



JAGO CLASS



JAGO CLASS

"GUIDE BOOK"



**To increase vocabulary
&
english skills**

FOR KIDS



“Guide Book” to Increase Vocabulary & English Skills

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Preface

English has status as an international language, so it is very important for us to learn and understand it.

In the current era of globalization, English language skills are the key to smooth communication. Therefore, giving children the ability to speak English is a very good thing.

To support this, we have created a book that we call "JAGO ENGLISH GUIDEBOOK" which is equipped with material about grammar and conversation. This book is designed to help readers construct English sentences correctly and communicate well in English.

Apart from that, this book also contains an illustrated dictionary which is arranged based on certain fields to make learning easier.

Mataram, 05 september 2023

Author

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those who have made their contributions and support in the production of this textbook. This project would not have become a reality without the valuable assistance and cooperation of various individuals and institutions.

Thanks to:

1. Curriculum Development course lecturer, Jaelani, M. App. Ling for his guidance, knowledge, and time in providing constructive feedback to ensure the content of this book is accurate and informative.
2. Co-Author and Editor for their invaluable contributions in reviewing and editing the text, helping to improve the structure and style of the writing.
3. Publisher for the opportunity to publish this work and the kind cooperation in every stage of production.

Every contribution and support given not only helped enrich the content of this book but also provided great encouragement. Thank you to all those who have contributed to the success of this project.

All our appreciation is dedicated to those who have shared their knowledge and inspiration together. I hope this book can provide benefits and inspiration to readers.

Sincerely,

Authors

TABLE of CONTENT

Preface	iii
Acknowledgment	iv
Table of contents	v
Chapter 1	1
A. Alphabet.....	1
B. Numbers.....	5
1. Cardinal number	5
2. Ordinal number	7
C. Part of speech.....	16
1. Types of part of speech.....	17
Chapter 2	25
A. Introduction.....	25
B. Greetings	28
C. Part of body.....	35
1. Function of the part of body	35
Chapter 3	43
A. Family	43
1. Family tree	44
2. The profession of family.....	45
3. Family song.....	48
B. House	60
1. Living room	60
2. Bedroom.....	61
3. Bathroom	62
4. Kitchen.....	63
5. Dinning room.....	64
6. Front yard.....	65

C. Food and drink	75
Chapter 4	80
A. School	80
1. Classroom	80
2. In the office	81
3. Canteen	82
4. Library	83
5. Yard	84
6. Laboratory	85
B. Hobby	91
C. Profession	98
Chapter 5	113
A. Animals	113
B. Public places	121
Middle test	125
Chapter 6	130
A. Reading	130
Chapter 7	136
A. Writing	136
Chapter 8	149
A. Speaking	149
B. How to memorize	158
Final test	170
Authors Biography	175
Reference	178

ALPHABET & NUMBERING



ALPHABET (Abjad)



A
A - e ~ (ei)
APPLE



B
B - b ~ (bi)
BANANA



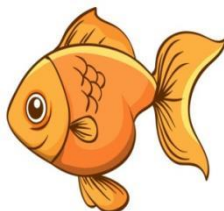
C
C - c ~ (si)
CAT



D
D - d ~ (di:)
DOG



E
E - e ~ (i:)
EAGLE



F
F - f ~ (ef)
FISH



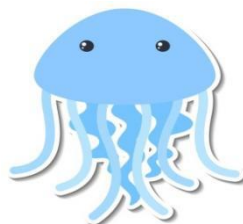
G
G – g ~ (ji)
GOAT



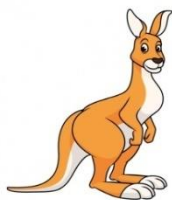
H
H – h ~ (eits)
HORSE



I
I – i ~ (ai)
IGUANA



J
J – j ~ (jei)
JELLY FISH



K – k ~ (kei)
KANGAROO



L
L – l ~ (el)
LION



M
M – m ~ (em)
MANGGO



N
N – n ~ (en)
NURSE



O
O – o ~ (ou)
OCTOPUS



P
P – p ~ (pi:)
PEANAPLE



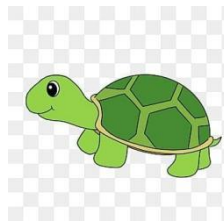
Q
Q – q ~ (kyu:)
QUEEN



R
R – r (a:)
RAIN



S
S – s ~ (es)
SHO



T
T – t ~ (ti:)
TURTLE



U
U – u ~ (yu:)
UMBRELLA



V
V – v ~ (vi:)
VIOLLA



W
W – w ~ (dablyu)
WINDOW



X
X – x ~ (eks)
XILOFON



Y
Y – y (wai)
YOYO



Z
Z – z ~ (zed)
ZEBRA

CARDINAL NUMBER (Bilangan Bulat)

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

15 Fifteen (<i>fif:tin</i>) Lima belas	16 Sixteen (<i>siks:tin</i>) Enam belas	17 Seventeen (<i>seven:tin</i>) Tujuh belas
18 Eighteen (<i>eit:tin</i>) Delapan belas	19 Nineteen (<i>nain:tin</i>) Sembilan belas	20 Twenty (<i>twenty</i>) Dua puluh
30 Thirty (<i>the:ti</i>) Tiga puluh	40 Fourt (<i>fo:ti</i>) Empat puluh	50 Fifty (<i>fifti</i>) Lima puluh
60 Sixty (<i>siks:ti</i>) Enam Puluh	70 Sevent (<i>seven:ti</i>) Tujuh Puluh	80 Eighty (<i>eit:ti</i>) Delapan Puluh
90 Ninety (<i>nainti</i>) Sembilan Puluh	100 One Hundred (<i>wan handrit</i>) Seratus	1000 One thousand (<i>wan tausen</i>) Seribu
10.000 Ten thousand (<i>ten tausen</i>) Seribu	100.000 One hundred thousand (<i>wan handrit tausen</i>) Seratus ribu	1.000.000 One million (<i>wan milien</i>) Satu juta

ORDINAL NUMBER (Bilangan Bertingkat)

1st First <i>(fe:st)</i> Pertama	2nd Second <i>(sekend)</i> Kedua	3rd Third <i>(te:d)</i> Ketiga
4th Fourth <i>(fo:th)</i> Keempat	5th Fifth <i>(fifth)</i> Kelima	6th Sixth <i>(siksth)</i> Keenam
7th Seventh <i>(seventh)</i> Ketujuh	8th Eighth <i>(eith)</i> Kedelapan	9th Ninth <i>(nainth)</i> Kesembilan
10th Tenth <i>(tenth)</i> Kesepuluh	11th Eleventh <i>(ileventh)</i> Kesebelas	12th Twelfth <i>(twelfth)</i> Kedua belas
13th Thirteenth <i>(te:tinth)</i> Ketiga belas	14th Fourteenth <i>(fo:tinth)</i> Keempat belas	15th Fifteenth <i>(Fo:tin)</i> Kelima belas
16th Sixteenth <i>(siks:tinth)</i> Keenam belas	17th Seventeenth <i>(seven:tinth)</i> Ketujuh belas	18th Eighteenth <i>(eith:tinth)</i> Kedelapan belas
19th Nineteenth <i>(nain:tinth)</i> Kesembilan belas	20th Twentieth <i>(twentieth)</i> Kedua puluh	21st Twenty First <i>(twenti fe:st)</i> Kedua puluh satu

CONCLUSION

- Alphabet : The alphabet is a set of letters that we use to write words. It starts with “A” and goes all the way to “Z”.
- Numbers : A number is a way to count or measure things. For example : 1, 2, 3, and so on are numbers. They help us understand how many or how much something there is.
- Cardinal Number : A cardinal number tells us how many of something there are. For example, “three” is a cardinal because it tells us there are three items or objects.
- Ordinal Number : An ordinal number tells us the position or order of something. For example, “first”, “second”, and ”third” are ordinal numbers. They show who or what comes before or after others.



Dont forget to learn and
memorize your
vocabularies.

See you on the next

EXERCISE

SPELL THE WORDS BELOW CORRECTLY!

Ejalah Kata-kata Di Bawah Ini Dengan Benar!

QUESTION 1

1. BANANA
 - a. Bi-ei-en-ei-en-ei
 - b. Bi-yu-en-ai
 - c. Bi-en-ei-en
2. CAT
 - a. Si-ai-ti
 - b. Si-ei-ti
 - c. Si-bi-ai
3. FISH
 - a. Eic-ef-es-ai
 - b. Ef-ai-es-eic
 - c. Es-ef-eic-ai
4. APPLE
 - a. El-ei-pi-pi-i:
 - b. El-pi-pi-ei-i:
 - c. Ei-pi-pi-el-i:
5. LION
 - a. El-ai-ou-en
 - b. El-ou-en-ai
 - c. En-el-ai-ou
6. RAIN
 - a. Ar-en-ei-ai
 - b. Ar-ei-ai-en
 - c. Ar-ai-ei-en
7. BIRD
- a. Bi-ei-a:-di
- b. Bi-ou-yu-ti
- c. Bi-yu-el-em
8. COW
 - a. Si-ou-dablyu
 - b. Si-yu-a
 - c. Si-el-em
9. ANT
 - a. Ei-el-en
 - b. Ei-ti-em
 - c. Ei-en-ti
10. DUCK
 - a. Bi-i-el-yu
 - b. Di-i:-i:-a:
 - c. Di-ou-em-el
11. MOUSE =
.....
12. BEAR =
.....
13. SNAKE =
.....
14. GOAT =
.....
15. BULL =
.....

Answer by choosing the right question below!

Jawablah dengan memilih pertanyaan dibawah ini dengan tepat!

QUESTION 2

1. How many fingers do you have on one hand?
(Berapa banyak jari yang Anda miliki di satu tangan?)
 - a) Five
 - b) Ten
 - c) Fifteen
2. Which number comes after 5?
(Angka mana yang muncul setelah 5?)
 - a) Nine
 - b) Eight
 - c) Six
3. What is the number that comes before 3?
(Angka berapakah yang datang sebelum 3?)
 - a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Two
4. How many legs does a cat have?
(Berapakah banyak kaki yang dimiliki kucing?)
 - a) Two
 - b) Four
 - c) Six
5. Which number is the smallest?
(Angka mana yang terkecil?)
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Ten
6. How many sides does a triangle have?
(Berapa banyak sisi yang dimiliki segitiga?)
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four

7. Which number is the biggest?
(Nomor mana yang terbesar?)
 - a) Six
 - b) Nine
 - c) One
8. How many eyes does a human have?
(Berapa banyak mata yang dimiliki manusia?)
 - a) Four
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
9. How many legs does a spider have?
(Berapa banyak kaki yang dimiliki laba-laba?)
 - a) Two
 - b) Four
 - c) Eight
10. Which number is in between 8 and 10?
(Angka mana yang berada di antara 8 dan 10?)
 - a) Six
 - b) Nine
 - c) Seven

QUESTION 3

1. Which number comes first?
(Nomor mana yang lebih dulu?)
 - a) Second
 - b) Third
 - c) First
2. Which number comes after fourth?
(Nomor mana yang datang setelah keempat?)
 - a) Fifth
 - b) Sixth
 - c) Seventh
3. Which number comes before second?
(Nomor mana yang datang sebelum kedua?)

- a) First
 - b) Third
 - c) Fourt
4. Which number comes last?
(Nomor mana yang terakhir?)
- a) Second
 - b) Tenth
 - c) Fifth
5. Which number comes after eighth?
(Nomor mana yang datang setelah kedelapan?)
- a) Tenth
 - b) Seventh
 - c) Ninth
6. Which number comes before fifth?
(Nomor mana yang datang sebelum kelima?)
- a) Third
 - b) Fourth
 - c) Sixth
7. Which number is in the middle?
(Nomor mana yang ada di tengah?)
- a) Second
 - b) Fifth
 - c) Eighth
8. Which number comes after third?
(Nomor mana yang datang setelah ketiga?)
- a) Fourth
 - b) Fifth
 - c) Sixth
9. Which number comes before seventh?
(Nomor mana yang datang sebelum ketujuh?)
- a) Sixth
 - b) Eighth
 - c) Fifth
10. Which number is the second to last?
(Nomor mana yang kedua dari terakhir?)

- a) Eighth
- b) Ninth
- c) Tenth

QUESTION 4

1. Write the number 99 in words:
(Tuliskan angka 99 dengan kata-kata:)
 - a) Ninety-nine
 - b) Nineteen
 - c) Nine-nine
2. Write the number 23 in words:
(Tuliskan angka 23 dengan kata-kata:)
 - a) Twenty-three
 - b) Thirty-two
 - c) Twenty-two
3. Write the word form of the number 105:
(Tuliskan bentuk kata dari angka 105:)
 - a) One hundred five
 - b) One hundred fifty
 - c) One hundred six
4. Is 12 an odd or even number?
(Apakah 12 adalah angka ganjil atau genap?)
 - a) Odd
 - b) Even
5. Is 7 an odd or even number?
(Apakah 7 angka ganjil atau genap?)
 - a) Odd
 - b) Even
6. Is 19 an odd or even number?
(Apakah 19 angka ganjil atau genap?)
 - a) Odd
 - b) Even

7. What is the cardinal number for sixteenth?
(Berapa nomor kardinal untuk keenam belas?)
- a) 15
 - b) 16
 - c) 17
8. What is the ordinal number for 12th?
(Berapa nomor tingkatan untuk tanggal 12?)
- a) Twelve
 - b) Twelfth
 - c) Twenty
9. What is the number for the word "twenty"?
(Berapa angka untuk kata "dua puluh"?)
- a) 20
 - b) 12
 - c) 25
10. What is the number for the word "fifty-six"?
(Berapa angka untuk kata "lima puluh enam"?)
- a) 65
 - b) 56
 - c) 46

PART 
OF
SPEECH



What is Part of Speech?



Part of Speech refers to a category or type of words in a language that has a specific function or role in a sentence.

(Part of Speech mengacu pada kategori atau jenis kata dalam bahasa yang memiliki fungsi atau peran tertentu dalam sebuah kalimat.)

Importance of Understanding Part of Speech

Understanding part of speech helps children build correct and meaningful sentences and also helps improve reading, writing and speaking skills in English.

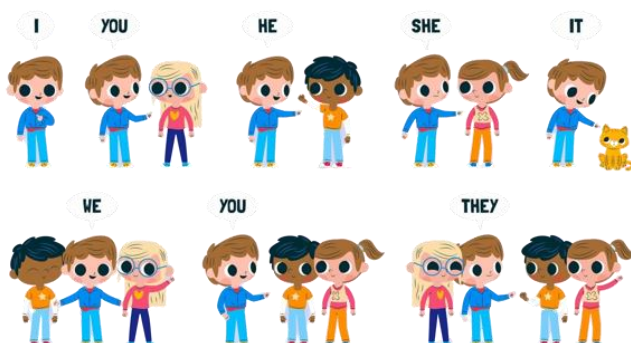
(Memahami part of speech membantu anak-anak membangun kalimat yang benar dan bermakna, serta membantu meningkatkan kemampuan membaca, menulis, dan berbicara.)

Types of Part of Speech



a. Pronoun

SUBJECT PRONOUNS



A pronoun is a word used to replace or refer to a noun or another pronoun.

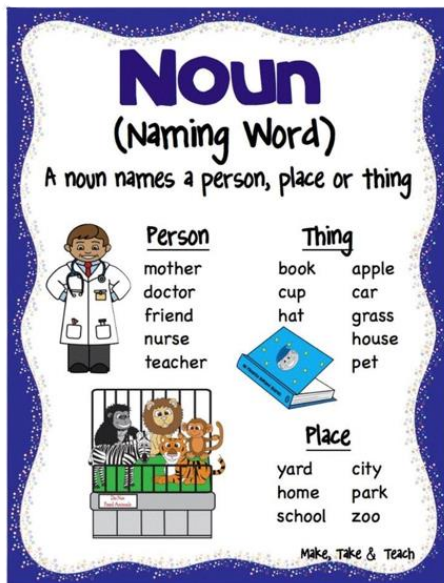
(Kata ganti adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menggantikan atau merujuk pada kata benda atau kata ganti lainnya.)

No.	Pronoun	To Be
1.	I (saya)	am
2.	You (Kamu)	Are
3.	They (Mereka)	
4.	We (Kita/kami)	
5.	She (Dia perempuan)	Is
6.	He (Dia laki-laki)	
7.	It (Dia untuk benda/hewan dll)	

Example:

- **I am** a teacher
- **We are** students
- **He is** my brother

b. Noun (Kata Benda)



A noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing, or idea such as cat, school, friend, and etc.

(Kata benda adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menamai orang, tempat, benda, atau ide seperti kucing, sekolah, teman, dan lain lain.)

Examples:

- This my **pen**
- That is my **house**
- It is your **book**

c. Verb (Kata Kerja)



eat



drink



walk



fly



read



write



sleep



touch



pull



push

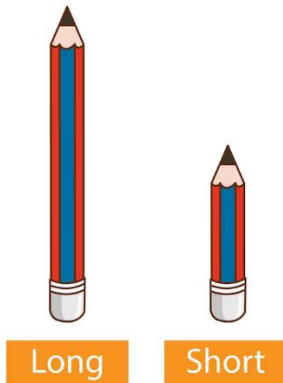
Verbs are words that describe actions, states, or events such as run, eat, play, and etc.

(Kata kerja adalah kata yang menggambarkan tindakan, keadaan, atau peristiwa seperti berlari, makan, bermain, dan lain lain.)

Examples:

- I **eat** banana
- They **play** football
- My mom **cooks** in the kitchen

d. Adjective (Kata Sifat)



An adjective is a word that is used to explain or give more information about a noun such as happy, big, sad, and etc.

(Kata sifat adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan atau memberikan informasi lebih lanjut tentang kata benda seperti bahagia, besar, sedih, dan lain lain.)

Examples:

- I am **happy** today
- He is so **big**
- The salt is **salty**

e. Adverb (Kata Keterangan)



An adverb is a word that provides additional information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb such as quickly, loudly, very, and etc.

(Kata keterangan adalah kata yang memberikan informasi tambahan tentang kata kerja, kata sifat, atau kata keterangan lainnya seperti dengan cepat, dengan keras, sangat, dan lain lain.)

Examples:

- I go to school **early**
- I am **very** hungry
- She walks **slowly**

#LIST VOCABULARY

No.	Vocabulary	Translation
1.	early	lebih awal
2.	slowly	dengan pelan
3.	hungry	lapar
4.	salty	asin

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the significance of effective communication through speech lies in its ability to convey key messages, engage the audience, and leave a lasting impact. Crafting a compelling conclusion is crucial, as it reinforces the main points, emphasizes key takeaways, and often prompts the audience to reflect or take action based on the conveyed information.

Exercise

1. Kata "quickly" merupakan contoh dari jenis part of speech apa?

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

2. Kata "elephant" termasuk dalam kategori part of speech apa?

- a. Verb
- b. Noun
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

3. Apa part of speech dari kata kerja "run" dalam kalimat "He likes to run every morning"?

- a. Verb
- b. Noun
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

4. Kata "beautiful" adalah contoh dari part of speech apa?

- a. Adjective
- b. Noun
- c. Adverb
- d. Verb

5. Part of speech apa yang umumnya menyatakan tempat, seperti "park" dalam kalimat "Let's go to the park"?

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

INTRODUCTION & GREETINGS

Hello



INTRODUCTION (Perkenalan)

Introduction is used when we are in a situation with other people who are around us that we have not known before. This is important to master in order to communicate with new people from other countries.

(Perkenalan digunakan ketika kita di dalam situasi dengan orang lain yang berada di sekitar kita yang dimana belum kita kenal sebelumnya. Hal ini penting untuk dikuasai agar dapat berkomunikasi dengan orang baru dari negara luar.)



INTRODUCING ONESELF (*Memperkenalkan diri sendiri*)

1. My name is Kartika.
(*Nama saya Kartika*)
2. My full name is Kartika Kirana
(*Nama lengkap saya Kartika Kirana*)
3. My nick name is Kartika.
(*Nama panggilan saya adalah Kartika*)
4. Hi, I am Kartika.
(*Hai, saya Kartika*)
5. Hello, my name is Kartika.
(*Halo, nama saya Kartika*)
6. Good morning. My name is Kartika.
(*Selamat pagi. Nama saya Kartika*)
7. May I introduce myself? My name is Kartika.
(*Bolehkah saya memperkenalkan diri? Nama saya Kartika*)
8. Let me introduce myself. My name is Kartika.
(*Ijinkan saya memperkenalkan diri. Nama saya Kartika*)
9. First of all, I would like to introduce myself. My name is Kartika.
(*Sebelumnya, saya ingin memperkenalkan diri dulu. Nama saya Kartika*)

RESPONSES

(Tanggapan)



1. Hi, I'm Okki. Glad to meet you.
(Hai, saya Okki. Senang bertemu dengan anda)
2. Hello, my name is Okki Pleased to meet you.
(Halo, nama saya Okki. Senang bertemu dengan anda)
3. Good morning. I am Okki How do you do?
(Selamat pagi. Nama saya Okki. How do you do?)
4. How do you do? My name is Okki. Nice to meet you.
(How do you do? Nama saya Okki. Senang bertemu dengan anda)

INTRODUCING OTHERS

(Memperkenalkan orang lain)

1. Do you know Kartika?
(Apakah anda tahu Kartika?)
2. Have you met Kartika?
(Pernahkah anda bertemu Kartika?)
3. This is a friend of mine, Okki.
(Ini teman saya, Okki)
4. Ika, this is Okki, my friend.
(Ika, ini Okki, teman saya)
5. May I introduce my friend, Mrs. Suryani?
(Bolehkan saya memperkenalkan teman saya, Ibu Suryani?)
6. Please allow me to introduce our new Administration Manager.
(Ijinkan saya untuk memperkenalkan manajer administrasi kita yang baru)
7. Let me introduce you to Mrs. Lina our new Marketing Manager. Mrs. Lina. this is Mr. Lutfi from Java Plantation Company.
(Ijinkan saya untuk memperkenalkan anda kepada Ibu Lina, Manajer Marketing baru kita. Ibu Lina, Ini adalah Bapak Lutfi dari perusahaan Java Plantation).



RESPONSES

(Tanggapan)

1. No, I don't think so.
(Sepertinya tidak)
2. No, I haven't.
(Tidak, aku belum pernah)
3. Hi, glad to meet you. I am Okki.
(Hai, senang bertemu dengan anda. Saya Okki)
4. Hello, Okki. Pleased to meet you.
(Halo Okki. Senang bertemu denganmu)
5. I am glad to know you
(Saya senang bisa mengenal anda)
6. It is nice to see you.
(Senang bisa melihat anda)
7. How do you do?
(Ungkapan saat baru bertemu pertama kalinya)
8. How do you do? It is very nice to meet you.
(How do you do? senang sekali bisa bertemu dengan anda)

GREETINGS (Sapaan)

A greeting used when we meet a friend or someone you know or can also be used when meeting an older person.

(Sapaan digunakan ketika kita bertemu dengan teman atau seseorang yang Anda kenal atau juga dapat digunakan ketika bertemu dengan orang yang lebih tua.)

Ex:

FORMAL GREETING

(Salam Formal)

1. Hello!
(Halo!)
2. Good morning.
(Selamat pagi)
3. Good afternoon.
(Selamat siang)
4. Good evening.
(Selamat sore)
5. Good night.
(Selamat malam)
6. Hello, how are you?
(Halo apa kabarmu?)
7. How's life?
Apa kabar?
8. How are you doing?
(Apa kabarmu?)
9. How do you do?
(Kalimat sapaan jika kita belum pernah bertemu dengan orang itu sebelumnya)
10. Nice to meet you.
(Senang bertemu denganmu)
11. Nice to see you.



(Senang berjumpa denganmu.)



RESPONSES

(Tanggapan)

1. Hello!
(Halo!)
2. Good morning.
(Selamat pagi)
3. Good afternoon
(Selamat siang)
4. Good evening.
(Selamat sore)
5. Good night.
(Selamat malam)
6. I'm fine thank you.
(Aku baik baik saja, terima kasih)
7. I'm very well, thank you.
(Aku baik baik saja, terima kasih)
8. How do you do.
(Kalimat sapaan jika kita belum pernah bertemu dengan orang itu sebelumnya)
9. Nice to meet you too.
(Senang bertemu denganmu juga)

INFORMAL GREETINGS

(Salam tidak formal)

1. Hi!
(Hai!)
2. What's up?
(Apa kabar?)
3. What's news?
(Apa yang baru?)
4. How's everything?
(Bagaimana semuanya?)
5. How's it going?
(Bagaimana sekarang?)
6. How's business?
(Bagaimana bisnis?)
7. Good to see you.
(Senang bertemu kamu)

RESPONSES

(Tanggapan)

1. Hi.
(Hai)
2. Just fine, thanks.
(Baik-baik aja, terima kasih)
3. Great, thanks.
(Luar biasa, terima kasih)
4. Pretty well. What about you?
(Sangat baik, bagaimana denganmu?)
5. Good to see you too.
(Senang bertemu denganmu juga)

CONCLUSION

- Introduction is used when we are in a situation with other people who are around us that we have not known before. This is important to master in order to communicate with new people from other countries.
- A greeting used when we meet a friend or someone you know or can also be used when meeting an older person.
- Formal greeting is a polite and respectful way to say hello. It is used when talking to someone older than you, teachers, or people you don't know well. For example, saying "Good Morning, Mrs. Smith" is a formal greeting.
- Informal greeting is a friendly and relaxed way to say hello. It is used when you are talking to friends and people you know well. For example "Hi" or "Hey" to your classmates is an informal greeting.



Don't forget to learn and memorize your vocabularies.

See you on the next material

EXERCISE

The following are some examples of greeting dialogs:

(Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh dialog dari greeting)

Dialog Greetings 1:

Stella : Hi Gina, good morning!
(Hai Gina, selamat pagi!)

Gina : Good morning Stella, How are you today?
(Selamat pagi Stella, apa kabarmu hari ini?)

Stella : I'm fine thanks. How is Hendra?
(Aku baik baik saja. Bagaimana dengan Hendra?)

Gina : He is fine, thank you.
(Dia baik-baik saja, terima kasih)

Dialog Greetings 2:

Father : Good night Dodi.
(Selamat malam Dodi)

Dodi : Hi Dad, Good night.
(Hai ayah, selamat malam)

Father : How's your study at school?
(Bagaimana belajarmu di sekolah?)

Dodi : It's great dad, i've got A on English lesson.
(Luar biasa ayah, aku mendapatkan nilai A di pelajaran Bahasa Inggris)

Father : Oh, Really?! That's good kid. Keep your good job going on.
(Oh, benarkah?! Bagus sekali nak. Lanjutkan kerja bagusmu)

Dodi : Okay Dad.
(*Baik ayah*)

Dialog Greetings 3:

Talita : Hi Renata, how are you?
(*Hai Renata, apa kabarmu?*)

Renata : I'm fine thank you and you?
(*Aku baik-baik saja, bagaimana denganmu?*)

Talita : I'm fine too, How's your business?
(*Aku baik juga. Bagaimana dengan bisnismu?*)

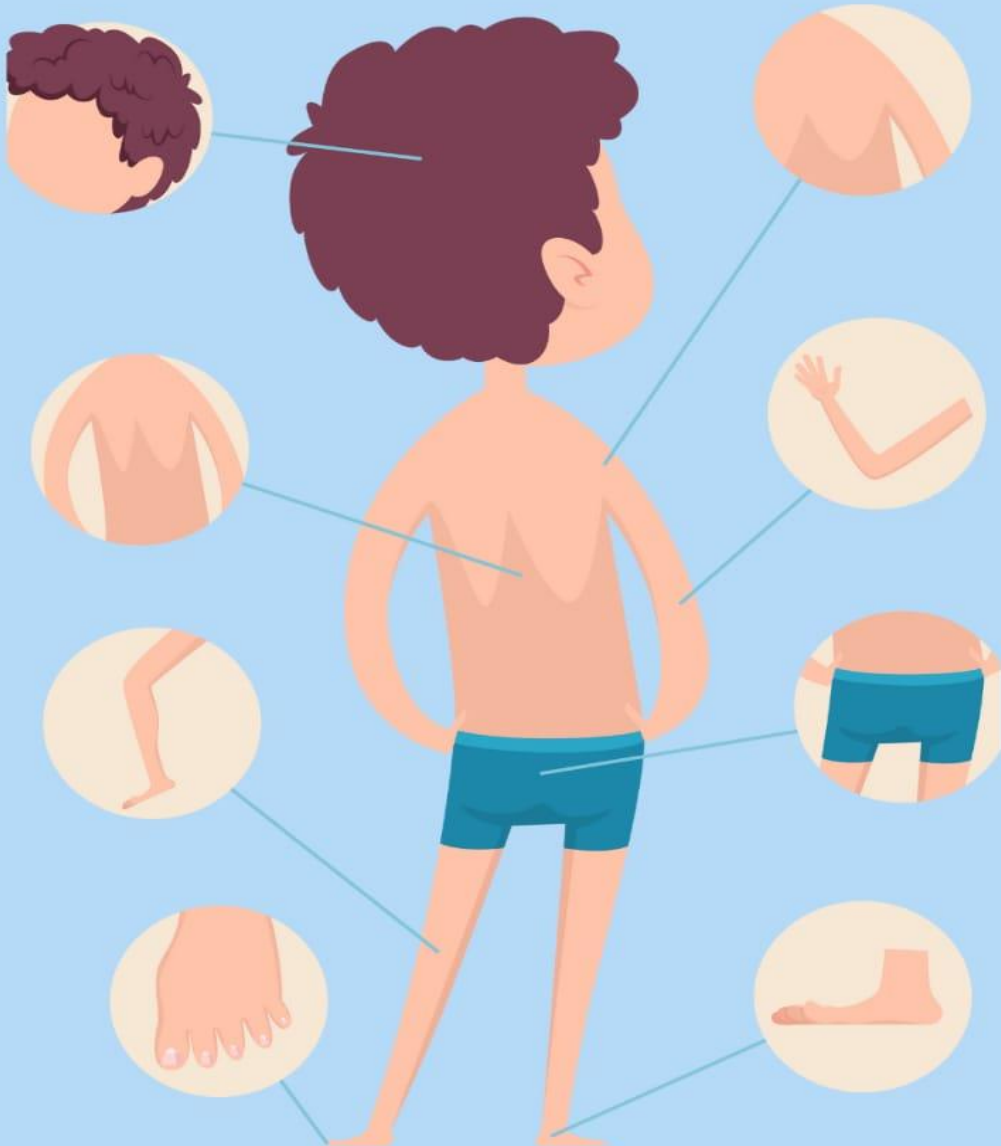
Renata : Oh, it's going up this year. Would you like
to have a cup of tea?
(*Oh, bisnisku meningkat tahun ini. Maukah kamu
secangkir teh?*)

Talita : I'd love to but, I have a lot work to do. I'll
call you this afternoon.
(*Aku ingin sekali, tapi aku sedang banyak pekerjaan
untuk di selesaikan. Aku akan menelponmu siang ini*)

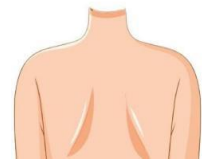
Renata : Okay. Take care.
(*Oke, hati-hati*)

Talita : Thanks. You too.
(*Terimakasih. Kamu juga*)

PART OF BODY



PART OF BODY (ANGGOTA TUBUH)



HEAD (kepala)

HAIR (rambut)

NOUSE (hidunga)

EYES (mata)

LIP (bibir)

TOOTH (gigi)

TONGUE (lidah)

NECK (leher)

FINGERS (jari-jari)

ARMS (lengan)

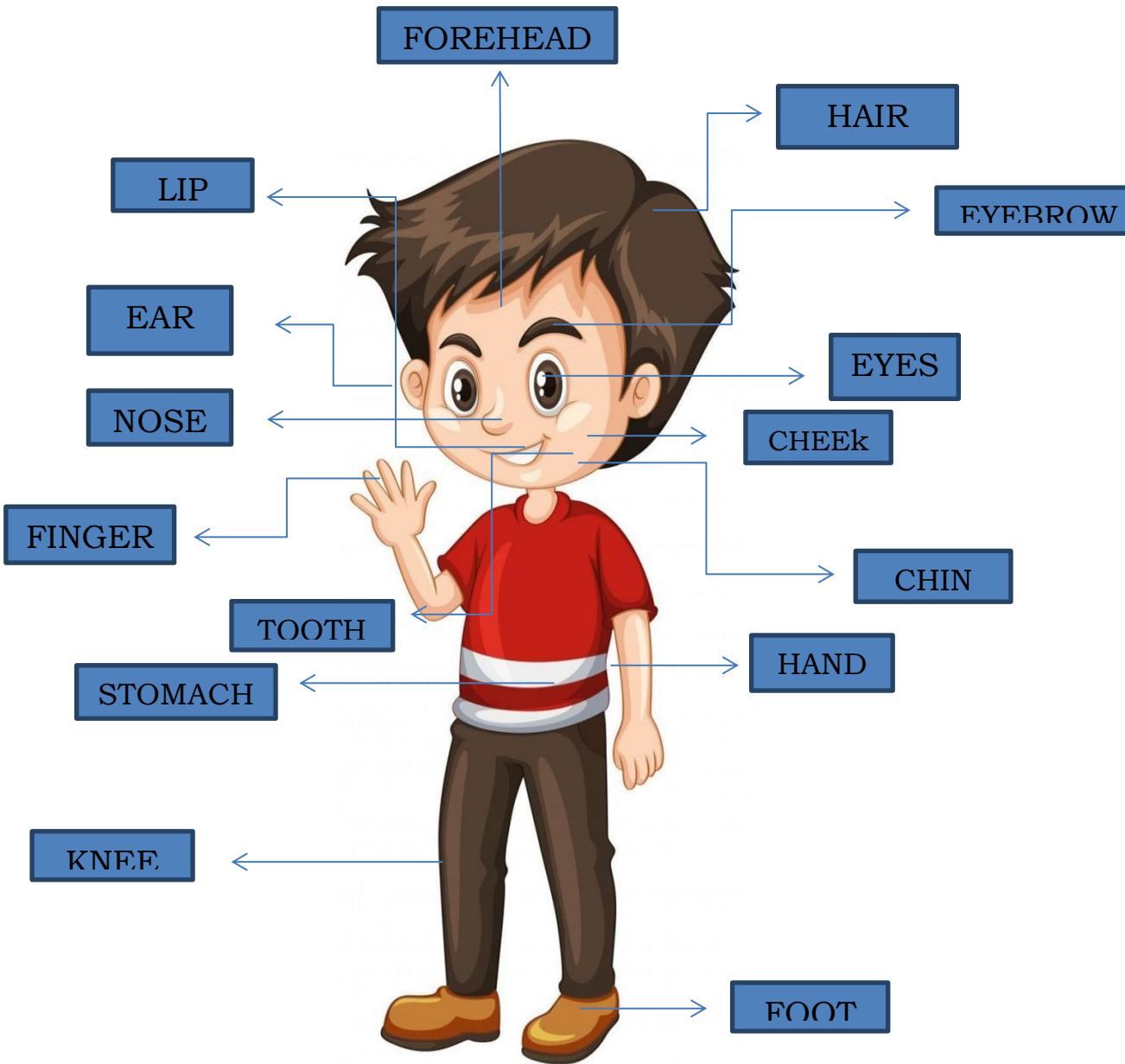
FOOT (kaki)

SHOULDER (pundak)

THE FUNCTION OF THE PART OF BODY

(Fungsi-fungsi bagian tubuh)

- Eyes : eyes to see.
 - Dua mata : dua mata untuk melihat
- Ears : ears to hear.
 - Untuk mendengar
- Nose : nose for air and smell.
 - Untuk menghirup udara dan mencium bau
- Mouth : mouth it's used for eating, speaking, and taste flavour.
 - Mulut untuk makan, berbicara, dan merasakan makanan
- Tongue : the mout serve to taste the food and helps in the proces of speaking
 - Lidah membantu untyk merasakan dan membantu untuk meproses
- Teeth : teeth serve to chew and bite food
 - Gigi berfungsi untuk mengunyah dan menggigit makanan
- Shoulders : the part between the neck and the Arm that allows for the movement of the arm
 - Bahu bagian antara leher dan lengan yang memungkinkan untuk gerakan lengan
- Arm : the selve of the part connecting the shoulder to the hand
 - Lengan yang menghubungkan bahu dengan tangan
- Foot : the body parts connecting the knee to the food
 - Kaki untuk berjalan, berlari, dll



z

Sing a song



Hi students

Lets shake our body. Common...dance to the tune, work out is a move! We are healthy soon!.....

Head, Shoulder, Knees and Toas (Knees and Toes) 2x

And eyes and ears and mouth and nose

Head, shoulders, Knees and Toas (knees and toas)

CONCLUSION

It can help you to understand the different parts of the human body and their function, it's also help you to know how the body function, maintain health, and communicate about their body parts.



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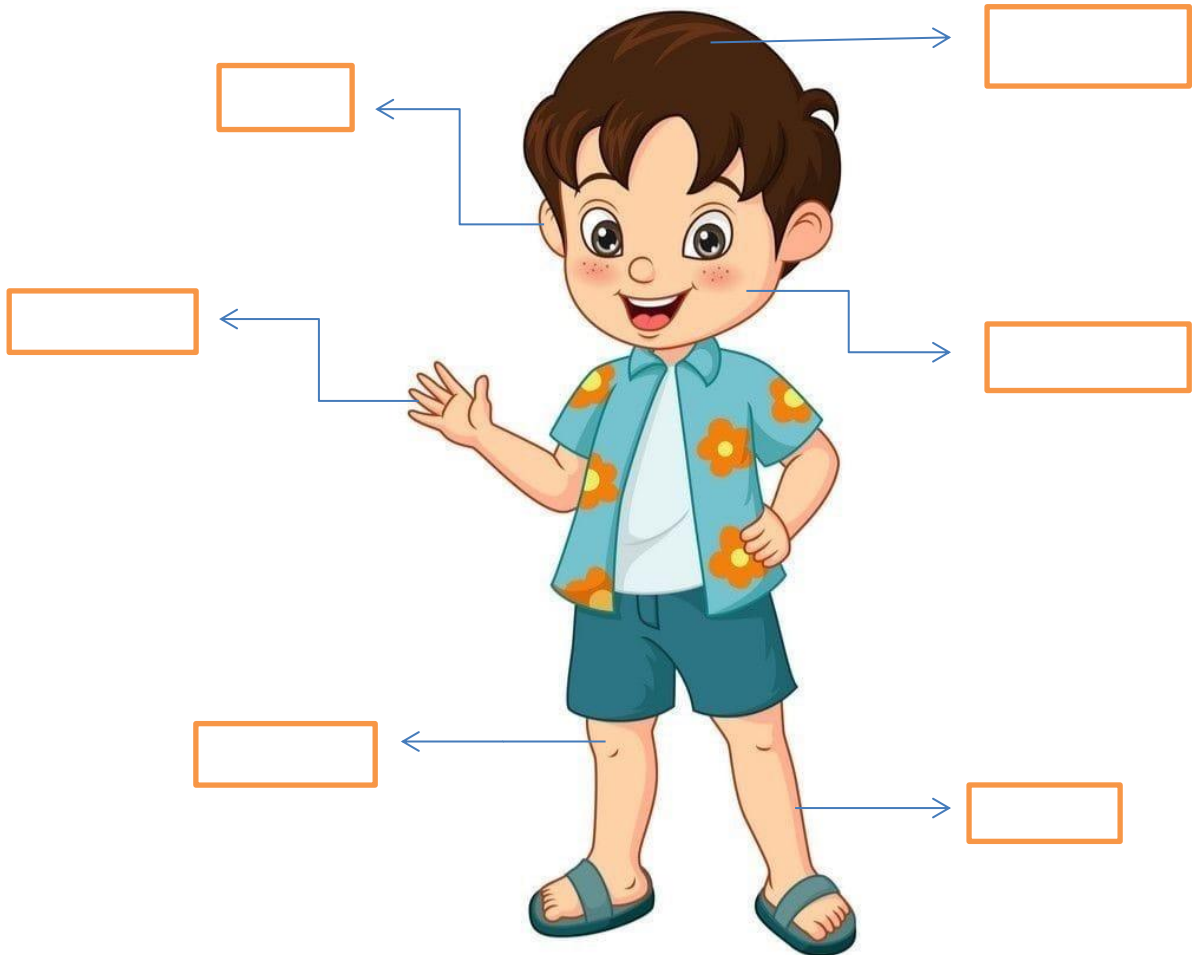
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Materi ini bisa membantumu untuk memahami berbagai bagian tubuh manusia dan fungsinya, dan juga dapat membantu mereka dalam memahami cara menjaga kesehatan, dan berkomunikasi mengenai bagian tubuh mereka.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with answers that match the picture

(isi kota yang kosong dengan jawaban yang sesuai dengan gambar)





Hi.. I Am Verro
Let's play and answer this
question!

EXERCISE PART OF THE BODY

❖ Answer this question correctly

1. What is the function of eyes?
2. How many fingers do you have?
3. Which part of the body is responsible for smelling?
4. What in english "gigi"?
5. What is the name of the body part that is used for walking?

FAMILY



FAMILY (Keluarga)



-Father : ayah

-Mother : ibu

-Grand Father : kakek

-Grand Mother : nenek

- Uncle : Paman

-Brother : saudara (lk)

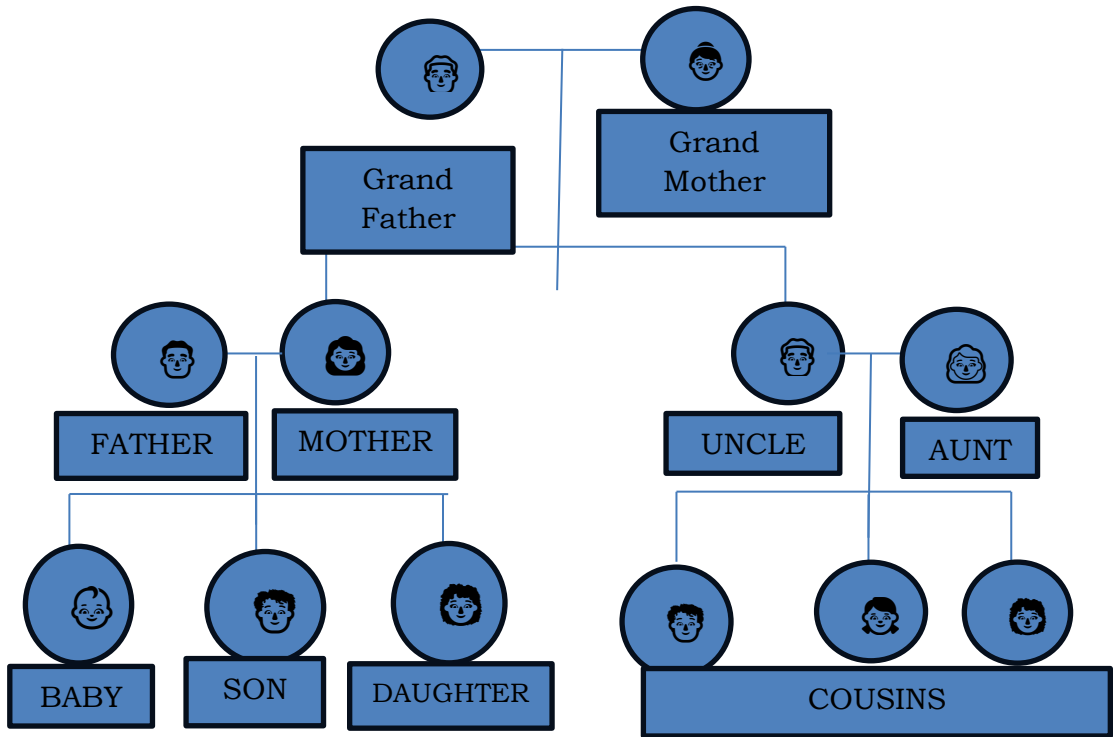
- Sister : saudara (pr)

-son : anak (lk)

- Doghter : anak (pr)

- Aunty : Bibi

FAMILY TREE



A family tree is a visual representation that shows the relationships among individuals in a family. It typically includes names, birth and death dates, and sometimes additional details such as marriages and offspring. The tree structure illustrates the connections between generations, with branches representing different family lines.

THE PROFESSION OF FAMILY

The responsibilities of family members



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Father :

Head of the household

Responsibilities of family members



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Mother:

Responsibilities: A mother is accountable for all activities within the home



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GRAND MOTHER



GRAND FATHER



SON



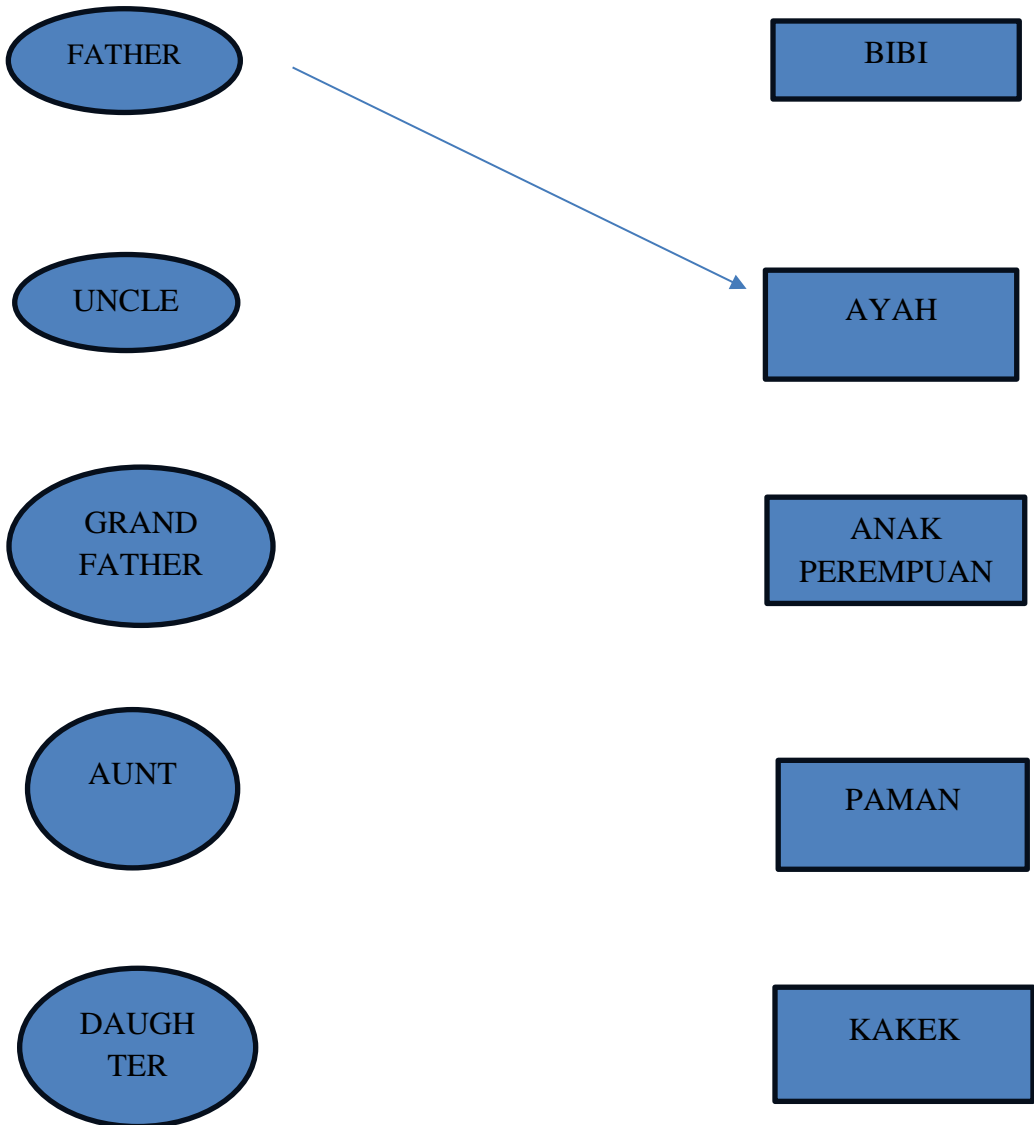
DAUGHTER



UNCLE, AUNT

Match the following English Language with its Corresponding meaning

(Cocokkanlah bahasa Inggris berikut dengan artinya yang sesuai)



FAMILY SONG

One and one

(satu-satu)

I love my mother

(aku sayang ibu)

Two and two

(dua-dua)

I love my father too

(aku sayang ayah)

Three and Three

(tiga-tiga)

I love brother and sister

(aku sayang adek dan kakak)

One, two, three

(satu, dua, tiga)

I love my family

(aku sayang keluarga)

CONCLUSION

Family is a complex and integral part of human life, providing a framework for emotional support, shared experiences, and a sense of belonging. The dynamics within a family shape individual identities and influence personal growth. While families come in various forms, the bonds formed within them play a crucial role in shaping individuals and society as a whole.

EXERCISE

Please write (x) for the correct answer below!



Mr. Joko is 34 years old. He is an engineer. He is a great father as well. Mr. Joko has a family. He has a wife and three children. Her wife's name is Ananta and he has one daughter and two sons.

Her daughter is Erice and his son Tobias is his first son. Tobias and Erica are students. Her wife is a designer and loves her children. They live with their grandparents, they are a happy family

1. How many children do Mr. Joko and Mrs. Ananta have?
 - a. Three
 - b. Four
 - c. One
 - d. two
2. Mr. Jako's wife is a...
 - a. Engineer
 - b. Artist
 - c. Designer
 - d. Urse
3. What is his daughter's name?
 - a. Lauren
 - b. Tobias
 - c. Peter
 - d. erica
4. What is his first son's name
 - a. Lauren
 - b. Tobias
 - c. Peter
 - d. Erica
5. What is his first son's name?
 - a. Lauren
 - b. Peter
 - c. erica
6. Are they living with their grandparents?
 - a. No, they are not
 - b. No, he is not
 - c. Yes, he is not
 - d. Yes, they are
7. Ananta is Erica's?
 - a. Mother
 - b. Father
 - c. Grandfather
 - d. grandmother
8. Tobias is Erica's?
 - a. Sister
 - b. Brother
 - c. Mother
 - d. Father
9. How many people are in Mr. Ananta's house?
 - a. Ten
 - b. great
 - c. Eight
 - d. Six

10. What is their
baby's name?

- a. Tobias
- b. Erica
- c. Peter

d. Thompson

1. Fill the blanks with the correct words

Aunt

Niece

Brother

Friend

Baby

Nephew

Cousin

Sister

Stepmother

Pets

Father

Mother

Uncle

Stepfather

Grandparen

ts

1. Father of our mother is.....
2. Mother of our father is.....
3. Sister of our mother is.....
4. I have.....because she is my aunt's daughter.
5. We live with our.....
6. I have a little brother and he is still a.....
7. Brother of our mother is....
8. She is with her parents,.....and
9. Sisca has a twin.....
10. Sibling are.....and....

FILL IN THE BLANK THE LYRIC OF THE SONG ABOVE

(Isi bagian yang kosong dari lirik lagu di atas)

One and

I my mother

Two and two

I love my too

Three and Three

I love and sister

..... two, three

I love family

Family tree adalah sebuah diagram yang menunjukkan hubungan antar anggota keluarga dalam kekerabatan. Biasanya, diagram ini menampilkan garis keturunan, dan digunakan untuk melacak asal-usul seseorang.

Exercise

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Father, mother, brother, and sister are my...? | 2. I have a father and mother, they are my...? |
| a. Parents | a. Family |
| b. Family | b. Brother |
| c. Brother | c. Parents |
| d. Sister | d. Sister |

Text for numbers 3-6

I am Lina, I have a Family, there are father, mother, brother, and sister. My parents are Mr and Mrs . Anto. My brother is Putra and my sister is Caca,

3. Mr. Anto is Lina's..?

- a. Father
- b. Mother
- c. Father
- d. Sister

4. Lina' sister is ..?

- a. Ant
- b. Cac
- c. Anto
- d. Putr

5. Mrs. Anto s Lina" ...?

- a. Fathe
- b. Aun
- c. Uncle
- d. Brother

6. Putra is Lina's...?

- a. Brother
- b. Uncle

c. Siste

EXERCISE 2

1. Father, mother, brother, and sister are my
 - a. Family
 - b. Children
 - c. parents
2. I have a father and mother. They are my....
 - a. Family
 - b. Parents
 - c. children
3. My father's wife is my...
 - a. Brother
 - b. Sister
 - c. mother
4. My aunt's son Is my...
 - a. Nephew
 - b. Niece
 - c. cousin
5. My mother's brother is my...
 - a. Aunt
 - b. Uncle
 - c. Father
6. My sister is my parent's....
 - a. Daughter
 - b. Son
 - c. Aunt
7. My mother's mother is my....my
 - a. Aunt
 - b. Daughter
 - c. Grandmother
8. My brother's daughter is my...

- a. Nephew
 - b. Niece
 - c. Cousin
9. My grandpa's father is my...
- a. Granpa
 - b. Great Granpa
 - c. Great uncle
10. My sister's husband is my...
- a. Brother-in-law
 - b. Sister-in-law
 - c. Husband
11. My father has a father. He is my...
- a. Grandfather
 - b. Grandmother
 - c. Parents
12. My mother has got married again. I have a...
- a. Stepfather
 - b. Stepbrother
 - c. Step uncle
13. They...my family
- a. Is
 - b. Am
 - c. Are
14. Father of my mother is...
- a. Father
 - b. Grandfather
 - c. Greatfather
15. Brother of my mother is...
- a. Aunt
 - b. Uncle
 - c. son

look and write

complete the sentence with likes or doesn't like



he likes banana



like

he
apple



he doesn't like coffe

Ibu santicucumbar

55





ibu niningwash plate

He.... banana



Putra and her mother orange

He.....pineapple



Think and answer :

1. she is your mother's mother's, she is your...
 - mother
 - aunt
 - grandmother
 - sister
2. he is your uncle's son, he is yr...
 - nephew
 - cousin
 - twin
 - grandson
3. she is your grandma's only
 - aunt
 - sister
 - mother
 - father
4. daughter. she is your....
 - Brother
 - Sister
 - Cousin
 - Niece
5. He is your mother's son. he is your...
 - Sister
 - Granny
 - Mother
 - Aunt

6. She is your uncle's wife.

She is your

7. He is your brother's son.

He is your

8. Your mother and father

are your

9. He is your father's

brother. He is your



Name :

Subject :

Grade :

Topic

:

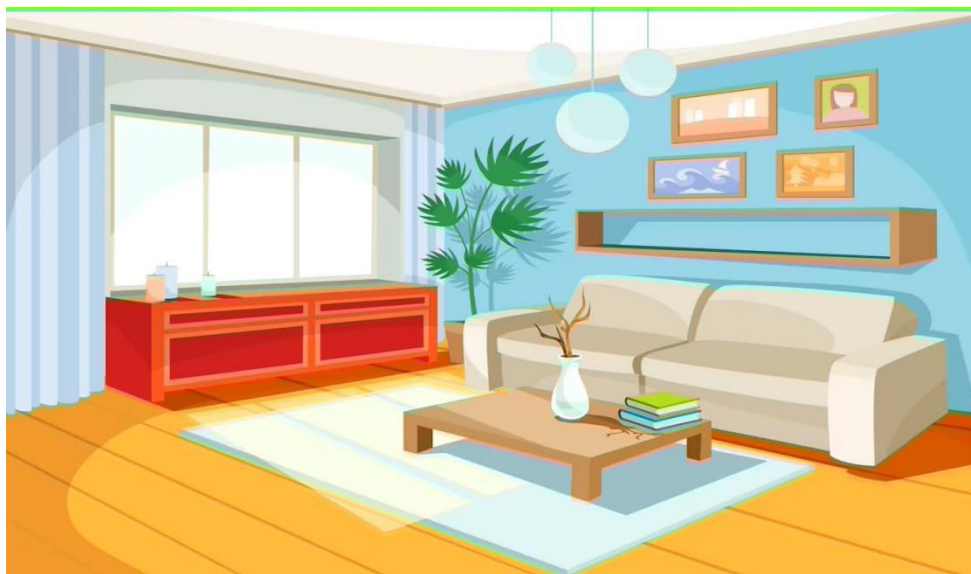
A. Write in english

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ayah | 9. Keponakan laki- |
| 2. Ibu | laki |
| 3. Anak laki-laki | 10. Kakek |
| 4. Anak perempuan | 11. Nenek |
| 5. Paman | 12. Saudara laki- |
| 6. Bibi | laki |
| 7. Sepupu | 13. Saudara perempuan |
| 8. Keponakan perempuan | |

MY HOUSE



HOUSE (RUMAH)



Living room (Ruang tamu)

Table	(teibl)	-meja
Vase	(vei:z)	-pot bunga
Television	(televisyen)	-televisi
Curtain	(ke:ten)	-gorden
Clock	(klok)	-jam
Sofa	(sofa)	-kursi sofa
Fan	(fen)	-kipas angin
Table lamp	(teibl laem)	-lampu meja
News paper	(nyu:peipe)	-kora



BEDROOM (Kamar Tidur)

• Computer	(kompyute:)	-komputer
• Doll	(dol)	-boneka
• Blanket	(blaengkit)	-selimut
• Pillow	(pi:lou)	-bantal
• Bed	(bed)	-ranjang
• Cupboard	(kapbea:d)	-lemari
• Drawer	(drouwe)	-laci
• Hanger	(hange)	-gantungan
• Bedsheet	(bedsi:t)	-seprei



BATHROOM (Kamar Mandi)

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| • Toothbrush | (tu:tbras) | - Sikat gigi |
| • Toothpaste | (tu:tpeist) | - Pasta gigi |
| • Water | (wote:) | - Air |
| • Bathtub | (ba:ttab) | - Bak mandi |
| • Soap | (soup) | - Sabun |
| • Towel | (tauwel) | - Handuk |
| • Dipper | (dipe:) | - Gayung |
| • Mop | (mop) | - Kain pel |
| • Washtand | (wosy'satend) | - Wastafel |
| • | | |





KITCHEN (Dapur)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| • Refrigerator (refrijirete) | - Kulkas |
| • Toaster (to:ste) | - Pemanggang |
| • Plate (pleit) | - Piring |
| • Glass (glass) | - Gelas |
| • Cup (kap) | - Cangkir |
| • Pot (pot) | - Teko |
| • Fraying pan (frai:ing pen) | - Wajan |
| • Mixer (mikes:) | - Pencampur |
| • Gas stove (gaes stouv) | - Kompor gas |



DINNING ROOM (Ruang Makan)

- | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| • Chair | (cee:) | -Kursi |
| • Table | (teibl) | -Meja |
| • Ricebowl | (raisbeul) | -Tempat nasi |
| • Napkin | (naepkin) | -Serbet |
| • Spoon | (spu:n) | -Sendok |
| • Fork | (fo:k) | -Garpu |
| • Plate | (pleit) | -Piring |
| • Fruits | (fru:ts) | -Buah |
| • Tray | (trei) | -Nampan |

FRONT YARD (HALAMAN DEPAN)



Plants

(plants)

-tanaman

Flowers

(flowers)

-bunga

Grass

(tree)

-rumput

Tree

(gras)

-pohon

Fence

(fens)

-pagar

Water hose

(woder-hoz)

-selang air

Pathway

(peth-hwai)

-jalur setapak

Shrubs

(shrubz)

-semak

Play area

(pley-erea)

-area bermain



Hello my friends ^-^

We have learned about Vocabulary in the House. So, now we will learn to make some sentences using those vocabularies

My younger sister has lots of **dolls** in her **bedroom**, She also has two **pillows**.

(Adik perempuan saya memiliki banyak boneka di kamar tidurnya, dia juga memiliki dua bantal).

Today, my mother bought a new **refrigerator** and **plates**. Then, she placed them in the **kitchen**.

(Hari ini, ibu saya membeli kulkas dan piring baru. Kemudian, dia menaruhnya di dapur).

A	g	a	r	d	e	n	B	c	d	e	f	g	h	V
W	r	u	t	S	r	q	P	o	n	t	m	l	k	A
X	a	y	z	a	b	c	D	e	f	o	g	h	i	S
W	s	u	n	T	s	r	Q	p	o	w	n	m	l	E
X	s	o	a	p	e	f	G	h	i	e	k	j	m	O
P	q	r	p	S	t	u	T	a	b	l	e	v	f	W
H	i	n	k	p	q	r	S	t	u	b	d	x	l	Z
A	c	k	i	h	t	j	K	b	f	h	j	v	o	S
P	l	a	n	T	s	y	G	j	n	k	f	s	w	A
O	u	j	k	b	s	h	J	k	i	c	t	r	e	E
T	b	j	u	w	f	e	N	c	e	s	r	z	r	A
V	n	h	i	d	v	x	T	u	b	n	a	h	f	G
D	e	f	c	z	d	h	T	p	d	d	y	c	d	W
A	r	w	s	a	c	k	S	u	g	k	g	v	j	L
D	i	n	i	n	g	r	O	o	m	t	r	h	i	K
X	w	e	t	g	h	y	A	r	o	j	f	d	g	U
E	s	d	h	J	k	l	P	f	p	H	f	n	h	Y

Lets find the name of this things in the box (*ayo cari nama-nama benda ini di dalam kotak*)

Garden

Plants
Napkin
Grass
Pot

Towel

Table
Vase
Diningroom
Soap

Tree

Tray
Fence
Cup
Mop

Lets sing a song together !



My House Song

Sister's watching TV
In the living room

Mommy's reading a book
In the bedroom

Brother's taking a shower
In the bathroom

Daddy's cooking dinner
In the kitchen

Living room, bedroom and bathroom and kitchen

Roomba room roomba room
Welcome to my house

pinkfong youtube channel

CONCLUSION

- A house is building where people live. It is place where we sleep, eat, play and protect ourselves from the weather and other dangers.
-
- Living Room: The living room is a space in a house where people relax, entertain guests, and spend time together. It typically contains seating like sofas and chairs.
-
- Dining Room: The dining room is a room in a house where people eat meals, often with a dining table and chairs.
-
- Bedroom: A bedroom is a private space in a house where people sleep and rest. It typically contains a bed and may also have other furniture like dressers and nightstands.
-
- Bathroom: The bathroom is a room used for personal hygiene, including activities like bathing, showering, and using the toilet. It contains fixtures such as a sink, bathtub or shower, and toilet.
-
- Kitchen: The kitchen is the room in a house where cooking and food preparation takes place. It typically includes appliances like stoves, ovens, and refrigerators, as well as sinks and countertops for meal preparation.
- A garden is an outdoor area around a house where people grow plants, flowers, and sometimes vegetables. It is often a space for relaxation and outdoor activities.



Don't forget to learn and memorize your vocabularies.

See you on the next

EXERCISE

Match the picture with the name of the object next to it, and write the meaning of the blank column!

(Cocokkan gambar dengan nama benda di sebelahnya, dan jangan lupa tulis artinya pada kolom titik-titik!)



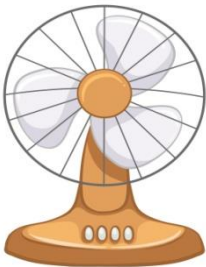
•

Flower (.....)



•

Fan (...)



•

Knife (.....)



Chair (.....)

--	--

EXERCISE

Please choose the correct answer to the following questions !

1. What do you use to sleep on in the bedroom?
 - a) Chair
 - b) Bed
 - c) Table
2. Which room is used for cooking?
 - a) Living room
 - b) Bedroom
 - c) Kitchen
3. What do you sit on in the living room?
 - a) Refrigerator
 - b) Sofa
 - c) Stove
4. Where do you take a bath or shower?
 - a) Living room
 - b) Dining room
 - c) Bathroom
5. Where do you eat your meals?
 - a) Playground
 - b) Dining room
 - c) Bathroom
6. What do you use to watch TV in the living room?
 - a) Dishwasher
 - b) Lamp
 - c) Television
7. Where do you store your clothes in the bedroom?
 - a) Bookshelf
 - b) Dresser
 - c) Microwave
8. What do you use to wash your hands in the bathroom?

- a) Computer
- b) Sink
- c) Refrigerator

9. Where do you find books in the house?

- a) Garage
- b) Bedroom
- c) Car

10. What do you use to cook food in the kitchen?

- a) Toaster
- b) Bed
- c) Stove

11. Where do you store food and drinks in the house?

- a) Closet
- b) Refrigerator
- c) Sofa

12. Where do you play outside in the house?

- a) Dining room
- b) Living room
- c) Garden

13. What do you sit on to eat in the dining room?

- a) Table
- b) Chair
- c) Bed

14. Where do you park your car at home?

- a) Bathroom
- b) Playground
- c) Garage

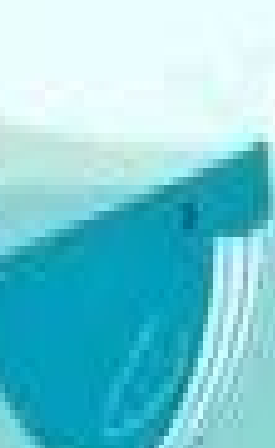
15. Where do you find pots and pans for cooking in the house?

- a) Dresser
- b) Kitchen
- c) Television

Essay Questions

1. Describe your bedroom. What colors are the wall, and what's your favorite thing in your room?
2. Make an example using this words (Glass and Plate)
3. Tell us about your House !

Good Luck



FOOD



&



DRINK





sandwich
(*saenwit*)
Roti lapis



pudding
(*puđin*)
puding



ice cream
(*ais kri:m*)
eskrim



pizza
(*pi:tsa*)
pizza



Candy
(*kaendi*)
Permen



biscuits
(*biskits*)
Kue kering



steak
(*steik*)
bistik



coffe
(*ko:fi*)
kopi



Tea
(*ti:*)
Teh



milk
(*milk*)
susu



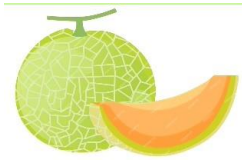
juice
(*dju:s*)
juz



soda
(*saude*)
Air soda



Strawbery
(*stroberi*)
Stroberi



melons
(*melen*)
melon



pineapple
(*pinepel*)
Naans



mango
(*mengo*)
Mangga



orange
(*brinde*)
jeruk



apple
(*aepI*)
apel



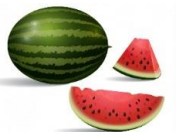
Pear
(*pea:r*)
Buah pir



Grape
(*greip*)
anggur



cherry
(**ceri**)
Buah ceri



watermelon
(*wo:temelen*)
semangka



durian
(*durian*)
durian



banana
(*be:nana*)
pisang



Wlets discuss



Gotong royog dan bernalar kritis

Work in pairs and discuss the taste of these food

(kerjakan secara berpasangan dan diskusikan rasa dari makanan-makanan ini!)

No	Food and Drink	Taste
1	Candy	sweet
2	Chilly	
3	Coffe	
4	Salt	
5	honey	

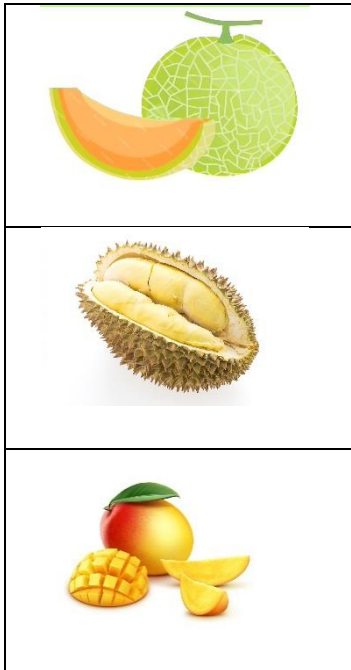


Reading



Mandiri dan bernalar kritis

(Tariklah sebuah garis untuk mencocokkan dengan namanya yang benar!)



manggo

melon

durian

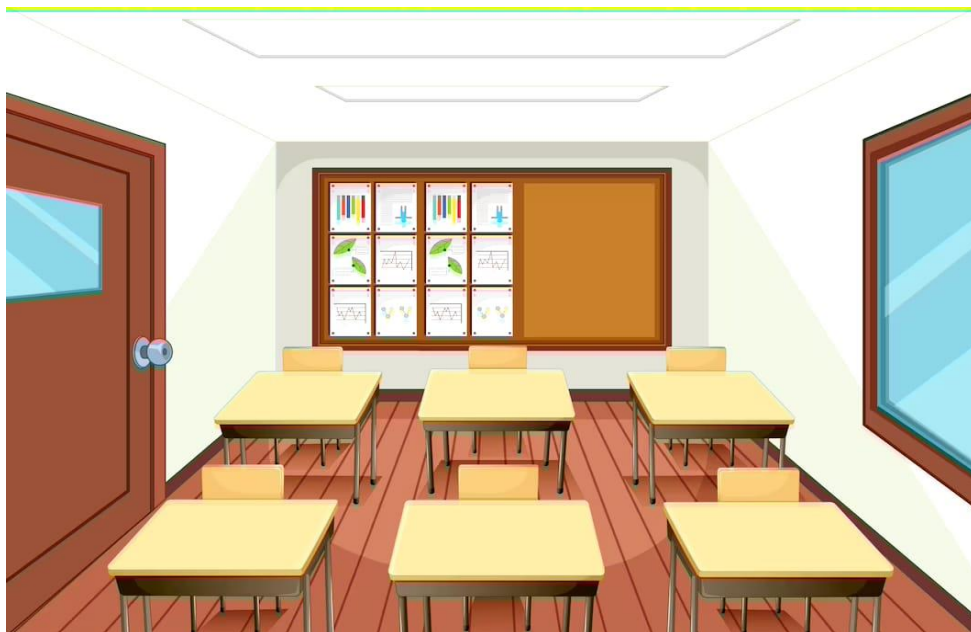
Makanan sehat = healty food

- a. Brokoli = brocoli
- b. Apel = apple
- c. Jeruk = orange
- d. Alpukat = avocado
- e. Ikan = fish
- f. Susu = milk
- g. Salmon = salmon
- h. Bayam = spinach
- i. Wortel = carrot

MY SCHOOL



SCHOOL (Sekolah)



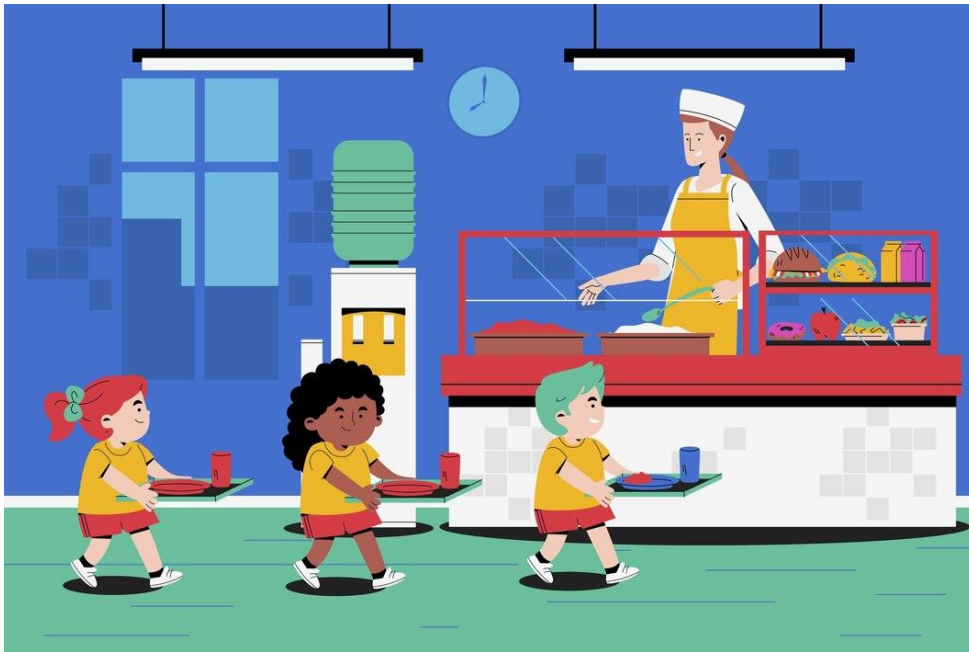
CLASSROOM (Ruang kelas)

- Blackboard (ˈblækbo:d) - Papan tulis
- Map (maep) - Peta
- Chair (cee:) - Kursi
- Table (tebel) - Meja
- Eraser (ireise:) - Penghapus
- Chalk (ca:k) - Kapur
- Bag (baeg) - Tas
- Uniform (yunifor:m) - Seragam
- Book (bu:k) - Buku



IN THE OFFICE (Di dalam kantor)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| • Teacher | (ti:ce:) | - Guru |
| • Bench | (bens) | - Bangku |
| • Globe | (gelub) | - Bola bumi |
| • Clock | (klok) | - Jam dinding |
| • Desk | (des) | - Meja |
| • Vase of flower | (vesofflauwe:) | - vas bunga |
| • Dictionary | (diksyenari) | - Kamus |
| • Map | (maep) | - Peta |



CANTEEN (**Kantin**)

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| • Snack | (snaek) | - Camilan |
| • Food | (fu:d) | -Makanan |
| • Drink | (drink) | -Minuman |
| • Chiller | (chil:er) | -Pendingin |
| • Plate | (plet) | -Piring |
| • Money | (manei) | -Uang |
| • Botle | (badl) | (Botol) |



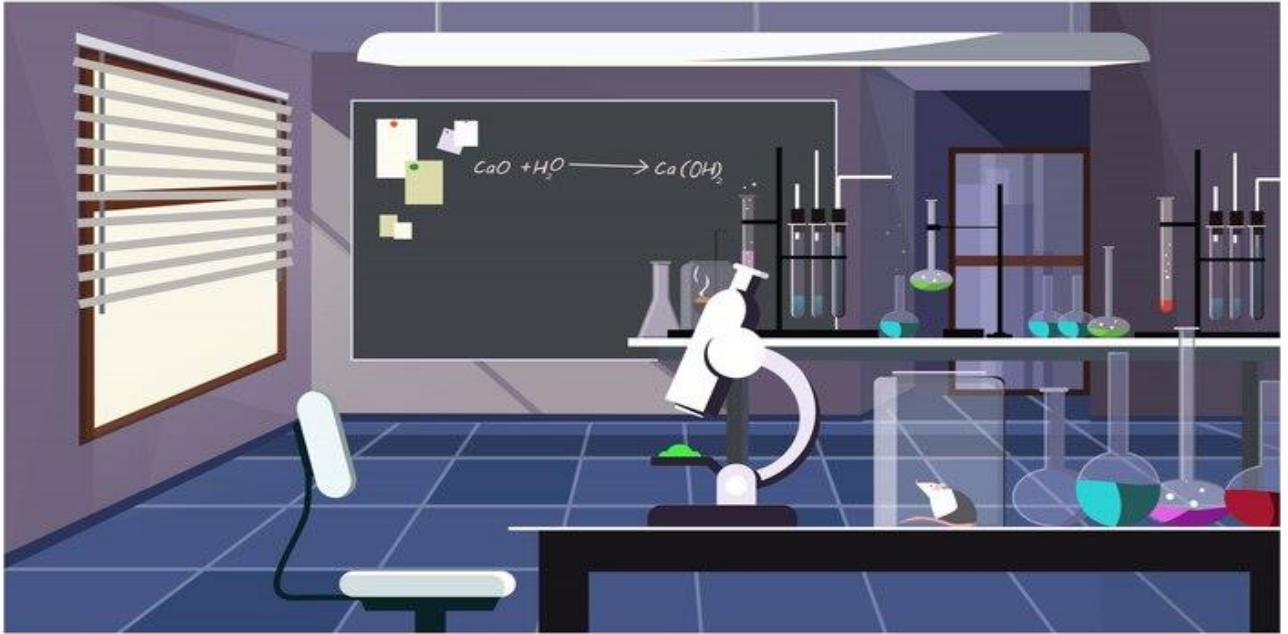
LIBRARY (Perpustakaan)

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| • Dictionary | (diceneri) | - Kamus |
| • Computer | (kempiu:e) | -Komputer |
| • Table | (teibl) | -Meja |
| • Chair | (ceir:) | -Kursi |
| • Bookcase | (buk kes) | -Rak Buku |



IN THE YARD (lapangan)

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| • BASKET BALL | (BAS.KET.BALL) | - Bola basket |
| • DUSTBIN | (des(t), bin) | - bak sampah |
| • TREE | (tri) | - pohon |
| • FLAG | (flaeg) | - bendera |
| • GOAL | (goul) | - gawang |
| • FIELD | (fi:ld) | - lapangan |
| • YARD | (ja:d) | - halaman |
| • GRASS | (gra:s) | - rumput |
| • STONE | (stoun) | - batu |



LABORATORY (laboratorium)

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| • MICROSCOPE | (maikrouskoup) | - kaca pembesar |
| • BREAKER | (breiker) | - gelombang besar |
| • DROPPER | (dra:per) | - alat penitis |
| • FUNNEL | (fanl) | - corong |
| • THERMOMETER | (termometer) | - pengukur suhu |
| • ANALYTICAL | (aena'litikl) | - analitis |

CONCLUSION

Food and drink are sources of energy required by the body to perform its functions. Nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals contained in food support growth and health. It is important to maintain a balance in food intake so that the body can function optimally. Adequate water consumption is also important to maintain hydration and carry out metabolic processes.

EXERCISE

1. Rafa want to read a book,where can he find a book?
 - a.in the kitchen
 - b.in the library
 - c.in the canteen
 - d.in the market
2. The meaning of the word " book" is?
 - a.pulpen
 - b.penghapus
 - c.buku
 - d.kaca
3. When at school where do we buy food?
 - a.laboratory
 - b.office
 - c.classroom

d.canteen

4. What is "papan tulis" in english?

a.whiteboard

b.pencil

c.money

d.door

5. The meaning of the word of "bookcase" is?

a.lemari

b.rak buku

c.buku

d.kursi

6. The picture on the side is?

a.Chair

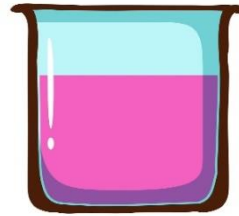


b.Lamp

c.Table

d.Book

7. The picture on the object on the side?



- a. Beaker
- b. Funnel
- c. microsoft
- d. pipette

Rona is sick. We visited him at the hospital. For ten days, Rona had been lying weak. He is sick with typhus. Very poor Rona

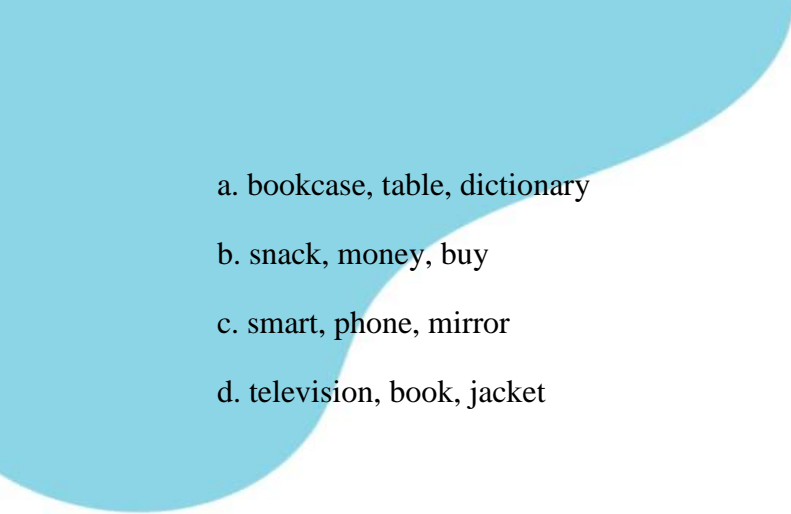
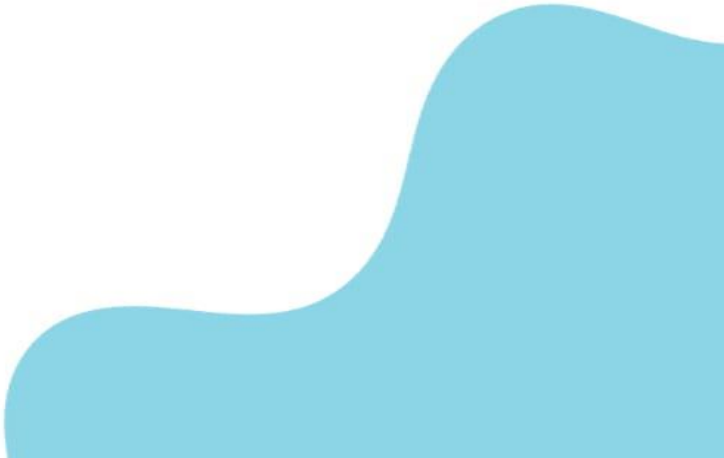
8. The story is....

- a. Sad story
- b. Happy story
- c. Memorable story
- d. Funny story

9. At school there is a new student named Fera, she is a beautiful and smart student. What is the name of the new student from the story above?

- a. riska
- b. fera
- c. ica
- d. mona

10. Mention 3 vocabularies in the library based on the text above?

- 
- 
- a. bookcase, table, dictionary
 - b. snack, money, buy
 - c. smart, phone, mirror
 - d. television, book, jacket

HOBBIES



HOBIES (Kegemaran)



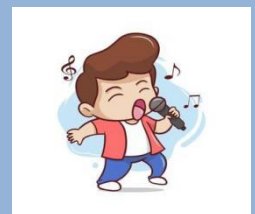
DANCE
(Menari)



WRITING
(Menulis)



PAINTING
(Melukis)



SINGING
(Menyanyi)



SWIMMING
(Berenang)



CAMPING
(Kemah)



TRAVELLING
(Jalan")



READING
(Membaca)



COOKING
(Memasak)



FISHING
(Memancing)



SPORT
(Olahraga)



GARDENING
(Berkebun)



(Bermain game)



BOXING
(tinju)



RIDE A BICYCLE
(berseped)



HORSE RIDING
(berkuda)



ARCHERY
(memanah)



ICE SKATING
(bermain ski)



PLAYING CHEES
(bermain catur)

READING
(Membaca)



Short Story About Hobby

Little Chef

Rani is a grade 2 student who has a great love for cooking. Every day, after the school bell rings, she enthusiastically runs to the kitchen and asks her mom to teach her how to cook. The kitchen at Rani's house is always full of appetizing aromas. There were frying pans, spoons and forks, and of course, a wide variety of foodstuffs and other kitchen utensils. Rani always felt so happy when she was in the kitchen.

One day, Rani decided to try making her own chocolate cake. She had seen her mother make the cake several times and she was sure she could do it. With her mom's help, she started mixing the ingredients: flour, sugar, eggs, and of course, chocolate. After a few minutes of mixing and stirring, the cookie dough was ready to be baked. Rani was very excited. She couldn't wait to taste her homemade chocolate cake.

Once the cake was baked and cooled, it was time to taste it. Rani cut a small slice and popped it into her mouth. It was delicious! She felt very proud of her accomplishment. From that day on, Rani knew that she wanted to continue learning to cook. For her, cooking is not just about creating delicious food, but also about learning and trying new things. And most importantly, cooking is Rani's way of making the people she cares about feel good.

Rani adalah seorang siswa kelas 2 yang sangat suka memasak. Setiap hari, setelah bel pulang sekolah berbunyi, ia dengan antusias berlari ke dapur dan meminta ibunya untuk mengajarnya memasak. Dapur di rumah Rani selalu penuh dengan aroma yang menggugah selera. Ada penggorengan, sendok dan garpu, dan tentu saja, berbagai macam bahan makanan dan peralatan dapur lainnya. Rani selalu merasa sangat senang ketika berada di dapur.

Suatu hari, Rani memutuskan untuk mencoba membuat kue cokelatnya sendiri. Ia sudah beberapa kali melihat ibunya membuat kue dan ia yakin bisa melakukannya. Dengan bantuan ibunya, ia mulai mencampur bahan-

Bahannya: tepung terigu, gula, telur, dan tentu saja cokelat. Setelah beberapa menit mencampur dan mengaduk, adonan kue pun siap untuk dipanggang. Rani sangat bersemangat. Ia tidak sabar untuk mencicipi kue cokelat buatannya.

Setelah kue dipanggang dan didinginkan, tibalah saatnya untuk mencicipinya. Rani memotong sepotong kecil dan memasukkannya ke dalam mulutnya. Rasanya sangat lezat! Dia merasa sangat bangga dengan pencapaiannya. Sejak hari itu, Rani tahu bahwa dia ingin terus belajar memasak. Baginya, memasak bukan hanya tentang menciptakan makanan yang lezat, tapi juga tentang belajar dan mencoba hal-hal baru. Dan yang paling penting, memasak adalah cara Rani untuk membuat orang-orang yang dia sayangi merasa senang.

CONCLUSION

- Hobbies are activities that we enjoy doing in our free time, that bring us happiness and fulfillment, based on our interests, not out of obligation. These can range from reading to sports.
- Reading storybooks can improve children's vocabulary and reading skills, making them better and faster readers through regular practice.
- Writing regularly can help children expand their vocabulary and improve their communication skills.

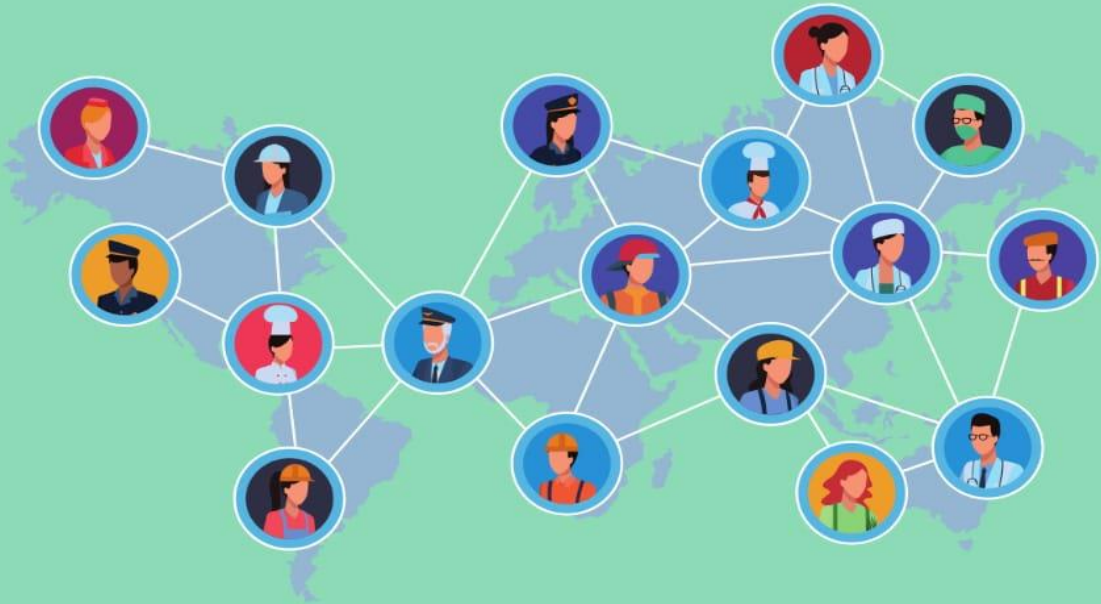
EXERCISE

Please choose the correct answer to the following questions !

1. What hobbies can you do outside the home?
 - A. Playing video games
 - B. Reading books
 - C. Playing soccer
 - D. Watching TV
2. What do you do if your hobby is drawing?
 - A. Play ball
 - B. Play video games
 - C. Writing short stories
 - D. Using pencil and paper

3. What hobbies can you do inside the house?
 - A. Swimming
 - B. Reading books
 - C. Gardening
 - D. Playing football
4. What hobbies can not you do with your friends?
 - A. Painting
 - B. Playing video games
 - C. Playing soccer
 - D. Riding a bicycle
5. What hobbies can help you learn about nature?
 - A. Playing video games
 - B. Reading books
 - C. Gardening
 - D. Watching TV
6. What hobbies can help you learn about nature and the environment?
 - A. Playing soccer
 - B. Gardening
 - C. Playing video games
 - D. Reading a book
7. What hobbies can help you learn about music?
 - A. Playing soccer
 - B. Playing musical instruments

- C. Reading a book
 - D. Playing video games
8. What hobbies can help you learn about animals?
- A. Playing ball
 - B. Gardening
 - C. Reading books about animals
 - D. Playing badminton
9. What hobbies can help you learn about history and culture?
- A. Playing kite
 - B. Reading history and culture books
 - C. Painting
 - D. Drawing
10. What hobbies can help you learn about literature and writing?
- A. Cooking
 - B. Playing musical instruments
 - C. Writing short stories or poems
 - D. Playing video games



PROFESSION



PROFFESION (Pekerjaan)



SECRETARY
(‘SEKRETARI)
Sekretaris



DIRECTOR
(DAIREKTE)
Direktur



NURSE
(NE:S)
Perawat



DOCTOR
(‘DAKTE)
Doktor



DENTIS
(DENTIS)
Dokter gigi



Ballerina
(balerina)
Penaer balet



ATHLETE
(‘aetlit)
Atlit



ANNOUNCER
(enounse:)
Penyiar



SINGER
ARCHITECT
(‘SINJE)
Penyanyi



PHOTOGRAFER
(Fotogrefe)
juru foto



CAMERAMEN
(Caemeramen)
juru kamera



(‘a: kitek)
Arsitek



REPORTER
 (ri'pote:)
 Reporter



SOLIDER
 (soulje)
 Tentara



POLICEMAN
 (pelismen)
 polisi



PILOT
 (paillet)
 Pilot



DRIVER
 (draive:)
 Sopir



CHEF
 (sef)
 Koki



TEACHER
 (ti:ce)
 Guru



Air Hosess
 ('ei:hosse)
 Pramugari



WHAT IS PROFESSION ?

- Profession is a type of job that is performed by adults to assist and provide benefits to others or society. This profession requires specific knowledge and skills in a particular field. For example is doctors who heal the sick.
- *(profesi adalah jenis pekerjaan yang dilakukan oleh orang-orang dewasa untuk membantu dan memberikan manfaat kepada orang lain atau masyarakat. Profesi ini membutuhkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan khusus dalam bidang tertentu. Contohnya adalah dokter yang menyembuhkan orang sakit).*



Now we know the
meaning of profession !
comen on Jagoan we
move to the next



Hi friends!

Now, we will learn about the duties of Each profession.

(sekarang kita akan belajar tentang tugas dari masing-masing profesi).

Hello I'm a police, my duties are to ensure the safety of others, regulate traffic, assist in emergencies and also conduct patrols.

(halo saya adalah seorang polisi, tugas saya yaitu untuk menjaga keselamatan orang lain, mengatur lalu lintas, membantu dalam keadaan darurat dan juga berpatroli).



Hello I am a doctor, my duties are providing vaccinations, prescribing medication, offering health advice, treating injuries or wounds, and many more.

(halo saya adalah seorang dokter, tugas saya yaitu memberikan vaksinasi, meresepkan obat, memberikan saran kesehatan, mengobati cedera atau luka, dan masih banyak lagi)

Hello I am a chef, my duties are washing food ingredients, preparing a variety of dishes from around the world, and also making healthy salads or smoothies for family and friends.

(halo saya adalah seorang koki, tugas saya adalah mencuci bahan makanan, membuat berbagai macam makanan di seluruh dunia, dan juga membuat salad atau smoothies yang sehat untuk keluarga dan teman).



Hello I am an Athlete, my duties are regular practice, following the rules, maintaining health, reading about sports and keeping track of progress.

(halo saya adalah seorang atlet, tugas saya adalah berlatih secara teratur, mengikuti aturan, selalu menjaga kesehatan, dan juga selalu mencatat perkembangan).

Well, those are some examples of profession and his duties.

(Nah itu dia beberapa contoh profesi dan tugas tugas nya)





WHAT IS PROFESSION ?

- Profession is a type of job that is performed by adults to assist and provide benefits to others or society. This profession requires specific knowledge and skills in a particular field. For example is doctors who heal the sick.
- *(profesi adalah jenis pekerjaan yang dilakukan oleh orang-orang dewasa untuk membantu dan memberikan manfaat kepada orang lain atau masyarakat. Profesi ini membutuhkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan khusus dalam bidang tertentu. Contohnya adalah dokter yang menyembuhkan orang sakit).*



Now we know the meaning
of profession ! comen on
Jagoan we move to the
next material !



Hello Jagoan. We have learned about the definition, duties and some vocabularies about profession, now it is your turn to tell us about your dream profession in the future !

(halo jagoan. Kita sudah belajar tentang pengertian, kewajiban dan juga beberapa kosa kata tentang Profesi, sekarang adalah giliranmu untuk menyampaikan tentang profesi impianmu di masa depan)!

For example :

Hello my name is Raka, in the future I want to become a teacher, because I like learning and also teaching other people. I also want to help many people become smarter.

(halo nama saya adalah Raka, di masa depan saya ingin menjadi seorang guru, karena saya suka belajar dan mengajar orang lain. Saya juga ingin membantu banyak orang supaya menjadi lebih pintar.

TASK I

So now, write in your book and read in front of your friends about your dream profession in the future!

(jadi sekarang, tulis di bukumu dan baca di depan teman-temanmu tentang profesi impianmu di masa depan)!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	G	R	G	H	D	E	K
V	W	D	J	Y	W	D	A	J	H	J	D	F	G	W
C	G	S	I	N	G	E	R	G	J	K	L	N	V	R
I	B	H	K	L	G	D	C	S	H	J	U	H	K	R
Y	G	H	F	N	G	R	H	G	K	B	X	S	E	S
S	L	K	J	S	O	L	I	D	E	R	S	R	T	Y
E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	T	E	A	C	H	E	R	H
A	S	F	D	H	K	K	E	N	Z	C	Z	R	E	N
P	I	O	Y	E	T	R	C	H	E	F	W	T	P	S
R	T	Y	P	I	L	O	T	W	T	Y	I	B	O	A
M	N	V	O	D	S	F	G	H	J	K	L	P	R	W
Z	X	C	L	B	M	J	R	Y	J	I	W	E	T	X
A	D	R	I	V	E	R	X	G	T	Y	N	C	E	A
Q	W	E	C	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	L	K	R	F
A	S	D	E	G	C	A	M	E	R	A	M	E	N	D

Lets find the name of this things in the box ***(ayo cari nama-nama benda ini di dalam kotak)***

Singer
Cameramen
Police
Architector

Pilot
Chef
Reporter
Driver

CONVERSATION (*percakapan*)



John (doctor)



Alex (pilot)

John : What is your profession Alex ? (*Apa profesimu Alex*)?

Alex : I am a Pilot (saya seorang pilot)

John : Where do you work as a pilot?

Alex : I work in Garuda Airlines at Lombok International Airport (*Saya bekerja di Maskapai Garuda Bandara Internasional Lombok*)

John : How long have you been working in the hotel ? (*sudah berapa lama kamu bekerja di hotel*)?

Alex : I have been working there for almost 3 years (*saya sudah bekerja hampir 3 tahun*).

Jhon : Are you happy with your job ? (*apakah kamu senang dengan pekerjaanmu*)?

Alex : Yes, of course. So, what is your profesion Jhon ? (*ya tentu saja. Jadi, apa profesimu Jhon*)?

Jhon : I am a dentist (*saya seorang dokter gigi*)

Alex : Wow that is a great job Jhon, where you work as a dentist ? (*wow itu adalah pekerjaan yang bagus, dimana kamu bekerja sebagai dokter gigi*)?

Jhon : I work in my house, because I have a private clinic (*saya bekerja dirumah karena saya memiliki klinik pribadi*)

Alex : What job are you doing as a dentist? (*apa yang kamu lakukan sebagai dokter gigi*)?

Jhon : I do many things, like dental treatment, dental cleaning and also tooth extraction (*saya melakukan banyak hal, seperti perawatan gigi, pembersihan gigi dan juga mencabut gigi*)

Alex : Are you enjoy with your job ? (*apakah kamu menikmati pekerjaanmu*)?

Jhon : Yes I really enjoy it, oke Alex I must to go home. See you next time (*iya saya sangat menikmatinya, oke Alex saya harus pulang. Sampai jumpa lagi*)

Alex : Okay Jhon, see you too (*okay jhon, sampai jumpa juga*).

CONCLUSION

Based on the basic material on various professions, it can be concluded that professions have various roles and responsibilities in society. Each profession is unique, with different skill and knowledge requirements. A good understanding of the various professions can help a person make career choices that suit their interests, talents and personal goals.

EXCERCISE

1. What do you call someone who takes care of sick people?

- a) Teacher
- b) Doctor
- c) Chef

2. Who works in a restaurant and cooks food?

- a) Pilot
- b) Waiter
- c) Chef

3. Who helps to put out fires?

- a) Firefighter
- b) Librarian
- c) Musician

4. What do you call a person who flies a plane?

- a) Captain
- b) Police officer
- c) Pilot

5. Who takes care of your teeth?

- a) Dentist
- b) Astronaut
- c) Farmer

6. Who delivers the mail to your house?

- a) Chef
- b) Mail carrier
- c) Gardener

7. Who teaches students in school?

- a) Chef
- b) Teacher
- c) Artist

8. What do you call a person who fixes cars?

- a) Mechanic
- b) Painter
- c) Carpenter

9. Who catches bad people and keeps us safe?

- a) Firefighter
- b) Police officer
- c) Farmer

10. Who grows fruits and vegetables?

- a) Astronaut
- b) Librarian
- c) Farmer

11. Who takes care of animals in a zoo?

- a) Zoologist
- b) Teacher
- c) Musician

12. What do you call a person who makes buildings?

- a) Builder
- b) Pilot
- c) Waiter

13. Who plays music and sings on stage?

- a) Gardener

b) Musician

c) Dentist

14. Who takes care of the books in a library?

a) Chef

b) Librarian

c) Doctor

15. Who drives a big truck and delivers packages?

a) Delivery person

b) Police officer

c) Carpenter

ESSAY

1. What the duties of farmer ?
2. What the duties of Teacher?
3. What the duties of Doctor?

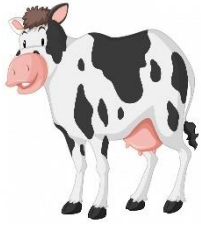
ANIMALS





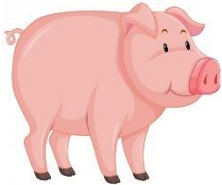
MONKEY (monyet)

Monkey is the term for all members of the primates that are not prosimians or apes, whether living in the Old or New Worlds(Monyet adalah istilah untuk semua anggota primata yang bukan prosimia atau kera, baik yang tinggal di Dunia Lama maupun Dunia Baru)



COW (sapi)

Cow are farm animals belonging to the family Bovidae and subfamily Bovinae. Cattle are raised primarily to utilize their milk and meat as human food. (Sapi atau lembu adalah hewan ternak anggota famili Bovidae dan subfamili Bovinae. Sapi dipelihara terutama untuk dimanfaatkan susu dan dagingnya sebagai pangan manusia.)



PIG (babi)

Pigs are a type of monogastric livestock (single-chambered stomach) characterized by a long snout, thick skin, coarse hair, and a glue nose. (Babi adalah jenis ternak monogastrik (lambung dengan bilik satu) dengan ciri ciri bermoncong panjang, berkulit tebal, berbulu kasar, berhidung lempem)



TIGER (harimau)

Tigers are characterized by distinctive stripes on their fur, which are dark vertical stripes on orange fur, with white undercoat. (Harimau memiliki ciri loreng yang khas pada bulunya, berupa garis-garis vertikal gelap pada bulu oranye, dengan bulu bagian bawah berwarna putih.)

LION (singa)



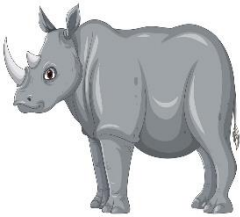
Lions' bodies are long and they have large heads, as well as short legs. (Tubuh singa itu panjang dan mereka memiliki kepala yang besar, serta kaki mereka yang pendek.)

DOG (anjing)



Dogs are predatory and scavenging animals, having sharp teeth and powerful jaws to attack, bite and tear food apart. (Anjing adalah hewan pemangsa dan hewan pemakan bangkai, memiliki gigi tajam dan rahang yang kuat untuk menyerang, menggigit, dan mencabik-cabik makanan.)

RHINO (badak)



Rhinos are one of Indonesia's endangered large mammals, characterized by large ears, grayish brown or reddish skin. (Badak merupakan salah satu mamalia besar di Indonesia yang terancam punah, ciri-cirinya telinga yang besar, kulit berwarna coklat keabu-abuan atau kemerahan)

CHICKEN (ayam)



Chicken is one of the birds that has wings but cannot fly. Chickens are also omnivores or all-eaters. Chickens are commonly kept for their meat and eggs. (Ayam merupakan satu di antara unggas yang memiliki sayap tapi tidak dapat terbang. Ayam juga termasuk hewan omnivora atau pemakan segalanya. Ayam biasa dipelihara untuk dimanfaatkan daging dan telurnya.)



ZEBRA (zebra)

Zebbras can be easily recognized because they have a distinctive black-and-white mottled pattern. (Zebra dapat dengan mudah dikenali karena mereka memiliki pola belang-belang hitam-putih yang khas.)

GOOSE (angsa)



Geese are large water birds of the genus Cygnus family Anatidae, characterized by a large body, long curved neck, large webbed feet, and beautiful plumage color. (Angsa adalah burung air berukuran besar dari genus Cygnus famili Anatidae, ciri-cirinya adalah Memiliki tubuh besar, leher panjang melengkung, kaki berselaput besar, dan warna bulu yang cantik)

TURTLES (kura-kura)



A distinctive feature possessed by turtles is the presence of a shell called the carapace on the dorsal part and plastron on the ventral part. (Ciri khas yang dimiliki oleh kura-kura adalah adanya cangkang yang disebut karapas pada bagian dorsal dan plastron pada bagian ventral.)

DUCK (bebek)



Ducks are one of the most common and easy to find bird species. They are also often referred to as waterfowl because they live in areas with rivers, ponds, or lakes. (Bebek adalah salah satu spesies burung yang umum dan mudah sekali untuk ditemukan. Hewan tersebut juga sering disebut sebagai waterfowl atau unggas air karena mereka hidup di daerah yang memiliki sungai, kolam, atau danau.)



GIRAFFE (jerapah)

Giraffes have long legs and irregular brown skin. Its neck can flex. Giraffes are the tallest of all land animals. (Jerapah punya kaki panjang dan kulit berwarna coklat tidak beraturan. lehernya bisa melentur. Jerapah adalah hewan tertinggi dari semua hewan darat.



KANGAROOS (kanguru)

Kangaroos have two strong hind legs and their large feet are designed for hopping. (Kanguru mempunyai dua kaki belakang yang kuat dan telapak kakinya yang besar didesain untuk melompat-lompat.)



KOALA BEARS (koala)

The koala is a marsupial native to Australia and the sole representative of the Phascolarctidae family. The word koala comes from Dharug, an indigenous Australian language, which means no water or no drinking.

Koala adalah salah satu binatang berkantung khas dari Australia dan merupakan wakil satu-satunya dari keluarga Phascolarctidae. Kata koala berasal dari bahasa Dharug, salah satu bahasa Australia pribumi yang berarti tidak ada air atau dapat juga diartikan tidak minum.

Example Sentences about Animals :

- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)
- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)
- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)
- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)

- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)
- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)
- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)
- I have a cat, he is so cute and fluffy (aku punya kucing, dia sangat lucu dan berbulu lembut)

CONCLUSION

The importance of protecting animals is emphasized by the statement that without the help of other animals, humans may not be able to survive. This highlights the interdependence between humans and animals in the ecosystem, and that conservation and protection efforts for animals are essential to ensure the survival of humans and the sustainability of planet Earth.

EXERCISE

Read the text and answer the questions number 1-5!

Brandon has five pets. He has two dogs and three cats. His dogs are named Coco and Koko. Meanwhile his cats are named Milo, Silo, and Celo. Brandon gives his pets fresh food and water every day.

He also gives each of his pets vitamins. He regularly brings his pets to the vet and salon every month. Brandon loves his pets so much, he feels happy whenever he is with his pets.

1. How many pets does Brandon have?
 - a. Two pets
 - b. Three pets
 - c. Five pets
 - d. Seven pets
2. How many cats does Brandon have?
 - a. One cat
 - b. Two cats
 - c. Three cats
 - d. Four cats

3. How does Brandon feel when he is with his pets?

- a. Happy
- b. Angry
- c. Sad
- d. Dissapointed

4. What Brandon does for his pets, except ...

- a. Gives fresh food
- b. Gives water
- c. Gives vitamin
- d. Gives clothes

5. When didi Brandon take his pets to the vet and salon?

- a. Every week
- b. Every month
- c. Every day
- d. Every weekend

6. This pets can swim very well. The pets is ...

- a. Chicken
- b. Duck
- c. Dog
- d. Butterfly

7. This is one of a pets. This is ...

- a. Tiger
- b. Lion
- c. Crab
- d. Turtle

8. This animal has 4 legs. Some farmers take their milk. It's a tame one. What animal is it?

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

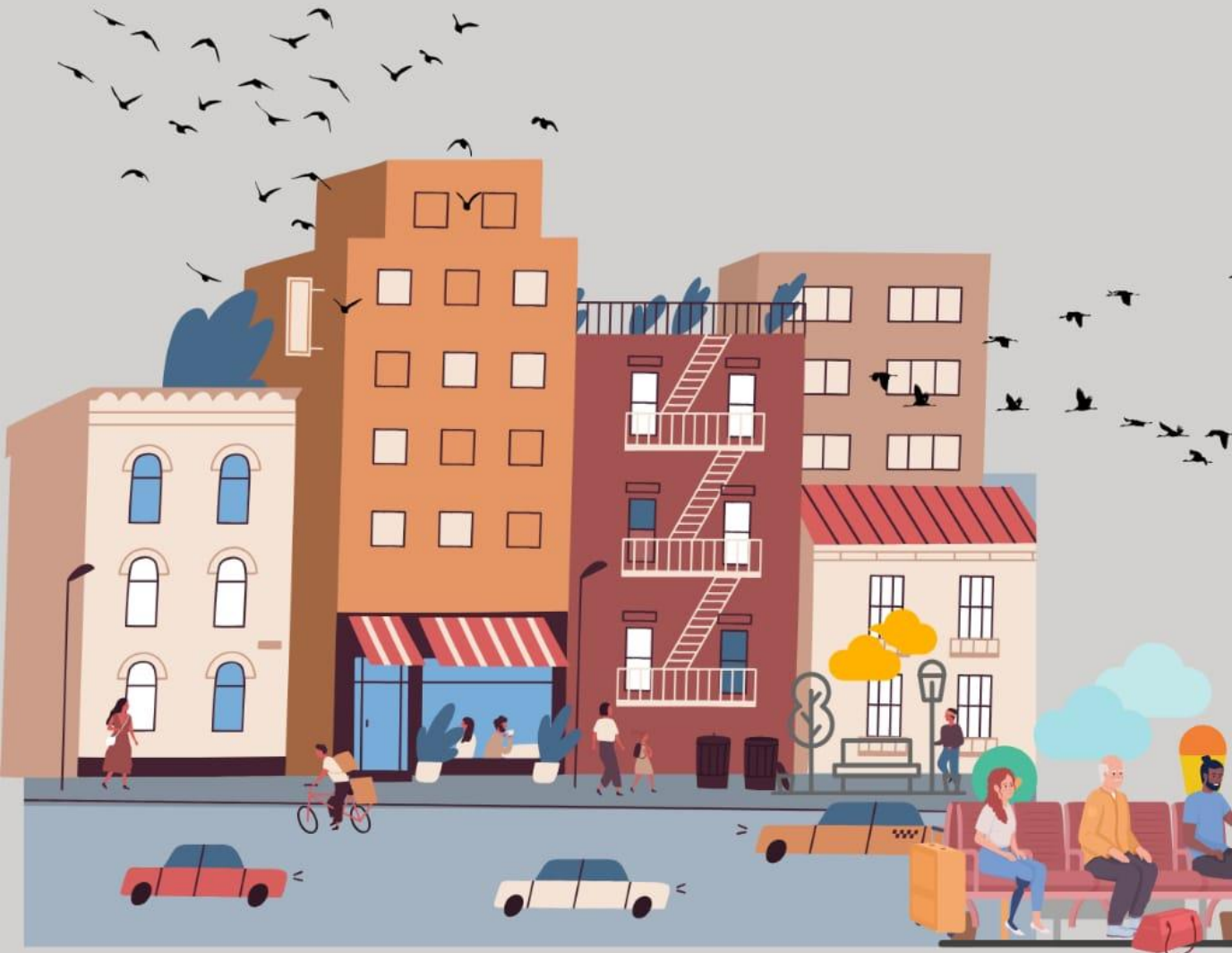
9. A goat eats ...

- a. Milk
- b. Meat
- c. Carrot
- d. Grass

10. A cow produces ...

- a. Grass
- b. Meat and milk
- c. Meat and water
- d. Water and milk

PUBLIC PLACES





The statement is an introduction to a discussion or lesson about the vocabulary related to public places in English. The speaker invites everyone and expresses a desire to discuss the topic of public places vocabulary. The mention that this material is part of basic English vocabulary, typically taught in elementary school or kindergarten, suggests that it is fundamental knowledge. The speaker encourages not only children but also adults to learn and enhance their vocabulary in public places, emphasizing that a rich vocabulary contributes to fluency in English. The text then indicates an intention to explore the names of public places.

- school = Sekolah
- mosque = mesjid
- train station = stasiun kereta
- airport = bandara
- amusement park = taman hiburan
- clinic = klinik
- cinema = bioskop
- cafe = kafe
- cafeteria = kantin
- town hall = balai kota
- post office = kantor pos
- coffee shop = warung kopi
- bank = bank
- barbershop = tukang cukur
- bus station = halte bus
- bookstore = toko buku
- gift shop = toko hadiah
- hotel = hotel
- gym = gym
- inn = penginapan
- ice cream shop = toko eskrim
- funeral home = rumah duka

- kiosk store = warung pinggir jalan
- library = perpustakaan
- gas station = SPBU
- mall = mall
- market = pasar
- restaurant = restoran
- park = taman
- stadium = stadion
- supermarket = supermarket
- pet shop = toko hewan peliharaan
- university = universitas
- zoo = kebun binatang

EXAMPLE SENTENCE OF PUBLIC PLACES

1. There are many animals in the zoo (*ada banyak binatang di kebun binatang*)
2. Kids are playing in the park (*anak-anak bermain di taman*)
3. We are studying at school (*kami belajar di sekolah*)
4. Me and my mother go to the market every morning (*aku dan ibuku pergi ke pasar setiap pagi*)
5. The bookstore was so crowded because there is a discount (*toko bukunya sangat penuh karena sedang ada diskon*)
6. We stays in the hotel for two days (*kami tinggal di hotel selama dua hari*)
7. We will go to the cinema in the end of the week (*kami akan pergi ke bioskop pada akhir pekan*)
8. People are waiting for bus in the bus station (*orang-orang sedang menunggu bis di halte bis*)
9. I buy you a present in the gift shop (*aku membelikanmu hadiah di toko hadiah*)
10. We go to the pet shop to buy some food for our cats (*kami pergi ke toko hewan untuk membeli makanan untuk kucing kami*)

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the public place material can be divided based on the name and types of public places. Understanding the various types of public places such as parks, markets, shopping centers, and other public facilities provides an overview of the diversity of functions and roles of public

places in everyday life. Each public place has a special role in supporting the social, economic and cultural activities of the community.

EXERCISE

Read Carefully and choose the correct answer between a, b, c, or d.

1. Nayla wants to.....daily needs at the marker
 - a. Borrow
 - b. Buy
 - c. Bring
 - d. Save
2. He is going to.....to borrow book
 - a. Bookstore
 - b. Books market
 - c. Liblary
 - d. Laboratory
3. Kevin and Meryto go to cinema
 - a. Wants
 - b. Want
 - c. Wanting
 - d. Want
4. The cat and the dog behind the tree
 - a. Is
 - b. Am
 - c. Are
 - d. Were

5. The cat and the dog behind the tree

a. Is

c. Are

b. Am

d. Were

MID TEST

A. Multiple Choice (pilihan ganda)

2. bi – ou – ou – kei = ...
 - a. Book
 - b. Bag
 - c. Blind
3. This letter is ... K
 - a. yu
 - b. kei
 - c. dabelyuw
4. His name is W I S N U = ...
 - a. dabelyu-ai-es-en-yu
 - b. bie – ai – es- em – ei
 - c. jei-i-ar-yu-kei
5. “11” That number is....
 - a. Twelve
 - b. Thirteen
 - c. Eleven
6. 5 6 ... 8
 - a. seven
 - b. six
 - c. five
7. $10 + 14 = \dots$
 - a. Twenty-six
 - b. Thirteen
 - c. Twenty-four
8. Good morning = ...
 - a. Selamat tidur
 - b. Selamat makan
 - c. Selamat pagi
9. How do you do? =
 - a. Bagaimana dengannu?
 - b. Apa kabar?
 - c. Siapa kamu?

Lisa : Hello Randa, let me introduce you to Clara.

Randa : Hi, Clara. Pleased to meet you!

The underlined sentence shows us the expression of?

(Kalimat yang digarisbawahi menunjukkan kepada kita ekspresi dari?)

- a. Greetings
- b. Goodbye
- c. Congratulations

10. Good luck =

- a. Selamat malam
- b. Semoga sukses
- c. Selamat pagi

11. Mikail :

Rani : Good evening.

- a. Good morning
- b. Good night
- c. Good evening

12. Where are you from? =

- a. Selamat tinggal?
- b. Dari mana kamu berasal?
- c. Siapa namamu?

13. "Feet" in Indonesian language is

...

- a. Tangan
- b. Mata
- c. Kepala

14. Which part of the body do we use to see?

- a. Ears
- b. Eyes
- c. Nose

15. Which part of the body do we use to smell?

- a. Mouth

b. Ears

c. Nose

16. "Hair" in Indonesian language is

...

- a. Rambut
- b. Kepala
- c. Tangan

17. I have a father and mother. They are my ...

- a. Parents
- b. Grandparents

Text for number 18-21!

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.

(Saya Gina. Aku punya keluarga. Ada ayah, ibu, kakak, dan adik. Orang tuaku bernama Bapak dan Ibu Bayu. Kakakku bernama Anto dan adikku bernama Selvi)

- 18. Mr. Bayu is Gina's ...
 - a. Brother
 - b. Father
 - c. Mother
- 19. Selvi is Gina's ...
 - a. Father
 - b. Sister
 - c. Aunty
- 20. Anto is Gina's ...
 - a. Mother
 - b. Brother
 - c. Father
- 21. Mrs. Bayu is Gina's ...
 - a. Uncle
 - b. Sister
 - c. Mother
- 22. The knife is in the....
 - a. Living room
 - b. Bedroom
 - c. Kitchen
- 23. My mother is watering the flowers in the
 - a. Kitchen
 - b. Dining room
 - c. Garden
- 24. Mom: Please take this meat in the So, it will stay cold.
 - a. Rice cooker
 - b. Refrigerator
- 25.

We brush our teeth in the

- a. Bathroom
- b. Living room
- c. Kitchen

B. Essay (esai)

- 1. M - Y - F - R - I - E - N - D =
...
- 2. ci - ou - yu - en - ti - ar - wai =
...
- 3. Thirty - fifteen = ...
- 4. 25 = ...
- 5. Aya :?
Danu: My name is Danu.
- 6. Nabila :
Faiz : I am fine.
- 7. See you =
- 8. Have a nice day =
- 9. We have hands.
- 10. We jump with our
- 11. Father, mother, brother and sister
- 12. She is Mrs. Eka. She is my ...



- 13. Where do you put your clothes?
- 14. My mother is cooking in the...
- 15. Kakek is pronounced as...



READING



Reading is a mental process where we interpret written or printed symbols in the form of sentences and paragraphs to get meaning or information. This process involves understanding the words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs that are written.

Reading involves not only recognizing letters and words, but also understanding the context, ideas, and messages that the author is trying to convey. Reading also helps us to expand our knowledge, improve our understanding of the world, and develop our imagination and creativity.

THE BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS :

A. Parts of a Sentence

A sentence generally consists of two main parts, the subject and the predicate.

1. The subject is the person or thing that performs the action or activity in the sentence.

Example: "Budi" in the sentence "Budi played soccer".

2. The predicate is the action or activity that the subject performs. Example: "playing ball" in the sentence "Budi played ball".

B. Making Sentences

Now, let's try making our own sentences. Remember, a sentence must have a subject and a predicate. Example: "The cat is sleeping" or "I like ice cream".

C. Reading Sentences

Now that we've learned how to make sentences, let's try reading sentences. Try reading the following sentences aloud and clearly: "Dad went to the market" and "Sister bought a new book".



READING SHORT PARAGRAF

A paragraph is a collection of sentences that stand alone and discuss one particular idea or topic. Each paragraph usually starts with a main sentence or topic sentence that describes the main idea of the paragraph. The other sentences in the paragraph serve to support or explain the main idea.

A. Getting to Know Paragraphs

Paragraphs usually start with a main sentence that gives the main idea or topic. The sentences that follow provide additional details or information about the idea.

For example: "Cats are popular pets. They are independent and playful animals. Many people like cats because they are cute and sweet."

B. Reading Paragraphs

When reading a paragraph, try to understand the main idea and the details given. Read slowly and make sure you understand each sentence.

For example: "A bicycle is a good vehicle for exercise and getting around the city. With a bicycle, we can exercise while enjoying the scenery. In addition, bicycles are also environmentally friendly because they do not produce pollution."

C. Making Paragraphs

Now that we've learned how to read paragraphs, let's try making our own. Remember, a paragraph should have a main idea and some details.

READING SHORT STORIES

Short stories are stories that are simple, short, and easy to understand. These short stories usually contain a single event or adventure involving one or more characters.

For example:

The Hare and the Tortoise



Once upon a time, there was a proud hare and a patient tortoise. They were friends, but the hare always underestimated the tortoise because he moved very slowly. One day, the tortoise challenged the hare to a running race. The hare, confident that he would win, accepted the challenge.

The race began, and as expected, the hare took the lead right away. But he was so sure of his victory that he decided to take a short nap. Meanwhile, the tortoise kept moving forward at a slow but steady pace. When the hare woke up, he was surprised to see that the tortoise had almost reached the finish line. He ran as fast as he could, but it was too late. The tortoise had already won!

READING POETRY



Steps for reading a poetry :

1. **Title and Author:** Start by reading the title poem and noting who the author is to get an initial idea of the theme or tone of the poem.
2. **Read Carefully:** Read the poem in its entirety carefully. Focus on the key words, imagery, and language style used.
3. **Understand the Structure:** Pay attention to the structure of the poem, including the number of lines, stanzas, and rhyme patterns. This can provide insight into how the poem is organized.
4. **Choose a Theme:** identify the main theme or message that the author wants to convey. Is it love, natural beauty, or social conflict?
5. **Analyze Language and Style:** Pay attention to the use of language and literary styles such as metaphor, symbolism, or personification. Are there any key words that give deep meaning?
6. **Pay Attention to Rhythm and Sound:** Listen to the rhythm and sound in the poem. Is there a particular rhythmic pattern or striking use of alliteration?
7. **Interpret the Implied Meaning:** Don't forget the implied meaning. Some poems can have a deeper meaning behind the words used.

POEM EXAMPLE :

The Butterfly

O butterfly	Hopping from one flower to another
How beautiful you are	When I approach you
Your wings are colorful	Shyly
You flap endlessly	Fly away leaving

O butterfly	The flower bud
How happy you are	Fly away again and again
Can fly here and there	The butterfly

CONCLUSION

Reading is a multifaceted activity that offers many benefits. It enhances cognitive abilities, expands knowledge, and fosters empathy by exposing readers to diverse perspectives. In addition, reading encourages critical thinking and improves language skills, making it a fundamental tool for personal and intellectual development

WRITING





WHAT IS

WRITING ?

termasuk esai, cerita, surat, atau artikel, dan merupakan keterampilan yang penting dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan, seperti pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan ekspresi pribadi. Dalam bab ini, kita akan belajar cara menulis. Menulis adalah salah satu keterampilan yang harus dimiliki seseorang. Kemampuan menulis dapat dikembangkan dari waktu ke waktu. Dengan latihan dan umpan balik, seseorang dapat menjadi penulis yang lebih efektif dan terampil.

Writing is the activity of arranging words and sentences to convey ideas, information, or feelings in written form. It is a way of communication that involves using written language to share thoughts or convey a message to a reader. Writing can take many forms, including essays, stories, letters, or articles, and is an important skill in many aspects of life, such as education, work, and personal expression. In this chapter, we will learn how to write. Writing is one of the skills that someone must have. Writing can be developed over time. With practice and feedback, someone can become a more effective and skilled writer.

Menulis adalah kegiatan merangkai kata dan kalimat untuk menyampaikan ide, informasi, atau perasaan dalam bentuk tulisan. Ini adalah cara komunikasi yang melibatkan penggunaan bahasa tertulis untuk berbagi pikiran atau menyampaikan pesan kepada pembaca. Menulis dapat dilakukan dalam berbagai bentuk,

A. Writing Your Daily Activities

sehari-hari seperti makan, mandi, bekerja,



dan tidur. Dengan kata lain, daily activity mencakup semua tindakan yang dilakukan secara teratur dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Daily activity refers to the activities carried out by an individual every day. This can include daily routines such as eating, bathing, working, and sleeping. In other words, daily activity encompasses all regularly performed actions in daily life.

Daily activity atau aktivitas harian merujuk kepada kegiatan yang dilakukan setiap hari oleh seseorang. Ini bisa mencakup rutinitas

Vocabulary Daily Activities

- Wake up = Bangun
- Brush my teeth = Menggosok gigiku
- Comb my hair = Menyisir rambutku
- Clean the house = Membersihkan rumah
- Play with my friends = Bermain bersama teman-temanku
- Water the flowers = Menyiram bunga
- Take a bath = Mandi
- Wash my face = Mencuci muka
- Eat breakfast = Sarapan
- Study at school = Belajar di sekolah
- Watch TV = Nonton TV
- Read a book = Membaca buku
- Wash my hair = Keramas
- Get dressed = Memakai baju
- Go to school = Pergi ke sekolah
- Come back from school = Pulang dari sekolah
- Do my homework = Mengerjakan PR
- Go to sleep = Pergi tidur
- Have dinner = Makan malam
- Take a break = Istirahat
- Drink coffee = Minum kopi
- Take a nap = Tidur siang
- I have lunch = Makan siang
- Play video games = Main video games
- Go shopping = Pergi berbelanja
- Go out with my friends = Pergi bersama teman-teman
- Go to work = Pergi bekerja
- Visit my parents = Mengunjungi orang tuaku
- I drive back home = Aku menyetir kembali ke ruma

Daily Activity Sentence Example

I usually wake up at 04.30 a.m in the



morning

(Saya biasanya bangun pada jam 04.30 di pagi hari)

I go to school at 06.30 a.m

(Aku pergi ke sekolah jam 06.30)

My father take me to the school with his car

(Ayahku membawa aku ke sekolah dengan mobilnya)

In the school, I study from 6.30 a.m until 11.00 a.m

(Di sekolah aku belajar dari jam 6.30 - jam 11.00)

After school, I play video games with my friends

(Sepulang sekolah aku bermain video games dengan teman-temanku)

I'm doing my homework in the night than I go to sleep

(Aku mengerjakan PR-ku di malam hari kemudianaku pergi tidur)



CONCLUSION

Writing is the activity of arranging words and sentences to convey ideas, information, or feelings in written form.

Daily activity refers to the activities carried out by an individual every day.

A postcard is a small card used to send messages or greetings to friends or family.

Birthday card is a post card made to congratulate someone on their birthday.

Graduation card is a greeting card made to celebrate someone's graduation from school, such as graduating from college.



Exercise 1

Let's make your daily activity text, like the example above!

Answer the question based on your daily activities.

1. Teacher : What do you do in the morning?

You : I _____.

2. Teacher : What do you do in the afternoon?

You :
I _____.

3. Teacher : What do you do in the night?

You :
I _____.

Read carefully and fill the gap with the answers below.

|| get up || bathroom || brush || dressed || kitchen || drink
arrive || home || lunch || have || watch || homework || sleep ||

_____ and comb my hair. Then I go to the _____. In the kitchen, I _____ a glass of milk for breakfast. At seven o'clock, I go to _____. I go to school by _____. At eight o'clock I _____ at school and then I study. At one o'clock I go _____. At home, I have _____ and play with my friends. At seven o'clock I _____ dinner with my family and then we _____ TV. After watching TV, I do my _____. At a half past nine I go to _____.

Daily

Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

Activity Paragraph Sentence Example

My Day

Every morning I _____ at five o'clock. First, I go to the _____. In the bathroom, I _____ my teeth and take a bath. After that, I get

Teks 1

My Daily Activities

I usually wake up in the morning at 4.00 a.m. Then I immediately pray subuh.

Before I go to school I already tidied my room, breakfast, and fed my cat. I go to school at 06.30 with my father accompany me. In the school I study from 06.30 a.m until 12.00 p.m. After school, I immediately change my clothes and have a lunch. After that, I play with my beloved cat. In the afternoon, I usually watch TV with my family. In the night, I do my homework and go to sleep at 09.00.

Teks 2

My School Activities

I go to school at 6.15 a.m. I go to school with my father. I arrive at school at 6.30 a.m. In the school, I clean my classroom with my friends. Then after the bell ring, all the students go inside the class. Then we pray together. At school, we almost had 3 until 4 subjects to learn. At a 12.30 p.m we finish the lesson, and finally go to home.

WRITE A POSTCARD

(Menulis Kartu Ucapan)





What is Postcard ?

A postcard is a small card used to send messages or greetings to friends or family. Children can decorate it and write a personal message as a creative way to communicate or share news with others.

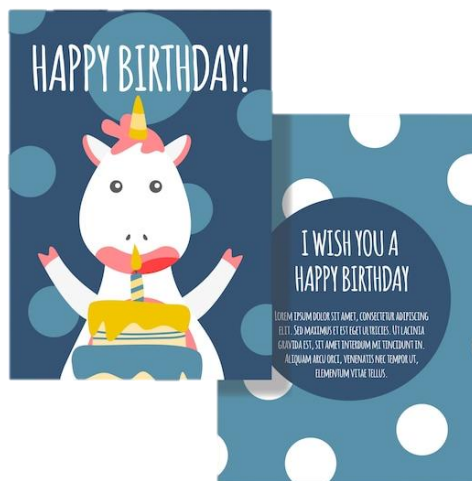
Kartu ucapan adalah selembar kartu kecil yang digunakan untuk mengirim pesan atau ucapan kepada teman atau keluarga. Anak-anak dapat menghiasnya dan menulis pesan pribadi sebagai cara kreatif untuk berkomunikasi atau memberikan kabar kepada orang lain.

KINDS OF POSTCARD

(Jenis-jenis kartu ucapan)



There are several kinds of Postcard. Lets learn about that now !



Birthday Card

(Kartu Ucapan Ulang Tahun)

Birthday card is a post card made to congratulate someone on their birthday.

Kartu ucapan ulang tahun adalah kartu ucapan yang dibuat untuk memberikan selamat ulang tahun kepada seseorang.



Hi Jagoan ! please look at the example of the birthday card below and try to make it with your friends.

Hi Jagoan ! tolongg perhatikan contoh kartu ucapan ulang tahun dibawah ini dan cobalah untuk membuatnya bersama temanmu.

Example

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

MY BEAUTIFUL FRIEND

I hope all the best thing for you, be happy and stay healthy. Hopefully you will be better than before.

SELAMAT ULANG TAHUN TEMAN KU YANG CANTIK

Saya berharap semua yang terbaik untukmu, tetap bahagia dan sehat selalu. Semoga kamu menjadi lebih baik dari sebelumnya.



Graduation Card

Kartu ucapan selamat lulus

Graduation card is a greeting card made to celebrate someone's graduation from school, such as graduating from college.

Kartu ucapan kelulusan adalah kartu ucapan yang dibuat untuk merayakan kelulusan seseorang dari sekolah, misalnya lulus dari bangku kuliah.



Hi Jagoan ! please look at the example of the graduation card below and try to make it with your friends.

Hi Jagoan ! tolongg perhatikan contoh kartu ucapan kelulusan dibawah ini dan cobalah untuk membuatnya bersama temanmu.

Example

Hello Angel !

HAPPY GRADUATION

All your hard work finally paid off. You truly deserve it, congratulations buddy!

See you on top!

Halo, Kevin!

SELAMAT WISUDA

*Semua kerja kerasmu akhirnya terbayar.
Kamu benar-benar layak mendapatkannya,
selamat sobat!*

Sampai jumpa di puncak!



Now we will do the exercise !

Do your best and good luck !

1. Please make a Birthday card and give your friend !
2. Please make a Graduation card and give your friend!

SPEAK UP



SPEAKING



Daily Conversation

(percakapan sehari-hari)



On Sunday morning, Alex and Rio talking on the phone

Alex	Rio
Good morning Rio	Morning alex
How are you today ?	I am fine, and you ?
I am fine too. What are you doing now ?	I am watching TV in living room
With whom you watching TV ?	With my younger sister, how about you ? what are you doing ?
I am helping my mother to tidy up my bedroom	Wow, you are really dilligent. But, why you call me ?
I invite you come to my birthday party in this afternoon	Thanks for the invitation
Your welcome, and please come with your younger sister	Okay, I will tell her now
Thank you Rio, I will continue to help my mother. See you later and have a nice day	See you too Alex.



Task 1.

Please choose the correct word to fill in the blank and practice with your friend !

(tolong pilih kata yang benar untuk mengisi bagian yang kosong dan praktikkan bersama teman mu)

You : Hello good morning _____ *(your friend name)*

Friend : Morning _____ *(your name)*

You : Where ___ you go for holiday ? *(will/can)*

Friend : I will ___ to the Beach *(go/no)*

You : With whom ?

Friend : I will go _____ my brother *(when/with)*

You : Thats great ! Have a nice holiday _____ *(your friend name)*

Friend : Thank you, how about you ? _____ will you go ? *(how/where)*

You : I will _____ my grandmother in Bandung *(go/visit)*

Friend : With whom ?

You : I will go with my family.

Friend : Okay _____ *(your name)* have a great holiday. I must to go now, nice to meet you !

You : Nice to meet you too.

Vocabulary

Go : Pergi	Visit : Mengunjungi	Beach : Pantai
Will : Akan	Holiday : Liburan	With : Dengan

DESCRIBING THINGS

(MENDESKRIPSIKAN BENDA)



Describing things is a way of explaining something using words. For example, to describe an apple, you could say, "The apple is round, green or red in color and tastes sweet."

Mendeskripsikan benda adalah cara menjelaskan sesuatu menggunakan kata-kata. Sebagai contoh, untuk menggambarkan sebuah apel, kamu bisa mengatakan, "Apel itu bulat, berwarna hijau atau merah dan rasanya manis."

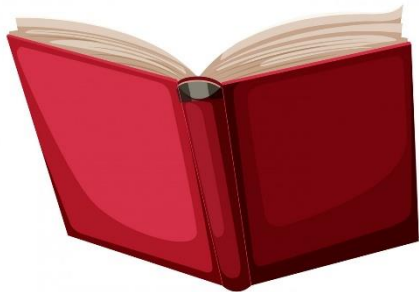


Vocabulary

Bulat : Round	Halus : Smooth	Ungu : Purple
Persegi : Square	Manis : Sweet	Hitam : Black
Segitiga : Triangle	Pahit : Bitter	Putih : White
Panjang : Long	Asam : Sour	Coklat : Brown
Pendek : Short	Asin : Salty	Abu-abu : Grey
Tinggi : Tall	Pedas : Spicy	Mobil : Car
Besar : Big	Merah : Red	Kendaraan : Vehicle
Kecil : Small	Kuning : Yellow	Cabai : Chilli
Sedang : Medium	Hijau : Green	Banyak : Many
Kasar : Rough	Biru : Blue	Sedikit : Little

Hello Jagoan, please look at some examples of Describing Things below !

(halo Jagoan, tolong perhatikan beberapa contoh deskripsi benda dibawah ini) !



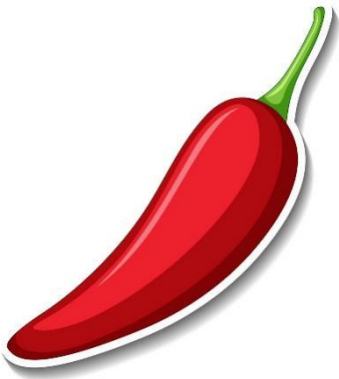
This is a book, this book is square with a red cover. The book contains a lot of knowledge that is useful for students and many people.

(Ini adalah sebuah buku , buku ini berbentuk persegi dengan sampul yang berwarna merah. Buku berisi banyak pengetahuan yang bermanfaat bagi siswa dan banyak orang).

This is a chair that has brown color, this chairs has four legs, two at the front and two at back. The chairs are used for sitting.

(Ini adalah kursi yang memiliki warna coklat, kursi ini memiliki, dua didepan dan dua di belakang. Kursi digunakan untuk duduk).





Chili is a fruit with a spicy taste and is available in various colors such as red, green, or yellow. It comes in various shapes, ranging from long to round. Chili is often used as a seasoning to add a spicy flavor to dishes.

Cabai adalah buah yang memiliki rasa pedas dan tersedia dalam berbagai warna seperti merah, hijau, atau kuning. Bentuknya bervariasi, mulai dari yang panjang hingga bulat. Cabai sering digunakan sebagai bumbu untuk menambahkan rasa pedas pada masakan.



This is a car, and it is blue in color. It is a four-wheeled vehicle used for transportation. The car comes in many color variants and has a roof to provide protection from the sun's heat and rain.

Ini adalah sebuah mobil, mobil ini memiliki warna biru. Kendaraan roda empat yang digunakan untuk transportasi. Mobil memiliki banyak varian warna. Mobil juga memiliki atap sehingga bisa melindungi kita dari panas nya matahari dan juga hujan.



Task 2.

After reading some of the examples above, now is the time for us to learn to describe things.

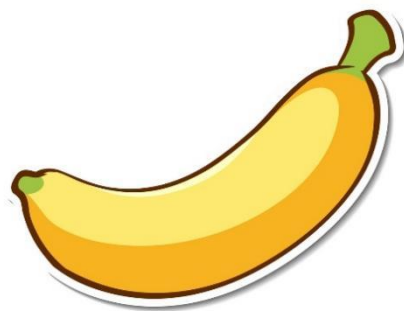
Setelah membaca beberapa contoh di atas, kini saatnya kita belajar mendeskripsikan sesuatu.

Please describe the things below and then read in the front of your friend !

(tolong deskripsikan benda-benda dibawah ini lalu bacalah di depan teman-teman mu) !



strawberry



Banana



Black Board



Pencil



Fish



Pig



Ball



Table

CONCLUSION

(Kesimpulan)



Speaking is the act of expressing thoughts, ideas, or information through verbal communication using words and sounds.

Conversation is a conversation that someone has with another person to discuss something that is considered important or not important. Can be done by 2 or more people in one group or meeting.

Describing things is a way of explaining something using words

Exercise (Latihan)

1. What the definition of Speaking !
2. Please make an example of Describing something !
3. Please make an example of Daily conversation with your teacher !

HOW TO MEMORIZE ??



Memorizing text can be a fun and engaging activity for young learners. In this guide, we will explore creative and effective ways to help children beginners memorize text in English.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

Hello, young readers! We are diving into the colorful world of "The Rainbow Adventure." Get ready for a journey filled with magic, friendship, and, of course, rainbows!

In this understanding, we'll explore the characters, the plot, and some exciting new words that will make our reading adventure. even more enjoyable.





Plot Summary:


The Rainbow Adventure

The Rainbow Adventure follows Raina, a curious girl who stumbles upon a magical key that unlocks the doorway to the world of rainbows. With Sunny's help, Raina embarks on a quest to restore the colors stolen by Gloomy, the grumpy cloud. Along the way, they learn valuable lessons about teamwork, kindness, and the beauty of diversity.

Key Characters

- 1) Raina the Rainbow Keeper: Our spirited protagonist who discovers a magical key to the world of rainbows.
- 2) Sunny the Sunshine Sprite: A cheerful companion who helps Raina on her rainbow adventure.
- 3) Gloomy the Grumpy Cloud: The mischievous character causing trouble in the colorful world.





Vocabulary:

- Rainbow: Pelangi
- Adventure: Petualangan
- Curious: Penasaran
- Stumble: Tersandung
- Magic: Sihir
- Key: Kunci
- Embark: Memulai
- loomy: Suram
- Lesson: Pelajaran
- Teamwork: Kerja sama tim
- Kindness: Kebaikan

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who is the main character in "The Rainbow Adventure"?
2. What is the role of Sunny in the story?
3. Why is Gloomy causing trouble in the colorful world?
4. Can you describe a moment in the story that made you feel happy or excited?

Critical Thinking Corner:

1. If you were Raina, how would you use the magical key differently?
2. How do you think the characters felt when they saw the world without colors?
3. What might happen if Raina and Sunny met another magical creature on their adventure?



As you explore "The Rainbow Adventure," let your imagination soar with the vibrant colors and magical landscapes.

Have fun on this rainbow-filled journey and discover the true magic that lies within the pages of our story!

READ ALOUD!

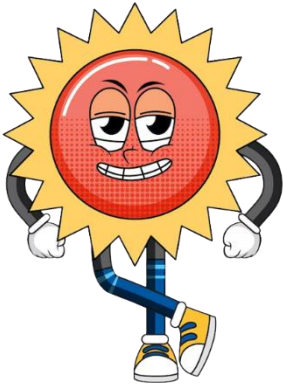
Before We Begin:

- Smile Big!
Can you give me your biggest smile?
Let's show our happy faces for Mr. Sun!
- Say Hello!
Say hello to your friends and your favorite toys.
We're going to have a happy time together!



Page 1: Good Morning, Mr. Sun!

On a beautiful morning, Mr. Sun woke up with a big, bright smile. "Good morning, world!" he said. His warm rays stretched all around, saying hello to the flowers, the trees, and all the little animals.



Read Aloud Tip: Use a cheerful and friendly tone, as if you're saying good morning to a friend.

Page 2: Let's Play Peek-a-Boo!

As Mr. Sun shone in the sky, he played a game of peek-a-boo with the fluffy clouds. Sometimes he hid behind them, and sometimes he peeked out, making everyone giggle with joy.

Read Aloud Tip: Encourage children to play along by covering and uncovering their eyes like playing peek-a-boo

Page 3: Time for a Rainbow Party!

When the rain shower came, Mr. Sun painted a beautiful rainbow across the sky. "Let's have a colorful party!" he said. The rainbow appeared, and everyone danced in the raindrops.

Read Aloud Tip: Add a playful tone as you say, "Let's have a colorful party!"

Page 4: Goodnight, Mr. Sun!

As the day turned to night, Mr. Sun said, "Goodnight, world!" Slowly, he closed his eyes, and the moon and stars appeared. The world was ready for a cozy night's sleep.

Read Aloud Tip: Use a calming and gentle tone as you say goodnight, creating a peaceful atmosphere.

Wasn't that a happy day with Mr. Sun? As you go about your day, remember to share your smiles and spread sunshine, just like Mr. Sun. Happy reading and happy adventures, little sunshine friends!

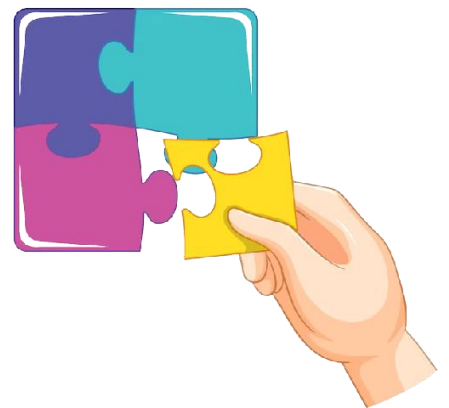


Engaging Games and Puzzles



Why Games and Puzzles?

Games and puzzles make learning interactive and fun. These engaging activities can improve memory quickly. There are also group games which foster collaboration and cooperation among students.



CONCLUSION

Memorizing text can be a rewarding and enjoyable experience for young learners. By incorporating these creative techniques, this can make the process engaging and effective, laying the foundation for a lifelong love of learning and language.

Exploring Various Games

Animal Picture Match

Match the animals with their corresponding picture.

1. Lion



2. Elephant



3. Zebra



4. Tiger



5. Monkey



Hide and Seek Words

Circle the word that represents something that gives us light.
(Write the word)!

FIND
10 OBJECTS
in the picture



FIND
10 HIDDEN
OBJECTS
in the picture



Word list:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Rainbow Scavenger Hunt

Find objects in the room that match the colors of the rainbow.

Rainbow Colors:

- Red
- Orange
- Yellow
- Green
- Blue
- Purple

Look around the room!

1. Can you find something ****Red****?
2. What about something ****Blue****?
3. What did you find that is ****Green****?
4. Point to something ****Orange**** in the room.



Cross-Word

Fill in the boxes based on the fruit next to them!



FINAL TEST

1. Apa huruf ke-8 dalam alfabet?
 - a. G
 - b. H
 - c. I
 - d. F
2. Berapa jumlah total huruf dalam alfabet?
 - a. 24
 - b. 26
 - c. 28
 - d. 30
3. Tuliskan angka 12 dalam Bahasa Inggris!
 - a. Twelfth
 - b. Twelve
 - c. Twentieth
 - d. Twenty
4. Apa yang mewakili angka 1000 dalam Bahasa Inggris?
 - a. Thousand
 - b. Ten
 - c. Hundred
 - d. One Thousand
5. Kata "quickly" merupakan contoh dari jenis part of speech apa?
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Adverb
6. Kata "elephant" termasuk dalam kategori part of speech apa?
 - a. Verb
 - b. Noun
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Adverb
7. Bagaimana cara tepat untuk memulai sebuah perkenalan dalam bahasa Inggris?
 - a. Hello
 - b. Goodbye
 - c. Thank you
 - d. Sorry

8. Apa ungkapan yang tepat untuk menyapa seseorang secara formal di awal percakapan?
 - a. Hi!
 - b. Hey!
 - c. Good morning!
 - d. What's up?
9. Apa salam yang umum digunakan pada pagi hari dalam bahasa Inggris?
 - a. Good morning
 - b. Good afternoon
 - c. Good evening
 - d. Hello
10. . Bagaimana cara menyapa seseorang dengan santai dalam bahasa Inggris?
 - a. Goodbye
 - b. Hi
 - c. How are you?
 - d. Excuse me
11. Apa salam yang sesuai untuk digunakan saat menjelang malam hari?
 - a. Good morning
 - b. Good night
 - c. Hello
 - d. Hey
12. Bagian tubuh mana yang biasanya digunakan untuk mendengar?
 - a. Nose
 - b. Eye
 - c. Ear
 - d. Mouth
13. Apa nama bagian tubuh di antara leher dan pergelangan tangan?
 - a. Arm
 - b. Leg
 - c. Chest
 - d. Hand
14. Bagian rumah yang biasanya digunakan untuk memasak disebut sebagai?
 - a. Bedroom
 - b. Kitchen
 - c. Bathroom
 - d. Living room
14. Tempat di rumah yang biasanya digunakan untuk menyimpan pakaian adalah?
 - a. Living room
 - b. Bedroom
 - c. Kitchen

- d. Garage
15. Apa yang biasanya digunakan untuk menutupi lantai di dalam rumah?
- a. Carpet
 - b. Curtain
 - c. Sofa
 - d. Table
16. Hubungan antara ibu, ayah, dan anak-anak dalam keluarga disebut sebagai?
- a. Friends
 - b. Family
 - c. Siblings
 - d. Cousins
17. Bagaimana sebutan untuk anak laki-laki dalam keluarga?
- a. Sister
 - b. Brother
 - c. Cousin
 - d. Aunt
18. Minuman yang dihasilkan dari biji kopi yang disangrai disebut sebagai?
- a. Tea
 - b. Juice
 - c. Coffee
 - d. Soda
19. Tempat di mana siswa belajar dan diajar oleh guru disebut?
- a. Playground
 - b. School
 - c. Library
 - d. Park
20. Ruangan di sekolah tempat siswa belajar bersama dan menghadiri kelas disebut?
- a. Gym
 - b. Classroom
 - c. Cafeteria
 - d. Laboratory
21. Apa istilah untuk aktivitas yang melibatkan menggambar atau melukis?
- a. Gardening
 - b. Painting
 - c. Cooking
 - d. Reading
22. Apa yang biasanya dilakukan orang di waktu luang untuk bersantai atau mendapatkan kesenangan?
- a. Studying

- b. Exercising
 - c. Hobby
 - d. Working
23. Apa istilah untuk seseorang yang memasak makanan profesional di restoran atau hotel?
- a. Chef
 - b. Waiter
 - c. Gardener
 - d. Baker
24. Profesi yang fokus pada pengajaran dan pendidikan disebut sebagai?
- a. Doctor
 - b. Teacher
 - c. Lawyer
 - d. Engineer
25. Apa keterampilan yang melibatkan memahami dan menafsirkan teks tertulis?
- a. Reading
 - b. Writing
 - c. Speaking
 - d. Listening
26. Aktivitas yang mencakup membuat kata-kata dan kalimat untuk menyampaikan ide secara tertulis disebut?
- a. Reading
 - b. Speaking
 - c. Writing
 - d. Listening
27. Apa keterampilan yang terlibat ketika seseorang mengucapkan kata-kata dan berkomunikasi secara lisan?
- a. Writing
 - b. Listening
 - c. Speaking
 - d. Reading
28. Apa keterampilan yang diperlukan untuk memahami informasi yang diucapkan oleh orang lain?
- a. Reading
 - b. Speaking
 - c. Writing
 - d. Listening
29. Tempat umum di kota yang biasanya dikunjungi oleh banyak orang untuk membeli dan menjual barang adalah?

- a. School
- b. Park
- c. Market
- d. Library

30. Hewan apa yang biasanya dapat ditemukan di kandang di kebun binatang?

- a. Fish
- b. Monkey
- c. Bird
- d. Butterfly

AUTHORS BIOGRAPHY



FATIN SUZASQIA AGUSTINA was born on Monday, August 11, 2003, in Pringgasela village, East Lombok, and she is the last of 4 children. The author has studied at TK Islam Al-Qudsyiah (2009-2015), MTs NW Narmada (2015-2018), and MA NW Narmada(2018-2021) Now, the author continues his education by focusing on English education at the Mataram State Islamic University, at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, majoring in English education.

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The author's full name is **YUNI HARMIAN TI**, born in Praya, June 05, 2002, she is the second of four children. She is currently pursuing a bachelor's degree majoring in Tadris English at Mataram State Islamic University. This is her first work, hopefully it will be useful.



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JAGO CLASS

JAGO CLASS GUIDE BOOK

To increase vocabulary
&
english skills



SINOPSIS

This guidebook is specially designed for children who want to start learning their English as a beginner. Starting with in the first chapter, children will be introduced to the alphabet and basic vocabulary with the help of cute characters and colorful pictures.

Subsequent chapters take children on exciting short story adventures, where they can apply the vocabulary and grammar learned. Creative activities, such as constructing simple sentences based on the story, help to reinforce their understanding.

This guidebook is not just a textbook, but rather a playmate that invites children to explore the world of English with joy. With its child-friendly approach, it provides a solid foundation for the development of English language skills at the beginner elementary level.

