

**Name:**

**Class:**



**Sekolah Menengah**  
**Sekolah Alam Bogor 2013-2014**

**Name :**

**Class :**



## My Second English Module



**Sekolah Menengah**

**Sekolah Alam Bogor 2013-2014**

**Name :**

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*My Third English Module*



**Sekolah Menengah**

**Sekolah Alam Bogor 2013-2014**

## Inspiration

Pastinya kamu sering mendengar kedua kata berikut ini: Adverb dan Adjective kedua kata ini pasti sering kamu dengar dan bahas ketika kamu belajar English, iya kan?

Coba kamu baca dan bandingkan kedua kalimat berikut ini:

- a. *She is a dancer*
- b. *She's an **excellent** dancer in her school*

Gimana, lebih jelas dan lebih detail yang mana menurutmu? Pasti nya pada kalimat yang ke – 2 kan? Nah kalimat yang kedua itu adalah kalimat yang sudah dilengkapi dengan Adverb dan Adjective.

Mau tahu lebih jelas tentang Adverb dan Adjective itu apa... so check it out!!!

## CONCEPT

### ADJECTIVE

Adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menerangkan noun (kata benda). Berikut ini adalah penjelasan lebih rinci tentang Adjective.

Adjective Classification:

#### A. Descriptive Adjective

Adalah kata sifat yang melukiskan kualitas noun (kata benda) atau pronoun (kata ganti) yang meliputi ukuran, bentuk, rasa warna dan lain sebagainya.

**CONTOH:** beautiful, handsome, blue, large, small, high, black.

**Peletakan Adjective adalah sebagai berikut:**

**Adj + noun**

Example: *handsome boy*.

big  
little  
short  
long  
thin  
thick

#### B. Determinative Adjective

Adalah kata sifat yang bertugas menentukan noun, baik dari segi jumlah/posisinya.

1. Demonstrative Adjective (kata tunjuk yang membutuhkan noun\_kata benda)

- This (singular) This class is noisy
- That (singular) That student is my friend
- These (Plural) These cats are brown



- Those (plural)      **Those** girls are diligent
2. Article (kata sandang)
    - Indefinite : a/an (a university, an apple, an umbrella)
    - Definite : The (the class, the boxes, the girl, the girls)
  3. Quantitative Adjective (kata sifat yang menyatakan banyaknya benda)
    - Indefinite : much, little, many, few, some, any, etc  
CONTOH: **much** water, many letters, some books, etc.
    - Definite : two, three, five, seven, the first, the third, the second, etc.  
CONTOH: two cupboards, five years, the third man, etc
  4. Interrogative adjective: kata sifat yang digunakan untuk menanyakan NOUN (kata benda)
    - What - **what** pen did you buy?
    - Which – which pen is yours?
    - Whose - whose pen did you bring?
  5. Possesive Adjective: kata sifat yang menunjukkan kepemilikan.  
Contoh: **their** (their house), **our** (our book) , **your** (your pen)

## ADVERB

**Adverb** adalah kata keterangan yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan cara, kapan, dimana atau suatu peristiwa terjadi yang masuk ke dalam sebuah kalimat.

Berikut ini adalah macam-macam **ADVERB**:

1. Adverb of manner ( kata keterangan yang menunjukkan cara)  
**Contoh:** carefully, diligently, patiently, cheerfully, etc
2. Adverb of time and place (kata keterangan yang menunjukkan waktu dan tempat terjadinya suatu tindakan/peristiwa)  
**Contoh:** now, today, yesterday, tomorrow, next year, at school, in the zoo, at home etc
3. Adverb of degree (kata keterangan yang menjelaskan tingkat/derajat suatu adjective, adverb, atau kualitas verb-kata kerja)  
**Contoh:** very, too, quite, somewhat, rather, extremely, pretty, more, enough, etc
4. Adverb of frequency (kata keterangan yang menunjukkan tingkat keseringan suatu peristiwa)  
**Contoh:** always, usually, often, seldom, rarely, twice, once, etc
5. Interrogative adverb (kata keterangan yang digunakan untuk bertanya)



**Contoh:**       **Where** will you go?  
                  **When** did she come?  
                  **Why** did he go?  
                  **How long** have they stayed here?

# GAMES

## 1. Adjective Game

### Describe My Outfit

Have each student bring in a photo of themselves from home, or have them draw a picture of what they are wearing that day. Then, have them write a paragraph that describes what they are wearing with as many descriptive adjectives as possible.

#### Advantages:

- This game will get them out of the rut of describing their clothes as “pretty” and “nice” – the two adjectives teachers hear far too often!
- If you make sure that your students describe themselves in a positive way you will also encourage them to develop their sense of self-esteem!



## 2. Adverb and adjective Game

Click on two adjectives (words that describe nouns) in this sentence.

He ran quickly down the steep stairs and nearly tripped over his sister's red school bag.

Click on two adverbs (words that describe verbs) in this sentence.

Things were going badly for the teacher. The school cleaner had carelessly thrown away all the children's project work.

# Exercise

## I. ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that describe verbs and other adverbs. They tell us about where, how or when an action takes place.

**1. Form a sentence by putting the words in order. Remember that adverbs come after the main verb but before the verb *to be*.**

- a. slowly Tortoises move.
- b. librarian The children told the quietly to talk.
- c. do always my I homework.
- d. makes Mom pancakes breakfast for usually.
- e. old The often man is sleepy lunch after.
- f. never I to the beach go the week during.

**2. Write a sentence with the adverbs!!!**

- a. I'm late. (never)
- b. They go out in the week. (seldom)
- c. We don't see her. (often)
- d. Do you go to the cinema on Fridays? (always)
- e. Our maths teacher smiles. (hardly ever)
- f. Jane is not a pleasant person. She is \_\_\_\_\_ in a bad mood.
- g. My sister usually drives to work with a friend. She \_\_\_\_\_ drives alone.
- h. Robert goes to the gym only two or three times a year. He \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the gym.

**3. Fill in the blank with an Adverbial of place or adverb of time**

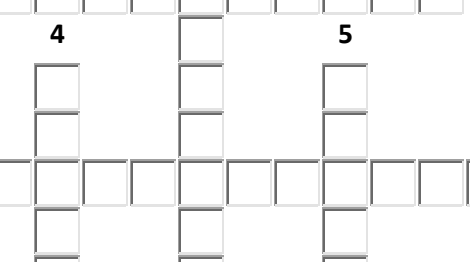
- a. Mellissa found her pen \_\_\_\_\_
- b. I did not go to school \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Please leave your coat \_\_\_\_\_
- d. I saw the accident \_\_\_\_\_
- e. The teacher told us to leave our homework \_\_\_\_\_
- f. I didn't watch the movie \_\_\_\_\_
- g. I saw the abandoned kitten \_\_\_\_\_ so I put it in \_\_\_\_\_

Identify the underlined word as an adjective or an adverb.

Identify the underlined word as an adjective or an adverb.

1. We cooked **homemade** soup last night.
2. Amy visits New Hampshire **often**.
3. I **never** go swimming alone.
4. Stan shops at the **new** market in town.
5. Diane **easily** made the highest score.
6. **Soon** the room was filled with people.
7. The music played **loudly**.
8. The mail came **later** yesterday.
9. The **bedroom** curtains need to be replaced.
10. Marianne **purposely** ignored the puppy.
11. I am **seldom** in a bad mood.
12. **Now**, we can begin again.
13. Ben **always** watches cartoons.
14. The **garbage** truck whizzed by.
15. Go **north** on Ryan Avenue.
16. Jackie read **your** letter twice.
17. Donna left the **junior** hall in a hurry.
18. The coins rolled **everywhere**.
19. Barbecue should be cooked on a **low** flame.
20. Jim replied **cautiously**.

**III. Read the clues and complete the crossword with the Adjective:**



A crossword puzzle grid with 10 columns and 15 rows. The grid contains the following numbers indicating the start of words:

- 1: Down, Row 1, Column 1
- 2: Down, Row 1, Column 6
- 3: Across, Row 4, Column 2
- 4: Down, Row 3, Column 4
- 5: Down, Row 3, Column 8
- 6: Across, Row 15, Column 1
- 7: Across, Row 15, Column 1

### CLUES

#### ACROSS

1- Insensitive to criticism.

3- Lacking affection or warmth; unfeeling.

7- Forgetful or inattentive.

#### DOWN

2- Good person and sympathetic.

4- Insincere and deceitful.

5- Not willing to listen to or tolerate other people's views.

6- Not willing to spend or give much money.



# Inspiration

## DIRECT and INDIRECT SPEECH



Do you like to tell the story to someone?

Have you ever retell about someone's statement to your friend?

Or, you quote someone's statement.....

The answer must be yes, isn't it? Do you know, when you do that, you are applying the indirect speech.

Do you want to know of how to build and change the direct one to the indirect one?

Here it is the chapter!!

# Concept



Ada dua cara untuk mengungkapkan apa yang seseorang katakan yaitu: langsung (direct) dan tidak langsung (indirect/reported). Pada kalimat langsung, kita mengulangi ucapan pembicara (speaker) sama persis. Kalimat langsung biasanya digunakan dalam percakapan di dalam buku, drama, ataupun dalam tanda kurung. Contoh:

*He said, 'I have lost my umbrella.'*

Kalimat langsung (direct) mempunyai dua bagian, yaitu: reporting sentence dan reported sentence. Reporting sentence adalah klausa yang berisi siapa yang berbicara, sedangkan reported sentence adalah klausa yang berisi apa yang dibicarakan.

Contoh:

Mike said, "I will come to your house."

Sedangkan, pada kalimat tidak langsung (indirect), kita mengungkapkan maksud ucapan pembicara dengan ungkapan yang tidak sama persis.

Contoh:

**He said (that) he had lost his umbrella.**

### PERUBAHAN KALIMAT LANGSUNG (DIRECT) MENJADI TIDAK LANGSUNG (INDIRECT)

Perubahan direct menjadi indirect pada statement ditandai dengan 'that'. Kalimat langsung yang reporting sentence-nya memiliki verb dalam bentuk present tense (simple present, present continuous, and present perfect atau future tense) maka tidak ada perubahan tenses pada reported sentence dalam bentuk tidak langsung (indirect). Ini biasanya terjadi apabila:

1. Melaporkan suatu percakapan yang masih berlangsung
2. Membaca surat dan melaporkan apa isi surat tersebut
3. Membaca perintah dan langsung melaporkannya pada waktu tersebut
4. Melaporkan pernyataan yang sering muncul

Contoh:

Direct

- *John (phoning from the station), "I'm trying to get a taxi."*
- *Siska says, "The sun rises every morning."*

Indirect

- *John says that he is trying to get a taxi.*
- *Siska says that the sun rises every morning*

Namun demikian, kalimat tidak langsung biasanya diawali dengan verb lampau (past tense).

Pada hal ini, verb pada reported sentence harus diganti dengan turun satu level. Perubahan tenses tersebut dapat dilihat dalam tabel yang ada di bawah ini:

Simple present	Simple past
"I always <b>drink</b> coffee", she said	She said that she always <b>drank</b> coffee.
Present continuous	Past continuous
"I <b>am reading</b> a book", he explained.	He explained that he <b>was reading</b> a book
Simple past	Past perfect
"Bill <b>arrived</b> on Saturday", he said.	He said that Bill <b>had arrived</b> on Saturday
Present perfect	Past perfect
"I <b>have been</b> to Spain", he told me.	He told me that he <b>had been</b> to Spain
Past perfect	Past perfect
"I <b>had just turned</b> out the light," he explained.	He explained that he <b>had just turned</b> out the light.
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
They complained, "We <b>have been waiting</b> for hours".	They complained that they <b>had been waiting</b> for hours.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
"We <b>were living</b> in Paris", they told me.	They told me that they <b>had been living</b> in Paris.
Future	Present conditional
"I <b>will</b> finish my homework", he said.	He said that he <b>would</b> finish his homework.

NOTE:

# Games

## Reported speech

### Type of activity

Small group; search; production

### Grammar point

#### Reported speech – changes of tense

- when we report what someone said, we are talking about the past, so the verbs in the reported speech change to past tenses
- the simple present becomes simple past:

*'I work at City College.'* – *She said that she worked at City College.*

- the present continuous becomes the past continuous:  
*'I am working in Paris.'* – *He told me that he was working in Paris.*

- the present perfect becomes the past perfect:  
*'I have been to India twice.'* – *She told me that she had been to India twice.*

- the past simple can remain unchanged or can change to the past perfect:

*'I went to a concert last night.'* – *She said that she went to a concert last night.* or *She said that she had gone to a concert last night.*

- *will* becomes *would*:

*'I'll do the shopping.'* – *He said that he would do the shopping.*

### Other structures

Present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous, present perfect continuous, present perfect, *will*, *going to*

### Topic areas

Personal information

### Challenging vocabulary

None

## Materials and preparation

- Make one copy of the QUESTION SHEET and one copy of the ANSWER SHEET for each group of 3–4 students. Each group will also need a paper bag.

## How to use the game

- Check that your students are familiar with the grammar in the **Grammar point**.
- Divide the class into groups of 3–4 students.
- Get each group to write the names of all the students in the class who are not in their group on a sheet of paper, and to cut or tear it into pieces so that there is one name per piece. They should put the names in the bag.
- Give each group a QUESTION SHEET and an ANSWER SHEET.
- They should dip into the bag and take out a name. One person from the group should go to another group to ask the person whose name they have drawn the first question on the sheet. If the person whose name they have drawn is absent (i.e. asking a question himself) they should draw another name from the bag.
- They should return to their groups and 'report' the answer to the question, for instance '*Number 2: Maria said that she was feeling happy today.*' The group should write the answer down on the ANSWER SHEET.
- When they have done that, it is the next person's turn to take a name from the bag and go to another group to ask the second question on the QUESTION SHEET.
- **The object of the game is to fill in the ANSWER SHEET.**
- The group that does so first are the winners.

QUESTION SHEET

1. What is the number of X's house?
2. Is X feeling happy today?
3. Does X like ice cream?
4. What did X do last night?
5. Where is X going for his/her holiday?
6. What is X doing tonight?
7. What is X going to do after the lesson?
8. Where will X be this time tomorrow?
9. What was X doing between 6 pm and 8 pm last night?
10. What has X been doing in his/her spare time recently?
11. Has X ever been to Paris?
12. Has X ever stayed up all night?
13. Can X cook well?
14. Is X getting married soon?

ANSWER SHEET

1. ....said that.....
2. ....said that.....
3. ....said that.....
4. ....said that.....
5. ....said that.....
6. ....said that.....
7. ....said that.....
8. ....said that.....
9. ....said that.....
10. ....said that.....
11. ....said that.....
12. ....said that.....
13. ....said that.....

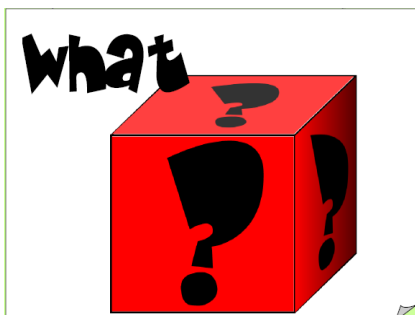
# Exercise

## A. Change the DIRECT into the INDIRECT SPEECH :

1. **D :** She says to her friend, " I have been reading "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
2. **D :** He will say, " The girl wasn't ugly "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **D :** Reza said, " I'm very sleepy "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
4. **D :** He has told you, " I am writing "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
5. **D :** Mother said to her son, " study hard "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
6. **D :** My friend said to me, " I don't like football "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
7. **D :** She said, " I didn't go to campus "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
8. **D :** Rikza says, " I have seen that movies "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
9. **D :** Mother asked her, " Don't go there alone "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
10. **D :** Father asked Robi, " Don't smoke too much "  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Change the INDIRECT into the DIRECT SPEECH :

1. **D :** Marry said she was very tired  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
2. **D :** the teacher informed the students that the break lasted 10 minutes  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **D :** Reza wrote a letter that his cat had died that day  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
4. **D :** my father Asked me to look for a job  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
5. **D :** I said I would buy a new car  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
6. **D :** Fira told Fahri she would help him  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
7. **D :** Ali's mates told the teacher that Raziqi was ill that day  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
8. **D :** my friend said that he was going swimming at the weekend  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
9. **D :** Ody's mother told him not to eat any ice cream  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_
10. **D :** the teacher told the boys to open their books  
**I :** \_\_\_\_\_



## Concept

**What does the Question Words function?**

We use question words to ask certain types of questions (question word questions). We often refer to them as WH words because they include the letters WH (for example WHy, HoW).

## Question Word

Question Word	Function	Example
what	asking for information about something	What is your name?
	asking for repetition or confirmation	What? I can't hear you. You did what?
what...for	asking for a reason, asking why	What did you do that for?
when	asking about time	When did he leave?
where	asking in or at what place or position	Where do they live?
which	asking about choice	Which color do you want?
who	asking what or which person or people (subject)	Who opened the door?
whom	asking what or which person or people (object)	Whom did you see?
whose	asking about ownership	Whose are these keys? Whose turn is it?
why	asking for reason, asking what...for	Why do you say that?
why don't	making a suggestion	Why don't I help you?
how	asking about manner	How does this work?
	asking about condition or quality	How was your exam?
how + adj/adv	asking about extent or degree	see examples below



how far	distance	How far is Bogor from Jakarta?
how long	length (time or space)	How long will it take?
how many	quantity (countable)	How many cars are there?
how much	quantity (uncountable)	How much money do you have?
how old	age	How old are you?
how come (informal)	asking for reason, asking why	How come I can't see her?

### How to build the Question Sentence?

The following table is the way of how to build a question sentence. Check it out!!!

Question Words	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Ordinary Verb	Adverb
What	do	you	want	-
Where	does	she	live	-
When	did	he	go	Last night
Why	Where	Where	Where	Where
Who	are	you	-	-
How	does	it	Look like	-

## Exercise

- Now, it's your turn, would you please to build 5 question sentences in the following table, use the table above as the guideline:

Question Words	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Ordinary Verb	Adverb

- In this following recount text would you please to make 5 questions include the answer!

On Friday we went to the blue mountain. We stayed at David and delta's house. It has a big garden with lots of colorful flowers and a tennis court. On Sunday we saw the Three Sisters and went on the scenic railway. It was scary. Then, Mummy and went shopping with Della. We went to some antique shops and I tried on some old hats. On Sunday we went on the scenic Skyway and it rocked. We saw cockatoos having a shower. In the afternoon we went home.

- \_\_\_\_\_?
- \_\_\_\_\_?

3. \_\_\_\_\_?

4. \_\_\_\_\_?

5. \_\_\_\_\_?