



SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 1 YOGYAKARTA
Sekolah Kader Muhammadiyah dan Bangsa

BAHASA INGGRIS

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**SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 1
YOGYAKARTA**



**KELAS
X**

Semester 2

Untuk Kalangan Sendiri

MODUL LKP BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS
KELAS X PROGRAM IPS



SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 1 YOGYAKARTA
JL. GOTONG ROYONG

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN DASAR DAN MENENGAH
PIMPINAN WILAYAH MUHAMMADIYAH
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA
2021



KATA PENGANTAR
KEPALA SEKOLAH SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 1 YOGYAKARTA

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Alhamdulillah, Puji syukur kita panjatkan kehadirat Allah SWT yang telah memberikan berbagai nikmat karunia kepada kita semua, sholawat dan salam semoga senantiasa tercurah kepada Nabi Muhammad SAW, keluarga, sahabat dan para pengikutnya sampai akhir zaman.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 22 Tahun 2016 tentang Standar Proses Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah disebutkan guru dalam menyusun perencanaan pembelajaran meliputi penyusunan rencana pelaksanaan pembelajaran dan penyiapan media dan sumber belajar, perangkat penilaian pembelajaran, dan skenario pembelajaran.

Salah satu bentuk sumber belajar dan bahan ajar adalah buku, modul, ensiklopedia, dan bentuk cetakan lainnya. Modul sebagai salah satu bahan ajar berbentuk cetak sangat baik digunakan dalam pembelajaran. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, maka penyusunan modul yang dilakukan oleh guru SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Yogyakarta bertujuan agar peserta didik dapat belajar secara mandiri. Dengan pembelajaran daring karena kondisi pandemi covid 19 ini, keberadaan modul diharapkan dapat membantu siswa belajar.

Modul yang disusun berdasarkan Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Yogyakarta pada kondisi khusus (darurat pandemi covid 19), selain membantu peserta didik dapat belajar secara mandiri dan disusun memuat materi pembelajaran yang jelas dan terperinci, peserta didik juga dapat melakukan evaluasi pembelajaran sehingga dapat mengetahui sejauh mana kemampuan penguasaan materi dari pembelajaran yang sudah mereka lakukan sendiri serta dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu rujukan atau referensi untuk materi pelajaran tertentu dan yang berkaitan.

Kpada Bapak/Ibu guru SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Yogyakarta yang sudah menyelesaikan penyusunan modul ini kami ucapkan selamat dan terimakasih, semoga modul ini dapat digunakan oleh peserta didik sebagai sumber belajar dan bahan ajar sehingga peserta didik SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Yogyakarta dapat belajar secara mandiri untuk mengembangkan potensi akademiknya. Semoga Allah SWT meridhloi kita semua. Aamiin.

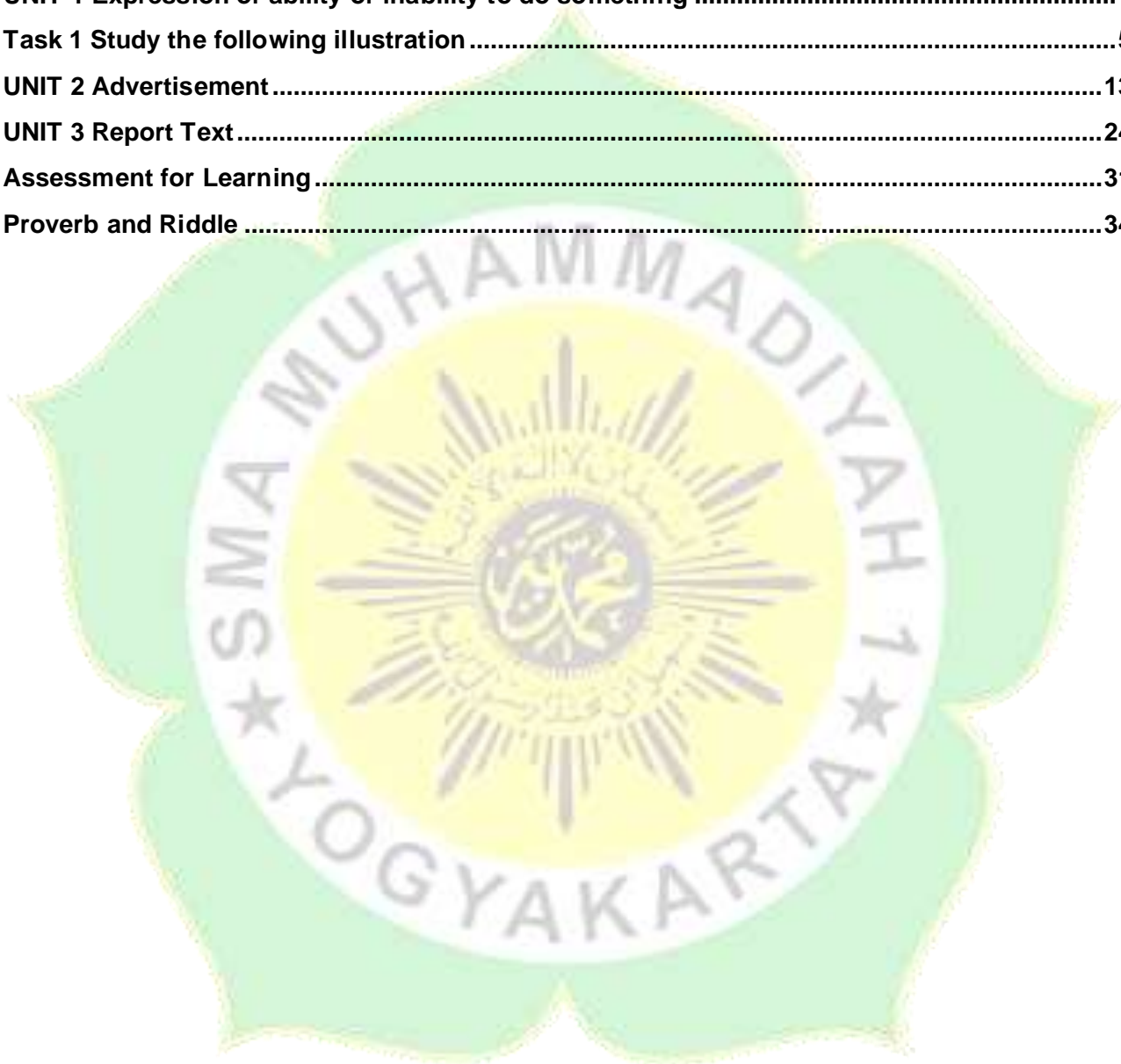
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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UNIT 1 Expression of ability or inability to do something
Kompetensi Dasar dan Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Kompetensi Dasar (KD)	Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi (IPK)
<p>3.6 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kecukupan untuk dapat/tidak dapat melakukan/menjadi sesuatu, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan too ... to ..., ... enough to...)</p>	<p>3.6.1 Menganalisis fungsi sosial untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang kecukupan untuk dapat/tidak dapat melakukan sesuatu, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.</p> <p>3.6.2 Menganalisis struktur teks untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang kecukupan untuk dapat/tidak dapat melakukan sesuatu, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.</p> <p>3.6.3 Menganalisis unsur kebahasaan untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang kecukupan untuk dapat/tidak dapat melakukan sesuatu, saat ini, atau waktu lampau, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.</p>
<p>4.6 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kecukupan untuk dapat/tidak dapat melakukan/menjadi sesuatu, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks</p>	<p>4.6.1 Membuat teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang kecukupan untuk dapat/tidak dapat melakukan sesuatu, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.</p>

Having finished learning this unit. The students are able to:

- Use the expression to state that someone is able and unable enough to do something.
- Express the ability or inability to do something.



Task 1 Study the following illustration

Too and enough

We use **too** + adjective or adverb to say something is more ... than we want.



The basket is **too high**.
(= The basket is higher than we want.)

We use **not** + adjective or adverb + **enough** to say that something is less ... than we want.
We use **enough** after the adjective or adverb.



The basket isn't **high enough**. (= It is less high than we want.)

We use an adjective or adverb + **enough** to say that something is as we want it.



The basket is **high enough now**. (= This is the right height.)

Too and **not ... enough** are often opposites.
*This bag is **too big**. I can't carry it.*
*This bag isn't **big enough**. I can't fit all my books in it.*

We can use **too** and **enough** with the infinitive form.
*He was **too tired** to play football.*
*I wasn't **old enough** to see that film.*

Source: OGS 4

Task 2. Open your English Dictionary, complete these words category, phonetic transcription, and their devinition.

Words	Category	Phonetic Transcription	Devinition

Task 2 Analyze the dialogue

Using too in the dialogue

- Read the following dialogue

Siti : I hate shopping!
Sarah : Was the store too crowded?
Siti : No, that wasn't.
Sarah : Were thing too expensive?
Siti : No, they were very cheap.
Sarah : Then what was the proplem?
Siti : there were too many styles to choose.
Sarah : you better shop at a smaller store next time

- Practice the dialogue

Using enough in the dialogue

- Read the following dialogue

Rizal : Let's go swimming!
Reza : Are you serius? When?
Rizal : I am serius. Let's go!
Reza : Oh, I am sorry. I don't have enough time to prepate things now.
Rizal : I see. So, when will you get ready?





Reza : one hour, maybe.

Rizal : No problem.

2. Practice the dialogue

Task 3 Study Using Very and Too + Adjective

<p>(a) The coffee is very hot, but I can drink it. (b) The coffee is too hot. I can't drink it. (c) The box is very heavy, but Tom can lift it. (d) The box is too heavy. Bob can't lift it.</p>	<p>Very and too come in front of adjectives; <i>heavy</i> and <i>hot</i> are adjectives. Very and too do NOT have the same meaning. In (c): <i>very heavy</i> = It is difficult but possible for Tom to lift the box. In (d): <i>too heavy</i> = It is impossible for Bob to lift the box.</p>
<p>Tom</p> 	<p>Bob</p> 
<p>(e) The coffee is too hot. NEGATIVE RESULT: I can't drink it. (f) The weather is too cold. NEGATIVE RESULT: We can't go to the beach.</p>	<p>In the speaker's mind, the use of too implies a negative result.</p>

Source BEG ed 4

Task 4 Complete the sentences. Use too or Very

1. The tea is _____ hot, but I can drink it.
2. The tea is _____ hot. I can't drink it.
3. I can't put my wallet in my pocket. My pocket is _____ small.
4. An elephant is _____ big. A mouse is _____ small.
5. I can't buy a boat because it's _____ expensive.
6. A sport car is _____ expensive, but Zainal can buy one if she wants to.
7. We went to the Swiss Alps for our vacation. The mountains are _____ beautiful.
8. I can't eat this food because it's _____ salty
9. Larisa doesn't like her dorm room. She thinks it's _____ small.
10. I lost your jacket. I'm _____ sorry. I'll buy you a new one.



Task 5 Create sentences to differentiate the use of too and very

No	Using too	Using very
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Task 6 Notice the use of “very” and “too... to...”

Ali is very tired. Therefore, he can't study. (Ali is too tired to study)

The box is very big. It will not go through the door. (The box is too big to go through the door)

Task 7 Make 10 different sentences using the same pattern as the given example.

No	Sentences
Eg.	The book is too expensive for me to afford
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Task 8 Notice the use of ‘very’ and ‘soo... that”

Ali is very tired. Therefore, he can't study. (Ali is so tired that he can't study)

The questions were very difficult. I could answer it. (the questions were so difficult for me that I couldn't answer)



Task 9 Make 10 different sentences using the same pattern as the given example.

No	Sentences
Eg.	The book is so expensive for me that I can't afford.
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Task 10 Study the form of expressing ability

Using "so... that..." and "too... to..." to express ability or inability to do something

In expressing ability to do something, you can use the following pattern.

S + to be + too + adj + to + V1/ be

S + to be/ verb + so + that + clause

Example

Arman is too strong to defeat.

Arman is so heavy that nobody can defeat him

Task 11 Complete the following sentence. Use 'so... that' or 'too... to'

1. This book is _____ interesting _____ I stayed up all night to read it.
2. She was _____ tired _____ watch the video.
3. He has _____ varied interests _____ one never knows that he will do next.
4. Yesterday I walked _____ far _____ I feel asleep immediately after supper.
5. The snow was _____ deep for us _____ walk across the field.
6. This puzzle is _____ easy for adult _____ do it.
7. I had _____ a good time at the party _____ I did not want to leave.
8. He had _____ many books _____ his walls were lined with bookcases.
9. The street was _____ busy for me _____ cross.
10. I see her _____ often _____ I feel I know her quite well.



Task 12 Overview of Too and Enough

Rules for Too

a. Too + Adjective

Place 'too' before adjective to state that something has an excess amount of a quality.

- He's too angry about that incident.
- Mary is too anxious about her cousin.

b. Too + Adverb

Place 'too' before adverb to state that someone is doing something to an excess or more than necessary.

- That man is driving too slowly.
- You are speaking too rudely to that man. It's important to be kind!

c. Too much + Uncountable Noun

Place 'too much' before uncountable nouns to state that there is an excess amount of an object.

- We have too much time this weekend.
- You've put too much sugar in the cake.

d. Too many + Countable Noun

Place 'too many' before plurals of countable nouns to state that there is an excess number of an object.

- The boys have bought too many clothes.

Rules for Enough

a. Adjective + Enough

Place 'enough' directly after the adjective modified when using 'enough' as an adverb to mean to the required degree or extent.

- He is not patient enough to understand his children.
- My friend wasn't intelligent enough to take the job.

b. Adverb + Enough

Place 'enough' directly after the adverb modified when using 'enough' as an adverb to mean to the required degree or extent.

- Zen drove slowly enough for us to look at all the house.
- The students studied carefully enough to do well on the exam.

c. Enough + Noun

Place 'enough' directly before a noun to state that there is as much or as many as required.

- Do you have enough money for vacation?
- I'm afraid we don't have enough oranges to make dessert.



Task 13 Using Infinitives with Too and Enough

<p>too + adjective + (for someone) + infinitive</p> <p>(a) That box is too heavy to lift.</p> <p>(b) A piano is too heavy for me to lift.</p> <p>(c) That box is too heavy for Bob to lift.</p>	<p>Infinitives often follow expressions with too. Too comes in front of an adjective. In the speaker's mind, the use of too implies a negative result.</p>
<p>enough + noun + infinitive</p> <p>(d) I don't have enough money to buy that car.</p> <p>(e) Did you have enough time to finish the test?</p>	<p>COMPARE:</p> <p><i>The box is too heavy. I can't lift it.</i> <i>The box is very heavy, but I can lift it.</i></p>
<p>adjective + enough + infinitive</p> <p>(f) Jimmy isn't old enough to go to school.</p> <p>(g) Are you hungry enough to eat three sandwiches?</p>	<p>Infinitives often follow expressions with enough. Enough comes in front of a noun.* Enough follows an adjective.</p>

***Enough** can also follow a noun: *I don't have money enough to buy that car.* In everyday English, however, **enough** usually comes in front of a noun.

Source FEG ed 4

Task 14 Combine each pair of sentences

Part 1. Use too

- We can't go swimming today. It's very cold.
- I couldn't finish my homework last night. I was very sleepy.
- Mike couldn't go to his aunt's housewarming party. He was very busy.
- This jacket is very small. I can't wear it.
- I live far from school. I can't walk there.

Part 2 Use enough.

- I can't reach the top shelf. I'm not that tall.
- I can't move this furniture. I'm not that strong.
- It's not warm today. You can't go outside without a coat.
- I didn't stay home and miss work. I wasn't really sick, but I didn't feel good all day.

Task 15 Expressing Cause and Effect; Such... that and So... that

<p>(a) Because the weather was nice, we went to the zoo.</p> <p>(b) It was such nice weather that we went to the zoo.</p> <p>(c) The weather was so nice that we went to the zoo.</p>	<p>Examples (a), (b), and (c) have the same meaning.</p>
<p>(d) It was such good coffee that I had another cup.</p> <p>(e) It was such a foggy day that we couldn't see the road.</p>	<p>Such . . . that encloses a modified noun: such + adjective + noun + that</p>
<p>(f) The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.</p> <p>(g) I'm so hungry that I could eat a horse.</p> <p>(h) She speaks so fast that I can't understand her.</p> <p>(i) He walked so quickly that I couldn't keep up with him.</p>	<p>So . . . that encloses an adjective or adverb:</p> <p>so + { adjective or adverb } + that</p>
<p>(j) She made so many mistakes that she failed the exam.</p> <p>(k) He has so few friends that he is always lonely.</p> <p>(l) She has so much money that she can buy whatever she wants.</p> <p>(m) He had so little trouble with the test that he left twenty minutes early.</p>	<p>So . . . that is used with many, few, much, and little.</p>
<p>(n) It was such a good book (that) I couldn't put it down.</p> <p>(o) I was so hungry (that) I didn't wait for dinner to eat something.</p>	<p>Sometimes, primarily in speaking, that is omitted.</p>

Source: UUE ed 4



Task 16 Make sentences with connective which express cause and effect.

e.g. a) He was so careless that he made many mistakes. b) he was such a careless boy that he made many mistakes.

NO	Cause	Effect
Eg.	Careless	Many mistakes
1	Work hard	Earn much money
2	Win the competition	Get gold medal
3	Nutritious food	Healthy
4	Parcatice a lot	Skilful
5	Break the rule	Get punishment
6	Heavy rain	Flood
7	Over eat	Over weight
8	Traffic accident	Broke one's arm

Task 17 Pay attention to the following dialogue

1. Read the following dialogue
Siti : I hate shopping!
Sarah : Was the store too crowded?
Siti : No, that wasn't.
Sarah : Were thing too expensive?
Siti : No, they were very cheap.
Sarah : Then what was the proplem?
Siti : there were too many styles to choose.
Sarah : you better shop at a smaller store next time

Then, do the following tasks:

1. Create a dialogue of the same type of the above one.
2. You can modify the dialogue but it is better you create a new one.
3. Practice in front of the class
4. Let your classmate evaluate your dialogue.

Assessment for Learning

- A. Choose the correct answer by crossing A, B, C, D, or E then give your reason or analysis.**
1. Which sentence uses too correctly?
A. Dont' wear the dress! It's too beautiful.
B. Jemma is too beautiful. She is the most beatiful girl I know.
C. Dika is too smart. He never studies.
D. Change your clothes! Those clothes are too dirty.
E. John drink much too.



Your reason: _____

2. I don't feel very well. I've eaten _____ much.
- A. Much
 - B. Many
 - C. Too
 - D. So
 - E. Enough

Your reason: _____

3. He's _____ young to vote, but old _____ to go to war.
- A. Too, enough
 - B. Enough, enough
 - C. Enough, too
 - D. Much, enough
 - E. Too, too

Your reason: _____

4. _____ you open the window a bit, please?
- A. May
 - B. Might
 - C. Able to
 - D. Be able to
 - E. Could

Your reason: _____

B. Fill in the correct word (too or enough).

- 1. I left the coffee for a minute because it was _____ hot to drink.
- 2. He wasn't strong _____ to lift that heavy box.
- 3. Do you have _____ information to help me with this problem?
- 4. It is _____ difficult to do for a little child.
- 5. I don't have _____ much time to prepare dinner.
- 6. He didn't work hard _____ to pass the exam.

C. Explain the meaning of each sentences in part A

- 1. Meaning: the coffe was so hot that I am affraid to drink. I left it a minutes.
- 2. Meaning:
- 3. Meaning:
- 4. Meaning:
- 5. Meaning:
- 6. Meaning:



UNIT 2 Advertisement
Kompetensi Dasar dan Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Kompetensi Dasar (KD)	Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi (IPK)
3.7 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk iklan dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan (event), sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	3.7.1 Menganalisis fungsi sosial dari teks iklan barang, jasa, dan kegiatan (event) di media massa, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 3.7.2 menganalisis struktur teks dari teks iklan barang, jasa, dan kegiatan (event) di media massa, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 3.7.3 Menganalisis unsur kebahasaan dari teks iklan barang, jasa, dan kegiatan (event) di media massa, saat ini, atau waktu lampau, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
4.7 Iklan kegiatan (event) 4.7.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks khusus dalam bentuk iklan kegiatan (event) 4.7.2 Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk iklan kegiatan (event), lisan dan tulis, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	4.7.1.1 Menemukan pesan moral secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks khusus dalam bentuk iklan kegiatan (event) 4.7.2.1 Membuat teks khusus dalam bentuk iklan kegiatan (event), lisan dan tulis, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks

Having finished learning this unit. The students are able to:

- Analyze the implied meaning and information of an advertisement.
- Design an advertisement.



Task 1 Look at the following picture and answer the following questions



<https://sites.google.com/site/melanieharley99/home>

www.jewelry-secrets.com/Blog/red-tag-jewelry-sale-ad/

Questions

1. Do you often read newspapers or magazines?
2. Who is the writer of the text?
3. What is the purpose of the text?
4. Can you find any text similar with?

Task 2 Open your English Dictionary, complete these words category, phonetic transcription, and their devinition.

Words	Category	Phonetic transcription	Devinition
Advertisement			
Attract			
Engagement			
Remuneration			
Benefit			



Task 3 Observe the following picture



www.123rf.com/photo_111186780_stock-vector-sale-with-discount-of-denim-clothing-advertising-poster-on-pale-pink-background-flat-vector-illustration.html

Questions

- What kind of advertisement is it?
- What does the advertisement offer?
- What is the purpose of the text?
- What is the benefit if you take this ad?

Task 4 Compare the following advertisements. Finds out some aspects.



Advertisement 1
<https://sites.google.com/site/melanieharley99/home>



Advertisement 2
www.jewelry-secrets.com/Blog/red-tag-jewelry-sale-ad/



Aspects	Ad 1	Ad 2
What is advertised		
Who advertises		
Style of ads		
The goal of the Ads		

Task 5 Study about Advertisement.

What is an advertisement?

An advertisement (often shortened to advert or ad) is the promotion of a product, brand or service to a viewership in order to attract interest, engagement and sales. Advertisements come in many forms, from copy to interactive video, and have evolved to become a crucial feature of the app marketplace.

An advertisement is different from other types of marketing because it is paid for, and because the creator of an advert has total control over the content and message.

Why are advertisements important?

Advertisements are a guaranteed method of reaching an audience. By creating an engaging ad, and spending enough to reach many users, advertisements can have an immediate impact on business. This effect could be seen in improved trade or boosted brand recognition, among many different metrics.

Type of Advertisement	Information	Vocabulary used
Sales; cars, houses, products, etc.	What is being offered? Price, discount, condition, etc.	50% discount, excellent condition, negotiable guarantee, bank loans available.
Education; course, training, etc	Duration, fees, intake requirements, scholarship, etc.	Payment method, closing date, degree, etc.
Job vacancies	Qualifications, experience, salary, fringe benefits, training, transport	Walk interview, resume, CV, expected salary, remuneration.

Task 6 Work in pair. Find an advertisement. Compare them. Present your analysis in front of the class.

Aspects	Ad 1	Ad 2
What is advertised		
Who advertises		
Style of ads		
The goal of the Ads		





Task 7 Study the generic structure of Advertisement

Advertisement or advertising is certain information about brands, organizations/ companies, events, or ideas with the main goal to influence the knowledge, attitude or behaviour of the target group in a positive way.

- a. Purpose: The objective of the writer to compose the advertisement text.
- b. Name of product: Name of brand or product
- c. User: What are the product and service for

Task 8 Label the generic structure of the following advertisement.

Advertisement	Generic Structure
 <p>www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-natural-unconscious/200907/new-study-tv-food-ads-provoke-automatic-eating-in-adults-well</p>	
 <p>www.advertgallery.com/newspaper/pearl-academy-ug-and-pg-courses-in-fashion-styling-ad/</p>	



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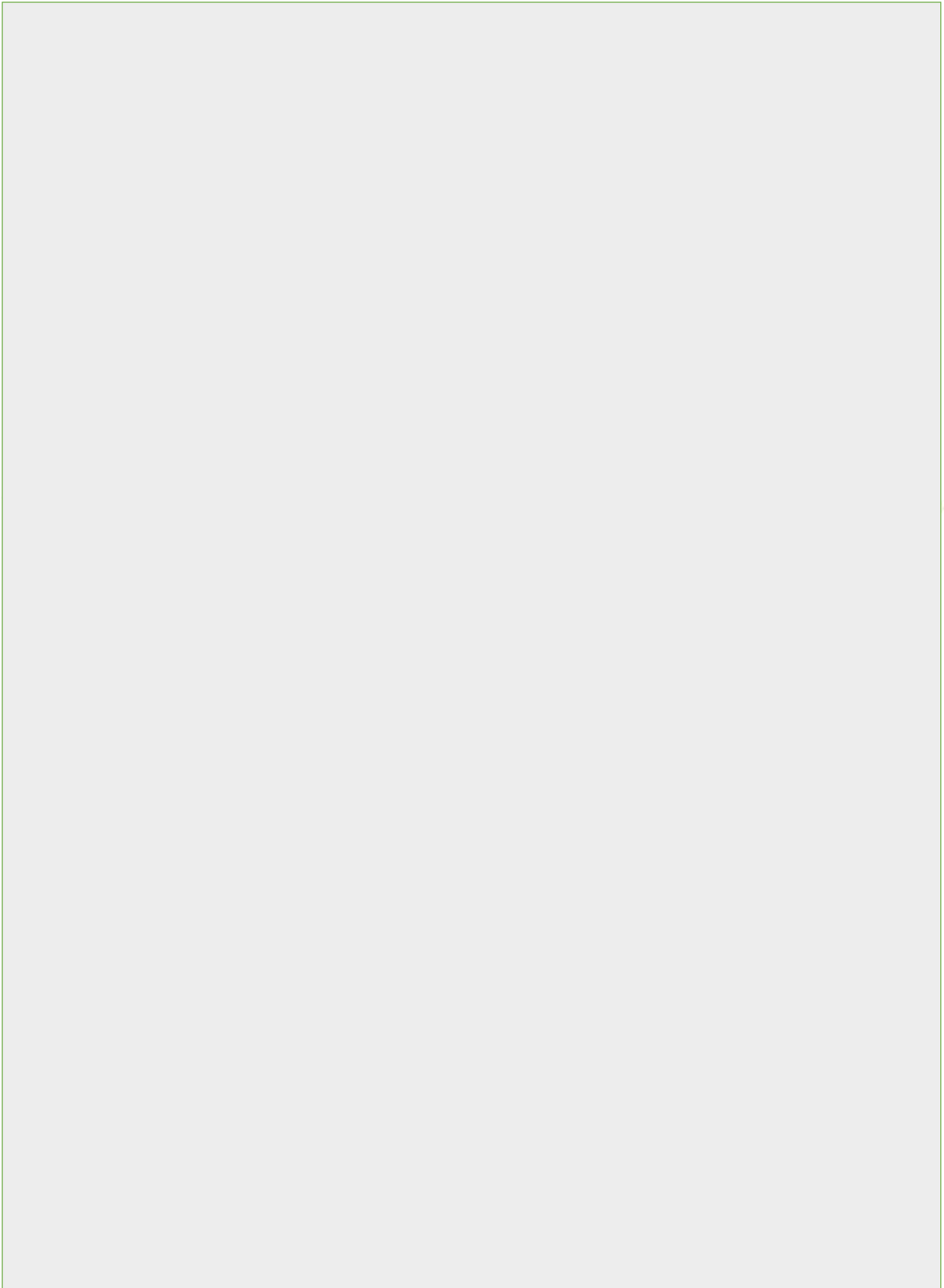
www.ict.mahidol.ac.th/en/?p=6830

Task 9 Analyze the advertisement in the previous task. Compare them. Present your analysis in front of the class.

Aspects	Ad 1	Ad 2	Ad 3
What is advertised			
Who advertises			
Style of ads			
The goal of the Ads			



Task 10 Work in a group of four. Make your own advertisements about event. Include any important and interesting things to attract the costumers. Present your work in front of the class.



Assessment for Learning

A. Choose the correct answer by crossing A, B, C, D, or E then give your reason!

This picture is for question number 1-3



1. What is the purpose of the advertisement?
 - A. Telling about a music event
 - B. Informing about a book fair event
 - C. Inviting to recycle plastic waste material
 - D. Inviting to recycle electronic waste
 - E. Selling electronic productsReason: _____
2. What's the message of the advertisement?
 - A. Saving money is important for our future
 - B. Everyone has responsibility to save the environment
 - C. Everyone has to find a job to live
 - D. It's not urgent to save the environment
 - E. Everyone can sell electronic devicesReason: _____
3. The advertisement is offering?
 - A. Service
 - B. Things
 - C. Event



- D. Promotion of new technology
- E. Promotion of new product

Reason: _____

4. There are some purposes of advertisement, except?
- A. Increase the sales of the product or service
 - B. Creating and maintaining a brand identity or brand image
 - C. Communicating a change in the existing product line
 - D. Producing a new product or service
 - E. Increasing the business value of the brand or the company.

Reason: _____

5. A common, shortened form of the word advertisement is?
- A. Adv
 - B. Advertise
 - C. Admonish
 - D. Ad and advert
 - E. Advertise

Reason: _____

6. is a picture, short film, song, etc. that tries to persuade people to buy a product or service, or a piece of text that tells people about something.
- A. Advertisement
 - B. Television
 - C. Banner
 - D. Pamphlet
 - E. Brochure

Reason: _____

This picture is for question number 7-10



<http://goldilocksmarketing.co.uk/uploads/2014/03/poster.jpg>



7. What is the type of the text?

- A. An announcement
- B. A notice
- C. A Job Vacancy
- D. A cause for children
- E. An advertisement

Reason: _____

8. Who are the target audiences of the advertisement?

- A. Youths
- B. Children
- C. Parents
- D. Adults
- E. University students

Reason: _____

9. What should be done if you want to join the event?

- A. Bringing eggs
- B. Wearing dress code
- C. Borrowing toys
- D. Planting flowers
- E. Painting eggs

Reason: _____

10. The advertisement is offering?

- A. Service
- B. Things
- C. Event
- D. Promotion of new technology
- E. Promotion of new product

Reason: _____

B. Look at the following picture the answer the question!



pikbest.com/templates/creative-advertising_537759.html



Question

1. What is the purpose of the writer to compose the advertisement?
2. The advertisement is offering?
3. Who are the advertisement for?
4. Can the advertisement attract the target audience? Give your opinion!
5. What's the message of the advertisement?



UNIT 3 Report Text
Kompetensi Dasar dan Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Kompetensi Dasar (KD)	Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi (IPK)
3.8 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks <i>report</i> lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	<p>3.8.1 Menganalisis fungsi social teks report terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya</p> <p>3.8.2 Menganalisis struktur teks report teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya</p> <p>3.8.3 Menganalisis unsure kebahasaan teks report terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya</p>
<p>4.8 <i>Teks report</i></p> <p>4.8.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks <i>report</i> lisan dan tulis, terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X</p> <p>4.8.2 Menyusun teks <i>report</i> lisan dan tulis, terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks</p>	<p>4.8.1.1 Menyikapi makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks <i>report</i> lisan dan tulis, terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X</p> <p>4.8.2.1 Membuat teks <i>report</i> lisan dan tulis, terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks</p>



Task 1 Look at the following picture and answer the following questions



www.wareable.com/fitness-trackers/the-best-gps-running-watches

Do you know "Running watch"?

Find any new information about it. Write a list of some facts you find about it.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Task 2 Before you read a text about Blue Whale, do the activities below.

What do you know?	
What do you want to know?	
What are you going to learn?	
Are there any other fact?	



Task 3 Make a group of three and read the following text

Blue Whale

The blue whale is not only the biggest whale living today; the blue whale is the biggest creature ever to have lived on Earth. They are mind-bogglingly gigantic; much larger than any of the dinosaurs. Blue whales and the other ocean giants live their whole lives in seawater.

Blue whales commonly reach the colossal length of 29m, that's roughly as long as three London red double-decker buses parked end to end. Blue whales in the Southern Hemisphere are generally larger than those in the Northern Hemisphere and female blues are larger than males.

The longest blue whale on record is a female measured at a South Georgia whaling station in the South Atlantic (1909); she was 33.58m. The heaviest blue whale was also a female hunted in the Southern Ocean, Antarctica, on 20 March 1947. She tipped the scales at 190 tonnes which is equivalent to about 30 elephants or 2500 people.

Blue whales are now extremely rare due to uncontrolled commercial whaling. Some populations could be endangered to the point of extinction.

www.ef.co.id/englishfirst/kids/blog/contoh-report-text-dalam-bahasa-inggris/

Task 4 Make three question about the text

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Task 5 Write any unfamiliar words from the previous text. Then discuss the words with your friends.

Words	Category	Phonetic transcription	Devinition



Task 6 Read the text and identify interesting facts about “Honey Bee”

Honey Bee

Honey bee is the name given to some species of bees who have the ability to produce honey and beeswax. Of all 20.000 species of bees in the world, there are only seven species which belong to the group of honey bee. They are insect and all of them belong to the genus Apis. One of the most famous honey bee is the Western Honey Bee.

There are three castes of honey bee and each of them has their own job or function. The first one is the Queen. The queen is a female honey bee with the job to lay eggs and to be the mother of all bees in the colony. There is only one queen in a colony of bees. An exclusive food called “royal jelly” is what makes a female honey bee grow larger than other honey bees and became the queen. The second one is the Workers. The workers are all female honey bees in a colony except the queen. They can consist of as much as 60.000 bees in single colony. Some of their duties are: feeding the brood, collecting food, receiving nectar, cleaning the hive, guard duty, producing honey and also producing beeswax. The third one is the Drones. Drones are all male bees in a colony. The drones have one job only and that is to fertilize the queen during the mating process and will soon be dead after that.

The largest species of bee in the world is the Indonesian resin bee who can grow up to the size of 39 millimetres and the smallest species is the Dwarf stingless bees with the size of 2 millimetres. They have the typical body of an insect with three sections: the head, thorax and abdomen. They have two large eyes, two antenna, a mouth and a long proboscis on their head. They use the proboscis to suck up nectar from a flower which later be kept on their hind legs. There are three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings on their thorax. There are nine segments on their abdomen and the last three segments is modified into the sting.

www.ef.co.id/englishfirst/kids/blog/contoh-report-text-dalam-bahasa-inggris/

Task 7 find the verbs on the text!

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Phonetic transcription</i>	<i>Devinition</i>

Task 8 Analyze the tenses used on the text. Write the sentences!

.....

.....

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Task 9 Read again the text about “Honey Bee”. Then Answer the following questions.

1. What is the objective of writing the text?
2. What do you know about honey bee?
3. How do you describe the honey bee?
4. What information is used to describe the honey bee?
5. Mention the specific information about honey bee

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Task 10 Study the report text.

Devinition

Report is a text which presents information about something, as it is. It is as a result of systematic observation and analyses.

Generic Structure

- a. General Classification ; Stating classification of general aspect of thing; animal, public place, plant, etc. which will be discussed in general.
- b. Description : tells what the phenomenon under discussion ; in terms of parts, qualities, habits or behaviours.

Purpose

- Its social purpose is presenting information about something. They generally describe an entire class of things, whether natural or made: mammals, the planets, rocks, plants, countries of region, culture, transportation, and so on.
- To presents information about something, as it is.

Language Features

- General nouns, eg hunting dogs, rather than particular nouns, eg our dog;
- Action verbs when describing behaviour, eg Emus cannot fly;
- Present tense to indicate usualness, eg Tropical cyclones always begin over the sea;



Task 11 Read a text about “Honey Bee” and “Pigeon”. Then, analyze the generic structure.

Text 1

Honey Bee

Honey bee is the name given to some species of bees who have the ability to produce honey and beeswax. Of all 20.000 species of bees in the world, there are only seven species which belong to the group of honey bee. They are insect and all of them belong to the genus Apis. One of the most famous honey bee is the Western Honey Bee.

There are three castes of honey bee and each of them has their own job or function. The first one is the Queen. The queen is a female honey bee with the job to lay eggs and to be the mother of all bees in the colony. There is only one queen in a colony of bees. An exclusive food called “royal jelly” is what makes a female honey bee grow larger than other honey bees and became the queen. The second one is the Workers. The workers are all female honey bees in a colony except the queen. They can consist of as much as 60.000 bees in single colony. Some of their duties are: feeding the brood, collecting food, receiving nectar, cleaning the hive, guard duty, producing honey and also producing beeswax. The third one is the Drones. Drones are all male bees in a colony. The drones have one job only and that is to fertilize the queen during the mating process and will soon be dead after that.

The largest species of bee in the world is the Indonesian resin bee who can grow up to the size of 39 millimetres and the smallest species is the Dwarf stingless bees with the size of 2 millimetres. They have the typical body of an insect with three sections: the head, thorax and abdomen. They have two large eyes, two antenna, a mouth and a long proboscis on their head. They use the proboscis to suck up nectar from a flower which later be kept on their hind legs. There are three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings on their thorax. There are nine segments on their abdomen and the last three segments is modified into the sting.

www.studiobelajar.com/report-text/

Text 2

Pigeon

Pigeon refers to all birds of the family Columbidae and order Columbiformes. They consist of 310 species. Some people may also know them as “Doves”. There is no clear distinction between the use of the word “pigeons” and “doves” until today. But generally, the word “Pigeons” is used to address the species known as the Rock Dove, while the word “Doves” is used to address a pigeon that is white.

Pigeons exhibit various size and color based on their species. The smallest species may have the size of 15 cm and weight 30 g, while the largest species can grow up to 75 cm with the body weight of 2 kg. Some of their color are: pale gray, white, brown, reddish and black. Most of them have two black bars on their wings. They have a small head with short beak. Their body is compact with two large and muscular wings and two short legs on it.

Pigeons can be found almost in any region in the world. They have been domesticated since 10.000 years ago. they have been used by humans for several purposes such as courier to deliver short written messages, sacred symbols in a wedding ceremony, entertainment in a magic show and also as a racing birds. Some species are also edible and they are served as food in some places.

www.studiobelajar.com/report-text/



Text 1		Text 2	
<i>Generic Structure</i>	<i>Part of the paragraph</i>	<i>Generic Structure</i>	<i>Part of the paragraph</i>
<i>Title</i>		<i>Title</i>	
<i>1st Paragraph</i>		<i>1st Paragraph</i>	
....		
....		

Task 12 Read a text about “Honey Bee” and “Pigeon”. Then, analyze the language feature of the texts.

Text 1		Text 2	
<i>Language Feature</i>	<i>Senteces</i>	<i>Language Feature</i>	<i>Senteces</i>
<i>Noun</i>		<i>Noun</i>	
<i>Adjective</i>		<i>Adjective</i>	
....		
....		



Assessment for Learning

A. Read text 1 and text 2. Then, analyze the generic structure.

Text 1

Local Social Media Platform to Attract Local Communities

A public service-based social media platform named Sebangsa is set to provide support for communities in a bid to gather more users. Sebangsa CEO Enda Nasution said the platform would help share expertise such as expertise from medical student groups and the Blood for Life group.

The mobile application currently has around 30,000 users, a small number compared to the country's total population of 250 million. In addition to increasing the number of users, Sebangsa also plans to assist companies conducting corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. For example, the community for Indonesian migrant workers, Sahabat BMI, is part of Bank Mandiri's CSR program. This model can also be implemented in other communities.

Launched in November 2014, Sebangsa organizes information posted by users. Its main feature provides a pathway for users to report emergencies such as accidents, robberies and missing persons. Emergency numbers and crowd-sourced first-aid information automatically pop up, and other users can also offer help and suggestions. Help is also available for instances of possession and other supernatural occurrences.

Sebangsa also recently launched Komunita.id, a website that displays community-related information. Enda said local applications needed to find creative ways to survive in the market due to the expansion of global social media. The presence of communities on Twitter and Instagram is more about personal branding. Facebook accommodates group discussion, but as a local platform, Sebangsa has the opportunity to engage more fully with local communities

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/02/18/local-social-media-platform-attract-local-communities.html>.

Text 2

Phone Numbers to Disappear in 2016

The disappearance of the phone number will be one of this year's trends as old communication styles are disappearing, according to Facebook's latest report.

SMS and texting came to the fore in the time of flip phones. Now, many of us can do so much more on our phones; we went from just making phone calls and sending basic text-only messages to having computers in our pockets. And just like the flip phone is disappearing, old communication styles are disappearing too.

Facebook Messenger, which has crossed the milestone of 800 million users each month, enables users to send more than just text, according to Marcus. People can also send stickers, photos, videos, voice clips, GIFs, your location and money to people. You can make video and voice calls while at the same time not needing to know someone's phone number.

Another interesting trend predicted by Facebook is that interaction will happen more and more in Messenger threads as a result of a paradigm shift in how people engage. It's so much easier to do everything in one place that has the context of your last interactions, as well as your identity - no need to ever login- rather than downloading apps that they will never use again and jumping around from one app to another.

The company also announced its latest innovation called M, a digital virtual assistant powered by human-trained artificial intelligence (AI). It's still very, very early days, but the growing AI capabilities are bringing unparalleled convenience to simple, every day tasks like booking a restaurant, sending flowers and making plans.

According to the latest statistics, Facebook has up to 1.01 billion daily active users and 894 million mobile daily active users on average, in which approximately 83.5 percent are outside the US



and Canada. In relation to Messenger, it recently announced that photo sharing in the feature was growing at a fast rate with over 9.5 billion photos sent each month alone.

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/01/08/phone-numbers-disappear-2016-facebook.html>.

Text 1		Text 2	
Generic Structure	Part of the paragraph	Generic Structure	Part of the paragraph
Title		Title	
1st Paragraph		1st Paragraph	
....		
....		

B. Read again text 1 and text 2. Then, analyze the language feature of the texts.

Text 1		Text 2	
Language Feature	Senteces	Language Feature	Senteces
Noun		Noun	
Adjective		Adjective	
....		
....		

C. Choose the correct answer by crossing A, B, C, D, or E then give your reason. Read text 1 to answer number 1-5. Read text 2 to answer number 6-10

- What is the text about?
 - Personal branding
 - Local social media
 - Country's population
 - Emergency numbers
 - Eight-dimentional tika calender
 Your reason: _____
- One of the purpose of Sebangsa is?
 - To provide support for local communities
 - To collect money
 - To share secret information
 - To provoke some people
 - To create chaos
 Your reason: _____
- The classification part can bi found in?
 - First paragraph
 - Second paragraph
 - Third paragraph
 - Fourth paragraph
 - Fifth paragraph
 Your reason: _____
- The conclusion is in?
 - First paragraph



- B. Second paragraph
- C. Third paragraph
- D. Fourth paragraph
- E. Fifth paragraph

Your reason: _____

5. Sebangsa also plans to assist conducting CSR program. The underlined word has the same meaning with?

- A. Buy
- B. Help
- C. Sell
- D. Call
- E. Send

Your reason: _____

6. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. The disappearance of the phone number trend
- B. The growing of photo sharing
- C. Communicating through texting
- D. Computing social media user
- E. How to book a restaurant

Your reason: _____

7. The body paragraph contain?

- A. The title
- B. The topic will be covered on the text
- C. The detail informations of the topic
- D. The review of the report
- E. The introductory sentences

Your reason: _____

8. The disappearance of the phone number will be one of this year's trends...." the synonym of the underlined word is?

- A. Vanishing
- B. Dying
- C. Growing
- D. Talking
- E. Moving

Your reason: _____

9. The incorrect sentence is?

- A. Sam owns that motorcycle
- B. Sam owns those motorcycles
- C. Sam owns this motorcycle
- D. Sam owns these motorcycles
- E. Sam own that motorcycle

Your reason: _____

10. The correct sentence is?

- A. We sometimes read book
- B. We sometimes reads book
- C. We sometimes reading book
- D. We sometimes reading book
- E. We sometimes reader books

Your reason: _____



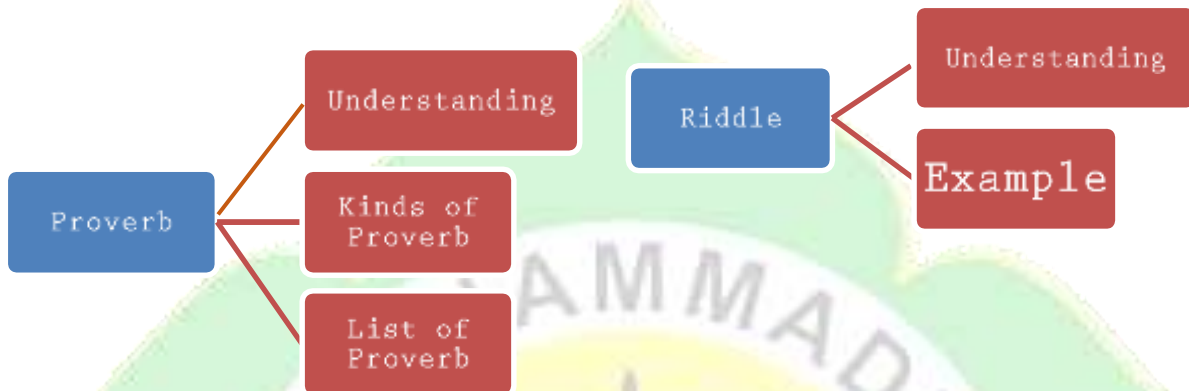
Proverb and Riddle

Kompetensi Dasar

3.7. Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari proverb and riddle, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

4.9. Menangkap pesan dalam proverb and riddle.

Conceptual Map



PROVERB

1. Understanding

According to Oxford Dictionary Proverb is a short, well-known pithy saying, stating a general truth or piece of advice.

2. Kinds of Proverb 2

a. Aphorism (Pepatah)

This proverb offers advice.

Example : Don't go too far in small. (Persoalan kecil jangan dibesar-besarkan).

b. Parable (Perumpamaan)

That has a moral lesson and has parable.

Example : To carry coals to New-castle. (Bagai membuang garam kelaut)

c. Slogan (Pameo)

This proverb gives spirit or motivation.

Example : Early bird gets worm

(Tuhan akan memberikan rezeki kepada makhluk-Nya yang lebih dulu bangun)

• Diligence is the mistress of success. (Kerajinan pangkal kesuksesan)

d. Idiom



It is a phrase that has group of words with a different meaning from the meaning of all the individual word.

Example :

- Pull your sock up. (improve your behaviour)
- You can arrange your bedroom at will. (sesuka hati)
- Don't mention it. (You're welcome)

3. List of Proverb

1. "Two wrongs don't make a right."

When someone has done something bad to you, trying to get revenge will only make things worse.

2. "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Trying to convince people with ideas and words is more effective than trying to force people to do what you want.

3. "When in Rome, do as the Romans."

Act the way that the people around you are acting. This phrase might come in handy when you're traveling abroad notice that people do things differently than you're used to.

4. "The squeaky wheel gets the grease."

You can get better service if you complain about something. If you wait patiently, no one's going to help you.

5. "When the going gets tough, the tough get going."

Strong people don't give up when they come across challenges. They just work harder.

6. "No man is an island."

You can't live completely independently. Everyone needs help from other people.

7. "Fortune favors the bold."

People who bravely go after what they want are more successful than people who try to live safely.

8. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Don't criticize other people if you're not perfect yourself.

9. "Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst."

Bad things might happen, so be prepared.

10. "Better late than never."

It's best to do something on time. But if you can't do it on time, do it late.

11. "Birds of a feather flock together."

People like to spend time with others who are similar to them.



12. "Keep your friends close and your enemies closer."

If you have an enemy, pretend to be friends with them instead of openly fighting with them. That way you can watch them carefully and figure out what they're planning.

13. "A picture is worth a thousand words."

Pictures convey emotions and messages better than written or spoken explanations. That's why PhraseMix has illustrations :)

14. "There's no such thing as a free lunch."

Things that are offered for free always have a hidden cost.

15. "There's no place like home."

Your own home is the most comfortable place to be.

16. "Discretion is the greater part of valor."

Sometimes it's important to know when to give up and run away, instead of always acting brave and maybe getting hurt.

17. "The early bird catches the worm."

You should wake up and start work early if you want to succeed.

18. "Never look a gift horse in the mouth."

If someone offers you a gift, don't question it.

19. "You can't make an omelet without breaking a few eggs."

When you try to do something great, you'll probably make a few people annoyed or angry. Don't worry about those people; just focus on the good results.

20. "God helps those who help themselves."

Don't just wait for good things to happen to you. Work hard to achieve your goals.

21. "You can't always get what you want."

Don't whine and complain if you don't get what you wanted.

22. "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

Be clean. God likes that.

23. "A watched pot never boils."

If something takes time to finish, don't watch it too closely because it will seem like it's taking forever.

24. "Beggars can't be choosers."

If you're asking for a favor from someone else, you have to take whatever they give you.

25. "Actions speak louder than words."

Just saying that you'll do something doesn't mean much. Actually doing it is harder and more meaningful.



26. "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Don't try to improve something that already works fairly well. You'll probably end up causing new problems.

27. "Practice makes perfect."

You have to practice a skill a lot to become good at it.

28. "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

When there are too many people trying to lead and give their opinions, it's confusing and leads to bad results. Jobs and projects should have one or two strong leaders.

29. "Easy come, easy go."

When you get money quickly, like by winning it, it's easy to spend it or lose it quickly as well.

30. "Don't bite the hand that feeds you."

If someone's paying you or helping you out, you have to be careful not to make them angry or say bad things about them.

31. "All good things must come to an end."

You can't keep having good luck or fun forever; eventually it will stop.

32. "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em."

When you try to change someone's behavior and it doesn't work, you might have to change instead. For example, if you're trying to get your classmates to focus on studying but they want to party, maybe you should just party with them.

33. "One man's trash is another man's treasure."

Different people have different ideas about what's valuable.

34. "There's no time like the present."

If you need to do something, don't wait until later. Do it now.

35. "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder."

Different people have different ideas about what's beautiful.

36. "Necessity is the mother of invention."

When you're really in need, you think of creative solutions to your problems.

37. "A penny saved is a penny earned."

Save your money. Saving money is just like making money.

38. "Familiarity breeds contempt."

When you're around someone for too long, you get tired of them and annoyed by them.

39. "You can't judge a book by its cover."

Things sometimes look different than they really are. A restaurant that looks old and small might have amazing food, for example.



40. "Good things come to those who wait."

Be patient. Eventually something good will happen to you.

41. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."

Have a backup plan. Don't risk all of your money or time in one plan.

42. "Two heads are better than one."

When two people cooperate with each other, they come up with better ideas.

43. "The grass is always greener on the other side of the hill."

People tend to want whatever they don't have.

44. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Don't do mean things to people.

45. "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link."

If one member of a team doesn't perform well, the whole team will fail.

46. "Honesty is the best policy."

Don't lie.

47. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."

Sometimes it's good to be away from your partner, because it makes you want to see each other again.

48. "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink."

If you try to help someone, but they don't take your advice or offers, give up. You can't force someone to accept your help.

49. "Don't count your chickens before they hatch."

Your plans might not work out, so don't start thinking about what you'll do after you succeed. Wait until you've already succeeded, and then you can think about what to do next.

50. "If you want something done right, you have to do it yourself."

Don't trust other people to do important things for you. You have to do things yourself to control the quality of the results.

4. List of Idioms

1. Black and white

To take everything into consideration and oversimplify something. To judge everything as either one way or the other, good or bad.

2. Put something down in black and white

To write or have something written down on paper for confirmation or evidence



3. Black sheep

Used to describe a person who is the 'odd one out' of a group, and doesn't fit in with others around them. This could also be used to talk about someone who is a disgrace or embarrassment to their group.

4. Out of the blue

To appear out of nowhere without any warning, to happen quite suddenly or randomly by surprise

5. Feel blue

When someone looks or feels depressed or discontented

6. Blue in the face

To try really hard to win someone's agreement, but usually end unsuccessfully

7. Blue collar

Used to describe men used as labourers, or factory workers

8. Chase rainbows

When someone tries to get or achieve something that is difficult or impossible

9. To be kept in the dark

Keeping a secret from someone, shielding the truth

10. To be green

Used to describe someone who is immature, or inexperienced

11. To be green

Used to describe someone who is immature, or inexperienced

12. Green belt

An area of fields and trees around a town

13. Green thumb/green finger

Used to describe someone with a talent for gardening, having the ability to make plants grow

14. A grey area

Something that is not clearly defined, and there is still debate as to whether it is 'black or white', neither one way or another

15. A golden handshake

A large sum of money that is paid to a retiring manager or director, or to a redundant worker

16. Golden boy

The term given to a young man idolised for a great skill, usually in sport.



17. See pink elephants

When someone sees things that are not really there, because they are in their imagination

18. In the pink of something

Meaning in very good health

19. To be in the red

To have an overdraft, be in debt to your bank, or owe an institution some money

- I've got three credit card bills to pay off at the moment. I hate being in the red!

20. A red flag

A signal that something is not working properly or correctly

- The fallen trees along the road raised a red flag for the safety inspectors.

21. Red hot

Something new and exciting, creating much demand

- The new video game is red-hot. Some fans have been waiting outside stores for days, to get a hold of them!

22. Red in the face

To become embarrassed

- I went red in the face when the teacher told me off in front of everyone for arriving late!

23. Red-letter day

A day that is memorable because of some important event

- The day I graduated was a red-letter day for my mum, she still talks about it today!

24. Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth

Meaning born into a rich family

- I don't think Kelly has ever had a job. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.

25. To be given something on a silver plate/platter

When something is offered to someone whole-heartedly (in a metaphorical sense)

- I offered my heart to him on a silver platter, and he turned it down.

26. As white as a sheet

When someone is in a state of great fear or anxiety

- Harold are you alright? You're as white as a sheet, what's the matter?

27. White elephant

A term used for a useless possession, something that is of no use

- My mum bought a new CD player for me, but it's a white elephant. I don't need it, I don't even have any CDs!



28. White as a ghost

Used to describe someone who is very pale because of pain, fear, shock or illness

- I didn't think the movie was that scary, but my sister was as white as a ghost!

29. A white lie

A 'little' or 'harmless' lie told in order to be polite and avoid hurting someone's feelings, or do something that is not seriously wrong

- I just wanted to get out of work so I told my boss a little white lie, and said I had a doctor's appointment.

30. A yellow streak

Someone who has cowardice in their character

- He has always had a big yellow streak running down his back, don't expect him to change now!

RIDDLE

1. Understanding

- according to Oxford Dictionary Riddle is a question or statement intentionally phrased so as to require ingenuity in ascertaining its answer or meaning
- type of poetry
- describes something without actually naming what it is, leaving the reader to guess
- there are no rules on how to structure a riddle poem
- a riddle can be funny or it can rhyme, it depends on the person writing the riddle

2. Example:

1. It's an animal. It's an orange black. It has stripes. It has four paws. It lives in the jungle. What is it?

It is a tiger.

2. "Three eyes have I, all in a row; when the red one opens, all freeze."

The answer is traffic light.



LET'S SING ASONG

- Students are able to understand the meaning of song.
- Students are able to identify the positive character available in the song
- Student are able to make a sentence by using new vocabularies.

He ain't heavy he is my brother The road is long
With many winding turns
That leads us to who knows where Who knows where
But I'm strong
Strong enough to carry him
He ain't heavy, he's my brother

So on we go
His welfare is of my concern
No burden is he to bear We'll get there
For I know
He would not encumber me He ain't heavy, he's my brother

If I'm laden at all
I'm laden with sadness That everyone's heart
Isn't filled with the gladness Of love for one another

It's a long, long road
From which there is no return While we're on the way to there Why not share
And the load
Doesn't weigh me down at all He ain't heavy, he's my brother

He's my brother
He ain't heavy, he's my brother...

Writer: Robert william Scotth, bob Russell "The Hollies At Abbey Road 1966-1970"

Vocabularies

winding (adj)	:	curving or twisting (berliku-liku)
turn (n)	:	a bend or corner in a road (belokan)
welfare (n)	:	a good health, happiness, comfort, etc of a person or group. (kesejahteraan) the welfare of the nation. Parents are responsible of the welfare of their children.
laden (adj)	:	loaded or weigh down with something; expl: trees are -laden with apple; a heavily laden truck. (terbebani)
to encumber (v)	:	to prevent sb/sth from moving or acting freely and easily (menghambat) Traveling is difficult when you are encumbered with two small children and heavy suitcase; encumbered with debt.
ain't	:	is/are not. (tidak)



Assignment 1

- I. Vocabulary : Using the vocabulary given above, write your own sentence!
II. Social function : Identify the positive character you may found from the song lyric!
III. Reading Comprehension.

1. Based on the song, please describe! what the road is like ?
2. Describe how does the man feel?
3. In this journey, is the man sure that he'll get to his destination? Why?
4. Do you think the man doesn't feel heavy when carrying his brother?
5. Does the song tell us about a nice and exciting journey?

IV. Listening

- Open youtube : song "He ain't heavy he is my brother"!
- Listen to the song!

V. Speaking

SING A SONG

DIALOGUE : Practice this dialogue with your friend

- Budi : What do you usually do in your free time?
Shinta : I usually listen to music and sing a song.
Budi : What song do you usually sing?
Shinta : I usually sing "I'm no body's child."
Budi : Who is the song creator?
Shinta : It is created by : Robert william Scoth, bob Russell "The Hollies At Abbey Road 1966-1970" What about you?
Budi : I also like listening to the music.
Shinta : What song do you like best?
Budi : I like "He ain't heavy he is my brother".
Shinta : Who created the song?
Budi : It is created by Writer: CY COBEN, MEL FOREE
Shinta : Well I've got to see my mother.
Budi : Ok, see you later

Now say these words and pay attention to the word stress!

- 'winding 'welfare 'laden en'cumber 'turn
'burden 'heavy 'brother 'sadness 'gladness

Structure Study

Statement	Question	Negative
I am strong	are you strong?	You are not strong
The road is long	Is the road long	The road is not long
He is my brother	Is he your brother?	He is not my brother



Assignment 2

Objective : Students are able to give the correct form of the verb to be, are able to make yes / no question using the verb to be, to answer Yes/no question using the verb to be.

Media : A book

Steps : Study the structure Focus, then do the structure activity!

Structure Focus 1

The verb to be in statements. Note the changes of the verb to be.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I am	We are
2nd person	You are	You are
3rd person	He/She/It is	They are

Structure Activity 1

In the following exercise, give the correct form of the verb to be!

1. I.....laden at all.
2. It..... my concern.
3. He not heavy.
4. You.....my brother.
5. We..... students.
6. Budi..... a senior high school student.
7. Wati..... a college student.
8. They both government employees.
9. It not filled with the gladness.
10. Mr. Yanto and Mrs. Dewiteachers.



Structure Focus 2

- Statement : The road is long.
Question : Is the road long?
Statement : I am a teacher.
Question : Are you a teacher?
Statement : They are secretaries.
Question : Are they secretaries?

WRITING:

Look at the statement in **Structure activity 1'**. Change them into questions.

Structure Focus 3

Answering Yes – No question with the verb to be.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Is Mr. Budi a government employee? | Yes, he is |
| Is he an economist ? | No, he isn't. He is a lawyer. |
| Is Yanto an economist? | Not yet. He's still a student. |
| Is he my brother? | Yes, he is. |
| Is he heavy? | No, he is not heavy. |

Note that a negative response may be given in two ways.

You're	not	You	aren't	He/She/It's
	not	He/She/It	isn't	
We're	not	We	aren't	
They're	not	They	aren't	

Structure Activity 2

Using the following cues, form questions and then give appropriate responses.

Example : Edy----- High school student.

Is Edy a high school student?

No----- college student.

No, he isn't. He's a college student.

1. Budia high school student?
No.....already in college.
2. Nana.....Budi's classmate?
No.....Yanto's classmate.
3. BudiShinta's friend?
Yes.....also Yanto's friend.
4. Muhammad Ali..... a famous actor?
No,
5. Anialready in college?
No, still in high school.
6. Basuki Abdulah a famous Indonesian painter?
.....
7. Taman Ismail Marzuki..... a culture center?
.....
8. Surabaya a clean city?
.....



9. You a diligent student?

10. Is Mike Tyson a famous football player?

Structure Study: The Simple Present Tense

When we talk about what we or others are and what we do, we usually use the simple present tense. In Structure Study given before, you learn the present tense form of the verb to be. How about other verb?

Structure Focus 4

The Simple Present Tense in Statements

Look at the simple present tense forms of the verb to study

SINGULAR PLURAL

1st person	I study	We study
2nd person	You study	You study
3rd person	He/She studies	They study

Notice that the 3rd person singular form of the verb takes on an s/es.

I Study	He/She studies
I read	He/She reads
I watch	He/she watches.

Structure focus 5

The Simple Present Tense in Yes – No Questions

- Statement : I study English.
 Question : Do you study english?
- Statement : Budi plays the football.
 Question : Does Budi play football?
- Statement : They enjoy their lesson.
 Question : Do they enjoy their lesson?

In forming YES –NO question, the auxiliary **do** is used and placed before the subject. In forming question with the 3rd Person Singular, note that **does** is used and the main verb loses the **s / es**.

Structure Focus 6

The Simple Present Tens in Negatives

- Question : Do you study English?
 Negative Res. : No, I don't. I study sociology.
- Question : Does Budi play the guitar?
 Negative Res. : No, he doesn't. He plays football.
- Question : Do they enjoy the lesson?



Negative Res. : No, they don't. The lesson don't challenge them.

Structure Activity 3

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. Asti.....in Surabaya.
a. stay b. stays c. staying d, are staying
2. Adi go to school already?
a. Do b. Is c. Does d. Are
3. have many brothers and sister?
a. Do you b. Does you c. Are you d. Is you
4. Shinta.....to SMA Negeri 1.
a. goes b. go c. going d. are going
5. Amir play football.
a. don't b. aren't c. doesn't d. isn't
6. Yanto and Iwan..... take an English Course.
a. Aren't b. doesn't c. isn't d. don't
7. Mr. Harahap.....to the office by car every day.
a. goes b. go c. is going d. are going
8. Sherly and wati.....to school by bus every day.
a. Goes b. go c. is going d. are going
9. Father.....TV every evening.
a. watch b. watches c. are watching d. is watching
10. Mother clothes every morning.
a. washes b. is washing c. wash d. washed



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