

Week 1 (One)

Arithmetic & Pronouns

Note to remember

1. You will have many assignments in this class, and I expect you to do them.
2. Your grades are based on your accumulative performances. Please perform well in every assignment and at each meeting.
3. I will require you to memorize (understand) at least 20 vocabularies.
4. I do hope that we learn something from this class.

Personal Introduction

Sentences usually used to introduce yourself

- May I introduce myself. My name is
- Let me introduce myself. My name is
- I would like to introduce myself. My name is

The answer

- It' s nice to meet/ see you.
- I am glad to see/ meet you.

Words used in farewell

- It was nice talking with you. Good bye.
- Well, it was nice to meet/ see you.
- I have to go now. See you later.
- Anyway, I need to leave. See you around

Personal Introduction

1. What is your full name?
2. Can you spell your name please?
3. How old are you?
4. When is your birthday?
5. What is your major?
6. Where are you from?
7. What is your favorite food?
8. Do you cook your own food?
9. Who is your best friend?
10. With whom do you usually go to campus?

Number (cardinal)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 19 20
21 23 30 32 39 40 50

Teen : belas

Ty : puluh

Hundred : ratus

Thousand : ribu

Million : juta

Billion : milyar

+ : Plus / added by

- : Minus / subtracted by

= : Equal to

x : times / multiplied by

: : devided by

, : point

Let's say these in good English

1. $2 + 3 = 5$

2. $5 + 7 = 12$

3. $8 - 6 = 2$

4. $12 - 3 = 9$

5. $8 \times 8 = 64$

6. $4 \times 5 = 20$

7. $10 : 2 = 5$

8. $20 : 10 = 2$

9. 25,897

10. 725,100

11. 222,222

12. 11,250,555

13. 123,987,456

14. 3,203,303,010

15. 8,709,765,100

16. 12,100,211,200

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (KATA GANTI ORANG)		POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (KATA GANTI KEPUNYAAN)	
SEBAGAI SUBJEK	SEBAGAI OBJEK	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
I	ME	MY	MINE
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
WE	US	OUR	OURS
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HER	HERS
IT	IT	ITS	ITS

Exercise

Please fill in appropriate **Object Pronoun** in the blank space

Subject Pronoun	<u>I</u> talk with my brother.
Object Pronoun	My brother talks with
Subject Pronoun	<u>Herman</u> tells all students
Object Pronoun	All students tell
Subject Pronoun	<u>Shinta</u> helps many of her friends
Object Pronoun	Many of Shinta's friends help
Subject Pronoun	<u>They</u> open the door for Amir.
Object Pronoun	Amir opens the door for

PRONOUNS

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (KATA GANTI KEPEMILIKAN/ KEPUNYAAN)	
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
MY = SAYA	MINE = MILIKKU
YOUR = MU (1 ORANG)	YOURS = MILIKMU
YOUR = KALIAN	YOURS = MILIK KALIAN
OUR = ... KAMI	OURS = MILIK KAMI
THEIR = ... MEREKA	THEIRS = MILIK MEREKA
HIS = ... NYA (LK)	HIS = MILIKNYA (LK)
HER = ... NYA (PR)	HERS = MILIKNYA (PR)
ITS = ... NYA (BENDA/ BINATANG)	ITS = MILIKNYA (BENDA/ BINATANG)

Exercise

Please fill in appropriate **Possessive Pronoun** in the blank space

Possessive adjective	This is <u>your</u> motorcycle
Possessive pronoun	This motorcycle is
Possessive adjective	That is <u>Imran</u> ball
Possessive pronoun	That ball is
Possessive adjective	These are <u>her</u> cars
Possessive pronoun	These cars are
Possessive adjective	Those are <u>our</u> trees
Possessive pronoun	Those trees are

Select the correct pronoun

1. I borrow (your/ you) pen.
2. Anton invited (her/ hers) to the party.
3. (her/ hers) car is not here yet.
4. This is my pen. Where is (yours/ your)?
5. We love (us/ our) new house.
6. I will text (your/ you) later.
7. Indah and (me/ I) usually study together.
8. She usually goes to school with (she/ her)
9. Those pencils are (my/ mine)
10. Where is (you/ your) praying mat?
11. Is it (your/ yours) new book?
12. Do you borrow (she/ her) new pencil?

Exercise

1. Kamu mengunjungi saya
2. Saya mengunjungi kamu
3. Dia (lk) mengunjungi mereka
4. Mereka mengunjungi dia (lk)
5. Dia (pr) mengunjungi kami
6. 2 orang teman Ayah saya mengunjungi kami
7. Kami mengunjungi kamu.
8. Saya dan Indah mengunjungi adik Salman
9. Latifa mengunjungi temannya.
10. Teman-teman Latifa mengunjungi adik (pr) Salma.
11. Ridha mengunjungi 2 orang temannya di Jakarta.
12. Ibu Lathifa memasak nasi untuknya di dapur

Exercise

1. Itu adalah makananku.
2. Itu adalah makanan kesukaanku.
3. Ini adalah minuman kesukaan Ida.
4. Ini adalah minuman kesukaan mereka.
5. Itu makanan kesukaan kami.
6. Ini adalah minuman kesukaan dia (pr).
7. Itu adalah makanan kesukaan dia (lk)
8. Ini adalah makanan kucing.
9. Itu bukan makanan kesukaan Indah.
10. Makanan yang diatas meja itu punya saya.
11. Minuman yang dingin itu punya dia (lk)
12. Makanan dan minuman itu punya kami.

Please select an appropriate pronoun from the options below

Shinta eats rice with she/her family. Rice is staple food in she/ her house. They/Them eat together at dining room. It/ It is very convenient. They/ Them like to eat at the dining room.

Many of Shinta' s friends like she/her house. She/Her house is not big but very clean and tidy. The house belongs to her parents, so its not her/ hers. She/Her often invites us/we to go there. She often invites I/ me too. I like to go to her/ hers house because she is my/ mine friend. Shinta' s little brother, Fatih, often plays with we/us too. Him/He is a very nice person. We enjoy playing with he/him.



1. Is this cat?
2. How many cats are there?
3. Where is the cat?
4. What do you think about this picture?
5. Do you like cat? Why/ why not?

Translate this into good English

Saya mau pergi mengunjungi teman (pr) saya. Nama teman saya adalah Anisa. Tetapi, dia tidak ada di rumah. Dia juga tidak menjawab telpon saya. Dia pergi dengan teman baiknya, Ahmad. Dia (pr) dan dia (lk) pergi bersama mengunjungi teman mereka yang sakit di rumah sakit. Mereka pergi tanpa saya. Saya sedih sekali.

Classroom Conversation Activity

- 1) Am I your friend?
- 2) Am I in front of you?
- 3) What is on that table?
- 4) Who sits next to you?
- 5) What is your favorite subject? Why?
- 6) What time do you usually get up?
- 7) What do you wear?
- 8) Do you bring pencil? May I borrow it?
- 9) What makes you happy?
- 10) Why do you want to study here?

SUPER IMPORTANT NOTE

Prepare a special book for all assignment. No need to get fancy, thin book is fine. WAJIB.

You will have 1 assignment each week. Write them down in your homework book. NEVER forget to write assignment for which week and date.

Please memorize at least 10 vocabularies for next week. You will do this on weekly basis. So, 10 vocabularies per week

Write down a half-page long introduction about yourself. Be detail and try to include as much information as possible. HARAM Google translate

Week 2

Simple Present Tense &
Past Tense I
(Verbal & non-verbal)

USAGE

Types

Present Tense

Is used to express:

1. Routines.
2. Feelings.
3. Facts

AoT:

1. Always.
2. Usually.
3. Often.
4. Sometimes.
5. Seldom.
6. Rarely

Past Tense

Is used to express:

Things happened in the past / before now

AoT:

1. yesterday.
2. 3 days ago.
3. Just now.
4. Long time ago.
5. One day,
6. When I was ...

TYPES

PRESENT &
PAST TENSE

Verbal (verb)

USES VERB

V1 & V2

Non-Verbal
(to be)

USES TO BE

IS, AM, ARE,
WAS, WERE

Present & Past Tense

Type

(1) Verbal (verb)

Present

V-1
(+, -, ?)

past

V-1
(-, ?)

V-2
(+)

(2) Non-Verbal
(to be)

IS, AM, ARE

WAS, WERE

Simple Present Tense

Usage

Routines

I always
wake up
at 5.30
am

I take
bath
every
morning

Feeling

I am very
happy
today

She is
not sad

Facts

Ice is
cool
and fire
is hot

Sun
rises in
the east
and sets
in the
west

"To be" (non-verbal sentences)

There are "3 to be" for Simple Present Tense
and there are "2 to be" for Past Tense

SUBJECT	PRESENT	PAST
HE, SHE, IT	IS	WAS
I	AM	
YOU, WE, THEY	ARE	WERE

FILL IN WITH THE CORRECT "TO BE"

HELMI (IS / WAS)

SOME STUDENTS

MY FRIEND'S HELMET

YOUR BOARMARKER

OUR HOUSE

**LINDA'S EXTENSION CORD
.....**

OUR SISTERS' CABLE

MY FRIEND'S FAN

**YOUR SISTER'S CEILING FANS
.....**

HIS BROTHER

SULAIMAN'S PEN LID

**YOUR BROTHER'S FRIEND'S
KEY CHAIN**

FILL IN WITH THE CORRECT "TO BE"

HP

ONE PROJECTOR

MY FRIEND'S NOTEBOOKS

YOUR PDA

OUR POWER SOURCE

LINDA'S SHOES

OUR SISTERS' TRIANGLE

MY FRIEND'S WATCHES

YOUR SISTER'S SAFETY BOOTS
.....

ERICA'S BELT

SULAIMAN'S GLOVES

YOUR BROTHER'S FRIEND'S
PENCIL

Simple Present Tense

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graph TD; A[Simple Present Tense] --> B[Positive]; A --> C[Negative]; A --> D[Interrogative]; B --> B1[Yunita is a smart student]; B --> B2[The books are on the table]; C --> C1[Yunita is not a smart student]; C --> C2[The books are not on the table]; D --> D1[Is Yunita a smart student?]; D --> D2[Are the books on the table?];
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Positive

Yunita is a smart student

The books are on the table

Negative

Yunita is not a smart student

The books are not on the table

Interrogative

Is Yunita a smart student?

Are the books on the table?

Past Tense

Positive

Yunita **was** a smart student

The books **were** on the table

Negative

Yunita **was not** a smart student

The books **were not** on the table

Interrogative

Was Yunita a smart student?

Were the books on the table ...?

Simple past tense with to be "was & were"

(1) Simple past
Tense with
"To be"

positive

Siti was
very happy
yesterday

Rudi was
excited
because
he got
good
grades

negative

Siti was
not very
happy
yesterday

Rudi was
not
excited
because
he got
good
grades

interrogative

Was Siti
very
happy
yesterday
?

Was
Rudi
excited
because
he got
good
grades?

Tenses	Example
Simple Present	I am very happy today
Simple Past	I was very happy yesterday
Simple Present	They are always in the classroom
Simple Past	They were all in the classroom last week
Simple Present	Siti is seldom very stressed with college
Simple Past	Siti was very stressed with college last year
Simple Present	Many students are not ready about the exams
Simple Past	Many students were not ready about the exams last week

Positive (+), Negative (-), & Interrogative (?)

(+) Linda is/was happy today.

(-) Linda is not/was not happy today.

(?) Is Linda / Was Linda happy today?

(+) You are my good friend.

(-) You are not/were not

(?) Are you/ Were you?

(+) Lisa is very sad today/ few days ago.

(-) Lisa

(?) Lisa ...?

(+) You are always on time to return from work.

(-) You

(?) ?

(+) Lidya was happy yesterday/ today.

(-) Lidya.....

(?) Lidya?

(+) Yusuf are in the class/ two days ago.

(-) Yusuf

(?) Yusuf?

(+) Ramli was very sad last night/ now

(-) Ramli ...

(?) Ramli ...?

(+) You were always on time to the class.

(-) You ...

(?) you ...?

(+) Jane

(-) Jane is not very excited to meet you again.

(?) Jane ...?

(+) They

(-) They

(?) Were they trouble maker in this area?

(+) Darcy was very excited to see her old friend.

(-) Darcy

(?) Darcy ... ?

(+) Dian

(-) Dian is not thrilled to meet her cousin.

(?) Dian ... ?

Change into interrogative (?); first in Present Tense
then Past Tense

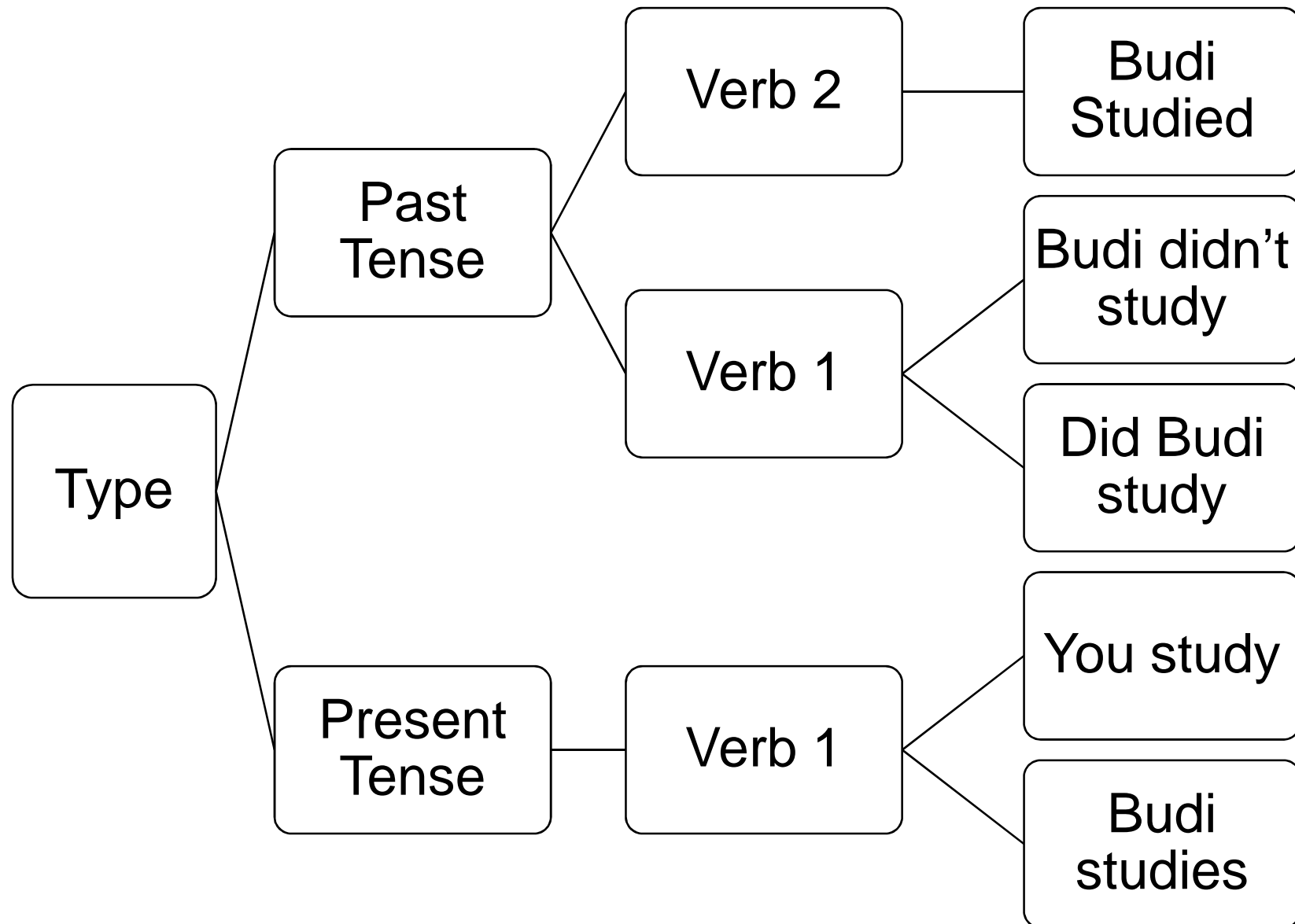
Example: Sandy is very hungry today.

Is Sandy very hungry today?

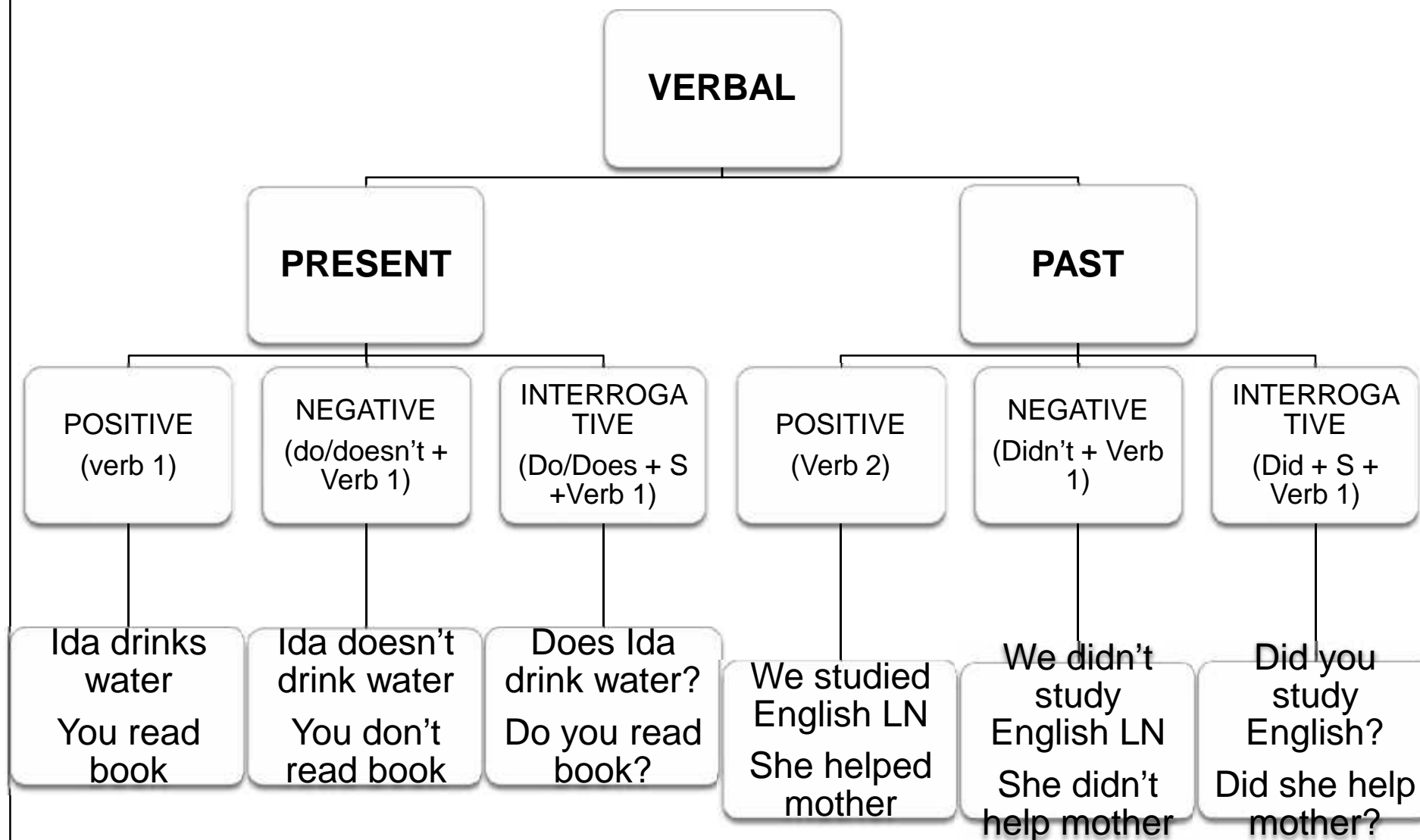
Was Sandy very hungry two days ago?

1. This machine is attached to the wall.
2. The printing machine is separated from the room.
3. That mixer is portable and convenient to use.
4. The surface is still rough.
5. Many workers' jackets are reversible and multi-purpose.
6. Some students are interested to be designers.
7. This component is very essential to this machine.

Use of verb



Present and past tense (verbal)



Simple Present Tense

With verb
"Always verb 1"

Positive

Yunita **goes** to
campus by bus

They **study**
English
together

Negative

Yunita **does**
not go to
campus by bus

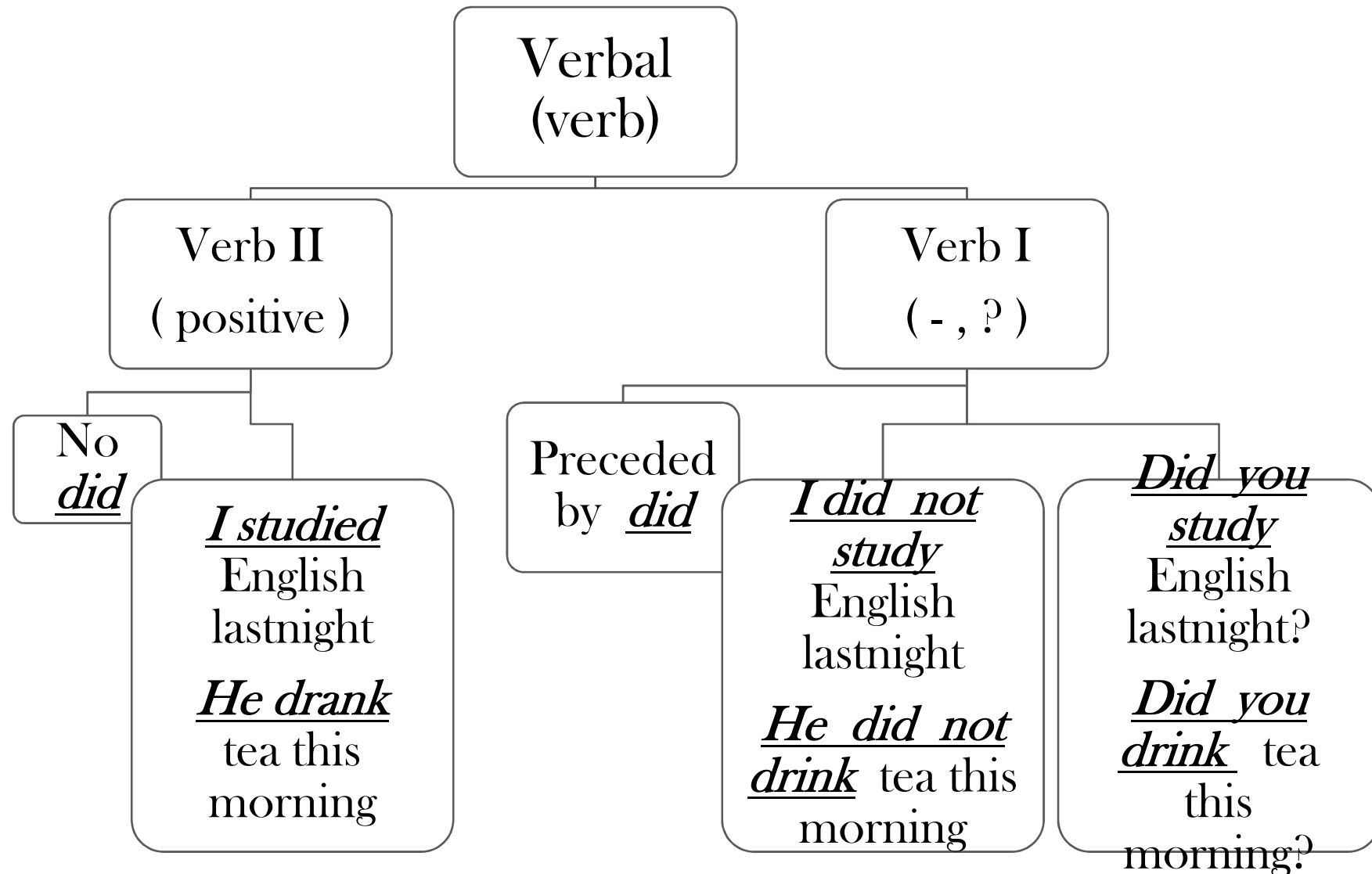
They **do not**
study English
together

Interrogative

Does Yunita
go to campus
by bus?

Do They
study English
together?

(2) Simple past tense with "verb"



Simple past tense with verb

Simple past Tense with Verb

positive

Sri called her
parents lastnight.
Jamilah and Heru
talked on the phone
for 2 hours lastnight.

negative

Sri did not call her
parents lastnight.
Jamilah and Heru
did not talk on the
phone for 2 hours
lastnight.

Interrogative

Did Sri call her
parents lastnight?
Did Jamilah and
Heru talk on the
phone for 2 hours
lastnight?

Positive (+), Negative (-), & Interrogative (?)

(+) Linda studied in the library yesterday.

(-) Linda did not study in the library yesterday.

(?) Did Linda study study in the library yesterday?

(+) You ate noodle at canteen 2 days ago.

(-) You did not eat

(?) Did you?

(+) Lisa went to computer lab with Syarifah yesterday

(-) Lisa

(?) Did Lisa ?

(+) You drank some tea before you left to campus this morning.

(-) You

(?)?

(+) Jannah wanted to buy some new clothes in the market.

(-) Jannah ...

(?)?

(+) They

(-) They did not sleep late last night.

(?) Did they ...?

(+) Darcy

(-) Darcy did not finish her English assignment 3 days before due day.

(?) ?

(+) Damhuri

(-) Damhuhri did not

(?) Did Damhuri type his work on computer?

Group Work: Translate into good English

1. Adi dan Ahmad adalah dua bersaudara yang saling mengasihi
2. Air mendidih pada suhu 100 derajat celcius.
3. Santi bekerja sangat keras 2 hari lalu.
4. Budi dan adiknya tidak bahagia berada disini.
5. Mira dan teman-temannya mengerjakan PR bersama-sama beberapa jam lalu.
6. Salim selalu mengantuk di dalam kelas.
7. Ayah Patrick puas dengan nilai anaknya semester lalu.
8. Saya mandi jam 7 pagi tadi.
9. Kami lapar dan ingin segera makan nasi tadi malam.
10. Dia (lk) ingin segera minum karena dia haus sekali.

Create interrogatives from following (Q&A)

1. Tina tidak makan makanan di kantin.
2. Tari dan Indah tidak tertarik dengan cowok bandel.
3. Mereka tidak pengertian terhadap perasaan orang.
4. Pak Parto mengatakan bahwa ia senang berada di kelas itu minggu lalu.
5. Kami tidak siap dengan ujian kimia tadi.
6. Dia tidak belajar di rumah Syarifah tadi sore.
7. Siti tidak mau belajar bersama dengannya (pr).
8. Saya tidak lelah dan sedih.
9. Dayat tidak pergi ke kampus Unimal 3 hari lalu.
10. Pak Salim tidak menghadiri acara itu kemarin.

Please change the subject

"Remember the change"

No	Original Sentence	New Subject
1	She takes her umbrella with her	He
2	Karmila cooks meal for her breakfast and lunch today	I
3	They laugh about the film they watch	Siti
4	Samsul borrows some books from his campus library	Fatimah
5	Dinda takes her pencil from her new bag	Abdul
6	Hamzah is happy about himself	I
7	You are satisfied about your achievement	My brother
8	My father is driving his car, not yours	My mother

ASSIGNMENT

Do the remaining of the exercises on handbook. Finish them ALL.

Make 20 positive (+) sentences; 10 in simple present (5 verbal & 5 non-verbal), and 10 in past tense (5 verbal & 5 non-verbal).

Try to use major related vocabularies in your sentences

Week 3

Simple Present Tense &
Past Tense II
(Verbal & non-verbal)

Speaking activity

Using the sentences you already have with you, read your sentences in interrogative (you will have to switch them into interrogative) then walk around and the questions to your friends.

Q & A

Create Random Sentences from These

No	Subject	To be	Complement	Adverb	Adverb of Time
1	I		Very happy	With him	Always , sometimes, seldom, rarely, never
2	We	Are	Dirty	All the time	
3	They	Am	Very thirsty	Few days ago	
4	Some students	Was	Not very diligent	At the park	2 days ago
5	My friend	Is	Surprised	To know the news	Several days ago
6	It	Were	Many students	To see him	Many days ago
7	There		Very good	At home	Last 2 weeks
8	Some books		Grateful	On the floor	In the morning

Create Random Sentences from These

N o	Subject	Verbs		Object/ Comp	Adverb of Time
1	I	Study	Eat	Book	Always , sometimes, seldom, rarely, never
2	We	Read	Take	Some papers	
3	They	Sit	Give	With him	
4	Some students	Sleep	Tell	To campus	2 days ago
5	My friend	Ask	See	At home	Several days ago
6	It	Watch	Listen	Water	Last April
7	There	Type	Wear	Food	Last 2 weeks
8	Some books	Make	Open	Clothes	In the morning

Mention the Predicate then Put a circle to either 'v' (verbal) or 'n' (nominal) sentences below

1. Kami lapar di kampus besar ini (v / n)
2. Dosen merasa bangga dengan mahasiswa (v / n)
3. Kami pergi ke kampus untuk belajar setiap hari (v / n)
4. Apakah kamu senang mendengar berita itu? (v / n)
5. Apakah adik kamu mengerjakan PR di rumah? (v / n)
6. Apakah ayah Santi benar tentang mobil itu? (v / n)
7. Apakah teman-teman mereka mau belajar? (v / n)
8. Apakah Kayla haus? (v / n)
9. Apakah buku cerita itu menarik? (v / n)
10. Apakah tas merah ini berat dan besar? (v / n)

Mention the Predicate then Put a circle to either 'v' (verbal) or 'n' (nominal) sentences below

1. Kami tidak mau mengambil bukumu (v / n)
2. Karim senang berada di kampus kami(v / n)
3. Karmila tidak peduli kepada teman-temannya (v / n)
4. Apa Lahu sangat tidak lucu (v / n)
5. Apakah adik kamu suka minum susu? (v / n)
6. Ayah saya tahu banyak tentang mobil Hasan (v / n)
7. Andika dan teman-temannya sering belajar (v / n)
8. Apakah Kayla merasa haus? (v / n)
9. Buku cerita itu menarik dan tidak membosankan (v / n)
10. Apakah tas merah itu punyamu? (v / n)

Translate the sentences below into good English

1. Mahasiswa selalu senang di kampus besar ini
2. Kami merasa sangat lapar hari ini di kampus
3. Teman-teman saya pergi ke kampus untuk belajar setiap hari
4. Apakah kamu dan adik (pr) mu mendengar berita sedih itu kemarin?
5. Apakah adik kamu mengerjakan tugas di rumah?
6. Apakah ayah Santi benar tentang mobil itu?
7. Apakah teman-teman mereka mau belajar disini bersama kalian?
8. Apakah Kayla haus dan lapar tadi?
9. Apakah buku cerita itu menarik?
10. Apakah tas merah ini berat dan besar?

Translate the sentences below into good English

1. Anak Pak John tidak mau mengambil bukumu
2. Karim senang berada di kampus kami minggu lalu
3. Karmila tidak peduli kepada teman-temannya
4. Apa Lahu sangat tidak lucu tadi malam
5. Apakah adik kamu suka minum susu?
6. Ayah saya tahu banyak tentang mobil Pak Hasan
7. Andika dan teman-temannya belajar disini kemarin
8. Apakah Kayla merasa haus tadi pagi?
9. Buku cerita itu menarik dan tidak membosankan
10. Apakah kamera DSLR itu mahal?

conversation

Change the sentences below into interrogatives. Remember, some of them are 'verbal' and some are 'nominal' sentences.

- 1) Syahnaz really enjoys studying English.
- 2) My friends always do their homework at home.
- 3) The lecturers came early to campus yesterday.
- 4) Life needs hard work and patience.
- 5) I always love you
- 6) Mira was shy to sing in front of the class yesterday
- 7) Syarifah tidak puas dengan makanan dan minuman di kantin.
- 8) Tina selalu mengantuk dan malas di dalam kelas.
- 9) Jamil tidak sombong.
- 10) Mereka sedih karena kamu pergi.

answer the sentences below:

- a) Is it Verbal or Nominal?
- b) How can you tell (underline)?
- c) Change into interrogative.
- d) Answer the question

Example: Yuri watches film in the living room with her sister.

- a) It' s verbal
- b) The predicate is a verb; 'watch'
- c) Does Yuri watch fim in the living room with her sister?
- d) Yes, she does. Or, No, she doesn' t.

Example: Linda is very nervous with the coming exams.

- a) It' s nominal
- b) The predicate is a to be; 'is'
- c) Is Linda very nervous with the coming exams?
- d) Yes, she is. Or, No, she is not.

answer the sentences below:

- a) Is it Verbal or Nominal?
- b) How can you tell (underline)?
- c) Change into interrogative.
- d) Answer the question

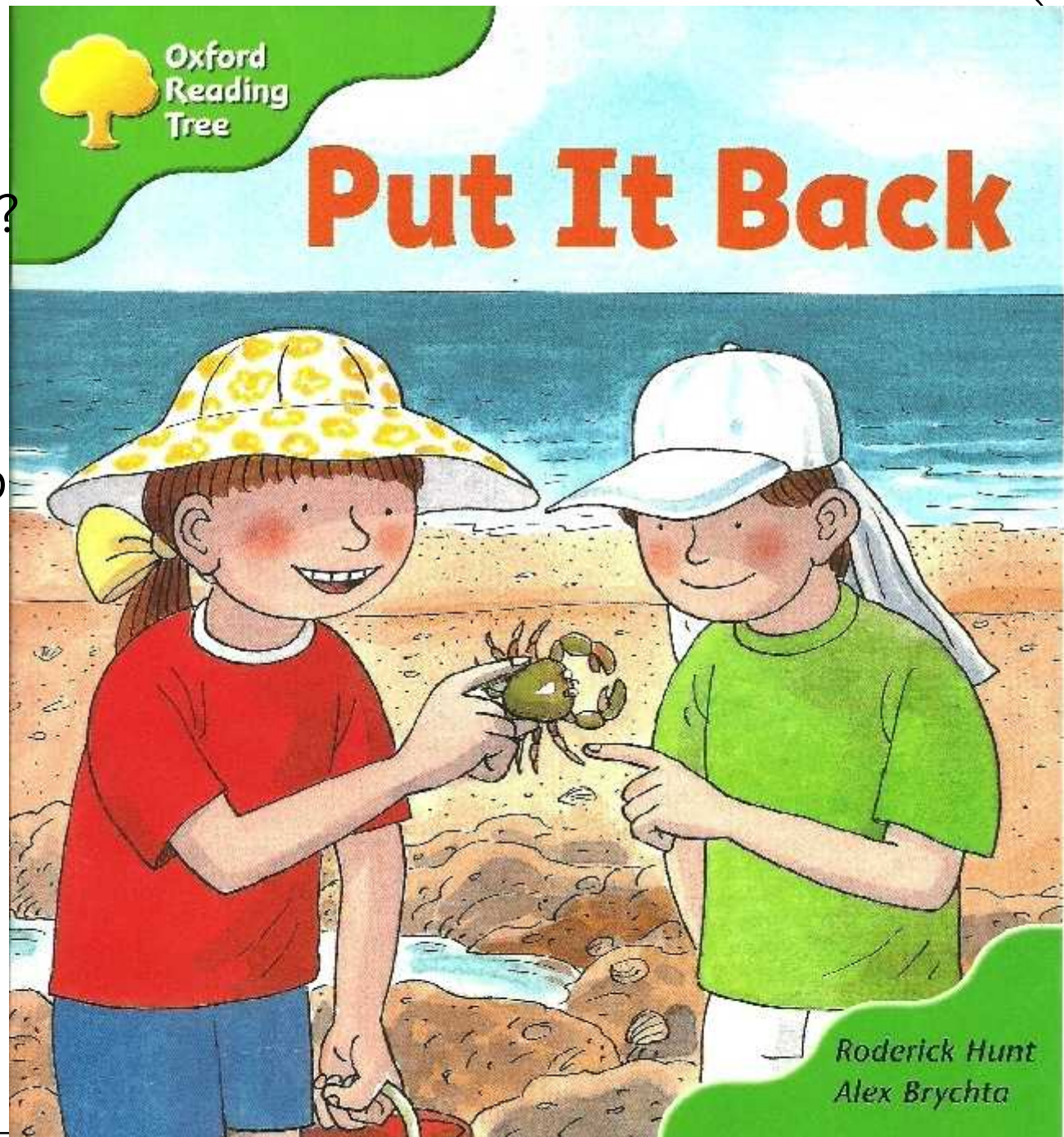
1. Leonardo Davinci is a great inventor.
2. She tries to mend the leaks on that tube.
3. My sister and brother always go to school early.
4. They use paint to paint the coarse part of the wall.
5. Pillar and pipeline are two basic parts of construction.
6. The surface was rough and unbalance.
7. That film is one of the best films ever.
8. The beam was asymmetric and bends towards each other.
9. Some students should draft their essay soon.
10. Mechanics must understand machinery mechanism.

Back to back

Change the sentences on the previous page into Simple Past Tense. Then do the task again.

Remember, you will find mix-format (verbal and non-verbal), so pay attention to them

1. What do they look at?
2. Where are they?
3. Was the place hot or cool?
4. How many crab is there?
5. Who holds the crab?
6. Do you like to go to the beach? Why?





Group Work:

1. What did the boy bring?
2. What did the boy do?
3. How was the old man reaction to the boy?
4. Why did the boy bring some flowers?

Think in English

Budi berada di kampus. Teman-teman Budi suka kepadanya. Dia baik, ramah, dan jujur. Budi juga anak yang rajin. Budi dan saya berteman baik. Rumah Budi adalah sekolah kedua kami. Kami sering berkumpul bersama dan belajar di rumahnya. 2 hari yang lalu, Budi berada di kampus. Dia bersama teman baiknya, Jamilah. Budi dan temannya tidak masuk kelas karena dosen tidak hadir.

Assignment for next week:

The following questions will test your ability to think laterally and mathematically. Discuss the questions with your friends. Explain your answer

1. When asked how old she was, Beth replied “In two years I will be twice as old as I was five years ago”. How old is she?
2. Which weighs more? A pound of iron or a pound of copper?
3. A farmer has 15 cows, all but 8 die. How many does he have left?
4. The ages of a mother and her graduate son add up to 66. The mother’s age is the son’s age reversed. How old are they?

Note for the assignment

1. you will do the assignment in group (with peers)
2. Each group member writes the result on their book
3. Next week, you will explain them to other group members orally (NO reading)



WEEK 4

QUESTION WORDS

MODAL & 5 WH

PRESENT	PAST
WILL	WOULD
MAY	MIGHT
CAN	COULD
SHOULD	HAD TO

**Always followed by
Verb 1, regardless
the subject.**

Example:

- **She can swim well**
- **As a child, she could swim well**

Negative	Interrogative
Modal + not	Modal + Subject
We cannot see it	Can you see it?

5WH

5 WH	MODAL/ AUX	SUBJECT	PREDICATE	OBJECT/ ADVERB
WHO	-	-	OPENED	THAT DOOR?
WHO	CAN	-	HELP ME	?
WHAT	DO	YOU	SEE	IN HIM
WHERE	CAN	I	MEET	TEACHER
WHEN	WILL	YOU	COME	HERE AGAIN
HOW	DOES	THIS PEN	WORK	?
WHY	DO	FIREFIGHTERS	RETURN	TO THEIR BASE
HOW OFTEN	DOES	YOUR DAD	OPERATE	COMPUTER
HOW MANY TIMES	DID	TEACHER	DEMONSTRATE	THE EXPERIMENT
WHAT TIME	DID	YOU	ARRIVE	HERE
WHAT COLOR	DID	INTAN	PAINT	THE HOUSE

Question Words

1. Who opened that door last night?
2. Who can help me?
3. What do you study?
4. Where do you want to go?
5. When will I see you again?
6. How does this machine work?
7. How often do you open facebook?
8. How long have you practiced this exercises?
9. Why would someone do that to him?

Formulating questions from situation

They go the class together.

1. Do they go to the class together?
2. Where do they go together?
3. Why do they always go together?
4. With whom does he go to the class with?
5. What time do they go to the class?
6. How do they go to the class?
7. What does she take with her to the class?
8. When will he return from the class?

Jessie loves to learn about computer programming and software

1. What does Jessie love to learn?
2. How long has she learned about computer?
3. Does she like computer programming?
4. Where does she study?
5. Why does she study computer software?
6. With whom does she study?
7. Can she do computer programming?
8. What can she do with computer software?
9. How many times a week does she practice it?
10. How often does she practice it in a week?

What will you ask if, ...

1. Your friend wants to borrow \$ 1 million from you
2. Your friends all wear similar color of clothing on campus.
3. One of your best friends does not say hi to you
4. Your group members did not show up to do assignment yesterday
5. Your friend came late to the class and he was all wet
6. One of your friends can play guitar very well
7. Your friend will give birthday surprise for to Mira
8. Your father will not go to pray in *jamaah* tonight because he is sick.

I study electrical engineering at the University of Plymouth. I love it there

1. How long has he been studying E.E..?
2. How long has he studied E.E...?
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

I cannot live without hand phone and social media. Its part of me now

1. What cannot you live without?
2. What is part of you now?
3. ..
4. ..
5. ..
6. ..
7. ..
8. ..
9. ..
10. ..

This toy car is battery-powered and can run really fast on track or dirt

1. What is the power source of the toy car?
2. Can the toy car run fast?
3. How long can the battery last?
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .
- 10..

You need to push that switch button in order to turn on the machine

1. What should I do to switch on the machine?
2. Where is the switch button?
3. .
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .
- 10..

The pipe is not solid and has big hollow to let water flows in

1. What is the function of big hollow on the pipe?
2. Is the pipe solid?
3. .
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .
- 10..

Create your own

Create your own sentence using various types of question words. You may use free situation, either facts or imaginaries. Be creative and relaxed when creating the sentences.

Please create at least 5 of your own then Q&A

Assignment for next week:

The following questions will test your ability to think laterally and mathematically. Discuss the questions with your friends. Explain your answer

1. Which weighs more? A pound of iron or a pound of copper?
2. There are 60 sweets in a jar. The first person took one sweet, and each consecutive person took more sweets than the person before, until the jar was empty. What is the largest number of people that could have eaten sweets from the jar?
3. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Key. 2. Door. 3. Lock. 4. Room. 5. Switch on

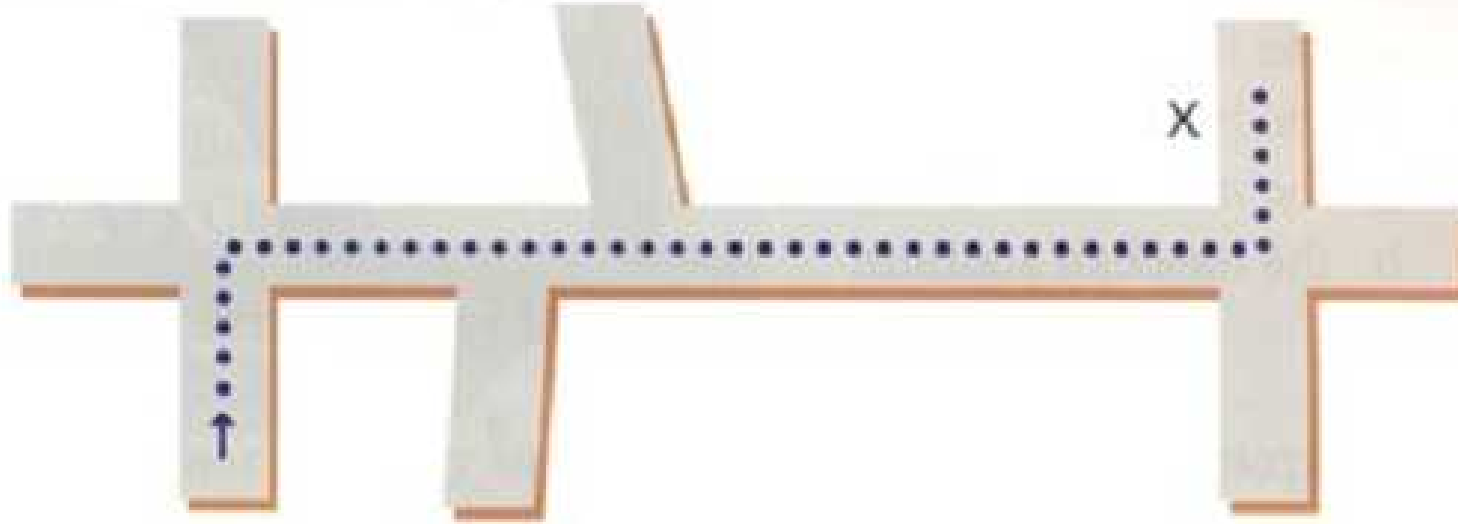
Note for the assignment

1. you will do the assignment in group (with peers)
2. Each group member writes the result on their book
3. Next week, you will explain them to other group members orally (NO reading)



WEEK 5

ASKING FOR AND
GIVING DIRECTION



A : Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the Park Hotel?

B : The Park Hotel? Let me see. Go straight along this road. Take the first right and the second left. You will find it on your left.

A : excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the museum?

B : The museum? No, sorry.

A : Thanks any way

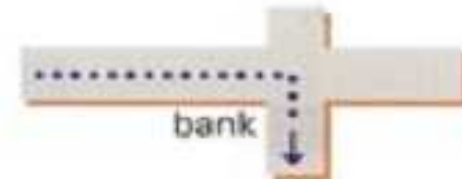
LET'S SEE HOW



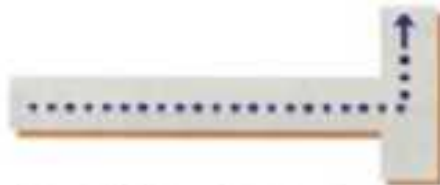
Go straight along this street.



Take the first left.



Turn right by the bank.



Turn left at the end of the road.



Go past the park and turn left.



Go over the intersection.



You'll come to a junction. Turn left.



You'll come to a fork. Bear right.



You'll see it on your left.



The theater is on the second block on the right.

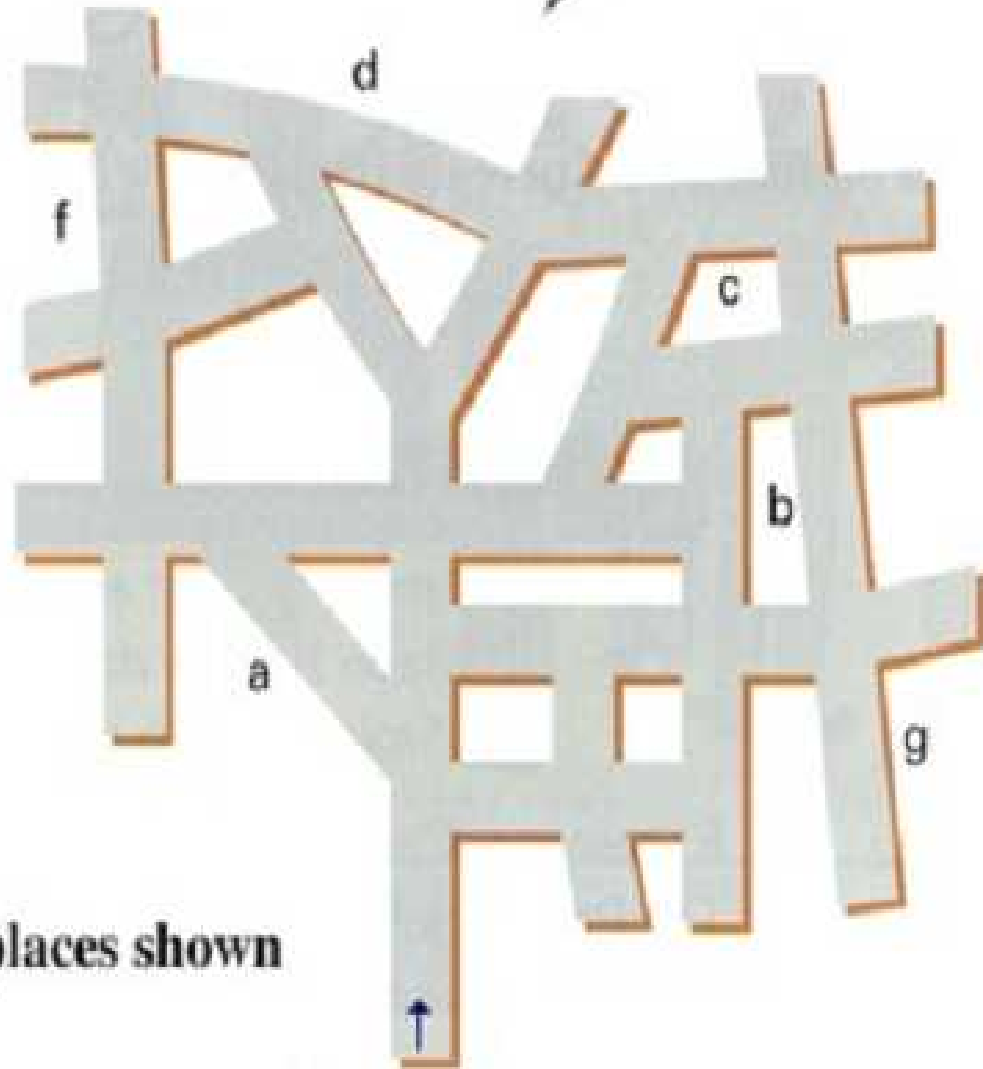


The museum is on the corner across from the church.

Practice

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to ... ?

- a. the bank
- b. the post office
- c. the art college
- d. the Grand Hotel
- e. the Ritz Theater
- f. the bus terminal
- g. the museum
- h. the baseball stadium



Ask for and give directions to places shown on this map.

YOU ARE
HERE

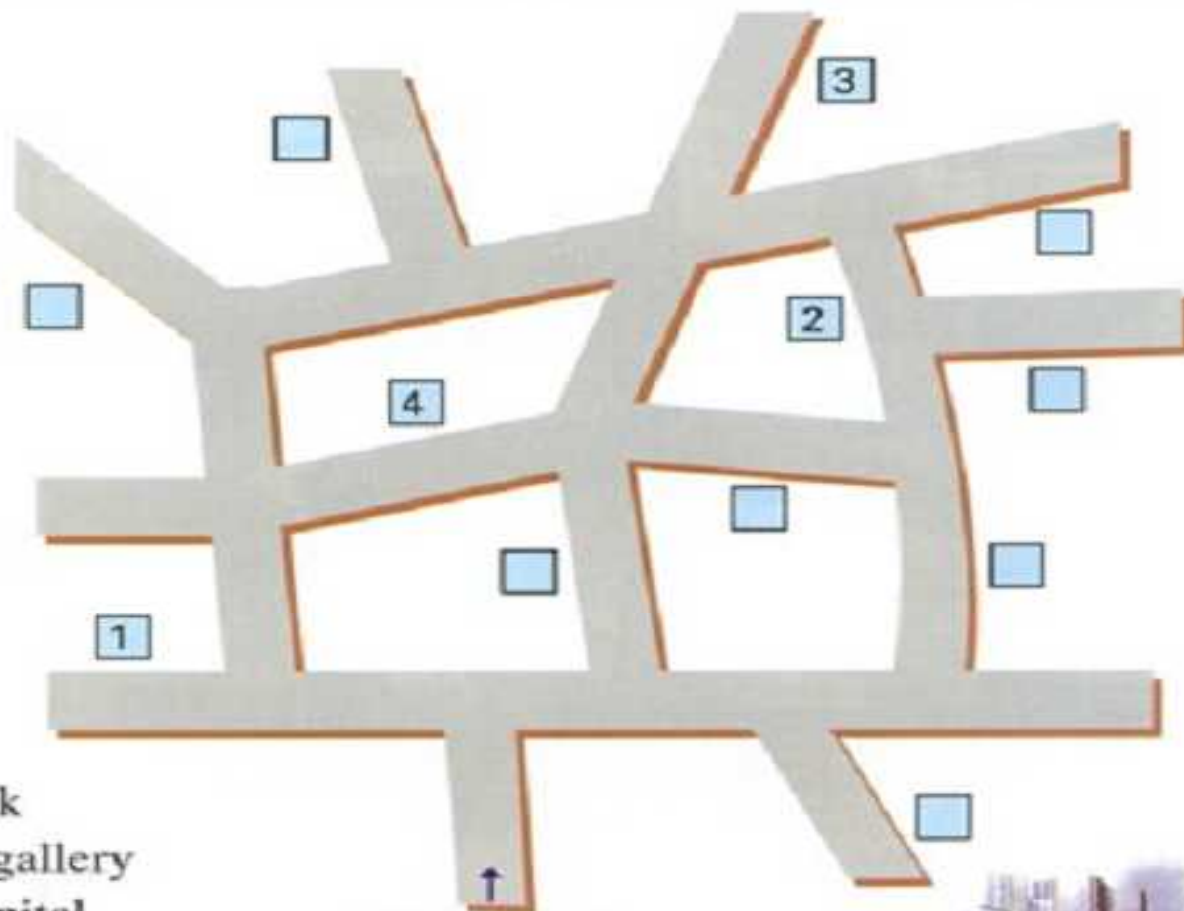
Can you please
tell me the way
to

1. Bank
2. Art gallery
3. Hospital
4. Supermarket
5. Post office

- 
- 1 bank
2 art gallery
3 hospital
4 college
5 supermarket
6 movie theater
7 post office
8 Chinese restaurant
9 tourist office



2. Tell your partner the way to the places shown on your map.



You are here

- 1 bank
- 2 art gallery
- 3 hospital
- 4 college
- 5 supermarket
- 6 movie theater
- 7 post office
- 8 Chinese restaurant
- 9 tourist office



REAL PRACTICE

Select 4 locations on or off campus then ask your friend to show you the direction.

You are free to decide where you want to go and where you are now.

Example:

1. You are at Chemical Engineering building and want to go to Economic Faculty building number 5.
2. You are at Bank BNI and need to go to Blepot

The very Place I Want To Be

Tell you peers the country/ city/ place you really really want to visit and why.

Prepare a two-minute explanation on the subject and present in front of the class. It is best if you can include "showing direction" in your explanation

Remind the class about midterm-test

ASSIGNMENT

Please prepare a group song. You can sing any English song you like.

You may use musical instrument or download music without song.

Do not sing children song or translate from other language to English.

ALL group member must contribute.



Week 6

**READING
COMPREHENSION**

2



Sally was nineteen years old. She had always lived with her parents, but now the time had come for her to go to university in another part of the country to study to be a doctor. Her mother was very sad about this, and she was also afraid, because she loved her daughter very much, and she thought, "My little girl will be alone for the first time in her life. She won't know anybody. There will be nobody to look after her, and perhaps she will have trouble, or she will be very sad because she isn't with us."

Sally said goodbye to her father and to her cat, and promised to telephone every week. Then her mother took her to the university by train. When they said goodbye, her mother cried, and on the way back home she cried again.

Then every week Sally kept her promise and telephoned. They talked for several minutes, and Sally was always very happy and never said that she missed her parents. Her mother was not glad about this. She thought, "Perhaps she's finding the university nicer than her home."

But then some holidays were getting near. That week, when Sally telephoned her parents, she said, "The students who live here were talking yesterday evening, and they said, 'We're very happy that we're going to return home again soon for a few days.'"

Sally's mother was very glad that the students had said this. "She must really miss us," she thought. Then she said, "And did you say that too?"

"Oh, yes!" Sally answered. "We all said that it's easy to speak to our parents on the telephone every week when we're away, but we really miss our pets!"

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

1 Had Sally ever left her parents before she went to university?

a) No, she had not. b) Yes, she had.

2 Why did Sally go to university?

a) Because it was in another part of the country.

b) Because she wanted to become a doctor.

3 Did her mother want her to go?

a) No, she did not. b) Yes, she did.

4 Why?

a) Because she wanted her to become a doctor.

b) Because she was afraid that university life in a strange place was not a good thing for her.

- 5 Why did Sally's mother cry in the train?
a) Because she had left Sally. b) Because she was going home.
- 6 Was she happy after Sally telephoned?
a) No, she was not. b) Yes, she was.
- 7 Why?
a) Because Sally was not happy at university. b) Because Sally was very happy.
- 8 Did the students want to go home for their holidays?
a) No, they did not. b) Yes, they did.
- 9 Why was Sally's mother glad then?
a) Because she thought that Sally missed her parents.
b) Because she thought that Sally was not going to come home.
- 10 Did the students miss their parents?
a) No, they missed their pets. b) Yes, they missed them very much.

Assignment for next week

Ambition

Tell the class why you want to be what you want to be. Please provide some necessary steps you need to take or you have taken in order to make your dreams come true.

Type the script and submit it next week

Week 7

Simple & Past Progressive

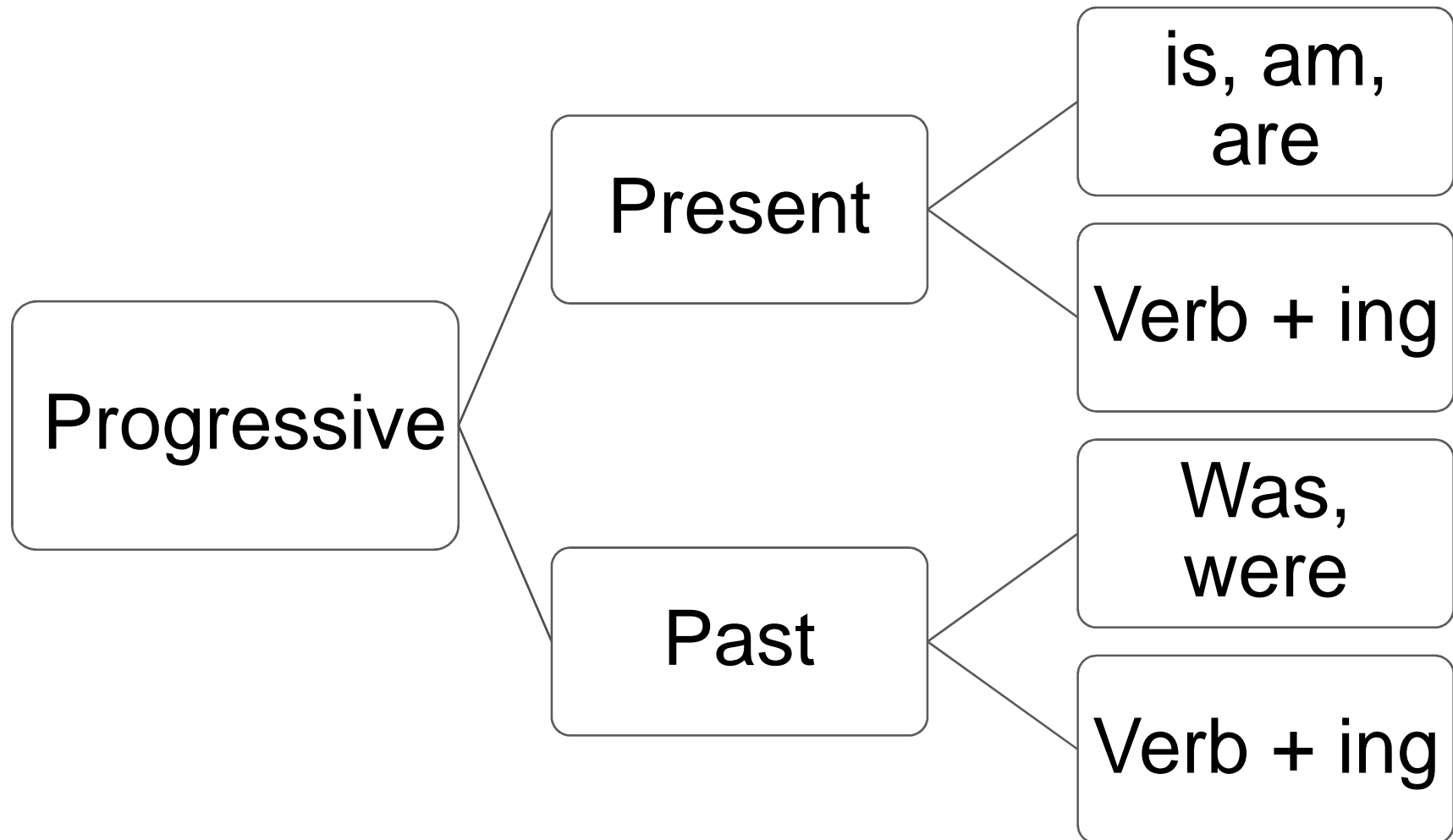
definition

Continuous is also called as progressive. It describes thing on progress (happening) at certain point of time.

For present progressive; it is happening NOW.

For past progressive; it was happening at specific time in the past.

Progressive or Continuous



Subject	To be	Verb + ing	Object	Adverb	Adverb
Engineers	Are	Experimenting	Cement hardness	At the laboratory	At the moment
Many electricians	Are	Installing	Electricity	In that building	Now
A designer	was	Sewing	A nice dress	To artist	At 8 last night
Brick layers	Were	Laying	Bricks	In the construction area	When you came
Typist	was	Typing	Some letters	For her Boss	Early this morning
That printer	Is	Printing	Some documents	For the meeting	Right now

Present & Past Progressive

With verb
“Always with verb +
ing”

Positive

Yunita is/ was
sleeping in her
room

They are/ were
studying English
together

Negative

Yunita isn't/
wasn't sleeping
in her room

They aren't/ were
not studying
English together

Interrogative

Is/ was Yunita
sleeping in her
room?

Are/ were they
studying English
together?

Subject	To be	Verb+ing		Adverbs
I	Am/ was	Studying	Translating	English
Researcher s	Are/ were	Running	Verifying	To the class
Foremen		Writing	Documenting	On the book
They		Sitting	Typing	On the chair
Tina and Tini		Reading	Organizing	Novel
Secretary	Is/ was	Typing	Constructing	The homework
Jamal's Father		Drinking	Managing	Water
My sister		Thinking	Designing	About school
Manager		Walking	Promoting	To the campus



1. What is he doing?
2. Where is he walking?
3. Is he walking by the beach?
4. Is he wearing a blue jacket?
5. Why is he laughing?



Answers must be more than 1 (One) sentence

1. What is she doing?
2. What is she eating?
3. Is she eating sandwich?
4. Is she eating at home?
5. Why is she eating?



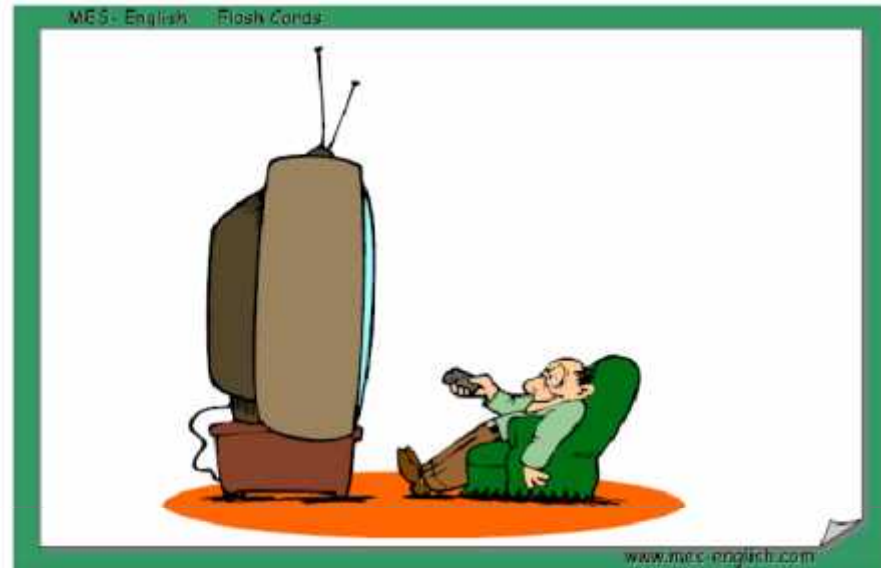
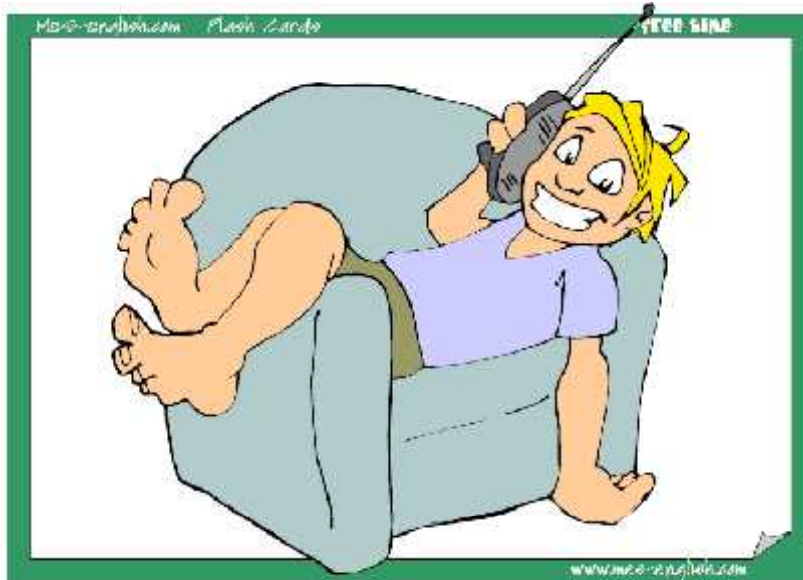
1. What is she doing?
2. Where is she now?
3. What is she holding?
4. Does she wear jacket?
5. Is she eating noodle?

*Answers must be
more than 1 (One)
sentence*

1. What is he doing?
2. Why is he drinking milk?
3. What is he looking at?
4. Do we need milk in our diet, why?
5. Where is he now?



Please create some interrogative sentences using present and past progressive from the pictures below. Consider using 5WH



Explain this picture in Present Progressive



Please create a nice story from these pictures. Use present or past progressive tense



Wow! A lot of jobs.



Follow up activity

Go around and tell your version of story to your friends. After that, create questions using the information provided in the pictures then asked them to your friends. Your questions may go beyond the pictures. You are free to use your imagination.

You may also ask any free question under the format of simple and past progressive tense.

10 menit yang lalu, Saiful sedang menonton tv sambil makan snack di ruangan tamu. Dia sedang menonton film kartun favoritnya. Saat ini, dia sedang menonton berita. TV menayangkan berita tentang Mando Gapi sedang berjalan mengunjungi teman baiknya Bang Joni. Mando Gapi sedang berjalan sambil bernyayi. Dia tidak memperhatikan seorang gadis sedang menyapanya sambil berkata, “Bang Mando, suara abang merdu sekali”. Bang Mando pun terkejut dan menjawab, “Saya sedang menyanyikan lagu cinta”.

Here are 10 (ten) points of discussion. You will use these to talk with your peers. Please ask follow up question to gain better and clearer understanding

.... going to watch a film tonight. going to clean his/her house at the weekend.
.... going to play football at the weekend. going to watch the television tonight.
..... going to buy a present at the weekend. going to spend some time with friend in the park tomorrow.
..... going to study tonight. going to travel somewhere soon
..... going to visit parents/ friends at the weekend. going to speak English all day today.

Please memorize the following adjectives along with
their comparative and superlative versions
(I will check this after Midterm test or next 2 weeks)

Able	Automatic	Awake	Asleep
Bad	Frozen	Boiling	Sweet
Bitter	Sour	Salty	Hot
Bright	Dark	Cheap	Expensive
Clean	Dirty	Fertile	Foolish
Different	Cold	Crowded	Dry
Wet	Cozy	Light	deep
Shallow	True	False	Early
Fat	Thin	Slim	Right

Please memorize the following adjectives along with their comparative and superlative versions

Adjective	Adjective	Adjective
Narrow	Cool	Friendly
Quiet	Tall	Busy
Simple	Old	Heavy
Attractive	Safe	Nerdy
Efficient	High	Spooky
Complicated	Clean	Bad
Little	Bright	Much
Many	Cute	Good



Week 9

Adjective

Describing an object

Learning Objective


Adjective

1. Definition & Use of Adjective
2. Order of adjectives
3. Different types of Adjective


Definition:

Adjectives is used to describe of give information about nouns or pronouns.

Good pen



She is cute



Common use & examples

1. Lisa is wearing a **sleeveless** shirt today. She looks **nice**
2. This soup is not **edible**. It tastes really **sour**.
3. He writes **meaningless** letters.
4. This shop is much **nicer** now with new decoration.
5. Ben is an **adorable** baby.
6. Linda' s hair is **gorgeous**.
7. This glass is **breakable**.
8. I met a **homeless** person in NY.

Order of Adjectives

Where a number of adjectives are used together, the order depends on the function of the adjectives. The usual order is:

<i>Value/ opinion</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Age/ temperature</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Material</i>
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------

1	Value/ opinion	Delicious, lovely, charming
2	Size	Small, huge, tiny
3	Age/ temperature	Old, hot, young
4	Shape	Round, square, rectangular
5	Color	Red, white
6	Origin	Swedish, Chinese
7	Material	Plastic, wooden, silver

Order of adjective examples

1. I love that **really big old green antique** car that is always parked at the end of the street. [quality - size - age - color - qualifier]
2. My sister has a **beautiful big white** bulldog. [quality – size – color]
3. A **wonderful old Italian** clock. [opinion - age - origin]
4. A **big square blue** box. [size - shape - color]
5. A **disgusting pink plastic** ornament. [opinion - color - material]
6. Some **new slim French** trousers. [age – shape – origin]
7. My **small new red sleeping** bag. [size – age – color – purpose]
8. I bought a pair of **black leather** shoes. [color - material]

Exercises

Take 3 (three) objects of your possession and explain them in the way introduced to you previously.

After that, reverse the task by asking your friends to explain your items of possession.

Comparative

Comparative is comparing 2 (two) objects.

Example:

1. These books are heavier than that one.
2. My car is smaller than your garage.
3. His workshop is more advance than their workshop.
4. Teacher' s refrigerator is more expensive than Andi' s refrigerator.
5. Mechanic' s bolts are bigger than Sally' s pencil.

Superlative

Saying one thing has superlative quality over others (more than 2 objects)

Examples:

1. This pen is the most beautiful pen I have ever had.
2. Intan is the most beautiful girl in my class.
3. Hand phone is the most important invention in this decade.
4. Our loudspeakers has the highest volume.
5. Salim is the tallest student in my class.
6. I dream to be the smartest student in my class.

please say the comparative and superlative version of each adjective we have here, then use them in sentence (comparative or superlative)

Able	Automatic	Awake	Asleep
Bad	Frozen	Boiling	Sweet
Bitter	Sour	Salty	Hot
Bright	Dark	Cheap	Expensive
Clean	Dirty	Fertile	Foolish
Different	Cold	Crowded	Dry
Wet	Cozy	Light	deep
Shallow	True	False	Early
Fat	Thin	Slim	Right

please say the comparative and superlative version of each adjective we have here, then use them in sentence (comparative or superlative)

Adjective	Adjective	Adjective
Narrow	Cool	Friendly
Quiet	Tall	Busy
Simple	Old	Heavy
Attractive	Safe	Nerdy
Efficient	High	Spooky
Complicated	Clean	Bad
Little	Bright	Much
Many	Cute	Good

- 1) I have it.
- 2) All students have it.
- 3) We can use it to write.
- 4) We use it to take note.
- 5) Usually, it is black.
- 6) It has many colors.
- 7) We can buy it at shop.
- 8) We can buy it at copier shop.
- 9) We can keep it in the bag.
- 10) We can bring it everywhere.
- 11) It is cheap not expensive
- 12) It has many shapes.
- 13) We can keep it in pocket.
- 14) It can break.
- 15) It is light
- 16) It can run out of ink.

Saya mempunyai nya (benda itu)

Semua siswa memilikinya.

Kita dpt menggunakannya untuk mnls

Kita menggunakannya utk mencatat

Biasanya berwarna hitam.

Itu memiliki banyak warna

Kita dapat membelinya di toko

Kita dapat membelinya di toko ftkp

Kita bisa menyimpannya di tas

Kita bisa membawanya kemana-mana

Itu murah tidak mahal.

Itu memiliki banyak bentuk

Kita bisa menyimpannya di dalam saku

(benda) Itu dapat patah/ rusak

(benda) Itu ringan

Tintanya bisa habis

describe an object



1. It is a thing/ an object
2. We use it everyday.
3. All students have it.
4. We have it in this class.
5. I have it and you have it too.
6. We can use it to write.
7. We also can read it.
8. We can write on it.
9. It is cheap.
10. It has many colors.
11. Usually it is white
12. We have it in our bag.
13. We can also buy it at copier shop.
14. We can buy it at a book shop.
15. I have more than one.

Small Group Talk

In small group, sit in circle and throw in 3 items of your possessions. You will discuss them using as many adjectives as possible. You may:

- a) Describe the object.
- b) Tell the function
- c) The story of the object, etc

Be creative and open-minded

ASSIGNMENT

Select 3 items (objects) around you and try to elaborate/ describe them as clear as possible. Each item/ object must be described in no less than 16 sentences.

This is a group work, but each individual **MUST** write it down in their homework book too.



Week 10

Speaking & Listening

GUESSING GAME

Use the detail explanation from your assignment and have guessing game in the class. Group that can make the most guess wins the game.

Quiz Siapa Dia

1. Ask each group to think of one object.
2. Ask other groups to ask a yes no question to guess what they object is.
3. That group may only answer "yes" , "no" , or "maybe"
4. Group takes turn asking question.
5. Each group may only ask one question at a time.
6. Group will have their chance to ask again when their turn comes.
7. Students may make a guess when they are sure what the object is.
8. If they get it right, they will get the point, but if they don' t, they are out of the game.

Example:

1. Is that a noun?
2. Can we find it here?
3. Is the color white?
4. Can we eat it?
5. Is that big?
6. Can we sit on it?
7. Is it expensive?
8. Is it in front of us?

Insya Allah

by: Maher Zein



Every time you feel like you cannot go on

You feel

That you are

All you see is night

And all around

You feel so

You can't see which way to go

Don't despair and never

Cause Allah is always

Insya Allah3x

Insya Allah you'll find your way

Every time you can make
You feel you can't
And that its way too late
Your're so, wrong you
have made
Haunt your mind and is full

..... and never lose hope
Cause Allah is always

Insya Allah3x

Insya Allah you'll

Insya Allah3x

Insya Allah you'll find your way

Turn to Allah
He's never
Put your trust in Him
Raise your and

OOO Ya Allah
Guide don't let me go astray
You're the only one that,
Showed me the way 2x
Insya Allah 3x
Insya Allah we'll find the way

Listen to the audio and answer
these questions



1. What is the title of the dialogue?
2. Who bought him a vcd?
3. What does Bobby do to help his cousin?
4. The girl said, "good for you" . What does it mean?
5. How did his cousin do on math test?

Listen to the listening and answer these questions



1. Why is the boy upset?
2. Has he looked every where?
3. Has he searched it in the classroom and in his desk?
4. Does the girl suggest to look for the book in teacher's desk?
5. Where does he find the book?
6. What is the boy's name?
7. What is the girl's name?

Reading Comprehension

for next week

1. Read the text provided to you.
2. Look for difficult vocabularies.
3. Try to understand the reading.
4. Prepare your very own original two-paragraph long (1 page) explanation/ description of the text (you may do this in group)
5. Be ready to share about your writing to your friends.
6. You will exchange the writing with your friends from other group, then you will ask your peers based on information you' ve found in it.



WEEK 11

READING
COMPREHENSION

Homework

Please search 2 pictures from internet. You can select any picture you like. Copy and paste it a piece of paper. The size must be half of the paper size. Print it on cover paper (kertas jeruk atau kertas foto) then cut them.

You will need to explain about your picture for at least 3 minutes. Remember, no text





Week 12

Conditional Type I

Future Possible

Definition

Not happened yet

Future possible (possible to happen in the future)

Condition + Prediction/ expectation

Jika hari ini hujan, saya akan basah.

Saya akan basah jika hari ini hujan.

If it rains today, I will get wet

I will get wet *if* it rains today.

General formula

If + present tense, future tense

Future tense + if + present tense

More examples:

1. If he comes and apologizes, I will forgive him.
Simple present tense simple future
2. The event will start if they come
Simple future Simple present tense
3. If they are here, we can ask about that problem
4. Many vehicles will park here if the road is open.
5. Some students will read the sign if you put it up earlier

Switch the Following Sentences into the other formula

1. Mother will cook noodle if father buys the ingredient
2. Ihsan will play football if he has the shoes
3. My friends will come late if the rain doesn't stop
4. Yanti will stay here longer if her friends come
5. Jessica will forgive you if you apologize
6. If Hasan asks about it, I will not tell him
7. If this pen does not work, you may try this one
8. If you catch a flue, you should try this medicine
9. If lecturer arrives in the class, we all must stand and say *salam*
10. If they can do that. I will treat them lunch at canteen

What (will you do) if?

1. What if the train arrives late?
2. What if they never show up?
3. What if someone asks you to lie?
4. What if some one you don' t know offers you a lift?
5. What will you do if you are sick and are not able to go to campus?
6. What will you ask your idol when you meet him?
7. Create 3 of your own

What (will you do) if?

Cont...

This is the continuation from the previous exercise. You will make more than 5 (five) sentences for each number of the exercise

1. What if the train arrives late?
2. What if they never show up?
3. What if someone asks you to lie?
4. What if some one you don' t know offers you a lift?
5. What will you do if you are sick and are not able to go to campus?
6. What will you ask your idol when you meet him?

Easy talk

Discuss with your peer or group.

You are required to provide at least 4 sentences for each question

1. What animal would you like to have as a pet, why?
2. What is the most beautiful animal on the planet? Explain your reason.
3. What makes you happy?
4. Tell us about your future goal?
5. Who inspires you the most in this life? Explain how and why

ASSIGNMENT

Prepare this situation for your speech next week. You will have 2 full-minute to explain about this in front of the class.

Talk about some technology that you have started using fairly recently. You should say:

- What it is and what it does
- How it makes life better or easier
- How it is different to other similar technology
- And say whether you think you will still be using it in ten years' time or not, and why



Week 13

'How to'

Speaking & Conversation

How To

We will focus on how to explain procedures or process or procedures of something.

You will need to explain step by step to make your audience clear.

Assume that they know NOTHING about this, therefore, be detail

How to Cook Noodle

Explain:

1. What noodle is
2. Step by step on how to cook it

Noodle is a very famous food in Indonesia. All people have eaten noodle. Almost everybody likes it. It is delicious and cheap to.

This is step by step on how to cook it.

First, prepare a bowl of water. Boil the water and put noodle in it. Wait for several minutes until it cooks.

After that throw the water and put the noodle in the bowl. Put in all the ingredients and mix them.

Noodle is ready to serve.

Do this with your group

Please do similar task with your group. Write 1 (one) very nice "How To" then tell your friends. Remember, no reading.

Select a topics and do this with your group.

1. How to use certain software
2. How to cook Acehnese noodle
3. How to drive a car
4. How to change a tire
5. How to operate computer
6. Free

Now, do this on your own

Please do similar task on your own. Write 1 (one) very nice "How To" then tell your friends. Remember, no reading.

Select a topics and do this with your group.

1. How to use certain software
2. How to cook Acehnese noodle
3. How to drive a car
4. How to change a tire
5. How to operate computer
6. Free

ASSIGNMENT

Please memorize these verbs along with their V2 & V3

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Bite | 15. Be | 29. Run | 43. Keep |
| 2. Leave | 16. Throw | 30. Make | 44. Break |
| 3. Hide | 17. Drink | 31. Catch | 45. Fight |
| 4. Steal | 18. Sit | 32. Go | |
| 5. Swim | 19. Ring | 33. Bring | |
| 6. Win | 20. Stand | 34. Ride | |
| 7. Put | 21. Let | 35. Rise | |
| 8. See | 22. Grow | 36. Tell | |
| 9. Wear | 23. Lose | 37. Shine | |
| 10. Eat | 24. Give | 38. Sell | |
| 11. Think | 25. Do | 39. Fly | |
| 12. Know | 26. Shut | 40. Take | |
| 13. Show | 27. Teach | 41. Get | |
| 14. Buy | 28. Speak | 42. Come | |

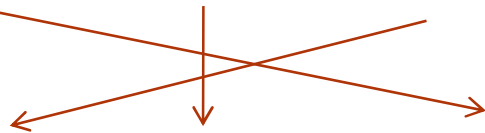


Week 14

PASSIVE VOICE

Ibu memasak nasi

S P O



Nasi dimasak oleh Ibu

S P O

Para mahasiswa membawa buku ke kampus

S P O K

Buku dibawa ke kampus oleh para mahasiswa

S P K O

GENERAL FORMULA

Passive Voice in Present Tense

Risya eats banana

Banana is eaten by Risya



People watch football match at coffee shop

Football match is watched by people at coffee
shop



GENERAL FORMULA

Passive Voice in Past Tense

Risya **ate** banana

Banana **was eaten** by Risya



People **watched** football match at coffee shop

Football match **was watched** by people at coffee shop



GENERAL FORMULA

Step by step

1. Move object to subject
2. Determine "to be" for new subject.
3. Change V1 into V3
4. Move subject to object

I called my parents last night

My parents were called by me last night



VERB

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graph LR; VERB[VERB] --> TRANSITIVE[TRANSITIVE]; VERB --> INTRANSITIVE[INTRANSITIVE]; TRANSITIVE --> TRANSITIVE_EX[COOK, TAKE, WATCH]; INTRANSITIVE --> INTRANSITIVE_EX[SIT, GO, WALK];
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TRANSITIVE

COOK, TAKE,
WATCH

INTRANSITIVE

SIT, GO, WALK

Verb Changes

Here are some verbs and lets see if they are transitive or intransitive and verb 2 and 3 from them

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Bite | 15. Be | 29. Run | 43. Keep |
| 2. Leave | 16. Throw | 30. Make | 44. Break |
| 3. Hide | 17. Drink | 31. Catch | 45. Fight |
| 4. Steal | 18. Sit | 32. Go | |
| 5. Swim | 19. Ring | 33. Bring | |
| 6. Win | 20. Stand | 34. Ride | |
| 7. Put | 21. Let | 35. Rise | |
| 8. See | 22. Grow | 36. Tell | |
| 9. Wear | 23. Lose | 37. Shine | |
| 10. Eat | 24. Give | 38. Sell | |
| 11. Think | 25. Do | 39. Fly | |
| 12. Know | 26. Shut | 40. Take | |
| 13. Show | 27. Teach | 41. Get | |
| 14. Buy | 28. Speak | 42. Come | |

Change the following into passive

1. Eriska cleans the house
2. Dini drinks water
3. Students do homework
4. Father drives car
5. We watch tv at home
6. Siti and Hisyam brought some cookies last meeting
7. I wore nice shirt to campus yesterday
8. Some students bought pencils in that shop
9. Yani gave some donations to the beggar
10. My father grew tomato in the field last season

Passive with Question Words

Question words can be used in Passive Voice. They are used at the beginning of the sentence as they were used in positive ones.

Examples:

1. Who is invited to the event?
2. Why that bird is caged?
3. Can that chair be moved here?
4. Will the show be attended by many people?
5. Where can this book be bought?
6. Can that assignment be completed on time?

Change active into passive

Please find the active sentence from text below and change them into passive. Remember that not all sentences can be transformed into passive. Only sentence that contains “transitive verbs” that can.

Book

People have used books in some form for more than 5,000 years. In ancient times, people wrote on clay tablets, strips of wood, or other materials. The term book comes from the early English word boc, which means tablet or written sheets.

In the earliest printed books, the information now carried on the title page appeared at the end of the book in a statement called the colophon. The illustration that faces the title page is called the frontispiece.

The text is the main part of the book. The text is usually divided into separate parts called chapters or books. The text may also include illustrations. In many books, several sections follow the text. The appendix contains notes, charts, tables, lists, or other detailed information discussed in the text. Many books have an index, which lists in alphabetical order important subjects, names, and places in the text. The index gives the page number where the reader can find these items in the text. Finally, some books have a bibliography that lists sources used by the author in writing the book. The bibliography also lists additional sources on subjects in the text.

EXERCISES

Please make 10 interrogative sentences in Passive Voice then ask them to your friends.

I will advice you to use verbs list on previous slide

Speaking exercise

Please prepare clear answer for the following questions

What did you do last weekend? Was there anything interesting happened last week?

Tell me about your best/ worst/ funny experience?

When were you born? Did you celebrate it? (if yes, how?, if no, why not?)

What's the last movie you saw? What was it about? Did you like it? Tell us



Week 15

Speaking Practice

Here are 6 (six) point of discussion. You will use these to talk with your peers. Please ask follow up question to gain better and clearer understanding.

What language do you really want to study, why?	Will you date someone who speaks other language than you, explain why!
Which language do you think is the most difficult to learn? Why?	You met your number 1 idol. What will you ask him/ her? List 3 questions
Someone invited you to a concert. Are you going to come with him/ her, why?	What are your motivation in learning? Mention 3

Speaking exercises

Magic Lamp

You found a magic lamp and it grants you 3 wishes. Please tell us your wish and reasons why you choose them.

Compare the best ones 😊

Music

When was the last time you went to a concert or live show?

What kind of music do you like? Is there any kind of music that you can't stand?

How many CDs do you own?
What kind of music do you have the most of?

Do you ever like to listen to loud music? When?

What musician would you most like to meet? Why?

Do you prefer music in English or in your own language? Why?

Why do you think English language music is so popular?
Can a band be a worldwide hit if they don't sing in English?

Do you like to sing? Have you ever sung karakoe?

Help me, Counsellor

Some one comes to you telling their problems. Please understand their problems and provide suggestions/ solutions to their problems.

1. An old widow.

She has 7 children. Children are all grown up. No one leaves with you. Some have married. All are busy with their family and carrier. Almost never sms, call, email, or visit.

2. Parents.

You have a teenage son and doughter. Your son is naughty, lazy, argue a lot and always ask for money. You tried to talk with him, but he never listens.

Daughter starts to copy him.

4. A husband.

Your spouse (wife) has an old pet dog. It gets sick often and needs a lot of care and money for vet. You don't like the dog. Its old, smelly and disgusting. Wife loves it very much.

5. A university student.

You have a girlfriend. She is cute, funny, clever and popular. You love her very much. But, she cheated on you again and again. However, she promised to change.

Help me, Councillor

Some one comes to you telling their problems. Please understand their problems and provide suggestions/ solutions to their problems.

3. A girl.

You have a lazy and party girl roommate. She doesn't care about you or the room. You hate her, but you cannot afford to pay for the rent by yourself.

6. A daughter.

You are the last in family. Your parents are old. You take care of them by yourself. Other siblings don't care. You don't have time for yourself and have to stay at home everyday for them.

Prepared speech

Prepare this situation for your speech next week. You will have max of 1 full-minute to explain about this in front of the class.

Talk about a piece of technology that you couldn't live without. You should mention:

- What it looks like
- How you use it
- Why it is vital to you
- And talk about how other people live or lived without it