

General English

For Intermediate Student

Eva Faliyanti | Amirudin Latif
Zalfa Cabrina Mahazani

General English

For Intermediate Student

Eva Faliyanti, S.Pd., M.Pd.BI.
Amirudin Latif, M.Pd.
Zalfa Cabrina Mahazani

 Penerbit
litrus.

**GENERAL ENGLISH
FOR INTERMEDIATE STUDENT**

Ditulis oleh :

Eva Faliyanti, S.Pd., M.Pd.BI.

Amirudin Latif, M.Pd.

Zalfa Cabrina Mahazani

Diterbitkan, dicetak, dan didistribusikan oleh

PT. Literasi Nusantara Abadi Grup

Perumahan Puncak Joyo Agung Residence Kav. B11 Merjosari

Kecamatan Lowokwaru Kota Malang 65144

Telp : +6285887254603, +6285841411519

Email: literasinusantaraofficial@gmail.com

Web: www.penerbitlitnus.co.id

Anggota IKAPI No. 340/JTI/2022



Hak Cipta dilindungi oleh undang-undang. Dilarang mengutip atau memperbanyak baik sebagian ataupun keseluruhan isi buku dengan cara apa pun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

Cetakan I, Agustus 2024

Perancang sampul: Muhammad Ridho Naufal

Penata letak: Noufal Fahriza

ISBN : 978-623-519-169-0

vi + 126 hlm. ; 15,5x23 cm.

©Agustus 2024



PREFACE

Alhamdulillah, let us pray and thank for our God Allah SWT for always giving us blessings and kindness until the writer has contrived this book. Shalawat and salam may always be given to our prophet Rasulullah Muhammad SAW the best man in world and as a role model for all human.

This book was written as sense of our care for education in Indonesia and might be the solution for people who wanted fluently in speaking for daily conversation. We can see many people feel hesitate or maybe afraid to speak in English, so this book is coming for overcome their problem. This book included general conversation, insight for speaking in public area, and grammar structure that might be benefit for us to study more about speaking in English. This book related to introducing people in public area as a new insight and knowledge for studying in speaking.

Hopefully this book will be useful and advantage for the readers, and can inspire people to be confident to speaking. And for all people that contributed for making this book, I would like to say thank you.



TABLE OF CONTENT

Preface.....	iii	At The Shop	59
Table of Content	v	Describing Place	65
Pronoun.....	1	Describing Schedule, Time.....	71
Preposition	5	Hobbies	77
Adjective.....	9	Direction	85
Adverb	13	Transportation	93
Conjunction.....	17	Apologise, Excuse, and Thanks.....	99
Tenses.....	21	Ordering, Offering, Discussing a Dish	109
Antonym & Synonym..	29	Like and Dislike	115
Expression of Introducing Yourself, and Parting.....	35	References	119
On The Telephone.....	39	Authors	125
Describing People (Appearance and Character)	45		
Asking For Help.....	51		



PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word used to change the word that repeated many times and as a noun. Because it is like noun, so it refers to many thing like people, places, thing etc. Usually in one sentence always contain one or more noun/pronoun.

Pronoun

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/selves
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself

1. Pronoun Subject

This pronoun is taking place as a noun in the first word of sentence as a subject. A subject pronoun is the player in the sentence.

Example: *We* go to the zoo this morning.

They watch a K-drama.

2. Pronoun Object

An object pronoun usually used as a grammatical object, as the object of a preposition as the direct and indirect object of a verb.

Example: Salfa goes to *Italy* *with* them.

Lisa visited me yesterday.

3. Possessive Pronoun

Possessive pronouns are words used to indicate that something belongs to someone or has a direct relationship with someone else. Independent possessive pronouns must be used independently without having a noun.

Example: Go to Cappadocia is my dream, not *hers*.
These books are not *theirs*.

4. Possessive Adjective Pronoun

Possessive adjectives enable to identify who or whatever owns a certain thing. Despite possessive pronouns, which change nouns as well, possessive adjectives modify nouns.

Example: Lisa buys a new dress for *her* party tonight.
The teacher did not attend *their* class.

5. Reflexive Pronoun

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun to express “yourself” this is usually is marked by phrases that end with –self for single and –selves for plural

Example: You have to cook by *yourself* for dinner.
I am in love with *myself*

Demonstrative pronoun

Singular	Plural
This	That
These	Those

The demonstrative pronoun is a type of pronoun used to indicate a noun and convey its proximity or distance. There are two kinds of demonstrative pronouns: singular and plural, including “this,” “that,” “these,” and “those.”

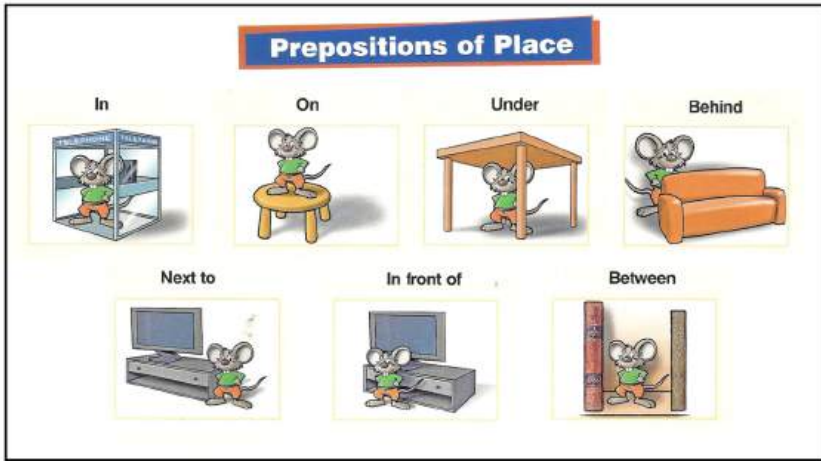


PREPOSITION

You can use at, on, in to describe the place or position of something. Many verbs and adjective are followed by certain positions. You should learn these as you meet them, e.g listen *to*, wait *for*, good *at*. Some verbs have different meanings if they are followed by different preposition. Always use your dictionary to check them. Example: look *after*, look *for*, look *at*.

Preposition of time and place





Exercise

A. Fill in the gaps with at, on, in.


1. Would you like to put the pen_____ this table.
2. He is Australian but he lives_____ indonesia.
3. I forgot that I left my key_____ home.
4. Leave the books_____ the desk, please.
5. Is there any ice cream_____ the fridge.
6. She is a doctor. She works____the National Hospital.
7. They sat_____ the bed and read letter.
8. There is a lot of snow_____ the ground_____ our street.
9. They live_____ a very nice house_____ the end of the street.
10. I'll meet you_____the train station.



ADJECTIVE

An Adjective is a word to describe or modify a noun or a pronoun.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES



1
Determiner
a, an, the, both,
either, some, many,
my, your, our, etc.

2
Opinion 
good, bad, great,
terrible, pretty, silly,
lovely, beautiful, etc.

3
Size
huge, big, large, tiny,
enormous, little, tall,
long, gigantic, etc.

4
Shape
flat, round,
square, triangular,
rectangular, etc.

5
Age
young, old, new,
ancient, six-year-old,
antique, youthful, etc.



6
Color
red, black, pale,
bright, faded, shining,
yellow, orange, etc.



7
Origin
French, American,
Canadian, Mexican,
Greek, Swiss, etc.

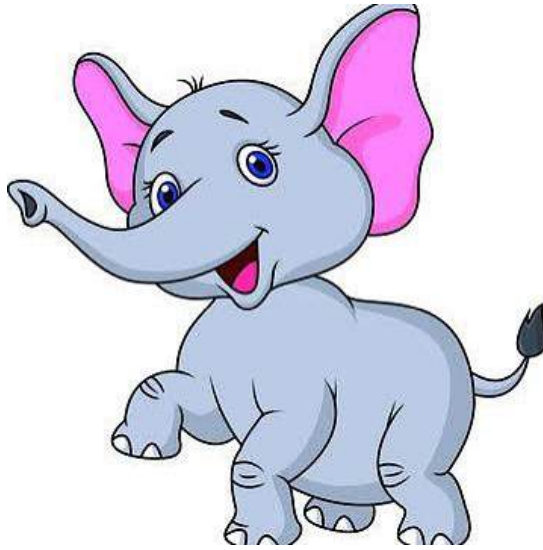
8
Material 
wooden, silk, metal,
paper, gold, silver,
copper, cotton, etc.

9
Purpose
writing, rolling,
sleeping, roasting,
running, dancing, etc.



Exercise

A. Describing words tell what things are like.



1. I saw the big elephant.
What was the elephant like?
2. It had a long trunk.
What was the trunk like?
3. It sprayed cool water all around.
What was the water like?
4. Water fell on the dusty ground.
What was the ground like?
5. My red jacket got sprayed.
What was the jacket like?



ADVERB

The adverb is phrases or words used to describe verbs. In another way, adverbs change verbs by explaining 'how' a thing happens.

1. Adverb of manner says how something happens. They are usually has an addition of -ly behind, for example:

Adjective	Adverb
Easy	Easily
Careful	Carefully
Horrible	Horribly
Nice	Nicely
Dangerous	Dangerously

Regulations:

- If the adjective ends in 'y', modify it to 'i'. And add 'ly'.
For instance: Easy => Easily
- If the adjective ends in 'le', modify it to 'ly'.
For instance: Horrible -> horribly.
- If an adjective ends in 'e', add 'ly'.
For instance: Nice => Nicely.

Not only formed by adding -ly to an adjective, but there are some irregular ones, for example:

Adjective	Adverb
Good	Well
Hard	Hard
Fast	Fast

2. Adverbs of quantity

describes how much of something is present or the intensity of something.

example:

- As much as - Many
- A little - A lot
- Few - Quite
- More - Almost

3. Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency enable determine how many times or frequently an action happens. There are two adverbs for frequency:

- Indefinite frequency adverbs differ in that they do not specify how often an action happens during a certain period of time.
- Adverbs with definite frequency occur at the beginning or end of a sentence. They specify how often the activity occurs in a certain period of time.

For example:

Adverb frequency of indefinite	Adverb frequency of definite
Very often	Daily
Usually	Weekly
Always	Once a month
Never	Monthly
Rarely	Yearly
Sometimes	Everyday

4. Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time is an adverb to tell us about time that:

When	How long	How often
Now	All morning	Frequently
Last year	For hours	Never
Tomorrow	Since last week	Annually



CONJUNCTION

Conjunction are word used to join two or more other words, phrases, or clauses together for constructing a sentence. They help you to show the relationship / connection between the two parts of a sentence.

Here some basic conjunction and its function

Conjunction	Function
And	addition
But	Opposition
Or	Choice
So	Result

Types of conjunction

Coordinating	Correlative	Subordinating
For	Either...or not	Although
And	Neither...nor	Because
Nor	Just as...so	Before
But	The..the	Even If
Or	As...as	As Far As
Yes	As much...as no	As If
So_	Sooner... Then	As Long As
	Only..but (also)	As Soon As
	Both.....and	As Though
	Whether.....or	Every Time
	Rather.....than	Because
		Before
		Even If
		When
		Where
		Wherever
		Even Though
		Unless
		Whereas

1. Coordinating conjunction

An equal grammatical rank in a sentence.

- We want to the mall *and* bought some new clothes.
- Do you want to drink orange juice *or* a tea?

2. Correlative conjunction

Is sets of conjunctions that function together.

- *Neither* Anna *nor* Elsa can play volley.
- She buys *not only* a new car *but also* a new house.

3. Subordinating conjunction

Combining both dependent and independent clauses. The subordinating conjunction might indicate a causal connection, an opposition, or another type of link between the clauses..

- *Because* of the storm, our flight is delayed.
- I can stay out *until* the clock strikes twelve.



Exercise

A. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. We aim to arrive on schedule, but do not *worry if/when* we will be late.
2. *Even/although* I leaving home early in my car, I arrived late at school.
3. We want to attend your party, but will let you know *if/unless* we are unable.
4. I enjoy traveling by boat, *if/unless* the ocean doesn't feel harsh.
5. 'When did you leave the school?' '*as/when* I was 15.'



TENSES

Present Simple

The present simple tense expresses that an action is continuous or generally repeated. The activity or behaviors can be like a habit, a daily event, or anything that frequently happens and normally.

Structure: S + V1 s/es (third person)

	TO BE	VERBS
+	S + am/is/are + predicate...	S + verb + object...
-	S + am/is/are + not + predicate...	S + don't/doesn't + verb + object...
?	Am/Is/ Are + S + predicate?	Do/ Does + S + verb + object?

Example:

- I go to the market on Monday and Friday.
- I play football every Wednesday.
- The sun rises in the morning.
- I am here now.
- The plane leaves at 6 am.
- He watches movie every week.

Signaling words: always, never, sometimes, once, twice, a week, a month, every, and others.

Making question using simple present

(?) do you like coffee?

(-) no, I don't like a coffee.

(+) yes, I do.

(?) does he always drink milk in the morning?

(-) no, he doesn't.

(+) yes, he does.

Present continuous

Present continuous is used to express an action when you are in an activity or when you are doing something at that time.

AMANDA Where's Trig?
JENNY He's sitting over there.
AMANDA What's he doing?
JENNY He's reading.
AMANDA But the book's upside down.
JENNY Yes, I know. Trig always reads books upside down. But he's clever. He reads two books every day.



Structure:



S + am/is/are + V-ing +....

He is playing.

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing +....

He isn't playing.

Am/is/are + S + V-ing +...?

Is he playing?

Example:

- I *am playing* chess with my sister.
- We are cooking together at the moment.
- She is shopping in the mall right now.
- He is washing his clothes.

Making question using present continuous

(?) is he studying for exercise tomorrow?

(-) no, he isn't.

(+) yes, he is.

Signaling words: just, still, now, right now, at the moment, etc.

Past Simple

The simple past is a tense used to represent an action that began and ended at certain times in the past. For example:

Structure:

	TO BE	VERBS
+	S + Was/were They were friends.	S + V-ed She worked yesterday.
-	S + was not/were not + ... They weren't friends.	S + did not + verb (base form) She didn't work yesterday.
?	Was/Were + S + ...? They weren't friends.	Did + S + verb (in base form)? Did she work yesterday?

Example:

- She spoke English yesterday.
- Last year she travelled to Japan.
- We talked on the phone last night.
- They lived in Canada for 5 years.
- I was a shy child.

etc.

Making question using simple past

(?) did you go to the library yesterday?


(-) no, I didn't.

(+) yes, I did.

Simple future

Simple future describes an action that has not happened yet. The action will take place in the future.

Structure:



+ S+will/shall + V(bare form)
I will go to Thailand.

- S + will not/won't + V(Base form)
I will not go to Thailand.

? Will + S + V(Base form) +...?
Will you go to Thailand?

Example:

- I will buy new clothes for eid fitr.
- I will be a teacher.
- Tonight will be cloudy.
- They will make an ice coffee next time.



Exercise

A. Complete what Nick says about his father. Use verb in the list.

buy get up wash do
eat leave watch walk
carry read work ✓

Dad ⇨ works in London. His office is in a big, new building, I think. Every morning he 1..... early. He 2..... in cold water and 3..... cereal for breakfast. Then he 4..... to the railway station. He always 5..... his umbrella. He 6..... a newspaper and 7..... it on the train. In the evening, he 8..... work at five o'clock. After dinner he sometimes 9..... the washing-up. Then he 10..... television. What a boring life!





ANTONYM & SYNONYM

Antonyms are the words that have opposite meanings.

Here are some common antonyms:

Antonyms	
Above	Below
Advantage	Disadvantage
Allow	Forbid
Boy	Girl
Big	Small
Break	Repair
Crazy	Sane
Cold	Hot
Bitter	Sweet
Danger	Safety
Dark	Light
Dead	Alive
Deep	Shallow
Child	Adult
Failure	Success
Fat	Thin
Expensive	Cheap
Early	Late
Good	Bad
Happy	Sad
Handsome	Ugly
Lazy	Energetic
Melt	Freeze
Mess	Tidy
Quiet	Noisy

Poor	Rich
Difficult	Easy
Tall	Short
Win	Lose
Before	After

Synonyms are the words that have almost the same meaning.

Here are some common antonyms:

Synonyms	
Begin	Start, Initiate
Afraid	Frightened, Scared
Cheap	Inexpensive
Cheerful	Happy, Merry, Joyful
Energy	Power, Strength
Illness	Disease, Sickness
Freedom	Independence, Liberty
Ideal	Goal, Perfection
Naughty	Mischievous
Neat	Tidy
Learn	Study, Understand
Little	Small, Petite
Open	Unlock, Unseal
Powerful	Strong
Prohibit	Forbid, Restrict
Thief	Robber, Crook
Rude	Impolite, Offensive
Cruel	Unkind
Victor	Winner, Champion
Value	Worth, Price
True	Faithful, Royal
Quick	Fast
Pure	Clean
Put	Place, Locate
Look	Glance, See
Often	Frequently, Repeatedly
Near	Close
Income	Revenue, Earnings
Jungle	Forest
Grateful	Appreciative, Thankful



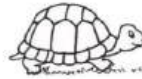
Exercise

A.

Match each word with its antonym.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. young • | • slow |
| 2. fast • | • cold |
| 3. fat • | • late |
| 4. early • | • strong |
| 5. weak • | • old |
| 6. hot • | • thin |

Complete the sentences.
Use antonyms from above.



7. The rabbit is very _____.
- The turtle is very _____.
8. The ice cream is very _____.
- The soup is very _____.



EXPRESSION OF INTRODUCING YOURSELF, AND PARTING

Introducing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please excuse me; my name is... • How are you doing...? • Hello, my full name is... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could I introduce myself? • First, allow me to introduce myself. • Let me tell you about myself.
Greetings	Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hi! • Hello! • Hello there/(name) • Good morning! • Good to see you (again)! • How are you? • Hi everybody! • Long time no see! • (how/very) nice to see you(again)! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK. • Not bad. • Everything is OK, thank you. • I am fine, thank you. • So-so. • Very well, thank you. • And how are you? • How about you? • And you?
Parting	Reponses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodbye/bye-bye. • See ya again. • See you later! • Take care of yourself. • Goodbye 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bye. • Hope so. • Sure thing. • You, too. • Goodbye.



ON THE TELEPHONE

The reason why so essential for one to be able to speak over the phone??



It is a quick, global mode of communication. You can call someone on the other side of the planet and talk to them as if they were just next door. In this brief meeting, it is critical to understand each other and leave a great impression. That is why you must choose your words carefully. Here are some of the words and expressions we use when discussing telephones and how to use them.

- Answer/respond
to pick up the telephone call and talk after the phone rings.

- Telephone Answering Machine
A device for recording which the caller can use to leave an audio note in case the call is not answered.
- busy
The phone line or number is currently busy or in use.
- call (noun)
The act of phoning somebody, or conversation over the phone.
- call (verb)
To attempt calling people via phone call, involves calling their phone number or locating their name in a database of contacts on a cell phone or smartphone.
- Dial
Pressing digits on a landline telephone or touching buttons on a cell phone keyboard for calling somebody.
- hang up
To end/finish a the call.
- Hold the line (to)
Keep from hanging up on the phone. Waiting for a response out.
- A landline phone.
The traditional phone that is fixed to one location, generally in the home.
- Line or connection
A phone line used for making telephone calls.
- Phone number.
When you make a call to a certain phone, you dial its number.
- Pick up
To respond to a landline phone, elevate the phone's receiver.
- Ring
(on the phone) to produce a noise that indicates somebody is phoning you.

- Smartphone.

A gadget which, along with its phone function, lets you gain access to all aspects of the Internet's features.

Making a Call On the Phone



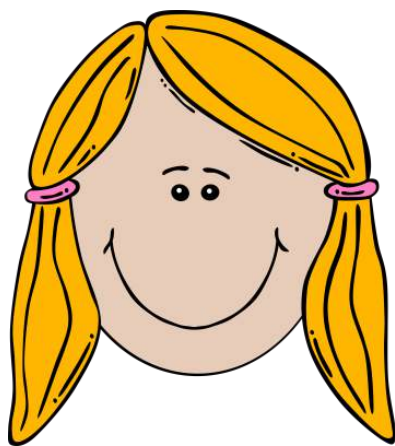
1. To Greeting
 - Hello, this is Nina.
 - It's Nina speaking.
 - Hi, I am Nina, and I would like to speak with Lala
2. To Answer when you don't know who is calling
 - Who is calling?
 - Who is on the line please?
3. Ask for the the speaker stay
 - Holds the call.
 - Would you please kindly hold on?
 - Wait a second/ just a minute



DESCRIBING PEOPLE (APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER)

Appearance

Here we will describing someone by how they are look like by the appearance and character. All of people life with differences character and appearances, that's why we have to know about it in order to build social life with them.



Sani's got long hair



Rafi's got short hair



Exercise

A. Connect with the words in opposites meaning

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|
| 1. gorgeous | → | short |
| 2. thin | | fat |
| 3. handsome | → | ugly |
| 4. aged | | ugly |
| 5. tall | | young |

B. Finish the following phrase using a word of A

1. She is and *old* woman. She's 102.
2. She always eat too much. That's why she's.....
3. He is only twelve yo. He is too to buy some cigarettes.
4. He is very She is 1m 76.
5. Her face is All of the boys on campus fall in love with her.
6. The woman aspires to become a top model in Indonesia, although she is 1m 40 tall. She's still too
7. I have no idea the reason my colleague loves him so much. I'm sure he is.....
8. All the girls, particularly my peers, put images of him on their desks. People assume that he's

C. Find twelve adjectives in grid to complete the task below.

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

1. Rani's new boyfriend seems like a supermodel on magazine. He's very g_____ - _____
2. If you are going to a formal event, you would better make sure that you look s_____
3. I am a bit o_____. I must start diet now.
4. Wow look! She is very c_____. How old is she in a months?
5. I m f_____ - _____, so I still keep out of the sun completely.
6. She is not that beautiful like artist, but she is not ugly either. She's just p_____.
7. We must to be careful in outdoor especially from the sun even we're d_____ - _____.
8. He seems really t_____, in his personal designer.
9. I think I always look so _____, but I need to buy some new outfits.
10. Dian's got cute face and beautiful hair. She is very p_____.
11. I wish to be s_____, but I just don't seem to be able to lose my weight.
12. I am short. And it's hard for me, I could never look e_____.

ASKING FOR HELP



Asking for help means requesting assistance, support, or guidance from someone when you are facing a problem or difficulty that you cannot solve or handle on your own. It involves acknowledging that you need assistance and reaching out to someone who may have the expertise, knowledge, or resources to help you overcome the challenge you are facing. Asking for help can be a sign of strength, as it shows that you are willing to admit your limitations and take action to address them. It is an important skill to have, as it can help you solve problems more efficiently, avoid unnecessary stress, and build stronger relationships with those around you.

Example expression:

Ask seeking help	Agreeing	Rejecting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can/Could you help me? • Would you kindly lend a hand? • Do you want to help me? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK • Indeed, I would. • Well, no issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorry about that but I cannot. • Apologies, but I cannot do that.

- Would you mind delivering his drink? Absolutely
Certainly
- Would you be willing to add some sugar to my tea? Not a matter
Sure, No Prob
- Could somebody lend me this magazine? I'm a bit busy.
I am afraid, I cannot do it.
- Might you possibly come to my place this afternoon and finish our task? You should handle things on your terms.

Simple Dialogue example:

Dialogue 1

- Anna : Hey Miss. Ratna. I see you are hectic; may I assist you?
- Ms. Ratna : Absolutely. Would you like to take the students' papers into the classroom??
- Anna : Of course, but how do I deliver it?
- Ms Ratna : Take the papers with you and explain to the others that I arriving later.
- Anna : Well, Ms Ratna. Is there additional information?
- Ms Ratna : No it's enough. No, that's all. Thanks a lot for helping me, Anna.
- Anna : You're most welcome.



Dialogue 2

- Riandi : Excuse me. Ms. Would you let me give you a question?
- Ms. Sisna : Of course, Rian. What is the question?
- Riandai : May I use a reference book the next day? I desire to increase my vocabulary.

Ms. Sisna : Certainly. There you go.

Riandi : Thank you as well, Ms. I am going to return ASAP.

Ms. Sisna : Ok, no worries.

The other examples of asking for help:

Offer a help	Refuse a help
May I help you?	No you don't need/have to.
Would you require any assistance?	It's fine. Do not bother yourself, thank you.
Can I help you with something?	No, thanks.
Do you require any help?	That is wonderful, but I can handle it.
Can I do anything for you?	You are so lovely, however it seems not required.



Exercise

A. Think intently and respond to the inquiries

Dinda : Godd Morning Mrs. Qory.

Mrs.Qory : Good Morning Dinda. What're you working right now?

- Dinda : I've been searching for a certain kind of literature. Could you lend me a hand?
- Mrs. Qory : How can I help you?
- Dinda : I definitely require an article on geography. Could you please pointing me the place it is?
- Mrs. Qory : Yes. Here, I will show you. Have you look the book on the shelf near the door over there?
- Dinda : Yeah, I have been there, it but I haven not even found the book I looking for. Could you be willing to search over it with me?
- Mrs. Qory : There are three books of geography . those are about geography in Europe and two others is about multicultural of geography. Do you like those?
- Dinda : Really? Can you lend me the two of them, please, if you don't mind?
- Mrs. Qory : I will lend it for you but, can you promise to return it on Friday?
- Dinda : Absolutely. I will give it back on Friday. Thank you very much.
- Mrs. Dinda : No problem.

Answer the Questions by the conversation:

1. What exactly is Dinda seeking for?
2. Where did the dialogue occur?
3. What exactly is Dinda seeking for?
4. What book Dinda wish to lend?
5. How lots of books does Mrs. Qory offer?
6. "Could you please pointing me the place it is" What the highlighted term relate to?
7. "I have been there" What specifically is the word that has been highlighted refers to?



AT THE SHOP



Here some expression when you shopping/ go to the market.

Opening time!

- When were you open?
- Have you available on (day)?
- At what hour are you usually close?
- Which hour are you closing this afternoon?
- When will you opening the next day?

Select good!

- How much is this?
- How much the cost?
- That is high class/cheap/expensive/good value
- Do you have any socks?
- Do you sell a short pants?
Sorry, we do not sell them
Sorry, we do not have any left of it
- In which i could get this flannel shirt?
- Do you offer something for a modest price?
- This is not exactly I was searching about.
- Is this bag available for purchase?
- Where can I attempt this a single one?
- Do it provide a guarantees?
- I will take it

Make a transaction!

- Are you in line?
- Do you support debit payment?
- I will purchase in cash/ by debit.
- Can I get the receipts kindly?
- Do you want a bag?

Thing you might see at the shop.





Return and complaint

- I want to return this item
- I want to exchange it to get another size.
- It's not suitable.
- Can I get money back?
- Did you receive the receipt?
- Can I talk to the boss?



Exercise

A. Complete these three conversation at market. Use words in the box.

- The oval ones, I think
- Hello. Can I help you?

DESCRIBING PLACE

"The Athens of South America"



I live in a huge and contemporary city in the centre of Colombia. The city is called Santa Fe de Bogotá and is located in the department of Cundinamarca. Besides, it is the capital city of Colombia which means that is the largest and most populous city of my country. The city is surrounded by high mountains, rivers and amazing landscapes.

The weather is frequently cold. It includes rainy, windy and cloudy days.

I reside in the north of the city, in a pleasant neighborhood in front of a small park.

The city centre is the most expensive and noisiest place here. It is also the most dangerous one after midnight. People are always running and rushing for their jobs, school and other duties. Traffic and public transportation is

awful too. TransMilenio is the main public transport, but most of the time it is unsafe, crowded or really slow. For that reason, I prefer to take a taxi or drive my car.

My city also accounts with a variety of excellent universities like Universidad Nacional and Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, as well as some important libraries. For this reason, many people identify Bogotá as "The Athens of South America" for its growing education and culture.

In addition, Bogotá has 160 shopping malls. However, the most notable malls are: Centro Andino, Santafé and Centro Mayor. Though, if you like quiet spaces you can visit the historical area. There are interesting places full of history and culture such as La Casa de la Moneda, the elegant and big Colon Theater, the Monserrate sanctuary, or the old neighborhood of La Candelaria. You can take photographs, watch different plays or go for a walk. Also, you can eat typical food such as tamales or changua. If you prefer modern places, you can go and drink a cup of coffee at the modern Hard Rock Café in Atlantis Plaza mall.

Descriptive words for places

Clean	Cold	Colorful
Hot	Humid	Industrial
Rural	Sandy	Smoky
Cool	Fresh	Stressful
Modern	Old	Small
Wide	Fantastic	Large / Big
Crowded	Hilly	Spectacular
Mountainous	Quiet	Magnificent
Windy	Awesome	Amazing
Flat	Narrow	Beautiful

Parts of a composition describing places

a) an introduction

in which you give the name and location of the place or building and/or the reason for choosing it;

b) a main body

in which you describe the main aspects of the place or building in detail - for example, when you describe a place you should describe what you can see and do there; when you describe a building you should describe its exterior and interior, as well as give historical facts about it;

c) a conclusion

which includes your comments, feelings and/or a recommendation.



Descriptions of places or buildings can be found

- a) *in tourist magazines,*
- b) *travel brochures,*
- c) *stories,*
- d) *letters, etc.*

The style you use depends on the situation and the intended reader.

For example,

- *in an article for a magazine use semi-formal style and a polite tone.*
- *You normally use present tenses to describe a place/building.*
- *You use past tenses to write about the historical facts.*



DESCRIBING SCHEDULE, TIME

Questions	Responses
WHAT	
What do you have on Monday?	I have PE, English, and Maths on Monday.
What time do you have Social Sciences?	I have Social Sciences on Thursday at 10.20.
What time does she have English?	She has English on Wednesday at 01:30.
What time does he have Maths?	He has Maths on Thursday at 08:40.

WHEN	
When do you have Indonesian Language?	I have Indonesian Language on Tuesday and Wednesday.
When does she have Art and Culture?	She has Art and Culture on Friday.
When does he have ICT?	He has ICT on Tuesday.

Have/Don't Have	School Subjects	Day(s)
I have	PE, Maths, and English	on Monday
I don't have	Civic Education	on Tuesday

Dialogue 1

Nazar : Dania, do you have math lesson Monday?

Dania : hmm, no, I do not. Why?

Nazar : I wanna borrow your book. Cause I have math lesson in Monday day.

Dania : oh sure. By the way, I have math on Thursday and Friday .

Nazar : really? Nice.! My math class is on Monday and Wednesday.

Dania : allright then. You can borrow my book on that day.

Nazar : thanks, Dania.

Dania : you're welcome.

Dialogue 2

Asya : What time do you have German class?

Aura : I have that class on Thursday at 9 o'clock.

Dialogue 3

Rian : What time does Nazar have math class ?

Gozi : oh, He has math class on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Dialogue 4

Arbi : What time do you have English class?

Selvy : I have English class on Friday at 9.30

Here some expressions

Expression	Meaning
What's time is it?	Jam berapa ini?
What the timee?	Jam berapa?
Whatt hour is it right now?	Jam berapa sekarang?
Could you tell me the time now?	Bisakah kamu memberitahuku jam berapa sekarang?
You know what time it is?	Apakah kamu tahu sekarang jam berapa?
What time is it right now?	Jam berapa sekarang?
I would like to know what time it is.	Saya ingin tahu jam berapa sekarang.
Can I see the time?	Bisakah saya tahu jam berapa?

ere are the following expression used for telling the time

Expression	Meaning
It's seven twenty-five (07.25)	Ini jam tujuh lewat dua puluh lima menit.
It's six oh-five (06.05)	Ini jam enam lewat lima menit.
It's twenty past eight (08.20)	Ini jam delapan lewat dua puluh menit.
It's five o'clock (05.00)	Ini jam lima tepat.
Yes, it is twenty-five to four (03.35)	Iya, ini jam empat kurang dua puluh lima menit.
It's quarter past eleven (11.15)	Iya ini jam sebelas lewat lima belas menit.
Yes, it is quarter to two (01.45)	Iya, ini jam dua kurang lima belas menit
Yes, it's half past ten (10.30)	Iya, ini jam sepuluh lewat tiga puluh menit.



HOBBIES



Everybody have an interest or something they enjoy doing in their spare times. A number of people enjoy learning foreign languages, while others enjoy drawing or painting. Hobbies may even be as easy as watching television shows or films or gaming computer games. Hobbies are a great way to spice up our life and provide us with a lot of enjoyment.

Hobbies in common

- Reading books
- Blogging
- Dancing
- Singing
- Listening to music
- Playing musical instruments
- Learning languages
- Shopping
- Traveling
- Hiking
- Cycling
- Skydiving
- Skating
- Skiing
- Roller skating
- Longboarding
- Surfing
- Exercising
- Drawing
- Painting
- Collecting things
- Playing games
- Cooking
- Baking
- Gardening
- Doing crafts
- Embroidering
- Sewing
- Knitting
- Playing board games
- Walking
- Writing stories
- Fishing
- Photography

How to ask others about their hobbies



Discussing about hobbies as well as what persons enjoy doing in their spare time is a great opportunity to meet new people and inform them concerning what you enjoy doing most.

- What's your hobby?
- What pastimes do you enjoy?
- What hobbies do you have?

You've definitely heard all three of those topics in daily life. However, the term "hobby" rarely appears in everyday conversation.

Alternatively, you may be asked:

- What do you enjoy doing for fun?
- How do you spend your free time?
- How do you pass the time when bored?

Telling your friend about hobbies?

mily.



In the English language, you can use any of the following grammatical constructions for telling people about your hobbies:

- I like + (*verb + ing*)
- I like + to do anything
- I love making a cake

- I have an interest in playing soccer
- (British) I am keen on traditional dance
- I am keen on skating
- I like riding a bike.
- I like to surfing on the ocean.



Exercise

A. Enter the phrase from the box below to match the image..

 cook	 1 _____	 2 _____	 3 _____	 4 _____
 5 _____	 6 _____	 7 _____	 8 _____	 9 _____
 10 _____	 11 _____	 12 _____	 13 _____	 14 _____
 15 _____	 16 _____	 17 _____	 18 _____	 19 _____

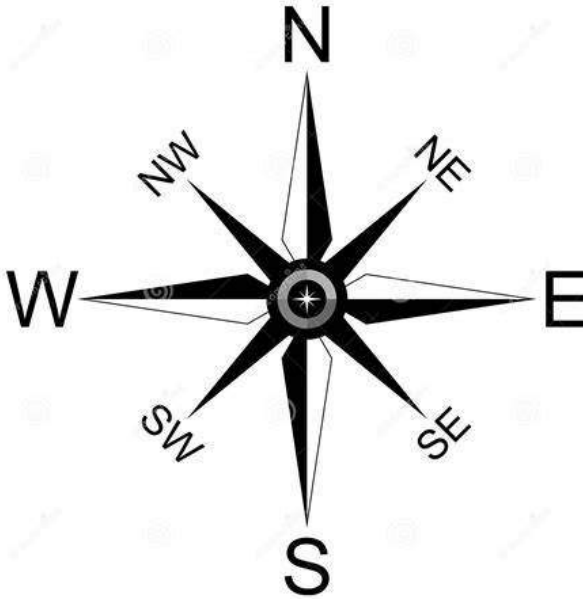


DIRECTION



You might get lost when you're traveling in a city or somewhere else; in that case, you'll need to know how to ask for simple guidance using the appropriate terms and comprehend directions that are presented to you in English. A different situation is that somebody else gets lost and asks you for instructions. It might be lovely for you to knowledgeable assist them once you knew the route.

Cardinal Direction



There are four basic directions on a map or compass, as some of you know:


1. When viewing a classic map, North is oriented upward.
2. In classic map, South is downward.
3. In a classic map, East is located in the right side.
4. Besides, in a classic map, West located in the opposite side of the east (left side).

These basic directives can be employed as nouns, adverbs, or adjectives. As a noun, the directions are preceded by an article, such as “the girl went to the west.” As an adverb, directions define the direction in which something happened (or will happen). You ought to be mindful of the following English words for the directions between the four compass directions.


- The line that runs among West and North is denoted by the term “Northwest.”
- The line that runs among East and North is denoted by the term “Northeast.”
- Southwest: Refers to the directions between West and South.
- The line that runs among East and South is denoted by the term “Southeast.”

Giving Road Direction


GIVING DIRECTIONS




go straight




turn right




turn left




U turn




go past ...




cross




across from




next to




on/at the corner



take the first right



at the roundabout,
take the the first exit



www.vocabularypage.com

There are a few terms you’re going to notice and use frequently when studying how to ask directions in Standard English when searching for various locations. To help you understand each, we’ve included matched counterparts along with their explanations. These can be helpful for providing English road instructions.

- Next to ____.
Anything sits next to another thing when it is located “next to” it (immediately beside it).
- ____ away from.
This expression relates to a thing’s separation from a different location, which can be measured through space or time.
- Across the street from ____.
This expression indicates that there is a road separating the place you are seeking for with another area.
- Near the ____.
This indicates that there is not much distance between the address given and the location that you are searching for.
- Front and back.
The term “front” designates being facing a thing, while “back” designates being facing the opposite direction.
- Left and Right.
The terms “left” and “right” relate to the left and right sides, respectively.
- Far and Close.
“Far” denotes that anything is quite some distance far from in which you’re standing currently. “Close” denotes an object is around.
- In front of and behind.
When a thing is “in front of” a certain thing, it refers to its front. If a thing is “behind” a certain thing, it refers to its rear.
- Across from and next to
“Across from” refers to object being immediately in front of another object from some distance (typically with something in-between them, such a road or a lake). When someone is “next to” a thing, it means that the beside it.

Must-know Phrases for Asking Directions

You might employ several alternative formats for your questions:

- ...where ___ is?
- ...where I can find ___?
- ...how to get to ___?
- ...how far ___ is?
- ...if ___ is far from here?

This is where you should begin your kind sentence. People are more responsive and supportive if you start with a respectful phrase, followed by your query or request and an apology or gratitude remark. Following the mentioned phrase styles, below are some instances of what to say to ask for directions.

- Pardon me, but where's the bathroom? Thank you.
- How can I get to the Taylori Concert? Sorry for bothering you... I understand; Thank you very much.
- Excuse me, do you know How many miles is milky resort from here? ... Iam very thankful for your assistance.

Useful Directional Phrases:

- Go straight.
This represents continuing to move in the same direction.
- Go back.
This means heading in the contrary direction.
- Make a u-turn.
A “U-turn” (also referred to as a “U-ey”) occurs if you switch position through rotating within the form of a “U”
- Turn left or right.
This indicates whether you move left or right.
Here are some **examples** on how to give directions.
- ‘Take the first street on your right, then the supermarket is just opposite the post office on the left hand side.’

TRANSPORTATION



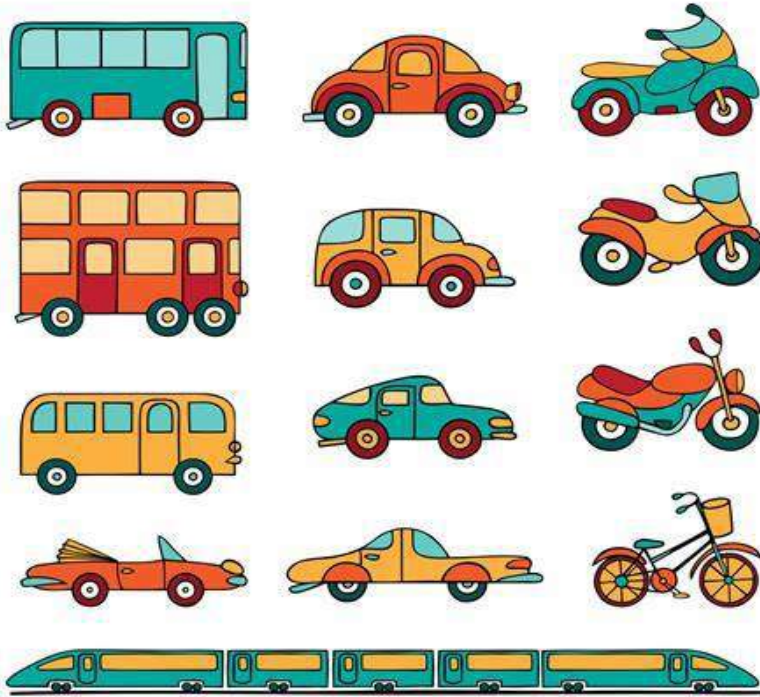
Transportation is a means of transport, conveyance, or vehicle. Transportation is divided into three models, namely land, water and air transportation. We will discuss one by one the vocabulary about transportation that belongs to that category. Look carefully at the following vocabulary.

Land transportation

Land or ground transportation is a tool or vehicle used to move living things and inanimate objects from one place to another by road or rail. Vehicles included in land transportation include:

- Car
- Bicycle

- Motorcycles
- Train
- Bus
- Truck



Air transportation

Air transportation is a form of transportation that uses a machine so that it can fly at a certain height and is also used to carry passengers or goods. Several types of vehicles in the air are:

- Plane, passenger plane (aircraft with passengers), freight plane (aircraft to move goods over long distances quickly), and fighter planes (aircraft used by the air force).
- Helicopter
- Spacecraft



APOLOGISE, EXCUSE, AND THANKS



APOLOGISE

APOLOGIZING EXPRESSIONS	RESPONSES
- I need to apologize for....	- Never mind.
- I apologize for.....	- It does not matter.
- I would like to apologize for....	- Do not apologize.
- I should not have....	- That is alright.
- I am so sorry for....	- There was no harm done.
- I am ashamed of...	- Do not to worry.
- It is all my fault.	- Forget that/it.
- Pardon me	- I understand.
- Please, forgive me	- Do not mention it.
- Excuse me for....	- That's okay .

Read the following dialogue:

- Rehan : Excuse me, Sir.
Mr. Amar : Why are being late, Rehan?
Rehan : I am so sorry for it, because I got a traffic jam on my way.
Mr. Amar : For real? That's always your reason for many times when you came late.
Rehan : but sir it was really happened to me. I do apologize sir.
Mr. Amar : Okay, this time I forgive you but please come earlier next time.
Rehan : Thank you, sir. Okay, I pAganse!



Exercise

PART I

Complete the dialogue with the expressions of apology.

- Alfin : Hello, Alfin's speaking. Could I speak to Rere?
Rere : Of Course, This is m. Are you fine?
Alfin : Yes, thanks. I want to (1) for the incident happened last monday.
Rere : (2). It does not matter fin.
Alfin : But I made your bag broken. Was not your dad angry?
Rere : (3). You did it accidentally.
Alfin : Yaa, but...
Rere : listen Alfin. You just broke it without no purpose
Alfin : hm okay. again, I am (4) about that.
Rere : That's (5), Alfin.

PART II

Complete the dialogue with the expressions of sympathy

- Yesi : Agan, I heard you won the math competition last Tuesday ?
Agan : Well, yaa, I did.

Yesi : (1). Your family must be proud of you!.
Agan : Thanks. We held a party to celebrate, please join.
Yesi : How (2).
Agan : Oh, I wonder.... why you didn't come to the class last Tuesday,
is there any problem?
Yesi : My sister fell down from his bicycle last Tuesday, so I look after
her.
Agan : (3). Is she better now?
Yesi : hmm, not very well, her toes are hurt.
Agan : (4). I wish she will be more healthy ASAP.
Yesi : Ya Agan, thanks.

EXCUSES



EXCUSES

Excuses are justifications you offer to defend or clarify your actions or the cause for which you apologized; these justifications can be real or false, but they still need to be believable enough for others to accept.

Examples:

- Do forgive me!
- Don't be angry!

- Don't lose your temper!
- Don't be silly!
- Don't think me impolite!
- Excuse me.
- Excuse me for coming late.
- Excuse me for a moment.
- Excuse me for being late.
- How awful!
- I'm so sorry.
- Forget it!
- I'm sorry to hear that.

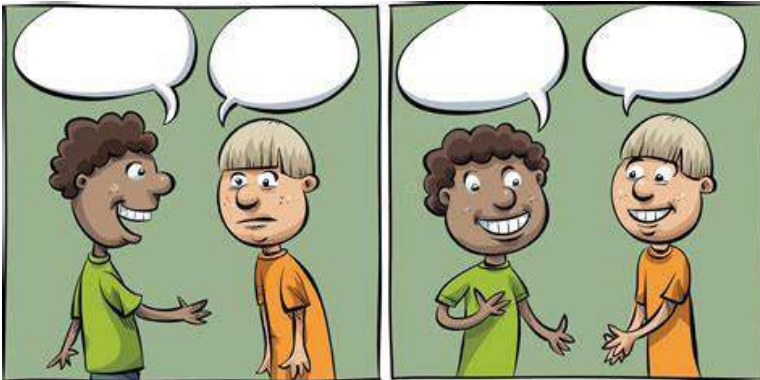
Examples in sentences form:

1. Her teacher excused what had happened and advised her that she should be more cautious in the future.
2. She were excused for not responding earlier.
3. They had been excused from their responsibilities.
4. The instructor excused the students from assignments that evening.
5. Such harshness cannot be excused.
6. His mom's condition excuses why he's not around tonight.



Exercise

Answer the question below from dialogue between Andri and Bandri.



Andri : Hey, are you coming to the party tonight?

Bandri : I am sorry, I cannot make it. I must finish my project for work.

Andri : Oh, that's too bad. We were looking forward to seeing you there.

Bandri : Yeah, I wish I could come. But I have a deadline tomorrow
and I really need to focus on getting it done.

Andri : Well, maybe we can catch up another time.

Bandri : Definitely, thanks for understanding.

1. What was Andri's question to Bandri?
 - a. If they had any plans for the weekend
 - b. If they were free to go to the movies
 - c. If they were coming to a party tonight
 - d. If they wanted to hang out
2. Why Bandri cannot come to the party?
 - a. They don't feel like going
 - b. They have to finish a project for work
 - c. They're feeling under the weather
 - d. They forgot about the party

3. What was Andri's response to Bandri's excuse?
 - a. "That's okay, I understand."
 - b. "Can't you just finish your work later?"
 - c. "Why did you leave it until the last minute?"
 - d. "I'm really disappointed."
4. Why does Bandri need to focus on their project?
 - a. They want to get it done early
 - b. They're a perfectionist and want to make sure it's perfect
 - c. They have a deadline tomorrow
 - d. They do not want to go to the party
5. How does Andri suggest they can catch up with Bandri another time?
 - a. By going to the movies together
 - b. By having dinner at their house
 - c. By going on a road trip
 - d. By simply meeting up another time.

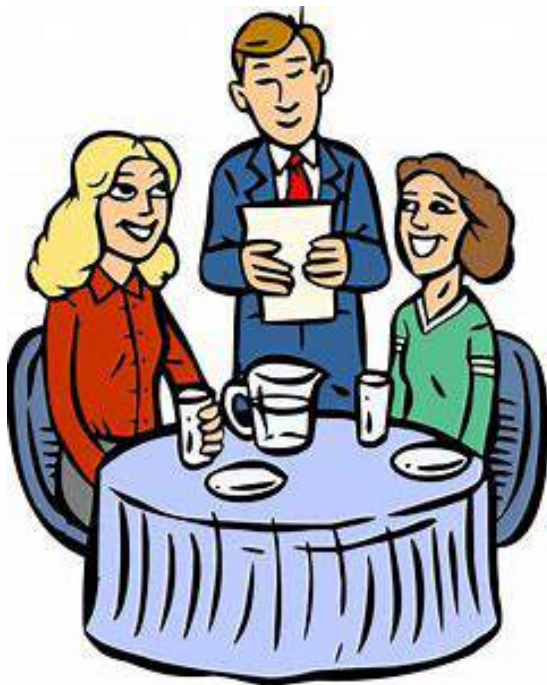
THANK



The following are some of the typical ways to express gratitude in daily cases:



ORDERING, OFFERING, DISCUSSING A DISH



Eating out at a restaurant required particular terms and phrases. You will had to make reservations for meals, ask the menus, speak regarding the food item, and others.



After you enter into an eatery, you request for a seat (like, can i get a table for a couple?). Instead I've just reserved a table for a couple under the name Jessi. You can see what foods are available from the menu that usually consist of three parts of meal: a starter, main course, and finished with a dessert.

In restaurant you can leave the waitress tip (=giving money for service) if the service isn't included. Here are some general vocabularies:



- Eating out (eat outside/out of home)
- Make a reservation or book a table before of time to assure your desired dining schedule.
- A la carte dish allows you to select individual dishes.
- Set menus are typically less expensive compared to a la carte options.
- At the end of the meal a meal, you will receive a bill/check including a list of the food items and their costs.

Useful words and expression

WAITERS

- Are/have you ready to order something?
- Would you like to try our signature dish?
- Is everything alright with your meal?
- How would you like your steak?

COSTUMER

- Do you totally reserved?
- What exactly is mentai?
- I'd like the steak, please.
- Which dish do you recommend?
- The food is unpleasant.
- The meat is under-cooked/over-cooked

After your food has been brought, the waitress will normally come on your dining area to find out how things are. Listed below are a few favorable and negative responses to their questions about your foods.

- It is amazing/ delicious!
- Everything is amazing/great, thanks.
- Excuse me, my food is bit cold
- Sorry, I ordered fried rice, but I got fried noodle.



LIKE AND DISLIKE

LIKE



DISLIKE



These are the word/expression to talk about likes and dislike.

Likes	Dislikes
Quite like	Hate
Love	Detest
Enjoy	Despise
I <i>like</i> eating mango	I do not like mango
I <i>love</i> watching soccer	I do hate watching soccer
She is <i>crazy about</i> sport	She is not crazy about sport
He is <i>fond</i> of chocolate	He isn't fond chocolate
We are <i>huge fans</i> of badminton	We aren't huge fans of badminton

Here are example of question related to like and dislikes.

- What does he like to do?
- What books do you like to read?
- Do you enjoy being a pilot?
- How about spicy food, do you like it?
- What's your favorite song?

Here are example of answer related to like and dislikes.

- He likes to go traveling in a week.
He doesn't like anything.
- I like to read self improvement book.
Sorry, I don't like reding book.
- I love Ariana Grande's songs.
I do not have favorite song because I do not like listening music.
- Yes, I do enjoying myself to be a pilot.
No, I don't.
- Yeah, I like it.
No, I hate spicy food.



Exercise

A. Write the opposite of each statement.

1. Jack likes London.
= jack doesn't like London.
2. Chrish likes spiders.
= _____
3. Falah loves paris.
= _____
4. We love soccer.
= _____
5. We like Dolphins.
= _____
6. Simon loves her horse.
= _____
7. He likes your necklace.
= _____



REFERENCES

- adverb of degree.* (n.d.). Retrieved 3 15, 2023, from fayllar.org: <https://fayllar.org/adverb-of-degree.html>
- APOLOGIES, EXCUSES, AND THANKS. (2012, april 15). Retrieved 5 17, 2023, from theenglishlanguage-marisa.blogspot.com: <http://theenglishlanguage-marisa.blogspot.com/2012/04/apologies-excuses-and-thanks.html>
- Apologize, Excuses, and Thanks. (n.d.). Retrieved from ebook.unwaha.ac.id:<https://ebook.unwaha.ac.id/file/download.phtml?>
- Booth, Thomas. (2016). *English For Everyone Practice Book Level 1 Beginner a Complete Self-Study Program*. London: DK Publishing.
- ChefAntelopePerson2182. (2021, 5 17). SubordinatingConjunctions.docx. Retrieved 621, 2023, from www.coursehero.com: <https://www.coursehero.com/file/93472512/SubordinatingConjunctionsdocx/>
- Dalton, Tessie. (2008). *Check Your Vocabulary for PET*. New York: Macmillan Publisher Limited.
- Darjdis, Desmal, Sofua Fanani, Aisyah Anwar. (2016). *Let's learn english SMA/MA grade XI*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.
- Dickeson, Tim. (2014). *IELTS Grammar Guide 23 Grammar Rules You Must Know to Pass The IELTS*. Melbourne: Sanbrook Publishing.
- Direction. (n.d.). Retrieved April 27, 2023, from *My English Language*: <https://www.myenglishlanguage.com/essential-vocabulary/directions/?amp>

- Driscoll, Liz, Glennis Pye. (2005). *Vocabulary in Practice 5 Intermediate to Upper-Intermediate 40 units* self-study vocabulary exercises with tests. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Driscoll, Liz. (2005). *Vocabulary in Practice 6 Upper-Intermediate 40 units* self-study vocabulary exercises with tests. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- english phrases to use *when shopping* . (n.d.). Retrieved from www.speaklanguages.com: <https://www.speaklanguages.com/english/phrases/shopping>
- English Transport Vocabulary. (n.d.). Retrieved April 27, 2023, from [english-at-home:https://english-at-home.com/transport-vocabulary/](http://english-at-home.com/transport-vocabulary/)
- English Vocabulary: Transportation. (n.d.). Retrieved April 27, 2023, from Sederet: <https://www.sederet.com/tutorial/vocabulary-transportation-transportasi/>
- Essential telephone vocabulary. (n.d.). Retrieved April 28, 2023, from *Fluentify*: <https://tutorblog.fluentify.com/essential-telephone-vocabulary/>
- Glick, Ervie, L. (2002). *RosettaStone: Language Learning Success English level 1 English American Student Workbook*. Virginia: Farfield Language Technologie.
- Haines, Simon, Martin Hewings. (2015). *Grammar and Vocabulary for advanced with answer*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hill, McGraw. (2001). *Glencoe Language Arts Vocabulary Power Grade 8*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.
- Hobbies Vocabulary. (n.d.). Retrieved April 30, 2023, from EnglishCLUB: <https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/hobbies.php>
- Hobbies Vocabulary*. (n.d.). Retrieved April 30, 2023, from EnglishCLUB: <https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/hobbies.php>

- ildensengiyumva. (2017, 10 23). Conjunctions.docx. Retrieved 4 20, 2023, from [www.coursehero.com](http://www.coursehero.com/file/25999209/Conjunctionsdocx/): <https://www.coursehero.com/file/25999209/Conjunctionsdocx/>
- Jones, L. (2020, July 31). List of Hobby Names in English + How to Talk About Hobbies. Retrieved *April 30, 2023*, from Preply: <https://preply.com/en/blog/names-of-hobbies-in-english-what-s-yours/>
- Kolby, Jeff. (1996.) *The 4000 Words Essential for an Educated Vocabulary*. Paris: Nova Press.
- L A Hill. (1985). *Word Power 1500 Vocabulary Tests and Exercises*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- L A Hill. (1985). *Word Power 3000 Vocabulary Tests and Exercises*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- L A Hill. (1985). *Word Power 4500 Vocabulary Tests and Exercises*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Learn Directions in English: North, South, East, West & More. (2020, July 17). Retrieved April 27, 2023, from EnglishClass101: <https://www.englishclass101.com/blog/2020/07/17/directions-in-english/>
- Maciej Matasek. (1997). *English Advanced Vocabulary and Structure Practice*. Poland: Altravox Press.
- Matthews, Laura, Thomas Barbara. (2014). *Cambridge English second editipn Complete Advanced WorkBook with Answers*. Cambridge: Cambridge Universitty Press.
- McCarthy, M., & O'Dell, F. (1999). *English Vocabulary in Use Elementary*. Cambridge: The Press Syndicate of The University of Cambridge.
- McCarthy, Michael, Felicity O'Dell. (2017). *English Vocabulary in Use Vocabulary reference and practice fourth edition upper-intermediate*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mobile Glossary / Mobile Phone Terms Dictionary / Lexicon. (2020, oct 2). Retrieved 5 7, 2023, from support.secure.globalroaming.com

com: <https://support.secure.globalroaming.com/968853-Mobile-Glossary—Mobile-Phone-Terms-Dictionary—Lexicon>

- Moor, Evan. (2016). *Language Fundamentals Grade 1. California: Evan Moor Educational Publishers.*
- Mukarto, Sujatmiko, Josephine, Widya Kiswara. (2007). *English Sky 3 for Junior High School Students Year IX. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.*
- Murphy, Raymond. (2019). *English Grammar In Use a self-study reference and practice book for intermediate learners of english with answer fifth edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*
- Penjelasan Apologizing Dan Thanking Expression. (2015, february). Retrieved july 10, 2023, from www.kursusmudahbahasainggris.com: <http://www.kursusmudahbahasainggris.com/2015/02/penjelasan-apologizing-dan-thanking.html>
- Phone Practice 1: Making an Appoinment. (n.d.). Retrieved April 28, 2023, from EnglishCLUB: <https://www.englishclub.com/speaking/telephone-practice-appointments.php>
- Phone Vocabulary: Common Words And Phrases To Use Daily. (n.d.). Retrieved April 28, 2023, from GlobalExam: <https://global-exam.com/blog/en/english-vocabulary-phone-vocabulary-common-words-and-phrases-to-use-daily/>
- Possessive Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives: Rules and Examples. (2023). Retrieved july 10, 2023, from [www.grammarly.com](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/possessive-pronouns/): <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/possessive-pronouns/>
- Pye, Glennis. (2002). *Vocabulary in Practice 1 Beginner 30 units self-study vocabulary exercises with tests. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*
- Pye, Glennis. (2002). *Vocabulary in Practice 2 Elementary 30 units self-study vocabulary exercises with tests. Cambridge Cambridge University Press.*
- Pye, Glennis. (2003). *Vocabulary in Practice 3 Pre-Intermediate 40 units self-study vocabulary exercises with tests. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*

- Pye, Glennis. (2003). *Vocabulary in Practice 4 Intermediate 40 units self-study vocabulary exercises with tests*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Redman, S. (2017). *English Vocabulary in Use Pre-intermediate & intermediate*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Redman, S., & Gairns, R. (n.d.). *Test Your English Vocabulary in Use pre-intermediate & intermediate*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Redman, S., & Gairns, R. (n.d.). *Test Your English Vocabulary in Use pre-intermediate & intermediate*. Cambridge University Press.
- Refai. (2014). *English Grammar for Elementary an Approach to Master English*. Metro: CV.Laduny Alifatama.
- Restaurant and Pubs Vocabulary Guide. (n.d.). Retrieved from *www.myenglishlanguage.com*: <https://www.myenglishlanguage.com/essential-vocabulary/restaurants>
- Restaurant and Pubs Vocabulary Guide. (n.d.). Retrieved June 2, 2023, from *www.myenglishlanguage.com*: <https://www.myenglishlanguage.com/essential-vocabulary/restaurants>
- Seidl, Jennifer. (2005). *New Edition Grammar two*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Supono, Idi. (2009). *Over 909 Words & English Conversation*. Jakarta: PT WahyuMedia.
- Tarpley, L. G. (2022, August 16). *How to Have an English Conversation at a Restaurant: 7 Common Scenarios*. Retrieved April 27, 2023, from *FluentU*: <https://www.fluentu.com/blog/english/restaurant-english-conversation/>
- TELEPHONE Useful telephone vocabulary and phrases in English. (2020, August). Retrieved April 28, 2023, from *Learn English Today*: <https://www.learn-english-today.com/business-english/telephone.html>
- Telephone Vocabulary. (n.d.). Retrieved April 28, 2023, from *EnglishCLUB*: <https://www.englishclub.com/speaking/telephone-vocabulary.php>

- Telephone Vocabulary Quiz. (n.d.). Retrieved April 28, 2023, from EnglishCLUB: <https://www.englishclub.com/speaking/telephone-quiz.php>
- Tim Pengembangan. (2019). *E-Modul bahasa inggris kelas XII: offering help and response.*
- Utami, Puput. (2011). *Conditional and Unreal Past & Gerund.* Jakarta: PT Bhuana Ilmu Populer.
- Wachidah, Siti, Yuli Rulani Khatimah, Diyantri. (2018). *Bahasa Inggris Think Globally Act Locally buku siswa SMP kelas IX.* Jakarta: Pusbuk Kemendikbud.



Authors



Eva Faliyanti, S.Pd., M.Pd.BI lahir di Metro Lampung pada 24 November 1980. Pendidikan Dasar di tempuh di SD Teladan Metro dan lulus pada tahun 1993, Pendidikan Menengah Pertama di tempuhnya di SMP N 1 Metro dan lulus pada tahun 1996. Sekolah Menengah Atas di tempuhnya di SMA N 1 Kota Gajah Lampung Tengah dan lulus pada tahun 1999. Pada tahun yang sama beliau melanjutkan pendidikan S1 di Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan lulus pada tahun 2004. Pada tahun 2010 melanjutkan pendidikan S2 di Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta di Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Beliau sempat mengajar di SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Metro DAN sma n 1 Kota Gajah pada tahun 2004 – 2008.

Penulis merupakan seorang dosen tetap di Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro sejak tahun 2010. Penulis di percaya untuk mengampu mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris Umum untuk prodi non pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan mengajar mata kuliah Phonology Phonetics, Vocabulary dan menjadi tim pengajar pada mata kuliah Belajar dan Pembelajaran.



Amirudin Latif is a lecturer at Muhammadiyah University of Metro, specializing in English Language Teaching (ELT). He obtained a Higher Education Diploma in ELT from STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro in 2004, followed by a Bachelor's degree from Open University (UT) in 2007 and a Master's degree from State University of Malang in 2011. Currently, he teaches a variety of courses, including advanced grammar, forensic linguistics, research article analysis, and Arabic language. He is particularly interested in researching the impact of artificial intelligence on English-skilled jobs, recognizing the importance of understanding how emerging technologies will shape the future of language learning and employment opportunities. His dedication to education, continuous learning, and passion for ELT make him a valuable asset in preparing students for the evolving job market and helping them become proficient communicators.



Zalfa Cabrina Maharani lahir di Kota Metro pada tanggal 15 Februari 2003. Pendidikan dasarnya ia tempuh di SD N 1 Balerejo lalu berlanjut Sekolah Menengah Pertama di SMP Kartikatama Metro. Sekolah Menengah Atas nya ditempuh di SMA N 4 Metro dan lulus pada tahun 2021. Pada tahun yang sama ia melanjutkan pendidikan yang lebih tinggi di Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro dengan jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Ia cukup aktif dalam kegiatan organisasi dan sosial seperti menjadi panitia sebuah even maupun volunteer suatu kegiatan bersifat sosial. Prestasi yang pernah didapat seperti menjuarai Duta GenRe kampus hingga Kota, lolos perukaran mahasiswa luar pulau membuatnya selalu optimis dalam mengejar karir. Ia juga pernah menjadi guru les private bahasa inggris untuk anak anak. Dan saat ini ia sedang fokus dalam menempuh pendidikan S1 nya di Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro.



'Success is an achievement. While, struggling is a must'.



General English

For Intermediate Student



Eva Falyan, S.Pd., M.PL.BI lahir di Metro Lampung pada 24 November 1980. Pendidikan Dasar di tempuh di SD Teladan Metro dan lulus pada tahun 1993, Pendidikan Menengah Pertama di tempuhnya di SMP N1 Metro dan lulus pada tahun 1996. Sekolah Menengah Atas di tempahnya di SMA N 1 Kota Gajah Lampung Tengah dan lulus pada tahun 1999. Pada tahun yang sama beliau melanjutkan pendidikan S1 & Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan lulus pada tahun 2004. Pada tahun 2000 melanjutkan pendidikan S2 & Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta di Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Beliau sempat mengajar di SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Metro DAN sma n 1 Kota Gajah pada tahun 2004-2008

Penulis merupakan seorang dosen tetap di Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro sejak tahun 2010. Penulis di percaya untuk mengampu mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris Umum untuk prodi non pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan mengajar mata kuliah Phonology Phonetics, Vocabulary dan menjadi tim pengajar pada mata kuliah Belajar dan Pembelajaran



Aminadin Latif is a lecturer at Muhammadiyah University of Metro, specializing in English Language Teaching (ELT). He obtained a Higher Education Diploma in ELT from STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro in 2004, followed by a Bachelor's degree from Open University (UT) in 2007 and a Master's degree from State University of Malang in 2011.

Currently, he teaches a variety of courses, including advanced grammar, forensic linguistics, research article analysis, and Ara- bic language. He is particularly interested in researching the impact of artificial intelligence on English-skilled jobs, recognizing the importance of understanding how emerging technologies will shape the future of language learning and employment opportunities. His dedication to education, continuous learning, and passion for ELT make him a valuable asset in preparing students for the evolving job market and helping them become proficient communicators



Zalfa Cabrina Mahazani lahir di Kota Metro pada tanggal 15 Februari 2003. Pendidikan dasarnya ia tempuh di SD N 1 Balerejo lalu berlanjut Sekolah Menengah Pertama di SMP Kartikatama Metro Sekolah Menengah Atas nya ditempuh di SMA N 4 Metro dan lulus pada tahun 2021. Pada tahun yang sama ia melanjutkan pendidikan yang lebih tinggi di Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro dengan jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Ia cukup aktif dalam kegiatan organisasi dan sosial seperti menjadi panitia sebuah even maupun volunteer suatu kegiatan bersifat sosial. Prestasi yang

pemah didapat seperti menjuarai Data Genke kampus hingga Kota, lolos pertukaran mahasiswa luar pulau membuatnya selalu optimis dalam mengejar karir. Ia juga pernah menjadi guru les private bahasa inggris untuk anak anak. Dan saat ini ia sedang fokus dalam menempuh pendidikan S1 nya di Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro.

litnus. Penerbit



literasinusantaraofficial@gmail.com
www.penerbitlitnus.co.id
@litnuspenerbit
literasinusantara
085755971589

Pendidikan

+17

ISBN 978-623-576-189-0



9 786235 191690