



**ENGLISH UNIVERSE**

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IBNU WALID, NIA RUFDAH, RIALASIFA, SHOFA BAROROH**

# **JOURNEY TO ENGLISH SPEAKING FLUENCY**



**Sanabil**

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Ibnu walid, Nia Rufaidah, Rialasifa, Shofa Baroroh

# Journey To English Speaking Fluency

  
**Sanabil**

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## PREFACE

First of all, pray for the success of Allah SWT author as they publish a book in English with the working title "Journey to English Speaking Fluency" for more mature students. Previously published book providing appropriate students learning materials standard that has been established. English is fun was created with the goal of improving it.

“Journey To English Speaking Fluency” was created with the intention of strengthening the students English-speaking abilities. The things this book does encourage your students to become proficient in utilizing plain English in daily situations.

Students are expected to be able to use the information they learn from this book while studying for each unit. As a tool to assess students comprehension of the materials, each chapter includes reflections. They must also be able to express themselves creatively and improve their English using this book as a guide.

The writer hopes that suggestions and comments from all learners and colleagues who use this textbook. Students be better in the future. Hopefully, this textbook could give optimal benefits to the all readers.

Mataram, October, 7-2023

The Authors

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# Chapter 1

## Numbering



*Figure 1. 1 Number*

## A. Material

### 1. Definition Of Numbering

Numbering is typically refers to the act of assigning unique numerical or alphanumeric identifiers to items, elements, or sections in a specific order or sequence for the purpose of organization, identification, or reference. In English, numbers are divided into two. Cardinal Numbers and Ordinal Numbers, and here's how they're explained and used.(Pinter, 2017)

### 2. Cardinal Numbers

<b>0</b>	<b>Zero</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Eleven</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Thirty</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>One</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Twelve</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Forty</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Two</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Thirteen</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Fifty</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Three</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Fourteen</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Sixty</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Four</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Fifteen</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>Seventy</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Five</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Sixteen</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>Eighty</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Six</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Seventeen</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Ninety</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Seven</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Eighteen</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>One Hundred</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Eight</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Nineteen</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Two Hundred</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Nine</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Twenty</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>One Thousand</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Ten</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Twenty One</b>	<b>1000.000</b>	<b>One Million</b>

*Table 1. 1 Cardinal Numbers*

Cardinal numbers are numbers that are used to express the round quantity of the object being discussed. If you're at a market and are asked by the merchant how much watermelon you want to buy, you need to answer using cardinal numbers.(Bakhsh, 2016)

### 3. Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are numbers used to describe position. Ordinal numbers are also commonly used to express the order of a stage. If you've ever watched motoGP, at the end of the race, the rankings of each rider will be announced. That's where Ordinal numbers come in because they are used to indicate position and not number.

1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>First</b>	11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Eleventh</b>	21 <sup>st</sup>	<b>Twenty First</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Second</b>	12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Twelfth</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Twenty Second</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>Third</b>	13 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Thirteenth</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>Twenty Third</b>
4 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Fourth</b>	14 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Fourteenth</b>	30 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Thirtieth</b>
5 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Fifth</b>	15 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Fifteenth</b>	40 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Fortieth</b>
6 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Sixth</b>	16 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Sixteenth</b>	50 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Fiftieth</b>
7 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Seventh</b>	17 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Seventeenth</b>	60 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Sixtieth</b>
8 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Eighth</b>	18 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Eighteenth</b>	70 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Seventieth</b>
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Ninth</b>	19 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Nineteenth</b>	80 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Eightieth</b>
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Tenth</b>	20 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Twentieth</b>	90 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Ninetieth</b>

*Table 1. 2 Ordinal Numbers*

## 4. Use of Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers

### a. Cardinal Numbers

Cardinal numbers are used to express quantities and are usually used to answer the question "how many?". One thing to note is that cardinal numbers are always round: 1, 2, 3, and not fractions or numbers other than whole numbers.

### b. Ordinal Numbers

#### - Levels

For example, if you want to tell your uncle that you are now in the second year of high school, you need to use ordinal numbers. Ordinal numbers are also used to refer to levels in a building.

Example:

- 2nd year of senior high school
- third floor /3rd floor

#### - Date

Ordinal numbers are also used to express dates. For example, August 17th, June 3rd, etc.

#### - Sequence

If you like to make video tutorials on cooking, makeup, and so on, you need to use ordinal numbers to sequence each step you want to share.

For example: First, turn on the stove, Second, put your pot on the stove, Third, turn off the stove.

- **Denominator in fractions**

The denominator is the number at the bottom of the fraction and the numerator is the number at the top. Now, in English, denominators use ordinal numbers. For example, to express  $\frac{3}{4}$ , we use the phrase three fourth.

So in conclusion, in ordinal numbers, there are four suffixes used, namely: -st, -nd, -rd, -th. The four suffixes must be remembered. These four suffixes are used to show unit numbers. But it's important to note that if you find the number 33, the suffix -rd is added instead of -th. So you read 33rd, thirty third not thirty thirth.

## 5. Number Learning Objectives

Teaching students about number writing, naming, and using numbers. Using the method of writing numbers on the board and then modeling the correct pronunciation to help their understanding. Guide students to pay attention to the use of numbers in hours, dates, and measurements to aid understanding.

Learn with students about ordinal and cardinal numbers, train them to recognize and continue the lesson. To train mentally and skillfully, students should practice writing Latin numbers and saying them quickly and correctly. Conduct regular evaluations to ensure student understanding. Provide interesting games and other engaging ways for students to remember and keep learning.

Provide opportunities for students to collaborate and discuss in groups. Encourage them to help each other and solve problems together. Use technology tools such as translate apps and interactive games to make learning

more interesting and interactive. To motivate and encourage ask students to develop interest in English lessons by making learning fun, challenging and rewarding.

## **B. Conversation**

**Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers ! There were two women talking about the birthday of one of them.**



*Figure 1. 2 Dialog 1*

**Elsa** : hello Ana, how are you?

**Ana** : oh hai Elsa, I feel good today, how about you

**Elsa** : I'm fine, lucky to meet you now here Ana.

**Ana** : ah, what is it Elsa?

**Elsa** : Next Tuesday, October 8, it's my birthday

**Ana** : ah seriously, congratulations Elsa, by the way what's your birthday?



**Elsa** : ah thank you Ana, this is my 20th birthday. Ah, it seems like I can't stay any longer, I have some business to finish. Remember don't forget to come

**Ana**: wow, okay, Elsa, I'll definitely come

**Elsa** : okay, goodbye Ana, see you at my party

**Ana** : OK, Elsa, be careful, okay? See you Elsa

**Elsa** : see you Ana

### C. Summary

1. The conclusion of learning about numbering is that it is an important process to give order or numbering to elements in a document or data, making it easier to identify, organize, and manage. Numbering also helps in making lists, references, and navigation more effective.
2. Numbering is an important process to give order or numbering to elements in a document or data, making it easier to identify, organize, and manage. Numbering also helps in the creation of more effective lists, references, and navigation.
3. The use of numbering or indexing in a specific context, such as in documents, texts, or data, is an essential method of organizing and mapping information in a structured way. Numbering provides order, facilitates searching, makes identification easy, and enables the creation of neat lists. In addition, numbering can also be used to establish hierarchies or levels, facilitate analysis, and help make better decisions through organized representation. And also the use of numbers or numbers in English cannot be arbitrary must be in accordance with its own vocabulary.

## D. Reflection

### Part I

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**

1. What is the Latin pronunciation of 2023
  - a) two thousand twenty tree
  - b) two thousand year three
  - c) two thousand twenty three
  - d) three twenty thousand two
2. If your birthday falls on July 5, how would you write it in month/day/year format?
  - a) 5/07/2023
  - b) 2023/07/5
  - c) 07/5/2023
  - d) July 5, 2023
3. If Sunday is the eighth day, what date is Wednesday?
  - a) the fourth
  - b) the tenth
  - c) the twelfth
  - d) the second

4. Salsa was born in 2003 if it is 2023 how old is salsa?
- a) nineteen years old
  - b) twenty-three years
  - c) twenty years
  - d) ten years
5. Hendri has five chicks eaten by five crocodiles, how many chicks are left?
- a) zero chicks
  - b) two chickens
  - c) six chickens
  - d) seven chickens

## **Part II**

**Please answer this question properly and correctly!**

1. What is the definition of numbering?
2. What is the difference between ordinal numbers and cardinal numbers?
3. How to use ordinal numbers?
4. How to use cardinal numbers?

# Chapter 2

## Color



*Figure 4. 1: Colors*

## A. Material

Color is a visual characteristic determined by the wavelength of light that the human eye perceives. It encompasses a broad spectrum of appearances, ranging from red, blue, and yellow to a multitude of other hues. Color plays a pivotal role in our ability to recognize and differentiate objects, and it is integral to the creation of visual aesthetics.

## B. Vocabulary

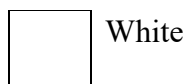
**Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!**

Colors are divided into three categories, namely neutral, primary, and secondary colors.

- Neutral colors are colors that don't have much intensity, saturation, or color mixture.
- Primary colors or primary colors, which are the basic colors that form various other colors.
- Secondary colors, which are mixtures or combinations of various primary colors.

The colors that fall into the three categories are:

### Neutral Color



## Primary Color



Blue



Yellow



Red

## Secondary Color



Green



Purple



Jingga



Color

Pharasal to ask color

- What color is an apple?  
*(Wh-Word + to be + Subject)*
- What is your favourite color?  
*(Wh-Word + to be + subject)*
- Can you tell me the color of this table?

## C. Conversation

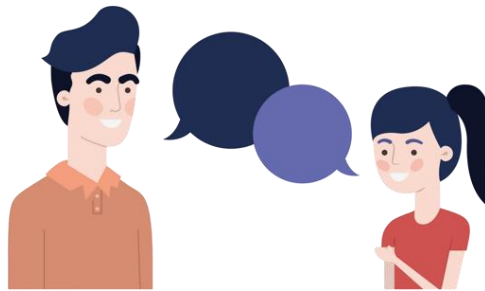


Figure 4. 2: Dialog about colors

### Part 1

Fida: Dad, can I change the color of my room? I think the color of the wall in my room is now a bit too dark and dirty.

Dad: Of course, Fida. What color do you want for your room?

Fida: I want to change to my favorite color, green, dad.

Dad: Okay then. We can go to the store this weekend to buy the paint.

Fida: Thank you, dad.

## Part 2



*Figure 4. 3: Dialog between rifki and wawan*

Rifki: Hi wawan, what is your favorite color?

Wawan: Hi rifki, I really like blue. It's so calming and peaceful. How about you?

Rifki: I've always loved green. It reminds me of nature and the outdoors.

Wawan: Green is a great choice. It's refreshing.

Rifki: Thanks! What do you think about the color red?

Wawan: I think red is quite vibrant and energetic.

Rifki: That's true. It's often associated with strong emotions.

Wawan: Absolutely. Colors have a powerful impact on our moods and perceptions.

Rifki: They do. I find it fascinating how different colors can evoke different feelings.

Wawan: I agree. It's a colorful world we live in.

## **D. Summary**

1. The color and its types is that color is one of the important aspects of the human visual experience. Colors can be grouped into several types based on their characteristics, including primary colors (red, blue, and yellow) that are used as the basis for mixing other colors, secondary colors (green, orange, purple) that result from mixing primary colors, and neutral colors (black, white, and gray) that are not included in the scope of the color spectrum.



## E. Exercise



1. What is the color of strawberry?

- a. Green
- b. Yellow
- c. Orange
- d. Red



2. What color is used to sun?

- a. Green + blue
- b. Orange + red
- c. Yellow + orange
- d. Yellow



3. What is the color of leaves?

- a. Silver
- b. Army
- c. Green
- d. Orange



4. The color for the sky and clouds is?

- a. Blue + Yellow
- b. Grey + Blue
- c. Silver + Blue
- d. Blue + White

5. What color is the flag of indonesia?

- a. Red & Grey
- b. Red & Silver
- c. Red & White
- d. Red & Yellow

# Chapter 3

## Part of body



Figure 6. 1: Part of Body

## A. Material



*Figure 6. 2: Explanation*

"Part of body" is a term used to refer to the physical parts or limbs of a human or other living thing. It refers to the parts that make up the physical structure of an organism, which includes the bodies of humans, animals, or even plants in some contexts. Each part of the body has a specific function and role in performing its function.

Learning about parts of the body is very important to develop students' knowledge, because it can help students to recognize and understand the parts of the body.

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

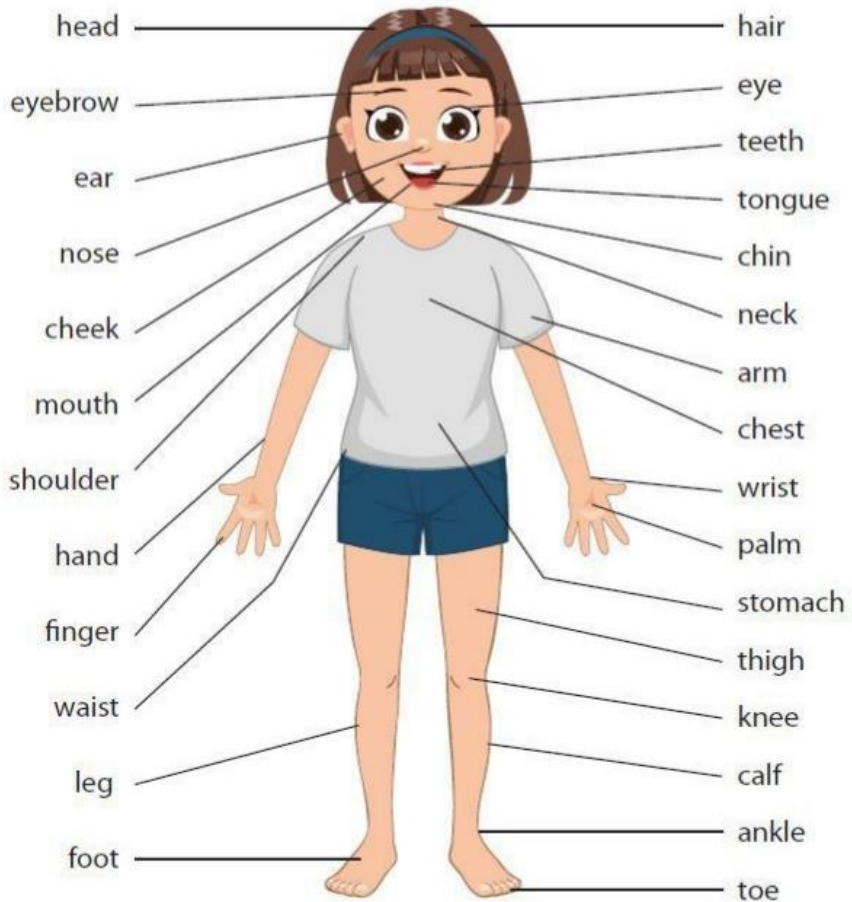


Figure 6. 3: Vocabulary about Part of Body

No.	Indonesia	English
1	<i>Rambut</i>	Hair
2	<i>Telinga</i>	Ear
3	<i>Leher</i>	Neck
4	<i>Kepala</i>	Head
5	<i>Pipi</i>	Cheek
6	<i>Dahi</i>	Forehead
7	<i>Alis</i>	Eyebrow
8	<i>Mata</i>	Eye
9	<i>Hidung</i>	Nose
10	<i>Bibir</i>	Lip
11	<i>Gigi</i>	Tooth
12	<i>Mulut</i>	Mouth
13	<i>Dagu</i>	Chin
14	<i>Wajah</i>	Face
15	<i>Bahu</i>	Shoulder
16	<i>Kerongkongan</i>	Throat
17	<i>Punggung</i>	Back
18	<i>Dada</i>	Chest
19	<i>Perut</i>	Stomach
20	<i>Tangan</i>	Hand
21	<i>Jari jari tangan</i>	Fingers
22	<i>Kuku</i>	Nail

No.	Indonesia	English
23	<i>Telapak tangan</i>	Palm
24	<i>Siku</i>	Elbow
25	<i>Lengan</i>	Arm
26	<i>Lutut</i>	Knee
27	<i>Jari jari kaki</i>	Toes
28	<i>Kaki</i>	Leg
29	<i>Paha</i>	Thigh
30	<i>Lidah</i>	Tongue
31	<i>Betis</i>	Calf
32	<i>Tumit</i>	Heel
33	<i>Janggut</i>	Beard
34	<i>Kumis</i>	Moustache
35	<i>Kulit</i>	Skin

Table 6. 1: Vocabulary

### C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !

#### Conversation 1:



*Figure 6. 4: Dialog 1*

Erika : Hi, Nia! Have you been here long?

Nia : hello erika! No, I just arrived.

Erika : Are you ready for badminton practice today?

Nia : Of course! I'm ready but unfortunately, my right foot  
still hurts a bit.

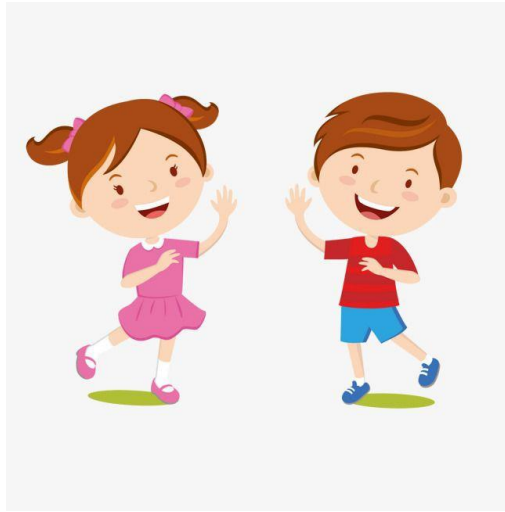
Erika : What's wrong with your leg?

Nia : I fell off my bike yesterday but it's a little better now.

Erika : OMG, hopefully it will recover soon.

Nia : Yes, thank you Erika.

## Conversation 2 :



*Figure 6. 5: Dialog 2*

Elsan : Hey, Shofa! How are you. It's been a while since we met.

Jeno : Hello, Elsan! It's been a long time! I'm not feeling very well.

Elsan : What happened to you?

Jeno : I broke the bone in my right hand a few weeks ago.

Elsan : Oh my god, why is that?

Jeno : I fell while riding a motorcycle. At that time, I was riding a motorcycle quite fast, as a result I fell and broke my hand.

Elsan : Well, I hope your hand heals quickly.

Jeno : Yes, thank you.



## C. Short story

Take a look at the short story below!



*Figure 6. 6: Short Story*

### **"The Adventure of Small Hands"**

In a remote village located in the Sumbawa Forest, there was a girl named Nia. Nia is a very curious child and always wants to know about everything around her. One of the things she loves most is exploring the beautiful forests around his village.

One day, when Nia was walking in the forest, she suddenly saw something very interesting. She saw that there was a small hidden cave. Nia felt very curious and finally explored the cave.

When she entered the cave, She was surprised to see that a small creature lived there and had very long arms. Nia asked the creature, "Who are you, and why are your arms so long?"

The little creature answered, "I am Long Hand. I am part of the body of someone in this village. However, I always feel useless because I am too long. I have never been used for anything."

Nia smiled and said, "No, Long Hand, you are very valuable! I'm sure there are many things you can do." Nia then took Long Hand out of the cave and took him to the village.

Soon after, Long Hand became very popular in the village. He helps the villagers with various daily tasks that require a long arm reach, such as picking fruit from the tallest trees, repairing damaged roofs, and even helping to pick up items that have fallen down the well.

From then on, Nia and Long Hand became inseparable friends, and together they went on various interesting adventures in their small village.

#### **D. Summary**

1. Part of body " is a term used to refer to the physical parts or limbs of humans or other living things. It refers to the parts that make up the physical structure of an organism. Each body part has a specific function and role in carrying out its function. Learning about body parts is very important to develop students' knowledge, because it can help students recognize and understand body parts.
2. There are many parts of the body that are important for students to know such as the mouth, nose, ears, hands, feet and others.
3. There are 2 conversations, the first conversation tells the story of Nia's right leg that hurts because she fell off the bicycle yesterday. While the second conversation tells the story of Jen's broken arm that fell off the bike two weeks ago.
4. In addition, this short story tells about a girl from a village who has a hobby of exploring. when she explores the forest she finds a little boy who has long hands and lives in a cave. Eventually she teaches the child to come home and the child's very presence helps the villagers when it is difficult to take goods or something in a high place.

## E. Exercise

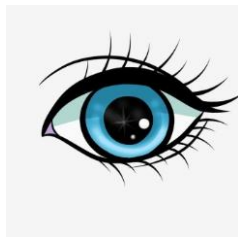
### Part 1

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**

1. What is the name of the body part used for walking?
  - a. Feet
  - b. Nose
  - c. Hands
  - d. Mouth
2. Which part of the body is used for speaking?
  - a. Mouth
  - b. Tongue
  - c. Esophagus
  - d. Lips
3. What is the name of the part of the body that is usually used for tasting?
  - a. Hands
  - b. Shoulders
  - c. Tongue
  - d. Chin
4. Which part of the body has the main function of holding something?
  - a. Hair
  - b. Head
  - c. Feet
  - d. Hands
5. What is the name of the part of the Body that is usually combed?
  - a. Hair
  - b. Ears
  - c. Liver
  - d. Lungs

## Part 2

Answer the following questions by matching the blank box below!



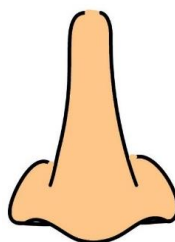
(.....)



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)

Match the words below with the picture above, by filling in the dots Above

1. Hand      2. Nose      3. Hair      4. Eyes

# Chapter 4

## Animal



Figure 5. 1: Animal

## A. Material

Animals are living things that can move, breathe and eat to live. They can't make their own food like plants, so they must eat food that is already there, such as grass, leaves, or other food. Animals can be very diverse, some are small like ants and some are big like elephants. They live in many different places, such as forests, rivers and even in our homes. Studying animals helps us understand their role in ecosystems and how biodiversity plays a role in maintaining the balance of nature. Studying animals provides a wide range of benefits, both for the environment, health, and our understanding of the universe.

1. Mammals: Examples are humans, lions, elephants and dolphins.
2. Birds: Such as eagles, peacocks, and seagulls.
3. Reptiles: Includes turtles, snakes, and crocodiles.
4. Amphibians: Includes frogs, salamanders and toads.
5. Fish: Such as sharks, koi fish, and salmon.
6. Insects: Examples include ants, bees, and mosquitoes.
7. Arachnids: Includes spiders and scorpions.
8. Mollusks: Such as snails, octopuses, and clams.
9. Worms: Includes earthworms and silk worms.
10. Echinodermata: Such as starfish and sea cucumbers.
11. Hollow Animals: Examples include jellyfish and sponges.
12. Aves (Birds): Such as eagles, parrots, and owls.

This is only a small portion of the world's animal diversity, and there are many more types of animals not mentioned. Each type of animal has unique characteristics and behaviors, and plays an important role in the global ecosystem.

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

Table 5. 1: Vocabulary about Animal

NO	English	Indonesian
1	Animal	<i>hewan</i>
2	Cat	<i>kucing</i>
3	Dog	<i>anjing</i>
4	Bird	<i>Kupu kupu</i>
5	Fish	<i>ikan</i>
6	Horse	<i>horse</i>
7	Elephant	<i>gajah</i>
8	Lion	<i>singa</i>
9	Tiger	<i>macan</i>
10	Monkey	<i>monyet</i>
11	Giraffe	<i>jerapah</i>
12	Turtle	<i>Kura kura</i>

NO	English	Indonesian
13	Snake	<i>ular</i>
14	Owl	<i>Burung hantu</i>
15	Butterfly	<i>Kupu kupu</i>
16	Bee	<i>lebah</i>
17	Dolphin	<i>Lumba lumba</i>
18	Whale	<i>paus</i>
19	Zebra	<i>zebra</i>
20	Crab	<i>kepiting</i>
21	Hedgehog	<i>landak</i>
22	Seagull	<i>Burung camar</i>
23	Gorilla	<i>gorila</i>
24	Honeybee	<i>Lebah madu</i>
25	Chicken	<i>ayam</i>
26	Ant	<i>semut</i>
27	Pigeon	<i>merpati</i>
28	Rabbit	<i>kelinci</i>
29	Caterpillar	<i>Ulat bulu</i>



NO	English	Indonesian
30	Frog	<i>katak</i>

### C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !



*Figure 5. 2: Animal*

Andi: Hi Lisa, what did you do at the zoo yesterday?

Lisa: Hi Andi, yesterday I went to the zoo with my family. We saw lots of interesting animals!

Andi: Well, that must have been exciting! What was your favorite animal there?

Lisa: My favorite animals at the zoo were the lions. They're so dashing and strong.

Andi: Lions are indeed impressive animals. I like the elephants. They are very big and have unique trunks.

Lisa: Yes, elephants are interesting too. My son really likes giraffes. They have long necks!

Andi: Giraffes are interesting too. What about the most unique animal you saw there?

Lisa: The most unique animal is probably the platypus. They have beaks like ducks and live in the water.

Andi: Wow, platypuses are really special. Did you feed the animals?

Lisa: Yes, we feed giraffes and zebras. Our kids love feeding the animals.

Andi: That must have been a fun experience. The zoo is a great place to learn more about animals.

Lisa: Right, besides having fun, we can also learn many things.

## D. Short Story

Take a look at the short story below!



In a dense forest, there lived a little fox named Riko. Riko is a clever and agile fox. He was always looking for food and finding ways to avoid danger. One day, while Riko was walking in the forest, he met an owl named Owi.

Owi was a wise owl and always knew many things. He flew low and almost hit Riko. Riko and Owi had a conversation. "I'm sorry, Riko," said Owi. "I almost bumped into you. I was looking for a friend to talk to."

Riko smiled and replied, "No problem, Owi. I'm glad to meet you. I know you are very wise."

They started talking and became good friends. Riko learned many things from Owi about the forest and how to survive in it. Meanwhile, Owi learned about the tricks and ingenuity of foxes from Riko.

One day, when it rained heavily, Riko and Owi found themselves trapped in a dark cave. They didn't know how to get out. Riko was scared, but Owi was calm.

Owi said, "Don't worry, Riko. I have an idea. We will find a way out together. I'll fly high and look for light outside the cave, and you'll look for tracks to show me the way out."

They worked well together, and eventually, they managed to find a way out of the dark cave. They returned safely to the forest.

The story of friendship between Riko and Owi teaches us that we can learn many things from different friends. Cooperation and friendship can help us overcome difficulties, even in the most difficult situations. And when we share our knowledge, we can become stronger and wiser together.

### **E. Summary**

1. This short story tells of the friendship between Riko, a fox, and Owi, an owl. They meet in the forest and become friends who learn from each other. When they are trapped in a dark cave during a rainy day, they work together to find a way out. This story teaches the importance of cooperation and friendship, and how we can learn from different friends.
2. The conversation above between Andi and Lisa focuses on their experience at the zoo. They talk about their favorite animals and the experience of feeding the animals at the zoo. This conversation illustrates how the zoo is a good place to learn about animals while having fun. They also exchange information and views about the animals they meet at the zoo.
3. The vocabulary list about animals provided contains 30 words related to different types of animals. The list includes animals like cats, dogs, birds, fish, elephants, lions, monkeys, giraffes and many more. This vocabulary can be used to talk or write about animals and expand vocabulary in the context of animals.
4. Animals are living creatures that cannot make their own food and must consume organic food to get the energy and nutrients needed to survive.

Animals belong to the kingdom Animalia in the biological classification system, and they come in a variety of shapes, sizes and physical characteristics. They live in various habitats and have different ways of life depending on the species. Animals are also grouped into various taxonomies, including phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species, and play important roles in ecosystems. This explanation provides a basic understanding of what animals are.

## F. Reflection

### Part 1

1. What animal has a long neck?
  - a. Fish
  - b. Giraffe
  - c. Ant
  - d. Spider
  
2. Who is the animal with wings?
  - a. Elephant
  - b. Lion
  - c. Bird
  - d. Fish
  
3. What animal has two legs?
  - a. Snake
  - b. Fish
  - c. Chicken
  - d. Elephant
  
4. What animals breathe using gills ?
  - a. Fish
  - b. Giraffe
  - c. Frog
  - d. Lion
  
5. What animals don't have legs?
  - a. Worm
  - b. Owl
  - c. Zebra
  - d. Crab

# Chapter 5

## Describing Person



*Figure: 9. 1: People*

## A. Material

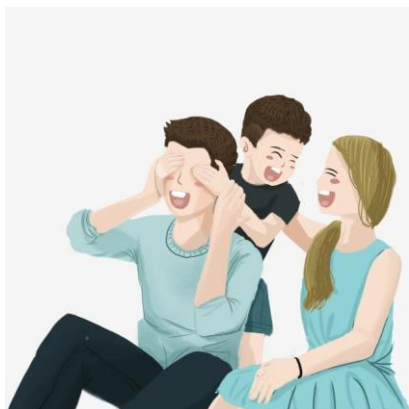


Figure: 9. 2. Family

Describing people means using words to tell others what someone looks like, how they act, and what kind of person they are, so that people can get a clear idea of that person, in addition describing people is the ability to use language in detail and accurately to explain someone's physical appearance, personality, and other characteristics. This can help other people understand or imagine how the person looks and what makes them unique.

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

No.	English	Indonesia
1	Diligent	<i>rajin</i>
2	Lazy	<i>malas</i>
3	Clever	<i>pandai</i>
4	Stupid	<i>bodoh</i>



No.	English	Indonesia
5	Straight	<i>lurus</i>
6	Curly	<i>keriting</i>
7	Large	<i>luas</i>
8	Narrow	<i>sempit</i>
9	Big	<i>besar</i>
10	Small	<i>kecil</i>
11	Arrogant	<i>sombong</i>
12	Black	<i>hitam</i>
13	Ugly	<i>jelek</i>
14	Handsome	<i>tampan</i>
15	Rich	<i>Kaya</i>
16	Poor	<i>Miskin</i>
17	Stingy	<i>Pelit</i>
18	Tall	<i>Tinggi</i>
19	Short	<i>Pendek</i>
20	Old	<i>Tua</i>
21	Young	<i>muda</i>
22	Strong	<i>Kuat</i>
23	Weak	<i>lemah</i>
24	Heavy	<i>Berat</i>
25	Light	<i>Ringan</i>

Table 9. 1. Adjective Vocabulary

## C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !

### Part 1



Figure: 9. 3: Dialog 1

Anggun : I'm happy for your second daughter.

Nabila : Thank you.

Anggun : What does she look like?

Nabila : She has pointed nose, white skin, straight hair, and of course chubby cheek.

Anggun : She must be so beautiful.

Nabila : Like mother, like daughter!

## Part 2



*Figure: 9. 4: Dialog 2*

- Rupaida : Good morning, Nia.
- Nia : Morning Rupaida. How are you?
- Rupaida : I'm good. You?
- Nia : I'm very well, thanks.
- Rupaida : By the way, have you seen Mr. Jamal? Our newest English teacher?
- Nia : Yes. That's actually I want to tell you too. hiiiii
- Rupaida : He is so handsome, right? What do you think about him?
- Nia : He is tall; he has pointed nose, black straight hair, and smiling man. And how about you? What do you think about him?

Rupaida : I think he is fat enough but he always uses the right uniform, so he still looks awesome, is he married yet ?

Nia : yes i think he has a wife and 2 children

Rupaida : have you seen them?

Rupaida : i have seen them we are neighbour,

Nia : what does they look like ?

Rupaida : his wife is a western and have a brown eyes, she is tall and beautiful with his yellow hair, and have one daughter her name is salsa, she has middle height not too tall and she was graduate from junior high school last year

Nia : how about another child?

Rupaida : his another child still a baby and his name is adam he has a yellow hair same like his mother

Nia : wow glad to hear that, the bell is ringing let's go to class

Rupaida : okay let's go

## D. Short story

Take a look at the short story below!



*Figure: 9. 5: Short Story*

I have a best friend, his name is sumbul Daulany. I call him Sumbul. His age is older than me, which is eleven years old. Sumbul is taller than me, but slightly fatter. My best friend has black hair, thick, and slightly curly. His skin color is brown sugar, just like the color of his eyes.

He has nice facial features, which is round with a fairly sharp chin. His nose is also pointed. Sumbul is a smiling person, his face looks like he is always smiling every time. Sumbul joins Taekwondo extracurricular at our school, he has been practicing this sport since he was eight years old.

Currently, he is training for the city-level championship after previously successfully becoming the district-level champion. His academic achievement at school is also quite good, he always ranks in the top five in the class. Sumbul and I have been friends since we were little, because our houses are close together. Not only playing and studying at school, but we also often play together in the village.

## D. Summary

1. Describing people means using words to tell others what someone looks like, how they act, and what kind of person they are, so that people can get a clear idea of that person, There are many adjective of the body that we can use to describe people.
2. There are 2 conversations, the first conversation tells the story of nabila's second child it was beautiful same with her. While the second conversation tells the story the handsome new handsome english teacher .

## E. Reflection

### Part 1

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**

My name is nia rupaida. I am fourteen years old and i am second year student. I live with my parents and my little brother joko in newyork USA. My brother joko has brown eyes . I have got long black hair, my face is round amd my eyes are dark brown, i am medium height and iam slim. I am very fond of swets and i eat to many lolipops i am friendly with everyone and that my biggest quality but i have a tribble weakness im very talkaktive, it cant be quite ! In the future i would like to be a teacher just like my mother

1. How old is nia Rupaida ?
  - a) ten
  - b) five
  - c) twenty
  - d) eleven
2. What colour of his hair?
  - a) green
  - b) yellow
  - c) red
  - d) black
3. What is her biggest quality ?
  - a) smart
  - b) friendly
  - c) cute
  - d) tall
4. What is her biggest weakness?
  - a) talkaktive
  - b) humble
  - c) cruel
  - d) kind

**Part 2**

**Look at the picture below and write your description !!!**

SANTOSO



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AH TONG



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# Chapter 6

## Describing Something



*Figure: 9. 6: Equipment*

## A. Material

Describing something means providing a detailed account or explanation of its characteristics, features, qualities, or attributes in words or other forms of communication. It involves using language to convey information about the subject, helping others to understand or visualize it better.



Figure: 9. 7: Living Room

For example, the image above can be described as follows A comfortable old-fashioned living room.

Another example :

- Lombok is a small and beautiful island.
- kuta is a white sandy beach with shallow water.
- MIPA Faculty is an interesting, challenging and fun Faculty.
- English is easy and fun

In adjective placement there is a sequence that needs to be considered. the sequence can be seen in below:

1. Opinion : *Pendapat kita tentang benda*
2. Size : *Ukuran benda tersebut*

- c3. Age : *Usia/periode/berapa lama dari benda*
- 4. Shape : *Bentuk dari benda*
- 5. Color : *Warna benda*
- 6. Origin : *Asal / sumber benda*
- 7. Material : *Bahan pembuatannya*

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

NO	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
1	Good	<i>Bagus</i>
2	Ugly	<i>Jelek</i>
3	Beautiful	<i>Cantik</i>
4	Big	<i>Bodoh</i>
5	Small	<i>Lurus</i>
6	Tall	
7	Old	<i>Tua</i>
8	New	<i>Baru</i>
9	Antique	<i>Antik</i>
10	Brown	<i>Coklat</i>
11	Blue	<i>Biru</i>
12	Green	<i>Hijau</i>
13		<i>Jelek</i>
14	Handsome	<i>Tampan</i>

NO	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
15	Rich	<i>Kaya</i>
16	Poor	<i>Miskin</i>
17	Pelit	<i>Stingy</i>
18	Tall	<i>Tinggi</i>
19	Short	<i>Pendek</i>
20	Old	<i>Tua</i>
21	Young	<i>Muda</i>

Table 10. 1 Vocabulary about Describing Something

### C. Conversion

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !



Figure: 9. 8: Dialog 1

#### Part 1

Sinta : Jojo!!!

Jojo : What happen?

Sinta : Have you seen my water bottle? Yesterday I forgot to take it home.

Jojo : What are the characteristics of your water bottle?

Sinta : My bottle is transparent blue with pictures of green leaf.

My bottle also has my name sticker on it.

Jojo : Sorry, I don't think I've seen him since I got to class

this morning. Maybe you can ask our school janitor.

Sinta : Yes, that's a great idea.

Jojo : i just bought my new sandals it make from rubber and

i feel comfort when i use it

Sinta : wow thats cool!! i like to see the simple mix colour black

and blue, where did you buy it?

Jojo : i buy it in my uncle's store you find various colour and type

of sandals that you wan to buy

Sinta : i think i wanna the pink one, could you accompany me to

the store ?

Jojo : of course !!we can go to the store together tomorrow

Sinta : okay see you tomorrow

Jojo : see you

## **Part 2**

Anita : mom... my bag is old and ugly i have been use it for 3 years

Mother : let me see, it' has broke

Anita : I want to buy a bag like the one my friend has at school.

Mother : What's the bag like?

Anita : The model is a backpack with two pockets on the front.

But the pouch is not pink, but a transparent color. The size is also quite large, mom. All the books I brought to school every day could fit in it

Mother : Alright, we'll look for the weekend together and ask dad to buy it too, okay?

Anita : Thank you, mom!

#### **D. Short story**

**Take a look at the short story below!**

##### **My favorite book**

I have a book that I bought last year. This book is a novel called The Story of An Idiot. I like the book because when I read it I not only get knowledge but also entertainment.

Unfortunately I lost this book. I guess I lost it at Tugu Station during my trip in Bali. It was hard to get the book because I never found it in a bookstore. I got it from a street bookseller in market store.

The color of the book cover is predominantly red. The cover image was of a young man in a black jacket walking across a bridge. On the first page of the book, I wrote my name . I also drew a simple mouse in the corner of the

first page. I always do the same with all my books because I hope that if I lose my book, someone who finds it will return it to me.

The book is written in English. The author of the book is Joseph J Joseph. It's a weird name but pretty cool for a novelist's name.

The total pages of the book are 125 pages divided into 6 parts. The back cover is actually a short summary of the book, but I changed it by pasting a picture of a monkey on it.

### **E. Summary**

1. Describing something means providing a detailed account or explanation of its characteristics, features, qualities, or attributes in words or other forms of communication.
2. There are 2 conversations, the first conversation tells the story sinta lost her bottle and want to buy new slippers. While the second conversation tells about Anita want a new bag because her bag was broken.
3. In addition, this short story tells about novel called The Story of An Idiot it involved knowledge and entertainment the author of the book is Joseph.



## F. Reflection

### Part 1

Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )



*Figure: 9. 9: Hamster*

I have a hamster It is my favorite pet. It was my birthday present last year. It is a animal with white and black colors. It has a cute face and very soft.

I always fedd it with carrot and another vegetable,i call it heru.Heru always playing in the backyard of my house with me, heru has a new house because his last house was broken and very ugly.

Heru's new house it make by wood and have a two room, one room for eat and another for sleep, i put cottons to make heru comfort.

1. What kind of animal in the paragraph?
  - a. Hamster
  - b. Girrafe
  - c. Mouse
  - d. lion
  
2. What is the colour of that hamster?
  - a) black and blue
  - b) black and white
  - c) red and white
  - d) green and yellow
  
3. Which part of the house tha heru always playt?
  - a. living room
  - b. kitchen
  - c. backyard
  - d. bathroom
  
4. What kind of the material of heru's house?
  - a. Wood
  - b. cotton
  - c. rubber
  4. iron
  
5. What is the name of the hamster?
  - a. Harry
  - b. Michel
  - c. Jackson
  - d. Heru

## Part 2

Work in Pairs and write simple description of the picture below with your friends !!!

### GAMING CHAIR



*Figure: 9. 10: Describing chair*

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### PEN



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# Chapter 7

## Day, Month and year



*Figure 3. 1: Calendar*

## A. Material

Hi! This time, we will learn about a topic closely related to our daily life: "Time and Day", or expressing day, day, month and year in English. Time and day are very important things in our life. If you don't know the time or date, you will definitely be confused while doing the activity.

If you previously learned how to tell the time in English, now you know the day, month and year. Can you read the day, month and year in English? Without further ado, let's get right into it.

### 1. How to Express Days in English



Figure 3. 2: Vocabulary about Day

You probably already know the names of the days in Indonesian, but what about in English? In English, "hari" (day) is translated as "day." Now, take a look at the English days of the week for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Names of days in English and how to express them, let's continue to learn how to express months in English.

Do you know the English word for "*bulan*" (month)? If any of you answered "moon," well, that's not entirely wrong. Hehehe... But specifically for calendars, the English word for "bulan" is "month."

**Here are the names of the months in English, starting from January to December:**

- To express months in English, we can use the adverbs "this month," "next month," and "last month." What are the differences among them?
- "This month" means *bulan ini* (this month). So, if you want to say, "*bulan ini adalah Desember*," you can say, "this month is December."
- Next, "next month" means *bulan depan* (next month). If you want to say, "*bulan depan adalah Januari*," then you can say, "next month is January."
- Lastly, "last month" means *bulan lalu* (last month). So, if you want to say, "*bulan kemarin adalah November*" in English, you can say, "last month was November."

## 2. How to Express Years in English

In English, "*tahun*" (year) is translated as "year." Do you still remember that earlier we were told that to express years in English, we use cardinal numbers? There are two ways to do this. First, we can read it like regular thousands. However, this only applies to years in the 2000s and beyond.

For example, the year 2009 in English is "two thousand nine," and we can read it as "two thousand and nine."

Now, the second way is to read two digits at the beginning and two digits at the end. This method can be used to express years before 2000 and years after 2000 (2019 and beyond).

For instance, this year is 2021; we can read the first two digits as "twenty" and the last two as "twenty-one." So, the year 2021 in English is "twenty twenty-one."

### 3. How to Express Dates in English

In English, the word for "tanggal" (date) is "date." To express dates in English, we use ordinal numbers. There are two methods: the British format and the American format. What's the difference?

The British format is the way of writing and reading dates commonly used in the United Kingdom and most European countries. The order of writing and reading is the same as in Indonesia, starting with the day, then the month, and finally the year. In the British format, the date is written and read with ordinal numbers.

On the other hand, the American format is the method of writing and reading dates typically used in the United States. Unlike the British format, in the American format, you begin with the month, then the day, and lastly the year. In the American format, the date is written using cardinal numbers but read with ordinal numbers.

### 4. How to Express Years in English

Alright, we've covered how to express days and months in English. Now, let's learn how to express years in English.

In English, "*tahun*" (year) is translated as "year." Do you still remember that earlier we were told that to express years in English, we use cardinal numbers? There are two ways to do this. First, we can read it like regular thousands. However, this only applies to years in the 2000s and beyond.

For example, the year 2009 in English is "two thousand nine," and we can read it as "two thousand and nine."

Now, the second way is to read two digits at the beginning and two digits at the end. This method can be used to express years before 2000 and years after 2000 (2019 and beyond).

## B. Vocabulary

Now, take a look at the following diagram for clarity:

No.	Indonesia	English
1.	<i>Minggu</i>	Sunday
2.	<i>Senin</i>	Monday
3.	<i>Selasa</i>	Tuesday
4.	<i>Rabu</i>	Wednesday
5.	<i>Kamis</i>	Thursday
6.	<i>Jumat</i>	Friday
7.	<i>Sabtu</i>	Saturday

Table 3. 1: Vocabulary about day in Indonesia

- To express days in English, we can use the adverbs "today," "tomorrow," and "yesterday."
- "Today" means hari ini. So, if you want to say, "*hari ini adalah hari jum`at,*" you can say, "today is Friday."
- Next, "tomorrow" means *besok* (tomorrow). If you want to say, "*besok adalah hari sabtu,*" then you can say, "tomorrow is Saturday."
- Finally, "yesterday" means *kemarin* (yesterday). So, if you want to say, "*kemarin adalah hari kamis,*" you can say, "yesterday was Thursday."



### **C. Summary**

1. Learning about dates and years will serve as a reminder of numerical concepts and also assist students in understanding how to pronounce dates and years in English.
2. In this lesson, students can also become familiar with the names of days and months. This greatly helps students in sharing the most significant days or years in their lives.

### **D. Reflection**

**Here is the assignment about days, months, years, and dates. Please complete it accurately and correctly.**

1. Describe and write down the correct order of the days of the week!
2. Describe and write down the correct order of the months!
3. Write today's date in the format "Day, Month, Date, Year."!
4. Write your birthday calendar correctly!

# Chapter 8

## Time



*Figure 2. 1 Time*

## A. Material

### Time ( A.M , P.M )



*Figure 2. 2 Clock*

Time is how we measure the progress of events or happenings. Time allows us to know when something happens, how long it will take, and how we can plan our activities. Welcome to learning about the concept of time! Time is one of the most basic concepts in everyday life. We use time to organize our daily activities, such as waking up, eating, going to school, and various other activities. In this lesson, we will explore the basic concepts of time and how we can use our time more effectively.

In this material, the main objectives is to focus on discussing the differences between “A.M and P.M” and the differinces in how to read time between British and American style. For more detail, read and understand the following discussion.

### **a.m. (antem meridiem)**

Generally speaking, this term is used for Mention the time from 00:00:00 to 12:00:00 (in the morning)

example: (*Sekarang, jam 9 pagi*) Nine o'clock

### **p.m. (post meridiem)**

This term is typically used to describe time between midday and eight o'clock in the evening. And in the evening, from 18:00 to 24:00. example: It is currently 9:09 PM (*Sekarang, jam 9 malam*).

### **British**

1. "Past" (more than): The word "past" is used when we want to express how many minutes after a certain time. For example, if it's 3:15, we could say, "It's quarter past three," which means it's 15 minutes after 3.

2. "To" (less than): The word "to" is used when we want to express how many minutes until a certain time. For example, if it is 3:45, we could say, "It's fifteen to four," which means there are only 15 minutes until 4 o'clock.

- Pukul 2:10 --> "It's ten past two."

- Pukul 6:45 --> "It's quarter to seven."

- Pukul 9:20 --> "It's twenty past nine."

- Pukul 1:50 --> "It's ten to two."

- Pukul 5:35 --> "It's twenty-five to six."

## American

1. "After" (after): The word "after" is used to express the time after a certain hour. For example, if it's 3:30, you could say, "It's half past three," with "after" indicating that it's after 3.
2. "Of" (from): The word "of" is used in time usage to indicate minutes before a certain hour. For example, if it's 2:45, you could say, "It's a quarter of three," with the "of" indicating that there is another quarter of an hour before 3.
  1. Pukul 4:15 --> "It's a quarter after four."
  2. Pukul 7:30 --> "It's half past seven."
  3. Pukul 8:10 --> "It's ten after eight."
  4. Pukul 1:45 --> "It's a quarter of two."
  5. Pukul 9:55 --> "It's five of ten."

This is an example of how to ask for the time

1. What time is it ?
2. Can you tell me what the time ?
3. What's the current time?
4. etc.

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

No	English	Indonesia
1	A quarter	<i>15 menit</i>
2	A half	<i>30 menit</i>
3	Second	<i>Detik</i>
4	Minute	<i>Menit</i>
5	Hour	<i>Jam</i>
6	Past (British)	<i>Lewat</i>
7	After (USA)	<i>Lewat</i>
8	To (British)	<i>Kurang (menuju)</i>
9	Of (USA)	<i>Kurang</i>
10	Afternoon	<i>Siang hari</i>
11	Midnight	<i>Tengah malam</i>
12	Weekend	<i>Akhir pekan</i>
13	Duration	<i>Durasi</i>
14	Deadline	<i>Batas waktu</i>

No	English	Indonesia
15	Yesterday	<i>Kemarin</i>
16	Tomorrow	<i>Besok</i>
17	Stopwatch	<i>Alat untuk mengukur waktu dengan presisi</i>
18	Delay	<i>Keterlambatan</i>
19	On time	<i>Tepat waktu</i>
20	Quality time	<i>Waktu berkualitas. Biasanya waktu yang dihabiskan dengan orang tertentu dengan aktivitas bermakna</i>
21	Schedule	<i>Jadwal</i>
22	Time out	<i>Waktu istirahat</i>
23	During s	<i>Selama</i>
24	Regularly	<i>Secara teratur dengan pola yang konsisten</i>
25	Time's up	<i>Waktu habis atau tidak ada waktu lagi</i>

Table 2. 1 Vocabulary about Time

### C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !



*Figure 2. 3: Dialog about time*

Doni : Hey, sifa ! What time do you usually wake up on weekdays?

Sifa : Hi, Doni ! I usually wake up at 5:00 in the morning. How about you?

Doni : I'm an early bird too. I get up around 4:30. It gives me some extra time to get ready for school.

Sifa : That's a good idea. Speaking of school, do you know what time our first class starts today?

Doni : I think it's at 8:00. We have science class first, right?



Sifa : Yes, you're right. I hope I'm not late. By the way, what do you do in your free time after school?

Doni : Well, I have soccer practice at 4:00 PM today. After that, I'll have dinner around 6:30 and do my homework.

Sifa : Sounds like a busy afternoon. I have swimming lessons at 5:30 PM. It's a fun way to spend my evenings.

Doni : That does sound fun! So, when do you usually go to bed?

Sifa : I try to get to bed by 9:00 PM during the school week. It gives me enough rest for the next day.

Doni : That's a good routine. I go to bed around 9:30 PM. I like to read for a bit before sleep.

Sifa : Reading before bed is a great way to unwind. Well, it looks like we're both pretty good with our time management!

Doni : Yeah, we are! It helps us make the most of our day.

#### D. Summary

1. In the overall use of time in British and American English, there are striking differences in the format for writing hours, dates, and several terms related to time. This is the short conclusion:
2. *British style:*  
Uses 24 hour time format.
  - Use "past" to indicate minutes after a certain hour and "to" to indicate minutes before a certain hour.

3. *American style:*

- Uses 12 hour time format.
  - Use "after" to indicate time after a certain hour and "of" to indicate minutes before a certain hour.
4. These differences often include the format of the clock, date, and some of the time terms used, such as "quarter past" or "half past." However, in both British and American English, the goal remains the same, namely to communicate time with

## **E. Reflection**

### **Part 1**

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**

1. What time does the sun usually rise ?
  - a. 6 AM
  - b. 6 PM
  - c. 12 AM
  - d. 12 PM
2. What time does night start in PM notation?
  - a. 12 AM
  - b. 12 PM
  - c. 6 AM
  - d. 6 PM
3. If you see a time of 3.30 PM, what does that mean in 24 hour rotation?
  - a. 03.30
  - b. 15.30
  - c. 12.30
  - d. 13.30

4. If 12.00 AM is mid night, what time is it is noon in 12 hour notation?
  - a. 12.00 PM
  - b. 1.00 PM
  - c. 12.00 AM
  - d. 1.00 AM
5. If you have a meeting at 4.15 PM and you want to arrive 15 minutes early, what time should you leave?
  - a. 4:00 PM
  - b. 4..15 PM
  - c. 3.45 PM
  - d. 4.30 PM

**Part 2**

*Write the time below in British English*

1. 08.00 .....
2. 21.30 .....
3. 03.02 .....

*Write the time below in American English*

1. 08.00 .....
2. 21.30 .....

# Chapter 9

## Daily Activity



*Figure 10. 1: Daily routines*

## A. Material

Daily activities are activities carried out by a person starting from the time a person wakes up until he goes back to sleep. Daily activities are usually carried out repeatedly by each person. And of course everyone has different daily activities.

In this section, we'll set out on a quest to comprehend the habits and deeds that make up our daily life. Our identity and our interactions with the world around us are fundamentally shaped by our daily activities. You can explore and learn about the numerous facets of daily living in this book, from morning customs to night time pas times.

## B. Vocabulary

**Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!**

No.	English	Indonesia
1	Wake up	<i>Bangun tidur</i>
2	Brush teeth	<i>Sikat gigi</i>
3	Take a shower	<i>Mandi</i>
4	Get dressed	<i>Berpakaian</i>
5	Breakfast	<i>sarapan</i>
6	Go to school	<i>Pergi ke sekolah</i>
7	Study	<i>Belajar</i>
8	Work	<i>Bekerja</i>

No.	English	Indonesia
9.	Clean the house	<i>Membersihkan rumah</i>
10	Play	<i>bermain</i>
11	Pray	<i>Berdoa</i>
12	Watch TV	<i>Menonton TV</i>
13	Wash dishes	<i>Cuci piring</i>
14	Cook	<i>Memasak</i>
15	Read the book	<i>Membaca buku</i>
16	shooping	<i>Berbelanja</i>
17	Go for a walk	<i>Jalan-jalan</i>
18	Meet with friends	<i>Bertemu teman-teman</i>

Table 11. 1 Vocabulary

### C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !

Nia : Hey, Zahra! How was your morning?

Zahra : Hi, Nia! It was good. I woke up early, brushed my teeth, and had a quick breakfast. How about you?

Nia : Same here. I just finished cleaning the house, sweeping, mopping, washing dishes, and watering the yard.

Zahra : oh really? You are very diligent, I am proud to have a friend like you.

Nia : thank you Zahra, what activities do you have this afternoon?

Zahra : This afternoon I have an event at school, I happen to be on the committee for the event.

Nia : what event?

Zahra : art performance event.

Nia : keep your spirits up, I hope you have a nice day.

Zahra : what about you?

Nia : as usual, after cleaning the house, I take a shower, then after that I have breakfast, after breakfast I do some assignments that need to be completed, then in the afternoon I have additional courses until evening. After that rest.

Zahra : amazing, keep taking care of your health.

Nia : Of course, you too, okay?

Zahra : of course, okay then, see you.

Nia : See you.

## D. Short story

Take a look at the short story below !



*Figure 11. 1: Short story*

Hello, my name is Ibnu, I am a 7th grade junior high school student, my daily activities: I always wake up at 5 in the morning. Then after that I went to the bathroom to wash my face, brush my teeth and perform ablution, after that I prayed the morning prayer. After morning prayers I made my bed and prepared books for school. Then I took a shower, after showering I wore my school uniform. After that I had breakfast at the dining table prepared by my mother. After breakfast I went to school by bicycle.

When I arrived at school I participated in the learning activities until they were finished. After all the lessons were finished, I went home. When I got home I immediately changed clothes, did ablution and prayed midday prayers. Then after prayer I have lunch and rest. In the afternoon I played football with my friends in the field near the house. As soon as I finished playing I went home, took a shower and prayed evening prayers, after praying I had dinner, then didn't forget to do the work that had to be completed. After everything was finished I prayed Isha and went to sleep.



## E. Summary

1. In learning English, daily activities are an important aspect to learn. In the daily activities material, students can acquire a variety of vocabulary and students can understand how to describe daily activities in English. Apart from that, in daily activities students are helped to communicate more smoothly and effectively in everyday life.

## F. Reflection

### Part 1

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**



*Figure 11. 2: Exercise*

My name is Ningsih, and I want to share with you my daily routine. I'm a 7th-grade student, and my days are quite busy. Every morning, my alarm clock goes off at 6:30 AM, and I reluctantly wake up. After hitting the snooze button a couple of times, I finally get out of bed. I start my day by brushing my teeth and washing my face. Then, I head to the kitchen for breakfast. I usually have cereal or oatmeal with a glass of milk. After breakfast, I get

dressed in my school uniform and pack my backpack. I'm out the door by 7:30 AM, walking to school with my best friend, Shofa. We chat and laugh as we go.

School starts at 8:00 AM, and we have classes until 2:00 PM. During the breaks, I enjoy playing onet with my classmates in the schoolyard. When school is over, Shofa and I walk back home. Sometimes, we stop at the library to borrow books for our next reading assignment. Once I'm home, I have a quick snack and start on my homework. I usually spend about two hours on homework each day. After that, I like to read a book or draw. My family has dinner together around 7:00 PM. We talk about our day and share stories. Before going to bed at 9:00 PM, I make sure to tidy up my room and prepare my backpack for the next day. That's a typical day in my life!

**Question:**

1. What time does Ningsih alarm clock go off in the morning?
  - a) 6:00 AM
  - b) 6:30 AM
  - c) 7:00 AM
  - d) 7:30 AM
  
2. What does Ningsih usually have for breakfast?
  - a) Pizza
  - b) Cereal or oatmeal
  - c) French fries
  - d) Salad

3. Who is Ningsih best friend she walks to school with?
- a) Shofa
  - b) Zahra
  - c) Ibnu
  - d) Doni
4. What does Ningsih do during school breaks?
- a) She plays soccer.
  - b) She goes to the library.
  - c) She sleeps.
  - d) She watches TV.
5. How long does Ningsih usually spend on homework each day?
- a) 30 minutes
  - b) 1 hour
  - c) 2 hours
  - d) 4 hours

**Part 2**

**Describe one of your daily activities in detail. What do you do, and when do you do it?**

**Answer**

.....

.....

.....

# Chapter 10

## Conversation



*Figure 7. 1: Conversation*

## A. Material

A conversation is an interactive communication between two or more people. Developing conversation skills and etiquette is an important part of socialization. Developing conversational skills in a new language is often emphasized in language teaching and learning. Conversation analysis is a branch of sociology that studies the structure and organization of human interaction with a greater emphasis on conversational behavior.

### Different ways to say “goodbye” in English

#### Formal or informal :

- Bye / bye-bye
- See you soon!
- See you later
- Take care
- Have a good one!
- Have a nice day!

#### Informal only :

- Take it easy
- Catch ya later / check ya later
- Later
- I'm off / peace off

#### Ways to say “you`re welcome”

No worries.

No problem.

My pleasure.

Don` t mention it.

It was nothing.

#### Common ways to say “nice talking to you”:

It was great chatting with you.

Good to chat with you.

It was great to talk to you.

Nice to talk to you again.

Nice talking to you.

### Common ways to say “nice talking to you”:

- It was great chatting with you.
- Good to chat with you.
- It was great to talk to you.
- Nice to talk to you again.
- Nice talking to you.

### Ways to end conversation

- See you later.
- Look, I have to go. Catch you later.
- It's been nice talking to you.
- You don't mind if I go and get myself (a coffee)?

## B. Conversation



Figure 7. 2: Dialog 1

Erika : hello!

Rifki : hai!

Erika : what is your name?

Rifki : my name is Rifki,,what is your name?

Erika : my name is Erika,,how are you doing rifki?

Rifki : I am doing good,,how about you?

Erika : I am fine,,what are your hobbies?

Rifki : my hobbies are play football and reading.

Erika : how about your ambition?

Rifki : I wanna be a lecture.

Erika : nice too meet you Rifki.

Rifki : nice to meet you too.

## 1. Informal Conversations



*Figure 7. 3: Dialog 2*

You are an old friend. You haven't seen each other in years. One of you travels to the other person's country and stays with that person for a few days. You are at the airport. Thanks to your friend who referred you.

Donny : Nice to see you after a long time. Thank you so much for letting me stay.

Nia : Don't say that. You can always come back.

Donny : I hope so. But you have to come to me next time.

Nia : Oh, that would be great! Well, I'm on vacation. simply. It might come in about a week.

Donny : Great!

Nia : Your flight is called. We really need to go a step further.

Donny : Yeah. Thank you for supporting me and showing me around.

Nia : It was nothing. Don't forget to let us know you arrived safely.

Donny : I will. I will send you a message.

Nia : Start now before you miss your flight. Take care and see you soon.  
Goodbye!

Donny : Thanks. Hi Nia.

## 2. Formal Conversations

I met a colleague at a company event. As you speak, one of them leaves.

Harry: Nice to see you here, Anna. Returning for another corporate event?

Anna: Oh Harry, good to see you here.

Harry: How are you?

Anna: I've been busy recently. you also?

Harry: I've just come back from holiday. Two weeks have passed and there are no quests. I'm trying to rearrange it.



Anna: Yes, it must be difficult.

Harry: Well, Anna, would you like something to drink?

Anna: No, it's okay. thank you.

Harry: Nice to meet you, Anna. can i go for a cup of coffee Goodbye.

Anna: Of course. See you soon.

### **C. Summary**

1. Conversation is a form of communication in which two or more people exchange thoughts, ideas, information and emotions through speech or writing. It is a way for people to connect with each other, share experiences, express opinions, ask questions, and share meaningful information or ideas. Conversations include informal conversations, debates, debates, interviews, etc. It can take many forms and plays an important role in human social interaction.
2. Conversation is the spoken or written exchange of thoughts, ideas, information or feelings between two or more people. This usually involves back-and-forth interactions where people communicate and respond to each other, creating a dynamic communicative exchange. Conversations can take many forms, including face-to-face conversations, phone calls, text messages, and digital chats. It serves as the primary means of human communication and can cover a wide range of topics and purposes.

## D. Reflection

**Homework Topic:** "Interviews with Family and Friends: My Character"

**Job description:**

In this mission, you will have the opportunity to interview someone who you feel is a reflection of your personality, be it a family member, a friend, or someone you like. Ask questions to learn more about their lives, their experiences, and the qualities that make them unique. Guide:

1. **Select a character:** Choose a family member or friend you like or respect. This could be a parent, grandparent, sibling, friend or someone who inspires you.
2. **Prepare questions:** Make a list of questions to ask your character. These questions could be about your child's childhood, hobbies, accomplishments, challenges they have overcome, or what makes them a hero.
3. **Schedule a Conversation:** Ask your character if you can set up a time to have a one-on-one conversation. Please tell me this is a school assignment.
4. **Conduct the interview:** Talk to the character and ask the questions you have prepared. Write down your answers so you can remember them during the interview.
5. **Create a character profile:** After the interview, create a character profile. This can be a simple poster, a drawing, or a written report that includes a photo of the character and highlights key information and qualities that make the character special.

# Chapter 11

## Hobby



Figure 8. 1: Hobby

## A. Material



*Figure 8. 2: Reading*



*Figure 8. 3: Cooking*



*Figure 8. 4: Soccer*

### 1. Definition about hobby

Hobby is an activity or interest that is done on the basis of personal enjoyment and pleasure. personal pleasure that is done in free time or leisure without being followed by pressure and obligation. by pressure and obligation.

## 2. Importance of hobbies

Hobbies have many positive benefits to one's life as they can provide happiness and fulfillment that can improve one's mental and emotional well-being. When a person enjoys an activity they love, it can boost their mood and make them feel happy. Hobbies can also help reduce stress and anxiety.

### B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

No.	English	Meaning
1	Cooking	<i>Memasak</i>
2.	Read	<i>Membaca</i>
3.	Write	<i>Menulis</i>
4.	Travelling	<i>Jalan jalan</i>
5	Fishing	<i>Memancing</i>
6	Playing football	<i>Bermain sepak bola</i>
7	Playing futsal	<i>Bermain futsal</i>
8	Swimming	<i>Berenang</i>
9	Hiking	<i>Mendaki</i>
10	Painting	<i>Melukis</i>
11	Playing badminton	<i>Bermain bulu tangkis</i>
12	Archery	<i>Memanah</i>

No.	English	Meaning
13	Dancing	<i>Menari</i>
14	Drawing	<i>Menggambar</i>
15	Diving	<i>Menyelam</i>
16	Gardening	<i>Berkebun</i>
17	Photography	<i>Fotografi</i>
18	Singing	<i>Menyanyi</i>
19	Climbing	<i>Memanjat</i>
20	Running	<i>Berlari</i>
21	Playing game	<i>Bermain game</i>
22	Modeling	<i>Model</i>
23	Designing Mendesain	<i>Mendesain</i>
24	Listening to music	<i>Mendengarkan musik</i>
25	Playing table tennis	<i>Bermain tennis meja</i>
26	Playing vollyball	<i>Bermain volley</i>
27	Cycling	<i>Bersepeda</i>
28	Planting Menanam	<i>Menanam</i>
29	Watching movies	<i>Menonton film</i>
30	Editing	<i>Mengedit</i>

Table 8. 1. Vocabulary about Hobby

### C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !



*Figure 8. 5: Dialog 1*

Salsa : Hei, imam! How are you ?

Imam : Hello, salsa! I'm fine, how about you?

Salsa : I'm fine too, it's been a long time since we've seen each other and talked.

Imam : Yes, it's been a long time.

Salsa : Now that we meet, I want to tell you about my new hobby and you'll be very surprised because it's very far from my previous habits. I now really love cooking.

Imam : OMG, that's great! When did you start cooking and what got you interested in cooking?

Salsa : So, about a few weeks ago, I tried to make a simple dish by following an online recipe that I saw on tiktok. For the first time I started cooking, I served it to my friends and I was very happy to

see their reaction to my cooking. From there I started trying new recipes again.

Imam : That would be great, I'd love to try your cooking too. What is your favorite food that you have cooked?

Salsa : Next time I will try to make a special dish for you, oh yes I like to make various types of cakes, especially donuts and omelette rolls. I finally feel that cooking is very exciting and interesting.

Imam : wow that must be really good.

Salsa : What about you, Imam? Do you have a new hobby too?

Imam : Hmmm, I've always liked playing soccer, but now I also like playing futsal. I think sports really help me to keep my body healthy and feel more relaxed.

Salsa : That's so cool! I know you really like sports. Have you ever participated in a sports competition?

Imam : Yes, of course. Several times I participated in competitions playing soccer and futsal with my classmates. It was an interesting experience for me even though I'm not very good at it yet.

Salsa : I can imagine. Now what are your plans for your hobby?

Imam : I plan to continue practicing and deepening my hobby because I dream of one day becoming a famous soccer player.

Salsa : I'm sure you can do it!

Imam : Of course, salsa. Hobbies are a great way to pursue our dreams. Let's keep trying and enjoy every moment.



Salsa : That's right! Thank you for taking the time to talk and share with me Imam.

Imam : No problem, salsa. See you soon!

Salsa : Goodbye too, Imam!

#### **D. Short story**

**Take a look at the short story below!**



*Figure 8. 6: Short story Alya's*

### **COOKING IS MY HOBBY**

In a village in the city of bima, there lived a woman named alya who worked as a teacher in an elementary school. Every day she went to school to teach. As time went by, she felt bored with her monotonous routine. Until finally she looked for other activities to fill her free time by developing her hobby in cooking.

Every weekend, alya always takes the time to shop for kitchen needs at the market after which she will start cooking and learning new recipes, trying ingredients that she has never tried before, and creating delicious food. Cooking is alya's way of overcoming boredom and boredom from the demands of a lot of work.

One of Alya's favorite foods is oyster sauce squid. Because this food is the First dish that he managed to make deliciously. In addition, the manufacturing process is easy with ingredients that are easy to get.

Her cooking hobby not only makes her happy but can also increase her creativity because she can pour new ideas during the cooking process. In addition, she feels that the food she makes can benefit others.

### **E. Summary**

1. A hobby is an activity or interest that is carried out on the basis of personal pleasure and enjoyment during leisure or free time. Hobbies have many benefits because they can provide happiness and satisfaction that can improve a person's mental and emotional health. In addition, it can improve mood and make them feel happy and can help reduce stress and anxiety.
2. There are many hobbies that can be student activities such as reading, playing, swimming, hiking and others.
3. This conversation is about two friends who haven't seen each other in a while, and they are talking about their new hobbies.
4. In addition, this short story tells about a teacher who teaches in elementary school. She has been teaching for many years and she feels bored with her activities. Finally, she decided to develop her hobby in cooking.

## F. Reflection

### Part 1

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**

Every Sunday Elsan's routine is to play badminton with his brother. she usually plays at gor garuda kekalek in Mataram city. She spends 2 hours playing. In addition, every afternoon elsan also fills her free time by watering the plants in his backyard.

(this story is to answer questions 1 - 5)

1. What does elsan usually do every Sunday?
  - a. Play soccer
  - b. Cooking
  - c. Playing badminton
  - d. Sports
2. Who does elsan play badminton with?
  - a. His friend
  - b. His brother
  - c. Her parents
  - d. Her sister
3. How many people are in the story above?
  - a. 1 person
  - b. 2 people
  - c. 3 people
  - d. 4 peopl
4. Where elsan used to play badminton
  - a. Home
  - b. Gor garuda
  - c. Bridge column
  - d. Park
5. How much time does elsan spend playing badminton?
  - a. 2 hours
  - b. 3 hours
  - c. 4 hours
  - d. 5 hours

## Part 2

Guess what hobby is in the picture below!



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)

# Chapter 12

## Recount Text



*Figure 12. 1: Recount Text*

## A. Material



*Figure 12. 2: definition recount text*

### 1. What is Recount Text?

Talking about recount means we are talking about experience. Each of us must have experiences. It could even be an experience that will be remembered forever, that will not be forgotten for the rest of your life. For example, maybe the experience of being able to ride a bicycle for the first time, the experience of being able to ride a motorbike for the first time. The experience of entering junior high school for the first time, and so on.

If these experiences are expressed in a written work, they will become a recount text. Ofcourse, with the rules that have been determined. Not just writing. So, regarding this rule, and so on, let us read the following explanation.

Recount Text is a type of English text that retells events or incidents in the past. The story can be an action or activity before someone writes the text.

## 2. Purpose of Recount Text

There are several purposes of recount text, namely:

### **Provide information to readers**

Recount text can be used to provide information about an event or experience in the past to other people. In this case, the information could be a trip report, personal experience, or a report about an event.

### **Entertain readers**

Like most other texts, recount text also functions to entertain readers. The reason is, this type of English text is generally written to tell something pleasant.

### **Reflect on something**

In some cases, recount text can be used as a medium to reflect and analyze certain events or experiences. This is the reason why diaries and personal journals are included as recount text.

#### - **Document important experience**

Apart from photos and videos, you can also immortalize important experiences in the past through recount text.

#### - **Study history**

In an educational context, recount text is often used to study and understand historical events.

### 3. Recount Text Structure

We need to know that any text generally has a writing structure. In recount text, of course there is a structure that we must follow.

There are three generic structures of recount text, namely orientation in the form of an introduction, series of events which contains a series of stories, and re-orientation which provides a summary and ending of the entire content of the story, but the last one is optional. This means, it is not mandatory, it may or may not be there.

Come on, look at the discussion of the structure and examples of recount texts carefully!

#### a. Orientation

Did you realize that most texts start with orientation. In Indonesian, it means orientation, aka introduction. Of course, the content of the orientation is information about the figure or characters, location, time of incident, etc.

Through orientation, it is hoped that readers can understand the author's path/storyline. Example of orientation in recount text:

A few years go, when I was in grade 1 of junior high school, I had the opportunity to go on holiday to one of my dream cities, namely Bali. I went there with family. We departed from Lombok International Airport. We had a flight that wasn't too long, about half an hour when we landed at International I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport.



### **Meaning :**

*(Beberapa tahun lalu, ketika saya duduk di bangku SMP kelas 1, saya berkesempatan untuk pergi berlibur ke salah satu kota impian saya, yaitu Bali. Saya pergi ke sana dengan keluarga. Kami berangkat dari Bandara International Lombok. Kami memiliki penerbangan yang tidak terlalu lama sekitar setengah jam kami mendarat di International I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport).*

We can see from the paragraph above that the author introduces the characters, location and time of the events to be narrated.

### **b. Series of Events**

Event is an event, while series means a series. In this section, the author will write a series of events that they experienced (the essence of recount text).

Apart from that, authors usually express personal remarks on the events, aka personal statements about the stories they write. An example of a paragraph like this:

On the first day, because we were exhausted, we just stayed at the hotel we had booked to rest. The next day, we went to Pandawa Beach, one of the popular destinations in Bali. We saw lots of beautiful views during the trip and lots of shopping centers there. After that, we watched one of the typical Balinese dances, the Kecak Dance.

**Meaning :**

*(Pada hari pertama, karena kelelahan, kami hanya menginap di hotel yang telah kami pesan untuk beristirahat. Keesokan harinya, kami berangkat menuju Pantai Pandawa salah satu destinasi populer di Bali. Kami melihat banyak sekali pemandangan yang indah selama di perjalanan dan begitu banyak pusat perbelanjaan di sana. Setelah itu, kami menonton salah satu Tarian Khas Bali, Tari Kecak).*

**c. Re-orientation**

In creating recount text, the ending of a story is called reorientation. In this section, the author will provide a summary and conclusion of the whole story as well as tell the ending (sad/happy). If there is, the author will also add impressions and messages for readers. A simple example of reorientation:

A trip to Bali a few years ago was an experience I will never forget. And I already plan to go back there again when I grow up.

**Meaning :**

*(Perjalanan ke Bali beberapa tahun yang lalu adalah pengalaman yang tidak akan pernah saya lupakan. Dan saya telah merencanakan untuk kembali ke sana lagi setelah dewasa nanti).*

#### 4. Characteristics of Recount Text

Recount text has two main characteristics, namely:

- a. In recount text there is no conflict in the story told by the author, in contrast to English narrative text which has conflict in its structure.
- b. There is always a chronological order of stories, for example there are stories on the first day, the second day, and so on.

#### 5. Types of Recount Text

The types of recount text consist of personal recount, factual recount, imaginative recount, and historical recount. Here's the explanation:

##### a. Personal Recount Text

Personal recount text is a type of text that aims to tell about the writer's personal experiences. Personal recount is the most common type that is often found in recount writing.

##### b. Factual Recount Text

Have you ever heard of this type of text? Factual recount text is a story to present a report regarding events that occurred based on facts (actually happened).

##### c. Imaginative Recount Text

Recount text also has an imaginative type. Imaginative recount is a text that someone usually uses as a story of an imaginative event experienced by someone. For example, recount text tells the author's experience regarding the imaginatio he had from a dream.

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

English	Meaning	English	Meaning
<b>Yesterday</b>	Kemarin	<b>Play</b>	Bermain
<b>A week ago</b>	Seminggu yang lalu	<b>Accompany</b>	Menemani
<b>Last month</b>	Bulan lalu	<b>Visit</b>	Mengunjungi
<b>Go home</b>	Pulang	<b>Back</b>	Kembali
<b>Go</b>	Pergi	<b>Come</b>	Datang
<b>Last year</b>	Tahun lalu	<b>Dizzy</b>	Pusing
<b>Tired</b>	Lelah	<b>Arrive</b>	Tiba/Sampai
<b>Land</b>	Mendarat	<b>Go for a walk</b>	Jalan-jalan
<b>Exciting</b>	Seru	<b>Surprised</b>	Terkejut
<b>Disappointed</b>	Kecewa	<b>Sad</b>	Sedih
<b>Like</b>	Suka	<b>Watch</b>	Menonton
<b>Hungry</b>	Lapar	<b>Bored</b>	Bosan
<b>Afraid</b>	Takut	<b>Satisfied</b>	Puas

Table 12. 1 Vocabulary Recount Text

### C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers !



*Figure 12. 3: Dialog 1*

Nida : Delia, have you ever gone to a concert?

Delia : Yes, I have. Last month my sister invited me

Nida : Wow... it sure feels really exciting. Can you tell us about when you first went there?

Nida : Of course. Last month my sister came home on holiday from Yogyakarta. Coincidentally, next week there is an MXGP concert at Selaparang airport. Then my sister invited me to watch the concert. We headed there after maghrib prayers. When we got there, it turned out that there were so many people coming. Whether it's with his family, his partner, and his friends. Then we immediately entered the concert line after checking tickets. And it turns out it's as fun as watching a concert, especially if there are songs we know. But we didn't watch

until the end because we were tired and the sound was almost gone because of the screaming. Before going home we bought a drink because there were lots of drink and food stands there. After buying drinks we went straight home. And it was one of the most exciting concerts I've ever been to

Nida : Wow... hearing your story makes me really want to watch a concert

Delia : Coincidentally, tomorrow there is a concert at Senggigi Sunset Jazz. The artists who sing are also interesting. Will you come along? I'll treat you

Nida : Seriously? Okay. Let's watch together

#### **D. Short story**

**Take a look at the short story below!**

#### **A Trip to the National Zoo and Aquarium**



*Figure 12. 4: Zoo*

Yesterday, my family and I went to the National Zoo and Aquarium to visit the new Snow Cubs and the other animals. In the morning, when we got

to the Zoo and Aquarium there was a great big line, so we had to wait a while to get in.

After we entered the zoo, we went straight to the enclosure for the Snow Cubs. My brother and I were so excited to see them. They were so cute and playful. At lunchtime Dad decided to cook a bbq. He cooked sausages so we could have sausage sandwiches. My Mom forgot the tomato sauce so we had to eat them plain. In the afternoon, we visited the aquarium.

My brother was excited to see the sharks and the tropical fish. At the end of the day when we left we were going to go and get ice cream but we decided we were too tired so we drove straight home, but of course I was very happy.

## **E. Summary**

1. Recount Text is a type of English text that retells events or incidents in the past. The story can be an action or activity before someone writes the text.
2. Purpose of Recount Text, namely Providing information to readers, entertaining readers and reflecting on something,
3. There are three generic structures of recount text, namely orientation in the form of an introduction, series of events which contains a series of stories, and re-orientation which provides a summary and ending of the entire content of the story.
4. Recount text has two main characteristics, namely:
  - In recount text there is no conflict
  - There is always a chronological order to the story

5. The types of recount text consist of personal recount, factual recount, imaginative recount.

## **F. Reflection**

### **Part 1**

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**

Last month, I visited my childhood friend's house in Pujut. His name is Haikal. I did many activities there. In the morning Haikal and I had breakfast. We have “*Nasi Uduk*” which we often enjoyed when we were little. I like it very much. After breakfast, he took me to our old school and retold the story of what we experienced when we were in elementary school. The school looks better than it did 13 years ago. There is a large bench in the school garden. There are 3 sports fields for students. After visiting the school, Haikal and I went to the market to buy food and snacks. We bought tape cakes, pukis cakes, cucur cakes and nasi Padang. We had lunch together at his house and chatted lightly. That is very fun. I really enjoyed my time with Haikal. After enjoying three days together, I went home after being picked up by my father.

#### **1. The text above tells the readers about ...**

- a. A holiday at a friend's place.
- b. A picture school backyard.
- c. A big school
- d. A big sport field.



**2. Who is Haekal for the writers?**

- a. Niece
- b. Neighbours
- c. Childhood friend
- d. Sibling

**3. The purpose of the text is to.....**

- a. tell past events
- b. entertain readers
- c. describe the place
- d. report an event to the police

**4. What does the writer do after visited the school?**

- a. Enjoy time together with their pet.
- b. Swim on the river
- c. Buy food and snacks on market
- d. had lunch on restaurant

**5. What snacks did the writer and his friends bought on market?**

- a. Blackforest
- b. Cheese cake
- c. Donuts

d. Pukis cakes

## **Part 2**

**Please answer the following questions correctly and collect to your teacher!**

1. What is meant by Recount Text?
2. Mention and explain the structure of Recount Text!
3. What is the purpose of Recount text?
4. What is the difference between factual recount text and imaginative recount text?
5. Make an example of a Personal Recount Text then read it in front of your classmates!

# Chapter 13

## Procedure Text



*Figure 15. 1: Procedural text*

## **A. Material**

### **1. Denifition**

A procedure text is a type of text that details the steps or stages to be followed in a process or activity to achieve a specific goal. The text is organized in a logical and structured order, guiding the reader through a series of instructions, explanations, or information needed to complete a task or achieve a desired result. These processes can range from workplace operating procedures, cooking recipes, assembly instructions, to instructions for using devices or equipment. The overall aim of the text is to make it easier for the reader to carry out the action according to the directions.

The title of procedure text is very easy to recognize. It usually starts with the words "How to...". For example, "How to learn English quickly", "How to have a conversation in English", and many others.

In essence, procedure text is created to illustrate how something is done through sequential steps. That way, readers will find it easier to know and understand an instruction to do something in the right order. So, if not done according to the instructions, it can have fatal consequences.

### **2. Structure**

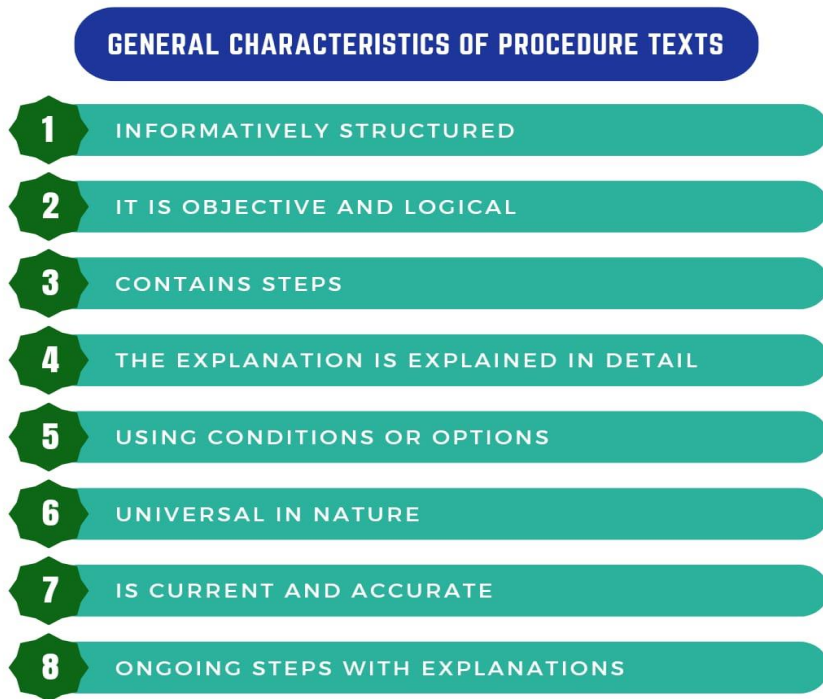
In the material about procedure text, there is a structure of the text which includes 3 parts, namely goals or objectives, materials or materials, and steps or steps to be carried out. Here I explain it in more detail.

- Goal, this section provides information about the purpose and objectives, and predicts a conclusion.

- Materials, this section lists the materials needed to perform a procedure or steps.
- Steps, this section lists the sequence of instructions/activities to achieve the goal in the correct order of steps written down.

## B. Characteristics Of Procedure Text

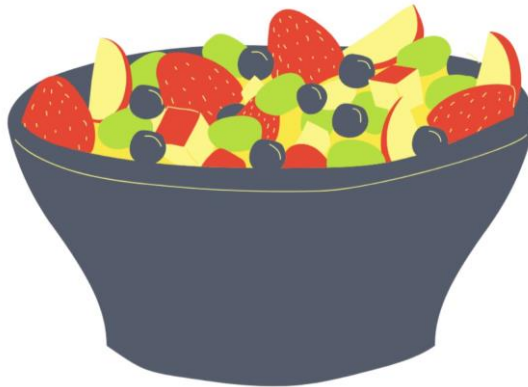
*Figure 15. 2: General Characteristic of Procedure Texts*



The following is a picture of the characteristics of the Text procedure  
Text look carefully!

### C. Text Procedure

The following is an example of a Text procedure on how to make a fruit salad! Today Ririn wants to run her diet program for that Ririn chooses yougert salad menu for her replacement food, here are the ingredients and steps for making diet salad.



*Figure 15. 3: Salad Fruit*

### **How to make yoghurt fruit salad at home.**

#### **Ingredients:**

- ✓ 2 green apples
- ✓ Grapes (to taste)
- ✓ 1/4 watermelon
- ✓ 1 pack of nata de coco
- ✓ 1/2 lime
- ✓ 125 ml plain yogurt
- ✓ 100 gr mayonnaise

- ✓ 50 ml Frisian Flag Sweetened Condensed Milk Full Cream GOLD
- ✓ 1/2 tsp salt
- ✓ Cheese
- ✓ Water

### **How to make yogurt fruit salad recipe:**

- Preparing the dressing is the first step required in making fruit salad. For that, you can combine yogurt, condensed milk, mayonnaise, and salt into a container. Stir until all ingredients are evenly mixed.
- Once the dressing ingredients are ready, you can put it in the refrigerator to cool it down for a while.
- Next, prepare the fruit. First, dice the apple and soak it in water that has been mixed with lime so that the color of the apple does not turn yellow.
- Next, dice the watermelon.
- Then prepare a serving bowl. Start arranging all the fruits, such as apples, watermelon, grapes, and nata de coco into the serving bowl.
- Pour the prepared dressing over the fruit salad and stir gently until evenly distributed. Sprinkle cheese to taste as topping
- Fresh yogurt fruit salad can be enjoyed as a healthy dessert for you who are on a diet.

## D. Summary

1. Text procedures aim to provide clear and systematic step-by-step instructions to perform an action or achieve a goal correctly and effectively. It aims to facilitate understanding, ensure consistency, and avoid confusion in carrying out a process or task.
2. Of course, text procedures have some more profound purposes. First, its purpose is to present information in a clear and structured manner, guiding the reader or user in performing a specific action or procedure. This helps reduce the risk of errors and ensures consistency of the end result.
3. Second, text procedures aim to ease the execution of a task or process by breaking it down into smaller, organized steps. This allows people who have no prior knowledge of the task to carry it out correctly.
4. In addition, text procedures can be used as a reference guide for monitoring performance, evaluation, and improvement of the process or task being performed. Procedure documentation can also help in training new people or team members.
5. Finally, text procedures also aim to meet applicable standards, regulations, or requirements. By following established procedures, organizations or individuals can ensure adherence to existing guidelines and produce desired results.
6. A text procedure is a series of steps or rules that must be followed to achieve a specific goal in writing or understanding a particular text. The conclusion of a text procedure is to summarize the essence of the steps to give a short and clear overview of how to handle the text.



7. A text procedure involves a series of steps designed to guide the writer or reader in understanding, analyzing, or producing a particular text. First, the initial step is to understand the purpose of the text, whether it is to provide information, call for action, or persuade.
8. Next, it is necessary to analyze the structure of the text, including how the information is organized, the language style used, and the purpose of each part of the text. After understanding the structure, the next step is to create an outline or writing plan that describes how the text will be organized, including introduction, development, and conclusion.
9. The writing process then begins with attention to grammar, cohesion and coherence to ensure the text is easy to understand and logical. Revision and editing of the text is also an important part of the procedure, where the writer checks for errors and improves the overall quality of the text.
10. Finally, after finishing writing, the writer needs to make a final revision to ensure that the text is fit for the original purpose and can reach the audience effectively. The conclusion of the text procedure is that by following these steps, the writer can produce a clear, structured, and effective text according to the desired goal.

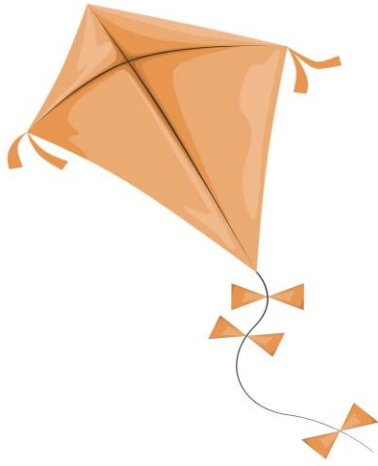
## E. Reflection

### Part I



1. Mention what are the characteristics of procedure text!
2. Mention what are the structures of procedure Text!
3. Make an example of Procedure Text Medical Prescription!
4. Create an example of how to make clear vegetables!
5. Create an example of how to build a wooden boat!

## Part II



*Figure 15. 4: Kite*

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# Chapter 14

## Giving Direction

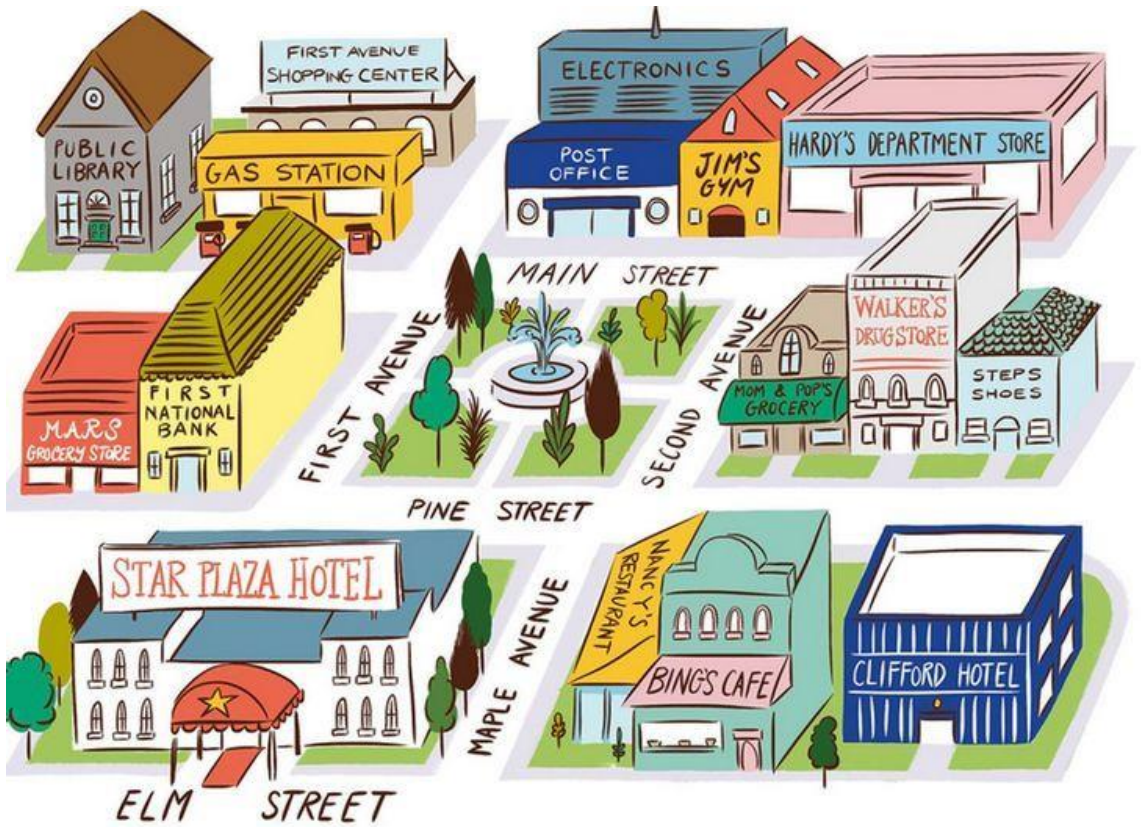


Figure 14. 1: Giving Direction

## A. Material



*Figure 14. 2: Traffic Sign*

In contrast to the previous chapter, the material in this chapter is a little bit more complicated, and students will be required to ask questions and give many directions to everyone who wants to go to the next goal. The importance of understanding this topic of giving directions cannot be overstated, whether it is for the purpose of holiday affairs or when one is present in a new environment where one has not yet had time to fully comprehend the prevailing conditions. By using different words, this information on giving directions is provided by someone who already has clear knowledge of how

to speak at a certain place or time. Not only can this be done while chatting quietly with someone, but it may also be done via a phone or another method.

Thus, by having a good understanding of giving instructions, students can also provide accurate cues. It also has connections to our own country, which is well-known to many expatriates who are in the area, allowing students as locals to provide good instruction and directions by using English instead of the previous language. As a result, the material in this new version is a little bit more interesting, and students can ask questions and provide numerous directions to anyone who wants to go to the destination you specify.

This will teach students to think quickly and comprehend the idea so that students can effectively express it to others so that they always grasp what students are saying when students are giving directions. Students will receive vocabulary and sentence construction suggestions in this chapter to make it simpler for you to communicate with people about delivering directions. Students will become more familiar with new words and phrases in this chapter that you have never heard or even used before.

Students will learn how to provide directions to individuals of all ages in this chapter because Indonesia is recognized for its amiable citizens. Pay special attention to the way this content is written and pronunciations to gain a better understanding. Additionally, you will get better feedback if students practice frequently. Students are urged to read through the entire set of materials, complete the activities, and don't forget to practice on your own or conduct group discussions.

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary below carefully, you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

English	Meaning
<b>Between</b>	<i>Antara</i>
<b>Cross</b>	<i>Menyebrang</i>
<b>Past</b>	<i>Lewat</i>
<b>Right</b>	<i>Kanan</i>
<b>Left</b>	<i>Kiri</i>
<b>Straight</b>	<i>Lurus</i>
<b>Near</b>	<i>Dekat</i>
<b>Beside</b>	<i>Samping</i>
<b>Front</b>	<i>Depan</i>
<b>Down</b>	<i>Bawah</i>
<b>Up</b>	<i>Atas</i>
<b>Behind</b>	<i>Di belakang</i>
<b>Walkway</b>	<i>Gang / Jalan setapak</i>
<b>Signpost</b>	<i>Rambu jalan</i>
<b>T-junction</b>	<i>Pertigaan</i>

<b>English</b>	<i>Meaning</i>
<b>Junction</b>	<i>Persimpangan jalan</i>
<b>Crossroad</b>	<i>Perempatan</i>
<b>Highway</b>	<i>Jalan raya</i>
<b>Road</b>	<i>Jalanan</i>
<b>Street</b>	<i>Jalan</i>
<b>Sidewalk</b>	<i>Trotoar</i>
<b>Roundabout</b>	<i>Bundaran</i>
<b>Opposite / Across</b>	<i>Seberang</i>
<b>School</b>	<i>Sekolah</i>
<b>Cinema</b>	<i>Bioskop</i>
<b>Corner</b>	<i>Pojok</i>
<b>Freeway</b>	<i>Jalan bebas hambatan</i>
<b>Bridge</b>	<i>Jembatan</i>
<b>Intersection</b>	<i>Persimpangan</i>
<b>North</b>	<i>Utara</i>
<b>Northwest</b>	<i>Barat Laut</i>
<b>West</b>	<i>Barat</i>



<b>English</b>	<i>Meaning</i>
<b>Shortcut</b>	<i>Jalan potong</i>
<b>Tunnel</b>	<i>Terowongan</i>
<b>Hospital</b>	<i>Rumah sakit</i>
<b>Hotel</b>	<i>Hotel</i>
<b>Traditional market</b>	<i>Pasar</i>
<b>Restaurant</b>	<i>Restoran</i>
<b>Museum</b>	<i>Museum</i>
<b>Shop</b>	<i>Toko</i>
<b>Train station</b>	<i>Stasiun kereta</i>
<b>Park</b>	<i>Taman</i>
<b>Office</b>	<i>Kantor</i>
<b>Halte bus</b>	<i>Bus stop</i>
<b>Through</b>	<i>Melalui</i>
<b>Stay on this road</b>	<i>Tetap di jalan ini</i>
<b>Pass by</b>	<i>Melewati</i>
<b>Head towards</b>	<i>Menuju ke</i>
<b>Approach</b>	<i>Mendekati</i>

<b>English</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Walk along</b>	<i>Jalan sepanjang</i>
<b>Follow the signs</b>	<i>Ikuti tanda-tanda</i>
<b>Follow</b>	<i>Ikuti</i>
<b>Northeast</b>	<i>Timur Laut</i>
<b>Lane</b>	<i>Jalur</i>
<b>East</b>	<i>Timur</i>
<b>Southeast</b>	<i>Tenggara</i>
<b>South</b>	<i>Selatan</i>
<b>Southwest</b>	<i>Barat Daya</i>
<b>Zebra crossing</b>	<i>Jalur pejalan kaki</i>
<b>Traffic lights</b>	<i>Lampu lalu lintas</i>
<b>Country road</b>	<i>Jalanan pedesaan</i>
<b>Exit ramp</b>	<i>Jalan keluar</i>
<b>Forward</b>	<i>Maju</i>
<b>Backward</b>	<i>Mundur</i>
<b>Ahead</b>	<i>Ke depan</i>
<b>Behind</b>	<i>Di belakang</i>

<b>English</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Across</b>	<i>Menyeberang</i>
<b>Yield</b>	<i>Memberi jalan</i>
<b>Stop</b>	<i>Berhenti</i>
<b>Pull over</b>	<i>Berhenti di tepi jalan</i>
<b>Park</b>	<i>Parkir</i>
<b>U-turn</b>	<i>Putar balik</i>

*Figure 14. 3: Vocabulary to giving direction*

**Some vocabulary that can be used to ask directions :**

Are you from around here ?	<i>Apakah kammu dari sekitar sini ?</i>
How do I get to ?	<i>Bagaimana cara saya ke ?</i>
Where is the closest ?	<i>Mana yang lebih dekat</i>
Can you tell me where the... is?	<i>Bisakah kamu memberi tahu saya dimana ..... ini</i>
I'm looking for	<i>Saya mencari</i>
Should I go this way or that way	<i>Apakah saya harus pergi ke arah sini atau sana?</i>
Can you tell me to get to ?	<i>Bisakah anda memberi tahu saya untuk sampai ke ?</i>
What's the best way to get to ?	<i>Apa jalan terbaik untuk sampai ke ?</i>
Excuse me, is this the way to ?	<i>Apa jalan terbaik untuk sampai ke ?</i>

Excuse me, is this the way to ?	<i>Permisi, Apakah ini jalan ke ?</i>
I'm looking for this address. Can you direct me?	<i>Saya sedang mencari alamat ini. Bisakah anda memanduku?</i>
Can you show me the way to ?	<i>Bisakah kamu menunjukkan kepadaku arah ke ?</i>
Could you tell me where . . . is?	<i>Bisakah kamu memberitahuku dimana . . . ?</i>
Excuse me, can/could you give me some information to?	<i>Permisi, bisakah anda memberikan saya beberapa informasi ke?</i>
Is this the right way for the . . . ?	<i>Apakah ini jalan yang benar untuk menuju ke ?</i>
How long does it take to walk to	<i>Berapa lama waktu yang ditempuh untuk jalan ke...</i>
Excuse me, how far is it to	<i>Permisi, Seberapa jauh ini untuk ke ...</i>
Where is the closest supermarket	<i>Dimana supermarket terdekat</i>
Where can I find ...?	<i>Dimana saya bisa menemukan</i>

### C. Conversation

Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers!



*Figure 14. 4: Dialog 1*

Veronica : Hello .. Excuse me

Zahra : Ooh haii

Veronica : I see from afar your hat makes me fail to focus because it looks interesting

Zahra : Ohh really...thank u. Actually I got this  
from traditional market

Veronica : Then start from where to get there

Zahra : you can go by walking start from here. You just  
need to pass through the housing estate in front then meet the  
third branch turn right then straight for about three minutes.  
The traditional market is located right in front of the Cahaya  
Abadi shop

Veronica : If I use motorcycle, about how many minutes?

Zahra : I think just 7 minutes

Veronica : Thank you for information

Zahra : You are welcome

#### D. Short Story

Take a look at the short story below!

##### Meet a Caucasians



Figure 14. 5: Meet with Caucasians

A sunny Sunday morning in the city of Mataram makes Rani excited to do her activities. Rani is a girl who has a myriad of activities on her days off. It just so happened that today Rani chose to jog from her house to the cultural museum which is located quite close to where she lives. Arriving there, Rani rested for about 7 minutes and rushed to drink to relieve her thirst.

After she finished drinking, a Caucasian man approached her to ask where the direction of the epicentrum mall was if it started from the cultural museum because the man's google maps could not be used because his cellphone was dead. Rani was a little surprised by the man's arrival but she

tried to look calm because honestly Rani was not very fluent in English so she would try her best to direct the Caucasian.

"Actually to go to the epicentrum mall is quite easy you just turn right at the intersection of angrek street in front then after meeting the red light go straight until you meet mandiri bank on the right and the epicentrum is right inside it. Do you understand?" said Rani. "I understand very well, thank you for your help," said the bule. Rani replied with a smile and quickly returned to her house because she still had other business.

### **E. Summary**

1. Giving directions is provided by someone who already has clear knowledge of how to speak at a certain place or time.
2. The importance of understanding this topic of giving directions cannot be overstated, whether it is for the purpose of holiday affairs or when one is present in a new environment where one has not yet had time to fully comprehend the prevailing conditions.
3. Common vocabulary used in directing people are right turn, left turn, straight, T-junction, in front, Behind, Between and Cross road.
4. In the conversation and short story sections there are examples of how to respond to people who ask for directions and how to show them directions properly

## F. Reflection

### Part 1

Work and pay attention to the question below! Choose the most correct answer among (a, b, c, d) by giving a mark (x) Look at the map below!



1. where is the park located?
  - a. To the right of the bank
  - b. In front of the market
  - c. Opposite the barbershop
  - d. Between the mall and café
2. where is the biker located?
  - a. in front of the market
3. Where is the cafe located?
  - a. Straight
  - b. Turn
  - c. Make a U-turn
  - d. stop at traffic light
4. Which direction the car is going?
  - a. Straight
  - b. Turn
  - c. Make a U-turn
  - d. stop at traffic light



b. behind the mosque

c. across the school

d. to the left of the  
playground

a. Behind the police station

b. Across the market

c. Right in front of the car

d. At the end of the street

3. Where is Rahman  
standing?

a. to the right of the police  
station

b. Between the mosque and  
the church

c. To the left of the mosque

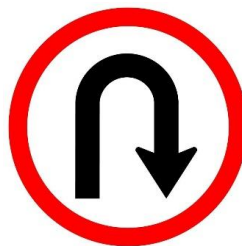
d. To the right of the hospital

## Part 2

Guess what symbol are in the picture below!



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)



(.....)

# Chapter 15

## Future Plan



*Figure 13. 1: Profession*

## A. Material



*Figure 13. 2: How to achieve?*

An ambition is a hope, dream, or goal that one wants to achieve in life. Goals often reflect what a person wants to achieve, both in the short and long term.

Goals can serve as a powerful source of motivation for an individual. They help individuals to have focus and purpose in their lives, and are often the impetus to work hard and overcome challenges that may arise in achieving those dreams.

Everyone may have different aspirations, depending on their personal values, interests and experiences. Some examples of common goals include achieving success.

## B. Vocabulary

Look at the vocabulary bellow and you can choose according to your wants and needs to support the learning in this chapter!

No.	English	Meaning
1.	Author	<i>Penulis</i>
2.	Artist	<i>Seniman</i>
3.	Actor/Actress	<i>Pemeran (Laki-laki/Perempuan)</i>
4.	Architect	<i>Arsitek</i>
5.	Athlete	<i>Olahragawan</i>
6.	Barber	<i>Tukang Cukur</i>
7.	Baker	<i>Tukang Roti</i>
8.	Chef	<i>Koki</i>
9.	Civil Cervant	<i>Pegawai negeri sipil</i>
10.	Comedian	<i>Pelawak</i>
11.	Doctor	<i>Dokter</i>
12.	Dentist	<i>Dokter Gigi</i>
13.	Driver	<i>Supir</i>
14.	Electrician	<i>Teknisi Listrik</i>
15.	Engineer	<i>Insinyur</i>
16.	Farmer	<i>Petani</i>
17.	Fire fighter	<i>Pemadam kebakaran</i>
18.	Steward/Stewardess	<i>Pramugari/Pramugara</i>
19.	Graphic Designer	<i>Desainer Grafis</i>
20.	Governor	<i>Gubernur</i>
21.	Journalist	<i>Wartawan</i>
22.	Lawyer	<i>Pengacara</i>
23.	Lecturer	<i>Dosen</i>
24.	Mechanic	<i>Montir</i>
25.	Musician	<i>Musisi</i>
26.	Nurse	<i>Perawat</i>
27.	Painter	<i>Pelukis</i>
28.	Photographer	<i>Juru Foto</i>
29.	Pilot	<i>Pilot</i>
30.	Police	<i>Polisi</i>
31.	Soldier	<i>Tentara</i>
32.	Teacher	<i>Guru</i>

Table 13. 1 Vocabulary about Profession

### **Phrases to ask about someone's aspirations**

What do you want to be in the future? (*Ingin jadi apa kamu nanti suatu saat nanti?*)

What are your ambitions in life? (*Apa saja ambisi dalam hidupmu?*)

What's your biggest dream? (*Apa impian terbesarmu?*)

What are your goals? (*Apa saja cita-cita/tujuanmu?*)

What would you like to do? (*Apa yang ingin kamu lakukan?*)

What are your life plans? (*Apa saja rencana hidupmu?*)

What are your career goals? (*Apa saja tujuan karirmu?*)

What goals would you like to achieve? (*Apa saja cita-cita yang ingin kau capai?*)

What is your future plan? (*Apa rencana ke depanmu?*)

### **C. Conversations**

**Look at the conversation below carefully and you can practice it with your peers.**

#### **Dialog I**

Rama: What do you want to be in the future?

Arya: I want to be an musician, because I like to sing a song. What about you?

Rama: I want to be a painter, because i like drawing and become popular painter.

Arya: Cool. I hope you can be as great as painter in the future.

#### **Dialog II**

Doni: "What's your dream for the future?"

Rifki: "My is dream becoming a teacher."

Doni: "Teacher?, that's wonderful! Why?"

Rifki: "Because I love inspiring young minds and shaping their future."

Doni: "Really? That's great Rifki. If you are becoming a teacher, Any subject you prefer?"

Rifki: "I'd like to teach art, because I love drawing."

Doni: "that's sound marvelous rifki. Best of luck!"

#### **D. Short story**



*Figure 13. 3: Teacher Profession*

#### **“Becoming a Teacher Is My Ambition”**

Asep is a smart and enthusiastic child who comes from a small village in the countryside. Since childhood, he has always been interested in the teaching-learning process and feels happy when he can help his friends understand the lessons at school. As he grew, his aspirations became clear: he wanted to become a teacher. The reason was simple: Asep wanted to give children the opportunity to get a good quality education, especially in his remote village.

To achieve his goal as a teacher, Asep knew that he had to get an adequate education. Therefore, he focused on his studies diligently and sought scholarships so that he could continue his education to college. Over the years, Asep studied hard, majored in education, and attended various trainings on effective teaching methods. In addition, he was actively involved in social activities in his community, teaching

children in their homes, and helping them with their schoolwork. With his strong will power and undying passion, Asep strives to inspire the younger generation and become a role model in their education.

### **E. Summary**

1. Ambition is a strong drive to achieve a goal or dream in life. It can be the main driver in one's life and can make their dreams come true. Through perseverance, motivation, and passion, one can overcome various challenges in achieving their ambitions.
2. The sentences used to ask about dreams are: What's your biggest dream?, What are your life plans?, What is your future plan?
3. There are two conversations. the first conversation tells the story of Rama who dreams of becoming a painter and Arya who dreams of becoming a musician.
4. In the short story section, it tells the story of a person with learning persistence who dreams of becoming a teacher.



## F. Reflection



**Please explain in simple terms: 1. what do you want to achieve, 2. why you chose it, and 3. explain what steps you will take to achieve your goal!**

**Answer:**

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# Chapter 16

## Speech



*Figure 16. 1: Speech*

## **A. Material**

### **1. Understanding English Speech**

A speech is a conversation given to an audience, either formally or informally. The content of the speech that is read can take various forms, whether it be the contents of your thoughts or your opinion about something. Sometimes speeches don't have to be made on a podium, for example during ceremonies at school. But, you can do it around your friends too. The person who makes a speech is called an orator. In English, it is not uncommon to also call them speakers.

It is not uncommon for schools or other institutions to hold English speech contests, aka speech competitions, to commemorate big days such as independence, school anniversaries, etc. (Institute, 2017)

### **2. Types of English Speech**

#### **- Informative speech**

Informative speech aims to educate the audience regarding something. To support this, facts, data and statistics are needed that can help the audience grasp the concept being conveyed. Informative speeches can cover social or economic topics.

#### **- Entertaining speech**

Entertaining speech is a speech to entertain a group of people. These speeches are usually shorter and less formal than other types of speeches. Generally, this type of speech contains funny or humorous stories that can be delivered at weddings, birthdays, or before talent shows at school.

- **Demonstrative speech**

Similar to informative speech, demonstrative speech also has the aim of educating the audience regarding things they did not know before. Therefore, this speech is delivered with visual aids, and may provide a demonstration of how to do something. Usually a speech about how to use a new product released by a company.

- **Persuasive speech**

Persuasive speech helps the speaker to convince the audience of an opinion related to a particular topic. Usually persuasive speeches talk about various things, from entertainment to something more serious such as politics.

If when delivering a speech, you bring evidence that can support the content of the speech, you'll have a greater chance of receiving the audience's support.

- **Oratorical speech**

Oratorical speech can consist of discussing an issue or expressing an opinion. In certain circumstances, such as a funeral or graduation ceremony, an oratorical speech can take the form of a long and formal speech, but it can also be a short and informal speech, such as when at a special event or when giving a toast.

- **Debate speech**

Debate speeches usually occur during competitions or debate events. Each team has a specific time to deliver their speech. Even though it is similar to a persuasive speech, which convinces the audience of

something, a debate speech tries to convince the audience or jury to get support or justification regarding an opinion about something.

- **Special occasion speech**

This type of speech actually does not follow a specific category and does not use a specific format. Usually this speech is read when someone is getting married, at an award show, or at a birthday event.

This speech aims to attract the audience's attention and convey a message, so it does not require data or statistics. Usually special occasion speeches are short, attract attention, and go straight to the main topic.

- **Pitch speech**

Pitch speeches generally aim to get support and approval for an idea, product or solution. For example, you work at a company, and you have a product you want to propose. So that your product can be accepted by the leadership, you can make a speech related to the product and give a presentation too.

- **Motivational speech**

Motivational speech aims to inspire the audience and give them the confidence to develop and do things better. Usually it also aims to help the audience continue to achieve their dreams or goals. In companies, managers usually make speeches for their employees. Or in sports, the coach will give a speech to his team so they can give their best effort.

## - **Imprompt speech**

When making a speech, you usually need time to prepare. But, this type of speech is made spontaneously and without preparation. If you are not used to speaking in public, you may have difficulty when suddenly asked to make a speech. But if you have good public speaking skills and have made frequent speeches, this is not a problem for you.

## **B. Structure of English Speech**

### **1. Opening**

Opening can contain an introduction to yourself as a speaker, as well as telling the audience about the topic that will be presented.

In this case, the themes that will be presented could be about cleanliness of the school environment, literacy and numeracy, about current phenomena, the dangers of smoking, about drugs, speeches about education, and many more. The following is an example of a short English speech opening :

Peace be upon you, and Allah mercy and blessings. Good morning everyone. On this sunny morning, first of all, let us offer praise and gratitude to God Almighty. He who has given favors so that we can gather on this occasion in a healthy and happy state without lacking anything. The honorable, Principal of Ruang Raya High School, and who I also respect, the entire academic community of Ruang Raya High School.

I am Dikta Ferdiansyah a representative of the Malang City Education Office, very grateful because on this occasion I have been given the trust to give a few words about education. Ladies and gentlemen, education is not only found in schools. However, education plays an important role in shaping one's mindset.

## Meaning :

*(Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb. Selamat pagi saudara-saudara sekalian. Di pagi yang cerah ini, terlebih dahulu, mari kita panjatkan puji dan syukur kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa. Dia yang telah memberikan nikmat sehingga kita dapat berkumpul pada kesempatan ini dalam keadaan sehat dan bahagia tanpa kekurangan suatu apa pun. Yang terhormat, Kepala Sekolah SMA Ruang Raya, dan yang saya hormati pula, seluruh jajaran civitas akademika SMA Ruang Raya.*

*Saya Dikta Ferdiansyah, perwakilan dari Dinas Pendidikan Kota Malang sangat berterima kasih, karena pada kesempatan kali ini saya telah diberikan kepercayaan untuk memberikan sepatah dua patah kata tentang pendidikan. Hadirin, sebetulnya pendidikan tidak hanya bisa didapatkan di sekolah saja. Namun, pendidikan memegang peran penting dalam membentuk pola pikir seseorang.)*

## 2. Content

Content or body is the content of the topic of the speech that will be delivered. In a competition, usually the jury will pay attention to the quality of the participant based on how he conveys the essence of a speech. This is why we have to ensure that the content of the speech is clear, concise and easy for listeners to understand. (Freeman et al., 2015b) This is an example of the content of a speech:

On this happy day, I want to convey that education is not something to be taken lightly. It is true, success does not depend on school level, in this digital era there is a lot of technology to improve skills. However, education can form an intelligent mindset in students, which has an important role in the progress of a nation.

Therefore, the progress of education in Indonesia depends on all of us. Come on, from now on, try to be students who are diligent in gaining knowledge at school, and for teachers, hopefully we can become better, more responsible and future-oriented teaching staff.

### **Meaning :**

*(Di hari yang berbahagia ini, saya ingin menyampaikan bahwa pendidikan bukanlah merupakan hal pantas untuk disepelekan. Memang benar, kesuksesan tidak bergantung pada jenjang sekolah, di era digital ini sudah banyak teknologi untuk meningkatkan skill. Tetapi, pendidikan dapat membentuk mindset cerdas pada siswa, yang mana memiliki peranan penting untuk kemajuan sebuah bangsa.*

*Maka dari itu, kemajuan pendidikan di Indonesia tergantung pada kita semua. Mari, mulai sekarang berusaha untuk menjadi siswa yang tekun dalam menimba ilmu di sekolah, dan untuk para guru, semoga bisa menjadi tenaga pendidik yang lebih baik, bertanggung jawab, serta berorientasi pada masa depan.)*

### **3. Closing**

Closing is the part where you have to close or end the speech. Generally, closing consists of a conclusion (conclusion) of the content of the speech, then followed by an invitation/affirmation, as well as giving a closing greeting to the audience. The following is an example of a speech ending in English.

In commemoration of Education Day, maybe that's just a few messages from me. Once again, be serious about learning, and be



a useful person. Thank you for your attention, I apologize if there are words that are not pleasing to all of you present. Prosperous greetings, always healthy, and happy national education day, everyone!

**Meaning :**

*(Dalam rangka memperingati hari pendidikan, mungkin hanya sekian pesan dari saya. Sekali lagi, bersungguh-sungguhlah dalam belajar, dan jadilah orang yang bermanfaat. Terima kasih atas perhatiannya, saya mohon maaf apabila ada perkataan yang kurang berkenan di hati hadirin sekalian. Salam sejahtera, sehat selalu, dan selamat hari pendidikan nasional, semuanya!)*

**C. Example Short English Speech**

**Success**

Good morning to everyone who is here today. I'm Niha as an awardee from Ruang Raya scholarship. I'm honored to have been asked to give a speech about success. I hope everyone learns something new about the success of life.

What exactly is success? and why is everyone chasing it? We are living in a time when everyone wants to be successful. They want to achieve something in their lives. It could be to get the dream job or to do well in school. The point I want to make is that the definition of success varies from person to person. The person sitting next to you will have a completely different definition of success than you, so there is no universal definition of success.

Success is directly proportional to the amount of effort and time you put into achieving that goal. It is difficult to work physically here, which makes you tired, but it simply means that you must prioritize important things

that will make you successful and work towards them. Failure is the most important step toward achieving your objectives. Many of us are afraid of failing because we believe it will not lead to success, but failing can be beneficial in determining your path. Consider what would have happened if Thomas Edison had paused while working on the discovery of light. The world would have remained dark. Don't be afraid of failure; instead, embrace it as a necessary step toward success .

To sum up this speech, the three most important things for a person to be successful are hard work, failure, and having a timetable. Most successful people are very good at managing their time, and if you want to be successful in life, you must also learn the skill of time management. Finally, don't take success too seriously because it will have an impact on your health and the relationships around you. Work on your goal-achieving process, and I will be successful in life. Thank you very much.

#### **D. Summary**

1. A speech is a conversation given to an audience, either formally or informally. The content of the speech that is read can take various forms, whether it be the contents of your thoughts or your opinion about something.
2. The structure of a speech script consists of opening, content, and closing.
3. Tips and how to write an english speech script consist to several way there are : Reading; Watch and Learn; What do others say about it?; Do audience research; Have balanced information; Consider events.

## E. Reflection

### Part 1

**Work and pay attention to the questions below! Choose the most correct answer among (a,b,c,d) by giving a mark ( x )**

- 1. Expressing thoughts in the form of words addressed to many people either formally or informally is called...**
  - a. Narrative
  - b. Speech
  - c. Chatting
  - d. Poetry

This is the welcome we can convey. We apologize if there are any mistakes, either intentionally or unintentionally. We say goodbye to Mr Doni. May we all always in God's protection. Amen.

- 2. The text excerpt above is part of...**
  - a. Greetings
  - b. Contents
  - c. Closing
  - d. Introduction
- 3. The following are several types of persuasive speech texts, except...**
  - a. Storytelling
  - b. Chatting
  - c. Official speech
  - d. Poetry
- 4. A speech that is made in a way that inspires the audience and gives them confidence to develop and do something better is called a speech...**
  - a. Impromptu speech
  - b. Motivational speech

- c. Explanatory speech
- d. Oratorical speech

**5. What is not part of the English Speech Structure is...**

- a. Contents
- b. Closing
- c. Opening
- d. Introduction

**Part 2**

**Please answer the following questions correctly and collect to your teacher!**

1. Mention the types of English speech!
2. What is the difference between persuasive speech and demonstrative speech?
3. Mention and explain the structure of English speech!
4. Explain how to make English speech.
5. Make an example of a speech about health and education (you can choose one) then present it in front of your classmates!

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## AUTHORS BIOGRAPHY



I am Elsan Azzahrah, born in Bima, 24 November 2003, a student who is passionate about pursuing her dream of becoming an English graduate. Being a student majoring in English does not make me satisfied to pursue this field alone. My openness to various topics and diverse interests has given me inspiration to produce diverse works. One of them was that I started learning to write essays, it didn't stop there, I often took part in essay competencies from within and outside the country, I won two competitions that I participated in. But all that hasn't made me satisfied with improving my writing skills. Therefore, I created my first book which was also helped by my colleagues as a concrete step to realizing my dream. Get to know more on Instagram @elsanxz and Email [elsanazzahrah24@gmail.com](mailto:elsanazzahrah24@gmail.com)



Hello, I am Shofa Baroroh, a student at Mataram State Islamic University who is currently completing her Bachelor's degree in English Language Education. I was born in Pringgasela, August 23 2002. Being able to explore the European continent is my dream. Moreover, my talent in photography makes me want to explore western countries by exploring and finding out the history of these countries. For a long time, English has been something interesting in my personal view. English has made me want to know more about things related to this language, such as countries that use English as their original language, culture, mindset and characteristics of their people. Get to know me more closely via Instagram @shofa.barorah, and email [12shofabarorah@gmail.com](mailto:12shofabarorah@gmail.com).



Ibnu Walid, born in 2003, started my educational journey at Al-Azhar NW Kayangan Islamic Elementary School in 2009. After that, continued my education in junior high school and senior high school at Tamu NW Praya. Currently, at 20 years old, iam studying at UIN Mataram with a major in English, pursuing my passion in linguistics. With my English skills, I was trusted to be an English tutor at the English camp at the organization's English study club. My hobby is playing soccer and often participates in various kinds of district and village high tournaments.



I am Rialasifa, 20 years old, Contact person +6285337358632 My academic journey started from , I come from the opposite island, precisely on the island of Sumbawa, bima district, from kindergarten to high school I have never pursued education outside the island, at the time of graduating from high school in 2021 I ventured to migrate or pursue education outside, I enrolled in several universities in Mataram City NTB and I chose various majors, but I was only accepted into the English department of the Mataram State Islamic University, I consider this my destiny even though it is different from my dreams, but so far I have lived it sometimes feeling easy and sometimes feeling difficult. A little bit of my academic journey outside the city I felt very culture shock but until this year 2023 I began to get used to and comfortable in this educational environment.



Rifki Arya Pradiva was born in Praya on August 9, 2003. He attended SDN 3 Penujak, SMP 2 Praya, and SMK 1 Praya Tengah. After completing his secondary education, Rifki pursued his studies at UIN Mataram, majoring in English. With a strong passion for learning, he has a profound interest in English and graphic design. Rifki continues to work towards achieving his goals in the realms of education and the professional world. In the realm of English and graphic design, Rifki's enthusiasm is remarkable. He has gained experience working as a graphic designer in a printing press, underscoring his dedication to enhancing his design skills. Beyond his professional and academic pursuits, Rifki finds enjoyment in playing soccer and indulging in design as personal interests. Contact Person: 087849691658, [rifkipradiva450@gmail.com](mailto:rifkipradiva450@gmail.com)



Hello everyone, my name is Erika ayuningsih, born in Bima on April 22, 2003 and is currently studying at the Mataram State Islamic University in the English Department. My interest in this field is because there is a desire to explore many foreign countries and realize my big goal to get a scholarship abroad. My ability to communicate well is also able to be expressed in writing. Outside of academic activities, I also enjoy sharing my knowledge through social activities and supporting organizations that focus on education, one of which is the English Study Club organization. I dream of becoming an English teacher who is dedicated to education. Get to know more on Instagram [@erika.ayuningsih](https://www.instagram.com/erika.ayuningsih), and email [erikaayuningsih01@gmail.com](mailto:erikaayuningsih01@gmail.com).





Doni Saputra, born in Lingkok Bunut on April 24, 2002, is currently 21 years old. I spent my childhood in Lingkok Bunut and began my formal education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah NW Lingkok Bunut. After that, I continued my education at MTS SA YPI Darul Ihsan Lingkok Bunut and graduated from SMA at SMAN 1 Jerowaru. I am currently pursuing higher education as a student at the State Islamic University of Mataram, majoring in English Language Teaching. Additionally, you can also contact Doni at the phone number: 081919211880.



Hello, my name is Nia Rufaidah, a student who is pursuing a degree in English at UIN Mataram. My most impressive achievement was when I won an international essay writing competition alongside students from the top 3 universities in Indonesia such as UGM and UI. Besides being an accomplished writer, I am also actively involved in campus organizations. With good essay writing skills, I was entrusted to be an essay writing judge in one of the biggest events by one of the organizations on campus, the English Study Club. I continue to motivate myself to achieve more in the world of English and writing. To know me more closely follow my ig @niaarfdh\_

# JOURNEY TO ENGLISH

## SPEAKING FLUENCY

The textbook "Journey to English Speaking Fluency" for junior high school student is a very important tool in the process of learning English. This book is designed to help students develop their speaking skills. With an interactive and engaging approach, this book teaches students how to speak in a variety of everyday situations, from simple to more complex topics.

This book contains various topics that are relevant to everyday life, such as conversations about hobbies, daily activities, holidays, and other topics of interest to middle school students. Each chapter is equipped with practical exercises that help students understand and master speaking skills. Apart from that, this book also contains examples of conversations, short narratives that allow students to practice speaking in real situations.

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