

Revised Edition

English for University Students

A handbook of activities & classroom teaching

Editor

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FOREWORD

As a general course in higher education, particularly in State University of Gorontalo, English is one of personality development courses which is compulsory for the students and is aimed at increasing the mastery in English as a means of communication.

The teaching of English has an objective of developing students' ability in reading, listening, speaking and writing. In relation to the development the students' skill in science, technology, culture and art, by mastering English the students as sarjana candidates are expected to acquire competency in line with their field of study.

In general, English course is intended to (a) build up spirit to encourage the students to develop their skills in English, (b) widen their knowledge, and (c) foster their character development.

Therefore, as the rector of State University of Gorontalo, I highly appreciate and express my thankfulness to the board of authors and editors who have made the greatest effort to complete this book which will be used by the students in State University of Gorontalo.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the General Course Development Centre who has made an attempt and has tried hard to make it possible to produce the books of general courses. Hopefully, this endeavour will become everlasting benefaction. Amin.

Rector,

Prof. Dr. H. Syamsu Qamar Badu, M.Pd.

PREFACE

English for University Student is a textbook for English as general course in State University of Gorontalo. This edition is intended to fulfill the need of the availability of a standard textbook of English as general course which is used in every study programs in the university. The teaching of English in the first academic year in State University of Gorontalo English is a compulsory since English is included in the national curriculum of universities and colleges in Indonesia.

This book provides students with basic coverage of topics that are expected to represent all the study programs in State University of Gorontalo. The materials cover skills of reading, listening, speaking and writing in English which are presented integratedly. Language elements such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling could be taught to support the development of those skills.

It is obvious that a book of this kind draws on a wide variety of sources. The broad published sources can be seen in the reference information that is included. We owe considerable debt to the sources mentioned here.

Compared to the first edition, this revised edition has some revision, correction and adjustment. Hopefully this revised edition of the book will help teachers and students in gaining better English. Any suggestions for improvement of this book will be highly appreciated.

Gorontalo, July 2017

Authors

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1 Introduction

Conversation

a. Self-Introduction



Listen and Practice

Kate : Hello, I'm Catherina Aguilar.

Fasya : Hi! My name is Alfasya Wardana, but please call me Fasya.

Kate : Nice to meet you, Fasya.
Please call me Kate.
Anyway, where are you from?

Fasya : I'm from Indonesia.

Kate : That's great. It's a nice country.

Fasya : Thank you, and where are you from, Kate?

Kate : I'm from Manila. The Phillipines.

Fasya : OK. And what's your last name again?

Kate : Aguilar.

Fasya : How do you spell your last name?

Kate : A-G-U-I-L-A-R



b. Introducing People



Listen and Practice

Aira : Who are those men over there, Lisa?

Lisa : Oh, they are my classmates in Biology. Let me introduce you to them.

Hi Bobby, this is Aira Janeeta. She's from Indonesia.

Bobby : Pleased to meet you, Aira

Aira : Nice to meet you, too, Bobby. Where are you from?

Bobby : I'm from England.

Mario : And my name is Mario. I'm from Colombia.

Aira : Hi, Mario. It's nice to meet you.



The Alphabet

Exercise 1:

- a. Listen and repeat the letters. Then write the letter under the sounds.

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	/eɪ/	/i:/	/e/	/aɪ/	/əʊ/	/u:/	/ɑ:/
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn	ə	ɒ	f	i	o	q	r
						
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

- b. Listen. Then practice the conversation with a partner. Use your own names.

A What's your name?

B Candy Lamar.

A How do you spell *Candy*?

B C-A-N-D-Y

A Thank you. And your last name?

B L-A-M-A-R

Exercise2:

Group work: Take turns introducing a partner to others. Use the following expression.

Bobby : Aira, this is Mario. He is from Colombia.

Aira : Hi, Mario. It's nice to meet you.

Mario : Hi, Aira. It's nice to meet you, too. How do you spell *Aira*?

Aira : A-I-R-A

Countries and Nationalities

Argentina	Argentine	Indonesia	Indonesian	Spain	Spanish	Morocco	Moroccan
Australia	Australian	Ireland	Irish	Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Panama	Panamanian
Brazil	Brazilian	Italy	Italian	Egypt	Egyptian	Peru	Peruvian
Canada	Canadian	Japan	Japanese	France	French	Poland	Polish
Chile	Chilean	Lebanon	Lebanese	Germany	German	Portugal	Portuguese
China	Chinese	Turkey	Turkish	Great Britain	British	Russia	Russian
Colombia	Colombian	Nigeria	Nigerian	Greece	Greek	Thailand	Thai

Exercise3:

Grouping vocabulary

Group nationalities by their endings

-ese	-ian/-an/-n
<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Colombian</i>
-ish	Other
<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Greek</i>

Reading

Read the following



Hello, my name is Rafli. I'm from Pakistan and I'm a student. I'm twenty years old and I'm single. I live in an apartment with my parents. I go to university five days a week. I like playing football. I don't like fishing. I have one sister, and one brother, Aira and Alfasya.

Hi, my name is Jamila and I come from Indonesia. I work in Jakarta as an English teacher. I'm married and have two children, Aisyah - a girl, and Yusuf a boy. I live in a small house in the suburb of Jakarta. I drive my car to work from Monday to Friday. I like reading and listening to music. I'm interested in history but do not like discussing politics.



Speaking

Read the text carefully and practice to introduce yourself.

Vocabulary in focus

Noun	Verb-ing	Adjective	Frequency of time
subway	playing	single	five days a week
suburbs	listening	married	Monday to Friday
history	fishing	interested	
politics	discussing		

Grammar Focus

A. The Verb *be*

Positive	Negative	Question	Short answer
I'm (am)	I'm not (am not)	Am I.....?	Yes, I am/No, I'm not
you/we're (are)	you/we/they aren't	Are you/we/they....?	Yes, you/we/they are No, you, we, they aren't
He/she/it's (is)	he/she/it isn't	Is he/she/it....?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

Be as an ordinary verb

- be** is the verb normally used to denote the existence of, or to give information about, a person or thing:

Tito is a teacher. The cat is in the kitchen.
Saronde is an island. My name is Aira.
- be** is used to express physical or mental condition:

I am hot/cold. He is calm.
They are happy. We are strong.
- be** is used for age:

How old are you? – I'm ten/I am ten years old.
*How old is the tower? – It is 400 years old. (**years old** must be used when giving the age of things).*
- be** is used to express size and weight:

How tall are you?/What is your height? – I am 1.65 metres.
How high are we now? – We're about 20,000 feet.
How much do you weigh?/What is your weight? I am 60 kilos or I weigh 60 kilos.
- be** is used for prices:

How much is this melon? – It's \$ 1.
The book is \$25.

Contractions

I am	=	I'm
You are	=	You're
We are	=	We're
They are	=	They're
She is	=	She's
He is	=	He's
It is	=	It's
What is	=	What's

Exercise 3:

Fill the spaces in the following sentences by inserting the correct form of **be**.

1. The President..... in Jakarta.
2. Linda.....a physic department student.
3. This book..... Rp 50,000,-
4. You..... in the classroom now.
5. It.....difficult to read a newspaper upside down.
6. I.....seventeen years old now and I able to have a driving license.
7. He.....here every day, but he.....not here at the moment.
8. Theynot happy to see the result of the examination.
9. I at my office from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.
10. I right or wrong?
11.she in the kitchen or the bedroom?
12. Who..... in the bathroom?
13. It.....not good to be late.
14. Theynot in the class yet, they..... late.
15. I.....not happy with my last test.
16. The test difficult.

B. Wh-questions and the use of be

What's your name?	My name is Susan
Where are you from?	I'm from Canada
Who is that?	His name is Bobby
What's her name?	Her name is Aira
Where is she from?	She's from Indonesia
Where are you from?	We're from Brazil
Who are they?	They're Kate's parents
What are their names?	Their names are Mr. and Mrs. Smith
Where are they from?	They're from Canada
What is your hobby?	My hobby is swimming.
How old are you?	I'm 20 years old.
How much is it?	It's Rp 10,000.

Exercise 4:

Write the questions

1. ? *I'm from Germany.*
2. ? *My name is Johan.*
3. ? *They're my friends.*
4. ? *She's from Italy.*
5. ? *Her name is Alberta.*
6. ? *He's John.*
7. ? *John is 21 years old.*
8. ? *They're from Spain.*
9. ? *My hobby is singing.*
10. ? *They're \$ 21.*

C. Possessive adjectives and pronouns

a. Forms of possessive adjectives and pronouns

<i>Subject Pronoun</i>	<i>Possessive Adjectives</i>	<i>Possessive Pronouns</i>
I	My	Mine
You	Your	Yours
We	Our	Ours
They	Their	Theirs
She	Her	Hers
He	His	His
It	Its	its

b. Using possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

A **possessive pronoun** is used **instead of** a noun:

Aira's car is purple. **Mine** is black.

A **possessive adjective** is usually used to **describe** a noun, and it comes **before** it, like other adjectives:

My car is more expensive than **her** car.

Exercise 5:

Replace the bold word(s) with the correct pronoun (I, you, we, they, it, she, or he):

1. **My aunty** lives in Canada. _____ is a Canadian.
2. **Mr. Smith** is studying history. _____ is a historian.
3. **You and I** have to talk about the vacation. _____ plan to go abroad.
4. **My passport** is in my bag. _____ is new.

5. **Susan and John** had an argument. _____ didn't have an agreement.
6. **Fasya and his friends** are going to take summer program. _____ are really happy.
7. **Rafli, Al and Aira** will go to Yogyakarta next week. _____ are having a holiday.
8. **Lisa and I** are the same age. _____ are also the same height.

Exercise 6:

A. Complete the conversations with the correct possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns.

1. Mother : Elma, Where are you? _____ friends are here.
Elma : I'm up in _____ room, mom.
2. Father : Let's go kids. _____ flight is at 10.00
Vito : Elvi's not ready, Dad. She's still in _____ room
3. Doctor's office : Dr. _____ office. May I help you?
Mr. Rahman : Yes, my son is sick. _____ temperature is 40 degree.
Doctor's office : Yes you need to speak to Dr. Allen.
4. Maman : Is there a party at your _____ house?
Elen : Yes, it's _____ 25th wedding anniversary.

B. Choose the right answer (possessive adjective or possessive pronoun).

1. We need to go to the airport. (Our/ours) flight will be at 03.00 pm
2. Jane has broken (her/hers) leg.
3. We gave them telephone number, and they gave us (their/theirs)
4. I lose my pen. May I borrow (your/yours) pen?
5. Will this be my chair? Yes, this will be (your/yours).
6. You can't have any candy. It's all (my/mine).
7. Sue has a new bike. (Her/hers) bike is more expensive than mine
8. Liza has already eaten her lunch, but we're saving (our/ours) until later.

2 Daily Routines

Conversation



Listen and Practice

Amel : How do you spend your day, Fahmi?

Fahmi : Well, on weekdays I get up around four. Then, I prepare for praying Shubuh at four-thirty. Then I read the paper and do homework for an hour and then take a bath at six o'clock. After that I have breakfast around seven.

Amel : Really? What time do you go to campus?

Fahmi : I go to campus at seven o'clock.

Amel : How do you go to campus?

Fahmi : On foot, my house is not far from the campus.

Amel : That's great. So, you never come late to campus, do you? Do you have courses every day?

Fahmi : Yes, I have five courses this semester. I attend the classes from Monday to Friday. Usually, I go home at five-thirty. I have free time on Saturdays and Sundays.

Amel : What do you do on weekends?

Fahmi : I usually play basketball and badminton on Saturdays. I watch news on TV every Sunday morning and watch movie every Sunday afternoon.

Amel : Wow, that sounds interesting. By the way, how well do you play basketball and badminton?

Fahmi : About average, I guess.

Exercise 1:

Answer these questions.

1. What does Fahmi do?
2. What activities does he do in the morning?
3. Why does Amel say that Fahmi never comes late to campus?
4. What activities does Fahmi do on Saturdays and Sundays?

Exercise 2:

Put the word in order to make questions.

1. you /spend /do /your day /how
How do you spend your day?
2. you /go /how /to campus /do
.....
3. Sundays/ on/ do/ what/ you/ do
.....
4. courses/ semester/ this/ what/ you/ have/ do
.....

Exercise 3:

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 2. Write your partner's answers.

Speaking

Exercise 4:

Read the questions in the table below. Answer the questions individually.

What time do you usually get up in the morning?	How do you feel in the morning when you get up?	How do you feel when finish work?	If you don't have to work, what time do you get-up?
<i>I get-up early in the morning at 5 o'clock</i>			
What time do you usually start working?	Is there any part of the day you really don't like?	Is there any time of a day when you really like to relax and do nothing?	

Exercise 5:

Find 3 classmates and ask the questions by using the model table above. Then report the task orally in front of class.

Grammar Focus

Simple Present

	I/you/we/they	He/she/it
+	I learn English every week.	She learns English every week.
?	<i>Do you learn English every week?</i>	<i>Does she learn English every week?</i>
-	I don't (= do not learn) English every week.	She doesn't (= does not) learn English every week.

Note :

The simple present tense

A. The main use of the simple present tense is to express habitual actions or something that happens all the time or repeatedly, or something that is true in general:

He smokes. Dog barks. Cats drinks milk.

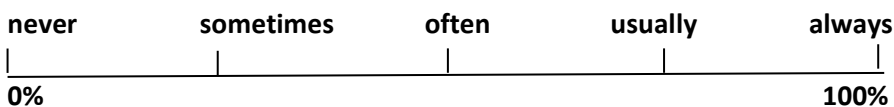
B. The simple present tense is often used with adverbs or adverb phrases such as: always, never, often, sometimes, usually, every week on Mondays, twice a year, etc.:

How often do you wash your hair? We usually go away at weekends.

I watch football match every Sunday It rains in winter.

Frequency adverbs (always, usually, often, sometimes, never)

Showing how often things happen

**Note:**

Frequency adverbs are used in a sentence by using the rules :

- With most verbs, it is put before the main verbs (e.g I **never** learn to drive a car.)*
- With the verb be, it is put the adverb after the verb (e.g She is **always** happy.)*

Word Order in Questions

In questions, the verb (or auxiliary verb) usually comes before the subject of the sentence.

For example:

Are you a student?

Do you speak English?

What does he eat every day?

Where is the bank?
How do you go to school?

But for the questions asking for the subject, you do not put the verb (or auxiliary verb) before the subject. Just replace the subject with a question word:

What happened? **What** is going on? (**Something** happened. **Something** is going on)

Who teaches English in this class? (**Mr. Jones** teaches English in this class.)

Exercise 6:

Wh – Comprehension Questions.

Make Wh-questions (what, where, when, who, why, and how) from these words. Be careful with the word order.

1. parents - where - now - do - live - your ?

Where do your parents live now?

2. in -wife - work - the- do -his- and- go- when- morning- Tom - to ?

-
3. does - languages - Jack - how - speak- many ?

-
4. homework - you- your- how - spend - do - time - much - do - to?

-
5. you - from - what -country -are?

-
6. play - jazz - Ari- does- every week – a piano -where -with?

-
7. Mimi's -favorite - who- singer - is ?

-
8. does - money- Havid- have - much - how?
-

9. you - radio –why- the- to- don’t- like- listen to?

10. examination- do- you- what- do- after-want –the -to?

Reading



I am Zulkifli Tanipu. People call me Zul, and my students call me, sir Zul. I love listening to music, especially Jazz music. I also love watching sport games, happy ending movies, and reading books. I teach at English Department, State University of Gorontalo. I’ve got lots of schedule every day. I wake up at 4.30 in the morning to pray Subuh because I am moslem. After that, I read some books or articles related to the subject that I will teach. Then, I clean my house by myself because I live alone. I take a bath at 6 o’clock if I have a class at 7 o’clock. I prepare myself for teaching then I go to campus at 6.45 or 6.50. If I have a class at 9 a.m, I prepare myself for teaching at 8 o’clock then go to campus at 8.45 or 8.50.

I teach 16 classes in a week. They are too many, I think, but I love my daily activities in campus. I love teaching my students, sharing with them, listening to them when they are giving their opinion. This activity makes me happy. It is extremely tiring, but it is lovely. I spend my days at English Department but I also have some classes at Accounting Department, History Department, and Nursing Department so that I find many experiences with various students. It is wonderful, isn’t it?

There is something that I almost forget to tell you. I also teach every evening at Center for Language Development. I teach TOEFL preparation class from 6.30 to 8.30 every evening. After finishing my activities at campus, I go home at 9 p.m. That’s exhausting but I love it. You can imagine how “wonderful” I am with all my terrific activities.

Exercise 7:

Read the text above carefully then fill in the table with the important information of Zul's activities.

What is Zul's complete name	What are his hobbies?	What is his favorite music?	What activities does he do in the morning?	What activities does he do in the afternoon?
Model : Zulkifli Tanipu				
What Activities do he do in the evening	At what department does he teach?	How does he feel about his job?		

Exercise 8:

Read and re-order: Put up this text. The sentences are in the wrong order.

- A Then I get dressed.
- B I wash and brush my teeth and then I wake the children.
- C I get up at four-thirty in the morning.
- D In the afternoon I do exercise or go shopping.
- E I make sure the children get washed and brush their teeth.
- F I work until one and then I have lunch.

- H I pick the children up from school at twelve o'clock.
- I Then my husband takes children to school at six-thirty.
- J I make breakfast for everyone.
- K After they go to bed we read or talk.
- L Then we all have dinner.
- M We usually go to bed around eleven o'clock.
- N I get a motorcycle or a car at seven-thirty to go to work.
- O The children go to bed at nine o'clock.

Vocabulary in focus

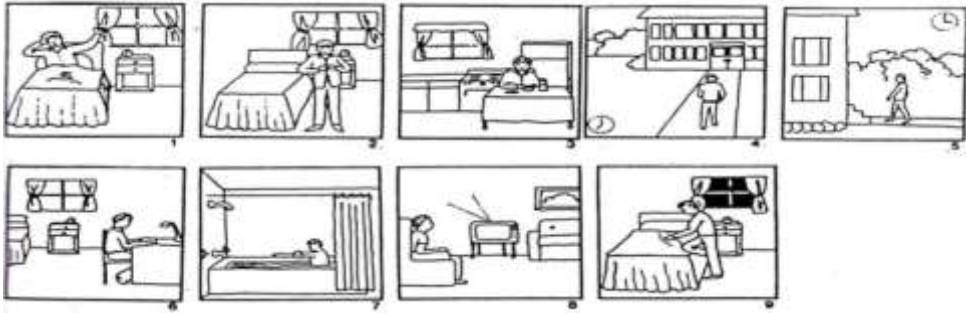
The following is a list of words and expressions used in this unit, together with other unit related items. Study and find their meanings, and use them in context.

Nouns	Verbs	Expressions
homework	get up	get dressed
morning	attend	go to school
afternoon	play	get up
classmate (s)	watch	go home
courses	spend	take a bath
semester	work	on foot
breakfast	like	pick up
lunch	feel	
dinner	finish	
	take	

Writing

Exercise 9:

A. Look at the series of pictures below and tell what you do every day. Make nine sentences based on the order of pictures.



(Taken from Djiwandono, et al (2001, p.75)

B. Put up this text framework according to your activities.

Everyday I _____ at _____
 _____. First I _____ and then I _____. Then I
 _____. After that I _____ to campus. I _____
 _____ at _____ and I go home at _____
 _____ in the evening I _____ and then I _____. I
 _____ to bed at _____.

Exercise 10:

A student's diary

Look at the diary below and discuss the student's routine with your partner. Ask questions such as:

- A. What sports does he play?
- B. What does he do on Wednesday from 13.00 to 15.00?
- C. Where is he going on Sunday night?

Then make up your own diary for next week.

		Activities						
Days Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
05.00-07.00	get up, breakfast	get up, breakfast	get up, breakfast	get up, breakfast	get up breakfast	get up breakfast	Get up, clean up the bedroom, go jogging	
07.00-09.00	Bahasa Indonesia course			Religion course			clean up the bedroom	
09.00-11.00		Listening skill 1		Introduction to literature	student union meeting			
11.00-13.00	Reading skill 1		Read in library			English club meeting		
13.00-15.00	lunch	lunch	Entrepreneur- ship course		practice listening skill in language laboratory			
15.00-17.00	Work on assignments		Speaking skill 1		private English writing course		basketball practice	
17.00-19.00				work on assignments		listen to the music	shopping	
19.00-21.00	dinner, work on assignments	dinner, work on assignments	dinner, work on assignments	dinner, work on assignments	dinner, work on assignme nts	dinner, play cards	dinner, watch TV	

Now, write your own diary.

		Activities						
Days Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
05.00-07.00								
07.00-09.00								
09.00-11.00								
11.00-13.00								

		Activities						
Days Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
13.00-15.00								
15.00-17.00								
17.00-19.00								
19.00-21.00								

Find similarities (+) and differences (-) of your every day work with classmates.

(+)

(-)

Exercise 11:

Write down a simple composition by using the following questions.

1. How many courses do you have this semester?
2. How long do the courses last?
3. On what days do you take the courses?
4. How many lecturers do you have?
5. Who are they?

3 Professions

Reading

Read the text below.

Abang Bentor

I am a bentor driver. Passengers call me “*Abang Bentor*”. Bentor is a blending from *Becak* and *Motor*. It is one of public transportations in Gorontalo city. It is a modification of *becak* in front and motor cycle at the back.



(Picture source: abangbentor.wordpress.com)

Consequently, passenger's position is in front of the driver. I try to be friendly with all my passengers. When I am stressed out waiting for passengers, I play music on my MP3 player. It helps me to relax. Sometimes it is difficult to get passengers because there are many bentors in Gorontalo. I grew up in Gorontalo so I know the streets of this town like I know the back of my hand.

Answer the questions based on the text above:

1. What do passengers call a bentor driver?
2. Why is it called bentor?
3. Where is the position of the passengers?
4. What does the bentor driver do when he is stressed out?

Vocabulary in focus

driver passenger bending public transportation modification
consequently friendly stressed out relax grew up

Exercise 1:

A) Match the names of the profession and action in two columns below.




	Profession		Actions
1	Postman	A	Makes, fixes and alters clothing
2	Farmer	B	Cures sick people
3	Teacher	C	Delivers letters
4	Doctor	d	Works in the field
5	Factory worker	e	Teaches children
6	Tailor	f	Installs and repairs plumbing
7	Plumber	G	Makes things in a factory

B) Choose one profession and describe it briefly.

C) Match the information in column A, B, C.

A	B	C
a sales person	for an airlines	build house
a chef	in a restaurant	serve people
a flight attendant	for construction company	teach students
a carpenter	in a department	cook food
a receptionist	in a school	serve passengers
teacher	in a department store	sell clothes

D) Then, choose the appropriate picture below and describe each profession like the example.

<p>1.</p> 	<p><i>I'm a salesperson. I work in a department store. I sell clothes.</i></p>
<p>2.</p> 	
<p>3.</p> 	

<p>4.</p> 	
<p>5.</p> 	
<p>6.</p> 	

(Picture source: <https://www.google.com>)

Grammar Focus

1.

Verb + -er → Noun	Verb + -or → Noun	Verb + -ist → Noun
teach + -er → teacher	act + -or → actor	tour + -ist → tourist
paint + -er → painter	educate + -or → educator	cycle + -ist → cyclist
drive + -er → driver	instruct + -or → instructor	type + -ist → typist

Exception : Noun + -ist → Noun

- piano + -ist → pianist
- novel + -ist → novelist
- guitar + -ist → guitarist

2. Someone who teaches lessons is a teacher.

Someone who leads people is a leader.

Someone who drives is a driver.

Someone who acts is an actor.

Someone who types is a typist.

Exercise 2:

1. Someone who paints is a
2. Someone who photographs pictures is a
3. Someone who reports news is a
4. Someone who writes a book is a
5. Someone who collects things is a
6. Someone who sails in the sea is a
7. Someone who directs people is an
8. Someone who types letters is a
9. Someone who plays a guitar is a
10. Someone who writes novels is a

Exercise 2:

A) Match the professions with the services they provide:

Professions	Services they provide
1. pilot 2. carpenter 3. waiter 4. doctor 5. tour guide	a. cooks food in a restaurant b. serves food and drink in a restaurant c. makes clothes d. sells things in a store e. trains person or team in a sport
6. receptionist 7. tailor 8. salesperson 9. chef 10. trainer	f. treats people who are sick g. welcomes and helps people arriving in a hotel or office building h. leads a tour to different places g. builds houses h. flies an airplane

B) Study at the following construction:

What does a pilot do?

- A pilot flies an airplane

What is a pilot?

- A pilot is a person who flies an airplane.

What do we call a person who flies an airplane?

- We call a person who flies an airplane a pilot.

Do the same with the professions in the table in Exercise 2A.

What does a _____ do?

What is a _____?

What do we call a person who _____
_____?

Speaking

Pair work:

Ask a partner:

What do you want to be? How much money do you want to make? What is your father/mother/brother/sister's profession? Does he/she like his/her profession?

Writing

Study the text below:

I am going to tell you about my family and their professions. My father is a professor. A professor is someone who teaches students at a university and does some research. My father likes his profession. My mother is a nurse. A nurse is a person who works in a hospital and takes care of sick people. My mother is a friendly nurse. Her patients love her.

Now, write about your family's professions.

Listening



Listen careful the radio advertisement below and then choose the right picture, determine what the profession is needed.

College grad with degree in English. Work in language school in English Department. Write to Lab School UNG, PO, Box 96128 Gorontalo	Full time job at Asian Mawar Sharon Restaurant. Cook Milu Siram and Bubur Manado. Work evening. Call Mrs. Sango at (0435) 879-246531	Full time job in hotel. To help with games and to teach tennis, golf, and swimming. Good English and Japanese needed. Write to Mrs. Elma, at Jambura INN State University of Gorontalo PO, Box 96128
Picture No.....	Picture No.....	Picture No.....
The Job is	The Job is	The Job is
Part-time or full time job in doctor's office. Greet patient and answer the phone. Mornings and afternoon. Interesting work. Call Dr. Ellen at (0435) 5258790	Full time job in department store in camera and TV section. Supervise 6 salespersons. No evening work \$22,000. Call Mr. Vito at (0435) 731-8975	Take South American tourist on bus tours in Canada and U.S. Need good Spanish and English. Call Mr Rahman at (0435) 815-78880
Picture No.....	Picture No.....	Picture No.....
The Job is	The Job is	The Job is



1



2



3



4



5



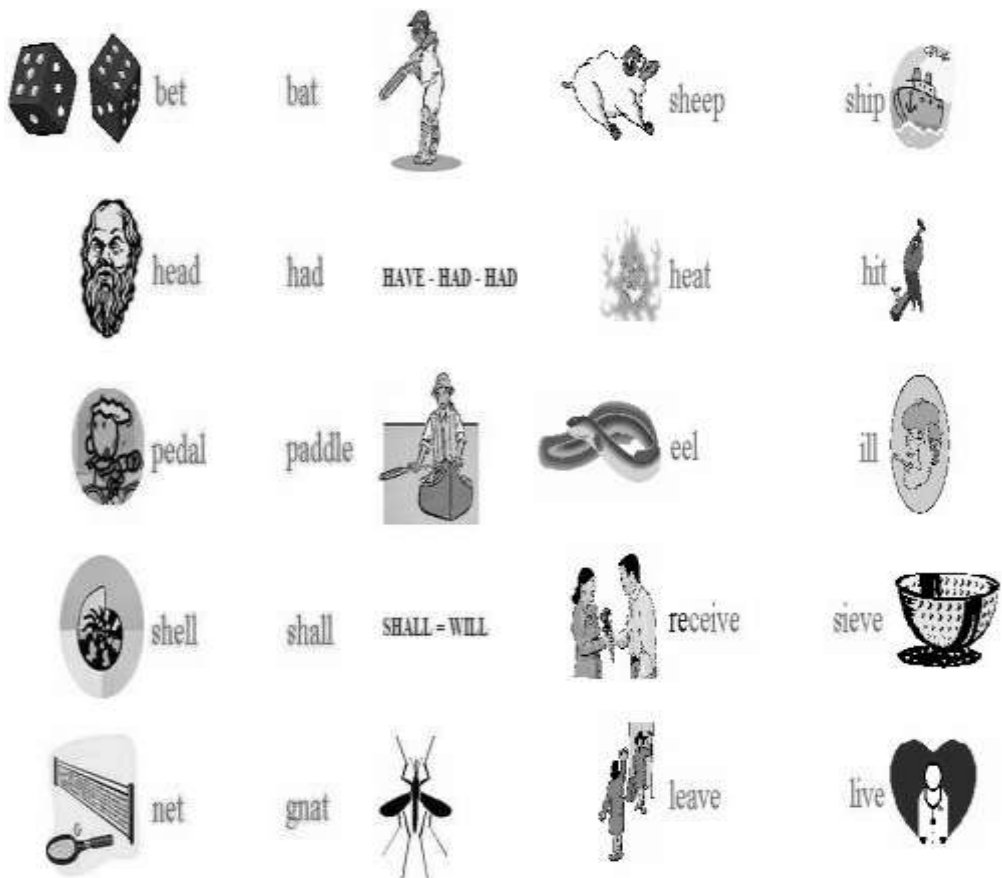
6

(Picture source: <https://www.google.com>)

Pronunciation

When two different forms are identical in every way except for one sound segment that occurs in the same place in the string, the two words are called **minimal pairs**. Two words which differ in meaning when only one sound is changed are referred to as a minimal pairs (see Crystal 1991: 219; Roach, 1983; Lass, 1984), e.g. bet vs bat, shell vs shall, sheep vs ship, eel vs ill.

Look at the pictures, pronounce the words and then, recognize the difference.



(Picture source: <http://tx.english-ch.com>)

Exercise 3:

Number Dictation

Write the minimal pairs on the board in a table, as in the example opposite. teacher will give example to drill the pronunciation in the class. Then, dictate the following of the words, but tell the students they only need to write the number, not the word. So, when your teacher says "cut", the students should write "1". Then the students work in pairs - one dictates the words, the other says which number.

(Source:

<http://www.tinyteflteacher.co.uk/teacher/pronunciation/minimalpairs.html>)

1	2	answer
cut	cat	1
seal	zeal	
pens	pence	
sick	thick	
vet	wet	
write	ride	
choking	joking	

1	2	answer
ill	hill	
jam	yam	
sum	thumb	
sink	sing	
glass	grass	
puss	push	
curl	gil	

A. Complete the sentences using possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Model : Rusdi and Tia are washing their clothes.

Give Ratna that magazine. It's hers.

1. Mr. Wahid is talking to _____ secretary
2. What does she have in _____ bag?
3. That dictionary belongs to us. It's _____
4. Take this book to Aan and Sally. It's _____
5. I have _____ classes in the morning and Ellen has _____ in the afternoon.
6. Albert says those cards are _____.
7. Don't take that pens. It's not _____.
8. You have _____ birthday in December and I have _____ in February.
9. We are waiting for _____ friends. They're coming in _____ car.
10. _____ name is Elsjie.

4 Education

Speaking



In a group of 4-5 people, take turn to speak or use dice to play this board game

Ask and talk about the topic in the box. Use WH questions to discuss each topic. A student who gets a turn to speak must answer a question in a box. The answer cannot be “Yes or No”, but it must be followed by reason. In a group of 4 people, a student who gets turn will have to answer the question in a box asked and follow up questions by the rest of the students in a group.

Example: Student B gets turn after a lot/draw

Question number 1 (Asked by Student A) : Tell us about your kindergarten

Follow up questions (Asked by Student C, D, or E):
Where did you spend your kindergarten?
Tell us about your friends and teachers

14 Study abroad	13 Students who attended your high school	12 Cliques and gang in your high school	11 A person can become a genius or they just born that way	10 Students cheat during tests and exams
15 School uniforms are good to have	 <p>EDUCATION</p> <p>Tell us your opinion about..... Use Wh- questions Agree or Disagree</p> 			9 Skipping class very often?
16 Were good grades important to you?				8 Subject you were bad at
17 Education guarantee a good job				7 Subject you were good at
18 Our country provides a good public school system				6 Teacher you did not like
1 Your kindergarten	2.your elementary school	3 Your junior high school	4 Your high school	5 Your favorite teacher

Exercise 1:

Pair up and practice

Use words from the box to fill in the blanks and practice the conversation below with your partner.

kindergarten	expensive	university
campus	teachers	minutes
part time	Early childhood	

A : Do you go to University?

B : Yes, I do.

A : What (1) do you go to?

B : I go to State University of Gorontalo

- A : Do you like it?
- B : Oh, yes, I really like it.
- A : Why do you like it?
- B : Because it has great (2), and I find (3)Education major in this university.
- A : What are you going to do with the major?
- B : I am going to be a pre-school or (4)..... teacher. I also want to have (5)..... Job on (6).....
- A : Sounds interesting. Anything else?
- B : Yes, it is not (7) and it is close to my house. It only takes ten (8) to get to the main campus by Bentor.
- B : hmmm...pretty good. Well, good luck for your study then.
- A : thanks.

Exercise 2:

Activities

Instruction:

The teacher divides the room into three corners: AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, and DISAGREE. Then, the teacher makes a statement like "Education in Indonesia should be free for all citizens". The students move to the corner that best depict how they feel about the statement. The students in each corner have a few minutes to discuss why they feel this way by using the expression they have learned and then their group presents.

Sample of statements:

- Women will never be equal to men in the workplace.
- The government is responsible for making sure that all citizens of a country have at least a minimum living wage job.
- Making mistakes in English is OK as long as people understand you.

Reading

Read the text

Should Education be Free?

Educational system in Indonesia consists of formal education, non-formal education and informal education. A formal education then is divided into primary level, secondary level and tertiary level. Nowadays, the opinion that every citizen should have the right to study at school or university for free is very controversial one. Those, who disagree, refer to enormous expenditures of government in case of establishing such laws. Although, some people hold the viewpoint that not charging people for education could become very beneficial for country and its economy. First, young people from poor families could be very smart. Looking back to history and biographies of distinguished people, raised in poverty can illustrate this best. Making schooling available only for fortunate is not fair. Another advantage of making education free of charge is happiness of the

nation. Inability of individual to collect amount of money needed to pay school or university fees cause stress and anxiety of the middle-class society, which can even keep them from having children. Providing scholarships for all people who do well academically can be a good policy to be applied.

Many people think that if everyone had free education, maybe the world would be a better place. However, it is important to understand that Education has long been seen as a principal source of economic mobility. Even though making all schools free can be very expensive for state economy, advantages are invaluable. Free education for all citizens can raise all taxes and all expenses and daily needs will be more expensive than before.

Answer these questions based on the passage above

1. What do you know about education in Indonesia based on the passage above?
2. What is formal education?
3. Why do some people disagree that education should be free?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of making education free for all citizens?
5. What policy should be made by Government to overcome the problem?

Writing

Exercise 3:

a. Write numbers to order the sentences correctly and put the sentences into a paragraph.

Title: "Thirto First day at College"

	<i>The night before, he chose a white shirt and black pants to wear and laid them on a chair</i>
	<i>He was happy to see the grand library and laboratory of the college</i>
	<i>Thirto was excited about his first day at College</i>
	<i>Thirto lay still for an hour wondering about the next day.</i>
	<i>After brushing his teeth, he set his alarm for 5:00 a.m. and climbed into bed.</i>
	<i>He observed that students are free in their movements. There is no restriction of uniform</i>
	<i>After exploring the college, He felt a new rhythm of life and returned home with a mixed sense of duty and liberty</i>
	<i>In his backpack, he placed his new Books, pens, and highlighter.</i>
	<i>In the morning, Thirto entered the college buildings with new hopes and aspiration</i>
	<i>He was confused to see students playing indoor and outdoor games and enjoying radio programmes during class-hours.</i>

b. Look at the pictures and write a short paragraph based on the picture

A



B



C



D



E



Listening



Listen to the song and fill in the blanks based on what you heard.

In Your Hands (Song for my Teacher/Caregiver)

By Ronno

Teacher, I wrote this song for you
 To thank you for every 1).....
 I know you had a lot to do
 I'm glad that you paused awhile.
 You took time to 2)....., and to hear,
 to laugh, and just be there;
 I heard that 3).loud and clear:
 I mattered to you -- you cared.

CHORUS:

'cause

When you reach out, and you touch me with your heart
 Then you hold what I'm 4)..... in your hands
 And though you're with me just awhile
 Today you 5)..... tomorrow's smile
 In your hands ... in your hands ...in your hands.
 Teacher, I wrote this song for you:
 6)....., words and rhyme.
 Lessons you taught me yesterday
 have disappeared into time.
 But, 7)....., I never will forget
 A look you gave to me;
 I saw 8)..... in your eyes
 The somebody I could be.

Repeat CHORUS

(Link to:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40IVr6MQKtw>)

Vocabulary in Focus

Exercise 4:

a. Match the words (majors in university) in column A to the best available answer (definition) in column B.

A	B
Math Chemistry Geology History Tourism and hospitality Pharmacy English Sociology	1. Carry out experiments in the lab 2. Learn about foreign language and western culture 3. Learn numbers, calculation and formula 4. Compounding and dispensing medications, including clinical services, and providing drug information 5. The scientific study of human society, its origins, development, organization and institution. 6. The study of solid earth, the rocks of which it is composed and the processes by which they change. 7. Learn about the past. 8. An academic study of travel, tourist and hotel management.

b. Word Search Puzzle

Have fun finding a range of words related to field or major in University. Search horizontally, vertically or diagonally for all 20 words, put your skills to the test and see how many you can find!

C	H	E	M	I	S	T	R	Y	M	N	A	B	B	K
B	M	N	B	I	O	L	O	G	Y	L	C	P	S	E
E	U	G	S	E	C	O	L	O	G	Y	C	H	P	D
C	S	L	I	H	I	S	T	O	R	Y	O	Y	H	U
O	I	I	C	C	O	C	O	S	K	K	U	S	A	C
N	C	S	Z	Z	L	I	U	O	X	R	N	I	R	A
O	L	H	L	M	O	E	R	O	N	W	T	C	M	T
M	A	T	H	Q	G	N	I	D	I	L	I	S	A	I
I	Q	F	E	Z	Y	C	S	A	A	C	N	R	C	O
C	O	G	G	Z	Z	E	M	S	W	W	G	R	Y	N
S	B	A	G	R	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E	T	T
A	N	T	H	R	O	P	O	L	O	G	Y	V	V	R
S	S	D	H	O	R	T	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E
E	N	G	I	N	E	E	R	I	N	G	G	H	H	K

1. Economics
2. Chemistry
3. Biology
4. Ecology
5. History
6. Sociology
7. Agriculture
8. Anthropology
9. Horticulture
10. Engineering
11. Physics
12. Accounting
13. Pharmacy
14. Education
15. Math
16. English
17. Art
18. Tourism
19. Science
20. Music

Grammar Focus

Modal Verb “Could”

1. Modal verb *could* firstly express ability, specifically past ability.

For Example:

- a. My grandfather could run a school. (My grandfather used to be able to run a school)
 - b. The teacher could not grade all the papers last night. (The teacher was not able to grade all the papers last night)
2. A possible contingency: To be allowed to, to be given permission to.
- a. You could borrow my book. (It is permissible for you to borrow my book)
 - b. She could have taken the online course. (It was permissible for her to take the online course)
3. Expressing possibility: To be permitted or enabled by the conditions of the case.
- a. The child could not have gotten far. (It is not possible for the child to have gotten far)
 - b. The entire building could explode. (It is probable that the entire building will explode)
4. Expressing an inclination in a conditional form.
- a. Could you pass the handout? (I am requesting that you pass the handout)
 - b. Could you shut the door? (I am requesting that you shut the door)

Exercise 5:

Please indicate the use of “Could” in sentences below. Write “PA” for Past Ability, “PC” for possible contingency, “PS” for expressing possibility, or “IN” for Inclination in a conditional form.

1. (.....) Could you stop your whining?
2. (.....) You could turn the assignment in tomorrow morning instead of today.
3. (.....) He could eat thirty pickles in a minute.
4. (.....) Andi could finish 100 math problems in an hour.
5. (.....) The tuition fee could increase.

5 Government

Speaking

a). Work in pairs. Read and listen to the dialogue. Then, practice a dialogue with your friend

A : I don't know why I bother to vote.

B : Why's that?

A : What good does it do?

B : You get to put someone in power that you like.

A : I cannot share the view, only if my candidate wins.

B : Well, he can't win unless you and others vote for him.

A : But even if my candidate wins, he'll break his promises.

B : That's true. I could not agree with you more. They promise anything just so they get elected.

A : And when elected, they go their own way.

B : They forget who put them in power.

A : They forget where they came from.

B : Maybe you should run for office.

b). Language in action: Agreement, Partial Agreement and Disagreement

Agreement

It is worthwhile saying that silence is not understood as agreement. If you agree with an opinion or an idea, you are expected to say so. Here are some expressions that you could say:

- I totally agree with you
- I am of the same opinion
- That is exactly what I think
- There is no doubt about it that...

Disagreement

In English, expressing disagreement is always respected as honest, and sometimes as courageous. Here are some expressions of disagreement

- I don't agree with you
- I am sorry, but I disagree
- I have my own thoughts about that
- This is in complete contradiction to
- I am afraid, I can't agree with you,
- I cannot share the view.

I agree.
I agree, but...!
I don't agree.

Partial agreement

You can also agree but with reservation especially when there is a doubt or feeling of not being able to accept something completely. Some expressions of partial agreement as follows:

- It is only partly true that.....
- That's true, but....
- That is not necessarily so...
- I agree with you in part, but...
- Well you could be right.

c). *Pair up and practice*

Complete the sentence with the words in a box and practice the conversation with your classmate.

promise	mayor	public
leadership	exhibit	society

Rina : Hey what do you think about our current?

Amir : I think he is good, smart and honest.

Rina : I don't think so. I think a mayor requires moreskills than smart and honest to run a city.

Amir : Honesty means a good mayor should onlywhat he can control.

Rina : I agree with you in a part, but the best mayor shoulda vision for the future and should be able to sell that vision to the

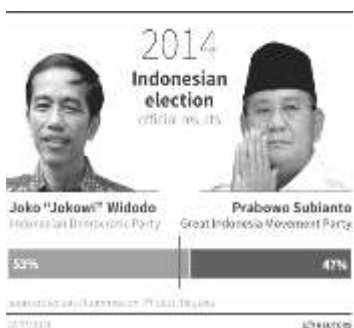
Amir : Well, they should have all the characteristics of good mayor. And the important thing is to struggle for the

d). Make a conversation with your friend about two topics below. Use the expression of agree, disagree, and partially agree in your conversation.

- In democracy system, voting should be compulsory. Do you agree with it?
- Would you vote for an actor or actress who campaigns for a government position?

Reading

Presidential Elections



Indonesian presidential election held in mid-2014. It was Indonesia's third direct **presidential** election, and people elect a president for a five-year term. Joko "Jokowi" Widodo was declared the winner of Indonesia's presidential election on Tuesday, bringing the promise of major reforms to the world's third largest democracy. The Elections Commission, known as KPU, said the Jakarta governor had won by just over six percentage points, with 53.15 percent of the nearly 130 million votes cast on July 9. It was the closest and most bitterly fought election in Indonesia's history, pitting Jokowi against former

general Prabowo Subianto, whose promise of strong leadership brought echoes of decades under autocratic rule.

Currently, Indonesia is working towards e-voting in the hope of implementing the new system in the 2019 general elections. The basis of the e-voting system is electronic identity cards (e-KTP) which are expected to be ready by 2012 nation-wide, but have been tried in six districts/cities, namely Padang, Denpasar, Jembrana, Yogyakarta, Cilegon and Makassar.

Candidates for president will be nominated as individuals (along with a vice-presidential running partner). However, support from the main political parties is likely to play a key role in influencing the result. Partly for this reason, the highly changeable map of political parties in Indonesia contributes to the uncertainty of political trends during 2013 and into 2019 in the run-up to the presidential election. In recent years, the number of political parties contesting major elections (both elections for the national and regional parliaments, and the presidential elections) has varied considerably.

Sources: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/22/us-indonesia-election-iduskbn0fq23f20140722>

Answer the questions below based on the passage.

1. When did Indonesian presidential election take place?
2. Who was elected as a president?
3. What is the new system that will be implemented for the general election?
4. What is the role of political party in presidential election?
5. Do you think e-voting will work out in the future election? Why?

Writing

Write a short paragraph about the topics below. Choose one topic from two topics.

1. Do you agree or disagree if capital city of Indonesia move to Kalimantan Province? Use specific reason and example to support your opinion.
2. Should Gorontalo Province apply Islamic Law (Syari'a) like Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam since the province is recognized as Serambi Madinah?

Give your reason and example to support your opinion.

Listening



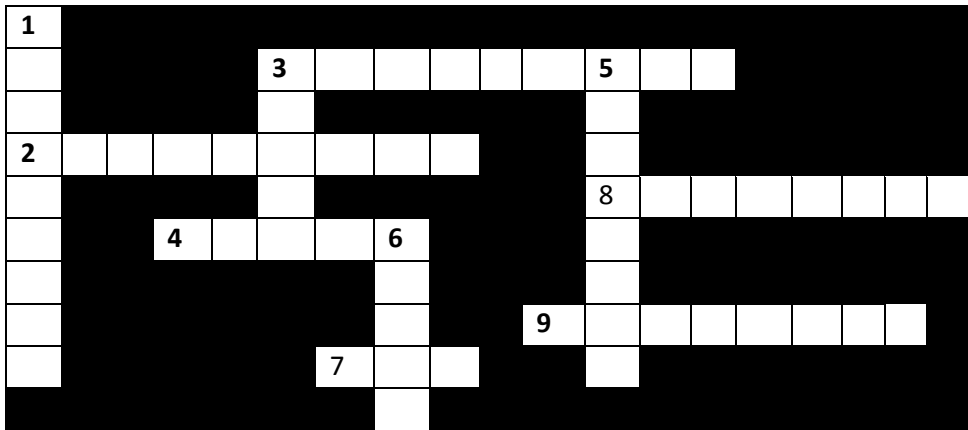
Listening Activity: Games

Word of mouth: *Divide students into two teams. Whisper a word (choose a word which relates to topic above e.g.: Politics, Election, Governor, etc) to a student, who must then whisper it to the student next to him/her, and so it goes until the last student in line has to say the word out loud. If he/she pronounces it correctly, the team gets a point.*

A variation of this would be not to whisper to the first student but show him/her the word written down on a piece of paper.

Vocabulary in Focus

a) Crossword Puzzle









Clues Across

2. A government system in Indonesia, involving multiparty elections, representative government, and freedom of speech.
3. A leader of a country, organization or company.
4. Head of city government.
7. Made by governments to rule or govern the society.
8. When candidates try to convince people to vote for them (through advertisements, speeches, etc.).
9. The process of debating, making laws, and running a government.

Clues Down

1. A person who tries to get people's votes for a government position
3. A group of people with similar political ideas (Eg: Democrat, Golkar, PDI, etc)
5. When everyone votes/choose for their representatives
6. Opposition or a person competing against another person or team

b). Match the picture of each political figure with the name and position.

No	Political Figure	Name	Position
1		Dahlan Iskan	The founder of National Democrat mass organization, which later gave birth to the Nasdem Party
2		Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie	Used to be a Minister for State-Owned Enterprises
3		Akbar Tanjung	Appointed as the Managing Director of the <u>World Bank Group</u> , and resigned as <u>Finance Minister of Indonesia</u> in the <u>Second United Indonesia Cabinet</u>
4		Surya Dharma Paloh	The country's only <u>female President</u> and the fourth woman to lead a predominantly <u>Muslim</u> nation
5		Joko Widodo	The Speaker of the <u>People's Representative Council (DPR)</u> and The former chairman of Golkar Party
6		Megawati Sukarno Putri	The third president after independence
7		Sri Mulyani Indrawati	Previously the <u>Mayor of Surakarta</u> , <u>Governor of Jakarta</u> and now is the <u>president of the Republic of Indonesia</u>

Grammar Focus

Future Tense

Use 'will do' for promises, reactions at the moment of speaking and predictions.

Example:

The next Indonesian presidential election will be held in mid-2014

Mr. Smith will win the election.

Use 'be going to do' for events that are planned for the future, or for something that you see is about to happen.

Example:

She is going to visit her mother next week.

Be careful! You are going to drop those dishes!

Exercise:

Choose the correct future form to complete the sentences below

Oh darling! I love you so much **will/be going to** you (marry) me

Answer: Oh darling! I love you so much **will** you *marry* me?

Look at those clouds on the horizon! It is **will/be going to** (rain) soon.

Answer: Look at those clouds on the horizon! It is **going to rain** soon.

1. I'm hungry - Oh, I **will/be going to** (make) you a sandwich.
2. He **will/be going to** (study) law at UCLA next year.
3. The flight **will/be going to** (leave) at 8 pm.
4. Look at those clouds. It **will/be going to** (rain) any minute.
5. Jack **will/be going to** (meet) Tom tomorrow afternoon.
6. I think he **will/be going to** (be) very successful.
7. Class **will/be going to** (begin) at 9am.
8. As soon as she arrives in Dallas she **will/be going to** (give) you a call.

Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the words in the box

political	election	candidate	campaign
party	elect	conservative	patriotic
independent	debate	liberal	patriot

1. The Republican _____ has a majority of members in the state legislature.
2. Many people think the Republicans won because they called themselves _____ and tried to show how much they love the country.
3. The Republicans are usually more _____ -- they are more traditional and support lower taxes.

4. People in the Democratic Party are usually more _____ -- they are more progressive and support higher taxes and more social programs.
5. The Republican _____ for President spent a lot of money on advertising.
6. I watched the _____ last night with my family so we could decide who to vote for.
7. I consider myself a _____ because I love my country and I served in the army.
8. Although Mr. Jones spent a lot of money on advertising, the people of the city did not _____ him as their mayor.
9. My uncle said that he is tired of the Republican and Democratic parties, so he always votes for the _____ candidate.
10. I rarely pay attention to _____ news because it's always so depressing.
11. This year's _____ was very close; the Democratic candidate got 51% of the vote, and the Republican candidate got 49%.
12. If you want to _____ for an office like governor or President, you need to be able to raise a lot of money and make a lot of important friends.

Work in pairs. Answers the following questions

1. How are government official's chosen in your country? Do you think this method is fair?
2. In your opinion, how much should governments contribute to university education?
3. How interested are you in politics?
4. What type of information--if any--do you think a government should keep from its citizens?
5. What do you think is the most important political issue right now? Why is it important?
6. How much does a politician's personal life affect their ability to do their job?
7. Why do you think the media pays a lot of attention to politicians' personal live?
8. Tell about an important political event in your country's recent history.

Source: ESL Conversation Questions: Politics & Government

6 Science and Technology

A. COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

Reading

Computer Components:

1. How much do you know about computers? Work in pairs and answer the questions.

1. What is a computer?
2. What does a computer do?
3. What are the main components of a computer?
4. Have you got a computer at home? What type is it?
5. What do you generally use your computer for?

2. Read the text about computer components and complete the table.

A computer is an electronic device that **performs** high-speed mathematical or logical operations and executes instructions in a program. Its main functions are to accept and **process** data to produce results, store information and programs and show results.

The main characteristics of these powerful machines are:

- speed, as they can execute billions of operations per second
- high **reliability** in the elaboration and delivery of data
- **storage** of huge amounts of information

A computer consists of hardware and software. The word hardware refers to all the components you can physically see such as the CPU (Central Processing Unit), the internal memory



system, the mass storage system, the peripherals (input and output devices) and the connecting system. Software, instead, comprises all the computer programs and related data that provide the instructions for a computer to work properly.

The CPU is the brains of your computer and consists of ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit), which carries out the instructions of a program to perform arithmetical and logical operations, and CU (Control Unit), which controls the system and coordinates all the operations. In order to memorize input and output data, there is an internal memory that can be distinguished into volatile and non-volatile. Volatile memory is memory that loses its contents when the computer or hardware device is off. Computer RAM (Random Access Memory) is a good example of volatile memory. It is the main memory of the computer where all data can be stored as long as the machine is on. On the contrary, a non-volatile memory contains information, data and programs that cannot be modified, or can be modified only very slowly and with difficulty. Computer ROM (Read Only Memory), for example, contains essential and permanent information and software which allow the computer to work properly. Memory storage devices are available in different options, sizes and capacities. These devices are extremely useful; they can be rewritten and offer incredible storage capacity, up to 256 GB. They can be

magnetic (hard disks), optical (COs and OVOs) or solid (flash memory cards).

(Source: Sopranzi, Flash on English 28-29)

Component (acronym)	Full name / Description	Functions and properties
Hardware		
Software		
CPU		
ALU		
CU		
RAM		
ROM		

3. Read the text about USB flash drives and fill in the gaps with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

plugged backup board moving disadvantage
operating system case off-site water pocket

A USB flash drive is a flash memory data storage device integrated with a USB (Universal Serial Bus) interface. USB flash drives are **removable**



and rewritable, and they're small enough to be carried in a (1) _____. These **portable** drives are faster, have thousands of times more capacity, and are more durable and reliable than CD-ROMs because of their lack of (2) _____ parts. Unlike most removable drives, a USB drive does not require

rebooting after it's attached, they are very robust and use very little power. They just need to be (3) _____ into a USB port to work and they're **compatible** with any modern (4) _____, such as Linux, Mac OS X and Windows.

A flash drive consists of a small printed circuit (5) _____ carrying the circuit elements and a USB connector, insulated electrically and protected inside a plastic (6) _____ . The drive is often used as a (7) _____ medium to save data, because it is very **user-friendly** and it can be carried (8) _____ for safety despite being large enough for several **backups**. Moreover, flash drives are cheaper and less fragile than many other backup systems. Its only (9) _____ is that it can be easily lost because of its size and it's easy for people without a right to data to take **illicit** backups. Some specially manufactured flash drives are provided with a metal or rubber case designed to be **waterproof** and almost unbreakable. It's been tested that these flash drives can **retain** their memory even after being submerged in (10) _____ , put in a washing machine and run over with a car.

4. Find the synonyms for the following words in the text.

1 long-lasting: _____

4 easy to use : _____

2 sturdy : _____

5 fabricated : _____

3 inserted : _____

6 hold : _____

5. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F), then correct the false ones.

1. Flash drives are provided with a very limited storage capacity. (___)
2. They are lighter than other removable drives. (___)
3. They need an external power supply to work. (___)
4. USB flash drives are compatible with few operating systems. (___)
5. A plastic case prevents the printed circuit board from being damaged. (___)
6. USB drives are convenient for transferring data between computers or for personal backups. (___)
7. They are more expensive than other backup systems. (___)
8. Some models continue to work even after being accidentally dropped into water. (___)

6. Read the text and complete the definitions with the words in the box.

mouse	speaker	modem	keyboard
printer	disk drives	monitor	scanner



We call hardware the equipment involved in the functioning of a computer. It consists of several components that can either send data to the computer (input devices) or convert and transfer data out of the computer in the form of text, sound, image, or other media (output devices). The main input and output devices are:

(1) _____ : this is the display, which helps you control computer operations. It accepts video signals from a computer and shows information on a screen. The first models used cathode ray tubes (CRTs), which was the

dominant technology until they were replaced by liquid crystal displays (LCDs) in the 21st Century.



(2) _____ : this is like a **typewriter** with an arrangement of **keys** corresponding to written symbols. It is generally used to type text and numbers in a word processor. However there are some special keys or combination of keys which, pressed simultaneously, can produce actions or computer commands.

(3) _____ : this is a dynamic pointing device used to move the cursor on the screen. It consists of a plastic case, a little ball that sends impulses to the computer when rolled on a flat surface, one or more buttons, and a cable that connects the device to the computer. Modern computers are provided with built-in pointing devices that let you control the cursor by simply moving your finger over a pad.

(4) _____ : this captures images from printed pages or photos and converts them into digital data. They usually come with software that lets you resize or modify a captured image.

(5) _____ : this receives text and graphics from a computer and transfers the information to paper. It may vary in size, speed, **sophistication**, and cost. In general, more



expensive models are used for higher-resolution colour printing.

(6) _____ : this converts electrical signals into sounds and allows you to listen to music, multimedia web sites and conversations with other people.

(7) _____ : this is a device or program that enables a computer to transmit data over telephone lines, by converting digital signals into analogue

waves. It can be either internal or external to your computer.

(8) _____ : these are devices that allow you to read and write data on disks. They can be either mounted inside the computer and store the computer operating system and all the documents and programs, or come in the form of removable devices.

(Source: Sopranzi, Flash on English, p. 30)

7. Read the descriptions of the different types of computers and match them with the correct picture.

When you go to a computer shop, you can find computers for any use, size or capability.

- 1 Desktop: this is a personal computer intended for regular use at a single location. It's designed to sit on your desk, and as such it consists of a monitor and a tower with extra drives inside.
- 2 Laptop: this is a portable computer, which integrates all the usual components of a desktop computer into a single unit. Smaller versions of laptops are known as notebooks. It is useful for people who do not have a fixed place to work at. They are lighter and handier than desktop computers, but they also tend to be more expensive. They require an expensive battery that needs to be recharged quite often.
- 3 Notebook: this is a portable computer, with limited capabilities as compared to standard laptops. It is smaller and lighter, but it also has less processing power than a full-sized laptop. It is useful for people who don't have a fixed place to work at or for those who travel, but still

need to surf the Net. They use a battery which needs to be recharged often.

- 4 Palmtop: this is a small portable computer designed to have large amounts of information close to hand. They are provided with light long-lasting batteries and special operating systems. They don't require any keyboard but use special pens or touch screens to enter data and access information.
- 5 Mainframe: this is a very large and expensive computer capable of supporting thousands of users at the same time. For this reason, it is used in businesses and it's the centre of computer networks. These super computers, which are usually as big as a large refrigerator, are the most powerful and expensive ones and they're used for jobs which require enormous amounts of calculations, such as weather forecasting, engineering design and economic data processing.

(Source: Sopranzi, Flash on English, p. 31)

8. Read the texts again and answer the questions.

1. What does a desktop computer consist of?
2. Are desktop computers designed to be carried around?
3. Who are laptops useful for?
4. What is the difference between a notebook and a laptop?
5. How can you access or enter information on a palmtop?
6. What are mainframes used for?

B. THE INTERNET

Reading

A. Read the text.

The Internet is a worldwide information system consisting of countless networks and computers, which allow millions of people to share

information and data. Thanks to the Internet it is now possible for people all over the world to communicate with one another in a fast and cheap way.

The Internet was first invented in the 1960s in the USA by the Department of Defence as an internal project to link computers. The Department wanted an extremely safe way of sending messages in case of nuclear attack. It was a British physicist, Sir Timothy Berners-Lee, who used it to make information available to everyone and created the most important media of the 21st century. In 1980 while working at CERN in Geneva - the largest particle physics laboratory in the world - he first thought of using hypertext to share and update information among researchers. Then in 1989-90 he produced a plan to link hypertext to the Internet to create the World Wide Web. He designed and built the first site browser and editor, as well as the first web server called httpd (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon). Hypertext are the words or chains of words in a text we can click on to be linked to new sites whose content is related to the words. But how does this global system work? It is a network of people and information linked together by telephone lines which are connected to computers. The applications are based on a client/server relationship, in which your computer is the client and a



remote computer is the server. All you need to join this system is a computer, a normal telephone line, a modem and an account with an Internet Service Provider (ISP), a company that provides access to the Internet. A user buys a subscription to a service provider, which gives him/her an identifying username, a password and an email address. With a computer and a modem, the user can connect to the service provider's computer which gives access to many services, such as WWW (world wide web), emails and FTP (file transfer protocol).

Complete the sentences with the missing information

1. The Internet allows people to _____
2. In the 1960s, the Internet was used _____
3. Thanks to Sir Timothy Berners-Lee _____
4. He created the World Wide Web by linking _____
5. All you need to access the Internet is _____
6. The ISP is _____

Writing

Write a summary of the text in above following the flow chart.

Write about the role of the Internet in the modern world.

Describe the origins of the Internet and its first uses.

Explain the revolution that occurred in the 1990s.

Say how the Internet system works.

Write about the importance of the Internet in your own life and describe how you use it.

Read the text about the different types of Internet connections and match the words in the box with the correct definition.

DSL wireless satellite cable dial-up

1 _____

It used to be the most common way to access the Internet. This type of connection requires you to use a landline telephone connection and a modem connected to your computer. In order to establish the connection, you must dial a telephone number provided by the ISP. Nowadays it represents the cheapest but slowest way to connect to the Internet. Another disadvantage of this type of connection is that you cannot make or receive phone calls while connected to the Internet.

2 _____

A digital subscriber line is another way to connect to the Internet through a telephone connection, but the quality and speed of the connection is significantly greater than a dial-up connection. Moreover, unlike a dial-up connection, this connection is always on, which means you can still make and receive telephone calls with your landline telephone.

3 _____

In order to have this type of connection you must subscribe to an account with a local cable television provider and connect a cable modem to your computer. This connection is very fast and doesn't interfere with your telephone line.

4 _____

This is one of the newest Internet connection types. This connection does not require your computer to be connected

to telephone or cable wires, as it uses radio frequency bands. You simply need a modem and an account with an Internet provider. Nowadays, many coffee shops, restaurants, public libraries and schools offer this type of connection for free. However, it is typically more expensive and mainly available in metropolitan areas.

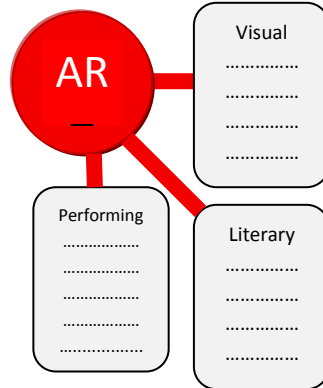
5 _____

This type of connection allows a user to access the Internet via a satellite that orbits the earth. Because of the enormous distances signals must travel, this connection is slightly slower than terrestrial connections through cables. It represents an excellent option for people living in rural areas where other types of connections are not available.



7 Art









Complete the word map with word from the list

A modern dance piece A concert A play An opera	A painting A landscape A portrait A still life A sculpture
Drama A novel A collection of short stories Abstract art	A film A ballet Poetry Biography



- Add two more words to each category. Then compare with a partner.
- Number the items in each list from 1 (you like it the most) to 4 (you like it the least). Then compare your ideas to find out the class favorites.
- Write down what kinds of arts and artists the pictures below are displaying:

<p>a. Sculpture/ A sculptor</p>		<p>b.</p>	
-------------------------------------	---	----------------	--

c.		d.	
e.		f.	
g.		h.	
i.		j.	

(Picture source: www.google.com and Longman Advanced American Dictionary. 2007. Pearson Education Limited.)

Speaking



Listen and Practice

Do you play musical instrument?

Ivan : Hi Selly, I saw you yesterday in Heaven's Art.

Selly : Oh yes, I was there, I take a violin course every Tuesday and Thursday.

Ivan : Really. How long have you been taking the course?

Selly : Well, it's been a month for violin, I also took guitar and piano before it.

Ivan : Wow, you have done many musical activities though.

Selly : Hmm, I love playing musical instruments.

Ivan : After doing piano and guitar lesson and now violin, would you rather play guitar or piano?

Selly : I like all of them, but actually I'd prefer playing piano and I think violin. By the way, I heard you can play guitar very well.

Ivan : Yeah.. kind of, but I'd prefer playing drums than guitar

Selly : Hmm, lets play music sometimes, I think we can make a group band for our school.

Ivan : Yes, I think it's a good idea, I'll think of it, we can also ask Monika and Dicky to join

Selly : Yes, why not, talk to you soon, see you.

Share with your partner your favourite musical instrument or the one that you can play or dream to play.

Grammar Focus

Would rather and would prefer

“Would rather” is followed by the base form of verb. “Would prefer” is followed by a gerund or an infinitive. Both are followed by “not” in negative

Would you rather learn playing flute or saxophone?

Actually, I'd rather learn playing saxophone than flute

Would you prefer to take piano lesson or guitar lesson?

I'd prefer taking piano lesson

I'd prefer to take guitar lesson

Do you want to take a violin course in the evening?

I'd rather not/ I'd prefer not

Exercise 1:

A. Complete these conversations with appropriate forms of the verbs in parentheses. Then practice with partners.

1. A. Would you rather a course in music or literature?
(take)
2. I'd prefer for a music course because it's more useful for me. (register)
3. A. Would you rather Music in America or in England? (learn)
B. I think, I'd prefer in America (study)
3. A. If you needed to learn a new musical instrument, would you prefer a class or a private tutor?
(attend/have)
4. I'd rather for a class than a tutor, because private tutor is expensive (sign up/hire).

B. Pair work take turns asking questions to your friends.

Reading

Musical Instruments

Africa, the second largest of earth's continents, has more than 50 countries which are home to innumerable tribes, ethnic and social groups all of which have different cultures and languages. Because of this, African history and culture were passed on through music and more specifically drums were used as a means of communication.

Traditional African musicians do not seek to combine sounds in a manner pleasing to the ear. Their aim is simply to express life in all of its aspects through the medium of sound. Musical games played by African children prepare them to participate in all areas of adult activity - including fishing, hunting, farming, grinding maize, attending weddings and funerals and dances.

Music in India is broken into two main categories - folk and classical. Though they have similar characteristics they are played by different classes of people. The classical style is enjoyed and played mostly by the upper class while many classes enjoy and perform folk music.

Some folk styles have similar characteristics of classical style such as rhythm, meter and ragas (a series of 5 or more musical notes upon which a melody is founded). Over 500 folk instruments have been collected in India but musicians say that is just the tip of the iceberg. Some folk instruments have been adopted by classical musicians. A sarangi has been a favorite accompaniment instrument in classical circles. The shehnai is also a popular instrument in both groups.

Classical music, first performed only in temples and courts, has its origins as a meditation tool for attaining self-realization. One of the most complex and complete musical systems ever developed, it uses very small intervals of sound. The sound is monophonic consisting of melody without accompanying harmony. Some popular

Indian instruments include sitar, sarod, tambura, shehnai, sarangi and tabla.

Gaelic or Celtic music refers to music from Ireland or Scotland because both places have produced well-known distinctive styles, which actually have genuine commonality and clear mutual influences. Bagpipes are the primary national instrument of Scotland and Irish bagpipes are called Uilleann pipes and are smaller and quieter than their Scottish counterparts. Other Irish instruments include the bodhran which is a frame drum held by a cross bar and played with a tipper, which is a small double ended stick and the harp and tin whistle which are also very prevalent in Scottish music.

(Taken from: <https://www.worldmusicalinstruments.com/s-4-celtic-musical-instruments.aspx>)














Exercise 2:

Read again the passage above and write down A, I or C in the brackets on the sentences below

1. Music is aimed to express life (.....)
2. Their music refers to Ireland music (.....)
3. Upper class people mostly enjoy classical music (.....)
4. Drums are used as a means of communication (.....)
5. Bodhran is a frame drum held by a cross bar and played with a tipper (.....)
6. A Sarangi is a favourite accompaniment instrument in classical circles (.....)

Vocabulary

A. Look at some musical instruments below, find out their name by looking in the last two boxes on the table. Share with your friends what musical instrument that you play or you wish to play.

				
				
.....	.....	.....	A tambourine A guitar A piano A harp A flute A trumpet	A cello A violin A saxophone A trombone A clarinet

(Picture source: <https://www.google.com>)

B. Group the instruments into its type on the column below, you can add with other instruments, which are not on the pictures.

Wind Instruments	Percussion Instruments	String Instruments
flute		

Writing

My friends and I play lots of different kinds of musical instruments. My favourite instrument is the guitar. Selly can play the violin. Ivan plays the percussion instrument. Monika holds her instrument in her hand. Dickey loves jumping on the stage and he has a beautiful voice too. We have a great time together. This weekend we will perform in a cultural dinner at University.

Work in group. Write a paragraph about your friends' favorite musical instrument, the one they can play or wish to play. Share your work in class.

8 Culture

Reading Manners

1) Are these statements about manners true in your country? Check (✓) true or false.

True False

1. Eating food on a taxi or bus is bad manners.

2. It's impolite to take and give things to others with your left hand.

3. You should bow a little and put your right hand down when walking in front of older people.

4. You can offend someone by not bowing or shaking hands when you meet.

5. People might stare at you for walking around in short pants ending above your knees.

6. If you're a guest at someone's house, it's considered impolite to take cakes or drink before given permission by the host .

7. It's impolite to walk into someone's home without taking off your shoes.

8. Showing affection in public—holding hands or kissing—is appropriate.

9. You should look into to people's eyes long enough when talking to them. It indicates you are paying attention.

10. It's acceptable not to tip a bellboy in a hotel.

11. You should be careful not to point at people with your index finger.

12. It's customary to bargain with street vendors to get something cheaper, but it's not acceptable to do this in a store.

2) Look at the cultural facts about different countries. Complete the sentences using the words and expressions in the box.

to show to keep voice down to take off bowing kissing
 to cut in line to shake hands standing eating to hold hands
 walking around barefoot

1. In Java, _____ is customary when two people introduce themselves.
2. In Medan, it's polite _____ firmly when you are introduced to a business colleague.
3. In Yogyakarta, _____ food on the public transport is considered rude.
4. In places of worship like mosques and temples, it's required _____ your sandals or shoes.

5. In Manado, it's customary _____ with your friend as you walk together.
6. In Jakarta, _____ very close to someone when you are talking is not acceptable.
7. In Padang, people often say hello by _____ each other on the cheek.
8. In Makassar, it's offensive _____ the bottom of your foot to someone.
9. In Denpasar, _____ is acceptable at beach resorts, but not in public buildings.
10. In Bandung, it's considered rude _____. You should always wait your turn.

Grammar Focus

Verb + -ing as a subject	Verb + -ing after preposition	to + verb after <i>It's....</i>	Position of not
<p>Eating in public is bad manners.</p> <p>Not shaking hands is impolite</p>	<p>You can offend people by eating in public.</p> <p>People might stare at you for not shaking hands.</p>	<p>It's bad manners to eat in public.</p> <p>It's impolite not to shake hands.</p>	<p>Not comes before the word it negates.</p> <p>Be careful not to point at people.</p> <p>You can offend people by not bowing.</p> <p><i>Notice the difference in meaning:</i></p> <p>It's acceptable not to tip bellboys= It's optional.</p> <p>It's not acceptable to tip bellboys= You shouldn't do it.</p>

Writing

Sentence Writing

Write 5 original sentences to describe the culture in your region.
In Gorontalo, it is impolite to touch or put your hand on someone's head.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Speaking

Conversation



1) Listen and practice

- Tia : Hi, have you heard about the story of Ramayana?
- Zul : Yes of course, that was one of my favorite stories when I was in Junior high school.
- Tia : Where did you hear about it?
- Zul : Well, actually..... I read it, it's a long time ago, I got the book from my uncle. I read it many times
- Tia : Ok, who is your favorite character?
- Zul : Hmm.. I like Ramawijaya, he is described as a very great knight. But, I also admire Laksamana.

Tia : Yes, Laksamana was my favorite one, he was so loyal to his brother and he was always beside Rama to get Sinta back.

Zul : Yes, I think so. By the way, do you have the book?

Tia : No, I read it online.

Zul : Oh, OK. What a great work of technology.

2) *Pair Work*

What is your favorite past time story? What is it about?

Reading

The Birth of Rahwana and Ramawijaya

Once upon a time, there was a king named Danaraja who ruled Lokapala. He wanted to marry a princess of Langkapura, Dewi Sukesi. To marry that princess, he needed to win a competition. Because of that, the king Danaraja asked his father, Bagawan Wisrawa, to represent him in the competition. Bagawan Wirasawa left for Langkapura. Having supernatural power, Bagawan Wisrawa won the competition easily. Seeking how beautiful Dewi Sukesi was, he changed his mind. He himself wanted to marry her and forgot that actually it was his son who wanted to marry this princess.

Then Bagawa Wirasawa married Dewi Sukesi. From this union some children were born. The first was Rahwana or Dasamuka. He had a strong body and a giant's face, his personality was bad too. The second child was Kumbakarna, who also had a giant face but with

good personality. The third child was a girl with a giant face, Sarpakaneka was her name. She also had bad personality. The last child was Wibisana who had nice personality and handsome. Rahwana succeeded his father as a king. He conquered other kingdoms including Lokapala. He also wanted to conquer heaven. The God Wisnu wanted to stop Rahwana atrocities. He reincarnated becoming a prince of Ayodya, Ramawijaya.

Dasarata, the king of Ayodya, had three wives, named Kausalya, Kaikayi, and Sumitra. Kausalya had a child named Ramawijaya, Kaikayi had a child named Barata, and Sumitra had twin sons, Laksamana and Satruga. Ramawijaya was skillful, noble warrior. He was very amiable. Even though his actions appeared graceful, he was a master of weaponry, especially the bow. He trained himself very hard, and his skill was much greater than that of other knights. It did not matter how big a bow was, he could bend it easily. No matter how far the target was, he could shoot it accurately.

Ayodya's army was extremely strong and numerous and contained several squadrons of cavalry soldiers. Elephants were also used in wars.

(Taken from Seasite Indonesia Northern Illinois University
<http://www.seasite.niu.edu/indonesian/ramayana/rama3fs.htm>)

Vocabulary

Here you have some definitions of the words from the text. Skim through the story and find the places in the text where these words are used. Write them into the sentences given below. Don't forget to use the correct tense for the verbs.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. Represent (v) | e. Conquer (v) |
| b. Strong (adj.) | f. Handsome (adj.) |
| c. Giant (n) | g. Reincarnate (v) |
| d. Personality (n) | h. Kingdom (n) |

1. I met Tia's brother last night.
2. Majapahit was well-known as one of the biggest in Nusantara.
3. I am looking for a girl who has a nice
4. Theresa UNG in national debate competition last year.
5. People call him because he has a very big body.
6. People in India believe that a person will after they died.
7. Ottoman empire Constantinople in 1453.
8. He has a very opinion to refuse that proposal of banning smoking in public places.

Comprehension Quiz

1) Select the correct answer for the following multiple choice questions.

1. What did Danaradja do to marry Dewi Sukesi?
 - a. He went to propose her
 - b. He won a competition
 - c. He asked his father to represent him on competition

2. Did Danaraja win the competition?
 - a. No, his father won it
 - b. No, he did not win
 - c. Yes, his father won it for him
3. Who was the first child of Bagawan Wirasawa and Dewi Sukesih?
 - a. Sarpakana
 - b. Danaraja
 - c. Rahwana
4. What was the prince of Ayodya's name?
 - a. Ramawijaya
 - b. Wirasawa
 - c. Wisnu
5. Who was Ramawijaya's mother?
 - a. Kausalya
 - b. Sumitra
 - c. Kaikayi

2) Arrange the sentences in a logical order according to the text.

1. Rahwana was born
2. Danaraja wanted to marry Dewi Sukesih
3. Bagawan Wirasawa left from Langkapura
4. Rahwana planned to defeat heaven
5. Danaraja asked her father to represent him in competition
6. Ramawijaya was a great knight
7. Wirasawa won the competition
8. God Wisnu reincarnated becoming Ramawijaya
9. Rahwana conquered the kingdoms
10. Ramawijaya was born
11. Wirasawa changed his mind and married Dewi Sukesih

Grammar Focus

The Adjective

Adjectives tell us about **people**, "Anita is diligent", **places** "Bali is beautiful", or **things** "The room was good".

Adjectives that come before nouns are called attributive adjectives:

a **strong** body a **skilful** warrior a **beautiful** place

Adjectives that come after a verb such as *be, become, seem, appear* are called predicative adjectives:

He was **amiable**. His actions appeared **graceful**.

Exercise:

1) What are the adjectives in the sentence(s) below? Underline them.

1. Rahwana had a strong body.
2. Sarpakaneka had a bad personality.
3. Dewi Sukesu was beautiful.
4. Wibisana was handsome and had nice personality.
5. Kumbangkarna had a good personality.

2) Change the predicative adjective into the attributive adjective.

Example:

His body is strong.

He has a strong body.

The girl is happy.

She is a happy girl

1. Her face is beautiful.

She has.....

2. His personality is bad.

He has.....

3. The king is great.

He is a

4. The princess is gorgeous.

She is a.....

5. The flowers are fragrant.

They are

6. The cat is cute.

It is a

7. My house is big.

I have a

8. Your name is strange.

You have a.....

9. His car is fast.

.....

10. The test is difficult.

.....

9 Economy

Listening

Telephone Conversation between Interviewer and Job Seeker



Read and listen to the conversation

- James : Hello, can I speak to Ms. Kate?
- Kate : This is Kate. May I know who's calling?
- James : I'm James Brown from Accel Computers. You have been short-listed for the first round of interviews. I need some more information from your side.
- Kate : Oh sure Mr. Brown. Please go ahead.
- James : You have completed your MCA with high first class. Why did you apply for this job?
- Kate : Market sources say Accel Computers is among the front runners in computer education. I therefore thought it was the best place to start a career.
- James : I see. But given your academic background, won't you be tempted to try for bigger and better prospects abroad? What kind of commitment can you give us?
- Kate : I have no intention of going abroad, Sir. I prefer to work for an indigenous company rather than faceless MNCs or foreign companies.
- James : That's very interesting. When will you be available for employment?

Kate : Immediately, Sir.

James : Great. I will get back to you in a couple of days through e-mail.

Kate : OK, Sir. And thank you for your time.

James : You are welcome Kate. Have a good day.

Kate : Thank you, Sir.

In role play, practice the conversation with your classmate. Then exchange roles.

SPEAKING

These are the questions of a job interview. Practice to ask and answer the following questions with your classmate.

Questions	Answers
1. Why do you want to work for this company? Why are you interested in this job?	
2. Have you done this kind of work before?	
3. What do you think of working in a group?	
4. Tell me about yourself. Why should we hire you?	
5. Have you ever had any serious illness or injuries? Do you have any health problems?	
6. What do you do in your spare time?	
7. Have you ever been fired or quit a job?	
8. What are your long-term goals or career plans?	
9. What five words would describe you?	
10. What type of salary are you looking for?	

Community Employment Services. 2006. *Sample Job Interview Questions*: Woodstock. Ontario

LISTENING

Listen to the following conversation of a job interview, and fill in the blanks with the suitable words in the box.

Ms. Ballard: I see on your (1)..... that you worked as a manager at *Computer Country*. Could you tell me a little more about your (2)..... there?

Carey Cornwall: Sure. I was responsible for overseeing about 30 (3)....., I did all of the ordering for the store, and I kept track of the inventory.

- a. Leave
- b. Opportunity
- c. Employees
- d. Difficult
- e. Customers
- f. Resume
- g. Responsibilities
- h. Transferred
- i. Position
- j. Driving
- k. Reputation
- l. Work

Ms. Ballard: What was the most (4)..... part of your job?

Carey Cornwall: Probably handling angry (5)..... . We didn't have them very often, but when we did, I needed to make sure they were well taken care of. After all, the customer is always right.

Ms. Ballard: That's how we feel here, too. How long did you (6)..... there?

Carey Cornwall: I was there for 3 1/2 years. I left the company last month.

Ms. Ballard: And why did you (7).....?

Casey Cornwall: My husband has been (8)..... to Emoryville and I understand your company has an opening there, too.

Ms. Ballard: Yes, that's right, we do. But the (9)..... won't start until the middle of next month. Would that be a problem for you?

Carey Cornwall: No, not at all. My husband's new job doesn't begin for a few weeks, so we thought we would spend some time (10)..... to Emoryville and stop to see my parents.

Ms. Ballard: That sounds nice. So tell me, why are you interested in this particular position?

Carey Cornwall: I know that your company has a great (11)..... and a wonderful product. I have thought many times that I would like to be a part of it. When I heard about the opening in Emoryville, I jumped on the (12)..... .

Ms. Ballard: Well, I'm glad you did. Now, please tell me about type of salary are you looking for.

Read again the conversation and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Carey was a boss at *Computer Country*.
2. Carey knew how many computers were in her store.
3. Carey liked taking care of angry customers.
4. Carey's husband has a new job in a new city.
5. Carey would be able to start her new job next week.
6. Carey would like to work at Ms. Ballard's company.
7. Ms. Ballard's company isn't liked by many people.

Vocabulary

Match the words in column A to the best available answers in column B

A	B
1. resume	a. things that must be done
2. responsibilities	b. to be aware of or notice something
3. to oversee	c. an available job
4. to keep track of	d. to do something immediately
5. inventory	e. a summary of a person's work and education
6. to handle	f. how other people feel about something, the opinion of other people
7. to be transferred	g. to be moved from one place to another
8. an opening	h. a job
9. a position	i. to take care of, to deal with
10. reputation	j. to be the boss of, to make sure something is done, to supervise
11. to jump on something	k. the number of items a store has

2003. *The Job Interview*. <http://www.5minuteenglish.com/mar26.htm>

Reading

This is an example of a Job Application Letter. Read it and find the answer to the following questions.

1. What position does Mr. Donaldson apply for?
2. Where did he read the job advertisement?
3. What does he enclose to complete his application letter?

4. Why is he interested to the job?

5. What experiences does he have before he applied for the job?

John Donaldson
8 Sue Circle Smithtown, CA 08067
909-555-5555
john.donaldson@emailexample.com
March 18, 2013
George Gilhooley XYZ Company
87 Delaware Road
Hatfield, CA 08065

Dear Mr. Gilhooley,

I am writing to apply for the programmer position advertised in the *Times Union*. As requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, my certification, my resume and three references.

The opportunity presented in this listing is very interesting, and I believe that my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position. The key strengths that I possess for success in this position include:

- I have successfully designed, developed, and supported live use applications
- I strive for continued excellence
- I provide exceptional contributions to customer service for all customers

With a BS degree in Computer Programming, I have a full understanding of the full life cycle of a software development project. I also have experience in learning and excelling at new technologies as needed.

Please see my resume for additional information on my experience.

I can be reached anytime via email at john.donaldson@emailexample.com or my cell phone, 909-555-5555.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to speaking with you about this employment opportunity.

Sincerely,

John Donaldson



(Taken from: [Alison Doyle](#). About.com Guide.

<http://jobsearch.about.com/od/morejobletters/a/jobappletter.htm>)

Writing

Read the following **job advertisement** and then **write** your own application letter based on the advertisement.

Job Opportunity

Co. XYZ requires the services of a qualified young person to fill up the position of Manager Finance.

Qualification
CA finalist or MBA (finance) or ACCA from a recognized educational institution.

Experience
Five years post qualification experience in a similar position or in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Manager Finance in an organization of repute.

Age
Between 24 and 35 years with excellent health

Salary
An attractive salary package commensurate with qualification and experience will be offered to the selected candidate.

Interested candidate may send their hand written application along with a copy of CV, two passport size photographs and names and contact details of three referees by or before 24 April, 2013, to the following address:

**Manager HRD
PO Box 135
Karachi**

Expressions in Business letter

The following expressions are often used in business letter, including a job application letter. By using these standard expressions, you can give a professional tone to your English business letters.

- **The Start**

The start of any business letter begins by addressing the recipient of the letter.

Dear Personnel Director,

Dear Sir or Madam (use if you do not know who you are writing to)

Dear Dr, Mr, Mrs, Miss or Ms Smith (use if you know who you are writing to, and have a formal relationship with - VERY IMPORTANT use Ms for women unless asked to use Mrs or Miss)

Dear Frank (use if the person is a close business contact or friend)

Note: *If you are unsure how formal you should be, always choose a more formal form. Writing to a specific person is always preferred if at all possible.*

- **The Reference**

Begin by referencing a specific conversation or other contact means. If this is the first letter in a conversation, you can also provide the reason for writing.

With reference to your advertisement in the Times, your letter of 23 rd March,
your phone-call today,
Thank you for your letter of March 5th.

- **The Reason for Writing**

I am writing to...

- ... apply for
- ... inquire about
- ... apologize for
- ... confirm
- ... comment on

Examples:

I am writing to inquire about the position posted in The Daily Mail.

I am writing to confirm the shipment details on order # 2346.

I am writing to apologize for the difficulties you experienced last week at our branch.

Once you have introduced the reason for writing your business letter, move on to stating more specifically the purpose of your letter. Here are a number of possibilities:

- **Requesting**

Could you possibly?
I would be grateful if you could

- **Agreeing to Requests**

I would be delighted to

- **Giving Bad News**

Unfortunately
I am afraid that

Examples:

Could you possibly forward your job requirements?
I am afraid that I will be able to attend the conference next week.
I would be delighted to give you a tour of our facility this coming month.

- **Enclosing Documents**

I am enclosing
Please find enclosed
Enclosed you will find

- **Closing Remarks**

Thank you for your help, please contact us again if we can help in any way.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Are there any problems?

Do you have any questions?

- **Reference to Future Contact**

I look forward to
hearing from you soon.
meeting you next Tuesday.
seeing you next Thursday.

- **The Finish**

Yours faithfully, (If you do not know the name of the person you are writing to)

Yours sincerely, (If you know the name of the person you are writing to)

Best wishes,

Best regards, (If the person is a close business contact or friend)

10 History

Reading

- a) What comes to your mind when you hear the word 'Egypt'?
- b) Do you think Egypt is one of the greatest countries in the world?
- c) What do you know about the history of Egypt?

Discuss those questions with your classmates. Try to think and answer the questions.

Read the following article, and compare your answer with the information from the text.

Egypt is one of the most [fertile](#) areas of [Africa](#), and one of the most fertile of the countries around the [Mediterranean Sea](#). Because Egypt is so fertile, people came to live in Egypt earlier than in most places, probably around [40,000 years ago](#). At first there were not many people, but gradually Egypt became more crowded, so there was more need for a unified government. Egypt was firstly divided into two kingdoms; Upper Egypt (in the south) and Lower Egypt (in the north). Around [3000 BC](#), at the beginning of the [Bronze Age](#), the [king](#) of Upper Egypt conquered the king of Lower Egypt and made Egypt into one kingdom, called Egypt. People called the ruler of this new kingdom the [Pharaoh](#).

The Egypt's history was then divided into six different time periods. In the [Old Kingdom](#) (2686-2160 BC), the Egyptians built the [Pyramids](#) as tombs for their pharaohs. Then about 2200 BC there had been a change in the climate, and Egypt came apart into a bunch of smaller kingdoms. We call this the [First Intermediate Period](#) (2160-2040 BC). By 2040 BC, the pharaohs managed to pull Egypt back together again to form the [Middle Kingdom](#) (2040-1633 BC), but the Middle Kingdom pharaohs were never as powerful as the Old Kingdom pharaohs. Around [1800 BC](#), the Middle Kingdom pharaohs lost power again. This period was called the [Second Intermediate Period](#) (1786-1558 BC). During the Second Intermediate Period, some people from the north called the [Hyksos](#) invaded Egypt and ruled Lower Egypt for a while. At the end of the Bronze Age, there was a general crisis all around the Eastern Mediterranean and West Asia. The Egyptian government also collapsed, leading to the [Third Intermediate Period](#) ([1085](#)-525 BC). During the Third Intermediate Period, [East African kings](#) from south of Egypt in Nubia ruled most of Egypt.

Then in [525 BC](#), [Cambyses](#), the Persian King, conquered Egypt and made Egypt part of the [Persian Empire](#). The Egyptians did not like being part of the [Persian Empire](#), but they were not strong enough to break away. When [Alexander](#) conquered the Persian Empire in 332 BC, he also took over Egypt at the same time, and so Alexander's [Greek successors](#) ruled Egypt after that (332-30 BC). This time is also called the [Hellenistic](#). The Hellenistic was the time of [Cleopatra](#), who was a Greek woman and also [pharaoh](#) in Egypt. After Cleopatra died, the Romans conquered Egypt and it became part of the [Roman Empire](#) for hundreds of years (30 BC-700 [AD](#)). Finally about [660 AD](#),

invading [Umayyad](#) armies conquered Egypt and made Egypt part of the [Islamic Empire](#) which replaced the Roman Empire.

(Carr, Karen (PhD).
<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/egypt/history/history.htm>)

Answer these questions:

1. Why did people come and live in Egypt earlier than in most other places around 40,000 years ago?
2. Why did people in Egypt think that there was a need for a unified government in Egypt?
3. What are the names of two first kingdoms in Egypt?
4. When did the [king](#) of Upper Egypt conquer the king of Lower Egypt and made Egypt into one kingdom?
5. How many periods was the Egypt history divided?
6. What did the Egyptians build as the tombs for their pharaohs in the old Kingdom period?
7. Who is Cleopatra?

Listening



Read and listen to the dialogue.

- A : What comes to your mind when you hear the word 'Egypt'?
- B : hmmm... Egypt, it reminds me to Pyramid, mummy, Cleopatra, Mediterranean Sea....
- A : I'm interested to know more about Pyramid. [What does it look like?](#)
- B : It is a triangular building built as Egyptian tomb. It is in triangular shape.

- A : It sounds great! Why did the Ancient Egyptians build pyramids?
- B : They believed that if the pharaoh's body could be mummified after death the pharaoh would live forever. The tombs were designed to protect the buried Pharaoh's body and his belongings.
- A : Pharaoh??
- B : Yes, it's the name of an ancient Egyptian ruler. After all, the story of ancient Egypt has survived for thousands of years. Egypt was one of the greatest civilizations of the past. The monuments and tombs of their Pharaohs continue to stand intact today.
- A : Wow, I can't believe you know many things about Egypt! Have you ever been there?
- B : No, I haven't, but I'm interested learning about Egypt and its influence towards the world.
- A : Hmm... no wonder.

Let's practice the dialogue with your classmate!

Vocabulary

Now, match the words and phrases on the left with the meaning on the right

Words / phrases	Meaning
Ancient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sacred building used for religious purposes • a building or room used for burial • a famous Egyptian queen • a dead body which has been preserved or dried out • the sea lying directly to the north of Egypt • an ancient Egyptian ruler • Relating to times long ago; very old • The short of "Before Christ" • A triangular building built as Egyptian tomb
B.C	
Pyramid	
Mummy	
Pharaoh	
Temple	
Tomb	
Mediterranean Sea	
Cleopatra	

Look at the pictures of the historical buildings below, and then match those pictures with the information provided.



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.

1. **The Great Wall, China.** It was built mainly to protect the **Chinese** Empire from northern invaders. The first sections were built in the Seventh Century BC when **China** was still divided into many small states. The construction of the **Great Wall** continued until the beginning of the Qing Dynasty (1644).
2. **Borobudur temple, Indonesia.** The magnificent Borobudur temple is the world's biggest Buddhist monument, an ancient site widely considered to be one of the world's seven wonders. Built in the 9th century during the reign of the Syailendra dynasty, the temple's design in Gupta architecture reflects India's influence on the region, yet there are enough indigenous scenes and elements incorporated to make Borobudur uniquely Indonesian. Located on the island of Java, the temple sits majestically on a hilltop overlooking lush green fields and distant hills.

3. **The White House, Washington.** Irish architect James Hoban was the man behind the design of the White House. In 1792 Hoban submitted a plan for the presidential mansion and subsequently got the commission to build the White House. Construction began in 1793 through to completion in 1801. The mansion, which has been home to every US leader since the country's second president John Adams, is made from white-painted Aquia sandstone.
4. **The Leaning Tower of Pisa.** The tower is one of the most remarkable architectural structures in Europe. Building work on the tower began in 1173 and went on for over a whopping 300 years. There has been much controversy surrounding the true identity of the architect behind the tower – the design originally attributed to artist Bonnano Pisano but studies have also implicated architect Diotisalvi.
5. **Taj Mahal, India.** Recognised as 'the jewel of Muslim art in India', the Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Often mistaken as a palace, this famous landmark was actually built as a tomb for the Emperor's wife after she died giving birth to their 14th child. The Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture – an amalgamation of Persian, Turkish and Indian styles. Construction on the mausoleum began in 1632 and was completed in 1648. The surrounding buildings and gardens took a further five years to finish.
6. **Colosseum, Rome.** This elliptical amphitheatre in the centre of Rome is considered as one of the greatest architectural feats achieved by the Ancient Romans. The stadium was capable of seating 50,000 spectators and used mainly for gladiatorial games. Built from concrete and stone, construction began on the Colosseum around 72AD and finished in 80AD.

<http://www.creativeblog.com/architecture/famous-buildings-around-world-10121105>

Grammar Focus

Simple Past Tense

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

To form the affirmative form we have to make a distinction between regular and irregular verbs:

Regular verbs:

Add **-ed** to the infinitive but:

- ending in e - add **d** only

like → liked

- vowel + y - add **ed**

play → played

- consonant + y - **i** and add **ed**

cry → cried

Irregular verbs:

an irregular verb does not follow the usual pattern of grammar, such as the past tense "went" of the verb "go".

come	came	do
	did	
eat	ate	drink
	drank	
see	saw	have
	had	
go	went	teach
	taught	

In the negative and interrogative forms we use the auxiliary **did**

in the Simple Past Tense, both for regular and irregular verbs:

+ People came to live in Egypt.

Regular Verbs:

- People did not come to live in Egypt - conquer : conquered

? Did people come to live in Egypt- call : called

- rule : ruled

+ The Romans conquered Egypt- invade : invaded

- The Romans did not conquer Egypt

Irregular Verbs:

? Did the Romans conquer Egypt- come : came

- become : became

- make : made

- learn : learnt

The structure for **positive** sentences in the past simple tense is:

subject + main verb

Past

The structure for **negative** sentences in the past simple tense is:

subject + auxiliary verb + not + main verb

did

base

The structure for **question** sentences in the past simple tense is:

auxiliary verb + subject + main verb

did

base

Exercise: Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, affirmative or negative.

1. It was raining, so I *took* an umbrella with me. (take).
2. The test was difficult. I *didn't pass* the test. (pass)
3. I knew Harold was tired, so him. (disturb).
4. She was very sleepy, so she to bed early. (go).
5. Mary wasn't thirsty, so she (drink).
6. John was absent yesterday because he an accident. (have).
7. He invited many people but only few people (come).
8. The car wasn't very expensive. It very much. (cost)
9. I was very busy, so I to phone you. (forget).
10. Susan made a cake yesterday but I was fasting, so it. (eat).
11. John went to Bali last month. He me a souvenir. (buy).
12. Cynthia had a toothache, so she the movie. (enjoy).

Speaking

a. This conversation is in past tense. Complete it with the choices on the right side, and practice to ask and answer questions.

Student A : What did you do during your vacation? a. yes, I had a great time

Student B : b. I visited some historic places.

Student A :? c. I went to Egypt

Student B : I got there by plane. d. Really? How did you get there?

Student A : Did you have fun in Egypt? e. How long did you stay there?

Student B :

Student A : What did you do during staying there?

Student B :

Student A :?

Student B : I stayed there for 2 weeks

b. Discuss the following questions with your classmate.

Are there any historical places or buildings in your hometown?

What are the names of those historical places or buildings?

Do you know when they were built?

Have you ever visited the historical places or buildings in other regions or countries?

Writing

Write a paragraph that tells your experience visiting a historical place. Tell where it is, how it is, and what you did there. You can use the following verbs in your paragraph:

- Went (go)

- Spent (spend)
- Visited (visit)
- took a ship / plane (take)
- Stayed (stay)
- Saw (see)
- Enjoy (enjoyed)

Reading

One of the historical places in Gorontalo is Otanaha Fortress. Read the following passage to know more about the history of that place, and answer the questions that follow!

Otanaha Fortress

Otanaha Fortress is one of the tourism sites in [Gorontalo province](#), Indonesia. It was built in 1522 by King Ilato from Gorontalo Kingdom and [Portuguese](#) sailors to strengthen the area security



and defence. This fort is located in Dembe Hill and was made from mixture of [sand](#), [calcium](#), and eggs of [Maleo birds](#). To reach the top of this fort, there are 348 steps, which are separated into four stopovers: 52 steps from base to the first stopover, 83 steps from the first to the second stopover, 53 steps from the second to the third stopover, and 89 steps from the third to the fourth [stopover](#). From the last stopover, there are another 71 steps to reach the fort. From the top of this fortress, there are panoramic view of [Limbotto Lake](#) and some parts of Gorontalo region.

According to history, in 15th century, the Portuguese sailor stopped in Kota Barat, Gorontalo because of the bad weather, [pirate](#)

[threat](#), and lack of foods. They offered the king of Gorontalo to build three fortresses on the top of Dembe Hill to protect the area. The Ilatto King had two daughters name Ndobha and Tiliaya, and one son called Naha. However, after the construction of those fortresses, the Gorontalo princesses found out that Portuguese misused the kingdom's kindness as device to drive away their pirates' enemy. Then, the Gorontalo people turned back to dislodge Portuguese out of their kingdom.

When Naha replaced his father and became the King of Gorontalo, there was a war from Hemuto, the leader of [trans-migrants](#) in north region. In 1585, he accidentally found Otanaha fortress and used it as shelter of his wife, Ohihiya, and their two sons Paha (Pahu) and Limonu. During the war, Naha and Paha were killed by Hemuto. Then, Limonu made a [revenge](#) and killed Hemuto.

The name of three fortresses used during the war was given based on Naha family. The first fort name, Otanaha, was from "Ota" means fort and "Naha" was the person who found the fort. The second fortress was named Otahiya, from the word "Hiya", acronym of Ohihiya (Naha's wife). The third fort named Uwole which means Pahu's (Naha's son) fortress.

(Taken from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otanaha_Fortress)

Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. Where is the Otanaha fortress located?
2. When was it built?
3. Who built the fortress?
4. What was it made from?
5. Why was the fortress built? What was it for?
6. Why was it named Otanaha?
7. Do you know another historical place in your region? Tell it briefly and in your own words!

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Otanaha fortress is located in Dembe Valley.
2. The view of Limboto Lake can be seen from the top of Otanaha fortress.
3. The King, Ilato, had two daughters named Ndoaba and Tiliaya.
4. The King's had one son named Narra.
5. Paha (Pahu) and Limonu were the king Ilato's grandchildren.

11 Health

A. HEALTHY LIFE

Speaking

a) Work in pairs. Read and listen to the dialogues.

Alice : Oh dear. My weight has gone up again. I wish I could lose weight.

Peter : You shouldn't eat so much. What do you do every day?

Alice : I sit at the desk all day at the office and I spend a lot of time sitting in front of the television or the computer at home.

Peter : Well, if you want to lose weight should go on diet and change your habit.

Alice : What should I eat?

Peter : Have some vegetables or some fruit in every meal. Drink a lot of water.

Alice : What shouldn't I eat?

Peter : Don't eat fried food very often. It's good idea to eat snacks, but don't eat a lot of sugar.

Alice : What else?

Peter : Do some exercise every day. Exercise burns off the calories and makes you fit. So come on, get up and ride your bike, swim, run, go for walks.

Language in action: Giving advice

Ways to say it

1. A : I often get sleepy in class.
B : You should have enough sleep, so you shouldn't go to bed late.
2. A : What should I do to get fit?
B : You should eat healthy food, do some exercise, and you shouldn't smoke.
3. A : I sometimes have problems in my stomach.
B : You shouldn't eat too much and you shouldn't eat spicy or sour food. You should wash your hand before you eat.

b) Pair up and practice

- ***Work in pair and talk about healthy life. Student A complains about his/her health. Student B gives some advice.***

A I am getting fat. What should I do?

B You should.....and you shouldn't
.....

A I am not so fit lately. I think I work too much.

B You shouldn'tand you should.....

A I also have headache.

B. You should.....and you shouldn't.
.....

A Ok, thank you for your advice.

B. FOOD AND HEALTHY DIET

Reading

Food is material that comes from animals or plants, eaten by living things to provide energy and nutrition. Food contains the nutrition that people need to be healthy. People need to eat protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals to be healthy. Liquids used for energy and nutrition are often called "drinks".

Food for humans is mostly made through farming or gardening, and includes animal and vegetable sources. Some people refuse to eat food from animal origin, like meat, eggs and products with milk in them. Not eating meat is called vegetarianism. Not eating or using any animal products is called veganism.

Basic foods consumed by humans	
Plant source	Animal source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fruit</u> • <u>Vegetables</u> • <u>Grains</u> • <u>Seeds</u> • <u>Legumes</u> (Beans, peas, etc.) • <u>Herbs</u> • <u>Spices</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>meat</u> • <u>eggs</u> • <u>Dairy products</u> (milk, cheese, butter, etc)

A **healthy diet** or **balanced diet** is a diet (what you eat) that contains the right amounts of all the food substances. It includes fruit, vegetables, grains, dairy products, and protein. It does not include too much or too little of any kind of food.

(Source: <http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food>)

Exercise:

Answer the questions based on the above text.

1. What are the sources of food?
2. Why do we eat food?
3. What do people need to eat to keep healthy?
4. What is vegetarianism and what is veganism?
5. What is a healthy diet?

Writing

a) Write notes in answer to these questions.

- a. How many meals do you eat every day?
- b. What food do you often eat? What don't you eat?
- c. How much water do you drink a day?
- d. What do you do to keep fit?

b) Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions and note down your partner's answer.

c) Write a paragraph about your partner. Use the note to guide you. Look at the example below.

Harris eats three meals a day. He eats a lot of salad and vegetables, but not much meat. He hates carrots. He doesn't eat a lot of snacks but he sometimes has some chocolate. He drinks two litres of water a day. He doesn't smoke. Keeping fit is very important for Harris. He plays basketball once a week. He also swims and goes for walks at the weekend.

Listening



a) Listen to the dialogue.

Mr. Simmonds : I've had a pain in my chest for the last few weeks, doctor. It's been so bad lately that I've been off work since Monday.

Doctor : I see. Let me check your chest first. Tell me, are you a heavy smoker?

Mr. Simmonds : I smoke about two packs of cigarettes a day.

Doctor : And how long have you been a smoker?

Mr. Simmonds : Since I was about eighteen, I suppose.

Doctor : I'll have to take an X-ray of your chest, Mr. Simmonds. I hope it isn't anything serious, but you are aware of the dangers of smoking, I'm sure.

Mr. Simmonds : Well, yes, but I've been smoking for twenty years and I've never had any trouble.

b) Read the dialogues again quickly and then practice these questions and their answers.

a. When did Mr. Simmonds first get a pain in the chest?

.....

b. How long has he been away from work?

.....

c. When did Mr. Simmonds start smoking?

.....

d. How long has he been smoking?

.....

e. About what age is Mr. Simmonds?






.....






Vocabulary

a. Food and drinks.

Label the pictures. Use the words provided. Then, listen, check and repeat.

avocado carrots eggs meat fruit bread
paprika kiwi noodles rice onion cheese

				
1 <i>onion</i>	2	3	4	5

				
7	9	10.....	11	12

(Picture source: <https://www.google.com>)

Grammar Focus

1. Should/shouldn't

a) Look at the examples and read the rule.

When you eat, you **should** wash your hands.

You **shouldn't** go to bed late if you want to get up early.

Rule: We use *should* or *shouldn't* to say 'it's a good idea' or 'it isn't a good idea'.

Positive	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I/you/we/they/he/she/it should go	I/you/we/they/he/she/it should not (shouldn't) go	Should I/you /we/they/he/she /it go?	Yes, I/you/we/they /he/ she/it should. No. I/you/we/they /he/she/it shouldn't.

b) Complete the dialogues. Use should or shouldn't and the verb provided.

go take watch see do

1. Steve : I have influenza.

Bruce : You *should take* medicine and see the doctor.

2. Armand : I often get up late.
Mona : Youto bed early.
3. Alex : My eyes really hurt.I the doctor?
Alice : No, but you television so much.
4. Oscar : I think I gain weight.
Gerald : I think you.....on diet and some exercise.

2. Present perfect continuous (have been/has been verb-ing.....for)

a) Look at the examples and read the rule.

*I **have teaching** for twenty years.*

*He **has been smoking** since he was twenty years old.*

Rule:

- We use *the present perfect continuous* for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped.
 - You're out of breath. Have you been running?
 - Paul is tired. He has been working very hard.
- You can use *the present perfect continuous* for activity still happening especially with how long, for... and since.....or has just stopped.
 - It has been raining for two hours.
 - How long have you been learning English?
 - George hasn't been feeling well recently.
 - How long has he been a pilot? He's been a pilot since 2003.

Exercise:

Put the verb into present perfect continuous.

1. Maria *has been learning* (learn) English for two years.
2. Hello, Tom. I(look) for you all morning.
Where have you been?
3. We always go to Bali for our holidays. We(go)
there for years.
4. Sarah is teaching English in that school. She (be)
a teacher for 11 years.
5. I (think) about what you said and I've decided
to take your advice.

12 Sports

Reading



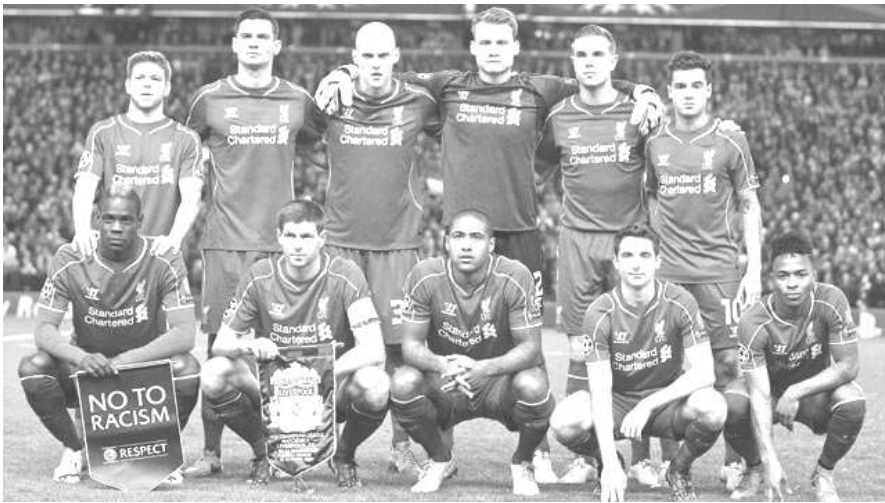
Read and Listen

- a) *How many Olympic sports do you know? What are your favourite Olympic sports?*
- b) *Before reading intensively, you should understand the meaning of the words in column A. Match them with their meaning provided in column B.*

Column A	Column B
1. opponent	a. interchange, take turn
2. kick	b. happen, take place
3. resolve	c. interruption, pause, rest
4. alternate	d. rival, person or team to compete with
5. occur	e. come to resolution
6. break	f. hit or strike with foot
7. advance	g. take out, eliminate
8. circumference	h. animal skin
9. eject	i. round, sphere, in circle
10. leather	j. move forward

FOOTBALL

Football is a sport played between two teams. Each team has 11 players on the field. One of these players is the goalkeeper, and the other ten are known as "outfield players." The game is played by kicking a ball into the opponent's goal. A match has 90 minutes play, with a break of 15 minutes in the middle.



Liverpool Football Club, one of the teams in English Premier League.

(Picture source: <http://www.worldfootball.net/teams/liverpool-fc/2015/2/>)

The game is played on a grassy field usually 110 m by 70 m. Centered on each end line is a goal, 7.3 m wide by 2.4 m high, backed with netting. Overtime is played in case of a tie, and if no further scoring occurs, the match may be resolved with a series of alternating penalty kicks.

The object of the game is to advance an inflated leather ball—about 71 cm in circumference—into the opponents' goal. The ball is kicked (often dribbled with short kicks) or advanced with other parts of the body, but only the goalkeeper may use the hands. Each goal

counts one point. Penalties are various types of free kicks, depending on the violation; a player may be ejected (without replacement) for a deliberate foul.

c) Answer the questions

1. How many players are there in each football team?
2. How is the game played?
3. How long is the game played?
4. How wide is the football field?
5. How wide is the goal?

Vocabulary

Sports and games

Write the words under the pictures.

softball basketball tennis football volleyball
 boxing badminton hockey



1. football 2. 3. 4.



5..... 6. 7. 8.

(Picture source: <https://www.google.com>)

Speaking

a) What sport do you play?

Read the table below and then pair up to make a conversation.

Name of the sport	Contact	Team members	Category	Equipment	Place
Tennis	No Contact	Single or double	Racket sport	Tennis ball, tennis racket	Court
Badminton	No Contact	Single or double	Racket sport	Shuttlecock, badminton racket	Court
Basketball	Contact	5 players	Team sport, ball sport	Basketball, basket	Court
Boxing	Contact	Individual	Combat sport	Gloves, shorts	Boxing ring
Volleyball	No Contact	6 players	Ball sport	Volleyball	Court
Football	Contact	11 players	Team sport, ball sport	Football, football shoes	Football field
Hockey	Contact	11 players	Team sport	Ball, hockey stick	Hockey field
Swimming	No Contact	Individual	Water sport	Swimsuit, swim-cap, goggles	Swimming pool
Table tennis	No Contact	Single or Double	Racket sport	Ball, racket (bat)	Table

b) Use the information above to complete the dialogue. For example:

Amir : What sport do you play?

Kamal : I play Tennis.

Amir : How many people play in a team?

Kamal : Single or double
 Amir : Do players make a contact?
 Kamal : No. They make no contact.
 Amir : What kind of sport is it?
 Kamal : Racket sport.
 Amir : What is the equipment?
 Kamal : Tennis balls and a racket.
 Amir : Where do you play it?
 Kamal : In a court.
 Amir : How often do you play it?
 Kamal : Every week.

c) Work in pair. Choose your favorite sport and answer your partner's question

A : What sport do you play?
 B : I play

A : How many people play in a team?
 B :

A : Do players make a contact?
 B :

A : What kind of sport is it?
 B :

A : What is the equipment?
 B :

A : Where do you play it?
 B :

A : How often do you play it?
 B :

d) Look at Daniel's sport schedule and read the dialogue.

Days	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Sports		football		Swimming		badminton	

- Alan** : Do you play football? **Daniel** : I play badminton.
Daniel : Yes, I do. **Alan** : On what day?
Alan : Do you play football every day? **Daniel** : On Fridays.
Alan : Can I play badminton with you?
Daniel : No. I play every Monday.
Alan : What do you do on Wednesdays? **Daniel** : Yes, of course. Play with me this Friday.
Daniel : I go swimming on Wednesdays. **Alan** : All right. See you on Friday.
Alan : What else do you play? **Daniel** : OK. I'll wait for you in the court.

e) Write your own schedule and make a conversation as example above.

Days	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Sports							

- A** : Do you.....?
B : Yes, I do.
A : Do you play..... every day?
B : No. I play.....
A : What do you do on Mondays?
B : I on Mondays.
A : What else do you play? **B** : I play
A : On what day? **B** : On
A : Can I with you?
B : Yes, of course. with me this
A : All right. See you on
B : OK. I'll wait for you in the

Listening



a) Listen to the dialogue.

Mr. Spencer, the manager, is interviewing Frank Parry, who has applied for a job in the company.

Mr. Spencer : Well, thank you, Mr. Parry, for all your information. Just one more question.

Frank Parry : Yes, sir?

Mr. Spencer : Do you play sports or games?

Frank Parry : I used to play football regularly when I was at university. And I used to do athletics in the summer.

Mr. Spencer : And what athletics did you play?

Frank Parry : I was a runner—a long distance runner.

Mr. Spencer : And now?

Frank Parry : No. I'm afraid I haven't had time since I got married.

Mr. Spencer : Well, thank you again for coming to see us. But just remember that we like people who join the company to play in the company sports teams.

Frank Parry : Certainly, sir.

b) Read the dialogues again quickly and then practice these questions and their answers.

1. What sports did Frank Parry use to play?
2. Where did he play them?
3. Why doesn't he play anymore?
4. What do the company like the people in the company to do?

Writing

a) Write notes to answer these questions:

1. What sport do you play?
2. How many people play in a team?
3. What kind of sport is it?
4. Where do you play it?
5. What is the equipment?
6. How often do you play it?

b) Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions and note down your partner's answers.

c) Write a paragraph about your partner. Use your notes to guide you. Here is an example.

James plays badminton. There are one or two players in a team. It's a racket sport and he plays it in a badminton court. The equipment includes shuttlecocks, racket, and a net. He plays it every Sunday.

Present Continuous Tense and Present Simple

a) Look at the examples and read the rule.

Present Continuous	Present Simple
The water is boiling.	Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
What language are they speaking?	Do you speak English?
It isn't raining now.	It doesn't rain very much in summer.
What are you doing?	What do you usually do at weekends?
Maria is learning to swim.	Most people learn to swim when they are children.
Rule: Use the continuous for something that is happening at or	Rule: Use the simple for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

Present Continuous	Present Simple
around the time of speaking.	
I'm living with my friends until I find a flat.	My parents live in London.
You are working hard today.	John isn't lazy. He works very hard most of the time.
Rule: Use the continuous for temporary situations :	Rule: Use the simple for a permanent situation:

b) Exercise

1. Correct the verbs that are wrong.

- a. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
.....Right.....
- b. The water boils. Can you turn it off?Wrong: is boiling.....
- c. Look! The man tries to open the door of your car.
.....
- d. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?
.....
- e. The moon goes round the earth.
.....
- f. I must go now. It gets late.
.....
- g. I usually go to work by car.
.....

h. Hurry up! It I time to leave. OK, I come.

.....

2. Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present tense.

a. Let's go out. It *isn't raining* (not/rain) now.

b. Julia *speaks* (speak) four languages.

c. Hurry up! Everybody(wait) for you.

d.(you/listen) to the radio? No, you can turn it off.

e.(you/listen) to the radio every day?
No, just occasionally.

f. The River Nile(flow) into the Mediterranean.

g. Look at the river. It(flow) very fast today—much faster than usual.

h. Ron is a good swimmer. He(swim) in the pool now. He(always/swim) in Lahilote swimming pool.

i. Can we stop swimming soon? I(start) to feel tired.

j. 'Can you swim?' 'I.....(learn) to swim. My father(teach) me'

k. My parents.....(live) in Bristol.
Where.....(your parents/live)?

- l. Sonia(look) for a place to live. She
.....(stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
- m. 'What(you father/do)?' 'He is an architect
but he (not/work) at the moment.

3. Change the verbs into present continuous tense.

- a. John swims in the pool. (now). *John is swimming in the pool now.*
- b. Mary goes to the swimming pool every day. (now). She
.....
- c. Johan likes to swim. He swims in the butterfly style. (at the moment)
- d. Karen and Paula play volley ball in campus court. (at the moment)
- e. Lionel dribbles the ball. (at present)
.....
- f. They don't kick the ball into the field.
(now).....
- g. Gilang doesn't wear boxing gloves. (at the moment).....
- h. Do you bring some shuttlecocks and a racquet?
(now).....
- i. Does Peter pass the ball over the net? (at present).....

- j. What do you wear in swimming pool?
(now).....
- k. Who plays football in the campus field? (at
present).....
- l. Where do they take the ball? (now)
.....
- m. How well does she swim? (at the
moment).....
- n. Martin doesn't score any point in tennis.
(now).....
- o. The sportsmen don't smoke. (at the
moment).....
- p. The athlete runs for 10 km. (at
present).....
- q. The boys fight in the boxing ring.
(now).....

Used to (do)

a) Look at the examples and read the rule.

Dennis stopped smoking two years ago. He doesn't smoke any more.

*But he **used to smoke**. He **used to smoke** 40 cigarettes a day.*

*'He **used to smoke**'= he smoked regularly for some time in the past, but he doesn't smoke now.*

Rule:

1. “Something **used to** happen”= something happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.

- I **used to play** tennis a lot but I don’t play very often now.
- ‘Do you go to the cinema very often?’ ‘Not now, but I **used to.**’ (=I used to go...)

2. We also use **used to...** for something that was true but is not true anymore.

- This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to be** a cinema.
- I **used to think** that he was unfriendly but now I realize he’s a very nice person.
- Janet **used to have** very long hair when she was a child.

Positive	Negative	Questions
I/you/we/they/he/she/it used to do it.	I/you/we/they/he/she/it didn’t use to do it.	Did I/you/we/they/he/she/it use to do it?

b) Complete the sentences with used to+ a suitable verb.

1. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He **used to smoke** 40 cigarettes a day.
2. Liza car, but last year she sold it and bought a motorcycle.
3. When I was younger I.....badminton, but now I only go for walks every weekend.
4. He a lot of trophies in tennis championship. He is retired now.
5. In badminton, each game is played to 21 points, but in the past itto 15 points.

6. She never any sports, but now she likes to watch football on TV.
7. She.....blond hair, now she has black hair.
8. We to school together, but now we are in different universities.

The complete lyric of IN YOUR HANDS (Song for my Teacher) by Ronno

Teacher, I wrote this song for you
To thank you for every smile
I know you had a lot to do
I'm glad that you paused awhile

You took time to listen, and to hear
To laugh, and just be there
I heard that lesson loud and clear:
I mattered to you – you cared

CHORUS:

`cause

WHEN YOU REACH OUT, AND YOU TOUCH ME WITH YOUR HEART
THEN YOU HOLD WHAT I'M BECOMING IN YOUR HANDS
AND THOUGH YOU'RE WITH ME JUST AWHILE
TODAY YOU HOLD TOMORROW'S SMILE
IN YOUR HANDS ... IN YOUR HANDS ... IN YOUR HANDS

Teacher, I wrote this song for you:
Melody, words and rhyme
Lessons you taught me yesterday
Have disappeared into time

But, teacher, I never will forget
A look you gave to me
I saw reflected in your eyes
The somebody I could be

CHORUS(twice)©SongSupport Ron Hiller (RONNO) / Judy Millar

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