

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a red pen, writing on a spiral-bound notebook. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a classroom or study environment. The image is framed by dark red borders at the top and bottom, which contain a pattern of smaller, lighter red squares.

Habiburrahim

BASIC ENGLISH

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**Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2002
tentang Hak Cipta
Lingkup Hak Cipta**

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Pasal 72:

1. Barangsiapa dengan sengaja atau tanpa hak melakukan perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 ayat (1) atau Pasal 49 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) dipidana dengan pidana penjara masing-masing paling singkat 1 (satu) bulan dan/atau denda paling sedikit Rp 1.000.000,00 (satu juta rupiah), atau pidana penjara paling lama 7 (tujuh) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp 5.000.000.000,00 (lima milyar rupiah).
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BASIC ENGLISH

Habiburrahim

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Habiburrahim

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Hak cipta dilindungi Undang-undang.

*Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk dan
dengan cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.*

P R E F A C E

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

In the name of Allah the most beneficent and the most merciful. Let us pray Allah who endlessly has given us strength, faith, and other endless blessings. Let us send peace and blessing to our beloved prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) who had left us a comprehensive guidance (Hadits) to successfully pass this perishable life.

This book was specifically written to fulfill the need of new students studying at Ar-Raniry State Islamic University (UIN Ar-Raniry), Darussalam – Banda Aceh. As the book was prepared for the whole students and whole departments at this university, the supplemented materials were various and not specific. The primary objective of the book was to introduce English in general for the students. The book, in addition, has an attempt to encourage students to love English. Therefore, most of adopted materials were funny stories. Besides being fulfilled by funny stories, the book also provided some simple patterns in English, wise words, and supplementary vocabularies at the end of its section. I hoped that the students would use this book as the source of their happiness to study English in a different way.

Although I tried to look at the whole contents of this book several times, I believed that some mistakes were still there. To this end, every constructive criticism was always encouraged.

Finally, I would also like to thank all people at the English Language Education Department and all people at the Language Development Center of UIN Ar-Raniry for their great contribution until this book was written on time.

May Allah bestow us his blessing at all time.

Habiburrahim

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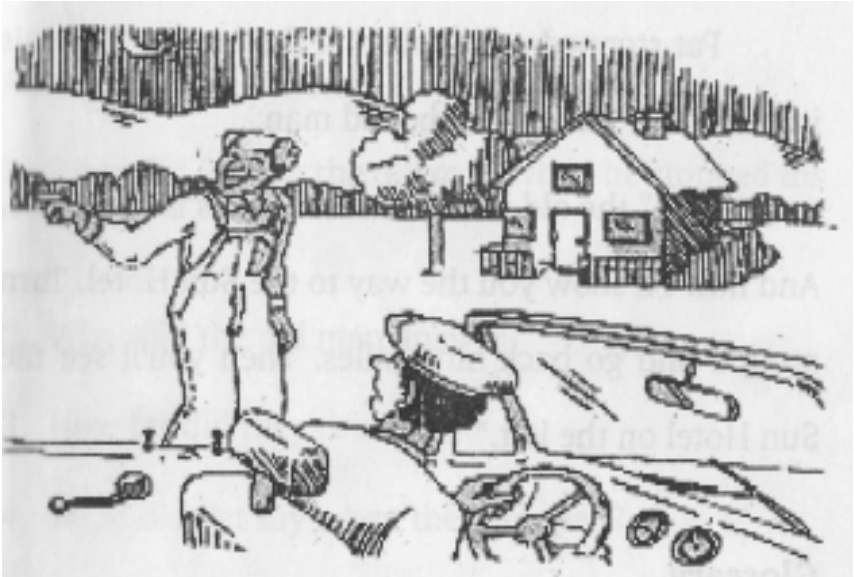
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READING ONE

A Traveler and an Old Man



Adapted from: Hill (1980)

Pat Hogan was traveling around the country in his car. One evening he was driving along a road and looking for a small hotel when he saw an old man at the side of the road. He stopped his car and said to the old man, "I want to go to the Sun Hotel. Do you know it?"

"Yes," the old man answered. "I'll show you the way."

He got into pat's car and they drove for about twelve miles. When they came to a small house, the old man said, "Stop here."

Pat stopped and looked at the house. "But this isn't a hotel," he said to the old man.

“No,” the old man answered, “this is my house. And now I’ll show you the way to the Sun Hotel. Turn around and go back nine miles. Then you’ll see the Sun Hotel on the left.”

Glossary

Answer (v)	: menjawab
Drive (v)	: mengenderai
Evening (n)	: sore menjelang malam
Old (adj)	: tua
Show (v)	: menunjukkan
Travel (v)	: bepergian
Turn around (v) :	memutar balik (arah)

Task One

Answer these questions:

1. What did Pat ask the old man when he stopped his car?
2. What did the old man answer?
3. How far did they drive?
4. What did Pat say when they stopped?
5. What did the old man say to Pat?

Task Two

Find the words in the story above which mean about the opposite of:

1. Young
2. Ask

1. Big
2. Right
3. Got out

Task Three

Which of the answers are correct?

1. Where did Pat want to sleep that night?
 - a. In the old man's house
 - b. In a hotel
 - c. In his own house

2. Why did Pat stop his car?
 - a. Because he saw a friend
 - b. Because the lights were red
 - c. Because he saw an old man

3. Where did the old man take Pat?
 - a. To the old man's house
 - b. To Pat's house
 - c. To the Sun Hotel

4. Why didn't the old man stop Pat when they passed the hotel?
 - a. Because he wanted to get home
 - b. Because he did not know the hotel
 - c. Because he did not see the hotel

Practice with Noun

In a very simple word, we can say that “noun” is a word used to name a person, place, thing, idea, etc.

Examples:

Persons : Habib, Agus, Sudirman, Azizah, fire fighter,
Indonesians, policeman

Places : Banda Aceh, Kings Park, kitchen, room

Things : Biscuit, car, cat, apple, scissor, knife, aircraft

Ideas : Satisfaction, happiness, weakness, patience

Kinds of Noun

Proper Nouns

A proper noun normally names a particular person, place or thing, and is always capitalized.

Examples:

Personal Name : Thomas A. Edison, Ibnu Sina,
Ahmad Al-Jabbar.

Names of country and city : Indonesia, Georgia, Mali,
Banda Aceh, Sabang.

Names of day and month : Friday, Saturday, January,
August, November.

Common Nouns

A common noun usually names any one of a group of persons, places, or things, and is not capitalized. For instances: girl, day, sea, actor, queen, butterfly, teacher, etc.

Compound Nouns

Compound noun is the combination of two or more words may be used together as a single noun. The parts of a compound noun may be written as one word, as two or more words, or may be hyphenated.

Examples:

Housekeeper, basketball, drugstore, schoolteacher,
commander in chief, tennis ball, home economics, father-
in-law, baby-sitter, great-grandmother

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

In general, non-count nouns only have singular form. Most count nouns, on the other hands, have both singular and plural form. If nouns are ended by “o, ch, s, sh, x, z”, in addition, the nouns will form their plural by adding –es. If nouns are ended by none of those letters, in contrast, the nouns will form their plural by adding –s only (unless stated).

Look at the following words:

Singular	Plural
glass	glasses
quiz	quizzes
bush	bushes
tomato	tomatoes
box	boxes
church	churches
pen	pens
book	books
cat	cats
room	rooms

Exceptional

1. Some nouns form their plurals with a vowel change or an ending change.

Singular	Plural
foot	feet
goose	geese
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
louse	lice

man	men
woman	women

2. Some nouns form their plurals by changing a consonant before adding –s or –es.

Singular	Plural
wolf	wolves
leaf	leaves
wife	wives
knife	knives

3. Some nouns form their plurals by adding an ending.

Singular	Plural
child	children
ox	oxen

4. The nouns which are ended by “y”, before “y” is a consonant, will form their plurals by changing “y” into “i” before adding –es. However, such the nouns will form their plural by adding –s if before “y” is a vowel.

Singular	Plural
baby	babies
city	cities
country	countries
lady	ladies
hobby	hobbies
boy	boys
toy	toys

key
day

keys
days

5. Some nouns have the same plural and singular form.

bison
deer
sheep

fish
salmon
trout

series
species
corps

offspring
spacecraft

6. Some nouns end in – s but are actually singular and take singular verbs.

Academic subjects: mathematics, politics, physics, economics, civics, and statistics.

Example:

Physics is my favorite subject

Diseases: measles, mumps, and herpes.

Example:

Measles is normally contracted during childhood.

READING TWO

Neil and His Parents



Adapted from: Hill (1980)

Neil was five years old, and he had no brothers or sisters. He lived with his parents in the country, and there were no neighbors near his house. One Saturday Neil's Uncle Fred came and visited them. He had lunch with Neil and his parents, and then Neil's mother went into the kitchen and washed the dishes, and his father went out and washed the car.

'Stay here and talk to Uncle Fred,' Neil's father said to him. 'And show him your toys,' his mother said. Neil showed his Uncle his toys and they talk for half an hour in the living room. Then Neil said to his uncle, I'm going to go out and play with God in the garden now.'

His uncle was surprised. 'How do you play with God, Neil?

He asked him. 'It's easy,' Neil answered. 'I throw the ball up, and then God throws it back down to me.'

Glossary

Dishes	: piring
Kitchen	: dapur
Living room	: kamar tamu
Lunch	: makan siang
Near	: dekat
Neighbors	: tetangga
Parents	: orang tua (Ibu dan Bapak)
Surprised	: kaget/ terkejut
Throw up	: melempar ke atas
Toys	: mainan
Visited	: mengunjungi

Task One

Answer these questions

1. Who had lunch with Neil and his parents one day?
2. What did Neil and his uncle do in the living room?
3. What did Neil say then?
4. What did Uncle Fred ask Neil?
5. What did Neil answer?

Task Two

Which of the answers are correct? Write the correct answers down.

1. How many children did Neil's parents have?
 - a. More than one
 - b. One

2. How many people lived near Neil's house?
 - a. A few
 - b. A lot
 - c. None
3. What did Neil's father do after lunch?
 - a. He cleaned his car
 - b. He sat in the living room and talked to Uncle Fred
4. What did Neil do after lunch?
 - a. He stayed in the living room and talked to Uncle Fred
 - b. He went into the kitchen and washed the dishes with his mother
5. How did Neil play with God?
 - a. He hit his ball and then ran and got it
 - b. He threw his ball up and then caught it

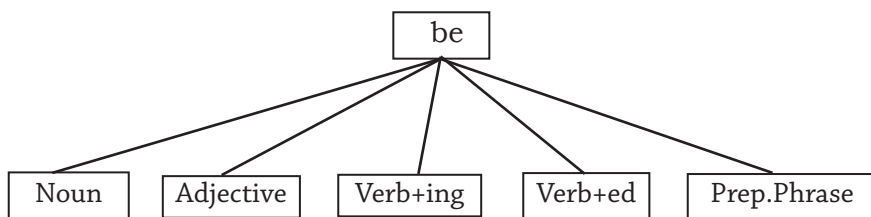
Task Three

Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. All the correct words are in the story above.

Joan Brown is a small girl. Her are Mr. George Brown and his wife Dorothy. They live in a nicein the and their on both sides have children. Joan is going to with them this afternoon, but first she is washing the with her mother in their small Joan has a lot of, but she likes playing ball with her friends in her the best of all. They it to each other and catch it.

Practice with “be”

In general, “be” can be used in five conditions as it is shown in the following diagram.



1. Noun

Actually, a sentence must be constructed based on a very simple pattern namely subject + verb + object (if any). When there is no verb in a sentence, however, “be” can replace the position of a real verb.

Subject + be + noun

Examples;

- 🏠 Mahfud is a student of UIN Ar-Raniry.
- 🏠 *Kembang sepatu* is a kind of flower.
- 🏠 I am a carpenter.
- 🏠 Merry and Nancy are nurses.
- 🏠 Michael is a professional driver.

2. Adjective

Like noun, adjective also has the same position in this matter. When there is no real verb in a sentence, “be” could replace it. In further study, we need to note that the adjective also modifies nouns.

Subject + be + adjective

Examples;

- 📖 Razor blades are sharp.
- 📖 Abdussalam is intelligent.
- 📖 Gold is expensive.
- 📖 Rocks and metals are hard.
- 📖 Sugar is sweet.

3. Verb + ing

As we can see from the diagram, it is exceptionally clear that if “be” is used, the verb must be changed either into verb + ing or verb + ed. Verb + ing is the construction of progressive (continuous) sentence. This sentence is used for a specific action that is taking place. The formula of this sentence is subject + be + verb + ing + object.

Examples;

- 📖 Robert is watching TV right now.
- 📖 Sam and Anto are reading “Serambi Indonesia” now.
- 📖 Samsul is writing a letter.
- 📖 Januar, Furqan, and Agus are praying at the Baiturrahman great mosque.
- 📖 I am waiting for you.

4. Verb + ed (participle form)

This word formation is normally taking place in passive voice. We should remember that the subject in active sentence becomes the object in passive voice or vice versa. The formula of the sentence is: subject + be + verb (participle form) + by + object.

Examples;

- ▣ The candle in the room is lit by Arman.
- ▣ These letters are delivered by a postman.
- ▣ One of the UIN gates is always locked at 11:00pm.
- ▣ His book is stolen by a thief.

5. Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase comprises of preposition and noun. People normally use be + prepositional phrase to talk about place. The pattern of this construction is: subject + be + preposition + noun.

Examples;

- ▣ She is at home.
- ▣ My pens are on that table.
- ▣ John is in his room.
- ▣ Murphy and Max are at a bus stop.
- ▣ They are at the UIN library now

Exercise.

Complete the following sentences with “is” or “are”

1. The windows open.
2. Mr. John a teacher.
3. The whetherhot today.
4. My roommatesfrom Langsa.
5. The sun bright today.
6. Mary and Susan at school.
7. Three pencilson the table.
8. My penin my handbag.
9. My sistera teacher at MAN Model.
10. Patricia a dentist at a hospital.

READING THREE

Ann Grimes



Adapted from: Hill (1980)

Ann Grimes has a small car, and she drives a lot in town because she goes to work by car every morning and comes home by car too, and does her shopping with her car on Saturdays.

But she very seldom goes out into the country in it, because she does not have much time.

Then one Sunday morning in August she says to herself, 'It's a beautiful day, and it's hot in town. I'm going to drive out into the country and have a picnic in a quiet field there.

She drives twenty kilometers, and then she comes to a small country road. She looks at it and says to herself, 'this road's very steep, isn't it? She stops in front of a house and asks a man, 'is this road dangerous?'

‘No,’ the man answers, ‘it isn’t dangerous up here. They always crash down at the bottom.’

Glossary

Buttom	: paling bawah
Crash down	: bertabrakan
Dangerous	: bahaya
Field	: lapangan
Looked at	: memperhatikan
Quiet	: tenang
Seldom	: jarang
Shopping	: berbelanja
Steep	: curam
Went out	: keluar

Task One

Answer these questions.

1. What does Ann say to herself one Sunday morning?
2. Where does she come to after twenty kilometers?
3. What does she say to herself there?
4. What does she ask a man?
5. What does he answer?

Task Two

Put **at**, **in**, or **on** in each empty space in these sentences:

1. Ann lives ... a town.
2. She does her shopping ...Saturdays.
3. She does it ...the morning.
4. She goes out into the country ...Sunday morning.
5. She leaves her house ...nine o'clock.
6. She says, I'm going to have a picnic ...a field.

7. She stops her car ... the gate of a small house.
8. The road is dangerous ... bottom

Task Three

Choose the correct words in the parenthesis as the completion of the sentences.

Ann never drives [dangerous / dangerously]. She comes to a [dangerous / dangerously] road someday, and drives down it very [slow / slowly]. Then she finds a [quiet / quietly] field, and crosses it [quiet / quietly]. There is a [beautiful / beautifully] river on the other side. Ann can draw [beautiful / beautifully], and she sits down at the side of the river and begins to draw a picture.

Practice with Simple present

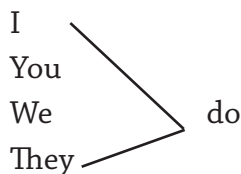
Simple present tense is used for a present state of affairs, general fact, and habitual actions. The formula of this sentence is: S + Verb (present) + Object. Besides having this formula, the sentence will also be preceded by do or does before the verb if the sentence is constructed in negative and interrogative form.

Examples;

- ☞ I wake up at 5:30 every morning.
- ☞ She invites us to join her party.
- ☞ Sammy washes dishes at noon.
- ☞ Water boils at 100 °c.
- ☞ The sun rises in the east.
- ☞ He lives in a very remote area in Great Aceh.
- ☞ I am very happy to be with you today.
- ☞ She is upset because you are absent.
- ☞ You are clever.

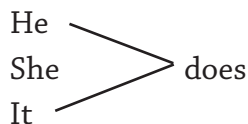
Do and does

I
You
We
They



do

He
She
It



does

- 🏠 I do not agree to forget this impressive moment.
- 🏠 They do not understand mathematics at all.
- 🏠 We do not come to help him.
- 🏠 You do not know how to catch that wild animal.

We should remember that if “she”, “he” or “it” as the subject is used in a sentence, and then the word “does” is used, the verb in the sentence should be in base form.

Examples;

- 🏠 She does not speak English with her relatives.
- 🏠 He does not argue with his lecturer.
- 🏠 It does not meet our agreement.

- 🏠 Does she meet you in the hospital?
- 🏠 Does Jamal give you my magazine?
- 🏠 Does a cat eat fish?

The use of frequency adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, and never.

Always 100%	Sometimes 75-25%	
Usually 99-90%	Seldom 25-10%	Never 0%
Often 90-75%	Rarely 10-1%	

Adverbs of frequency normally come between the subject and the simple present verb. However, frequency adverb sometimes comes either at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

Examples;

- 田 Bob always has breakfast in the morning.
- 田 I often drink a cup of milk at night.
- 田 Boris seldom watches TV at home.
- 田 Anna usually teaches at University.
- 田 They rarely have tea with dinner.

Sometimes

- 田 I sometimes read "Serambi Indonesia".
- 田 Sometimes I read "Serambi Indonesia".
- 田 I read "Serambi Indonesia" sometimes.

Using adverbs of frequency with be
Subject + be + adverbs of frequency

Examples;

- 🏠 We are always happy when “Ramadan/ fasting month” comes.
- 🏠 Ratna is never sad.
- 🏠 She is never late for class.
- 🏠 The weather is always hot in January.

READING FOUR

The Smart Richards



Adapted from: Hill (1980)

Mr. Richards worked in a small seaside town, and he and his wife had a comfortable house near the sea. During the winter they were quite happy there, but every summer a lot of their relatives used to want to come and stay with them, because it was a nice place for a holiday, and it was much cheaper than staying in a hotel.

Finally one June Mr. Richards complained to an intelligent friend of his who lived in the same place. 'One of my wife's cousins intends to bring her husband and children and spend ten days with us next month again. How do you prevent all your relatives coming to live with you in the summer?'

‘Oh,’ the friend answered, ‘that is not difficult. I just borrow money from all the rich ones, and lend it to all the poor ones. After that, none of them come again.’

Glossary

Borrow	: meminjam
Comfortable	: menyenangkan
Complained	: mengeluh
Holiday	: hari libur/ liburan
Intends	: berkeinginan/ bermaksud
Lend	: memperpinjamkan
Prevent	: mencegah
Quite	: sangat
Relatives	: saudara/ famili/ keluarga
Seaside	: tepi pantai
Summer	: musim panas
Winter	: musim dingin

Task One

Which of these sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)?

1. Mr and Mrs Richards did not have many relatives
2. Mr and Mrs Richards often went to stay with their relatives in the summer
3. Mrs Richards’ cousin decided to visit them
4. Mr Richards was not at all happy about this
5. A friend of his told him how to stop visitors
6. He borrowed money from his poor relatives, and lent money to his rich ones

Task Two

Answer these questions:

1. Where did Mr and Mrs Richards live?
2. What was their house like?
3. Why were they happier in winter than in summer?
4. Why did their relatives want to visit them?
5. Who did Mr Richards ask for the advice then?
6. What did he say to him?
7. And what did his friend answer?
8. Why did the friend's relatives not want to visit him again?

Task Three

Put one word in each empty place. You will find all the words in the story above.

George liked the sea, so he lived in a house at the His parents and a lot of his other lived near him. George's chairs were very hard, so they were not very to sit on One day his mother about this, saying, 'I wish you had some softer chairs, George.' But his father laughed and answered, George is an man: he has hard chairs because he to people too long when they come to visit him! When he wants a soft chair, he can it from our house.'

Practice with Simple Past

Simple past is used for an action that begins and ends at a particular time in the past, an action that occurs over a period of time but it is completed in the past, and an activity that takes place regularly in the past. This sentence has formula: S + Verb (past) + O.

Examples;

- 🕌 Lukman worked in advertising for twelve years.
- 🕌 A postman came here last ten minutes.
- 🕌 Ann and Susie arrived ten minutes earlier.
- 🕌 She walked to school yesterday.
- 🕌 They prayed at the Baiturrahman great mosque last Friday.

- 🕌 Bob was here last night.
- 🕌 I was sick yesterday.
- 🕌 We were in Perth, Western Australia last fall.
- 🕌 Tom and Martin were at airport five minutes ago.
- 🕌 She was absent last Monday.

To form a negative and an interrogative sentence, “did” is needed in this sentence. When “did” is used, the verb must be in base form.

Examples;

Negative sentences

- 🕌 She did not speak English well.
- 🕌 Anton did not come to our party.
- 🕌 They did not obey the rule.
- 🕌 It did not make sense to miss this meeting.
- 🕌 You did not know how to please him.

Interrogative sentences

- 🕌 Did you miss your English class yesterday?
- 🕌 Did she know about this program?
- 🕌 Did Merry tell you about our promise?
- 🕌 Did they submit their paper last meeting?

READING FIVE

A Pity Thief



Adapted from: Hill (1980)

Jim was intelligent, but he hated hard work. He has ever said, “You work hard, and earn a lot of money, and then the government takes most of it. I want easy work that gives me lots of money and that the government doesn’t know about.”

So he became a thief – but he did not do the stealing: he got others to do it. They were much less intelligent than he was, so he arranged everything and told them what to do. One day they were looking for rich families to rob, and Jim sent one of them to a large beautiful house just outside the town.

It was evening, and when the man looked through one of the windows, he saw a young man and a girl playing a duet on

a piano. When he went back to Jim, he said, “That family can’t have much money. Two people were playing on the same piano there.”

Glossary

Arranged	: mengatur
Became	: menjadi
Earn	: memperoleh
Hard	: keras, sukar
Hated	: membenci
Intelligent	: pandai, cerdas
Rich	: kaya
Sent	: mengirim
Thief	: maling, pencuri

Task One

Which of these sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)?

1. Jim was clever, but lazy.
2. He didn’t like paying taxes.
3. He always used clever people to steal for him.
4. They tried to find rich families.
5. One of his men played a duet on a piano with a girl.
6. The girl’s family was poor.

Task Two

Answer these questions:

1. Why did Jim become a thief?
2. How did he steal things?
3. What was his job in this?
4. Why was he good at it?

5. What did he send one of his men to do one evening?
6. What did the man see?
7. What did he say to Jim?
8. What mistake did he make?

Task Three

Find the words in the story above that mean about the opposite of:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. difficult | 3. poor |
| 2. lazy | 4. small |
| 5. little | 8. spend |
| 6. more | 9. stupid |
| 7. old | 10. ugly |

Practice with present perfect.

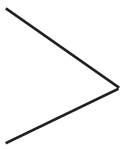
Present perfect is used for an action that happens at an unspecified time, an action that has recently occurred, an action that begins in the past and continues up to the present (often used with “for” or “since”), an action that happens repeatedly before now. “For” is used to indicate the length of time and “since” on the other hand is used to indicate the duration of action that takes place. The formula of this sentence is: S + has/ have + Verb (participle) + O.

Examples;

- ☞ I am sorry, I have forgotten your name.
- ☞ If I am not mistaken, I have met you here three times.
- ☞ He has just gone to his friend’s house.
- ☞ They have been here since Saturday.
- ☞ She has waited for you for almost two hours.

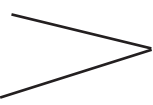
From the examples given, we have noticed that the use of “has” and “have” is different. To look closer about this difference, we need to know the subject in the sentence.

I
You
We
They



Have

He
She
It



Has

We should remember several patterns which are applied for this sentence. First, if word “has” or “have” is used, the verb after it should be in participle form. Second, if we would like to construct this sentence into negative, we just add “not” after the word “has” or “have”. Finally, if we would like to form the sentence into an interrogative, we just place the word “has” or “have” in the beginning of the sentence.

Examples;

- 🏠 I have not contacted him yet.
- 🏠 She has spoken to her brother about this program.
- 🏠 He has sent his application to that company.

- 🏠 Have you met your grandfather in Lamtamot?
- 🏠 Has Jamilah told you about the final examination?
- 🏠 Have they locked the gate?

READING SIX

A Patient and a Nurse



Taken from: Hill (1980)

An old man went to the hospital. When the doctor came to see him, he said, “Well, Mr. Jones, you’re going to have some injections, and then you’ll feel much better. A nurse will come and give you the first one this evening, and then you’ll get another one tomorrow morning.”

In the evening a young nurse came to Mr. Jones’s bed and said to him, “I’m going to give you your first injection now, Mr. Jones where do you want it?” The old man was surprised. He looked at the nurse for several seconds, and then he said, “Nobody’s ever let me choose that before. Are you really going to let me choose now?”

“Yes, Mr. Jones,” the nurse answered. She was in hurry. Where do you want it?” Well, then, “the old man answered with a smile, “I want it in your left arm, please.”

Glossary

Arm	: lengan
Choose	: memilih
Ever	: pernah
Feel	: merasakan, mengalami, menjalani
Hurry	: tergesa-gesa
injections	: suntikan
Left	: sebelah kiri
Let	: membiarkan, mengizinkan
Much better	: lebih baik, lebih bagus
Really	: benar-benar
To see	: untuk melihat, bertemu
Was surprised	: terkejut

Task One

Answer these questions

1. Where did the old man go?
2. What did the doctor say to him?
3. What happened in the evening?
4. What did the young nurse ask Mr. Jones?
5. What did Mr. Jones answer?

Task Two

Write this story. Put one of these words in each blank space

Arm	better	choose	doctor	hospital
hurry	Injection	nurse	smile	surprised

Betty was ill, so she went to see Dr. Rivers. He was her He sent her to the , because she was very ill. A young looked after her. Her name was Jean, and she was very kind. Jean was never in a , and she always had a nice on her face. "I'm going to give you an in your now," she said, "and you can: Do you want it in your left arm or your right arm? In a few days, Betty was much , and she went home. Her doctor was and said, "You got better very quickly!"

Practice with future tense.

1. (going to)

Future tense is used to express a future intention based on a decision made in the past, predicting an event that is likely to happen based on the present condition. The formula of this sentence is: S + be + going to + V (simple present).

Examples;

Affirmative

1. I am going to study at the library tomorrow morning.
2. Jim is going to teach English at LDC next Friday.
3. They are going to go to a meeting in five minutes.

Negative

1. We are not going to teach you Indonesian tomorrow.
2. She is not going to hurt you. Do not worry.
3. You are not going to meet him. Be patient.

Interrogative

1. Are they going to depart tomorrow?
2. Is she going to teach us next week?

3. Is Anton going to accompany his friends to take a trip to Sabang?

2. (will)

This sentence is used to make a decision at the time of speaking, indicating willingness to do something.

Examples;

1. I will call you after lunch.
2. If I have time, I will come to your party.
3. I will let you know soon I get the further info.

Exercise.

Complete the sentences by using *be going to* + the following expressions or you may use your own words.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| call my friend | go to a dentist |
| cook something to eat | go to the beach |
| take around | visit a friend |
| go to the theatre | stay in bed |
| take a long walk in the park | repair my motorcycle |

READING SEVEN

Discussing Different Points of View



Some people are always starting an argument. They often have very little information on the subject, but this doesn't matter. They have strong beliefs, anyway. There's no point in debating with people like this because you can never resolve anything.

But with other people a difference of opinion can start an extremely interesting discussion. Each person tries to explain his point of view, but he listens to other argument, too. This type of conflict becomes an exchange of ideas instead of a quarrel. Whether or not their differences are reconciled, each person learns something from the experience.

In New England and in some other parts of the United States, citizens of the town meet and talk over all local problems.

The people sometimes disagree with each other, and there may be some arguments. Each side will try to persuade others that its point of view is the best. But frequently the two parts are not really far apart in their views, and this kind of public discussion helps to settle their differences. This is a healthy situation.

Glossary

Belief	: keyakinan
Citizen	: warga negara
Exchange	: pertukaran
Extremely	: sangat
Instead	: dari pada, meskipun
Matter	: masalah
Persuade	: membujuk
Point of view	: sudut pandang
Point	: gunanya
Quarrel	: pertengkaran
Reconcile	: mendamaikan
Resolve	: memecahkan persoalan
Settle	: menyelesaikan
Try	: berusaha

Task one

Answer these questions

1. Why should not you argue with people who have little information on a subject?
2. What is a quarrel? What is a discussion? How are they different?
3. When does a conflict become an exchange of ideas instead of a quarrel?
4. What do the citizens do in New England?

5. Do you think public discussion of local problems is a good idea? Why?
6. Do you know of other places where citizens meet for public discussion of local problems?

Task two

Complete the following sentences by selecting the appropriate pronoun from the list.

Theirs	mine	our	my
Ours	his	their	your
Yours	hers	her	

1. You have your opinion, and they have _____
2. The speaker had his point of view, and I had _____
3. Just as you have a right to your ideas, we have a right to _____
4. I presented my beliefs, and he presented _____
5. If you will think about my viewpoint, I will consider _____
6. The man and woman were able to settle their quarrel, but his views were different from _____
7. We are entitled to _____ own opinions.
8. They finally resolved _____ differences.
9. She presented _____ point of view.
10. I have _____ own ideas.
11. You have already presented _____ view, haven't you?

Practice with Pronouns

Pronouns are the words which are used to replace the nouns

in a sentence or phrase.

Subject	Object	Possessive		Reflexive
Pronoun	Pronoun	Adjective	Pronoun	Pronoun
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	-	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

1. Subject and object pronoun

Subject pronoun is used as a subject in a sentence. This pronoun indicates that the speaker is the first person (as a subject). Object pronoun on the other hand indicates that the noun takes part in the second position (as an object).

Examples;

- 🏠 *Pak Luthfi Aunie meets some new students, but he does not meet me.*
- 🏠 *We invite them to come and see us soon.*
- 🏠 *I know him well.*
- 🏠 *They catch them when they try to run away.*
- 🏠 *She tells me about her top secret.*
- 🏠 *When our friends come, they always bring us a parcel.*

2. Possessive adjective and possessive pronoun

Possessive adjective is used before a noun and possessive pronoun is used without being followed by a noun as an object.

Examples;

This notebook belongs to me. This is my notebook.

This is mine.

That stationary belongs to them. That is their stationary.

That is theirs.

She owns this house. This is her house.

This is hers.

3. Reflexive pronoun

Reflexive pronoun is used to indicate that the action is done by or toward the person or thing itself.

Examples;

☞ The dog bit itself on the tail.

☞ I can see myself in a mirror.

☞ They kill themselves.

☞ Colonel Irfan led Musa and Harun to the campsite himself.

☞ We prepare the dinner by ourselves.

Exercise.

Please check pronoun and possessive adjective form. Correct the underlined words which are wrong.

You and your friends need to take time to prepare yourself for the long trip.

The forest rangers tranquilized the grizzly bears and attached radios to them necks.

These minute insects – twenty of they could fit on a pinhead – drift on wind currents.

We realize the risks and we are quite often to take us.

When trawling for crab in “Krueng Lam Nyong”, Lukman took several books so that he could study it during the long hours.

New chemical substances are not always tested to determine if it will cause harmful effect toward the environment.

READING EIGHT

The First and the Last Trip



Adapted from: Hill (1980)

When George was thirty-five, he bought a small plane and learned to fly it. He soon became very good and made his plane do all kinds of tricks.

George had a friend. His name was Mark. One day George offered to take Mark up in his plane. Mark thought, "I've traveled in a big plane several times, but I've never been in a small one, so I'll go."

They went up, and George flew around for half an hour and did all kinds of tricks in the air.

When they came down again, Mark was very glad to be back safely, and he said to his friend in a shaking voice, "Well, George,

thank you very much for those two trips in your plane.”

George was very surprised and said “*two* trips?”

“Yes, my first and my last,” answered Mark.

Glossary

Bought	: membeli
Came down	: mendarat
Flew	: terbang
Glad	: senang
Offered	: menawarkan
Plane	: pesawat
Shaking	: bergetar
Surprised	: kaget, heran
Thought	: berpikir
Tricks	: atraksi
Went up	: naik

Task one

Answer these questions:

1. What did George learn to do when he was thirty-five?
2. Who went up with him in his small plane?
3. What did George do while they were in the air?
4. What did Mark say when they were on the ground again?
5. What did George say then?
6. What did Mark answer?

Task two

Which of these sentences are true? Write down the correct ones.

1. George learned to fly a plane very quickly.
2. George took a long time to learn to fly.

3. Mark offered to take George up in his plane.
4. George offered to take Mark up in his plane.
5. Mark thought, "I've never been in a plane before."
6. Mark thought, "I've already been in a plane."
7. Mark was frightened because George did some tricks with his plane.
8. Mark was not frightened when George did some tricks with his plane.
9. Mark went up in George's plane twice.
10. Mark went up in George's plane only once.

Practice with parallelism (agreement)

1. When the following words are used as a subject in a sentence, they are always singular. Although some of these words are plural in meaning, they require singular verb.

everyone	someone	anyone	no one
everybody	somebody	anybody	nobody
everything	something	anything	nothing
each	either	neither	

Examples;

- ☐ Everyone is busy.
- ☐ Everybody needs to study hard.
- ☐ Nobody understands our problem unless we tell him or her.
- ☐ Each student wants to succeed.
- ☐ Neither of these chairs is new.

2. When "*each* or *every*" comes before singular subjects joined by *and*, a singular verb is required.

Examples;

- Every man and woman is invited to join tonight party.
- Each student and lecturer has the same right to speak.

3. Introductory “it” is singular and always followed by a singular verb.

Examples;

- It was the tigers that frightened me last night.
- It is his grades that determine his future.

4. Certain words that come between a subject and its verb do not alter the number of the subject.

Examples;

The president

*together with
in addition to
along with his ministers
as well as*

is coming soon

The lecturer *along with* his students is studying.

One of the planets is Jupiter.

5. The following nouns are always plural in form and always take plural verbs.

clothes: trousers, pants, jeans, sunglasses

tools: scissors, pliers, tweezers

abstract: riches, thanks, means

However, these words will take singular verb when they are used in expressions like *a pair of.....a word of.....*

Examples;

My jeans are still at the cleaners. **But:** That pair of jeans is still wet.

Your thanks are enough for me. **But:** A word of thanks is enough.

6. When the following subjects are joined by the following structures, the verb must agree with the *closer subject*.

Examples;

Neither students **nor** lecturer is allowed to lie.

Either lecturer **or** students have to read books.

Not only girls **but also** boy is invited.

7. The expression of “*a number of*” is plural and the expression of “*the number of*” is singular.

Examples;

▣ A number of books were sold.

▣ The number of interesting books is very limited.

8. Expressions indicating one amount of **time, money, weight, volume** are plural in form but take a **singular verb**.

Examples;

▣ Two weeks is a very short time to study English.

▣ Twenty minutes is the maximum time to read this facet.

▣ Three hundred dollars is required as the admission fee.

▣ Ten extra kilos is a lot to reduce in a week.

▣ Twenty gallons of gasoline costs a lot of money.

9. Some words are always plural in form but singular in meaning. These words require **singular verbs**.

academic subject: mathematics, physics,
economics, statistics, civics.

diseases: measles, mumps, herpes, rabies.

abstract nouns: news, ethics, politics.

Examples;

- Mathematics is a difficult subject.
- Physics seeks to understand the mysteries of the physical world.
- The news about Mr. Habib is surprising.
- Rabies is an infection and often fatal disease.

10. Titles of books and movies, even if plural in form, take singular verb.

Examples;

- The New York Times is a good newspaper.
- Star Wars was a good movie.

Exercise

Fill in the blank with *was* or *were*.

1. In World War II, itthe men who served in combat roles.
2. Neither of the reporters.....allowed to interview the players.
3. Every man, woman, and child.....given a free ticket.
4. Neither the doctor nor the nurseshere.
5. The number of doctors in the city.....very large.
6. Not only the money but also the jewels.....locked up in the safe.
7. Wallpaper in addition to new curtains.....ordered.

READING NINE

Muhammad's Life

Muhammad was born in Simpang Ulim, Aceh Timur in 1991. He moved to Banda Aceh with his parents when he was 5 years old. Muhammad started school there and his father began to work at Zainoel Abidin hospital. His mother is a teacher at MTsN Model Banda Aceh, and he had four brothers.

He lived in Banda Aceh for 17 years then moved to Cimahi, Bandung where he lived there for 2 years. Muhammad then moved to Yogyakarta to study at Gajah Mada University. Unfortunately, he did not succeed and returned to Banda Aceh. His parents were very unhappy so he decided to try in Sulawesi.

He applied to many colleges and universities in Sulawesi and finally got some acceptance offers from them. He chose Hasanuddin University in Makassar. His major was Bio-medical Engineering. He stayed there for about six months and then he moved again to a very small town called Bulukumba to study in a small college.

Glossary

Borned	: lahir
Moved	: pindah
Parents	: orang tua (ibu dan ayah)
Began	: memulai
Lived	: tinggal
Unfortunately	: sayangnya
Returned	: kembali (pulang)
Decided	: memutuskan

Applied	: melamar, mendaftar
Offers	: tawaran
Acceptance	: terima, penerimaan

Task One

1. When was Muhammad born?
2. When did he move to Cimahi, Bandung?
3. How many brothers did he have?
4. Why did he move to Sulawesi?
5. What was his major in Hasanuddin University?
6. Where did he go after Makassar?

Task Two

In a group of five students, you are urged to discuss and summarize the story above. You are given about 10 to 15 minutes to prepare your summary. Every leader of the groups is asked to retell the story in front of the class by using his or her own words.

Practice with clause

Many sentences in English could have more than one clause. (A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb).

Coordinate Connectors

When you have two clauses in a sentence, you must connect the two clauses correctly. One way to connect two clauses is to use *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, or *yet* between the clauses.

Example;

1. Ahmad is singing, *and* Maulana is dancing.
2. Lubna is Acehnese, *but* Trisnawati is Sundanese.

3. Ahmad must write the letter, *or* Maulana will do it.
4. Lubna told a joke, *so* Trisnawati laughed.
5. Ahmad is tired, *yet* he is not going to sleep.

Adverb Clause

Adverb clauses can express the ideas of time and cause. Adverb clauses can also express a number of other ideas, such as contrast, condition, manner, and place.

ADVERB CONNECTORS			
CONDITION	CONTRAST	MANNER	PLACE
if	although		
in case	even though		
provided	though	as	where
providing	while	in that	wherever
unless	whereas		
whether			

Example;

1. I will leave at 7:00 *if* I am ready.
2. *Although* I was late, I managed to catch the train.
3. Susi went to RSUD Meuraxa even though she felt sick.
4. The Mesnawati family arrived at 2:00, *while* the Habib family arrived an hour later.
5. *Even though* Lubna was late, she was allowed to join the final examination.

Noun Clause

A noun clause is a clause that functions as a noun; because the noun clause is a noun, it is used in a sentence as either an object of a verb, an object of a preposition, or the subject of the sentence.

Example;

1. I know when he will speak.

Noun clause as object of verb

2. I am concerned about when he will speak.

Noun clause as object of preposition

3. When he will speak is not important.

Noun clause as subject

We can see that in the first example there are two clauses; *I know* and *he will speak*. These two clauses were joined by using clause marker or connector “when”. The clause marker “when” changes the clause *he will speak* into a noun clause that functions as the object of the verb *know*.

In the second example, the two clauses *I am concerned* and *he will speak* were also joined by clause marker “when”. *When* changes the clause *he will speak* into a noun clause that functions as the object of the preposition *about*.

The third example is more difficult. In this example, there are two clauses, but they are slightly harder to recognize. *He will speak* is one of the clauses, and the clause marker “when” changes it into a noun clause that functions as the subject of the sentence. The other clause has the noun clause *when he will speak* as its subject and *is* as its verb.

Please look at other examples:

1. I do not know what is in the bag.

Noun clause as object of verb

2. We are concerned about who will do the work.

Noun clause as object of preposition

3. Whoever is coming to the party must bring a gift.

Noun clause as subject

4. I know what you did.

Noun clause as object

5. What you did was wrong.

Noun clause as subject

6. I know where you live.

Noun clause as object

7. Where you live is not a secret anymore.

Noun clause as subject

8. I know what you have said.

Noun clause as object

9. What you have said made me sad.

Noun clause as subject

READING TEN

A Smart Martunis



Martunis liked chocolates very much, but his mother never gave him any, because they were bad for his teeth, she thought. But Martunis had a very nice grandfather. The old man loved his grandson very much, and sometimes he brought Martunis chocolates when he came to visit him. Then his mother let him eat them, because she wanted to make the old man happy. One evening, a few days before Martunis' tenth birthday, he was saying his prayers in his bedroom before he went to bed. "Please God" he shouted, "make them give me a big box of chocolates for my birthday on Saturday". His mother was in the kitchen and she heard the small boy shouting and went into his bedroom

quickly. “Why are you shouting, Martunis?” She asked her son, “God can hear you when you talk quietly” “I know” answer the clever boy with a smile, “but grandfather in the next room, and he cannot”.

Glossary

Borned	: lahir
Moved	: pindah
Parents	: orang tua (ibu dan ayah)
Began	: memulai
Lived	: tinggal
Unfortunately	: sayangnya
Returned	: kembali (pulang)
Decided	: memutuskan
Applied	: melamar, mendaftar
Offers	: tawaran
Acceptance	: terima, penerimaan

Task One

1. Why did his grandfather sometimes give him chocolate?
 - A. Because his grandfather loved candy
 - B. Because Martunis was a good boy
 - C. Because it was good for his health
 - D. Because his grandfather loved him
2. Why did his mother let Martunis eat the chocolate he got from his grandfather?
 - A. To please the old man
 - B. To make Martunis happy
 - C. Because she did not have to pay for it
 - D. Because Martunis liked it alot

3. What did he pray to God before his tenth birthday?
 - A. He asked for good luck
 - B. He wanted his grandfather to give him chocolate
 - C. He begged God to make him a big box of chocolate
 - D. He wished for some money to buy chocolate

4. Why did he shout when he was praying?
 - A. So that God can hear him
 - B. So that his mother could hear him
 - C. So that his grandfather could hear him
 - D. Because his grandfather

5. Which sentence is not true according to the passage?
 - A. Martunis was fond of chocolate
 - B. He wanted a big box of chocolate for his birthday
 - C. His mother was too poor to give him a big box of chocolate
 - D. While he was praying that day his grandfather was in the next room

Task Two

You are given 5 – 10 minutes to prepare your story on what you normally do to celebrate your birthday. The lecturer will choose 3 – 5 students to tell their story in front of the class.

Practice with clause

Many sentences in English could have more than one clause. (A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb).

Adjective Clause

An adjective clause is a clause that describes a noun. Because

the clause is an adjective, it is positioned directly after the noun that it describes.

Example;

- The woman is filling the glass that she put on the table.

Adjective clause

- The glass that she put on the table contains milk.

Adjective clause

We can see that in the first example there are two clauses; *Woman* is the subject of the verb *is filling*, and *she* is the subject of the verb *put*. *That* is the adjective clause marker or connector that joined those two clauses, and the adjective clause *that she put on the table* describes the noun *glass*.

In the second example, there are also two clauses; *glass* is the subject of the verb *contains*, and *she* is the subject of the verb *put*. In this sentence also, *that* is the adjective clause marker that joined those two clauses, and the adjective clause *that she put on the table* describes the noun *glass*.

Please look at other examples:

1. The woman is filling the glass that is on the table.

Adjective clause

2. The glass that is on the table contains milk.

Adjective clause

3. She needs a secretary who types fast.

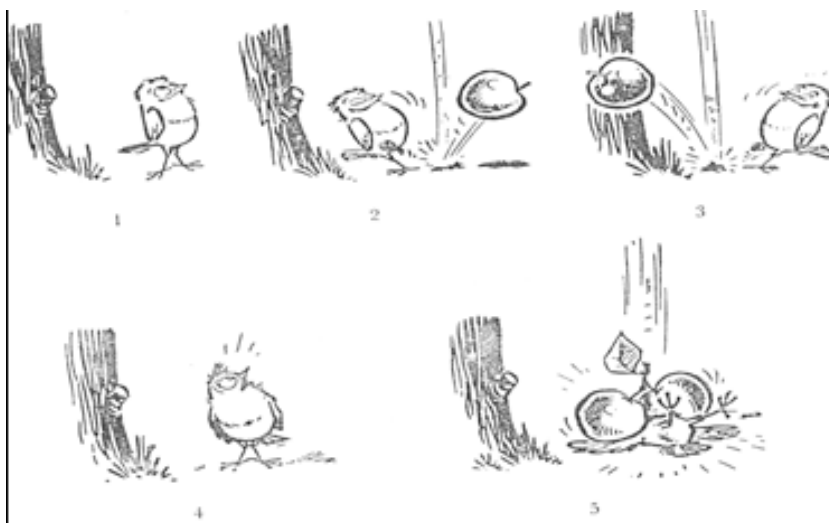
Adjective connector/subject

4. A secretary who types fast is invaluable.

Adjective connector/subject

RETELLING STORY

Pride Comes Before a Fall



Useful words:

apple	first	second	double	bump
to fall with	a bump	to lift up	left	right
on top of	to look	pleased	with yourself	

Task one

Look at the pictures and answer these questions:

1. Where is the bird standing in picture 1?
2. What does the bird do when the first apple falls?
3. What does he do when the second apple falls?
4. How does the bird look in pictures 2 and 3?
5. Why does the bird look worried in picture 4?
6. What happens in picture 5?

Task two

Fill in the blanks in this story, using the words below. You will need to use some of the words more than once.

left right up down with on beside

The bird is standing (1) the grass (2) a tree. He looks (3) and sees an apple falling. He realizes that it will hit him (4) the head if he does not move. He lifts (5) his (6) foot. The apple falls (7) the ground (8) him (9) a bump. He looks (10) again and sees a second apple falling. This time the apple drops (11) his (12) side. He looks very pleased (13) himself. His expression changes when he realizes what will happen next. A double apple lands (14) top of him and knocks him (15).

Practice with article “a, an, and the”

1. “A” is used before a consonant sound and “an” is used before a vowel sound.
2. The letter “u” can have a consonant or vowel sound:
a university, **but** an umbrella
3. The letter “h” is sometimes not pronounced:
a horse, **but** an hour

The use “a” or “an”:

- before singular count nouns when the noun is mentioned for the first time.
“I see a house”
- when the singular form is used to make a general statement about all people or things of that type.

“A concert pianist spends many hours practicing. This sentence means that all concert pianists spend many hours practicing”.

- in expressions of price, speed, and ratio
“60 miles an hour”
“four times a day”

Note: “a” or “an” are not used:

- before plural nouns
“Flowers were growing along the river bank.
- before noncount nouns
“I wanted advice”

“The” is used:

- before a noun that has already been mentioned
I saw a man. **The** man was wearing a hat.
or when it is clear in the situation which thing or person is referred to:

The books on the shelf are the first edition.

I go to **the** bank. (a particular bank, like BPD, BRI, etc).

- before a singular noun that refers to a specific or group.
The tiger lives in Asia. (Tigers are specific animal living in Asia).
- before adjectives used as nouns.
The children collected money to donate to the institution for **the** deaf. (“the deaf” = deaf people).
- when there is only one of the thing.
The sun shines down on the earth.
This is **the** best horse in the race.

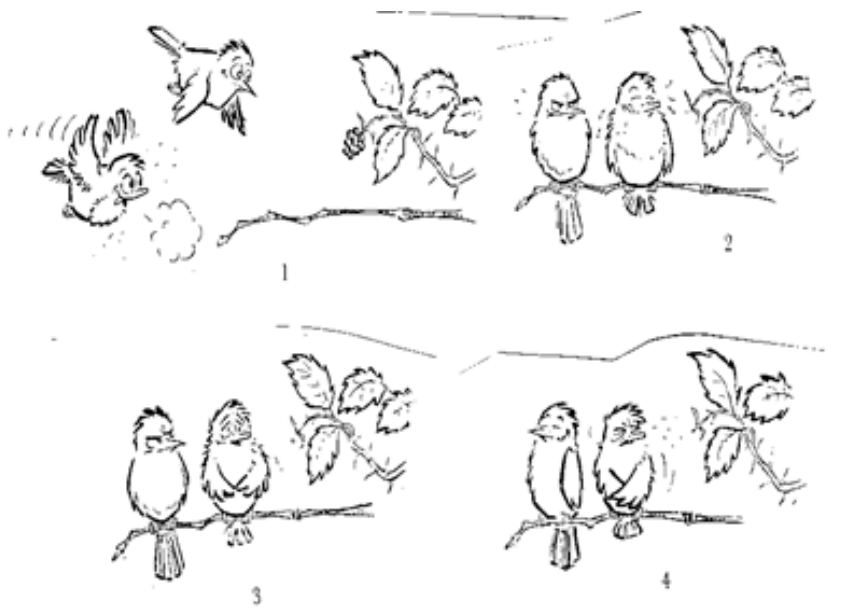
Exercise

Check the underlined articles which are used in the following sentences. If the articles are used incorrectly, cross them out and write the correct articles.

1. Robin Hood supposedly stole from the rich.
2. A untold number of people perished while attempting to cross Death Valley.
3. John is an only boy that I know in this class.
4. Countless tourists will be thronging to the Greek islands.
5. The tomato originated in Central America.
6. The steam engine was developed in an eighteenth century.
7. A hour passed before the rescue ship arrived.
8. The Russia has a very diverse culture.
9. A university education was one
10. The doctor refrained from giving him an advice.

RETELLING STORY

The Last Laugh



Useful words:

bush	berry	branch	juice	rotten
to race	tail	long-tailed	short-tailed	greedy
sick	pleased	angry	to laugh	

Task one

Look at the pictures carefully and answer these questions:

1. What are the birds racing in the picture 1?
2. Where are the birds sitting in picture 2?
3. What has happened to the berry in picture 2?
4. How does the short-tailed bird feel in picture 2?
5. How does the long-tailed bird feel in picture 2?

6. What happens to the short-tailed bird in picture 3?
7. What does the long-tailed bird do in picture 4?

Task two

Fill in the blanks in this story. Use the words below in the correct form. Use each word only once.

reach feel begin laugh fly wish eat

The two birds see a bush with a juice berry on it. They race towards the berry. The short-tailed bird (1) faster than the long-tailed bird and (2) the berry first. He (3) the berry and (4) very pleased. Then he (5) to feel sick because the berry was rotten. He (6) he had not been so greedy. The long-tailed bird sits on the branch and (7).

Practice with comparison

1. Normally, one-syllable adjectives and adverbs form their comparative and superlative forms by adding –er and est to the base.

Adjective (base form)	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	smallest
fast	faster	fastest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
happy	happier	happiest
early	earlier	earliest

2. Some two-syllable adjectives and adverbs and all those with three or more syllables use “more” and “most” with the base form.

Adjective (base form)	Comparative	Superlative
joyful intelligent wonderful handsome	more joyful more intelligent more wonderful more handsome	most joyful most intelligent most wonderful most handsome

3. Irregular comparatives and superlatives are as follows:

Adjective (base form)	Comparative	Superlative
good (adj) well (adv) bad (adj) little (adj & adv) many (adj) much (adj & adv) far (adj & adv) late (adj) old (adj)	better better worse less more more farther further later older elder	best best worst least most most farthest furthest last oldest eldest

Note: The superlative structure includes “the”. The comparative structure includes “the” only when the comparative takes a noun position (for example, “**I like the smaller of the two**”).

Examples:

- ▣ Jackie is more diligent than Ronny.
- ▣ He is taller than I imagine.
- ▣ The first step is the most important of all.
- ▣ The black horse is the fastest.

WISE WORDS

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Teman dalam kesukaran adalah teman yang sejati. Dalam kesukaran itulah baru kita mengenal teman yang sejati.

A slander is more dangerous than war.

Fitnah itu lebih kejam dari pembunuhan.

All is not gold that glitters.

Tidak selalu emas yang berkilau. Tidak hanya orang kaya atau bangsawan saja yang berbudi.

Better late than never.

Lebih baik terlambat daripada tidak sama sekali.

Failure is a misfortune but regret is a catastrophe.

Kegagalan adalah musibah kecil tetapi putus asa adalah musibah besar.

First love lies deep.

Cinta pertama tak akan pernah pudar.

Look before you leap.

Lihat sebelum anda melompat. Pikirlah dahulu sebelum anda berbuat.

Make hay while the sun shines.

Buatlah jerami selagi matahari bersinar. Gunakanlah setiap kesempatan dengan sebaik-baiknya.

Man proposes God disposes.

Manusia berusaha, Tuhan yang akan menentukannya.

No gains without pains.

Tiada kebahagiaan tanpa penderitaan. Mencapai sesuatu harus kerja keras.

Seeing is believing.

Jangan percaya sesuatu begitu saja sebelum ada buktinya.

Wealth does not always help produce happiness.

Kekayaan tidak selamanya membawa kebahagiaan.

Where there is a will there is a way.

Dimana ada kemauan disitu ada jalan.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARIES

Kata Benda (Noun)

Adoration, worship	: Pemujaan, penyembahan
Aid, help	: pertolongan, bantuan
Aim, object, purpose	: tujuan, maksud
Beast, animal	: hewan, binatang
Betrayer, traitor	: pengkhianat
Confusion, entanglement	: bingung, kusut
Consideration, deliberation	: pertimbangan
Courtesy, civility	: kebaikan, kesopanan
Credo, belief	: kepercayaan
Desire, wish, longing	: keinginan
Enemy, foe	: musuh
Evil, badness	: kejahatan
Fee, wages, pay, salary	: gaji, upah
Friend, comrade	: teman
Fright, dread, fear	: ketakutan
Gratitude, thankfulness	: rasa terima kasih
Seriousness, earnestness	: kesungguhan
Inheritance, heritage, will	: harta warisan
Jail, prison	: penjara
Liberty, freedom	: kemerdekaan, kebebasan
Loyalty, faithfulness,	: kesetiaan, ketaatan
Part, portion	: bagian
Port, harbour	: pelabuhan
Profit, benefit, advantage	: keuntungan
Safety, security	: keamanan
Shore, coast, seaside	: pesisir pantai
Sorrow, sadness	: kesedihan

Struggle, fight	: perjuangan
Trader, dealer, merchant	: pedagang, saudagar
Wealth, riches	: kekayaan
Worthiness, dignity	: martabat

Kata Kerja (Verb)

Abide, dwell	: berkediaman
Allude, refer	: menunjukkan
Ask, interrogate, query	: bertanya
Begin, start	: memulai
Carry out	: melaksanakan
Cease, stop	: berhenti
Change, alter, revamp,	: merubah
Chide, reprove	: memarahi
Compel, force	: memaksakan
Confess, admit	: mengakui
Confiscate, seize	: menyita
Connect, link, join	: menghubungkan
Detain, arrest	: menahan (penjahat)
Discover, invent	: menemukan
Divide, distribute	: membagi
End, finish	: mengakhiri, menyelesaikan
Extirpate	: memusnahkan
Get, obtain	: mendapat
Govern, rule, reign	: memerintah
Hesitate, waver	: ragu-ragu
Offend, insult	: menghina
Put off, postpone	: menunda
Quit, leave	: berhenti, meninggalkan
Reach, attain	: mencapai
Repeat, rehearse	: mengulangi

Reward, remunerate	: menghadahi
Strive, endeavor, attempt,	: mencoba, berusaha
Threaten, menace	: mengancam
Understand, comprehend	: mengerti, memahami
Urge, stimulate	: mendorong
Weep, cry, moan	: menangis

Kata Sifat (Adjective)

Dan kata-kata tambahan lainnya

All at once, suddenly	: tiba-tiba
Aware, conscious	: sadar
Bright, brilliant	: cerdas, gemilang
Clean, neat, tidy, pure	: bersih, murni, suci
Delightful, delicious, nice	: menyenangkan, enak, nikmat, lezat
Different, distinct	: berbeda
Diligent, industrious	: rajin
Dull, lazy	: malas
Empty, hollow	: kosong, hampa
Enough, sufficient,	: cukup, memadai
Eternal, perpetual	: kekal, abadi
Famous, well-known	: terkenal
Far, remote, distance	: jauh
Free, independent	: bebas, merdeka
Generous, noble	: budiman, mulia
Handsome	: ganteng, tampan
Huge, gigantic	: sangat besar, raksasa
Nearly, almost	: hampir
Odd, queer, strange	: asing, aneh, langka
Patient	: sabar
Pretty	: cantik
Sly, cunning	: curang, licik

Sorrowful, sad	: sedih, pilu
Strong, powerful	: kuat, perkasa
Sure, certain	: pasti, tentu
Sweet, cute	: manis, menarik, cantik
Tired, fatigued, weary	: lelah
Unlikely, impossible,	: tidak mungkin
Warm	: hangat

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NOTE:

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This book gives an important source to fulfill the need of new students studying at Islamic University in Indonesia. As the book was prepared for the whole students and whole departments in universities, the supplemented materials were various and not specific. The primary objective of the book was to introduce English in general for the students. The book, in addition, has an attempt to encourage students to love English. Therefore, most of adopted materials were funny stories. Besides being fulfilled by funny stories, the book also provided some simple patterns in English, wise words, and supplementary vocabularies at the end of its section. I hoped that the students would use this book as the source of their happiness to study English in a different way.



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