

Tentang Penulis



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THE POWER OF ENGLISH ACTION

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Buku Panduan Belajar Bahasa Inggris ●
Conversation, Grammar, Games, ●
Speech & Debate ●
Dilengkapi latihan-latihan ●

Siswandi, S. Pd.I., M. Pd.
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PREFACE

The Power of English Action is intended for the students who are learning English at school, at home or at English Action Course. This book is specially prepared to improve the students' skill in expressing their ideas in English.

This book is based on the experience, analyzing and the need of the institution of English Action course. I hope that by using this book the learners can enjoy, get easiness to learn English

Finally, I would like to express my thanks especially to Allah the Almighty who has giving us mercy and blessing until I can write this simple book, then also thanks to all my friends for all valuable help.

Pekanbaru, August 2018

Wassalam

The writers

Tables of Contents

Preface	i
Tables of Contents	ii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
• Spelling	3
• Cardinal Numbers	3
• Ordinal Numbers	4
• Fraction Numbers	4
• Telling the Time	5
• The day and Month	5
• Dialogue	6
2. THE BEST FRIEND	7
3. DAILY ACTIVITY	8
• Conversation	10
4. MY ENGLISH COURSE	11
• <i>Checking In Passengers</i>	13
5. MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY	15
• Conversation	17
6. WHAT I DID YESTERDAY	18
7. THE MOST FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE	19
• Conversation	20
8. WHAT I AM DOING RIGHT NOW	21
9. WHAT I AM GOING TO DO THIS WEEK	22
10. PERSON I WANT TO MARRY	23
• Conversation	24
11. RICH BUT UGLY VS SAUCY BUT POOR	25
12. RECEPTIONIST 'S JOB	26
13. WHY THEY NEED A JOB?	28
14. YOUR SHIP IS BURNT	30
15. DO WOMEN DESERVE HIGHER EDUCATION?	31
16. POSITIVE & NEGATIVE OF INTERNET	33

17. YOUNG MARRIED VS. OLD MARRIED	34
18. CLOSE FRIEND VS BOY/GIRL FRIEND.....	35
19. GIVING DIRECTION	36
20. STUDENT SHOULD HAVE PART TIME FOR JOB	39
21. WOMAN SHOULD GET AN EQUAL POSITION WITH MEN	40
22. MONEY IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN KNOWLEDGE	41
23. ALL THE LESSON SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN ENGLISH	42
24. CORRUPTOR SHOULD BE GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE	43
25. THE PARENTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HIT CHILDREN	45
26. MOTHER SHOULD STAY AT HOME	46
27. HOME SCHOOLING IS BETTER CHOICE OF EDUCATION.....	47
28. THE SOCIAL MEDIA SHOULD BE BANNED FOR STUDENTS	48
29. HOMEWORK IS NOT NECESSARY FOR STUDENTS	49
30. SMOKING IN PUBLIC AREA SHOULD BE BANED	50
31. NEGATIVE EFFECT OF USING HANDPHONE FOR CHILDREN	51
32. KEEPING OUR CLEANLINESS	52
33. GOOD DEEDS IN ISLAM	54
34. KNOWLEDGE (<i>PENGETAHUAN</i>) AND RELIGION.....	56
35. THE PURPOSE (<i>TUJUAN HIDUP</i>) OF LIFE	58
36. LOOKING FOR (<i>MENUNTUT</i>) KNOWLEDGE.....	60
37. THE BEST PEOPLE (<i>MANUSIA TERBAIK</i>) IS THE MOST USEFUL	62
38. THE BEAUTIFUL PATTERN (<i>TELADAN YANG BAIK</i>) FOR ANYONE	64

39. THE OBEDENCE (<i>BERBAKTI</i>) TO OUR PARENTS	66
40. COOPERATION (<i>BEKERJA SAMA</i>) IN THE GOOD MATTERS (<i>DALAM HAL KEBAIKAN</i>)	68
41. YOU ARE (<i>ANDA ADALAH</i>) THE BEST PEOPLE (<i>UMAT TERBAIK</i>)	70
42. THE OBLIGATION (<i>KEWAJIBAN</i>) TO FULFILL THE PROMISE (<i>UNTUK MENEPATI JANJI</i>)	72
43. KEEPING (<i>MENJAGA</i>) THE TRUST (<i>AMANAH</i>)	74
44. HE IDEAL LEADER (<i>PEMIMPIN YANG IDEAL</i>)	76
45. CORRUPTION (<i>KORUPSI</i>) IS A DANGEROUS CASE (<i>SEBUAH KASUS YANG BERBAHAYA</i>)	78
46. THE NEXT YOUNG GENERATION (<i>GENERASI MUDA YANG AKAN DATANG</i>)	80
47. THE DANGER OF SMOKING (<i>BAHAYA MEROKOK</i>) ..	82
48. DRUGS (<i>NARKOBA</i>) ARE ILLEGAL (<i>TERLARANG</i>) FOR EVERYONE	85
49. THE VALUE OF MORAL EDUCATION (<i>NILAI MORAL PENDIDIKAN</i>)	87
50. "TEACHERS ARE HERO TOO" (<i>GURU JUGA PAHLAWAN</i>)	89
51. CHAIN SPELLING	91
52. SAYING BUZZ	92
53. PRONUNCIATION GAMES	94
54. GUESSING GAME	94
55. WHISPER GAMES	96
56. SIMON SAYS GAMES	97
57. ENGLISH SONG	99
58. GRAMMAR	101
• Simple Present Tense-Using non verb.....	101
• <i>Simple Present Tense-Using non verb</i>	102
• <i>Present continuous tense</i>	104
• <i>Simple Future Tense</i>	105
• Using modal auxiliaries	106

• Using Gerund	107
• Conditional Sentence.....	109
59. TRANSLATE AND WRITING	110
• English Vocabulary	118
60. REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERB	124
61. REFERENCES	132
62. PROFIL FOTO ENGLISH ACTION	134
Note	138

1. INTRODUCTION (*PERKENALAN*)



All right (*baiklah*), hello, ladies and gentlemen (*saudara saudari*), good morning. In this opportunity (*kesempatan ini*) I would like (*ingin*) to introduce (*memperkenalkan*) my self to all of you, well my name is Nauren Zahra Deswan. My friends usually call me Nauren. I am from Kuansing, Riau, Indonesia, I am 26 years old

and I'm single. I live in Panam Pekanbaru city with my mother and my sister. I am a student of UIN Suska Riau. My Hobbies are: playing the games, travelling (*jalan-jalan*), listening music, swimming (*berenang*), and writing articles (*menulis artikel*). Thank you.

Sit with a partner, ask each other the following questions:

1. What's your full name?
 2. Whwre do you come from?
 3. Where do you live?
 4. What is your favorite music?
 5. What is your hobby?
- There are two divisions of time in a day (*Ada dua pembagian waktu dalam sehari*), AM and PM.
1. AM is Ante meridiem. The time duration (*durasi waktunya*) of AM is from 12.00 midnight to 12.00 noon.
 2. PM is Post Meridiem. The time duration (*durasi waktunya*) of PM is from 12.00 noon to 12.00 midnight.

Coba dipelajari kata-kata berikut ini; Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening, Good night and Good bye.

1. **Good Morning.** The duration of Good Morning is after 12.00 Midnight until approaching 12.00 noon. *(Durasi Selamat Pagi adalah setelah pukul 12.00 tengah malam sampai menjelang jam 12.00 siang)*
2. **Good afternoon.** The duration of Good Afternoon is after 12.00 noon until approaching 06.00 pm *(Selamat siang. Durasi selamatsiang adalah setelah pukul 12.00 siang sampai menjelang pukul 06.00 WIB)*
3. **Good Evening.** The duration of good Evening is after 06,00 pm until approaching 12.00 midnight *(Durasi selamat malam adalah pukul 06.00 WIB sampai menjelang jam 12.00 tengah malam)*
4. **Good Night.** Using Good Night when we want to go to sleep or when we want to separate in the evening *(Selamat malam digunakan saat kita ingin tidur atau kapan kita ingin berpisah di malam hari).*
5. **Goodbye.** We use Goodbye when we want to separate at anytime of day *(Selamat tinggal Kita gunakan ketika kita ingin berpisah kapan saja).*



- **Spelling (*Alphabet*)**

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h	I i	J j
z	bee	cee	dee	e	ef	gee	(h)aitch	i	jay
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]	[ɛf]	[dʒi:]	[(h)entʃ]	[aɪ]	[dʒeɪ]
K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r	S s	T t
kay	el	em	en	o	pee	cue	er	ess	tee
[keɪ]	[ɛl]	[ɛm]	[ɛn]	[oʊ]	[pi:]	[kju:]	[ɑːr]	[ɛs]	[ti:]
U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z				
u	vee	double-u	ex	wy(e)	zed/zee				
[ju:]	[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəlju:]	[ɛks]	[waɪ]	[zɛd/zɛɪ]				

- **Cardinal Numbers (*Bilangan Biasa*)**

0 = Zero	11	= eleven	30	= thirty
1 = one	12	= twelve	40	= forty
2 = two	13	= thirteen	50	= fifty
3 = three	14	= fourteen	60	= sixty
4 = four	15	= fifteen	70	= seventy
5 = five	16	= sixteen	80	= eighty
6 = six	17	= seventeen	90	= ninety
7 = seven	18	= eighteen		
8 = eight	19	= nineteen		
9 = nine	20	= twenty		
10 = ten	21	= twenty one		
100		= hundred		
1.000		= thousand		
1.000.000		= a million		

• **Ordinal Numbers (*Bilangan Bertingkat*)**

1 = first	11 = eleventh	30 = thirtieth
2 = second	12 = twelfth	40 = fortieth
3 = third	13 = thirteenth	50 = fiftieth
4 = fourth	14 = fourteenth	60 = sixtieth
5 = fifth	15 = fifteenth	70 = Seventieth
6 = sixth	16 = sixteenth	80 = eightieth
7 = seventh	17 = seventeenth	90 = ninetieth
8 = eighth	18 = eighteenth	95 = ninety fifth
9 = ninth	19 = nineteenth	100 = a hundredth
10 = tenth	20 = twentieth	105 = a hundred fifth

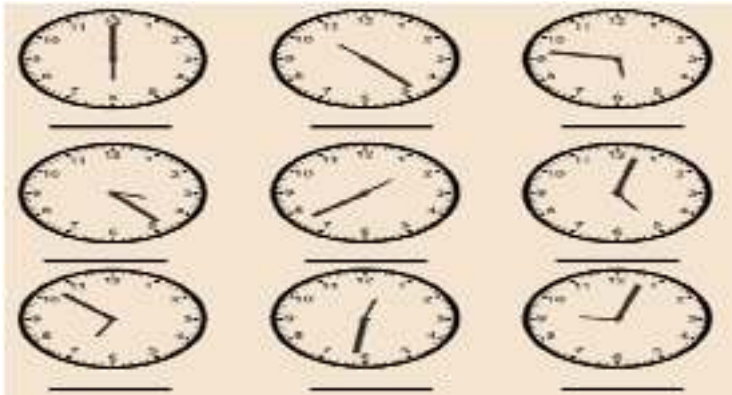
• **Fraction Numbers (*Bilangan Pecahan*)**

$1/2$ = a half / one second	$11/2$ = one and a half
$1/4$ = a quarter / one fourth	$23/2$ = two three Second
$2/3$ = two third	$3\ 4/5$ = three and four Fifth
$3/4$ = three fourth	$7/8$ = seven and seven eighth
$4/5$ = four fifth	$6\ 2/4$ = six and two fourth
$7/8$ = seven eighth	$2\ 3/4$ = two and three fourth
$10/11$ = ten eleventh	
0.3 = zero point three	
16.13 = sixteen point one three	
345.567 = three hundred and forty five point five six seven	

Language Facus (AM, IS & ARE

How are you?
 Are thou?
 Is she?
 Is he?
 Is Ali?
 Is Siti?

- **Telling the Time (*Menyebutkan Jam*)**



<p><i>Ada beberapa cara untuk menanyakan:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What time is it ? 2. Can you tell me the time, please ? <p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ it is six o'clock ✓ it is twenty past ten 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Untuk menyatakan "lebih" dapat memakai kata <i>Past</i>. ➤ Untuk menyatakan "kurang" dapat memakai kata <i>To</i>.
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- **The day and Month (*hari dan bulan*)**

<p>Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Friday, Saturday, and Sunday</p>	<p>January, February, March, April, May, June, And July</p>	<p>August, September, October, November, December</p>
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• **Dialogue (dialog)**

- Nauren : Hi! My name is Nauren. I am from Kuansing.
What is your name? (*Hi! Nama saya Nauren.
Saya dari Kuansing. Siapa namamu?*)
- Nadira : I'm Nadira. (*Saya Nadira*)
- Nauren : And where are you from, Nadira? (*Dan dari
mana kamu berasal, Nadira?*)
- Nadira : I am from West Sumatra. (*Saya dari Sumatra
Barat*).
- Nauren : Oh, really? Nice to meet you. (*Oh, Sungguh?
Senang bertemu denganmu*).
- Nadira : Nice to meet you, too. (*Senang bertemu kamu,
juga*).
- Nauren : By the way, what do you do? (*Ngomong-
ngomong, apa Profesimu?*)
- Nadira : I am a sales manager. And how about you? (*Saya
seorang manajer penjualan. dan kamu?*)
- Nauren : I am a Student of UIN Suska Riau. (*Saya seorang
mahasiswa UIN Suska Riau*).
- Nadira : Oh, Thanks Nauren. (*Oh Terima Kasih Nauren*).
- Nauren : You are welcome. (*Terima kasih kembali*).

Language Focus (Using Possesive Adjective)

Whose dictionary is this?

It is my dictionary

His dictionary.

Her dictionary.

Your dictionary.

Ani's dictionary

Ali's dictionary

2. THE BEST FRIEND (*TEMAN BAIK*)



My best friend (*teman terbaik*) is Kathy Fei, she is 18 years old, and she is from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Her face (*muka nya*) is oblong (*berbentuk persegi panjang*). Her hair (*rambutnya*) is short (*pendek*) and blonde (*berambut irang*). Her ears (*telingahnya*) are small (*kecil*). Her eyebrows (*alis matanya*) are thin (*tipis*), and her eyelashes (*bulu matanya*) are long. her eyes (*matanya*) are blue. her nose (*Hidungnya*) is not short and not long (*tidak pendek dan tak panjang*). her cheeks (*pipinya*) are white and smooth (*putih dan halus*). her mouth is small (*mulutnya kecil*), and her lips are thin (*bibirnya tipis*) and red. In Malaysia, she is a university student. She doesn't know (*tidak tau*) what job she wants in the future (*apa yang dia inginkan dimasa yang akan datang*). She wants (*ingin*) to travel a lot (*berpergian banyak*) in Malaysia.

Study the subject (pelajarilah), object, possessive and verbs on the texts above, then sit a partner (lalu duduklah dengan pasangan) practice answer this questions (berlatihlah menjawab pertanyaan).

1. What is her name?
2. How old is she?
3. How tall is she
4. What is her job?
5. What does she look like?

3. DAILY ACTIVITY (KEGITAN SEHARI-HARI)



First of all I would like to thank (*ingin mengucapkan terima kasih ke*) our teacher who has given (*yang telah memberi*) me a chance (*kesempatan*) to stand in front of you (*berdiri depanmu*). I also thank for your presence (*kehadiran*) in this occasion I would like to tell you about my daily activities. I usually wake up (*bangun*) at 5 o'clock in the morning. I never forget to (*lupa*) tidy up (*merapikan*) my bed and clean it up (*membersihkan*). Then I take a bath (*mandi*) and pray. After that I help (*membantu*) my mother to prepare (*untuk mempersiapkan*) the breakfast. And then, I have breakfast with my family in the dining room (*diruang makan*). I usually have warm tea, milk and fried rice (*nasi goreng*).

Then, I go to school with my friends. I study (*belajar*) at school till 1 p.m. I go home, put off (*mengganti*) my uniform (*Pakaian seragam*) and have lunch with my mother. After that I pray, watch (*menonton*) TV and take a nap (*tidur siang*). I always take a bath (*mandi*) at 5 p.m. in the afternoon. Then I watch TV (*menonton TV*) while (*ketika*) waiting the time for praying. After I pray (*sholat*), I and my family have lunch (*makan siang*) together. And then, I read (*membaca*) a book and prepare (*mempersiapkan*) the lesson (*pelajaran*) for the next school day. I go to bed at 9 p.m. That's all my activity starting from waking up (*bangun pagi*) till going to sleep (*sampai tidur*) at night. Thank you.

Please memorize the word and practice in sentence, then tell your activity since get up till sleep to your friends.

ASK AND ANSWER

1. What time do you usually get up (*bangun*) every morning? I usually get up at.....
2. What do you do (*lakukan*) after getting up?
I go.....
3. Do you review (*mengulang*) your lesson (*pelajaran*) in the morning?
yes I do/no, I don't
4. How long do you review (*mengulang*) your lesson?
for about.....
5. What time do you have breakfast?
I have breakfast at.....
6. What do you have for breakfast?
I have..... for breakfast
7. Whom do you have breakfast with ?
with...../ alone
8. What time do you go to school/campus/the office?
I go.....
9. How do you go there ?
I go by car/honda
10. And what time do you go home ?
I go home.....
11. What time do you have lunch ?
I have lunch at.....
12. 2. What do you have for lunch ?
I have..... for lunch
13. What do you do after lunch ?
I....
14. Do you usually take a nap in the afternoon ?
yes, I do/no, I don't
15. How long do you have take a nap ?

- I take a nap for.....
16. Do you have sport activities in the afternoon ?
yes.....
17. What kind of sports do you have ?
I.....
18. How long do you have sport activities ?
.....
19. What time di you have dinner ?
I have dinner at.....
20. What do you have for dinner ?
I have.....for dinner

- **Conversation**

Dialog dengan menggunakan *Simple Present Tense*

- Aisyah : are you sick? You look so pale! (*Apakah kamu sakit? Kamu terlihat pucat sekali*).
- Muatiara : No, I am not. But I am so hungry. (*Tidak. Tetapi aku sangat lapar*).
- Aisyah : Do you have money? (*Apakah kamu membawa uang?*)
- Muatiara : Yes, I am. But I think my money is not enough to but meat ball. (*Ya, tapi kupikir uangku tak cukup untuk membeli bakso*).
- Aisyah : It is my money. You can use it. (*Ini uangku. Kamu bisa memakainya*).
- Muatiara : Thanks. (*Terimakasih*).
- Aisyah : Don't mention it. (*Sama-sama*).

4. MY ENGLISH COURSE (KURSUS BAHASA INGGRIS SAYA)



Okay, I like to speak (*suka berbicara*) English every day. As you know (*sebagaimana kamu ketahui*) I take an English course (*mengambil*) at English Action (EA) I like to study there (*belajar disana*) because I am always spirited (*selalu bersemangat*). My teacher is Mr. Siswandi, do you

know him ? actually, he is the leader of English Action (EA) but now he becomes a teacher (*menjadi guru*) because he himself isn't satisfied with our success yet (*belum puas*), that's why, he often calls and advises (*menelpon dan menasehati*) his students who are lazy to speak or practice English (*yang malas berbicara atau berlatih*). No one is disappointed (*kecewa*) with him, except for the students who are lazy and inactive to come to EA (*malas dan tidak aktif*).

All right, we often study (*sering belajar*) vocabulary and conversation (*Percakapan*), grammar (*tata bahasa*) and pronounciations (*pengucapan*) together. but we still have some trouble (*masalah*) with pronounciations and the spelling of words (*pengucapan dan ejaan kata-kata*), especially the students who are still unable to practice (*tidak bisa berlatih*) or to speak English must be helped (*dibantu*) or guided (*dipandu*) as well as possible. The students always get help (*siswa selalu mendapatkan*

bantuan) or guidance from Mr. Siswandi, sometimes Mr. Siswandi himself is ready (*siap*) to teach (*mengajar*) you when he isn't busy. He is very kind (*sangat baik*) to us, from now I must practice hard (*Saya harus practice keras*) for my success. I'll study diligently (*dengan rajin*), I don't forget (*tidak lupa*) to repeat and memorize (*menghapal*) my lessons at home, by the way (*ngomong-ngomong*) I have many friends (*banyak teman*) at the English course and we sometimes (*kadang-kadang*) come to our course every day.



As you know (*seperti kamu tahu*), they are all my friends (*mereka semua teman saya*) in the special conversation club at English Action (EA) like togetherness (*kebersamaan*), friendliness, successfulness (*keramahan, kesuksesan*) and close friendship (*persahabatan*) among the students and teachers, during my study English in EA, I have had so many impressions (*banyak kesan*), I have many friends and they are very good and funny and I always remember (*mengingat*) them and now that I can speak English, I am happy and proud of it (*bahagia dan bangga*). Finally friends, let's study hard, let's speak English in our course with the special conversation club. don't you know English is very important or necessary (*dibutuhkan*) in the world nowadays ?

Bacalah teks diatas dan ingat kosa katanya lalu ceritakan kembali ke teman-teman yang lain. Selamt mencoba sampai mahir,

- **Checking In Passengers**

- Check-in Assistant** : Hello. Are you flying to (*apakah anda ke*) St. Martin today?
- Passenger** : Yes, I have my ticket here. (*ya, saya punya tiket*)
- Check-in** : Great. I'll need to see your passport as well (*Saya juga perlu melihat paspor Anda*).
- Passenger** : I have an e-ticket. em...is this the part you need? (*apakah ini bagian yang kamu butuhkan*)?
- Check-in** : Actually I just need your name and I can find you on the computer. (*sebenarnya saya butuh nama dan saya bisa jumpai didalam computer*)
- Passenger** : Oh okay. It's Bates. Frank Bates.
- Check-in** : Great. Here we are. Oh, you're travelling with an infant today (*Anda bepergian dengan bayi hari ini*).
- Passenger** : Yes, my daughter Mia. She's 14 months.
- Check-in** : Okay. I'll need to see your daughter's birth certificate (*akte kelahiran putri Anda*) to prove that she is under two years of age (*untuk membuktikan bahwa dia berusia di bawah dua tahun*).
- Passenger** : Here you are. Say, would we be able to get an aisle seat? (*mendapatkan kursi di lorong*) I may have to walk her around if she gets fussy (*Aku mungkin harus mengantarnya ke sana jika dia rewel*)

- Check-in** : Sure. I'll put you near the washroom too (*Aku akan menempatkanmu di dekat kamar kecil juga*).
- Passenger** : Thanks. Can I take my stroller to the gate? (*membawa stroller saya ke pintu gerbang*)
- Check-in** : Yes, we'll check it (*akan memeriksanya*) in the over-sized luggage after you board (*di bagasi berukuran lebih setelah Anda naik*). Are you just checking these two bags today? (*Apakah Anda hanya memeriksa kedua tas ini hari ini*)
- Passenger** : Yes, I'll take my knapsack as my carry-on (*membawa ransel saya sebagai barang bawaan saya*).
- Check-in** : Did you pack these bags yourself? (*Apakah Anda mengemas tas ini sendiri*)
- Passenger** : Yes.
- Check-in** : Okay. Here is your boarding pass (*Inilah boarding passmu*). Be at the gate one hour prior to boarding time (*Berada di gerbang satu jam sebelum waktunya*). Our flight crew will have some special instructions for take-off and landing (*Awak penerbangan kami akan memiliki beberapa petunjuk khusus untuk keberangkatan dan pendaratan*)

5. MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY (RIWAYAT DIRI)

All right (*baiklah*), my dear (*yang hormati*) Teacher, Ladies and gentlemen (*saudara saudari*): Good Afternoon/evening in this opportunity (*pada kesempatan ini*), I would like (*saya ingin*) to tell (*untuk menceritakan*) you about my Autobiography. Well, my name is DEPIANTO. I was born (*lahir*) on August 12th, 1975 in Bangkinang it is about (*sekitar*) 60 Kilometres from Pekanbaru. It is in Kampar regency.

When I was five years old, my parents sent (*menyekolahkan*) me to Kinder Garden (*ke Taman Kanak2*). I studied there (*saya belajar disana*) for one year (*selama 1 tahun*). I didn't go to Kinder Garden, later in 1981 I continued (*melanjutkan*) my study (*sekolah saya*) to elementary school (*sekolah Dasar*) in Pekanbaru. I studied there for 6 Six years because I never failed (*tidak pernah gagal*) in the examination (*ujian*) So, I graduated (*tamat*) from elementary school (*Sekolah Dasar*) in 1987.

Ladies and gentlemen, After graduating (*tamat*) from elementary school, I continued (*melanjutkan*) my study to junior high school (*SMP*) Islamic junior high school (*MTs*) in Pekanbaru, too I studied (*belajar*) there for three years (*3 tahun*) and graduated in 1990. Later, I went to (*melanjutkan*) senior high school (*SMA*). When I studied there, I took (*mengambil*) natural science Department (*IPA*). My Favorite subject was Mathematics. I graduated from senior high school in 1993. Afterwards (*setelah itu*), I continued (*melanjutkan*) my education (*pendidikan*) to Riau University. I took fishery faculty (*fakultas perikanan*), and I studied there four years. And then I was appointed (*ditunjuk*) to be a public servant (*PNS*) in 1997. Right now, I am working (*bekerja*) at the governor office.

I think that's all and thank you very much for your kind attention.

1. When and where were you born?
I was born on.....
2. So, how old are you now?
I am.....years old.
3. Did you study at kinder garden?
yes,...../ No.....
4. What year did you go to elementary school ?
I want
5. When did you graduate (*tamat*) from elementary school ?
I graduated in.....
6. When did you continue (*melanjutkan*) your study to junior high school ?
I continued.....
7. How long did you study at junior high school ?
I studied there for.....
8. Where did you continue your study after graduating from Senior high school ? I continued to.....
9. What department did you take ? I took Natural Science Department. / Social science department (*jurusan IPS*).
Language Department (*jurusan Bahasa*).
10. What was your favorites subject? my favorite subject was.....
11. Where do you go to school now ?
I go to
12. What year are you now ?
I am at the first year.
13. What is your occupation now ?
I am.....
14. Where do you work ?
I am work
15. Do you take English course ? and where do you study ?

• **Conversation**

Dialog menggunakan *Simple Past Tense*

Suhaila : what did you do last night? (*Apakah yang kamu lakukan tadi malam?*)

Fadly : I did my homework. (*Aku mengerjakan PR ku.*)

Suhaila : It was difficult. I did not do my homework. (*Itu sulit, aku tidak mengerjakan PR ku.*)

Fadly : My brother helped me to do it. (*Kakakku membantuku untuk mengerjakannya.*)

Suhaila : by the way, did you watch Snoopy cartoon yesterday afternoon? (*Ngomong-ngomong, apakah kamu menonton kartun Snoopy kemarin siang?*)

Fadly : no, I did not. I cooked with my mom yesterday afternoon. (*Tidak, aku masak dengan ibuku kemarin siang.*)

Suhaila : oh... Okay, I will go now. Bye (*Oh.... OK! Aku harus pergi sekarang. Selamat tinggal.*)

Fadly : bye..(*Selamat tinggal*)

Language Focus (singular and plural)	
A comb	Two combs
A class	Two classes
A lady	Two ladies
A fly	Five flies
A knife	knives
A wife	wives
A life	lives
thief	thieves

6. WHAT I DID YESTERDAY (APA YANG SAYA LAKUKAN KEMAREN)

I spent (*menghabiskan*) my last weekend very interesting. I woke up (*bangun*) at 8 o'clock. I had breakfast (*sarapan pagi*), then I went to (*pergi*) my grandmother (*nenek saya*). I helped her for gardening (*berkebun*). around 2 pm I took my lunch (*makan siang*). Then I walked (*berjalan*) with my friend. I saw my old teacher (*saya melihat mantan guru saya*) and we talked a lot. After that I came back to (*pulang*) my home and I took a short sleep (*tidur sebentar*). And after that (*setelah itu*) I played games (*main games*) on PC. Around 8 pm I look my dinner. I watched (*menonton*) television with my family about 12 pm. It was a wonderful day

Think about what you did last weekend (Pikirkan tentang apa yang Anda lakukan akhir pekan lalu), or remember a trip you took to some place (atau ingat perjalanan yang Anda lakukan ke suatu tempat). Make a cluster of all of your experience (Buatlah kluster dari semua pengalaman Anda)

Langage Focus	
<i>What did you do yesterday?</i>	<i>I Played Badminton Studied English Watched TV Worked in the Garden</i>

7. THE MOST FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE (PENGALAMAN YANG MENAKUTKAN)



My worst experience (*Pengalaman terburuk*) happened (*terjadi*) on an airplane about five years ago. It was in the summer. It was flying (*lepas landas*), from Guadalajara to Mexico city. When the plane took off from Guadalajara, the wind was blowing (*angin bertiup kencang*), and it was raining hard, (*hujan turun kencang*). I was little nervous (*gugup*). The plane was all right for about 30 minutes. I was listening to (*mendengarkan*) the music on the airplanes radio. Many people were talking (*sedang berbicara*). The stewardess (*Pramugari*) were serving drinks (*menyajikan minuman*) to the passengers.

Suddenly (*tiba-tiba*), lighting struck (*kilat menabrak*) one of the engines. The plane dropped rapidly (*jatuh dengan cepat*). Some people were screaming (*menjerit*), and the stewardesses were falling down (*pramugari jatuh*). My heart (*Jantungku*) was beating very fast (*berdegup kencang*). I though (*fikir*) I was going to die

(mati). But after about 30 seconds (*sekitar 30 detik*) the pilot started the engine (*menghidupkan mesin*). We landed safely (*mendarat aman*). But I will never fly again (*tidak akan pernah terbang lagi*) when the weather is bad (*saat cuaca buruk*).

- **Conversation**

Abduh : Your phone was inactive, so I had no way to send you a message or to call you. (*Teleponmu tidak aktif, jadi saya tidak punya cara untuk mengirimkan pesan atau meneleponmu*).

Lena : Oh my God. Yes you're right, yesterday my phone was error and I couldn't operate it. Have you visited him to the hospital? (*Ya Tuhan. Ya kamu benar, kemarin telepon saya ada kesalahan dan saya tidak bisa mengoperasikannya. Sudahkah kamu mengunjunginya ke rumah sakit?*)

Abduh : Yes I have. Last night I was called by his mother and I came soon.
Ya, saya punya. Tadi malam saya dipanggil oleh ibunya dan saya datang segera.

Lena : Oh my God. Could you please accompany me to go? (*Ya Tuhan. Bisa tolong saya menemani untuk pergi?*)

Abduh : Sure, when will you go? (*Tentu, kapan kamu akan pergi?*)

Lena : Today, after school. Can we go together? (*Hari ini, setelah sekolah. Bisakah kita pergi bersama-sama?*)

Abduh : Hmmm, let me call my mother first. Actually I was asked to go (*Hmmm, saya menelepon ibu saya pertama. Sebenarnya saya diminta untuk pergi*)

8. WHAT I AM DOING RIGHT NOW (APA YANG SEDANG SAYA LAKUKAN SEKARANG)



I am sitting on (*Saya sedang duduk diatas*) the wet grass (*rumput basa*) outside (*di luar*) our English classroom. There is a lot of trash (*sampah*) on the ground (*diatas tanah*). I am sitting under a big tree (*pohon besar*). The sun is not shining (*matahari sedang bersinar*). Some cups are blowing (*berterbangan*) across the lawn (*diatas rumput*). A crow (*burung gagak*) is flying in the wind. I see many people (*banyak orang*). Some are walking (*berjalan*) to their classes. Some are going to the library. Only our class is sitting on the grass. Two guys are slowly riding (*mengendarai*) by on their bicycles.

I think they are talking and laughing (*sedang berbicara dan sedang ketawa*), but I can't hear them. They are walking heavy coats (*mantel hujan*). I am wearing (*memakai*) only a thin sweater. Because it is cold, I am stopping.

1. What season of the year do you think it is? (*Menurut Anda musim apa tahun ini?*)
2. What kind of trash do you think is on the ground? (*Menurut Anda, sampah macam apa yang ada di tanah?*)
3. Why are the guys reading slowly? (*Mengapa para lelaki membaca dengan lambat?*)
4. Why do you think the grass wet? (*Menurut Anda mengapa rumput basah?*)
5. Why do you think the class is sitting outside on the wet grass? (*Menurut Anda mengapa kelas duduk di luar di atas rumput basah?*)

9. WHAT I AM GOING TO DO THIS WEEK (APA YANG AKAN SAYA LAKUKAN MINGGU INI)



This week I am going (*akan*) to go (*pergi*) to new York city. On Saturday morning (*pagi sabtu*) I am going to see (*akan Melihat*) the statue of liberty (*batu liberty*). Next, I am going to visit (*akan melihat*) united stations (*stasiun Amerika*). I want to talk with (*ingin bercerita dengan*) one of my friends from Burma, In the afternoon, I am going to shop (*belanja*) on fifth avenue. I will buy (*akan membeli*) some shoes from my father, a bag for my mother, and a wallet (*dompet*) for my younger brother.

In the evening, I really want to (*benar-benar ingin*) go to a baseball game (*pertandingan bisbol*) in yankee stadium. On Sunday, I am going to spend (*menghabiskan*) the morning in the central park, and the afternoon in the metropolitan museum of art. Before I leave (*berangkat*), I will send post cards to all my friends in Rangoon. At about 5:00 P.M., I am going to return to (*kembali*) Hartford.

1. How long is the writer going to stay (*tinggal*) in new York?
2. Is the writer definitely from Burma? (*apakah Penulis asli dari Burma?*)
3. Is the writer definitely going to baseball game? (*Apakah penulis pasti akan ke pertandingan bisbol*)
4. What are the yankees and Hartford? (*What are the yankees and Hartford?*)

10. PERSON I WANT TO MARRY (ORANG YANG INGIN SAYA NIKAHI)



When I am twenty five years old (*berumur 25 tahun*) I will get married (*akan nikah*), I want to marry a honorable person (*menikah dengan orang yang terhormat*), and she has black skin and long hair, I like my future wife (*saya suka istri masa depan*) five years older than me (*lima tahun lebih tua dari ku*), I like a wife who is beautiful (*cantik*), smart and rich (*kaya dan pintar*). I would to marry a person who has good personality (*kepribadiannya baik*) and good job, a Doctor in a big city for example (*seorang dokter dikota besar misalhnya*). I hope (*harap*) this candidate (*calon ini*) can be good wife (*istri yang baik*) and a good mother for her children (*ibu yang baik bagi anaknya*), I think that's all I can tell you about person I want to merry (*orang yang akan saya nikahi*).

Read and discuss (*baca dan bahas*) the following paragraph about your planning. Telling your planning to go this weekend (*untuk pergi akhir pekan ini*), What will you do, Then discuss the paragraph (*diskusikan paragraph*) and answers with your class

- **Conversation**

Receptionist : Good Morning. What can I do for you?
(Selamat Pagi. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?)

Andi : I'd like to book a room for 4 nights *(Saya ingin memesan kamar untuk 4 malam).*

Receptionist : What's your name? *(siapa namamu?)*

Andi : Andi *(Andi)*

Receptionist : Where do you come from? *(Dari mana asalmu?)*

Andi : Manchester, UK *(Manchester, Inggris)*

Receptionist : OK. How will you be paying? Cash or credit card? *(Bagaimana pembayaranmu? Cash atau dengan kartu kredit)*

Andi : Cash *(lunas)*

Receptionist : Here's your room key. Enjoy your stay in our hotel! *(Ini kunci kamarmu. Selamat menginap di Hotel kami!)*

How to debate;
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The motion should be controversial2. Give special attention to ethic of speaking3. Stand your opinion/argumentation (defensive)4. Prepare Vocabulary before debating

11. RICH BUT UGLY VS SAUCY BUT POOR

(KAYA TAPI JELEK VS CAKEP TAPI MISKIN)



Those are human being (*sebagai manusia*) but difference anything (*sesuatunya berbeda*). IF you are told (*jika kamu disuruh*) to choose (*memilih*) what kind of man (*pria Macam apa*) you will choose, you prefer the rich (*kamu lebih suka yang kaya*) but the bad (*tetapi jelek*) or the cute (*atau Cakep*) but the poor ladies? (*tetapi perempuan miskin*) Because not infrequently (*karena tak jarang*), you will meet women (*kamu akan bertemu wanita*) who choose bad men (*yang memilih pria jelek*) but have a lot of assets (*tetapi punya harta*). Care or not (*peduli atau tidak*), there must be someone talking about it (*pasti ada yang membicarakannya*).

Tell him because of love (*ngakunya karena cinta*), but there must be other reasons (*namun pasti ada alasan lain*) why a woman chooses her life partner (*kenapa seorang wanita memilih pasangan hidupnya*). Many say that women will not care so much about (*Banyak yang mengatakan bahwa wanita tak akan begitu peduli lagi dengan*) the appearance of the opposite sex (*penampilan lawan jenisnya*), but there are still many women who will still choose men with good looks (*masih banyak wanita tetap akan memilih pria dengan penampilan tampan*) compared to their good economic conditions (*dibanding kondisinya yang baik*). If in this happen to you (*jika ini terjadi pada anda*), what will you choose? what is the most important for you?

12. RECEPTIONIST 'S JOB (PEKERJAAN RESEPSIONIS)

Here are three more people (*berikut ada tiga orang*) **who are interviewing for the receptionist's job** (*yang memewancarai pekerjaan resepsionis*) **in Dr. Clark's office.** **Listen as they talk about themselves** (*Dengarkan ketika mereka berbicara tentang diri mereka sendiri*).

Silvi Broadsky



What can I say about myself? I can't use a computer (*saya tidak bisa menggunakan komputer*), but I can type (*saya bisa mengetik*) and use other office machines—a copy machine or fax, for example. And my math is very good. Also, I can start immediately-tomorrow

(*saya bisa memulai segera mungkin besok*) if you want (*jika kamu butuhkan*) but I can work late (*tapi saya bisa berkerja lambat*) when it's necessary (*jika dibutuhkan*). I guess that's all (*saya kira demikian*). I'd like to work in a doctor's office because I like to help people (*saya suka membantu orang*).



Alice Kwan

I'd like to have this job (*saya suka pekerjaan ini*) because it pays well (*karena dibayar baik*). My office skills are excellent, I can use all office machines (*saya bisa menggunakan semua mesin*) and

I can type 80 words a minute (*saya bisa mengetik 80 kata perminit*). Unfortunately (*sayangnya*), I can't help with the bookkeeping (*bagian pembukan*) because my math is terrible (*karena matematika saya bermasalah*). I can start in two weeks if that's OK (*saya bisa memulai dalam 2 minggu jika ok*), and by the way (*ngomong-ngomong*). I studied nursing two years ago (*saya pernah belajar di keperawatan 2 tahun yang lalu*), but I didn't finish (*tapi tidak tamat*).

John Harock



This is a surprise (*ini kejutan*). I hate to go to the doctor office (*saya paling benci pergi ke kantor Dokter*), and here I am in a doctor's office (*sekarang saya di kantor dokter sekarang*). Anyway, I can use a computer and things. And I don't have a job (*saya tak ada pekerjaan*). So I can start this week (*saya bisa mulai bekerja minggu ini*). What else? I can't balance my own checkbook (*saya tak bisa bekerja tentang buku pengechekan*). So I don't want to do any bookkeeping (*saya tidak ingin bekerja tentang buku pembukuan*). But I can speak three languages. And oh. I can't work late (*saya tak bisa bekerja lambat-lambat*) very often because I play baseball every day after work (*karena saya sering main baseball setelah bekerja*).

13. WHY THEY NEED A JOB?

(KENAPA MEREKA BUTUH SEBUAH PEKERJAAN)

Theresa Glass



I don't have time to work (*saya tidak ada waktu bekerja*), but I need a job (*tapi saya butuh kerja*) because college is very expensive (*karena kuliahku mahal sekali*). I study art. I have class all day on Monday (*saya kuliah seharian pada hari minggu*), Wednesday, and Friday, and on Tuesday and Thursday mornings. I usually study on weekends. I don't have

any experience (*saya tidak mempunyai pengalaman*), but I can learn quickly (*saya bisa belajar dengan cepat*).

Kerin Thomas



My husband and I have a new baby. He makes a good salary (*dia membuat gaji*), but we don't save very much money (*tapi kami tidak menyimpan uang yang banyak*). We want to save some money (*kami ingin menyimpan uang*) to buy a house. I take care (*menjaga*) of the baby, so I need a job I can do at home. I know how to type (*saya tau bagaimana untuk mengetik*), and I have a

computer.

Lamar Andrews



I'm 16 now, and I don't get an allowance from my parents anymore (*dan saya tidak mendapat tunjangan dari orang tua saya lagi*). I need to earn some money because I like to go out on the weekend (*Saya perlu mencari uang karena saya suka pergi keluar akhir pekan*) with my friend. I go to school every day from 9:00 A.M to 3:30 P.M. my father owns a restaurant, so I know a little about restaurant work (*Ayah saya memiliki sebuah restoran, jadi saya tahu sedikit tentang pekerjaan restoran*).

After Reading this texts (*setelah membaca teks-teks ini*), lets interview them about they need jobs (*mari wawancari mereka tentang mereka membutuhkan pekerjaan*), About their schedules, experience, and why they need a job.

14. YOUR SHIP IS BURNT (KAPALMU TERBAKAR)



One dayyou are in voyage (*berpergian*) with your honey (*kekasih*). You are in honeymoon. You love each other very much. You rent (*merental*) a small cruise ship (*kapal layar kecil*). In the middle of the sea (*ditengag-tengah laut*), your ship is burnt (*terbakar* , you can not stay any longer (*tidak bisa bertahan lama*), on the ship. You can not find (*menjumpai*) any land (*tanah darat*) as far as you see. The sharks (*ikan hiyu*) are around you and the waves (*gelombanmg*) are so high. You must save (*selamatkan*) you soul and your honey. The tools that you find on the deck are;1. a life jacket, 2. A small knife,3. A compass and 4. A toll of fishing

15. DO WOMEN DESERVE (APAKAH WANITA LAYAK) HIGHER EDUCATION?



The issue (*masalah*) we are discussing (*bicarakan*) is whether women need higher education or not (*bahwa wanita perlu pendidikan tinggi atau tidak*). Some people think that there is no use (*tidak ada guna*) for women to get higher education, for women's main role (*peran utama perempuan*) is knowing about practical households and surroundings (*adalah mengetahui tentang peralatan rumah tangga dan sekitarnya*). There are many examples of women who are successful in their lives although they only enjoy average education (*meskipun mereka hanya menikmati pendidikan rata-rata*). They succeed in managing their household (*Mereka sukses dalam*

mengelola rumah tangga mereka), educating their child and participating in community activities, *(mendidik anak-anak mereka dan berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan masyarakat)*.

On the other hand *(sisi lain)*, some other people believe that *(percaya bahwa)* women also have the right to get higher education *(mempunyai hak untuk mendapat pendidikan)*. Their claim that education is important for everyone *(Klaim mereka bahwa pendidikan penting bagi semua orang)* including women because its one way to improve the quality of life *(salah satu cara untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup)*. Therefore, every women must get education *(harus mendapatkan pendidikan)* as high as she can achieve.

A further point they make is *(poin selanjutnya yang mereka buat adalah)* that higher education is not just the matter of achieving a better position in community or working environtmen *(bahwa pendidikan tinggi tidak hanya masalah mencapai posisi yang lebih baik dalam komunitas atau bekerja)*. More importantly it is the way to empower women and to give them better understanding of life and universe *(adalah cara untuk memberdayakan perempuan dan untuk memberi mereka lebih baik pemahaman tentang kehidupan dan alam semesta)*.

In other words, women have the same right to get higher education as men do *(perempuan memiliki hak yang sama untuk mendapatkan pendidikan tinggi seperti laki-laki lakukan)*. However, it also their right to take the chance or just to leave it *(Namun, itu juga hak mereka untuk mengambil kesempatan atau ditinggalkannya saja)*.

16. POSITIVE & NEGATIVE OF INTERNET (POSITIF DAN NEGATIFNYA INTERNET)



There are several positive and negative impacts of internet on education. One of positive impacts (*dampak positif*) of internet to education is when you are curious something (*ketika Kamu ingin tahu sesuatu*). You can find out any information from internet. If you are curious about ants (*Jika Kamu ingin tahu tentang semut*), or if you want to know more about dinosaurs, you can improve your knowledge (*dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan Kamu*). Everything that we can get from internet.

On the other hand, some would argue that internet throwing people into bad areas (*bahwa internet melemparkan orang-orang ke daerah yang jelek*) those are low-quality (*pada pekerjaan rendah tidak berkualitas*). Since internet allows anyone to publish (*Karena internet memungkinkan siapa pun untuk menerbitkan*), finding high quality information is sometimes difficult (*menemukan kualitas informasi yang tinggi ini kadang-kadang sulit*). The internet also can be a huge distraction (*Internet juga bisa menjadi gangguan yang besar*), like many other things that distract us (*seperti banyak hal lain yang mengalihkan perhatian kita*) from serious inquiry.

17. YOUNG MARRIED VS. OLD MARRIED (MENIKAH MUDA VS MENIKAH TUA)

Young married is very good for us, we can channel (*kita bisa menyalurkan*) our desire (*keinginan kita*) and we can assemble with our couple without forbidden (*dan kita bisa berkumpul dengan pasangan kita tanpa dilarang*), how about you?, Marrying age is not really that important (*usia pernikahan tidak terlalu penting*), It's how it affects the quality of the relationship that matters (*melainkan bagaimana hal itu mempengaruhi kualitas hubungan yang penting*), how children are reared and whether or not it leads to divorce (*bagaimana anak dipelihara dan apakah hal itu menyebabkan perceraian atau tidak*). Arguments about marrying young versus marrying older, there is no solid evidence to back one or other (*tidak ada bukti kuat untuk mendukung satu atau lainnya*). Aside from age, other factors are in play that has an effect on the relationship (*Selain usia, faktor lain yang berperan berpengaruh pada hubungan*) the background each one grew up in, educational level, religious beliefs, culture, emotional stability, etc (*latar belakang masing-masing tumbuh di, tingkat pendidikan, kepercayaan agama, budaya, stabilitas emosional, dll*).

Marrying young, in the early twenties or older, 25 and above, have their own advantages and challenges (*Menikah muda, di awal dua puluhan atau lebih, 25 tahun ke atas, memiliki kelebihan dan tantangan tersendiri*). That said, if you're already married or are planning to (*Konon, jika Anda sudah menikah atau berencana untuk melakukannya*), it's best to be informed of the findings that different studies and surveys have yielded (*sebaiknya diinformasikan semua yang telah dipelajari dan di survey tempat yang berbeda-beda*).

18. CLOSE FRIEND VS BOY/GIRL FRIEND (TEMAN DEKAT VS PACAR)



You are boy or Girl. You have a boy friend in his birthday's party (*pada pesta ulang tahunnya*), your relationship will be announced (*hubungan kamu akan di umumkan*) to all families. Preparation have already been ready (*persiapan sudah selesai*). But at the same time (*tetapi di waktu yang bersamaan*) your only closed friend, get accident (*mendapatkan kecelakaan*). He is in hospital now. He is almost dead (*hampir mati*). He needs you very much. So if you are in this position (*jadi jika kamu*

di posisi ini), what will you do (*apa yang akan kamu lakukan*)?

- you attend to your boyfriend's party (*kamu datang ke pesta pacarmu*), or let your friend in the hospital (*atau kamu biarkan temanmu di rumah sakit*).
- You go in hospital to accompany (*menemani*) your friend, or you let your boy friend.

19. GIVING DIRECTION (MEMBERIKAN ARAH)

- Mr. Brown : Excuse me, can you help me? (*Permisi, bisakah anda membantu saya?*)
- Rudi : Yes, Sir. How can I help you? (*Ya, Pak. Adakah yang bisa saya bantu untuk anda?*)
- Mr. Brown : My name is Brown. I would like to visit my friend. But I think I got wrong direction. (*Nama saya Brown. Saya ingin mengunjungi teman saya. Tapi saya pikir saya salah arah.*)
- Rudi : If I may know, what's your friend's address, Sir? (*Jika saya boleh tahu, dimana alamat teman anda Pak?*)
- Mr Brown : This is his address. He lives in Pekanbaru City. (*Ini alamatnya, Dia tinggal di Pekanbaru City.*)
- Rudi : Well, that place is not at this street Sir. You went to the wrong street. (*Tempatnya tidak berada di jalan ini Pak. Anda pergi ke jalan yang salah.*)
- Mr. Brown : Hmm... Could you show me how to get there? (*Hmmm...Bisakah anda menunjukkan bagaimana untuk sampai kesana?*)
- Rudi : Sure, Mr. Brown. I know that street. I will give you the direction to get there. (*Tentu, Bapak Brown. Saya tahu jalannya. Saya akan memberikan anda arah untuk bisa sampai disana.*)
- Mr. Brown : Thank you so much. You are so kind. What's your name? (*Terima kasih. Anda*

- sangat ramah. Siapa nama anda?).*
- Rudi : My name is Rudi. *(Nama saya Rudi).*
- Mr. Brown : Alright Rudi, please tell me how to get there. *(Baik Rudi, tolong beritahu saya bagaimana cara sampai kesana).*
- Rudi : Ok Sir. I'll give you some clues to find that place. *(Baik Pak, Saya akan memberimu beberapa petunjuk untuk menemukan tempatnya).*
- Mr. Brown : Okay, I will listen to you carefully. *(Ok, saya akan mendengarkanmu baik-baik).*
- Rudi : Alright. First, you have to go along this street. Then, you will find a T-Junction. It's about 1 km. Next, you have to turn left on Orchid Street. Do you get it Sir? *(Baiklah. Pertama, anda pergi sepanjang jalan ini. Lalu, anda akan menemukan pertigaan. Pertigaannya sekitar 1 kilometer. Setelah itu, anda belok kiri di jalan Orchid. Apakah anda sudah paham Pak?).*
- Mr. Brown : Yeah, I think. So, I have to go along about 1 km. Then I will find T-Junction and after that I have to turn left. Am I right? *(Ya, saya rasa. Jadi, saya harus pergi sepanjang jalan ini sekitar 1 kilometer. Lalu saya akan menemukan pertigaan dan setelah itu belok ke kiri. Apakah saya benar?).*
- Rudi : That's right Mr. Brown. *(Benar bapak Brown).*
- Mr. Brown : So, Is the place around there? *(Jadi, apakah tempatnya disekitar sana?).*
- Rudi : Yes. After turn left you have to find the

Bank on the left side of the road. Then, look at the right. You will see Denpasar City Residence. It is across the bank and between the restaurant and the post office. *(Ya. Setelah belok kiri anda harus mencari Bank disebelah kiri jalan. Lalu, lihat kesebelah kanan. Anda akan melihat Denpasar City Residence. Tempatnya berada disebelang Bank dan diantara restoran dan kantor pos).*

Mr. Brown : Got it. So after turn left from the T-Junction I have to find the Bank and the place is across it. *(Ok, saya paham. Jadi setelah belok kiri dari pertigaan saya harus mencari Bank dan tempatnya berada disebelangnya).*

Rudi : Yes Mr. Brown. It is not difficult to find that place. *(Ya bapak Brown. Tidak sulit untuk menemukan tempatnya).*

Mr. Brown : Alright Rudi. Thank you so much for your help. *(Baik Rudi. Terima kasih banyak atas bantuanmu).*

Rudi : That's not a big deal Sir. I'm glad to help you. *(Bukan apa-apa Pak. Senang bisa membantu anda).*

Mr. Brown : Yeah Rudi, thanks. I will go now then. Nice to meet you. *(Ya Rudi, terima kasih. Saya akan pergi sekarang. Senang bertemu denganmu).*

Rudi : Be careful Sir. Nice to meet you too. *(Hati-hati dijalan Pak. Senang bertemu dengan anda juga).*

20. STUDENT SHOULD HAVE PART TIME (MEMPUNYAI WAKTU) FOR JOB

Not everyone can handle both (*Tidak semua orang dapat menangani keduanya*). I would fail at school with a job (*saya akan gagal di sekolah jikalau bekerja*). It already stresses me out enough as is (*akan cukup stress*)! I cannot imagine having any kind of job (*Saya tidak bisa membayangkan memiliki pekerjaan apapun*), I'm always freaking out (*panik*) about things I have to study, homework, getting good grades (*mendapatkan nilai bagus*), tests, paying attention to deadlines (*memperhatikan batas waktu*), and not forgetting things. You have no idea how many employed students (*berapa banyak siswa yang bekerja*) I see who come unprepared for class (*saya melihat yang datang tidak siap untuk belajar*), not show up, do worse on assignments (*melakukan lebih buruk pada tugas*), fail, and drop out entirely (*putus studi seluruhnya*). As of right now, I am blessed to not have to work (*saya bersukut untuk tidak harus bekerja*).

And I believe that no college student should work unless they really need to (*Dan saya percaya bahwa tidak ada mahasiswa harus bekerja kecuali mereka benar-benar perlu*). I understand bills have to be paid and mouths have to be fed, so in those dire situations (*Saya mengerti tagihan harus dibayar dan mulut harus diberi makan, sehingga dalam situasi-situasi yang mengerikan*), it's understandable. But for those who still live with "mommy and daddy" and do not HAVE to work (*janagan bekerja*), what's the point (*apa gunanya*)? It's best that one joins clubs, makes connections, volunteer, or do something that has to do with his or her major.

21. WOMAN SHOULD GET (*MENDAPATKAN*) AN EQUAL POSITION (*POSISI YANG SAMA*) WITH MEN

Women and men definitely (*Perempuan dan laki-laki pasti*) have equal rights (*memiliki hak yang sama*). Although women complain (*Meskipun perempuan mengeluh*) about how they don't have equal rights (*tentang bagaimana mereka tidak memiliki hak yang sama*), they are wrong (*mereka salah*) and just want something to protest about (*dan hanya ingin sesuatu untuk memprotes*). I can't think of a single right for men (*Saya fikir tidak mungkin hak tunggal diberikan kepada laki-laki*) Women can join the navy army (*Perempuan bisa bergabung dengan angkatan laut*), and even the marines (*dan bahkan marinir*)

so please stop saying (*jadi silakan berhenti mengatakan*) women don't have equal rights (*perempuan tidak memiliki hak yang sama*). So Man and woman are human being (*manusia*) but difference anything (*sesuatunya Berbeda*). If in this world (*jika didunia ini*) just for living one of them (*hanya untuk hidup salah satu diantara mereka*) so what is the most important, (*jadi apa yang paling penting jadinya*) man or woman?)

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 3. Poorness | : Kemiskinan |
| 4. Late tomorrow | : Ketinggalan Zaman |
| 5. Fall asleep | : terlena |
| 6. Fallen into | : terjerumus |

22. MONEY IS MORE IMPORTANT (*LEBIH PENTING*) THAN KNOWLEDGE



Knowledge is better than money (*Pengetahuan adalah lebih baik daripada uang*), since you have to protect money (*karena Anda harus melindungi uang*), while knowledge protects you (*sementara pengetahuan melindungi Anda*). And money is depleted from spending (*Dan uang habis di belanjakan*), while knowledge grows when you spend it (*sementara pengetahuan tumbuh ketika Anda menghabisannya*).

And knowledge makes rulings (*Dan pengetahuan membuat putusan*), while money is ruled over (*sementara uang yang memerintakan*). People who hoard money (*Orang-orang yang menimbun uang*) have died while they are still living (*telah meninggal saat mereka masih hidup*), while the scholars (*sementara para ulama*) live on through the ages (*hidup selama berabad-abad*) Their souls may have passed away (*Jiwa mereka mungkin telah meninggal*), but their effects remain present in the hearts of people (*tetapi efek mereka tetap hadir di hati orang-orang*).

So, Money and knowledge (*jadi, Uang dan pengetahuan*) are like something that connecting each other (*seperti yang menghubungkan satu sama yang lain*), but if we are in one of these conditions (*tetapi jika kita berada dalam kondisi ini*), so, what is the most important for you? (*jadi apa yang paling penting bagi anda?*)

23. ALL THE LESSON (*SEMUA PELAJARAN*) SHOULD BE TAUGHT (*DIAJARKAN*) IN ENGLISH



The government should be positive minded (*Pemerintah harus berfikir positif*) in enhancing the knowledge of our future students (*dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan siswa masa depan*) by implementing the policy of teaching Mathematics and Science in English (*dengan menerapkan kebijakan mengajar*

Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan dalam dengan bahasa Inggris), then, that our country can produce more efficient and dedicated students (*sehingga negara kita dapat menghasilkan siswa yang lebih efisien dan berdedikasi*) who are high in knowledge and good proficiency in English language (*mempunyai pengetahuan yang tinggi dan kemampuan yang baik dalam bahasa Inggris*)

So, All the teachers show their main concern when teaching in English (*Semua guru menunjukkan perhatian utama mereka ketika mengajar dalam bahasa Inggris*), making sure that students could understand the lesson (*pastikan bahwa siswa dapat memahami pelajaran*). The teachers must teach their lessons entirely in English (*para guru harus mengajarkan pelajaran mereka sepenuhnya dalam bahasa Inggris*). Meanwhile (*sementara itu*), with weaker classes (*dengan kelas yang lebih lemah*), these teachers should use more indonesia in class, (*guru-guru ini harus menggunakan bahasa indonesia di kelas*).

24. **CORRUPTOR SHOULD BE GIVEN (DIBERIKAN) DEATH SENTENCE (HUKUMAN MATI)**



Corrupt are criminals (*Korup adalah penjahat*) were indeed very deplorable (*sangat menyedihkan*) and everyone knows it (*yang memang dan semua orang tahu itu*). But we can not forget (*Tapi kita tidak bisa melupakan*) human just like us all *ia adalah manusia*

seperti kita semua) that he is also had a future (*bahwa dia juga memiliki masa depan*), have become family responsibilities (*yang telah mempunyai tanggung jawab keluarga*), All this is a consideration for given death penalty (*Semua ini adalah pertimbangan untuk hukuman mati yang diberikan*) for a corrupt person (*untuk seorang koruptor*).

In the theory of criminal law (*Dalam teori hukum pidana*) when the judge was about to decide a case relating to an offense (*ketika hakim hendak memutuskan kasus yang berkaitan dengan kejahatan*), regardless of its form then the Judge should see 2 sides (*apapun bentuknya maka Hakim harus melihat 2 sisi*), the first is the past (*yang pertama adalah masa lalu*), which indeed it became a problem (*yang memang menjadi masalah*) because it never committed a

crime, (*karena tidak pernah melakukan kejahatan*), in the second, as human beings (*Sebagai manusia*) by nature always want the good (*oleh alam selalu ingin baik*) will be better able to be beyond (*akan lebih mampu berada di luar*) even what we think (*bahkan apa yang kita pikirkan*). It means that there is still a possibility of change (*Ini berarti bahwa masih ada kemungkinan perubahan*) in moving towards a better course with coaching (*dalam bergerak menuju lapangan yang lebih baik dengan pembinaan*).



Then the future of the family (*Maka masa depan keluarga*) who became its responsibilities (*yang menjadi tanggung jawabnya*), his son, his wife, and other family members who became her responsibility, (*anaknya, istrinya, dan anggota keluarga lainnya*

yang menjadi tanggung jawabnya). When the death sentence was handed down could be realized (*Ketika hukuman mati dijatuhkan bisa direalisasikan*) so that instead of the state without corruption (*sehingga bukan negara tanpa korupsi*) but instead gave rise to a new crime figures (*tapi malah memunculkan tokoh kejahatan baru*) who were born because the effect of the pressures of life (*yang lahir karena pengaruh tekanan hidup*) in economic terms (*dalam hal ekonomi*).

25. THE PARENTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HIT (DIPERBOLEHKAN MEMUKUL) CHILDREN



This debate shares something with Corporal Punishment for Adults (*Ini perdebatan sesuatu dengan Hukuman Fisik untuk Dewasa*), namely whether the infliction (*yaitu apakah penderitaan*) of physical pain (*sakit fisik*) can ever be justifiable (*pernah bisa dibenarkan*); but the issue of spanking for children (*tetapi isu memukul anak*) is less about punishment

(*kurang tentang hukuman*) and more about punishment as a means of education (*dan hukuman sebagai sarana pendidikan*). How can young children learn the difference between right and wrong? (*Bagaimana anak-anak bisa belajar perbedaan antara benar dan salah?*)

How can teachers establish (*Bagaimana guru dapat menciptakan ketertiban*) order in the classroom and enable a better environment for learning? (*Agar di dalam kelas dan memungkinkan lingkungan yang lebih baik untuk belajar?*) All industrialised countries now (*Semua negara-negara industri sekarang*) ban corporal punishment in schools (*melarang hukuman fisik di sekolah-sekolah*), apart from the USA, Canada and one state in Australia (*selain dari Amerika Serikat, Kanada dan satu negara bagian di Australia*).

26. MOTHER SHOULD STAY (TINGGAL) AT HOME



Mothers should stay home and raise their own children (*dan membesarkan anak-anak mereka sendiri*). Mothers who place their babies, especially newborn babies (*terutama bayi yang baru lahir*), in day care (*di dalam penitipan*), and leave them there 40-50 hours per week (*dan meninggalkan mereka di sana 40-50 jam per minggu*) are causing irreparable damage (*menyebabkan kerusakan permanen*) to the development of the baby (*pada perkembangan bayi*); he or she will grow up with some disorder (*ia akan tumbuh tidak sesuai dengan harapan*).

Most children (*Sebagian besar anak-anak*) are left in day care these days (*di tempat penitipan hari ini*), and that is one reason why (*dan itulah salah satu alasan mengapa*) the crime rate is so high (*tingkat kejahatan yang begitu tinggi*), why prisons (*mengapa penjara*) are overcrowded (*yang penuh sesak*), why bullying (*mengapa intimidasi*) is rampant in schools (*merajalela di sekolah*), why school violence (*mengapa kekerasan*) is prevalent (*lazim*). conscienceless children (*kurangnya Nurani anak-anak*) because we are leaving them (*karena kita meninggalkan mereka*) old in the care (*tua dalam perawatan*) of inadequate (*yang tidak memadai*), and our babies are growing up (*dan bayi kami tumbuh*) without the capacity to love (*tanpa kapasitas untuk mencintai*), feel empathy (*merasa empati*) and compassion (*dan kasih sayang*).

27. HOME SCHOOLING IS BETTER CHOICE OF EDUCATION (*PILIHAN LEBIH BAIK PENDIDIKAN*)



The practice of homeschooling (*Praktek homeschooling*) has essentially been around (*pada dasarnya telah ada*) since the dawn of time (*sejak awal waktu dulu*). But we live in a different world now (*Tapi kita hidup di dunia yang berbeda sekarang*), governments have recognized (*pemerintah telah menyadari*) the massive need (*kebutuhan besar*) for an educated youth (*untuk pemuda berpendidikan*) and have provided public school systems (*dan telah tersedia sistem sekolah umum*) to insure that vital knowledge gets passed on (*untuk memastikan bahwa pengetahuan penting akan diteruskan*).

This debate is about answering the question (*Perdebatan ini adalah tentang menjawab pertanyaan*) of whether that where everyone is awarded an education by their government (*apakah bahwa mana setiap orang diberikan pendidikan oleh pemerintah*), homeschooling still needed (*homeschooling masih diperlukan*) or transformed into something harmful towards society? (*atau berubah menjadi sesuatu yang berbahaya terhadap masyarakat*) but the most states some years (*di kebanyakan negara beberapa tahun*) of education is compulsory (*pendidikan adalah wajib*).

28. THE SOCIAL MEDIA (*MEDIA SOSIAL*) SHOULD BE BANNED (*DILARANG*) FOR STUDENTS



Social media should be banned for children under the age of 18 (*Sosial media harus dilarang untuk anak di bawah usia 18*). Children need to get outside and exercise (*Anak-anak perlu mendapatkan berolahraga diluar*) and have fun (*dan bersenang-senang*) with their REAL friends (*dengan teman-teman nyata mereka*), not just people that post pictures (*bukan hanya orang-orang yang memposting gambar*) they like (*mereka yang suka*). Children under the age of 18 (*Anak-anak di bawah usia 18*) already have plenty of technology skills (*sudah memiliki banyak keterampilan teknologi*) and don't need anymore (*dan tidak perlu lagi*).

Social media will not give you real friends (*Sosial media tidak akan memberikan teman sejati*). You have to actually meet in person (*Anda harus benar-benar bertemu langsung*) and hang out (*dan bergaul*) to get that kind of bond (*untuk mendapatkan semacam ikatan*). Not to mention that (*Belum lagi bahwa*) it is more polite (*itu adalah lebih sopan*) and family-like to actually call your family members (*dan keluarga-seperti benar-benar memanggil anggota keluarga Anda*). Just because there is social media doesn't our phones (*Hanya karena ada media sosial tidak telepon kita*), don't call people anymore, (*tidak melalui telpon orang-orang lagi*).

29. HOMEWORK (PR) IS NOT NECESSARY (TIADAK DIPERLUKAN) FOR STUDENTS.



Giving homework (*Memberikan PR*) to children enhances their capacity (*untuk anak-anak meningkatkan kapasitas mereka*) to understand the subject better (*untuk memahami subjek yang lebih baik*). Even if at school they are unable (*Bahkan jika di sekolah mereka tidak dapat*) to comprehend something (*untuk memahami sesuatu*). Another principal cause (*penyebab utama lainnya*) for giving schoolwork is making students *untuk memberikan PR membuat siswa*) be much more aware of their learning (*menjadi jauh lebih sadar akan belajar mereka*).

Therefore (*Oleh karena itu*), the accomplishment of preparation (*pemenuhan persiapan*) is not only a responsibility for students (*tidak hanya tanggung jawab bagi siswa*) to try their best (*untuk mencoba yang terbaik*) but also a motivation to strengthen the cognition, (*tetapi juga motivasi untuk memperkuat kognisi*). Moreover, finishing homework (*Selain itu, menyelesaikan PR*) helps learners becomes much more active *membantu peserta didik menjadi lebih aktif*) to attain knowledge (*untuk mencapai pengetahuan*). It is easier for them (*Hal ini lebih mudah bagi mereka*) to grasp the information (*untuk memahami informasi*) in next lessons (*dalam pelajaran berikutnya*). Then, students might raise the sense of initiative in learning (*siswa mungkin meningkatkan rasa inisiatif dalam belajar*) and others which is extremely favorable (*dan lain-lain yang sangat menguntungkan*) to handle unexpected situation (*untuk menangani situasi tak terduga*).

30. SMOKING IN PUBLIC AREA (*MEROKOK DI AREA UMUM*) SHOULD BE BANED (*DILARANG*)



Many countries today (*Banyak negara saat ini*) have laws that prohibit smoking in public places (*memiliki undang-undang yang melarang merokok di tempat umum*) because it affects non smokers as well (*karena mempengaruhi yang tidak perokok*). This damages their health against their will (*kerusakan kesehatan mereka bertentangan dengan keinginan mereka*) and could cause them lung cancer (*dan dapat menyebabkan mereka kanker paru-paru*).

But also it seems (*Tetapi juga tampaknya*) as though this law *seolah-olah hukum ini* protects only one side (*hanya melindungi satu sisi*) and public places which should be available (*dan tempat umum yang harusnya tersedia*) to everyone for all purposes (*untuk semua orang untuk semua tujuan*) but only the needs for non-smokers (*tetapi hanya memenuhi kebutuhan non-perokok*), tobacco causes addiction (*tembakau menyebabkan kecanduan*) and active smokers cannot spend a long time (*dan perokok aktif tidak bisa menghabiskan waktu yang lama*) without lighting a cigarette (*tanpa menyalakan rokok*) which automatically makes public places (*yang secara otomatis membuat tempat-tempat umum*) and many other facilities unsuitable for them (*dan fasilitas lainnya tidak cocok untuk mereka*).

31. NEGATIVE EFFECT (*EFEK NEGATIF*) OF USING (*MENGGUNAKAN*) HANDPHONE FOR CHILDREN



Many educators and parents (*Banyak pendidik dan orang tua*) are debating on whether cell phones should be allowed (*berdebat tentang apakah ponsel harus diperbolehkan*) in schools *di (sekolah-sekolah)*, the use of cell phones in schools is on the rise (*penggunaan ponsel di sekolah terus meningkat*), because each and every student can afford using a cell phone (*karena setiap siswa mampu menggunakan ponsel*). So, this battle is endless (*pertempuran ini tidak ada habisnya*), cell phones have their contradiction (*ponsel memiliki pro dan kontra*), but no matter how teachers (*tetapi tidak peduli bagaimana guru*) or parents fight the usage of cell phones in schools (*atau orang tua melawan penggunaan ponsel di sekolah*)

I think, we don't have to fight the usage of cell phones in schools (*kita tidak harus melawan penggunaan ponsel di sekolah*), all we have to do as educators and parents (*yang harus kita lakukan sebagai pendidik dan orang tua*) is to teach our students and children *adalah untuk mengajar siswa dan anak-anak*) how to use cell phones for educational purposes (*bagaimana menggunakan ponsel untuk tujuan pendidikan*) so we can take advantage of this addictive technology (*sehingga kita dapat mengambil keuntungan dari teknologi adiktif*) and bring lessons *dan membawa pelajaran*) and learning material closer to our students and children (*dan materi pembelajaran lebih dekat dengan siswa dan anak-anak kita*).

32. KEEPING (MENJAGA) OUR CLEANLINESS (KEBERSIHAN KITA)

Allah said in the Holy Qur'an



“And Allah loves those (Allah mencintai orang) who keep themselves clean (yang mensucikan diri)”
chapter: At-Taubah, Verse: 108.

We must answer this question, Why does Allah love the cleanliness (*kebersihan*)? And why does Allah order us (*memerintahkan kepada kita*) to keep (*menjaga*) ourselves clean (*kebersihan*)? We must understand the question well (*kita harus mengerti hal ini dengan baik*). We must know (*tau*) why Allah orders us (*memerintahkan kita*) to keep our cleanliness (*kebersihan kita*). If we never keep our cleanliness, (*jika kita tidak pernah menjaga kebersihan kita*) we will suffer (*terjangkit*) from the illness (*penyakit*), and if someone suffers from the illness, they will complain (*mengeluh*) because of the illness.

Commonly, Cleanliness does not mean (*kebersihan bukan berarti*) only cleanliness (*hanya kebersihan*) of body and clothing (*badan dan pakainya kita*), but also means cleanliness of mind, thought and intention (*akan tetapi juga kebersihan otak pikiran dan niat*). Therefore (*oleh karena itu*), the cleanliness is given big attention (*sangat diperhatikan*) by Allah, because the cleanliness is very necessary (*sangat penting*) for our life, for our health (*kesehatan*), and for our heart purification (*dan kesucian hati kita*).

So, let's keep our body clean (*kebersihan badan*)! Let's keep our heart (*hati kita*), mind (*otak*), thought (*pikiran*) and our intention clean (*niat kita bersih*)! Because the cleanliness is the basic thing (*dasar sesuatu*) that we must pay attention (*perhatikan*) more to achieve (*mencapai*) the succesful in our life in this world and in the hereafter (*akhirat*).



33. GOOD DEEDS (*AMAL SHOLEH*) IN ISLAM

Allah said in the Holy Qur'an:

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّاهُ حَيٰوةً
طَيِّبَةً وَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٩٧﴾

“Whoever works righteousness (*barang siapa yang mengerjakan amal sholeh*), man or woman and has faith (*baik laki-laki dan perempuan dalam keadaan beriman*), verily to Him we will give a good life (*maka sesungguhnya akan kami berikan kepadanya kehidupan yang baik*), that is good and pure (*baik dan suci*), and we will bestow on such their reward (*kami berikan balasan kepada mereka*) according to the best of their actions (*dengan pahala yang lebih baik dari apa yang telah mereka kerjakan*)”. Chapter: An-Nahl, Verse: 97.



Good deeds (*amal sholeh*) are as important as faith (*sama pentingnya dengan iman*). Faith alone (*iman semata*) is nothing (*tidak ada gunanya*).

No man (*tak seorangpun*) can say (*bisa mengatakan*) that the faith alone (*iman semata*) can save him (*bisa*

menyelamatkannya). Faith (*iman*) will help (*akan membantu*) only those who (*siapasaja yang*) do good deeds (*melakukan kebajikan*).



In Islam there is no difference (*perbedaan*) between (*antara*) religion deed (*amaliah keagamaan*)

and worldly deed (*amaliah duniawi*), for the moslems life (*bagi kehidupan seorang muslim*) is only to worship (*beribadah*) Allah. All worldly duties (*semua kewajiban dunia*), if they do honestly (*jujur*) and intend (*bertujuan*) of obtaining (*mendapatkan*) the pleasure of Allah (*keridhoan Allah*), are religion deed (*amaliah keagamaan*). The whole (*seluruh*) good deeds (*amal sholeh*) even in the world are only (*hanyalah*) for Allah, It means (*ini berarti*) that what we do is for Allah, and the whole (*seluruh*) that we do (*kita kerjakan*) is for Allah.

So, as the moslems are to do our best (*sebaik-baiknya*) in our life (*dalam hidup kita*). We must try (*berusaha*) our best to achieve (*mencapai*) the very good result (*nilai yang baik*) from our work (*kerja*). We must do hard (*bekerja keras*) for the people by the name of God (*atas nama Allah*). Insya Allah we will (*akan*) get (*mendapatkan*) the good life (*kehidupan yang baik*) as promised (*janji*) by Allah in His holy Book (*dalam kitab suci-Nya*).

34. KNOWLEDGE (*PENGETAHUAN*) AND RELIGION

Our Prophet said :

العِلْمُ حَيَاةُ الْإِسْلَامِ وَعِمَادُ الْإِيمَانِ

“The knowledge is Islam’s life (*Ilmu pengetahuan adalah kehidupan islam*) and a pillar of faith (*dan tiang keimanan*)” Related by Abu Syaikh.



The knowledge is Islam’s life, According to the Divine Law (*sesuai dengan aturan Tuhan/sunatullah*) we ought to study science (*kita seharusnya mempelajari ilmu pengetahuan*) and religion (*dan ilmu keagamaan*). Because if we just seek the knowledge (*mencari pengetahuan*) and science (*keilmuan*) without religion (*tanpa agama*), our life (*hidup kita*) will have no meaning at all (*akan tidak punya arti*). We only have the vacant heart (*kita hanya akan mempunyai hati yang kosong*). We are just a blind people (*kita hanya menjadi orang yang buta*) though we have eyes (*walaupun kita punya mata*), so that we can not see what in front of us (*sehingga kita tidak bisa melihat apa yang ada didepan kita*), and the guidance will never come to us forever (*dan*

bimbingan tak akan pernah datang lagi pada kita selamanya).

On the contrary (*sebaliknya*), if we just emphasize the religion (*jika kita hanya menekankan keagamaan*) and neglect the science and knowledge (*dan mengabaikan ilmu dan pengetahuan*) surely (*tentunya*) our actions (*tindakan*) and our activities (*kegiatan kita*) will be nonsense (*sia-sia*). We are just a lame people (*kita hanya menjadi orang yang pincang*) who can make any program (*yang hanya bisa program*) and development in this world (*dan pengembangan didunia ini*). So between (*antara*) knowledge and religion (*ilmu pengetahuan dan agama*)



must have the same way (*harus menempati jalan yang sama*). So we can be happy here and in hereafter (*sehingga kita bisa bahagia didunia dan diakhirat*).

So, The knowledge and religion (*ilmu dan agama*) are the two points (*merupakan dua hal*) that play very important (*yang mempunyai peranan penting*) role in the man's life (*dalam kehidupan manusia*). We can afford to be the best man (*kita bisa menjadi terbaik*), because of knowledge and religion (*karna agama dan ilmu pengetahuan*) we can be the best (*kita bisa menjadi terbaik*), So the two points (*dua hal tersebut*) must be done (*harus dilaksanakan*) by the whole moslems (*oleh seluruh umat islam*) in order to be the best in everything (*agar menjadi terbaik secara keseluruhan*).

35. THE PURPOSE (TUJUAN HIDUP) OF LIFE.

Allah said (berkata) in the holy qur'an (kitab suci Al-qur'an):

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ ﴿٥٦﴾

“And I did not creat the gene and human kind (dan tidaklah aku menciptakan jin dan manusia) except to worship me (kecuali untuk menyembah padaku)” chapter : Azzariyat, verse : 56.



Allah is greatest, Allah has created the human being (Allah telah menciptakan manusia) and the animal (dan binatang), the genies (jin) and whole creatures (dan seluruh alam) they have one obligation (kewajiban) that is to worship Allah only (yakni hanya menyembah Allah semata). The way of their whorship (cara penyembahan mereka) are different (bergam). Especially (khususnya), the human being and the genies (manusia dan jin) are to worship Allah (harus menyembah Allah) as the Qur'an says in its verses (sebagaimana Alquran katakan dalam ayat-ayatnya).



And even (dan walau pun) we are in the charge of politic (kita bertan

gung jawab dalam politik), economic, and others. But we are as human being (*sebagai manusia*) have the great obligation (*mempunyai kewajiban yang besar*) that is to worship him (*untuk mengabdikan kepadanya*) from various field (*dari bermacam-macam bidang*) and position (*posisi*). It means that we do and work (*ini berarti kita melakukan dan bekerja*) that only for Allah (*hanya untuk Allah semata*). Because he is the creator (*karena dialah pencipta*) of everything in the world. He bestow on us (*dia memberikan berkah kepada kita*). So as the thankfulness (*maka sebagai rasa syukur*) for him, we have a great obligation (*kita mempunyai kewajiban*) to worship (*mengabdikan*) him alone. He is the only god (*dia satu-satunya tuhan*) that must be obeyed (*dipatuhi*) and worshipped (*dan disembah*).

So let's express our thankfulness (*maka mari kita tunjukkan rasa syukur*) toward (*terhadap*) Allah by working hard in the life (*dengan kerja keras dalam hidup kita*), studying hard (*belajar yang giat*), and performing the good deeds (*dan melakukan amal sholeh*) in the name of Allah (*atas nama Allah*).

36. LOOKING FOR (*MENUNTUT*) KNOWLEDGE

Our prophet said (*berkata*) :

طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ

**“The acquisition of knowledge (*menuntut ilmu*) is a duty incumbent on every Moslem (*diwajibkan bagi atas tiap muslim*), male and female (*laki-laki dan Perempuan*).”
related by muslim.**

The acquisition of knowledge (*menuntut ilmu*) is the whole Moslem’s obligation (*Kewajiban seluruh umat islam*). Even (*bahkan*) the human kind In the world (*seluruh manusia di dunia ini*). Because science or knowledge (*Ilmu pengetahuan*) is very important (*sesuatu yang penting*) to our life (*untuk hidup kita*) with science we can (*dengan ilmu pengetahuan kita dapat*) conquer (*menaklukkan*) the creatures (*seluruh Makhluk*) that in this world (*di dunia ini*), like mountains (*seperti Pegunungan*), sky (*langit*), moon (*bulan*), sun (*matahari*), fierce animal (*binatang-binatang buas*), trees (*pohon-pohon*), and the planets (*Planet-planet*).

Even with science (*dengan ilmu pengetahuan*) we can be the leader (*kita bisa menjadi pemimpin*) off all creatueres in the world (*diantara seluruh makluk didunia ini*). We can be the best (*menjadi yang terbaik*), Because (*karena*) of our science (*ilmu pengetahuan kita*) . If we don’t have (*jika kita tidak mempunyai*) science we will be like the

other creatures (*kita seperti Makhluk lainnya*). We will be foolishmen (*menjadi bodoh*) and we do not know anything (*kita tidak tidak tahu apapun*). So we will be worse (*maka kita akan menjadi yang terjelek*) then the other creatures (*diantara makhluk lainnya*).

So, Science is very important (*ilmu pengetahuan sesuatu yang penting*) for us to live (*untuk hidup*) in this world. So let's (*mari kita*) study hard (*belajar giat*). As Muhammad said (*sagaimana Muhammad katakan*) in the hadith “ seek the science from (*carilah ilmu pengetahuan dari*) the eradle to the grave (*sampai keliang lahat*).

Language Focus			
A. What do you do every day?			
B. I <u>speak English</u> every day			
He	buy	mango	
They	Take	A nap	
Ani	watch	TV	
you	write	A letter	
She	wait	For the bus	

37. THE BEST PEOPLE (*MANUSIA TERBAIK*) IS THE MOST USEFUL



“The best people is (*manusia yang terbaik adalah*) someone who is socially and the most useful (*seseorang yang paling banyak manfaatnya bagi masyarakat*)”Allah is the creator (*pencipta*), Allah has made the rule (*Allah telah membuat suatu aturan*) of the earth (*di muka bumi*) and the creatures (*untuk seluruh makhluk*) living on it (*yang hidup di atasnya*). Man is the chief of creatures (*manusia adalah pemimpin semua makhluk*), superior to birds animals (*penguasa burung-burung*), stars *bintang-bintan*), heavens (*surga-surga*), rivers (*sungai*), and mountains (*gunung-gunung*).

All of these are made (*semua itu diciptakan*) for service of human being (*untuk pelayanan manusia*) to make (*untuk membuat*) the best use of them (*mereka yang terbaik*). Man can do it only (*manusia bisa mengerjakan ini hanya*) by loving and cooperating (*dengan cinta kasih dan bekerja sama*) with orther man (*dengan yang lainnya*). All by himself, he can do nothing (*dia tidak bisa mengerjakan semua sendirian*).

Therefore (*karena itulah*), social life (*kehidupan bersosial*) is very necessary step (*langkah sangat penting*) toward the worship to Allah (*terhadap penyerahan diri terhadap Allah*). The man who tries to escape (*manusia yang mencoba melarikan diri*) from society (*dari masyarakat*), is not worshipping Allah (*bukanlah bagian dari*

ibadah). Similarly (*sama juga*) if a man lives in society (*jika manusia yang hidup*) but does not perform (*tapi tidak melaksanakan*) his social duties well (*tugas-tugas kemasyarakatan dengan baik*), he can not be a good moslem (*dia belum dianggap muslim yang baik*).

So, to be a good worshiper of Allah (*untuk menjadi penyembah Allah yang baik*), the man must do useful works (*manusia harus berbuat banyak manfaat*) which benefit a large number of people (*yang membawa manfaat untuk sejumlah manusia*). Even the best man (*bahkan orang yang paling baik*) is who does much useful (*siapa yang banyak berbuat suatu bermanfaat*) and benefit the people or community (*dan bermanfaat bagi orang atau masyarakat*).

Language Focus (adverb of Frequency) for Simple Present Tense		
always	All the time	100%
usually	Most the time	
often	Much of the time	
sometimes	Some of the time	50%
seldom	Almost never	
never	Not at any time	0%

A. what do you do every day?

B. I usually speak English every day.

She	- She listen to the Radio
Your sister	- sweep the floor
They	- clean the yard
You	- drive a car

38. THE BEAUTIFUL PATTERN (TELADAN YANG BAIK) FOR ANYONE

Allah said in the Holy Qur'an:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ
الْآخِرَ وَفَضَّلَ اللَّهَ كَلِمَاتٍ

You have indeed (sesungguhnya) in the apostle of God (telah ada diri rasulullah) a beautiful pattern (teladan yang baik) of anyone whose hope is in God (bagi orang yang mengharap rahmat Allah) and the fine day (dan kedatangan hari kiamat), and who engages much in the praise to god (dan dia banyak menyebut Allah). Chapter: Al-Ahzab, Verse: 21.



As a moslem (seorang islam), we must always keep the Islamic codes (slalu menjaga sendi-sendi islam) that written in our holy book, Al-Qur'an (yang tertulis dalam kitab suci kita, Alquran). We are to bring our

action (*kita harus menyesuaikan amal kita*) in according to (*sesuai dengan*) Islamic teaching (*ajaran islam*). Besides that we understand (*disamping itu kita memahami*) and do (*dan mengamalkan*) what in the Qur'an, said (*apa yang tertulis dalam Alquran*) that our prophet Muhammad peace be upon him (*Nabi kita muhammad SAW*) is also a beautiful pattern (*sebagai taulan yang baik*) for anyone of all Moslems (*untuk masing-masing orang islam*). Muhammad as the beautiful pattern (*muhammad SAW sebagai teladan yang baik*) means that (*mengandung makna bahwa*) a Moslem should act (*seorang muslim seharusnya bertingkah laku*) like what our prophet acted (*seperti diperbuat oleh nabi kita*), think like what he thought (*berfikir seperti nabi kita berfikir*) and do anything like the way he did it (*berbuat sebagaimana nabi berbuat*).

Even (*bahkan*) If we make him as the first (*jika kita menjadikan beliau teladan pertama*) and the best example for us (*dan terbaik bagi kita*), we will never be misled in this life (*maka kita tidak akan tersesat dalam kehidupan ini*). then we must follow him (*kemudian kita harus mengikutinya*) and what our prophet said in hadith (*dan apa yang dikatakan rasul dalam hadis*). Allah has indeed emphasized (*Allah telah benar-benar menekankan*) in the above verse to follow him (*dalam ayat diatas untuk mengikuti rasulnya*).

So, as the Moslems let's do (*maka sebagai orang islam mari kita amalkan*) what Allah commands us (*apa yang Allah perintah kepada kita*) and our prophet says in his hadith (*dan rasul kita katakan dalam hadis*) or prophetic- tradition (*sunah rasul*). Because the Muhammad's life (*karena kehidupan muhammad*) is a beautiful pattern (*merupakan teladan yang baik*) that we must follow as the good-deeds (*yang harus kita ikuti sebagai amal sholeh*) in our life (*dalam kehidupan kita*).

39. THE OBEDENCE (*BERBAKTI*) TO OUR PARENTS

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا

And your lord has decreed (*dan tuhanmu telah memerintahkan padamu*) **that you worship none but Him** (*agar jangan menyembah selain dia*), **and that you be dutiful to your parents** (*dan hendaklah kamu berbuat baik pada ibu bapakmu dengan sebaik-baiknya*) **chapter :**
Al-Isra', verse: 23.



Everyone has parents (*setiap orang mempunyai orangtua*). There is no (*tidak satu pun*) single person who was born (*yang lahir*) into the world (*di dunia*) without parents (*tanpa orangtua*). We all realize (*kita*

semua menyadari) that our parents (*orangtua kita*) are always covered with sweats (*selalu penuh dengan keringat*), day and night (*siang dan malam*) to work hard physically (*banting tulang*) and mentally (*memeras pikiran*) with everything on their power (*dengan sekuat tenaga*) to strive for their children (*bekerja keras untuk anaknya*) so that they could live (*untuk hidup*) like other children do (*seperti anak lainnya*). According (*menurut*) to the verse (*ayat*), we must obey (*patuh*) our parents and we may not hurt them (*menyakiti mereka*). Our mother have born (*melahirkan*)

you to this world. Our father earn (*mencari nafkah*) the money to support (*mendukung*) families. Our parents educate us (*mendidik kita*) from our childhood (*dari kecil*) until we grow up (*tumbuh dewasa*).

Therefore, they deserve (*mereka berhak mendapatkan*) our respect (*penghormatan*) and our obedience (*kepatuhan kita*). Of course, obeying our parents (*patuh kepada kedua orang tua*) doesn't mean that we do and obey all (*bukan berarti kita melakukan semua*) what our parents order (*apa yang orang tua perintahkan*) as long as the orders are not against the law of God (*selama perintah tidak berlawanan dengan hukum tuhan*). We do not have to obey our parents order (*tidak boleh mengikuti perintah orang tua*) if they order us to commit a sin (*jika mereka memerintahkan berbuat dosa*), but however (*tetapi bagaimanapun*) we must always respect them (*kita harus menghormati mereka*).

Then, we may not become angry with them (*kita tidak boleh marah kepada mereka*), we may not Make your parents cry (*membuat orangtuamu menangis*) counts as (*juga terhitung sebagai*) one of insubordinate deeds (*perbuatan durhaka*). Their tears (*tangisan mereka*) mean their heart is broken (*berarti terkoyaknya hati mereka*) by the deeds of their children (*oleh perbuatan anak mereka*). Ibnu 'Umar emphasized (*menegaskan*) "Tears of parents (*air mata setiap orangtua*) is a great insubordination (*adalah kedurhakaan paling besar*). So we must say and talk with them politely (*kita harus berkata dan berbicara dengan sopan*). It is proper (*pantas*) for us to say "I must ask Allah to forgive them (*saya harus memohon kepada Allah untuk mengampuni mereka*)". By this act we show (*dengan perbuatan seperti ini kita tunjukkan*) to our parents (*kepada orang tua kita*) the very good attitude of Islamic Teachings (*skap yang sangat baik dari ajaran islam*).

40. COOPERATION (BEKERJA SAMA) IN THE GOOD MATTERS (DALAM HAL KEBAIKAN)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :

وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ ۖ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ

And you cooperate (*dan tolong menolonglah kamu*) **with one another in matters of broad mindedness** (*dalam mengerjakan kebajikan*) **and matters consistent with divine law** (*kosisten dengan aturan Allah/Taqwah*), **and don't cooperate in matters of sin and enmity** (*dan jangan tolong menolong dalam berbuat dosa dan permusuhan*). **Chapter: Almaidah, verse: 2.**



In daily life, No body (*tak seorangpun*) can accomplish (*menyelesaikan*) all his affairs (*permasalahan*) single handed (*sendirian*) or alone. One will need help (*seseorang memerlukan bantuan*) of his fellow (*teman nya*). This act of mutual help (*perbuatan saling membantu ini*) is called (*dinamakan*) "Cooperation" (*kerja sama*). But the matter (*akan tetapi permasalahan*) arisen (*yang muncul*) if one should help whole type (*jika seoseorang menolong seluruh*) of people (*manusia*), not to the certain people only (*bukan beberapa orang tertentu saja*). We find the solution (*kita menemukan penyelesaian*) in above verse (*dari ayat diatas*), namely (*yaitu*) we are to cooperate (*kita harus bekerja sama*) in the matters of broad

mindedness (*dalam hal kebaikan*) and in the matters which are in according to the Divine Laws only (*dan dalam hal aturan Tuhan saja*).

We cooperate in the useful matters (*kita bekerjasama dalam sesuatu yang bermanfaat*) for humanity (*kemanusiaan*) and we should not help who are against (*kita seharusnya tidak menolong siapa saja yang menentang*) the Divine laws (*aturan tuhan*), in matters of sin (*dalam hal dosa*) and enmity (*permusuhan*). It means Allah orders us (*memerintahkan kita*) to cooperate in the good matters (*untuk bekerjasama dalam hal kebaikan*), progressive matters for mind (*kemajuan pikiran*) and human development (*perkembangan manusia*).

So the result (*hasil*) of cooperation will be better (*kerjasama akan lebih baik*) and better for the whole people (*bagi seluruh manusia*), and then they can achieve (*bisa mencapai*) the good life and peace (*kehidupan yang baik dan tentam*) among in society (*diantara masyarakat*).

Language focus (Present Continous Tense)

A. What are you doing?

B. I am Reading a magazine.

Jhon - sing a new song

Amir - make a kite

You and I - Speak English

The boy - buy a book

You - review my lsson

Your mothr - cook rice

41. YOU ARE (ANDA ADALAH) THE BEST PEOPLE (UMAT TERBAIK)

Allah mentioned in the Holy Al-Qur'an :

كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ
عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَتُؤْتُونَ بِالْقُرْآنِ

You are (kamu adalah) the best people (umat yang terbaik) ever raised up (yang dilahirkan) for mankind (untuk manusia), you enjoin Al-Ma'ruf (menyuruh kepada yang Ma'ruf) and forbid Al-Munkar (dan mencegah yang mungkar) and you believe in Allah (dan beriman kepada Allah) Al-Imran, Verse: 110.

As Moslem, Moslem (*umat islam*) are the best people (*adalah umat yang terbaik*) in this world (*di dunia ini*). Moslem are born (*dilahirkan*) for the people (*untuk manusia*) in this world (*di dunia*) and to live in (*dan untuk hidup di dalamnya*). The moslems' life (*kehidupan seorang muslim*) is not only (*bukanlah hanya*) contemplation (*sebuah perenungan*), but they must (*tapi mereka harus*) do their best (*berbuat terbaik*) for their life (*untuk hidup mereka*) in community (*di masyarakat*).

All of the Moslems' life (*seluruh kehidupan seorang muslim itu*) is necessary (*penting*), they may not (*mereka tidak mungkin*) do useless thing (*berbuat sesuatu yang tidak bermanfaat*). But the whole acts (*Tapi seluruh perbuatan*) of Moslems are worshipping expression (*adalah ungkapan ibadah*) to the God (*kepada Tuhan*). All moslems (*Seluruh Muslim*) are obliged (*diwajibkan*) to make (*untuk menjadikan*) their life (*kehidupan mereka*) peacefull (*tentram*), to avoid (*menjauhi*) destructed actions (*tingkah*

laku yang merusak) and to live in happiness (*dan hidup bahagia*) in sight of God (*dalam pandangan Tuhan*).

As the moslems (*sebagai seorang muslim*) we are to order (*kita harus mengajak*) our fellows (*teman*) and family (*dan sanak keluarga*) to do (*untuk melakukan*) good deeds (*perbuatan yang mulia*), to bring (*untuk membuktikan*) their good action (*amal perbuatan yang baik*) in this life (*dalam kehidupan ini*). We are to reform (*kita harus memperbaiki*) the man who always (*hidup orang yang selalu*) make a sin (*berbuat dosa*) in their life (*dalam kehidupan mereka*).

So, As the best people (*sebagai umat yang terbaik*), do (*marilah kita melakukan*) everything well (*segala sesuatunya dengan baik*). Let's (*mari kita*) make ourselves perfect (*sempurnakan diri kita*) by faith (*dengan iman*), good character (*akhlak yang baik*) and useful act (*dan amal yang bermanfaat*) for human being (*bagi seluruh umat manusia*).

Language focus (Past continuous Tense)

A. What were you doing when I came yesterday?

B. I was reading a magazine

Your father - watch TV

She - take a nap

They - play marbles

The girl - sing an English song

Susan - make a cake

42. THE OBLIGATION (KEWAJIBAN) TO FULFILL THE PROMISE (UNTUK MENEPATI JANJI)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :

وَأَوْفُوا بِالْعَهْدِ إِنَّ الْعَهْدَ كَاتِبٌ مِّمَّا تَعْمَلُونَ

And fulfil every engagement (dan penuhilah janji) for every engagement shall be inquired into (sesungguhnya janji itu pasti diminta pertanggung jawabannya). Chapter: Alisra', verse : 34.



The obligation to fulfill the promise is very important, It is highly important (*hal ini sangat penting*) that when someone makes promise (*ketika seseorang berjanji*) with somebody (*kepada seseorang*), it must be fulfilled at all (*ini harus dipenuhi secara keseluruhan*). If we say to someone (*apabila kita*

mengatakan kepada seseorang) that we will see him (*bahwa kita akan bertemu denganya*), we must come and see him (*kita harus datang dan menemuinya*). because we have the obligation (*mempunyai kewajiban*) to fulfill this promise (*untuk memenuhi janji tersebut*).

The moslems and believers (*muslim dan orang yang beriman*) are to fulfill what they have said to others (*harus memenuhi apa yang telah mereka katakan kepada orang lain*). We must keep (*harus menjaga*) our promise strictly

(janji kita sungguh-sungguh). If we can not do it (apabila kita tidak dapat memenuhinya). We must inform them (harus memberitahu) and concern about it (dan memecahkan hal tersebut). If we do not fulfill our promise (jika tidak memenuhi janji kita), it will become a big matter for us (hal tersebut akan menjadi masalah besar bagi kita). Then this matter (maka masalah ini) can disunity (memecah belah) the Moslems and the others (antara muslim dengan yang lainnya).

Therefore *(untuk itu) we must fulfill (memenuhi) what we have (apa yang telah kita) said before in order not to hurt (agar tidak menyakiti) our fellow (teman kita). We can live (bisa hidup) with them in harmony life (dengan harmonis) because of fulfilling (disebabkan menjalankan) the obligation (kewajiban tersebut).*

So, Let's do *(mari kita penuhi) our promise! If we say that we are believers (orang-orang yang beriman). Let's fulfill our obligation (mari kita penuhi kewajiban kita) if we claim (menyatakan) that we are the believers (bahwa kita adalah orang-orang yang beriman).*

Language focus (simple future tense)

- A. What are you going to do tomorrow?
- B. I am going to read a magazine.

- The boys - play marbles
- Tom - attend the meeting
- Mrown - swim at the swimming pool
- She - make acake

43. KEEPING (MENJAGA) THE TRUST (AMANAH)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا

Allah command you (*sesungguhnya Allah menyuruh kamu*)
to render back the trust (*menyampaikan amanat*) **to**
whom they are due (*kepada yang berhak menerimanya*).

Chapter : Annia, verse : 58.



A thing (*sesuatu*) which is entrusted (*diamanahkan*) to somebody (*seseorang*) for a particular period (*dalam jangka waktu yang khusus*) is called (*disebut*) a trust (*amanah*). The ownership of thing (*hak kepemilikan sesuatu*) entrusted

(*yang diamanahkan*) remains (*mengingatkan*) with the origin owner (*pemilik pertama*). Thus (*jadi*) when the owner (*pemilik*) wants to get back (*menginginkan kembali*) the thing entrusted (*sesuatu yang diamanahkan*), it must be returned (*barang tersebut harus dikembalikan*) without any obstacle (*tanpa rintangan-rintangan*). The trust (*amanah*) is not only confined (*dibatasi*) to material object (*barang-barang*) or money.

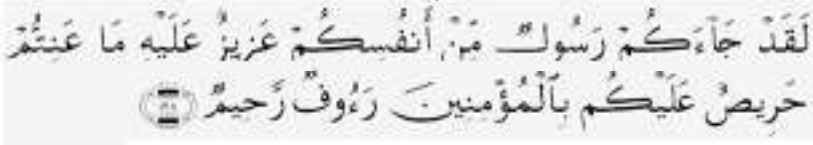
On the other hand (*disisi lain*), a man (*seseorang*) tells something in confidence (*seseorang memberikan kepercayaan*) to another man (*kepada orang lain*), that also is the trust (*itupun dinamakan amanah*), because here one depends on (*karena disini ada orang yang menggantungkan dirinya*) another man (*kepada orang lain*), because he considered him (*karena dia mempertimbangkan*) to be reliable (*bahwa dia dapat dipercayai*). Similarly (*sama halnya*), a work (*pekerjaan*) that is entrusted (*diamanahkan*) to us by another person (*orang lain*) is also a trust (*dinamakan amanah*), which must (*yang harus*) be fulfilled (*dipenuhi*). The trustee (*yang diberi amanah*) may be a President, the King (*Raja*) or Minister (*Menteri*), they must fulfill (*menjalankan*) this responsibility (*tanggung jawab ini*) faithfully (*dengan penuh keimanan*).

So that's why, we must keep (*menjaga*) the trust (*kepercayaan*) and we must fulfill (*memenuhi*) this obligation (*kewajiban ini*) also. Because Allah has also commanded us (*telah memerintahkan*) to render back to trust (*supaya menyampaikan amanah*).

Language Focus (Present Perfect Tense)	
Have you had lunch?	Yes, I have
Studied English?	
Written a letter?	
Helped your ather?	
Swept the floor?	
Cleaned the yard?	

44. HE IDEAL LEADER (PEMIMPIN YANG IDEAL)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :



There has certainly come (*Sesungguhnya telah datang*) **to you** (*kepadamu*) **a Messenger from among yourselves** (*seorang rasul dari kaummu sendiri*). **Grievous to him is what you suffer** (*berat terasa olehnya penderitaanmu*); **he is concerned over you** (*dia sangat menginginkan keimanan dan keselamatan bagimu*) **and to the believers is kind and merciful** (*amat belas kasihan lagi penyayang terhadap orang-orang mu'min*)

I believe (*saya percaya*) that everyone knows (*semua orang tau*) Umar bin Abdul Aziz, The Khulafaur Rasyidin, and our prophet Muhammad SAW. They are the models (*teladan*) for an ideal leader (*pemimpin ideal*), especially (*terkhusus*) for Muslims. How can (*bagaimana bisa*) we learn from them? (*belajari dari mereka*) What can (*apa yang bisa*) we learn from them? (*pelajari dari mereka*) There are many things (*ada banyak hal*) we can learn from them to be (*menjadi*) a good leader (*pemimpin yang baik*). From the stories (*dari cerita*) of their leadership (*kepemimpinan*), we can learn (*kita bisa belajar*) at least (*setidaknya*) three things (*tiga hal*) to be a good leader (*menjadi pemimpin yg baik*).

The First, to be a good leader (*pemimpin yg baik*) we should be fair (*kita harus adil*) and we shouldn't (*tidak boleh*) discriminate (*membedakan*) one group (*satu kelomok*) from another (*dengan yg lain*). The most popular

story (*cerita yg paling terkenal daalah*) about this is when our prophet (*ketika nabi kita*) Muhammad SAW help the Arabian people from many tribes (*dari suku*) to put back (*mengembalikan*) the hajar aswad to its proper place (*tempat yg tepat*) on the Kaaba wall.

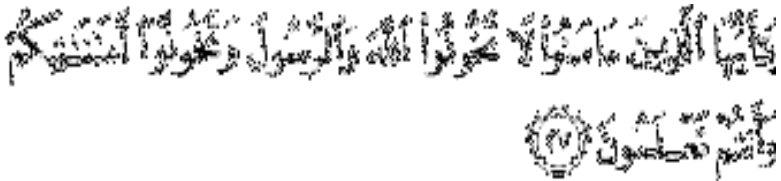
And then, Secondly if we want to be a good leader, we should be responsible (*bertanggung jawab*) to our people (*kepada orang*). Umar bin Khattab R.A. once carried a sack of wheat himself (*sekarung gandum miliknya*) to be given to a mother (*diberikan kepada seorang ibu*) because he had nothing (*tidak punya apa-apa*) to eat. This proved (*hal ini terbukti*) that he was a very responsible leader.

Then Third, we should have a good morality (*moral yang baik*). When Umar bin Abdul Aziz knew that he was chosen (*dipilih*) to be the khalifah, he felt sorry for himself instead (*daripada*) of happy. He lived (*dia hidup*) in a very modest way (*cara sederhana*) and didn't use the country's facility (*fasilitas negara*) for his personal use. I believe (*saya percaya*) there are a lot more things (*banyak hal-hal*) to learn from the stories. However, if we can do the three ways (*tiga cara*) I said before, I'm sure (*saya yakin*) that we will be a good leader (*pemimpin yang baik*).

So , we can learn many things (*banyak hal*) from the stories (*dari cerita*) of our previous leader models. The best model (*panutan yg terbaik*) of all is our great prophet Muhammad SAW. So, from today let us read (*mari membaca*) more stories (*lebih banyak cerita*) about Rasulullah and his companions (*sahabatnya*) to learn about their leadership.

45. **CORRUPTION (KORUPSI) IS A DANGEROUS CASE** *SEBUAH KASUS YANG BERBAHAYA*)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :



O you who have believed (*Hai orang-orang beriman*), **do not betray Allah** (*janganlah kamu mengkhianati Allah*) **and the Messenger,** (*dan Rasul /Muhammad*) **or betray your trusts while** (*dan juga janganlah kamu mengkhianati amanah-amanah yang dipercayakan kepadamu*) **you know** (*sedang kamu mengetahui*) (QS. 8:27)



In our daily life, Corruption is one of the biggest problem actually in Indonesia. It becomes the headline topic (*topik utama*) in the most of newspaper or online news. Corruption is an authority abuse (*penyalahgunaan wewenang*) because the ones who corrupt the public funds (*yang menkorpsi dana-dana*

masyarakat) mostly are they who have authority (*orang yang meempuyai toritaas*).Therefore (*karena itu*), corruption is a dangerous case (*sebuah kasus yang berbahaya*) that needs the *immediate* (*segera*) actions to rescue it.

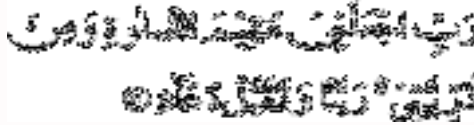
Even, The country will be weakening (*negara akan lemah*) because of corruption. Why it can be happen ? It is because corruption make the poor become poorer (*membuat miskin dan miskin*). The public funds (*dana masyarakat*) that are aimed (*ditujukan*) at erasing the poverty (*penghapusan kemiskinan*) in this country are abused (*disalah gunakan*) for government sacrifices (*pengorbanan*) to wipe out (*menghapus*) the corruptions by establishing Corruption Eradication Commission. (*menndirikan komsi pemberantasan korupsi*).

So, it is still not enough without any contributions from other elements. As young generation, we also should prevent (*mencegah*) the corruption in our environment (*lingkungan*). Then, let practice to be always honest to prevent the corruption in the future.



46. THE NEXT YOUNG GENERATION
(*GENERASI MUDA YANG AKAN DATANG*)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :



O my Lord! Make me one who performs As-Salât (*jadikanlah aku dan anak cucuku orang-orang yang tetap mendirikan shalat*), **and also from my offspring, our Lord!** *,(ya Tuhan kami)* **And accept my invocation,** (*perkenankanlah do'aku*). **Chapter: Ibrahiim, Verse: 40**

When we talk about the next young generation, youngsters (*anak muda*), we often find in many articles and we ourselves even witness (*saksi*) the great role of youth participation in developing, favoring, and supporting the development of nation (*bangsa*). They are the hope of nation who will carry out the struggle for the sake (*demi*) of brighter future of the country. Similarly, they are at the same time, the hope of Islamic religion will strive (*berjuang*) for the sake of Islamic teaching in the next, maintain (*mempertahankan*) the Islamic law, who will safeguard (*menjaga*).

The Moslem young generation at large from influence of destructive western style of life, who will be leaders for the next. This statement encourages us (*mendorong kita*) to pay attention to the young existence (*adanya*) in the future. By knowing all the facts we realize, how important role the young have for the future. The youths supposedly (*seharusnya*) symbolize the force (*memaksa*) never become weak quickly. For this reason, the

former president of Indonesia Soekarno has once said: "GIVE ME TEN YOUTHS WOULD SHAKE THE WORLD". From this statement we can sum up (*menyimpulkan*) that Soekarno appreciated (*menghargai*) the young people more than the old. Why? Because they play significant (*penting*) roles, have great potency and great energy that can be prided (*banggakan*). Therefore (*oleh karena itu*) our religion enjoins us (*memerintahkan kepada kita*) to be flexible Moslem leaders for society who ultimately (*akhirnya*) have to devote (*mencurahkan*) them selves for the development of Moslems community at large.

Ironically, in this sophisticated (*canggih*) era we witness the conducts (*memimpin*) of young people are always against the Islamic laws. We pay attention to many young people who are not aware (*sadar*) of their education and will be sadder (*lebih menyedihkan*) if we see our Moslem brothers in our country behave (*berkelakuan*) badly and intentionally (*sengaja*) avoiding (*menghindari*) Islamic teachings to follow (*untuk mengikuti*) western culture. We can not imagine and describe what is going to happen in the next time if all the young people are careless in this responsibility (*ceroboh dalam mempertanggung jawabkan*). So, We have to be aware (*menyadari*) that the responsibility of nation developing (*perkembangan bangsa*) and religion establishing (*mendirikan*) depend on us. By those considerations (*pertimbangan*) we should be very cautious (*waspada*) with any destructive (*merusak*) western culture that would enter Islamic teaching. Last but not the list, I should like to call you to prepare our generation in order to be able to replace the old in the future. And I hope you and all Moslem brothers wherever they are to abstain (*menjauhkan diri*) from bad action (*perbuatan buruk*) and furthermore we have to develop our skill and potency to reach the bright future.

who are not yet old enough (*anak kecil yang belum cukup umur*) to do it. There is also a portion (*sebagian*) of smokers (*perokok*) know the dangers (*mengetahui bahaya*) and consequences (*konsekuensi*) of smoking (*merokok*), but they seem to turn a blind eye (*menutup mata*) with all kinds of reasons (*macaam-macam alasan*) to keep smoking (*untuk tetap merok*). But they know that smoking is extremely harmful (*sangat berbahaya*) to health (*untuk kesehatan*) and life (*kehidupan*) in an upcoming mass (*masa yang akan dating*). Then, Slowly smoking (*perlahan merokok*) can destroy (*menghancurkan*) one of the cells in our body (*sel2 tubuh kita*). Scientifically (*secara ilmiah*), cigarette smoke (*asap rokok*) causes more than 25 kinds (*menyebabkan lebih dari 25 jenis*) of diseases (*penyakit*). The smoke also contains (*mengandung*) disease. One is lung cancer (*kanker paru-paru*). The Government has already set up laws on the smoking ban (*larangan merokok*), but there are still many people who break the rule (*melanggar peraturan*). Many of the teens admitted (*mengakui*) that they are smoking on the grounds (*dengan alasan*) for relieving (*menghilangkan*) stress when they have problems (*masalah*). There are also claiming (*mengklaim*) that just want to try (*untuk mecoba*) to say, as a true man (*lelaki sejati*), even there is also claiming to be just following (*mengikuti*) friends only. We should know that smoking is not the tool (*alat*) which can (*yang bias*) remove (*menghilangkan*) that problem.

On the contrary (*sebaliknya*), smoking may pose (*menimbulkan*) new problems (*masalah baru*). We can see (*bisa melihat*) an illustration (*ilustrasi*), there may be some teenagers who secretly (*yang diam2*) smoking (*merokok*) in the school environment (*lingkungan sekolah*). They searched (*mencari*) for a hidden place (*tempat tersembunyi*) to smoke. If that habit (*kebiasaan*) goes on (*terus*

berlanjut), then suddenly we can see physical signs (*tanda fisik*) Some student's lips (*bibir murid*) look black (*terlihat hitam*), limp body (*badan lemas*), skinny look appearance, and sleepy faces (*wajah mengantuk*). With an open mind (*pikiran terbuka*) and a broad insight (*wawasan yang luas*) into someone's certainly (*tentu saja*) choose (*memilih*) not to smoke. We should take in their side (*sisi mereka*). We also promote (*mempromosikan*) not to smoking too.

So, Let us together avoid (*menghindari*) smoking in our lives. Don't let (*lakukan*) the small stuff (*kesalahan kecil*) which causes (*menyebabkan*) many diseases touch (*menyentuh*) and penetrate (*menembus*) the skin (*kulit*) of our lives That's all my speech. Let's live without smoking. Thank for your attention (*perhatian*).



48. DRUGS (*NARKOBA*) ARE ILLEGAL (*TERLARANG*) FOR EVERYONE

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلٍ
الشَّيْطَانِ فَأَجْتَنِبُوا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَفْلِحُونَ ﴿٩٠﴾

O you who believe! (*Hai orang-orang yang beriman*) **Intoxicants** (*Sesungguhnya (meminum) khamar,* **and gambling, and Al-Ansâb,** (*berjudi, berkorban untuk berhalal*) **and Al-Azlâm** (*mengundi nasib dengan panah*) **are abominations of Shaitân's** (*adalah Termasuk perbuatan syaitan*) **handiwork. So avoid** (*Maka jauhilah perbuatan-perbuatan itu*) **that abominations in order that you may be successful** (*agar kamu mendapat keberuntungan*)
(QS. al-Maidah: 90)



As we know, Drugs (*narkoba*) are illegal (*illegal*) in the eyes of every religious (*setiap kaca mata agama*) and illegal in the eyes of the law (*setiap kaca mata hokum*) in this country (*di negri ini*). By taking (*dengan mengambil*) drugs to excess (*secara berlebihan*) and continuously (*terus-menerus*) can make addiction (*kecanduan*) and lead (*menyebabkan*) the users (*pengguna*) to be sick (*sakit*),

Even it can make death (*bisa membuat mati*). The drugs can spread (*menyebarkan*) rapidly (*dengan cepat*) like a

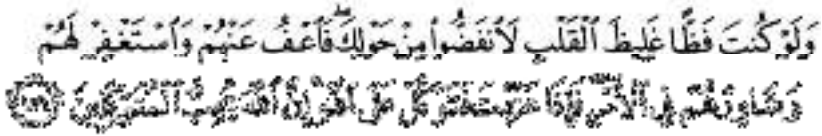
plague (*seperti wabah*), not just parents (*orang tua*) and adults (*orang dewasa*) who are victims (*korban*), but also teenagers (*remaja*), especially (*khususnya*) those students who are still attending (*duduk dibangku*) school (*sekolah*). As the next generation (*generasi penerus*), we as senior high school students (*siswa SMA*) should be able to keep (*menjaga*) the distance (*jarak*) from the drugs, because this bad stuff (*hal2 buruk*) can make our concentration (*konsentrasi*), focus on learning and creativity (*kreativitas*) become death.

Then, government (*pemerintah*) have show (*menunjukkan*) the threat (*ancaman*) of punishment (*hukuman*) for traffickers (*pedagang*) and drug users (*pengguna narkoba*) has been set (*ditetapkan*) in legislation (*undang2*), with threats and heavy fines (*denda berat*). But there are still (*masih*) many people (*banyak orang*) who do not care (*peduli*) about (*tentang*) such things (*hal2 seperti itu*). And they still use (*masih menggunakan*) and traffic drugs freely (*mengedarkan dengan bebas*).



49. THE VALUE OF MORAL EDUCATION
(NILAI MORAL PENDIDIKAN)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :



And had you been severe and harsh-hearted (*Sekiranya kamu bersikap keras lagi berhati kasar*), **they would have broken away from about you** (*tentulah mereka menjauhkan diri dari sekelilingmu*) ; **so pass over their faults** (*Karena itu ma'afkanlah mereka*), **and ask to Allâh's forgiveness for them** (*mohonkanlah ampun bagi mereka*); **and consult them in the affairs** (*dan bermusyawaratlah dengan mereka dalam urusan itu*). **Then when you have taken a decision** (*Kemudian apabila kamu telah membulatkan tekad*), **put your trust in Allâh** (*maka bertawakkallah kepada Allah*), **certainly, Allâh loves those who put their trust in Him** (*Sesungguhnya Allah menyukai orang-orang yang bertawakkal kepada-Nya*).. **Chapter: Ali imran , Verse 159**

The moral Education is an important element (*elemen penting*) in our life (*hidup*). Education has taught us (*mengajarkan kita*) many things (*sesuatu*), Education be authorized (*modal dasar*) person (*seseorang*) to be successful in reaching (*menggapai*) their dreams (*impian mereka*). Education has been shown (*memperlihatkan*) to alter the poor (*merubah miskin*) become rich (*menjadi kaya*), the stupid (*bodoh*) become intelligent (*pintar*). Education has changed (*merubah*) a small nation (*Negara*)

kecil) a great nation (*Negara besar*). As has been noted (*dicatat*) by the Japanese. After the defeat (*kekalahan*) of the Japanese state was marked (*ditandai*) by the fall of the atomic bombs (*jatuhnya bom atom*) on Nagasaki and Hiroshima city (*kota*).

Thus Japan was destroyed (*maka kehancuran*). What will be undertaken (*dilakukan*) by the Japanese government (*pemerintahan jepang*)? Japanese government took (*mengambil*) the initiative (*inisiatif*) to gather (*mengumpulkan*) young people (*pemuda*) who are still alive (*masih hidup*) to send (*dikirimkan*) it abroad (*luar negeri*) to study education . The young people prepared (*disiapkan*) to explore (*menggali*) the science and then return (*kembali*) to their *homeland* (*tanah air*) to build (*membangun*) a nation, a few years later (*beberapa tahun kemudian*), Japan became a great country (*Negara besar*) that controls (*menguasai*) the technology world (*teknologi dunia*). Economic levels (*level ekonomi*) of society (*masyarakat*) are also among the highest (*tertinggi*) in the world.

In fact (*padahal*), the population (*jumlah masyarakat*) of Japan is very little (*sangat sedikit*) compared (*dibandingkan*) to the Indonesian state (*Negara*). From the description above (*dari penjelasan tersebut*), we have to realize (*menyadari*) that education is very important. To change the standard (*taraf/standar*) of living (*kehidupan*) of ours. Education is not only intended (*hanya diperuntukkan*) for the rich. Education rights of every person who wants to gain (*setiap orang yang ingin mendapatkan*) knowledge (*ilmu pengetahuan*) and want to change lives for the better (*lebih baik*).

So, Let's continue (*melanjutkan*) to improve (*mengembangkan*) our education so that we become people who can have the knowledge and success in living this life.

50. "TEACHERS ARE HERO TOO"
(GURU JUGA PAHLAWAN)

Allah said in holy Al-Qur'an :

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ
الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

You have indeed (*sesungguhnya*) **in the apostle of God** (*telah ada diri rasulullah*) **a beautiful pattern** (*teladan yang baik*) **of anyone whose hope is in God** (*bagi orang yang mengharap rahmat Allah*) **and the fine day** (*dan kedatangan hari kiamat*), **and who engages much in the praise to god** (*dan dia banyak menyebut Allah*). **Chapter: Al-Ahzab, Verse: 21.**



Actually, Indonesia is an absolutely rich (*Benar-benar kaya*) in human (*sumber daya manusia*). So we must say thanks a lot (*kita harus ucapkan terima kasih banyak*) to the God (*kepada tuhan*) who made us (*yang membuat kita*) here (*disini*). But we also must (*tetapi kita juga harus*) keep both of (*mempertahankan kedua*) these resources (*sumber daya*) being maximized (*dimaksimalkan*) and respect (*menghormati*) all which is contained in (*semua yang terkandung didalamnya*). Teacher (*guru*) is one of (*adalah salah satu*) the occupation (*pekerjaan*) in Indonesia. They are also as (*mereka juga sebagai*) the human resources (*sumber daya manusia*). Being a independent

(*menjadi mandiri*) generation (*generasi*) which develop (*berkembang*) the main character (*karakter utama*) of student as (*siswa sebagai*) the next generation (*generasi selanjutnya*) is not a easy (*tidak mudah*). This is why (*ini sebabnya*) the task of the teacher (*tugas guru*) is heavy (*berat*).

Then, They are as one of (*mereka sebagai salah satu*) the main factor (*faktor utama*) of the developing countries (*negara berkembang*). Bad (*buruk*) or not can be (*atau tidak bisa bisa*) by how teacher (*dengan cara guru*) in one country (*di satu negara*). So the fully (*sepenuhnya*) take a role (*ambil peran*) in education (*dalam pendidikan*). In case (*dalam kasus*) many of the teacher (*banayak guru*) don't get (*tidak mendapat*) enough facilities (*fasilitas yang cukup*) and salary (*dan gaji*) by their occupation (*pekerjaan mereka*).By seeing (*dengan melihat*) in the small region (*wilayah kecil*), teacher to eat some rice (*guru untuk makan nasi*) is hard. They blamed (*disalahkan*) by their salary (*gaji mereka*) can notcovered (*tidak bisa tertutupi*) their live cost (*biaya hidup mereka*).

In result (*hasilnya*), other people (*orang lain*) do not want (*tidak ingin*) to be teacher (*menjadi guru*) as poor as this situation (*seburuk situasi ini*). It needs more support (*ini butuh dukungan lebih*) from the government (*pemerintah*) to fulfill (*untuk memenuhi*) their live cost (*biaya hidup mereka*), increase (*meningkatkan*) their incentive (*insetif mereka*), salary (*gaji*), and other for their wife (*untuk istri mereka*) and children (*anak*). So they can (*mereka bisa*) survive (*betahan*) in this hero occupation (*dalam pekerjaan pahlawan ini*) called (*panggilan*) "teacher" like in the other developed country (*negara maju lainnya*), Swiss, Finland, UK.

So, respect teachers (*hormati guru*) by studying hard (*belajar keras*)!

51. CHAIN SPELLING

Chain spelling game (*Game ejaan berantai*) is the game that provides enjoyable practice in spelling (*game yang memberikan latihan ejaan yang menyenangkan*). It is played as follow (*dimainkan sebagai berikut*): the student begin (*siswa memulai*) the game by pronouncing (*dengan mengucapkan*) and spelling it (*dengan mengejanya*), then the next student must pronounce (*maka siswa berikutnya harus mengucapkan*) and spell a word (*mengeja kata*) that begins (*yang dimulai*) with the last letter (*dengan huruf terakhir*) of the first word spelled (*dari ejaan kata pertama*), For example, the first student might say (*siswa pertama mungkin berkata*) “Car – c-a-r”, then next player (*pemain berikutnya*) must think (*harus memikirkan*) of the word beginning with the final letter (*kata yang dimulai dengan huruf terakhir*) of car. Which is r: so he might say (*jadi dia berkata*) “Read- r-e-a-d “. The third student might say “Dog- d-o-g”. and so on.

If a player cannot think of a word (*tidak bisa memikirkan kat*), or begins a word with the wrong letter (*atau memulai dengan huruf yang salah*), or misspells his word (*atau salah mengeja kata-kata*), or pronounces a letter in the word incorrectly (*atau ia mengucapkan kata-kata yang salah*), he must sit down and is out of the game. The game continues (*permainan berlanjut*) until only one student is left standing (*sampai hanya satu siswa yang tertinggal*). If your student are fairly advanced (*jika siswa anda cukup pintar*), you may wish to limit the words (*anda mungkin membatasi kata-kata*) to a special category (*ke kategori khusus*), such as nouns, verbs, adjective, etc. this makes the game even more challenging (*ini membuat permainan semakin menantang*).

52. SAYING BUZZ

This game is always a great success (*permainan ini selalu sukses*) and provides the student (*memberikan siswa*) with excellent practice with numbers (*latihan yang bagus dengan angka*). According to the rules of the game (*menurut aturan mainnya*), 7, or any multiple (*kelipatan*) of 7 such as 14 or 35, or one number containing 7 (such as 17 or 47) is “forbidden” (*dilarang*) and must not be said during the course of counting (*tidak boleh dikatakan selama penghitungan*). One player begins by saying “one”, the next player says “two”, the next player “three” and so on up through six. Then the player whose turn it is to say (*kemudian pemain yang mengatakan*) “seven” must say the word Buzz instead (*harus mengatakan kata buZZ*). The game continues with the next player saying “Eight”. The next “Nine”, and so forth.

A sample game might go something like this :

Student A	One	Student J	Ten
:		:	
Student B	Two	Student K	Eleven
:		:	
Student C	Three	Student L	Twelve
:		:	
Student D	Four	Student	Thirteen
:		M :	
Student E	Five	Student N	Buzz
:		:	
Student F	Six	Student O	Fifteen
:		:	
Student G	Buzz	Student P	Sixteen
:		:	

Student H	Eight	Student Q	Buzz
:		:	
Student I	Nine	Student R	Eighteen
:		:	

The game should be played as fast as possible which means that the student have to think quickly (*Permainan harus dimainkan secepat mungkin yang artinya siswa harus berpikir cepat*). If a player completely forgets (*benar-benar lupa*) to say “Buzz” at the right moment, he is out of the game. Even if he starts to say “Sev-,” for instance, and quickly adds “Buzz” he is out of the game.

Sometimes a player will mistakenly (*terkadang pemain keliru*) say “Buzz” for a number that does not a multiple of seven (*untuk nomor yang bukan kelipatan tujuh*). When this happens, he, too, is eliminated (*tersingkir*) from the game. For example, if student A says “Thirty-one” student B says “Thirty-two” and Student C says “Thirty-four”, Student C is out of out of the game.

When a player is eliminated from the game, the next player begins with “One ”and the game start over. If you ask your students to stand (*berdiri*) beside their desks while playing the game, you can easily handle the problem of eliminating player who make mistakes by simply asking them to sit down. The game continues until only one player remains standing. He then is declared the winner.

After you student have played the game a great deal, they may reach the 70s where each number (71, 72, etc) must be rendered as “Buzz”. In later games you can vary the challenge by having either 4 or 6 as the “forbidden” number. Incidentally, even though “Buzz” can be played (*bisa dimainkan*) to good in classes containing 20-40 students (*kelas yang berisi 20/40an*) , it is also an excellent game smaller classes.

53. PRONUNCIATION GAMES

The pronunciation games (*game pelafalan*) are as follow; Make a list of the words that the students have studied (*buatlah daftar kata-kata yang telah dipelajari siswa*) but which they mispronounce (*salah ucap*). If a student he/she pronounces the word correctly (*mengucapkan kata yang benar*), he remains standing (*dia tetap berdiri*). If he mispronounces it, he must sit down, and you show the same word to the first student on the other team. If this player pronounces it correctly, you give a different word to the next player on the first team, and so on.

The game can continue until only one player is left (*satu pemain yang tersisa*). This player will then be declared (*akan dinyatakan*) the winner of the contest (*pemenang kontes*). If there is enough time for a lengthy contest (*untuk kontes yang panjang*), you can set a time limit such as five minutes at the beginning of the game. Then, when the time is up, the team with the larger number (*jumlah yang besar*) of player still standing (*masih berdiri*) is declared the winner (*dinyatakan sebagai pemenang*).

54. GUESSING GAME

This is a guessing game (*permainan menebak*) in which one person chooses a visible object in the room (*dimana seseorang melihat objek terlihat didalam ruangan*) and the other students try to guess (*siswa lain mencoba menebak*) what it is by asking questions (*apa itu dengan mengajukan pertanyaan*). for instance, begin the game (*Memulai permainan*) by selecting a green hair ribbon (*dengan memilih pita rambut hijau*) that one of the girl

students is wearing (*yang dikenakan oleh salah satu siswa perempuan*). Tell the students (*beri tahu siswa*) that you have chosen (*bahwa anda telah memilih*) an object and that each student in turn can ask one question about it (*suatu objek dan bahwa setiap siswa pada gilirannya dapat mengajukan satu pertanyaan tentangnya*). You will give a complete answer to the question (*Anda akan memberikan jawaban lengkap untuk pertanyaan it*). After several questions have been asked (*Setelah beberapa pertanyaan diajukan*), the person whose turn is next may think he knows what the object is (*orang yang giliran berikutnya mungkin berpikir dia tahu apa objeknya*).

In this case, he can ask, "Is it a (the)"...? If he guessed correctly (*jika ia bias menebak dengan benar*), he wins the game (*dia memenangkan permainan*) and becomes the person who chooses (*dan menjadi orang yang memilih*) the object in the second game (*objek permainan kedu*). You will need someone to keep count of the number of questions asked (*Anda akan membutuhkan seseorang untuk menghitung jumlah pertanyaan yang diajukan*). If no one have guessed the object after twenty questions (*Jika tidak ada yang menebak objek setelah dua puluh pertanyaan*), the person who selected the object wins the game and can choose another object for the second game (*orang yang memilih objek memenangkan permainan dan dapat memilih objek lain untuk permainan kedua*).

The game might go something like this if the green hair ribbon is the object to be guessed (*permainan ini bisa jadi seperti ini jika pita rambut hijau adalah objek yang bisa ditebak*):

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Student A | : Is it as large as the map on the wall? |
| Answer | : No, it isn't as large as the map |
| Student B | : Is it made if metal or cloth? |
| Answer | : It is made of cloth |

- Student C : Does it belong to a student?
 Answer : Yes, it belong to a student
 Student D : Is it in front of me or behind me?
 Answer : It's in front of you
 Student E : Is it square?
 Answer : No, it isn't square
 Student F : Is it cheap or expensive?
 Answer : It's cheap
 Student G : What color is it?
 Answer : It's green
 Student H : Is it Mary's hair ribbon?
 Answer : Yes, it is. You've won the game!

At this point, If your student are quite advanced, you may wish to play the game (*mungkin kamu ingin memainkan permainan*). In this form of the game (*dalam bentuk permainan ini*), only questions that take a *yes or no answer* are permitted, and objects not visible in the room may be chosen (*dan objek yang tidak terlihat di ruangan dapat dipilih*). Another variation of the game is to select a famous person (*Variasi lain dari permainan ini adalah memilih orang terkenal*), living or dead, to be guessed, instead of an object. This lends even more interest to game (*untuk ditebak, bukan objek. Ini memberikan minat lebih pada permainan*)

55. WHISPER GAMES

Whisper Games is a phrase or sentence (*parasa atau kalimat*) that whisper to others student (*yang membisikan kepada siswa lain*), then whispers what he has just heard (*lalu membisi apa yang baru didengar*) to the person on his right (*kepada orang sebelah kananya*). This

student repeats what he just heard to the third student (*Siswa ini mengulangi apa yang baru saja ia dengar kepada siswa ketiga*), and so on all around the circle (*dan seterusnya sekitar lingkaran*). When the phrase or sentence (*ketika prasa atau kalimat*) reaches the last student (*mencapai siswa terakhir*), he says aloud the phrase or sentence (*dia mengatakan ungkapan atau kalimat*) as he heard it (*apa yang dia dengar*). Both you and the students may be surprised (*anda dan siswa mungkin terkejut*) to see how much the phrase or sentence (*melihat begitu banyak prasa atau kalimat*) changed as it went around the group (*berubah ketika berjalan mengelilingi kelompok*).

Then, You can begin a new game (*kemudian anda dapat memulai permainan baru*) by having another person think of a new phrase or sentence (*dengan meminta orang lain memikirkan prasa dan kalimat baru*). Remember to stress (*ingatlah untuk menekankan*) that in passing the utterance from one person to another (*bahwa dalam menyampaikan ucapan dari satu orang ke orang lain*), it must be said rapidly and ONLY ONCE (*itu harus diucapkan dengan cepat dan hanya sekali*). Otherwise (*kalau tidak*), the game losses much of its fun (*permainan kehilangan banyak kesenangan*).

56. SIMON SAYS GAMES

This game is a good group (*kelompok yang baik*) that provides your students with practice (*yang menyediakan siswa anda latihan*) in forming (*dalam membentuk*) and following commands (*mengikuti perintah*), then the student can sit in their usual seats (*kursi biasa mereka*). Explain that one person will server of

Simon (*akan menjadi pelayan simon*). If you are introducing the game for the first time (*Jika Anda memperkenalkan game untuk pertama kalinya*), you should serve as Simon for one or two games, (*Anda harus berperan sebagai Simon untuk satu atau dua permainan*). Simon will give a series of commends such as: Simon says , “Put your left hand up”, Simon says, “Point to the blackboard”, Simon says, “Clap your hands”(Simon akan memberikan serangkaian perintah seperti: Simon berkata, "Angkat tangan kiri Anda", Simon berkata, "Tunjuk ke papan tulis", Simon berkata, "Tepuk tanganmu")

The person who is simon will do (*orang yang simon akan melakukan*) all of the things (*semua hal*) he asks the group to do (*dia minta kelompok melakukan*), and they will imitate him (*dan mereka akan menirunya*) as does each thing (*seperti segala halnya*). Then, to trick the group (*kemudian untuk mengelabui kelompok*) that is is the point if the game (*itu inti permainan*), simon gives a commend (*simon memerintahkan*) without first saying “Simon says” (*tanpa mengatakan simon sebelumnya*). As before, simon performs (*simon melakukan*) the act called for (*tindakan yang diminta*) but this time group (*tetapi kelompok*) should not imitate simon (*seharusnya tidak mengikuti simon*). If several persons are caught doing something that simon did not say (*Jika beberapa orang ketahuan melakukan sesuatu yang simon tidak katakan*), Simon chooses one of them to take his place and the game begins again (*Simon memilih salah satu dari mereka untuk menggantikannya, dan permainan dimulai lagi*).

You should constantly encourage the students (*Anda harus terus mendorong siswa*) to play the game fast to make it really enjoyable (*untuk bermain game dengan cepat agar benar-benar menyenangkan*) A sample might go like this. *Sebeua contoh mungkin seperti ini*:

Simon : Simon says, "Nod your head"

Group : Everyone nods his head.

Simon : Simon says, "Point to the door"

Group : Everyone point to the door.

Simon : clap your hand

Group : one student claps his hand . the other student sit still. At this point, the student who clapped his hands become Simon.

A variation of the game (*Variasi permainan*), making it more of a challenge (*menjadikannya lebih sebuah tantangan*), is to have Simon purposely confuse the player (*adalah membuat Simon sengaja membingungkan pemain*) by giving the group a command which he does not obey (*dengan memberi perintah pada kelompok yang tidak dia patuhi*). In other words (*dengan kata lain*), simon might announce, "Simon Says", (*simon mungkin mengumumkan, "Simon Says"*) "Hands on your Head" but at the same time he puts this hand on his shoulders (*tetapi pada saat yang sama ia meletakkan tangan ini di pundaknya*). The students, of course, should do what Simon SAYS, what he DOES. ". *Para siswa, tentu saja, harus melakukan apa yang Simon katakan, apa yang dia lakukan*).

57. ENGLISH SONG

- ***THE TIME***
The time is already over
We say good bye to every body
Good bye teacher and good by my friends
See you again in the next class time

- ***A B C***

A B C D E F G
H I J KL MN O P
Q R S T U and V
Dablyu (w) and X Y Z
Now you've heard my ABC
Tell me what you think of me

- ***THE MORE***

The more we get together, together, together
The more we get together, the happier will be...
 all your friends are my friends
 all my friends are your friends
The more we get together, together, together
The more we get together, the happier will be...

- ***THE COLOUR***

Blue, yellow, red and green
The colours that I see
I know what that you mean
Blue, yellow, red and green
 Black, orange, brown and grey
 The colours that I see
 I know what that you mean
 Black, orange, brown and grey.
Pink, purple, white colourful
The colours that I see
I know what that you mean
Pink, purple, white colourful

- ***I LOVE MY MOTHER***

One and one, I love my mother.

Two and two, I love my father.

Three and three, my brother and sister

One two three I love Every body

- ***YOU RAISE ME UP - JOSH GROBMAN***

When I am down, and oh my soul so weary

When troubles come, and my heart burdened be

Then I am still and wait here in the silence

Until you come and sit awhile with me

You raise me up so I can stand on mountains

You raise me up to walk on stormy seas

I am strong when I am on your shoulders.

You raise me up to more than I can be

You raise me up so I can stand on mountains

You raise me up to walk on stormy seas

I am strong when I am on your shoulders.

You raise me up to more than I can be

58. GRAMMAR

Question Words by Using “Verb & Non Verb”

What, when, where, which, who, whose, why, how, how far,
how long, how many, how much, how old, how may time,

- ***Simple Present Tense-Using Verb***

1. Apa yang kamu lakukan pada hari minggu
2. Dimana saudara perempuanmu sekolah
3. Bagaimana ayah mu pergi kekantor
4. Berapa kali kamu makan nasi setiap hari
5. Berapa banyak uang kamu butuhkan untuk membeli sebuah pena

6. Program apa yang kamu suka
7. Mengapa kamu suka RCTI
8. Apa yang kamu lakukan pada malam hari
9. Dengan siapa kamu tinggal di kota ini
10. Minuman apa yang kamu suka
11. Berapa kali kamu makan nasi setiap hari ?
12. Berapa (Banyak) gelas susu kamu minum setiap pagi ?
13. Berapa banyak uang kamu butuhkan untuk membeli sebuah pena ?
14. Stasiun tv apa yang kamu suka ?
15. Apa yang kamu lakukan setelah sarapan ?
16. Dengan siapa kamu mempraktekan bahasa inggrismu dirumah ?
17. Dengan siapa kamu sarapan pagi ?
18. Dengan siapa kamu makan malam ?
19. Makanan apa yang kamu suka
20. Jam berapa kamau makan malam
21. Apa yang kamu punyai untuk sarapan ?
22. Apa yang kamu punyai untuk makan siang ?
23. Biasanya, kemana kamu pergi untuk berlibur ?
24. Berapa kali kamu pergi ke kampung mu setiap tahun ?
25. Bagaimana kita bisa pergi ke kampungmu?
26. Apa yan bisa saya lakukan untukmu?
27. Bagaimana kita bisa berbahasa inggris dengan baik?
28. Jika kamu berbahasa inggris dengan baik, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?
29. Dimana kita bisa membeli buku tata bahasa inggris?

- ***Simple Present Tense-Using non verb***

30. Kenapa dia Rajin?
31. kenapa dia malas ?
32. Kenapa dia bahagia?
33. Kenapa kamu sedih?
34. Kenapa mereka terlambat?

35. Kenapa mereka kecewa?
36. Mengapa kamu pintar ?
37. Mengapa dia bodoh ?
38. Kenapa ayahnya terkenal?
39. Kenapa HP ini mahal sekali?
40. Kenapa kamu kurus?
41. Saya sangat sibuk
42. Kopi ini sangat panas
43. Sepeda motor mu sangat mahal.
44. Kami tidak malas, kami siswa yang rajin.
45. Saya sangat haus, saya butuh segelas air putih.
46. Apakah kamu bosan?
47. Ini tidak mungkin.
48. Kalian sangat sopan.
49. Dia tidak sopan.
50. Apakah kamu kecewa.
51. Jika kamu di sampingku, saya sangat senang.
52. Kamu tidak hati-hati.
53. Ayahku sangat terkenal.
54. Alangkah rajinnya kamu !
55. Alangkah cantiknya kamu !
56. Alangkah bodohnya kamu !
57. Kasihan deh loh !
58. Saya tidak mengerti pelajaran ini, karena saya sangat mengantuk.
59. Saya seorang pelajar.
60. Paman saya seorang dokter gigi.
61. Mereka petani.
62. Anton seorang menejer.
63. Ayah saya bukan seorang wartawan tetapi dia seorang polisi.
64. Kamu bukan seorang pengacara tetapi kamu seorang tukang cukur.
65. Apakah ibumu seorang guru ?

66. Apakah ibumu seorang penyanyi ?
67. Dia seorang siswa yang rajin.
68. Apakah saudara perempuan mu seorang perawat ?
69. Ina seorang pembantu, dia sangat rajin.
70. Saya bukan seorang supir tapi saya seorang seniman.
71. Perawat bekerja di rumah sakit, dan dia membantu dokter.
72. Bapak saya seorang pengusaha, dia sangat kaya.
73. Seorang resepsionis bekerja di hotel
74. Banyak politisi yang bagus di Negara kita.
75. Anton seorang penjual Koran, dia menjual Koran di rumah sakit.
76. Steven seorang guru yang cerdas
77. Dia tidak malas
78. dia anak rajin

- ***Present continuous tense***

1. Saya sedang belajar bahasa inggris
2. Kami sedang membicarakan tentang masalah kami
3. Mereka tidak (sedang) mendengarkan music
4. Apakah dia (pr) sedang mengoperasikan computer
5. Apakah kamu sedang melukis sebuah gambar
6. Apakah kamu sedang bahagi
7. Saya sedang sibuk
8. Apa yang sedang kamu lakukan
9. Apa yang sedang kamu baca
10. Apa yang sedang kamu cari?

11. Siapa yang sedang kamu tunggu?
12. Dia sedang berbicara
13. Apa yang sedang dia lakukan?
14. anak-anak sedang menonton TV
15. Adik pr saya sedang membersihkan kamar
16. Apakah anda sedang menunggu seseorang

17. Apa yang anda kerjakan sekarang
18. Mereka tidak sedang main tenis hari ini
19. Saya tidak mengerjakan sesuatu
20. Sekarang saya sedang belajar bahasa Inggris

- ***Simple Future Tense***

1. Saya akan menelpon malam ini.
2. Saudara perempuan saya akan melanjutkan pendidikannya di universitas
3. Saya akan membantu kamu jika kamu membutuhkan saya
4. Dia tidak akan pergi sekolah besok pagi
5. Apakah kamu akan datang kerumah saya malam ini?
6. Dimana kamu akan menghabiskan liburan mu semester yang akan datang?
7. Apa yang akan kamu lakukan malam ini?
8. Bagaimana kamu akan pulang ke rumah?
9. Jam berapa kamu akan kerumah ku sore ini?
10. Di mana saya akan menunggu mu?
11. Dengan siapa kamu akan menonton film malam ini?
12. Di mana kamu akan melanjutkan studi mu?
13. Di mana kamu akan membeli hadiah buat teman mu?
14. Jam berapa kamu akan datang kesini?
15. Kapan kamu akan menikah?
16. Dimana kamu akan merayakan pesta perkawinanmu?
17. Apa yang akan kamu berikan kepada pacarmu pada pesta ulang tahunnya?
18. Dimana saya akan menunggumu besok pagi?
19. Jam berapakah kamu akan menunggu saya?
20. Dia akan menjumpai kamau nantik malam.
- 21.

- **Using modal auxiliaries**

1. Kamu boleh datang kerumah saya sore ini
2. Kamu harus belajar dengan giat
3. Kamu akan mengunjungi danau toba
4. Kita seharusnya berbahasa inggris setiap hari
5. Kamu sebaiknya pergi kerumah sakit
6. Saya bisa mempersiapkan sarapan pagi saya
7. Kamu sebaiknya datang tepat waktu
8. Jika kamu punya sim, kamu boleh mengendarai mobil saya
9. Jika kamu datang kerumah saya malam ini saya akan melayanimu dengan baik
10. Kamu boleh meminjam majalah saya, tetapi kamu harus mengembalikannya besok pagi
11. Kamu sebaiknya menolong ibumu sebelum kamu pergi sekolah
12. Kita harus menghafal sekurang-kurangnya sepuluh kosa kata bhs inggris setiap hari
13. Kita tidak boleh berbahasa Indonesia di dalam kelas
14. Kamu tidak seharusnya datang terlambat
15. Saya tidak bisa menolongmu karena saya sibuk
16. Jika kamu tidak mengundang saya, saya tidak akan menghadiri pesta ulang tahunmu
17. Saya tidak bisa memperbaiki radio saya oleh diri saya sendiri
18. Bolehkah saya meminjam majalahmu?
19. Bolehkah saya mengetahui nomor teleponmu?
20. Apakah kamu akan menonton pertunjukkan AFI malam ini?
21. Seharusnyakah saya menolongmu?
22. Bisakah kamu mengoperasikan komputer?
23. Bisakah kamu bermain gitar?
24. Bolehkah saya duduk disampingmu?
25. Bolehkah saya datang kerumahmu pada malam

- minggu?
26. Apakah kamu akan melanjutkan pendidikan ke universitas?
 27. Bisakah kamu berbicara bahasa ibumu?
 28. Bisakah kamu menceritakan kepada saya tentang pengalamanmu yang tidak terlupakan?
 29. Seharusnya saya menemanimu?
 30. Seharusnya saya menceritakan padamu tentang masalah saya?

- **Using Gerund**

1. Tidur itu penting bagi kehidupan.
2. Olahraga kesukaannya adalah lari.
3. Saya tidak suka merokok.
4. Dia (LK) pintar dalam mengajar matematika.
5. Saya bangga memiliki orang tua yang baik.
6. Jika saya bisa melakukannya, saya tidak keberatan menolongmu.
7. Apa yang saya lakukan pada pagi hari adalah Lari-lari kecil.
8. Saya menghindari bertemu orang yang membosankan.
9. Dia (PR) pergi keluar tanpa meninggalkan pesan.
10. Biasanya kami selesai mengajar jam 6.00.
11. Saya belajar Bahasa Inggris dengan cara Menghafal kosa kata dan mempraktekkan setiap hari.
12. Mereka sangat suka makan ayam goreng.
13. Dimana kamu suka sarapan pagi.
14. Apakah kamu berhenti merokok.
15. Saya sangat senang ngobrol dengan anda.
16. Saya mulai bekerja jam 8.00 setiap pagi.
17. Mengajar Bahasa Inggris adalah pekerjaan ayah saya.
18. Sebelum tidur saya selalu membaca buku Bahasa

Inggris.

19. Keberatankah anda datang kerumah saya?
20. Membicarakan tentang politik sangat menarik pada saat ini.

***Gerund is an Ing-form that used as noun. E.g.:
Smoking, Reading, Swimming, Etc.....***

Kind of Gerund:

1. *Gerund as Subject; Reading makes me know about many thing.*
2. *Gerund as Object; The Activity that makes me afraid is Swimming*
3. *Gerund as Predicate; her activity every day is discussing with her friend*
4. *Gerund as short Prohibition; No Parking, no Smoking.*
5. *Gerund after preposition; after, before, without, for, by;.....*
6. *Gerund after Special Verb; avoid, consider, enjoy, stop, admit, deny, mind;....*

• **Conditional Sentence**

Type	MAIN CLAUSE (Result Clause)	SUB. ORDINARY CLAUSE (IF Clause)	MEANING
Type 1	<p>Simple Present Future Tense Example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I will buy new car 2. He will see Monas 3. I will help you 4. I will build more school <p>Note: Modal Auxillary that used are will/can be</p>	<p>Present Tense</p> <p>If have much money</p> <p>If He goes to Jakarta</p> <p>If you don't mind</p> <p>If I am President</p> <p>Note: To be that used are is /am/are</p>	True in the future/Present
Type 2	<p>Past Future Tense Example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I would buy new car 2. He would see Monas 3. I would help you 4. I would build more school 	<p>Past Tense</p> <p>If had much money</p> <p>If He went to Jakarta</p> <p>If you didn't mind</p> <p>If I ware President</p>	untrue in the Present/future

	<p>Note: Modal Auxillary that used are would/could be</p>	<p>Note: To be that used are is only were</p>	
<p>Type 3</p>	<p>Past Future perfect Tense Example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I would have bought new car 2. He would have seen Monas 3. I would have helped you 4. I would have built more school <p>Note: Modal Auxillary that used are would have/could have and would have+ Been/could have + Been</p>	<p>Past perfect</p> <p>If had had much money</p> <p>If He had gone to Jakarta</p> <p>If you hadn't mind If I had been President</p> <p>Note: To be that used are had + been</p>	<p>untrue in the past</p>

59. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

- **Pertanyaan tentang Motivasi**
1. Mengapa anda memutuskan untuk melamar pekerjaan di perusahaan ini ?
 2. Apa yang membuat anda menjadi tertarik dengan perusahaan ini ?

3. Tanggung jawab apa yang anda anggap penting dalam pekerjaan ?
4. Tantangan apa yang anda cari dalam pekerjaan ?
5. Sebutkan dua hal yang memotivasi anda dalam bekerja.
6. Apa yang dapat memotivasi anda dalam kehidupan pribadi anda ?
7. Apa yang dapat memotivasi anda dalam menyelesaikan tugas yang sulit ?
8. Apa yang dapat memotivasi anda agar menjadi sukses dalam pekerjaan ?
9. Apa alasan anda keluar dari perusahaan sebelumnya ?, Apa yang membuat anda keluar dari perusahaan sebelumnya ?
10. Selama perjalanan karir anda, posisi mana yang paling anda sukai ?
11. Mengapa anda ingin mengubah karir ? (bila yang bersangkutan berpindah profesi/karir)
Apa arti bekerja bagi anda ?

• **Pertanyaan Ketahanan Terhadap Tekanan (Stres)**

12. Apakah anda dapat bekerja di bawah tekanan ?
13. Pernahkan anda bekerja di bawah tekanan ?
Ceritakan bagaimana anda menyikapinya?
14. Dalam lingkungan kerja seperti apa anda merasa nyaman ? (Terstruktur atau tidak ?)
15. Seandainya ada konsumen yang marah karena hal yang bukan dilakukan anda, bagaimana anda menyikapinya ?
16. Bagaimana anda menyikapi kritik yang diberikan kepada anda ?

17. Seandainya anda mendapatkan pekerjaan yang tidak anda harapkan, apa yang akan anda lakukan ?
18. Apa yang anda anggap sebagai hal yang berat untuk dilakukan dalam pekerjaan ?
19. Seandainya anda dihadapkan dengan dua tugas yang harus diselesaikan pada saat yang bersamaan, apa yang akan anda lakukan ?
20. Masalah terbesar apa yang pernah anda hadapi ?
21. Bagaimana anda mengatasinya ?

- **Pertanyaan aspek inisiatif**

22. Apa yang anda ketahui tentang perusahaan ini ? Dan darimana serta bagaimana anda mengetahuinya ?
23. Kriteria apa yang anda gunakan untuk mengevaluasi perusahaan yang anda harapkan menjadi tempat kerja anda ?
24. Ceritakan mengenai pendidikan dan pelatihan yang pernah anda ikuti.
25. Bagaimana anda mendapatkan pekerjaan selama ini ? (Apakah melalui iklan, referensi, dsb)

- **Pertanyaan aspek sikap kerja**

26. Seandainya anda ditempatkan di cabang perusahaan yang jauh dari lokasi anda, bagaimana anda menyikapinya ?
27. Seandainya ada pengalihan tanggung jawab pada pekerjaan yang anda pegang, bagaimana anda menyikapinya ?
28. Ceritakan mengenai pengalaman kerja anda.

29. Apa tanggung jawab anda pada posisi tersebut ?

• **Pertanyaan menggali aspek kepercayaan**

30. Menurut anda, apa definisi/arti kesuksesan ? Dan seberapa besar pengaruhnya bagi anda ?
31. Menurut anda, apa definisi/arti kegagalan ? Dan seberapa besar pengaruhnya bagi anda ?
32. Jelaskan standar kesuksesan bagi anda, and Pekerjaan apa yang telah anda selesaikan dengan sukses ?
33. Apa peran anda dalam kesuksesan tersebut ?
34. Bagaimana anda memandang diri sendiri saat ini ? Apakah sudah sukses ?

• **Pertanyaan aspek kemampuan berpikir analitis**

35. Masalah tersulit apa yang pernah anda alami ? Apa yang anda lakukan ? Bagaimana penyelesaiannya ?
36. Hambatan atau kendala apa yang ditemukan selama kuliah atau belajar ? Bagaimana cara mengatasinya ?
37. Ceritakan mengenai persoalan yang pernah anda pecahkan.
38. Ceritakan situasi dimana anda pernah memiliki masalah dengan pengambilan keputusan.
39. Ceritakan dimana anda harus membuat suatu keputusan.
40. Ceritakan bagaimana anda pernah memecahkan masalah yang sulit.
41. Ceritakan mengenai permasalahan yang paling sering anda hadapi dalam pekerjaan.
42. Apakah anda pernah menyelesaikan suatu permasalahan bersama-sama rekan ? Apa peran anda dalam menyelesaikan masalah tersebut ?

43. Apakah anda pernah diminta untuk menyelesaikan beberapa tugas dalam suatu waktu ? Apa yang anda lakukan ?
 44. Bagaimana anda menyelesaikan suatu permasalahan yang muncul tiba-tiba ?
 45. Bagaimana anda mengidentifikasi kedatangan suatu masalah ?
 46. Bagaimana anda membuat suatu keputusan penting ?
 47. Bagaimana anda memecahkan masalah ?
 48. Dalam situasi atau kondisi seperti apa, anda memiliki kemungkinan paling besar untuk berbuat kesalahan ?
 49. Keputusan apa yang terasa sulit bagi anda ? Berikan Contohnya !
 50. Menurut anda faktor apa, yang paling menentukan suksesnya seseorang ?
 51. Apa yang anda lakukan saat dihadapkan dengan pengambilan keputusan yang penting ?
 52. Apa yang anda lakukan saat kesulitan atau tidak dapat memecahkan persoalan yang anda hadapi ?
 53. Keputusan tersulit apa yang telah anda buat selama tiga tahun terakhir ?
 54. Kapan anda memutuskan untuk berhenti berusaha memecahkan suatu persoalan yang sulit ?
- **Pertanyaan aspek kemampuan pencapaian keberhasilan**
55. Apakah anda senang mengerjakan pekerjaan/proyek yang sulit ?
 56. Apakah anda mempunyai prestasi yang dibanggakan ? Ceritakan !

57. Apakah anda memiliki inisiatif ? Bagaimana anda menunjukkan hal tersebut ? Ceritakan satu contoh inisiatif yang telah anda ambil.
58. Apakah anda pernah menyelesaikan persoalan yang sulit ? Atau yang sebelumnya anda pikir tidak dapat anda selesaikan ?
59. Bagaimana anda menunjukkan keinginan untuk bekerja ?
60. Sebutkan prestasi yang pernah anda capai dalam pekerjaan atau masa kuliah/sekolah !
61. Sebutkan lima pencapaian terbesar dalam hidup anda !
62. Apa kegagalan terbesar yang pernah anda alami ? Kekecewaan apa yang anda alami ?
63. Bagaimana anda mengatasi perasaan tersebut ? Dan mengatasi kegagalan tersebut ?
64. Hal atau lingkungan seperti apa yang paling mendorong anda dalam bekerja ?
65. Menurut anda, apa tantangan terbesar dalam pekerjaan ?
66. Sebutkan bagian dari pekerjaan yang paling menantang dan yang paling tidak menantang.
67. Apakah anda termasuk orang yang berani dalam mengambil risiko ?
68. Berdasarkan pengalaman anda, ceritakan secara rinci dalam hal apa anda mengambil risiko untuk menyelesaikan suatu tugas ?
69. Mengapa anda mengambil risiko tersebut ? Risiko apa yang anda hadapi saat mengajukan suatu usulan ?
70. Prestasi apa yang pernah anda dapatkan di sekolah yang tidak dapat anda lupakan ?
71. Prestasi apa yang pernah anda capai dalam bekerja yang mendapatkan penghargaan dari pimpinan atau

perusahaan ? baik penghargaan lisan ataupun penghargaan tertulis atau materi.

- **Pertanyaan aspek aspirasi**

72. Mata kuliah /mata pelajaran apa yang paling anda senangi ? Mata kuliah /mata pelajaran apa yang paling anda tidak senangi ? Kenapa ?
73. Apa cita-cita anda ketika lulus sekolah ? Ketika lulus kuliah ?
74. Apakah anda berniat melanjutkan sekolah ? Berniat melanjutkan kuliah ?
75. Menurut anda, apakah nilai anda merupakan indikasi terbaik untuk hasil akademik anda ?
76. Kenapa kami harus memilih anda ?
77. Bisakah anda menyebutkan lima kelebihan dan lima kekurangan anda ?
78. Bagaimana pendapat anda mengenai perusahaan ini ?

- **Kelemahan Diri**

79. Apakah anda telah mencapai semua target yang telah anda tetapkan ? Bila tidak, mengapa ?
80. Bagaimana anda mengatasi kegagalan dalam pencapaian target tersebut ?
81. Kelemahan apa yang muncul saat anda dihadapkan pada tugas yang sulit ?

- **Sosialisasi**

82. Ceritakan kegiatan anda di waktu senggang.
83. Kegiatan apa yang anda ikuti di lingkungan anda ?
84. Seandainya anda menjadi anggota suatu organisasi, maka kegiatan apa dan peran apa yang akan anda lakukan dalam organisasi tersebut ?

85. Selain belajar, kegiatan apa saja yang anda ikuti saat masih kuliah atau sekolah ? Posisi apa yang anda pegang?

- **Kemandirian**

86. Ceritakan keputusan-keputusan penting dalam hidup anda, yang anda anggap sebagai keputusan anda sendiri. Juga ceritakan keputusan penting yang anda anggap bukan keputusan anda sendiri.

87. Mengapa anda memilih jurusan ?

88. Dalam pengambilan suatu keputusan, siapa yang berpengaruh dalam diri anda ?

89. Dalam hal-hal apa saja orang-orang tersebut anda sertakan?

- **Kepemimpinan**

90. Sebutkan kepribadian yang anda miliki yang mencerminkan kemampuan memimpin.

91. Menurut anda, kualitas apa yang dibutuhkan seorang pemimpin ?

92. Apa yang paling menjadi tantangan bagi seorang pemimpin ?

93. Bagaimana cara anda mendelegasikan suatu tanggung jawab ?

94. Apakah anda membutuhkan pengawas dalam bekerja ?

95. Bagaimana cara anda membuat suatu rencana kerja ?

96. Bagaimana cara anda memberikan teguran atau mendisiplinkan bawahan anda ?

97. Seandainya ada bawahan anda yang melanggar aturan perusahaan, bagaimana anda menghadapinya ?
98. Atasan seperti apa yang anda harapkan ?
99. Seandainya anda kelebihan beban kerja, apa yang akan anda lakukan ?
100. Bagaimana cara anda untuk memotivasi seseorang ?
101. Atasan seperti apa yang menurut anda sulit untuk diajak kerja sama ?
102. Bawahan seperti apa yang menurut anda sulit untuk diajak kerja sama ?
103. Atasan seperti apa yang menurut anda tidak adil ?
104. Seandainya anda membuat suatu kebijakan, kemudian bawahan anda banyak yang menentangnya, bagaimana anda mengatasinya ?

- **English Vocabulary**

NO	ADJECTIVE	VERBS	MEANING
1	Pure	purify	Suci, bersih
2	quick	quicken	cepat
3	Rich	enrich	Kaya
4	Sad	sadden	Sedih
5	safe	save	Selamat
6	sharp	sharpen	Mempertajam
7	short	shoten	Pendek
8	simple	simplify	Sederhana
9	smooth	smoothen	Lunak
10	solid	solidify	Tegap
11	strong	strengthen	Kuat
12	sweet	sweeten	Manis
13	tight	tighten	Erat, kuat
14	wide	widen	Lebar
15	vacant	vacate	Lowong, kosong

NO	NOUNS	VERBS	MEANING
1	Actor	act	beraksi
2	bath	bathe	Mandi
3	beuty	beutify	Indah
5	belief	believe	Percaya
6	boold	bleed	Berdarah
7	breath	breathe	Bernafas
8	camp	encamp	Berkemah
9	Civil	civilize	Peradapan
10	cloth	clothe	Berpakaian
11	colony	colonize	Berkumpul
12	company	accompany	Menemani
13	composition	compose	Mengarang
14	comparison	compare	Membandingkan
15	cretion	create	Mencipta

Abstack **noun** yang tidak berubah yang berasal dari kata kerja:

1	Help	help	pertolongan
2	Hope	Hope	Pengharapan
3	Smile	Smile	Senyuman
4	Kiss	Kiss	Ciuman
5	Love	Love	Cinta
6	Smoke	Smoke	Asap
7	work	work	Pekerjaan
8	Plan	Plan	Rencana
9	Visit	Visit	Kunjungan
10	Need	Need	Kebutuhan
11	Mind	Mind	Pikiran
12	Talk	Talk	Pembicaraan
13	Risk	Risk	Resiko
14	show	show	Pertunjukan
15	Study	Study	Belajar
16	Form	Form	Bentuk
17	Question	Question	Pertanyaan
18	Answer	Answer	Jawaban

19	Worry	Worry	Kekhawatiran
20	Play	play	Permainan
21	Wish	Wish	Keinginan

1	abundant	abundance	Kelimpahan
2	amoral	amorality	Ketidak bermoralan
3	stupid	stupidity	Kebodohan
4	anxious	anxiety	kecemasan
5	artificial	artificiality	
6	aslant	aslant	Miringnya
7	thief	thief	Pencurian
8	See	sight	Penglihatan
9	believe	belief	Kepercayaan
10	Give	gift	Pemberian
11	Live	life	Kehidupan
12	succeed	success	berhasil

1	menghadapkan	confront	<i>He confronted them with the evidence of the crime</i> Dia menghadapkan mereka dengan buktinya kejahatan
2	mempertimbangkan	consider	<i>I have considered your request.</i> Saya telah mempertimbangkan permintaan Anda.
3	berisi	contain	<i>The box contains biscuits</i> kotak berisi biskuit

4	mempercayai	Confide	<i>You can confide in the police.</i> Anda bisa mempercayai polisi.
5	Menyisir	comb	<i>I comb my hair every morning</i> saya menyisir rambut setiap pagi
6	Mengutuk	curse	<i>The old man cursed the enemies.</i> Orang tua itu mengutuk musuh.
7	bertabrakan	collide	<i>My car collided with a lorry</i> Mobilku bertabrakan dengan sebuah truk
8	Melatih	coach	<i>Jhon coached the basketball team.</i> Jhon melatih tim basket.
9	Merundukan badan	crouch	The lion crouched ready to singa merundukan badan siap untuk ...
10	mengaku	confess	<i>I must confess that I was happy when she left</i> Saya harus mengakui bahwa saya senang ketika dia meninggalkan
11	Memerintah	command	<i>He commanded the</i>

			<i>soldiers to attack.</i> Dia memerintahkan tentara untuk menyerang.
12	membuang	comit	He committed the papers to the fire. Dia membuang kertas ke api.
13	memperbandingkan	compare	He compared this book with this one Dia membandingkan buku ini dengan yang satu ini
14	menyeret	Drag	He drag the heavy table across theroom Dia menyeret meja berat ke seberang ruangan
15	memanjakan	dote	She dotes on her son Dia memanjakan anaknya
16.	menceraikan	devorce	She devorced her husband Dia menceraikan suaminya
17.	mengelakan	dodge	He dodge the blow Dia mengelak pukulan
18.	merusaki	demage	He damage my car with a stone Dia merusak mobil saya

			dengan batu
19.	menipu	deceive	The boy tried to deceive his father Anak itu mencoba untuk menipu ayahnya
20	menolak	decline	He declined by saying no thanks Dia menolak dengan mengatakan tidak, terima kasih
21	mengotorkan	defile	The children defiled the yard with trash Anak-anak mengotorkan halaman dengan sampah
22	membedakan	distinguish	How do you distinguish between a star and a planet Bagaimana Anda membedakan antara bintang dan planet
23	berangkat	depart	We depart for london at six Kami berangkat ke london pada jam 6
24	membagikan	distribute	The teacher distributes the books to the children Guru membagikan buku-buku untuk anak-anak
25	mengganggu	disturb	May I disturb you for a moment Boleh saya mengganggu

			Anda sejenak
26	membagi	devide	We divide into team Kami membagi menjadi tim

60. REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERB

1. Irregular verbs:

Main verb (V1)	Past form (V2)	Participle (V3)	Meaning
arise	arose	arisen	Terbit, naik, muncul
bet	bet	bet	bertaruh
begin	began	begun	Mulai
bend	bent	bent	Membengkokkan
blow	blew	blown	Meniup
break	broke	broken	Patah
bring	brought	brought	Membawa
build	built	built	membangun
buy	bought	bought	Membeli
catch	caught	caught	menangkap
choose	chose	chosen	Memilih
come	came	come	Datang
cost	cost	cost	Harga
cut	cut	cut	Memotong
deal	dealt	dealt	Perjanjian

do	did	done	Melakukan
dream	dreamt	dreamt	bermimpi
drink	drank	drunk	Minum
drive	drove	driven	mengendarai
draw	drew	drawn	Menggambar
eat	ate	eaten	Makan
fall	fell	fallen	Jatuh
feel	felt	felt	Merasakan
freeze	froze	frozen	Membeku
forbid	forbade	forbidden	Melarang
Be (am, is, are)	was, were	been	Ada
Fly	flew	flown	Terbang
give	gave	given	Memberikan
Get	got	got	Memperoleh
Go	went	gone	Pergi
grow	grew	grown	Tumbuh
Have	had	had	Mempunyai
Hide	hid	hidden	Sembunyi
hit	hit	hit	Memukul
hold	held	held	Memegang
hurt	hurt	hurt	Melukai
keep	kept	kept	Menahan
kick	kick	kick	Menendang

know	knew	known	Mengetahui
leave	left	left	Meninggalkan
lend	lent	lent	Meminjami
let	let	let	Memiarkan
lie	lay	lain	Terbaring
lose	lost	lost	Kalah
make	made	made	Membuat
mean	meant	meant	Maksud
put	put	put	meletakkan
run	ran	run	berlari
rise	rose	risen	Muncul
ride	rode	riden	mengendarai
say	said	said	Mengatakan
set	set	set	Meletakkan
sit	sat	sit	Duduk
sink	Sank	sunk	tenggelam
show	showed	shown	Menunjukkan
sleep	slept	slept	Tidur
speak	spoke	spoken	Berbicara
spend	spent	spent	Menghabiskan
sweep	swept	swept	Membersihkan
see	Saw	seen	Melihat
sell	sold	sold	Menjual

shut	shut	shut	Tutup
sing	sang	sung	Bernyanyi
stand	stood	stood	Berdiri
steal	stole	stolen	Mencuri
tell	told	told	Menceritakan
take	took	taken	Mengambil
tear	tore	torn	merobek
teach	taught	taught	Mengajar
think	thought	thought	befikir
throw	threw	thrown	Membuang
understand	understood	understood	Mengerti
wear	wore	worn	Memakai
write	wrote	written	menulis

2. Regular

Main verb (V1)	Past form (V2)	Participle (V3)	Meaning
agree	agreed	agreed	menyetujui
answer	answered	answered	menjawab
ask	asked	asked	Bertanya
accept	accepted	accepted	Menerima
admit	admitted	admitted	Menyetujui
arrange	arranged	arranged	Menyusun
allow	allowed	allowed	Membolehkan
avoid	avoided	avoided	Menghindari
bargain	bargained	bargained	menawar
believe	believed	believed	Percaya
blush	blushed	blushed	Malu
calculate	calculated	calculated	menghitung
carry	carried	carried	Membawa
care	cared	cared	Peduli
clean	cleaned	cleaned	Membersihkan
close	closed	Closed	Menutup
control	controlled	controlled	Mengendalikan
cook	cooked	cooked	Memasak
compare	compared	compared	Membandingkan
cry	cried	cried	Menangis
copy	copied	copied	Menggandakan

die	died	died	Meninggal
dance	danced	danced	Menari
differ	differed	difered	Membedakan
dilate	dilated	dilated	Meluaskan
discover	discovered	discovered	Menjelajahi
develop	developed	developed	Mengembangkan
drift	drifted	drifted	Mengalir
estimate	estimated	estimated	Menaksir
earn	earned	Earned	keuntungan
face	faced	faced	menghadapi
fill	filled	filled	Mengisi
finish	finished	finished	Menyelesaikan
frighten	frightened	frightened	Menakuti
fire	fired	fired	Terbakar
follow	followed	followed	Mengikuti
gather	gathered	gathered	mengumpulkan
heal	healed	healed	Menyembuhkan
interrupt	interrupted	interrupted	Menyela
intend	intended	intended	Rencana
jump	jumped	jumped	Melompat
jog	jogged	jogged	bergerak
join	joined	joined	Ikut
knock	knocked	knocked	mengetuk

love	loved	loved	mencintai
learn	learned	learned	Belajar
like	liked	liked	Menyukai
live	lived	lived	Tinggal
look	looked	looked	Melihat
laugh	laughed	laughed	tertawa
melt	melted	melted	meleleh
miss	missed	missed	Merindukan
move	moved	moved	Bergerak
need	needed	needed	butuh
open	opened	opened	Membuka
organize	organized	organized	Mengelola
participate	participated	participated	Mengikuti
pick	picked	picked	Mengambil
play	played	played	Bermain
pretend	pretended	pretended	Mengakui
promise	promised	promised	berjanji
pull	pulled	pulled	Menarik
receive	received	received	menerima
reach	reach	reach	Sampai
sail	sailed	sailed	Berlayar
scare	scared	scared	Takut
seem	seemed	seemed	Kelihatannya

stare	stared	stared	Berdekatan
start	started	started	Mulai
stop	stopped	stopped	berhenti
smoke	smoked	smoked	Merokok
stay	stayed	stayed	Tinggal
study	studied	studied	Belajar
scream	screamed	screamed	Berteriak
talk	talked	talked	Berbicara
travel	travelled	travelled	Bepergian
type	typed	typed	Menegtik
touch	touched	touched	Menyentuh
trust	trusted	trusted	Percaya
turn	turned	turned	Berbalik
use	used	used	Menggunakan
want	wanted	wanted	Menginginkan
watch	watched	watched	Menonton
warn	warned	warned	Memperingatkan
wait	waited	waited	Menunggu

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