ENGLISH
in REAL SITUATION

Cara Efektif Membangun Percakapan Praktis,
Dialog, dan Meeting Club

Dr. Muhammad Yaumi, M.Hum., M.A.
Dr. Alek A., S.S., M.Pd.
Berbeda dengan buku Bahasa Inggris lain yang memberikan penekanan kepada penguasaan kosakata, buku ini disusun dengan pendekatan komunikatif. Karena alasan itu pula unit conversation, wordlist, conversation activity, grammar focus, dan exercise, disertakan dalam setiap bab dalam buku ini. Dengan demikian, baik konten maupun sistematika buku ini memang dibuat agar para pengguna mendapatkan pengalaman mempraktikkan dengan tepat kosakata yang mereka kuasai di berbagai situasi.

Terbagi dalam tiga bagian besar, bagian pertama buku ini terdiri dari unit 1-20 yang mencakup berbagai hal dalam keseharian, seperti: ucapan selamat, perkenalan diri dan memperkenalkan orang lain, berterima kasih, meminta izin, dan berbagai hal lain yang berkaitan dengan percakapan sehari-hari. Di bagian kedua yang berupa unit 21, fokus pembahasannya adalah penggunaan kosakata yang ada dalam pertemuan dan pidato. Adapun bagian penutup, unit 22, dikhususkan untuk pembahasan tentang berbagai kategori pendengar atau kata sebagai pendalaman pemahaman dengan seluruh unit yang ada dan mempermudah pembuatan kalimat dalam percakapan.
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DR. MUHAMMAD YAUMI, M.HUM., M.A.
DR. ALEK A., S.S., M.P.D.

Editor:
Dadi Darmadi, M.A., Ph.D.
Sitti Fatimah S. Sirate, SP., M.Pd.
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Penulis
Dr. Muhammad Yaumi, M.Hum., M.A.
Dr. Alek A., S.S., M.Pd.

Editor
Dadi Darmadi, M.A., Ph.D.
Sitti Fatimah S. Sirate, SP., M.Pd.

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PT Kharisma Putra Utama

Divisi Penerbit
K ENC A N A

Penerbit
PRENADAMEDIA GROUP
Jl. Tambra Raya No. 23 Rawamangun - Jakarta 13220
Telp: (021) 478-64557 Faks: (021) 475-4134
e-mail: pmg@prenadamedia.com
www.prenadamedia.com
INDONESIA

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termasuk dengan cara penggunaan mesin fotokopi, tanpa izin sah dari penerbit.
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xvii
Greetings and Leaving Takings

A. Greetings (Teguran, Sapa)

Greetings
Hello!
Hi!
Good morning!
Good afternoon!
Good day!
Good evening!
How are you!
How are you getting along?
How’s everything?
How’s life?
How have you been?

Responses
Hello!
Hi!
Good morning!
Good afternoon!
Good day!
Good evening!
I’m fine, thank you.
Just fine, thanks.
Pretty good, thanks.
It’s going quite well, thanks.
I’ve been very well, thanks.

1. Conversation

a. Hi, Sri. How are you?
b. Hi, Min. I’m fine, thank you. And you?

a. Fine, thanks. Where are you going now?
b. I’m going to campus.
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a. How are you getting along, Sri?
b. Pretty well, thanks. And how are you?

a. Just fine, thanks. Is your father at home?
b. He left for Bandung this morning.
   He’ll be back tomorrow morning.

a. All right. I'll see him tomorrow.
b. I hope so.

2. Expression

Good morning = selamat pagi
Good afternoon = selamat petang (siang, sore)
Good day (jarang digunakan) = selamat siang
Good evening = selamat malam
How are you? = apa kabar?
Fine, thank you = baik-baik, terima kasih
How are you getting along? = Apa kabar selama ini?
How have you been? = Bagaimana segala sesuatunya?
How is life? = Apa kabar (sudah akrab)
Quite well = baik sekali
Very well = sangat baik
Just fine = baik-baik saja

B. Leave Takings (Perpisahan)

Good bye = selamat tinggal, selamat jalan
Bye bye = selamat berpisah, selamat jalan
Good night = selamat tidur (di waktu malam)
See you tomorrow = sampai jumpa besok
See you again next week = sampai ketemu lagi minggu depan
See you later = sampai ketemu nanti
So long = ayo, mari
Clean the whiteboard! = bersihkan papan tulis
Look at me! = lihat saya
Listen to me! = dengarkan saya
Get the marker! = ambil spidol
Clear off everything from your desk = sishikan semua apa yang ada di atas mej
Introduction

A. Self-Introduction (Perkenalan Diri)

1. Allow me to introduce myself to you all.
   My name is Ahmad Yani.
   You can call me Yani.
   I come from Jakarta.
   I live at Jl. Sultan Alaeddin Number I.

2. Let me introduce myself.
   My name is David Johnson.
   Please call me Dave.
   I'm from Toronto, Canada.

3. Hi! My name is Antonio Tavares.
   I am from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
   Please call me Tony.

4. I would like to introduce myself.
   I am Kato.
   I'm from Kyushu, Japan.

5. Halo! My name is Noriko Sato.
   I am from Osaka, Japan.

6. It's really an honor for me to be here to introduce myself to you all.
   My name is Joko Supriyanto.
D. Conversation Activity

1. a. What is your name?
   b. My name is ...........

2. a. Where do you come from? (where are you from?)
   b. I come from ........... (I'm from ............)

3. a. Where do you live?
   b. I live at ............

4. a. Whom do you live with?
   b. I live with ............

5. a. How did you come here?
   b. I came here by ............ /on ............

6. a. How long do you need to come here?
   b. I need about ............

7. a. How many brother and sister do you have?
   b. I have ........... brother/s and ........ sister/s.

   a. Do you have two brothers and no sister?
   b. Yes, ............ /No, ............
15. a. When and where were you born?
   b. I was born on July 5th 1980 in Bulukumba.
   a. How old are you?
   b. I'm ...... years old.

E. Grammar Focus

► Am/is/are (Question)

Positive

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- "Am I late?" "No, you're on time."
- "Is your mother at home?" "No, she's out."
- "Are your parents at home?" No, they're out."
- "Is it cold in your room?" "Yes, a little."
- Your shoes are nice. Are they new?
Thanking and Apologizing People

A. Thanking (Ucapan Terima Kasih)

Thank you = terima kasih
Thanks = terima kasih
Thank you very much = terima kasih banyak
Thank you so much = terimakasih banyak
Thanks a lot = banyak terima kasih
Thanks for coming = terima kasih atas kedatangan Anda
That's very kind of you = Anda baik sekali
I'm much obliged to you = saya sangat berutang budi pada Anda
I'm very grateful to you = saya sangat berterima kasih pada Anda

1. Responses to Thanks

You are welcome = terima kasih kembali
That's alright = baiklah
Don't mention it = jangan katakan itu
Never mind = tidak mengapa
Don't think about it = jangan pikirkan itu
It's nothing = itu bukan apa-apas
Don't thank me = jangan berterima kasih kepada kami

2. Conversation

a. Excuse me, may I borrow your dictionary, please?
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b. Why Not. Here it is.
a. Thank you very much.
b. That’s alright.
a. This dictionary is very complete.
b. Really?
a. Yes. Here you are. Thank you so much.
b. Never mind.

B. Apologizing (Permintaan Maaf)

I’m sorry = mafkan saya
I’m very sorry = saya sangat menyesal
I’m terribly sorry = saya sangat menyesal
Forgive me = maaf
Pardon me = maaf
I apologize to you = saya minta maaf kepada Anda
My apologies to you = permintaan maaf kepada Anda
I beg your pardon = saya minta maaf
It was my fault = itu kesalahan saya
Excuse me = maaf, terima kasih

1. Responses to Apology

It doesn’t matter = tidak apa-apa
Certainly = tentu saja
Never mind = jangan ambil pusing
Don’t worry about it = jangan risaukan hal itu
That’s all right = baiklah
It isn’t your fault = itu bukan kesalahan Anda
Of course = baiklah
Don’t mention it = jangan katakan hal itu
Oh it’s nothing = ah tidak apa-apa
A. Asking for Permission

Can I ............? = dapatkah saya ............?
Is it all right if I ........? = apakah baik jika saya ........?
May I ............? = boleh saya .......
Do you mind if I ......? = apakah anda keberatan jika ...?
I wonder if I could .......? P* = saya ingin tahu jika saya dapat ........?
Would you mind if I .......ed? P* = tidak keberatankah anda jika ......?

1. Positive Responses

Sure, = pasti
Yes, certainly = yah, memang, tentu saja
No, go ahead = tidak, teruskan
By all means. P* = tentu saja
Not at all. P* = sama sekali tidak

2. Negative Responses

Sorry but ............ = maaf soalnya ............
I'd rather you didn't = saya ingin Anda jangan ...
I'm sorry but ......... = maaf ..........
Well actually I'd rather you didn't. P* = baiklah sebenarnya saya ingin Anda tidak melakukannya

P* = Polite
Asking Direction

A. Conversation

Tina : Excuse me, could you tell me the nearest station, please?

Mr. Yaumi : Yes, go along this street. Go past the Muhammadiyah University. Take the first right at the traffic light. Keep going and you'll see the station on your right.

Tina : Thank you very much.

Mr. Yaumi : You are welcome.

Andi : Excuse me, Could you tell me how to get Hasanuddin university?

Mr. Yaumi : Yes, take a number 7 Mini-Bus at the fork of that road. Turn right about 100 m to get the parking place. Get in the Mini-Bus and go along that way. Keep going until you find two gates on the left side in front of gasoline station. Get out at the crossroad if you want to visit the central office of Hasanuddin University.

Andi : I see, Thank you very much.

Mr. Yaumi : That's all right.
B. Wordlist

going along = ikut
going past = lewat, teruskan
roundabout = jalan berputar
crossroad = perempatan
go over = menyeeberang
bear right = belok kanan
a fork = pertigaan
go ahead = Lurus, jalan terus
straight ahead = lurus ke depan
on the left = sebelah kiri
on the right = sebelah kanan
alley = lorong
path = Jln. Setapak

C. Conversation Activity

Make a dialogue with your partner. Use the following places or change the suitable places in your home town!

- Mandala Monument
- Karebos Link
- Central market
- Your home
- Bantimurung
- Benteng Roterdam
- Ratu Indah Mall
- Central post office
- Transtudio
- Tanjung bunga, etc.

D. Grammar Focus

- Preposition
  - Tracy is going to Hawaii Next week.
  - We walked from the hotel to the restaurant.
  - A lot of English word come from Latin.
Daily Activity

A. Conversation

Pupik : What time do you usually get up, Dewi?
Dewi  : I usually wake up early but I get up at 5 o'clock.
Pupik : What do you do after getting up?
Dewi  : After getting up, I go to the bathroom and take a shower. Then I shave, brush my teeth and comb my hair, and then I put on my clothes.
Pupik : What do you do after getting dressed?
Dewi  : After I get dressed, I have breakfast.
Pupik : What do you have for breakfast?
Dewi  : I have juice, cereal, toast, and coffee.
Pupik : What time do you usually leave home every morning?
Dewi  : I always leave home at 7.30 to study.
Pupik : What time do you finish studying every day?
Dewi  : I finish studying at 2 p.m. but I have to go out for lunch at 12.30.
Pupik : What time do you usually have dinner at home?
Dewi  : I eat dinner at about 7 o'clock.
Pupik : What do you do after eating dinner?
Dewi  : I study my lesson and read newspaper for a While.
Pupik : What time do you go to bed at night?
Dewi  : I usually go to bed late at night.
B. Conversation Activity

1. a. What time do you usually get up in the morning?
   b. ..........

2. a. What do you usually do after getting up?
   b. ..........

3. a. What time do you leave home every day?
   b. ..........

4. a. What time do you go home?
   b. ..........

30
Question with always/usually/ever

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>always</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>breakfast?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Chris</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>ever</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>usually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>on weekend?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What do you do?** = What’s your Job?
- “What do you do?” “I work in bank.”

**Short answer**

| Yes | I/we/you/they **do**.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it <strong>does</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| No  | I/we/you/they **don’t**.  
|     | he/she/it **doesn’t**. |  

- “Do you play cards?” “No, I don’t.”
- “Do your parents speak English?” “Yes, they do.”
- “Does Chol Soo work hard?” “Yes, he does.”
- Does your sister live in Vancouver?” No, she doesn’t.”

**E. Exercise**

a. Put the verb in the correct form, positive or negative!
1. Megan **speaks** four language-English, Japanese, Arabic, and Spanish. (speak)
2. I **don’t like** my job. It’s very boring. (like)
3. “Where’s Mark?” “I’m sorry. I ________.” (know)
4. Sue is very quiet person. She _____ very much. (talk)
5. It’s not true! I ________ it! (believe)
6. Mark is a vegetarian. He ________ meat. (eat)
7. Jim ________ a lot of coffee. It’s his favorite drink. (drink)
8. That’s very beautiful picture. I ______ it very much. (like)

b. Write question. Use the word in parentheses ()+ do/does. Put the words in the right order.
7

Talking About object

A. Forms

This is a/an...... (ini ... tunggal)  what = apa
That is a/an ........(itu ... tunggal) which = yang mana
These are some... (ini ... jamak) whose = milik siapa
Those are...........(itu ... jamak) where = di mana

B. Conversation

1.  a. What is that?
    b. This one you mean?

2.  a. No, that one I mean.
    b. That is a handbag

3.  a. Whose handbag is that? Is it yours?
    b. This is not mine. This bag is Ali's

4.  a. Where is yours?
    b. I put it at home

5.  a. What are those over there?
    b. Those are books

6.  a. Whose books are those?
    b. Those books belong to me
D. Grammar Focus

- **This/these and that/those**
  - This picture
    - (this picture *here*)
  - These flowers
    - (these flowers *here*)

- **This/these and that/those**
  - That picture
    - (that picture *there*)
  - Those flowers
    - (those flowers *there*)

We use this/these/those with a *noun* (this picture/ these girls, etc.) or without a *noun*.

- **With a noun**
  - This hotel is expensive, but it's very nice.
  - Do you like these shoes? I bought them last week.
  - “Who's that girl?” “I don’t know.”
  - Those apples look good. Can I have one?

- **Without a noun.**
  - This is nice hotel, but it’s very expensive.
  - “Excuse me, is this your bag?” “oh yes, thank you.”
  - Who's that? (=Who is that person?)
  - Which shoes do you like better- these or those?

- **That = something that has happened**
  - “I'm sorry, I forgot to call you.” “That's all right.”
  - That was a really nice meal. Thank you very much.

- **That = what somebody has just said**
  - “You’re a teacher, aren’t you?” “Yes, that's right.”
  - “Mark has a new job.” He does? I didn’t know that.”
Talking in Various Places

A. In a Restaurant

1. Conversation

Andi : Good morning.
Waiter : Good morning, sir. Please come in! What can I do for you, sir?
Andi : I'd like a cup of tea please. Could you bring me some sugar?
Waiter : Certainly, sir.
Andi : Do you have any bread, cheese, and a glass of water?
Waiter : Sure. Wait a moment. Here you are. And please enjoy these!
Andi : Thank you.
Waiter : You are welcome.
Andi : Could you pass me the spoon please?
Waiter : Yes, of course. Here it is.
Andi : May I have more than one cup of tea?
Waiter : Here you are.

2. Expressions

- Take a seat please

Please have a seat = silahkan duduk
What can I do for you? = apa yang dapat saya bantu buat Anda?
I'd like a/some... = saya ingin ________
Could you bring me a/some...? = dapatkah anda membawakan saya ...

7. Shrimp don’t agree with me = saya alergi dengan udang
8. This food is home made = masakan ini buatan sendiri

3. Wordlist

appetizer = pembangkit selera makan
dessert = pencuci mulut
strong = kuat, kental
rotten = basi
bitter = pahit
sour = asam
sauce = kuah
salty = asin
hot = panas, pedas

C. At the Shop (Di Toko)

1. Conversation

Seller : What can I do for you, sir?
Visitor : I’m looking for a shirt size 15.
Seller : Yes, sir. I’ll be glad to show you some. What color would you like?
Visitor : I’d like either green or red.
Seller : Here they are, sir. This red one is very nice and suits you well.
Visitor : Can you show me some others? The color is not as dark as I like.
Seller : What brand do you want to buy, sir?
Visitor : Frankly, I’m not really familiar with the brands.
Seller : Okay then. Let me suggest you that this one is very nice brand for you.
Visitor : How much is it?
Seller : It is Rp 25,000,-.
Visitor : How much is all of that?
Seller : The soap is Rp 1,500,-, the tooth paste is Rp. 1,000,-, That’s Rp 27,500, total.
2. Wordlist

heavy = berat
headache = sakit kepala
throat = tenggorokan
cough = batuk-batuk
sneeze = bersin
prescription = resep
mistaken = salah
high dosage = dosis tinggi
used for = manfaat
increase = meningkatkan
resistance = daya tahan
infection = infeksi

E. In a Barber Shop

1. Conversation

Visitor : My hair is too long. I'd like to get a hair cut, please.
Barber : How do you want your hair cut?
Visitor : I want to get it cut in closely cropped style.
Barber : Do you mean a crew cut?
Visitor : No, sir. I mean Mandarin style.
Barber : All right.
Visitor : Not too short on the sides because I have a part in the middle.
Barber : How about the side-burns?
Visitor : I want to have a little cut of them.
Barber : I see.

2. Wordlist

cropped style = cukur pendek
crew cut = cukur prajurit
part = bagian, belahan
burns = cambang
Days, Dates, and Months

A. Days

Expressions
1. What day is it today?
2. What day is today?
3. What's the day today?
4. What day was it yesterday?
5. What day is tomorrow?

Responses
Today is Saturday.
It's Saturday.
It's Monday today.
Yesterday was Friday.
Tomorrow is Monday.

1. Conversation

a. What day is it today?
b. It is Sunday.

a. What day is tomorrow?
b. It is Monday.

a. What day is the day after tomorrow?
b. The day after tomorrow is Tuesday.

a. What day was it yesterday?
b. It was Saturday.

a. What day was the day before yesterday?
b. The day before yesterday was Friday.

a. What day is it before Thursday?
• “Were you late?” “No, I wasn’t.”
• “Was Scoot at work yesterday?” “Yes, he was.”
• Were Amy and Matt at the party?” “No, they weren’t.”

D. Exercise

Write was/wasn’t or were/weren’t!

1. We weren’t happy with the hotel. Our room was very small, and it wasn’t very clean.

2. Bill ________ at work last week because he ________ sick. He’s better now.

3. Yesterday _____ a holiday, so the banks ______ closed. They’re open today.

4. “______ Kate and John at the party?” “Kate ______ there, but John ______”

5. “Where are my keys?” “I don’t know. They ______ on the table, but they’re not there now.”

6. You ______ at home last night. Where ______ you?
Telling Time

A. Conversation

a. Excuse me. What time is it?
b. By my watch it's ten o'clock. Sometimes my watch is fast.

a. What time do you get up every morning?
b. I get up before five o'clock every day.

a. Will you be here at ten thirty tomorrow?
b. Yes, I will. I will be here on time tomorrow.

a. It's time to go now. Where's my hat?
b. Here's your hat over here.

a. It must be time to go. We don't want to be late.
b. Your hat is over here

a. Does your watch keep good time?
b. Yes, it's never fast or slow.

B. Wordlist

correct = benar, tepat
get up = bangun
wake up = terjaga
on time = tepat waktu
C. Practice

Read the following time comprehensively!

- 01.00 = one o’clock
- 01.09 = nine minutes past one
- 01.10 = ten past one (minute can be omitted)
- 12.15 = a quarter past twelve
- 09.30 = half past nine
- 09.45 = a quarter to ten
- 09.50 = ten to ten (minutes can be omitted)
- 12.15 = twelve fifteen
- 09.00 a.m. = nine o’clock in the morning
- 09.00 p.m. = nine o’clock in the evening
- a.m. = ante meridian; between midnight and noon
- p.m. = post meridian: after midday

In order to have a clear concept about the time, the following numerals will be explained.

1 = one
3 = three
5 = five
7 = seven
9 = nine
11 = Eleven
13 = thirteen
15 = fifteen
17 = seventeen
19 = nineteen
21 = twenty one
31 = thirty one
41 = forty one
51 = fifty one
70 = seventy
90 = ninety
2 = two
4 = four
6 = six
8 = eight
10 = ten
12 = twelve
14 = fourteen
16 = sixteen
18 = eighteen
20 = twenty
30 = thirty
40 = forty
50 = fifty
60 = sixty
80 = eighty
100 = one hundred
Talking About Weather and Seasons

A. Weather

1. Conversation
   a. It’s a beautiful day, isn’t it?
   b. Yes, the sky is so clear.

   a. I like this kind of weather.
   b. Of course, you do. I guess every one does.

   a. The weather is good today.
   b. Yes, but it’s a little too cold for me.

   a. It’s because you used to live in a tropical country.
   b. Yes, I guess so.

   a. The weather today is worse than yesterday.
   b. Yes, it is colder and windy too.

   a. Don’t let the children go and play outside.
   b. That’s right. This kind of weather is not good for a child.
Dave used to work in factory = he worked in a factory in the past, but he doesn’t work there now.

- When I was child, I used to like chocolate.
- I used to read a lot of books, but I don’t read much these days.
- Liz has short hair now, but it used to be very long.
- Amy used to have a piano, but she sold it when she moved.

The negative is I didn’t use to ....
- When I was child, I didn’t use to like tomatoes.

The question is did you use to ....?
- Where did you use to live before you came here?

We use used to ... only for the past. You cannot say “I use to ...” (present)

D. Exercise

Complete these sentences. Use used to or the simple present (I play/he lives, etc)!

1. I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
2. “Do you play any sports?” “Yes, I play basketball.”
3. “Do you have a car?” “No, I _______ one, but I sold it.”
4. Fu chen _______ a waiter. Now, he’s the manager of a restaurant.
Asking Question

Sebelum dijabarkan lebih jauh bagaimana membangun percakapan dalam bahasa Inggris, perlu dijelaskan tentang rumusan dasar pertanyaan sebagai landasan pokok terbentuknya percakapan-percakapan itu.

Pada dasarnya, percakapan yang dihasilkan dalam setiap pembicaraan terbentuk dari dua model pertanyaan, yakni (1) yes-no questions dan (2) wh-questions (lihat dasar-dasar penguasaan bahasa Inggris lewat Your Basic Vocabulary). Untuk lebih jelasnya tentang kedua model pertanyaan tersebut, berikut ini masing-masing akan dijelaskan penggunaannya.

A. Yes-No Questions

Model pertanyaan ini dibentuk dengan menggunakan Auxiliary Verbs sebagai pertanyaan, misalnya: To be (am, is, are-was were), To do (do, does-did), To have (have, has-had), dan Modal Auxiliaries (shall, will, (be) going to, can, may, must-should, would, might).

1. To be (am, is, are \(\rightarrow\) was were)
   a. *Are you a student?* = apakah Anda seorang mahasiswa?
   b. *Is it a marker?* = apakah ini spidol?
   c. *Is she wishy-washy?* = apakah dia (pr) plin-plan?
(Apakah mereka mengambil payungku tadi malam?)

Pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut dapat di jawab dengan Yes, I do atau No. I don’t.

Bacalah kosakata berikut dan buatlah beberapa kalimat dengan menggunakan Todo!

- carry = membawa
- celebrate = merayakan
- challenge = menantang
- chat = mengobrol
- choke = mencengik
- chortle = tertawa terkekeh
- clarify = menjelaskan
- claw = mencakar
- compare = membandingkan
- defeat = mengalahkan
- encourage = memberi semangat
- force = memaksa
- jimmy = mendobrak
- keel over = jatuh pingsan
- kidnap = menculik
- lament = meratapi
- launch = meluncurkan
- lavish (on) = mencurahkan
- leer (at) = melirik

3. To have

a. Have you celebrated your birthday?
   (Sudahkah Anda merayakan ulang tahun?)

b. Has she clarified the problem?
   (Sudahkah dia menjelaskan problem itu?)

c. Has Mr. Yaumi launched his first book?
What Does She Look Like

A. She's Very Tall

1. Conversation

Emily : I hear you have a new girlfriend, Randy.
Randy : Yes, Her name's Ashley, and she's gorgeous!
Emily : Really? What does she look like?
Randy : Well, she is very tall.
Emily : How tall?
Randy : About 6 feet 2, I suppose.
Emily : Wow, that is tall. What color is her hair?
Randy : She has beautiful red hair.
Emily : How old is she?
Randy : I don't know. She won't tell him.
Emily : She won't tell you her age?
Randy : No. But I don't care.
Emily : How old do you think she is?
Randy : Who knows? I think she's probably in her thirties.
Emily : And how old are you?
Randy : Oh, so she's older than you.
b. She's about 32.  
   She is in her thirties.

a. How old is he?
b. He's in his twenties.

- Hair
  a. How long is her hair?
b. It's medium length
  a. What color is his hair?
b. It's dark/light brown  
   He has brown hair.

5. Exercise

Write question to match these statements. Then compare with a partner!

1. ..................?  My brother is 26.
2. ..................?  I'm 173 cm (5 feet 8).
3. ..................?  Sharon has brown hair.
4. ..................?  No, she wear contact lenses.
5. ..................?  He's tall and very good-looking.
6. ..................?  My sister's hair is medium length.
7. ..................?  I have dark brown eyes.

B. Which One is She?

1. Conversation

Listen and Practice

Liz : Hi, Raoul! Good to see you!
   Where is Maggie?

Raoul : Oh, she couldn't make it.
   She went to a concert with Alex.

Liz : Oh! Well, why don’t you go and talk to Julia?
   She doesn’t know anyone here.

Raoul : Julia? Which one is she?
ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

Is she the woman wearing glasses over there?

Liz : No, she's tall one in jeans.
    She is standing near the window.
Raoul : Oh, I'd like to meet her.

2. Expression

Good to see you! = Senang bertemu denganmu!
She couldn't make it = Dia tidak dapat membuat itu.
She doesn't know = Tak seorang pun dia tahu
Anyone here = disini.
Which one is she? = dia yang mana?
she's tall one in jeans = dia adalah seorang yang tinggi dengan memakai jeans.
I'd like to meet her = saya senang bertemu dengannya.

3. Grammar Focus

Modifier with participles and prepositions.
Who's Raoul?
He's the man wearing a green shirt.
Which one is Raoul?
He's the one talking to Liz.

Who's Liz?
She's the woman with short black hair.
Which one is Julia? She is tall one in jeans.
Who are the smiths?
They're the people next to the window.
Which ones are the smiths?
They're the ones on the couch.

4. Exercises

Rewrite these statements using modifiers with participles or preposition!
A. Which is Larger?

1. Conversation

Mike : Here's geography quiz in the paper.
Wendy : Oh, I love geography. Ask me the questions.
Mike : Sure, first question. Which country is larger, China or Canada?
Wendy : I know. Canada is larger than China.
Mike : O.K., next. What's the longest river in the Americas?
Wendy : Hmm. I think it's the Mississippi.
Mike : Here's a hard one. Which country is more crowded, Monaco or Singapore?
Wendy : I'm not sure. I think Monaco is more crowded.
Mike : O.K. One more. Which South American capital city is the highest: La Paz, Quito, or Bogota?
Wendy : Oh, that's easy. Bogota is the highest.

2. Expression

Ask me the question! = Tanyakan kepada saya soalnya!
Here's a hard one = ini yang paling sulit.
I'm not sure = saya tidak yakin.
O.K. One more = O.K. Sekali lagi.
ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

Oh, that’s easy = Oh, Itu mudah.
Which is larger? = Yang mana paling besar?

3. Grammar Focus

► Comparison with Adjectives
- Which country is larger, Canada or China?
  Canada is larger than China
- Which city has the largest population: Tokyo, Mexico City, or Sao Paulo?
  Tokyo has the largest population of the three.
- What is the most beautiful mountain in the world?
  I think Mount Fuji is the most beautiful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>drier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big</td>
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<td>Good</td>
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<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. Exercise

Complete question 1 to 4 with comparatives and questions 5-8 with superlatives. Then ask and answer the questions!
1. Which country is ____, Monaco or Vatican City? (small)
2. Which waterfall is ____, Niagara Falls or angel Falls? (high)
3. Which city is ____, Hong Kong or Cairo? (crowded)
4. Which lake is ____, the Caspian Sea or Lake Superior? (large)
5. Which is ____, Mount Aconcagua, Mount Everest, or Mount Fuji? (high)
6. Which is ____, river in the world, the Nile or the Amazon? (long)
7. Which city is ____, Tokyo, Moscow, or Hong Kong? (expensive)
8. What is ____ ocean in the world, the Pacific or the Atlantic? (deep)
kilometers from Sydney.

Scott : Well maybe I should visit you next year, too!

Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else is New Zealand famous for?

Scott : Tell me a little more about New Zealand, Beth.

Beth : Well, it has some great beaches. There are some excellent surfing beaches in the North Island.

Scott : Well, I don’t really like surfing, but I love boating.

Beth : Really? You can go boating in Auckland. It’s one of the most popular places for sailing. And you should definitely try jet boating in the South Island.

Scott : Oh, I’d love to do that! It’s sounds really exciting.

Beth : It is. And there’s good skiing New Zealand. Lots of people go there to ski.

Scott : It sounds perfect for me. Now I have to go.

2. Wordlist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bahasa Melayu</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mountainous</td>
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<td>Beaches</td>
<td>pantai-pantai</td>
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<td>berselancar</td>
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<td>Boating</td>
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<td>pasti, jelas</td>
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<td>Skiing</td>
<td>bermain ski</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exciting</td>
<td>menggembirakan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caught in the Rush

A. Transportation Service

1. Discussion

- Listen to these comments about transportation services!

"I think there are too many cars on the road. All the cars, taxis, and buses make it really dangerous for bicycles. There is too much traffic!"

"What about the buses? They are old, slow, and cause too much pollution. I think there should be less pollution in the city.

"There should be fewer cars, but I think that the biggest problem is parking. There just isn't enough parking."
b. Pair Work

Look at the comments again. Which statement do you agree with?

2. Conversation

► Listen and Practice

Erica : Excuse me. Could you tell me where the bank is?

Clerk : There's one upstairs, across from the duty-free shop.

Erica : Do you know what time it opens?

Clerk : It should open now. It opens at 8:00 A.M.

Erica : Oh, good. And can you tell me how often the buses leave for the city?

Clerk : You need to check at the transportation counter. It's right down the hall.

Erica : O.K. And just one more thing. Do you know where the rest rooms are?

Clerk : Right behind you. Do you see where that sign is?

Erica : Oh. Thanks a lot.

► Listen to the rest of the conversation. Check (√) the information that Erica asks for.

Erica : Excuse me. It's me again. I'm sorry. I need some more information--if you don't mind.

Clerk : Not at all.

Erica : Thanks. Do you know how much a taxi to the city costs?

Clerk : Well, it depends on the traffic, of course. But it usually costs about $40.

Erica : Forty dollars? I guess I'll take the bus. That means I have almost an hour till the next one. Where can I find an inexpensive restaurant in the airport? Maybe a first-class place?

Clerk : Go upstairs and turn right. You'll see a snack bar on your left.

Erica : Thanks very much. Have a nice day.

Clerk : You, too.
I've Never Heard of That

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAVORITE ETHNIC DISHES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bulgogi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef marinated with soy sauce and other spices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Feijoada</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dish made of black beans, garlic, spices, and pork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fish Head Curry</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dish made from a fish head cooked in a rich curry sauce.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Which dishes are made with meat? With fish or seafood?
b. Have you ever tried any of these dishes? Which ones would you like to try?
c. What ethnic foods are popular in your country?

A. Have You Ever?

1. Conversation
   ▶ Listen and practice
   Steve : Hey, this sounds strange—snails with garlic. Have you ever eaten snails?
   Kathy : Yes, I have. I had them here just last week.
   Steve : Did you like them?
   Kathy : Yes, I did. They were delicious! Why don’t you try some?
   Steve : No, I don’t think so.
I think I'm going to order .... = saya pikir saya akan memesan

3. Wordlist

strange-snails = keong aneh
garlic = bawang putih
appetizer = penambah selera makan
fried brains = otak goreng
instead = malahan
medium rare = ukuran sedang

B. Tell Me More

1. Speaking

► Pair Work

Ask your partner these question and four more of your own. Then ask follow-up question.

Have you ever been on a diet?
Have you ever tried ethnic food?
Have you ever been to a vegetarian restaurant?
Have you ever eaten something you didn’t like?

A: Have you ever been on a diet?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Did you lose any weight?
B: No, I didn’t. I actually gained weight!
Listen to this recipe for Elvis Presley's favorite peanut butter and banana sandwich.

- 3 tablespoons peanut butter
- 1 banana, mashed
- 2 slices of bread
- 2 tablespoons butter, melted

First, mix the peanut butter and mashed banana together.
Then lightly toast the slices of bread.
Next, spread the peanut butter and banana mixture on the toast.
After that, close the sandwich and put it in a pan with melted butter.
Finally, fry the bread until it's brown on both sides.

Group work
Take turns describing how to make your favorite snack. Then tell the class about the most interesting one.

A: What's your favorite snack?
B: Well, I like to make ....
A: How do you make it?
B: First, you.

C. Grammar Focus

Sequence adverb
First, mix the peanut butter and banana together.
Then, toast the slices of bread.
Next, spread the mixture on the toast.
After that, put the sandwich in a pan with butter.
Finally, fry the sandwich until it's brown on both sides.

D. Exercise
1. _________ put the meat and vegetables on the skewers.
2. _________ put charcoal in the barbecue and light it.
Let's Celebrate

### Holidays and Festivals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese New Year</th>
<th>Valentine's Day</th>
<th>Children's Day</th>
<th>Day of the Dead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January of February</td>
<td>February 14</td>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>November 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chinese people celebrate with firecrackers and lion dances.</td>
<td>- People in many countries give chocolates, flowers, or jewelry to the people they love.</td>
<td>- Japanese families put up colored streamers shaped like fish, in honor of their children.</td>
<td>- Mexican families offer food to the dead and then have a meal in a cemetery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Which of these holidays celebrate people? Which celebrate events?
b. Do you celebrate these or similar holidays in your country?
c. What other special days do you have?
d. What's your favorite holiday or festival?

### A. Special Day

#### 1. Speaking

- **Pair Work**

Choose your three favorite holidays. Tell your partner why you like each one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I really like New year's Day.</td>
<td>What do you like about it?</td>
<td>Well, it's a day when I make my New Year's resolution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class Activity
Take a class vote. What are the most popular holidays in your class?

2. Conversation

Listen and practice
Jill : Your wedding pictures are really beautiful, Emiko.
Emiko : Thank you. Those pictures were taken right after the ceremony.
Jill : Where was the ceremony?
Emiko : At a shrine. When people get married in Japan, they sometimes have the ceremony at a shrine.
Jill : That’s interesting. Were there a lot of people there?
Emiko : Well, usually only a family members and close friends go to the ceremony. But afterward we had a reception with family and friends.
Jill : So, what are reception like in Japan?
Emiko : There is a bigger dinner, and after the speeches or sing songs.
Jill : It sounds like fun.
Emiko : It's really is. And then, before the guests leave, the bride and groom give them presents.
Jill : The guests get presents?
Emiko : Yes, and the guest give money to the bride and groom.

Listen to the rest of the conversation. What did the bride and groom give each guest?
Jill : I’m curious. What did you and your husband give everyone?
Emiko : Well, sugar is a symbol of happiness in Japan. So we gave each guest a ceramic box filled with sweets.
Jill : What a nice customs. It sounds like it was a wonderful day
Emiko : Oh, it really was ....

3. Expression
That’s interesting = itu menarik
Where was the ceremony? = di mana upacaranya?
At a shrine = di tempat keramat
ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

2. Language Mistakes

1. wedding and marriage. A wedding is one day only; marriage is the time after wedding.

2. Customs and customes. Customs are habits; customes are clothes and masks worn for a special occasion.

3. Get married to, be married to, and marry. On the day of the wedding, a woman marries, or get married to, aman. After that, she is married to him.

C. My Own Holiday

1. Speaking
   ▶ Pair work

   Choose one of these imaginary holidays or create your own. Then write a description of the holiday. Answer the question below.

   Be late for something  All-You-Can-Eat Cake Day

   World Smile Day

What is the name of the holiday? When is it? How do you celebrate it? World smile day is a day when you have to smile at everyone. It's on June 15. The last day of school. People have parties, and sometimes there's parade!
Career Moves

**Artistic types** like working with design and patterns.
- Clothing designer
- Architect

**Investigative types** like figuring out problems.
- Veterinarian
- Pharmacist

**Conventional types** like following instruction and routines.
- Air traffic controller
- Accountant

**Realistic types** like working outside or with real-world materials.
- Restaurant cook
- Book driver

**Enterprising types** like leading people and making decision.
- Flight attendant
- Lawyer

**Social types** like working with other people.
- High school coach
- Child-care worker
B. Unusual Career

1. Speaking

Talk about an unusual career you would like to have. Use information from exercise 1-4 and your own ideas. Other students ask follow-up questions.

A : I'd enjoy doing TV interviews with famous people.
B : Why is that?
A : Asking people about their lives would be fascinating.
C : Who would you interview?
A : Well, I think I'd be good at talking to politicians.

C. You Get a Great Tan!

1. Conversation

▶ Listen and practice

Tracy : Guess what .... I've found a summer job!
Mark : That's great! Anything interesting?
Tracy : Yes, working at an amusement park.
Mark : Wow, that sounds fantastic.
Tracy : So, have you found anything?
Mark : Nothing yet. But I have a couple of leads. One is working as an intern for a record company- mostly answering phones. Or I can get a landscaping job again.
Tracy : Being an intern sounds more interesting than landscaping. You'd have better hours, and it's probably not as much work.
Mark : Yeah, but a landscaper earns more than an intern. And you get a great tan!

▶ Listen to the rest of the conversation. What is Tracy going to do at the amusement park?

Mark : So what will you be doing at the amusement park, exactly?
Tracy : Actually, I'll have two jobs. First, I'll be working at a place called Children's World. They have all kinds interesting games
equipment = perlengkapan
stuff = bahan
dress up = berpakaian
custome = pakaian
silly = tolol

D. Grammar Focus

Gerund Phrases
Gerund phrases as subject
Designing clothes is not a man’s job.
Being a flight attendant sounds exciting.
Writing a gossip column could be fun.
Directing a TV show would be interesting.

Gerund phrases as object
He wouldn’t like being a fashion designer.
He’d enjoy being a flight attendant.
She’d be good at writing a gossip column.
They’d love directing TV show.

E. Exercise

Look at the gerund phrases in column A. Write your opinion of each job by choosing information from columns B and C.

Working as an architect would be really rewarding.
1. Working as an architect is awful
2. Taking care of children seems scary
3. Winning the lottery sounds fantastic
4. Conducting an orchestra must be fascinating
5. Working on a movie set could be pretty difficult
6. Making in living as an artist would be kind of boring
7. Writing for a newspaper really rewarding
What a Story

The Top Eight Newspaper Section
Percent adult U.S. newspaper readers who read each section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN NEWS 70</th>
<th>CLASSIFIED ADS 37 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPORT 43 %</td>
<td>MOVIE AND TV LISTINGS 33 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDITORIALS 42 %</td>
<td>COMICS 36 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS NEWS 39%</td>
<td>FOOD AND COOKING 32 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Which section contain daily news? Which sections are for entertainment?
- Put the sections in order from most interesting to least interesting.
- What are two other sections or types of news stories that you like to read about?
A. That's Incredible

1. Speaking

➤ Group Work

Match each headline with the beginning of news story. Then choose one of the stories and make up more information. One student starts the story. Then another student tell what happened next, and so on.

1. .......... Illusion or aliens?  
2. .......... Identical twins reunited after.  
4. .......... Job applicant's life saved by being 5 minutes late.

a. Rick Jones got a surprise when he went to his mailbox last week.

b. A strange light lit up the sky as three students were driving last night.

c. Lisa Miller is lucky. As she was hurrying to a job interview, she missed her bus.

d. Ellen and Mary could hardly believe their eyes when they saw each other.

➤ Class Activity

Take turns telling the groups' stories. Other students ask questions. Which group has the best story.

B. What Happened!

1. Conversation

➤ Listen and practice

Brian : Someone stole my wallet last night!
Kathy : Oh no! What happened?
Brian : Well, I was working out, and a put my stuff in my locker, just
ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

What a pain! = begitu menyakitkan
How awful! = begitu dahsyat
Were they helpful? = apakah mereka suka menolong?
They were lifesavers = mereka penolong yang baik
I was working out = saya keluar .....  

3. Wordlist

bunch = menggabungkan
helpful = suka menolong
driver’s license = Surat Izin Mengemudi
purse = dompet
disappeared = hilang
screamed = jeritan
lungs = paru-paru
lifesavers! = penolong yang baik

C. Tell Me More

1. Speaking

<Pair Work>

Complete the stories. Then Join another pair and compare stories.

"What a lucky break! I had just arrived at work when the mail room attendant handed me an envelope ...."  

"What a mystery! I found a huge package on my doorstep one evening. I was surprised because I hadn’t ordered anything, and ...."

<Group Work>

Have you ever ...?

Found yourself in a predicament.  
Been unable to solve a mystery.  

Had an emergency.  
Had a lucky break.

Tell the group about it and answer their questions.
Lifelong Learning

Broadcasting learn about television or radio media.
Criminology study crime solving or prevention.
Economics learn budgeting or international trade.
Environmental Science study conversation or pollution.
Exercise Science study fitness or sport management.
Fashion learn design or merchandising.
Film Studies study film history or film production.
Hospitality study hotel or restaurant management.
Interior Design decorates home or buildings.
Nutritional Science study children's nutrition or weight loss.

a. Which of these majors would be good for people who like to work with others?
b. For artistic types? For people who like to be outside? For problem solvers?
c. Which ones sound the most interesting to you? Why?

A. Maybe I Should Try That!

1. Conversation
   ▶ Listen and practice

Won Gyu : So how's your French class going?
ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

Kelly : Not bad, but I'm finding the pronunciation difficult.
Won Gyu : Well, it takes a while to get it right. You could improve your accent by listening to language CDs.
Kelly : That's a good idea. But how do you learn new vocabulary? I always seem to forget new words.
Won Gyu : I learn new English words best by writing them on pieces of paper and sticking them on things in my room. I look at them every night before I go to sleep.
Kelly : Hmm. Maybe I should try something like that.

Listen to two other people explain how they learn new words in a foreign language. What techniques do they use?

MAN : I keep a record of new words I come across. Then I make up study cards and the meaning on the other side. Oh, and I always include at least one sentence with the word in it. Then I go through the cards whenever I have some spare time—like when I'm waiting for my laundry to dry, or on the bus—and study the words until I know them by heart. Every week or so, I organize the cards into categories: you know, I put all the words together that have to do with food ... or work ... or home ... or school ... whatever I can find that my new words have in common.

WOMAN : I keep a vocabulary notebook. It's organized alphabetically. Whenever I hear or read a new word, I write it down. Then when I have time, I look it up in my dictionary. Then I put it down some key information about the word—you know, whether it's a noun or a verb, and some examples of how it's used. I go through the notebook and study the words as often as I can. I really believe that the only way to learn new words—even in your own language—is by memorizing them.
A. Self Introduction

_Self-introduction_ adalah salah satu materi acara yang paling penting untuk disajikan dalam program meeting bahasa Inggris. Tujuannya adalah untuk dapat saling kenal mengenal antara satu dan yang lain. Berikut ini, akan disajikan beberapa contoh baik menurut versi orang Indonesia maupun sedikit menyangkut cara orang Barat.

1. Cara Pertama

_Hallo Everybody_

Allow me to introduce myself to you all.

My name is Ahmad.

I come from Jakarta.

I live at Jl. S. Alauddin Number 1.

Ungkapan seperti:

Allow me to introduce myself to you all

(Perkenalkan saya memperkenalkan diri saya pada Anda semua)
dapat diganti dengan kalimat-kalimat sebagai berikut:

1. Let me introduce myself.
   (Baiklah saya memperkenalkan diri saya.)

2. I would like to introduce myself.
   (Saya ingin memperkenalkan diri saya.)
3. Cara Ketiga

Good Morning Everybody
First of all, I'd like to say thanks very much on the opportunity given to me to speak a bit of my personal data. As a matter of fact, I have been well known by most of participants here, but for the sake of our English practice it's better for me to reintroduce myself now. O.K.

My name is .............
I come from .............
I live at Jl. ............. Number ..... 
I think that's all my introduction. Any question for me?

▶ Wordlist and phrase
First of all = pertama-tama
A bit of = sedikit
I'd (would) like to = saya ingin
Personal data = data pribadi
Say = mengatakan, mengucapkan
As a matter of fact = sebenarnya
Opportunity = kesempatan
Well known = terkenal dikenal baik
Participant = peserta
Give = memberikan
Know = mengetahui
Speak = berbicara
Clear = jelas
For the sake of = demi untuk
Identity = identitas
In order that = agar

4. Cara Keempat

Hallo Ladies and Gentlemen
At the beginning of my speaking, I don't forget to express my big
appreciation especially to the master of ceremony and all participants who have given me a chance to introduce my personal identity. Well, I'm going to introduce my personal identity in front of you all now.

My name is ..............
I come from ..............
I live at Jl. .............. Number ..... 
That's my introduction. Any question for me?

Wordlist and Phrase

at the beginning = pada awalnya
express = mengungkapkan
especially = khususnya
realize = menyadari
foreign = asing
make = membuat
little by little = sedikit demi sedikit
knowledge = pengetahuan
MC (master of ceremony) = pembawa acara
forget = lupa
appreciation = penghargaan
Chance = kesempatan
own = memiliki
in spite of = walaupun
mistake = kesalahan
that's why = oleh karena itu

B. Welcome Speech

Welcome Speech adalah sambutan yang disampaikan oleh tuan rumah atau yang mewakili panitia dalam rangka untuk menerima peserta meeting bergabung bersama dengan kelompok yang mengadakan meeting. Perhatikan cara-cara sebagai berikut:
G. Master of Ceremony

Ladies and Gentlemen
Before opening this event, I'd like to invite all participants who are still outside of this place to take a part into this meeting because our ceremony is going to open.

Jika peserta belum saja menempati tempat yang telah disediakan itu, pembawa acara seharusnya memanggil kembali peserta dengan mengatakan *once more* kemudian mengulangi pernyataan di atas. Sebaliknya, jika mereka sudah mengambil tempat dan kondisi ruang sudah memungkinkan untuk dimulai acaranya, pembawa acara hendaknya membuka acara itu dengan mengatakan:

**Good Morning Everybody**
Firstly, let's raise our praise to the Almighty God who has bestowed His blessing on us here so that we can assemble to carry out a great number of programs in this place. The goal of this meeting is to improve our English together, build up good brotherhood among us, and establish our friendship.

Ladies and Gentlemen
Preceding the program of the meeting today, allow me invite all participants who have been in this place to open our weekly meeting by saying May God bless us (or Basmalah). To shorten the time, I'd like to read the program as follows:
1. Welcome speech/Opening Remark
2. Self introduction
3. Short story/continued story
4. Game/entertainment
5. Discussion
6. Information
7. Correction
8. Closing speech

That's all our programs should be carried out today. Clap hand together! Let's begin our program by calling Miss Tina to deliver
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Indonesian Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>able</td>
<td>dapat, bisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acceptable</td>
<td>cocok, pantas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accurate</td>
<td>teliti, cermat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adequate</td>
<td>cukup memadai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad hoc</td>
<td>khusus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adulterous</td>
<td>bermaksiat, berzina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adventurous</td>
<td>sangat berani, berpetualangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afraid</td>
<td>takut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggressive</td>
<td>giat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aground</td>
<td>kandas, terdampar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td>sendirian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambitious</td>
<td>berambisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancient</td>
<td>kuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry (with)</td>
<td>marah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxious</td>
<td>cemas, khawatir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appropriate</td>
<td>tetap, pantas, cocok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqueous</td>
<td>encer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashamed</td>
<td>malu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asleep</td>
<td>(sedang, lagi) tidur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attentive</td>
<td>penuh perhatian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

wormy = berulat, bercacing, cacingan
yellowish = kekuning-kuningan
young = muda
zigzag = berliku-liku

B. Verbs
1. Regular Verbs
abandon = meninggalkan, melepaskan
abbreviate = menyingkatkan
abduct = menculik, melarikan
abet = bersekongkol dengan
abolish = menghapuskan, mengakhiri
abort = menggugurkan
absorb = mengisap, menyerap
abuse = menyalahgunakan
accelerate = mempercepat
accept = menerima, mengabulkan
acclaim = menyambut
accompany = menemani, menyertai
accomplish = menyelesaikan
accumulate = mengumpulkan, mengumpulkan
achieve = mencapai (success)
acquire = memperoleh, mendapatkan
activate = menggiatkan
actualize = mewujudkan, melaksanakan
adapt = membiasakan, menyesuaikan
add = menambah, berjumlah
adhere = melekat, menempel
adjust = menyetel, mengatur
admire = mengagumi
admit = mengakui, mengaku
adopt = mengambil, mengangkat
supervisor = pengawas
  tailor = penjahit
  thief = pencuri
  treasurer = bendaharawan
  typist = juru ketik
  visitor = tamu
  writer = penulis

2. Thing (Sesuatu)

  acne = jerawat
  basket = keranjang
  bed = tempat tidur
  belt = ikat pinggang
  bicycle = sepeda
  blanket = selimut
  boat = perahu
  bowl = mangkok
  bracelet = gelang
  brake = rem
  broom = sapu
  brush = sikat
  bucket = ember, timba
  button = kancing
  coat = jas
  comb = sisir
  cup = cangkir
  cupboard = lemari
  curtain = tabir, tirai
  desk = bangku
  dish = piring hidangan
  duster = penghapus
  earring = anting-anting
  envelop = amplop, sampul
poor thing! = kasihan!
terrible news! = berita yang mengerikan!
fool! = tolo! Bodoh!
what a shame! = sungguh memalukan!
strange! = aneh!
what a sight you are! = lucu benar rupamu!
how beautiful she is! = alangkah cantiknya dia!
right face, march! = hadap kanan, gerak!
left face, march! = hadap kiri, gerak!
right about face, march! = balik kanan, gerak!
two steps forward, march = dua langkah ke depan, jalan!
two steps backward, march = dua langkah ke belakang, jalan!
two steps right, march! = dua langkah ke samping kanan, jalan!
forward, march = maju, jalan!
full step forward, march! = langkah tegah maju, jalan!
halt, march! = henti, gerak!
march in place, march! = jalan di tempat, gerak!
ready, march! = siap gerak!
honor right, march! = hormat kanan, gerak!
to suppose that he could be pardoned!
(siapaka kira bahwa ia dapat diampuni!)
to think that he should have died!
(siapaka kira dia telah mati akhirnya!)

G. Vocabulary and Slang

1. Get a grip! : Get control of your emotion
   E.g.: Don’t get so upset! Get a grip.
2. Having a blast! : Having a great time
   E.g.: What a great party! I’m having a blast!
3. What’s up with ... : What’s wrong with ...
   E.g.: Rob seems a little upset. What’s up with him?
4. Rug : ... think a hairpiece
Daftar Pustaka


