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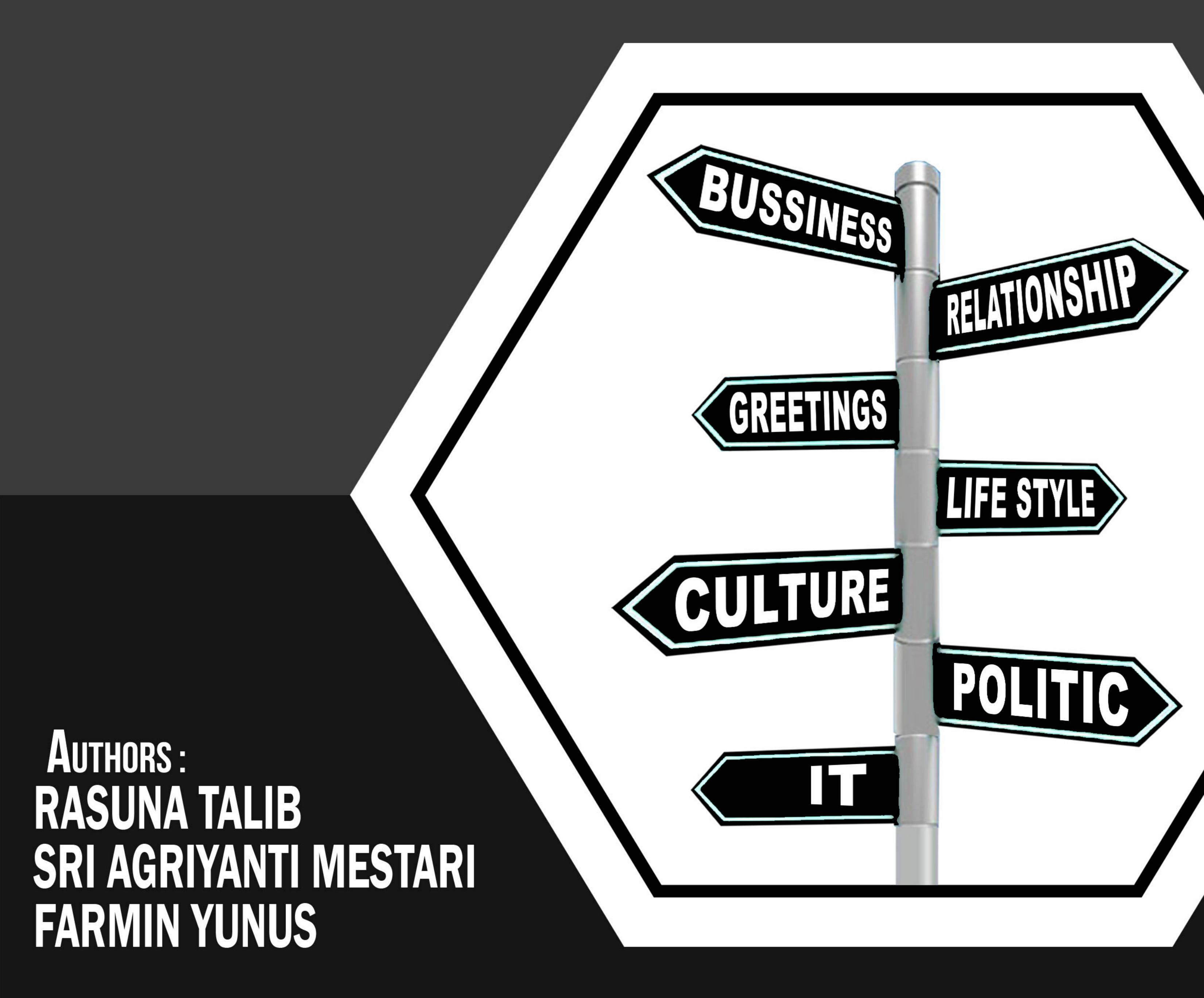


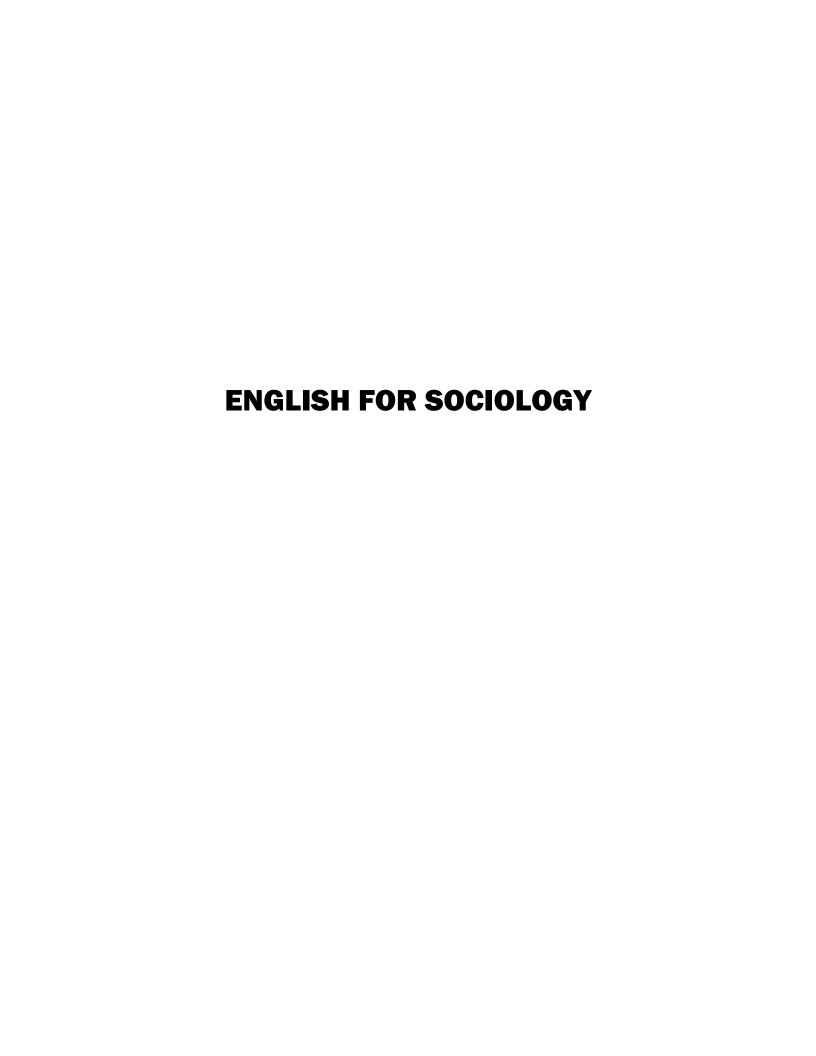
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ENGLISH FOR SOCIOLOGY





7

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ENGLISH FOR SOCIOLOGY

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PREFACE

nglish course is one of the compulsory subjects in the curriculum of Sociology Department, Faculty of Social Science, the State University of Gorontalo. It is designed to provide the first semester students of Sociology Department. It will enhance the competence of participant in getting both knowledge and skill of the language. Topics will include skills in listening, speaking, reading, and writing and to develop language components in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

The objectives of the courses are (1) to enable students to enhance listening skills needed to understand basic core of topics and communicative functions in English: (2) to enable students to enhance speaking skills concerning to express ideas and feeling in certain topics and communicative functions in English; (3) to enable students to enhance reading skills concerning to get meaning of reading text through scanning, skimming, vocabulary in context, implicit and explicit meaning, inferences, writer's purpose; (4) to enable students to enhance writing skills for a range of functional writing task, pertaining writing English words, simple sentences, short or simple paragraphs.

As the result of grant research, the organization of the course book "English for Sociology" is organized in topics and subtopics which are separated into 7 units and each unit is divided 2 lessons (Lesson A and Lesson B). Lesson A consists of sections listening, speaking, vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation, and lesson B consists of section reading and writing, vocabulary, grammar. The listening materials are provided in monolog text. The provided topics include Greetings and Introducion, Life Styles, Different Culture, Modern Life, Business and Politics.

The course book is expected that the book will facilitate students to obtain the expected learning objective. Meanwhile, some suggestion and improvement are still needed in order to fulfill the perfect course book.

Gorontalo, September 2018 Rasuna Talib

MAP OF THE BOOK

Unit	Page	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing	Vocabulary	Grammar	Pronunciation
UNIT 1 Introduction - Greetings	1-13	Listening to the dialogue about introducing oneself and others to get for information	Performing the way to introduce yourself Performing the way to introduce others	- Reading to find specific information	Interviewing someone's identity in written Writing a simple paragraph	Words and expressions of introduction	- The use of auxiliary verb (to be) such as affirmative, negative, and interrogative sentences Yes/No questions and short answer with be	- Stress on one syllable in a word
UNIT 2 Relationship	14 -20	- Listening to the dialogue about relationship	Reporting orally about the information of family tree.	Reading aloud Reading to find specific information of kinship system in Gorontalo	- Writing simple paragraph of family tree	Completing some words related to the family	Singular and plural noun The using of "used to"	- The blending with does
UNIT 3 Life style	21-31	Completing the dialogue of someone's activity Listening to the dialog of someone's activity	- Discussing the people life style	- Reading to find specific information	- Writing simple paragraph of life stle	Classifying the words and phrases based on the context Identifying the meaning of words Identifying the definition of words and phrases	- Simple present - Wh-questions with do	- Linking sound
UNIT 4 Culture	32-38	Listening to fill gaps of monologue text	 Giving information about traditional food Interviewing someone's traditional food. 	Reading to find specific information about Polahi passage.	- Writing a simple paragraph of custom	- Completing words in sentences based on the context	Use of preferto Modal of obligation	- Pronounce the sound/ʃ/ and /tʃ/
UNIT 5 Modern Life	39-47	Listening and completing to the dialogue based on the topic	- Reporting orally of modern technology	- Reading to find specific information	- Writing a simple paragraph	- Identifying word families	- Use of future perfect and progressive tenses	- Linking sound

			Asking for information about the dialogue		Rearranging jumble sentences into good text		- Can be able	
UNIT 6 Business	48-57	- Listening to the dialogue about price	- Reporting orally about the information of dialogue text	- Reading to find specific information	 Writing a short paragraph Writing a brochure of offering and promoting business 	- Matching the words (antonym and synonym)	- Comparison with adjective	- Pronounce plural noun
UNIT 7 Politics	58-65	- Listening and completing to the dialogue about Election	- Asking for information about agreement and disagreement	Reading to get the topic of the text Reading to find the specific information to understand the text	Filling in the gap Rearranging jumble words into a good sentence	Identifying the meaning of words Identifying parts of speech	Functional language (agreement and disagreement) Asking and giving opinions	- Pronounce one syllable or more

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INTRODUCTION-GREETINGS

Course Learning Outcomes:

The students are able to:

Listening

- Respond the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the models to introduce self and others.

Speaking

- Express the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the models to introduce oneself and others

Reading

 Respond the meaning of simple monologue texts in written that related to the topic of introduction oneself and others

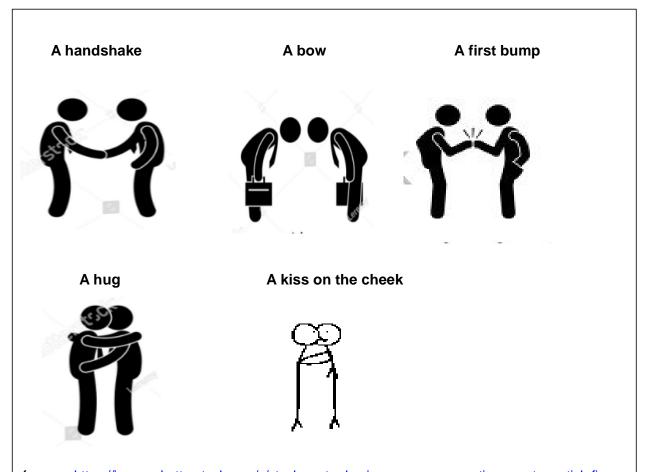
Writing

- Express the meaning of simple monologue text in written about the models to introduce others

Language Focus

- Identify some expressions related to the topic (Vocabularies)
- Use auxiliary verbs (to be) in sentences, both in present and past tense forms (Grammar)
- Pronounce the ways to stress on one syllable in a word and the contraction in sentences (Pronunciation)

GETTING STARTED



 $(source: \underline{https://image.shutterstock.com/z/stock-vector-business-manner-greetings-gesture-stick-figure-pictogram-icon-179559716.jpg}$

Observe the stick figures above and answer the questions using your own opinions

- a. What kinds of gestures are used as greeting in the above figures?
- b. Identify which country do people greet each other with (a fist bump, a hug, a bow, a kiss on the cheek)?
- c. What are the ways to greet people?

LESSON A

Listening

Introducing yourself

Practice 1: Listen and practice the conversation below.

1) Firman : Good morning, Miss Syifa

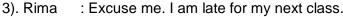
Syifa : Good Morning Firman. How are you?

Firman: I'm fine, thank you. And you?

: I am fine too. Syifa

2) Fahmi: Hi, Rini. How are you doing? Rini : Pretty good. How about you?

Fahmi: Oh, I am OK



Bye, Fadli. See you later

Fadli

: Excuse me. I am late for my next class.

: So long

4) Farmin: Hello, Anty. How are you?.

: Oh, hello Farmin. How are you getting along? Anty

Farmin: Pretty well, thanks.

: Farmin, this is my friend, Titin Kurniawan Anty

Farmin: How do you do? Miss. Kurniawan.

It is pleasure to meet you.









Listen to the conversations again. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

T F

- 1. Syifa is greeting with Firman
- 2. The expression **how do you do** shows that everybody is familiar each other
- 3. Titin Kurniawan is Anty's friend
- 4. Fadli cannot join the class because he is late
- 5. Fahmi and Rini have met before

Note:

- 1. Conversation 1 and 4 are formal and conversation 2 and 3 are informal
- The expression How do you do? Is used only when meeting someone for the first time in a formal situation;
- 3. When you are introduced to someone, you do not usually say "How are you?" or "How are you doing?" These and similar expressions are used when greeting someone you already know. Young people, however, do sometimes use these expressions in a formal situation.

Other greetings:

HelloHow are you?Good byeGood morningHow are you doing?So long

Good afternoon See you later Good evening

SPELLING NAMES

Listen and Practice

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

a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,I,j,k,I,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z

Practice 2: Work in pairs. Practice the conversation below

Teacher: Hello! I am Rahmatia Hakim. I am a teacher. What's your name?

Student : My name is Mohamad Fikri. But please call me Mat.

Teacher: Nice to meet you, Mat

You can call me Tia.

Student : Sorry, what's your last name again?

Teacher: Hakim.

Student: How do you spell your last name?

Teacher : H-A-K-I-M Student : Thank you

Practice 3: Work in pairs. You may be asked to act out the dialog in front of teacher.

Model:

1. What is your name?

- 2. Where are you from?
- 3. What is your date of birth?
- 4. What are your brother's and sister's names?
- 5. What languages do you speak?

CONVERSATION: Saying goodbye

Listen and practice.

A: Goodbye. See you tomorrow.

B: See you. Take it easy.

A: Bye! See you later!

B: Yeah, bye!

A: Goodbye.

B: Bye-bye. See you on Wednesday.

A: Goodbye. Have a nice evening.

B: Thanks. You, too!.

Days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Language Focus Vocabulary

Practice 4: Complete the chart based on these following expression. Which one are "hello" and which one are "goodbye"?

1	اماله	Cood Byo
F	Pretty good	Pretty well
5	So long	So long
5	See you	The pleasure is mine
E	Зуе	I am fine
E	Excuse me	Get along
ŀ	How are you?	Have a nice dream
(Good morning	Hello

Hello	Good Bye
Good morning	Bye

Grammar

Forms of Using To Be

The form of using to be for the simple present tense and past tense can be seen in the following chart.

Chart 1. Affirmative form

Number	Tenses form of be					
	Simp	le Present Tense	Past tense			
	Subject + be		Subject + be			
	1	am	1	was		
Singular	You	are	You	were		
	He/she/ it	is	He/she/ it	was		
	The boy, a cow	is	The boy, a cov	v was		
	A rose	is	A rose	was		
	Mary	is	Mary	was		
	It	is	It	was		
Plural	We		We			
	You	are	You	were		
	They		They			
	Girls		Girls			
	The cats	are	The cats	were		
	Roses		Roses			

Chart 2. Negative form

Number	Tenses form of be						
	Simple	e Present Tense		Past tens	е		
	Sub	ject + be + not	Subject + I	be + not			
	1	am not	1	was	not		
	You	are not	You	were	not		
Singular	He/she/ it	is not	He/she/ it	was	not		
Siligulai	The boy, a c	ow is not	The boy, a	not			
	A rose	is not	A rose	was	not		
	Mary	is not	Mary	was	not		
Plural	We		We				
	You	are	You	were			
	They		They				
	Girls		Girls				
	The cats	are	The cats	were			
	Roses		Roses				

In negative statement with the verb be, the word not (contraction: n't) is used the verb. In Affirmative statement with the verb be, the word is contracted ('s, 'm, 're).

For example:

- a. He isn't a soldier (is + not = isn't
- **b.** I'm not alone (am + not+ 'm not
- **c.** She **wasn't** a student (was+ not= wasn't)
- **d.** They **weren't** at home last night (were+ not= weren't)

Chart 3. Interrogative Form

Number							
	Tenses form of be						
		Simple Present Tense		Past tense			
		Be + subject	Be + Subj	ect			
	Am	I	Was	1			
Singular	Are	You	Were	You			
	Was	he/she/ it	Was	he/she/ it			
	Is the boy, a cow		Was	the boy, a cow			
	Is	a rose	Was	a rose			
	Is	Mary	Was	Mary			
Plural		We		We			
	Are	You	Were	You			
		They		They			
		Girls		Girls			
	Are	the cats	Were	the cats			
	Are	roses	Were	roses			

Wh-questions and statements with be	Constractions			
What is your name? • My name is Nurzulfianty Djafar Where are you from? • I am from Makassar Who is she? • She is Syifa What is his name?	I am You are He is She is It is We are They are What is	= I'm = You're = He's = She's = It's = We're = They're = What's	Pogogojvo	
 Her name is Fadli Where is he from? He is from Gorontalo Who are they? They are my friends 	Subject Prob I You He She It We They	iiouii	Possessive Adjective My Your His Her Its Our Their	

Pra	ctio	ce 5: C	emplete these conversations. Then, practice with a partner.						
	1.	Α	: Who is that?						
		В	: That's Afzar Arbi						
	2.	Α	her from?						
		В	: He's from Makassar						
	3.	Α	:his last name?						
		В	: It's Yunus						
	4.	Α	: the students over there?						
		В	: Their name are Anty, Fadli, and Zul						
	5.	Α	: Are they from Java?						
		В	:						
	6.	Α	: Where from?						
		В	: She is from Malaysia.						
V	Vor	ds are	ress on one and two and more syllables in a word nade up of letters and those letters generate sounds of syllable. syllable can be done by understanding and remembering that each						
0	ne	contair	s a vowel sound.						
٨	/lod	els :							
C	ne	syllab	e : house , glad, name, nice, our, study, great						
Т	wo	syllabl	es : ha/ppy, twen/ty						
Т	hre	e syllal	eles : em/ploy/er, pro/duc/er,						
Pra		ce 6: H	ow many syllables do these words have? Listen and write 1,2,3 or more in the						
1.	gre	eet	5. someone 9. tomorrow						
2.	exp	ressior	6. seventeen 10. pleasure						
3.	3. Makassar 7. lecturer								

8. travel

4. Malaysia

LESSON B

Reading

Practice 7.

- a. Before you read the following passages, discuss the following questions with a partner:
 - Have you ever introduced your or your friends identity in English? If yes, explain what are important things to inform?
 - What are the purposes of someone to introduce about identity?
- b. Read the following passages and answer the following questions

Hello, my name is Hendrik. I am a Buginesee, Makassar. I am nineteen years old. Now, I am a student in sociology department, State University of Gorontalo. I live in a boarding school with my friends. I love traveling and hunting picture in some places. I also love Gorontalo food such as Binthe Buluhuta since I stay in Gorontalo.





Hi, my name is Fahri Kamuli. People call me Fay but my parents call me Ade since I have twin brother Fahmi who calls him Kaka.. I love listening to the music, especially pop music. I also love watching sport games, reading books. Currently, I am a psychology student at Brawijaya University Malang. I live in dormitory not far from my Faculty. I love to stay in Malang since that country is cold.

I have a friend, her name is Nurzulfianti Djafar. I always call her Anty. She now is twenty five years old. She also comes from Makassar. Furthermore, she was graduated from master English study program, State University of Gorontalo. Currently, she is an English lecturer at Ichsan university. Due to her duty as a lecturer, Now she lives in Gorontalo since 2007. Moreover, she also spends her time with some activities such as shopping, reading a book, and etc. Also, she loves Korean movie, especially a romantic movie.



c. Complete the information about the identity of Hendrik, Fahri and Anty in the following table.

Name	Place of birth	Age	Job	Hobby	Ethnic
Hendrik					
Fahri					
Anty					

Writing

Practice 8: Work in a small group of three. Find your classmates (3-4 classmates) and interview them dealing with their identity by using keywords as in the table below. Then fill some information in the table.

Your classmate	First	Last	Nick	Address Job Age			Hobbi	oies/Favorites		
names	Name	Name	Name	Addiess	000		Food	Artist	Color	

Practice 9: Write down one of your classmate's identities as done in practice 8 into a simple paragraph.

My friend's name is			
-			
	 	 	 _

Language Focus Vocabulary

Practice 10: Match each expression with the best response

1.	Good morning	a. Thanks a lot
2.	How do you do?	b. Pretty Good
3.	Hello	c. Pretty well
4.	How are you?	d. I am fine (model)
5.	How are you getting along?	e. Nice to meet you,too
6.	Nice to meet you	f. Hi
7.	Have a great day	g. good morning

Grammar

Yes/No questions and short answers Are you a mathematic lecturer, Anty?	with be No. I'm an English lecturer Yes, I am
Is Fadli from Malaysia?	No, He isn't. (He's not) He's from Singapore Yes, He is
Are you and Fahri in the same class?	No, we aren't. (We're not). We are on the same group vocal team. Yes, we are

Practice	12:	Comple	ete the	se con	versation	s. The	n, pract	ice with	ı a p	oartner	•
----------	-----	--------	---------	--------	-----------	--------	----------	----------	-------	---------	---

1.	Α	:from Java?
	В	: No, I from Gorontalo
2.	Α	:an English department student?
	В	: Yes
3.	Α	: Are Fadli and Fahmi in the same age?
	В	: No, Fadli is the youngest one.

WRAP-UP

LESSON A

Work in a small group. Bring your own photograph and tell it to the others. During the explanation, complete the chart below based on the information that you have heard.

Item	Person					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Name						
Age						
Country						
Job						
Hobby						

LESSON B

Write a description of yourself and what you do. Don't write your name on the paper. Look at the example below.

I am an English master program student in Gorontalo state university. Currently, I am twenty three years old. I spent my time for teaching English at the course place, Primagama. I love teaching English for children because; the class is funnier than advanced class. Besides, I also love showing some video in the learning process. It encourages the students' motivation. I love my job!

Group work. Pass your description around the group. Can you guess who wrote each description?

REFLECTION

- 1. What topic have you learnt? (Topik apa yang anda sudah pelajari?)
- 2. What parts of topic are regarded easy for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap mudah?)
- 3. What parts of topic are regarded difficult for you ? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap sulit?)
- 4. Write down two or more sentences related to the topic (Tuliskan dua atau lebih kalimat yang berhubungan dengan topik)

RELATIONSHIP

Course Learning Outcomes:

The students are able to:

Listening

- Respond the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the topic of relationship.

Speaking

Express the meaning of monologue text in written about family.

Reading

- Read aloud meaningfully about words, phrases, and sentences based on the provided text.
- Respond the meaning of simple monologue text in written that related to the topic of relationship.

Writing

Express the meaning of simple monologue text in written about the family

Language Focus

- Complete some words related to the topic (Vocabularies)
- Use the forms of singular and plural noun, and *used to* '(Grammar)
- Pronounce the blending with does (Pronunciation)

GETTING STARTED





http://noticias.r7.com/saude/sp-vai-incentivar-filho-a-levar-o-pai-no-medico-para-fazer-check-up-31032014

Picture A Picture B

Look at the picture above and discuss the questions.

- 1. What do you know about those pictures?
- 2. What are they doing?
- 3. What kind of relationship are they?
- 4. Do you have parents?
- 5. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
- 6. How old are they?

LESSON A

Listening

Practice 1. Listen carefully to your teacher reading a dialogue from the listening script. Then complete the gaps with the missing words below.

Nani : Tell me about sister and
Gina : Well, my sister is a

Nani : Really? she..... here in Gorontalo?

Gina: Yes, She does.

Nani : Nani : Wow, And does your brother......?

Gina : He is ar of Sarawati hotel in Bandung

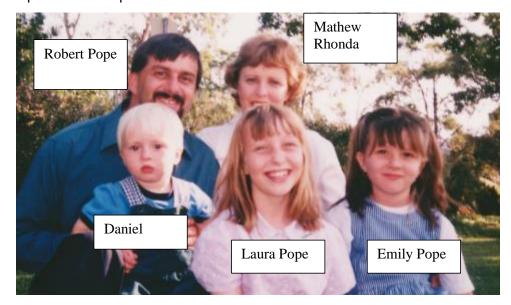
He with uncle there.

Nani: What an family.

Practice 2. Your teacher will read twice some sentences from the listening script. Listen carefully to those sentences and then write down them correctly.

Speaking

Practice 3. Look at the picture of pope's family. Then, report orally in a short paragraph of its picture as the provided model.



Model: This is Robert Pope's family. He has a wife

Practice 4. Bring and show your family picture and take turns talking about it in front of your fellow.

Language Focus

Vocabulary

Practice 5. Fill in the incomplete words of the sentences below.

Model: Father, mother, sister, brother are f____y (Family)

- 1. A state of connectedness between people is r_{-----} s
- 2. T_{-} n is people who has same character, face, and physic
- 3. The father of one's father or mother is $g_{----}r$
- 4. C_{-} n is a child of one's uncle or aunt
- 5. The brother of one's father or mother or the husband of one's aunt is $u_{--}e$
- 6. *N*___ *e* is a daughter of one's brother or sister.
- 7. A son of one's brother or sister is $N_{-} = w$
- 8. $G_{\underline{}}$ r is the mother of one's father or mother.
- 9. The father of a person's spouse is F_{---} w
- 10. M_{-} w is the mother of one's husband or wife

Grammar

Singular and Plural Nouns

Noun consists of plural and singular nouns. Singular indicates that the subject is one, while plural has more than one subject.

E.g : Singular : Danial has/have a great son.

Plural: they are a great daughter

Practice 5: Read the sentences below and circle the correct words.

1. She has/have fourth daughters

- 2. My family has/have family gathering three times in a year.
- 3. A handsome son, who adopted by Mr Miftah is/are my mother's son.
- 4. Joe and David, his friend, are/is having quality time with Joe's family.
- 5. Niar asks/ask her uncle to stop a man driving the car
- 6. The Women is/are trying to help David's family on that problem.

Pronunciation

Blending with does

Blending words refer to linking sound. Linking is a way joining the pronunciation of two words. So that, they are easy to say and they follow together smoothly. For example blending with *does* as the illustration below.

A: My sister is married. A: My brother lives in Amsterdam.

B : **Does she** have any children. B : **Does he** live with you?

A: Yes, she does.

B: What does she do?

A: No, He doesn't
B: What does he do?

A : She is a Sociology lecturer. A : He is a doctor.

LESSON B

Reading

Practice 7.

a. Study and find the meaning of the following words or phrases before you read the text.

kinship relative descents marriage relationship decendenline parental system inheritance gender equality

b. Work in small group. Read the text below, then answer the following questions correctly.

KINSHIP SYSTEM IN GORONTALO

In Gorontalo, a relative or family is called *ngalaqa*; while kinship manner and kinship system is called *motongalaqa* and *ungalaqa* respectively. *Ungalaqa* or kinship system in Gorontalo is commonly based on bilateral and parental principles, i.e., a kinship system that follows both descents from mother and father. That being said, *ungalaqa* kinship system comprises a very broad affinity relation, in which a child can be a member of his/her mother's family and father's family at the same time.

There are terms in Gorontalo language to refer to various relationships within a kinship system. The term *miinthihu tiyamo* is used to refer to relatives from the father's family; while *miinthihu tiilo* is used to denote those from the mother's family. Moreover, when referring to a person, one can describe the person's physical characteristics, authority, or social status. For instance, *Patinggi* is used to refer to a male relative of mother/father whose body height taller than other relatives.

Further, there are terms to describe the family relationship in broader context, e.g., waito (family member), wawalo (family), and dila ta ngopohiya (the person that is not outside the family relationship). These terms acknowledge the broad context of family relationship not only based on marriage but also from a descendant line. In some cases, a person is related to another in an ungalaqa system not only based on a descendant line from the same grandmother but also based on marriage within the family.

The bilateral/parental system in Gorontalo is maintained due to several reasons, i.e.: (1) to preserve descendant line (*u bangusa* or line of nobility); (2) to ensure that the family inheritance is preserved within the family circle (*modaha upango* or to preserve inheritance); and (3) to avoid a divorce, since disputes between husband and wife bound in an *ungalaqa* system is more likely to be settled with peace.

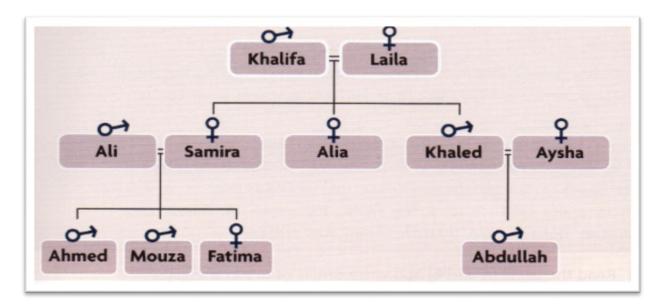
It is, therefore, concluded that the kinship system in Gorontalo upholds the principles of gender equality, in which the family acknowledges male and female in equal position (cited from Niode, 2007, p. 68).

Questions

- 1. What is the topic of this passage?
- 2. What is the closest meaning of word "descent" in line four?
- 3. What is the difference between motongalaga and ungalaga terms in Gorontalo system?
- 4. What are the reasons to sustain the bilateral/parental system in Gorontalo?
- 5. Find the synonym of the word "denote" in paragraph one.

Writing

Practice 8: Look at the picture below. It is an example of family tree. Draw your own family tree using your own creativity. Then, compose a short paragraph about your family



Source: Unlock Reading and writing skills 1. P.25

Language Focus

Grammar

Practice 9: Complete the sentences with the words (Used to or usually)

- 1. My family_____ have family gathering once in a month.
- 2. My twins _____wearing my clothes
- 3. My brother and sister _____ask me to accompany them to attend a party
- 4. My mother did not take care of me

WRAP-UP

Lesson A

Discuss the questions below!

Tell to your classmate about the kinship of system in your country

Lesson B

Read the information on table below and then try to compose a simple paragraph!

Marsya's Family

No	Member of Family	Nick Name	How old is she/he?
1	Father	Nick	49
2	Mother	Nancy	48
3	Old Sister	Key	20
4	Young sister	Lia	12

Model: I have a sma	I family. It consists of 5 people.	

REFLECTION

- 1. What topic have you learnt? (Topik apa yang anda sudah pelajari?)
- 2. What parts of topic are regarded easy for you? (Bagian topic yang manakah dianggap mudah?)
- 3. What parts of topic are regarded difficult for you? (Bagian topic yang manakah dianggap sulit?)
- 4. Write down two or more sentences related to the topic (Tuliskan dua atau lebih kalimat yang berhubungan dengan topik)

LIFE STYLE

Course Learning Outcomes:

The students are able to:

Listening

- Respond the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the topic of lifestyle.

Speaking

Express the meaning of monologue text in written about lifestyle.

Reading

 Respond the meaning of simple monologue text in written that related to the topic of lifestyle.

Writing

- Express the meaning of simple monologue text in written about lifestyle.

Language Focus

- Identify some words related to the context (Vocabularies)
- Use the forms of simple present in sentences and Wh-questions with do `(Grammar)
- Pronounce the linking words (Pronunciation)

GETTING STARTED



Work in pairs. Look at the photographs above.

- 1. Name the photographs above!
- 2. Have you ever done the similar activities as in those photographs? Tell your classmate.

LESSON A

Listening

Practice 1 : Listen to your teacher who will read the dialogue below. Then, choose the correct word to fill in the gap.

	seen slimmer	weight	shopping	difference	week	
Lena Farid Lena Farid Lena Farid Lena Farid Lena Farid	: Hi Farid, how is every : Hello Lena. I am doing : You look Do you : Yes I do. I go there th : Wow that is great. : By the way where will : I will go shopping. Do : I go shopping twice in	g greatthan before go to the Gy ree times in you go? you still go t	e. You told mym? a oin	ne that you ha	ive a problen	Ü

Practice 2: Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1. Farid goes to the Gym three times in a week
- 2. Practice in the gym makes Lena look so slim.
- 3. Farid and Lena have the same lifestyle.
- 4. Shopping is one of Farid' activities.
- 5. Farid will go to the Gym with Lena.

Speaking

Practice 3: Work in small group. Look at the photographs below. Then discuss with your group by choosing two of those photographs regarding to the context (what is the pictures about?)



Language Focus

Vocabulary

Practice 4: Which word in each group does not belong? Cross it out. Then, explain the reason for your answers.

1.	food	pizza	burger	service
2.	shopping	photographer	socialite	advertiser
3.	gym	store	mall	money
4.	mores	beliefs	custom	inheritance
5.	family	friendship	society	wealthy
3. 4.	gym mores	store beliefs	mall custom	money inheritanc

Grammar

Simple Present Tense

Use the present simple to talk about regular activities. Add –s or –es to the verb after he/she/it.

She cooks a traditional food every Sunday.

She sings an Indian song twice in a week

He goes fishing at Danau Limboto Lake every Saturday morning

Mira always goes to the XX1 movie twice a week

It tastes so delicious

Use do not + verb or does not + verb in the negative

I do not like the movie (It is the same for other subjects such as you, we and they)

She does not go out with them. (It is the same for He and It)

Use do or does + subject + verb in questions

Do they go shopping every day?

Does she go to Natasha Beauty Salon?

Practice 5: Rearrange the jumbled words below to be a good sentence.

```
1. In – meatball – once – a- week – eats – in – cabe merah.
```

- 2. Benteng Otanaha visit twice for they for- week a hunting in
- 3. Does meat like not restaurant eating in- the she
- 4. This listen you do music to yesterday-?
- 5. The movie enjoy watching he does-?

Pronunciation

Practice 6 : Listen to your teacher practicing the sentences below. Can you hear the linking between the words in bold?

- 1. I go to the gym too often
- 2. I usually get on with people all of ages in the Gym
- 3. **Did you** go to the food shopping yesterday?

LESSON B

Reading

Practice 7: Read the text below and put a tick in the correct boxes. The first one has been done for you as example

Can you imagine your life with no mobile phones or TV? With no cars or supermarkets?
Can you imagine life in a tree house?

In her book, *A life in the trees*, journalist Rebecca Moore travels 15.000 km from London to Papua New Guinea. In Papua New Guinea, Rebecca meets the Kombai people. She tells the story of their traditional life style.

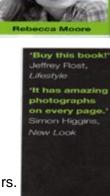
Moore lived with the Kombai women and children for three months. Kombai life is very different. they have not watches and no cars. The Kombai get up every morning at sun rise.

Kombai mean hunt in the jungle. They can hunt in the jungle for twelve hours. They bring meat to the village. The Kombai also eat cucumbers, mushrooms and green Bananas. The women cook. There is no school for the children. Parents teach their children the traditional life style of their people.

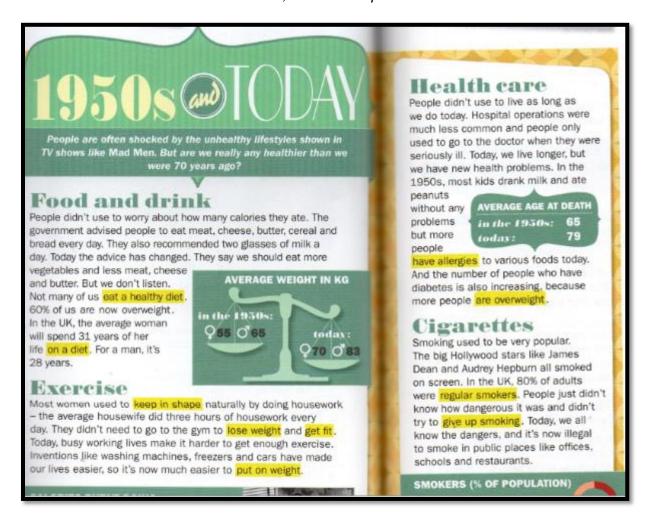
The most important part of Kombai life is building their amazing tree houses. The men, women, and children all help to build a tree house. Each house is 20 m high. The story of the Kombai pople are amazing.

(Source: Unlock Reading & Writing 1. p.63)

Statement	Rebecca Moore	Kombai Men	Kombai woman
Hunt animals in the jungle			
2. Travels 15.000 km			
3. Hunt in the jungle for 12 hours			
4. They cook food			
5. Bring meat to the village			



Practice 8: Read the article below. Then, answer the questions.



(Source: Cambridge English Empower Pre-Intermediate Student's Book B1.P71)

What information do you get from the passage above ? Write down your answer on the table below.

Food and drink	1950s	Today

Practice 10 : Find the meaning of the following words in English-Indonesia dictionary as they are used in the text. The numbers in bracket indicate the paragraph where the words or phrases are used.

English	Indonesia	English	Indonesia
Worry (1)		Invention (2)	
Advised (1)		Increase (3)	
Overweight (1)		Various (3)	
Lose (2)		Dangerous (4)	

Writing

Practice 11: Read the sentence (1-5) below and write the verbs from the box in the gaps.

Help gather travels hunt eat meets

- She_____Papua New Guinea to discover their lifestyle
 TheKombai people _____meat to the village
- 4. They _____together to build a tree house

1. Rebbeca_____to Papua New Guinea

5. They _____in the jungle and _____food from

Pract	ice 12:		nall group. Co present tense	ompose a simple para e.	graph of your friend	's life style by
Mode	1	: I have a frie	end, his name	is Roro. He always sp	oends his time by pla	aying football
Lang	guage	Focus				
Voca	abular	У				
Look	at the lis	st of the word	s below and fi	ind the meaning.		
Mode	I	: fried rice frying pan		ok rice that is usually n	าixed with some ingเ	redients in a
meat corn cola noodl hamb Kentu	e urger	ed Chicken	Pepsi mineral wa rice soup Tuna fish jackfruit	ter	fruit salad snack candy Pizza broccoli	
Pract	ice 13:	Identify which	one the heal	lthy food, and junk foo	d!	
No		Healthy Fo	ood	Junk F	-ood	
1						
2						
3						
4						

Grammar

Simple Present Wh-questions with do	-
What do you do for fun?	Who do you play soccer with?
I hang out	My brother and his friends
Where do you hang out?	When do you usually play soccer?
At the mall	We usually play soccer on weekends
How do you get there?	Why do you play soccer?

(Source: Four Corners. P.51)

Practice 14: Complete the sentences in the chart below correctly using Wh-Questions.

NO	Wh-questions	Response
1	Where do you go for hanging out?	I go to the beach
2		I ride a car to go there
3		I study English with my nephew
4		Because English is very difficult
5		My sister and I go to the cinema on Sunday
6		I go shopping

WRAP-UP

LESSON A

Match the correct words with correct meaning.

a. Junk Food
 1. A dish consisting of a flat, round base of dough baked with a topping of tomato sauce and cheese, typically with added

meat or vegetables originated from Italian origin.

- meat or vegetables originated from Italian origin.
- b. Hangout 2. A traditional way of doing anything in a country.
- c. Custom 3. A place one frequently visits.
- d. Pizza
 4. A typical food produced in the form of packaged snacks
 needing little or no preparation that has low nutritional value.

LESSON B

Write two paragraphs about your classmate lifestyle. Use Wh- questions for guiding you in composing the passage.

REFLECTION

- 1. What topic have you learnt? (Topik apa yang anda sudah pelajari?)
- 2. What parts of topic are regarded easy for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap mudah?)
- 3. What parts of topic are regarded difficult for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap sulit?)
- 4. Write down two or more sentences related to the topic (Tuliskan dua atau lebih kalimat yang berhubungan dengan topik)

CULTURE

Course Learning Outcomes:

The students are able to:

Listening

- Respond the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the topic of lifestyle.

Speaking

- Express the meaning of monologue text in written about lifestyle.

Reading

- Respond the meaning of simple monologue text in written that related to the topic of lifestyle.

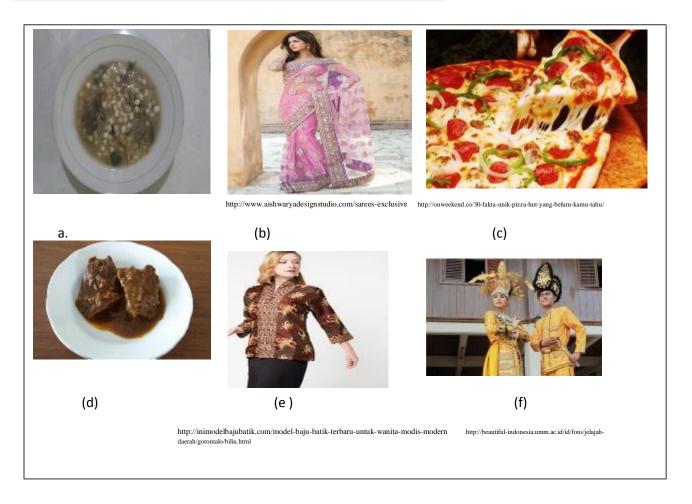
Writing

- Express the meaning of simple monologue text in written about lifestyle.

Language Focus

- Identify some words related to the context (Vocabularies)
- Use of prefer ...to and modal of obligation `(Grammar)
- Pronounce sound /[/ and /t[/ (Pronunciation)

GETTING STARTED



Look at the photographs above.

- 1. Have you ever seen about these photographs? What are they?
- 2. Identify which one of each photograph is used in the level of regional, national, and international.

Pictures' name	Regional	National	International

LESSON A

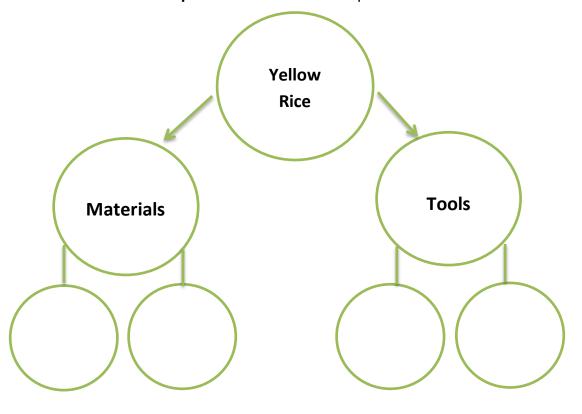
Listening

Practice 1:

a. Listen carefully to your teacher reading a monologue text. Then complete the missing words correctly.

Source: Cambridge English Empower B1+.P70

Practice 2: work in pairs. Fill in the word map of some words related to the keywords.



Speaking

Practice 3: Look at the photographs below. Complete the table below!

1	This is It comes from The seasonings are
2	This is It comes from The seasonings are
https://enka-resp-maalan-online bloggest on 4/2014/01/ensp-bolan-manafo-funduan	This is It comes from The seasonings are

Practice 4: Interview your fellow about their traditional food. Use wh-questions to help you in asking questions. Then, report the information orally in the class.

Language Focus

Grammar

Prefer....to

The use of prefer...to means the expressing preference. We use **prefer..to** say we like one thing or activity more than another.

Example: I prefer eat traditional food to modern food

Budi **prefers** watching football to playing it.

I prefer not to discuss this topic.

Pronunciation

Listen and practice some words below by the way to pronounce sound /[/ and /t]/

<u>/[/</u> /tʃ/

Shad Pinch
Mash Touch
Sherry Munch
Sherbet Chew
Sandwich

Wat**ch**

LESSON B

Reading

Read the text carefully.



Polahi

Polahi is a term to refer to an indigenous tribe living in the inland forest in Gorontalo. It is believed that Polahi tribe was once people escaping from the invading Dutch to the woods, making themselves alienated to the modern world up until today. Polahi tribe settles in inland forests in Boliyohuto, Paguyaman, and Suwawa, Province of Gorontalo.

Many believe that the Polahi tribe escaped the Dutch to avoid paying tax. Based on the statistical record, the members of Polahi tribe are 500 people in total; 200 of them settle in Paguyaman district, while the rest are in Suwawa district. They live in the forest, spreading to small groups. The Department of Social Affairs of Gorontalo Regency identifies and classifies Polahi tribes, e.g., group 9, group 18, group 21, group 70, etc., based on number of the tribe members in a 'village.'

There is no written form of literature that describes Polahi tribe. They communicate by Gorontalo language and practice traditional religion. They make a living from traditional farming and hunting wild animals, e.g., boar, deer, and phyton. Unexposed to the modern clothing, the tribe wears outfits from palm leaves and tree bark, enough to cover their genitals. They live in a traditional house with no walls; at the center is the traditional kitchen, also functions as warmer. They are not exposed to school and modern healthcare facilities. To reach the site where group 9 lives, one needs to spend approximately seven hours of hiking.

Due to their resistance to leave the forest, the Polahi tribe is alienated to the modern world. The tribe is unexposed to numeric calculation and terms to refer days. With the help from researchers, I finally made it to meet three members of Polahi tribes coming down from the mountain. They can only count numbers up to four. Numbers after four are referred as 'many.' Before the meeting, I once heard that Polahi tribe only recognizes 'one' and 'many.'

Source: ttps://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suku Polahi

Practice 5: identify the following statements whether it is true (T) or false (F).

Statements T F

The people of the Netherlands collectively called Dutch

The parts of a country remote is Indigent

A needy person; people who don't have anything is inland

An indigenous tribe living in the inland forest called urban people

Practice 6: answer the following questions!

- 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- 2. What is the closest meaning of the word "tribe" in paragraph 1?
- 3. The word "they" in line 9 refers to.....
- 4. What is the main idea of the paragraph two?
- 5. How many members of Polahi settle in Suwawa district?
- 6. What is the closest meaning of the word "recognize" in the last paragraph?
- 7. Do Polahi tribes have their own language?

Writing

Practice 9: Find out the appropriate word forms related to the provided words (Verb) below.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	MEANING
Describe	Description		
communicate			
Reach			
Refer			
Imagine			

Practice 10: Think back to your childhood and find out 2 customs in your village. Then, write it into one paragraph. E.g. Walima In Gorontalo.

Language Focus

Grammar

MODAL OF OBLIGATION

Must and Have to

They are used to express of obligation. Must is used when we make the rule for ourselves. While Have to is used to another person rule.

E.g:

I must eat the meat ball now (S+Modal+main verb)
You have to buy the internet credit before you use it. S+Modal+main verb)

Practice 11 Choose the correct answer of the questions below using Must/must not and have to/don't have to

1.	They	_eat the healthy food
2.	Polahi tribe	move to the remote area because of the dutch

WRAP UP

LESSON A

Write CN for count noun and UN for uncount noun for these statements

1.	You add a lot of salt on my food	
2.	My sister and I went to the market	
	for buying some clothes	
3.	We made a chocolate cake	
4.	They need water for the festival	

LESSON B

Practice 1: You meet a tourist and she/he asks you about your custom. Write a short paragraph of things that should a visitor know to your local custom and food.

Practice 2: Choose one of the points from the list that you made in practice 1. Use it to write and design a tourist brochure or pamphlet about your local custom.

REFLECTION

- 1. What topic have you learnt? (Topik apa yang anda sudah pelajari?)
- 2. What parts of topic are regarded easy for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap mudah?)
- 3. What parts of topic are regarded difficult for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap sulit?)
- 4. Write down two or more sentences related to the topic (Tuliskan dua atau lebih kalimat yang berhubungan dengan topik)

V

MODERN LIFE

Course Learning Outcomes:

The students are able to:

Listening

- Respond the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the topic of modern life.

Speaking

- Express the meaning of monologue text in written about modern life.

Reading

- Respond the meaning of simple monologue text in written that related to the topic of modern life.

Writing

- Express the meaning of simple dialogue in written about modern life.

Language Focus

- Identify words families related to the context (Vocabularies)
- Use of future perfect and progressive tense and can be able (Grammar)
- Pronounce linking sound (Pronunciation)

GETTING STARTED



Answer the following questions below!

- 1. What can you see from the photograph?
- 2. Have you ever used it in your life?
- 3. Is it useful or important for your life?

LESSON A

Listening

Practice 1:

a. Listen carefully to your teacher while reading the dialogue. Complete the missing word of the sentences correctly.

Farmin : Oh ya Anty, I must (1) home early today. I will (2) you tonight.

Anty : You look like you are in a hurry. What is going on?

Farmin : Oh yeah, I must go to the travel cargo for (3) my flight ticket.

Anty : Hey, don't get (4) about it; you can use Traveloka for buying the(5)?

Farmin : What is that? That sounds so strange

Anty : It is an (5) of booking and buying the ticket. You just (6) it on your

mobile phone or computer for booking the ticket. That is so fast and simple. You

can (7) your time for that.

Farmin : wow that is great. I will try it, thank you very much for the information.

Anty: hmm... don't mention it.

b. Listen to the conversation above. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)

True False

Farmin will book train tickets for the trip.

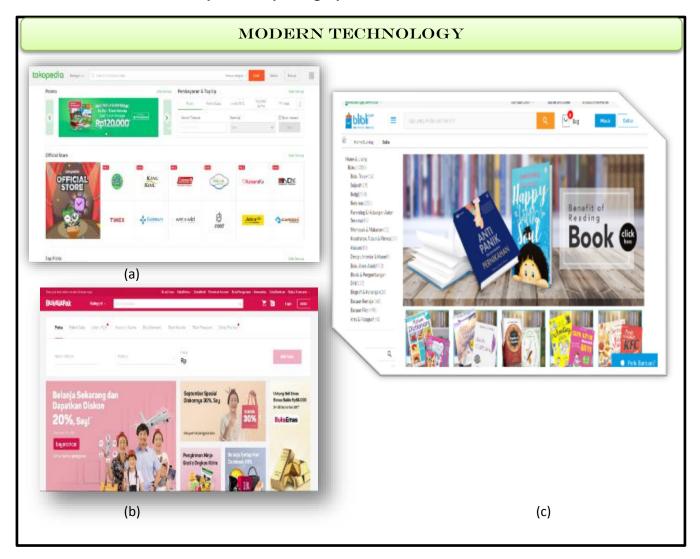
Farmin does not know about the application

Anty gives him an explanation about the application.

Farmin gets confused to use the application

Speaking

Practice 2: Look at the provided photographs below.



- 1. Choose one of the photographs above that you like, tell your friends your reason!
- 2. Do you know how to use it?

Practice 3: find out 3 of your friends; ask them about the technology that they use in their life. Use the table below to help you to find the information.

Questions	Answer
What kind of technology?	
Why do use it?	
What is the advantage of?	
How many times do?	

Language Focus

Vocabulary

Practice 4: Complete the table below use the verb and noun. Use your dictionary to find out the words.

Kind of IT	Verb	Noun
	Model:	
	order	cash
Online Shopping	deliver	credit
	deal	chat
	book	
Smartphone		

Computer	
Satellite	

Grammar

Future Perfect and Future Progressive

They are commonly used in speaking skill. It describes about the event in the future.

Future Perfect

The pattern is Subject + will+ have + past participle. This tenses use 2 tenses as the time. First sentence uses simple present tense and the second sentence uses future perfect tense.

E.g : I will have sent my home assignments on email before the professor comes to the class.

Future Progressive

The pattern is Subject + will+ be + past participle. This tenses uses to describe the action that still in progress at the specific time in the future.

Practice 5: Make a sentence of future perfect and future progressive based on the topic below.

- 1. Booking online ticket
- 2. Learning subject uses video call
- 3. Internet changes human life

LESSON B

Reading

Practice 6.

a. Preparing to read, write the words from the box in the correct places in the table below.

Get	reliable	transportation	quickest	media	passenger
Safe	Driver	budget	car	motorbike	price
Grab	transport	difficult	social	ride	connect
Cheap	Easy	taxi	Southeast Asia	faster	offer

GrabTaxi; Book a budget or premium taxi from

Southeast Asia's largest network of drivers.

for taxis, private cars and motorbikes.

needs for every price points:

 GrabCar: Ride in comfort of a private car service and pay a fixed fare for your ride.

We connect our driver community to your transportation

- GrabBike: Get around quickest way possible, as a bike passenger.
- GrabHitch: Hitch a ride or give someone a lift with our social carpooling community.
- GrabShare: Carpool with another party heading in the same direction and save up to 30% less on fares.
- JustGrab: Get the nearest vehicle, either a taxi or car, so you can be on your way faster!
- · GrabFamily: Enjoy peace of mind, with a child friendly
- - 1. What is the best title of the photographs above?
 - 2. What kinds of Grab that can you find on the photograph? Explain them!

Practice 6: Look at the photographs above. Answer the following questions.

- 3. What is the function of the map on the photograph?
- 4. Complete the table below based on the photographs.

No	Advantage	Disadvantage
1		
2		
3		
4		

Writing

Practice 7: Work in small group. Rearrange these sentences below into a correct sentence.

- 1. a / bought / week / laptop / I / last
- 2. household/ to / pay / computer /people/ use / bills
- 3. with / mobile phone / I / communicate / use / to / people
- 4. a / play / she / computer / she
- 5. car / buy / new/ a / they

Practice 8: Look at the photographs below.



Source: Active Listening 3 :second edition. p. 54

Choose one of the photographs above, then answer the following questions.

1. How many electrical devices or appliances that you use in your life?

- 2. What kind of electrical devices that mostly you used every day?
- 3. What kind of electrical appliances cannot be lost from your life?
- 4. How much has technology changed your lifetime?
- 5. Do you think the technology will change the future? How will it be?

Practice 9: Write down a dialogue which contains about your experience on using electrical appliances.

Language Focus

Grammar

GRAMMAR

Can and be able

The pattern of modal are Subject+ can/be able to+ infinitive.

E.g : He can operate the computer well (Ability)

You are able to buy the smartphone using the Tokopedia application. (Ability)

Practice 10: Circle the correct modal auxiliary (can and be able to) to complete the sentences.

- 1. Online shopping such as Tokopedia, Bukalapak and others *can/are able to* help you to find and buy things that you want.
- 2. The technology can/is able to change human life in the future.
- 3. She can/is able to charge her phone using power bank.

WRAP-UP

LESSON A

Practice 1: Find out what things that you can do on your smartphone. Compare your ideas with your fellow. Who has the most idea?

Practice 2: Cross out the wrong verb in each group

- 1. Deliver / Buy / ask something in online shop
- 2. Forward / Reply / Throw the mail
- 3. Operate / access / delete the computer

LESSON B

Practice 1: Choose one of the topics below. Imagine you got the exciting news. Use the questions below to help you in making a text, an email to your family or friends.

- You ordered Blackberry smartphone on online shopping, but you got an Iphone 7 when you open the package.
 - (what kind of online shopping is it? how is the chronological? how did you got it?)
- b. You get a free flight ticket from traveloka. (what kind of flight ticket is that? How did you get it for free? Where will be you go?)

REFLECTION

- 1. What topic have you learnt? (Topik apa yang anda sudah pelajari?)
- 2. What parts of topic are regarded easy for you? (Bagian topic yang manakah dianggap mudah?)
- 3. What parts of topic are regarded difficult for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap sulit?)
- 4. Write down two or more sentences related to the topic (Tuliskan dua atau lebih kalimat yang berhubungan dengan topik)

BUSINESS

Course Learning Outcomes:

The students are able to:

Listening

- Respond the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the topic of business.

Speaking

- Express the meaning of monologue text in written about business.

Reading

- Respond the meaning of simple monologue text in written that related to the topic of business.

Writing

- Express the meaning of functional text in written about business.

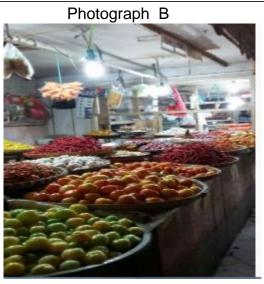
Language Focus

- Identify words related to the context (Vocabularies)
- Use of comparison with adjective '(Grammar)
- Pronounce plural noun (Pronunciation)

GETTING STARTED

Look at the photographs and answer the questions





- 1. Where do you usually find the situation on photograph A and B
- 2. Have your ever gone to these places? What situation do you find different?
- 3. What kinds of thing do you buy if you go to these places
- 4. Who do you usually go shopping with?

LESSON A

Listening

Conversation 1: The conversations below show about discussing price. Listen and read the following conversation

Salesperson: Hello

Assyifa : Hi,

Salesperson : Can I help you?

Asyyifa : Yes, please. How much are these shoes?

Salesperson: It is about \$75



Conversation 2:

Fadli : Excuse me. How much are these shoes?

Salesperson : They're three hundred and fifty five rupiahs.

Fadli : Almost four hundred thousand rupiahs. Are

you kidding?

Salesperson : Oh, no sir. They are cheap, a promo sale.

Would you like to try those shoes on ?

Fadli : Oh, no. That's OK! But thank you anyway

Salesperson: You're welcome.



Conversation 3:

Salesperson : Can I help you?

Nou : Yes, please. How much is this dress?

Salesperson: It is two hundred and fifty thousand rupiahs

Nou : How about this blouse?

Salesperson : Oh, it is only one hundred and thousand

rupiahs. Which one do you like?

Nou : a dress please! It is nice. It is unnecessary to try it

on. By the way, may I buy by using credit card?

Salesperson: Yes, you can use it. The cashier is over there



Pronur	nciation
Last Syllable	First Syllable
13 thirteen	30 thirty
446	•
14 fourteen	40 fourty
15 fifteen	50 fifty

Useful expression

That's cheap

That's reasonable

That's OK/not bad

Practice 1: Answer the following questions correctly. Decide True (T) or False (F) the following statements

- 1. What does Asyifa buy?
- 2. Where do the conversation 1 and 2 take place?
- 3. What expressions does the salesperson say to Assyifa, Fadli and Nou?
- 4. What does Nou choose at fashion shop?
- 5. What does the meaning of Fadli's expression about "Oh, no. That's OK! But thank you anyway"?
- 6. Does the fashion shop in conversation 2 provide credit card or cash?

Speaking

Practice 2:

a. Listen and practice the dialogue below with your partner.

Yayu: Oh, look at this necklace, Ade! It's lovely!

Ade: Yeah, it's OK

Yayu : Excuse me, please. How much is this?

Clerk: Oh, that's on sale. It's only \$150

Ade : That's crazy! Come on, Yayu.

b. Roleplay: Create a simple dialogue based on situation you like such as at the supermarket, restaurant, etc. then demonstrate it in front of the class.

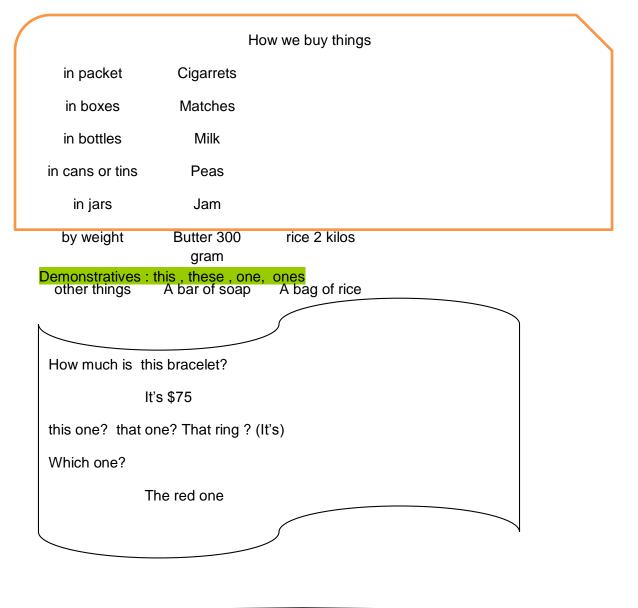
Language Focus

Vocabulary

Practice 3: Look at the adjectives below which describe customer services. Match the positive adjectives 1-6 with the negative ones a-f.

1.	Cheap	a.	inefficient
2.	polite	b.	expensive
3.	secure	C.	risky
4.	efficient	d.	rude
5.	fast	e.	ill-informed
6.	well-informed	f.	slow

Grammar



Practic	e 4: Co	omplete the c	onversation belo	w with demonstrative (th	nis, these, those).
	Α	: The bracelet looks so beautiful. Is it expensive?			
	В	: Not really. You can have it with low price			
	Α	:	?		
	В	:			
	Α	: Wow that's	not expensive. I	How about rings	5?
	В	: Which	? These		
Pronu	ınciati	on			
Practic correct		-	Look at these pl	ural nouns and say then	n aloud. Thick $()$ the
	Nou	ıns	/iz	/ /s/	/z/
1.	banks	6		(example)	
2.	shops	5			
3.	probl	ems			
4.	credit	:S			
5.	5. bills				
6.	6. branches				
7.	7. insurances				
8.	salep	salepersons			
9.	. services				
10	. savin	ngs			
11	11. savings				
12	12. clothes				

- 13. rents
- 14. accounts
- 15. customers
- 16. shoes
- 17. prices

LESSON B

Reading

Practice 6: Read the article below and then answer the following questions.

Who's more in debt: men or women?



A recent study by the Debt Foundation shows that it is young men who have the biggest debts on their credit cards, but it is young women who have the biggest problems with paying that debt. Why the difference?

Stereotypes!

Many people still think that women are just bad at managing money. They cannot stop buying new shoes, handbags, or clothes when they see them, and so they borrow money on store cards that you can get from big shops. But the results of the survey show this is simply not true. Young men, it seems, use store cards just as much as women. Sometimes, they are worse. Also, they save less money than women from their salaries. They open fewer savings accounts than women and take bigger risks with their finance, investing in things like shares. Young men are also less likely to have insurance on their homes and possessions.

What about equality?

No, the real reason women can't pay is that women usually have debts on basic things for the home like rent and services simply because they are poorer and often have to support children or older parents on low incomes. The study shows that today at the age of 24 most women earn 15% less than men and have more responsibilities with family and children. These are the real causes of debt problems. So much for equality!

But the worst news from the survey is that, because of their poverty, women often cannot go to big banks to borrow money. They have to use other service companies that charge the highest rates of interest. So, they suffer more and pay more in interest because their family needs are more desperate. The result is that there are more women who have their gas or electricity turned off for non payment.

Answer the following questions

- 1. What does the text discuss about?
- 2. What is the synonym of equality?
- 3. What is the antonym of borrow?
- 4. Who borrow more on their credit cards: men or women?

- 5. Why do women have more problems with paying debts on their credit cards? Find two reasons
- 6. Which of these comments best summarizes the writer's purpose in the article
 - a. To show that young women earn less than men
 - b. To show that men are better at managing money
 - c. To show that our popular opinions about women and money are wrong
 - d. To show that men and women
- 7. Do the facts in the survey match your own experience with managing money? Why/Why not?

Writing

Practice 7: Write five sentences that are true for your partners by using the following words or phrases.

supermarket prefer	a bag of rice	like	expensive	credit
how much	expensive	dollar	debt	bank

Practice 8: Relate to the words on the left side with the words on the right sight correctly. Then make sentence in your own words by using these words.

1.	forward-looking	a. brochure
2.	full-color	b. company
3.	hard-wearing	c. driving
4.	highly-trained	d. recipes
5.	money-saving	e. shoes
6.	mouth-watering	f. spray
7.	ozone-friendly	g. staff
8.	stress-free.	H. tips

Practice 9: Work in small group. Make a simple brochure by choosing the following theme:

- a. offering/promoting traditional food
- b. offering/promoting services
- c. offering/promoting hotel

Language Focus

Grammar

Preferences: Comparisons with Adjectives		
Which one do you prefer?	That one is nicer than the wool	nice → nicer
I prefer the leather one	one This one is cheaper than	cheap→ cheaper pretty→ prettier
Which one do you like better/more?	The leather jacket is prettier than	good → better
I like the leather on better/more	It looks bigger than It's more attractive than	

Practice 10: Fill in the correct form of the comparison.

- 1. the hotel's brochure isthan online shop's brochure (big)
- 2. it isthan this one (cheap)
- 3. We should make local product becomethan the imported one. (famous)
- 4. In Ramadhan month, all clothes become.....than it is in the other month. (expensive)

WRAP-UP

LESSON A

ractice 1: Relate to the words on the left side with the words on the right sight correctly.

- 1. competetitive
- 2. delicious
- 3. effortless
- 4. finest
- **5.** full
- 6. glossy
- 7. perfect
- 8. wide

- a. brochure
- b. cleaning
- c. details
- d. fit
- e. flavours
- f. quality
- g. rates
- h. variety

Practice 2: Work in small group. Answer the following questions

How much do these items cost in your country? Then compare the prices in your country with the prices in the U.S

Gasoline	\$1.10	Many things are more expensive in my country than
gram		in the United States. For example, a liter of gas is
A compact disc	\$12,5	about \$ 77.
A car	\$25	In the US it's cheaper. It's about \$11 per gallon
A computer	\$70	
a pair of jeans	\$ 34	
a pair of shoes	\$ 55	
large shirt	\$ 35	
etc		

Sources: Interchange fourth edition,p.20

REFLECTION

- 1. What topic have you learnt? (Topik apa yang anda sudah pelajari?)
- 2. What parts of topic are regarded easy for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap mudah?)
- 3. What parts of topic are regarded difficult for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap sulit?)
- 4. Write down two or more sentences related to the topic (Tuliskan dua atau lebih kalimat yang berhubungan dengan topik)

POLITICS

Course Learning Outcomes:

The students are able to:

Listening

- Respond the meaning of transactional and interpersonal orally about the topic of politics.

Speaking

- Express the meaning of monologue text in written about politics.

Reading

- Respond the meaning of simple monologue text in written that related to the topic of politics.

Writing

- Express the meaning of text in written about politics.

Language Focus

- Identify words related to the context (Vocabularies)
- Use of expression agreement, disagreement and partial agreement and asking and giving opinion `(Grammar)
- Pronounce one syllable or more (Pronunciation)

GETTING STARTED

Look at these photographs and choose





Picture A Picture B

- 1. What situation do you know on those photographs?
- 2. What things can you identify on those photographs? Write down at least five words or phrases for those photographs

	Picture A		Picture B
1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
4.		4.	
5.		5	

- 3. What is the meaning of politician?
- 4. Do you want to be a politician? State your reasons

LESSON A

LISTENING

Practice 1: Work in small group. Listen carefully to your teacher reading the dialogue from the listening script . Then complete the missing words correctly.

Rizal	: I don't know why I bother to(1)?
Yuyun	: Why's that?
Rizal	: What good (2) it do?
Yyun	: You (3) to put someone in (4) that you like
Rizal	: I cannot (5) the view, only if my (6) wins.
Yuyun	: Well, he can't(7) unless you and others vote for him
Rizal	: But even if my candidate wins, he will (8) his promises.
Yuyun	: That's true. I could not (9) with you more. They promise anything just so they get elected
Rizal	: and when(10), they go their own way
Yuyun	: They forget who put them in power.
Rizal	: They forget where they(11) from
Yuyun	: Maybe you should(12) for office.

taken from: Reading 3 compilation

Agreement	Disagreement	Partial Agreement
I totally agree with you	I don't agree with you	It is only partly true that
I am of the same opinion	I am sorry but I disagree	That is true but
That is exactly what I think	I cannot share the view	That is not necessarily, so

Practice 2: Determine whether each of the following statement is true or false. Write T if it is true and F if it is false.

1.	Rizal is happy to vote
2.	Yuyun bothers to vote
3.	Yuyun expects that her candidate will win
4.	Rizal said that every candidate always realize his promises.
5.	Rizal and Yuyun do agree that every candidate always realize his promises.

Speaking

Practice 3 : Response orally the following statements by using some expressions agreement, Disagreement, or Partial agreement.

1. T	he women politician is	unnecessary t	to compete in election		
------	------------------------	---------------	------------------------	--	--

- 2. Indonesian citizen must participate in election

Language Focus

Vocabulary

Practice 4: Which word in each group does not belong? Cross it out. Then, explain the reason for your answer.

1.	campaign	people	Politician	driver
2.	pamphlet	billboard	Money	advertisement
3.	vote	paper	People	food
4.	government	politician	Knowledge	system

Grammar

Practice 5: Complete these conversations using Agreement, Disagreement and Partial Agreement expressions.

1. A : Who is your favorite politician?
B : I think it must be Jokowi.
A : I also prefer Jokowi than others.
2. A : I think voting is the only one way for deciding our government this year

: Some people manipulate it for their own business.

Pronunciation

Practice 6: Pronounce the following words correctly. Use your dictionary.

1.	vote	6. elected
2.	power	7. election
3.	win	8. forget
4.	candidate	9. bother
5.	promise	10. Share

LESSON B

Reading

Read the following texts and then answer the following questions

Indonesia Needs More Women in Politics, UNDP Survey Suggests



Marguerite Afra Sapiie The Jakarta Post Jakarta | Wed, March 22, 2017 | 10:34 pm

Greater participation of women in Indonesian politics, in terms of their presence on legislative bodies, is key to the country's efforts to close the gender inequality gap, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has said in its latest Human Development Index (HDI) report.

According to the 2016 report, which uses data from 2015, the participation of Indonesian women in legislative bodies remains low at 17.1 percent, slightly more than half of the 30 percent quota for women in legislative seats. In the Philippines, the percentage of women participating in the country's parliament stands at 27.1 percent.

"We need to discuss more on how to take affirmative action in this matter [...] If we can overcome gender inequality, our HDI position will go higher," UNDP Indonesia Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adviser Ansye Sopacua said on Wednesday.

The 2016 report shows that the HDI for Indonesian women stood at 0.660 while the index for men stood at 0.712. In terms of the gender development index (GDI), Indonesia stood at 0.926, lagging behind the Philippines at 1.001.

Ansye highlighted that the implementation of existing public policies advocating gender inequality should be improved to realize Indonesia's commitment to SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment.

The government should also create more public policies that could improve women's chances to participate in business and empower marginal people, as well as social assistance to provide employment in order to build resilience in human development, she added. (ebf)

Practice 7: Find the meaning of the following words In English-Indonesia dictionary as they are used in the text. The numbers in bracket indicate the paragraph where the words or phrases are used.

English	Indonesia	English	Indonesia
presence (1)		seats (2)	
employment		empowerment (6)	
seats (2)		legislative bodies (2)	
assistance (6)		half of (2)	
overcome (3)		participation (1	
development (4)		inequality (1)	
realize (5)		how to take (3)	
resilience (6)		marginal people (6)	
efforts (1)		lagging (4)	
parliament (2)		build (6)	

Practice 8: Fill in the empty spaces with the appropriate word forms in the provided words.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Meaning
Elect			
		Regional	
		Political	
Win			
	Assistance		
Reform			
Contribute			
	Part		
	Power		
		Marginal	
	Development		
	Participation		
	Employment		

Practice 9: Answer the following questions based on the information of reading text above. Use some useful expressions above

- 1. What does the text tell you about?
- 2. Who is the writer of the text?
- 3. When is the news published?
- 5. On what paragraph does it explain that the participation of Indonesian women in legislative bodies is still lower than in In the Philippines ?
- 6. How many percentage is the difference of women participation in legislative between Indonesia women and In the Philippines ones?
- 7. What is your suggestion for the Indonesian women to take part in legislation?

Writing

Practice 10 : Read the sentences (1-5) and write the words from the box in the gaps.

voting win he honesty agree promise

- 1. Mr. Prabowo willthe next election
- 2. I think.... is good, smart, and honest
- 3.means a good mayor should
- 4. I...... with you in a part, but the best mayor should....... a vision for the future
- 5. In democracy system,.....should be compulsory. Do you agree with it?

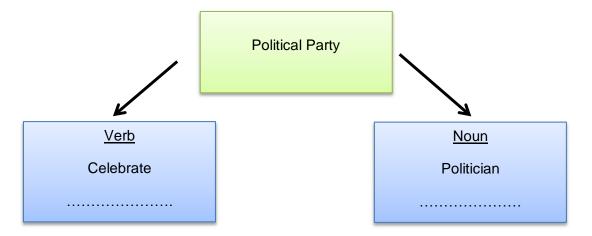
Practice 11: Rearrange the jumbled words into a good sentence

- 1. think -politicians- what- do- you- of American
- 2. I want to be a woman legislation
- 3. My favorite women politician is Khofifah Indah Parawansa
- 4. Who is allowed to vote?
- 5. government the -how- is the -leader- of- elected?

Language Focus

Vocabulary

Practice 12: Complete the table below use the verb and noun. Use your dictionary to find out the words.



Grammar

Useful Expressions

Asking for opinions: What's your opinion of....?

What is your position on.....

What do you think about....?

I would like to hear your views on

Giving opinion In my opinion,....

I think.....

If you ask me.....

It seems to me that

Practice 13: Complete these conversations using asking and giving opinion.

Sity : Hi Anty, Did you watch the debate of presidential candidate last night?

: Oh yes of course.about them?

:they have same programs for our country.

this election?

Anty : I think it is our human right. We don't need to talk it to the other.

WRAP-UP

LESSON A

Work in groups. Find your classmates, and ask some questions related to the issue of politic as provided below. Choose 3 of seven questions

- 1. Does your head of state have political power?
- 2. Is your head of state popular with the people? Why
- 3. Are there many female politicians in your country of origin
- 4. What about people from ethnic minorities?
- 5. What are the main political parties in your country of origin?
- 6. Which country do you think has the best political system
- 7. What do you think about the political situation of the country you are now living in?

LESSON B

Write a short paragraph about your experience to take part in election of the chairman of students organization in university.

REFLECTION

- 1. What topic have you learnt? (Topik apa yang anda sudah pelajari?)
- 2. What parts of topic are regarded easy for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap mudah?)
- 3. What parts of topic are regarded difficult for you? (Bagian topik yang manakah dianggap sulit?)
- 4. Write down two or more sentences related to the topik (Tuliskan dua atau lebih kalimat yang berhubungan dengan topik)

GLOSSARY

UNIT 1

Word	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Definition
Activity	\ 'prak-təs \	verb	he quality or state of being <u>active</u> :behavior or <u>actions</u> of a particular kind
Along	\ ə-ˈloŋ \	Preposition	in a line matching the length or direction of, in accordance with
Apartment	\ ə-ˈpärt-mənt \	Noun	a room or set of rooms fitted especially with housekeeping facilities and usually leased as a dwelling
Conversation	\ kän-vər-ˈsā-shən \	Noun	oral exchange of sentiments, observations, opinions, or ideas
Expression	\ ik-ˈspre-shən \	Noun	an act, process, or instance of representing in a medium (such as words) :utterance freedom of expression
Excuse	\ ik-'skyüz , imperatively often 'skyüz \	Verb	to make apology for, to try to remove blame from
Get	\ 'get , nonstandard 'git \	Verb	to gain possession of, to obtain by concession or entreaty
Greeting	\ 'grē-tiŋ \	Noun	a salutation at meeting or an expression of good wishes
Introduce	\	Verb	to bring to a knowledge of something or to lead to or make known by a formal act, announcement, or recommendation
Late	\ 'lāt \	Adjective	coming or remaining after the due, usual, or proper time
Meet	\ 'mēt \	Verb	to come together with especially at a particular time or place
Pleasure	\ 'ple-zhər , 'plā- \	Noun	a state of gratification
Practice			to perform or work at repeatedly so as to become proficient or to do repeated exercises for proficiency
Similar	\ 'si-mə-lər , 'sim- lər \	Adjective	having characteristics in common strictly comparable

Word	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Definition
Spell	\ 'spel \	Verb	to name the letters of in order; also :to write or print the letters of in order (2) :to write or print the letters of in a particular way Or to read slowly and with difficulty — often used with out
Short	\ 'short \	Adjective	having little length or limited in distance
Turns	\ 'tərn \	Verb	to cause to change position by moving through an arc of a circle
Young	\	Adjective	being in the first or an early stage of life, growth, or development
		UNIT 2	
Word	Pronunciation	Part of	Definition

Word	Pronunciation	speech	Definition
Amuse	\ ə-ˈmyüz \	Verb	to entertain or occupy in a light, playful, or pleasant manner
Argue	\	Verb	to give reasons for or against something
Appropriate	\ ə-ˈprō-prē-ət \	Adjective	especially suitable or compatible :fitting
Benefit	\ 'be-nə-ˌfit \	Noun	something that produces good or helpful results or effects or that promotes well-being
Courtship	\ 'kort-ˌship \	Noun	the act, process, or period of courting
Disease	\ di- ˈzēz \	Noun	a condition of the living animal or plant body or of one of its parts that impairs normal functioning and is typically manifested by distinguishing signs and symptoms: sickness, malady, infectious diseases, a rare genetic disease and heart disease
Dress	\ 'dres \	Verb	to put on clothing
Differ	\ 'di-fər \	Verb	to be unlike or distinct in nature, form, or characteristics
Guess	\ 'ges \	Verb	to form an opinion of from little or no evidence
Important	\ im-'por-t ^o nt	Adjective	marked by or indicative of significant worth or consequence :valuable in content or relationship
Occasion	∖ə-ˈkā-zhən ∖	Noun	a favorable opportunity or circumstance
Occupation	\ ¡ä-kyə-ˈpā-shən \	Noun	the principal business of one's life

Word	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Definition
Prove	\ 'prüv \	Verb	to test the truth, validity, or genuineness of the exception proves the rule and prove a will at probate
Quiet	\ 'kwī-ət \	Adjective	marked by little or no motion or activity
Resemblance	\ri-'zem-blən(t)s \	Noun	a point of likeness :similarity
Rarely	\ 'rer-lē \	Adverb	not often :seldom
Responsibility	\ ri-ˌspän(t)-sə-ˈbi- lə-tē \	Noun	the quality or state of being responsible: such as trustworthiness
Reach	\ 'rēch \	Verb	to arrive at or come to something
Shy	\	Adjective	easily frightened :timid
Strict	\ 'strikt \	Adjective	severe in discipline
Separate	\ 'se-pə-ˌrāt , 'se- ˌprāt \	Verb	to set aside for a special purpose
Twin	\ 'twin \	Noun	one of two persons or things closely related to or resembling each other
Unemployed	\ ploid \	Adjective	not engaged in a gainful occupation
Volunteer	\ ˌvä-lən-ˈtir \	Noun	a person who voluntarily undertakes or expresses a willingness to undertake a service

UNIT 3

Abroad	\ ə-ˈbrod \	Adverb or Adjective	beyond the boundaries of one's country :in or to a foreign country	
Annoying	an·noy·ing \ -iŋ \	Adjective	causing vexation or irritation causing annoyance	
Choose	\ 'chüz \	Verb	to select <u>freely</u> and after consideration	
Cuisine	\ kwi-ʻzēn	Noun	manner of preparing food :style of cooking: a cooking method used in French cuisine, also :the food prepared	
	UNIT 4			
Experience	\ ik-'spir-ē- ən(t)s \	Noun	the fact or state of having been affected by or gained knowledge through direct observation or participation	
Environment	\ in- 'vī-rə(n)- mənt , - 'vī(- ə)r(n)- \	Noun	the circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded	
Exciting	\ ik-ˈsī-tiŋ \	Adjective	producing <u>excitement</u>	

Equipment	\ i-ˈkwip-mənt \	Noun	the set of articles or physical resources serving to equip a person or thing: such as the implements used in an operation or activity: apparatus sports equipment, all the fixed assets other than land and buildings of a business enterprise, the rolling stock of a railway
Exposed	\ ik-ˈspōzd \	Adjective	open to view
Famous	\ ˈfā-məs \	Adjective	widely known
Fancy	\ 'fan(t)-sē \	Verb	to visualize or interpret
Indigenous	\ in-ˈdi-jə-nəs \	Adjective	produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment, indigenous plants, the indigenous culture
Inland	\ 'in-ˌland , - lənd \	Adjective	of or relating to the interior of a country
Illegal	\ (,)i(l)- ˈlē-gəl \	Adjective	not according to or authorized by law
Incest	\ 'in-ˌsest \	Noun	sexual intercourse between persons so closely related that they are forbidden by law to marry

Word	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Definition
Advise	\ əd-ˈvīz \	Verb	to give (someone) a recommendation about what should be done
Average	\	Noun	a single value (such as a mean, mode, or median) that summarizes or represents the general significance of a set of unequal values
Advertiser	\ 'ad-vər-ˌtīz \	Verb	to make publicly and generally known
Burger	\ 'bər-gər \	Noun	a sandwich similar to a hamburger
Custom	\ 'kə-stəm \	Noun	a usage or practice common to many or to a particular place or class or habitual with an individual
Dangerous	∖ ˈdān-jə-rəs	Adjective	involving possible injury, pain, harm, or loss
Gym	\	Noun	a usually metal frame supporting an assortment of outdoor play equipment or physical education
Invention	\ in-'ven(t)- shən \	Noun	discovery, finding

	\ in-'her-ə- N tən(t)s , -'he- rə- \	oun	the acquisition of a possession, condition, or trait from past generations	
Integrate	\ 'in-tə-ˌgrāt \	Verb	to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole	
Law	\	Noun	a binding custom or practice of a community: a rule of conduct or action prescribed or formally recognized as binding or enforced by a controlling authority	
Market	\ 'mär-kət \	Noun	a meeting together of people for the purpose of trade by private purchase and sale and usually not by auction	
Prepare	\ pri-'per \	Verb	to make ready beforehand for some purpose, use, or activity	
Resistance	\ ri- 'zis-tən(t)s \	Noun	an act or instance of resisting opposition	
Sell	\ 'sel \	Verb	to deliver or give up in violation of duty, trust, or loyalty and especially for personal gain	
Strange	\ 'strānj \	Adjective	not before known, heard, or seen	
Street	\ 'strēt \	Noun	a thoroughfare especially in a city, town, or village that is wider than an alley or lane and that usually includes sidewalks	
Spoil	\	Noun	an object of plundering	
Spouse	\ 'spaus also 'spauz \	Noun	married person	
Stall	\ 'stòl \	Noun	a booth, stand, or counter at which articles are displayed for sale	
Tastes	\ 'tāst \	Verb	to ascertain the flavor of by taking a little into the mouth	
Thunder	\ 'thən-dər \	Noun	the sound that follows a flash of lightning and is caused by sudden expansion of the air in the path of the electrical discharge	
Tribe	\ 'trīb \	Noun	a social group comprising numerous families, clans, or generations together with slaves, dependents, or adopted strangers	
	UNIT 5			
Appliances	\ ə-ˈplī-ən(t)s \	Noun	a piece of equipment for adapting a tool or machine to a special purpose	
Access	\ 'ak- ses also ik- ses \	Noun	permission, liberty, or ability to enter, approach, or pass to and from a place or to approach or	

			communicate with a person or thing, Investigators wanted to get		
			access to his h ome, consultants		
			who have easy access to the president		
Computer	\ kom 'nyë tor\	Noun	one that computes: apositionly to		
Computer	\ kəm-'pyü-tər \	Noun	one that <u>computes</u> ; specifically :a programmable usually electronic		
			device that can store, retrieve, and process data		
Devices	\ di-ˈvīs \	Noun	something <u>devised</u> or <u>contrived</u>		
Deliver	\ di-ˈli-vər , dē- \	Verb	to send (something aimed or guided) to an intended target or destination		
Flight	\	Noun	a trip made by or in an airplane or spacecraft		
Forward	\ 'for-wərd	Adjective	moving, tending, or leading toward a position in front		
Internet	\ 'in-tər-ˌnet \	Noun	an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the		
			world		
Modern	\ 'mä-dərn	Adjective	involving recent techniques, methods, or ideas		
Operate	\ 'ä-pə-ˌrāt , 'ä- ˌprāt \	Verb	to perform a function		
Satellite	\ 'sa-tə-ˌlīt \	Noun	a celestial body orbiting another of larger size		
Survey	\sər-ˈvā , ˈsər-ˌ \	Verb	to examine as to condition, situation, or value		
Smartphone	\ 'smärt-ˌfōn \	Noun	a cell phone that includes additional software functions (such as e-mail or an Internet browser)		
Technology	\ tek-ˈnä-lə-jē \	Noun	the practical <u>application</u> of knowledge especially in a particular area		
Throw	\ 'thrō \	Verb	to propel through the air by a forward motion of the hand and arm		
	UNIT 6				
Analyst	\ 'a-nə-ləst \	Noun	a person who <u>analyzes</u> or who is skilled in <u>analysis</u>		
Butter	\ 'bə-tər \	Noun	a solid emulsion of fat globules, air, and water made by churning milk or cream and used as food		
Brand	\ 'brand \	Noun	a (1) :a mark made by burning with a hot iron to attest manufacture or quality or to designate ownership		

			(0) minto dino e di di ! !
			(2) :a printed mark made for similar purposes :trademark b (1) :a mark put on criminals with a hot iron (2) :a mark of disgrace :stigma or the brand of poverty
Bracelet	\ 'brā-slət \	Noun	an ornamental band or chain worn around the wrist
Brochure	\ brō-'shur , British especially 'brō-	Noun	pamphlet, booklet; especially :one containing descriptive or advertising material
Cheap	\ 'chēp \	Noun	at minimum expense
Charge	\ 'chärj \	Noun	expense, cost
Cigarettes	\ si-gə-'ret , 'si- gə- \	Noun	a slender roll of cut tobacco enclosed in paper and meant to be smoked; also :a similar roll of another substance (such as marijuana)
Competitor	\ kəm-'pe-tə-tər \	Noun	<u>rival</u>
Credit	\ 'kre-dit \	Noun	an amount or sum placed at a person's disposal by a bank
Delicious	\ di-ˈli-shəs \	Adjective	appealing to one of the bodily senses especially of taste or smell
Detail	\ di-ˈtāl , ˈdē-ˌtāl \	Noun	extended treatment of or attention to particular items or a part of a whole
Debt	\ 'det \	Noun	a state of being under obligation to pay or repay someone or something in return for something received
Explain	∖ik-ˈsplān ∖	Verb	to make plain or understandable
Expensive	\ ik-'spen(t)-siv \	Adjective	commanding a high price and especially one that is not based on intrinsic worth or is beyond a prospective buyer's means
Efficient	\ i-ˈfi-shənt \	Adjective	productive of desired effects
Effortless	\ 'e-fərt-ləs \	Adjective	showing or requiring little or no effort
Fast	\ 'fast \	Adjective	characterized by quick motion, operation, or effect:moving or able to move rapidly
Fit	\ 'fit \	Noun	adapted to an end or design suitable by nature or by art
Flavor	\ 'flā-vər \	Noun	the quality of something that affects the sense of taste

			or the blend of taste and smell sensations evoked by a substance in the mouth
Glossy	\ 'glä-sē , 'gló- \	Adjective	having a surface luster or brightness
High	\ 'hī \	Adjective	rising or extending upward a great distance :taller than average, usual, or expected
Hacker	\ 'ha-kər \	Noun	a person who illegally gains access to and sometimes tampers with information in a computer system
Insurance	\ in- shur-ən(t)s , - shər- also 'in- shur- , - , shər- \	Noun	the business of insuring persons or property or coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingency or peril
Low	\	Verb	having a small upward extension or elevation
Match	\ 'mach \	Noun	a person or thing equal or similar to another
Perfect	\ 'pər-fikt \	Adjective	being entirely without fault or defect
Price	\ 'prīs \	Noun	the cost at which something is obtained
Prefer	\ pri-ˈfər \	Verb	to promote or advance to a rank or position
Problem	\ 'prä-bləm , - b ^a m , - blem \	Noun	a source of perplexity, distress, or vexation or difficulty in understanding or accepting
Polite	\pə-ˈlīt \	Adjective	showing or characterized by correct social usage
Rates	\	Verb	to rebuke angrily or violently
Rent	\ 'rent \	Noun	to grant the possession and enjoyment of in exchange for rent
Risky	\ 'ris-kē \	Adjective	involving the possibility of something bad or unpleasant happening
Rude	\	Adjective	impolite or not refined or cultured
Secure	\ si-ˈkyūr , -ˈkyər \	Adjective	free from danger, free from risk of loss or affording safety
Slow	\ 'slō \	Adjective	moving, flowing, or proceeding without speed or at less than usual speed
Synonym	\ 'si-nə-ˌnim \	Noun	one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the

			same meaning in some or all
Talk	\ 'tōk \	Verb	to express or exchange ideas by
			means of spoken words
Wide	\ 'wīd \	Adjective	having a specified extension from side to side
		UNIT 7	
Advocate	\ 'ad-və-kət , - ˌkāt \	Noun	One who supports or promotes the interests of a cause or group
Agreement	\ ə-ˈgrē-mənt \	Noun	Harmony of opinion, action, or character
Assistance	\ ə-ˈsis-tən(t)s \	Noun	The act of helping or <u>assisting</u> someone or the help supplied
Bother	\ 'bä-t <u>h</u> ər \	Verb	To annoy especially by petty provocation
Candidate	\ 'kan-də-ˌdāt , 'ka-nə- , -dət \	Noun	One that aspires to or is nominated or qualified for an office, membership, or award
Compete	\ kəm-ˈpēt \	Verb	To strive consciously or unconsciously for an objective (such as position, profit, or a prize) :be in a state of rivalry
Chance	\ 'chan(t)s \	Noun	A situation favoring some purpose : opportunity
Contribute	\ kən-'tri-byət	Verb	To give or supply in common with others
Vote	\ 'vōt \	Verb	To express one's views in response to a poll or to choose, endorse, decide the disposition of, defeat, or authorize by vote
Citizen	\ 'si-tə-zən also -sən \	Noun	An inhabitant of a city or town
Development	\ di- 've-ləp- mənt , dē- \	Noun	The act, process, or result of developing
Disagreement	\ dis-ə- grē- mənt \	Noun	The act of <u>disagreeing</u>
Expect	\ ik-'spekt \	Verb	To consider bound in duty or obligated
Election	\ i-ˈlek-shən \	Noun	The right, power, or privilege of making a choice
Gender	\ 'jen-dər \	Noun	The behavioral, cultural, or psychological traits typically associated with one sex
Highlight	\ 'hī-ˌlīt \	Noun	Something (such as an event or detail) that is of major significance or special interest
Improve	\ im-ˈprüv \	Verb	To enhance in value or quality :make better

Minorities	\ mə-ˈnor-ə-tē ,	Noun	The smaller in number of two
Williontics	mī-,-'när-\	Noun	groups constituting a whole
Overcome	\ ō-vər-ˈkəm \	Verb	To get the better of
Party	\ 'pär-tē \	Noun	A group of persons organized for
Faity	\ pai-le \	INOUII	the purpose of directing the
			policies of a government
Parliament	\ 'pär-lə-mənt	Noun	The supreme legislative body of a
ramamem	also 'pärl-yə- \	Noun	usually major political unit that is a
	also parity et		continuing institution comprising a
			series of individual assemblages
Promise	\ 'prä-məs \	Noun	A declaration that one will do or
Tioniisc	\ pia-iiies \	Noun	refrain from doing something
			specified
Politician	\ pä-lə-ˈti-shən	Noun	A person experienced in the art or
1 Ontiolan	\	Noun	science of government; especially
	,		:one actively engaged in
			conducting the business of a
			government
Presence	\ 'pre-zen(t)s \	Noun	Something (such as a spirit) felt or
	(7-)		believed to be present
Political	\ pə-ˈli-ti-kəl \	Adjective	Of, relating to, or concerned with
	'	,	the making as distinguished from
			the administration of governmental
			policy
Provide	\ prə-ˈvīd \	Verb	To give something wanted or
	·		needed to (someone or something)
			: to supply (someone or something)
			with something
Power	\	Noun	Possession of control, authority, or
			influence over others
Resilience	\ ri- 'zil-yən(t)s \	Noun	An ability to recover from or adjust
			easily to misfortune or change
Report	\ ri- 'port \	Noun	Common talk or an account spread
			by common talk
Realize	\ 'rē-ə-ˌlīz \	Verb	To bring into concrete existence
Seat	\ 'sēt \	Noun	A special chair of one in eminence;
			also :the status represented by it
Share	\ 'sher \	Verb	To tell (thoughts, feelings,
			experiences, etc.) To others —
			often used with with
Suggest	\ səg-ˈjest , sə-	Verb	To serve as a motive or inspiration
	'jest \		for
Win	\	Verb	To get possession of by effort or
			fortune

(Source: www.merriamwebster.com)

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List of words (glosarium) adopted from http://www.merriamwebster.com

LISTENING SCRIPT

Unit 2 Practice 1.

Nani: Tell me about your sister and brother

Gina: well, my sister is a doctor.

Nani: Really? Does she live here in Gorontalo?

Gina: Yes, She does.

Nani: Wow, And what does your brother do?

Gina: He is a manager of Sarawati hotel in Bandung

He lives with my uncle there.

Nani: What an interesting family.

Practice 2.

a. I have two brothers and three sisters

- b. Does she live with your parents?
- c. Do they have a happy famliy
- d. How many sons do Mr. Rahmat have?
- e. He doesn't married yet.
- f. I always have family gathering every month.
- g. Mr. Miftah haven't nieces and nephew.

Unit 4 Practice 1

Culture Shock

Some people choose to live in another country, other people have to move for family or works reasons. If you are going to live in a new place for some time, you ought to be prepared to experience culture shock at some point.

At first, when you are in a very different environment, everything seems exciting and new. Then, the differences start to be annoying. Life feels too fast or too slow, the food tastes strange, you miss your favortie television programmes. Laws are different- there are things you must not do here that you can do at home. This is culture shock.

The good news is you do not have to spoil your experience of living abroad. Culture shock does not usually last very long.

UNIT 5 Practice 1

Farmin : Oh ya Anty, I must go home early today. I will meet you tonight.

Anty : You look like you are in a hurry. What is going on?

Farmin : Oh yeah, I must go to the travel cargo for buying my flight ticket.

Anty : Hey, don't get confused about it; you can use Traveloke for buying the ticket?

Farmin : What is that? That sounds so strange

Anty : It is an application of booking and buying the ticket. You just access it on your

mobile phone or computer for booking the ticket. That is so fast and simple. You

can save your time for that.

Farmin : wow that is great. I will try it, thank you very much for the information.

Anty: hmmmmmmmm don't mention it.

UNIT 7 Practice 1

Rizal : I don't know why I bother to vote?

Yuyun : Why's that?

Rizal : What good does it do?

Yyun : You get to put someone in power that you like
Rizal : I cannot share the view, only if my candidate wins.
Yuyun : Well, he can't win unless you and others vote for him
Rizal : But even if my candidate wins, he will break his promises.

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

get elected

Rizal : and when elected, they go their own way
Yuyun : They forget who put them in power.
Rizal : They forget where they came from
Yuyun : Maybe you should run for office.

taken from: Reading 3 compilation