

INTENSIVE READING

& VOCABULARY REINFORCEMENT



Drs. Winarna, M. Hum.

**Intensive Reading &
Vocabulary Reinforcement**

UU No 28 tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta

Fungsi dan sifat hak cipta Pasal 4

Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 huruf a merupakan hak eksklusif yang terdiri atas hak moral dan hak ekonomi.

Pembatasan Pelindungan Pasal 26

Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23, Pasal 24, dan Pasal 25 tidak berlaku terhadap:

- i Penggunaan kutipan singkat Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait untuk pelaporan peristiwa aktual yang ditujukan hanya untuk keperluan penyediaan informasi aktual;
- ii Penggandaan Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait hanya untuk kepentingan penelitian ilmu pengetahuan;
- iii Penggandaan Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait hanya untuk keperluan pengajaran, kecuali pertunjukan dan Fonogram yang telah dilakukan Pengumuman sebagai bahan ajar; dan
- iv Penggunaan untuk kepentingan pendidikan dan pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang memungkinkan suatu Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait dapat digunakan tanpa izin Pelaku Pertunjukan, Produser Fonogram, atau Lembaga Penyiaran.

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113

1. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta rupiah).
2. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

Intensive Reading & Vocabulary Reinforcement

Drs. Winarna, M. Hum.

Publisher



CV. MEDIA SAINS INDONESIA
Melong Asih Regency B40 - Cijerah
Kota Bandung - Jawa Barat
www.penerbit.medsan.co.id

Intensive Reading & Vocabulary Reinforcement

Drs. Winarna, M. Hum.

Cover :

Rintho Rante Rerung

Layout :

Harini Fajar Ningrum

Proofreader :

Rintho Rante Rerung

Book Size :

A5 Unesco: 15,5 x 23 cm

Pages :

iii, 107

ISBN :

978-623-6882-87-0

Publish in :

Desember 2020

Copyright © 2020 on the Author

Contents beyond the responsibility of the publisher

Copyright © 2020 by Media Sains Indonesia

All Right Reserved

This publication is protected by Copyright, and strictly forbidden to any prohibited reproduction, translating, photocopying, or reproducing part or all of the contents of this book without written permission from the publisher or author.

PENERBIT MEDIA SAINS INDONESIA

(CV. MEDIA SAINS INDONESIA)

Melong Asih Regency B40 - Cijerah

Kota Bandung - Jawa Barat

www.penerbit.medsan.co.id

PREFACE

First of all the writer thanks to God, because he can finish the book entitled "Intensive Reading & Vocabulary Reinforcement". The writer is happy to present this book to all who are interested in reading and utilizing it.

The purpose of writing this book is to encourage readers to improve their reading skills as well as their knowledge about sentence patterns in English grammar. This book also aims to enlarge their vocabulary, especially vocabularies that are related to their daily life.

This book is divided into 14 units, and each unit contains reading passage. Each reading passage will be followed by comprehension questions to know how far the reader know about the passage. From the passage the writer also takes certain sentence pattern to be discussed in the grammatical focus. Finally, there will be vocabulary exercise to enlarge the reader's vocabulary

In this occasion the writer would like to thank to his former senior who has already passed away, Mr. Drs. H. Dardiri Asofi Dipl. and Mr. Drs. Nuri who inspired and helped the writer to achieve his goals. The writer also thanks to his colleagues in the English Literature Study Program and D3 English Study Program in University of Technology Yogyakarta for their cooperation.

The writer realizes that this book is still imperfect in arrangement as well as the content, therefore he needs criticism from the readers to make it better. Hopefully, this book can help the readers to improve their reading skill.

Writer

TABLE OF CONTENT

PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	iii
UNIT 1 Mr. Darso Goes For Work	1
UNIT 2 The River Through My Town	7
UNIT 3 Mari Is Taking Her Examination	15
UNIT 4 Preparing A Party	23
UNIT 5 The Holiday Is Coming	31
UNIT 6 A Letter To Joko's Father	37
UNIT 7 Now Market Places Have Been Quite Near	43
UNIT 8 Javanese Wedding Ceremony	51
UNIT 9 Traveling Around In My Town	59
UNIT 10 Darman Has A Small Fast Food Restaurant	65
UNIT 11 One Day With A Traditional Farmer	75
UNIT 12 Katrin's New Habit	83
UNIT 13 Niken, An Ever Busy Student	91
UNIT 14 Keeping Perkutut	99
BIBLIOGRAPHY	107
APPENDICES	109

UNIT 1

Mr. Darso Goes For Work

1. **Focus** : Action that is done now or an action that is regularly done

Vocabulary : Agent Nouns (Verb+Suffix - *or/-er*)

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

Our city now gets very busy. We have so many vehicles on the street. We have motor-cycles, buses, and mini-buses. We have taxis and private cars. When you go from one place to another, you take a bus, a taxi or by your motor-bike. Here are some things on the city traffic.

3. **Material:**

Mr. Darso Goes For Work

Our city is a busy city. It is not big but it has a dense population. There are so many people in the city. They are very busy. They work from morning to late afternoon for their living. They move from one place to another.

Mr. Darso is a worker. He is a mason. He lives out of the city, but he works in the city. He goes to his work everyday, but he does not go to his work on Sundays.

Mr. Darso is not rich. He does not have a bike, nor a motor-cycle. He goes to his work by bus, a city bus. He does not go by taxi because he does not have much money.

Every morning he waits for a bus. He stands on the side of the road. Many buses take the route by his house. But only two buses go to his work. Mr. Darso knows the number of the two buses. When the right bus stops in front of him, he gets on it. He usually takes the back seat, not the front seat, not the seat in the middle. Not long afterwards the conductor approaches him. The conductor asks for the fee. Sometimes he gives Mr. Darso ticket, sometimes not. The bus driver is usually very skillful. Some of the drivers are good, some are not. A bad driver often runs against the red traffic-lamp; he violates the rule. In the afternoon, Mr. Darso returns home. He takes a bus. When the bus stops in front of his house, he gets off and gets into the house.

4. Some words or phrases to remember

- the population : the people in a place
- the population is dense : has a great number in a small place
- for their living : to buy food and clothing for their family
- a mason : works on cement, lime, sand, and stone.
- on Sundays : every Sunday
- violate the rule : does not follow the rule
- the right bus to Malioboro : vs the wrong bus to Malioboro
- get on the bus : vs get off the bus

5. Comprehension questions

A.

1. Is the city a busy city?
2. Is the city a dense city?
3. Is Mr. Darso a mason?
4. Are there many people in the city?
5. Are there many buses in the city?

B.

1. Do people work from morning to late afternoon?

2. Does he wait for the bus every morning?

Where does he wait for the bus?

3. Does he get on the right bus?

Where does he get his seat?

4. Does he return home in the afternoon?

Where does he get off the bus?

5. Does the bus pass by his house?

Where does the bus stop?

C. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical focus

These two events come one after another.

1. *When the right bus stops in front of him, he gets on it.*

2. *When the bus stops in front of his house, he gets off it and gets into the house.*

Now do the same with the following expressions.

3. The conductor (approach), Mr. Darso (give) him money

-
4. The traffic light (go) red, the vehicles

5. The bus (arrive) at his place, Mr. Darso

6. No vehicle (pass) by, Mr. Darso

7. All the passengers _____, the bus

8. Mr. Darso _____, he _____ the back seat

7. Vocabulary

An agent noun names someone (something) that does a certain action.

Get the relation between the two, and go on with others.

to conduct	= <i>a conductor</i>	to translate	= _____
to direct	= _____	to teach	= _____
to act	= _____	to manage	= _____
to facilitate	= _____	to paint	= _____
to operate	= _____	to sell	= _____
to corrupt	= _____	to buy	= _____
to construct	= _____	to read	= _____
to communicate	= _____	to interview	= _____

UNIT 2

The River Through My Town

1. **Focus** : The use of there is/are and some

Vocabulary : Suffix - ness (Adjective + ness)

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

Rivers are everywhere. They are big or small. The water is clear or brown. Sometimes they are peaceful and friendly. Sometimes they are rough and dangerous. Through my town there is a nice river.

3. **Material:**

The River Through My Town

There are three rivers through my town. They divide my town into three parts. The one goes through in the middle of the town. It goes from the north to the south. Finally it comes to the South Sea.

The river in the middle divides the town into, the west part and the east part of the town. On the banks of the river there are houses. When the flood comes, the water comes into the houses. Sometimes the flood is dangerous, but sometimes is not.

In the dry season, there is not much water in the river. The bed of the river is dry. Children often play on the dry bed. There are also some gardens of vegetables. But when the wet season comes, the water rises. There is no dry bed anymore, there is no playing ground anymore, and there is no vegetable gardens anymore. When the flood comes, many people are sad. Many houses go away with the water. And there are no houses for them anymore.

Over the river, there is a big bridge. This bridge is very stout. Hundreds, or even probably thousands of vehicles run on the bridge every day. But when the flood comes, there are many people on the bridge. They enjoy the dark and thick water under the bridge. But they forget; There are many sad people because of the flood. They are full of sadness. They lose their houses. They need some help.

4. Some words or phrases to remember

divide my town : cut my town into three north;
into three south; east;

the banks of the : the high land on the sides of the
river River

the flood : much water because of the rain
the dry season, the wet season

the bed of the : the land on the bottom of the
river river.

the bridge is stout : the bridge is strong.

they enjoy the dark water : they feel happy with the dark water

5. Comprehension questions.

A.

1. Are there rivers through the town?

How many rivers are there through the town?

2. Is there any river in the middle of the town?

How many parts are there on the side of this river?

3. Are there any rivers on the sides of the town?

How many rivers are there on the sides of the town?

4. Is there any bridge over the river?

How many bridges are there over the river?

5. Is there much water in the dry season?

Is there much water in the wet season?

B.

1. Do people on the banks feel happy when the flood comes?
2. Do the children play in the water?
3. Do people grow greens when the flood comes?
4. Do many vehicles run in the river?
5. Do people on the bridge enjoy the vehicle?

C. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical focus

We use *some* in positive (affirmative) sentences.
Some is used for both

Countable (*cat, chair, tree,*), and *uncountable nouns* (*water, sugar, salt*)

- A. Say whether you need *-s / -es* or not, after the word *Some*. Why?
1.
 - a. There is a *tree* in the garden and there are *some trees* on the hill.
 - b. There is *some water* on the floor.
 2.
 - a. There is a chair here and there are *some chairs* over there.

b. There is *some sugar* in the cupboard.

1. There _____ *some (oil)* in the bottle.
2. There _____ *some (book)* on the table,
3. There _____ *some (rice)* for you.
4. There _____ *some (boy)* in the field.
5. There _____ *some (car)* in the parking land
6. There _____ *some (milk)* in the milk pot.
7. There _____ *some (question)* for you.
8. There _____ *some (bread)* for our breakfast.

- B. Some words take *are many*, some others take *is much*. ***much*** with uncountable nouns, and ***many*** with countable nouns.

See the example (no 1) and then do for the others.

1. How *many* boys *are* there in the field?
2. How _____ (bottle) of milk (_____ there) in the freezer ?
3. How _____ (money) (_____ there) with the treasurer?
4. How _____ (work) (_____ there) for us for tomorrow ?
5. How _____ (chairs) (_____ there) in the front hall ?
6. How _____ (time) (_____ there) to go to finish this work ?
7. How _____ (pail) of water (_____ there) to wash the car ?
8. How _____ (soap) (_____ there) to wash the clothes ?
9. How _____ (pair of sandals) (_____ there) in front of the house ?

10. How _____ (sadness) (_____ there) with the people over there ?

7. Vocabulary

Some words take the different forms when they come after or before another certain words. Study the following suffix - *ness*. *The suffix -ness* will form noun.

1. The people are *sad*. - They are full of *sadness*.
2. Your language is *correct*. - I see the *correctness* of your language.
3. She doesn't sleep in the *dark* - She is afraid of _____
4. She is a *good* girl - I see the _____ in her behavior.
5. He is *clever* - Do you see his _____
6. The questions are *easy* - Everybody feels the _____
7. The merchant is *rich* - He does not feel his _____

8. We are *happy* when we are together - We all love _____
9. She has an ugly face - she is shy because of her _____

UNIT 3

Mari Is Taking Her Examination

1. **Focus** : Action that is currently happening now.

Vocabulary : Preposition and suffix – ation

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

Strange enough that you make no effort, you do some activities. You have some special words for this. These words say more about your statement. But some other activities are clear enough, so that you see the activities. Here you learn the words of about your statement.

3. **Material:**

Mary is Taking Her Examination

Mary goes to a collage. She sits in the fourth semester. This is an English College. She likes English, She needs this language for further study. She also needs it for larger communication, for world-wide communication. Her college has a language laboratory. She does not know English much, so she needs it a lot. She doesn't have much time before the

examination comes. She feels somewhat nervous. She is afraid if she fails the examination. She has a plan, when she passes the examination, she will visit her grandfather and grandmother in the country side. She loves her grandparents very much, and her grandparents love her too. She will stay with them for about five days.

The days for the examination are coming closer. Mary is now studying very hard. Every time I phone her, her mother say, she is studying. Every time I come to visit her, she is reading a book. She is now sitting in her study room very often. She is concentrating her mind to her study. She is finishing her semester four very seriously. She is facing her semester final examination. She is spending most of her time on her study. She is sinking herself in her books. She hopes when the days for the examination come, she is ready. And she will pass the examination successfully.

4. Some words or phrases to remember

goes to a college : studies at the college

sits in the fourth semester : is in the fourth semester

feels nervous : feel not calm

to concentrate to : to focus the mind on something
something

fail the : do not pass the examination
examination

spend the time : use the time for reading
on reading

sink herself : put herself into

5. Comprehension questions

A.

1. What is Mary?
2. Where does she go?
3. What does she like?
4. What does she need English for?
5. What else does she need it for?
6. What does her college have?
7. Does she have much time?
8. Does she feel calm?
9. Does she have a plan? What does she plan?
10. Does she love her grand parents?

B.

1. Are the days for the examination coming closer?
2. What is Mary now doing?
3. What is Mary doing, when you phone her?
4. What is she doing, when you visit her?
5. What is she doing very often now?
6. What is she concentrating her mind to?
7. What is she spending her time on?
8. What is she sinking herself in?

C. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical focus

From the sentence “*Mary is sitting in her study room now*” we can make,

Negative : *Mary is not sitting in her study room now*

Yes/no question : *Is Mary sitting in her study room now?*

Wh-question : *Where is Mary sitting now?*

Rewrite the following sentences as negative sentence, *yes/no* question, *Wh*-question (using the underlined word).

1. *She is standing on the stage.*

Negative :

Yes/No Question :

Wh-question :

2. *Jack is holding a jacket.*

Negative :

Yes/No Question :

Wh- Question :

3. *Jono is wearing dark clothes.*

Negative :

Yes/No Question :

Wh-Question :

7. Vocabulary

A. These words need different fixed preposition, Study them.

Stay with, concentrate to, spend on, sink in

Here are some other prepositions. Some of them match to a certain verb below. Put the preposition correctly into the blank space.

out by of in across for on from at
on in by on in on at over to
in of at in by with to for

___ The morning, ___ 6 a.m. Susy leaves ___ work. She works ___ a company. She goes there sometimes ___ bus, sometimes ___ taxi. She never goes there ___ foot. She arrives the office ___ about a quarter ___ seven. The office ___ the company is ___ the center ___ the city. Many people pass ___ the office everyday. They are ___ private cars, taxis, buses, or ___ their motorbikes. Her office is quite near ___ the Central Bank. When she takes a bus, it stops ___ the other side of

the street, not ___ this side. She has to walk ___ the street. Because the street is very busy, she has to look ___ for the cars and the bikes.

B. Word may take different form when they come after or before certain word. Study the following. (What do they mean?)

He will examine _____ the *examination*

She concentrates _____ her *concentration*

Go on with the followings.

We will educate _____ the _____

He informs _____ his _____

We hesitate _____ our _____

She form _____ her _____

He investigates _____ his _____

They negotiate _____ their _____

UNIT 4

Preparing A Party

1. **Focus** : Action that is done in a short future

Vocabulary : Suffix -ly

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

You may have a plan. You may have something that you will get in the future. But sometimes you have to do slowly. You start from this time, and you get result in the future. That case happens to Mr. Darso when he has a party in his house.

3. **Material:**

Preparing a Party

Mr. Darso is having a party, a somewhat big party, a wedding party. His youngest sister is getting married. The party will be three weeks to go. But now they are already busy. Every body has already his special job. Every body is now doing his own party very seriously.

Mr. Darso is having the party in his own house. He is now thinking of the money for the party. He is having many guests. They are coming for the marriage

celebration. The family must have enough food for the guests. They now are thinking of the food.

Mr. Darso is also thinking of the place. His house is small. It doesn't have large enough yard either. So, he will rent a canvas sheet and the iron frame work. He plans, he is using the road in front of his house. The guest are sitting there. He also plans he is having a music band on, but Mrs. Darso does not agree. The band will be disturbing the neighbors. So Darman, his son, will be having his friends operate a cassette player.

In the ceremony, Mr.Darso and Mrs. Darso will be wearing traditional dresses. Now they are thinking of renting the dresses, because they don't have the good ones. Then he is calculating the money to rent the clothes. Darman is not wearing traditional dresses. He will be wearing a shirt with long sleeves and a pair of trousers. Darsiti, the bride, is wearing the Javanese traditional wedding dresses.

Darman is now thinking of his special job. On the day, some of his friends are operating the cassette player, some are serving the guests with food and drink, some are standing in front of the house; they are accepting the guests. He himself will be organizing these all, so that everything is going on smoothly. He is also thinking of the right place for the

cassette player and the right song for sound decoration.

The D-day is coming closer. They feel, everything is going on smoothly. They are tired, but they feel happy. They hope the party will be running well.

4. Some words to remember. Put the words or phrases in the right column to suit the idea of those in the left

1. to rent	A. to estimate the run
2. the marriage	remember of
3. canvas shelter	B. the band will be playing
4. to have a music	on the stage
band on	C. to give the bad feeling
5. to disturb	D. making the boy a
5. to calculate	husband
	E. to use temporarily and
	pay for it
	F. a rough sheet of cloth as
	a roof

5. Comprehension questions**A. Get the answer to the following questions in the reading passage.**

1. What is Mr. Darso having within three weeks?
2. What is everybody doing now?
3. What is Mr. Darso thinking now?
4. What is Mr. Darso spending money on three weeks later?
5. What is Mr. Darso using for the guest to sit together?
6. What is Mr. Darso sheltering the guests with three weeks later?
7. What will Darman' s friends be operating on D-day?
8. Who will be serving the guests with food and drinks three weeks to come?
9. Who will be organizing the young people in the ceremony?
10. Who is getting married?

B. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical focus

In the sentence, “*Darman will be wearing a short sleeved shirt in the wedding party tomorrow*”, we can make the other forms,

Negative : *Darman will not be wearing a short sleeved shirt in the wedding party tomorrow.*

Yes/no question : *Will Darman be wearing a short sleeved shirt in the wedding party tomorrow?*

Wh-Question : *What will Darman be wearing in the wedding party tomorrow?*

A. Rewrite the following sentences as negative sentence, yes/no question, Wh-question (using the underlined word).

1. *Mrs. Darso will be organizing the food.*

Negative :

Yes/No Question :

Wh-question :

2. *Mr. Darso will be having a big party tomorrow.*

Negative :

Yes/No Question :

Wh- Question :

3. *The party will be running well.*

Negative :

Yes/No Question :

Wh-Question :

B. You can say in both ways, and the meaning is the same.

1.	<p>a. Mr. Darso <i>is having</i> a party.</p> <p>b. Mr. Darso <i>will be having</i> a party.</p> <p>Now say in the same way</p>
2.	<p>a. Everybody <i>is doing</i> his own business later.</p> <p>b. _____</p>

3.	a. The guest <i>are coming</i> to the party. b. _____
4.	a. Mr. Darso <i>is having</i> many guests. b. _____
5.	a. The guests <i>are sitting</i> under the canvas sheet. b. _____
6.	a. The band is disturbing the neighbor. b. _____
7.	a. Is the bride wearing the Javanese dresses? b. _____
8.	a. Is the ceremony taking place three weeks to go? b. _____
9.	a. Is Darman taking place three weeks to go? b. _____
10.	a. Is everything going on very well ? B. _____

7. Vocabulary

The word *traditional* in *Darman is not wearing traditional dresses* is an adjective it is from the word

tradition (noun). The function of suffix *-al* is to change from noun to be adjective. Give suffix-*al* to each word below and put it in the sentence.

1. Agriculture + al : agricultural

Sentence :

2. Emotion + al : _____

Sentence :

3. Universe + al : _____

Sentence :

UNIT 5

The Holiday Is Coming

1. **Focus** : The use of conditional if (Type I; II and III)

Vocabulary : Suffix -y ; Suffix -ful

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

Entertainment place would be very crowded when the holiday comes. People spent their time for relaxing. After that, they felt fresh and they were ready to work

3. **Material:**

The Holiday is Coming

People will be happy if the holiday comes, especially students. They will be very busy with their activities if they have no class. They will do sport or other activities if they have money. If they do not have any money, they will go hiking or jogging.

I visited my brother in Jakarta on his son's wedding party last month. Jatinegara railway station was very crowded because it was a holiday. People wanted to

spend their spare time for visiting their family while having recreation. I would not go home if I did not a seat. I asked my nephew to join the queue for tickets. I would not get tickets if I did not queue. There were many long lines of queue. At last, only one third of the queuing people got seats. My nephew got tickets without seats. If he had queue at down, he would have got tickets with seats. I told him to return them to the ticket - window.

4. Some words or phrases to reintniber

a rucksack : a canvas bag strapped on the back, used by people on walking holiday etc.

a queue : a line of people waiting for their turn.

a flask : a narrow necked bottle for oil or wine etc.

5. Comprehension questions

Find the answers to the questions in the reading passage.

A.

1. Will people be happy on holidays?
2. Was the railway station very crowded on holidays?

3. Was it difficult to get in trains on holidays?
4. Should people queue for getting tickets and seats on holidays?
5. Was Ancol Beach good for recreation?

B.

1. Why was Jatinegara railway station crowded on holidays?
2. What did people do on holidays if they did not have money?
3. Where did people go on holidays?
4. How did the people get seats in a train on holidays?
5. Which one is bigger: rucksacks or handbags? Explain briefly?

C. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical focus

Complete the following sentences.

Examples : If I queue, I will get tickets and seats.

If I queued, I would get tickets and seats.

If I had Queued, I would have got tickets and seats.

Supply a suitable tense of the verb in brackets:

1. You will be ill, _____ you (eat) so much.
2. If she were older, she (have) more sense.
3. If they had waited, they (find) me.
4. I'm sure they will do well if they (go) to UGM.
5. The child (be killed) if the train hadn't stopped quickly.

7. Vocabulary

A. Insert one suitable word from the passage for each number.

1. Friday is a _____ for Muslim.
2. _____ is gentle running.
3. Entertainment places are very _____ on holidays.
4. People should _____ in front of the ticket window to buy tickets.
5. The _____ person singular in English are: *he; she* and *it*.
6. Boy scouts built _____ to get shade in camping.

7. Those who _____ in the exams, may repeat them again next year.
8. Rifles and guns can be used for _____ animal.
9. In Wonosari, Gunung Kidul, two _____ of water cost Rp. 200 in dry season.
10. A _____ is low - growing plant with several or many woody stems coming up from the root.

B. Get the relation between the three, and go on with others.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
<i>beauty</i>	<i>beautify</i>	<i>beautiful</i>
<i>return</i>	<i>return</i>	<i>return</i>
<i>sport</i>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<i>activity</i>	_____	_____

UNIT 6

A Letter To Joko's Father

1. **Focus** : Current activities using conjunct words

Vocabulary : So; but

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

Some people live in different places. They live far away from the person they love. Automatically, they can not see each other or communicate each other. In order to be able to communicate with the person they usually send a letter. By sending a letter they can tell to the person what is going on in his/her live.

3. **Material:**

A Letter To Joko's Father

Joko lives in a boarding house with his brother, Anton and Joni. He is from Jakarta. He and his brothers study in Yogyakarta. Twice in a year he usually goes home, after having the final exam. If he does not have much time to go home he usually writes a letter to his father. And now he has been spending for 6 months in Yogyakarta, and he does

not want to go home because he takes a computer course. He is writing a letter to his father now.

My dear father,

I miss you, father, but we are happy and healthy in Yogya, Anton and Joni send their love. Anton is very busy every minute. He is just like you, so sensible, may be too sensible. He thinks about all business all the time. He does not have any real friends here.

Joni is growing up. Every day he grows more mature, less shy, and more confident. He is getting serious about art, so he's going to take some courses. He is talented, but not very patient. He has a lot to learn

I am enjoying the situation of Yogyakarta, but most of all I am enjoying my study in English Department. So, Father, how are you? How are things at home? I miss You.

Your Son

4. Some words or phrases to remember

boarding house : a house / room where students usually stay at during their study in a certain city. They rent the room

healthy	:	having good health
sensible	:	having or showing a good sense
grow up	:	become adult or mature
mature	:	fully grown or developed mentally or physically
confident	:	feeling or showing trust in oneself or one's ability
(to be) talented	:	having talent

5. Comprehension questions

A. Find the answer to the questions in the reading passage.

1. Does Joko live in a boarding house?
With whom does, Joko live?
2. How often does Joko goes home in a year?
3. Does Joko usually write a letter?
4. How long has Joko spent in Yogyakarta?
5. Why doesn't Joko go home this year?
6. Is Anton very busy every minute?
7. What does Anton think about? all of the time?
8. Is Joni getting serious about?

9. What is he getting serious about?
10. Is Joko enjoying the situation of Yogyakarta? What is Joko enjoying most?

B. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical focus

The word **but** in *He is talented, but not patient* is used to connect two opposite ideas, meanwhile, in the sentence, *He is getting serious about art, so he's going to take some courses.* **So** is used to link between *cause/ reason* and *results*. One of the meanings of “so” is “*therefore*”.

It connects *subject* with a *result*.

Example : *He is getting serious about art again.*

He is going to take some courses.

He is getting serious about art again.

So *he is going to take some courses*

A. Pick a sentence from column 1, and combine it with a sentence from column 2. Use “so”

1. Cause

2. Result

1. *I'm sick*

1. *I can't buy my friend a present*

2. *I'm hungry*

2. *I can't wear it this evening*

3. *I don't have any money*

3. *I'm going to eat dinner early*

4. *My shirt is dirty*

4. *I have to learn French*

5. *I'm going to work in France*

5. *I'm not going to work today*

B. Look at these sentences

Example:

1. He is smart. He is lazy. (but)

He is smart, but lazy

2. She is talented. She didn't patient. (but not)

She is Talented, but not patient.

Combine the two sentences with *but* or *but not*. Follow the examples.

1. He has a small apartment. He has a lot of furniture. (*but*)

2. She wants a new job. She can't find one. (*but*)

3. He doesn't study a lot. He always passes his exams. (*but*)

4. He likes tea. He doesn't like coffee. (*but not*)

5. He speaks English. He doesn't speak French. (*but not*)

UNIT 7

Now Market Places Have Been Quite Near

1. **Focus** : Activity that has just finished after now or completed deed

Vocabulary : Some adverbial form indicative or the perfective aspect.

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

Young people realize the world at the time they are aware of it, not the world that was. Changes of situation are not in their interest. But aged people would like to compare the present situation with the past. They are able to see the comparisons and the contrasts. They enjoy the changes and wonder them.

3. **Material:**

Now Market Places Have Been Quite Near

It was about 8 o' clock p.m. Mr. Darso and his family are sitting together in the dining room. The dinner had been finished and the food and the dishes had been removed. The dinning room now had changed

into the sitting room. There was the central figure among them as it used to be, their grandmother. She was the focus of their attention. Their grandfather had passed away since long before.

The grandmother was quite aged. She was now 75 years of age or so; old people in old days did not use to make their note on their birthday. When one of her grand children asked why, her answer was hard to accept. "It used not to be our custom. We, old people, are not very much concerned with ages, with years we have already spent. The most important thing is the day and the pasaran, that is the five-day system of naming day: *Wage, Kliwon, Legi, Pahing, and Pon*. This system goes hand-in-hand with the seven-day system: *Ahad, Senen, Selasa, Rebo, Kemis, Jumuah, Setu*. So, in the old day time, every day had double names, like *Ahad Wage, Senen Kliwon, Slasa Legi*, and so on. When you are getting married, they asked for the complete name of your birthday".

"Why not the date, the month, and the year?", asked her young grand children.

"You mean your date?" asked her back.

"Yes", answered them full of curiosity.

"Your date is not important. It indicates nothing of our fate. But the day and the pasaran of the bride groom foresee their fate", answered she seriously.

“How can they, grand-ma?, “urged the children with great interest.

“To old and learned people, the days and pasarans have their own values, have characters, have numbers. They add the numbers of the birthdays of the bride and the bridegroom. With the resulting total number they foresee the fate, whether the couple will live a happy live, or live in misery”.

“Can you do that for us, father and mother for example?” asked them curiously.

“No..... have you got every thing for tomorrow?, cutting the conversation with her grand children, she directed the question to her daughter, Mrs. Darso.

“No. Not yet, I can have vegetables, meat and everything tomorrow, very early, answered her.

“Yes. Unlike in my old days, now you have got the easy ways to live. She responded sincerely. Without realizing the numbed grand children because of the sudden change of the topic, She went on talking to herself. “You have got buses or other vehicles. There have been electric street lamps. So you don't need dry coconut leaves for your torch light any more. There also have grown early-morning casual markets. You have had an alarm clock to wake you up punctually. You have had water in your house...’

“What is it?” asked Darman interruptingly.

“The running water”, answered she without turning to him, and went on:” you have got electricity in your house, and electric iron. You have got a complete set of kitchen utensils, from the nearby supermarket. There have been mini-buses to go to the markets easily. It scans that market place have been quite near now, and that everything has been provided for you to live”, she ended her monologue after she had been satisfied with the comparison between her old day time with the present one. There was no indication of envy in her voice. She talked sincerely.

4. Some words and expressions to remember

Some words in the passage are given the wrong explanation. They are misplaced. Match column I to column II to find the right meaning.

For example. Number 1 will match with M

I	II
1. it used to be	A. comes from the word curious
2. passed away	B. you are shocked so that you cannot say a word
3. is aged	C. is interested in
4. the custom	D. special effect to other thing
5. is concerned with	E. to become husband and wife
6. goes hand-in-hand	F. together

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 7. curiosity | G. it was in old-time |
| 8. to indicate | H. old |
| 9. character | I. the desire to know |
| 10. to get married | J. to live a hard life |
| 11. to foresee | K. to tell something that has not yet happened |
| 12. to live in misery | L. the light to walk in the dark |
| 13. The torch light | M. the habitual deed |
| 14. Sincere | N. having no feeling of envy |
| 15. are numbed | O. died |

5. Comprehension questions

A. Get the answer in the passage, or think them out of it.

1. Who were having a family talk?
2. What had they got at that time?
3. How did the family change the dining room into the living room?
4. Why was the grand mother the central figure?
5. Why does nobody know her exact age?

6. What old people do to tell their birthday?
7. Why is it not important telling the date by the national system?
8. What did old and learned people foresee the fate of the couples with?
9. Did the grand mother change the direction of speech slowly?
10. How did she talk about the favorable conditions of the present time?

B. Retell the story with your own words

6. The Grammatical focus

The meaning of the sentence *Unlike in my old days, now you have got the easy ways to live* of the passage is that the easy ways have already been there, and you can realize it now. You can do almost everything easily". So also is the meaning of you have got buses, that means now you can realize the condition of getting the buses easily.

A. Now, what is the result of the following statements, do you feel?

1. There have been electric street lamps.

2. There have grown early-morning casual market. _____

3. You have had an alarm clock.

4. You have had water in your house.

5. You have got electricity in your house.

B. No how would you tell the event in the following conditions.

1. The class finished at 9.30, and as the result you see no more class now. Now the

2. The rubbish was removed some times ago, and as the result you see no more rubbish now. Now the rubbish

3. They read the letter this morning, and as the result they know the content of it now. Now they _____

4. The sekaten fair was closed yesterday night. As a result, now the fair

5. The letter was posted yesterday morning. As a result, now the letter

UNIT 8

Javanese Wedding Ceremony

1. **Focus** : Activities that are obligatory to do.

Vocabulary : Must and have to

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

A young person will get married sooner or later. She/He will have a wedding party/ceremony. The kind of the party will depend on where the person comes from. For example, if the person comes from Sunda, she/he will have a Sundanese wedding ceremony. The same as the person who is from Batak, she/he will get a Bataknese wedding ceremony. Each ceremony will have its specific custom.

3. **Material:**

Javanese Wedding Ceremony

In every culture a wedding is always an extraordinary event, as it is in Javanese culture.

Traditionally, in Javanese culture, before the wedding day a bride has to stay apart from the

bridegroom for 40 days. It is called *pingitan*. The girl, particularly, must keep her body and face clean by using a kind of traditional herbals powder called *lulur* so that on the wedding day her skin will look bright and soft.

On the last day of her *pingitan*, there is a ceremony called *siraman* in which seven elderly relatives will bathe the bride. On this occasion, the bride must be bathed with water with certain kinds of flowers; that is, the *kembang setaman*. Then, she is dressed up by a *dukun rias*, a beautician. A part of the *siraman* water is sent to the bridegroom for his bath. In the evening, the bride's family holds the so-called *malam widodaren* (the fairy's night) as a farewell party for her. It is a symbol before she leaves home and begins her new life. Many of her friends and relatives will come to the party.

On the wedding day, the bridegroom has to promise in the *ijab kabul* ceremony. Basically the promises say that he will be faithful, gentle, and responsible to his wife and family. As in many other cultures, the bridegroom has to also give his wedding-gifts or *mas kawin* to the bride. The value of the gifts differs from one to another. The richer the bridegroom is, the more expensive the *mas kawin* usually is. Faithful moslems, it is not seldom that they present the Qur'an as the wedding-gifts.

The next day, the bride and bridegroom have to meet each other in the *temon* ceremony. This time they must be accompanied by their parents and relatives. In the ceremony the bride and bridegroom throw some *sirih* over each other. After this, the bride and bridegroom will crush an egg together. This symbolises that they will always meet and solve problems together. As a sign of faithfulness, the bride should kneel down. She washes the bridegroom's right foot with *kembang setaman* water and cleans it with a small towel. Then, they sit in the bridal couch called *pagi-pagi*. This time they listen to advice or *ular-ular* given by an elderly man. This part of the ceremony is very formal. After that, they go to a less formal one.

4. Insert one suitable word from the passage for each number

1. The next _____ will be the 100 yards race.
2. There's too much _____ on your nose.
3. Jane _____ her self to attract John.
4. We shall have a _____ party before we leave.
5. In the picture the tree is the _____ of life.
6. My aunt is my nearest _____
7. You are _____ to your mother for keeping the house tidy.

8. Don't _____ box, there are flowers inside.
9. That's _____ I can lend you what you need.
10. I asked the doctor for his _____

5. Comprehension questions

A. Check whether the following statements are true to the passage. Write on your answer sheet the letter T when the statement is true, or F (False) when not true.

1. One of the great events in our life is a wedding.
2. The bridegroom shouldn't stay apart from the bride before the D-day comes.
3. The couple will be bathed together by using “kenibang setaman” in the “siraman”.
4. Bright and soft skin will be very important for th bride in the wedding.
5. In “siraman”, seven elderly relatives will take a bath for the bride.
6. The bridegroom should be faithful, gentle, and responsible to his wife and family because he has promised in the “ijab kabul”.

7. Ctushing an egg together and throwing some sirih over each other synbolise that the couple will always meet and solve problems together.
8. The bridegroom will wash the bride as a sign of her loyalty.
9. The wedding-gifts will be much valuable if they are very expensive.
10. The bride and the bridegroom are sitting in the bridal couch while listening to advice given by an elderly man.

B. Retell the story with your own words

6. The Grammatical focus

Must and *have to* are both used for obligation and are often quite similar. They are both followed by the infinitive.

Examples:

1. The girl, particularly, must keep her body and face clean
2. The bride and bridegroom have to meet each other in the Ceremony.

Positive:

Subject + must + Verb I (infinitive) + Object

The girl must keep her body and face clean

Negative:

Subject + must not + Verb I (infinitive)+ Object

The girl must not keep her body and face clean

Interrogative:

Must + Subject + Verb I (infinitive) + Object

Must the girl keep her body and face clean

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is correct?
 - A. You must to see the Chrysler Building when you're in New York.
 - B. You must see the Chrysler Building when you're in New York.
 - C. You have see the Chrysler Building when you're in New York.

 2. Which sentence is correct?
 - A. We don't must make any noise; my grandfather's sleeping.
 - B. We mustn't make any noise; my grandfather's sleeping.
 - C. We mustn't to make any noise; my grandfather's sleeping.

 3. Which sentence is correct?
 - A. Why we always have to come to the
-

same café?

B. Why do we always have to come to the same café?

C. Why do we always have come to the same café?

4. Which sentence is correct?

A. Must you to make that terrible noise all the time?

B. You must to make that terrible noise all the time?

C. Must you make that terrible noise all the time?

B. Put the word in the correct order.

1. *to - don't - have - pay - you:*

2. *class - mustn't - you - for - be - late:*

3. *eat - have - don't - you - to - it:*

UNIT 9

Traveling Around In My Town

1. **Focus** : Activies using Need + to (infinitive) and Like + to (infinitive)

Vocabulary : Travelling and transportation register; Some word formation

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

You live in a town or your live out of town. You need to go around. You go on foot or you go by a vehicle. In a town you have some kinds of vehicle to go by. You take one out of them. And you will move to places. You do not need to have your own vehicle. You take a bus, a taxi, or another transportation tool.

3. **Material:**

Traveling Around in My Town

I live in a town. It is not a big town, but it is a busy one. I do not live in the center of it. My house is almost on the brim of the city. My parents like this place because it is peaceful. We do not live in a housing complex. We are among the native settlers. They have beautiful traditional houses.

Sometimes I need to go to the city. I need to go down town. There are shops, big shops and small shops. They sell almost everything. Near my dwelling place there are also shops. But the shops are small. They are not as big as the shops downtown. Besides, sometimes I need recreation too. So, usually I stroll about along the pavement in front of the shops.

I do not like to waste the time, so I do not stroll for a long time. When the time comes, I enter the shop to buy something.

I don't have a motorbike. So I take public transport. There are some kinds of public transport in my city. You have mini-buses, you have micro-buses, you have taxies, and even you have becaks (tricycles). Sometimes you see also old, traditional couches with one or two horses. People call them andhongs.

When you go by bus, you need only to stand on the road. City buses have their own fixed routes. In a minute a bus will come. Sometimes one only needs to show his forefinger, and the driver will understand him. He stops the bus for him.

In the bus the conductor (co-driver) will come to you to ask for the fare. The fare is fixed. Sometimes you are unlucky. You do not have a seat for you. So you stand in the corridor. Particularly in the rush hours, or when there are festivals in the city. You don't have

bus stops in my city so you don't need to walk far to the stops. The city transportation in my city does not have a good order.

4. Some words or phrases to remember

Try to find the words in the passage that suit the meaning of the following statements.

1. *the money to pay when you travel*_____
2. *almost out of*_____
3. *going for fun*_____
4. *transport for everybody*_____
5. *the one near your thumb*_____
6. *you sit on the bus*_____
7. *the hard side of a street*_____
8. *the center of the city for shops and markets*_____
9. *a space to walk through*_____
10. *walking for fun without certain directions*_____

5. The Grammatical focus

The verbs need/like can be followed by to infinitive and Verb(ing)

The patterns are:

Affirmative:

1. Subject + need/like + Verb (1) = to infinitive
2. Subject + need/like + Verb (ing) = gerund

Examples,

I need/like to drink some coffee.

We need/like drinking some coffee.

Negative form:

1. Subject + do/does not + need/like + to Verb (1)
+ Obj
2. Subject + does/do not + need/like + Verb (ing)
+ Obj

Examples,

1. I don't need/like to drink some coffee.
2. We don't need/like drinking some coffee.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb need. Some questions require do or does.

1. What _____ he _____?
2. He _____ a pencil.
3. _____ you _____ any help?
4. I _____ _____ this. (negative)
5. Who _____ more to eat?
6. This flashlight _____ batteries.

7. The students _____ books.
8. I _____ _____ to go to work today.
(negative)
9. When _____ they _____ to leave?
10. My car _____ an oil change.

B. Answer these questions:

1. What are three things you like doing?
2. What is one thing you don't like doing?

Notes :

How much you like something always go before 'like' or after the object.

The verb like is always followed by what you like [the object]. They can't be separated. If you want to use very much, a lot, or so much, put them after like. You can not put very much, a lot, or so much between like and the object.

Examples

- a. My husband likes **our new house very much!**
- b. I like **playing football so much**, I get up at 6am just to practice!

You can put *really* before *like*, but it cannot separate *like* and the object.

UNIT 10

Darman Has A Small Fast Food Restaurant

1. **Focus** : Using auxiliary verb *Can/May* to express capability

Vocabulary : words taken from the passage; antonym

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark:**

Today, you can find fast food restaurant in almost every corner of our town. The restaurant can be big or small, but they usually sell the same menu or food. So, you can get the food you want fast with a cheap price.

3. **Material:**

Darman Has A Small Fast Food Restaurant

Darman, Mr. Darso's son has a small fast food restaurant in Kusumanegara street. We can find the restaurant in the right side of Budi Asih drugstore. He usually opens his restaurant in the evening at 6 p.m and closes it at 11 p.m. So that we can not come

to the restaurant before 6 in the evening. Darman is in fact a creative man. He makes his restaurant so nice. He divides the restaurant into two sides. The first side is a room with some chairs and tables, and the other side is a floor with a carpet covering it. So, the customers can sit on the chairs and some of them may sit on floor while they are eating their foods. Most customers in fact choose the second way because they can sit freely, they can make a chat with their friends longer while they may watch the world goes by. In his restaurant Darman sells hamburger, pizza and fried chicken.

Every night Darman will be busy in serving his customers. He will be busier if Saturday night comes. Fortunately, Surti, his wife and his daughter help him. They also serve the customers. The customers therefore, will not wait too long for their order. The customers order the food in many ways. They can order the food and eat it in the restaurant. Some of them may stand in a line to get the food in a paper bag. Another people may even drive their car up to a window and place their order a few minutes later one of Darman's staff passes them their foods through the window and they can drive away and eat it in their car.

Two things make Darman's fast food restaurant popular, speed and price. People's time is valuable.

They don't want to waste a lot of time eating or preparing food. The service is fast, so they can order what they want, then eat it, and be finished in less than fifteen minutes. And prices are inexpensive. People only spend Rp. 2.500 to get hamburgers or another food.

Although most people like to eat fast food, some of them have some critics. The critics of fast foods say that they are “junk food” food which has no nutritional value. They say fast food such as hamburgers, contain too much salt, carbohydrate, and fat. But one thing is sure; people everywhere like fast food and they find it a convenient and economical way to eat.

4. Some words or phrases to remember

fast food	:	foods that are served quickly and the price is cheap
drugstore	:	a pharmacy especially one which sells not only medicine, beauty products, film etc, but also simple meals
(to) watch the world go by	:	see the situation out side
paper bag	:	a container made of paper
inexpensive	:	the opposite of expensive; cheap

(to) waste	:	use to much of
nutritional	:	some thing that is valuable to the body as food
fat	:	the material under the skins of human beings which helps to keep them warm
convenient	:	suited to one's needs

5. Comprehension questions

A. Answer these questions with long answer

1. Is Darman's fast food restaurant small or big?
2. Does the restaurant open in the morning?
What time does Darnian usually open and close his restaurant?
3. How does Darman divide the restaurant?
4. Can we sit on the floor? What can we do if we sit on the floor?
5. Will Darman be busy every night?
When does Darman feel busier in serving his customers?

6. Does his wife help him? Who helps Darman in the restaurant?
7. Can we order the food and eat it in the restaurant?
8. May we take the food to our home?
9. May we order the food through the car's window and eat it in our car?
10. Do people like to eat fast food? Why do they like to get fast food?
11. What is the service? What is the price?
12. Do some people criticize fast food? What are their critics?

B. Choose the best answer

1. In fast food restaurant you can buy
 - a. only hamburger
 - b. pizza
 - c. many different kinds of food
2. In fast food restaurant people usually eat in about
 - a. five minutes
 - b. fifteen minutes
 - c. thirty minutes

3. The main reason fast food restaurant are popular is because of their
 - a. tasty and delicious meals
 - b. location
 - c. price and convenience

4. A hamburger sold at Darman's restaurant and one bought at different restaurant should taste
 - a. quite different
 - b. nearly the same
 - c. the same

5. The food sold at fast food restaurants
 - a. is very nutritious
 - b. is good for you
 - c. contains some things which may not be good for the health

C. Retell the story with your own words

6. The Grammatical focus

The auxiliary verb *can* only exists in the simple present, simple past and present perfect forms. *Can* and *able to* are used to express:

1. Physical or potential ability
2. Authority to do something (by confusion with *may*)
3. *Can* only in the present perfect, a past possibility. This is particularly common with negative clauses.

Examples:

1. I can speak three different languages, English, French and Spanish.
2. He can't open the door, it's stuck.
3. The policeman says we can go in now.
4. Can we please sit down !
5. They cannot have seen the warning sign.

The verb, *may*, only exists in the simple present, and past forms The simple past form of *may* is *might*. *Might* is also used in its own right as a present\ tense modal. The modal *may* is used to imply potentiality (limited possibility) or authority to do something. Using the modal *may* is frequently the same as

qualifying a statement with the word perhaps. Its past form might is most commonly found in dependent clauses, notably in reported speech.

Examples:

1. We may (perhaps) go to England next year, if we have enough money.
2. But of course, we may not be able to afford it.
3. Do the same as the example above.
4. The policeman said "You _____ go now".
5. I may not _____ get home on time.
6. She said she might not _____ get home on time.

7. Vocabulary

A. Match the words which are opposites

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. expensive | a. slow |
| 2. worthless | b. noisy |
| 3. popular | c. valuable |
| 4. fast | d. economical |
| 5. sure | e. unpopular |
| 6. quiet | f. uncertain |
| | g. well known |

B. Use these words from the passage to complete the sentences

find; stand; place; prefer; waste; order; taste; contain

1. Vegetables do not fat.
2. Meat loses its if it is cooked for too long.
3. Dogs to eat uncooked meat to cooked meat.
4. In a restaurant you usually give your
... .. to the waiter or waitress.
5. People often food by cooking more than they can eat.
6. Most people that Indian food is very hot.
7. You often have to in a line and collect your own food in a canteen or cafeteria.
8. The Japanese always food or a dish so that it looks attractive.

UNIT 11

One Day With A Traditional Farmer

1. **Focus** : Action that happened in the past.

Vocabulary : Adjective; preposition of the time

2. **Introduction / Appreciative / Remark :**

Some people say that our experience is a good teacher for us. It means that we have to learn what we had done in the past, so that we can do better today. Our experience will teach us everything although it happened in the past and only one day.

3. **Material :**

One Day With A Traditional Farmer

There is a rural village behind a blue hill. The rural village looks silent and dark because there is no electricity in the village. People in the village use oil lamps to make their house bright. Most of the people in the village are traditional farmers. They live peacefully and cooperate each other in the silent village. Friendly cocks crow loudly at dawn and people

get up to pray to their God. After that they cook for breakfast and take some food for lunch in their garden proudly.

Last month I visited Mr. Karto's hut in his field. He was one of traditional farmers in the village. He told me how to plough his rice field, sow seeds, use fertilizer and harvest the crops. He described his silent village proudly. The village paths were muddy when the rainy season came. The sound of insects like crickets and grasshoppers can be heard at night. Frogs played music after it rained hard. Mr. Karto sharpened his sickles, hoes and other tools when they were blunt.

Mr. Karto will harvest his crops next week. Scarecrows can be seen at the corners of his rice field. He stops spraying his crops a week before harvest because it will be very dangerous for the people. I and Mr. Karto were talking about production when his wife arrived a bundle of food on her hands.

4. Some words or phrases to remember

rural	: country side of village
cocks	: a male chicken
crow	: (to) make the loud high cry of a code
hut	: a small building made of wood used for

shelter

plough : a farming tool with a heavy cutting blade drawn by a motor vehicle or animal(s)

sow : to plant

fertilizer : chemical that is put on the land to make crops grow better

muddy : covered with or containing mud

seed : the part, usually small and hard, of some plants that may grow into a new plant of the same kind

harvest : the act of gathering the crops

at dawn : early in the morning; around 4. a m

proudly : having the quality of self respect and showing this in one's standards of behaviour

sickle(s) : a tool used for cutting grain or long grass

hoe(s) : a tool used for breaking up the soil and removing wild plants (weeds)

blunt : not sharp

scare crow : an object (often old clothes hung or sticks) in the shape of a man

5. Comprehension questions

A. Answer these questions

1. Is there any rural village behind a blue hill ?
2. Does the village look noisy ?
What does it look like ?
3. Does people in the village use electricity ?
What do people use to make the house bright?
4. Is the situation in the village silent ?
How is the situation in the village ?
5. What do cooks do to make people get up ?
6. Who visited Mr. Katto's hut in his field ?
7. Was Mr. Katto a traditional farmer ?
8. What did he told you ?
9. What was the condition of the land when it rained hard ?
10. What did frogs do after it rained hard ?

B. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical focus

Preposition related to time

At - o'clock, noon, midnight, night.

In - the morning, afternoon, evening.

In - January, February, _____

In - 1978

On - Monday, Tuesday, weekdays, weekends

On - January 2nd, March 14th, the 20th (of any month)

Use *in*, *on* or, *at* in the space below.

1. He doesn't work _____ Sunday.
2. He was in Africa _____ 1964.
3. He likes to sleep late _____ weekends.
4. She goes out _____ night.
5. We're leaving _____ July 1st.
6. They are leaving _____ midnight.
7. I go to work _____ 7:30 a.m.
8. I am going on vacation _____ August.
9. The party begins _____ about 9:30
10. We have a meeting _____ the first Monday of every month.

11. We're getting married _____ Saturday, June 16th.
12. We eat breakfast _____ 7:30 _____ the morning.
13. The party is _____ 8:00 _____ the evening _____
Friday, May 3rd.
14. The resident is going to speak _____ 9:00 _____
Thursday.
15. I'm seeing her _____ Sunday afternoon _____
9:00.

7. Vocabulary

We add *suffix -y* to form adjective. *Suffix -y* is very productive suffix.

Say the sentences another way. Follow the example

Example : The sun is shining today.

It's a *sunny day*.

- a. It's raining today.

It's a _____ day.

- b. It's going to snow tomorrow.

It's going to be a _____ day.

- c. There is a lot of fog this morning.

It's a _____ morning.

d. There are a lot of clouds this afternoon.

It's a _____ afternoon.

e. The wind was strong last night.

It was a very _____ night.

UNIT 12

Katrin's New Habit

- 1. Focus** : Activities that are usually done in the past (past habitual)

Vocabulary : Nouns ; Verb; Adverb. Of Frequency

- 2. Introductory / Appreciative / Remark :**

As a human being we have some habits. We sometimes do our habits gradually until now. But sometimes we stop our habits because of some reasons. So we did the habit in the past but not now.

- 3. Material :**

Katrin's New Habit

Katrin is one of Mr. Budi's daughters. Her friends call her Kathy, but her mother likes to call her Ririn. She is around twenty. She studies at the Hotel Academy. She likes studying there. Her favourite subject is Food and Beverage. That is why she likes cooking. She is very beautiful with her birthmark on her chin. Her face is like Lidia Kandaou, an Indonesian artist. There are

many young men who love her because of her beauty. But Katrin does not think about their love. She always thinks about her study.

Five years ago she was a spoiled girl. She used to go to parties all the times. She enjoyed herself every minute — parties, dances, and shopping. She spent her time with her friends in the bar or coffee shop. She used to live from dance to dance. On the weekend, she and her friends never used to be home.

But now she is getting mature. She does not want to leave her house on the weekend. She likes to stay at home, especially in the kitchen with her mother. Mrs. Lestari, her mother is a good cook . She usually teaches her how to use some tolls in the kitchen, for example, how to use a rice cooker, a frying pan or stove. Mrs. Lestari wants Katrin to be like her, a good cook, so she teaches everything about cooking.

She is now making Gudeg, a very popular food from Yogyakarta. First of all she boils a young jack fruit on the pan and mixes it with some spices. Then she adds it with cassava leaves. Katrin does not mind making her clothes so dirty because of the ashes. She loves her kitchen. She has learned many things from this room. Now she can spend her leisure time in her small clean kitchen.

4. Some words or phrases to remember.

food and beverage	: a subject in the hotel Academy to study about various food and many kinds of drinks.
birthmark	: mark on the body at birth.
a spoiled girl	: to make a child selfish from having too much attention or praise.
coffee shop	: a place for relaxing by drinking, and listening to the music.
(to be) used to be home	: always stayed at home.
(to be) getting mature	: do like what adults usually do
young jack fruit	: a fruit to make Gudek (Javanese food)
frying pan	: a pan in which we usually fry something.
spices	: any of various vegetables products used for a taste to other food.
leisure time	: time when one is free from employment.

5. Comprehension questions

A. Find the answers to the questions in the

reading passage.

1. How old is Katrin ?
2. What does her friends usually call her ?
3. What does her mother like to call her ?
4. Where does she study ?
5. What is her favourite subject ?
6. Are there many men who love her ?
7. Does Katrin think about their love ?
8. What does she think about ?
9. Was she a spoiled girl ?
10. When was she spoiled girl ?
11. When did she use to go to the parties ?
12. Did Katrin always stay at home on the weekends ?
13. What does she usually do now ?
14. Does Katrin like to stay in the kitchen ?
15. What does she usually do in the kitchen ?
16. Has she learned many things from the kitchen ?
17. What does Mrs. Lestari want Katrin to be ?
18. What is she cooking ?

19. What is Gudeg and how to make it ?

B. Retell the story with your own words.

6. The Grammatical Focus

See this sentence : *I used to go to Spain in the Summer*

The sentence pattern is : *Subject + used to + Verb (infinitive) + Object*

Examples,

Affirm. Statement : *She used to go Spain in the Summer*

Neg. Statement : *She didn't use to go to Spain in the Summer*

Neg. Question : *Didn't she use to go to Spain in the Summer ?*

Affirm. Question : *Did she to go to Spain in the Summer ?*

A. Substitution Drills

Use another word to complete these sentences.

1. When I was a teenager, I used to (go to parties)
2. I and my friends (never) used to be home on weekends.
3. I used to live from (dance to dance)

4. My mother wants me to be (a good cooker)

5. She (enjoyed) herself

B. What did you use to do when you were a child.

Use these answers. Start each sentence with *when I was a child*, _____

a. I wore the same clothes as my brother.

When I was a child, _____

b. I went to the country every Sunday.

c. I took dancing lessons.

d. I played a kite in the afternoon.

e. I loved to go the beach.

7. Vocabulary

Change the adjective to an adverb. Follow the example.

Example: Miko is a *good painter*

He paints well

1. Paulin is a *hard worker*.
= _____
2. Billy and Jack are *fast swimmers*.
= _____
3. Mr. Parman is a *bad typist*.
= _____
4. You and Jeni are *good bakers*.
= _____
5. Mrs. Santi is a *careful driver*.
= _____
6. Ali and I are *slow eaters*.
= _____
7. Juwita is a *good dresser*.
= _____
8. Sutinah is an *early riser* (gets up).
= _____

9. Diana is a *fast speaker*.

= _____

10. Toni is *good teacher*.

= _____

UNIT 13

Niken, An Ever Busy Student

1. **Focus** : Past Progressive

Vocabulary : Suffixes- *ation*; *-ment*; *too / very*; *while*;
when

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark** :

Every person should participate in a certain task. They have to do whatever job they have based on his/her skill. So the job will make him/her busy.

3. **Material** :

Niken, An Ever Busy Student

Saturday was a very busy day at the dormitory where Niken lives. She and her friends were preparing for their annual welcome party celebration. When I came to her room, Niken was cleaning the floor, the hall floor. The floor was very dirty, full of dirt and ashes. Firstly, she took the broom to sweep the floor and then she got the towel with some water to clean the floor. She looked very happy to do it.

Every one who lives in the dorm had to participate. Each person had a special job to do, no one was excused. While Niken was cleaning the floor, one girl was holding a ladder and another was painting *welcome* on a sign over the front door. The others were working inside, some were decorating the dining hall and others were planning entertainment.

After finishing her job, Niken was working with the decorating committee and her roommate was too. She did not know much about decorating and his roommate did not either, but she learned from her friends who were on this committee.

4. Some words or phrases to remember.

annual	: something / activity done once in a year
welcome party	: a party for accepting or greeting new member; person; guest etc
inside	: in a certain space
dining hall	: a hall used for having a dinner
decorating committee	: a committee that has a duty to make up a room or certain space
roommate	: friend in one room

5. Find the answer to the questions in the reading passage.

1. Does Niken live in a boarding house ?
Where does she live ?
2. Was Niken preparing a party ?
What kind of party was Niken preparing ?
3. Was Niken cleaning the table, When you come ?
What was Niken doing when you come ?
4. What was the floor full of ?
5. How did Niken clean the floor ?
6. Did everyone in the dorm have a job ?
Why did everyone in the dorm have a job ?
7. What was the girl doing while Niken was cleaning the floor ?
8. What are the other persons doing ?
9. Did Niken take a rest after finishing her job ?
10. Did she know about decorating ?
What did she do then ?

6. The Grammatical focus

Too and Very

1. *Very + adjective* intensifies the adjective. It makes the meaning stronger.

Example : a. She work *very* hard

b. He is *very* handsome

2. *Too + adjective* also makes the meaning stronger, but it usually indicates some kind of negative opinion or judgement. *Too* indicates excess.

Example : 1. I can't study. It's *too* hot (to study).

2. I can't sleep. I'm *too* nervous (to sleep)

3. You look tired. You work *too* hard.

Use **too** or **very** in the sentence below.

1. He talks _____ fast. It's fun to listen to him.
2. He talks _____ fast. I can't understand him.
3. It's _____ sunny today. I'm getting a headache from the sun.
4. This coffee is _____ strong. I can't drink it this way.
5. I like _____ strong. I use three spoons of coffee for every cup of water.

6. The movie began at 9:00, and it's 9:15 now. It's _____ late to go.
7. It's _____ late, but let's go to the movie. I don't have to get up until 10:00 tomorrow morning.
8. The suitcase is _____ heavy, but he's used to carrying heavy things.
9. The suitcase is _____ heavy. I can't lift it by myself.

While and when

Join the following sentence in two ways. Use *while* and *when*.

Example: I was walking down the street. I ran into Michael.

1. *While* I was walking down the street, I ran into Michael.
2. I was walking down the street *when* I ran into Michael.

1. I was washing dishes. I lose my ring.

2. Miguel hurt his back. He and Marta were trying to lift a heavy box.

3. I was writing a letter. I heard a loud voice.

4. Joana was making dinner. She cut her finger.

5. I was standing on a corner. A taxi splashed me.

7. Vocabulary

Adding the suffix *-ation*, turns a verb into a noun.

Examples,

The flight *cancellation* meant that they were late home.

The *formation* of the birds in the sky told me that they were flying south for the winter.

Make the nouns from the verbs

to prepare - *preparation*

to admire - _____

- to inform - _____
- to occupy - _____
- to organize - _____
- to recommend - _____
- to decorate - _____
- to accuse - _____
- to observe - _____
- to adore - _____

UNIT 14

Keeping Perkutut

1. **Focus** : Simple present and present perfect

Vocabulary : Talking about hobbies

2. **Introductory / Appreciative / Remark :**

One of Javanese people's hobbies is keeping *perkutut*. *Perkutut* is a bird that has a good song, therefore there will be a *perkutut* singing contest to find the best singing bird. There are some purposes why people keep *perkutut* at home.

3. **Materials**

Keeping Perkutut

The *perkutut* is probably the world's best-looked after bird. A large number of people in Indonesia believe that the *perkutut* is more than just a bird in a tree that sings sweetly and makes a pleasant pet. To them, keeping *perkutut* is a sport or hobby.

Training *perkutut* to sing well can take several years. Some owners keep servants whose only job is to look after the birds. In the end, they hope their birds will

be able to take part in, and win, *perkutut* singing contests. All *perkutut* can sing but the owners try to teach them to make new sounds.

Pak Sumantri has ten *perkutut*. Every morning he wakes up earlier to talk to teach the birds before going to work. Then he gives special instructions to the man he pays to take care of his *perkutut*. Once a month the birds are bathed. Each bird likes to eat different kinds of food. A few of Pak Sumantri's birds like to eat rice but others like eggs and honey. Pak Sumantri also knows that every *perkutut* likes a different coloured cover for its cage. He says that most birds like light, soft colours. He also plays music near each bird's cage for a few hours every day, hoping that a young *perkutut* will begin to copy the sounds.

When a *perkutut* has been trained, it will enter its first contest. A *perkutut* contests starts early in the morning. It is held in a large, open field where there is plenty of space to put up the tall poles from which the birds' cage are hung. During the contest the cages must be raised to a height of 7 meters. Then the judges stay at the bottom of a pole. They listen to each bird's song before going on to the next pole. Each bird has three turns to sing before the judges choose the best singer. Pak Sumantri's birds have won a large number of silver cups and colourful ribbons for singing.

4. Find the words in the passage that match the meanings given below. Write down your answers

1. giving pleasure to the mind, feeling or senses.
2. thing that can be heard.
3. be responsible for something.
4. tame animal kept as a companion and treated with care and affection.
5. event in which people/something compete against each other for a prize.
6. a shiny white precious metal used for ornament, jewellery, coins, utensils.
7. statements telling someone what he or she should or must do.
8. come or go in or into something.
9. favourite activity that a person does for pleasure.
10. structure made of bars in which birds or animals are kept or carried.

5. Comprehension questions

1. The perkutut is a bird that...
 - a. can sing only one sound.
 - b. can be taken care easily
 - c. can make many sound.
 - d. all Indonesian people like to look after it.

2. The time for training perkutut is...
 - a. one month
 - b. one year
 - c. some years
 - d. limited

3. Special treatments should be followed to have a perkutut with good sounds.
 - a. We should give a nest in its cage.
 - b. We should bathe the bird every day.
 - c. We give light, soft colours for its cage.
 - d. We should give the same food with others.

4. A good perkutut contest should be...
 - a. in a closed room.
 - b. in a hall
 - c. in the morning at 11 am

- d. in an open yard that has plenty of space.
5. Which of these statements does not belong to the passage.
- Perkutut is a Javanese bird.
 - Perkutut like to eat many kinds of food.
 - The owners can ask someone to look after their perkutut.
 - The judges of a perkutut contest stay at the bottom of a pole where the bird' cage hung.

6. Grammatical focus

Comparative adjectives compare *two things*. Superlative adjectives compare *more than two things*. Commonly, adjectives that contain only one syllable or end in 'y' use '-er' to form comparatives and '-est' to form superlatives. For adjectives ending in *y*, change the 'y' to 'i' before adding the 'er' or 'est'. Adjectives with two or more syllables do not change but instead add *more* to form comparatives and *most* to form superlatives. Superlatives are typically accompanied by the word *the*.

Example,

- The perkutut is more than just a bird in a tree.*
- She is two years older than me.*

3. *He is a better player than Ronaldo.*

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (*comparative or superlative*).

1. My house is (big)_____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long)_____ than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
6. A holiday by the sea is (good)_____ than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive)_____ than a beer.
8. Who is the (rich) _____ woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (bad)_____ than last summer.
10. He was the (clever)_____ thief of all.

7. Vocabulary

There are many kinds of hobbies

Put these words/phrases in the correct category.

No.	Activities	Creative hobbies	Outdoor activities	Things people collect	Activities at home
1	antiques				
2	board games				
3	camping				
4	coins				
5	gardening				
6	hiking				
7	stamps				
8	painting				

BIBLIOGRAPHY

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/verb-tenses/>

<https://www.scribbr.com/language-rules/tenses/>

<http://www.englishteachermelanie.com/how-to-use-the-english-verb-like/>

<https://linguapress.com/grammar/modal-can.html>

Macmillan Company, *The Key to English Vocabulary*, 1971.
Collier-Macmillan Company.

Murphy, Raymond, *Grammar in Use*. New York:
Cambridge University Press, 2015.

www.ego4u.com

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Tenses and their functions

The table below gives an overview of some of the basic functions of tenses and aspects. Tenses locate an event in time, while aspects communicate durations and relationships between events that happen at different times

Tense	Function	Example
Present simple	used for facts, generalizations, and truths that are not affected by the passage of time	She writes a lot of papers for her classes.
Past simple	used for events completed in the past	She wrote the papers for all of her classes last month.
Future simple	used for events to be completed in the future	She will write papers for her classes next semester.
Present perfect	used to describe events that began in the past and are expected to continue, or to emphasize the relevance of past events to the present moment	She has written papers for most of her classes, but she still has some papers left to write.
Past perfect	used to describe events that happened prior to other events in the past	She had written several papers for her classes before she switched universities.

Tense	Function	Example
Future perfect	used to describe events that will be completed between now and a specific point in the future	She will have written many papers for her classes by the end of the semester.
Present continuous	used to describe currently ongoing (usually temporary) actions	She is writing a paper for her class.
Past continuous	used to describe ongoing past events, often in relation to the occurrence of another event	She was writing a paper for her class when her pencil broke.
Future continuous	used to describe future events that are expected to continue over a period of time	She will be writing a lot of papers for her classes next year.
Present perfect continuous	used to describe events that started in the past and continue into the present or were recently completed, emphasizing their relevance to the present moment	She has been writing a paper all night, and now she needs to get some sleep.
Past perfect continuous	used to describe events that began, continued, and ended in the past, emphasizing their relevance to a past moment	She had been writing a paper all night, and she needed to get some sleep.
Future perfect continuous	used to describe events that will continue up until a point in the future, emphasizing their expected duration	She will have been writing this paper for three months when she hands it in.

<https://www.scribbr.com/language-rules/tenses/>

Appendix 2

Irregular Verbs List

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
Be	was, were	been
Beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
Bend	bent	bent
Bet	bet	bet
Bid	bid	bid
Bite	bit	bitten
Blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
Build	built	built
Burn	burned <i>or</i> burnt	burned <i>or</i> burnt

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
Come	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut
Dig	dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed <i>or</i> dreamt	dreamed <i>or</i> dreamt
Drive	drove	driven
Drink	drank	drunk
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
Find	found	found
Fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got	got (<i>sometimes gotten</i>)
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hide	hid	hidden
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Learn	learned <i>or</i> learnt	learned <i>or</i> learnt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie	lay	lain
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Pay	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Read	read	read

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Show	showed	showed <i>or</i> shown
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank	sunk
Sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
Stand	stood	stood
Stink	stank	stunk
Swim	swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
Wake	woke	woken
Wear	wore	worn
Win	won	won
Write	wrote	written

www.ego4u.com

Appendix 3

Suffixes

Suffix is an addition to the back/end of a word and often changes the word class. The table below are examples of suffix that we usually use, its meanings and its words form.

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
<i>-able</i>	fulfilling its purpose	comfortable, dependable, reliable
<i>-ed</i>	past simple form	concluded, energized, waited
<i>-en</i>	to increase or decrease	lengthen, shorten, widen
<i>-er</i>	comperative form	hotter, stronger, quicker
<i>-ful</i>	to be full of a quality	beautiful, careful, delightful
<i>-ing</i>	present participle form	displaying, enganging, presenting
<i>-ic</i>	having the quality of	hygienic, linguistic
<i>-ly</i>	having the quality of	decisively, rapidly, undoubtedly
<i>-ness</i>	a state or condition nouns from verbs	action, attention, detention
<i>-s/-es</i>	forms plurals	colleagues, studies, vehicles

Author Profile

Drs. Winarna, M. Hum.



Winarna has been teaching English at the English Department of University of Technology Yogyakarta (UTY) since 1998, one year after he completed his Bachelor degree from Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta. He received a scholarship from University of Technology Yogyakarta (UTY) and continued his study at *Kajian Bahasa Inggris*, a Magister Program at Sanata Dharma University, majoring in linguistics. He finished his study in 2009. Currently he is still actively teaching English in English Department, University of Technology Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.

He is also a member of the Indonesian Tour Guide Association of DPD HPI Yogyakarta from 1994 until now.

This book contains of reading passages in English that can be learned for the students, beginner or elementary level learners, or those who are interested in reading skill. This book consists of 14 reading passage, For each reading passage, it will be preceded by the subject matter (focus) and vocabulary, Before getting to the reading passage, there will be pre-reading, that is the reader will be given information that are related to the reading passage and in the end of the reading there are some easy comprehension questions. The question can be yes/no question; informative questions or true/false. Next, there is a grammatical focus section that shows some sentence patterns or word formation that are taken from that passage with some easy exercises. Finally, there are some exercises on vocabulary to increase their vocabulary.

This book is unique and special because of some reasons. It is presented in a simple way and easy to understand. Learners can study by themselves because they are very familiar with the topics of the passages. The writer uses some topics that are related to our daily life. The sentence patterns of the passages are also easy to understand as well as the vocabularies. Some of the vocabularies belong to the local language. Besides, this book also provides some appendices; table of tenses and their functions, irregular verb list and English suffixes Hopefully this book will be useful for the learner to enlarge their vocabulary and to improve their reading skill.

Author Profile



Drs. Winarna, M. Hum.

Winarna has been teaching English at the English Department of University of Technology Yogyakarta (UTY) since 1998, one year after he completed his Bachelor degree from Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta. He received a scholarship from University of Technology Yogyakarta (UTY) and continued his study at *Kajian Bahasa Inggris*, a Magister Program at Sanata Dharma University, majoring in linguistics. He finished his study in 2009. Currently he is still actively teaching English in English Department, University of Technology Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.

He is also a member of the Indonesian Tour Guide Association of DPD HPI Yogyakarta from 1994 until now.



Media Sains Indonesia
Melong Asih Regency B.40, Cijerah
Kota Bandung - Jawa Barat
Email : penerbit@medsan.co.id
Website : www.medsan.co.id



ISBN 978-623-6882-87-0 (PDF)



9 786236 882870