

# Basic English For Elementary school



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## **AUTHOR'S PREFACE**

Alhamdulillah, we all thank to Allah SWT who has given us all the gifts and opportunities. We would like to express our infinite gratitude to all parties who have supported us in terms of material, motivation as well as facilities to complete the basic English book set for grade 4.

The main goal of writing this book is to provide a handbook for students about the entire series of English learning activities in the classroom. Learning that focuses on listening and speaking activities will motivate and develop confidence in using English in everyday life. This book is also organized according to the child's developmental level, personality, and environment. Basic English provides simple learning materials so children can communicate in English depending on their developmental and communication needs. In order for the characteristics of language as a communication tool to be realized in daily and sustainable learning activities, teachers need to use English in many learning activities inside and outside the classroom, to Children can use it in a learning environment. the context of their daily lives.

Hopefully this book can be useful and become a new lesson for English teachers to improve the quality of students in the face of global development. We hope that observers and educators can make constructive suggestions, especially in the field of English, to improve this book.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our utmost gratitude to all teachers and elementary school students who have participated in the development of this book. Without their cooperation and dedication, this book would not have come to fruition. We hope this book can be a valuable source of knowledge for every student and support the learning process in elementary school. Thank you for your contributions and support.

Best regards

Amora English Course

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# UNIT 1

## GREETINGS, INTRODUCTION

- Objectives :
- To know greetings in English
  - Introduce yourself
  - Introduce others



A. English greetings



picture 1. 1 Greetings

As we know, humans cannot be separated from interacting with other humans or individuals. Especially, when we meet new people, we have to learn to greet them. In English there is also a greeting term, Adjarian. The word greeting in English is called greeting. Greeting means an expression used to greet someone we have just met or met. Learning greetings will help us make friends with other people around us, because greetings are very helpful in opening a conversation.

Based on the situation, this greeting has two types, namely formal greeting and informal greeting.

1. Formal Greeting is synonymous with sayings and greetings that are closely related to politeness. For example, greeting parents and teachers.
2. Informal Greetings is informal Greeting is a greeting or greeting that is delivered in a more relaxed or informal way.

1. Everyday greetings

Hi: hai.

Hello: halo.

Good morning: Selamat Pagi.

Good afternoon: Selamat sore.

Good evening: Selamat malam.

Good night: Selamat malam.

How are you?: Apa kabarmu?

How are you doing?: Apa kabarmu?

Hi there : Hai, yang di sana

## 2. Fareweels (Ucapan Selamat Jalan)

Good-bye : Selamat tinggal

Have a nice (day/evening/weekend)

## 3. Special Greetings (Ungkapan Khusus)

Good luck : Semoga sukses/beruntung

Happy birthday : Selamat ulang tahun

happy new year : Selamat tahun baru

#### 4. Conversation

Hello everyone :Halo, semuanya

Good to see you : Senang melihatmu

Nice to see you : Senang bertemu denganmu

How are you doing? : Bagaimana kabarmu?

Welcome! : Selamat datang!



**studiobelajar.com 1**

**picture 1. 2 Conversation**

## Questions

1. Which of these is a common greeting in English?
  - a. Hola
  - b. Bonjour
  - c. Hello
  - d. Konnichiwa
2. Which of these is a way to greet someone in the morning?
  - a. Good evening
  - b. Good morning
  - c. Good night
  - d. Goodbye
3. Which of these is a way to say goodbye?
  - a. Hi
  - b. Bye
  - c. Good afternoon
  - d. Good night
4. Which of these is a way to greet someone in the afternoon?
  - a. Good morning
  - b. Good afternoon
  - c. Good night

- d. Hello
5. Which of these is a way to greet someone in the evening?
- a. Good night
  - b. Good morning
  - c. Good evening
  - d. Bye
6. Which of these is a common informal greeting in English?
- a. Hello
  - b. Hi
  - c. Goodbye
  - d. Bonjour
7. Which of these is a way to greet someone politely?
- a. Yo
  - b. Sup
  - c. Hello
  - d. Hey
8. Which of these is a way to greet someone very formally?
- a. Hi
  - b. Good morning
  - c. Good evening

- d. Good day
9. Which of these is a way to greet someone warmly?
- a. Hello
  - b. Hi
  - c. Hey there
  - d. Hola
10. Which of these is a way to greet someone respectfully?
- a. Hey
  - b. Hi
  - c. Hello
  - d. Good day

**Soal 2**

1. Which of the following is a common way to greet someone in the morning?
- a. Good afternoon
  - b. Hello
  - c. Good morning
2. Which of the following is a polite way to greet someone you are meeting for the first time?
- a. Hey



- b. What's up?
  - c. Nice to meet you
3. What is the proper way to greet someone who is older than you?
- a. Say "What's up?"
  - b. Call them by their first name
  - c. Address them as "sir" or "ma'am"
4. When greeting someone in a formal setting, such as a job interview, which of the following should you do?
- a. Use informal language
  - b. Shake their hand
  - c. Avoid making eye contact
5. In some cultures, it is customary to bow instead of shake hands. Which cultures typically bow when greeting someone?
- a. African cultures
  - b. Asian cultures
  - c. European cultures
6. Which of the following is an appropriate way to greet a friend?
- a. Hi
  - b. How do you do?
  - c. Nice to meet you

7. Which of the following is a common greeting in Spanish?
  - a. Bonjour
  - b. Hola
  - c. Ciao
8. When greeting someone, it is important to do which of the following?
  - a. Look away
  - b. Stand with your arms crossed
  - c. Smile
9. Which of the following is a common way to greet someone on the phone?
  - a. Goodbye
  - b. Hello
  - c. Thank you
10. Which of the following is a common greeting in English?
  - a. Hola
  - b. Bonjour
  - c. Hello
11. Which of the following is a friendly way to greet someone?
  - a. Ignore them

- b. Say “go away”
  - c. Wave and say “hello”
12. When you greet someone, what should you do?
- a. Look away
  - b. Stand with your arms crossed
  - c. Smile
13. What do you say to greet someone in the morning?
- a. Good night
  - b. Good morning
  - c. Good afternoon
14. What do you say to greet someone in the afternoon?
- a. Good morning
  - b. Good night
  - c. Good afternoon
15. Which of the following is a polite way to greet someone you are meeting for the first time?
- a. Hey
  - b. What’s up?
  - c. Nice to meet you
16. What do you say to greet someone you know well?

- a. Hello
  - b. Goodbye
  - c. See you later
17. Which of the following is a common way to greet someone on the phone?
- a. Goodbye
  - b. Hello
  - c. Thank you
18. Which of the following is a friendly gesture to use when greeting someone?
- a. Frown
  - b. Wave
  - c. Ignore
19. Which of the following is a way to show respect when greeting someone older than you?
- a. Call them by their first name
  - b. Use formal language
  - c. Look away

## **B. Introduction**

### 1. Self Introduction

Here the opening you should use before introduce yourself

- I want to introduce myself
- I'm standing in front of you all I would like to introduce myself
- Let me introduce myself
- Here one of the importance you should tell audience when you will introduce yourself
- My full name is .....( nama lengkap saya )
- My Name is.....( nama saya adalah )
- My nick name is..... ( nama pendek saya adalah )
- You can call me..... ( kamu bisa panggil saya )
- I come from..... ( saya berasal dari )
- My hobby is .....( hobi saya adalah )
- My favorit food is..... ( makanan kesukaan saya adalah )
- My favorit drink is .....( minimum favorit saya adalah )
- My favorit color is ..... ( warna kesukaan saya

adalah )

- I study at .....( saya belajar di )

Introducing Oneself	Response
Hi, I am Rina ( Hallo, Saya Rina)	Hi, Rina. I am Ricki. Nice to meet you  ( Hallo Rina, Saya Ricki. Senang bertemu denganmu)
Hallo, my name is Raya ( Hallo, nama saya Raya	Hello, my name is Ricki. Glad to see you  ( Hallo, nama saya Ricki. Senang bertemu denganmu)
I would like to introduce myself, my name is Raya ( Saya ingin memperkenalkan diri, nama saya Raya)	Hi, Raya. Nice to know you  ( Hai Raya. Senang berkenalan denganmu)

## **Example of introduction Yourself**



Source : [quizlet.com](https://quizlet.com)

**picture 1. 3 Introduce in front of friends**



Hello, everyone.

Let me introduce myself.

My name is Bambang Sugiyono. You can call me bambang.

I am from east Lombok, now I live in Mataram.

I was born in Tirtanadi, July 23Th 2003

I like listening to music.

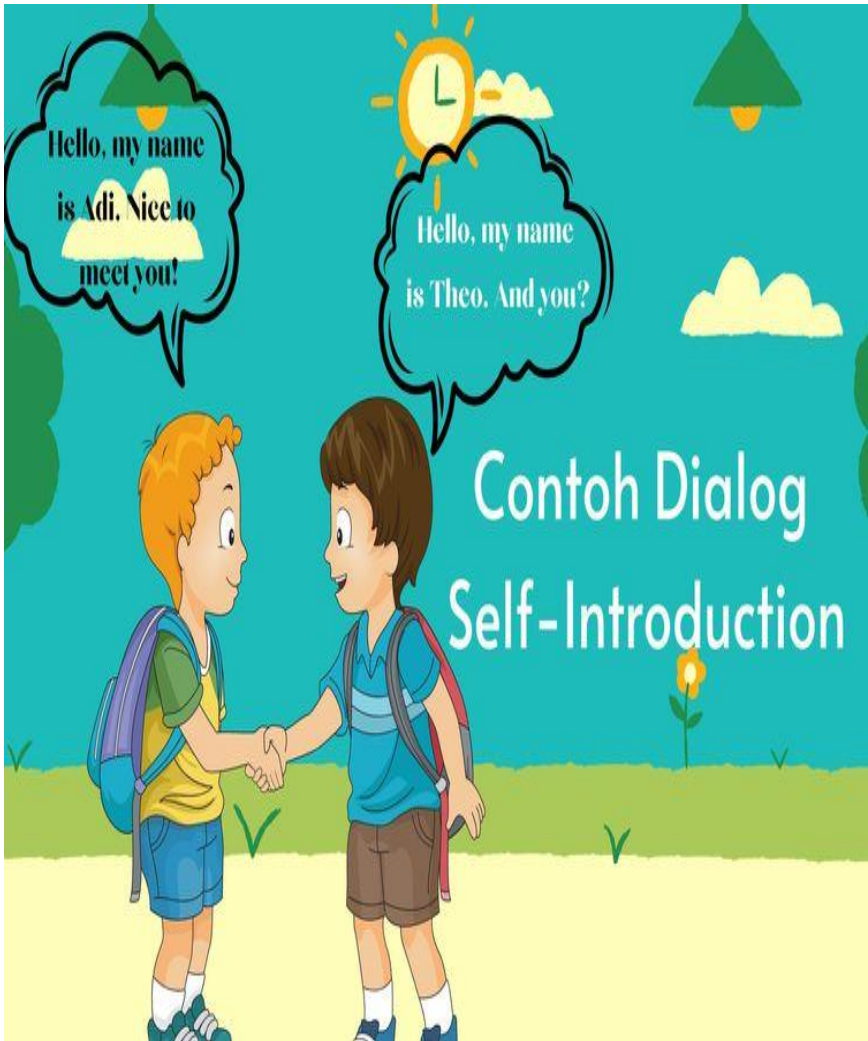
My father and my mother are a farmer. I like listening to music.

That is all about my-self introduction. It is nice to meet you and

I hope we can be a good friend.

Thank you for your attention.

**Conversation about introduction**



Source : <http://kompas.com>

**picture 1. 4 Example dialog of introduction**

Theo : Hello. My name is Theo. And you?

Adi : Hello. I'm Adi

Theo : Are you new member here?

Adi : Yes. I'm new member in this extracurricular.

Theo : Wow. where are you from?

Adi : I'm from Jakarta, but now I live in Kediri and you?

Theo : I'm from Pare. Do you like listening English songs?

Adi : Yes. I like it and you?

Theo : Yeah but sometimes I like depends the lyric. It's nice to meet you Adi.

Adi : Nice to meet you too.

## **2. Introduce others**

Introducing others adalah ungkapan yang dapat digunakan untuk memperkenalkan orang lain. Berikut beberapa ungkapan yang dapat digunakan beserta responnya.



Source : <http://visitpare.com>

picture 1. 5 Explain introducing others

Introducing Others	Response
Rina, this is my friend, Ricky ( Rina, ini temanku, Ricki	Hi, Ricki. Good to know you ( Hai Ricki. Senang berkenalan denganmu)
Do you know Ricki? He is my bestfriend ( Apakah kamu kenal dengan Ricki? Dia teman baikku)	Hi, Ricki. Nice to know you (Hai Ricki. Senang berkenalan denganmu)
Rina, this is Ricki, my friend (Rina, ini Ricki, temanku)	Glad to meet you, Ricki ( Senang bertemu denganmu, Ricki)
May I introduce my friend? (Bolehkah aku memperkenalkan temanku?)	Sure, I would like to know him (Tentu, aku ingin mengenalnya)
This is a friend of mine, Ricki (Ini temanku, Ricki)	Hello, good to see you ( Hallo, senang bertemu denganmu)

### Conversation about introduce others



Source : <https://portalacademico.cch.unam>

**picture 1. 6 Conversation introduce others**

**Example 1**

Anna : Good morning, Arya. This is my friend Clara.

(Pagi, Arya. Ini temanku Clara)

Arya : Hi, Clara, I'm Arya. Nice to meet you.

(Hai Clara, aku Arya. Senang berkenalan denganmu)

Clara : Hello, Arya. Nice to meet you too.

(Halo, Arya. Senang berkenalan denganmu juga)

Anna : I met Arya in high school. We were on the same team.

(Aku bertemu dengan Arya sewaktu SMA. Kami masuk tim yang sama)

Clara : Oh, you're an athlete too? That's really nice.

(Oh kamu juga seorang atlet? Bagus sekali)

Arya : Well, I don't do sports much these days. There's a lot to do.

(Aku tidak banyak berolahraga lagi sekarang. Ada banyak yang harus dilakukan)

Clara : Yeah, college assignments are overwhelming. Especially when you work part-time.

(Ya, tugas-tugas kuliah sangat membuat kewalahan.)

Khususnya jika kamu sambil kerja paruh waktu)

Anna : For real.

(Benar)

Example 2

Lisa: Hi.

(Hi)

James : How are you?

(Apa kabarmu?)

Lisa: I'm good. How are you?

(Aku baik-baik saja. Bagaimana denganmu?)

James : Good. Do you speak English?

(Baik. Apakah anda berbicara Bahasa Inggris?)

Lisa: A little. Are you American?

(Sedikit. Apakah kamu berkebangsaan Amerika)

James : Yes.

(Ya)

Lisa: Where are you from?

(Dari mana asalmu?)

James : I am from California.

(Saya dari California)



Lisa: Nice to meet you.

( Senang bertemu denganmu.)

James : Nice to meet you too.

( Senang bertemu denganmu juga)

### **Exercise**

1. Bagaimana cara Anda menyapa seseorang yang baru Anda temui di pagi hari?
  - a. Good evening!
  - b. Good morning!
  - c. Good night!
  - d. How are you?
2. Apa yang akan Anda katakan kepada seseorang ketika ingin mengucapkan selamat ulang tahun?
  - a. Goodbye!
  - b. Congratulations!
  - c. Happy birthday!
  - d. See you later!
3. Saat bertemu teman yang sudah lama tidak Anda jumpai, apakah yang sebaiknya Anda katakan?

- a. How are you?
  - b. Nice to meet you!
  - c. My name is John.
  - d. Thank you!
4. Apa yang akan menjadi jawaban yang tepat ketika seseorang mengucapkan "Good afternoon!" kepada Anda pada siang hari?
- a. Good evening!
  - b. Good night!
  - c. Good afternoon!
  - d. Hello!
5. Saat Anda berbicara dengan seseorang yang lebih tua atau berpangkat, apa yang sebaiknya Anda katakan sebagai tanda penghormatan?
- a. Hey!
  - b. Sir/Madam
  - c. Yo!
  - d. Bye!
6. Apa yang sebaiknya Anda katakan ketika memperkenalkan diri kepada orang yang baru Anda temui?
- a. Where are you from?

- b. My name is Alex.
  - c. How old are you?
  - d. Nice weather today, isn't it?
7. Bagaimana cara Anda memperkenalkan teman Anda kepada orang lain?
- a. He is tall and funny.
  - b. Let me introduce you to my friend, Sarah.
  - c. What's your favorite color?
  - d. I like ice cream.
8. Ketika Anda ingin tahu lebih banyak tentang seseorang yang baru Anda temui, apa yang sebaiknya Anda tanyakan?
- a. What's your favorite movie?
  - b. What's your name?
  - c. Do you have any siblings?
  - d. Nice to meet you!
9. Apa yang sebaiknya Anda katakan ketika seseorang memperkenalkan diri kepada Anda sebagai "Alice"?
- a. Hi Alice, my name is David.
  - b. Goodbye!
  - c. How are you?

- d. I don't like that name.
10. Bagaimana Anda sebaiknya merespons ketika seseorang mengatakan, "Nice to meet you"?
- a. No, thank you.
  - b. It's not nice.
  - c. Nice to meet you too!
  - d. I don't care.

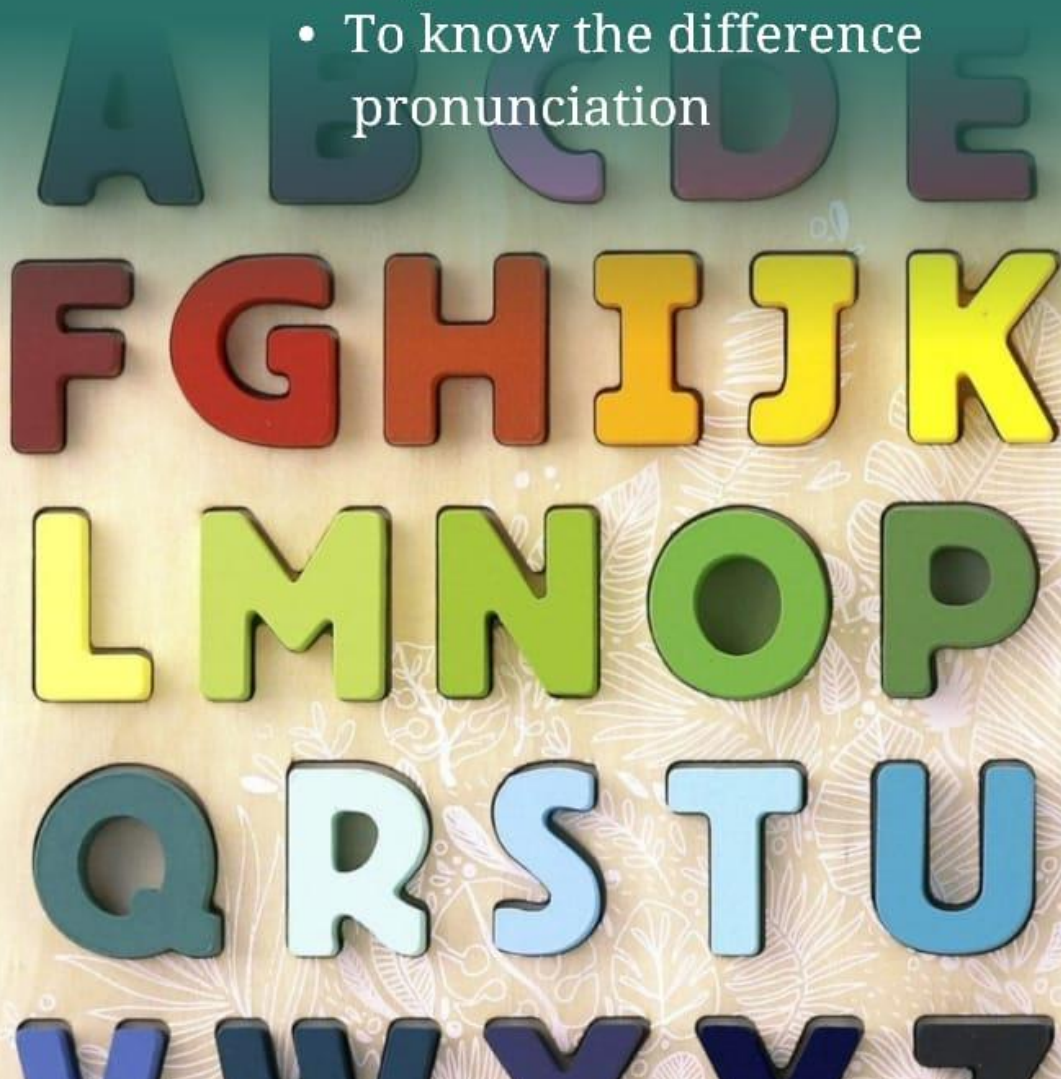
**Fill in the blanks below with the correct words**

1. "Hello, ... is Nadin."
2. Diana : "... is your name?"
3. Fatya is ... years old.
4. Rama : Where do you ...?  
  
Indri : I live at jalan Bunga.
5. Syifa : "... are you from?"  
  
Kayla : "I am from Bogor."

# UNIT 2

## ALPHABET

- Objectives :
- To know the alphabet in English
  - To know the difference pronunciation



## **A. ALPHABET**

The letters of the alphabet are a set of letters based on the order that represents the sounds used to write a language. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. In general, it is important to learn the letters of the alphabet from a young age so that children are trained to recognize Indonesian. Additionally, learning the alphabet can also help language enthusiasts or foreigners who want to know Indonesian.

In general, it is important to learn the letters of the alphabet from a young age so that children can recognize Indonesian. Additionally, learning the alphabet can also help language enthusiasts or foreigners who want to know Indonesian.

- Letters according to the alphabet

The number of letters in the Indonesian alphabet is 26. Below are the capital and non-capital letters of the alphabet from A to Z.

Among the letters of the alphabet there are also types of letters called vowels and consonants.

- Vowel

Cited in the General Guide to Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), the letters that represent vowels in Indonesian include five letters, namely:

A, I, U, E, O

- Consonant letters

Meanwhile, there are 21 letters representing consonants in Indonesian: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y and z. The letters q and x are often used exclusively for personal names and scientific purposes. Meanwhile, the letter x at the beginning of the word is pronounced [s]. For example, Xenon is pronounced senon.

- Diphthong

In the alphabet, in addition to vowels and consonants, there are also diphthongs, which are double vowels in one syllable.

In Indonesian, there are four diphthongs represented by the combination of the vowels ai, au, ei and oi.

Here are some tips to help children memorize the alphabet:

1. Introduce the alphabet through books, stories, and songs :

Reading books, telling stories, and singing songs that feature the alphabet can help children become familiar with the letters.

2. Use the child's name : Incorporating the child's name into alphabet activities can make learning more personal and engaging.
3. Sing songs : Singing songs that teach the alphabet can be a fun and effective way to memorize the letters.
4. Use everyday objects : Pointing out letters on everyday objects like signs, packaging, and labels can help children recognize and remember the letters.
5. Play while learning : Incorporating alphabet activities into playtime can make learning more enjoyable and less intimidating for children.
6. Repetitive learning : Repetition is key to memorization. Parents can help children memorize the letters by repeating them often and consistently.
7. Make it multisensory : Using different senses like touch, sight, and sound can help children remember the letters.



For example, parents can have children trace the letters with their fingers while saying them out loud.

By using these tips, parents can help their children memorize the alphabet in a fun and engaging way.

### **Spelling of Name**

Spelling is the process of writing words by using the correct sequence of letters. Spelling is an important skill that helps children improve their reading and writing abilities. Spelling can be improved by practicing spelling words, learning spelling rules, and using invented spelling. Invented spelling is when children use their knowledge of letter-sound relationships to spell words that they do not yet know how to spell correctly. This technique helps children develop their phonetic awareness and build their spelling skills. There are many activities that can help children improve their spelling, such as typing courses, flashcards, playing "I Spy," and reading books with rhyming words. Parents and teachers can also encourage children to identify letters in book titles, search for words that begin with a specific letter on a page, and write captions for pictures. It is important to be patient and supportive when

children make spelling errors, as this can help them develop a positive attitude towards learning.

Example : Mirnawati = m - i - r - n - a - w - a - w - a - t - i

# UNIT 3

## NUMBERS

- Objectives :
- To know numbers in English
  - Add the vocabulary



## A. Definition of numbers

Number means amount, number, numerical number, and enumeration. (Arti Number adalah jumlah, nomor, angka bilangan, dan cacah.) Using numbers in English is not the same as using numbers in Indonesia language. In English, there are cardinal and ordinal numbers. What are cardinal and ordinal numbers? Check out this study.

*(Menggunakan angka dalam bahasa Inggris tidaklah sama dengan angka dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Dalam Bahasa Inggris, dikenal istilah cardinal and ordinal numbers. Apa itu cardinal dan ordinal numbers? Simak kajian yang satu ini.)*

In English lessons, there are two types of numbers. The first one is known as Cardinal Numbers, while the second one has the name Ordinal Numbers. What is the difference between the two?

*(Di dalam pelajaran Bahasa Inggris, dikenal dua jenis angka. Angka yang pertama dikenal dengan nama Cardinal Numbers, sedangkan angka kedua memiliki nama Ordinal Numbers. Apa perbedaan di antara keduanya)*

## B. Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers

Cardinal numbers are numbers that are used to describe quantities in whole numbers. Ordinal numbers are numbers used to describe position. To make it easier to understand, take a look at the following picture.

*(Cardinal numbers adalah angka yang digunakan untuk menerangkan jumlah dalam bilangan bulat. Adapun ordinal numbers adalah angka yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan posisi. Untuk lebih mudah memahaminya, perhatikan gambar berikut ini.)*

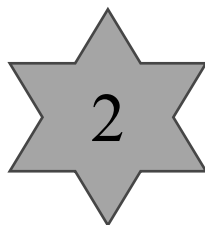
### 1. CARDINAL NUMBER



**Zero**



**One**



**Two**



**Three**



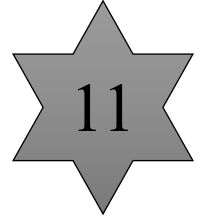
37

**Four**

**Five**

**Six**

**Seven**



**Eight**

**Nine**

**Ten**

**Eleven**



**Twelve**

**Thirteen**

**Fourteen**

**Fiveteen**



**Sixteen**



**Seventeen**



**Eightteen**



**Nineteen**



**Twenty**



**Twenty-One**



**Twenty-Two**



**Thirty**



**Fouty**



**Fifty**



**Sixty**



**Seventy**



80



90



100

**Eighty**

**Ninety**

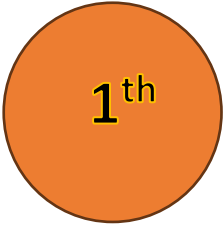
**One Hundred**

## **2. ORDINAL NUMBER**

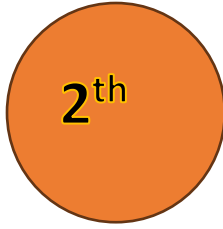
Ordinal number is a type of number in English that is used to show order. For example, when you want to write the order of class champions, you can use ordinal numbers. For example, 1st means first, 2nd means second, 3rd means third, and so on.

Ordinal number merupakan jenis angka dalam bahasa Inggris yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan urutan. Misalnya, saat ingin menulis urutan juara kelas, kalian bisa menggunakan ordinal number. Contohnya, 1st (first) yang berarti pertama, 2nd (second), yang berarti kedua, 3rd (third) yang berarti ketiga, dan seterusnya.

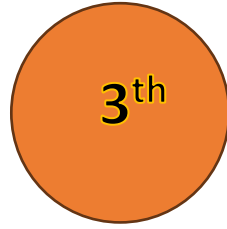




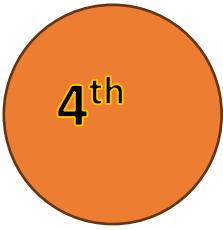
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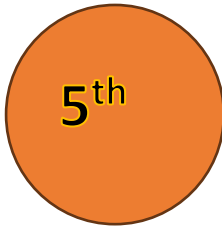
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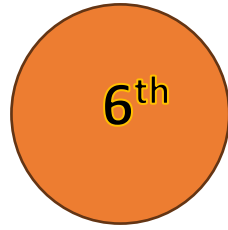
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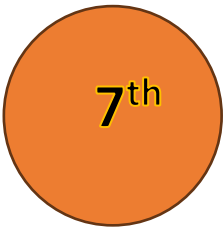
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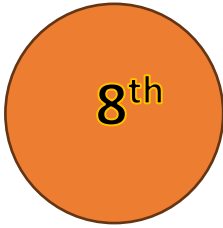
Fiveth



Sixth



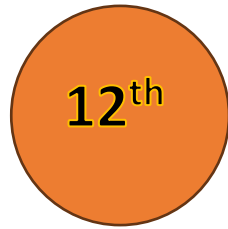
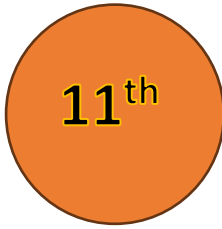
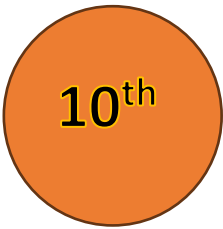
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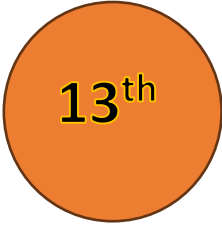
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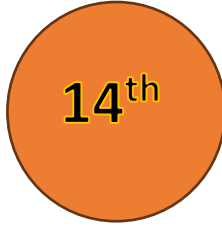
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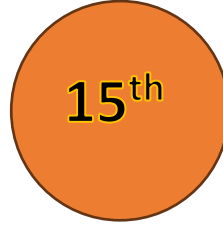
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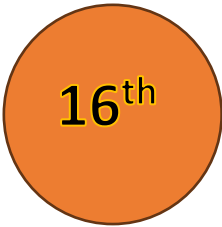
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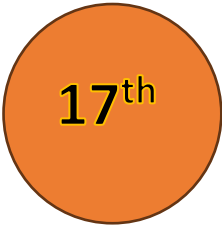
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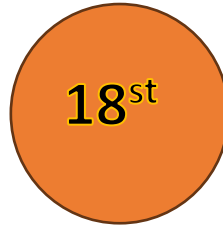
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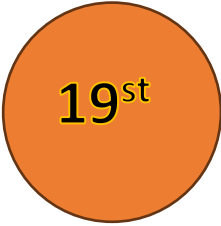
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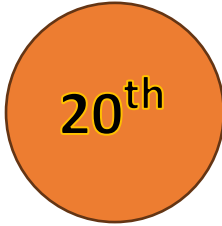
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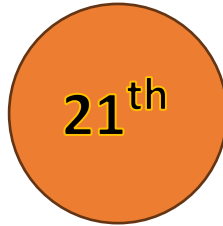
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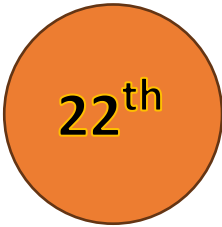
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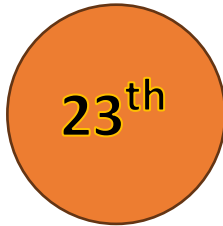
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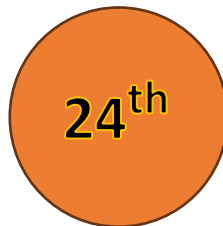
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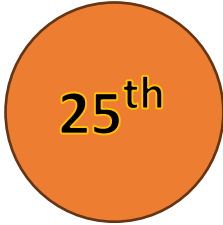
Twentieth



Twenty First

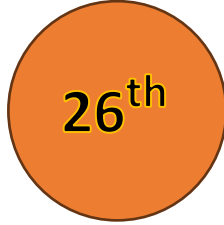


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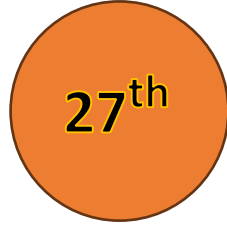
Twenty Fifth

Twenty Third



Twenty Sixth

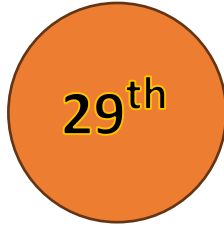
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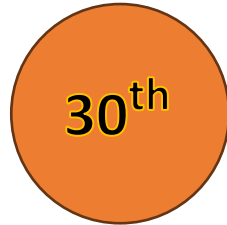
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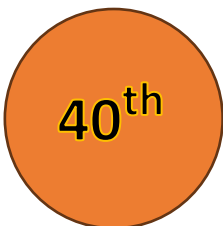
Twenty Eighth



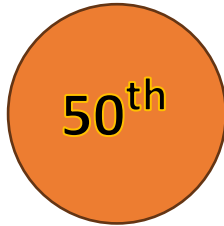
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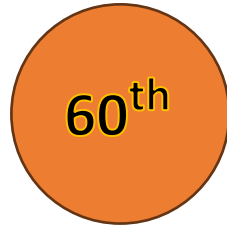
Thirtieth



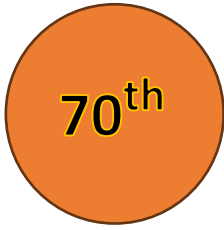
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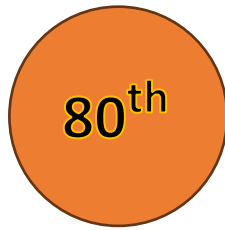
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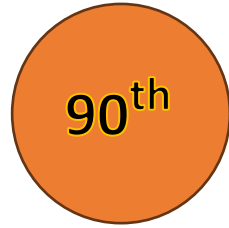
Sixtieth



Seventieth



Eightieth



Ninetieth

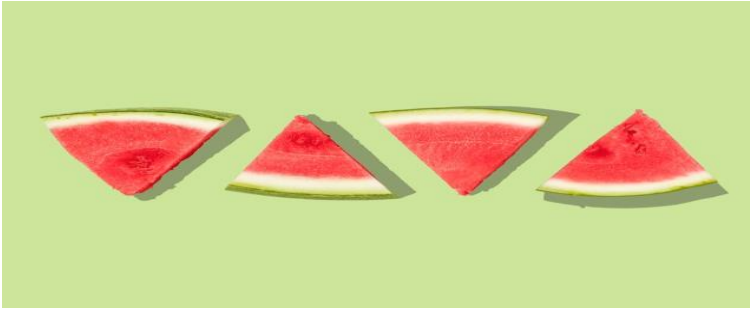
### EXERCISE

Cardinal Number :

1. Write the words for the number under the pictures

*(Tuliskan ejaan masing-masing bilangan di bawah ini)*





[https://www.zenius.net/blog/cardinal-ordinal-numbers-bahasa-inggris](https://www.zenius.net/blog/cardinal-ordinal-numbers-bahasa-<u>inggris</u>)

**picture 3. 1 Exercise of numbers**

2. “Hey, bro. How many watermelons you want to buy?”

(Hei, bro. Berapa banyak semangka yang ingin kamu beli?)”

*The text is for number 3-5*

This is my school library. There are twenty two students and one librarian. There are forty seven chairs, twenty three tables and many bookshelves in the school library. On the wall, there are twenty six files hang on it. My school library is clean and tidy.

*(Ini adalah perpustakaan sekolah saya. Ada dua puluh dua siswa dan satu pustakawan. Ada empat puluh tujuh kursi, dua puluh tiga meja, dan banyak rak buku di perpustakaan sekolah. Di dinding, ada dua puluh enam berkas yang digantung. Perpustakaan sekolahku bersih dan rapi.)*

3. How many students are there?

- a. Twenty two
  - b. Forty seven
  - c. One
4. How many bookshelves are there?
- a. There are many bookshelve
  - b. There are twenty two bookshelves
  - c. There are forty seven bookshelves
5. *How many librarian are there?*
- a. *There are no librarian*
  - b. *There is only one librarian*
  - c. *There are twenty two librarians*
6. **What is the ordinal number for 12th?**
- a. Twelve
  - b. Twelfth
  - c. Twenty
7. **1st is...**
- a. First
  - b. One
  - c. Onest
  - d. Oneth

8. The 21st order in English is....
- a. Twenty-one
  - b. Twenty-first
  - c. Twenty-onest
  - d. Twenty-oneth
9. The 23rd order in English is called....
- a. Twenty-third
  - b. Twenty-three
  - c. Twenty-threeth
  - d. Twenty-therst
10. The position between thirty first and thirty third...
- a. Thirty two
  - b. Thirty second
  - c. Thirty fourth
  - d. Twelve

# UNIT 4

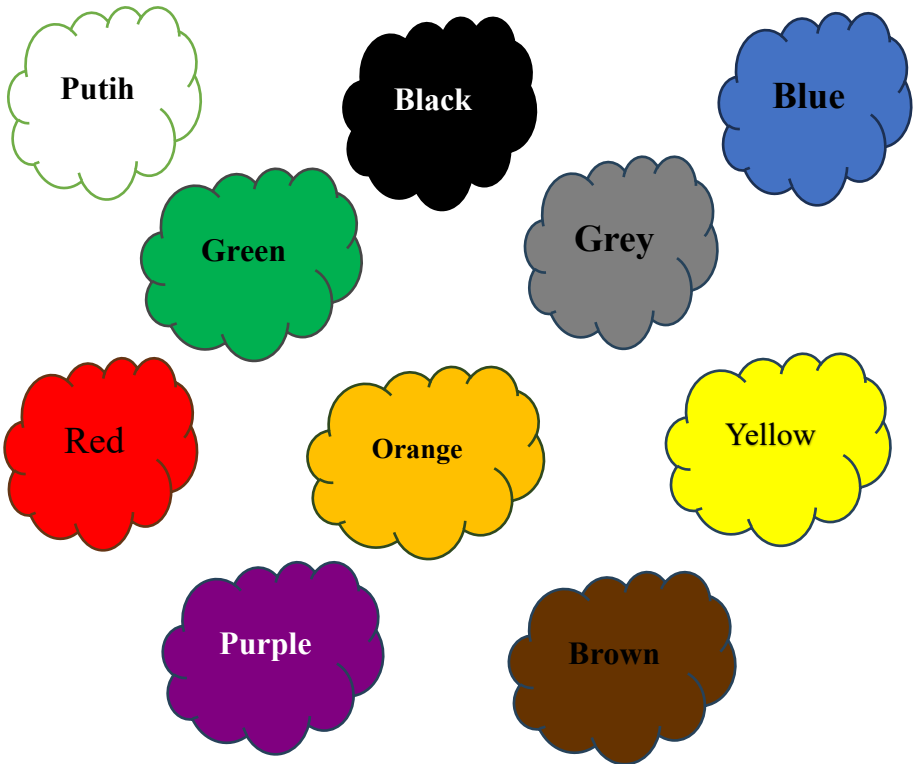
## COLOURS

- Objectives :
- To know the difference of colour
  - Add the vocabulary





## A. Vocabulary of colors



picture 4. 1 Types of colours

Jingga : Orange

Blue : Biru

Navy : Biru Dongker/ Biru Angkatan Laut

Purple : Ungu

Pink : Merah Muda

White : Putih

Gray : Abu-abu

Brown : Coklat

Black : Hitam

Red : Merah

Orange : Oranye

Yellow : Kuning

Green : Hijau

Gold : Emas

Silver : Perak

### **Examples of sentences that use color**

- What is your favorite color?

( apa warna kesukaanmu )

- My favorite color is pink  
( warna kesukaanku adalah warna merah muda )
- Wow that apple is so red  
( waw apel itu merah sekali )
- Did you see my purple sandals?  
(kamu melihat sendalku yang berwarna ungu? )
- Mom, where is my brown shirt?  
( Ibu dimana bajuku yang berwarna coklat? )
- I really like wearing blue clothes  
( aku sangat suka memakai baju warna biru )
- Does my brown shirt match my black shoes?  
( apakah bajuku yang berwarna coklat itu cocok dengan  
sepatuku yang berwarna hitam )
- The sky is a beautiful shade of blue  
(Langit berwarna biru yang indah.)
- My bag is red.  
(Tas saya berwarna merah)
- My pen is black.  
(Pena saya berwarna hitam)

- I have some roses, their colors are red, white and pink.  
(Saya mempunyai bunga mawar, bunga mawar itu berwarna merah, putih dan merah muda)
- The car is red.  
(Mobil itu berwarna merah)
- The sea is blue.  
(Laut itu biru)
- Love birds have various colors such as green, yellow, black, grey and blue.  
(Burung lovebird memiliki warna yang bermacam-macam seperti hijau, kuning, abu-abu dan biru)
- Avocado is green.  
(Buah alpukat itu berwarna hijau)
- Green avocado.  
(Alpukat hijau)
- Apple is red and green.  
(Apel itu berwarna merah)
- Pineapple is yellow.  
(Nanas itu berwarna kuning)
- Watermelon is red.

(Semangka itu berwarna merah)

### **Exercise**

1. Bahasa inggris dari warna merah adalah...
  - a. Yellow
  - b. Red
  - c. Black
2. Bahasa inggris dari warna merah muda adalah...
  - a. Pink
  - b. Orange
  - c. White
3. Bahasa inggris dari warna purple adalah.....
  - a. Hijau
  - b. Biru
  - c. Ungu
4. Brown artinya....
  - a. Kuning
  - b. Merah
  - c. Coklat
5. Green artinya.....
  - a. Putih

- b. Hijau
  - c. Hitam
6. Blue artinya.....
- a. Kuning
  - b. Coklat
  - c. Biru
7. Jeruk berwarna.....
- a. Orange
  - b. Purple
  - c. Grey
8. Warna langit adalah.....
- a. Green
  - b. Red
  - c. Blue
9. Banana color is.....
- a. Grey
  - b. Brown
  - c. Yellow
10. Apple color is.....
- a. Red

- b. White
- c. Black

11.



The rabbit color is .....

- a. Pink
- b. Green
- c. Orange

12. What is the color of sky?



- a. Blue
- b. Red
- c. Yellow

13. What is the color of clouds?

- a. Red
- b. Yellow
- c. White

14. What is the colors of this leaf?





- a. Blue
- b. Green
- c. Orange

15. What is the colour of thi spineapple?



- a. Pink
- b. Purple
- c. Yellow

# UNIT 5

## DAYS AND MONTHS

- Objectives :
- To know names of days and months
  - Add the vocabulary



## A. Days

Seven days a week

1. Sunday = Minggu
2. Monday = Senin
3. Tuesday = Selasa
4. Wednesday = Rabu
5. Thursday = Kamis
6. Friday = Jumat
7. Saturday = Sabtu

Look and say

Look at the table. Listen and repeat after your teacher!

Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris	Cara Membaca
Senin	Monday	<i>/ˈmʌndeɪ/ (mandey)</i>
Selasa	Tuesday	<i>/ˈtjuːzdeɪ/ (chusdey)</i>
Rabu	Wednesday	<i>/ˈwenzdeɪ/ (wensdey)</i>
Kamis	Thursday	<i>/ˈθɜːzdeɪ/ (thesday)</i>
Jumat	Friday	<i>/ˈfrʌdeɪ/ (fraydey)</i>
Sabtu	Saturday	<i>/ˈsətədeɪ/ (saderdey)</i>
Minggu	Sunday	<i>/ˈsʌndeɪ/ (sandey)</i>

Today, Tomorrow and yesterday

Today = Hari ini

Tomorrow = Besok

Yesterday= Kemarin

Example:

What day is today? Today is Monday

What day is tomorrow? Tomorrow is Tuesday

What day was yesterday? Yesterday was Sunday

## **B. Months**

Twelve months of the year

1. January = Januari
2. February = Februari
3. March = Maret
4. April = April
5. May = Mei

6. June = Juni
7. July = Juli
8. August = Agustus
9. September = September
10. October = Oktober
11. November = November
12. December = Desember

Look and say!

Look at the table. Listen and repeat after your teacher!

Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris	Cara Membaca
Januari	January	Jenueri
Februari	February	Februeri
Maret	Marc	Ma:ch
April	April	April

Mei	May	Mei
Juni	June	Ju:n
Juli	July	Julai
Agustus	August	Ou:gust
September	September	Septembe
Oktober	October	Okto:ube
November	November	Nouvembe
Desember	December	Disembe



picture 5. 1 Types of months

### Questions and Response

	Questions	Response
1	What day is today? (Hari apa sekarang?)	Today is Monday ( Sekarang hari senin)
2	What day was yesterday? ( Hari apa kemarin?)	Yesterday was Sunday ( Kemarin hari senin)
3	What day it the day before	The day before yesterday

	yesterday? (Hari apa sebelum kemarin?)	was Saturday ( Hari sebelum kemarin adalah sabtu)
4	What day is tomorrow? ( Besok hari apa?)	Tomorrow is Tuesday ( Besok hari selasa)
5	What months is this months? ( Bulan apa sekarang?)	This month is May (Bulan ini bulan Mei)
6	What months is it next months? ( Bulan apa bulan depan?)	Next month is June ( Bulan depan adalah bulan Juni)
7	What month was it last months? (Bulan apa bulan yang lalu?)	Last month is April ( Bulan lalu adalah bulan April)

Exercise :

1. How many days are in a week?
  - a. 5
  - b. 6



- c. 7
  - d. 8
2. Which day comes after Monday?
- a. Tuesday
  - b. Wednesday
  - c. Thursday
  - d. Friday
3. Which day comes before Saturday?
- a. Sunday
  - b. Monday
  - c. Friday
  - d. Thursday
4. Which month comes after January?
- a. February
  - b. March
  - c. April
  - d. May
5. Which month comes before December?
- a. November
  - b. October

- c. September
  - d. August
6. How many months are in a year?
- a. 10
  - b. 11
  - c. 12
  - d. 13
7. Which month is the first month of the year?
- a. January
  - b. February
  - c. March
  - d. April
8. Which month is the last month of the year?
- a. November
  - b. December
  - c. October
  - d. September
9. Which month is known for Halloween?
- a. October
  - b. November

- c. December
  - d. January
10. Which month is known for Thanksgiving?
- a. November
  - b. December
  - c. October
  - d. September
11. Which month is known for Valentine's Day?
- a. February
  - b. March
  - c. April
  - d. May
12. Which month is known for Independence Day?
- a. July
  - b. August
  - c. September
  - d. October
13. Which month is known for Christmas?
- a. December
  - b. November

- c. October
- d. September

14. Which month is known for Easter?

- a. April
- b. May
- c. June
- d. July

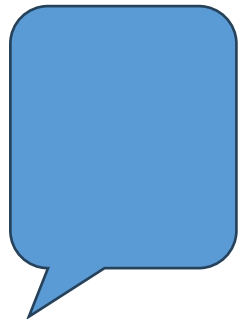
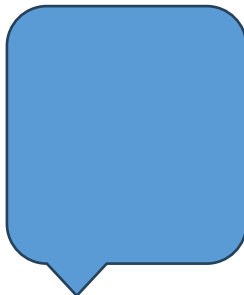
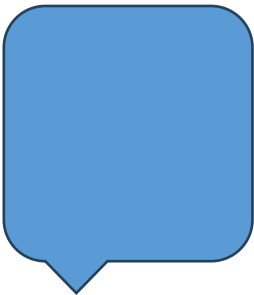
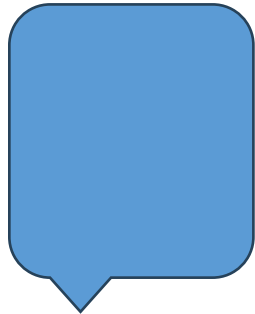
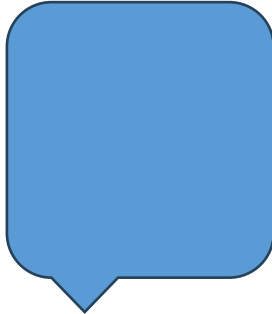
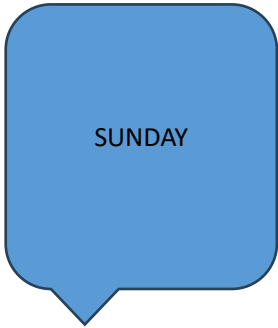
15. How many days are in February?

- a. 28
- b. 29
- c. 30
- d. 31

Fill in the blanks below correctly!

1. M\_\_\_\_\_ is the first day of the week.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the second day of the week.
3. F\_\_\_\_\_ is the fifth day of the week.
4. \_\_\_ d \_\_\_ s \_\_\_ is the third day of the week.
5. S \_\_\_\_\_ and S \_\_\_\_\_ are weekend days.

**Write the days of the week!**



## Yesterday, today and tomorrow

Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
	Sunday	
	Wednesday	
	Friday	
	Monday	
	Tuesday	
	Saturday	
	Thursday	

Write the months in the calendar!

CALENDER			
1. January	2.	3.	4.
5.	6. June	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12. December

# UNIT 6

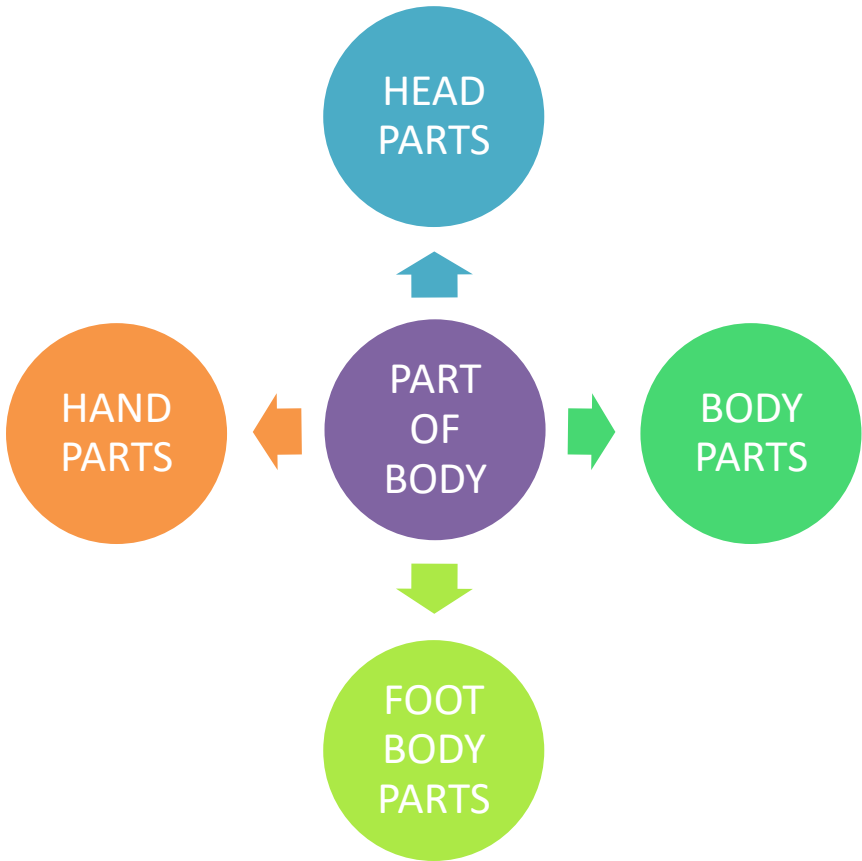
## PART OF BODY

- Objectives :
- To know the variety of part of body
  - Add the vocabulary



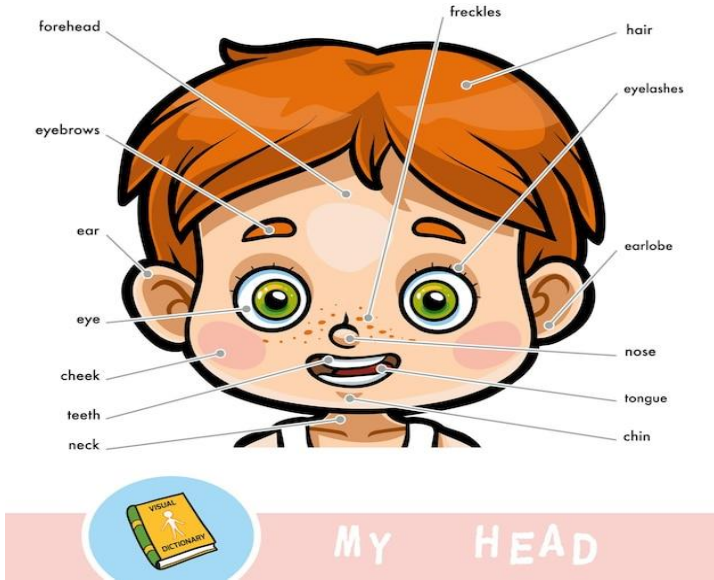


## PART OF BODY



## A. Head Part

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher.



freepik.com 1

picture 6. 1 Part of head

Vocabulary of head part

1. Hair : Rambut
2. Forehead : Kening
3. Eyebrows : Alis

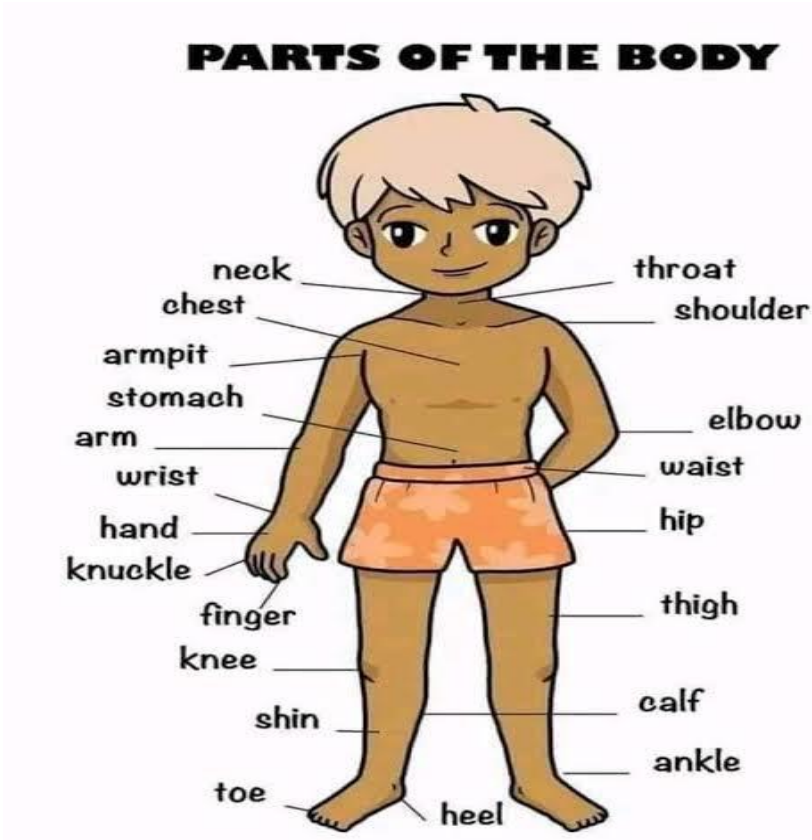
4. Eye : Mata
5. Eyelashes : Bulu mata
6. Ear : Telinga
7. Earlobe : Daun telinga
8. Nose : Hidung
9. Freckles : Bintik-bintik
10. Cheek : Pipi
11. Mouth: Mulut
12. Tongue : Lidah
13. Teeth : Gigi
14. Chin : Daggu
15. Neck : Leher

#### The example of sentence

1. I have long hair  
( Aku memiliki rambut panjang)
2. Eyes for see  
( Mata untuk melihat)
3. Ears to hear  
( Telinga untuk mendengar)

## B. Body Part

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher.



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picture 6. 2 Part of body

## Vocabulary of body part

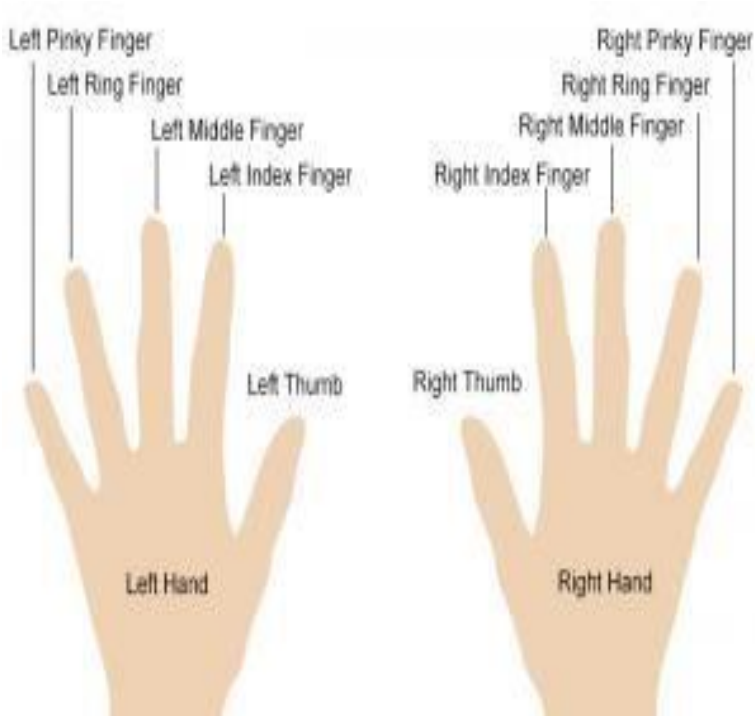
1. Neck : Leher
2. Throat : Tenggorokan
3. Shoulder : Bahu
4. Chest : Dada
5. Armpit : Ketiak
6. Elbow : Siku
7. Stomach : Perut
8. Arm : Lengan
9. Waist : Pinggang
10. Wrist : Pergelangan tangan
11. Hand : Tangan
12. Knuckle : Tulang jari
13. Finger : jari tangan
14. Hip : Panggul
15. Thigh : Paha
16. Knee : Lutut
17. Shin : Tulang kering
18. Calf : Betis
19. Ankle : Pergelangan kaki

20. Heel : Tunit

21. Toe: Kaki

### C. Hand Part

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher.



[pinterest.com](https://www.pinterest.com) 1

picture 6. 3 Part of hand

## Vocabulary of hand part

1. Right hand : Tangan kanan
2. Right tumb : Ibu jari kanan
3. Right index finger : Tulunjuk kanan
4. Right Middle finger : jari tengah kanan
5. Right ring finger : jari manis kanan
6. Right pinky finger : jari kelingking kanan
7. Left hand : Tangan kiri
8. Left tumb : ibu jari kiri
9. Left index finger : Telunjuk kiri
10. Left middle finger: jari tengah kiri
11. Left ring finger : jari manis kiri
12. Left pinky finger : jari kelingking kiri

## The example of sentence

1. I have two hands  
( saya punya dua tangan)
2. My finger hit the table  
( jariku terkena meja)

## D. Foot body parts

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher.



vectirstock.com 1

picture 6. 4 Part of foot

Vocabulary of foot body parts

1. Big toe or great toe : Ibu jari kaki
2. Pointer toe or long toe : Jari telunjuk kaki
3. Middle toe : Jari tengah kaki
4. Ring toe : Jari manis kaki

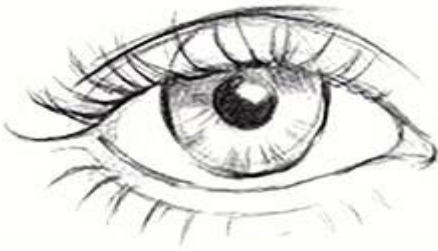


5. Pinky toe or little toe : Jari kelingking kaki
6. Heel : Tumit

**Exercise!**

***Multiple Choice***

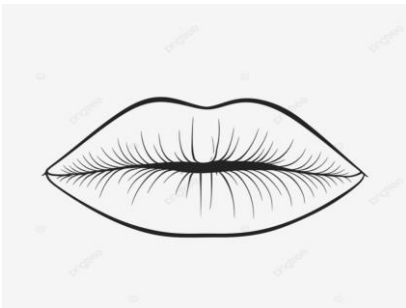
1.



What part of the body is it?

- a. Nose
  - b. Eyes
  - c. Ear
  - d. Hair
2. Nose is part of our.....

- a. Stomach
  - b. Face
  - c. Foot
  - d. Hand
3. Every hands have..... fingers
- a. Ten
  - b. Two
  - c. Seven
  - d. Four
4. We have ..... ears
- a. Two
  - b. One
  - c. Five
  - d. Four
- 5.



What part of the body is it?

- a. Hand
  - b. Nose
  - c. Eyes
  - d. Mouth/ lip
6. Luna is listening music with her .....
- a. Heads
  - b. Legs
  - c. Eyes
  - d. Ears
7. Yuda is watching television with his .....
- a. Heads
  - b. Legs
  - c. Eyes
  - d. Ears
8. We talk with our
- a. Cheeck
  - b. Head
  - c. Knee
  - d. Mouth

9.



What part of the body is it?

- a. Mouth
- b. Head
- c. Ear
- d. Nose

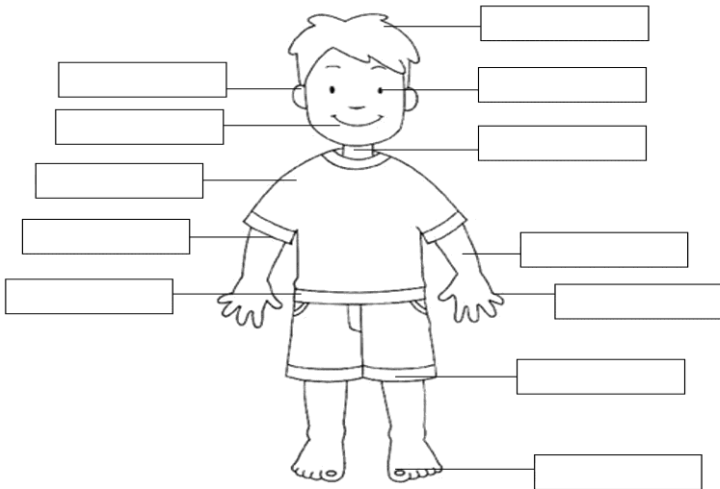
10. Above your eyes, there is .....

- a. Leg
- b. Finger
- c. Stomach

d. Forehead

*Write down the name of part of body in the picture below! (Tuliskan nama bagian tubuh pada gambar dibawah ini!)*

### Parts of body



hair	eye	waist	hand	knee	elbow
shoulder	foot	lip	neck	fingers	ear

**englishan.com 1**

**picture 6. 5 Exercise**

*Arrange the letters ( menyusun huruf - huruf)*

1. E - A - H - D
2. T - S - O - C - M - H - A
3. K - E - E - N
4. R - A - I - H
5. E - Y - S - E
6. D - H - O - U - S - E - R - L
7. G - G - F - I - N - E - R - S
8. O - E - T
9. K - C - N - E - K
10. H - A - N - D

# UNIT 7

## FAMILY

- Objectives :
- To know names of family members in English
  - Add the vocabulary



## A. Family Vocabulary

Family is a socially recognized group (usually joined by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption) that forms an emotional connection among its members and that serves as an economic unit of society.

A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together; all such related persons are considered as members of one family.

### 1. Immediate Family

Father	: Ayah
Mother	: Ibu
Son	: Anak Laki-Laki
Brother	: Saudara Laki- Laki
Husband	: Suami
Mother	: Ibu
Daughter	: Anak Perempuan
Sister	: Saudara Perempuan
Wife	: Istri

### 2. Relatives and Extended Family

Uncle	: Paman
-------	---------



Aunt : Bibi  
Cousin : Sepupu  
Nephew : Keponakan Laki- Laki  
Niece : Keponakan Perempuan  
Grandson : Cucu  
Grand parent :Kakek  
Grand mother: Nenek

### 3. Different Generations

Fore fathers : Nenek Moyang  
Great Grand father :Kakek Buyut  
Grand father : Kakek  
Great Grand mother : Nenek Buyut  
Grand mother : Nenek  
Grandson : Cucu Laki- Laki  
Grand Daughter : Cucu Perempuan

My **FAMILY**



**GRANDMOTHER**



**GRANDFATHER**



**MOTHER**



**FATHER**



**SISTER**



**BROTHER**



**BABY**

<https://pin.it/7BE5cXw>

**picture 10. 1 Members of family**

**Exercise**

1. Father, mother, brother and sister are my ...
  - a. parents
  - b. children
  - c. family
  - d. grandparents
2. I have a father and mother. They are my ...
  - a. family
  - b. parents
  - c. childrer
  - d. grandparents

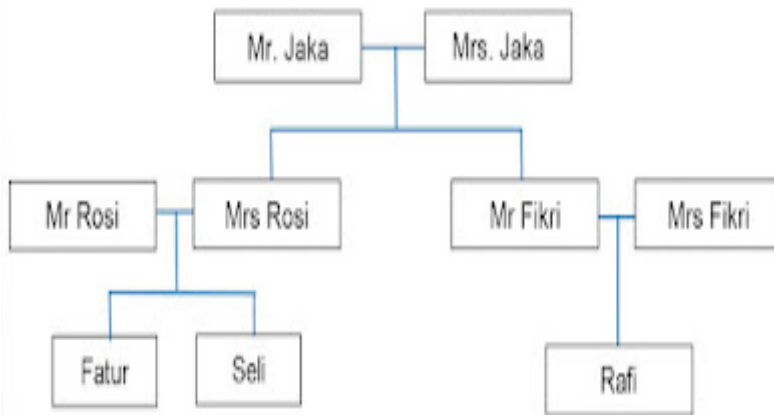
Text for number 3-6!

I am Gina. I have a family. There are father, mother, brother, and sister. My parents are Mr. and Mrs. Bayu. My brother is Anto and my sister is Selvi.

3. Mr. Bayu is Gina's ...
  - a. brother
  - b. father
  - c. mother
  - d. sister
4. Gina's sister is ...
  - a. Mr. Bayu
  - b. Mrs. bayu
  - c. Selvi
  - d. Anto

5. Anto is Gina's ...
- a. mother
  - b. brother
  - c. father
  - d. sister
6. Mrs. Bayu is Gina's ...
- a. uncle
  - b. aunt
  - c. sister
  - d. mother

For number 7-8



7. Mr. Fikri is Fatur's....
- a. father
  - b. mother
  - c. uncle
  - d. aunt
8. Seli is Fatur's ...

- a. brother
- b. father
- c. sister
- d. niece

9. She is Mrs. Eka. She is my ...



- a. mother
  - b. father
  - c. grandmother
  - d. grandfather
10. My .... is old.



- a. grandchildren
- b. grandparents
- c. grandfather
- d. grandmother

# English

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Topic: Identify Family Members

Choose the correct word then write it in the box  
Match according to the picture

sister

grandfather

father

grandmother

mother

brother



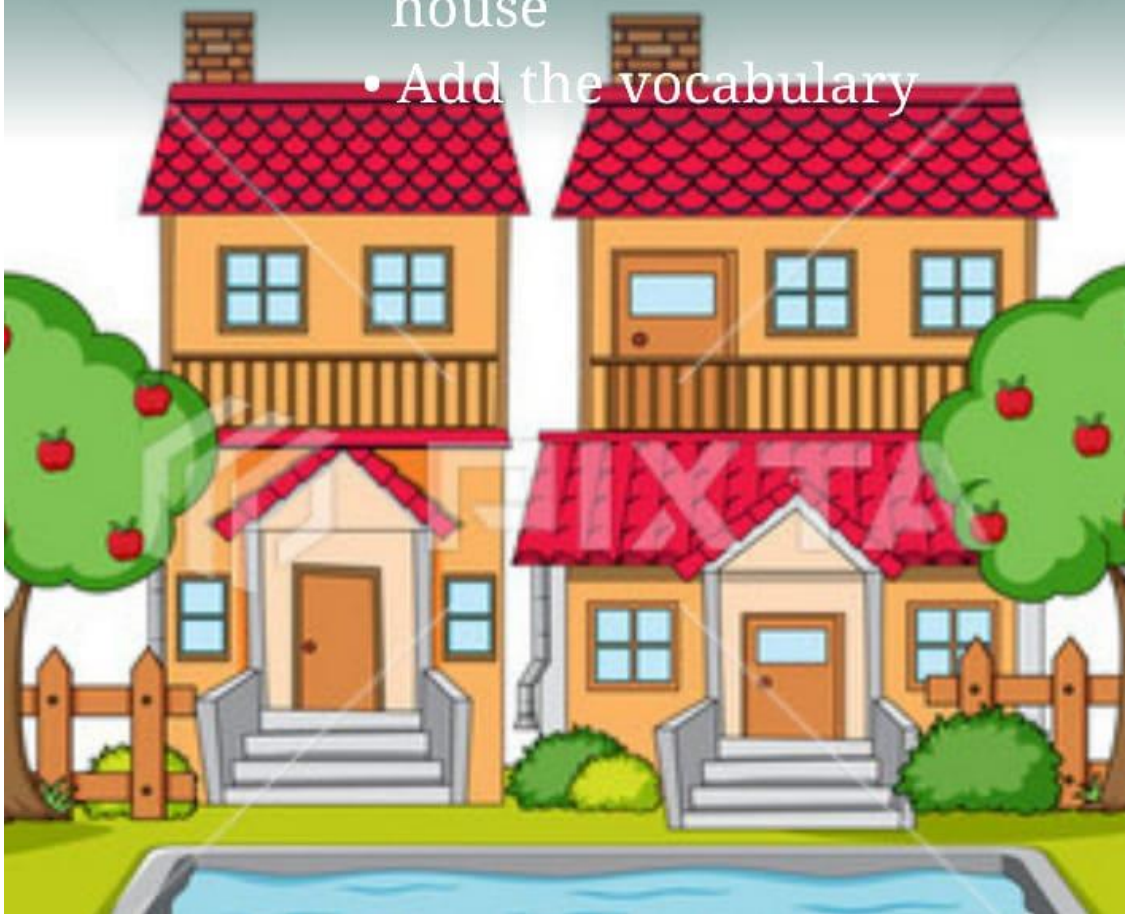
LIVEWORKSHEETS

<https://pin.it/4DzqEUu>

# UNIT 8

## HOUSE

Objectives : • To know things in the house  
• Add the vocabulary





## A. Bedroom

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher



**terpantau.com**

**picture 11. 1 Things in the bedroom**

Vocabulary of bedroom

- Lamp : lampu
- Wardrobe : lemari pakaian
- Pillow case : sarung bantal
- Pillow : bantal
- Bolster case : sarung guling
- Bolster : guling

- Blanket : selimut
- Bed : tempat tidur
- Chair : kursi
- Table : meja
- Mirror : cermin

## B. Bathroom

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher



spoken english tips 1

picture 11. 2 Things in the bathroom

## **Vocabulary of bathroom**

- Sink : wastafel
- Toilet : toilet
- Bathtub : bak mandi
- Shower : shower
- Mirror : cermin
- Towel : handuk
- Soap : sabun
- Faucet : keran air
- Toothbrush : sikat gigi
- Toothpaste : pasta gigi
- Toilet paper : tisu toilet
- Shampo : sampo
- Conditioner : kondisioner
- Bathmat : alas mandi
- Toilet seat :udukan toilet

### C. Living room

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher



pinteres.com 1

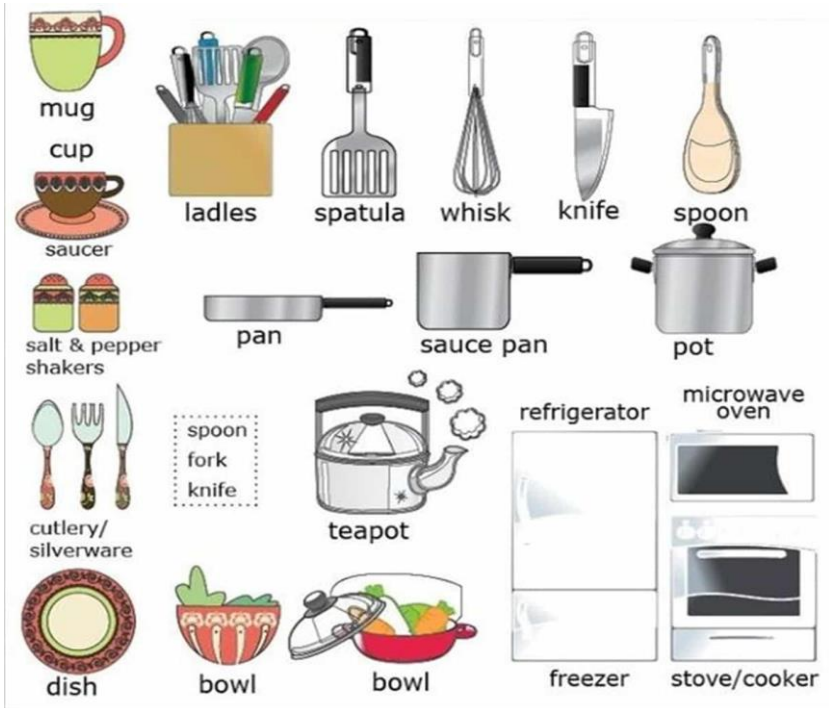
picture 11. 3 Things in the living room

## Vocabulary of living room

- Sofa : sofa
- Couch : kursi sofa
- Coffee table : meja kopi
- Television : televisi
- Remote control : remote TV
- Bookshelf : rak buku
- Armchair : kursi berlengan
- Rug : karpet
- Lamp : lampu
- Curtain : tirai
- Painting : lukisan
- Picture frame : bingkai foto
- End table : meja samping
- Vase : vas bunga
- Clock : jam dinding
- Fireplace : perapian
- Mantel : perapian atas
- Throw pillow : bantal hias
- Plant : tanaman hias

## D. Kitchen

Look at the picture. Listen and repeat after your teacher



eslbuzz.com 1

Vocabullary of kitchen

- Stove : kompor
- Bowl : mangkuk

- Dish : piring
- Oven : oven
- Sink : wastafel
- Refrigerator : kulkas
- Microwave : microwave
- Toaster : pemanggang roti
- Pot : panci
- Mug : mangkuk
- Ladles : sendok
- Spatula : kape
- Pan : wajan
- Knife : pisau
- Cutting board : talenan
- Fork : garpu
- Spoon : sendok
- Plate : piring
- Glass : gelas
- Cup : cangkir
- Utensils : peralatan makan
- Dishwasher : mesin pencuci piring

- Cabinet : lemari dapur
- Spice rack : rak rempah-rempah
- Trash can : Tempat sampah

### Exercise

1. In the house there are bedrooms, kitchens, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Living room
  - b. Bathroom
  - c. Family room
  - d. Garage
2. The living room is where we meet and talk with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Neighbors
  - b. School friends
  - c. Guests
  - d. Family members
3. In the dining room, we can \_\_\_\_\_ with our family.
  - a. Sleep
  - b. Eat
  - c. Play
  - d. Study
4. The kitchen is where we cook \_\_\_\_\_.



- a. Delicious food
  - b. Fresh drinks
  - c. Dirty clothes
  - d. Fun toys
5. The bedroom is where we sleep and \_\_\_\_\_ after a long day of activities.
- a. Work
  - b. Play
  - c. Talk
  - d. Rest
6. The bathroom is where we clean \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- a. Clothes
  - b. Hands
  - c. Body
  - d. Shoes
7. In the living room, we can watch television or \_\_\_\_\_ with our family.
- a. Study
  - b. Play
  - c. Work

- d. Sleep
8. The workspace is where we study or \_\_\_\_\_ in peace.
- a. Play
  - b. Eat
  - c. Work
  - d. Sleep
9. In the garage, we can put \_\_\_\_\_ or a bicycle.
- a. Car
  - b. Shoes
  - c. Bags
  - d. Toys
10. A storage room is where we keep things that are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Used
  - b. New
  - c. Broken
  - d. Unused

# UNIT 9

## WHERE IS THE CLASS ?

- Objectives :
- To know things in the class
  - Add the vocabulary



## WHERE IS THE CLASS

Classroom things means objects in the classroom. Things is a noun meaning things, objects or things, while class means class. In the classroom you will of course find many objects. So, let's memorize simple objects in class to improve your English knowledge easily!

However, for ease of identification, we will divide them into two categories: items in bags or objects in briefcases and items in the classroom or objects in the classroom. Let's start with the first category!

### A. Things in the School Bag (Nama-nama Benda dalam Tas Sekolah)



Source : <http://wikihow.com>

**picture 9. 1 Tings in the scools' bag**

It's very easy to know what's in your school bag! Typically, the items you can find in your school bag are:

1. Notebook : Buku catatan
2. Textbook : Buku teks
3. Pencil case : Kotak pensil
4. Pen : Pena
5. Pencil : Pensil
6. Eraser : Penghapus
7. Ruler : Penggaris
8. Calculator : Kalkulator
9. Highlighter : Spidol stabilo
10. Water bottle : Botol air
11. Lunchbox : Kotak makan siang
12. Snack : Camilan
13. Tissue : Tisu
14. Hand sanitizer : Pembersih tangan
15. Correction pen: Tipe-x
16. Sharpener : Pengasah pensil
17. Drawing book : Buku gambar

18. Keys : Kunci

19. Scissor : Gunting

**B. Things at the Classroom (Nama-nama Benda di Kelas)**



Source : <http://bahasainggrismp-mts.com>

**picture 9. 2 Things in the classroom**

Next, look at the objects in your classroom. There must be a lot of people, right? So the 20 things in the class include:

1. Desk : Meja
2. Chair : Kursi
3. Whiteboard : Papan tulis putih
4. Blackboard : Papan tulis hitam
5. Chalk : Kapur tulis
6. Marker : Spidol
7. Globe : Bola dunia
8. Map : Peta
9. Projector : Proyektor
10. Screen : Layar
11. Computer : Komputer
12. Keyboard : Papan ketik
13. Stapler : Stapler
14. Clock : Jam
15. Calendar : Kalender
16. Bookshelf : Rak buku
17. Waste bin : Tempat sampah
18. Door : Pintu

- 19. Window : Jendela
- 20. Curtains : Tirai
- 21. Paints : Lukisan
- 22. Air conditioning: AC
- 23. Fan : Kipas angin
- 24. Rug : Karpét
- 25. Bulletin board: Papan pengumuman
- 26. First aid kit : Kotak pertolongan pertama (P3K)
- 27. Speaker : Pengeras suara
- 28. Charging station : Tempat pengisian daya
- 29. Organization structure : Struktur organisasi
- 30. Classroom rules : Peraturan kelas

**Examples :**

- 1. I use a pen to write notes.  
(Saya menggunakan pena untuk menulis catatan.)
- 2. The whiteboard marker is running out of ink.  
(Spidol papan tulis putih ini hampir habis tinta.)
- 3. She opened her notebook to take notes.  
(Dia membuka buku catatannya untuk membuat catatan.)
- 4. The teacher is erasing the blackboard with chalk.



(Guru itu menghapus papan tulis hitam dengan kapur tulis.)

5. My ruler is 30 centimeters long.

(Penggaris saya panjangnya 30 sentimeter.)

6. The students are using calculators for math problems.

(Siswa-siswa menggunakan kalkulator untuk soal matematika.)

7. The classroom has a map of the world.

(Kelas ini memiliki peta dunia.)

8. He flipped through the pages of his textbook to find the answer.

(Dia mengambil buku teksnya dan mencari jawaban di dalamnya.)

9. I borrowed a pencil from my classmate.

(Saya meminjam pensil dari teman sekelas saya.)

10. The scissors are on Mr Jhon's desk.

(Guntingnya ada di meja Pak Jhon.)

11. She is drawing a picture with her colored pencils.

(Dia sedang menggambar dengan pensil warna.)

12. The stapler is out of staples.

(Stapler ini habis staples.)

13. We used glue to make a craft project.

(Kami menggunakan lem untuk membuat proyek kerajinan.)

14. The clock on the wall shows the time.

(Jam dinding menunjukkan waktu.)

15. The students put their backpacks in their chairs.

(Siswa-siswa meletakkan ransel mereka di kursi mereka.)

16. The computer monitor displays the images.

(Monitor komputer menampilkan gambar-gambar.)

17. The microphone amplifies the teacher's voice.

(Mikrofon memperkuat suara guru.)

18. I use a highlighter to mark important information.

(Saya menggunakan spidol stabilo untuk menandai informasi penting.)

19. The teacher put some stickers on the students' papers.

(Guru memberikan beberapa stiker di kertas siswa.)

20. The students turned off the lights when they left the classroom.

(Siswa-siswa mematikan lampu saat meninggalkan kelas)

**Exercise :**

1. What do you use to write on the chalkboard or whiteboard?
  - a. Pencil
  - b. Eraser
  - c. Chalk
  - d. Ruler
  
2. What do you sit on in the classroom?
  - a. Table
  - b. Chair
  - c. Desk
  - d. Shelf
  
3. Which object do you use to carry your books and supplies?
  - a. Backpack
  - b. Lunchbox
  - c. Pencil case
  - d. Notebook
  
4. What do you use to color and draw pictures?
  - a. Glue
  - b. Crayons
  - c. Scissors

- d. Calculator
5. Which item helps you see the words and pictures in your books?
- a. Magnifying glass
  - b. Glasses
  - c. Flashlight
  - d. Pencil
6. What do you use to fasten papers together?
- a. Stapler
  - b. Glue stick
  - c. Ruler
  - d. Highlighter
7. What do you use to clean the chalkboard or whiteboard?
- a. Vacuum cleaner
  - b. Broom
  - c. Eraser
  - d. Tissue
8. Which object do you use to measure length?
- a. Calculator
  - b. Thermometer

- c. Ruler
  - d. Globe
9. What do you use to store your clothes and personal items?
- a. Closet
  - b. Chair
  - c. Backpack
  - d. Shelf
10. Which object do you use to cut paper?
- a. Calculator
  - b. Ruler
  - c. Scissors
  - d. Pencil
11. What helps you keep track of time in the classroom?
- a. Calendar
  - b. Calculator
  - c. Ruler
  - d. Globe
12. What do you use to store your lunch?
- a. Backpack
  - b. Lunchbox

- c. Pencil case
  - d. Notebook
13. What do you use to write with ink?
- a. Pencil
  - b. Crayons
  - c. Marker
  - d. Calculator
14. What do you use to sit at and do your work?
- a. Table
  - b. Chair
  - c. Desk
  - d. Shelf
15. Which object helps you listen to the teacher and your classmates?
- a. Calculator
  - b. Radio
  - c. Headphones
  - d. Notebook
16. What do you use to clean up spills on the floor?

- a. Broom
  - b. Eraser
  - c. Pencil
  - d. Glue
17. Which item helps you organize your schoolwork?
- a. Desk
  - b. Backpack
  - c. Globe
  - d. Calendar
18. What do you use to write numbers and solve math problems?
- a. Calculator
  - b. Crayons
  - c. Scissors
  - d. Ruler
19. What do you use to highlight important information in your books?
- a. Pencil
  - b. Chalk
  - c. Eraser
  - d. Highlighter

20. What do you use to store your art supplies like crayons and markers?

- a. Closet
- b. Lunchbox
- c. Pencil case
- d. Box

Arrange the word into correct word




**UNSCRAMBLE**

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Source : [www.liveworksheets.com](http://www.liveworksheets.com)

picture 9. 3 Exercise



# UNIT 10

## HOBBIES

- Objectives :
- To find out types of hobbies
  - Add the vocabulary



## **A. Definition of hobbies**

A hobby is an activity that a person does for enjoyment during their free time. It is usually done regularly and not for payment. Hobbies can include collecting items, participating in a sport or game, engaging in creative and artistic activities, or pursuing other interests. Hobbies can be categorized into three sub-categories: casual leisure, serious leisure, and project-based leisure. Casual leisure is a short-lived, pleasurable activity that requires little or no preparation and is intrinsically rewarding.

Hobbies are important because they provide a way to relax and unwind, and they can also offer a sense of accomplishment and fulfillment. Engaging in a hobby can also improve mental health and well-being. There are many different types of hobbies, and people can choose hobbies that suit their interests and abilities.

## **B. Benefits of Hobbies**

Engaging in hobbies can have several benefits for both physical and mental health. Here are some ways hobbies can be beneficial:

- They make us happy and help us relax.
- They improve our skills and talents.
- They teach us patience and perseverance
- They give us a chance to make new friends who have simmilar hobbies
- They allow us to express ourselves creatively

### C. Types of Hobbies



Source : [www.eslactivity.org](http://www.eslactivity.org)

picture 7. 1 Types of hobbies

## **Vocabulary of hobbies**

- Reading = membaca
- Writing = membaca
- Swimming = berenang
- Singing = bernyanyi
- Dancing = menari
- Playing football = bermain bola
- Cycling = main sepeda
- Skateboarding = bermain skateboard
- Gardening = berkebun
- Sewing = menjahit
- Photography = fotografi
- Cooking = memasak
- Fishing = memancing
- Painting = melukis
- Hiking = naik gunung
- Crafting = membuat sesuatu
- Playing music = bermain musik
- Philately = mengumpulkan prangko
- Playing basket = bermain basket

- Playing tennis = bermain tenis

### **Example of sentences using hobby**

- What is your hobby?  
(apa hobimu?)
- My hobby is reading.  
(Hobiku adalah membaca)
- What is your brother's hobby?  
(apa hobi saudara lelakimu?)
- My brother's hobby is playing football  
(hobi saudara lelakiku adalah bermain bola)
- What is your sister's hobby?  
(apa hobi saudara perempuanmu?)
- My sister's hobby is dancing  
(hobi saudara perempuanku adalah menari)
- What is your mother's hobby?  
(apa hobi ibumu?)
- My mother's hobby is gardening  
(hobi ibuku adalah mengajar)
- What is your father's hobby?  
(apa hobi ayahmu?)

- My father's hobby is fishing  
(hobi ayahku adalah memancing)

**Exercise :**

1. Liam: What is her hobby?  
Betra: Her hobby is ... guitar
  - a. Cooking
  - b. Fishing
  - c. Playing
2. My father likes to ... television.
  - a. Playing
  - b. Watching
  - c. Reading
3. Do you like to ... in the swimming pool?
  - a. Swim
  - b. Read
  - c. Play
4. My uncle loves to ... the mountain.
  - a. Hike
  - b. Bike
  - c. Hiking

5. I need a chess board and chessman, so my hobby is ...
  - a. Playing guitar
  - b. Playing chess
  - c. Playing football
6. I need a racket and shuttlecock, so my hobby is ...
  - a. Playing tennis
  - b. Playing basketball
  - c. Playing badminton
7. Dela: What is your hobby?  
Indah: ... hobby is playing doll
  - a. My
  - b. I
  - c. Me
8. My brother likes to go to beach at holiday. His hobby is ...
  - a. Cooking
  - b. Surfing
  - c. Reading
9. My father bring fish hook and go to the river. His hobby is ...
  - a. Running
  - b. Fishing

c. Dancing

10. My mother likes ... in the kitchen.

a. Dancing

b. Reading

c. Cooking

Connect the image below properly ( Hubungkan gambar dibawah ini dengan benar)



Source : <http://elsways.com>



# UNIT 11

## OCCUPATION

- Objectives :
- To learn about profesions
  - Add the vocabulary



## **A. Definition of Occupation**

Occupation is a general term that refers to the field or industry you are a part of or the work you are interested in. It can also refer to your role within an organization. Stating your occupation in an interview holds implications for you, your job, your profession and your career in a single answer.

## **B. Types of Occupation**

1. Doctor : Dokter
2. Teacher : Guru
3. Police officer : Polisi
4. Farmer : Petani
5. Pilot : Pilot
6. Singer : Penyanyi
7. Carpenter : Tukang kayu
8. Chef : Koki
9. Engineer : Insinyur
10. Nurse : Perawat
11. Firefighter : Pemadam kebakaran
12. Lawyer : Pengacara

13. Accountant : Akuntan
14. Dentist : Dokter gigi
15. Scientist : Ilmuwan
16. Architect : Arsitek
17. Electrician : Tukang listrik
18. Mechanic : Mekanik
19. Police : Polisi
20. Waiter/waitress : Pelayan
21. Driver : Supir
22. Florist : Penjual bunga
23. Writer : Penulis
24. President : Presiden
25. Taylor : Penjahit
26. Soldier : Tentara
27. Journalist : Wartawan
28. Actor : Pemain film (laki-laki)
29. Actris : Pemain film ( perempuan)
30. Seller : Penjual

### **C. Talking about occupation**

1. My father is a doctor.  
( Ayahku adalah seorang dokter).
2. Mom teaches at school.  
(Ibu mengajar di sekolah).
3. My sister is a teacher  
( Saudara perempuanku adalah seorang guru)
4. My mother is a taylor  
( Ibuku adalah seorang penjahit)
5. My grandfather was a policeman.  
( Kakekku adalah seorang polisi).
6. Uncle works as a farmer.  
( Paman bekerja sebagai petani)
7. My brother wants to be a pilot.  
( Kakakku ingin menjadi pilot).
8. My older sister is a famous singer.  
( Kakak perempuanku adalah seorang penyanyi terkenal).
9. My uncle is a skilled carpenter.  
( Pamanku adalah seorang tukang kayu yang ahli).

10. Auntie works as a chef in a restaurant.

( Bibi bekerja sebagai seorang koki di restoran).

### EXERCISE

1. "What is he?"

B : "He is a . . . . "



- a. doctor
- b. nurse
- c. teacher
- d. headmaster

2. She teaches students at school.

She is a . . .



- a. teacher
- b. nurse
- c. pilot
- d. singer

3. Mr. Tono is a . . .



- a. Police
- b. Soldier
- c. Pilot

d. Security

4. I serve the best food in a restaurant everyday, I am a...
- a. Chef
  - b. Fisherman
  - c. Police
  - d. Soldier
5. My mother has to report and write news every day. She is a...
- a. Teacher
  - b. Reporter
  - c. Police
  - d. Nurse
6. I like playing football. I play for Indonesia National Team. I am a...
- a. Lawyer
  - b. Doctor
  - c. Writer
  - d. Athlete
7. I work in a flower shop. I am a...
- a. Gardener
  - b. Shopkeeper

- c. Florist
  - d. Musician
8. Someone who explores outer space is...
- a. Dentist
  - b. Astronaut
  - c. Fisherman
  - d. Farmer
9. I like playing badminton. I play for Indonesia National Team.  
I am a...
- a. Writer
  - b. Athlete
  - c. Reporter
  - d. Buyer
10. I have a toothache. I need to go to a...
- a. Doctor
  - b. Dentist
  - c. Zookeeper
  - d. Librarian



Connect the image below properly ( Hubungkan gambar dibawah ini dengan benar)

OCCUPATIONS



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

picture 8. 1 Exercise

# UNIT 12

## FOOD AND DINNING

- Objectives :
- To know the variety of food and dinning
  - Add the vocabulary



## A. Types of Foods

### 1. Foods



Youtube.com

- Spaghetti : Spageti
- Bread : Roti
- Soup : Sup
- Rice : Nasi
- Hamburger : Hamburger
- Sandwich : sandwich
- Hotdog :hot dog
- Cake : Kue
- Boiled egg : telur rebus
- Fried chicken : Ayam goreng
- Roasted chicken : Ayam panggang
- Sausage : sosis

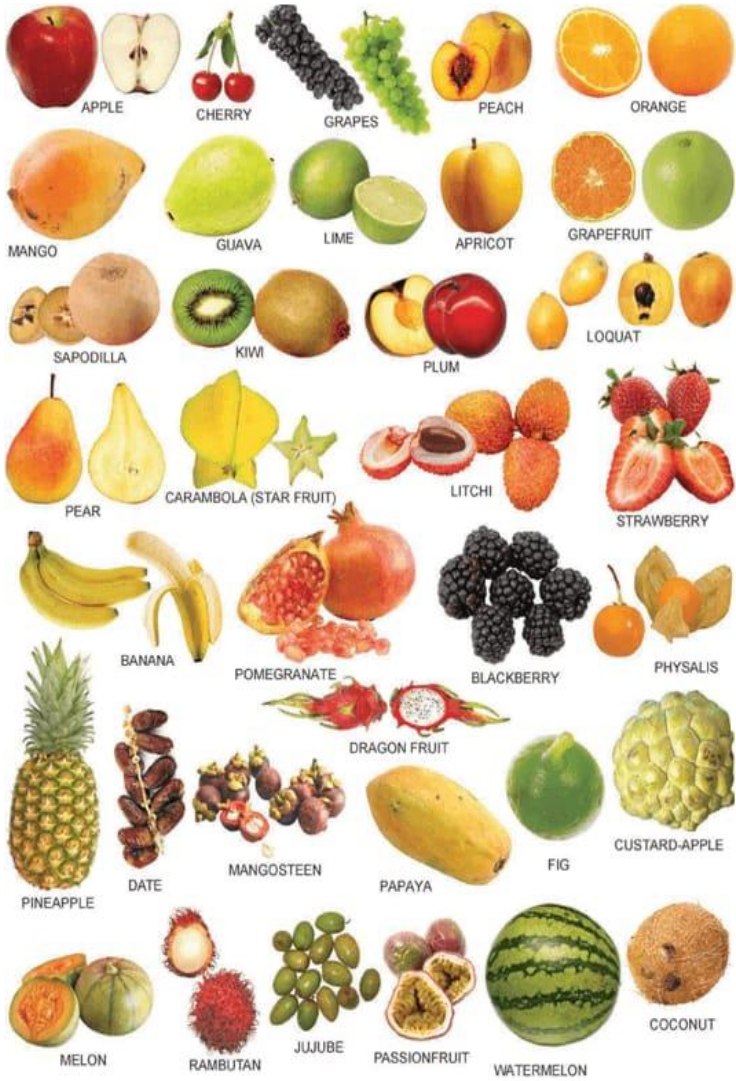
## 2. Drinks



## Vocabulary of drinks

- Hot Chocolate : Coklat panas
- Coffe : Kopi
- Espresso : Espresso
- Tea : The
- Bottled water : Air botol
- Soda : Soda
- Apple juice : Jus apel
- Tomato Juice : Jus tomat
- Lemonade : Lemon
- Milk : Susu
- Champagne : Sampanye
- Red Wine : Anggur merah
- Beer : Bir
- Whisky : Wiski
- Coctail : Koktail

### 3. Foods



## Vocabulary of fruit

- Apple : Apel
- Cherry : Ceri
- Grapes : Anggur
- Peach : Persik
- Orange : Jeruk
- Manggo : Mangga
- Guava : Jambu biji
- Lime : Jeruk nipis
- Apricot : Aprikot
- Grapefruit : Jeruk bali
- Sapodilla : Sapodilla
- Kiwi : Kiwi
- Plum : Plam
- Loquat : Loquat
- Pear : Pir
- Carambola : Belimbing
- Litchi : Kelengkeng
- Strawberry : Strauberi
- Banana : Pisang

- Pomegranate : Delima
- Blackberry : Blackberry
- Physalis : Fisik
- Dragon fruit : Buah naga
- Pineapple : Nanas
- Date : Kurma
- Mangosteen : Manggis
- Papaya : Pepaya
- Fig : Ara
- Custard apple : Srikaya
- Melon : Melon
- Rambutan : Rambutan
- Jujube : Jujube
- Passionfruit : Markisa
- Watermelon : Semangka
- Coconut : Kelapa

### Example

1. My favourite food is fried chicken
2. I buy a watermelon with my mother
3. My friend give me a chocolate



## Exercise

### Soal 1

1. Which of the following foods is a vegetable?
  - a. Chicken
  - b. Broccoli
  - c. Cheese
  - d. Bread
2. \_\_\_\_ is the best drink to keep our bodies hydrated.
  - a. Juice
  - b. Soda
  - c. Water
  - d. Milk
3. Which of these foods is a good source of protein?
  - a. Apples
  - b. Yogurt
  - c. Chips
  - d. Candy
4. We need to eat a variety of different \_\_\_\_ to stay healthy.
  - a. Toys
  - b. Vegetables

- c. TV shows
  - d. Pillows
5. Which of these foods is a healthy snack option?
- a. Cookies
  - b. Carrots
  - c. Pizza
  - d. Donuts
6. Which of these foods is a good source of calcium for strong bones?
- a. Broccoli
  - b. Milk
  - c. Chips
  - d. Candy
7. Which of these foods is a healthy breakfast option?
- a. Pancakes with syrup
  - b. Cereal with milk
  - c. Donuts
  - d. Chocolate cake
8. Which of these foods is a good source of fiber?
- a. White bread

- b. Apples
- c. Soda
- d. Cheese

9. Which of these drinks should we limit because it has a lot of sugar?

- a. Water
- b. Juice
- c. Milk
- d. Tea

10. Which of these foods is a good source of vitamin C to help our immune system?

- a. Chips
- b. Oranges
- c. Candy
- d. French fries

11. We eat \_\_ to give our body energy and help us grow.

- a. toys
- b. food
- c. books

d. pillows

12. Which of these is a fruit?

a. Carrot

b. Broccoli

c. Apple

d. Chicken

13. We drink \_\_\_ to keep our bodies hydrated.

a. milkshakes

b. soda

c. water

d. hot chocolate

14. Which of these is a healthy snack?

a. Candy

b. Potato chips

c. Grapes

d. Ice cream

15. Which food comes from a cow?

a. Chicken

b. Cheese

c. Carrots

- d. Grapes
16. Which food group do carrots belong to?
- a. Fruit
  - b. Protein
  - c. Vegetable
  - d. Grains
17. Which food is a good source of calcium for strong bones?
- a. Milk
  - b. Candy
  - c. Pizza
  - d. Cookies
18. Which of these is a vegetable?
- a. Ice cream
  - b. Tomato
  - c. French fries
  - d. Cake
19. Which of these drinks has caffeine?
- a. Orange juice
  - b. Water
  - c. Milk

d. Soda

20. Which of these is a healthy breakfast option?

a. Donuts

b. Eggs

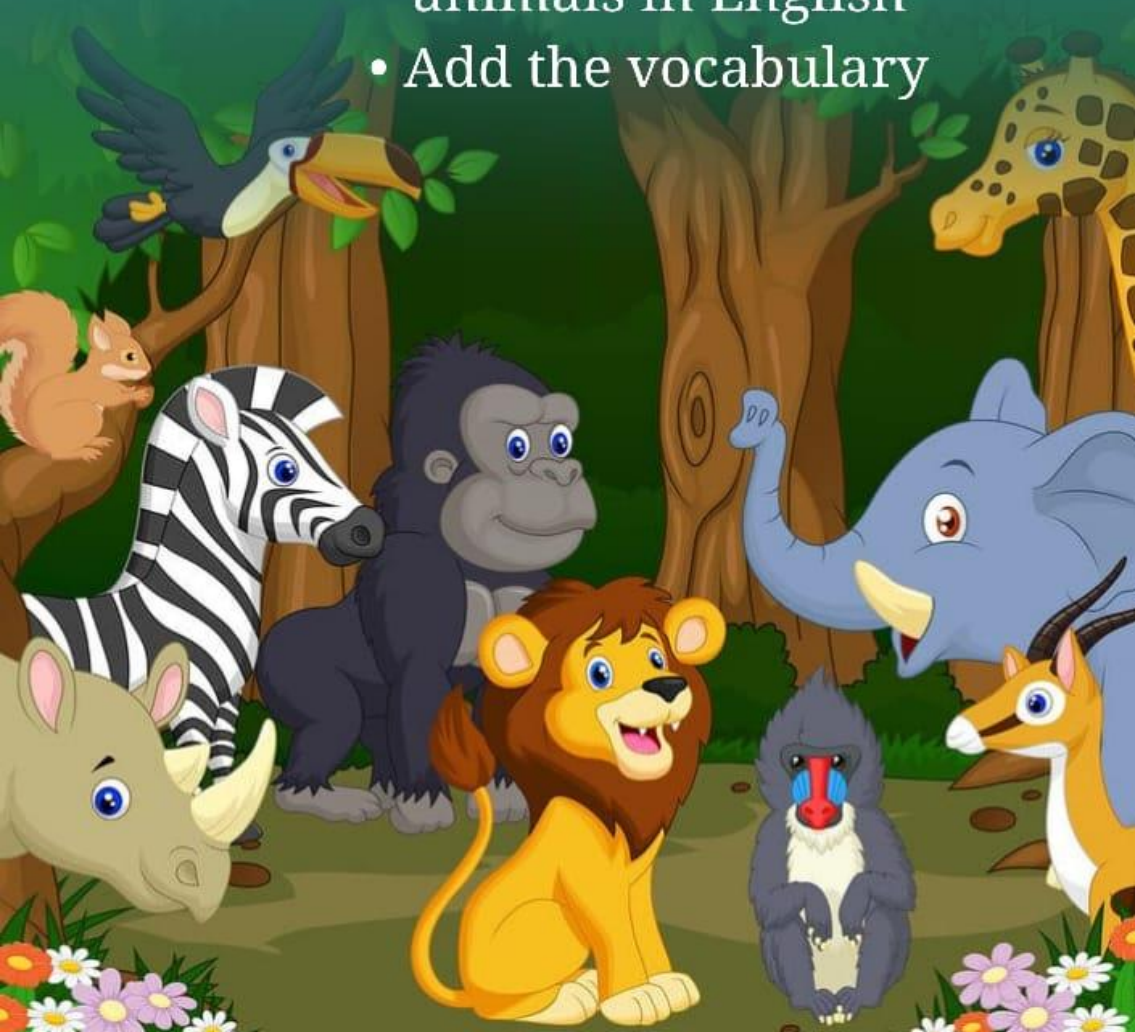
c. Cookies

d. Candy

# Unit 13

## ANIMALS

- Objectives :
- To know the name of animals in English
  - Add the vocabulary



## A. Animal vocabulary



bird



snail



fish



fish



fly



frog



cow



butterfly



duck



dog



snake



butterfly



cat



cat



chicken



elephant



mouse



fox



lion



tortoise



monkey



spider



bat



bat



tortoise



frog



cow



lizard



horse



dog



wild rabbit



pet rabbit



mice



**picture 13. 1 Types of animals**

- Ant : Semut
- Bear : Beruang
- Bee : Lebah,tawon
- Bat : Kelelawar
- Tortoise : Kura-kura
- Bird : burung
- Butterfly : Kupu-kupu
- Cat : Kucing
- Chicken : Ayam
- Cow : Sapi
- Crab : Kepiting
- Crocodile: Buaya
- Dog : anjing
- Duck : Itik, bebek
- Elephant : Gajah
- Fly : Lalat
- Frog : Katak
- Goat : Kambing
- Goose : Angsa

- Horse : Kuda
- House lizard : Cicak
- Insect : Serangga
- Lion : Singa
- Monkey : Monyet
- Mosquito : Nyamuk
- Mouse : Tikus
- Pig : Babi
- Rabbit : Kelinci
- Snake : Ular
- Spider : Laba-laba
- Tiger : Harimau
- Tortoise : Penyu
- Wolf : Serigala
- Fox : Rubah
- Worm : Cacing
- Owl : Burung hantu
- Parrot : Burung Kakatua
- Pigeon : Burung merpati
- Prawn : Udang

- Shrimp : Udang kecil
- Lobster : Udang laut/udang galay
- Camel : Onta
- Deer : Rusa
- Fox : Rubah

### **Examples of sentences that use animal**

- Butterflies have beautiful wings  
( Kupu-kupu memiliki sayap yang indah )
- The tortoise walks slowly  
( Kura-kura berjalan lambat )
- Rabbit likes to eat wartel  
( Kelinci suka memakan wartel )
- Elephants have big bodies and big ears  
( Gajah badannya besar dan telinga besar )
- Cat are cute animals  
( Kucing adalah hewan yang lucu )
- Lions are very fierce animals  
( Singa hewan yang sangat buas )
- Monkeys eat fruits and nuts  
( Monyet makan buah-buahan dan kacang-kacangan )

- Monkeys live in the forest  
( Monyet tinggal di hutan )
- Fish live in water  
( Ikan hidup di air )
- Tigers have four legs and a tail  
( Harimau memiliki empat kaki dan ekor )

### **Exercise**

1. Gajah in english is....
  - a. Lion
  - b. Elephant
  - c. Rabbit
2. Cacing in english is .....
  - a. Worm
  - b. Snake
  - c. Ant



**manado.tribunnews.com 1**

**picture 13. 2 Exercise**

3. A : “What animal is it?”  
B : “It is a ..... “
  - a. Goat
  - b. Horse
  - c. deer
4. .... says “moo”
  - a. chicken
  - b. pig
  - c. cow
5. What animals like to eat bananas?
  - a. Tortoise

- b. Snake
  - c. monkey
6. A rabbit like to eat.....
- a. apple
  - b. meat
  - c. carrot
7. What animals walk slowly?
- a. snail
  - b. bat
  - c. duck
8. What animal live in the water and swims ?
- a. tiger
  - b. zebra
  - c. fish
9. What animal has wing and can fly ?
- a. bat
  - b. mouse
  - c. spider
10. Siti : What animals there?  
Nadia : There are ....(katak dan sapi )

- a. a cat and a dog
- b. a goat and a cow
- c. a frog and a cow

11. The animals has four legs, we often drink their milk?

- a. Cow
- b. Crocodile
- c. Camel

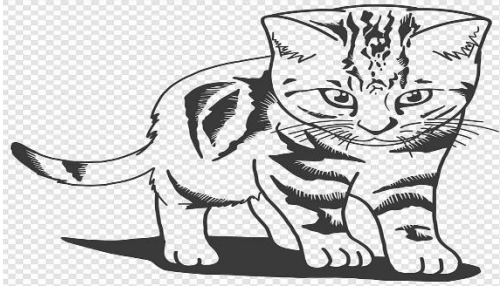
12. The animals below that like to eat carrot and other vegetables are.....

- a. Horse
- b. Dog
- c. Rabbit

13. It has long neck it likes to eat leaves it is a.....

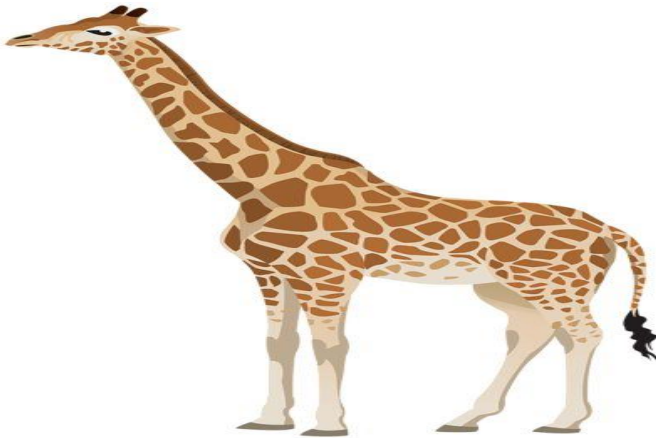
- a. Giraffe
- b. Zebra
- c. Elephant

14. The picture below includes what animal?



- a. Cat
- b. Rabbit
- c. Dog

15. The picture below includes what animal?



- a. Giraffe
- b. Elephant
- c. Monkey



# UNIT 14

## TRANSPORTATION

- Objectives:
- To know various types of transportation
  - Add the vocabulary



A. Land and Air transportation(tranportasi darat dan udara)



Youtube.com

1. Vocabulary of Land and Air transportation(tranportasi darat dan udara)

- Car : Mobil
- Bicycle : Sepeda
- Motorcycle : Sepeda motor
- Train : Kereta api
- Bus : Bus
- Truck : Truk
- Rickshaw : Becak
- Airplane : Pesawat
- Train : Kereta
- Taxi : Taksi
- Helicopter : Helikopter
- Cargo Plane : Pesawat barang
- Passenger plane : Pesawat penumpang
- Military Aircraft : Pesawat militer

### Example of sentences

- My father takes me to school with his car  
(Ayah mengantarkan saya ke sekolah dengan mobilnya)
- A bicycle which only has one wheel is called unicycle  
(Sepeda yang hanya memiliki sebuah roda dinamakan sepeda roda satu)
- Motorcycle is fueled by gas  
(Sepeda motor berbahan bakar bensin)
- This train has seven locomotives  
(Kereta api ini memiliki tujuh mesin)
- A night bus crashed to another car on a highroad  
(Sebuah bus malam menabrak mobil lain di jalan tol)
- That garbage truck dumps its content to the garbage dump  
(Truk sampah itu membuang isinya ke tempat pembuangan sampah)
- Mother went to the market by a rickshaw  
(Ibu pergi ke pasar naik becak)

## B. Water Transportation ( Transportasi Laut )



**Pinterest.com**

### 2. Water transportation (transportasi air)

- Boat : perahu)
- Ship : kapal)

- Sailboat : kapal layar)
- Cargo ship : kapal kargo)
- Submarine : kapal selam)
- Speed boat : perahu motor cepat)
- Naval ship : kapal perang)
- Ferry : Kapal Feri
- Cruise Ship : Kapal Pesiar

Example of sentences (contoh kalimat)

- This boat only carries two people at a time  
(Perahu ini hanya membawa dua orang dalam sekali waktu)
- Titanic was the biggest ship of its time  
(Titanic merupakan kapal terbesar di masanya)
- A sailboat can sail against the wind  
(Sebuah kapal layar dapat berlayar melawan angin)
- Tanker is a kind of cargo ships used to transport oil  
(Kapal tangki merupakan salah satu jenis kapal kargo yang digunakan untuk memindahkan minyak)
- Submarine can be submerged for months  
(Kapal selam dapat berada di bawah permukaan air selama berbulan-bulan)

- Andi can not drive a speed boat very well  
(Andi tidak dapat mengendarai perahu motor cepat dengan baik)
- The oldest naval ship in history constructed on 1765  
(Kapal perang tertua dalam sejarah dibuat pada tahun 1765)

### **Questions**

1. What transportation uses rails and moves on tracks?
  - a. Car
  - b. Bus
  - c. Train
  - d. Bicycle
2. What transportation is also known as a two-wheeler?
  - a. Car
  - b. Motorcycle
  - c. Bus
  - d. Helicopter
3. What transportation is powered by sails and the wind?
  - a. Airplane
  - b. Helicopter
  - c. Boat

- d. Car
4. What transportation is a large vehicle that carries passengers on fixed routes?
    - a. Train
    - b. Bus
    - c. Car
    - d. Motorcycle
  5. What transportation is a vehicle that travels in the air and is powered by engines?
    - a. Car
    - b. Boat
    - c. Helicopter
    - d. Airplane
  6. What transportation is also known as a subway?
    - a. Bus
    - b. Train
    - c. Helicopter
    - d. Car
  7. What transportation is a large vehicle that is used for transporting goods?



- a. Truck
  - b. Car
  - c. Motorcycle
  - d. Boat
8. What transportation is a vehicle that is used for transportation in water and is powered by an engine?
- a. Airplane
  - b. Car
  - c. Boat
  - d. Train
9. What transportation is a vehicle that travels on two parallel rails and is powered by electricity?
- a. Train
  - b. Bus
  - c. Car
  - d. Helicopter
10. What transportation is a vehicle that is used for transportation on snow and ice?
- a. Car
  - b. Boat

- c. Helicopter
  - d. Snowmobile
11. What transportation is a small, two-wheeled vehicle that is powered by pedals?
- a. Motorcycle
  - b. Car
  - c. Bicycle
  - d. Boat
12. What transportation is a large vehicle used for carrying goods over long distances?
- a. Car
  - b. Boat
  - c. Truck
  - d. Bicycle
13. What transportation is a vehicle that is used for flying short distances and can take off and land vertically?
- a. Helicopter
  - b. Airplane
  - c. Boat
  - d. Train

14. What transportation is a vehicle that is used for transportation in water and is powered by oars?
- a. Boat
  - b. Airplane
  - c. Car
  - d. Train
15. What transportation is a vehicle that is used for transportation on rough terrain and has large wheels?
- a. Motorcycle
  - b. Car
  - c. Bicycle
  - d. Off-road vehicle

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## SYNOPSIS

This book is a suitable textbook for 4th grade elementary school students who want to learn English. This book covers learning about greeting + introduction, Alphabet, numbers, colours, Day + Months, part of the body, family, House, class, Hobbies, occupation, food and dining, animals and transportation. The book also presents its various topics in a fun and interesting way. Each topic is presented simply and easily understood by students.

With this book, students will be able to learn many new things while still being entertained. This is the perfect book to help elementary school students understand various important topics in their daily lives.

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