

MODUL BAHASA INGGRIS KELAS X



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**SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS
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1. PART A – LANGUAGE EXPRESSION

Material 1

How to Express: Greeting and Leave Taking

Task 1 Practice the dialog with a partner!

Peni : **Good morning Boli!**

Boli : **Hello! Morning Peni!**

Peni : **How is everything with you?**

Boli : **Fine, thanks. What about you?**

Peni : **Very well.**

Boli : **What are you doing?**

Peni : **I need some references to write my report**

Boli : **Well, good luck then. I have to leave now. Good bye!**

Peni : **Bye!**

The expressions in bold type are used to express greeting and leave taking.

Study the expression of greeting and leave taking in the table below!

Greetings	Responses
Good morningGood afternoonGood evening	Good morningGood afternoonGood evening
Hello/Hi	Hello/Hi
How are you?	I am fine, thanks
How is life?	I am very well, thankk you
How is everything with you?	Not bad, thanks
How are you doing?	Just fine, thanks
Leave takings	Responses
Good nightGood byeSee you later	Good nightByeSee you
See you tomorrow	See you
Bye	Bye

Task 2 Complete the dialog with suitable expressions!

- Ali : Good morning Siti. How is life?
Siti : Morning Ali!
- Siti : Well, I must leave now. Good bye Ani!
Ani :
- Dula : How is everything with you Fatma?
Fatma :
- Haris : Al right Siska, see you tomorrow?
Siska :
- Malik : I must sleep now. Good night Mom!
Mother :

Task 3 Create a dialog from the following situation and perform the dialog in front of the classroom!

- You meet your teacher on the way to school. You greet him and ask his condition.
- You have a talk with your partner in the canteen. When you hear the bell rings, you say goodbye to her.

Material 2

How to Express: Introducing one and others

Task 4 Observe the picture and practice the following dialog with a partner!

Boli : Hello!
Kewa : Hi!

Boli : Are you a student here?
Kewa : Yes. I am a new student in the first grade. What about you?
Boli : Me too
Kewa : By the way, **my name is Sheila, Sheila Iskandar**
Boli : **I am Peter. Peter Sirait**
Kewa : **How do you do Peter?**
Boli : **How do you do Sheila?**
Kewa : What class are you in?
Boli : I am in X two
Kewa : What about you?
Boli : I am in the same class with you
Kewa : Great! Let's go!

The expressions in bold type are used to express introduction.

Study the expression of introduction in the table below!

Introducing Oneself	Introducing others
Hello. I am Sesilia Sura.Excuse me, my name is Sesilia Sura.Let me introduce myself. My name is Sesilia Sura.	Let me introduce my friend, Sisi.May I introduce my friend, Sisi? This is Lina.
Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Sesilia Sura.	Have you met Sisi before?
How do you do?	Do you know my friend, Sisi?
It's nice to meet you.	Please meet my friend, Sisi.

Task 5 Complete the dialog with suitable expressions!

Meri : Good morning Alexa!

Riki :(1) Meri!
 Meri : How is life?
 Riki :(2). What about you?
 Meri : Very well, thanks.
 Riki : Meri, please introduce my friend Peni
 Meri :(3)
 Peni : How do you do?
 Meri :(4)
 Peni : Yes, I am Riki's classmate.
 Meri : Well, I have to go now. Nice to meet you Peni
 Peni :(5)

Task 6 Work with your partner to make a dialog in the situation below!

1. Mahmud and Rasid are new students in SMAN 2 Nubatukan. Today is the first day of school. They meet and introduce each other.
2. Fatma and her sister Saria's are in the supermarket. They meet Anas, Fatma's friend. Fatma introduce Anas to Saria.

Material 3

Expressing happiness

Task 1 Practice the following dialog!

Mother : Tika, I have got a present for you. Here you are!
 Tina : Thanks Mom. May I open it?
 Mother : Sure, honey
 Tina : (after opening the present) Wow, what a nice purse!
 Mother : Do you like it?
 Tina : **It's great Mom!** I love the color very much
 Mother : I'm glad you like it dear. It's a present for your first ranking in the class!
 Tina : **I'm really delighted Mom.** Thanks a lot!

The bold expression in the dialog is used to express happiness. Study the following expressions!

Showing happiness

- ❖ I'm happy to get the present.
- ❖ I'm pleased about it.
- ❖ Great!
- ❖ Fantastic!
- ❖ Terrific!
- ❖ Wonderful!
- ❖ I'm impressed with the supper.

Task 2 Complete the dialog with the available words!

Mother : Fatma, your sister said that she will take you to the department store.

Fatma : Hooray! That's(1) When will we go Mom?

Mother : Perhaps after lunch. Your sister will buy a(2) for you. She is amazed with your(3) on the stage. She wants you to wear a new dress on your next singing performance. Your last night performance was great honey!

Fatma : Thanks for your(4) Mom. I will practice singing to have my best performance.

Mother : You should honey. You are wonderful.

Fatma :(5) Mom

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Thanks2. Great3. Dress4. Compliment5. Performance |
|--|

Task 3 Write dialogs in the following situations! Perform them in front of the classroom!

1. You win a speech contest and you will get a five million present.
2. Your friend gets a new dress from her parents.
3. Your sister has got a scholarship to Australia.
4. Your father gets a promotion in his office. Now he is a branch manager.

Material 4

Expressing sympathy and giving attention

Task 4 Observe the picture and practice the following dialog!

Ina : Hi Didin! What are you doing here?
Didin : I have to accompany my brother. He had an operation yesterday.
Ina : **What happened?**
Taufik : His motorcycle crashed into a lamp post near my house. He broke his leg.
Ina : **I am sorry about that. Is he all right?**
Ina : Yes, he is fine. The operation was successful and he must stay here for recovery.
Didin : **Well, I hope he will recover soon.**
Ina : Thanks.

The bold expression in the dialog is used to express sympathy and attention. Study the following expressions!

Expressing sympathy	Showing attention
I am sorry to hear that.I am terrible sorry.Oh, that’s awful.	Is he all right?Are you okay?What happened?
That’s too bad.	What’s wrong with you?
What a shame!	What can I do for you?
	Don’t worry. Everything is okay.
	I hope he will be fine.

Task 5 Arrange these jumbled sentences into a good dialog!

Peni	Kewa
- Really? What happened?- O, I am sorry to hear that- I hope you can get it back as soon as possible.	- Someone stole my motorcycle – I had to go to the police station- Thanks!
- Why didn’t you come yesterday?	- Thanks. I need that support
- So you have made a report to the police?	- Yes, I have. They promised to find it soon

Task 6 Make a dialog based on the situation below! Use the expression to show attention and sympathy above! Practice the dialog in front of the classroom!

1. Your sister lost her wallet. She was so sad because there was sum of money in it.

2. You arrived at your friend’s house. He looks disappointed because he didn’t win the speech contest.
3. Your classmate had got an accident and he has to stay in a hospital for medical treatment.
4. Your best friend calls you to inform that her father gets a serious illness. He is in a coma.

Material 5

HOW TO EXPRESS: GIVING INVITATION

Task 1 Look at the picture and practice the dialog with a partner!

Doni : Do you have a plan tomorrow?
 andre : No, I don’t
 Doni : **Would you like to come to my house?** There is a small party celebrating my brother’s graduation.
 Andre : **Sure. I’d love to.** What time?
 Doni : 10 o’clock. Please ask your sister to come with you
 Andre : All right
 Doni : Well, be there!

In the dialog above, we can find some expressions to invite someone. Study the expression below!

Inviting Someone

1. Would you like to come to my house?
2. What about watching film?
3. Why don’t you come for dinner?
4. It will be great if you can come to my party.
5. Would you care to come by?

Accepting Invitation	Rejecting Invitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you. I’d love to. • Thanks. With pleasure. • That’s sounds like a nice idea. • What a splendid idea! • That’s very kind of you. • All right/OK • Thank you but I have to do my report. • I’d love to but I will be away 	

next weekend. • Sorry, I can't. • I wish I could/ I wish I would.	
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Task 2 Make a short dialog in every situation below!

1. Your mother cooks a new menu and the meal is plentiful. Invite your close friend to come for having dinner.
2. There will be a concert in your school presenting the most popular band in town. Invite your sister to see the concert with you.

Material 6

HOW TO EXPRESS: MAKING ARRANGEMENT

Task 3 Look at the picture and practice the following dialog!

Rceptionist : Dr. Hobart’s secretary. Can I help you?
 Caller : Yes, please. **I want to make an appointment.**
 Rceptionist : What seems to be the problem?
 Caller : I have got a terrible toothache. It makes me dizzy. **Can I come this evening?**
 Rceptionist : Sorry, we are full this evening. **What about tomorrow at seven p.m?**
 Caller : Tomorrow? I can’t wait until tomorrow. **Can you make it today?**
 Rceptionist : Alright. Maybe I can add one more patient this evening.
 Caller : Oh. Thank you so much.

In the dialog above, we can find some expressions to make arrangement. Study the expression below!

Making arrangement or appointment

1. I want to make an appointment.
2. Can I come at six?
3. Is it okay if I come at four p.m.?
4. What about tomorrow morning?
5. Can you make it today?
6. Let’s meet at four!

Accepting arrangement	Declining arrangement
That will be fine.All right.I’ll be there.	Sorry, I don’t think I can make it.I am sorry we are full today.I
I’ll come I promise.	think I can’t make it.
	That’s not such a good idea.

Task 4 Give your responses to the following arrangement. (+) means you accept the arrangement, while (-) means you decline the arrangement. Give your reason while you are declining the arrangement!

1. Rania

: Let’s meet at seven pm. tomorrow evening.

You

: (+)
2. Soleh

: I want to come tomorrow for discussing the camping plan.

You

: (-)
3. Taufan

: Is it all right if I

You

: (+)
4. Winda

: Can we meet at four p.m. in Raya Cafe?

You

: (-)
5. Axel

: Is it okay if I come to your office tomorrow morning?

You

: (+)

Material 7

HOW TO EXPRESS: INSTRUCTION

Task 1 Look at the picture and practice the following dialog!

- Sarita

: Look! I have a new camera!
- Naomi

: Great! Do you know how to operate it?
- Sarita

: Not really.
- Naomi

: All right. Let’s read the manual then.
- Sarita

: Start with how to prepare the camera.
- Naomi

: **Open the battery cover and insert the batteries. Then, close the cover!**
- Sarita

: **Okay!** How do I put the memory card inside?
- Naomi

: **Open the memory card slot cover in the left side of the camera. Then, insert the memory card with the label facing up.**
- Sarita

: **What’s next?**
- Naomi

: **Close the cover tightly!**
- Sarita

: **All right.** It is set. Let’s shoot our pretty cats!
- Naomi

: Fine.

In the dialog above we can find some instruction and the responses. Study the expressions below!

Giving instruction	Responding to instruction
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Open the battery cover!Close the cover!Insert the memory card inside!Close the cover tightly!	Okay!What's next?All right. Is that okay?
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Task 2 Complete the dialog with suitable expression!

- Esti : I am going to tell you how to cook rice.
- Tika : Good.(1)?
- Esti : You will need two cups of water, a cup of rice, salt and a pan with lid.
- Tika : Al right.(2)?
- Esti : First, you should wash the rice with cold water.
- Tika :(3)?
- Esti : Next, put the rice in the pan and add water and a little salt.
- Tika : After that?
- Esti : Then, heat the pan without the lid until the water boils.
- Tika :(4)
- Esti : Put the lid on when the water boils, then, turn down the heat and cook it.
- Tika :.....(5)?
- Esti : You should cook it for fifteen minutes.

PART B – WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Material 1

RECOUNT TEXT

Task 1 Read the text carefully!

My Day

I had a terrible day yesterday. First, I woke up an hour late because my alarm clock didn’t go off. Then, I was such an hurry that I burned my hand when I was making breakfast. After breakfast, I got dressed so quickly that I forgot to wear socks.

Next, I ran out of the house trying to get the 9:30 bus, but of course I missed it. I wanted to take a taxi, but I didn’t have enough money.

Finally, I walked the three miles to my school only to discover that it was Sunday! I hope I never have a day as the one I had yesterday.

Task 2 Answer the following questions orally!

1. What happened to the writer yesterday?
2. Why did he wake up an hour late?
3. What did he do after having breakfast?
4. How far did the writer walk?
5. What does the writer hope?

Task 3 Complete the text with available words!

My first(1) started when I was about four years old. I lived in a(2) of Sydney, called Chatswood. I had a happy(3). I remember when I was playing in a big garden. I fell from a big tree and(4) my hand.

I had a(5) friend. I don't remember his name but I usually called him "Giant" because he was very(6). He liked hitting and pulling my head. One day, I hit him on head with my bag. Consequently, his parents were(7) with me.

I had a(8) school time. I started my school at four. My(9) teacher was Ms. Jude. She always asked me to(10) a song every day. She was a good woman. She was just like my mom. I felt comfortable to be with her.

1. Sing				
2. Suburb				
3. Fat				
4. Wonderful				
5. Memory				
6. Broke				
7. Childhood				
8. angry				
9. naughty				
10. favorite				

GRAMMAR SPOT: SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Task 4 Read and study the following dialog!

Tasya : Hi! How was your weekend?

Rendy : Great! **I made a beautiful painting!**

Tasya : Wow! Where did you make the painting?

Rendy : Well, **I went to the park and I found a wonderful view**

Tasya : Then?

Rendy : **I went home and took my paints, canvas, and brushes**

Tasya : Did you spend the whole day for painting?

Rendy : Yes, **I finished at about three p.m.**

Tasya : What did you do then?

Rendy : **I went home and showed my painting to my mom**

Tasya : Did she like it?

Rendy : Yes,she loves flowers very much. I painted colorful flowers in the park and she loved it!

Task 5 Answer the following questions!

- 1. What did Rendy do last weekend?

- Where did Rendy make the painting?
- What did Rendy need to make the painting?
- What did he do after the painting finished?
- Did his mother like his painting?

In the dialog above, we can find the use of Past Tense. Past Tense is used for:

- Explain past activities.
- Describe an event that began and ended before the present time.
- Describe an action that completed before now.

Past Tense takes the pattern of the following form:

Affirmative	S + Verb 2 + O + Adverb of time
Negative	S + did not + Verb 1 + O + Adverb of time
Interrogative	Did + S + Verb 1 + O + Adverb of time

The time indicators in Past Tense are as follows:

- ➔ Yesterday
- ➔ Just now
- ➔ Last night, last week, last month, last year
- ➔ Two days ago, a month ago, two weeks ago

Study the following example:

- (+) She woke up late this morning.
 (-) She didn't wake up late this morning.
 (?) Did she wake up late this morning.
- (+) They wrote a letter yesterday.
 (-) They didn't write a letter yesterday.
 (?) Did they write a letter yesterday.

Task 6 Rewrite the sentences by changing the verbs in the brackets in the correct form!

- Sandra (meet) her favorite singer last night.
.....
- This morning before school, I (sweep) the front yard.
.....
- Jack (not – study) well last semester.
.....
- Ellya (? – read) a new novel lately?
.....
- Sofyan (run after) the thief yesterday.

.....

Task 7 Rewrite the following text in the past form!

Sania is a talented girl. When she is five years old, she wins the song festival for children in her local town. At the age of ten, she makes her first album on children song. She has a show every weekend. She is famous and rich.

Entering her teenage time, Sania sings more seriously. She has singing course every other day. Her second album is released when she is thirteen years old. At the age of seventeen Sania records her third album. It is a love song album. She becomes a great diva at her age of twentieth.

Answer:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Task 8 Read the text and answer the questions!

Orientation	Recently I visited Sidney with my parents. We visited manyinteresting places. The one I enjoyed best was the Wildlife Park.
Events	The Wildlife park has a lot of different Australian animals and birds.First, we walked along the kangaroos and wallabies. We were allowed to touch them and feed them. I was very exciting to be so close to them.Then we saw koala bears. They looked very cuddly. I got my photograph taken with one of them. It is a wonderful souvenir of my holiday in Sidney. Next, we saw the crocodiles. I did not get so close with them because they had very big mouth and teeth. We also visited the aviary. There were some colorful birds there. I loved an old parrot which could talk.
Reorientation	I wish I could spend more time in the Wildlife Park. There was so much to see.

Questions:

1. What does the text tell about?
2. Where did the writer go recently?
3. What did the writer see first in Wildlife Park?
4. Why didn't the writer get close to the crocodiles?

5. What did the writer wish?

Study the following explanation!

The text above is a Recount text. Recount text is a text that is used to retell past events. The text consists of the following parts:

1. Orientation

It is the beginning of the text. In orientation we can get information about the setting and the participants in the events.

2. Events

Events are the part of the story where we can get information about what was going on in the chronological order.

3. Reorientation

It is an optional closing of the events. Sometimes it doesn't exist in recount text.

Language features in a recount text:

- o Proper Nouns to identify those who involved in the text.
- o Descriptive words to inform detail about who, what, when, where, and how.
- o The use of Past Tense to retell past events.
- o Words that show the order of events.

Significant grammatical features:

- o Focus on specific participant
- o Use of material processes
- o Circumstances of time and place
- o Use of past Tense
- o Use of temporal sequence

NARRATIVE TEXT

Task 1 Read the text and complete the blanks with available words!

Once upon a time there lived a little(1) named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her(2) were dead.

One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the(3) because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough(4) to take Snow White.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do this so she(5) it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she(6) from home when her aunt and uncle were having breakfast. She ran away into the woods.

Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went(7) and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven.....(8) were coming home from work. They went inside. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs. The dwarfs said, "What's your name?" Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Doc, one of the dwarfs said, "If you.....(9), you may live here with us." Snow White said, "Oh could I? Thank you." Then Snow White told the dwarfs the whole(10) and Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

DecidedGirlWish	DwarfsStoryInside
Ran away	Castle
Parents	Money

GRAMMAR SPOT

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Task 2 Study the following dialog!

Pasya : Where are the boys?

Intan : **When I went to the laboratory, they were having a Biology experiment**

Pasya : Are they still there now?

Intan : I think so

Pasya : By the way, why didn't you answer my call last night?

Intan : Sorry, I didn't hear your call. **When you called me last night I was having lunch with my family.**

In the dialog above, you can find the use of Past Continuous Tense. Past Continuous Tense is usually used with past Tense. Past Continuous Tense shows an activity that is in progress in the past.

The form of Past Continuous Tense is as follows:

S + was/were + V ing + O

The negative and question forms are as follows:

- 1. (+) She was reading a book.
- (-) She was not reading a book.
- (?) Was she reading a book?
- 2 (+) They were having a discussion.

- (-) They were not having a discussion.
- (?) Were they having a discussion?

Task 2 Change the verbs in the brackets into Past Continuous Tense!

- When the teacher came, I (do) my homework.
- When the phone rang, She (watch) TV.
- He (drive) to work when the tree fell down.
- They (play) basket when the earthquake happened.
- We (eat) lunch when the headmaster got a guest.
- The lamp blacked out when we (listen) to the news.
- Some boys (go) camping when the snow fell.
- I (do) my homework when the telephone rang.
- She (fit) her dress when her mother opened the boutique.
- When I entered the kitchen, my mother (make) a cake.

Task 3 Read the text and discuss with a partner!

Title	The Fly and The Bull
Orientation	There was once a little fly that thought he was very important. One sunny morning, he flew around looking for someone to talk to. He saw a bull gazing in a field. He decided to fly down to talk to him.
Complication	The little fly flew down and buzzed around the bull’s head. The bull did not bother with him. He went on chewing grass. The fly then buzzed right inside the bull’s ear. The bull continued chewing grass.Now the fly decided to land on one of the bull’s horns to make the bull notice him. He waited for the bull to say something, but the bull kept quiet.The fly then shouted angrily. “Oh bull, if you find that I am too heavy for you, let me know and I’ll fly away!”
Resolution	The bull laughed and said, “Little fly, I don’t care if you stay or leave. You are so tiny that your weight does not make any difference to me, so please be quiet and leave me alone.”

- What is the title of the text?
- Who are the characters in the story?
- What did the fly do in one sunny morning?
- Could he find someone? What problem did he find?
- How is the ending of the story?

Study the explanation below!

The text that you have read in task 1 is a narrative text. **Narrative text is a text used to amuse and entertain the readers or listeners. Narratives present in the form of story, legend, myth, and science fiction.**

A narrative text is usually formed as the following parts:

1. Orientation

Orientation is usually presented at the first paragraph of the text. In orientation, we can find some information such as the characters and the setting of the story.

2. Complication

Complication is the part of the story when the characters face a crisis. A crisis is a problem faced by the characters. There is an unharmonious situation between the characters in the story. The crisis will reach the peak.

3. Resolution

Resolution is the part of the story when the characters find a solution to the problem they face.

It can be in the form of happy-ending or sad-ending part of the story.

A narrative text has special characteristics in language feature, such as:

1. Focus on specific participants
2. Use of past tense
3. Use of temporal conjunctions and temporal circumstances
4. Use of material (or action) processes
5. Use of relational and mental process

ANNOUNCEMENT

The school drama is going to organize “Mega-Mega” drama cast audition.

For those who are interested to join the audition, please come to our office on Monday, 4 August, at 2 p.m. to register.

The requirements are as follows:

- Your latest photograph of postcard size (2)
- The registration form (get it at the office)

The audition will be held on Sunday, 10 August at 9 a.m.

The list of the selected candidates will be announced in a week.

We appreciate your participation. Thank you.

The Committee

P.s : No charge for the registration form

Task 4 Read the following announcement and answer the questions!

Questions:

1. What will the drama club conduct?
2. What are the requirements?
3. Where can the candidate get the form?
4. How long will the selected candidates be selected?
5. Should the students pay for the form?

Note: You have read an announcement.

Announcement is used to inform people about something urgent or important. A good announcement:

- Should be straight forward
- Short and clear
- Not to make the people confused with multiple interpretation.

Task 5 Read the following text with your group!

The Story of Ula

The wicked spirit Saruram set the forest fire. Just one man escaped alive. He hid in a hole in the ground and breathed through a hollow stick. Many days later, he left the hole. The land around was all black and bare. There were no people, animals, or plants. He was all alone and there was nothing to eat. Rather than starve to death, he set out westwards. He traveled towards the source of the great river where, according to the legends, his ancestors came from. An ugly looking creature appeared; it was Saruram, the wicked spirit who had destroyed the forest.

Saruram spoke, "I am sorry," he said. "It was wrong of me to destroy your world. I want to make up for the damage I have done. Take this handful of seeds, and sow them. You will bring back all the plants of the earth."

Within seconds of planting, a forest miraculously sprang to life. From the forest the man heard a voice; a beautiful young woman was calling him. He fell in love with her at once. The couple married and had many sons, but only one daughter. The girl had her mother's beauty and wisdom. Her brothers protected her jealously, and she longed for a friend of her own.

One day, as she was walking alone in the forest, she met Ula, who was half man, half tree. She fell madly in love with him. Every day, she returned to see him. Her mother noticed she had changed. She spent hours painting her face and decorating her hair with flowers and feathers. In the end, the girl owned up to her mother, who said: "If you really love Ula, I shall not forbid you to see him. But get him to marry you." Ula agreed to marry her. They lived happily together.

One day Ula met a Jaguar while out hunting. There was a terrible battle. The Jaguar attacked the tree man. Ula fought bravely, but the Jaguar carried him off. Ula's young wife sat up all night waiting for her husband's return. In the morning, her brothers went out to search for him. She went with them, carrying her baby.

They found her husband's remains: bones, leaves, branches, and all. Kneeling down, she put them back together, and spoke some magic words. Ula's wife hugged him closely, and closed his eyes. Soon, to her surprise, she heard Ula speak: "I've been asleep for a long time."

Ula asked his wife to wait while he went to drink from a stream. He bent down to take some water and gazed at his reflection. Something was wrong. At last he realized what was new. He was no longer a tree man.

Task 6 Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B!

A	B
1. spirit	1. to suffer because there is no enough food
2. hole	2. a small narrow river
3. starve	3. a person in the family who lived a long time ago
4. ancestors	4. the soul
5. seed	5. harmful effect on something or someone
6. damage	6. soft light parts covering the bird's body
7. wisdom	7. to order someone not to do something
8. to forbid	8. the ability to make a sensible decision and give a good advise
9. feather	9. an empty place or position that needs to be filled
10. stream	10. the small hard part produced by a plant, from which a new plant can grow

Task 7 Answer the following questions!

1. Who was Saruram?
2. What did he do?
3. How many people were save?
4. What did the safe man do?
5. Who was Ula?
6. What animal beat Ula in fight?
7. Why did Saruram want to make up the forest damage?
8. Where did Ula met his wife?
9. Why did the Jaguar attacked Ula?
10. When did Ula realize that he was no longer a tree man?

Task 8 Arrange the following sentences into a good announcement!

1. The program will be conducted on 5 – 6 May 2011.
2. For reservation please contact Ayu (08164274380).
3. Note: Come to the office for details information!
4. The Student School Organization will conduct a field triep to Solo.
5. The field trip includes a batik lesson at Kampung batik and a museum visit.

Task 9 Read the following invitation and answer the question!

We're having a barbeque party!
Please come and join in on all the fun.
Sunday, 10th April 2012, at 3 p.m.
Sultan Agung Street No. 28 Semarang
Mr. Bambang and the family
RSVP to Mr. Bambang at (0274) 853427

Questions:

1. What program is the invitation?
2. Who will have a party?
3. Where will the party be held?
4. When will the party be held?
5. What should the people do after receiving the invitation?

Note:

The text that you have read above is an invitation letter. A good invitation letter will state clearly:

- The program
- The time
- The place

On invitation sometimes we will find the acronym RSVP. It is the abbreviation of the French phrase *Repondez s'il vous plait*. It means please answer the invitation. It requires the receiver to replay either by letter or by a call.

Material 3

PROCEDURE TEXT

Task 1 Complete the text with available words!

How to Operate a Fan

1. Plug the (1) into a wall outlet.
2. To make the fan (2) sideways, push the pin on top of the motor.
3. To move the fan up or down, first (3) the oscillating pin, then press the tilt adjustment (4).
4. To change the speed of the fan, press one of the (5) at the bottom.

Pull up – switches – moves – knob – power cord

Task 2 Answer the following questions!

1. What is the manual or instruction about?
2. How many steps are there in the instruction?
3. What is the first step in operating a fan?
4. What is the final step in operating a fan?
5. Is it difficult to operate a fan?

GRAMMAR SPOT

IMPERATIVE

Study the following sentences:

1. Open the door please!
2. Look out!
3. Be careful!
4. Be on time!
5. Don't touch the wet paint!
6. Don't open the gate!
7. Don't be lazy!
8. Don't be careless!

Sentences 1 to 4 above belong to the Imperative. Imperative is a sentence that is used to give order or command to other people. Imperative is also used as warning (sentence 2). We can make imperative for the following form:

VERB + OBJECT

BE + ADJECTIVE

Sentences 5 to 8 are negative command. They are called Prohibition. Prohibition is used to prohibit someone to do something. The form of prohibition is as follows:

DON'T + VERB + OBJECT

DON'T + BE + ADJECTIVE

We can also use the word Let's (let us) or let's not in imperative. See the example below:

1. Let's make a doll!
2. Let's play outside!
3. Let's not tell a lie.

4. Let's not play truant!

To make the imperative polite, we can use the word please. We can use the more polite form of Imperative in the form of REQUEST. Study the following sentences:

1. Can you open the gate, please?
2. Would you close the window, please?
3. Would you like to pass the salt, please?
4. Would you mind giving me a glass of water, please?

Task 3 Fill in the blank with suitable verbs!

Cut – turn on – mow – turn up – lock – drink – punctual – go – tell – add

1. PleaseTURN ON..... the light. The room is too dark.
2. Don'tDRINK.....any ice. You have got a terrible flu.
3. Don'tTELL.....a lie!
4. Let'sGO.....swimming. The weather is very nice.
5. BePUNCTUAL..... We will start at seven o'clock sharp.
6. PleaseTURN UP.....the volume, I can't hear the song.
7.LOCK.....the door before you leave for school.
8. PleaseMOW.....the grass in the back yard.
9. If you want to have sweet tea,ADD.....more sugar.
10.CUT.....the carrot into small dices.

ADVERB OF MANNER

Study the following sentences!

1. She is studying seriously.
2. My mother is smiling happily.
3. They sing beautifully.
4. Vika is flying bravely.
5. The farmers work hard.

In the sentences above we can find the use of Adverb of Manner. Adverb of Manner is an adverb that is used to modify the verb. It explains how an action is done.

We can form an adverb from an adjective as follows:

Adjective + ly

However, the rule is not applied for HARD and FAST.

Task 4 Fill in the blanks with suitable form of Adverb of Manner!

1. She is a hard worker. She worksHARD.....

2. Anita is a serious student. She always studiesSERIOUSLY.....
3. They are fast runners. They runFAST.....
4. Fika is a careless girl. She drives the carCARELESSLY.....
5. Yolanda is a beautiful girl. She dancesBEAUTIFULLY.....
6. Andri is a diligent student. He studiesDILIGENTLY.....
7. We have a happy time. We singHAPPILY.....
8. She has a sad experience. She criesSADLY.....
9. My father is a careful person. He always does his jobCAREFULLY.....
10. Tono is a polite student. He behavesPOLITELY.....

Task 5 Read the text and discuss with a partner!

Goal	How to make tomato soup
Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 large tomatoes • 1 small onion • 8 cups of water • Spices • ½ teaspoon of salt • ¼ teaspoon of pepper • ¼ teaspoon of butter
Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut tomatoes, onions, and garlic into small pieces. 2. Fry them in a pan with butter for five minutes. 3. Add water, spices, salt, and pepper. 4. Heat until the water boils. 5. Turn down the heat and cover with lid. <p>Cook gently for one hour.</p>

The text that you have read above is a Procedure text. A procedure text is a text to describe how something is accomplished or done through a sequence of actions and steps.

Procedure text consists of the following parts:

1. Goal
2. Material
3. Steps (a series of steps oriented to achieve the goal)

Task 6 Complete the instruction with the available words!

Gudeg Jogja

Ingredients:

5 onions	10 candlenuts	10 garlic cloves	62ml coconut sugar	500 ml coconut milk
4 bay leaves				30g tamarind
250g green jack fruit			1kg chicken (cut into small pieces with bones)	
12 g coriander seeds			5 cups water	
6 g cumin			2 inches bruished galangal	

Instruction:

1. First,CUT.....(1) green jack fruit 1 inch thick. Wash and boil until tender.
2. Next,FRY.....(2) onions, candle nuts, sauté paste, bay leaves, and galangal until fragrant.
3.ADD.....(3) the chicken pieces, stirGENTLY.....(4) until chicken changes color.
4. Then, pour 4 cups of water and coconut sugar, bring toBOIL.....(5) Add the green jack fruit and simmer until the chicken and vegetables areTENDER.....(6).
5. Finally, add coconutMILK.....(7) 5 minutes before it’s done, bring back to boil.
6.SERVE.....(8) hot with rice.

The dish is.....SWEET.....(9) and usually served with shrimpCRACKER.....(10)

**GRIND – TENDER – MILK – BOIL – SERVE – SWEET
CRACKER – CUT – ADD – FRY – GENTLY**

Task 7 Read the instruction again and answer the following questions!

1. What recipe is being discussed?
2. How does the dish taste?
3. Where does the dish come from?
4. How many garlic do we need in making the dish?
5. What kind of sugar do we need? How much?
6. What is the first step in making the dish?
7. What must be ground?
8. When should we stop stirring the chicken?
9. When should we add coconut milk?
10. What is the dish served with?

