

ENGLISH FOR SMK2

KD : Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada ungkapan PERSONAL LETTER serta responnya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

Kur 13

ELEMENTARY LEVEL



Name :

Class :

**GRADE
XI**

DAFTAR ISI

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ASKING and GIVING SUGGESTIONS

Giving advice is a very easy thing but making it practical in life is very difficult which needs lot of willpower. The easiest thing in life is giving advice to someone who is facing some problems in their life.

A. Asking for suggestions

Some expressions which can be used in asking for suggestions

What	shall we do you suggest we would you like do you want to can we	do tonight?
Where	do you fancy	going at the weekend?

A. Making/giving suggestions

Some expressions which can use in giving suggestions

What about How about Do you fancy Do you feel like	going to the cinema?
Shall we Let's Why don't we Why not I suggest we Would you like to	go to Bali by plane?

Listen to more examples of giving suggestions by using modal:

- ❖ You should take some exercises
- ❖ You ought to eat more fruits and vegetables
- ❖ You shouldn't go to bed late
- ❖ It's a good film. You should go and see it
- ❖ When you work in the company, you ought to wear uniform

For stronger advice you can use “have to“ or must:

- ❖ You must see a doctor
- ❖ You must come on time
- ❖ You must submit your assignments next week

a. Accepting suggestions

Yes,	Good idea That's a marvelous idea That would be nice That seems all right
<div>- It's a good idea - Great</div> <div>- I think so - why not</div> <div>- Okay</div>	

b. Rejecting suggestions

No,	I can't I don't think so I don't think I can I don't really feel like (going to the cinema)
Well,	I'm not sure,, I don't really like (food rice) very much I'd rather not, if you don't mind
<div>- I don't think it is a good idea</div> <div>- I think it is not a good idea</div>	

I. Answer the questions below!

Anton : Mr. Winter my classmates and I would like to make a suggestion

Mr. Winter: yes, what about?

Anton : we wonder if it's possible to make a change to the timetable for the English lessons

Mr. Winter: well, I wouldn't mind changing it as long as it doesn't conflict with my teaching hours for other classes.

What days and times do you suggest?

Anton : we suggest Mondays and Wednesdays instead of Mondays and Tuesdays and we prefer the first periods in the morning

Mr. Winter: (checking his note) let me see... yes, I'm free on those days

Anton : so you agree, Sir?

Mr. Winter: yes, I agree. The first periods are always the best for any subject, don't you think?

Anton : yes, Sir. Everybody will still be fresh, then. Thank you very much.

1. On what days does Mr. Winter teach Anton's class?
2. What does Anton ask Mr. Winters to do?
3. On what days does Anton suggest Mr. Winters should teach his class?
4. Does Mr. Winter agree to Anton's proposal?
5. Why does Mr. Winters say that first periods are always the best for any subject?

II. Give advice to the situations given (look at advices on the box)

- a. Go for an early morning walk
- b. Either you make a real effort or there's no chance of your feeling better
- c. Try to be more punctual
- d. Avoid bad influences. Find other useful activities
- e. I do advise you to think about the benefits of Yoga
- f. Keep dictionary at hand when you read

6. A: I smoke about two packets a day
B:.....
7. A: I drink beer when my friends persuade me
B:
8. A: It's easy to say give up or cut it down. But you know
B:.....
9. A: I get this terrible feeling of tension if I don't smoke
B:.....
10. A: I was called a late comer
B:.....
11. A: I always fell sleepy in the office
B:
12. A: I should do my best to improve my English, you know
B:

III. Translate the sentences into English. Write your answer in the space below.

1. Saya sakit gigi, apa yang harus saya lakukan?

2. Mana tas yang cocok untukku, yang hitam atau yang biru?

3. Nilai matematikaku buruk, apa yang harus saya lakukan?

4. Haruskah saya menuliskan semua kalimat- kalimat ini?

5. Saya piker sebaiknya anda pergi ke dokter gigi

6. Kamu sebaiknya banyak mengerjakan latihan – latihan soal ini

7. Bagaimana kalau kita pergi ke Jakarta dengan pesawat Rajawali?

8. Mengapa kita tidak makan siang di restaurant terdekat saja?

BIOGRAPHY

KD	3.13 menilai hal yang dapat diteladani dari tokoh dalam teks biografi dan menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada teks biografi tokoh sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
	4.13 mengungkapkan kembali hal-hal yang dapat diteladani dari tokoh dalam teks biografi secara tertulis dan lisan serta menyusun dan menyajikan teks biografi tokoh dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

In this chapter you will:

1. Read biography of Ki Hajar Dewantara
2. Learn how to write biography
3. Write a short biography
4. Work together with your classmate

Pre Reading Activities

Personal Connection

Imagine 30 years from now someone will write a biography about you.

What would you want the world to know About you? Focus on what you would do for people and your country.

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Genre Connection

Biography is subgenre of narrative nonfiction/historical nonfiction. Sometimes, it is called biography recount. Biography presents the facts about an individual's life and makes an attempt to interpret those facts, explaining the person's feeling and motivations.

The earliest biographers were Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos. Plutarch wrote *Parallel Lives* and Cornelius Nepos wrote *Vitae Imperator* (lives of commanders) Harold Bloom, the known critic has claimed *Life of Samuel Johnson* by James Boswell as greatest biography written in the English Language. (Oates, 1986)

Reading Activity

Life and Times of

Ki Hajar Dewantara

(Raden Mas Suwardi Suryaningrat)

The development of good character should be the heart and soul of education, and should dominated the spirit of teaching. This was the philosophy of "Father of Education" in Indonesia, Ki Hajar Dewantara. The reason, he said, was that teaching and character building are like two sides of a coin and cannot, and should not be separated.

Education, by definition, means guiding students lives in a strong foundation of good character, so that they would be civilized humans of highest moral fibre, thus laying the foundation of a great nation without distinction of religion, ethnicity, customs, economic and social status.

Ki Hajar Dewantara was born in the royal family of Yogyakarta on 2nd May 1889. His given name was Raden Mas Suwardi Suryaningrat which he later changed to renounce his connections with the royal family. He transformed himself into an activist, columnist, politician,

and pioneer of education for Indonesians. He fought for rights of Indonesians during Dutch and Japanese colonial eras (www.tokoindonesia.com).

He was born into an aristocratic family that granted him the privilege of free access to education of his choice. He got his primary education from ELS (Europeesche Lagere School), then he continued his education at Stovia (Java Medical School) but due to health reasons he couldn't finish it. He started writing for newspapers and eventually all his writing were focused on Indonesian patriotism, thus anti Dutch. He was involved in the early activities of Budi Utomo and the Indiesche Party, which were both important in the early development of the *Pergerakan*, the "movement" that grew up with a nascent Indonesian national political consciousness (www.indonotes.wordpress.com).

He was exiled between 1913 and 1919 following the publication of two of his articles: "*Als ik eens Nederlander*" (if I was a Dutchman) and "*Een voor allen en allen voor een*" (one for all and all for one). He used this time in exile to learn more about education and obtained a Europeesche certificate (www.tokoindonesia.com).

Following his return, he focused more on cultural and educational efforts paving way to develop educational concepts in Indonesia. He believed that education is very important and the most important means of freeing Indonesians from clutches of colonization. He played a leading role establishing " National onderwijs Institute Taman Siswa" in 1922. This institution was based on this principles:

1. Ing Ngarsa Sung Tuladha (The one in front sets example)
2. Ing Madya Mangun Karsa (The one in the middle builds the spirits and encouragement)
3. Tut Wuri Handayani (The one at the back gives support) (indonotes.wordpress.com)

As Ki Hajar believed that character was not merely a theoretical concept, but a practical and living concept, he embodied his vision in his school, Taman Siswa. The central goals of Taman Siswa emphasized character building, including traits such as patriotism and love for the nation, and a sense of national identity.

His vision was that Indonesians would be free from colonial powers, to fight for independence and have good character. He continued writing but his writings took a turn from politics to education. These writings later laid foundation of Indonesian education. Froebel, Montessori

and Tagore influenced his educational principles and in Taman Siswa he drew some inspiration from Tagore's Shantiniketan (asrirahayudamai.wordpress.com).

After independence, he was given the office of Minister of Education and Culture. For his efforts in pioneering education for the masses, he was officially declared Father of Indonesian Education and his birthday is celebrated as National Education Day. His portrait was on 20,000rupiah note till 2002. He was officially confirmed as a National Hero of Indonesia by the 2nd president of Indonesia on 28th November 1959 (tokohindonesia.com).

Ki Hajar Dewantara passed away on 26th April 1952 at the age of 69 years. His wife donated all Ki Hajar's belongs to Dewantara Kirti Griya Museum, Yogyakarta. He was a great man who spent his whole life serving his people and country.

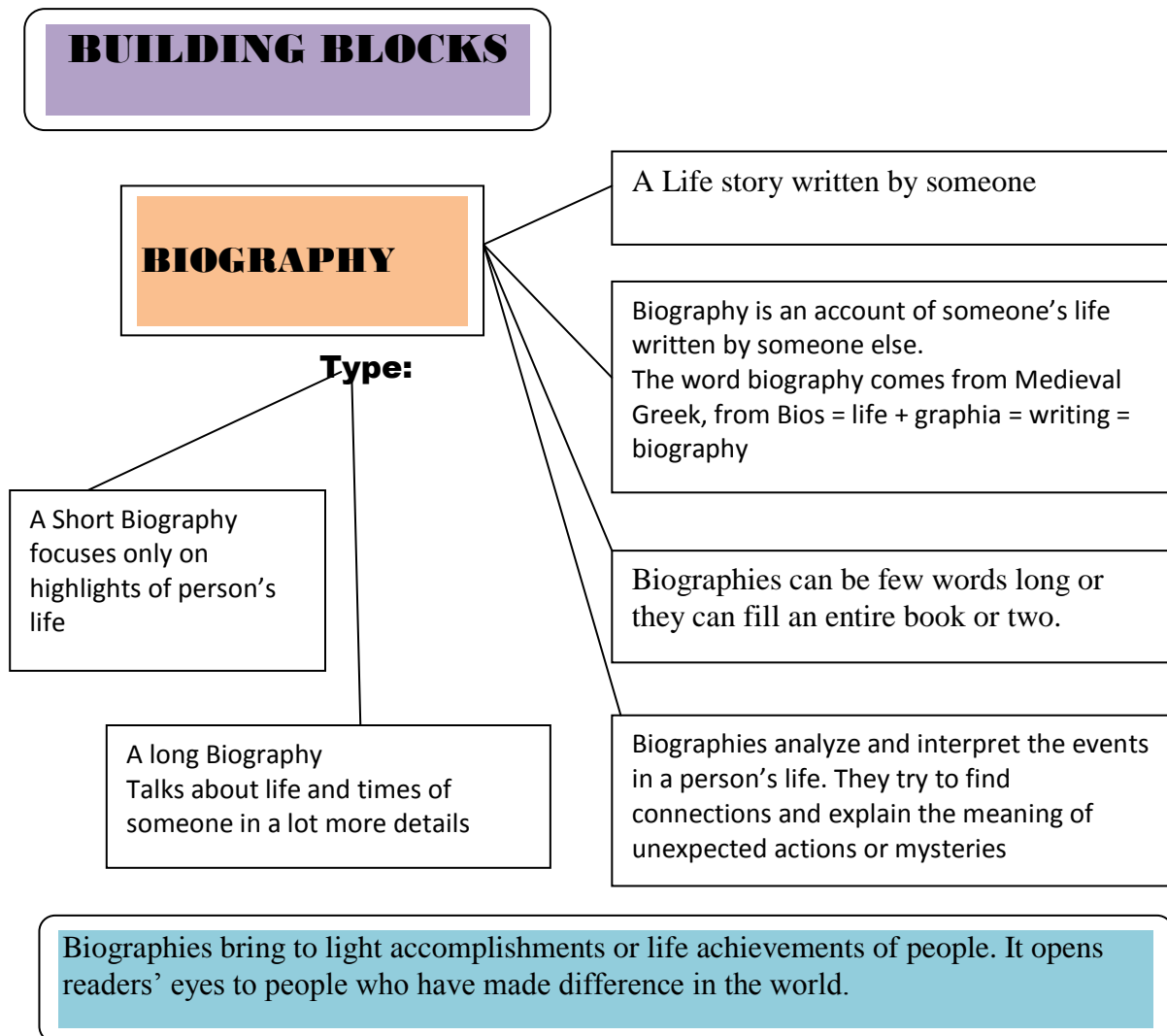
Post – Reading Activity

Discussion Questions

Read the questions carefully. Note down your opinions and reactions to the questions. During the discussion with your teacher and classmates, offer your personal reaction and information understanding of the text.

1. Why do we need biographies?
2. What is their purpose?
3. What can we find about a person by reading a biography? Discuss
4. From Ki Hajar Dewantara's biography, how would you describe him?
5. Can you find any similarities between Ki Hajar Dewantara and yourself? Describe
6. Responsibility is being accountable to God and to others as you do your duties or obligations in a faithful way. Do you think Ki Hajar Dewantara was a responsible person? How did he show it? Discuss
7. Think of an example of task or event in your life that required responsibility. Were you responsible in fulfilling this duty or obligation? Share your example
8. Do you think there were some significant events that changed Ki Hajar Dewantara's life? How did those events shape or change him? Discuss
9. What kind of impact did Ki Hajar Dewantara have on people? Discuss

10. Ki Hajar Dewantara has had great impact on Indonesian struggle for freedom, especially education. Discuss with your peers what may have been different if he was not there.
11. Ki Hajar Dewantara made lot of sacrifices for his country. If you were in his place. What would you do? Describe
12. What did you know about the Ki Hajar Dewantara prior to reading his short biography?
13. Did you learn anything new about him?
14. Did anything you read changed your opinion about him



Common characteristics of biography

A biography :

- Is not written by the subject

- Is always written in the third person
- Is based on research not on imagination
- Describes the person's surroundings (where, when, and how the persons lived)
- Shows how the person affected other people's life through their behavior, discoveries, social reform etc.
- Provide examples that demonstrate the person's behavior, their accomplishments, goal, etc
- Supplies details that illustrate the person's individuality
- Uses vivid language to narrate events (Rosinsky, 2008)

Format of a biography

A Biography is a form of recount, so the structure resembles a recount structure:

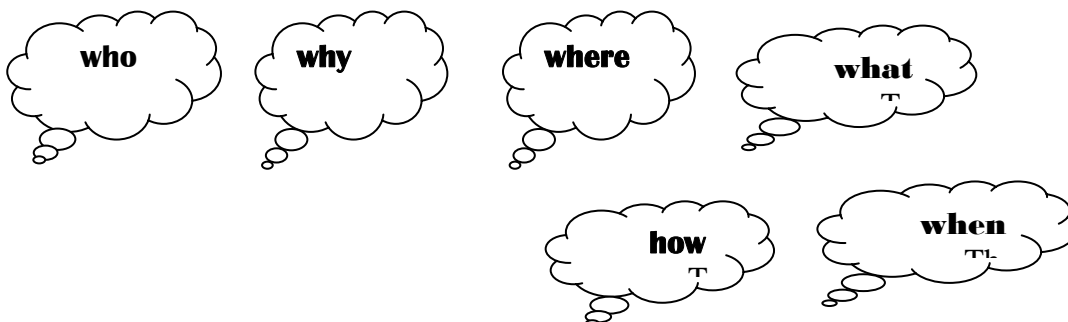
- Introduction
- Important events in chronological order and interpretation
- Closing remarks

Elements:

- Setting time and place (where the person's life events took place and when it took place)
- Factual information about the person (the information has to be real, not fabricated)

Print features	Graphic device	form
Bold, italic font	Charts	Book
Colored print	Timelines	Articles
Bullets	Photographs	Letters
Titles	Maps	Encyclopedia
Subtitles	Tables	Textbooks
subtitles	Portraits	Memoirs
	painting	diaries

Some questions to focus on while writing biographies



Tips for writing a biography

It is important to hook your readers by using a title, which makes your biography sounds interesting

Example:

1. The girl who changed.....
2. The boy who survived.....

Use strong sentences to grab reader's attention

Example:

Can you imagine a little girl.....
How would you feel being exited.....

It is important to use clear transition

Before.....
After.....
Then.....
Eventually.....

Enhance your biography by dividing it into proper paragraphs and conclusion

Paragraph 1
Paragraph 2
Paragraph 3
Conclusion

Read the text below and answer the questions

EDISON THE INVENTOR

Thomas Alfa Edison was born in 1847, in Ohio, America. As a little boy, he was very inquisitive. He always wanted to know things were done. Very early in life, he showed that was full of curiosity quality which is so important to inventors.

In 1869, he went to New York where he worked for sometime as a telephone operator. But soon he became interested in invention. In a very short time, there was his chief business. In order to carry on his business, which was to become his life's work, he built a laboratory at Menio Park, where he had gone to live. His first great invention was system of telegraphy.

Soon afterwards, he invented the phonograph, the first form of instrument that we know as the gramophone or record sound. Other scientists before Edison had thought of instruments which would do this, but Edison was the first to incandescent lamp, a lamp in which the light is caused by heated wire called a filament. The wire is heated by an electric current. People could now use electricity to illuminate their homes. By this time, Edison died in 1931, he had about a thousand inventions to his credit.

1. The first paragraph tells us about.....
2. The word curiosity in line 3 (paragraph 1) has similar meaning with.....
3. According to the text, what happened in 1869?
4. The main idea of paragraph 3 is.....
5. In what age Edison die?

Let's Practice

Read the information given below and write short biography about heroes of Indonesia

Name	Cut Nyak Dien or Tjoet Nja' Dhien
Date and place of birth	1848/Lampadang, Aceh
Father's name	Teuku Nanta Setia
Spouse	Teuku Cek Ibrahim Lamnga
Children	Cut Gambang
Accomplishment	National Hero
Date and Place of Date	Leader of Guerreilla forces during Aceh war 6 th November 1908/Sumedang, West Java

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT

KD :

- Mengidentifikasi topic / tujuan latar belakang / alas
anteks secara keseluruhan dan teks fungsional pendek.
- Mengidentifikasi langkah kerja / urutan/ alur/ plot dari kejadian / peristiwa /
tindakan dalam teks

Announcement ialah ucapan atau tulisan yang berisi pemberitahuan hal – hal yang penting agar bahasa yang digunakan dalam pengumuman bentuk tulis adalah ringkas, padat, dan jelas. Yang perlu diperhatikan adalah, antara lain jenis pengumuman, untuk siapa, tanggal, waktu, tempat, dan orang yang dapat dihubungi berikut adalah contoh pengumuman

Example :

The following announcement is for questions 1 and 2

ANNOUNCEMENT

SMAN Englishindo will be having a Grand Alumni Homecoming on December 7, 2012 at 2:00 pm at Gajah Mungkur Hotel and Restaurant as the celebration of 10th Foundation Anniversary of SMAN Englishindo.

On this regard, we are cordially inviting you to attend the said affair to meet your old friends, classmates, acquaintances and teacher, reminiscing memorable experiences and sharing stories of success and most specially to renew our commitment to the noble ideals of our beloved alma Mater.

The registration charges are Rp. 250.000,- per person payable at the venue. These charges include Alumni T-shirt, Alumni ID, Alumni Souvenir, dinner, live band and raffle draws.

For further inquiries, please contact our Alumni secretariat at (021) 237 – 2387 or text us at 081924567189.

We look forward to your presence in this once a year celebration.

ENGLISH DEBATING COMPETITION

We present The English Debating Competition V, 2017 that will be held:

Monday – Wednesday

Date : November , 23rd -25th ,2017

Place : Merdeka Hall

To All students of Merdeka High School, please register your team to the committee

CP: Ratih(08543289908)

➤ Penalaran:

From the announcement, it can be concluded that....

- A. The contest will be held 2 for days.
- B. The head of committee is Mrs. Ratih.
- C. The participants is in group
- D. It is the first English Debating Contest.

Jawaban : C

LombaDebatBahasaInggrisdiadakansecaraberkelompok ('...please register your team' bermaknasilahkandaftarkantimanda)

Example :

With each child, the world begin a
New

Feri and Jesika joyfully announce
the birth of the first daughter.

CaesatriaAyuningtyas

July, 16 2004

Wiegth 3,4 kg, length 50 cm

Blessed is she comes

➤ Penalaran:

How's the couple feeling?

- A. Wonderful
- B. Blessing
- C. Disappointed
- D. Regret

Jawaban : A

PasanganFeridanJesikamerasasenang(Joyful= wonderful) ataskelahirananakpertama.

The following announcement is question 1 and 2

ANNOUNCEMENT

There will be a flag raising ceremony next Monday. All students must wear white uniform.
Don't be late

Principal

1. Pemahaman :

The announcement tells us about...

- A. Asking students not to be late
- B. Asking students to attend the flag raising ceremony
- C. Inviting students to have a class on Monday
- D. Asking students to wear with uniform

2. Pemahaman:

The statement “ Students must wear white uniforms” can be replaced by....

- A. It is not a must for students to wear white uniform
- B. The students could wear any uniforms.
- C. The students are obliged to wear white uniform
- D. White uniforms are not allowed in the ceremony

Arrange the sentences to make good announcements.

A. Announcing Vacation	
Unstructured Vacation	Structured Announcement
<p>Paragraph 1</p> <p>1. Anyone who wishes to make a change in his or her schedule is responsible for finding a replacement and getting approval from supervisor</p> <p>2. We have tried to accommodate requests made in advance for certain days off and have attempted to make the schedule as fair as possible.</p> <p>3. We have now drafted the work schedule for</p>	<p>Paragraph 1</p> <p>1.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>3.</p> <p>.....</p>

<p>the coming holiday season.</p> <p>Paragraph 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. We appreciate your support in this matter.2. We hope this schedule will adequately cover our staffing needs while allowing our employees as much time as possible to spend with their families	<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3.4.
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TALKING ABOUT FACTUAL REPOT

KD

3.7. Menganalisis fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsure

kebahasaan untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian dan paperl
umenyebutkan pelakunya dalam teks ilmiah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

4.11. Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis, untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian dan paperl
umenyebutkan pelakunya dalam teks ilmiah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsure kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.



- What does each picture above suggest ?
- What kinds of information do you find when reading scientific text /report?
- What strategies do you apply to read scientific text?
- What do you know about skimming, scanning, previewing, predicting and inferencing?

Skimming for main idea

A passage usually tells about one theme or main idea. The theme / main idea is the most important idea of the reading: it sums up the topics and ideas of all paragraphs

Guessing meaning from the context

Context clues to inquire meaning

Sometimes we do not need to look up the meaning of all new words in dictionary. We can guess the meaning of many words from the context - the other words in the sentence and the other sentence in the paragraph.

Sometimes a sentence gives a definition of a new vocabulary item or information about it.

The information may be in parentheses (), after a dash(-), or after a coma (,).

For example : There are sixty-one identical cats in the classroom, each one exactly like the one on the board.

What does identical mean? It means “exactly alike”

scanning

OFTENTIMES YOU WANT TO FIND INFORMATION QUICKLY. IN THIS CASE, YOU DON'T NEED TO READ EVERY SENTENCE. INSTEAD, YOU 'SCAN'THE MATERIAL – YOU LOOK QUICKLY FOR THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Scan the text bellow to find answers to the following questions

1. How does the biography of Bill Gates?
2. What is the top career in Microsoft ?
3. How long has Bill Gates consistently been ranked as the world' s wealthiest person?

Bill Gates

Born on October 28, 1955 in Seattle, Washington, famed entrepreneur Bill Gates began to show an interest in computer programming at the age of 13 at the Lakeside School. He pursued his passion through college. Striking out on his ownwith his friend Paul Allen. Gates formed himself at the right place at the right time. He is now the most famous person in computer product development. He is the founder and chairman of Microsoft, the biggest software company in the world.

Bill Gates has consistently been ranked as the world's wealthiest person over all from 1955 – 2010, excluding 2007. During the career of Microsoft, Gates has held the positions of CEO and Chief Software Architect and remained the largest individual share holder with more than 8 percent of the common – stock.

Previewing

OTHER HELPFUL STEPS TO TAKE IN ORDER TO READ FOR INFORMATION COME BEFORE YOU ACTUALLY BEGIN READING. YOU CAN PREVIEW, THAT IS, LOOK AHEAD TO CONTENT OF A PASSAGE, IN A NUMBER OF WAYS.

HERE IS HOW TO PREVIEW A READING PASSAGE:

- LOOK THE TITLE
- LOOK AT THE SUBTITLE
- LOOK AT THE PICTURE, CHARTS, OR DRAWING
- LOOK AT THE FIRST SENTENCE OF EACH PARAGRAPH
- LOOK AT THE FIRST PARAGRAPH CAREFULLY
- LOOK AT THE QUESTIONS THAT COME AFTER THE READING PASSAGE
- LOOK AT THE KEY WORD PRINTED IN BOLD, ITALIC, OR COLORED
- LOOK AT THE SUMMARY

Making inference

INFERENCE IS A PROCESS BY WHICH WE USE HINTS TO GATHER INFORMATION. HINTS, SUGGESTIONS, OR EVIDENCE ABOUT THE SUBJECT APPEAR AS WE READ. BUT BECAUSE THE INFORMATION IS NOT ALWAYS STATED IN EXACT TERMS WE MUST SUPPLY OUR OWN INFORMATION BASED UPON THE HINTS.

MAKING INFERENCE IS AN IMPORTANT SKILL BECAUSE IT HELPS US FILL IN INFORMATION A WRITER ONLY SUGGESTS,

FROM THE PASSAGE BELLOW MAKING INFERENCE.

Install Ubuntu after Windows

Install Ubuntu

- Download an Ubuntu Live CD image (iso) from [Ubuntu Downloads](#) and burn it to a disc (see [Burning Isohowto](#))
- Insert the Live CD into your CD-ROM drive and reboot your PC
- If the computer does not boot from the CD (e.g Windows starts again instead),reboot and check your BIOS settings by pressing F2,or F 12 or, ESC.Select “boot from CD”.
- Proceed with installation until you are asked this question : “How do you want to partition the disk ?”
- If you have already partitioned the disk and left space for Ubuntu, install it to that and then follow the rest of the steps.
- Otherwise,choose one of the next two steps.

Automatic partition resizing (recommended)

- Choose the first option,which should say “ Install them side by side, choosing between them each startup”.
- Click on “forward”.
- Continue to [Finishing Ubuntu Installation](#).

(source : <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/WindowsDualBoot>).

1. What can you infer from the instructions ?
 - A. The technician can install Ubuntu first.
 - B. The technician can install dualboot mode .
 - C. The technician can install Windows after Ubuntu.
 - D. The technician can only install only one Operating System.
2. “ If the computer does not boot from the CD (e,g Windows starts again instead), reboot and check your BIOS setting by pressing F2,F 12, or ESC.Select “ boot from CD”
The underlined word is closest in the meaning to
 A. Get up B. Wake up C. Start up D. Mark up

Write about fivescommon strategies scientific text the above

<i>Skimming for main idea</i>
<i>Guessing meaning from the context</i>
<i>scanning</i>
<i>Previewing</i>

Making inference

KeneWae Service Station

Your Friendly Neighborhood Service Center

KeneWae is your one stop shop for all your automotive service and repair needs. Prices may vary depending on cost and availability of parts. Our goal is to provide our customers with great service at a fair price. We understand that the best of advertising is word of mouth. We pride ourselves on being able to return your vehicle to you in a timely manner, usually the same day and fixed right the first time. As a company we made a choice : you can either be the best or you can be the cheapest.

We strive to be the best! We are committed to giving our customers the excellent service that they deserve

- a. What is being advertised ?
- A. A service station C. A friendly neighbor.
B. Spare-part' price D. An automotive shop
- b. What is the service station aim at?
- A. Designing specific body styles for modification.
B. Selling second hand spare parts at a higher price.
C. Giving great service to customers at a fair price
D. Providing information about black market products

Write about fives common strategies scientific text the above

Skimming for main idea
Guessing meaning from the context
scanning
Previewing

<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Making inference</div>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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THE PASSIVE VOICE

The passive voice explains how something is done/ happened. The focus is not the subject (done)

A. Learn the structure of Passive Voice

The Simple Present Tense

Note:

- A. **The Object** on Active Voice **becomes the Subject** on the Passive Voice
- B. The Simple Present Tense : **Verb-1 or Verb+s** is changed into **is/am/are + Verb-3**
- C. The use of to be: is/am/are depends on **the numbers of the subject** on the Passive Voice

Examples

1. The teacher always **answers** the students' questions (active)
The students' questions **are** always **answered** by the teacher. (passive)
2. The choir really **enjoys** that song. (active)
That song **is** really **enjoyed** by the choir. (passive)
3. Some people **raise** sugar cane in Hawaii. (active)
Sugar cane **is raised** by some people in Hawaii. (passive)

The Simple Past Tense

Note:

- A. **The Object** on the Active Voice **becomes the Subject** on the Passive Voice
- B. The Simple Past Tense: **Verb-2** is changed into **was/ were + verb-3**
- C. The use of to be: **was/ were** depends on **the numbers of the subject** on the passive voice.

Examples

1. Sonny **Changed** the flat tire. (active)
The flat tire **was changed** by Sonny. (passive)
2. Who **ate** the last cookie? (active)
The last cookie **was eaten** by whom? (passive)
3. Who **taught** you to ski? (active)
By whom **were** you **taught** to ski? (passive)

The Perfect Tense

Note:

A. **The Object** on the Active Voice **becomes the Subject** on the Passive Voice

B. The Perfect Tense: **have/ has/ had + Verb-3** is changed into **have/ has/ had + been +**

Verb-3

C. The use of to be: **have/has** depends on **the numbers of the subject** on the Passive Voice.

Examples

1. The forest fire **had destroyed** lots of trees. (active)

Lots of trees **had been destroyed** by the forest fire. (passive)

2. The critic **has written** a movie review. (active)

A movie review **has been** written by the critic. (passive)

3. She **has faxed** her application for a new job. (active)

The application for a new job **has been** faxed by her. (passive)

The Present Continuous Tense

Note:

A. **The Object** on the Active Voice **becomes the Subject** on the Passive Voice

B. The Present Continuous Tense: **to be is/am/are + ING Verb** is changed into **be is/am/are + Being + Verb3**

c. The use of to be: **is/am/are** depends on **the numbers of the subject** on the Passive Voice.

Examples

1. The wedding planner **is making** all the reservations. (active)

All the reservations **is being made** by the wedding planner. (passive)

2. The two kings **are signing** the treaty. (active)

The treaty **is being signed** by the two kings. (passive)

3. Tom **is painting** the entire house. (active)

The entire house **is being painted** by Tom. (passive)

The Simple Future Tense

Note:

A. **The Object** on the Active Voice **becomes the Subject** on the Passive Voice

B. The Simple Future Tense: **to be (is/am/are) going to + Verb-1** is changed into **to be (is/am/are)**

going to + be + Verb-3

C. The use of to be: **is/am/are** depends on **the numbers of the subject** on the Passive Voice

D. The Simple Future Tense: **will + Verb-1** is changed into **will + be + Verb-3**

Examples

1. We **are going to watch** a movie tonight (active)

A movie **is going to be watched** by us tonight. (passive)

2. I **will clean** the house next Saturday. (active)

The house **will be cleaned** by me next Saturday. (Passive)

ASSESSMENT

A. Define the tense forms of the verbs in the following sentences. Change the sentences into interrogative form (use general questions).

Example : A man is known by the company he keeps

Answer : Is a man known by the company he keeps?

1. Many new buildings have been built in London
2. A Passenger was shown his seat.
3. A review of the performance will be written after the first night.
4. A new plays being staged at our theatre
5. The contract will be signed on Tuesday
6. The contract will have been signed by Tuesday
7. My dog was stung by bees
8. He had been introduced to me before I met you
9. The factory was still being built when we came to that place.
10. Theatres are attended by thousands in our country.

B. ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

Change the following active sentences into the passive voice.

Example : They answered my question at once

Answer : My question was answered at once (by them)

1. The court convicted him of murder
2. Someone stole my wallet
3. We will choose the route tomorrow
4. Our teacher is explaining a rule
5. I have received a parcel today
6. They have cut a cake into twelve parts
7. He will have received the parcel by the end of the day
8. We sent him for the doctor

C. THE PASSIVE TO ACTIVE

Change the following passive sentences to their active forms

Example : The proposal was supported by everybody

Answer : Everybody supported the proposal

1. Chopsticks are used by the Chinese for eating
2. Annie was brought up by her aunt.
3. Penicillin was discovered by Fleming
4. The books were published by LP2IP
5. The question is being discussed by them now
6. My papers have been stolen by someone
7. The problem had been solved by him

GIVING OPINION

KD:

3.2. Menganalisis fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

4.2.

Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan merespon ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran, dengan memperhatikan fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, benardansesuaikonteks

Expressing opinion and anxiety

What would you say to express opinion?

I. Questions used to get someone's opinion:

- What do you think?
- How do you feel about...?
- What do you think about...?
- What are your feelings about...?
- What's your opinion?
- What do you think of...?
- Would you give me your opinion on... ?
- What are your views on...?

II. Expressing opinion:

- In my opinion ...
- I think / I think that ...
- I believe ...
- I feel ...
- I really feel that ...
- The way I see things ...
- If you ask me ... I tend to think that ...
- As I see it ...
- I have an idea that ...
- I don't think I care for it
- I think it's good / nice / terrific ...
- I think that awful / not nice / terrible ...
- I don't think much of that
- In my opinion, I would rather ...
- What I have in my mind is ...
- The way I see it is that ...
- I think I like it

III. Asking explanation of someone's opinion:

- Why?
- Why do you say that?
- Why do you think that?
- What are your reasons?
- Why do you think so?
- Are you sure that ...?
- How come?

Some expressions to ask about someone's opinion.

- What do you think of that new song?
- What is your opinion about the singing competition television?
- Would you give me your opinion on this matter?
- What are you feelings about her refusal to your proposal?
- What are your views on the government policy?

The expression to show someone's opinion

- I think I like it
- I don't think I care for it
- I think it's good
- I think that awful
- I don't think much of that
- I think that your voice is nicer than that singer.

ASSESSMENT

A. Give your positive opinion and negative opinion to the following cases :

Number 1 has been done for the example.

1. What do you think about the singing competition program on television?

(+) A: I think it's good for young people to compete to be a famous singer

(-) B: I don't think I care for it. I like to watch news program on television

2. Students shouldn't wear uniform to go to schools

(+)

(-)

3. "English" should be used in school's activities every day

(+).....

(-)

4. Children are not allowed to watch TV after 6 pm.

(+)

(-)

5. Internet helps us to have better living in the world

(+)

(-)

6. Vocational students should do the industry practice at least 6 months.

(+)

(-)

7. Parents should understand their children hobbies.

(+)

(-)

8. Teachers should give lots of home works.

(+)

(-)

9. Woman should not work abroad.

(+)

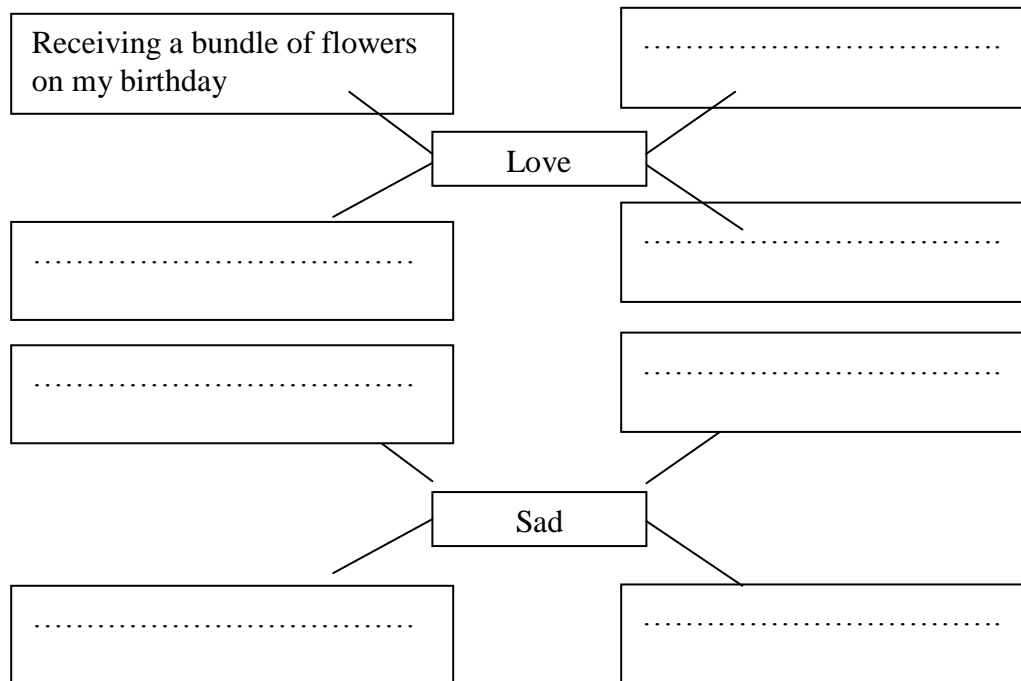
(-)

10. Gadget has positive influence for students

(+)

(-)

B. Giving Opinions some conditions that make you love and sad.



C. Translate the sentences into Bahasa Indonesia.

1. Do you have any idea?
2. Do you have any opinion on this project?
3. What is your opinion about this best seller novel?
4. What is your feeling about cyber crime?
5. I personally believe that some television programs are too commercial
6. I personally think that this novel is amazing
7. I personally feel disappointed with his bad personality
8. I think I like it very much.

D. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Pendapat saya agak berbeda dengan pendapat anda
2. Apa yang ada di pikiran saya agak berbeda dengan ide anda
3. Saya pikir buku ini terlalu sulit untuk dipahami
4. Apa pendapatmu tentang pameran yang kita lihat barusan
5. Apakah kamu berpikir baju-baju ini adalah model-model terbaru.
6. Menurut pendapatmu apakah kita perlu menerima pelajaran kerja itu?
7. Kupikir sepatu mu lebih bagus dibanding sepatu mereka
8. Terima kasih atas pendapatmu yang jujur terhadap masalah yang saya hadapi saat ini.

Personal letter

KD : Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis untuk mengundang dan meresponnya, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

A PERSONAL LETTER

is written to someone you know or want to know better .It is usually written in causal, friendly language, or in practical straightforward language, depending on the purpose and audience of the letter.

A. Parts of the personal letter

All letters must follow certain conventions or formats. Here is the format to use when writing a personal letter. It will help you organize your letter and make it easier for your friend to read. The personal letter format has five parts.

Salutation_____	Heading / date	}	Body

Complementary Closing , Signature			

1. The heading

The heading may include your complete address, but it certainly must have the date. It is placed in the upper right hand corner of the letter . If you choose to introduce your own address , set it up this way.

- On the first line, write your house number , postal box, rural route number, and your street address (whatever applies to your address)

- The second line should list your city, town, or village, the province, and postal code. Do not use a dash between the two sections of your address)
- The third line gives the month, the day, and the year you are writing the letter.

Never write your name as any part of the heading.

12 Tebu Ireng Street
Bandung, West Java, Inodonesia
October 19, 2013

If you choose not to include your return address, simply write the date at the top right of the page.

2. The Salutation

The Salutation is the greeting you send to the reader. It is up to you how you address your friend. Remember, a personal letter is written in casual language. Often, the salutation begins with “Dear, ...” although other greeting, such as “Hello,...” or “Hi,...” Are acceptable.

The salutation is written two lines below the heading, at the left margin. A comma usually follows the salutation in a personal letter.

Example:

12 Tebu Ireng Street
Bandung, West Java, Inodonesia
October 19, 2013

Hi Dewi,

3. The body of the letter

In the body of the letter, you do your ” talking “. The message you place in the body should follow all the basic rules of paragraphing spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure. Indent the first line of each new paragraph about five spaces. Again the language should be casual.. The details you include and order in which you present them depend on you and what you want to say.

4. The Complimentary Closing

The *closing* is like saying good-bye. Capitalize only the first word of your closing. Punctuate is at the end with a comma. Common closing are, “*Your truly*,” “*love*,” and “*Your friend*,”. The closing should be placed to the right on the centre line of the letter. Line up the first word of your closing with the first word in your heading.

Example:

12 Tebu Ireng Street
Bandung, West Java, Inodonesia
October 19, 2013

Hi Dewi,

Your friend,

This diagram illustrates the correct placement of a complimentary closing in a letter. It shows a sample letter with a heading on the right and a salutation on the left. The closing 'Your friend,' is placed on the right, aligned with the first word of the heading. The closing is punctuated with a comma. Below the salutation, there are three horizontal lines for the body of the letter.

5. The signature

The signature is the part of the letter where you sign your name. You may sign with your first name only, if the person receiving the letter would recognize you from just your first name. Otherwise, use your full name. Sign name beneath the closing the first letter of your name should line up with the first letter of the closing.

Example:

Your friend,

Jane Harguie

This diagram illustrates the correct placement of a signature in a letter. It shows a sample letter with a closing on the right. The signature 'Jane Harguie' is placed below the closing, aligned with the first word of the closing. The signature is written in a cursive script.

B. Types of personal letters

Any time you write a letter for a personal reason, you may use a personal letter format. There are at least six of personal letter.

1. Friendly letters

When you write to a friend to exchange news and “chatch-up” on the latest news, the letter is written in causal language. You write as if you were speaking to the friend. Although the letter may be to someone who knows you well, it is important that you spell correctly, write in complete sentences, and keep your thoughts separated by writing in complete sentences and paragraph, indenting at the beginning of each paragraph. Grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation count as well. You want the reader to understand what you mean to say.

The following are some guidelines for writing friendly letters:

- a. If you are answering a letter you received from someone, thank the sender for his/her letter or for responding to questions you asked in your last letter. This lets the reader know you received and read his / her letter.
- b. If you are responding to a letter on hand when you write your reply. Answer the questions and comment on the information given in that letter. This lets the reader know you were interested in what he or she had to say.
- c. Write about things which would interest both you and reader.
- d. Make your letters as detailed and descriptive as possible. You want the reader to be interested and to feel as if they have shared your experiences.
- e. Ask questions so that your friend will have something to write back out. Avoid filling your letter with questions, however. Your friend is probably interested in what you are doing.
- f. Always use correct sentences and paragraph.
- g. Proofread your letter for errors in expressions, as well as grammar. This will help your reader and prevent misunderstandings.

Example:

12 Tebu Ireng Street
Bandung, West Java, Indonesia
October 19, 2013

Hi Dewi,

I was so excited to hear from you so soon. The pictures that you included from Papua made me jealous! Here, it has been drought all month of October.

I have big news for you! On October 2nd, I was recruited as a contributor to TVone. They assigned me to a cover newsworthy events around in Bandung. So far, I like the job. This is very interesting and challenging. This job makes me always well informed. By the way, with this freelance job, I would make much more money.

The only other item of news lately is that my brother ,Prabu, is getting married next month. You will be receiving a wedding invitation. He hasn't even made his mind up.

Practice:

- 1) Write the letter to a friend or relative in which you up-date him/her on the events in your life over the past three month. Be sure follow the guidelines, format, and suggestions for writing friendly letters. Remember that all spelling grammar, and all the other conventions of standart English usage apply, so always proofread your work.
- 2) Write a letter to a friend who has recently moved to another city. Again, be sure to follow the guidelines, format, and suggestions ofor writing friendly letters.

REQUEST

KD :

Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan member dan meminta informasi terkait saran dan tawaran, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
(Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan *should, can*)

Berikut ungkapan – ungkapan untuk memohon sesuatu

Ungkapan memohon sesuatu	Respond
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you mind explaining once again? • Would you pass me the ketchup? • Do it for me, please? • Can I have a glass of drink • Can you show me your photo album, please? • Will you lend me your book, please? • Could you possibly show me the way to the post office, please? • Would you help me with the exercise, please? • Would you mind lending me your pen, please? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not at all • Here you are • Sorry, I can't. • OK • Of course, here it is • Here you go • Yes • OK • I'm afraid I can't • No, sorry • I can't sorry • I think I cannot fulfill that request.

Things remember when making a request:

- ❖ “ Would you mind” Is followed by a gerund (verb + ing)
Example :
 - Would you mind lending me your book?
 - Would you mind helping me with assignment?
- ❖ The response to the request” would you mind giving me your book?” is either:
 - “ No, I don’t mind.(‘ which is a positive response to the request. It means that I accept to lend you my book.)
 - “Yes.” (which is a negative response to the request. It means that I don’t want to lend you my book.)
- ❖ ‘Could ‘ is more polite than ‘can’ as well as ‘would’ is more polite than ‘will’

Study the following explanation

1. The use of the simple present future “Will”

We use of “**will**” in these situations.

a) Statements of future facts

e.g.: The job **will** be finished by the weekend.

b) Decisions made at the time of speaking

e.g.: I’ve left the door open. I **ll** go and shut it.

c) To express a prediction

e.g.: I **ll** probably be late this evening.

d) To show willingness

e.g.: I **ll** help you.

e) Promising to do something

e.g.: Thank you for lending me the money. I **ll** pay you back on Friday

2. We use “Be Going To”

a) Planned future actions or events

e.g.: They **are going to** open the new office on April 1st.

b) Future events in a neutral way

e.g.: Mr. Jannakais **going to** be the new director.

c) Future events evident from something in the present

e.g.: I’m tired of taking the bus to work. I **m going to** buy a car next month.

3. The use of “The present continuous tense”

We use “**the present continuous tense**” to express the actions happens at the moment of speaking.

e.g.: I’m teaching English now.

MODAL AUXILIARIES

In the previous tasks, you find some modal auxiliaries used in the texts, for example:

How **can** I *help* you?

When do you think you **will** *have* more in stock?

Could I *ask* you to come over here for a moment?

We **should** *be* getting some in by this afternoon.

In the next parts, you will use these modal auxiliaries. Here is the explanation about their functions.

Make expressions based on the following situations by using modal auxiliaries.

Example:

Situation: You buy a present for your best friend and want the shop assistant to help you wrap it.

You say: *Could you wrap this present up for me, please?*

1. You just attended a meeting and you ask your secretary to make the report.
.....
2. You are looking for some files and you want your friend to help you find them.
.....
3. You have an interview tomorrow and you ask your friend for some advice.
.....
4. You get a headache and ask your boss for permission not to submit the report tomorrow.
.....
5. Your friend forgot to copy the files he needs. You tell him to ask for the copies to other staff members.
.....

Put the verb into the correct form using “will” or “going to”.

The first, two have been done for you as examples.

1. A: I've just realised – I haven't got any money.
B: Don't worry – that's no problem. I'll lend(lend) you some.
2. A: Why are you turning the television on?
B: I'm going to watch(watch) the news.
3. A: I've got a terrible headache.
B: Have you? Wait here and I _____ (get) an aspirin for you.
4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: I _____ (wash) my car.
5. A: I've decided to re-paint this room.
B: Really? What colour _____(you/paint) it?
6. A: Look. There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
B: Oh, my God! I _____ (call) the fireman immediately.
7. A: What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?
B: I _____ (have) tea, please.

8. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
 B: Yes, I _____ (buy) something for dinner.
9. A: I can't work out how to use this camera.
 B: It's quite easy. I _____ (show) you.
10. A: Did you post that letter for me?
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I _____ (do) it now.

Match the requests on column A with the responses on column B.

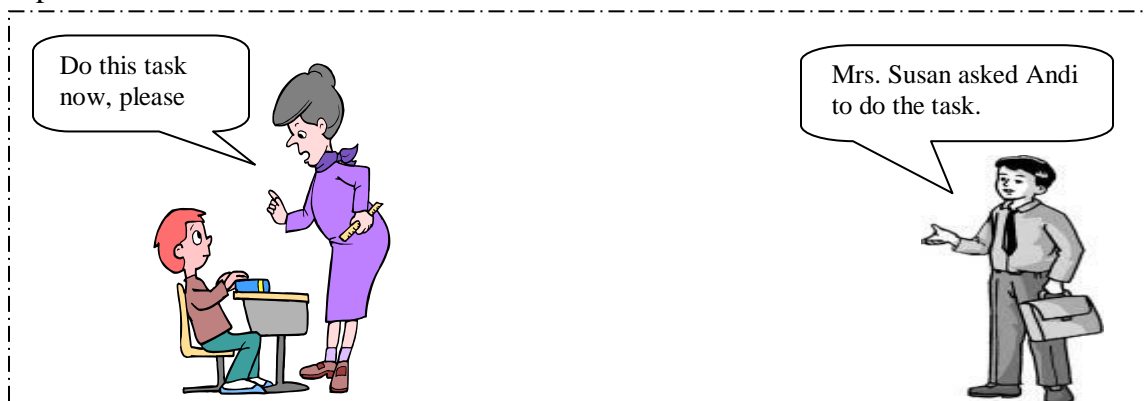
A. Requests	B. Responses
1. Would it be possible to leave my bag's here until 8.00 p.m ?	A. I am sorry, but I have to go to the doctor at 4.00 PM.
2. Can you type this report for me before 5.00 please?	B. Certainly, we'll send them to your room immediately.
3. Would it be possible to change our appointment to next Monday.	C. Yes, Mum. I'll ask the room boy to send it to your room.
4. Could I have a pot of tea and some sand wiches, please?	D. Yes, of course. I'll put them in the left luggage store room.
5. Could you please bring me another towel?	E. I'm afraid not. I'll be on vacation all next week.

Reported Speech

It refers to reproduce the idea of another person's words.
 There are three kinds of reported speech.

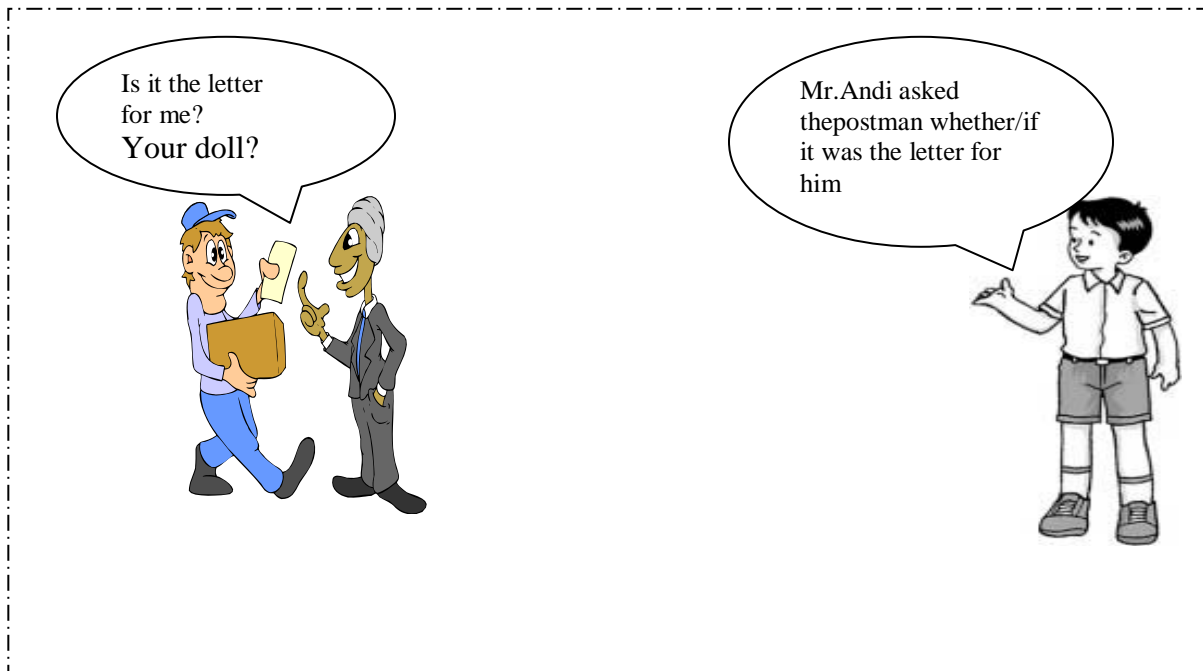
1. Command / request

Example :



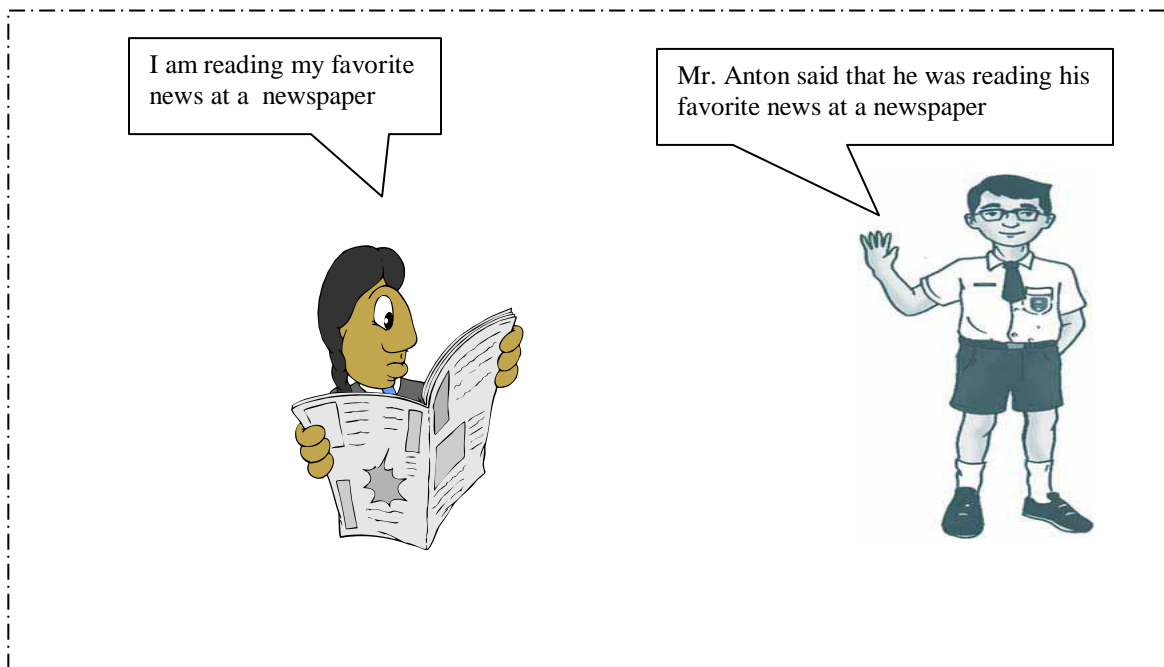
2. Question

Example :



3. Statement

Example :



Change these sentences into “reported speech”!

1. Why are you late? Asked Maya
 - Maya asked me why I am late.
2. The teacher said, "Never ride the motorcycle!"
3. Edo said, "I want to go to Singapore next year."
4. Mr. Wilson asked me, "Where is my book?"
5. Mrs. Wilson asked me, "Do you want to watch TV tonight?"
6. My mother said to me, "Read the instructions before you switch on the machine."
7. Mella said, "Dinner is ready."
8. "I'm going to the doctor this afternoon," said Waldo."
9. "Can I go with you to the library?" asked Bella.
10. Keira says, "I'll be ready in five minutes."
11. "your essay is excellent!" praise the teacher.
12. "Everything is going to be alright," assure Rowena.
13. "Can I buy that dress, Mom? Please" Michelle persuades her mother.
14. Mother, "Clean up your room right now!"
15. "I'm doing my homework," answered Lila.

ASSESSMENT

A. The expressions are commonly used in telephoning. Study the expressions and practice them with your partner to make short dialogues.

Number 1 is done for the example.

1. a. Would you please give him the message?
b. Just a minute I have to get a pen.
2. a. Would you please take the message?
b.
3. a. Would you please hold the line?
b.
4. a. Would you please call him back?
b.
5. a. Would you please try again later?
b.
6. a. a. Would you please repeat that?
b.
7. a. Would you please ask him to call?
b.
8. a. Would you please ask him to return my call....?
b.
9. a. Would you please ask him to call me back at?
b.
10. a. Would you please ask him to pick me up?
b.

B. Complete the dialogue with the provided sentences at the next page 1.

- A : (1)
- B : Hi, Erna. From Kupang? What are you doing there?
- A : (2)

B : How is the weather in Kupang? Is it sunny?
 A : (3)
 B : Are you having a good time?
 A : (4)
 B : I'm sorry to hear that. When will you back to Jakarta?
 A : (5)
 B : Have a nice flight to Jakarta! See you then!
 A : (6)
 B : Bye.

The provided sentences :

- a. No, I'm not. I'm having a terrible time. The weather is terrible here.
- b. It seems to be next Sunday. See you in Jakarta next Sunday.
- c. Hi, Hardi. This is Erna. I'm calling from Kupang.
- d. Yes, it is. It's very hot here.
- e. Good bye.
- f. I'm on vacation.

invitation

KD :

- 3.4. Menganalisis fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsure kebahasaan teks undangan resmi, sesuai dengan konteks undangan resmi, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 4.4. Menangkap makna teks undangan resmi
- 4.5. Menyunting undangan resmi dengan memperhatikan fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar sesuai konteks.
- 4.6. Menyusun teks tulis undangan resmi, dengan memperhatikan fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

Invitation : is a request (spoken or written) to participate or be present or take part in something.

Some expressions for giving invitation, accepting or refusing the invitations.

- Would you mind joining us to see the final volley ball games?
- Would you like to join us to the art exhibition?
- Would you like to come to my party next Sunday?

Responses :

- I am pleased to do that / Great/ Sound nice
- With pleasure/ I'd love to
- I'm afraid I can't. Thanks anyway
- Thank you but I have another program

More about giving invitations and the responses.

Inviting	Receiving	Refusing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Would you care to join us to the cinema?- We would you like to come to my house tonight- Shall we dance?- What about seeing the exhibition with us?- How about going to the beach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I'd like to- I would, thank you- That would be nice- I'd love to- That's sound great- Wonderful that's nice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I'd love to, but I have to go to the dentist- I wish I could- Thank you for asking me, but ...- Thank you very much, but ..- I'm sorry, but I don't think I can- Sorry, I can't. But thanks anyway

ASSESSMENT

A. Use your own imagination to invite your friends to do things.

For Example: A: Would you care to see the movie with me next Sunday?

B: That would be nice. Please fetch me at 9 a.m

X: How about having lunch together?

Y: Thank you for asking me, but I have to go with my parents tomorrow

1. See the movie
2. Have dinner tonight
3. Have lunch together
4. Meet your friends
5. Go to the zoo

B. Read the fax Tommy to Yenie. Try to make replies from Yeni to Tommy

Dear Yeni,

Can we arrange to meet next week? Does Tuesday at 3.30 suit you? If you can't make it then, please suggest another date. I'm free everyday next week except Friday morning.

With best wishes,

Tommy

Fax A Yeni agrees to meet Tommy

Fax A :

Dear Tommy,

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

C. Accept and refuse these invitations

1. Would you join us finishing the assignments tomorrow?

Accept =

Refuse =

2. Could you join us going to the museum next Sunday?

Accept =

Refuse =

3. Would you like to have dinner in my house tonight?

Accept =

Refuse =

4. Why don't we go sight seeing in Malioboro Mall?

Accept =

Refuse =

5. How about seeing the movie this evening?

Accept =

Refuse =

D. Invite people to do things

Would you like to

1. Invite someone to come to your party next Saturday

= Would you like to come to my party next Saturday

2. Invite your friend to play tennis tomorrow

=

3. Invite someone to dance with you

=

4. Invite your friend to do the assignment together

=

5. Invite someone to share the taxi to the airport.

=

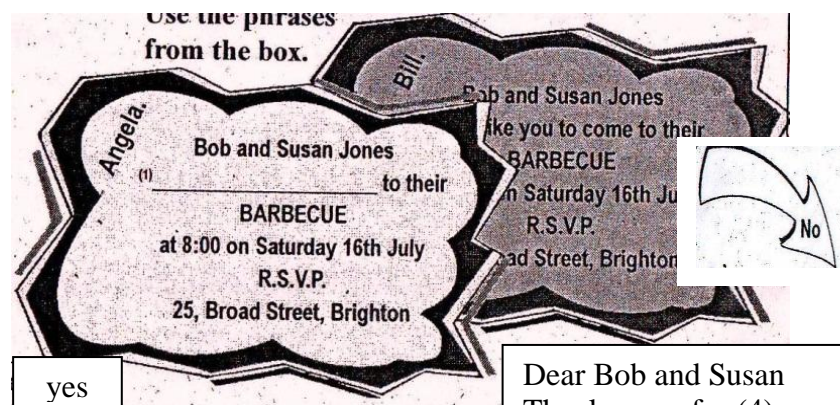
Task 1

VOCABULARY WORKOUT

RSVP (French: Répondez s'il vous plait)
= Please reply

Complete the letter of invitation and its replies.

Use the phrases from the box.



yes

Dear Bob and Susan
(2) _____ for inviting me to
your barbecue on July 16th.
(3) _____
See you then,
Angels.

Dear Bob and Susan
Thanks very for (4) _____ your barbecue
on July 16th. I'd like to come (5) _____
I can't because I'm visiting (6) _____. (7)
_____ a lovely evening.
See you soon.
Bill.

- Inviting me to I'd like to come but unfortunately Thanks very much
I hope you all have would like you to come my parents that weekend

Task 2

Complete this paragraph. Use words from the following box.

Your birthday is a (1) _____ day. Then you (2) _____ the day when you were born. This (3) _____ is known as your birthday (4) _____. And a way of asking your friends to your party is to send (5) _____. You should always (6) _____ to an invitation. That is (7) _____. Not to reply is (8) _____. If you are able to (9) _____ someone's party, you reply with an (10) _____. If you can't come, you reply with a (11) _____. At someone's health. They propose a (13) _____. Cheers! Some birthday (14) _____ are "Happy birthday to you".

rude	toast
drink	reply
polite	party
songs	attend
refusal	special
celebrate	invitations
acceptance	

Song

Song is a piece of music

A composition of lyrics, short poem that is set to music and meant to be sung

READING AND LISTENING ACTIVITIES

“Stand By Me” by Ben E King

When the night has come
And the land is dark
And the moon is the only light we'll see
No, I won't be afraid
Oh, I won't be afraid
Just as long as you stand, stand by me

So darling, darling
Stand by me, oh stand by me
Oh stand, stand by me
Stand by me

If the sky that we look upon
Should tumble and fall
All the mountains should crumble to the sea
I won't cry, I won't cry
No, I won't shed a tear
Just as long as you stand, stand by me

So darling, darling
Stand by me, oh stand by me
Oh stand, stand by me
Stand by me

So darling, darling
Stand by me, oh stand by me
Oh stand now, stand by me, stand by me
Whenever you're in trouble won't you stand by me
Oh stand by me, oh won't you stand now, stand
Stand by me
Stand by me

POST READING ACTIVITY

1. Discussion questions for Stand by Me
2. What do you think the title “Stand by Me”?
3. Do you consider “Stand by Me” an inspirational song?
4. Why?
5. If you had to change the lyrics of “Stand by Me”, which lyrics would you change?

DUST IN THE WIND

By Fire House

I close my eyes
only for a moment
and the moment is gone
All my dreams
pass6.....
a curiosity
(Chorus)
Dust in the wind
all they are is dust in the wind

Same old song
just a drop7.....
in an endless sea
All we do
crumbles to the ground
though we refuse to see
(Chorus)
...8.... in the wind
all we are is dust in the wind
oh oh oh

Now don't hang on
nothing last forever
but the earth and sky
it9.....
and all your money
won't10..... buy

(Chorus)
Dust in the wind
(bis)
everything is dust in the wind
everything is dust in the wind
uuuh oooh uuh ooh

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. Before she comes | C. before my eyes |
| B. before she arrives | D. Before the goals |
| 7. A. Good of player | C. Put of sticker |
| B. drop of water | D. Blew of bomber |
| 8. A. just | C. gases |
| B. does | D. dust |

9. A. slips away
B. spent away
C. sing away
D. Far away
10. A. And an hour
B. after time
C. Another minute
D. Wait a moment

"HERO" by Mariah Carey

If you look inside your heart
You don't have to be afraid
Of what you are
There's an answer
If you reach into your soul
And the sorrow that you know
Will melt away

(chorus)
And then a hero comes along
With the strength to carry on
And you cast your fears aside
And you know you can survive
So when you feel like hope is gone
Look inside you and be strong
And you'll finally see the truth
That a hero lies in you

It's a long road
When you face the world alone
No one reaches out a hand
For you to hold
You can find love
If you search within yourself
And the emptiness you felt
Will disappear

(chorus)
And then a hero comes along
With the strength to carry on
And you cast your fears aside
And you know you can survive
So when you feel like hope is gone
Look inside you and be strong

And you'll finally see the truth
That a hero lies in you

The lord know
Dreams are hard to follow
But don't let anyone
Tear them away
Hold on
There will be tomorrow
In time
You'll find the way

(chorus)
And then a hero comes along
With the strength to carry on
And you cast your fears aside
And you know you can survive
So when you feel like hope is gone
Look inside you and be strong
And you'll finally see the truth
That a hero lies in you

1. Discussion questions for Hero!
2. According to the song "Hero", what makes a hero?
3. Who is your hero?
4. Why?
5. How does this song make you feel?

Types of Song

Classical Songs are those songs in which traditional music plays the main role. Classical Songs were first composed by artists like Wolfgang Mozart, Ludwig Van Beethoven, and Sebastian Bach.

Examples:

- "symphony No 9 Ode to joy" by Beethoven"
- "The Four Seasons" by Antonio Vivaldi

Country Songs are for easy listening. They consist of lyrics, which are clean. Classical instruments are used like banjo, harmonica, flute mandolin etc.

Examples:

- "Mean" by Taylor Swift
- "Kentucky Rain" by Elvis Presley
- "Annie's song" by John Denver

Rock Songs are loud and energetic. All the instruments are played at the same time along with vocals. Instruments used in rock songs are lead guitar, bass guitar, drums and keyboards.

Examples:

- "Enter Sandman" by Metallica
- "what I've Done" by Linkin Park
- "Stairways to heaven" by Led Zepplin

Hip – hop or Rap Songs use lyric in offbeat manner but with solid rhythm. The most famous rap stars are Eminem, 50 cent, Akon.

Examples:

- “in Da Club” by 50 cent
- “lose yourself” by Eminem

Pop Songs (popular songs/music) are songs with modern or contemporary songs lyrics and upbeat music for young people. Some of the famous pop singers are Micheal Jackson, Justin Timber Lake and Cher.

Examples:

- “Beat it” by Micheal Jackson
- “Bye bye bye”, by N’Sync

Love Songs are songs whose lyrics are based on feelings of love.

Arguably the best love songs are composed by Elton Jhon, Bryan Adams, Stevie Wonder, George Micheal, Mariah Carey.

Example:

- “I just call to say” by Stevie Wonder
- “Everything I do” by Bryan Adams

Introduction known as intro, it is the music at the beginning of the song

Verse are the lines of the song that describe the concept and theme of the song

Structure of a song

❖ Chorus

The lines of the song that are repeated at least once both lyrically or musically

❖ Bridge

Is part of the song that has relatively different melody from the rest of the song

Typical song structure: intro – verse – chorus – bridge - chorus