

MODUL GENERAL ENGLISH



**PROGRAM STUDI D3 KEPERAWATAN
STIKes KUSUMA HUSADA SURAKARTA**

Modul Ajar General English ini merupakan Modul Pembelajaran yang memuat naskah konsep pembelajaran di bidang Ilmu Keperawatan, yang disusun oleh dosen Prodi D3 Keperawatan STIKes Kusuma Husada Surakarta.

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UNIT 1

Unit 1

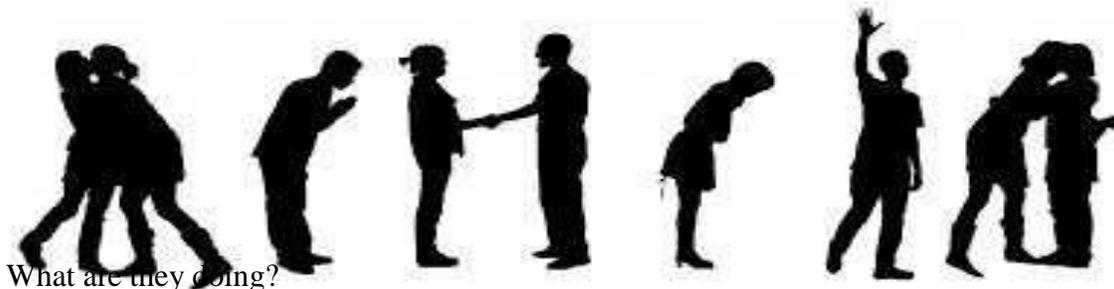
Greeting and Introduction

Objectives of this unit: 1. Do greeting and introduction; 2. Describe oneself and

others; 3. Do greeting formally and informally, 4. Use present

simple tense

Let's see this picture!



What are they doing?

When are they doing this activity?

Which one is common in your country?

Focus of study 1

Greeting

is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other and to show attention to other people they

meet.

In greeting usually we have two ways formal and informal.

Formal

Good morning

Good afternoon

Informal

Hello

Hi

Good evening

Good day

If this is the first meeting with the stranger, after doing greeting we can continue by having introduction.

There are some points that you can ask to your new friends in introduction

1. Name :

2. Origin :

3. Address :

5. Hobby :

6. Other relevant information

Introducing oneself	Asking someone and Introducing others
My name is ...	What's your name?
I am ...	Who are you?
My friends call me ...	This is ...
You can call me ...	Let me introduce you to
Haven't we met (before)?	Have you met ...?
Yes, I think we have.	Yes, I have.
No, I don't think we have.	No, I haven't.
I think we've already met.	Yes, I think I have.
I don't think we've met (before).	No, I don't think I have.
Nice to meet you. (informal)	Hello, ... (name)
Pleased to meet you.	
How do you do? (formal)	
Nice to see you.	
Nice to see you again.	

It is common also for us to ask about someone's condition

Questions	Response
How are you?	Fine, thank you/thanks.
How are you today?	Not too bad.
What's wrong with you?	Very well.
What's the matter with you?	I'm okay / all right.
Are you all right?	Not too well, actually.
	I'm tired.
	I'm exhausted.
	I've got a cold.

It is better for us to close our dialogue by saying goodbye

Good bye.
Bye. / See you.
See you later.
See you soon.
See you tomorrow.
See you next week.
Good night.

Task 1

Please create a dialog with your partner about greeting and introduction, use appropriate language and then perform it in front of the class.

Focus of study 2

After learning introduction, then we study further about deep introduction by describing ourselves.

In describing people, it has some aspect that we should inform to public.

For example: physical appearance, psychological characteristics, hobby, dream, expectation, strength, or weakness.



Points on describing self:

1. Name
2. Address
3. Age
4. Family background
5. Educational background
6. Strengths and weaknesses

Example of introduction by describing oneself

Respected teacher and all of my class-mates

Today, I want to introduce myself to you. As you may already know, my name is Alice. I am originally from California, but now I live in Surakarta since 7 years ago. I am 18 years old. I am single.

I am graduated from SMAN 1 Surakarta in 2013. And now I am studying in Stikes Kusuma Husada. My major is Nurse. I like to be nurse because it can help many people.

Well About my family background, there are four members in my family. They are my father, mother, my little brother and me. My little brother is still in junior high school at 8 grades. My father is an architect and my mother is a chef.

Talking about strengths and weakness, I think everyone has some strengths and a few weakness as well. if I speak of my strengths, 1) I always try to find a better and easy way to do things. This tells me that I am innovative or creative. 2) I try to be as honest as I can with the people around. 3) I am optimistic. The best example of this is that I don't do things by halves. I don't put off till tomorrow what I can do today. For example, when I face difficulties with something, I don't leave that thing as it is, but I keep trying to find a solution for that difficulty until I reach a solution. 4) I am hard worker when I'm in class or at work. I work hard when I'm home as well, for example, I help my mother by cooking dinner for the family, by washing clothes, by doing the dishes etc.

And since everyone has some weaknesses too, I do have some weaknesses as well.

If I speak of my weaknesses, well 1) I think my biggest weakness is that sometimes I get angry easily; however, I try to overcome it. 2) I am not always good when I am working in a group; however, individually I definitely give my best to the work.

Thank you. I'd really appreciate any input from you.

Task 2

Please create your introduction and then introduce yourself in front of the class one by one.

Vocabulary building (find its meaning in your dictionary)

1. Originally :	15. Little brother :
2. Graduated :	16. strengths :
3. Major :	17. weakness :
4. Background :	18. honest :
5. Member :	19. halves :
6. Chatty :	20. put off :
7. Friendly :	21. face :
8. Nervous :	22. leave :
9. Brave :	23. reach :
10. Cowardly :	24. dishes :
11. Selfish :	25. neat :
12. Quite :	26. nasty :
13. Rude :	27. easy-going :
14. Untidy :	28. careful :

Linguistics feature

The way in describing oneself, you can use simple present

I **am** originally from Bali

I **play** tennis.

<p>You are beautiful.</p> <p>Susan is smart.</p> <p>My father is lawyer</p> <p>There are two people here My sister and I are students. The girls are tired.</p> <p>The tea is delicious.</p> <p>The newspaper is cheap.</p>	<p>He goes to school every morning.</p> <p>She understands English.</p> <p>It mixes the sand and the water.</p> <p>You try very hard.</p> <p>They never forget his wallet.</p> <p>We enjoy playing the piano.</p> <p>The train leaves every morning at 8 AM.</p>
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Simple present with Verb (to be)	Simple present with Verb1
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I	am	happy	(adjective)	I	go	to school	(intransitive)
They	are	in the class	(adverb)	She	eats	an apple	(transitive)
He	is	student	(noun)				

Task 3

Complete the sentence using appropriate verb, the answer can be more than one (may vary) as long as it is correct in meaning.

1. We sometimes _____ books.
2. Emily _____ to the disco.
3. It often _____ on Sundays.
4. Pete and his father _____ the family car.
5. I always _____ bus in the bus stop.
6. I _____ lemonade very much.
7. The girls always _____ to pop music.
8. Janet never _____ jeans.
9. Mr Smith _____ Spanish and French.
10. You _____ your homework after school.
11. We _____ a nice garden.
12. She _____ six years old.
13. Simon _____ two rabbits and five goldfish.
14. I _____ from Vienna, Austria.
15. They _____ Sandy's parents.
16. London _____ in England.
17. The summer _____ hot.
18. Linda _____ a very pretty girl.
19. My birthday _____ in June.
20. Cat _____ good friends.
21. It _____ cold today.
22. I _____ at home now.
23. They _____ Korean.
24. There _____ a pen on the desk.
25. My name _____ Nikita.
26. We _____ from Ukraine.
27. That _____ right.
28. I _____ OK, thanks.
29. Clara and Steve _____ married.
30. She _____ an English teacher.

UNIT 2

Unit 2

My mom always cooks delicious food.

Objectives of this unit: 1. Identify procedure; 2. Mention the steps; 3. Describe

procedure and explain it clearly to others, 4. Use imperative and

present simple tense

These are my favorite food, can you identify what are they?



1.

Mom! Can you tell me how to make these foods?



2.



3.



Task 1

Let's me tell how to make Non fry marinated salmon

Ingredients (2 servings)

Ingredient A

2 tbsp vinegar
1 1/2 tbsp soy sauce
1/2 tbsp sugar
1 tbsp broth
1/3 red pepper
(according to taste)
some ginger

2 fillets unsalted salmon
1 green pepper
1/2 onion
some f flour
some salt
some oil
some welsh onion cut into



thin slices

Preparation

1. Cut green pepper and onion into bite-size portions and microwave (500 W) for about 1 min and 30 sec.
2. Cut salmon fillets into bite-size pieces and dredge in flour. Then place fillets on kitchen paper and microwave (500 W) for about 2 min and 30 sec.
3. Pour a small amount of oil into skillet and expose ingredients in (2) to strong heat for 2 to 3 min.
4. In the meantime, mix ingredients (A) and microwave (500 W) for 2 min.
5. Mix (1) with (4) and add (3).
6. Place (5) in refrigerator for 2 hours to marinate. (This step can be omitted.)
7. Garnish with the Welsh onion slices.

Vocabulary building

Find the meaning of these words for helping you in understanding the recipe

Vinegar	:	expose	:
Cut	:	Mix	:
dredge	:	omitted	:
place	:	Garnish	:
Pour	:	slice	:

Comprehension questions

1. What does the procedure talk about?
2. How many steps are there?
3. What is the third step?
4. After cutting salmon fillets into bite-size pieces, what should you do?
5. How many sugars need for making this Nonfry salmon?

Task 2

Linguistics feature

In telling procedure there are some marks used

1. First
2. Second
3. Then
4. Finally
5. Before
6. After
7. The last step

Task 3

Procedures of making food

Fill the blank words with the words in the box below

Shrimp with Chili Sauce

200 g large shelled shrimp 1

tsp sake

1 tsp minced green onions

1/2 tsp minced ginger

1/6 tsp minced garlic

(A) 2/3 tsp sugar

1 tbsp sake

1/2 tsp Chinese chili bean 1

tbsp water

2 tsp starch some

leaves of lettuce

Serve cover microwave wash plate wrap set



1.1..... shrimp and pat dry. Sprinkle sake over shrimp and2..... aside for 5 min.

2. Drain ① and mix with (A) in a bowl.3..... with plastic4.... and5..... (500 W) for 2 to 3 min

3.6..... ② on a7.... on bed of lettuce.

Task 4

Tell the procedure (speaking)

Describe the procedures on making fried salmon based on the picture below by discussing with your friends then tell it in front of class



Task 5

Arrange the random sentence into good paragraph

.....	After fragrant - Stir in the fennel powder and garam masala towards the end of the cooking time and sprinkle the curry with fresh coriander leaves.
	Third-Add the tomatoes and tomato puree. Simmer for a few minutes until fragrant.
	Serve with rotis or rice.
	Second -Add the garlic and ginger pastes, and stir in the masala and curry powder.
	Than-Add the chicken pieces and a few curry leaves and simmer slowly until the chicken is done and fragrant.
	First- Fry the onion in a little heated oil until tender.

Grammatical feature (imperative sentence)

Imperative is used to command someone to do something or not to do

something

'Close the door, Jimmy. It's cold outside." "Okay, Mom."	In (a): Close the door is an <i>imperative sentence</i> . The sentence means, "Jimmy, I want you to close the door." I am telling you to close the door."
(b) Sit down. (c) Be careful!	An imperative sentence uses the simple form of a verb (<i>close, sit, be, etc.</i>).
(d) Don't open the window. (e) Don't be late.	NEGATIVE: don't +the simple form of a verb
(f) ORDERS: Stop , thief! (g) DIRECTIONS: Open your books to page 24. (h) ADVICE: Don't worry . (i) REQUESTS: Please close the door.	Imperative sentence give orders, directions, and advice. With the addition of please , as in (i), imperative sentences are used to make polite requests.

Task 6

Underline the imperative sentences from the dialogue below

TOM: What's the matter? JIM: I have the hiccups. TOM: Hold your breath. BOB: Drink some water. JOE: Breathe into a paper bag. KEN: Eat a piece of bread. JIM: It's okay. The hiccups are gone.

HEIDI: Please close the window, Mike. It's a little chilly in here.
 MIKE: Okay. Is there anything else I can do for you before I leave?
 HEIDI: Could you turn off the light in the kitchen?
 MIKE: NO problem. Anything else?
 HEIDI: Ummm, please hand me the remote control for the TV. It's over there.
 MIKE: Sure. Here
 HEIDI: Thanks.
 MIKE: I'll stop by again tomorrow. Take care of yourself. Take good care of that broken leg.
 HEIDI: Don't worry. I will. Thanks again.

Form and basic meaning of Present simple tense

n			Notice: the verb after she, he, it (3 rd person singular) has a third 's'.
1 st person	Singular	Plural	
2 nd person			
3 rd person	You talk	You talk	
2 nd person	She talks	They talk	
He talks (a) I eat breakfast every morning. It rains (b) Ann speaks English every day (c) We sleep every night. (d) They go to the beach every weekend.			In (a): Eating breakfast is a habit, a usual activity. <i>Every morning -</i> Wednesday morning, Thursday morning, Monday morning, Tuesday morning, Friday morning, Saturday morning, and Sunday morning.

Task 7

Complete these fragments become a full sentence by adding *She/I/He/You/We/They* and *every day/every weekend/every night*.

- Example :** (a) do exercises : She does exercise every day
- (b) wash my face : _____
- (c) stretch, yawn, and rub my eyes : _____
- (d) drink a cup of coffee/tea : _____
- (e) brush my teeth : _____
- (f) put on my make-up : _____

(g) take a shower/bath : _____

Task 8

Using frequency adverbs to create sentence as you do

Always *usually* *often* *sometimes* *seldom* *rarely* *never*
 100% 99%-90% 90%-75% 75%-25% 25%—10% 10%-1% 0%

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. eat dinner | 6. study |
| 2. eat dinner at six o'clock | 7. study English grammar |
| 3. eat dinner at eight o'clock | 8. drink milk |
| 4. watch TV | 9. play with my children |
| 5. listen to music | 10. kiss my husband/wife |

Simple Present Negative

(a) Do not drink coffee. We do not drink coffee. You do not drink coffee. They do not drink coffee.	NEGATIVE: <i>I</i> <i>we</i> <i>you</i> + do not +main verb <i>they</i>
(b) She does not drink coffee. He does not drink coffee. It does not drink coffee.	<i>She</i> <i>he</i> + does not + main verb <i>it</i> Do and does are called "helping verbs." Notice in (b): In 3rd person singular, there is no - s on the main verb; the final -s is part of does . INCORRECT: <i>She does not drinks coffee.</i>
(c) I don't drink tea. They don't have a car. (d) He doesn't drink tea. Mary doesn't have a car.	CONTRACTIONS: do not - don't, does not - doesn't People usually use contractions when they speak. People often use contractions when they write

Task 9

Complete these sentences using positive or negative sentence.

- I (go, not) **don't go** swimming
- Anita (spend) _____ her time with my friends.
- Anton (talk) _____ on the phone
- Joko (speak, not) _____ English
- Ahmad and Ria (write, not) _____ a letter
- I (read) _____ a newspaper
- Paul (turn, not) _____ off the lights
- Kiyoko (dream) _____ in English
- Dono and Kasino (like, not) _____ singing in the bath room.

Task 9

Writing and speaking

Describe a typical day in your life, from the time you get up in the morning until you go to bed. Use the following words to show the order of your activities: *then, next, at... o'clock, after that, later.*

Example: I usually get up at seven-thirty. I shave, brush my teeth, and take a shower. Then I put on my clothes and go to the student cafeteria for breakfast. After that I go back to my room. I sometimes watch the news on TV. At 8:15 I leave the dormitory. I go to class. My class begins at 8:30. I'm in class from 8:30 to 11:30. After that I eat lunch. I usually have a sandwich and a cup of tea for lunch. (*Continue until you complete your day.*)

Task 10

Creating question using WH question for simple present

Who, what, whom, where, when, why, and how

	Maria	meets	Osama	in Afghanistan	at 4 pm	for discussing terror
	Who	what	whom	where	when	why
who	Meets Osama in Afghanistan at 4 pm for discussing terror?					
what	Does Maria do?					
Where	Does Maria meet Osama at 4 pm?					
When	Does Maria meet Osama?					
Why	Does Maria meet Osama?					

Compare between who and other question words. Who does not need auxiliary

(do/does), because it asks about subject.

Let's practice by creating questions to ask this sentence.

A. They go to Bali by bus

1 2 3 4 Answer:

1. Who goes to Bali by bus? (the answer is **They**)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B. Mira listen to music in her room
1 2 3 4

Answer:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C. They watch SpongeBob at 4 pm every day

1 2 3 4 Answer:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

UNIT 3

Unit 3

Let's go shopping!

Objectives of this unit: 1. Identify word to compare things; 2. Mention adjectives and

adverb in comparing thing; 3. Compare things based on the

condition.

Do you like doing this activity? Help them to choose the best one!



Cardonalo



Ilona
a

I like the
Ilona,
what
about
you?

Which one
do you like?
I'll buy it for
you.



Embelena



Vanesa



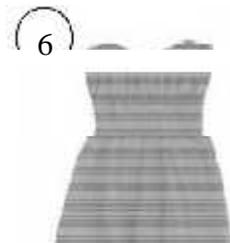
Decide which one is cheaper, more expensive and the same price?



\$. 25.00



\$. 30.00



3



\$. 13.00

4



\$. 10.00



\$. 19.00



\$. 25.00

Task 1

Reading comprehension

Best shopping experience



Once I need new shoes, because my shoes that I have are already bad. Then I called my friend to accompany me going to shoe shop. Actually I had searched in internet the types of shoes that I wanted with its price. There are three choices 1. Good-men (Rp. 350.000,-), 2. New-trend (Rp. 325.000) and New-executive (Rp. 300.000,-). All those shoes had the best color and design. At the shop, I directly looked for those shoes, surprisingly the price in this shop is more expensive that the list on the web. Then I asked to the shop manager, which price is true? And why in the web is cheaper than in the shop. The manager gave a brochure, it was written that if you buy the shoes in the shop directly, you will get 50% discount during promo time. Fortunately, that day was promo time. Therefore I got 50% discount. Oh my God! This was the first time I got the newest design good-man shoes with the cheapest price. Moreover when I tried it, it was the most comfortable shoes that I've ever had. That's my story, hope you can get luckiness as I got.

Vocabulary check

- 1. Accompany: _____
- 2. Fortunately: _____
- 3. Newest : _____
- 4. Comfortable: _____
- 5. Luckiness : _____
- 6. List: _____
- 7. Asked: _____
- 8. Surprisingly: _____
- 9. Directly: _____
- 10. Moreover : _____

Comprehension question

- 1. What does the text talk about?
- 2. What does the writer do before going to the shop?
- 3. Where does the writer buy their shoes?
- 4. How many types of shoes does the writer want?
- 5. What kind of shoes does the writer buy?



Task 2

USING AS... AS; USING LESS

John is 21 years old. Mary is 21 years old.	Notice the pattern: as + adjective + as
(a) John is as old as Mary.	In (a): Their ages are the same.
(b) This watch is as expensive as that watch.	In (b): The price of the watches is the same.

Complete the following sentences by using as . . . as and the ADJECTIVE in Bold.

- tall** : Mary is as tall as her brother.
- sweet** : A lemon isn't _____ an orange.
- big** : A donkey isn't _____ a horse.
- friendly** : People in this city are _____ the people in my hometown.
- dark**: Paul's hair isn't _____ his brother's.
- cold**: The weather today isn't _____ yesterday.
- pretty** : This dress is not _____ that one.
- expensive** : A pencil isn't _____ a pen.

Comparison

Adjectives with one syllable	Adjective <i>old</i> <i>cheap</i> <i>big</i>	Comparative <i>older</i> <i>cheaper</i> <i>bigger</i>	Add -er to one-syllable adjectives. Spelling note: if an adjective ends in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant: <i>big-bigger</i> , <i>fat-fatter</i> , <i>thin-thinner</i> , <i>hot-hotter</i> .
Adjectives that end in -y	<i>pretty</i> <i>funny</i>	<i>prettier</i> <i>funnier</i>	If an adjective ends in -y, change the -y to <i>i</i> and add -er .
Adjectives with two or more Syllables	<i>famous</i> <i>important</i> <i>interesting</i>	<i>more famous</i> <i>more important</i> <i>more interesting</i>	Use more in front of adjectives that have two or more syllables (except adjectives that end in -y).
Irregular comparative forms	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>far</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>farther/ further</i>	The comparative forms of good , bad , and far are irregular.



Task 3

Write the comparative forms for the following ADJECTIVES.

1. old	: <u>older than</u>	11. hot	: _____
2. small	: _____	12. cheap	: _____
3. big	: _____	13. good	: _____
4. important	: _____	14. bad	: _____
5. easy	: _____	15. far	: _____
6. difficult	: _____	16. lazy	: _____
7. long	: _____		
8. heavy	: _____		
9. sweet	: _____		
10. expensive	: _____		

Complete the sentences. Use the COMPARATIVE form of the words in *italics*.

- comfortable* : This chair is *more comfortable than* that chair.
- large* : Your apartment is _____ mine.
- warm* : It's _____ today _____ yesterday
- dark* : Tom's mustache is _____ Don's.
- important* : Love is _____ money.
- lazy* : I'm _____ my roommate
- tall* : My brother is _____ I am.*
- heavy* : Iron is _____ wood.
- difficult* : My physics course is _____ my math course.
- good*

Comparative and superlative

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Adjectives with One syllable	<i>old</i> <i>big</i>	<i>older (than)</i> <i>bigger (than)</i>	<i>the oldest (of all)</i> <i>the biggest (of all)</i>
Adjectives that End in -y	<i>pretty</i> <i>easy</i>	<i>prettier (than)</i> <i>easier (than)</i>	<i>the prettiest (of all)</i> <i>the easiest (of all)</i>
Adjectives with Two or more syllables	<i>expensive</i> <i>important</i>	<i>more expensive (than)</i> <i>more important (than)</i>	<i>the most expensive (of all)</i> <i>the most important (of all)</i>
Irregular Forms	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>far</i>	<i>better (than)</i> <i>worse (than)</i> <i>farther/further (than)</i>	<i>the best (of all)</i> <i>the worst (of all)</i> <i>the farthest/furthest (of all)</i>

General English-



Task 4

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form (comparative or superlative) of the ADJECTIVES in *italics*.

1. *long* The Yangtze River is _____ the Mississippi River.
2. *long* The Nile is the _____ river in the world.
3. *large* The Caribbean Sea is _____ the Mediterranean Sea.
4. *large* The Caribbean Sea is _____ sea in the world.
5. *high* Mt. Everest is _____ the mountain in the world.
6. *high* Mt. Everest is _____ is Mt. McKinley.
7. *big* Africa is _____ North America
8. *small* Europe is _____ South America.
9. *large* Asia is _____ continent in the world,
10. *big* Canada is _____ country in the North America area.

Adjective and adverb

Adjective (A) Ann is a <i>careful</i> driver. adverb (b) Ann drives <i>carefully</i> .	ADJECTIVE <i>careful</i> <i>slow</i> <i>quick</i> <i>easy</i>	ADVERB <i>carefully</i> <i>slowly</i> <i>quickly</i> <i>easily</i>	An adjective describes a noun. In (a): <i>careful</i> describes <i>driver</i> . An adverb describes the action of a verb. In (b): <i>carefully</i> describes <i>drives</i> . Most adverbs are formed by adding <i>-ly</i> to an adjective.
Adjective (c) John is a <i>fast</i> driver. adverb (d) John drives <i>fast</i> .	<i>fast</i> <i>hard</i> <i>early</i> <i>late</i>	<i>Fast</i> <i>hard</i> <i>early</i> <i>late</i>	The adjective form and the adverb form are the same for <i>fast</i> , <i>hard</i> , <i>early</i> , <i>late</i> .
Adjective (e) Linda is a <i>good</i> writer. (f) Linda writes <i>well</i> .	<i>good</i>	<i>well</i>	<i>Well</i> is the adverb form of <i>good</i> * adverb

Task 5

Complete the sentences by using the **ADJECTIVE** or **ADVERB** in italics.

1. *quiet, quietly* : My hometown is small and **quiet**
2. *quiet, quietly* : Mr. Wilson whispered. He spoke **quietly**
3. *clear, clearly* : Anna pronounces every word _____
4. *clear, clearly* : We like to go boadng in weather _____
5. *careless, carelessly* : Boris makes a lot of mistakes when he writes. He's a _____ writer.
6. *careless, carelessly* : Boris writes _____
7. *easy, easily* : The teacher asked an _____ question.
8. *easy, easily* : I answered the teacher's question _____
9. *good, well* : You speak English very _____
10. *good, well* : Your English is very _____

Task 6

Create possible comparative that may exist from the picture below

A

slow slower slowest

B

C

(Descending Order of Comparison)
Delicious Less Delicious Least Delicious

Big Bigger Biggest
(Ascending Order of Comparison)

C

Anna Dewi Luna

General English-



Question for asking comparison

1. Which sofa should we buy?	This one is larger, but it is also more expensive.
2. I need a new watch.	The Classic is nicer than the Time box.
3. Which runner are you cheering for?	Sammy. He's the fastest.
4. I like the blue sweater.	But Timmy is the most handsome. I think the red one is better, but the green one is the best.
5. How much sugar should I add?	Only a little, that's too much!

Task 6

Read the dialogue below and answer the following questions

- ASSISTANT : Short skirts are in fashion now. Would you like to try it?
- LADY : All right.
- LADY : I'm afraid this green dresses it too small for me as well.
It's smaller than the blue one.
- LADY : I don't like the color either. It doesn't suit me at all.
I think the blue dress is prettier.
- LADY : Could you show me another blue dress?
I want a dress like that one, but it must be my size.
- ASSISTANT : I'm afraid I haven't got a larger dress.
This is the largest dress in the shop.

Comprehension questions

1. Where does the dialogue probably happen?
2. What does the assistant offer to the lady?
3. What dress does the lady want to buy?
4. Does the lady get the dress?
5. Does the lady like blue color?

USING **VERY** AND **TOO** + ADJECTIVE

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) The box is very heavy, but Tom can lift it.
(b) The box is too heavy. Bob can't lift it.
(c) The coffee is very hot, but I can drink it.
(d) The coffee is too hot. I can't drink it. | 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 (a): <i>very heavy</i> - It is difficult but possible for Tom to lift the box.
In (b): <i>too heavy</i> — It is impossible for Bob to lift it. |
|--|--|

(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.	In the speaker's mind, the use of too implies a negative result.
--	---

USING ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH

(a) Peggy can't go to school. She is too young. (b) Peggy can't go to school. She is not old enough .	(a) and (b) give the same meaning. Notice: enough follows an adjective.
(c) I can't hear the radio. It's not loud enough . (d) Bobby can read. He's old enough . (e) We can go swimming. The weather is warm enough .	ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH loud enough old enough warm enough Enough is pronounced "enuf."

Task 7

Complete the sentences, using **TOO** use adjectives in the list of your own words.

<i>Cold</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>Tired</i>
<i>young</i>	<i>expensive</i>	<i>heavy</i>	<i>noisy</i>

- You can't lift a car. A car is _____
- Jimmy is ten. He can't drive a car. He's _____
- I can't study in the dorm at night. It's _____
- I don't want to go to the zoo. The weather is _____
- Ann doesn't want to play tennis this afternoon. She's _____
- I can't buy a new car. A new car is _____
- John has gained weight. He can't wear his old shirt. It's _____
- The basketball player can't stand up straight in the subway. He's _____

Task 8

Use **too** or **enough**. Use the words in parentheses.

- (*young, old*) Susie can't go to school. She's too young. She's not old enough.
- (*loud, soft*) I can't hear the music. It's _____. It's not _____
- (*big, small*) Jack is gaining weight. He can't wear his old coat. It's _____.
It's not _____.
- (*short, tall*) Cindy can't reach the book on the top shelf. She's _____.

General English-



- She's not _____.
5. (*cold, hot*) I don't want to finish my coffee because it's_____. It's not _____.
6. (*weak, strong*) Ron can't lift the heavy box. He's not _____. He's _____.
7. (*sweet, sour*) I don't want to finish eating this orange. It's_____. It's not _____.
8. (*big, small*) I can put my dictionary in my shirt pocket. My pocket is _____. It's not _____.
9. (*comfortable, uncomfortable*) I don't want to sit in that chair. It's _____. It's not _____.
10. (*wide, narrow, large, small*) Anne and Sue can't carry the love seat through the door. The door is _____. The door isn't _____. The love seat is _____. The love seat isn't _____.

What can I help you?

Objectives of this unit: 1. Do phone call; 2. Ask message; 3. Note the message, 4. Create

and tell the appointment

Let's study the picture below!

1. What is she doing?

2. Where is she?

3. What is the purpose of this activity?

4. Do you ever do this activity?

5. What do you say for

opening this activity?

Michelle: Hello, this is Solo Hospital. **How can I help you?**

Male: Yes **can I speak to** dr. Rosalind Wilson, please?

Michelle: **Who's calling please** ?

Male: It's Richard Davies here

Michelle: Certainly. **Please hold and I'll put you through.**

Male: Thank you.

Rosalind: Hi Richard! **What should I help you?**

Richard: I have a problem again with my eyes, after consuming drugs from you last week. It isn't normal yet.

Rosalind: I should check further, but don't worry. It is still in process. so would you come here tomorrow at morning?

Richard: Ok. Thank you.

Study the dialogue above

1. Who receives the call?
2. Who calls John Done Law Firm?
3. To whom does Davies want to talk?

Vocabulary buildings

Some expression used in phone calling

Making contact/ call :

Hello / Good morning / Good afternoon ...
This is John Brown speaking
Could I speak to please?
I'd like to speak to
I'm trying to contact
Hi Marina, it's John calling.
Good afternoon, Marina. This is John Block from ABC company calling.

Giving more information:

I'm calling from Tokyo / Paris / New York / Sydney ...
I'm calling on behalf of Mr. John ...

Leaving / Taking a message :

Can I leave / take a message?
Would you like to leave a message?
Could you give him/her a message?
Could you ask him/her to call me back?
Could you tell him/her that I called?
Could you give me your name

please?
Could you spell that please?
What's your number please?

Telephone problems :

The line is very bad ... Could you speak up please?
Could you repeat that please?
I'm afraid I can't hear you.
Sorry. I didn't catch that. Could you say it again please?

Receiving/ Taking a call :

Hallo, Surakarta hospital, Anisa speaking. Can I help you?
This is Anisa speaking. Can I help you?

Asking for a name / information :

Who's calling please?
Who's speaking?
Where are you calling from?
Are you sure you have the right

number / name?

Asking the caller to wait

Hold the line please.
Could you hold on please?

Just a moment please.

Connecting :

Thank you for holding.
The line's free now ... I'll put you through.
I'll connect you now / I'm connecting you now.

Giving negative information :

I'm afraid the line's engaged. Could you call back later?
I'm afraid he's in a meeting at the moment.
I'm sorry. He's out of the office today. /
He isn't in at the moment.
I'm sorry. There's nobody here by that name.
Sorry. I think you've dialled the wrong number./
I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.

<p>Clarifying what your caller says</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can you please spell that for me? - How do you spell your last name? - And that company name again was, JAQ Industries? - Let me repeat your information to make
<p>Taking a message for someone</p>	<p>sure I got it right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm sorry, John's not here at the moment.
<p>Leaving a message for someone</p>	<p>Can I take a message?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - John is in a meeting at the moment. May I ask who's calling? - John is at lunch. Would you like to leave a message? - John has left for the day. Would you like <p>to be put through to his voice mail?</p>
<p>Ending a conversation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please tell him that Susan called and ask him to call me back. My number is 999-343-3423. - Please ask him to call Susan when he gets in. - He already has my number. - He's not in? Please put me through to his voice mail. - When do you expect him back in the office? - I need to speak with him on an urgent matter. Please have him call me as soon as <p>he gets in.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's been great talking with you. I've got a meeting now so I better run. - Thanks for calling. I'll speak with you again soon. - I've got another call coming in. Good talking to you. - I better let you go. - It's 5 o'clock already. I better let you go. - Let's touch base on this again in a few days.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Leaving a voice mail

- Hello, this is Marina Smith calling to follow-up regarding your order with XYZ company. Can you please call me back at 999-344-3344.

- Hello, this is John Block from ABC. I'm calling regarding the upcoming conference in Miami. I'll try you again later today.

- Hi, it's Marina. Please call me back
(informal)

Recording a voice mail message on your machine

when you get a minute.

- Hello, you've reached Marina Smith at XYZ company. I'm sorry I'm not available to take your call. Please leave a message and I'll call you back as soon as I can. Thank you.

- Hello, you've reached John Block at ABC. It's Monday, May 22, and I will be out of the office all day. I will be checking my voice mail from time to time and will return all urgent calls. Thank you.

If you're going on vacation

- Hello, this is Marina Smith at the XYZ company. I will be on vacation from Friday, May 12 through Monday, May 22. Please leave a message, and I'll call you back when I

Phrases for cell phone calls

return. Thank you.

The fading signal

- I'm sorry, I'm losing you. Can you call me back?

- I can barely hear you. Let me call you back on my other phone.

- We're breaking up. I'm having trouble hearing you. Let me call you

back later.

<p style="text-align: center;">SPELLING OUT NAMES OVER THE</p>	<p><u>The lost call</u> - Hi, it's Marina again. Apparently we got cut off. - Hi, it's John again. Sorry I lost you.</p>
<p>PHONE</p> <p>Often you will need to spell something out over the telephone, such as a last name. It will help your listener is you offer words for each letter. Give words or names that are very common for each letter.</p>	<p><u>My cell phone dropped the signal.</u> - My last name is Czarnek. C as in cat, Z as in zebra, A as in apple, R as in Robert, N as in Nancy, e as in egg, K as in king. - My registration number is 459N4AF. That's 459, N as in Nancy, 4 A as in Apple, F as in Frank.</p>

Task 1

Study the dialogue below in a group, and then explain what the dialogue is about

Receptionist: Good Afternoon, *Abernathy and Jones*, how may I help you?

Ms. Zellinger: Yes, I would like to speak to Joseph Abernathy, please.

Receptionist: I'm sorry, Mr. Abernathy is out of the office at the moment. Ms.

Zellinger: Do you know when to expect him?

Receptionist: I should be back about 3:00. Would you like to leave a message? Ms.

Zellinger: Yes. My name is Belinda Zellinger.

Receptionist: Is that Z- E-L- I-N- G-E-

R? Ms. Zellinger: It's with two L's.

Receptionist: Okay, and may I tell him what this is in regards to?

Ms. Zellinger: Well, it's a rather personal matter...

Receptionist: That's okay. How can he reach you, Ms. Zellinger?

Ms. Zellinger: At 555-4857.

Receptionist: 555-4857. Fine. I will give him the message as soon as he returns. Ms:

Zellinger: Thank you very much.

Focus of study

In making an appointment through telephone, there are some phases (expressions) that can be used; here are the examples of the expressions

Task 2

Michelle: Mr Hibberd's office!

Peter: Hello, **can I speak to Brian Hibberd, please?**

I'm afraid he's in a meeting

Michelle: **I'd like to arrange an** until lunchtime. Can I take a message?

Peter: Well, **appointment** to see him, please. It's

Peter Jefferson here.

I'll just look in the

Michelle: Could you hold on for a minute, Mr Jefferson.

diary . So when's convenient for you?

Peter: Sometime next week if possible. I gather he's away the following week.

Michelle: Yes, that's right, he's on holiday for a fortnight. **would next**

Peter: Well, I need to see him before he goes away. So

Wednesday be okay?

Michelle: Wednesday . let me see . he's out of the office all morning. But he's free in the afternoon, after about three.

Peter: Three o'clock is difficult. But **I could make it** after four.

Michelle: **So shall we say 4.15 next Wednesday** , in Mr Hibberd's office?

Peter: Yes, that sounds fine. Thanks very much.

Michelle: Okay, then. Bye.

Find the expressions used for making an appointment and their meanings from the dialogue above

Task 3

John: **Hi, Alice, it's John.** How are you?

Alice: **Oh, hi, John!** I was just thinking about you.

John: That's nice. **I was wondering if you'd like to** go to a movie tonight.

Alice: **Sure, I'd love to!** What's playing?

John: **I was thinking about** that new comedy "Lights Out." **What do you think?**

Alice: **Sounds great!**

John: OK, **I'll pick you up** around 7:30. The movie starts at 8.

Alice: See you then. Bye!

Find the expressions used for making an appointment and their meanings from the dialogue above

Compare the expressions used in task 2 and task 3, give your explanation

Task 4

Complete the dialogue by the words/phrases in the box below

Receptionist: Thank you for phoning Maple Dental Clinic. Silvia _____. How can I help you?

Thelma: Hi Sylvia. _____ Thelma Woods calling. How are you today?

Receptionist: I'm fine Mrs. Woods. How are you?

Thelma: Well, actually, I have a bit of a sore tooth. I was hoping Dr. Morris would have some time to see me this week.
I'm _____ he's booked this week. I can put you in for

Receptionist: 2pm
next Tuesday. How does that sound?

Thelma: That would be great.

Receptionist: I'll have to give you the address of our new office.

Thelma: Oh, that's right, you moved.

Receptionist: Yes, we moved downtown. Do you have a _____?

Thelma: Could you hold on a _____ please. ...Okay, go ahead Sylvia.

Receptionist: Okay, we are at 723 Baltic Avenue. Suite 004.

Thelma: _____ spelling that for me?

Receptionist: Sure. That's seven-twenty-three Baltic—B _____ A as in Alpha, L as in Lima, T as in tango, I as in India, and C as in Charlie. And it's suite zero zero four.

Thelma: Okay great. I'll see you on Tuesday then.

Okay. _____ calling. See you

Receptionist: then.

Thelma: Thanks. Bye.

Afraid	As in Bravo	Moment	Is speaking
Thanks for	Would you mind	This is	Pen handy

Task 5

Schedule of doctor based on specialization

Specialization	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday 08.00-12.00 am	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Pediatrician	dr. Arman Arianto Mughtar	Arianto	dr. Arman Arianto Mughtar	Arianto		dr. Arman Mughtar
Andrology	dr. Ariono Fachrisal dr.	dr. Ariono dr. Harry	dr. Ariono dr. Sapto Adji H	dr. Ariono dr. Harry	dr. Sapto	dr. Fachrisal
Orthopedic	Ipang	Utomo		Utomo	Adji H	Ipang

surgeon	dr. M Zaini	dr. Andito	Hartono	dr. M Zaini	Hartono	
			dr. Beny Shebubaka	dr.	dr. Beny Shebubaka	
Cardiologist surgeon	Chandra Wibisono	Wibisono	r Wibisono	Chandra	r	
Urology	dr.		dr. Lukman		dr. Lukman	

Please create a dialogue for making an appointment to the doctor based on the

schedule above

UNIT 5

UNIT 5
I am a nurse, what about you?

Objectives of this unit: 1. Identify medical workers /jobs; 2. Describe current activities

of medicalworker; 3. Ask and Describe duties of medical worker.

Help me to identify their jobs!



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

What activities are they doing?

1. Picture no.2
: _____
—

2. Picture no 3:

3. Picture no
4: _____

4. Picture no
5: _____

Registered Nurses

RNs practice in all healthcare settings: hospitals, nursing homes, medical offices, ambulatory care centers, community health centers, schools, and retail clinics. They also provide health care in more surprising locations such as camps, homeless shelters, prisons, sporting events and tourist destinations.

Responsibilities:

Perform physical exams and health histories

Provide health promotion, counseling and education

Administer medications, wound care, and numerous other personalized interventions

Interpret patient information and make critical decisions about needed actions

Coordinate care, in collaboration with a wide array of healthcare professionals

Conduct research in support of improved practice and patient outcomes

Advanced Practice Registered Nurses

Advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) is an umbrella term given to a registered nurse who has at least a Master's educational and clinical practice requirements beyond the basic nursing education and licensing required of all RNs and who provides at least some level of direct care to patient populations. Under this umbrella fit the principal types of APRNs:

Nurse practitioner (NP) – Working in clinics, nursing homes, hospitals, or private offices, nurse practitioners provide a wide range of primary and preventive health care services, prescribe medication, and diagnose and treat common minor illnesses and injuries.

Certified nurse-midwife (CNM) – CNMs provide well-woman gynecological and low-risk obstetrical care in hospitals, birth centers, and homes.

Clinical nurse specialist (CNS) – Working in hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, private offices, and community-based settings, CNSs handle a wide range of physical and mental health problems. They also work in consultation, research, education, and administration.

Certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNA) – The oldest of the advanced nursing specialties, CRNAs administer more than 65 percent of anesthetics given to patients each year.

Task 1

Comprehension questions

1. Where can Registered do their practice?
2. What are the duties of registered nurse? Mention 2 only.
3. What does APRN mean?
4. What is nurse practitioner (NP)?
5. How to get Advanced practice registered nurse (APRN)?

Task 2

Mention other jobs that you know with your friends then identify their responsibilities of each job

1. Ophthalmologist:	a doctor who studies and treats problems and diseases of the eye
2. General practitioner
3. Doctor / physician
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	
<i>am + -i ng</i> (a) I am sitting in class right now. <i>is + -; ng</i> (b) Rita is sitting in class right now. <i>are + ng</i> (c) You are sitting in class right now.	In (a): When I say this sentence, I am in class. I am sitting. I am not standing. The action (sitting) is happening right now, and I am saying the sentence at the same time.
	<i>am, is, are</i> = helping verbs <i>sitting</i> = the main verb
	<i>am, is, are + -ing</i> — the present progressive tense*

Task 3

Practice using the PRESENT PROGRESSIVE by describing what your teacher and classmates are pantomiming, i.e., pretending to do. The pantomimic should sustain the action until the oral description is completed.

Example: drink

TEACHER: (*The teacher pantomimes drinking.*) What am I doing?

STUDENT: You're drinking.

Example: drive

TEACHER: (Student A), drive. Pretend to drive.

STUDENT A: (*The student pantomimes driving.*)

TEACHER: What are you doing?

STUDENT A: I 'm driving.

TEACHER: What is (. . .) doing?

STUDENT B: He/She's driving.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. eat | 8. smile | 15. clap |
| 2. read | 9. laugh | 16. kick |
| 3. sleep | 10. cry | 17. count |
| 4. write | 11. dance | 18. stand |
| 5. walk | 12. wave | 19. touch |
| 6. run | 13. push | 20. shake |
| 7. fly | 14. pull | 21. sit on |

What is she/he doing?



QUESTION USING PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER) BE + SUBJECT + -ING
(a) <i>Is</i> Mary <i>sleeping</i> → Yes, <i>she is</i> . (She's sleeping.) → No, <i>she's not</i> . (She's not sleeping.) → No, <i>she isn't</i> . (She isn't sleeping.) (b) <i>Are</i> you <i>watching</i> TV? → Yes, <i>I am</i> . (I'm watching TV.) → No, <i>I'm not</i> . (I'm not watching TV.)	
Q-WORD + BE + SUBJECT + -ING (c) <i>Where is</i> Mary <i>sleeping</i> ? → <i>On the sofa</i> . (She's sleeping on die sofa.) (d) <i>Why are</i> you <i>watching</i> TV? → <i>Because I like this program</i> . (I'm watching TV because I like this program.)	

Task 4

Look at the picture below, and then work with friends to use question and answer related to the picture

The questions are: what is she/he doing? Where is she/he _____? Why is she _____?



Task 4

Complete the dialog by making question which has the answer in the parentheses

1. A: What are you writing?

B: A letter. (I'm writing a letter.)

2. A: Is Ali reading a book?

B: No, he isn't/he's not. (Ali isn't reading a book.)

3. A: _____

B; Yes, (Anna is eating lunch.)

4. A: Where _____

B: At the Red Bird Cafe. (She's eating lunch at the Red Bird Cafe.)

5. A: _____

B: No, (Mike isn't drinking a cup of coffee.)

6. A: What _____
 B: A cup of tea. (He's drinking a cup of tea.)
7. A: _____
 B: No, (The girls aren't playing in the street.)
8. A: Where _____
 B: In the park. (They're playing in the park.)
9. A: Why _____
 B: Because they don't have school today. (They're playing in the park because they don't have school today.)
10. A: Hi, kids. _____
 B: No, (We aren't drawing pictures with our crayons.)
11. A: Oh? Then what _____
 B: Maps to our secret place in the woods. (We're drawing maps to our secret place in the woods.)
12. A: Why _____
 B: Because we have a buried treasure at our secret place in the woods (We're drawing maps because we have a buried treasure at our secret place in the woods.)

<p>STATEMENTS</p> <p>(a) I <i>sit</i> in class every day.</p> <p>(b) I <i>am sitting</i> in class right now.</p> <p>(c) The teacher <i>writes</i> on the board on every day.</p> <p>(d) The teacher <i>is writing</i> on the board right now.</p>	<p>The SIMPLE PRESENT expresses habits or usual activities, as in (a), (c), and (e).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE expresses actions that are happening right now, while the speaker is speaking, as in (b), (d), and (f).
<p>QUESTIONS:</p> <p>(e) Do you <i>sit</i> in class every day?</p> <p>(f) <i>Are</i> you <i>sitting</i> in class right now?</p> <p>(g) <i>Does</i> the teacher <i>write</i> on the board every day?</p> <p>(h) <i>Is</i> the teacher <i>writing</i> on the board right now?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SIMPLE PRESENT uses <i>do</i> and <i>does</i> as helping verbs in questions. • The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE uses <i>am</i>, <i>is</i>, and <i>are</i> in questions.
<p>NEGATIVES:</p> <p>(i) I <i>don't sit</i> in class every day.</p> <p>(j) I'm <i>not sitting</i> in class right now.</p> <p>(k) The teacher <i>doesn't write</i> on the board every day.</p> <p>(l) The teacher <i>isn't writing</i> on the board right now.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SIMPLE PRESENT uses <i>do</i> and <i>does</i> as helping verbs in negatives. • The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE uses <i>am</i>, <i>is</i>, and <i>are</i> in negatives.

Task 5

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

1. I (walk) walk to school every day. I (take, not) don't take the bus.
2. I (read) _____ the newspaper every day. I (read, not) _____ my grammar book every day.
3. A: What (you, read) _____ right now?
B: I (read) _____ my grammar book.
4. Robert (cook) _____ his own dinner every evening.
5. Right now Robert is in his kitchen. He (cook) _____ rice and beans for dinner.
6. Robert is a vegetarian. He (eat, not) _____ meat.
7. (you, cook) _____ your own dinner every day?
8. A: (you, want) _____ your coat?
B: Yes.
A: (be, this) _____ your coat?
B: No, my coat (hang) _____ in the closet.
9. A: (Tom, have). _____ a black hat?
B: Yes.
A: (he, wear) _____ it every day?
B: No.
A: (he, wear) _____ it right now?
B: I (know, not) _____ Why do you care about Tom's hat?
A: I found a hat in my apartment. Someone left it there. I (think) _____ that it belongs to Tom.
10. Ahmed (talk) _____ to his classmates every day in class. Right now he (talk) _____ to Yoko.

Task 6

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences. Use the **SIMPLE PRESENT** or the **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

1. Alice is in her room right now. She (read) is reading a book. She (like) likes the book.
2. It (snow) _____ right now. It's beautiful! I (like) _____ this weather.
3. I (know) _____ Jessica Jones. She's in my class.
4. The teacher (talk) _____ to us right now. I (understand) _____ everything she's saying.
5. Don is at a restaurant right now. He (eat) _____ dinner. He (like) _____ the food. It (taste) _____ good.
6. (Sniff-sniff). I (smell) _____ gas. (you, smell) _____ it too?
7. Jason (tell) us a story right now I (believe) his story. I (think) that his story is true
8. Ugh! That cigar (smell) _____ terrible.

9. Look at the picture. Jane (*sit*) _____ in a chair. A cat (*sit*) _____ on her lap Jane (*hate*) _____ the cat.
10. Look at the picture. Mr. Allen (*hold*) _____ a cat. He (*love*) _____ the cat. The cat (*lick*) _____ Mr. Allen's face.

Task 7

Look at the picture then make a sentence which represents the activities in the picture.

Example: the boy is drinking an ice tea.

The boy is sitting on the chair.				
				
drink	read	smile	stand	play

				
hug his mother	laugh	walk	carry	draw

How was your vacation?

Objectives of this unit: 1. Identify vocabularies about vacation; 2. Tell someone about your

vacation;3. Retell past experience, 4. Ask others about their vacation

How is your last holiday? Did you go/do such activities below?

What activities are on these pictures?



1.



2.



3.



4.

Comprehension questions

1. Did you ever do such activities on the picture?
2. When did you do it?
3. Did you enjoy it much?
4. Why did you choose that activity for spending your holiday?
5. Which activities did you like most?

Task 1

Reading the story below

Make a group consist of 3-4 then read the story and discuss it. Then find out 5 WH questions about the story.

A Tour to the Botanic Gardens

by Nida



On Thursday 24 April, Year Eight students went to the Botanic Gardens. We walked down and got into the bus. After we arrived at the gardens, we walked down to the Education Centre. We went to have a look around. First we went to the Orchid Farm and Mrs. Rita read us some of the information. Then we looked at all the lovely plants. After that we went down to a little spot in the Botanic Gardens and had

morning tea.

Next we took some pictures and then we went back to the Education Centre to have lunch. After that we went for a walk. A lady took us around and introduced herself, and then she explained what we were going to do. Next she took us in to the green house. It was most interesting. Soon after we had finished we went back outside. Finally we got into the bus and returned to school. We were tired but happy.

PAST TENSE

PRESENT TIME		PAST TIME	
(a) I <i>am</i> in class <i>today</i> .		(b) I <i>was</i> in class <i>yesterday</i> .	
(c) Alice <i>is</i> at the library <i>today</i> .		(d) Alice <i>was</i> at the library <i>yesterday</i> .	
(e) My friends <i>are</i> at home <i>today</i> .		(f) My friends <i>were</i> at home <i>yesterday</i> .	
SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF <i>BE</i>			
Singular	Plural		
<i>I was</i>	<i>We were</i>	<i>I</i>	
<i>you were</i> (one person)	<i>you were</i> (more than one person)	<i>she</i>	> + <i>was</i>
<i>she was</i>	<i>they were</i>	<i>he</i>	
<i>he was</i>		<i>it</i>	
<i>it was</i>		<i>we</i>	
		<i>you</i>	> + <i>were</i>
		<i>they</i>	



YES/NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER)
(a) Were you in class yesterday? (be) + (subject)	- Yes, I was. (I was in class yesterday.) - No, I wasn't. (I wasn't in class yesterday.)
(b) Was Carlos at home last night? (be) + (subject)	> Yes, he was. (He was at home last night.) > No, he wasn't. (He wasn't at home last night.)

INFORMATION QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER)
(c) Where were you yesterday? > In class. (I was in class yesterday.) <i>Where</i> + (be) + (subject)	
(d) Where was Jennifer last night? > At home. (She was at home last night.) <i>Where</i> + (be) + (subject)	

Task 4

Make questions and give short answers.

- (you \ at home \ last night)
A: **Were you at home last night?**
B: No. **I wasn't.**
- (Mr. Yamamoto \ absent from class \ yesterday)
A: _____
B: Yes, _____
- (Alex and Sue \ at home \ last night)
A: _____
B: Yes, _____
- (you \ nervous \ the first day of class)
A: _____
B: No, _____
- (Ahmed \ at the library \ last night)
A: _____
B: Yes, _____
- (Mr. Shin \ in class \ yesterday)
A: _____
B: No, _____
A: Where _____
B: At home.
- (you and your wife \ in Canada \ last year)
A: _____
B: No, _____
A: Where _____
B: In Ireland.

General English-



Make questions and give short answers.

1. (you \ in class \ yesterday)

A: **Were you in class yesterday?**

B: Yes, **I Was.**

2. (Anita \ in class \ today)

A: **Is Anita in class today?**

B: No, **she isn't. She's absent.**

3. (you \ tired \ last night)

A: _____

B: Yes, _____. So I went to bed early.

4. (you \ hungry \ right now)

A: _____

B: No, _____, but I'm thirsty.

5. (the weather \ hot in New York City \ last summer)

A: _____

B: Yes, _____. It was very hot.

6. (the weather \ cold in Alaska \ in the winter)

A: _____

B: Yes, _____. It's very cold.

7. (Yoko and Mohammed \ here \ yesterday afternoon)

A: _____

B: Yes, _____

8. (the students in this class \ intelligent)

A: _____

B: Of course _____. They are very intelligent!

9. (Mr. Tok \ absent \ today)

A: _____

B: Yes, _____

A: Where _____

B: _____

10. (Tony and Benito \ at the party \ last night)

A: _____

B: No, _____

A: Where _____

B: _____

11. (Mr. and Mrs. Rice \ in town \ this week)

A: _____

B: No, _____. They're out of town.

A: Oh? Where _____

B: _____

12. (Anna \ out of town \ last week)

A: _____

B: Yes, _____

A: Where _____

B: _____

COMPARISON OF SIMPLE PRESENT AND SIMPLE PAST

SIMPLE PRESENT:	(a) I <i>walk</i> to school <i>every day</i> .	<i>verb + -ed</i> =the simple past tense
SIMPLE PAST:	(b) I <i>walked</i> to school <i>yesterday</i> .	<i>I</i> <i>you</i> <i>she</i> <i>he > + walked (verb + -ed)</i> <i>it</i> <i>we</i> <i>they</i>
SIMPLE PRESENT:	(c) Ann <i>walks</i> to school <i>every day</i> .	
SIMPLE PAST:	(d) Ann <i>walked</i> to school <i>yesterday</i> .	

Task 4

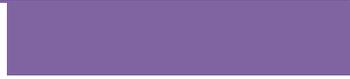
Complete the sentence below with words in the box using SIMPLE PRESENT and SIMPLE PAST

Ask cook dream erase rain shave smile stay wait walk watch work

1. It often **rains** in the morning. It **rained** yesterday.
2. I _____ to school every morning I school yesterday morning.
3. Sue often _____ questions. She _____ to question in class yesterday.
4. I _____ a movie on television last night. I usually _____ TV in the evening because I want to improve my English
5. Mike _____ his own dinner yesterday evening. He _____ his own dinner every evening
6. I usually _____ home at night because I have to study. I _____ home last night
7. I have a job at the library. I _____ at the library every evening. I _____ there yesterday evening. When I am asleep, I often _____ I about my family last night

*The past of *dream* can be *dreamed* or *dreamt*.

General English-



Task 6

Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use the SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS or SIMPLE PAST. Pay attention to spelling and pronunciation.

1. I (*walk*) **walked** to school yesterday.
2. I (*sit*) **am sitting** in class right now.
3. I usually (*go*) _____ to bed at eleven o'clock every night.
4. Sally (*finish*) _____ her homework at ten o'clock last night.
5. I (*study*) _____ at the library yesterday.
6. I (*study*) _____ English every day.
7. I am in class right now. I (*study*) _____ English.
8. I need an umbrella because it (*rain*) _____ right now.
9. It (*rain*) _____ yesterday morning.
10. My roommate (*help*) _____ me with my homework last night.

Some verbs do not have *-ed* forms. The past form is irregular.

Come-came	(a) I c o m e to class every day.
Do-did	(b) I came to class yesterday.
Eat-ate	
Get-got	(c) I do my homework every day.
Go-went	(d) I did my homework yesterday.
Have-had	
Put-put	(e) Ann e a t s breakfast every morning.
See-saw	(f) Ann ate breakfast y e s t e r d a y morning.
Sit-sat	
Sleep-slept	
Stand-stood	
Write-wrote	

Task 7

Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT, SIMPLE PAST, Or PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

1. I (*go, not*) **didn't go** to a movie last night. I (*stay*) **stayed** home.
2. Mike (*come, not*) **doesn't come** to class every day
3. I (*finish, not*) _____ my homework last night. I (*go*) _____ to bed early.
4. Jane (*stand, not*) _____. up right now. She (*sit*) _____ down.
5. It (*rain, not*) _____ right now. The rain (*stop*) _____ a few minutes ago.
6. The weather (*be, not*) _____ cold today, but it _____ cold yesterday

7. Tina and I (*go, not*) _____ shopping yesterday. We (*go*) _____ shopping last Monday
8. I (*go*) _____ to a movie last night it. but I (*enjoy, not*) _____ It. It (*be, not*) _____ .very good.
9. I (*write*)., a letter to my girlfriend yesterday. but I (*write, not*) _____ a letter to her last week
10. Sue (*read*) _____ a magazine right now. She (*watch, not*) _____ TV.

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER
(a) <i>Did</i> you <i>go</i> downtown? >	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
(b) Where <i>did</i> you <i>go</i> ?	> Downtown.
(c) <i>Did</i> you <i>run</i> because you were late? >	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
(d) Why <i>did</i> you <i>run</i> ? Because I was late.	
(e) <i>Did</i> Ann <i>come</i> at six? ->	• Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
(f) When <i>did</i> Ann <i>come</i> ? At six. What time	
COMPARE: (g) What time did Ann come?" -> At six. -* Seven o'clock. ' Around 9:30.	What time usually asks specifically for time on a clock.
(h) When did Ann come? At six. » Friday. June 15th. Last week. -> Three days ago.	
	The answer to when can be various expressions of time.

Task 8

MAKE QUESTIONS USING SIMPLE PAST OR SIMPLE PRESENT

- A: **Did you buy a new tape recorder?**
B: Yes, I did. (I bought a new tape recorder.)
- A: **What did you buy?**
B: A new tape recorder. (I bought a new tape recorder.)
- A: _____
B: Yes, she is. (Mary is carrying a suitcase.)
- A: _____
B: A suitcase. (Mary is carrying a suitcase.)

General English-



5. A: _____
B: Yes, I do. (I see that airplane.)
6. A: _____
B: An airplane. (I see an airplane.)
7. A: _____
B: A hamburger. (Bob ate a hamburger for lunch.)
8. A: _____
B: Yes, he did. (Bob ate a hamburger for lunch.)
9. A: _____
B: A sandwich. (Bob usually eats a sandwich for lunch.)
10. A: _____
B: No, he doesn't. (Bob doesn't like salads.)

MAKE QUESTIONS BY USING SIMPLE PAST, SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

1. A: **What did John talk about?**
B: His country. (John talked about his country.)
2. A: **Did John talk about his country?**
B: Yes, he did. (John talked about his country.)
3. A: _____
B: A bird. (I'm looking at a bird.)
4. A: _____
B: Yes, I am. (I'm looking at that bird.)
5. A: _____
B: Yes, I am. (I'm interested in science.)
6. A: _____
B: Science. (I'm interested in science.)
7. A: _____
B: Nothing in particular. (I'm thinking about nothing in particular.)
8. A: _____
B: English grammar. (I dreamed about English grammar last night.)
9. A: _____
B: The map on the wall. (The teacher is pointing at the map on the wall.)
10. A: _____
B: No, I'm not. (I'm not afraid of snakes.) Are you?

Task 9



cleaned



cooked dinner



did homework



drew a picture



ate dessert



went shopping



came to school



listened to music



made a snowman



played the piano



played video games



read a book



took a test



used a computer



watched TV

I am going to . . .

Objectives of this unit: 1. Identify future plan; 2. Mention the vocabulary about plan;

3. Tell the future plan to others.

Help him to create a plan to spend his holiday, and then tell activities that may be done there



The zoo



Bali Island



The zoo



Bromo
Mountain



Task 2

Read and discuss with your friends about Anne, Richard and Pierre planning

My next summer holidays will be fantastic!

Anne's plan

I am going to Barcelona's airport and I am going to fly to Cleveland. I am going to spend two weeks there. I am going to see some Cleveland Cavaliers basketball matches. Then I am going to go to Hollywood to the Oscar's feast with Penelope Cruz and Woody Allen. I'm going to spend there a week. Finally, I'm going to NY to the Statue of Liberty. I'm going to spend three weeks there. And if I've got time I am going to look for a house for me in Los Angeles.

Richard's plan

On my Summer Holidays, I'm going to Las Vegas, Hawaii and New York. First, I'm going to fly to Las Vegas. I'm going to spend one year there and I'm going to the play. Then, I'm going to take plane to Hawaii because I love its beaches. After that, I'm going to fly to New York and I'm going to sightseeing in New York. I love USA. On my next holiday, I'm going to Venice. First, I'm going to scuba diving in Venice harbor. In Venice I'm going to look for a girlfriend. After that, I'm going to have lunch at the restaurant. Later, with my girlfriend, I'm going to visit the ancient palaces. I'm going to have a lot of fun.

Pierre's plan

On my next summer holidays I'm going to visit Finland. I'm going to fly to Helsinki and I'm going to spend three days sightseeing in the city. Then, I'm going to fly to Rovaniemi. I'm going to visit Christmas father's house and next week I'm going to swim in the icy water. It's going to be a very cold holidays. On my next holiday, I'm going to visit Paris. First, I'm going to eat at Maxims, It's delicious. I'm going to stay at a five stars Hotel. Then, I'm going to have a hot swimming pool. After that, I'm going to visit Eiffel tower and I'm going to buy a plane ticket and take a plane to New York and visit the big city. I'm going to travel a lot.

Future

(a) I am going to go downtown tomorrow. (b) Sue is going to be here tomorrow afternoon. (c) We are going to come to class tomorrow morning.	Be going to expresses (talks about) the future. FORM: am <i>is</i> > + going + <i>infinitive</i> * are
(d) I'm not going to go downtown tomorrow. (e) Ann isn't going to study tonight.	NEGATIVE: be + not + going to

General English-



<p>(f) "Are you going to come to class tomorrow?" "No, I'm not."</p> <p>(g) "Is Jim going to be at the meeting tomorrow?" "Yes, he is."</p> <p>(h) "What time are you going to eat dinner tonight?" "Around six."</p>	<p>QUESTION: be + subject + going to</p> <p>A form of be is used in the short answer to a yes/no question with be going to, as in (f) and (g). (See Chart 1-9 for information about short answers with be.)</p>
--	---

Task 2

Example: go downtown

STUDENT A: Are you going to go downtown tomorrow?

STUDENT B: Yes, I am. I'm going to go downtown tomorrow. OR:

No, I'm not. I'm not going to go downtown tomorrow.

Switch roles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. get up before eight o'clock | 11. get up early |
| 2. come to class | 12. get up late |
| 3. stay home all day | 13. walk to school |
| 4. eat lunch | 14. study grammar |
| 5. eat lunch with (<i>someone</i>) | 15. get some physical exercise |
| 6. get a haircut | 16. eat dinner |
| 7. watch TV in the evening | 17. eat dinner alone |
| 8. do something interesting in | 18. listen to music after dinner the evening |
| 9. go to bed early | 19. go shopping |
| 10. go to bed late and unusual | 20. do something interesting |

WORDS USED FOR PAST TIME AND FUTURE TIME

PAST	FUTURE
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>tomorrow</i>
PAST: It <i>rained yesterday</i> . <i>yesterday morning</i> <i>yesterday afternoon</i> <i>yesterday evening</i> <i>last night</i>	FUTURE: It's <i>going to rain tomorrow</i> . <i>tomorrow morning</i> <i>tomorrow afternoon</i> <i>tomorrow evening</i> <i>tomorrow night</i>
PAST: I <i>was</i> in class <i>yesterday morning</i> .	FUTURE: I'm <i>going to be</i> in class <i>tomorrow morning</i> .
Negative contraction: <i>will + not — won't</i>	

General English-



Task 3

Change the sentences by using *will to express future time.*

1. I'm going to arrive around six tomorrow.
=* *I'll arrive around six tomorrow.*
2. Fred isn't going to come to our party.
3. He's going to be out of town next week.
4. Sue is going to be in class tomorrow.
5. She has a cold, but she isn't going to stay home.
6. Jack and Peggy are going to meet us at the movie theater.
7. They're going to be there at 7:15.
8. Tina is going to stay home and watch TV tonight.*
9. This is an important letter. I'm going to send this letter by express mail.
10. My parents are going to stay at a hotel in Honolulu.

QUESTION ANSWER

(QUESTION + **WILL** + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB WORD)

- (a) *Will Tom come* tomorrow? ->*Yes, he will **
No, he won't
- (b) *Will you be* at home tonight? ->*Yes, I will **
No, I won't.
- (c) When *will Ann arrive?* ->*Next Saturday.*
- (d) What time *will the plane arrive?*>*Three- thirty.*
- (e) Where *will you be* tonight? *At home.*

Task 4

Make questions.

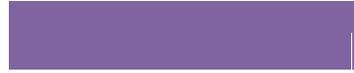
1. A: **Will you be at home tomorrow night?**
B: Yes, I Will. (I'll be at home tomorrow night.)
2. A: **Will Ann be in class tomorrow?**
B: No, she won't. (Ann won't be in class tomorrow)
3. A: **When will you see Mr. Pong?**
B: Tomorrow afternoon. (I'll see Mr. Pong tomorrow afternoon.)
4. A: _____
B: Yes, (The plane will be on time.)
5. A: _____
B: Yes, (Dinner will be ready in a few minutes.)
6. A: _____
B: In a few minutes. (Dinner will be ready in a few minutes.)
7. A: _____
B: Next year. (I'll graduate next year.)

8. A: _____
 B: At the community college. (Mary will go to school at the community college next year.)
9. A: _____
 B: No, (Jane and Mark won't be at the party.)
10. A: _____
 B: Yes, (Mike will arrive in Chicago next week.)
11. A: _____
 B: In Chicago. (Mike will be in Chicago next week.)
12. A: _____
 B: No, (I won't be home early tonight.)
13. A: _____
 B: In a few minutes. (Dr. Smith will be back in a few minutes.)
14. A: _____
 B: Yes, (I'll be ready to leave at 8:15.)
 A: Are you sure?

STATEMENT NEGATIVE QUESTION

SIMPLE PRESENT	I <i>eat</i> lunch every day. He <i>eats</i> lunch every day.	I <i>don't eat</i> breakfast. She <i>doesn't eat</i> breakfast.	<i>Do</i> you <i>eat</i> breakfast? <i>Does</i> she <i>eat</i> lunch?
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	I <i>am eating</i> an apple right now. She <i>is eating</i> an apple. They <i>are eating</i> apples.	I 'm <i>not eating</i> a pear. She <i>isn't eating</i> a pear. They <i>aren't eating</i> pears.	<i>Am</i> I <i>eating</i> a banana? <i>Is</i> he <i>eating</i> a banana? <i>Are</i> they <i>eating</i> bananas?
SIMPLE PAST	He <i>ate</i> lunch yesterday.	He <i>didn't eat</i> breakfast.	<i>Did</i> you <i>eat</i> breakfast?
BE GOING TO	I <i>am going to eat</i> lunch at noon. She <i>is going to eat</i> lunch at noon. They <i>are going to eat</i> lunch at noon.	I 'm <i>not going to eat</i> breakfast tomorrow. She <i>isn't going to eat</i> breakfast tomorrow. They <i>aren't going to eat</i> breakfast tomorrow.	<i>Am</i> I <i>going to see</i> you tomorrow? <i>Is</i> she <i>going to eat</i> lunch tomorrow? <i>Are</i> they <i>going to eat</i> lunch tomorrow?
WILL	He <i>will eat</i> lunch tomorrow.	He <i>won't eat</i> breakfast tomorrow.	<i>Will</i> he <i>eat</i> lunch tomorrow?

General English-



Task 5

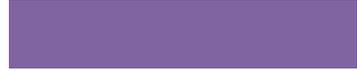
Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

- Right now, Anita (sit) **is sitting at** her desk.
- She (do, not) _____ homework. She (write) _____ a letter to her parents
- She (write) _____ to her parents every week.
- She (write, not) _____ a letter every day.
- Her parents (expect, not) _____ to get a letter every day.
- Last night Anita (write) _____ a letter to her brother. Then she (start) _____ to write a letter to her sister
- While Anita was writing a letter to her sister last night, her phone (ring) _____. It (be) _____ her sister!
- Anita (finish, not) _____ the letter to her sister last night. After she (talk) _____ to her sister, she (go) _____ to bed.
- Tomorrow she (write) _____ a letter to her cousin in Brazil,
- Anita (write, not) _____ a letter to her parents tomorrow.
- (you, write) _____ a letter to someone every day?
- (you, write) _____ a letter to someone yesterday?
- (you, write) _____ a letter to someone tomorrow?

STATEMENT NEGATIVE QUESTION

SIMPLE PRESENT	<i>I am</i> from Korea. He <i>is</i> from Egypt. They <i>are</i> from Venezuela.	<i>I am not</i> from Jordan. She <i>isn't</i> from China. They <i>aren't</i> from Italy.	<i>Am</i> I in the right room? <i>Is</i> she from Greece? <i>Are</i> they from Kenya?
SIMPLE PAST	Ann <i>was</i> late yesterday. They <i>were</i> late yesterday.	She <i>wasn't</i> on time. They <i>weren't</i> on time.	<i>Was</i> she in class? <i>Were</i> they in class?
BE GOING TO	<i>I am going to be</i> late. She <i>is going to be</i> late. They <i>are going to be</i> late.	I 'm <i>not going to be</i> on time. She <i>isn't going to be</i> on time. They <i>aren't going to be</i> on time.	<i>Am</i> I <i>going to be</i> late? <i>Is</i> she <i>going to be</i> late? <i>Are</i> they <i>going to be</i> late tomorrow?
WILL	He <i>will be</i> at home tomorrow.	He <i>won't be</i> at work tomorrow.	<i>Will</i> he <i>be</i> at work next week?

General English-



Task 6

Complete the sentences with the VERBS in parentheses.

- 1. I (be)_____ in class right now. I (be, not)_____ here yesterday. I (be)_____ absent yesterday, (you, be)_____ in class yesterday? (Carmen, be)_____ here yesterday?
- 2. Carmen and I (be)_____ absent from class yesterday. We (be, not)_____ here.
- 3. My friends (be) _____ at Fatima's apartment tomorrow evening. I (be) _____ there too. (you, be)_____ there? (Yuko, be)_____ there?
- 4. A whale (be, not) _____ a fish. It (be)_____ mammal. Dolphins (be, not) _____ fish either. They (be)_____ mammals.

Task 7

Plan your activities for your weekend by choosing the picture below



UNIT 8

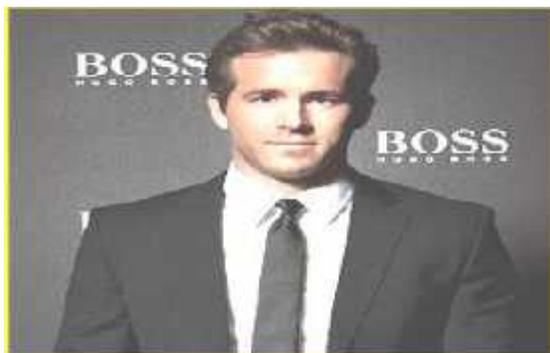
Unit 8

I wish that I can

Objectives of this unit: 1. Tell complete activities; 2. Identify present perfect; 3. Ask

and answer about complete activities.

See the picture below



What do you think of those pictures?



Do you wish something?

Focus of study

The difference between "wish" and "hope"

How to use "wish"

Wish is most commonly used in hypothetical (or imagined/unreal) situations:

Example:

I wish (that) you were here. (Unfortunately, you're not, and I miss you

Sometimes wish is used in greeting and expressions of goodwill:

Example:

We wish you a "Merry Christmas"

How to use "hope"

Hope can also be used in expressions of goodwill, but the grammar is slightly different:

Examples:

I hope (that) you have a Merry Christmas. (some time in the future) I

hope (that) you had a nice Birthday. (Some time in the past)

Hope can be used to specify a desired outcome. For future hopes, the possibilities remain open, but for past hopes, the outcome has usually been determined already.

Examples:

I hope you can come to the party on Saturday. (future possibility) I was hoping that you would come to the party. (but you didn't) I had hoped to see you at the party on Saturday. (but I didn't)

The answer is that the verb **wish** is used in a variety of different ways and **hope** cannot be used as a 'stand alone' verb in a sentence, other than in the expressions 'I hope so' or 'I hope not.'

Let's look at **wish** first of all.

In your 'Merry Christmas' example, or when you wish someone good luck or Happy Birthday, you are expressing the hope that they will have good luck in the future, often in connection with a particular event, or that they will enjoy their birthday which is to come. Thus we have expressions like:

'I **wish** you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.'

'Remember it's Sarah's birthday tomorrow. Don't forget to **wish** her many happy returns.'

'They **wished** me all the best in my new job.'

'I **wish** you good health and every happiness in the New Millennium

As you suggest, **wish** is also used when you wish that something were the case or you would like it to be the case even though you know that it is impossible or unlikely. In this sense, the verb which follows **wish** has a past tense inflection. Thus we have:

'We **wish** you could be here.'

'He **wished** he hadn't said that, for Fiona was terribly upset.'

'It rained every day. I do **wish** I hadn't gone there for my holidays.' I

wish you didn't have to work so hard.'

Wish, as in 'wish to', is also sometimes used as a slightly more formal alternative to 'want to'. So we have:

'They were very much in love and **wished** to get married as soon as it could be arranged.'

'I don't **wish** to see him ever again,' she said, five months after they were married.'

'He could do most of his work from home, if he **wished**.'

'I don't **wish** to interrupt (your conversation), but the potatoes are burning dry.'

'I don't **wish** to be rude, but that red dress really doesn't suit you.'

Now let's take a brief look at **hope**. We speak of people's 'hopes for the future' and **hope** normally signals future intentions. If you **hope** to do something, you want to do it and intend to do it if you possibly can.

Like **wish** it can be used with **to**, plus infinitive. So we might have:

'I hope to be a millionaire by the time I'm thirty.'

'I was hoping to catch the 5.30 train and would have caught it, if Jennifer hadn't phoned.'

However, when a new subject is introduced, **hope** must be followed by a clausal construction. Thus, we would find:

'I hope (that) she'll like these flowers.'

'Her mother hoped (that) Judith would become a doctor, but her heart was always set on the stage.'

'I hope (that) you won't think me rude, but that red dress that you're wearing definitely doesn't suit you.'

'They were stranded on the side of the mountain and hoped (that) the rescue team would reach them before nightfall.'

Hopes and wishes! It is my hope and wish that all of you out there reading this column will enjoy good health and every happiness in the New Millennium. Or, to put it in two other ways: I **wish** you good health and every happiness in the 21st Century. I **hope** you'll enjoy good health and every happiness in the 21st Century.

Study the example of wish below with your group

Almost all of us have many types of wishes and we sincerely wish that our wishes came true. When I was very small, my mom used to say to write down the wishes and keep it somewhere hiding, so the fairies could see and grant my wishes. So I used to do it and most of it were being granted. It was later only I realized that it was my mom who made my wishes come true. Now when I am a bit more older, I have a few wishes in me, which I would love to get fulfilled at some point of time.

My first wish is to be in the cockpit of an airplane and ride the airplane for some time !! Wow..does not that sound great. I have watched in the television about the cockpit detail and how efficiently they manage it. Though I know that you need to study a lot about it, at least I would like to see how it works. I really liked the inside of the cockpit when I saw it in the television. My father said to me he will try. I hope one day I would be able to fulfill my dream.

My second wish is to write a book when I get big. I love reading and I read a lot of books. Each time I read a book, even I think I should be writing something valuable for others to read. There are so many things of what I could write, but I prefer to write detective novels. They are so interesting and thrilling that the readers would love to keep them excited throughout the book. I hope one day I would be able to write a good detective novel and be able to sell my books.

At last not the least, I have another wish too, to be a Chef!!! I always see my mom preparing all that lovely food for us. It is an art to prepare great and delicious food and present it well. I help my mom sometimes and I love cooking. I hope one day I would become a great Chef.

Simple wishes in life, but I believe when we wish sincerely, it would become true and I sincerely hold to my three wishes and hope to get it true.

Now create a wish for yourself and tell in to your friends in your class

UNIT 9

Unit 9

Get better soon!

Objectives of this unit: 1. Tell complete activities; 2. Identify present perfect; 3. Ask

and answer about complete activities.

Look at the picture below

What do you feel today
grandma?

I have been better
today.



Look at the picture then answer this question



**Have you ever eaten
hamburger?**



**Have you ever gone to the
beach?**

Read this story then discuss the meaning of this story.



I have a brother. His name is Joe Gilbert. He is a success business man. He has big firm and he has already visited a great number of different places in Australia. He has worked very hard for these three years, as the result, He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. He will soon visit Darwin. From there, he will fly to Perth. My brother has never been abroad before, so

he is fending this trip very exciting.

PRESENT PERFECT	
<p>(a) They have moved into a new apartment. (b) Have you ever visited Mexico? (c) I have never seen snow. (d) I have already seen that movie. (e) Jack hasn't seen it yet. (f) Ann started a letter to her parents last week, but she still hasn't finished it. (g) Alex feels bad. He has just heard some bad news.</p>	<p>The present perfect expresses the idea that something happened (or never happened) <i>before now, at an unspecified time in the past</i>. The exact time it happened is not important. If there is a specific mention of time, the simple past is used: <i>They moved into a new apartment last month</i>. Notice in the examples: the adverbs ever, never, already, yet, still, and just are frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
<p>(h) We have had four tests <i>so far</i> this semester. (i) I have written my wife a letter every other day <i>for</i> the last two weeks. (j) I have met many people <i>since</i> I came here in June. (k) I have flown on an airplane many times.</p>	<p>The present perfect also expresses the <i>repetition of an activity before now</i>. The exact time of each repetition is not important. Notice in (h): so far is frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
<p>(l) I have been here <i>since seven o'clock</i>. (m) We have been here <i>for two weeks</i>. (n) I have had this same pair of shoes <i>for three years</i>. (o) I have liked cowboy movies ever <i>since I was a child</i>. (p) I have known him <i>for many years</i>.</p>	<p>The present perfect, when used with for or since, also expresses a situation that <i>began in the past and continues to the present</i>. * In the examples, notice the difference between since and for: since + a particular time for + a duration of time</p>

Task 1

The present perfect vs. the simple past

Directions: Complete the sentences with the **SIMPLE PAST** or the **PRESENT PERFECT**.

- A: When are you going to call Jane?
B: I (call, already) **have already called** her. I (call) **called** her a half an hour ago.
- A: When are you going to begin working at the candy store?
B: I (begin, already) _____ working there. I (begin) _____ yesterday morning.
- A: Are you going to eat lunch soon?
B: I (eat, already) _____. I (eat) _____ lunch an hour ago.
- A: When are you going to get a new computer?
B: I (buy, already) _____ one. I (buy) _____ it last week.
- A: When is Steve going to leave for the concert?
B: He (leave, already) _____. He (leave) _____ an hour ago.
- A: Will you please lock the door?
B: I (lock, already) _____ it. I (lock) _____ it when I got home.

Task 2

Directions: This is a review of **IRREGULAR VERBS**. Complete the sentences with the **SIMPLE PAST** and the **PRESENT PERFECT** of the given verbs.

- begin* I **began** a new diet and exercise program last week.
I **have begun** lots of new diet and exercise programs in my lifetime.
- bend* I _____ down to pick up my young son from his crib this morning.
I _____ down to pick him up many times since he was born.
- broadcast* The radio _____ news about the terrible earthquake in Iran last week. The radio _____ news about Iran every day since the earthquake occurred.
- catch* I _____ a cold last week. I _____ a lot of colds in my lifetime.
- come* A tourist _____ into Mr. Nasser's jewelry store after lunch. A lot of tourists _____ into his store since he opened it last year.
- cut* I _____ some flowers from my garden yesterday. I _____ lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.

7. *dig* The workers _____ a hole to fix the leak in the water pipe. They _____ many holes to fix water leaks since the earthquake
8. *draw* The artist _____ a picture of a sunset yesterday. She _____ many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime
9. *feed* I _____ birds at the park yesterday. I _____ birds at the park every day since I lost my job.
10. *fight* We _____ a war last year. We _____ several wars since we became an independent country.
11. *meet* I _____ two new people in my class yesterday. I _____ a lot of new people since I started going to school here.
12. *ride* I _____ the bus to work yesterday. I _____ the bus to work many times since I got a job downtown
13. *ring* The doorbell _____ a few minutes ago. The doorbell _____ three times so far today

Task 3

Directions: This is a review of IRREGULAR VERBS. Complete the sentences with the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT of the given verbs.

1. *go*. ***have gone*** to every play at the local theater so far this year.
 - b. My whole family ***went*** to the play last weekend.
2. *give* a. Janeg***gave***me a ride home from work today.
 - b. (*she, ever*) ***Has she ever given*** you a ride home since she started working in your department?
3. *fall* a. I _____ down many times in my lifetime, but I never hardenough to really hurt myself or break a bone
 - b. Mike _____ down many times during football practice yesterday.
4. *break* a. (*you, ever*) _____ a bone in your body?
 - b. I _____ my leg when I was ten years old. I jumped off the roof of my house.
5. *shake* a. In my entire lifetime, I (*never*) _____ hand a famous moviestar.
 - b. In 1990, I hands with a famous soccer player.

Task 4

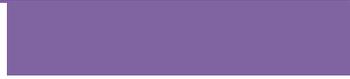
Trevor and Laura are decorating their house. Put in the verbs. Use the present perfect.

Laura: How is the painting going? () *Have you finished* ? (you / finish)
 Trevor: No, I haven't. Painting the ceiling is really difficult, you know. (1)
 (I / not / do) very much. And it looks just the same as before. This
 new paint (2) (not / make) any difference.
 Laura: (3) (you / not / put) enough on.
 Trevor: (4) (I / hurt) my back. It feels bad.
 Laura: Oh, you and your back. You mean (5).....
 (you / have) enough of decorating. Well, I'll do it. Where
 (6)..... (you / put) the brush?
 Trevor: I don't know. (7) (i t / disappear).
 (8)..... (I / look) for it, but I can't find it.
 Laura: You're hopeless, aren't you? How much (9).....
 (you / do) in here? Nothing! (10) (I /
 paint) two doors.
 Trevor: (11)..... (I / clean) all this old paint round
 the window. It looks much better now, doesn't it?
 Laura: (12)..... (we / make) some progress, I
 suppose. Now, where (13)
 (that brush
 /go)? Oh, (14)..... (you / leave) it on the
 ladder, look.

PRESENT PERFECT using for and since

<p>a) We haven't had a party for ages. b) We haven't had a party since Christmas. c) We've stayed at the hospital for ten days.</p>	<p>We can say that something hasn't happened for a long time or since a specific time in the past. We use the present perfect for a state which has gone on up to the present. (David is still in hospital.)</p>
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General English-



Task 5

Complete these sentences with **since** or **for**

1. David has worked for the power company **since** 1990.
2. His brother has worked for the power company **for** five years
3. I have known Peter Grow _____ September
4. I've known his sister _____ three months
5. Jonas has walked with a limp _____ many years
6. He's had a bad leg _____ he was in the war
7. Rachel hasn't been in class _____ last Tuesday
8. I've had a toothache _____ yesterday morning
9. I've had this toothache _____ thirty-six hours
10. My vision has improved _____ I got new reading glasses.

QUESTION ANSWER

(QUESTION + **Have/Has** + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB WORD)

- (a) *Has Tom come* to the school? -> *Yes, he has*
No, he hasn't
- (b) *Have you been* here for a long time? -> *Yes, I have*
No, I haven't.
- (c) What *have you done*? *I have finished my work just now.* (
- d) Where *have you been*? *I have been from my home.*
- (e) How long *have you made* this cake? *I have made this cake for 2 hours.*

Task 6

Answer the questions. Use short answers.

1. A: (you, be, ever) **Have you ever been** in Russia?
B: No, I haven't. (be, never) **I've never been** in Russia.
2. A: (you, be, ever) _____ in Turkey?
B: Yes, I _____. I (be) _____ in Turkey several times.
3. A: (you, visit, ever) _____ the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City?
B: No, I _____. I (visit, never) _____ that museum.
4. A: (Sam, be, ever) _____ in Argentina?
B: No, he _____. He (be, never) _____ in Argentina.
5. A: (Carmen, be, ever) _____ in Canada?
B: Yes, she _____. She (be) _____ there many times.
6. A: (you, have, ever) _____ a serious illness?
B: No, I _____. I (have, never) _____ a serious illness. I've been very lucky.
7. A: (your brother, live, ever) _____ in an apartment by himself?
B: No, he _____. He still lives with my parents.
8. A: (you, talk, ever) _____ to a famous person?
B: No, I _____. I don't know any famous people.

9. A: (*you, see, ever*) _____ a hummingbird?
 B: Yes, I _____.

THE PRESENT PERFECT: QUESTIONS WITH *HOW LONG*

<p>(a) A: <i>How long have you been</i> in this city? B : For five months.</p> <p>(b) A: <i>How long has Ali had</i> a mustache? B: Since he was twenty-one years old.</p> <p>(c) A: <i>How long have you known</i> Maria? B: Since the beginning of the school term.</p>	<p>Question form of the present perfect: <i>have + subject + past participle</i></p>
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Task 7

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

- A: How long (you, be) **have you been** at this school?
 B: Since the middle of January
- A: How long (you, know) _____ Shelley?
 B: For three years
- A: How long (Mr. Lake, be) _____ a teacher?
 B: Since he graduated from college in 1990.
- A: How long (you, have) _____ your car?
 B: For a couple of years. .
- A: How long (your roommate, be) _____ out of town?
 B: Since Friday.

Task 8

Directions: Write sentences about yourself using SINCE, FOR, or NEVER with the PRESENT PERFECT.

Example: have (a particular kind of watch)

Written: *I've had my Seiko quartz watch for two years. OR:
 I've had my Seiko quartz watch since my eighteenth birthday*

Example: smoke cigars/cigarettes/a pipe

Written: *I've never smoked cigarettes. OR:
 I've smoked cigarettes since I was seventeen.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. know (a particular person) | 6. wear glasses/contact lenses |
| 2. live in (this city) | 7. have (a particular article of clothing) |
| 3. study English | 8. be interested in (a particular subject) |
| 4. be in this class at this school | 9. be married |
| 5. work with this company | 10. have a driver's license |

*Ever since has the same meaning as since.

UNIT 10

Unit 10

This is a great tool

Objectives of this unit: 1. Identify things around; 2. Mention vocabularies of equipment; 3.

Describing things to others.

Look at the pictures below, and identify what they are.



Task 1

Read the following text and answer the questions below

FOR SALE

Two storey houses, It is located near Patrol highway, Jalan Sastrawan No. 3, Flores. The house consists of the following.



- A living room, a drawing room, a dining room, a study room, a kitchen, two bathrooms and a garage.
- Children’s and nanny’s bedrooms upstairs and a main bedroom downstairs.
- A sofa and some chairs in the drawing room.
- A refrigerator, an electric fan, and a television.
- Kitchen utensils, such as pots, pans, kettles, gas stoves and the kitchen sink.

It also has 3000 V power, telephone line, hotspot, and water heater. Serious buyer contacts Tia 987654. Work in pairs. Read again the ad in Practice 2 then answer the following questions.

Comprehension questions

1. Could you mention the rooms in the house?
2. Where are the children’s bedrooms?
3. Could you mention the things in the living room?
4. What is there in the drawing room?
5. Can you mention some kitchen utensils?

USING MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, OUR, THEIR			
SINGULAR	PLURAL,		
(a) I have a book. My book is red.	(e) We have books. Our books are red.	SUBJECT FORM I you she he we they	POSSESSIVE FORM my your her his our their
(b) You have a book. Your book is red.	(f) You have books. Your books are red.		
(c) She has a book. Her book is red.	(g) They have books. Their books are red.	I <i>possess</i> a book. = I <i>have</i> a book. = It is <i>my</i> book. <i>My, our, her, his, our, and their</i> are called "possessive adjectives." They come in front of nouns.	
(d) He has a book. His book is red.			

General English-



Task 2

Complete the sentences. Use *my, your, his, her, our, or their*.

1. I have a pen. My pen is blue.
2. You have a pen. _____ pen is black.
3. Kate has a pen. _____ pen is green.
4. Jim has a pen. _____ pen is yellow.
5. Sara and I have pens. _____ pens are gray.
6. Sara and you have pens. _____ pens are red.
7. Sam and Kate have pens. _____ pens are orange.
8. I have a sister. _____ sister is twenty-one years old.
9. Ann has a car. _____ car is a Ford.
10. You have a pen. _____ pen is a ballpoint.
11. Jim and you have mustaches. _____ mustaches are dark.
12. Ann and Alex have a baby. _____ baby is eight months old.
13. Alice and I have notebooks. _____ notebooks are green.
14. Ann has a brother. _____ brother is in high school.
15. Ken has a coat. _____ coat is brown.
16. We have a dog. _____ dog is gray and white.

VOCABULARY CHECKLIST

COLORS	CLOTHES	JEWELRY
black	Belt	bracelet
blue, dark blue, light blue	blouse	earrings
blue green	boots	necklace
brown, dark brown, light brown	coat	ring
gray, dark gray, light gray	dress	watch/wristwatch
green, dark green, light green	gloves	
orange	hat	
pink	jacket	
purple	jeans	
red	pants	
tan, beige	sandals	
white	shirt	
yellow	shoes	
gold	suit	
silver	skirt	
	slacks	
	sweater	
	tie, necktie	
	T-shirt	

(a) I have a book in my hand. This book is red (b) I see a book on your desk. That book is blue (c) This is my book (d) That is your book	This book= the book is near me That book= the book is not near me.
(e) That's her book	Contraction; that is=that's

Task 3

Use **this** and **that**, Touch and point to things in the classroom.

Example: book

Response: This is my book. That is your book.

1. book 2. pen 3. notebook 4. purse	5. dictionary 6. bookbag 7. coat 8. hat	9. pencil 10. pencil sharpener 11. watch 12. nose
--	--	--

Task 4

Use **this** and **that**. Touch and point to things in the classroom.

Example: red \ yellow

Response: This (book) is red. That (shirt) is yellow.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. red \ blue | 7. red \ pink |
| 2. red \ green | 8. dark blue \ light blue |
| 3. red \ yellow | 9. black \ gray |
| 4. blue \ black | 10. gold \ silver |
| 5. white \ black | 11. dark brown \ tan |
| 6. orange \ green | 12. purple \ red |

SINGULAR PLURAL

(a) My books are on my desk. These are my books.	<i>this --> these</i>
(b) Your books are on your desk. Those are your books.	<i>that --> those</i>

Task 5

Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses.

- (This, These) **These** books belong to me. (That, Those) **That** book belongs to Kate.
- (This, These) _____ coat is black. (That, Those) _____ coats are tan.
- (This, These) _____ earrings are gold. (That, Those) _____ earrings are silver.

General English-



4. (This, These) _____pencil belongs to Alex. (That, Those)_____pencil belongs to Alice.
5. (This, These) _____sunglasses belong to me. (That, Those)_____sunglasses belong to you.
6. (This, These) _____exercise is easy. (That, Those)_____exercises are hard.
7. Students are sitting at (this, these) _____desks, but (that, those)_____desks are empty.
8. (This, These) _____book is on my desk. (That, Those)_____books are on your desk.

ASKING QUESTIONS WITH *WHAT* AND *WHO* + *BE*

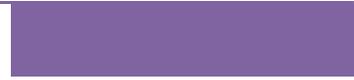
<p>(a) What is this (thing)? It's a pen. (b) Who is that (man)? ->• That's Mr. Lee. (c) What are those (things)? -> They're pens. (d) Who are they? They're Mr. and Mrs. Lee.</p>	<p>What asks about things. Who asks about people. NOTE: In questions with what and who, • is is followed by a singular word. • are is followed by a plural word.</p>
<p>(e) What's this? (f) Who's that man?</p>	<p>CONTRACTIONS <i>who is = who's</i> <i>what is = what's</i></p>

Task 6

Complete the questions with *what* or *who* and *is* or *are*.

1. A: **Who is** that woman?
 B: She's my sister. Her name is Sonya.
2. A: _____those things?
 B: They're ballpoint pens.
3. A: _____that?
 B: That's Ms. Walenski.
4. A: _____this?
 B: That's my new notebook.
5. A: Look at those people over there. _____ they?
 B: I'm not sure, but I think they're new students from Thailand.
6. A: _____your name?
 B: Anita.
7. A: _____your grammar teacher?
 B: Mr. Cook.
8. A: _____your favorite teachers?
 B: Mr. Cook and Ms. Rosenberg.
9. A: _____a rabbit?
 B: It's a small furry animal with big ears.
10. A: _____bats?
 B: They're animals that can fly. They're not birds.

General English-



Task 7

Match the picture below and its name in the box.

A

B

C



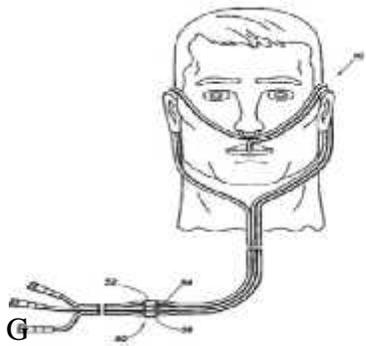
D



E



F



G



H



1. Infusion pump

2. infusion set

3. syringe and needle

4. stethoscope

5. Nasal cannula

6. sphygmomanometer

7. bandage

8. ophthalmoscope and otoscope

Explain it by answering these questions

1. What is it?
2. What is it for?



UNIT 11

Unit 11

How to get there?

Objectives of this unit: 1. Identify department in hospital; 2. Mention preposition; 3.

Ask and answer about direction with others.

See the picture below, what is the picture about?



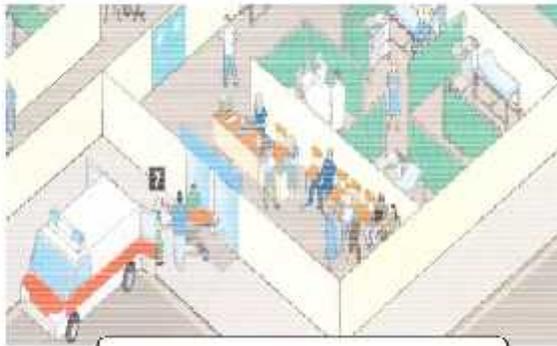
1.



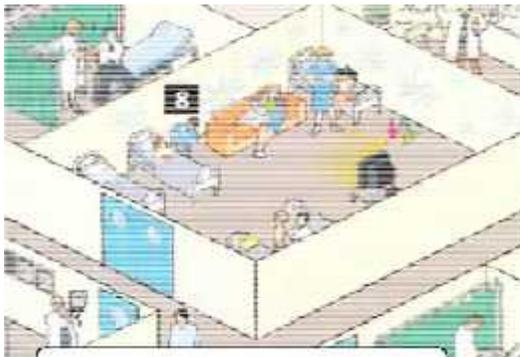
2.



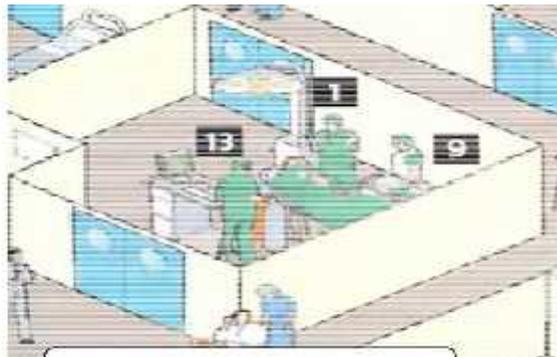
3.



4.



5.



6.

Obstetric Unit

The Obstetric Unit is a discreet unit providing facilities for the safe prenatal care, delivery and post natal care of mothers and their babies.

The number of birthing preparation rooms and the size of the associated service areas shall be as required by the proposed obstetrical workload as outlined in the Operational Policy.



The exact scope of the unit is described in the Role Delineation Level which allows for 4 different levels at which the unit can operate. The description of the unit within this Guideline is based on a Level 4 unit which typically suits patients (both mothers and babies) with low to medium risk factors and associated complications. It caters for approximately 1000 deliveries per annum and is based on 24 patient beds, 4 birthing rooms and a special care nursery.

Within the unit, patients with specific needs will be taken into consideration through the creation of dedicated zones:

1. Mothers having normal deliveries
2. Mothers suffering from antenatal or postnatal complications, requiring acute maternity care
3. Babies requiring minimal care
4. Babies requiring care for complications arising from medium risk factors
5. Babies requiring care for severe complications, in anticipation of a transfer to a Neonatal Unit of a higher delineation.

It is expected the Obstetric Unit, including the nursery, will be managed as one unit.

Task 1

Comprehension questions

1. What is obstetric unit?
2. How many birth numbers is approximately in a year?
3. How many rooms are the facilities available here?
4. How many zones are here? Please mention them!
5. If the babies need more complication care, where should they be sent?

Focus of study

List of departments in the hospital

Discuss with your friends about each departments above

Give your explanation in front of the class

1. Specialist dept:

cardiology,

ENT dept

kidney and urology unit,

neurology,

ophthalmology

pediatric

2. Surgery:

3. Anesthesia

4. psychiatry clinic

5. Physiotherapy

6. Gynecology Dept

7. Medical Records

8. Admission Dept

9. Patient Relations Dept

10. Patients Services

11. Catering and Food Services

12. Information Technology and Communication

13. Medical Maintenance and Engineering

14. Dept Laboratory and Blood Bank

15. Pharmacy

16. Emergency Room

17. Educational Affairs

18. Human Resources Department

19. Finance Department

20. Cleaning and Laundry

21. Transportation Department

Task 2

Read the dialogue

Anita : can you tell me the way to emergency unit?

Budiman : Yes, it's on the front corner of Jackson building.

Anita : Where is that exactly?

Budiman : ok let me tell you. You go straight ahead this corridor till receptionist, turn right and go out this building. Turn left and go to front. Emergency unit is on your left corner side.

Anita : Thanks.

Comprehension Question

1. Where does Anita want to go?
2. Where is the place of emergency unit?
3. Can you mention how to get emergency unit?

Language for asking directions

Can you tell me Do you know	the way to how to get to	the(nearest)	post office bus stop toilet
Where is		Covent Garden Trafalgar Square Bush House	
Is there any		Canteen near here	

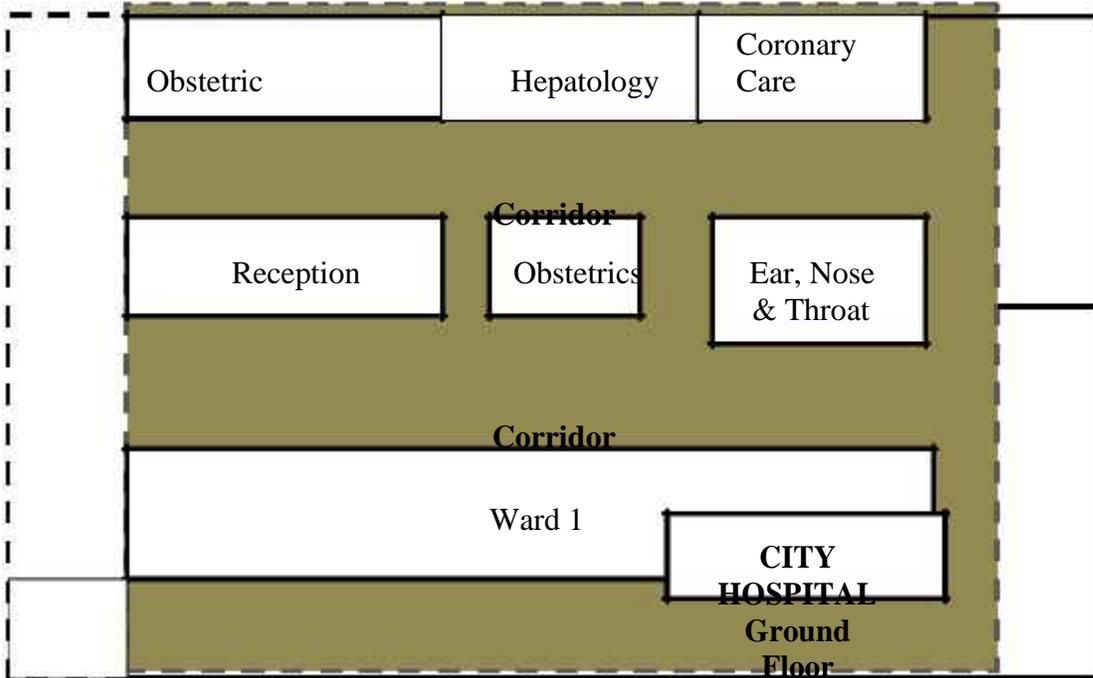
Language for giving directions

Left go left it's on the left take the second (turning) on the left	turn left take a left
Right go right it's on the right take the second (turning) on the right	turn right take a right
Ahead go ahead go straight on	go straight ahead



Task 3

Create a question then your friends answer it to your friends to ask direction based on the hospital map below. Then practice it in front of class.



You are
here
Corridor

Direction

(a) My book is <i>on my desk</i>	In (a): <i>on</i> = a preposition <i>my desk</i> = object of the preposition <i>on my desk</i> = a prepositional phrase
(b) Tom lives <i>in the United States</i> .	A person lives: <i>in</i> a country and <i>in</i> a city He lives <i>in New York City</i> . on a street, avenue, road, etc.
(c) He lives on <i>Hill Street</i> . <i>at</i> an address (d) He lives <i>at 4472 Hill Street</i> .	(See Chart 7-17 for more information about using <i>in</i> and <i>at</i> .)

SOME PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION*

<i>above</i>	<i>far (away) from</i>	<i>inside</i>
<i>around</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>near</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>in back of</i>	<i>next to</i>
<i>behind</i>	<i>in the back of</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>below</i>	<i>in front of</i>	<i>on top of</i>
<i>beside</i>	<i>in the front of</i>	<i>outside</i>
<i>between</i>	<i>in the middle of</i>	<i>under</i>

Task 4

Find Meaning PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION* Colum above and pronounce it fluently.

By, beside, close to, near (to), next (to)

These all mean 'not far away'. We can often use either **near (to)** or **close to**:

- The plant often grows close **to** / **near (to)** the banks of rivers.
- We live **close to** / **near (to)** the city centre.

We use **beside**, **by**, or **next to** to say that one thing or person is at the side of another:

- Colin sat **beside** / **by** / **next to** her with his legs crossed.
- I pushed the button **beside** / **by** / **next to** the door, but there was no answer.

We can also use **next** as an adjective to say that something follows another thing in a series. When we mean that one thing is closer than any other thing of the same kind, we use **nearest**, not **next**.

Compare:

- When Jim arrived, I left the kitchen and went into the **next** room, (*not ...nearest room.*) *and*
- When the storm started, **I** ran to the **nearest** house for shelter, (*not ...next...*)

When we are talking about towns and cities we can use **near**, but not **by**:

- **I** first met Steve when he was working on a beach **near** Adelaide.
- They live in a pretty cottage **near** Bergerac in France.

Task 5

Match picture to the phrase beside

• in

• behind

• on

• near

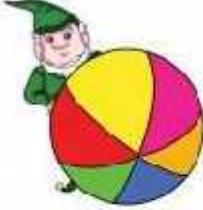
• under

• between

• next to

Task 6

Create a sentence to describe the position of dwarf to the ball

Flashcards	Prepositions	www.kids-pages.com
 <p>behind</p>	 <p>in front of</p>	 <p>above</p>
 <p>under</p>	 <p>next to</p>	 <p>on</p>
 <p>between</p>	 <p>in</p>	 <p>near</p>

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Preface

Alhamdulillah, mercies and blessing to Allah SWT, because of that we can finish writing this book. This book is arranged to provide learning materials for students especially for Basic English (general English). Therefore it can be used as the basic one before entering to the specific one. This book also uses many activities to support students learning.

Material and activities presented here is principally to help students to produce language as much as possible both in oral and written form. This material is integrated between theories and activities.

We know that this book is not perfect enough; there are many miss or less material presented. Therefore we really hope suggestions from the readers to develop this book to be better. We wish that this book can be useful for students in learning English.

Surakarta, February 15, 2014

The writer