal yang lain.**

Jenis Degrees of Comparison dan Contoh

1. Positive degree

Positive degree dalam sebuah kalimat menunjukkan tidak adanya perbandingan. Jadi, kalimat ini akan memberitahu kualitas dari objek atau benda yang bersangkutan dalam sudut pandang yang positif.

Rumus: S1 + to be / V + as Adj. / Adv + as + S2

Kalimat positive degree biasanya menggunakan kata as....as... danthe same.... as... yang berarti bahwa perbandingan tersebut merupakan perbandingan setara, contohnya:

You must be as smart as Julia to beat her in the next test. (Kamu harus secerdas Julia untuk mengalahkannya di ujian berikutnya)
Richard rides a bicycle slowly than Gilbert. (Richard mengendarai sepeda lebih lambat dari Gilbert)
Mary is the same age as Hasan, because both of them are twenty. (Mary seumurannya dengan Hasan, karena keduanya berusia dua puluh tahun)

2. Comparative degree

Comparative degree menunjukkan adanya perbedaan tingkat antara keduanya sehingga ada perbandingan satu melebihi yang lain.

Rumus: S1 + to be / V + as Adj. + er + than + S2

S1 + to be / V + more + Adj. + than + S2

Catatan: penggunaan kata sifat yang lebih dari dua suku kata, akan diberi tambahan more... more handsome, more successful, more beautiful.

Apabila terdiri dari satu suku kata hanya diberi tambahan er...faster, slower, longer, dan lainnya.

Kalimat comparative degree biasanya diperjelas dengan adanyaer than danmorethan

Contohnya adalah sebagai berikut:

Maya's bag is bigger than Tika bag, because Tika's bag is small. (Tas Maya lebih besar dari tas Tika, karena tas Tika kecil)

Mila runs faster than Bulan. It's because Mila runs 10 KM/hour and Bulan runs 5 KM/hour. (Mila berlari lebih cepat dari Bulan. Itu karena Mila berlari 10 km/jam dan Bulan berlari 5KM Jam)

3. Superlative degree

Superlative degree merupakan perbandingan tingkat tinggi, maksudnya perbandingan antara kedua cukup signifikan sehingga harus menggunakan kata (paling):est dan the most.....

Rumus: S + to be/V + the + adj. + est (+ C)

S + to be/V + the + most + adj. (+ C)

Catatan: Compliment (C) tidak wajib digunakan)

Contohnya sebagai berikut:

Hari is 170 cm, Roni is 167 cm, Ardi is 165 cm. So, Hari is the tallest of all. (Tinggi Hari 170 cm, Roni 167 cm, Ardi 165 cm. Jadi, Hari adalah yang tertinggi dari semuanya)

My wallet is Rp100.000, Mira's wallet is Rp200.000, Loly's wallet Rp50.000. So, My wallet is the most expensive of all. (Harga dompet saya Rp100.000, dompet Mira Rp200.000, dompet Loly Rp50.000. Jadi, dompet saya adalah yang paling mahal dari semuanya)

Pola dan Contoh Kalimat *Comparison Degree*

Setelah tau perbedaan dan pola dari ketiganya, sekarang waktunya belajar contoh kalimat dari *Comparison Degree*, nih. Kita bahas satu per satu, ya!

1. *Positive Degree*

Pada *positive degree*, kedua hal yang dibandingkan berada di level yang sama atau sebanding, oleh karena itu digunakan ***as adjective/adverb as***. Misalnya, “*You are as pretty as her.*” memiliki arti kamu sama cantiknya dengan dia.

2. *Comparative Degree*

Pada *comparative degree*, salah satu dari kedua hal yang dibandingkan memiliki sifat ‘lebih’ dibanding hal lainnya, oleh karena itu digunakan ***adjective/adverb + -er*** atau ***more + adjective/adverb***. Misalnya, “*You are prettier than her.*” memiliki arti kamu lebih cantik daripada dia.

3. *Superlative Degree*

Pada *superlative degree*, hal yang dibicarakan memiliki sifat ‘paling’ di antara yang lainnya, oleh karena itu digunakan **adjective/adverb** + **-est** atau **most** + **adjective/adverb**. Misalnya, “*You are the prettiest girl in school.*” memiliki arti kamu adalah perempuan paling cantik di sekolah.

Nah, biasanya, setelah tau pola dan contoh kalimat Comparison Degree, temen-temen pasti akan menanyakan pertanyaan di bawah ini:

“*Kapan sih, harus menggunakan -er/-est dan kapan harus menggunakan more/most?*”

Sini, sini, mendekat. Aku bisikin jawabannya!

Penggunaan **-er/-est** atau **more/most** harus **disesuaikan** kembali **dengan adjective/adverb** yang digunakan dalam kalimat.

Aturan-Aturan dalam Comparison Degree

Terdapat **beberapa aturan** yang harus temen-temen ketahui, antara lain:

Adjective/Adverb dengan 1 Syllable (Suku Kata)

Maksud dari 1 *syllable* (suku kata) yaitu *adjective/adverb* tersebut tidak dapat dipenggal, sehingga pengucapannya hanya satu kali saja.

Contoh:

- *Cheap* dilafalkan sebagai /chip/, bukan /chi-ep/
- *Large* dilafalkan sebagai /larj/, bukan /lar-je/

Adjective/adverb dengan 1 *syllable* **selalu** menggunakan **-er/-est**.

Tetapi jika *adjective/adverb* tersebut berakhiran huruf **konsonan** yang **didahului** oleh **1 huruf vokal**, maka huruf **konsonan terakhirnya** harus **ditulis ganda**.

Big berubah bentuk menjadi **bigger** dan **biggest**, bukan *biger* dan *bigest*, karena *big* berakhiran huruf **konsonan g** dengan **didahului 1 huruf vokal i**, sehingga huruf konsonan terakhirnya **harus ditulis ganda**.

Sedangkan **cheap** ditulis sebagai **cheaper** dan **cheapest**, bukan *cheapper* dan *cheapest*, karena *cheap* berakhiran huruf **konsonan p** tetapi **didahului** oleh **2 huruf vokal** yaitu **e** dan **a**, sehingga huruf konsonan terakhirnya **tidak perlu ditulis ganda**.

Adjective/Adverb dengan 2 Syllables (Suku Kata)

Maksud dari 2 *syllables* (suku kata) yaitu *adjective/adverb* tersebut dapat dipenggal menjadi 2, sehingga pengucapannya terdiri dari 2 kali ucap.

Contoh:

- *Happy* dilafalkan sebagai /hep-pi/

- *Clever* dilafalkan sebagai /kle-ver/

Adjective/adverb dengan 2 *syllables* bisa menggunakan **-er/-est**, bisa juga menggunakan **more/most**.

Adjective/adverb dengan 2 *syllables* yang menggunakan **-er/-est** memiliki ciri-ciri:

- Berakhiran **-er, -le, -ow**, contoh: *clever, simple, shallow*
- Berakhiran **-y**, tetapi y berubah bentuk menjadi i, contoh: *happy* menjadi *happier* dan *happiest*

Adjective/adverb dengan 2 *syllables* yang menggunakan **more/most** memiliki ciri-ciri:

- Berakhiran **-ly, -ful, -less, -ing, -ed, -ous**, contoh: *calmly, painful, hopeless, boring, worried, famous*

***Adjective/Adverb* dengan 3 atau lebih *Syllables* (Suku Kata)**

Maksud dari 3 atau lebih *syllables* (suku kata) yaitu *adjective/adverb* tersebut dapat dipenggal menjadi 3 atau lebih, sehingga pengucapannya terdiri dari 3 kali ucap atau lebih.

Contoh:

- *Expensive* dilafalkan sebagai /eks-pen-siv/
- *Comfortable* dilafalkan sebagai /kam-fer-te-bel/

Adjective/adverb dengan 3 atau lebih *syllables* **selalu** menggunakan **more/most**.

***Adjective/Adverb* dengan Bentuk Tidak Beraturan (*Irregular Form*)**

Adjective/adverb yang tidak beraturan (*irregular form*) tidak mengikuti aturan penambahan **-er/-est** maupun **more/most**, karena memang sudah paten seperti itu dari asalnya.

Contoh Soal *Comparison Degree*

Ubahlah kalimat *comparative degree* berikut ke bentuk *positive degree* dan *superlative degree*!

“*Today’s weather is worse than yesterday’s.*”

1. Rini's dress is the same ... as Rina's.

- A. big
- B. size
- C. large
- D. small

2. His house is ... than your house.

- A. farer
- B. further
- C. farther
- D. farthest

3. Amin is ... student in the school.

- A. as active as
- B. the same active
- C. more active
- D. the most active

4. i was sick this morning but now I feel ...

- A. worse
- B. better
- C. the best
- D. the worst

5. Endah: What do you think of those shirt?

Rina: I think the red one ... than the others.

- A. suitable
- B. the most suitable
- C. more suitable
- D. the suitablest

UNIT 4

DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Definition of Descriptive Text (Pengertian Teks Deskripsi)

Descriptive text is a text that describes a particular object in detail. Dalam bahasa Indonesianya, *descriptive text* atau teks deskripsi adalah sebuah teks yang mendeskripsikan objek tertentu secara rinci. Jadi, seperti yang sudah disinggung di awal, pada teks ini, kamu akan menggambarkan objek secara jelas. Bisa ukurannya, warna, bentuk, bau, dan lain sebagainya.

The Purpose of Adjective Text

The purpose of descriptive text is to describe an object in detail. Tujuan dari *descriptive text* adalah mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan suatu objek secara detail (rinci). Objek-objek ini bisa berupa orang, hewan, benda, atau tempat.

Misalnya *descriptive text* tentang seekor hewan. Teks tersebut dapat memuat berbagai informasi tentang deskripsi fisik, makanan, habitat, asal usul, perkembangbiakkan, hingga fakta-fakta unik yang terkait.

Ingat, *descriptive text* hanya menjelaskan satu objek tertentu secara detail. Jadi, kalau kamu mau membuat sebuah *descriptive text*, kamu bisa menjelaskan ciri-ciri salah satu kucing peliharaanmu, bukan menjelaskan ciri-ciri kucing secara umum yang ada di dunia.

Structure of Descriptive Text (Struktur Teks Deskripsi)

Setiap teks pasti terdiri dari beberapa bagian yang menyusunnya ya, *guys*. **Struktur *descriptive text* terdiri dari dua bagian, yaitu *identification* (identifikasi) dan *description* (deskripsi).**

Bagian *identification* berisi pengenalan objek yang akan dideskripsikan. Contohnya seperti, ‘objek itu apa?’ atau ‘dari mana objek itu berasal?’. Sedangkan bagian *description* berisi penjelasan yang lebih spesifik dari objek yang sedang dideskripsikan. Di bagian ini, kamu bisa menjelaskan tentang penampilan maupun kepribadian objek tersebut.

Language Features of Descriptive Text (Kaidah Kebahasaan Teks Deskripsi)

Dalam menulis *descriptive text*, ada kaidah kebahasaan yang harus kamu gunakan. ***Language features of descriptive text* terdiri dari tiga, yaitu *adjective*, *Simple Present Tense*, dan *adverb of frequency*.**

1. *Adjective*

Descriptive text tidak terlepas dari *adjective* atau kata sifat. Saat mendeskripsikan suatu objek, kita pasti menggunakan kata sifat, seperti besar, kecil, tinggi, pendek, pintar, ramah, dan lain sebagainya. Contoh:

Hanni is so pretty. She has an oval face, rounded eyes, pointed nose, and long hair. She is smart and friendly.

Adjective yang digunakan pada *descriptive text* di atas adalah *pretty* (cantik), *oval* (oval/lonjong), *rounded* (bulat), *pointed* (mancung), *long* (panjang), *smart* (pintar), dan *friendly* (ramah).

Simple Present Tense

Simple Present Tense biasa digunakan untuk menyatakan fakta atau kebenaran umum, serta kebiasaan. Saat mendeskripsikan suatu objek, kita akan menggunakan *tense* jenis ini karena apa yang kita jabarkan dari objek tersebut adalah fakta.

Adverb of frequency adalah **kata keterangan yang berguna untuk menunjukkan seberapa sering suatu kegiatan dilakukan**. Nah, dalam *descriptive text*, kita bisa menjelaskan kebiasaan objek menggunakan ini.

Contoh:

*Hevi is a helpful and polite person. She **often** helps me to do my homework and **always** respects the elders.*

Dari deskripsi tersebut, penulis menggunakan *adverb of frequency*, yaitu *often* dan *always*.

Example of Descriptive Text (Contoh Teks Deskripsi)

Seperti apa sih contoh *descriptive text*? Yuk, lihat berikut ini.

My Best Friend, Hanni

Identification:

Let me introduce you to my best friend. Her name is Hanni. She is my classmate in Junior High School. She is thirteen years old.

Description:

Hanni is so pretty. She has an oval face, rounded eyes, pointed nose, and beautiful black long hair. Her skin color is fair. Also, she has a slim body and is quite tall. She is 155 centimeters tall.

Hanni really loves to sing and dance. She joins the dance club as her extracurricular activity at school. She is smart and friendly. She often helps me to do my homework and always respects the elders. Everyone loves her.

Contoh *Descriptive Text* tentang Cat (Kucing)

My Lovely Cat, Bebe



Ilustrasi Bebe (Sumber: Unsplash.com)

Identification:

My mother bought me a present I've wanted for years. It's a cat. A kitten to be exact. I called her Bebe.

Description:

Bebe is a small kitten. Her size is as big as the palm of my hand. So cute! She has white and grey color, and lovely yellow eyes. She is very soft and furry. Bebe is so fragile. Sometimes, I'm afraid I will hurt her if I want to take her up.

Mom said, she found Bebe near our house, crying looking for her mom. But mom can't see her, so mom decides to bring Bebe home and give her some comfort.

Bebe is a good eater. She always finished everything we gave to her. But, she likes snacks and wet food the most. Now, it's been a year since Bebe came to our family. Her small body has grown up into the size of a football ball. Bebe is a good cat, and we love her so much.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Ciri-Ciri Kalimat Simple Present Tense

Setiap kalimat bahasa Inggris pasti memiliki ciri-ciri, begitu juga dengan kalimat simple present tense. Ciri-ciri simple present tense sebagai berikut.

1. Predikat dalam kalimat simple present tense berbentuk Bare Infinitive. Adapun maksud dari bentuk tersebut adalah kata kerja dari orang ketiga dalam kalimat ini memiliki akhiran huruf *s*, *es*, atau *ies*.
2. Jika dalam bentuk kalimat verbal ada kalimat tanya, maka harus ditambahkan kata *do/does*, kemudian ditambahkan *subject*. Sementara itu, pada kalimat nonverbal diawali dengan *to be (am, are, is)*.
3. Dalam kalimat simple present tense dengan bentuk negatif, perlu ditambahkan kata *do not (don't)* atau *does not (doesn't)*. Jika ada kata kerja yang berakhir huruf *s/es/ies*, maka harus dihilangkan.

Fungsi Simple Present Tense

Penulisan simple present tense dalam bentuk kalimat memiliki beberapa fungsinya, diantaranya:

1. Express Emotions/Feelings

Fungsi pertama dari simple present tense adalah untuk mengungkapkan ekspresi atau perasaan. Oleh sebab itu, ketika ingin mengungkapkan ekspresi dan perasaan melalui kalimat, maka bisa menggunakan kalimat simple present tense.

2. Command/Instruction

Kalimat simple present tense berfungsi juga untuk menyatakan perintah atau instruksi, sehingga kita sering melihat sebuah perintah atau instruksi dengan menggunakan kalimat simple present tense.

3. The Scheduled Event

Fungsi kalimat simple present tense berikutnya adalah untuk menyatakan suatu acara yang akan dilaksanakan dalam waktu dekat.

4. General Truth

Kalimat simple present tense juga memiliki fungsi untuk mengungkapkan suatu kebenaran yang ada di sekitar kita.

5. Repeated Actions

Fungsi kalimat simple present tense yang terakhir adalah untuk memperlihatkan aktivitas atau kegiatan yang dilakukan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Rumus Simple Present Tense

Simple present tense terbagi menjadi verbal simple present dan nominal simple present. Verbal simple present tense menggunakan kata kerja yang menunjukkan sebuah aksi atau tindakan, sedangkan nominal simple present menggunakan kata kerja *'be'* atau biasa disebut *to be*.

Verbal Simple Present

Notes:

Akhiran *s/es* pada kata kerja, **hanya** digunakan pada subject **He, She, dan It**. Dalam menambahkan

akhiran s/es terdapat aturannya, cara mengetahui kata apa saja yang menggunakan akhiran s dan es adalah:

- Kata kerja berakhiran huruf Y dan huruf sebelum Y adalah huruf vokal maka kata kerja ditambahkan -S:

Say menjadi Says, contoh kalimatnya: Sonia says everything is going to be alright

Buy menjadi Buys, contoh kalimatnya: Dad buys new console game

Pray menjadi Prays, contoh kalimatnya: He prays five times a day

- Kata kerja berakhiran huruf Y dan huruf sebelum Y adalah huruf konsonan maka kata kerja ditambahkan -IES dan menghilangkan huruf Y nya, menjadi:

Study menjadi studies, contoh kalimatnya: Budi studies so hard for national examination

Carry menjadi Carries, contoh kalimatnya: Mom carries the baby with stroller

Try menjadi Tries, contoh kalimatnya: Tiger tries to eat the deer

- Kata kerja yang berakhiran huruf **O,CH, SH, X, dan Z** maka ditambahkan -ES pada akhir kata kerja, contohnya:

Go menjadi Goes, contoh kalimatnya: She goes to the market every 7 p.m

Watch menjadi Watches, contoh kalimatnya: He watches TV after working

Wash menjadi Washes, contoh kalimatnya: My mom washes the dish every night

Buzz menjadi Buzzes, contoh kalimatnya: Lisa buzzes me with her voice

Fix menjadi fixes

Kemudian untuk menentukan kapan menggunakan Do dan kapan menggunakan Does adalah:

Do digunakan pada subject **I, You, They, We**

Does digunakan pada subject **He, She, It.**

Contoh kalimat simple present tense yang menggunakan aturan rumus verbal adalah:

- We go to school by bus (kami pergi sekolah menggunakan bus)
- She goes to school by bicycle (Dia pergi ke sekolah menggunakan sepeda)
- My friend lives in Bandung (temanku tinggal di Bandung)
- We don't live in the city (Kita tidak tinggal di kota)
- Do you know her name? (Apakah kamu tahu namanya?)

Selain rumus di atas, kalimat simple present lainnya adalah nominal simple present yang menggunakan *to be*. Kalimat yang menggunakan *to be* umumnya adalah kata kerjanya tidak menunjukkan suatu aksi, rumusnya adalah:

Nominal Simple Present

*notes:

To be **am** digunakan untuk subject **I**

To be **is** digunakan untuk subject **He, She, It**

To be **are** digunakan untuk subject **I, You, They We**

Contoh kalimat yang menggunakan rumus to be adalah:

My mother is a teacher (Ibu saya adalah guru)

They are not from the same class (mereka bukan dari kelas yang sama)

Are you Mr. Hadi? (Apakah anda Pak Hadi)

Is she a student? (Apakah dia seorang pelajar?)

Pola Simple Present Tense

Tenses merupakan bagian dari basic grammar. Saat mempelajari tenses, kita akan menemukan istilah-istilah first person singular/plural, second person singular/plural, dan third person singular/plural. Sebenarnya apa saja yang termasuk first person, second person, dan third person?

First Person Singular

First person merupakan sudut pandang orang pertama, dalam hal ini menunjuk pembicara (*speaker*) atau penulisnya (*writer*). Pada first person singular, pronoun yang digunakan adalah “I” jika diri sendiri merupakan subjek, menggunakan “me/my/mine” jika diri sendiri merupakan objek, dan menunjukkan kepemilikan. Situasi yang biasanya terjadi dalam penggunaan first person singular ini adalah ketika ingin perkenalan diri atau ingin menjelaskan tentang diri sendiri.

- Contohnya jika menjadi subjek:

Nama saya Hana, saya tinggal di Jakarta Timur (My name is Hana, I live in East Jakarta)

- Contoh kalimat simple present tense jika menjadi objek:

Anja mengirim surat untuk saya (Anja sent me a letter)

- Contoh kalimat simple present tense menunjukkan kepemilikan:

Mobil ini adalah milik saya (This is my car)

First Person Plural

Pronoun yang digunakan untuk first person plural adalah “we” jika sebagai subjek, “us” jika menjadi objek, dan “our/ours” jika menunjukkan kepemilikan. Namun, “us” dan “our/ours” sama-sama memiliki arti “kita” dan “kami” sehingga, untuk tahu menggunakan yang mana, harus mengetahui konteks kalimatnya terlebih dahulu.

- Contoh kalimat sebagai subjek:

We are from Bandung City (Kami berasal dari Kota Bandung)

Ri, we need to go right now! (Ri, kita harus pergi sekarang!)

- Contoh kalimat sebagai objek:

He tells us about old house story (Dia menceritakan kami tentang cerita rumah tua)

Look! That person is stares at us (Lihat! Orang itu memandangi kita)

- Contoh kalimat sebagai kepemilikan:

She is our daughter (dia adalah putri kami)

Ours is more delicious than theirs (punya kita lebih enak dibanding mereka)

Second Person

Second person merupakan sudut pandang orang kedua, atau seseorang yang saat itu kita ajak bicara.

Pronoun yang digunakan dalam second person singular adalah “You” jika sebagai subjek, “Your/Yours” jika untuk menunjukkan kepemilikan. Sama seperti we/our/ours, You/Your/Yours juga

memiliki arti kamu (singular) atau kalian (plural). Cara mengetahuinya adalah dengan memahami konteks dari yang dibicarakan.

- Contoh kalimat sebagai subjek:

You are the best student in this class (kamu adalah murid terbaik di kelas ini)

Do you know her name? (apakah kamu tahu namanya?)

- Contoh kalimat yang menunjukkan kepemilikan:

Is this your pencil, Andi? (apakah ini pensil milikmu, Andi?)

This is not mine, this is yours (ini bukan milikku, ini milikmu)

Third Person Singular

Pronoun yang digunakan pada third person singular adalah He/She/It. Situasi yang terjadi adalah ketika kita membicarakan seseorang yang tidak ada kehadirannya diantara kita.

- Contoh kalimat sebagai subjek:

She is a banker (dia adalah seorang pegawai bank)

Ani speaks english fluently (Ani berbicara bahasa inggris dengan lancar)

- Contoh kalimat sebagai Objek:

Don't scream in front of her face (jangan teriak di depan wajahnya)

Robby loves her (Robby mencintai dia)

- Contoh kalimat menunjukkan kepemilikan:

This is Ani's book (ini buku milik Ani)

I am her friend (aku temannya)

Third Person Plural

Pronoun yang digunakan pada third person plural adalah They/Them/Their. Situasi yang terjadi adalah ketika membicarakan lebih dari satu orang (dua orang atau lebih) yang tidak ada kehadirannya diantara kita.

- Contoh kalimat sebagai subjek:

They are from the same class (mereka dari kelas yang sama)

They are famous family in this city (mereka adalah keluarga yang terkenal di kota ini)

Do they think this book is good? (apakah mereka pikir buku ini bagus?)

- Contoh kalimat sebagai objek:

I like them (aku menyukai mereka)

Some of them are from Bekasi (beberapa dari mereka berasal dari Bekasi)

She makes them angry (dia membuat mereka marah)

- Contoh kalimat menunjukkan kepemilikan:

Their painting is so amazing (lukisan mereka sangat menakjubkan)
 That garden is theirs (taman itu milik mereka)
 The girls give their shoes for charity (perempuan itu memberikan sepatu mereka untuk amal)

LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK

Task 1. Answer these question orally.

- Have you ever visit a history place ?
- where is it?
- How do you think about it?
- Mention some history place in Jawa Timur?

Task 2. Listen to these text read by your teacher. Listening Script

Example 1

I spend my last holyday in Myeongdong and bought some stuffs and souvenirs for my family and friends. I also ate the street food there. I want to airport at 3 P.P because my flight was at 5 PM. I had fantastic experience in South Korea and made wonderful memory with my friend. It was great trip.

Task 3. Write the new vocabulary you find in the above texts. Don't forget to findand write the meaning.

Number 1 and 2 are examples.

1. spend (verb) : menghabiskan
2. my last holiday(noun) : liburan yang lalu
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
- 10....

Task 4 pay attention this past tense

a. Nominal Sentence

Subject	verb	Complimet
I She He it	was	Object Adjective Adverb etc
They We you	were	

b. Verbal sentence

Subject		
I She He It They We You	Did not	Past participle
They We You I She He It	Past participle	Compliment
Did	I She He It They We You	Past participle

Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative form

Subject	To be	Verb Ing	Compliment
I	was	Learning	english
She He it	was	learning	english
They We you	were	learniang	english

Negative form

Subject	To be	Verb Ing	Compliment
I	was not	Learning	english
She He it	was not	learning	english
They We you	Were not	learniang	english

Introgative form

Subject	To be	Verb Ing	Compliment
was	I	Learning	english
was	She He it	learning	english

were	They We you	learniang	english
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Task 5. Make a simple recount text

Pertemuan kedua

Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik

Task 1. Answer the questions based on your experience.

- *Do you have unforgottable experience?*
- *Can you tell us about it?*

Task 2. Read the following Recount text.

Let me remind you my experience during an eartquake last week. When the eartquake happened I was on my car. I was driving home from my vocation Bali .

Suddenly my car lunched to one side, to the left. I thought I got flat tire.I didn't know that it was an earthquake. I knew it was an earthquake when I saw some telephone and electricity poles falling down to the ground, like matchsticks.

Then I saw a lot of rocks tumbling across the road. I was trapped by the rock. Even I could not move my car at all. There were rocks everywhere. There was nothing I could do but left the car and walked along way to my house, in the town.

When I reached my town, I was so surprised that there was almost nothing left. The earthquake made a lot of damage to my town. Although nothing was left, I thanked God that nobody seriously injured.

Task 3. Make a simple introduction text like the example above. You can attach your photograph, too. Use some clues below to construct your paragraph.

- Orientation
- Evet
- Re-orientation

Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik

Task 1. Answer the questions based on your experience.

- *Do you have unforgottable experience?*
- *Can you tell us about it?*

UNIT 5

PROCEDURE TEXT

PROCEDURE TEXT

Procedure text adalah teks yang memberikan instruksi, menginformasikan, atau membantu pembaca tentang bagaimana cara untuk membuat atau melakukan sesuatu. Biasanya, jenis teks ini diawali dengan frasa “How to...”, misalnya “How to make a cup of tea” atau “How to operate an oven”. Procedure text banyak terdapat di buku resep masakan dan buku petunjuk (manual book).

Tujuan procedure text adalah untuk menjelaskan bagaimana sesuatu dibuat, dilakukan atau digunakan melalui langkah-langkah yang berurutan dan prosedural.

Struktur Procedure Text terdiri dari tiga bagian:

Goal

Goal merupakan struktur teks prosedural yang menjelaskan maksud atau tujuan.

Materials

Materials merupakan struktur teks prosedural yang menjelaskan alat dan bahan yang dibutuhkan.

Steps

Struktur teks prosedural berikutnya adalah steps, yang berisi langkah-langkah atau instruksi dalam membuat atau melakukan sesuatu.

Ada 2 jenis kata keterangan (*adverbs*), yaitu:

Adverb of time, kata keterangan waktu. Contoh: *in 10 minutes, for 1 hour*.

Adverb of manner, keterangan cara bagaimana melakukan sesuatu. Contoh: *slowly, well, evenly*.

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLE OF PROCEDURE TEXTS. READ THEM CAREFULLY AND DO SOME TASKS CORRECTLY.

READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A VISA

In general, what is meant by a visa is proof of permission to visit a country for the purpose of tourism or work for a certain period of time. Visas are usually issued by the country of origin for use in the destination country. Here's how to apply for a visa that must be done procedurally.

- ✓ Prepare all identity needs such as ID cards, driving licenses, birth certificates, diplomas, and other identities along with a copy of the entire identity.
- ✓ Visit the immigration office and fill out the visa application form
- ✓ Fill out and complete everything needed in the form then submit it to the authorized officer
- ✓ After that the officer will give you a receipt along with a schedule for taking photos that will be affixed to the visa
- ✓ Follow the photo schedule according to the time stated, usually at the same time fingerprinting is done
- ✓ Wait for the interview session and prepare the original documents to show
- ✓ After the interview, the visa book payment method and visa collection schedule will be explained

✓ On the specified date, pay all the administrative requirements, then you can pick up the visa on the schedule that has also been given
Visas are usually completed within one week of processing.

TASK 1.

Answer the questions correctly

1. What's visa?
2. What's the first step to apply a visa?
3. Where do you go to apply a visa?
4. After filling out the form and submitting it, what do you do next?
5. What's the last step before you pick up the visa?

READING 2.

HOW TO MAKE A CHEESE OMELET

Ingredients:

1 egg, 50 g cheese, 1 cup milk, 3 tablespoons cooking oil, a pinch of salt and pepper.

Utensils:

Frying pan, fork, spatula, cheese-grater, bowl, and plate.

Method:

- Crack the egg into a bowl
- Whisk the egg with a fork until it's smooth
- Add milk and whisk well
- Grate the cheese into the bowl and stir
- Heat the oil in frying pan
- Turn the omelet with spatula and cook both sides
- Place on a plate, season with salt and pepper

TASK 2.

Choose the correct answer.

1. The text above belongs to.....
 - A. narrative
 - B. Procedure
 - news item
 - D. Recount
2. The text tells us about.....
 - A. how long to make any kind of food
 - B. ingredients of making omelet
 - C. utensils of making omelet
 - D. methods of making omelet
3. The followings are methods of making a cheese omelet, except.....
 - A. cracking the egg
 - B. whisking the egg
 - C. adding milk
 - D. cheese-grater
4. How much cheese do we need to make a cheese omelet?
 - A. fifty grams
 - B. three grams
 - C. five grams
 - D. fifteen

5.is a tool with a flat thing used for frying the ingredients.
- A. Pan
 - B. Fork
 - C. Spatula
 - D. Cheese-grater

READING 3.

HOW TO MAKE AROMATHERAPY CANDLES

Aromatherapy candles are very much in demand, especially for those of you who want to scent your room with the scent of soothing natural materials or flowers. As more and more are sold, aromatherapy candles can also be a business area, you know, here's how to make aromatherapy candles that can be practiced at home.

Materials needed:

- ☐ Large size candles of all colors, white is more natural
- ☐ Provide natural aromatherapy such as cinnamon, or jasmine perfume
- ☐ pans and stoves for heating candles
- ☐ Used glass from glass

Ways of making:

- ☐ heat the candle on the pan with fire small and set aside the wick
- ☐ you can add perfume when the wax is heated carefully
- ☐ After the wax melts, put it in an old glass and attach the wick
- ☐ wait a while until it dries, break the glass slowly
- ☐ after the wax has printed, heat the edges of the wax to stick with cinnamon, stacking the cinnamon until it runs out.
- ☐ Wait for it to dry and the wax is ready to use

TASK 3.

1. Mention kinds of aromatherapy scent candles that you know
2. Mention 2 or 3 materials in making aromatherapy candles
3. What's the first step in making aromatherapy candles?
4. What's the next step after heating the wax?
5. What's the last step?

READING 4.

You can make nice bookmarks from simply a few pieces of paper. Follow the steps on how to make one.

Materials needed :

A sheet of lightweight card
Paper in 2 different colours
A glass tumbler or cup (one end with bigger circle and the other end with smaller circle)
A pencil
A ruler
Scissors
Glue
Crayon or felt - tip pens

Instructions :

1. Cut a rectangle about 5 cm x 15 cm out of the card.
2. Draw a circle on the remaining card using one end of the glass tumbler or the cup. Glue this to the end of the card rectangle.
3. Draw a smaller circle on a coloured paper and cut it out.
4. Glue the smaller circle onto the centre of the larger card circle.

5. Using the other sheet of coloured paper, cut out a small semi circle for the head and glue it to the large circle.
6. Now you can decorate your bug.

TASK 4.

Choose the correct answer.

1. How many pieces of coloured paper are needed to make a book bug
a. one b. two c. three d. four
2. What is used to decorate your book bug
a. coloured paper c. crayon or felt – tip pent
b. small semicircle d. a sheet of light weight card
3. How many circles do you need to draw in all
a. one circle c. three circles
b. two circles d. four circles
4. What is the glass tumbler used for? It is used for...
a. draw c. draws
b. drew d. drawing
5. What type of text is this

- a. report
- b. narrative
- c. procedure
- d. factual recount

The last step to make a book bug is to

- a. decorate the bug
- b. cut out a smaller semi circle
- c. draw a circle on the remaining card
- d. draw a smaller circle on the coloured paper

READING 5.

HOW TO USE A STEAM IRON

How to use a steam iron is a little different from a regular iron. However, steam irons can overcome the folds of clothes that are difficult to smooth with a regular iron. Here is a good way to iron using a steam iron:

- ☐ Fill the water into the tank on the steam iron. Make sure the iron is off and not connected to an electrical connection
- ☐ Turn on the steam iron and set the iron temperature according to the conditions on the clothing label
- ☐ While waiting for the hot steam iron, place the clothes on the ironing board
- ☐ Start ironing clothes with a steam iron. Press the evaporation feature to create a steam spray on any wrinkled areas of the garment or fabric. However, check the clothing label before using this feature as steam spray can stain some fabrics. Do not leave the iron on top of the clothes for a few seconds to avoid burning them
- ☐ Switch off the electric connection on the steam iron and carefully drain the water in the tank
- ☐ Clothes that are smoothed with a steam iron will get slightly damp. Therefore, you should not store clothes immediately, but let them dry naturally without having to dry in the sun
- ☐ After the steam iron is cold, you can immediately put the iron away. In addition, always use clean water to fill the steam iron tank. Avoid using water with a mixture of lubricant or clothing deodorizer, as it can stain clothes. Also, avoid ironing zippers or buttons with a steam iron.
- ☐ The tips and how the steam iron works above can help family clothes become tidier and crease-free.

TASK 5.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Using a steam iron is a regular iron
 - A. the same as
 - B. as same as
 - C. not the same as
 - D. not different from
2. Before filling the water, a steam iron
 - A. should be connected to electrical device
 - B. is OFF
 - C. is in good temperature
 - D. will be heated
3. Put the clothes on the ironing board
 - A. when the iron is cold
 - B. and wash them carefully
 - C. and fill the water into the iron tank

- D. while waiting the steam iron hot
4. By press the evaporation feature,....
- A. the steam iron will be hot
 - B. steam spray on any wrinkled areas
 - C. after the steam iron cold
 - D. store the clothes immediately
5. After finishing use the steam iron....
- A. switch it off
 - B. clean the iron
 - C. remove the table
 - D. dry it well

READING 6.

HOW TO USE A TWO-TUBE WASHING MACHINE

Two-tube washing machine or manual washing machine is one type of washing machine that is most widely used. This washing machine has 2 tubes with different functions. 1 tube is used for washing and rinsing clothes, and the other 1 tube is used for drying clothes after washing.

Here is how to use a two-tube washing machine:

- ☐ Fill the washing tub sufficiently. The volume of water can be determined by how many clothes are washed. Water filling can be done manually using a bucket or scoop, or can also flow water with a hose into the tube.
- ☐ Add enough detergent. Let the detergent mix with water evenly.
- ☐ Enter the clothes that have been separated before.
- ☐ After that, set the washing time with the available panels. Determine the washing time by turning the timer panel on the washing machine. Adjust the washing time according to the amount of laundry and type of laundry.
- ☐ After the washing time is over, drain the water by turning the existing drain panel.
- ☐ Put water back in and repeat the wash cycle 2 times to remove any residue from the detergent.
- ☐ After the residue is gone, and the clean clothes drain the water and transfer the laundry to the drying drum. Remove the clothes manually and secure with the existing cover. Close the drum and adjust the drying time by turning the dryer panel.
- ☐ After the drying time is finished, open the drum and take out the laundry. Dry the laundry in the sun.

TASK 6.

Answer the questions correctly.

1. Describe the functions of two-tube in washing machine
2. What's the first step in using washing machine?
3. How much water is needed to wash the clothes?
4. Besides the water, what should you add before washing the clothes?
5. How do you drain the water from the washing machine?
6. How many the wash cycle is needed to make the laundry clean?
7. What's the last step after the drying time is finished.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET 1

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Imperative merupakan kata kerja yang digunakan untuk memberikan perintah (command), peringatan (warning), nasehat (suggestion), petunjuk (instruction), atau menyatakan permintaan (request).

Study the following sentences using Imperative

Open the door Close the window Sweep the floor	please
Don't be late Don't turn off TV Don't go	

TASK 7.

Complete the following sentences with the given words below.

2. Switch on the light	10. Clear up this mess!
5. Lock the door	1. Light the fire
6. Bring umbrella	7. Put off your shoes
3. Tell me	9. Take my glasses!
8. Go to sleep	4. Don't talk loudly

1. It's very cold
2. It's dark here
3. how to operate this computer
4. my little brother is sleeping now
5. before you leave the room
6. with you. It's raining hard
7. outside. I'm sweeping the floor
8. if you finish your homework
9. I want to read the newspaper
10. our headmaster will visit us

TASK 8.

Translate into good English

1. Pakai jaketmu!
2. Singkirkan buku-buku ini!
3. Tulis kalimat kalimat ini dengan pencil!
4. Baca pesan itu dengan keras!
5. Antar adikku makan siang di kantin!
6. Bangunkan kakakmu!
7. Buatkan secangkir kopi untuk ayahmu!
8. Letakkan tasmu!
9. Siapkan makan malam!
10. cuci tanganmu sebelum makan siang!

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET 2

TRANSITIONAL MARKERS

Transitional marker atau sering disebut Connectives, adalah kata yang menghubungkan kalimat atau prasa sehingga membentuk sebuah langkah langkah sebuah prosedur. Itulah sebabnya transitional marker sering kita temukan pada procedure text.

Berikut ini contoh transitional markers yang menunjukkan Langkah Langkah sebuah prosedur.

BEGINNING

First(ly)

To start with

Initially

e.g. To start with we need a date for the meeting.

Initially I thought Tuesday 11th September.

LATER STAGES

Second(ly)

Third(ly)

Fourth(ly)

Then

Next

e.g. Then I've received some suggestions from the other managers.

So put that down as the second point.

And thirdly?

Next we'll get onto the forthcoming advertising campaign.

ENDING

Final(ly)

Last(ly)

The last thing is

That just leaves

TASK 9.

Read the conversations carefully, and underlined the transitional marker in the conversation.

1. On board an air plane

Announcer:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Welcome aboard Eastern Airways Flight 542.

First, please fasten your set-belts. And then, put your seat in the upright position and do not smoke. Read carefully the card on passenger safety. You will find this in the pocket of the seat in front of you.

Mr. Lim : Excuse me. How do you put this seat upright?

Steward : Press this button, first, sir. The one on the arm of your seat.

Mr. Lim : Oh, there. Thank you

Steward : And please put your cigarette, Sir.

Mr. Lim : Yes, I'm sorry.

2. Learning to drive a car

David : First. Start the engine.

John : What do I do next?
David : Put your foot on the clutch.
John : My left foot or my right foot.
David : Your left foot, of course.
John : And I press it down?
David : That's right. Then press it down. But don't put your foot on the accelerator yet.

TASK 10.

Practice this dialogue, choosing the phrases in the box.

Jane has bought a cassette player, but she doesn't know how to use it.

Jane What do I do first?

You 1.

Jane And then what do I do?

You 2.

Jane How do I start it?

You 3.

Jane And to stop it?

You 4.

Jane What about for recording?

You 5.

Jane I see. And how do I make the tape go forward quickly?

You 6.

Jane And to make it go back?

You 7.

Then you have to press the start and record button at the same time.
 First you put in the batteries.
 You press the stop button.
 Then you put in your cassette.
 You press the fast forward button.
 To start it you press the start button.
 You press the rewind button.

TASK 11.

The words in column A show the order of steps in the instructions. Match the words in column A with the steps in column B. Discuss your answers.

A	B
1. First, ____	A. pour the sauces on ice cream.
2. then, ____	B. put nuts and a cherry on top.
3. Next, ____	C. cut a banana in half lengthwise and put it in a long dish.
4. After that, ____	D. put 3 scoops of ice cream on top of the banana slices.
5. Finally, ____	E. put whipped cream on top of everything.

TASK 12.

The words in column A show the order of steps in the instructions. Match the words in column A with the steps in column B. Discuss your answers.

How to make a tomato sandwich

A	B
1. First, ____	A. Spread a little butter on each slice of bread on one side only of each slice.
2. Next, ____	B. Take two slices of bread.
3. After that, ____	C. Place the other slice on the top.
4. Finally, ____	

	D. Place some pieces of tomato on one of the slices and a little salt and pepper.
--	---

TASK 13.

The words in column A show the order of steps in the instructions. Match the words in column A with the steps in column B. Discuss your answers.

How to cook an egg

A	B
1. First, ____	A. Cook it for three minutes.
2. Next, ____	B. Heat it until it boils.
3. After that, ____	C. Heat a saucepan of water.
4. Finally, ____	D. Put the egg in the boiling water.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET 3

ADVERBS (KATA KETERANGAN)

Adverb (kata keterangan) adalah kata yang menerangkan kata kerja (*verb*), kata sifat (*adjective*), maupun kata keterangan (*adverb*) lainnya.

Macam-macam *Adverbs*.

1. Adverbs of Manner (Keterangan Cara)

Banyak kata sifat deskriptif (*Adjectives*) bisa diubah menjadi kata keterangan (*Adverbs*) dengan cara menambah akhiran **-ly**. Contoh:

Kata sifat (adjective)	Kata keterangan (adverb)
Bright (<i>terang</i>)	Brightly (<i>dengan terang</i>)
Careful (<i>hati-hati</i>)	Carefully (<i>dengan hati-hati</i>)
Slow (<i>pelan/lambat</i>)	Slowly (<i>dengan pelan/lambat</i>)
Peaceful (<i>damai</i>)	Peacefully (<i>dengan damai</i>)
Quiet (<i>tenang</i>)	Quietly (<i>dengan tenang</i>)

Contoh penggunaan kata sifat dan kata keterangan dalam kalimat.

- ☐ Kata sifat : Doni is a quick runner. (*Doni adalah seorang pelari cepat.*)
- ☐ Kata keterangan : Doni can run quickly. (*Doni dapat berlari dengan cepat.*)
- ☐ Kata sifat : Johan is a careful worker. (*Johan adalah seorang pekerja yang teliti.*)
- ☐ Kata keterangan : Johan always works carefully. (*Johan selalu bekerja dengan hati-hati.*)

2. Adverbs of Place.

- On the plate
- At home
- From Yogya
- In Solo

Contoh penggunaan dalam kalimat adalah sebagai berikut:

- ❑ He is studying in the bedroom.
- ❑ They come from Yogya.
- ❑ Yogya is in the east of Purworejo.

3. Adverbs of Time (Keterangan waktu)

- Ago : two days ago, two months ago
- In the past
- Since 2003
- Last year
- From Monday to Thursday

Penggunaan dalam kalimat misalnya:

- ❑ I went to Singapore last year.
- ❑ They go to school from Monday to Saturday.

4. Adverbs of Frequency (Keterangan Frekuensi/Keseringan)

- Always (*selalu*)
- Frequently (*sering kali*)
- Hardly ever (*hampir tidak*)
- Often (*sering*)
- Sometimes (*kadang-kadang*)
- Rarely (*jarang*)
- Never (*tidak pernah*)
- Usually (*biasanya*)
- Occasionally (*sekali-kali*)

Di dalam kalimat, kata keterangan frekuensi biasanya diletakkan sebelum kata kerja utama. Bila ada kata kerja bantu, *adverb of frequency* diletakkan **setelah** kata kerja bantu (is, am, are, did, do, does, will, etc.)

Contoh penggunaannya dalam kalimat:

- ❑ He never comes late.
- ❑ Indra usually consults his thesis to his supervisor.
- ❑ I rarely meet my old friend, Dono.
- ❑ They are always busy

TASK 14.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Choose the correct form in parentheses.

1. Riko plays chess (good-well).
2. I think it is a very (interestingly-interesting) novel.
3. He got an accident because he drove (carelessly-careless).
4. The boys speak Spanish (fluent-fluently).
5. The sun is shining (bright-brightly).
6. I don't like to drink (bitter-bitterly) tea.
7. They will finish their work (quick-quickly).
8. The food in the restaurant always tastes (good-well).
9. George was working (diligent-diligently) on the project.
10. They became (sick-sickly) after eating the contaminated food.

TASK 15.

USE THE ADJECTIVE IN BRACKETS AND MAKE AN ADVERB (ADJ+LY)
AS NECESSARY

1. (careful) You must read the instructions _____ before you use the machine.
2. (noisy) Children are always very _____
3. (angry) Something had happened to him. He had an _____ look.
4. (beautiful) Don't you think she paints _____ ?
5. (free) She will understand anything you tell her. You can talk to her _____
6. (clear) It's important that you write all the details _____
7. (hungry/economical) The population in many African countries are _____ because they have a lot of _____ problems.
8. (good) He plays tennis very _____
9. (quiet) The boys were so _____ that I thought they were planning something.
10. (sure) I was _____ that I had left the camera on the table.
11. (slow) I have to buy a new car. This one is very _____
12. (warm) They gave us a very _____ welcome.
13. (comfortable) When I arrived, he was sitting _____ in an armchair.
14. (hard) We worked _____ all day.
15. (fast) Don't drive so _____ ! It's dangerous.
16. (easy) It wasn't _____ to find their house in the middle of the night.
17. Can I use your phone, please? / (certain) Yes, _____
18. (happy) When I gave him the present, he looked at me _____

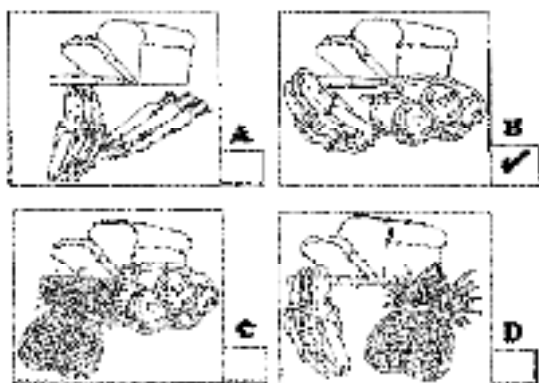
LISTENING WORKSHEET

TASK 16.

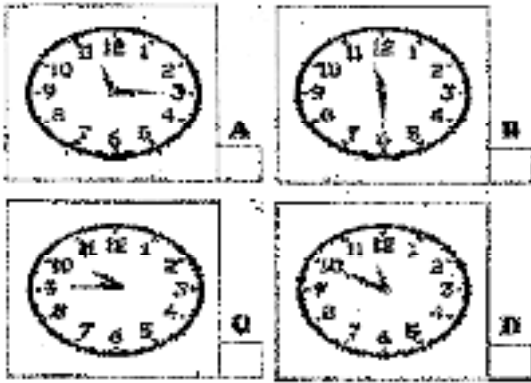
Question L.1

Dengarkan rekaman baik baik, lalu pilihlah jawaban yang benar, yaitu A, B, C atau D dan berilah tanda centang didalam kotak dibawah gambar.

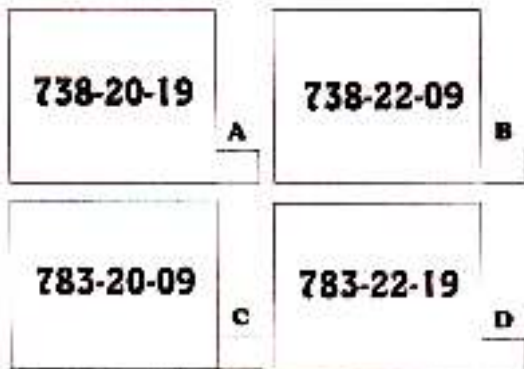
Contoh:



1. What time is it?



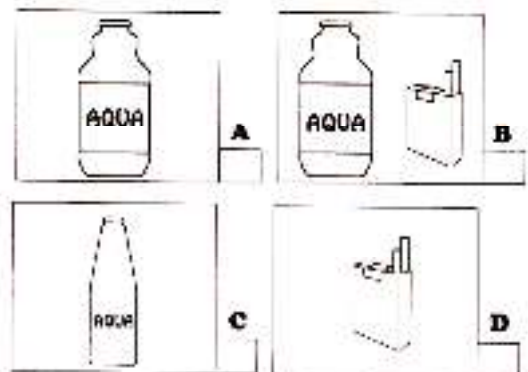
2. What's his/her telephone number?



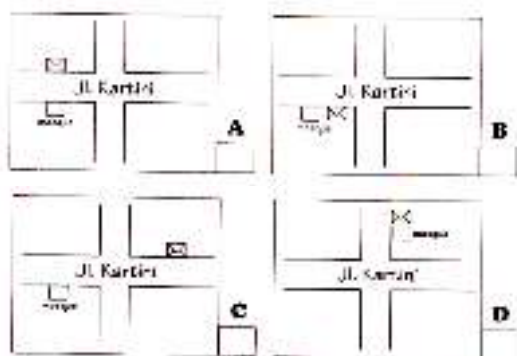
3. How do you spell her surname?



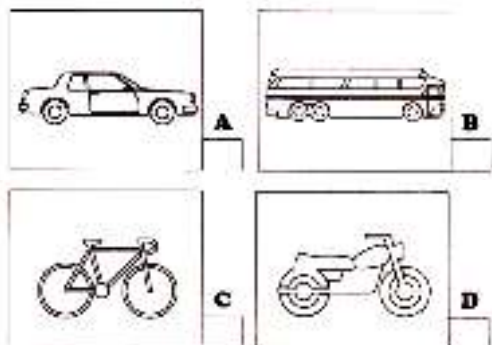
4. What does the man ask the woman to buy?



5. Where's the post office?



6. How did he get to the hospital?



Question L.2

Dengarkan percakapan berikut. Dengarkan baik baik, kemudian lengkapi formulir yang ada di kertas soal anda. Percakapan akan anda dengar dua kali.

APPOINTMENT	
For	: Bu Lily
1. NAME	:
2. COMPANY	:
3. DAY	:
4. DATE	:
5. MONTH	:
6. TIME	:
7. TELEPHONE No	:

Question L.3

Dengarkan percakapan berikut. Dengarkan baik baik, kemudian lengkapi table yang ada di kertas soal anda dengan memberikan tanda centang. Dua soal sudah diberikan untuk anda. Percakapan ini akan anda dengar dua kali.

TYPE OF ENGLISH	NEW ENGLISH	ENGLISH NOW
AMERICAN		
AUSTRALIAN		
BRITISH		
CASSETTES		
YES		
NO		
WORKBOOK		
YES		
NO		
PRICE		
Rp. 13,000		
Rp. 30,000		
Rp. 40,000		

VOCABULARY WORKSHEET

TASK 17.

Select the options which best complete the dialogs.

- James : What's your (A) age?
(B) name?
(C) hobby?
(D) address?
Betty : My friends call Bee
- Cici : Who's that cute guy?
Deni : That's Bobby, my (A) son He's my mother's youngest brother.
(B) uncle
(C) brother
(D) nephew
- Ika : I went to a good (A) restaurant last night. I had a nice supper
(B) name?
(C) hobby?
(D) address?
Yani : Really? I should go there sometime in the future
- Gea : Is Shinta a new students? Japanese literature.
Fery : Yes. She (A) likes
(B) shows

- (C) learns
- (D) performs

5. Erna : How's your sister? I heard she was hospitalized

- Hani : She's (A) better now. She went home yesterday
(B) taller
(C) smarter
(D) bigger

6. Hira : Which (A) work do you like better? Rock climbing or hiking?
(B) movie
(C) book
(D) activity

Hendy : I like hiking so much

7. Kiki : What do you (A) have?
(B) get?
(C) sell?
(D) do?

Lea : I work as a secretary for a British company

8. Ima : How much did you (A) spend on your new bag?
(B) see
(C) send
(D) throw

Nola : About 350,000 rupiah

9. Lina : What's your hobby?

Wina : I like (A) swimming I have planted many trees in the back yard
(B) jogging
(C) cooking
(D) gardening

10. Sani : Who is going to take you to the party?

Dwi : Dani, my (A) brother, He's my uncle's second child
(B) nephew,
(C) son in law,
(D) cousin

11. Tina : How often do you (A) write Your parents in Kalimantan?
(B) send
(C) call
(D) give

Lia : I phone them once a week

12. Yuna : May I know where you (A) go?
(B) study?
(C) work?
(D) live?

Illa : Not far from here. Next to the post office

13. Wina : Who is (A) younger, you or your sister.
(B) smaller,

- (C) bigger,
- (D) older,

Gita : I am. My sister is 20 and I'm 18

14. Sita : How was your (A) plan?
(B) vacation?
(C) story?
(D) job?

Mark : I had a wonderful time. I went to the beach and had surfing all day

15. Era : Where's your car?

Tina : I (A) parked it last month. I needed the money to fix my house
(B) fixed
(C) sold
(D) showed

ENGLISH IS FUN

FIND AS MANY AS YOU CAN THE THINGS IN THE PICTURE.



UNIT 6

NARRATIVE TEXT

Narrative Text adalah jenis *text* dalam bahasa Inggris untuk menceritakan suatu cerita yang memiliki rangkaian peristiwa kronologis yang saling terhubung. Tujuan dari teks ini adalah untuk menghibur pembaca tentang suatu kisah atau cerita.

Jenis-jenis *Narrative Text*

Narrative Text bisa berbentuk imajiner atau pun faktual. Berikut adalah contoh genre dari *Narrative Text*.

- ✓ *Personal experiences* (pengalaman pribadi) adalah cerita yang berupa pengalaman pribadi.
- ✓ *Fairy tale* (cerita dongeng) adalah cerita turun-temurun seperti pernah terjadi, ceritanya imajinatif dan fiktif misalnya tentang binatang dan tumbuhan berbicara: Pinokio.
- ✓ *Mystery* (cerita misteri) adalah cerita tentang sesuatu yang belum diketahui dengan pasti dan menarik keingintahuan orang-orang dan biasanya tentang kejadian horor atau supranatural: Hilangnya Kapal dan Pesawat di Segitiga Bermuda.
- ✓ *Science fiction* (cerita fiksi ilmiah) adalah cerita yang membahas tentang pengaruh sains dan teknologi yang diimajinasikan terhadap masyarakat dan para individual: Frankenstein.
- ✓ *Fable* (cerita binatang) adalah cerita fiksi berupa dongeng yang menggambarkan budi pekerti manusia yang diibaratkan pada binatang: Si Kancil.
- ✓ *Myth and legend* (cerita mitos) adalah cerita rakyat zaman dulu tentang alam semesta (seperti penciptaan dunia dan keberadaan makhluk di dalamnya), serta dianggap benar-benar terjadi oleh: Nyi Roro Kidul.
- ✓ *Classic* (cerita klasik) adalah cerita klasik adalah cerita kuno yang tak kenal batasan waktu bisa dinikmati hingga seribu tahun dari sekarang: Wayang.
- ✓ *Fantasy* (cerita fantasi) adalah cerita khayalan yang fiktif: Harry Potter.
- ✓ *Adventure* (cerita petualangan) adalah cerita petualangan/perjalanan.
- ✓ Etc.

Struktur Narrative Text (Generic Structure)

Struktur dari *Narrative Text* berfokus pada serangkaian tahapan yang diusulkan untuk membangun sebuah teks ini sendiri. Secara umum, terdapat empat tahapan dalam *Narrative Text*, yaitu:

1. *Orientation*

Orientation atau biasa disebut dengan pendahuluan, berisi tentang siapa, kapan, di mana suatu cerita ditetapkan.

2. *Complication*

Complication menceritakan awal masalah yang menyebabkan puncak masalah atau yang biasa disebut dengan klimaks. Bagian ini biasanya melibatkan karakter utama dari cerita tersebut.

3. *Resolution*

Bagian ini adalah akhir dari cerita atau berupa solusi dari masalah yang terjadi. Masalah dapat diselesaikan dapat menjadi lebih baik atau malah lebih buruk yang nantinya akan membuat cerita berakhir dengan bahagia atau sebaliknya. Terkadang, ada beberapa resolusi yang berupa masalah lain untuk dipecahkan. Hal ini sengaja dibuat oleh penulis untuk menambah dan mempertahankan minat dan ketegangan bagi pembacanya. Biasanya, jenis resolusi ini terdapat pada genre *mysteries* dan horror.

4. *Re-orientation*

Bagian ini adalah penutup dari suatu cerita yang bersifat opsional. *reorientation* bisa berisi tentang pelajaran moral, saran, atau pengajaran dari penulis

INFORMASI PENDUKUNG:

1. *Narrative Text* adalah cerita khayalan untuk menghibur pembaca.
2. *Narrative Text* disampaikan secara lisan atau tertulis urutan kejadian-kejadian yang berhubungan satu sama lain.
3. *Narrative Text* adalah bagian dari karya literasi.
4. *Narrative Text* adalah salah satu seni bercerita.
5. *Generic Structure Narrative Text*

Orientasi : Set adegan dan memperkenalkan para peserta

Komplikasi : Krisis, konflik, atau masalah muncul

Resolusi : Krisis atau masaah tersebut teratasi untuk lebih baik atau lebih buruk

Coda : Opsional (tidak harus) > *moral value*

Social Function of Narrative text

Social function of narrative text is to amuse or entertain the readers with actual or imaginary experience in different ways. Narrative always deals with some problems which lead to the climax and then turn into a solution to the problem.

Ciri-ciri Narrative Text

1. Isi teks

- Isi teks ataupun karangan membahas mengenai cerita, peristiwa, dan kisah tertentu yang terdiri dari beberapa susunan paragraf serta menggunakan gaya bahasa yang naratif atau menceritakan sesuai dengan urutan waktu.
- Cerita yang dibuat mempunyai kronologi atau urutan secara jelas, mulai dari awal cerita sampai dengan akhir cerita.
- Memuat suatu peristiwa yang di dalamnya terdapat konflik.
 - Memiliki unsur-unsur pembentuk, seperti tema, setting, latar, waktu, karakter atau penokohan, tokoh, dan lainnya.

2. Unsur Kebahasaan (Language Features)

- *Past tense* (killed, drunk, etc)
- *Adverb of time* (Once upon a time..., Long, long ago... A long time ago..., It happened one day that..., etc)
- *Time conjunction* (when, then, suddenly, etc)
- Karakter spesifik tidak umum (Cinderella, Snow White, Aladin, etc)
- *Action verbs* yaitu sebuah kata kerja yang menunjukkan tindakan (killed, dug, walked, etc)
- *Direct speech*. Kalimat ujaran langsung dalam *Present Tense* (Snow White said, "My name is Snow White.")

Contoh Narrative Text

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there lived a girl named Cinderella. She lived with her step mother and two step sisters. The step mother and her two daughters didn't like Cinderella. They treated Cinderella very bad. Cinderella usually did the hardest works in the house; such as scrubbing the floor, cleaning the pot and pan and preparing the food for the family, and so on.

One day, a ball was to be held by the royal family of the kingdom to find the Prince's spouse. Cinderella wanted to go to the ball but her step mother asked her to stay at home and do the house works. Cinderella cried. Then there was a fairy godmother standing beside her.

“Why are you crying, Cinderella?” the fairy godmother asked.
 “Because I want to go to the ball but my step mother insists me to stay at home. Besides, I don’t have any beautiful dress,” said Cinderella.

Then the fairy turned Cinderella’s ugly dress became the most beautiful dress and with beautiful slippers. The fairy also turned a pumpkin into a parking coach and the mice become six white horses. Cinderella finally could go to the ball but she had to come back before midnight before the spell ended.

At the ball, Cinderella amazed everybody there include the Prince .
 The Prince asked her to dance. Cinderella had a wonderful time at the ball. But, all of a sudden, she heard the sound of a clock, the first stroke of midnight. Remembered what the fairy had said, Cinderella ran back to go home. But she lost one of her slippers in ballroom. The Prince picked up her slipper and would search for the girl whose foot fitted with the slipper.

A few days later, the Prince proclaimed that he would marry the girl whose feet fitted the slipper. Her step sisters tried on the slipper but it was too small for them, no matter how hard they squeezed their toes into it. In the end, the King’s solder let Cinderella try on the slipper. She stuck out her foot and the page slipped the slipper on. It fitted perfectly.

Finally, she was driven to the palace. The Prince was enjoyed to see her again. They were married and live happily ever after.

ANALYZE THE CINDERELLA

LANGUAGE FEATURES	GENERIC STRUCTURES
☐ <i>Past Tense</i> <i>Lived, treated, didn't, etc</i> ☐ <i>Noun</i> <i>The Prince, Cinderella, mother, etc</i> ☐ <i>Adjective</i> <i>the most beautiful dress, etc</i> ☐ <i>Conjunction</i> <i>When, a few days later, finally, etc</i> ☐ <i>Adverb</i> <i>Happily, ever after.etc</i>	☐ <i>Orientation</i> <i>Once upon a time, there lived a girl named Cinderella....</i> <i>Complication</i> <i>Cinderella wanted to go to the ball but her step mother asked her to stay at home and do the house works...</i> <i>Resolution</i> <i>In the end, the King's solder let Cinderella try on the slipper. She stuck out her foot and the page slipped the slipper on. It fitted perfectly.</i> <i>Re-orientation</i>

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Pengertian *Simple Past Tense*

Simple Past Tense digunakan untuk membicarakan suatu kejadian yang terjadi di masa lampau dan berakhir pula di masa lampau dalam waktu yang spesifik. Kalimat dalam *Simple Past Tense* ditandai dengan kata kerja kedua (verb 2) yang menunjukkan waktu lampau.

Rumus *Simple Past Tense*

Pola kalimat *Simple Past Tense* terbagi menjadi 2 rumus, yaitu *Verbal Simple Past Tense* dan *Nominal Simple Past Tense*.

Verbal Simple Past

(+)	S + VERB 2 + OBJECT
(-)	S + DID NOT + VERB 1 + OBJECT
(?)	DID + S + VERB 1 + OBJECT

Perlu diingat, pada *Simple Past Tense*, kata kerja kedua (V2) hanya digunakan pada kalimat positif. Jika bentuk kalimatnya negatif dan pertanyaan, maka akan kembali ke kata kerja dasar pertama dengan menambahkan *did* sebelum kata kerja.

Contoh kalimat *Verbal Simple Past Tense*:

- *My mom and I went to the zoo yesterday* (Saya dan ibu pergi ke kebun binatang kemarin)
- *I played football last week* (Saya bermain bola minggu lalu)
- *Arini did not attend my birthday party* (Arini tidak menghadiri pesta ulang tahun saya)
- *Last monday, We didn't come to the opening ceremony* (Senin kemarin, kami tidak datang ke upacara pembukaan)
- *Did you go to the school yesterday?* (Apakah kamu pergi ke sekolah kemarin?)
- *Did your dad give you money?* (Apakah ayahmu Memberikanmu uang?)

Nominal Simple Past

(+)	Subject + to be (was/were) + adjective/adverb
(-)	Subject +to be (was/were) + adjective/adverb
(?)	to be (was/were) + Subject + adjective/adverb

Notes :

WAS digunakan untuk subject I, She, He

WERE digunakan untuk subject they, we, you

Contoh kalimat *Nominal Simple Past Tense*

- *I was here last night* (Semalam saya ada di sini)
- *We were late yesterday* (Kami semua terlambat kemarin)
- *He was not happy because of me* (Dia tadi tidak senang karena saya)
- *They were not home last night* (Mereka tidak ada di rumah tadi malam)
- *Was she pretty?* (Apakah dia cantik?)
- *Were you at Dina's house?* (Apakah kamu tadi ada di rumah

Dina?)

Regular Verb dan Irregular Verb

Terdapat dua macam kata kerja yaitu *regular verb* (kata kerja beraturan) dan *irregular verb* (kata kerja tidak beraturan). Kata kerja pada *tenses* terdiri dari bentuk 1, 2, dan 3 atau biasa disebut V1, V2, dan V3.

Pada *Simple Past Tense*, kata kerja yang digunakan adalah kata kerja bentuk kedua (V2). Untuk *regular verb*, kata kerja selalu ditambahkan akhiran -ed, -d atau -ied dari bentuk dasar. Sedangkan untuk *irregular verb* adalah kata kerja tidak beraturan sehingga bentuknya berubah dari bentuk dasar.

Regular Verb

Bentuk Dasar (V1)	Bentuk Kedua (V2)	Bentuk Ketiga (V3)	Arti
<i>Answer</i>	<i>Answered</i>	<i>Answered</i>	Menjawab

<i>Allow</i>	<i>Allowed</i>	<i>Allowed</i>	Mengizinkan
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Contoh kalimat menggunakan *Regular Verb*

1. *I cooked fried rice for breakfast* (Saya memasak nasi goreng untuk sarapan tadi)
2. *She borrowed my pen* (Dia meminjam pulpenku)
3. *Baby cried last night* (Bayi menangis semalam)

Irregular Verb

Bentuk kata kerja *Past Tense* (V2) pada *irregular verb*, berubah dari bentuk kata kerja dasarnya. Seringkali kita dibuat bingung dengan menentukan kata pada V2 ini. Nah, untuk memudahkannya, mari pahami perubahan bentuk kata kerja pada *irregular verb* dalam tabel berikut:

1. Verb 2 dan Verb 3 tidak berubah dan tidak ditambah akhiran apa pun dari bentuk dasar (V

Bentuk Dasar (V1)	Bentuk Kedua (V2)	Bentuk Ketiga (V3)	Arti
<i>Burst</i>	<i>Burst</i>	<i>Burst</i>	Meledak
<i>Cost</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Cost</i>	Biaya
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Cut</i>	Memotong
<i>Hit</i>	<i>Hit</i>	<i>Hit</i>	Memukul
<i>Hurt</i>	<i>Hurt</i>	<i>Hurt</i>	Melukai
<i>Put</i>	<i>Put</i>	<i>Put</i>	Menempatkan

3. Verb 1, Verb 2, dan Verb 3 bentuknya tidak sama.

Contoh kalimat menggunakan *irregular verb*:

1. *Last month, I went to the zoo with my friends* (Bulan lalu, saya pergi ke kebun binatang bersama teman-teman)
2. *You broke my heart into pieces* (Kamu menghancurkan hatiku hingga berkeping-keping)
3. *She bought me a drink* (Dia membelikanku minuman)

Adverb of Frequency

Karena *tenses* merupakan kalimat yang berkaitan dengan waktu, maka tentu ada keterangan waktunya. Perlu diingat, bahwa keterangan waktu yang digunakan adalah keterangan waktu lampau. Di antaranya adalah:

<i>Yesterday</i>	: kemarin
<i>The day before yesterday</i>	: sehari sebelum kemarin
<i>Last night</i>	: tadi malam
<i>Last week</i>	: pekan lalu
<i>Last month</i>	: bulan lalu
<i>A few days ago</i>	: beberapa hari lalu
<i>Two weeks ago</i>	: dua minggu lalu

Penggunaan Simple Past Tense

Memahami penggunaan *Simple Past Tense* sangat diperlukan agar bisa mengetahui pola kalimat apa yang harus digunakan. Secara singkat, *Simple Past Tense* digunakan untuk menjelaskan kejadian yang terjadi di masa lalu. Namun, untuk lebih memahami penggunaannya dengan tepat, simak penjelasan berikut ini:

1. Menjelaskan kejadian di masa lampau dalam waktu yang pasti

Contoh kalimatnya:

- *I ate oatmeal this morning* (Saya makan oatmeal tadi pagi)
- *She met her mother last night* (Dia bertemu dengan ibunya tadi malam)
- *My brother didn't answer my call that day* (Kakak saya tidak menjawab telepon saya saat itu)

2. Menjelaskan kejadian di masa lampau dan telah selesai saat itu juga.

Contoh kalimatnya:

- *I went to the market yesterday* (Saya pergi ke pasar kemarin)
- *She gave me this doll 2 days ago* (Dia memberikan boneka ini dua hari yang lalu)
- *I was sick yesterday* (Saya kemarin sakit)

3. Menjelaskan kejadian yang berulang kali atau menjadi kebiasaan di masa lalu.

Contoh kalimatnya:

- *I went to the beach every morning, when I was in Bali.*
(Saya pergi ke pantai setiap pagi, ketika saya di Bali)
- *My mom visited me every year, until I graduated* (Ibu saya mengunjungi saya setiap tahun hingga saya lulus)
- *I often brought my lunch to school, when I was in Junior High School* (Saya sering membawa bekal makan siang ke sekolah)

4. Menjelaskan perasaan atau emosi yang terjadi di masa lampau.

Contoh kalimatnya:

- *I was happy to see my mom* (Saya merasa senang bertemu dengan ibu saya)
- *She was so sad because her kitten is gone* (Dia sedih karena kucingnya hilang)

5. Menjelaskan kejadian yang menjadi kebiasaan pada masa lampau namun sudah tidak lagi dilakukan.

Kata kerja yang digunakan adalah *used to*.

Contoh kalimatnya:

- *She used to feed stray cats, but not anymore since she died* (Dia terbiasa memberikan makan pada kucing liar, namun tidak lagi sejak ia meninggal)
- *He used to love me but not anymore* (Dia dulu mencintai saya, namun sekarang tidak lagi)
- *I used to ride a bicycle to go to school, but now my father gives me a ride* (Saya terbiasa menaiki sepeda untuk pergi ke sekolah, tapi sekarang ayah saya memberikan tumpangan [mengantar])