



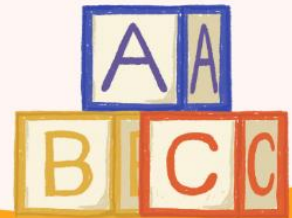
ENGLISH

BOOK

for Beginners



let's learn
English



AFNAN | ITA ISNAINI | NUR HAFIDAH PERDANA
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ENGLISH BOOK

for Beginners

The logo for Sanabil features the word "Sanabil" in a blue, sans-serif font. Above the letters "a" and "i" are two red, stylized, curved lines that resemble a roof or a decorative flourish.

Sanabil

ENGLISH BOOK for Beginners

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PREFACE

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Praise be to Allah SWT, for His infinite mercy. And grace that enabled us to complete this book on time. Furthermore, shalawat and salam do not forget to pray to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, a role model for all mankind. This book is intended for beginners who want to learn English in an easy and practical way. This book can be used for elementary school students as a support in preparing themselves to learn English early.

Of course, this book has been compiled with a variety of variations accompanied by attractive images to attract attention in learning English more vigorously. The subject matter in each theme is accompanied by practice questions so that you can understand the material well.

We would like to thank all those who have helped in writing this book, we are fully aware that this book is far from perfect both in terms of material and writing, therefore we humbly appreciate criticism and suggestions from readers who are constructive in improving this book in the future as the parable says there is no ivory that is not cracked, so if there are mistakes in writing we apologize.

Mataram,..... 2023

Author

Author's Preface

Along with the rapid development of time, the times have changed, from classical to modern times filled with advances, one of which is the development of technology. This technological development has a huge impact on all of us, for example, everyone can carry one small object that contains the world. Why is that, it is because the development of this era of globalization is so rapid. With the world in everyone's grasp, it indicates that the object can connect between one country and another and of course the people in it, therefore we need to learn a language which this language is nicknamed the world language.

This world language is often used because with this language all countries can communicate smoothly. This world or international language is English. Why English, why not other countries' languages? This question may often be with us among the community. One of the reasons English is made an international language is because of colonialism, England is a European country known to have the largest colonies. Hopefully with the existence of reasons like this might be able to answer our questions.

By publishing this book, we as writers and designers hope that this book can help in the fluency of learning English. In this book you will learn from the very beginning, there are many exercises and interesting pictures so you will have a fun learning experience.

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THEME 1

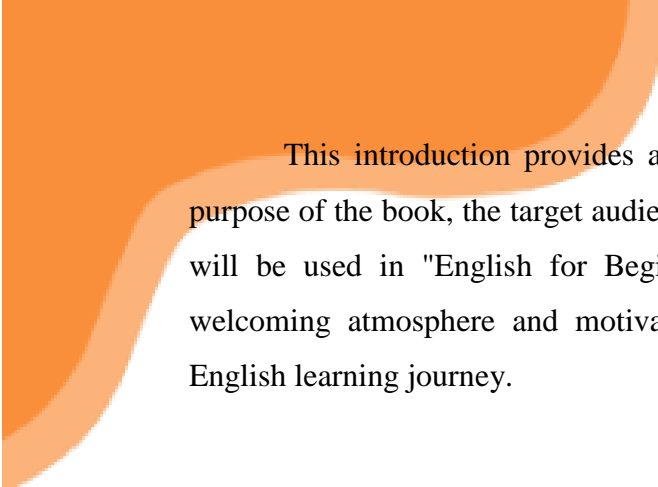
Introduction

Welcome to the world of English! This textbook, "English for Beginners," is a guidebook specifically designed to help you begin your journey in understanding and mastering the English language. As you know, English is the most important international language and has been recognized by various countries. In addition to being a communication tool, English is certainly the key to opening new opportunities in various fields.

In this book, we will explore the basics of English, from basic grammar to everyday vocabulary that will help you communicate in a variety of situations. We understand that starting with a new language may feel difficult and challenging, but you don't have to worry. This book will help you build a solid foundation for your English language skills.

The book is organized in a way that is easy to understand and follow, with an emphasis on the practical use of the language in everyday life. Each chapter will introduce new concepts and provide exercises.

Whether you are a student, a professional looking to improve your English, or someone who wants to explore a new language, you are in good hands as this book will help you achieve your goals. We hope that this book will be a constant companion on your journey to master English and open doors to new opportunities to come.



This introduction provides a clear introduction to the purpose of the book, the target audience, and the approach that will be used in "English for Beginners". It also creates a welcoming atmosphere and motivates readers to start their English learning journey.

THEME 2
PERSONAL IDENTITY
(Identitas Pribadi)



A. Alphabet

An alphabet is a collection of letters based on the order prevalent in a particular language. Letters are symbols in a writing system. These letters are used to symbolize sounds in a particular language. The alphabet consists of 26 letters used in English. These letters can be used to represent sounds in a language. These letters can be used to form words and sentences.

A a
ei [ei]

B b
bi [bi:]

C c
si [si:]

D d
di [di:]

E e
i [i:]

F f
ef [ɛf]

G g
ji [dʒi:]

H h
eic [ɛɪtʃ]

I i
ai [ai]

J j
jei [dʒeɪ]

K k
kei [keɪ]

L l
el [ɛl]

M m
em [ɛm]

N n
en [ɛn]

O o
ou [oʊ]

P p
pi [pi:]

Q q
kiu [kju:]

R r
ar [ɑr]

S s
es [ɛs]

T t
ti [ti:]

U u
yu [ju:]

V v
vi [vi:]

W w
dabel yu [ˈdʌbəl ju:]

X x
eks [ɛks]

Y y
wai [waɪ]

Z z
zed [zɛd]/zi [zi:]

1. Vowels are commonly called "huruf hidup/vokal" where the sound does not block the air through the mouth.

Vowels

A I U E O

2. Consonants (konsonan) are also called "huruf mati", because they cannot be mentioned without being followed by a vowel (vocal).

Consonants

**B C D F G H J K L M N
P Q R S T V W X Y Z**

Now learn to pronounce the letters according to their pronunciation. Don't forget to memorize it! After that we practice by spelling words.

Example:



Apple (Apel): [eɪ] [pi:] [pi:] [ɛl] [i:]



Cat (Kucing): [si:] [eɪ] [ti:]



Book (Buku): [bi:] [oʊ] [oʊ] [keɪ]



Doll (Boneka): [di:] [oʊ] [ɛl] [ɛl]

EXERCISE:

Spell the words below!



Lion
Singa



Flower
Bunga

el-ai-ou-en



Grapes
Anggur



Violin
Biola



Yarn
Benang



Pie
Pie



Sun
Matahari



Zebra
Zebra



Kiwi
Kiwi



Hat
Topi

B. Greetings

Greeting is an expression of greeting that is commonly used to greet someone we know. Greeting phrases are also used to start a conversation with someone.



Hello/Hi!



How are you?

Bagaimana kabarmu?

Have a nice day

Semoga harimu menyenangkan



Nice to meet you

Senang bertemu denganmu



Good bye

Selamat tinggal

Greetings	Responses
Hello/Hi (halo/hai)	Hello/Hi (halo/hai)
How are you? (bagaimana kabarmu?)	I'm fine/ I'm good (saya baik-baik saja)
Nice to meet you (senang bertemu denganmu)	Nice to meet you too (senang juga bertemu denganmu)
Have a nice day (semoga harimu menyenangkan)	Have a great day (semoga harimu menyenangkan)
See you (sampai jumpa)	See you (sampai jumpa)
Good bye (selamat tinggal)	Bye (selamat tinggal)
Good morning (selamat pagi)	Morning (pagi)
Good afternoon (selamat siang/sore)	afternoon (siang/sore)
Good evening (selamat malam)	Evening (malam)

Midnight
(Tengah Malam)
12.00 AM



Late Night
(Larut Malam)
12.01 AM to 04.00 AM



Good Morning
(Selamat Pagi)
4.01 AM to 11.59 AM



Noon
(Tengah Hari)
12.00 AM to 01.00 PM



Good Afternoon
(Selamat Siang/Sore)
1.01 PM to 5.59 PM



Good Evening
(Selamat Malam)
6.00 PM to 7.59 PM



Good Night
(Selamat Malam/Selamat
Tidur)
8.00 PM to 11.59 PM



Dialogue example:

Daniel: “Hi, Sarah. How are you?”

“Hai, Sarah. Bagaimana kabarmu?”

Sarah: “Hi, Daniel. I’m fine”

“Hai, Daniel. Aku baik-baik saja”

Daniel: “Where are going?”

“Kamu mau pergi kemana?”

Sarah: “I want to go to home to finish my homework”

“Saya mau pulang untuk menyelesaikan pr”

Daniel: “Oh okay, have a nice day”

“Oh oke, semoga harimu menyenangkan”

Sarah: “Thank you. Nice to meet you, Daniel”

“Terimakasih. Senang bertemu denganmu, Daniel”

Daniel: “Nice to meet you too, Sarah”

“Senang juga bertemu denganmu, Sarah”

Sarah: “See you later”

“Sampai jumpa lagi”

Daniel: “See you”

“Sampai jumpa”

C. Number and Color

A number is a digit or multiple digit symbol used to symbolize a number value. Numbers in English are divided into two namely cardinal and ordinal. Cardinal numbers are the numbers that are used for counting. It helps us to know how many elements are there. Ordinal numbers are the concept of natural numbers which is used to describe a way to arrange different elements.

CARDINAL NUMBER

0 Zero (zero) Nol	1 One (wan) Satu	2 Two (tu:) Dua
3 Three (tri) Tiga	4 Four (fo:) Empat	5 Five (faiv) Lima
6 Six (siks) Enam	7 Seven (seven) Tujuh	8 Eight (eit) Delapan
9 Nine (nain) Sembilan	10 Ten (ten) Sepuluh	11 Eleven (ilevn) Sebelas
12 Twelve (twelv) Dua belas	13 Thirteen (te:tin) Tiga belas	14 Fourteen (fo:tin) Empat belas
15 Fifteen (fif:tin) Lima belas	16 Sixteen (siks:tin) Enam belas	17 Seventeen (seven:tin) Tujuh belas

18

Eighteen
(eit:tin)
Delapan
belas

19

Nineteen
(nain:tin)
Sembilan
belas

20

Twenty
(twenti)
Dua puluh

21

Twenty One
(twenti wan)
Dua puluh
Satu

30

Thirty
(the:ti)
Tiga puluh

40

Forty
(fo:ti)
Empat puluh

50

Fifty
(fif:ti)
Lima puluh

60

Sixty
(siks:ti)
Enam puluh

70

Seventy
(seven:ti)
Tujuh puluh

80

Eighty
(eit:ti)
Delapan
puluh

90

Ninety
(nain:ti)
Sembilan
puluh

100

One Hundred
(wan handrit)
Seratus

101

One Hundred and
One
(wan handrit end
wan)
Seratus Satu

1000

One
Thousand
(wan tausen)
Seribu

Even and Odd Numbers

2 4

1 3

6 8

5 7

ORDINAL NUMBER

0

Zero
(zero)
Nol

1st

First
(fe:st)
Pertama

2nd

Second
(seken)
Kedua

3rd

Third
(te:d)
Ketiga

4th

Fourth
(fo:th)
Keempat

5th

Fifth
(fifth)
kelima

6th

Sixth
(siksth)
Keenam

7th

Seventh
(seventh)
Ketujuh

8th

Eighth
(eith)
kedelapan

9th

Ninth
(nainth)
Kesembilan

10th

Tenth
(tenth)
Kesepuluh

11th

Eleventh
(ileventh)
Kesebelas

12th

Twelfth
(twelvth)
Kedua
belas

13th

Thirteenth
(te:tinth)
Ketiga
belas

14th

Fourteenth
(fo:tinth)
Keempat
belas

15th

Fifteenth
(fif:tinth)
Kelima
belas

16th

Sixteenth
(siks:tinth)
Keenam
belas

17th

Seventeenth
(seven:tinth)
Ketujuh belas

18th
Eighteenth
(eit:tinth)
Kedelapan
belas

19th
Nineteenth
(nain:tinth)
Kesembilan
belas

20th
Twentieth
(twentith)
Kedua puluh

21st
Twenty First
(twenti fe:st)
Kedua puluh
Satu

22nd
Twenty Second
(twenti sekend)
Kedua puluh Dua

23rd
Twenty Third
(twenti te:d)
Kedua puluh Tiga

Writing the Date

Penulisan tanggal

Date-Month-Year
Tanggal-Bulan-Tahun

1st March 2018
The first of March, 2018

14 March 2016

Month-Date-Year
Bulan-Tanggal-Tahun

March 12th, 2018
March the twelve, 2018

March 2, 2016

Color is the part of light that is either transmitted or reflected. Color is the impression that the eye gets from light reflected by objects subjected to that light.

Three main colors are basic and are called primary colors (warna primer), namely red (Merah), yellow (Kuning), and blue (Biru). If two primary colors are mixed, it will produce a second color or secondary color (warna sekunder).





WHITE

(wait)

Putih



BLACK

(blek)

Hitam

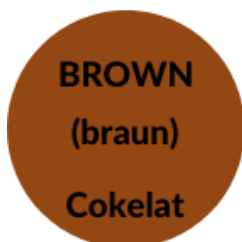


PINK

(pink)

Merah muda

LIGHT = Muda



BROWN

(braun)

Cokelat



GREY

(grei)

Abu-abu



LIGHT GREEN

(lait gri:n)

Hijau muda

DARK = Tua/Gelap



NAVY

(nevi)

Biru tua



DARK GREEN

(da:k gri:n)

Hijau tua



MAROON

(marun)

Merah tua

EXERCISE:

Color and label the number

2

7

5

8

3

9

1

4

6

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Red | 4. Pink | 7. Orange |
| 2. Green | 5. Yellow | 8. Purple |
| 3. Brown | 6. Blue | 9. Black |

D. Hobbies

Hobbies is an activity or activity that is liked and does not get bored when done repeatedly. A hobby is also called a passion.

A "hobby" means an idiosyncratic pastime or pleasure practiced in one's leisure time, rather than as one's main occupation. A hobby is a recreational activity done in one's spare time to relax the mind and improve one's mood.

Dancing
(densing)
Menari



Writing
(raiting)
Menulis



Cooking
(kuking)
Memasak



Reading
(ri:ding)
Membaca



Gardening
(gardening)
Berkebun



Shopping
(soping)
Berbelanja



Fishing
(fising)
Memancing



Playing
(pleying)
Bermain



Play football
(pley futbol)
Bermain bola



Drawing
(drawing)
Menggambar



Cycling
(saikling)
Bersepeda



Photographing
(fotograping)
Memotret



Swimming
(suiming)
Berenang



Traveling
(trevling)
Bepergian



Singing
(singing)
Menyanyi



Painting
(peinting)
Melukis



EXERCISE:

Match the following images with the correct word.



Fishing
Gardening



Dancing
Play football



Singing
Swimming



Cycling
Painting



E. Introduction

Introduction is a phrase/expression used for introductions or introducing oneself in English.

What is your name?
Siapa nama kamu?

My name is Anna
Nama saya Anna

How old are you?
Berapa umur kamu?

I am 12 years old
Umur saya 12 tahun



Where are you from?
Dari mana asal kamu?

I am from East Java
Saya dari Jawa Timur

Where do you live?
Dimana kamu tinggal?

I live in Malang on
jalan Pierre Tendean
Saya tinggal di Malang
di jalan Pierre Tendean

EXERCISE:

All about me

My name is

I am years old



Boy Girl



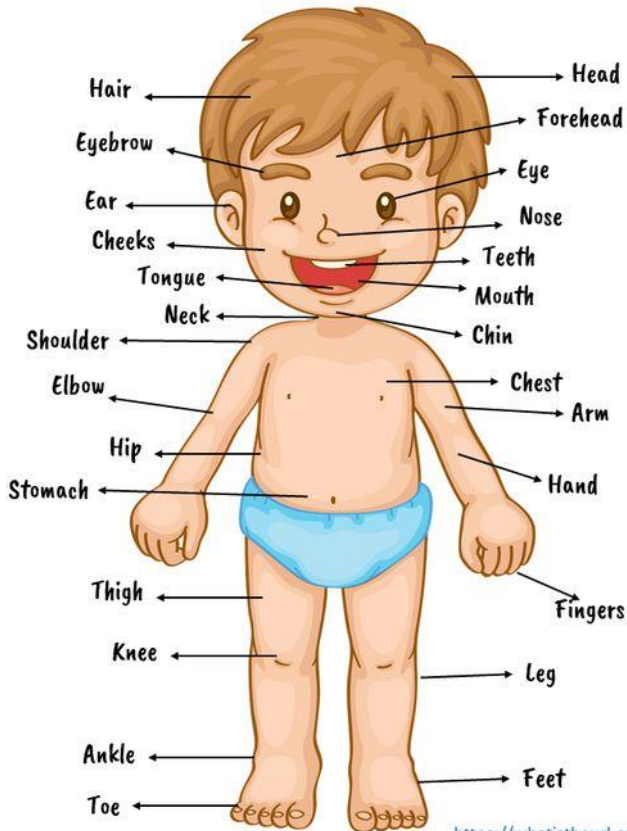
My favorite color is _____

I have siblings

F. Parts of Body

Human limbs are the parts of the body from head to toe.

Parts of Body



<https://whatistheurl.com/>

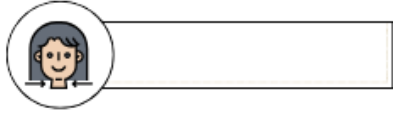
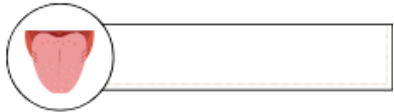
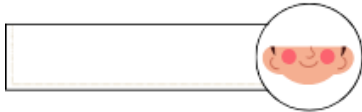
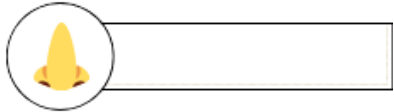
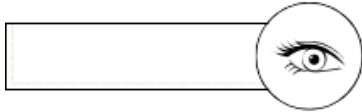
<https://i.pinimg.com/564x/31/91/04/319104e0e5498f7e93d7de47adb77ea6.jpg>

Names of Fingers



EXERCISE:

Look at the picture and write the correct word in the blank.



- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| ● Ear | ● Neck | ● Nose |
| ● Cheeks | ● Eye | ● Hair |
| ● Tongue | ● Mouth | |

THEME 3
HOUSES
(Rumah)



A. Family

Families are the closest and most important people in our lives. They include mom, dad, siblings, and sometimes also grandparents. Family are the people who are always there to look after us, give us love, and help us in every way. They are the people who live together at home and make our home a loving place.



grandfather
('graenfa:de)
kakek



family
(faemili)
keluarga



grandmother
(graenmade)
nenek



father
(fa:de:)
ayah



mother
('made)
ibu



uncle
(ankel)
paman



aunty
(a:nti)
bibi



baby
(beibi)
bayi



sister
(siste:)
saudari
perempuan



brother
('brade:)
saudara
laki - laki



cousin
(kazen)
saudara sepupu



daughter
(dote:)
anak perempuan



son
(san)
anak laki - laki

EXERCISE:

Read and Choose!



Aunty

Grandmother

Mother



Mother

Aunty

Sister



Father

Grandfather

Mother



Uncle

Grandfather

Father



Son

Daughter

Brother



Cousin

Baby

Son



Grandmother

Father

Uncle



Daughter

Sister

Cousin



Aunty

Daughter

Sister



Grandmother

Mother

Grandfather



Daughter

Sister

Cousin



Son

Brother

Uncle

- Part of the House

Home is the place where we live. It is the building or place where we sleep, eat, play and live most of our time. Home is a cozy and safe place where we feel like we have our own place. It is also the place where our family usually lives together. Homes can be apartments, houses, or even other places where people live.

A. Bed Room

A bedroom is a room in a house or residence that is specifically designed for sleeping and resting. Typically, a sleeping room is equipped with a bed, pillows, blankets, and wardrobe. It is the place where one goes for a night's sleep and gets the necessary rest. A bedroom is a room designed for comfort and relaxation, so that people can sleep comfortably and wake up refreshed the next day.





bookcase
(buk'keis)
lemari buku



clock
(klok)
jam



desk
(desk)
meja



chair
(caer)
kursi



dressing table
(dresing tebal)
meja rias



telephone
(telefwon)
telpon



miror
(mirer)
cermin



bed
(bed)
ranjang

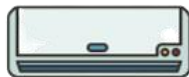
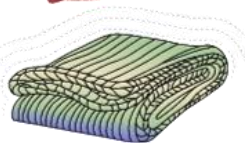


pillow
(pilow)
bantal



lamp
(laem)
lampu

blanket
(blanakit)
selimut



air-conditioner
(erkondisioner)
pendingin
ruangan



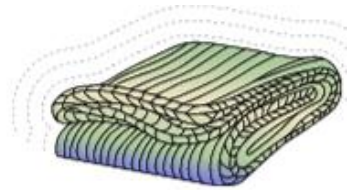
cupboard
(kapbea:d)
lemari pakaian

EXERCISE:

Bedroom multiple choice!



- a. chair
- b. pillow
- c. desk



- a. blanket
- b. chair
- c. bed



- a. desk
- b. chair
- c. lamp



- a. blanket
- b. bookcase
- c. dressing table



- a. mirror
- b. pillow
- c. bookcase



- a. blanket
- b. pillow
- c. bed



- a. blanket
- b. pillow
- c. bed



- a. desk
- b. clock
- c. bed



- a. wardrobe
- b. air-conditioner
- c. bookcase



- a. blanket
- b. wardrobe
- c. bookcase



- a. blanket
- b. pillow
- c. bed



- a. clock
- b. desk
- c. lamp



- a. blanket
- b. pillow
- c. wardrobe

B. Bath Room

A bathroom is a room in a house or building that is specifically designed for performing personal needs such as bathing, toileting, washing hands, and other personal care. Usually, a bathroom is equipped with a bathtub or shower, toilet, sink, and sometimes also a mirror, medicine cabinet, and toiletries such as soap and towels. The bathroom is an essential part of the home used to maintain personal hygiene and health.



toothbrush
(tu:tbras)
sikat gigi



razor
(reizer)
pisau cukur



shower
(syawe:)
pancuran



bathtub
(ba:ttab)
bak mandi



toilet
(toilet)
wc



faucet
(fasit)
keran air



mirror
(mire:)
cermin



face flannel
(feis flaenel)
kain pembersih muka



face wash
(feis wash)
sabun muka



shampoo
(syaempow)
sampo



soap
(sop)
sabun



comb
(kowm)
sisir



cupboard
(kapbea:d)
lemari pakaian



table
(teibl)
meja



lamp
(laem)
lampu



chair
(caer)
kursi



miror
(mirer)
cermin

EXERCISE:

Give the number!



1. toothbrush



2. fashwash



3. faucet



4. bathtub



5. shower



6. comb



7. facial flannel



8. soap



9. shampoo



10. toilet

C. Kitchen

A kitchen is a room in a house or building that is used for cooking food, preparing dishes, and conducting cooking-related activities. Typically, a kitchen is equipped with a stove, oven, sink, cabinets, and cooking utensils such as pots, pans, and eating and drinking utensils. It is the place where food is cooked, prepared, and often where the family gathers when eating together. The kitchen is one of the most important rooms in the house and serves to fulfill daily nutritional needs.



jug
(jag)
tempat air



larder
(larder)
lemari
makan



mixer
(mikse:)
pengaduk



glass
(glass)
gelas



cup
(kap)
cangkir



plate
(pleit)
piring



knife
(kenaef)
pisau



blender
(blende:)
penghancur



refrigerator
(refrigerete:)
lemari es



vegetable basket
(vejetable basket)
keranjang sayuran



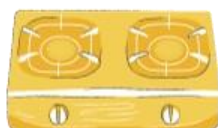
sink
(sing)
bak cuci



ladle
(ledl)
sendok besar



frying pan
prai:ing pen)
wajan



stove
(stouv)
kompor



grater
(greite:)
parut



colander
(koleinde:)
saringan



dustbin
(dasybin)
tempat sampah



vacuum cleaner
(vekum kli:ner)
pembersih debu

EXERCISE:

Tick the correct picture for each word!

grater



colander



knife



ladle



plate



mixer



frying pan



mixer



frying pan



blender



dustbin



sink



stove



cup



jug



D. Dining Room

Dining room definition, a room in which meals are eaten, as in a home or hotel, especially the room in which the major or more formal meals are eaten.

A dining room is a space in a house that is specifically designed for eating with family or guests. It is usually equipped with a dining table, chairs, and other furniture used for eating meals. The dining room is often located adjacent to the kitchen for convenience in serving food.



dining table
(daining teibl)
meja makan



dining chair
(daining cee:)
kursi makan



ricebowl
(raisbeul)
tempat nasi



spoon
(spu:n)
sendok



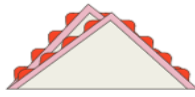
bowl
(boul)
mangkok



fork
(fo;k)
garpu



tablecloth
(teibl:clot)
alas meja



napkin
(naepkin)
serbet



tissue
(ti:syu)
tisu



fruit crate
(fru:ts kreit)
keranjang
buah



teapot
(ti:pot)
teko teh



jug
(djag)
kendi



plate
(pleit)
piring



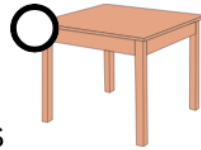
mug
(mag)
cangkir



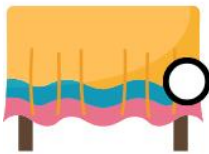
bottle
(batl)
botol

EXERCISE:

Give the number!



1. glass
2. table
3. bowl
4. chair
5. mug
6. tablecloth



7. jug
8. bottle
9. fork
10. napkin
11. knife
12. spoon



E. Family Room/Living Room

The living room is one of the rooms in the house that is used to receive guests, relax, and interact with others. It is usually arranged with chairs, sofas, tables, and other decorations to create a cozy environment. The living room is a place where family and friends can gather, talk, watch TV, or simply relax together. It is one of the important rooms in a home for social activities and entertainment.



armchair
/ˈɑːm.tʃɛɪ/
kursi lengan



sofa
/'sɒfə/
sofa



vase
/'vɑːz/
vas bunga



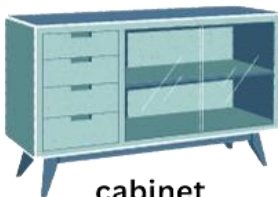
television
/'tɛlə.vɪʒən/
televisi



curtain
/'kʌtən/
tirai



telephone
/'tɛləˌfoʊn/
telepon



cabinet
/'kæbənət/
kabinet



cupboard
/'kəbɜːd/
lemari



lamp
/'læmp/
lampu



photograph
/'fəʊtəˌɡræf/
foto



pillow
/'pɪləʊ/
bantal



bookshelf
/'bʊkʃɛlf/
rak buku



table
/'teɪbəl/
meja



chair
/'tʃeɪ/
kursi



clock
/'klɒk/
jam



carpet
/'kɑːpət/
karpət

EXERCISE:

Crossword Puzzle!





TELEVISIONKACURTAIN
EPJRARMCHAIRBMXYAK
LJKTSTIMSJLCLOCKPTP
ECLEEKJYRDCHAIRKYTT
PHOTOGRAPHDCVRSXYI
HATANBVXZQWLMKTYNI
OEFBNTBHDCUPBOARDI
NPILLOWAUHVHCDKVUI
EJWEARPETANJKNYUL

THEME 4
SCHOOL
(Sekolah)



A. School Area

School is one of the places where children can learn how to open their minds. There, they will gain knowledge of numerous topics, including math, language, lifestyle, and records, to enhance their perspective on the world. Blanketed in the place in the school area are buildings, flags, flagpoles, parks, and others.

School area



EXERCISE:

Spell the name and write the columns!



flag

□ □ □ □



Schoolhouse

□ □ □ □ □ □
□ □ □ □ □



sport field

□ □ □ □ □
□ □ □ □ □



library

□ □ □ □ □ □ □



classroom



canteen



office



laboraturium



B. Stationery

Stationery is an item used to write down each need in regular life as the times development, stationery will become greater cutting-edge and more realistic to use. In Indonesia, stationery has been known considering that prehistoric times. At first, this device changed into manufactured from bark, rattan, or bamboo carved in this type of manner. These days, stationery has grown to become greater contemporary and we can be labeled into pencils, ballpoint pens, markers, pen ink, and others.

Stationery (Alat tulis)



Paperclip
(peipe:clip)
Penjepit kertas



Pins
(pins)
Penjepit



Compass
(kaempezs)
Jangka



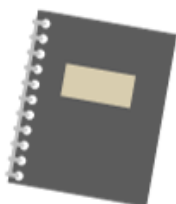
Ruler
(ru:le)
Penggaris



Protactor
(protekte:)
Bujur derajat



Set square
(set skwware)
Penggaris segitiga



Notebook
(not'buk)
Buku catatan



Paper
(peipe:)
Kertas



Crayon
(kreien)
Kapur warna



Pencil
(pensl)
Pensil



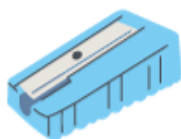
Eraser
(ireise)
Penghapus



Bollpoint
(bolpoin)
Pulpen



Book
(buk)
Buku



Sharpener
(sa:pene:)
Peraut pensil



Pencil box
(pensl baks)
Kotak pensil

EXERCISE:

Paper Pins Book Pencil
Ruler Bollpoint Set squire

Put the name of the name above to fill in the column below!



C. Classroom

Classroom is a room in a school constructing, which features as a place for face-to-face activities inside the coaching and getting to know technique. The furniture in this room consists of student desks, pupil chairs, trainer desks, study room shelves, blackboards, and other suitable room accessories.

Classroom

(Ruang kelas)



Blackboard
(**'blaekbo:d**)
Papan tulis



Globe
(**gleub**)
Bola dunia



Vase of Flower
(**ves of flawe;**)
Vas bunga



Bag
(**baeg**)
Tas



Book
(**buk**)
buku



Clock
(**klo:k**)
Jam



Student
(scudent)
Murid



Teacher
(ti:ce:)
Guru



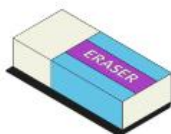
Table
(teibl)
Meja



Bench
(bens)
Bangku



Chalk
(ca:k)
kapur



Eraser
(ireise)
penghapus



Color pencil
('kale:pensl)
pensil warna



ink
(ing)
tinta



Ruler
(ru:le)
penggaris



sharpener
(sa:pene:)
peraut pensil



Pencil box
(pensl baks)
kotak pensil

EXERCISE:

Complete the words syllables according to the picture.



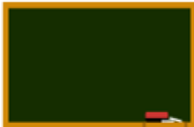
___her



___le



__be



_____board



_____Flower



___ck



__g



__ch



__dent

D. Shapes and Lines

Form is a meeting point between space and mass. shape is also a geometrical description of the part of the universe of the field occupied with the aid of the object, without a doubt put shape can be explained by the principle of simple geometric objects (dimensions) which include factors, strains, curves, planes (as an example, a square or a circle), or it is able to also be explained by means of stable items (3 dimensions) such as cubes, or spheres.

Shapes & lines

(Bentuk & Garis)



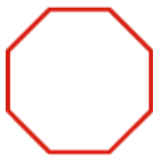
Oval
(ouvel)
Oval



Pentagon
(pentagon)
Segi lima



Hexagon
(heksagon)
Segi enam



Otctagon
(oktagon)
Segi delapan



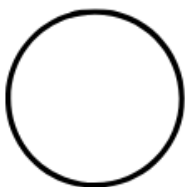
Triangle
(traengel)
Segitiga



Square
(skwer)
Bujur sangkar



Rectangel
(rektaengel)
Persegi Panjang



Circle
(saikel)
Lingkaran



Straight line
(streit line)
Garis lurus



Wavy line
(weivi lain)
Garis Bengkok



Dots
(dots)
Titik-titik



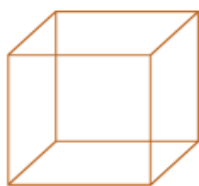
Zig zag
(zig saeg)
Garis Patah



Spiral
(spaierel)
Garis spiral



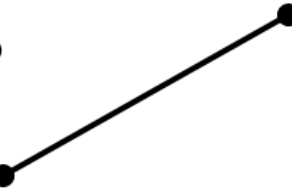
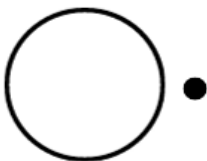
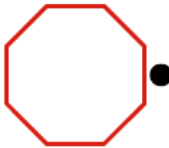
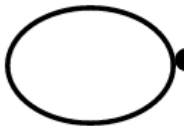
Ball
(bo:l)
Bola



Cube
(kyu:b)
Kubus

EXERCISE:

Color the picture on the left side according to its pair on the right side and then draw a line to pair the shapes.



E. Library

The library is a storehouse of understanding, an vital supply of information which can screen the records of the past and may be used as a basis for making plans and research for the future. Libraries are generic, meaning that all of us, any age, any profession can research and discover facts in libraries.

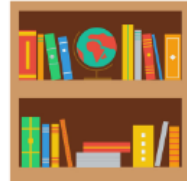
Library (Perpustakaan)



Library building
(laibreri bilding)
Jedung perpustakaan



Pile of books
(pail of buks)
Tumpukan Buku



Bookcase
(bukeiz)
Rak Buku



Book
(buk)
Buku



Air Condition
(er condisien)
pendingin ruangan



Closed Circuit Television
(klos sirkuit televisyon)
Televisi Sirkuit Tertutup



W-fi
(wayfai)
W-fi



Computer
(kompyute:)
Komputer

EXERCISE:

Complete the text below correctly!

Fill in the dots below with letters



BO...K



C...M ...U...ER



B...O... CA...E



.....FI



P..L... ..FB.....KS



A..R C..ND..ON....R

F. Canteen

The college canteen is a area that offers and/or sells meals, located within the territory or grounds of the faculty controlled by using college citizens and is commonly open at some stage in the faculty day. A healthy college Canteen is a unit of pastime at school that offers fitness blessings.

Canteen (Kantin)



Food
(kompyute:)
Komputer



Toast
(towst)
Roti Panggang



Canteen table
(kantin teibl)
Meja kantin



Canteen building
(kenting bilding)
Gedung Kantin



Sandwich
(saewich)
Roti isi



Canteen chair
(kantin ceir)
Kursi kantin



Juice
(juws)
Sari Buah



Potatos
(potatus)
Kentang Goreng



Blender
(blender)
Alat tempat
pencampur

EXERCISE:

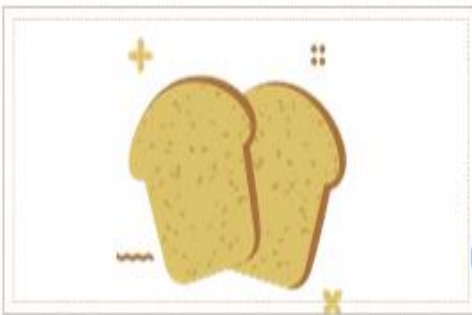
Write “F” for food or “D” for drink.



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)

THEME 5
PUBLIC PLACE
(Tempat Umum)

GARDEN



MARKET



RESTAURANT



MUSEUM



PLACE OF WORSHIP

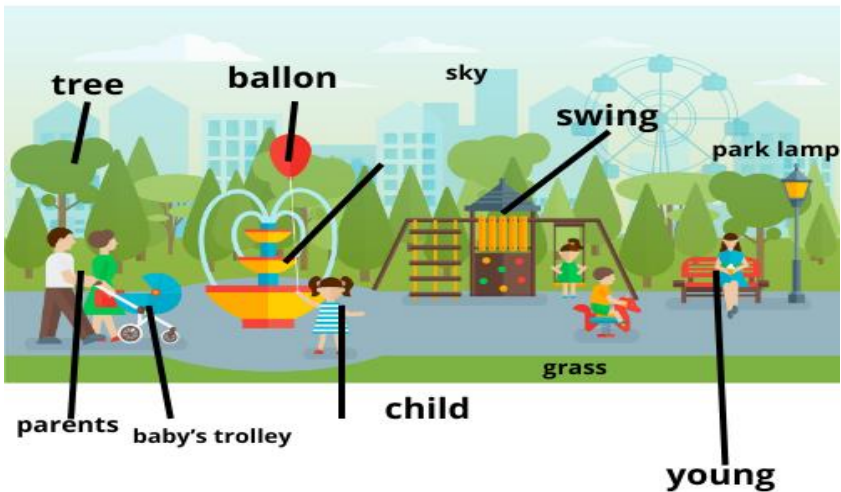


HOSPITAL



A. In The Garden

A garden is a public space that is cultivated and maintained to care for various types of plants. Gardens also provide a play area for children with the goal of making them happy. The function of a garden can also be family recreation, a place of aesthetics that can be freely visited for the society's comfort.



123rf.com



BALLON
(bə'lɒn)
BALON



TREE
(trē)
=POHON



SWING
(swɪŋ)
AYUNAN



BABY'S TROLLEY
(Beibi 'trälē)
TROLI BAYI

WATER FOUNTAIN
('wɔdər 'fount(ə)n)
Air MANCUR



SKY (skī)
LANGIT



PARK LAMP
(pärk lamp)
LAMPU TAMAN



CHILD (CHİld)



YOUNG
(yəŋG)
ANAK MUDA



GRASS
(Gres)

EXERCISE:

LOOK AND MATCH!

Look at the pictures and draw a line to match each picture with the correct word.

Water fountain

Tree

Cloud

Park lamp

Baby's trolley

B. In The Market

A market is a place where the society sells and buys goods or services. It is where sellers and customers come together to exchange goods or services. In addition to being a transaction location, the market also serves as a source of economic information, such as information about prices and customer needs.



Creativemarket.com

STORE
(stôr)
TOKO



GLOVE
(gløv)
SARUNG TANGAN



BASKET
('baskæt)
KERANJANG



MEAT
(mêt)
DAGING



FRUIT
(fröot)
BUAH



FISH (fiSH)
IKAN

CUSTOMER
('kæstəmər)
PEMBELI



APRON
('äprən)
CELEMEK



SHOPPING BAG
(SHäpiNG Bag) TAS
BELANJA



STALL
(stöl)
WARUNG



SELLER
('selər)
PENJUAL

VEGETABLE
('vejtəb(ə)l)
SAYURAN



EXERCISE:

LOOK AND SPEAK!

Look at the pictures and say the words



MEAT(mēt)
=DAGING



GLOVE(gləv)
=SARUNG TANGAN



STORE(stōr)
=TOKO



BASKET('baskət)
=KERANJANG



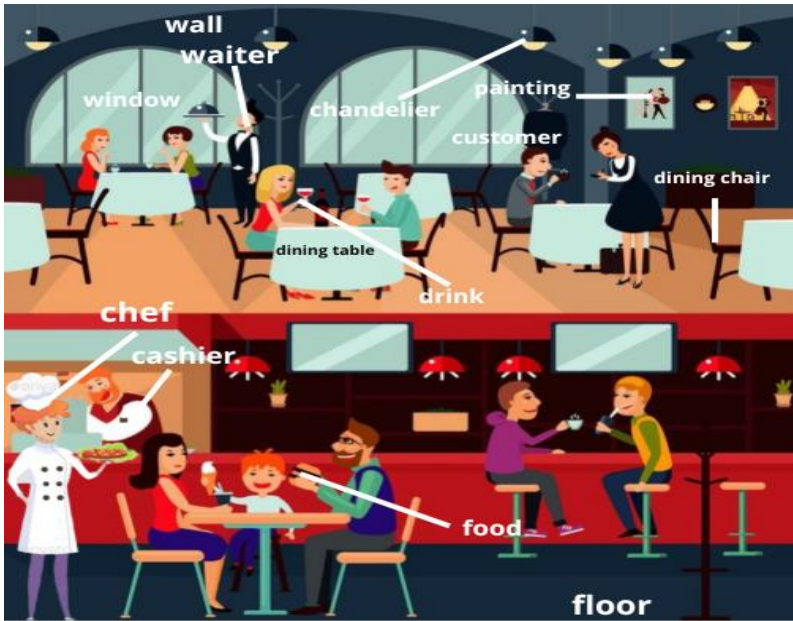
APRON('äprən)
=CELEMEK



SHOPPING BAG('SHäpɪŋ Bæg)
=TAS BELANJA

C. In The Restaurant

A restaurant is a business or place that provides food and beverages in a comfortable atmosphere. Restaurants typically offer a diverse menu that can include various types of dishes, such as appetizers, main courses, desserts, and drinks. The food and beverages at a restaurant are served by waiters to customers who usually sit at dining tables to enjoy their meals. Restaurants also typically have higher and more extravagant prices compared to stall.



Freepik.com

CHANDELIER
(SHanda'ir)
LAMPU GANTUNG



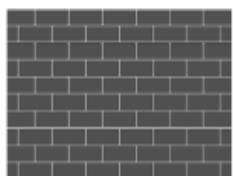
DINING TABLE
('diniNG 'tábel)
MEJA MAKAN



DRINK(dríNGk)
MINUMAN



WAITER ('wádar)
PELAYAN



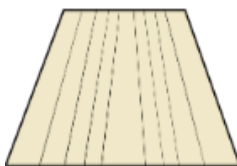
WALL (wôl) TEMBOK



WINDOW ('windô)
JENDELA



PAINTING('pân(t)íNG)
LUKISAN



FLOOR (flôr) LANTAI



CHEF (SHeF)
KOKI

CASHIER (ka'Shir)
KASIR



FOOD(fööd)
MAKANAN

DINING CHAIR
('diniNG CHer)
KURSI MAKAN



EXERCISE:

LOOK AND ANSWER

Collect this word become the correct word.

❖ O-O-F-D

=FOOD

❖ G-I-I-N-N-A-P-T

=.....

❖ D-N-I-I-N-T-G-B-A-L-E

=.....

❖ K-N-I-R-D

=.....

❖ C-F-E-H

=.....

❖ C-A-R-E-S-H-I

=.....

❖ W-O-D-I-N-W

=.....

❖ C-O-T-S-U-E-R-M

=.....

❖ O-O-R-F-L

=.....

D. In The Museum

A museum is a place or institution dedicated to the collection, preservation, research, and exhibition of objects, artifacts, artworks, historical items, or scientific specimens of cultural, historical, artistic, or scientific significance. Museums serve as educational and cultural centers, allowing the public to access and learn from these items, which are often displayed in exhibitions or galleries.



Freepik.com 1



STATUE ('staCHoo)
PATUNG

MAP (map) PETA



PAINTING ('pān(t)jīng) LUKISAN



GUIDE (gīd)
PEMANDU



AMPHORA ('amfərə)
AMPORA
(Bejana Yunani)



VISITORS ('vizidərs)
PENGUNJUNG



DINOSAUR FOSSIL ('dīnə_sōr 'fāsəl)
FOSIL DINOSAURUS

PHOTOGRAPHER
(fə'təgrəfər)
JURU POTRET



BARRIER ('berēər)
PEMBATAS

EXERCISE:

LOOK AND FOCUS

Choose the correct answer for the word partner below. Change them to English sentences. Draw a circle (o) in the oval column if the translation is correct in English, and draw a cross (x) in the box if it is not correct in the translation.

BARRIER	• •	PEMBATAS
AMPHORA	• •
STATUE	• •
MAP	• •
GUIDE	• •
PHOTOGRAPHER	• •

EXERCISE:

LOOK AND ANSWER

Collect this word become the correct word.

- ❖ R-A-I-B-E-R-R
= BARRIER
- ❖ N-I-P-A-I-G-N
=
- ❖ T-R-I-S-I-V-S-O
=.....
- ❖ R-S-D-N-O-I-A-S-S-F-O-L-I-U
=.....
- ❖ A-M-P
=.....
- ❖ D-U-I-G-E
=.....
- ❖ P-A-M-H-R-O-A
=.....
- ❖ E-A-T-S-T-U
=.....
- ❖ H-H-P-O-R-O-E-R-G-P-T
=.....

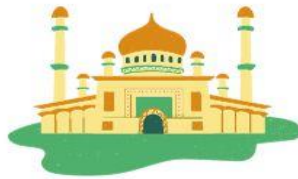
E. Place of Worship

A place of worship is a location or building specifically dedicated to religious or spiritual activities, where people gather to engage in acts of devotion, prayer, meditation, and religious ceremonies.

CHURCH = GEREJA
For people who are
CHRISTIANS



MOSQUE = MASJID
For people who are
MUSLIMS



**CONFUCIAN TEMPLE = KUIL
KONGHUCU**
For people who are **CONFUCIAN**

**HINDU TEMPLE = KUIL HINDU
(PURA)**
For people who are
HINDU



VIHARA = VIHARA
For people who are
BUDDHIST



EXERCISE:

LOOK AND ANSWER

Fill in the blanks in the sentence below, with the correct answer!

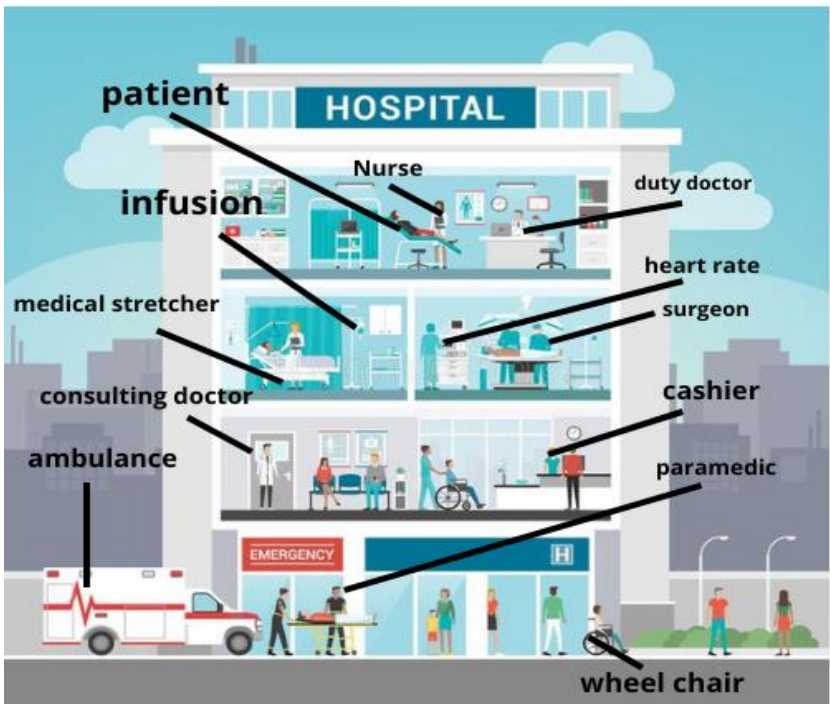
1. Mosque is a place for people who are?
=MUSLIMS
2. Confucian Temple is a place for people who are?
=...
3. Church is a place for people who are?
=...
4. Vihara is a place for people who are?
=...
5. Hindu Temple is a place for people who are?
=...

CHANGE THIS WORD BELOW TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE!

1. Kuil Hindu =KUIL TEMPLE
2. Masjid =...
3. Vihara =...
4. Gereja =...
5. Konghucu =...

F. In The Hospital

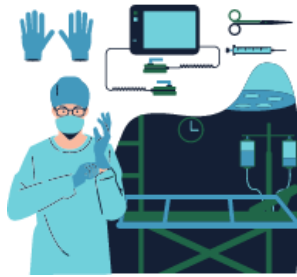
A hospital is a medical facility or institution that provides treatment and care for patients who are sick or injured. Hospitals are equipped with various medical and surgical services, including emergency care, operating rooms, diagnostic equipment, and specialized medical staff.



dreamstime.com



DUTY DOCTOR
(*'d(y)ōodē 'däktər*)
DOKTER BERTUGAS



SURGEON
(*'səɹjən*)
AHLI BEDAH



MEDICAL STRETCHER
(*'medək(ə)l 'streCHər*)
ALAT BARING MEDIS



HEART RATE
(*härt rät*)
DETAK JANTUNG



AMBULANCE
(*'ambyələns*)
MOBIL AMBULAN



CASHIER
(ka'Shir)
KASIR



PATIENT
(pāSHənt)
PASIEN



INFUSION
(in'fyōoZHən)
INFUS



WHEELCHAIR
(h)wēl,CHər)
KURSI RODA



CONSULTING DOCTOR
(kən'səltiŋg 'däktər)
DOKTER KONSULTASI



NURSE
(nərs)
PERAWAT



PARAMEDIC
(,perə'medik)
PARAMEDIS



STETHOSCOPE
(*'steTHə.sköp*)
STETOSKOP



glucometer
=GLUKOMETER



MEDICINE
(*'medəsən*)
OBAT

INFUSION
(*in'fyōoZHən*)
INFUS



INJECTION
(*in'jekSH(ə)n*)
SUNTIKAN



FACE MASK
(*fäs*)
MASKER WAJAH



MEDICINE BOX
(*'medəsən bāks*)
KOTAK OBAT

THERMOMETER
(*THər'mämədər*)
TERMOMETER



BANDAGE
(*'bandij*)
PERBAN

X-RAY
SINAR X



RUBBER GLOVE
(*'rəbər glöv*)
SARUNG TANGAN KARET

EXERCISE:

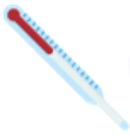
LOOK AND MATCH

Look at the pictures and the words. Draw a line to match each picture and the word with the correct word.



GLUC

COPE



THERMOME

TER



STETHOS

OMETER



MEDI

TION



INJEC

CINE

THEME 6
NATURE
(Alam)



A. In The Country

The countryside is an area outside the city, where there are many crops, fields, and forests. In the countryside, we will find many parks and outdoor playgrounds.

In the countryside, the air is usually cleaner and fresher as there is not as much pollution as in the city. We can also hear the sounds of nature, such as the squeaking of birds, a quiet lake, or the wind blowing through the trees. People in the countryside often have pets like cows, goats, or chickens. They also like to grow vegetables and fruits in their own gardens.



Valley
(vaelie)
Lembah



Hill
(hil)
Bukit



Mountain
(mantein)
Gunung



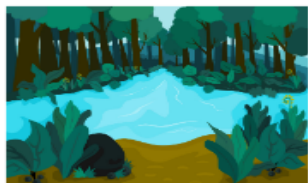
Field
(field)
Ladang



Waterfall
(wote:fall)
Air Terjun



Pond
(pand)
Kolam



River
(rive:)
Sungai



Road
(rowd)
Jalan

EXERCISE:

Unscramble the letters and write the name of it !

Y-L-L-E-A-V

=

I-L-H-L

=

O-N-N-M-T-E-I-A-U

=

E-F-I-L-D

=

F-L-L-W-A-A-E-T-R

=

D-P-O-N

=

O-R-D-A

=

V-I-E-R-R

=

B. Plants

Plants are living things that grow on the ground. They can take the form of trees, flowers or grass. Plants are very important because they provide oxygen for us to breathe and food for many animals.



Broccoli
('brokeli)
Brokoli



Carrot
(kaeret)
Wortel



Egg Plant
(egplaen)
Terong



Corn
(koren)
Jagung



Cabbage
(kebij)
Kubis



Cucumber
(kiukambe)
Timun



Onion
('anyen)
Bawang Putih



Chicory
(sikari)
Sawi



Chili
(cilie)
Cabe



Tomato
(tometo)
Tomat



Bean
(bein)
Buncis



Spinach
(spineik)
Bayam



Long Bean
(long bein)
Kacang
Panjang



Potato
(poteto)
Kentang



Pumpkin
(pamkin)
Labu



Lemon
(lemon)
Lemon



Guava
(gwave)
Jambu Biji



Pear
(pe:)
Buah pir



Pineapple
('painepl)
Nanas



Watermelon
(wo:twmelon)
Semangka



Kiwi
(kiwi)
Kiwi



Apple
(aepl)
Apel



Cherry
('ceri)
cery



Strawberry
(stauberi)
Stoberi



Grape
(greip)
Anggur



Avocado
('aevocado)
Alpukat



Orange
('orinj)
Jeruk



Papaya
(pe'paye)
Pepaya



Banana
(benane)
Pisang



Mango
('manggoe)
Mangga

EXERCISE:

Match pictures of fruits with their names!



⊙

➡ banana



⊙

➡ lemon



⊙

➡ tomato



⊙

➡ apple



⊙

➡ guava



⊙

➡ pineapple



⊙

➡ pear



⊙

➡ orange

<https://pin.it/5FHcmYn>

English Exercise

Prepared by : Teacher Mira

Look at the picture and name the vegetables.

long bean

cucumber

tomato

cabbage

carrot











onion

pumpkin

potato

broccoli

eggplant
















	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

<https://pin.it/3tBAcpA>

EXERCISE:

Classify the fruits and vegetables.

FRUITS	VEGETABLES

Banana 	Broccoli 	Pear 	Tomato 	Orange 
Avocado 	Pineapple 	Potato 	Strawberry 	Cucumber 
Onion 	Grapes 	Cherry 	Corn 	Mango 

<https://pin.it/1NMNFTD>

C. Animals

Animals are living creatures that exist in this world. They come in many different types and shapes. There are animals that live on land and animals that live in water. Animals come in different colours, sizes and ways of life.



Sea Horse
('si:ho"z)
Kuda Laut



Eel
(il)
Belut



Shark
(sa:k)
Ikan Hiu



Dolphin
(dol'fin)
Lumba - lumba



Catfish
(kaetfisy)
Ikan Lele



Fish
(fisy)
Ikan



Cow
(kou)
Sapi



Duck
(dak)
Bebek



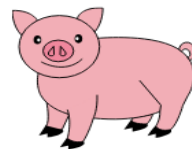
Sheep
(syi:p)
Domba



chicken
(chick:en)
Ayam



Goat
(gout)
Kambing



Pig
(pik)
Babi



Elephant
('elifent)
Gajah



Giraffe
(ji'ra:f)
Jerapah



Horse
(ho:s)
Kuda



Bear
(be:)
Beruang



Tiger
('taige)
Harimau



Deer
(die)
Rusa



Monkey
('mangki)
Monyet



Dog
(dok)
Anjing



Lion
('laien)
Singa



Kangaroo
(kaengge'ruw)
Kangguru



Panda
(fanda)
Panda



Fox
(faks)
Rubah

EXERCISE:

Match the animals with their names by drawing lines.



monkey

cow

dog

cat

fish

sheep

elephant

<https://pin.it/6kOXLbM>

EXERCISE:

Circle the correct word for each picture.



money
monkey



bear
bird



elephant
eagle



deer
goat



giraffe
goose



koala
kangaroo



frog
fox



leopard
lion



turtle
tiger



panda
parrot

www.worksheetspack.com

<https://pin.it/2x4FulP>

D. Woods

A woods is a place where many trees grow together. These trees are big and tall, and there are also many other plants, like bushes, mosses and flowers that live in the forest. Forests are home to many living things.

People often go to the forest for a walk, bike ride, or camping. It is a beautiful place to explore nature. However, it is important to always take care of the forest. Don't damage it by tearing down trees or leaving rubbish behind. The forest is home to many living things, so we should take good care of it.



<https://pin.it/751DDKT>



<https://pin.it/53XqMtx>



Spruce Tree
(sprus 'tri)
Pohon Cemara



Coconut Trees
(kokanet 'tri)
Pohon Kelapa



Teak Tree
(ti:k 'tri)
Pohon Jati



Banyan Tree
('banyan 'tri)
Pohon Beringin



Pine Tree
(pin 'tri)
Pohon Pinus



Rose
(ros)
Bunga Mawar



Sunflowers
(san'flower)
Bunga
Matahari



Daisy
(deizie)
Bunga Aster



Gladiolus
(glaedie'owles)
Kamboja



Orchid
(orkid)
Anggrek



Bushes
(booshes)
Semak- semak



Mushrooms
(mashroom)
Jamur



Rocks
(rokes)
Bebatuan



Mosses
(mos)
Lumut



Bee
(bie)
Tawon



Parrot
(paeret)
Burung Nuri



Owl
(oel)
Burung Hantu



Snake
(snek)
Ular



Ant
(aent)
Semut



Butterfly
(bate'flai)
Kupu - kupu

EXERCISE:

Choose the correct option !



Coconut Trees



Orchid



Daisy

Gladiolus



Banyan Tree



Sunflowers



Rose



Rocks



Pine Tree



Bushes

Teak Tree



Mosses



Spruce Tree



Mushrooms



EXERCISE:

Unscramble the letters and write the name of it !

E-B-E

=

N-A-S-E-K

=

T-T-B-E-R-B-L-Y-F-U

=

L-O-W

=

T-P-R-A-R-O

=

E. Weather And Seasons

- Weather

Weather is how the day feels at this moment. For example, whether it is hot, cold, cloudy, or rainy. Weather can change from day to day.

Here are the different kinds of weather



Cloudy
(klowdee)
Berawan



Stromy
(stawrmee)
Berbadai



Sunny
(suhnee)
cerah



Rainy
(raynee)
Hujan



Windy
(windee)
Berangin



<https://pin.it/gJU9e0V>

Misty
(misree)
Berembun

- Seasons

Seasons are weather patterns that repeat themselves throughout the year. In many places there are 4 seasons: spring, winter, autumn and summer.

Here are the different types of seasons



Autum
(autuhm)
Musim gugur



Winter
(winter)
Musim dingin



Summer
(suhmer)
Musim panas



Spring
(spring)
Musim semi

Weather is what happens now, while seasons are weather patterns that last for several months.

EXERCISE :

Label each picture with the weather name !











windy

Sunny

Rainy

Cloudy

Stormy

EXERCISE :

Instructions. Look at the pictures and choose the correct answer !



- ▶ Winter
- ▶ Summer
- ▶ Autumn



- ▶ Autumn
- ▶ Spring
- ▶ Summer



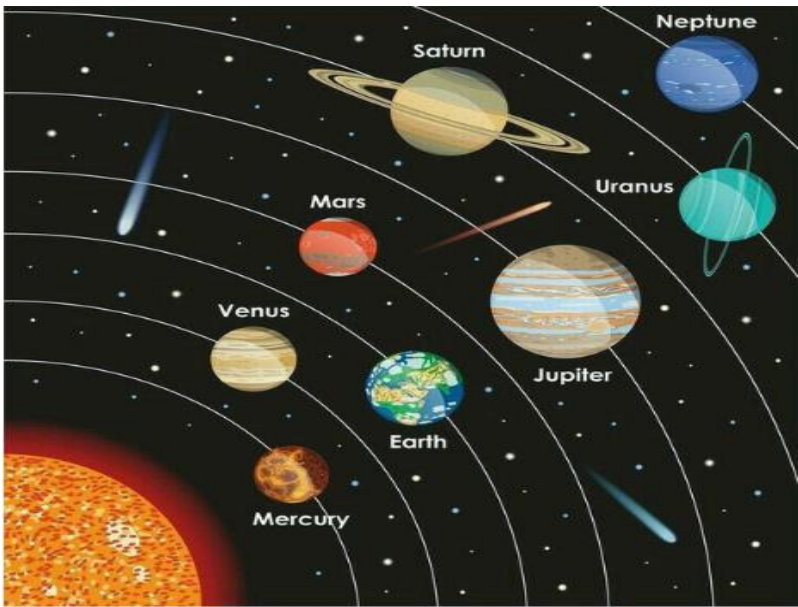
- ▶ Summer
- ▶ Autumn
- ▶ Spring



- ▶ Spring
- ▶ Winter
- ▶ Summer

F. Planets

Planets are very large objects that rotate in space. Earth is an example of a planet. Planets are large objects that revolve around the sun. The sun is a star that shines very brightly in the sky. There are eight planets in our solar system. The other planets have names like Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.



<https://pin.it/5GG7oBq>

- **Mercury (murkyuhree) Mercurius**
- **Venus (veenuhs) Venus**
- **Earth (urth) Bumi**
- **Mars (mahrz) Mars**
- **Jupiter (joopter) Jupiter**
- **Saturn (saturn) Saturnus**
- **Uranus (yooraynuhs) Uranus**
- **Neptune (nepton) Neptunus**



Sun
(san)
Matahari



Star
(sta:)
Bintang



Moon
(mun)
Bulan



Comet
(kamit)
Bintang
Berekor

EXERCISE:

Unscramble the words.



uSn



eMrrcuy



esnVu



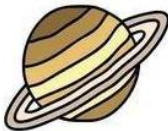
atrEh



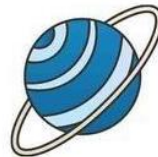
asrM



uipJtre



atSunr



rsaUnu

<https://pin.it/MfD5uBH>

EXERCISE:

Match the right position of solar system planets.

First planet -



Earth

Second planet -



Mercury

Third planet -



Neptune

Fourth planet -



Venus

Fifth planet -



Jupiter

Sixth planet -



Mars

Seventh planet -



Uranus

Eighth planet -



Saturn

<https://pin.it/3TSbldM>

THEME 7
HOLIDAY
(Liburan)



A. Activity and Sport

Activity is an interaction between living things and their surroundings. While sport is movement designed to build and nourish the body. For example swimming, playing volleyball and so on.

Activity (Kegiatan)



Get up
(get ap)
Bangun



Take a Bath
(teik a bath)
Mandi



Neat
(ni:t)
Merapikan



Wear
(wee)
Berpakaian



Crawl
(kro:l)
Merangkak



Breakfast
(weebrekfest)
Sarapan



Eat
(i:t)
Makan



Drink
(dring)
Minum



Go
(go)
pergi



Walk
(wo:k)
Berjalan



Run
(ran)
Berlari



Meet
(mi:t)
Berjumpa



Bring
(bring)
Membawa



Gather
(gaede:)
Berkumpul



Sit
(sit)
Duduk



Think
(thing)
Berpikir



Gather
(gaede:)
Berkumpul



To See
(to si:)
Melihat



Speak
(spi:k)
Berbicara



Teach
(ti:ts)
Mengajar



Hold
(howl)
Memegang



Write
('rait)
Menulis



Draw
(dre:)
Menggambar



Paint
(peint)
Mengecat



Read
(ri:d)
Membaca



Study
(stadi)
Belajar



Embrace
(embraz)
Memeluk



Give
(giv)
Memberi



Phone
(fown)
Menelpon



Sing
(sing)
Bernyanyi



Cook
(kuk)
Memasak



Ride
(rait)
Menunggang



Repair
(ri'pae:)
Memperbaiki



Sleep
(sli:p)
Tidur

EXERCISE:

My Activity

Write the activity below according to the picture!





































Sport

(Olahraga)



Athletic
(aetletik)
Atletik



Badminton
(baedminton)
Bulu tangkis



Lifting
(lifting)
Angkat besi



Golf
(go:f)
Golf



Soccer
(soke:)
Sepak bola



Tennis
(tenis)
Tenis lapangan



Table tennis
(teibl tenis)
Tenis meja



Basketball
(baeskitbo:l)
Bola basket



Volleyball
(volibol)
Bola voli



Baesball
(beisb:l)
Bisbol



Climbing
(klaimbing)
Memanjat



Karate
(karate)
Karate



Swimming
(suiming)
Berenang



Surfing
(se:fing)
Selancar



Scuba diving
(skuba daiving)
Menyelam



Boxing
(boksing)
Tinju



Bowling
(bouling)
Bowling



Fencing
(fensing)
Anggar



Ice skate
(es skaet:)
Sepatu luncur



Aerobic
(erobik)
Senam



Boxing
(boksing)
Tinju



Jogging
(joging)
Lari santai



Yoga
(yowge)
Senam yoga



Hockey
(ha:ki)
Hoki



Archer
(**'a:ke**)
Panahan



Javelin throw
(**javelin trou**)
Lempar lembing



Judo
(**judo**)
Yudo



Sprint
(**sprin**)
Lari cepat

EXERCISE:

Translate into English the names of the sports below!



Yudo



Senam Yoga



Hoki



Golf



Bulu tangkis



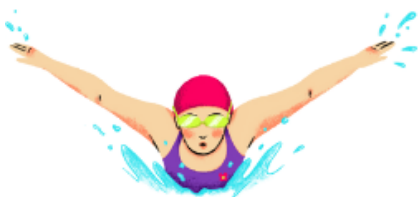
**Tenis
lapangan**



Atlet



Senam



Berenang



Manjat



Bowling



Sepak Bola



Bola voli



Bisbol



Bola basket



Tenis meja



Selancar



Menyelam

B. Transportation

Moving people or objects from one location to another is referred to as transport or transportation. Vehicles can be used for transportation, such as motorcycles, buses, cars, planes, ships etc. Transportation is divided into three: land transportation, water transportation and air transportation.

1) Land Transportation

The movement of people, animals, and things over land is known as "land transportation."

Land Transportation (Transportasi Darat)



Car
(ka:)
Mobil



Motorcycle
('mouteskl)
Sepeda Motor



Bicycle
('baiskl)
Sepeda



Bus
(bas)
Bis



Train
('trein)
Kereta api



Truck
(track)
Truk



Fire engine
(feie enjin)
Mobil Pemadam



Racing car
(raising ka:)
Mobil Pemadam



Patrol car
(petrol ka:)
Mobil Pemadam



Ambulance
(aembyulens)
Ambulan



Taxi
(taeksi)
Taksi



Van
(Vaen)
Mobil gerbong



Cart
(kat:)
Kereta kuda



Trailer
(treile:)
Treiler



Dump truck
(dam track)
Truk Tuang



Tram
(trem)
Trem



Sedan
(siden)
Sedan

EXERCISE:

Organize the following vehicles according to the number of wheels, then write them in the two columns below!



Two Wheels	Four Wheels
●	●
●	●
●	●

2) Water Transportation

The term "water transport" refers to the means of transportation that we can employ to go across any body of water.

Water Transportation (Transportasi Air)



Ship
(syip)
Kapal laut



Dinghy
('dinghi)
Perahu Dayung



Submarine
(submerin)
Kapal Selam



Cruise Ship
(syip)
Kapal pesiar



Speedboat
(spidbut)
Perahu Motor Cepat



Sailing boat
(seiling boat)
Kapal layar



Ferry
(faeri)
Kapak feri



Cargo ship
(kaego syip)
Kapak barang



Tanker
(tangker)
Kapak minyak

EXERCISE:

Observe the picture below and write the name of the water transportation correctly.













3) Air Transportation

Air transport refers to vehicles that can move us from one location to another by flying.

Air Transportation (Transportasi Udara)



Plane
(plein)
Pesawat Terbang



Hot balloon
(hot belun)
Balon Udara



Helicopter
('helicopte:)
Helikopter



Plane
(plein)
Pesawat Terbang



Rocket
(roket)
Roket

EXERCISE:

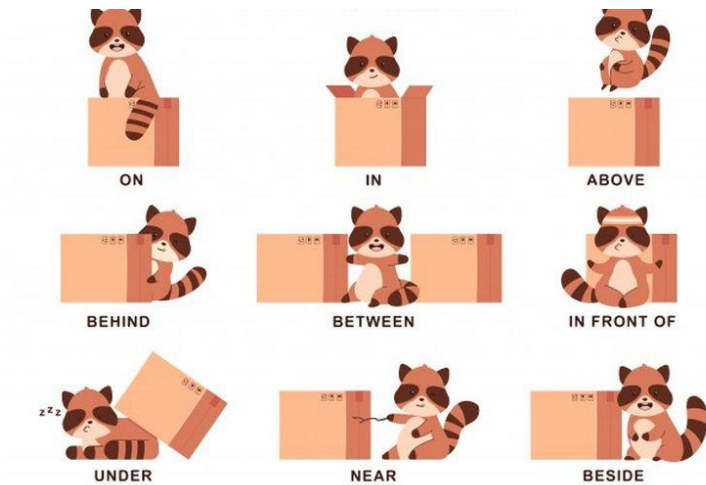
Match the following modes of transportation with their respective objects.



- Hot air balloon
- airplane
- Helicopter
- Fighter jet
- Rocket

C. Position

Position is the location of a person or object.



www.kompas.com

Positions (Posisi)

On
(on)
Di atas

Under
(ande:)
Di bawah

Above
(ebav)
Di atas

Between
(bitwi:n)
Di antara

In
(in)
Di dalam

Beside
(bisaid)
Di samping

In Front Of
(in fran of)
Di depan

Behind
(behaid)
Di belakang

Inside
(insaid)
Di dalam

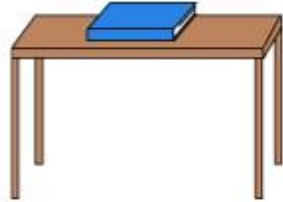
outside
(outsaid)
Di luar

EXERCISE:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate types of position that match the pictures.



She is ___ the table



The book is ___ the
table



___ the box there
four cookies

D. Direction

To describe where something is, where it's going, or how to go from one place to another, use the word "direction." It aids us in comprehending the location of things in relation to one another or where to go when looking for a specific location. The four cardinal directions are as follows:

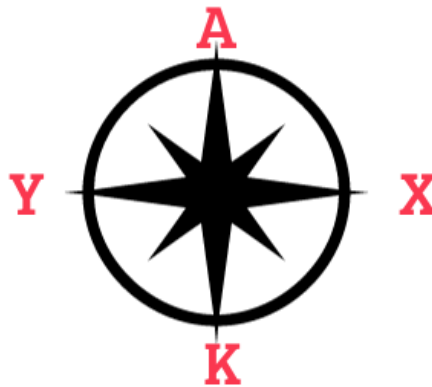


- North: The North Pole can be found in this direction. It is frequently shown on maps with a "N" and the color blue.
- South: This direction, which contrasts with north, points to the South Pole. It is frequently connected

with the color red and is typically depicted on maps with a "S".

- East: The morning sunrise is indicated by this direction. It is frequently connected with the color green and is typically depicted on maps with a "E".
- West: This orientation directs attention to the evening sun setting. It is frequently represented by the letter "W" on maps and is frequently linked to the color yellow.

EXERCISE:



Match the letters above with the direction shown by writing in the bullet box below!

North

West

East

South

E. Traffic Signs

Road signs, often known as traffic signs, are posted along the side of roadways or above them to inform and direct drivers.

Traffic Signs



No Rotate
(no routeit)
Dilarang Berputar



Two Ways Traffic
(tu: wei treifiks)
Lalu lintas dari 2 arah



Airport
(aie:po:t)
Lapangan terbang



Traffic light
(traefiklait)
Lampu lalu lintas



Turn Left
(te:n left)
Belok ke Kiri



Turn Right
(te:n raigt)
Belok ke Kanan



Stop
(stop)
Berhenti



No Stop
(no stop)
Dilarang Berhenti



No Park
(no pa:k)
Lampu lalu lintas



No Park
(no pa:k)
Lampu lalu lintas



No Entry
(no entri)
Dilarang masuk



Be Careful
(bi kaerfel)
Hati- hati



Cycling Across
(sailing e'kros)
Perbaikan Jalan



Road Construction
(roud konstraksion)
Perbaikan Jalan

EXERCISE:

1)



1



2



3

Sort by the names of the three traffic signs above!

- A. Turn left
- B. Turn Right
- C. Stop
- D. No Park
- E. Airpot

Answer:

— — —

2)



When traveling on a road like the one pictured below, what is the correct name for the traffic sign?

F. Giving and Asking about Direction

In this subtheme, we will learn how to provide guidance to someone who is confused or in need of assistance when they are having trouble finding a location they want to reach.

Example:



1. Go straight and then turn left.
2. My house is located to the south of the mosque.
3. To the east of the river, there is a guard post, then turn left

Meanings:

1. Jalan lurus lalu belok kiri.
2. Rumah saya terletak di sebelah selatan masjid.
3. Di sebelah timur sungai, ada pos jaga, lalu belok kiri

Asking about directions is how we ask locals or someone we meet on the street when we are lost or not familiar with the route. When asking for directions, we must remember to use polite language.

Hi selly, Good morning,
can you give me
directions to the park?

Oh hi justin , morning
too, yes I can give the
directions



Example:

1. Excuse me, can you tell me where the nearest supermarket is?
2. Good morning, can you give me directions to the park?
3. Which is the closest road to the hospital?

Meanings:

1. Permisi, bisakah Anda memberi tahu saya di mana supermarket terdekat?
2. Selamat pagi, bisakah Anda memberi saya petunjuk arah ke taman?
3. Jalan mana yang paling dekat ke rumah sakit?

EXERCISE:

1) Giving About Direction

Situation: You are in front of the school grounds, when suddenly someone approaches you and asks where the principal's room is. Write down the questions she or he might ask and the responses you might give.

**the questions
she or he might
ask:**

**the responses
you might gave:**

2) Asking About Direction

Situation: Imagine that you are in a large building, and want to find a secretariat room. Write down the questions you might ask and the responses you might get.

**the questions
you might ask:**

**the responses
you might get.**

VOCABULARY

(Kosakata)

1. Personal identity :

Identitas Pribadi

Alphabet : alpabet

Apple : apel

Book : buku

Doll : boneka

Flower : bunga

Violin : biola

Yarn : benang

Pie : kue pie

Sun : matahari

Hat : topi

2. Greetings : salam atau

sapaan

Hello/hi : hallo

How are you : bagaiman

kabarmu?

Where are you going : kamu

mau ke mana?

Nice to meet you : senang

bertemu dengan mu?

Have a nice day : semoga

harimu menyenangkan

See you : sampai jumpa

Good bye : selamat tinggal

Good morning : selamat pagi

Good afternoon : selamat

siang / sore

Good evening : selamat

malam

Midnight : tengah malam

Late night : larut malam

Noon : tengah hari

3. Number : nomer

Zero : nol / kosong

Odd : ganjil

One : satu

Even : genap

Two : dua

first : Kesatu

second : Kedua

third : Ketiga

fourth : Keempat

fifth : Date

Day : hari

Month : bulan

Year : tahun

4. Color : warna

Red : merah

Yellow : kuning

Blue : biru

Orange : oren

Green : hijau

White : putih

Black : hitam

Pink : merah muda

Brown : coklat

Grey : abu - abu

Light : muda

Navy : biru tua

Dark : tua / gelap

Maroon : merah tua

5. Hobbies : hobi

Leisure time : kegiatan waktu luang

Dancing : menari

Writing : menulis

Cooking : memasak

Reading : membaca

Gardening : berkebun

Shopping : berbelanja

Fishing : memancing

Playing : bermain

Play football : bermain bola

Drawing : menggambar

Cycling : bersepeda

Photographing : memotret

Swimming : berenang

Traveling : bepergian

Painting : melukis

Singing : menyanyi

6. Introduction :
perkenalan diri

What is your name? : siapa nama kamu?

My name is : nama saya

How old are you? : berapa umur kamu?

Where are you from ? : dari mana asal kamu?

I am from : saya dari

I live in : saya tinggal di

Sibling : saudara kandung

7. Parts of body : anggota tubuh

Part : bagian

Hair : rambut

Head : kepala

Forehead : dahi

Eyebrow : alis

Eye : mata
Nose : hidung
Cheeks : pipi
Teeth : gigi
Mouth : mulut
Tongue : lidah
Ear : telinga
Chin : dagu
Neck : leher
Shoulder : pundak
Chest : dada
Hip : pinggul
Stomach : perut
Arm : lengan
Elbow : siku
Hand : tangan
Wrist : pergelangan tangan
Palm : telapak tangan
Fingers : jari - jari
Thigh : paha
Knee : lutut
Leg : betis
Ankle : mata kaki
Feet: kaki
Toe : jari kaki
Nail : kuku

Thumb : ibu jari
Forefinger :jari telunjuk
Middle finger : jari tengah
Ring finger : jari manis
Little finger : jari kelingking
8. House : rumah
Family : keluarga
Grandfather : kakek
Grandmother : nenek
Father : ayah
Mother : ibu
Uncle : paman
Aunty : bibi
Brother : saudara laki - laki
Sister : saudari perempuan
Baby : bayi
Cousin : saudara sepupu
Daughter : anak perempuan
Son : anak laki - laki
9. Bedroom : tempat tidur
Bed : ranjang
Table : meja
Sofa : sofa
Clock : jam dinding
Lamp : lampu
Desk : laci

Rug : karpet

Pillow : bantal

Bedsheet : seprai

Blanket : selimut

Bookcases : lemari buku

Fan : kipas angin

Armchair : sofa berlengan

Carpet : karpet

Chair : kursi

Cushion : bantal sofa

10. Bathroom : kamar
mandi

Toothbrush : sikat gigi

Razor : pisau cukur

Shower : pancuran

Bathub : bak mandi

Toilet : wc

Faucet : keran air

Mirror : cermin

Face flannel : kain
pembersih muka

Face wash : sabun muka

Shampoo : sampo

Soap : sabun

Comb : sisir

Scale : timbangan

Towel : handuk

Toothpaste : odol

Hairdryer : pengering rambut

Toilet paper : tisu kamar
mandi

11. Kitchen : dapur

Jug : tempat air

Larder : lemari makan

Mixer : pengaduk

Glass : gelas

Cup : cangkir

Plate : piring

Knife : pisau

Blender : penghancur

Refrigerator : lemari es

Sink : bak cuci

Vegetable Basket :
keranjang sayuran

Ladle : sendok besar

Frying pan : wajan

Stove : kompor

Grater : parut

Colander : saringan

Dustbin : tempat sampah

Vacuum cleaner : pembersih
debu

Saucepan : teplon

Bowl : mangkuk

Pot : kuali

Teapot : teko

Tray : baki

Pressure cooker : panci presto

Jar : guci

Bottle : botol

Mug : mangkuk

Measuring cup : gelas pengukur

Chopping board : talenan

Squeezer : pemeras

12. Dining room : ruang makan

Dining table : meja makan

Dining chair : kursi makan

Ricebowl : tempat nasi

Spoon : sendok

Fork : garpu

Tablecloth : alas meja

Napkin : serbat

Tissue : tisu

Fruit crate : keranjang buah

Bottle : botol

13. Living room : ruang keluarga

Door : pintu

Window : jendela

Wall : temok

Gate : gerbang

Tile : genteng

Television : televisy

Bookcase : lemari buku

Loudspeaker : pengeras suara

Vase : pas bunga

Picture : bingkai

14. School : sekolah

School area : area sekolah

Schoolhouse : gedung sekola

School yard : halaman sekolah

School park : taman sekolah

Flag : bendera

15. Stationary : alat tulis

Paperclip : penjepit kertas

Pins : penjepit

Compass : jangka

Ruler : penggaris

Protactor : bujur derajat

Set square : penggaris segi
tiga

Notebook : buku catatan

Paper : kertas

Crayon : kapur warna

Pencil : pensil

Eraser : penghapus

Ballpoint : pulpen

Book : buku

Sharpener : peraut pensil

Pencil box : kotak pensil

16. Classroom : ruang kelas

Blackboard : papan tulis

Globe : bola dunia

Vase of flower : vas bunga

Bag : tas

Book : buku

Clock : jam dinding

Student : siswa

Teacher : guru

Table : meja

Bench : bangku

Chalk : kapur

Eraser : penghapus

Color pencil : pensil warna

Ink : tinta

Ruler : penggaris

Sharpener : rautan pensil

Pencil box : kotak pensil

17. shapes & lines : bentuk
dan garis

Oval : oval

Pentagon : segi lima

Hexagon : segi enam

Octagon : segi delapan

Triangle : segi tiga

Square : bujur sangkar

Rectangle : persegi panjang

Circle : lingkaran

Straight line : garis lurus

Wavy line : garis bengkok

Dots : titik - titik

Zig zag : garis patah

Spiral : garis spiral

Ball : bola

Cube : kubus

18. Library : perpustakaan

Library building : gedung
perpustakaan

Pile of books : tumpukan
buku

Bookcase : rak buku

Book : buku

Air condition (AC) :

pendingin ruangan

Closed circuit television :

televisi sirkuit tertutup

WiFi : w-fi

Computer : komputer

19. Canteen : kantin

Food : makanan

Canteen building : gedung

kantin

Juice : sari buah

Toast : roti panggang

Sandwich : roti isi

Potatos : kentang

Canteen table : meja kantin

20. Publik place : tempat

uumum

In the market : di pasar

In the restaurant : di restoran

In the mesuem : di musium

Place of worship : tempat

ibadah

In the hospital : di rumah

sakit

21. Nature : alam

In the country : di pedesaaan

Valley : lembah

Hill : bukit

Mountain : gunung

Field : ladang

Waterfall : air terjun

River : sungai

Pond : kolam

Road : jalan

22. Plants : tanaman

Broccoli : brokoli

Carrot : wortel

Egg plant : terong

Corn : jagung

Cabbage : kubis

Cucumber : timun

Onion chicory :

Chilli : cabai

Tomato : tomat

Bean : buncis

Spinach : bayam

Long bean : kacang panjang

Potato : kentang

Pumpkin : labu

Lemon : lemon

Guava : jambu

Pear : pir

Pineapple : nanas

Watermelon : semangka

Kiwi : kiwi

Apple : apel

anggur

Avocado : alpukat

Orange : jeruk

Papaya : Cherry : ceri

Strawberry : stroberi

Grapes : pepaya

Banana : pisang

Mango : mangga

23. Animal : hewan

Sea horse : kuda laut

Eel : belut

Shark : hiu

Dolpin : lumba – lumba

Catfish : ikan lele

Fish : ikan

Cow : sapi

Duck : bebek

Sheep : domba

Chicken : ayam

Goat : kambing

Pig : babi

Elephant : gajah

Giraffe : jerapah

Horse : kuda

Bear : beruang

Tiger : harimau

Deer : rusa

Monkey : monyet

Dog : anjing

Lion : singa

Kangaroo : kangguru

Panda : panda

Fox : rubah

Author's Biographyauthor's

Afnan

The author was born in Pasuruan on March 31, 2002 as the 4th child of 5 siblings. Currently the author is studying at the Mataram State Islamic University, English Education Study Program. The author's school history includes, in 2006 the author took education at Rabiul Awal 12 then in 2008 the author entered the Madrasah Ibtidaiyyah Swasta Ampenan level then in 2014 the author registered for SMP 1 Negeri Mataram and the author continued his education to SMK 4 Negeri Mataram.

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This book is intended for children who want to start learning English, this book is equipped with vocabulary accompanied by pictures in each sub chapter which makes children more interested and not easily bored while learning. The author also complements this book with how to read vocabulary correctly which is easy for children to follow. In addition, this book is also equipped with practice exercises to deepen the understanding learned. This book should be read by children who want to start learning about basic English vocabulary in the family, school and other environments.

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B C C

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