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BAHASA INGGRIS

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Hak penerbitan pada penerbit
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BUKU AJAR BAHASA INGGRIS

Linda Septarina
Sushanty Saleh



Perpustakaan Nasional RI:
Katalog Dalam Terbitan (KDT)

BUKU AJAR
BAHASA INGGRIS

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KATA PENGANTAR

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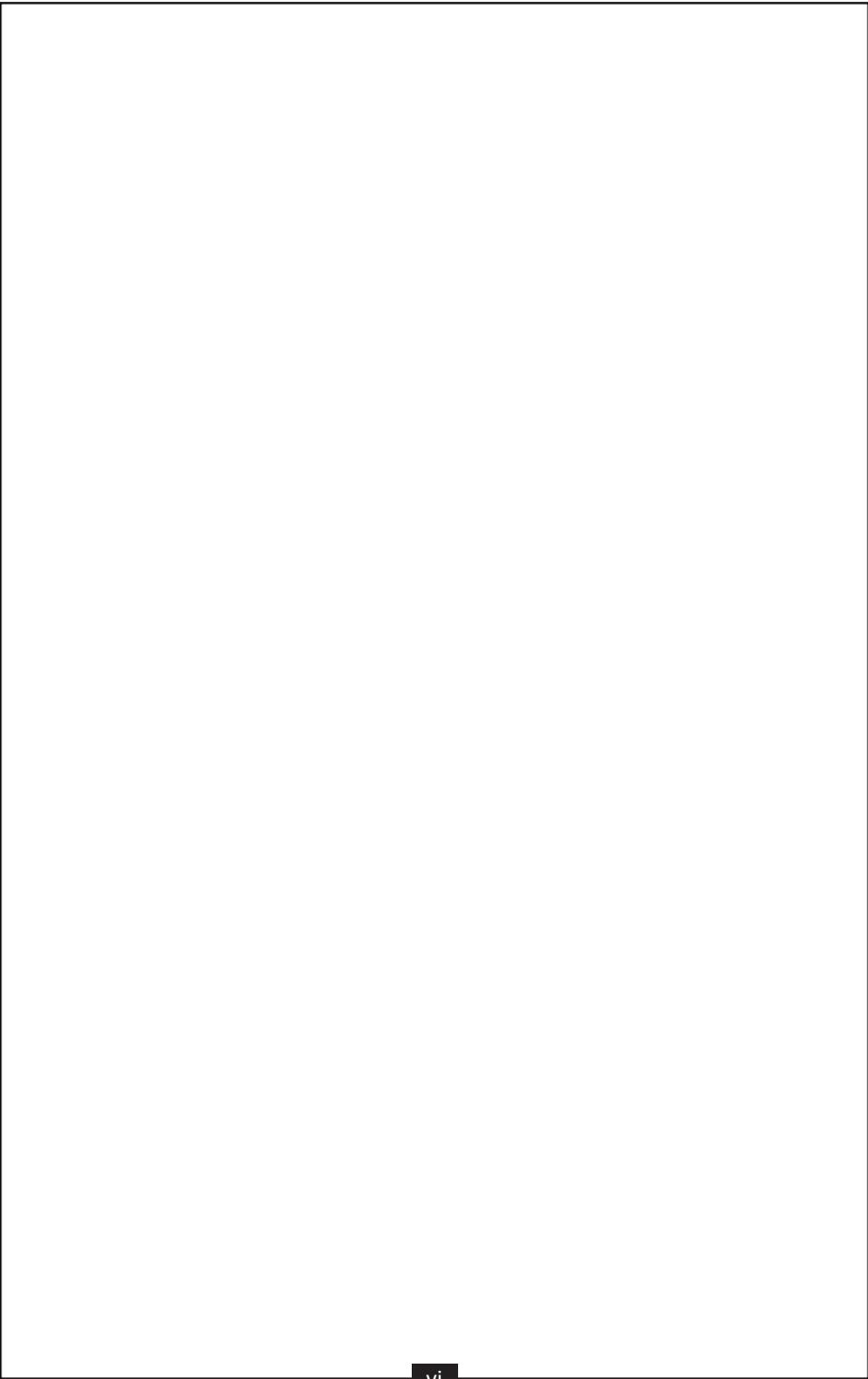
Buku Ajar Bahasa Inggris disusun dengan berbasiskan pada Gaya Belajar Mahasiswa yang diharapkan mampu meningkatkan kemampuan Bahasa Inggris mahasiswa yang di PTS Bandar Lampung.

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Bandar Lampung, Juli 2018

Penulis



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UNIT 1

My name is Rooney.

What do you usually say when you meet someone at the first time? Do you always ask or give your personal information on full name, place of origin, occupation and interests? In this unit, you are going to study how to ask and give personal information to someone else.

A. DIALOG

Rooney meets Tio at a campus canteen.

- Rooney : Hi. My name's Rooney. I'm a new student here. What about you?
- Tio : I'm Prasetyo, but please call me Tio, T-I-O. So am I. My major is informatics engineering. And you?
- Rooney : My major is accounting. By the way, where are you from Tio?
- Tio : I originally come from Kediri.
- Rooney : Wow..is it in East Java, right?
- Tio : That's right. I come from Kediri East Java. My family lives there.
- Rooney : Fine. And where do you live here?
- Tio : I live in a boarding house near this campus. What about you?
- Rooney : I come from this city. I live with my family on jl. Mataram no.16. Hmm...I'm afraid I have to enter the class now. Pleased to meet you.

See you again. Bye.

Tio : Pleased to meet you, too. Bye.

B. EXPRESSIONS USED WHEN MAKING AN INTRODUCTION

1. Greetings

Greetings

Good morning

Good afternoon

Good evening

How are you?

Hello, Nisa!

Hi, Bob.

How have you been?

What's happening?

How are you doing?

Long time no see.

Responses

Good morning

Good afternoon

Good evening

Fine, thanks. And you?

Hello, Terry!

Hi, Kathy.

Pretty good.

Not much.

Good.

Yeah!

2. Expressions used for asking and giving personal information

Question

Name

What's your name?

What's your nick name?

What's your last name?

Answer

My name is Anggita

Fitriani Putri.

My nick name is Anggi.

It's Putri.

Address

What's your address?

Where do you live?

My address is Jalan

Cemara No.66

I live in Teluk Betung.

I live in Sydney.

I live at 342 Maple
street, Syd.

I live on Victory street.

Occupation

What's your occupation?

I am a college student.

What's your job?

I am a marketing manager.

What do you do?

I work as an IT staff at PT. Redfox.

Nationality

What's your nationality?

I'm Indonesian.

Are you English?

No, I'm American.

Hobby/interests

What's your hobby?

My hobby is reading scientific books.

How do you spend your spare time?

I like listening to music.

I usually spend my spare time browsing internet.

C. PRACTICE

Interview your partner(s) by using the expressions for asking and giving personal information and then complete the grid based on the information you gain from the

Personal Information	..... (1 st partner)	..... (2 nd partner)	..... (3 rd partner)
Full name			
Nick name			
Place & Date of Birth			
Place of			

origin			
Address			
Occupation			
Marital status			
Number of siblings			
Hobbies			
Others			

D. READING 1

Read the following passages telling about introduction given by Kim Tae-Boon, Andhika Prasetya, and Luciana Indriani Putri. Then, complete the grid with the information from the passages.



Hi. My full name is Kim Tae-Boon, but you can call me Kim. I am from Korea. I am 25 years old. I live at Ha yuan Park No.5, Seoul. I work as an accounting staff at Seoul Giant Co. I'm still single and I have two brothers. I love singing and dancing. I am 163 cm and I weigh 45 kg. I like jazz music very much. Sushie is my favorite food and lemon tea is my favorite drink.



Hi, guys. I am Andhika Prasetya. My nick name is Dika, D-I-K-A. I was born in Jakarta on July, 7th 1989. At present I live at jalan ZA. Pagar Alam No.15, Bandar Lampung. I am a student of IBI Darmajaya majoring in informatics engineering. My hobbies are playing soccer and playing musical

instrument. I am 168 cm and 46 kg. I like pop music. Cat is my favorite animal.



Good morning, everyone. Let me introduce my self to you. My complete name is Luciana Indriani Putri, but many people call me Puput. I was born in Tanjung karang, on June, 26th 1990. I live at jalan Pulau Buton no. 23, Bandar

Lampung. I am a marketing staff at PT. Citra Estetika. I am married, but I don't have any children yet. My husband's name is Benny. He is a government employee. I like watching TV quizzes and eating out.

Complete the grid below with the information from the passages.

Personal Information	Kim Tae-Boon	Andhika Prasetya	Luciana Indriani Putri
Full name			
Nick name			
Place & Date of Birth			
Place of origin			
Address			
Occupation			
Marital status			
Number of siblings			
Hobbies			
Others			

READING 2

Read the reading passage carefully and then answer the following questions.

Good morning, everyone. I'd like to introduce my foreign colleague to you. His name is Michael Swans, but you can call him Mike. He is an American. He comes originally from New Jersey, US. He is thirty-six years old. He is married and he has two children. His wife Marilyn is a housewife. He and his family live in Kedamaian housing complex. He and I work for PT. GreatCoffee, a coffee exporter company. He is an accounting manager. He is a hard-working person. He always accomplishes his duties punctually and well. He likes Indonesian foods very much. He says that Indonesian foods are unique and delicious. Besides, he usually spends his free time eating out with his family at local eating places.

1. Write 'T' if the statement is right, 'F' if it wrong, or 'NC' if it is not clear according to the passage.

1. Mike is an American man.
(_____)
2. Mike is the writer's brother.
(_____)
3. His hometown is New Jersey.
(_____)
4. Mike speaks English and French.
(_____)
5. He has one son and one daughter.
(_____)
6. He works as an accounting staff at PT. GreatCoffee.
(_____)
7. He always finishes his job on time.
(_____)

8. He enjoys eating Indonesian foods.
(_____)
9. According to Mike, Indonesian foods are terrible.
(_____)
10. He and his family often explore eating places in the city.
(_____)

E. GRAMMAR POINT

There are two kinds of sentence; they are verbal sentence and nominal sentence. A verbal sentence consists of a subject, a verb and an object/ complement, while a nominal sentence consists of a subject, to be, and complement (adjective, adverb, or noun).

VERBAL SENTENCE

Positive		
SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT/COMPLEMENT
I	study	algorithm.
You	ride	a motorcycle to campus.
We	play	Soccer every Sunday.
They	practice	playing basketball every week.
He	teaches	Micro-economics at IBI Darmajaya.
She	works	at a private bank.

Negative		
I	don't walk	to campus.
You	don't live	in a dorm.
We	don't play	Volleyball on Sunday.
They	don't practice	playing basketball every month.
He	doesn't teach	Business Law at IBI Darmajaya.
She	doesn't work	at a government bank.

Interrogative		
Do	I	play the guitar?
Do	You	live in a dorm?
Do	We	play Volleyball on Sunday?
Do	They	practice playing basketball every month?
Does	He	<u>teach</u> Business Law at IBI Darmajaya?
Does	She	<u>work</u> at a government bank?

NOMINAL SENTENCE

Positive		
SUBJECT	TO BE	COMPLEMENT
I	am	a student of IBI Darmajaya.
You	are	Happy.
We	are	in the classroom.
They	are	in the park.
He	is	a diligent boy.
She	is	In the fifth semester.

Negative		
I	am not	An employee.
You	aren't	sad.
We	aren't	in the campus canteen.
They	aren't	on the basketball court .
He	isn't	a lazy boy.
She	isn't	In the third semester.

Interrogative		
am	I	a student of IBI Darmajaya?
are	You	Happy?
are	We	in the classroom?

are	They	in the park?
is	He	a diligent boy?
is	She	In the fifth semester?

F. GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1. Fill in the blank space with IS, AM, ARE, DO, or DOES.

- Mr. Wai Liat Goe _____ one of our favorite professors.
- _____ you always submit your paper on time?
- _____ she like reading science fiction?
- IBI Darmajaya _____ situated near the heart of Bandar Lampung city.
- They _____ not in the conference room.
- _____ we late to the meeting?
- _____ Mr. Harry a new lecturer here?
- Deasy _____ not have any brothers.
- Lampung province _____ famous for coffee.
- I _____ not interested in hard-rock music.

2. Circle the correct words to complete the reading passage.

Hi, friends. My name is Adity Pramono, but please (call / calling / to call) me Pram. I (have / am / was) twenty-one years old. I (am from / come / am come) from Malang, east Java. At present, I live with (his / my / our) cousin on jalan Sultan Haji no.78, Way Halim. I am (a / an / the) student of Darmajaya Informatics and Business Institute majoring in information system. I am in the (four / fourth / forty) semester now. I (am / have / do) three siblings, two (sister's / sisters / sister) and one brother. (We / They / There) are Rahma, Nisa, and Ardy. Rahma and Nisa (is / are / am) junior high school students and Ardy (is / am / are) a vocational high school student. My father is (a / an)

entrepreneur. (she / He / I) runs a business in agricultural products such as vegetables and fruits. And my mother is (a / an) government employee. I usually (spend / spends / spending) my spare time listening to music or watching films. I like action films very much. I like traditional foods like *pecel*, *gado-gado*, *ketoprak*, and *rujak tahu*. Last but not least, I love making friends with anyone...bye.

Subject Pronoun and Possessive Adjective

Subject	Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	Me	Mine	My
You	You	Yours	Your
We	Us	Ours	Our
They	Them	Theirs	Their
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Hers	her

Study the sample sentences below:

- I put my books in the bookcase.
- He invites all his classmates to his birthday party.
- Fitria often calls up her grandparents.
- They clean their house every month.
- We finish our report on time.

Fill in the blank space with the correct possessive adjective.

1. Professor Garry and ___ staffs are having a regular meeting now.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Harison take ___ children to the park.
3. Miranda and I will collect ___ term papers tomorrow.
4. I introduced ___ younger sister to Kelly.
5. Paulina tells us about ___ sad memories.

Study Ken and Tina's personal information below and then write a paragraph for each based on the personal data given. Look at the example.

1

Erwin Kennedy
(ken)

New York, US
A mechanic at XYZ
OtoExpress
32 years old
Married, one son
345 Maveline road, Canada
Watching soccer match and
travelling

*He is Erwin Kennedy. His
nick name is Ken.*

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

*Her full name is Berliantina,
but you can call her Tina.*

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

2

Berliantina
(Tina)

Bogor, West Java
A nurse at Segar Waras
Hospital
29 years old
Married, two children
Jl. Majapahit no.9 Bandar
Lampung
Reading and cooking

UNIT 2

What time do you start your day?

Many people in big cities start their day early in the morning. Some of them have to rush to the office early because they do not want to miss the public transport. What about you? Do you get up early in the morning? What time do you start your day? What time do you usually get up in the morning? Please share your daily activities with the class.

A. READING

Read this text and look at the pictures, and then answer the questions.

On Mondays, I wake up, then I go to the bathroom, and I take a shower. After that I go to the kitchen for breakfast.

I eat 'Pastelitos' and I drink Coca-cola, when I finish my breakfast I go to URBE.

I start my class from 8 to 12.20. I arrive at home at 2 pm, and then I have my lunch at 3 pm.

After that I take a rest and then I play soccer with my friends. When I return home, I do my homework.

In the night, I have my dinner, and then I take a shower. Finally, I go to bed at midnight.



Answer these Questions correctly!

1. What does the man do after taking a shower?
2. What does he eat for his breakfast?
3. What time does he start his class?
4. How does he go to school?
5. Whom does he play soccer with?
6. What does he do before going to bed?
7. Does he sleep at midnight?

Note:

a.m.: from midnight till noon
p.m.: from noon till midnight

B. GRAMMAR FOCUS: WH-Question Words

Study the use of question words below:

- **WHAT** is used for asking about things/ objects.

Examples:

What is your name?

What do you do after having dinner?

What color do you like most?

- **WHEN** is used for asking about time.

Examples:

When is your birthday?

When did they go to Bali?

When will you finish your study?

- **WHERE** is used for asking about place/location.

Examples:

Where is he from?

Where are young going to go?

Where have you been?

- **HOW** is used for asking about manner/ way to do something.

Examples:

How do you go to campus?

How will you do your home assignment?

How did they drive the cars?

- **WHO** is asking for asking about people (subject).

Examples:

Who invented computer?

Who will accompany her to the doctor?

Who is wearing the red polo-shirt?

- **WHOM** is asking for asking about people (object).

Examples:

Whom do you live with?

Whom did she talk to?

Whom are they going to share their room with?

C. GRAMMAR PRACTICE

I. Supply the sentences with *what, where, when, who, or how*.

1. _____ was Jovita born?

-I guess she was born in Liwa, West Lampung.

2. _____ do you spend your leisure time?

-listening to music.

3. _____ do you need to make the cake.

-a kilo of sugar, some butter, a dozen eggs, and flour.

4. _____ teaches you *algorithm* this semester?

-Professor Benno does.

5. _____ is *Siger* tower located?

-in Kalianda, South Lampung.

6. _____ does Ivan ride his bike?

-very fast.

7. _____ kinds of music do you like?

-R n B and Pop.

8. _____ did you meet her for the first time?

-last year.

II. Answer the questions based on the picture.
 Look at the example.

❖ Where are they?

They are in the campus

❖ What do they do in the campus?

They study in the Campus

❖ Do they have a picnic?

No, They don't. They study in the campus.



1.

❖ Where is he?

.....

❖ What does he do?

.....

❖ Does he play basketball?

No.....



2.

❖ Where is he?

.....

❖ What does he do?

.....

❖ Does he check the patient's health?

Yes.....



3.

❖ Where is she?

.....

❖ What does she do?

.....

❖ Does she have a meeting?

No



D. READING

Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

My Daily Routine

It seems my life is always very full of activities and obligations, so I never have much time for myself. During the week it's the worst. I usually have to get up at half past six even though I would really prefer to sleep much later. After I get up, I perform my morning routine of washing my face, brushing my teeth, and then deciding what to wear. After I get dressed, I brush my hair. I usually don't have time for breakfast in the morning because I have to catch a bus at seven o'clock for my commute to campus. The bus is usually completely packed and it really makes me envy my friends who don't have to ride the bus to campus. Classes at school start at a quarter to eight except on Tuesdays when they start at seven. Each class has its own timetable, so my schedule varies by class. Classes are forty-five minutes long with ten minutes breaks, except for one "long" break between the third and the fourth classes, which is twenty minutes long. My classes take place either in our classroom or in various labs or a gym. After our classes the students usually go for lunch to the canteen. Some students in their third and fourth semester have afternoon classes, seminars, optional after-campus activities or driving lessons. After studying in my campus I sometimes go shopping or just walk around the town for a while. When I get home, I like to relax for some time; I listen to the radio, watch television, and maybe get a little snack. Then I start my homework or help with some housework. Before I know it, the afternoon is gone and it is evening. In my family, we usually eat dinner at about seven o'clock. At dinner we discuss what happened during the day and catch up with each others' lives. After I help to clean up the dinner dishes, I either take a shower or have a bath myself. Then, I have some time to watch the TV news. Sometimes I watch an interesting film or music program

on TV or a video. Sometimes I like to go downtown to see a movie or to go to a concert with my friends. About every other day I have a date with my boyfriend. Sometimes he comes to watch TV at my home or we might go out for a walk. I usually manage to go to bed around eleven p.m.

That's all about my daily routine during the week. On the weekend it is a different story, I like to sleep late and do whatever I wish with my free time. I am still expected to help my parents out around the house but I still have most of the time for myself and my interests. I can go for a trip with my friends, I can visit my relatives or I can devote more time to my hobbies. I think everyone will agree that weekends are much better than weekdays.

Questions:

1. What is the writer's morning routine?
2. What time does the writer's class start on Tuesday?
3. How long does each class last?
4. According to the text, what places are used for learning?
5. Is the writer male or female? How do you know?

E. WRITING

Write a paragraph telling about your weekend routine.

.....

.....

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.....

UNIT 3

What did you do last week?

Where were you last Sunday? Did you stay at home or go somewhere? Well, do you still remember the things you did this morning, last night, two days ago, or even several weeks ago? In this lesson, you are going to study how to tell about past activities.

A. DIALOG

Robert is asking Alice about her past activities.

Robert : Hi Alice, *what did you do last weekend?*

Alice : *I did a lot of things.* On Saturday, *I went shopping.*

Robert : What did you buy?

Alice : *I bought* some new clothes and I also *played tennis.*

Robert : With whom did you play?

Alice : I played with Tom.

Robert : *Did you win?*

Alice : Of course *I won!* *I was very happy* at that time.

Robert : What did you do after your tennis match?

Alice : Well, *I went home and took a shower* and then went out.

Robert : Did you eat in a restaurant?

Alice : Yes, *my friend Jacky and I ate* at 'The Good Fork'

Robert : Did you enjoy your dinner?

Alice : Yes, *we enjoyed* our dinner very much .*We also drank* some wonderful beverage!

Robert : Unfortunately, *I didn't go out* this weekend. *I didn't eat* in a restaurant and I didn't play tennis.

Alice : What did you do?

Robert : *I just stayed* at home and *studied* for my test!

Alice : Poor you!

B. GRAMMAR FOCUS

We use the Simple Past tense to describe an action/activity that took place in the past. In this case, we use TO BE (*was/were*) or the second form of verbs (*verb 2 (regular or irregular verbs)*) to make sentences in the simple past tense.

NOMINAL SENTENCES

<i>Affirmative Sentences</i>	<i>Negative Sentences</i>	<i>Questions</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was at home yesterday. • William was twenty years old last year. • They were very happy this morning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I wasn't at home yesterday. • William wasn't twenty years old last year. • They weren't very happy this morning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were you at home yesterday? Yes, I was/ No, I wasn't. • Was William twenty years old last year? Yes, he was/ No, he wasn't. • Were they very happy this morning? Yes, they were/ No, they weren't.

VERBAL SENTENCES

<i>Affirmative Sentences</i>	<i>Negative Sentences</i>	<i>Questions</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I studied for my exam last night. • They watered the flowers yesterday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not study for my exam last night. • They didn't water the flowers yesterday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you study for your exam last night? → Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. • Did they water the flowers yesterday? → Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

To give specific time of an activity, we usually place a time marker in a sentence. There are common time markers used to show past times such as *yesterday*, *this morning*, *last night*, *last month*, *two days ago*, and *ten years ago*. Look at the examples below:

I met my old friend Vina last week.

We visited Borobudur temple two years ago.

Brenda swept the floor this morning.

David rode a bicycle to school yesterday.



C. GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1. Study the reading passage below. Then, identify nominal sentences and verbal sentences and rewrite them in the space provided below.

When I was young, I admired my grandmother for her strength and kindness. She was not very big. In fact, she was tiny and very thin. She was strong, though. She lived by herself and still did a lot of the chores around her house. When I was a child, I saw her almost every day, and she and I would talk about everything. She was a very happy person and was always smiling and joking, and she often made me laugh. My grandmother was also very patient, and she would listen to all of my problems. She gave me very good advice whenever I needed it. I didn't need to be afraid to tell her anything, because she never got annoyed with me. She just listened and tried to help. I also liked to spend time with her because she had interesting stories to tell me about her own childhood and life experiences. When I was young, my grandmother was my best friend.

Nominal Sentences	Verbal Sentences
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Complete the sentence by using the words in the bracket; make them into the simple past!

1. Imy Math homework yesterday. (do)
2. Susanto England by plane? (go)
3. They..... a farm two weeks ago. (visit)
4. The children at home last weekend. (be)
5. Ilots of interesting places. (Visit). I..... with two friends of mine .(be)
6. In the mornings we..... in the streets of London.(walk)
7. In the evenings we to some malls around the town to buy food.(go)
8. We some beautiful rainbows yesterday. (see)
9. Where your last holiday? (spend / you)
10. Iat the hospital two hours ago.(arrive)

D. WRITING

Write a paragraph telling about your last holiday. The following questions may help you elaborate your ideas.

- When was your last holiday?
- Where did you go on your last holiday?
- With whom did you go there?
- How did you go there?
- Where did you stay during your holiday?
- What did you do during the holiday?
- How did you feel at the time?

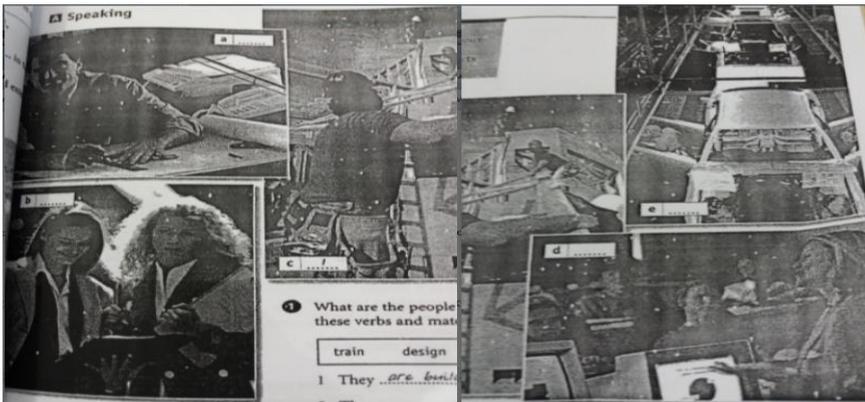
E. WRITING

Write a paragraph about your own yesterday's activities.

UNIT 4

Present Continuous

A. DIALOG



1. What are the people in the photos doing? Complete the sentences with these verbs and match them to the pictures, as in the example.

Train design assemble build do

1. They a house
2. They market research
3. She new employees\
4. Hea new product
5. They cars

2. Where are you now ? What are you doing ? What is your teacher doing ?
3. Talk about your job or your studies. What are you working on at the moment ?
What are your projects for this month ?

e.g. We are working on a European project, so I'm travelling a lot. I'm preparing the budget.

4. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about your company's present projects. Use the phrases in _____ to help you.

e.g. A: Are you recruiting any staff at the moment ?

B: No, we aren't.

A: And are you introducing any new systems ?

B: Yes, we are. We're introducing the ISO 9002 quality standard.

5. What big foreign companies operate in your country?
What do these companies do ? What are they doing at the moment ?

I can be difficult to hear small words in a sentence – such as prepositions (*for, of, to*), conjunctions (*and, but*), and auxiliaries (*do, does, are*) – because they are usually unstressed.

6. Listen to the dialogue below and complete the missing words, as in the example .

A: So, what company ... you with ?

B: I work... a company called ATC

A: And what ATC do ?

B: We sell perfumesbeauty products.

A: And where ...you work?

B: In our head office, in the centre ... Stockholm.

A: So where ...you travelling today ?

B: I'm flying Brussels.

A: Oh really. My mother comes.... Belgium, so I know the country well.

B: Really? Please excuse me. I have to go. My flight's...two o'clock.

7. Listen again and repeat each sentence. Make sure you stress the correct words.

B. GRAMMAR FOCUS

The present continuous

1. The present continuous tense is formed using the verb *be* and the main verb with an *-ing* ending.

He's (*he is*) working at home today.

I'm (*I am*) learning to play the piano.

They aren't (*are not*) *designing any new products this year.*

Are you leaving now, or are you staying for lunch?

2. We use the present continuous to talk about :

- actions happening now, at this moment

I'm reading this sentence.

The teacher's writing on the board.

- Actions happening over a longer period of time, including now

My company's building a factory in Venezuela.

She's travelling a lot at the moment.

We aren't working on any new projects just now.

I'm reading a good book.

1

1. Match the verbs in A with the phrases in B, as in the example.

A	B
1. To design / to manufacture	a. System or service
2. To open / to reorganize	b. Staff
3. To introduce / to improve	c. A new market
4. To recruit / to lay off	d. A new product
5. To look for / to enter	e. A factory or office

2. Which verb in A means :
1. To bring something into use ?
 2. To make something better ?
 3. To find new employees ?
 4. to make people unemployed?
 5. To try to find ?

2 Present simple or present continuous ?

1. **The present simple is used for permanent or regular actions.**

She often calls the USA

We don't have lessons on Saturdays.

Does Microsoft sell software?

2. **The present Continuous is used for temporary, present actions.**

At the moment she's calling a client in Lima.

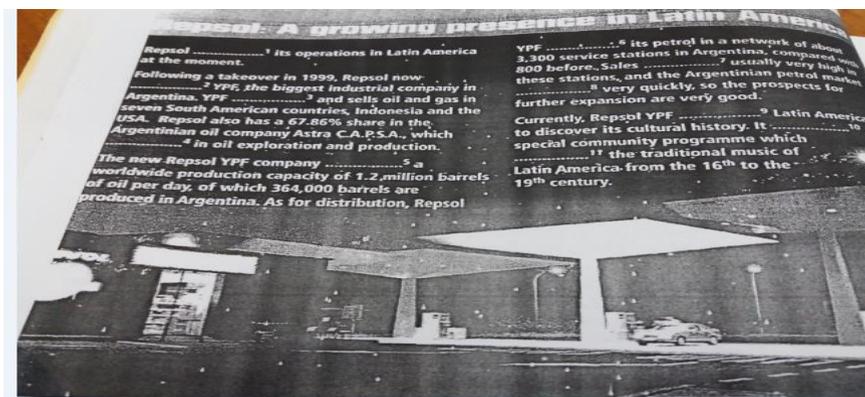
This week we're not having any lessons.

Are you selling a lot of products in Asia this year ?

3. READING

1. Complete the text opposite with an appropriate form of the verbs below – present simple or present continuous.

Own	expand	sponsor	specialize	research	
Help	have	produce	grow	sell	be



UNIT 5

What will you do on vacation?

What will you do on your vacation? Will you go out of town? If yes, what will you go? Are you going to go the place with your family or with friends? What are you going to do there during your vacation?

Those questions may help us tell about our plans for a vacation.

A. DIALOG ACTIVITY 1

Julia is asking Nancy about her plans for vacation.

Julia : I'm so excited, we have two weeks off. What are you going to do?

Nancy : I'm not sure; I guess I will just stay at home.
Maybe, I'll catch up on my reading. What about you?
Do you have any plans?

Julia : Well my parents have rented a flat in Florida. I am going to take long walks along the beach and do lots of swimming. Maybe I'll be there around two weeks.

Nancy : Sounds great!

Julia : Why don't you come with us? We have plenty of room.

Nancy : Do you mean it? I'd love to!

1. How long will Nancy and Julia have days- off?
2. What will Nancy do?
3. Where will Julia go on her vacation?
4. What is Julia going to do in Florida?
5. Will Nancy come to Florida?

DIALOG ACTIVITY 2

Arrange your planning for the next semester. When finished, do the practice again and now change roles. Fill in the form below. Start like this :

A: Where will you be in the first of the next semester ?

B: Well, I will be at campus.

A: What will you do there?

B: I will meet with my academic guidance.

B. READING

Read the reading passages below and then answer the questions.

Text 1

My plans



Next week I will be on vacation. While I am on vacation, *I will work* on two projects. First, *I will fix* the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, *I will need* three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. *It will take* one day to fix the washing machine. Next, *I will fix our back porch*. This is a bigger project. *It will probably take about* two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a saw. My vacation starts on Monday. *I will have* a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work.

1. What is the topic sentence of the text?
2. What are the supporting sentences of the text above?
3. What is the conclusion of the text?

4. What kinds of tools will the author use more than once?
5. On which project will the author need to use the most tools?
6. What is the earliest day that the author can finish both projects?
7. According to the text, fixing the back porch will take longer because.....
8. List the simple future sentences from the text, and then rewrite them!

Text 2

Where Will You Go on Your Vacation?

After working hard for many weeks, *you are finally going to get a week off. You deserve a break. But what will you do during your time off? Why not go on a vacation? You've earned it!*

A great vacation takes a lot of planning. You need to start many weeks before you want to go. But how do you begin to plan? First, you must decide where you want to go. *You'll probably want a little change of scenery for your vacation. You'll want to see some different things.*

Second, try to decide what kind of climate you'd like to vacation in. If you live where it's cold and snowy, you might want to vacation where it's sunny and warm. If you live where it's warm all the time, you might want to take a vacation to the mountains where you will see snow.

What kinds of activities *will you do while you're on vacation?* Do you want to just relax on the beach? Maybe you'd like to do some kind of sport such as skiing, fishing, swimming, or snorkeling. Do you want large crowds around, or do you want to go somewhere more secluded? You need to think about all these things when deciding where you'd like to go.

How can you find out about different places? The Internet is a good source of information about vacation spots. Once you decide what kind of climate you'd like to visit, use your favorite search engine. Let's say you'd like to go somewhere warm. Just type in "warm vacation spots." *You will find links to many sites that will help you to get started.*

Answer the following questions based on text 2.

1. What is the topic of the text?
2. How do you begin a plan for vacation?
3. Where should people who live in cold and snowy climate take a vacation?
4. Based on the text, what kind of activities will people do on their vacation?
5. How do people find out the information about vacation spots?

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. USE OF WILL

We use '*will*' when we decide to do something in the future. Study the following sentences showing future activities.

Affirmative:

I *will* do my research next year.

They *will* see you next week.

He *will* call you again tomorrow.

Negative:

Jovita *will not* tell you about the case.

We *won't* see the match.

Professor Harris *won't* teach us next semester.

Question :

Will you turn off your cell-phone? Yes, I will/No, I won't.

When *will* you submit your home assignment? I'll go home at 5 o'clock.

2. USE OF BE GOING TO

We use '*be going to*' when we say what we have already decided to do or what we intend to do in the future.

Affirmative:

I *am going to* see a doctor this afternoon.

He *is going to* repair his broken motorcycle.

We *are going to* work in the garden.

Negative:

They *aren't going to* send the monthly reports.

She *is not going to* go to Bali by bus.

Aldo *isn't going to* present his paper next week.

Question :

Are you going to go to campus now?

Yes, I am/No, I am not.

When *is* he *going to* attend the seminar?

Tomorrow.

EXERCISE 1 : Complete the following dialog by changing the verbs in brackets into the future tense.

Laura: What are you doing this weekend, Jan?

Tania : I (See) a new play tomorrow at the Royal Court Theater.

Laura : Have you got the tickets yet?

Tania : No, I.....(get) them this afternoon, actually. Would you like to come?

Laura : Oh, thank you. That would be nice.

Tania : Ok, I.....(get) you a ticket too.

Laura : Great, what time does it start?

Tania : Eight o'clock, but we(meet) in the Green Cafe at 7.15.

Laura : Ok, I.....(meet) you in the cafe, but, I.....(be) there around 7.30.

Tania : That's fine.

Laura : Oh, one other thing ... I've got no money at the moment. I.....(pay) for the ticket on Saturday. Is that Ok?

Tania : Yes, that's ok, no problem.

Laura : Great! Why don't we go eat something in the restaurant?

Tania : That's a good idea. I(call) the others and see if they want to come too.

Laura : Good and I(book) a table for us.

Tania : Great! I..... (meet) you there in a moment.

EXERCISE 2 : Change the verbs in brackets by using 'WILL' or 'WILL NOT'.

1. I hope It..... (rain) tomorrow, so I go out with my friends.
2. I promise I..... (be) late anymore
3. What..... (Learn/they)?
4. Maybe she (Do) a language course in Malta.
5. We (Start/not) to watch the film without you.
6. She hopes that he..... (Cook) dinner tonight.
7. I'm sure they..... (Understand) your problem.
8. They(go / probably) to the party.

EXERCISE 3 : Change the verbs in brackets by using 'BE GOING TO'

1. Our neighbors..... (spend) their next holidays in the Caribbean.
2. I(move) to another town.
3. My husband(build) a tree house for the kids.
4.He(apply) for that job ?
5. Her parents(not/lend) her any more money.
6. What.....you(do) after the class?

D. WRITING

Write down a paragraph of ten to fifteen sentences about your planning for next semester.

UNIT 6

CONDITIONAL

A. GRAMMAR FOCUS

“ If they can plan how much money to invest the budget will be useful for financial people.”

The sentence above is called a conditional sentence.

Conditional sentences have two parts ; the if clause and the main clause.

There are three types of conditional sentences:

Type 1 : the action at present or future = probable to happen

Type 2 : contrary to the facts at present = impossible to happen

Type 3 : contrary to the facts at past = impossible to happen

Type	If Clause	Main Clause
Type 1	If you do not study hard, <i>(it is probable that you do not study hard)</i>	You will not pass the exam. <i>(it is probable that you do not pass the exam)</i>
Type 2	If you lived in the moon, (<i>impossible that you live in the moon)</i>	You would see the earth above you. <i>(impossible that you see the earth above you)</i>
Type 3	If we had got independence in 1940, <i>(we did not get independence in 1940)</i>	Japanese would not have colonize our country. <i>(Japanese colonized our country)</i>
Type 1	If subject verb 1st	Subject will verb 1st
Type 2	If subject verb 2nd	Subject would verb 1st
Type 3	If subject verb 3rd	Subject would have verb 3rd

Any use can, may, might

Note : Possible variations of the basic form :

Conditional sentences may take negative forms.

In type 1 instead of will, we may use **can, may, might, must** or **should**.

In type 2 instead of would, we may use **might**, or **could**.

In type 3 instead of would have, we may use **might have** or **could have**.

B. DIALOG

ACTIVITY 1

Ask your friend what he / she will do, starting like this :

A: What will you do if you finish your study ?

B: If I finish my study, I will try to get a job.

A: and what will you do if you get a job ?

B: If I get a job I will ...

No	Your Planning
1	Get married
2	Build a house
3	.....
4	.....
etc	.....

ACTIVITY 2

Please imagine that your friend is the one in the list below. Ask him / her that s(he) would or could do if s(he) were the one on the list.

Change roles and practice the activity again. Start like this :

A: If you were the President what would you do ?

B: If I were the president, I would raise the fund for education.

Here are the list : President, an artist, a bird, a rector, aminister, etc.

ACTIVITY 3

Now imagine that your friend has something that s(he) doesn't really have, or can do some thing that s(he) really can't do. Ask your friend, starting like this :

A: What would you do if you had Rp. 100.000.000 ?

B: If I had Rp. 100.000.000, I would go around the world.

A: and what would you do if you could fly planes.

B: If I could fly planes I would.....

No	Imagination
1	Have Rp. 1.000.000.000,-
2	Fly planes
3	.....
4	.....
etc	

ACTIVITY 4

Ask your friend about his / her last Sunday's activities. Begin like this :

A : Excuse me, where were you yesterday morning >

B : I was at home

A : What would you have done if you had not been at home yesterday ?

B : If I had not been at home yesterday, I would have met all my friends.

A : What did you do at home ?

B : I did homework.

A : So what would you have done if you had not done your homework ?

B : If I had not done homework I would have gone to the movie.

C. WRITING

Write down your friend's imagination you discussed in form of a paragraph.

D. READING

BENEFIT OF VACATION

Most of students think that *it will be great if they have several short vacations each year*. From my point of view , it is better to have several short vacations throughout the years.

The reasons are as follows. In my personal experience, almost people like vacations especially students. *First*, Short vacations can help students decrease pressures or depressions from their overloaded study, hard examinations and parents desires had better than a long vacations. Speaking of study pressures, students always live in a tense state in which they have to cope with a plenty of continuous problems, a series of required knowledge they must study and a chain of examination they must take are ruining children's pure mind day by day. *Second*, to deal with this, one short vacation will be capable of giving a hand to the children who are in need of help to decrease these stresses. *Third*, the students will have enough time to adapt to occurrence and balance their daily life, their academic study after sorrows. If there's only one long vacation per year, the students will only have one chance to face one stress while continuous matters happen steadily during the terms.

In addition students can regain energy easier and better by several shorts vacations. Shorter

vacations are more rejuvenating. During the year, I am able to take several short trips to smaller towns, beaches, mountains in the surrounding area of where I live and I feel so exciting.

Questions

Answer these questions base on the above text !

1. What is the topic sentence of the text.
2. What are the benefit of having vacations ?
3. What kind of places do the students can take for their vacations ?
4. How many conditional sentences are there in the text ? And write it down on your paper !

Reading B

A budget is a statement which expresses somebody's in quantitative ,usually money and terms. A budget will go further that can if you actually identify the following things :

- How much money is the salesman going to bring in ?
- When will the sales actually be made ?
- How much will the salesman cost in term of salaries, commission, travelling expances , entertaining customers, etc.

Properly set up, the purpose of the budget itself are to give the manager the chance to determine for himself precisely how the part of organization will fare that is his responsibility. It will also give his own boss the opportunity to make sure that the kind of intention that are being produced are in line with the overall corporate, strategic plan.

UNIT 7

Comparison & Contrast

A. DIALOG

1. Think about travelling to work in your own town or city. Make three sentences, using the language below.

Travelling by car is	Quicker / slower
	More relaxing/more tiring than travelling by train because...
	Safer / more dangerous

2. All the adjectives in 1 are in the *comparative form*.
We add *-er* to the end of the adjective, e.g. *quicker, slower*.
Or we put *more* before the adjective, e.g. *more relaxing, more tiring*, can you say what the rule is?
3. How do you prefer to travel generally ? Using the adjectives below, write sentences comparing different forms of transport.
- Cheap.....
Fast.....
Relaxing.....
Comfortable.....

Compare your sentences with a partner. Ask extra question if necessary.

e.g. Travelling by bus is more relaxing than travelling by car.

Why do you think travelling by car is more stressful?

Because it's very slow - it takes me 45 minutes to drive 5 kilometres.

Comparative forms

1. We use the comparative form to compare two things.

e.g. London is more expensive/cheaper than Tokyo.

Category	example	comparative
<i>One-syllable adjectives</i>	<i>cheap</i>	<i>cheaper</i>
	<i>Big</i>	<i>bigger</i>
<i>Two syllables ending-y</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>easier</i>
<i>Two or more syllables</i>	<i>expensive</i>	<i>more (less) expensive</i>
<i>Irregular adjectives</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>
	<i>Bad</i>	<i>worse</i>

2. when we want to talk about things being the same, we use as....as. Paris is as expensive as London. Madrid is not as big as Paris.

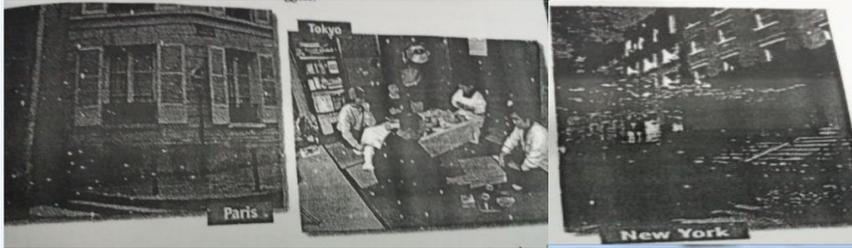
Words in a sentence sometimes sound different when they are unstressed, Vowel sounds are often replaced by the sound / ə/. Listen to a sentence and repeat. Now read sentences 2-5 a loud. Then listen and check.

/ə/ /ə/ /ə/

1. The car's quicker than the bus.
2. The train's more tiring than the car.
3. The bus is slower than the train.
4. The train's more dangerous than the car.
5. The country isn't as stressful as the town.

Look at the photos of three different cities. In which do you think house and apartments are :

- Most expensive
- Biggest



No listen to three people talking about housing in the cities where they live. Complete the table below.

Country	Average living area (in m ²)	Average rent
1..... than New York /Paris
2..... than Tokyo /Paris
3..... Than new York...than Tokyo

Complete the sentences below, using the adjectives given in brackets, as in the example.

1. The USA has.....living area per person. (big)
2. Japan has..... Living area per person.(small)
3. New York iscity to live ini (cheap)
4. Tokyo is city to live in (expensive)

In your country , which is :

- 1.the bigeest city ?
2. the highest building ?
3. the most popular tourist attraction ?

Superlative Forms

We use the superlative form to compare three or more things.

Munich is the most expensive / the cheapest of the six cities.

Category	Example	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	<i>Cheap</i> <i>Small</i> <i>Easy</i>	<i>(the) cheapest</i> <i>(the) smallest</i> <i>(the) easiest</i>
Two syllables ending y	<i>Expensive</i>	<i>Most expensive</i>
Two or more syllables	<i>Good</i> <i>bad</i>	<i>(the) best</i> <i>(the) worst</i>
Irregular adjectives		

Complete the questions with the superlative form of the adjective indicated, as in the example

1. What's the thing in your life ? (important)
2. What's the thing in your life ? (stressful)
3. What's the time you start work in the morning ? (early)
4. What's the time you finish work in the evening ? (late)
5. What's your meal of the day ? (big)
6. When is the..... time of day to have meeting with colleagues ? (good)
7. What's the time to call you for business ? (bad)
8. On holiday, what's the... thing to take with you ? (important)

B. GRAMMAR FOCUS

Learn about Comparison and Contrast

- Definition

Comparison contrast is a technique in writing where the writer compares (similarities) and contrasts (differences) two or more things such as courses, teachers, campus to study, even women we love. It is very common feature of writing task, even in a toefl test. (Turmudi, 2010)

To understand this genre you have to understand the core problems upon which you compare. There are some steps for you to follow:

- Determine the topic
- Limit the aspects of the topic to discuss
- Create grid to put core ideas with format: similarities and differences
- List the main similarities and differences in the grid or box

For example if you want to compare Darmajaya and Teknokrat, you have to think the following question ?

1. What aspects will you compare : legal status, lecturer, building, system, students, academic program, etc
2. How can you list these aspects of Darmajaya and Teknokrat

Then you may follow the following example :

Topic : **Darmajaya versus Teknokrat**

Items	Darmajaya (only what Darmajaya has)	Darmajaya + Teknokrat (what Darmajaya + Teknokrat have)	Teknokrat (only what Darmajaya has)
Legal Standing			
Lecturers			
Buildings			
Programs			

There are some transitions that are normally used in this model of writing :

Similarly, likewise, also vs, too, as just, equal, the same, similar to, equal to (just) like, the same as, both..and, not only but also.

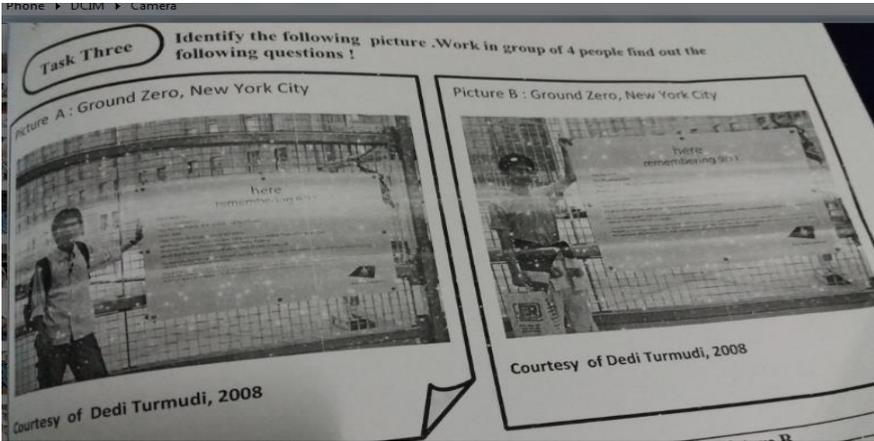
C. GRAMMAR EXERCISE

Brainstorm the following questions!

1. What is comparison?
2. What is kontras ?
3. Wht is comparison and kontras ?
4. What transitions do we need in this genre ?
5. What is the use of thes kind of essay ?

D. READING

Identify the following picture, Work in group of 4 people find out the following question!



Detail in the picture	Picture A	Picture B
Man + Clothing		
Bag		
Background		
Monument		

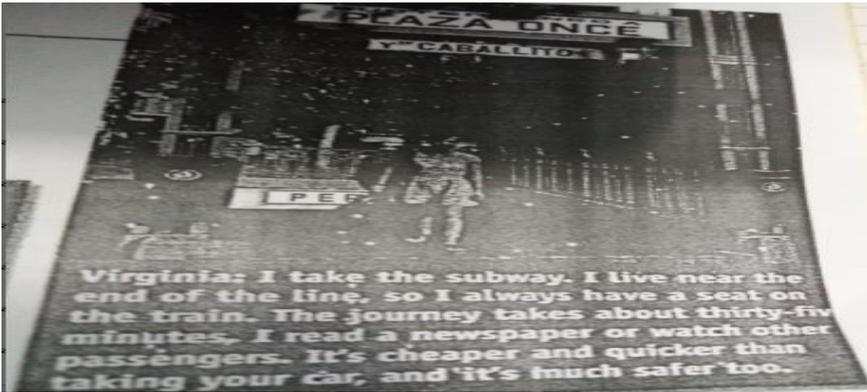
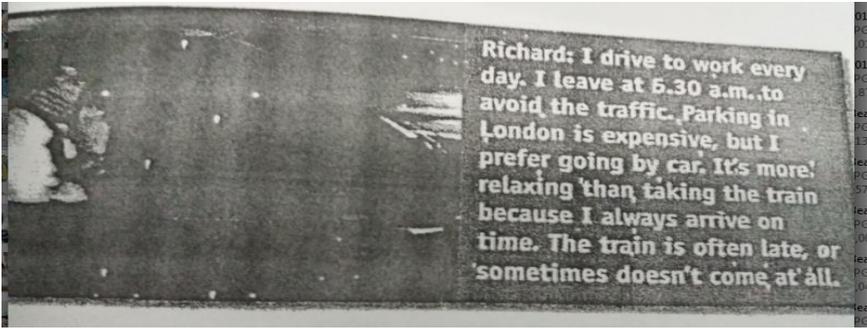
Answer the following fact!

1. What is the man of A wearing ?
2. What is the man of B wearing?
3. What kind of bag does the man of A or B bring ?
4. What is the background of the photograph ?
5. What picture is beside both men ?

Make a draft of an essay of comparison and contrast !

1. The topic :
Two remembering pictures similar or different
2. The thesis :
There are some similarities and differences of both pictures
3. The topic sentence:
The similarities and differences cover the following aspects.
4. The supporting details :

1. Man A is wearing yellow shirts and jeans but Man B is wearing red T-shirt and white jeans.
2. Man A brings a backpacker while man B brings a light blue bandbag
3. Man A and Man B is standing with the same background ground Zero
4. Man A and Man B is touching the same remembering monument
5. The cloncluding sentence :
It seems that man A and man B were on the site of 9 / 11 in New York City .
6. The summary
In summary, man A is wearing a yellow shirt and blue jeans, in contrast man B is wearing red T-shirt and white jeans. Man A brings a black backpacker on his back while man B brings a light blue of plastic handbag. Man A and man B are standing with the same background of Ground Zero. Both man A and B are touching the same remembering monument board.
7. The conclusion :
The picture shows us that both men were on the same site of Ground Zero in New York City,.
8. The transition of similarities : both have .., the same...both are alike.
9. The transition of contrast : but, while, different from, .. in contras...



1. Read what Richard and Virginia say about travelling to work. What reasons do they give for travelling this way?
 2. How do you travel to work or school?
 - How long does it take?
 - What do you do during the journey?
 - Why do you travel this way?
-
1. How many types of transport can you think of? Continue this list:
Car, subway (British English = underground), bus..
 2. Complete the table with words which mean the opposite, as in the example.

A	B
Fast / quick
cheap
Healthy
Relaxing
interesting
Easy
Good for the environment/your health	.....environment/your health

3. Which adjective in 2 would you use to describe the following ?
- a. travelling to work by car
 - b. learning English
 - c. smoking

UNIT 8

Passive Voice

A. DIALOG

1. *With your partner in your class, practice expressing your ideas orally based on the text you have read.*

Ask your friend how to operate electronic digital computers in linguistic research.

2. Activity 1

Ask a friend of you the procedure for making or doing something for example, the procedure for making the ice cream. First list the ingredients and tools as shown in Table below. Start like this :

A: Excuse me, tell me how the ice cream is made?

B: Well, first two eggs are broken into the bowl. Then one cup of sugar is added and everything is blended together, etc.

Exampe of Ingredients and tools for making ice cream

No	Ingredients	Tools
1	Two eggs	Bowel
2	One cup of sugar	Blender
3	.....	.....
4	.....	.....
5	.....	.....
Etc		

Activity 2

Now change roles and practice activity 1 again.

B. READING

Read the article carefully and then answer the questions.

Simply stated, computational linguistics is no more than the use of electronic digital computers in linguistic research. These machines are employed to scan texts and to produce, more rapidly and more reliably than is possible without their aid, such valuable tools for interesting and theoretically much more difficult than the compilation of lists, is the use of computers for automatic grammatical analysis and translation. A considerable amount of progress was made in the area of machine translation in the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France between the mid- 1950's and the mid 1960's, but much of the original impetus for this work has now disappeared, due in part to the realization that the problems involved are infinitely more complex than was at first envisaged. Thus, translation continues to remain as much as an art as a science, if not more so. (Taken from the best TOEFL test Book by Nancy Stanley)

To check your understanding, answer the questions below in a separated paper!

1. What does the text talk about ?
2. Why does the researcher use the computer for computational linguistics ?
3. Give examples of computational linguistics?
4. What does their in line 3 refer to 3?
5. Why did the machine translation disappear?
6. The word impetus in line 9 most nearly means....

You have to read the read the following text at home

Enterprise serving wide markets must carry on some of their personal activities on a broad basis if they are to achieve mass distribution. Therefore, advertising becomes an important selling tool. Advertising is an identified sponsor's communication of a group message regarding a good, service or idea. Through advertising, ideas about a product may be communicated to many person at once.

The marketing manager can select from a variety of advertising media. The most widely include newspaper, television, direct mail, magazines, radio, and outdoor advertising. Newspaper advertising provides a flexible and timely medium for coverage in a specific city or trade territory. Television is the newest and the dastest growing of the major of advertising media. Television advertising is relatively expensive unless large audiences are reached by its messages.

Institutional advertising seeks to create a favorable imperSSION of a business or institution without trying to sell a specific product. This type of advertising is desiggned solely to build prestige and public respect. For non profit institutions, such advertising helps support for the work of an organization like the Red Cross. (Taken from Link to the world of business by F.A Soeprapto).

Comprehension questions

To check your undestanding , answer the question below in a sepatated paper.

1. What is the definition of advertising?
2. What is advertising used for?
3. What are the advertising media ?
4. Do you think what media is more effective? And why?
5. What is the function of enterprise?

Oral Production

With your partner in the class, practice expressing your ideas orally based on the the text you have read

1. Is there the disadvantage if we use an advertisement to promote our product?
2. Explain, how the advertisement can reach home to conveys sales message?

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

“These machines employed to scan texts”

The sentence above is expressed in **passive tense**

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting **to be** in the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb or **verb3rd**.The subject of the verb or “doer” becomes the agent and often not mentioned. When it sis mentioned it is preceded by **by** and placed at the end of the clause.

Examples

1	I write a letter	A letter is (not) written.
2	I wrote a letter	A letter was (not) written.
3	I will write a letter	A letter will (not) be written.
4	I have written a letter	A letter has (not) been written.
5	I am writing a letter	A letter is (not) being written.
6	I was writing a letter	A letter was (not) being written.
7	I will have witten a letter	A letter will (not) have been written.

No	ACTIVE TENSE	PASSIVE TENSE	
1	Write	Is/am/are	written
2	Wrote	was/werw	written
3	Will write	Will be	written
4	Habe/has written	have/has beenhabe been	written
5	Is/am/are writing	Is/am/are being	written
6	Was/were writing	Was/were being	written
7	Will have written	Will have been	written
	verbs	(+) to be	Verb 3rd
		(+) to be not	Verb 3rd

Note:

Passive voice can be combined with infinitive forms when the passive forms are followed the verbs *like, love, want and wish*.

Example:

- I want the computer to be repaired.

Another form of passive voice can used with the verbs *have to* and *need to*.

Example :

- The painter needs to be installed to the computer.

UNIT 9

Is English Spoken Much There?

A. DIALOG

Study the dialog below and then answer the questions.

Kelly : Hello?

John : Oh, Hello. I need some information. What currency is used in the European Union?

Kelly : Where?

John : The European Union.

Kelly : I think the euro is used in most of the EU.

John : Oh, right. And is English spoken much there?

Kelly : I really have no idea.

John : Huh? Well, what about credit cards? Are they accepted everywhere?

Kelly : How would I know?

John : Well, you're a travel agent, aren't you?

Kelly : What? This is a hair salon. You have the wrong number!

Questions:

1. Where does the conversation take place?
2. What information does John need to know?
3. Does John contact the right person? Why?
4. What does Kelly do?
5. Are there any passive sentences in the dialog? Mention!

B. GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Passive Voice in Simple Present

- a. (ACTIVE) I write some letters.
(PASSIVE) Some letters are written by me.
- b. (ACTIVE) She makes a cup of tea.
(PASSIVE) A cup of tea is made by her.
- c. (ACTIVE) They fix the broken machine.
(PASSIVE) The broken machine is fixed by them.

2. Passive Voice in Simple Past

- a. (ACTIVE) We bought a new car.
(PASSIVE) A new car was bought by us.
- b. (ACTIVE) He made two envelops.
(PASSIVE) Two envelops were made by him.
- c. (ACTIVE) Silvia swept the floor.
(PASSIVE) The floor was swept by her.

C. PRACTICE

1. Complete the passage using the simple present passive form.

Many crops(grow) in Taiwan. Some crops (consume) locally, but others(export). Tea (grow) in cooler parts of the island and rice(cultivate) in warmer parts. Fishing is also an important industry. A wide variety of seafood(catch). Many people(employ) in the electronics and textile industries.

2. Complete these sentences. Use the passive of these verbs.

Grow make up manufacture raise speak use

- a. French and Englishin Canada.
- b. A lot of ricein Vietnam.
- c. The U.Sof 50 states.
- d. A lot of sheepin New Zealand.

e. Cars and computersin Korea.

f. The U.S. dollarin Ecuador.

D. READING

Read the articles below. Then answer the questions.

Article 1

The Kimchi Museum, Korea

If you don't know about kimchi, a trip to the Kimchi Museum is an eye-opening experience. The museum was founded in 1986 to highlight Korea's rich kimchi culture. The exhibit includes displays of cooking utensils and materials related to making, storing, and eating the famous pickled vegetables. The museum also provides details about the history and nutritional benefits of Korea's most beloved side dish. Finally, stop by the souvenir shop to try various types of kimchi.

Article 2

The Museum of Gold Bogota, Colombia

If you want to see beautiful objects, the Museum of Gold is the place. It holds one of South America's most stunning collections. Because the exhibits sparkle so brightly, you can actually take photographs without using a flash on your camera! Not everything is made of gold, though. Among the exhibits are ancient pre-Columbian items. Many of them are made from a mixture of gold and copper, known as *tumbaga*.

Article 3

The Chocolate Museum Cologne, Germany

The Chocolate Museum will teach you everything about chocolate - from cocoa bean to candy bars. You'll learn about chocolate's 3,000- year history and discover how it was once used as money in South America. A real chocolate factory shows you how chocolate is made. After you've finished the tour, you can sample a

complimentary drink of rich, gooey pure chocolate – perfect for those with a sweet tooth.

1. Read the article. Find the words in *italics* in the article. Then circle the meaning of each word or phrase.

- a. When you *go off the beaten path*, you **do something unusual/ go somewhere far away**.
- b. When something is *founded*, it is **started /discovered**.
- c. When something is *stunning*, it is extremely **attractive/ large**
- d. When something is *complimentary*, it is **free of charge/ very expensive**.
- e. When something is gooey, it is **light and refreshing /thick and sticky**.

2. Where do these sentences belong? Write the number of the paragraph where each sentence could go.

-a. Don't forget to buy your favorite kind to bring home for dinner.
-b. Did you know that it wasn't popular in Europe until the nineteenth century?
-c. The museum also features coins, jewelry, and pieces of rare art.
-d. There are some museums that try to be a little different.

UNIT 10

POLITICAL PARTIES

A. READING 1

Read the articles below. Then answer the questions.

Political Party

A Political party is a group of people stably organized, with the objective of its leaders, gaining control of the government with the further objective of giving to the members of the party through such control material benefits and advantages.

A Political party functions by expressing interests, political education and socialization, political recruitment and selecting the leadership and managing conflicts.

They are three types of political parties : a party of personality, party of principles and party of power. A personality party is centered about a single man and which lives and dies with him, while a party of principles is one attached to a specific doctrine or ideology. And party of power one, which aims almost exclusively at getting control of government.

Every country has its own party system, we know there are three political party systems in the world : one party system, two party system, and many party system. The first one is dominated by a communist or fascist totalitarian party, obsessed with a violent, ideological drive to conquer the world and is not the same

as the single party. The third is some what anarchic attention, beginning with the number and relative size of parties.

Difficult words and translate into Indonesian

1. Stably	=	11. Is dominated	=
2. Leaders	=	12. A communist	=
3. Gaining	=	13. Fascist	=
4. Further	=	14. Obsessed	=
5. Benefits	=	15. Violent	=
6. Advantages	=	16. Conquer	=
7. Interests	=	17. Anarchic	=
8. Recruitment	=	18. Requires	=
9. Attached	=	19. Beginning	=
10. Exclusively	=		

State true or false

1. A political party will provide material benefit and advantages
2. There are three types of political parties
3. A party of power aims at getting control of the government
4. A political party functions to select leadership and master conflicts
5. A single man can establish a party which is centered

Answer the questions

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ?
2. How does a political party function
3. Mention the types of political parties
4. What does the word 'one' in the 4th paragraph refer to ?
5. What is the last paragraph talking about ?
6. Which of the political party system does Indonesia apply now
7. Which countries apply the first political party system ?
8. What does the word 'it' 4th paragraph, last sentence refer to ?

Rearrange the words to good sentence, Then arrange them into a good paragraph

1. A - general - held - election - five - every - years
2. The - is - of - assured - privacy - voter - every
3. It - a - is - balloting - free - is - and - secret
4. The free - secret - and - ballot - is - the - one - protection - of - chief - and voters - their - Of choice - right
5. Not - are - general election - really - free - unless - them - the - people's voting - in free - Are - fear - of - power - those - in

B. READING 2

Read the articles below. Then answer the questions.

Political Parties

A political party is a group organized to support certain policies or questions of public interest. The aim of political party is to elect officials who will try to carry out the party's policies. The questions may range from issues of peace, war and taxes to how people should earn a living. A large political party usually has millions of members and supporters. When people in a democracy disagree about what the government should do, each voter expresses his opinion by voting for the candidate that supports his side of the agreement.

Newspapers, radio and television have a strong influence on political parties. The parties use radio and television to hold public opinion.

Some countries have only one party, and others have many. In Cuba and China, there is only one party : the communist party. One party rule is also common in much of Africa an Latin America. Under such a system people who do not agree with the party in power cannot express their objections by voting for another party.

The countries where two or more parties have the right to compete with each other in elections are the democracies. Democracies usually operate under either a two - party or a multi-party system. Many European countries have multi-party system. Among there are norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands. Because of the number of the competing parties, it is sometimes diffult for any one party to get a clear majority of the votes.

Indonesia operates under a multi-party system.

Anwer the questions

1. What is a political party ?
2. Ehat is the aim of a political party ?
3. What has a strong influence on political parties?
4. Which countries have multi-party system ?
5. What will the political parties do ?
6. In one-party rule, can people express their objections by voting for another party ?
7. Why is it sometimes difficult for a party to get a clear majority of the votes ?
8. Suppose you live in democracy, what will you do not agree with the government's policy ?
9. What does paragraph three talk about ?
10. What is the main idea of paragraph four?

Fill the blanks with the correct words provided in the box

- a. Absolute b. appoint c.election d.coalition e. committee
f. Conservative g. debate h. democracy i. ideology j. left-wing
k. revolution l.solidarity

1. Indonesia in one of thecountry in Asia.
2. To achieve the goal, some small parties form a.....

3. After a long.....Paul was chosen captain in the football team
4. In politics, we prefer evolution to.....
5. We must.....the members of the committee
6. An.....leader need not ask anyone for permission to do anything
7. Old people are usually more....than young people
8. The result of the.....Shows that Mr. Hasan was supported by all of the participants
9. Thehas to make the decision as soon as possible
- 10.In our country there is notparty

UNIT 11

Philosophy of The Country

A. Practice every group about corruption in Indonesia in front of the room

The philosophy of the country

In brief, philosophy is disciplined thinking about basic principles and common beliefs. Whenever one is not satisfied with specific answers and tries to understand how all his information fits together, he is philosophizing.

Pancasila is the basic philosophy of our country. The five principles of Pancasila are :

1. Belief in the one and only God
2. Just and the one and only God
3. The unity Of Indonesia
4. Democracy Guided by the Inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberations amongst representatives
5. social justice for the whole of the people of Indonesia

B. Writing

Find Eleven words, in the hidden words table, related to the text, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika

A	C	F	G	P	L	E	D	G	E
B	R	P	H	Y	A	J	L	K	C
C	S	T	R	O	N	N	T	M	O
N	M	U	E	U	G	Q	R	O	N
R	C	U	L	T	U	R	A	L	T
S	T	V	I	H	A	T	D	V	I
W	Z	W	G	P	G	Y	I	W	N
O	B	X	I	Q	E	H	T	A	E
F	A	M	O	U	S	T	I	F	N
E	T	H	N	I	C	G	O	S	T
A	M	O	T	T	O	J	N	O	M

UNIT 12

Democracy

A. Reading

DEMOCRACY

Democracy is government by many instead of by few. It is based on the belief that all should have the same basic right and freedoms and that people should be free to govern themselves. In a direct democracy the people decide questions by voting. However direct democracy is practical only in small communities. Most democratic nations are representative democracies. In representative democracies the people elect public officials. The officials act according to the people's wishes.

Democracy is a philosophy of government, not a form of government. Indonesia is a democracy with a republican form of government. The democracy in Indonesia is called the Pancasila democracy. A republic has an elected head of state, a president. England is also a democracy, but it is a monarchy as well. It has a king or queen - a hereditary ruler, or head of state. In both countries representatives of the people are chosen in free elections.

The difficult words to translate into Indonesia

1. Government =
2. Instead =
3. Belief =
4. Direct =

- 5. Decide =
- 6. Voting =
- 7. Communities =
- 8. Representative =
- 9. Elect =
- 10. Wishes =
- 11. Ruler =
- 12. Are chosen =

B. Choose the best answer thewse following questions !

1. The officials act according to the people's wishes in.....

- a. direct democracy
- b. democratic nations democracy
- c. representative democracy
- d. people democracy
- e. Pancasila

2. the description of democracy can be found in paragraph

- a. one
- b. two
- c. two, first line
- d. one, the second line
- e. one, and two

3. In both countries the representatives....(last sentences, 2nd paragraph)

- a. monarchy and republic
- b. Indonesia and England
- c. King and queen
- d. Presidency and republic
- e. Democracy and hereditary

4. According to the passage which statement is incorrect?
- a. in democracy people are free to government themselves because they have the same basic rights and freedoms
 - b. direct democracy is practical not only in small community
 - c. England is a democracy with a monarchic form of government
 - d. king or queen is hereditary ruler in a monarch
 - e. the republic officials act according to the people's wishes in representatives democracy
5. according to the passage which statement is incorrect ?
- a. In democracy people are free to government themselves because they have the same basic rights and freedoms
 - b. direct democracy is practical not only in small community
 - c. England is a democracy with a monarchic form of government
 - d. king or queen is hereditary ruler in a monarch
 - e. the republic officials act according to the people's wishes in representatives democracy
6. In representative democracies people elect public officials. "elect" means.....
- a. choose
 - b. select
 - c. want
 - d. vote for
 - e. pick

7. What does the word it (paragraph 1, 2nd sentence) refer to.....
- a. democracy
 - b. law
 - c. government
 - d. right
 - e. belief
8. Choose the correct statement
- a. direct democracy is the best system in all communities
 - b. representative democracies elect public officials
 - c. public officials elect representative
 - d. public officials are elected by people in representative
 - e. people wish that officials act in a representative democracies
9. What is the form of government of Indonesia?
- a. democracy
 - b. philosophy of government
 - c. presidency
 - d. republic
 - e. democracy country
10. All are incorrect expect...
- a. England is not democracy but a monarchy
 - b. a president can govern a republic and a kingdom as well
 - c. a queen and a king are elected by representatives of the people
 - d. in monarchy people cannot elect the head of state
 - e. a hereditary ruler can be applied to a monarchy and a republican

11. people in a democratic system have no.... of punishment.
They can speak freely
- a. right
 - b. fear
 - c. debate
 - d. policy
 - e. official
12. In a democracy people's rights are.....
- a. unlimited
 - b. absolute
 - c. freedom
 - d. limited
 - e. authorized
13. 'Balloting' is free and it is a secret 'balloting' means....
- a. cheating
 - b. choosing
 - c. electing
 - d. voting
 - e. debating

UNIT 13

Garuda

A. Reading

Read the text carefully

The Indonesian Coat of Arm

The Indonesian Coat of Arms is a golden eagle called the “Garuda”. The story old bird began a long time ago. It appeared in Indonesian ancient literature in myths. The picture of the “Garuda” was found in various temples built between sixth and sixteenth centuries.

The “garuda” symbolize creative energy. The golden colour suggests the greatness of the the nation, and the black colour represents nature. The eagles has seventeen flight feathers on each wing, eight tail feathers, and forty-five neck feathers. The feathers denote the date, the month and the year of Indonesia’s independence, the seventeenth of August, nineteen forty five.

The motto “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” on banner held by the talons of the eagle means “ Unity in Diverrsity”. The motto symbolizes the unity of the Indonesian people in spite of their diverse cultural backgrounds.

The shield hanging from the eagle’s neck represent the equator that passes through Indonesia ’s islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Halmahera.

The golden star in the centre of the shield represents the first principle of “Pancasila”, “belief in the one supreme God”. The chain represents the unbroken continuity of the men. The chain is the symbol of the second principle, : just and civilized humanity. The “beringin” tree is the symbol of the third principle,; just and civilized humanity. The “beringin” tree is the symbol of the third principle, “democracy led by the wisdom of deliberations among representatives”, the last principle, “ social justice for the whole of the people of Indonesia”, is represented by the paddy and the ears of cotton also symbolize the basic needs of the Indonesian people.

The difficult words and the n translate into Indonesian

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---|
| 1. Coat of arms | = | 11. Talons | = |
| 2. Diversity | = | 12. Independence | = |
| 3. Golden | = | 13. Banner | = |
| 4. Eagle | = | 14. Cultural | = |
| 5. Appeared | = | 15. Shield | = |
| 6. Ancient | = | 16. Self-defence | = |
| 7. Literature | = | 17. Neck | = |
| 8. Myths | = | 18. Equator | = |
| 9. Was found | = | 19. Civilized | = |
| 10. Creative | = | 20. Chain | = |

Answer these questions!

1. Where was the picture of Garuda found ?
2. What is the meaning of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika in English ?
3. What does the Garuda symbolize?
4. What do the feathers of Garuda denote?
5. What does the motto Bhinneka Tungglā Ika ?
6. Who use the motto Bhinneka Tunggal Ika the first time ?
7. What does the bar a cross the centre of the shield represents ?
8. What does paddy and cotton symbolize ?

9. What is the symbol of the second principle ?
10. Mention Pancasila in English ?

Choose the best answer these following questions !

1. The motto “ symbolizes the unity of the Indonesian people in spite of their diverse cultural backgrounds “ the underlined word “their” refers to.....
 - a. Cultural background
 - b. Empu Tantular
 - c. Diverse cultural backgrounds
 - d. The Indonesian people
 - e. The tallons eagle

2. The feathers denote the date, the month, and the year of the Indonesia’s independence (in the second paragraph). The word “ denote” means....
 - a. Represent
 - b. Replay
 - c. Reproduct
 - d. Restart
 - e. Reply

3. The “ unity diversity” means....
 - a. The unity in diversity of the Indonesian people although they have diverse cultural background
 - b. The unity of cultures
 - c. The unity of background
 - d. The unity of different principle
 - e. The unity of the five principle

4. The red and the white of the shield’s background denote the colour of(par 4)
The meaning of the shield is

- a. Piece of metal
 - b. Piece of paper
 - c. Piece of flag
 - d. Piece of ribbon
 - e. Piece of cloth
5. What is the equator represented by.....
- a. Shield
 - b. Bar
 - c. Talons
 - d. Banner
 - e. Feather
6. How many feathers are on Garuda's neck.....
- a. Forty five
 - b. Eight
 - c. Seventeen
 - d. Nineteen
 - e. Sixteen
7. The first paragraph tells us about....
- a. The Garuda symbol
 - b. The ancient literature
 - c. The myth of Garuda
 - d. The golden eagle "Garuda"
 - e. The picture of "garuda"
8. The golden colour suggests the greatness of the nation, and black colour represent nature (in the second paragraph)
- What does the underlines word 'represents' means.....
- a. Symbolize
 - b. Coordinates
 - c. Generalizes

- d. Explains
 - e. Organizes
9. What does the golden colour suggest.....
- a. The cultural background
 - b. The state philosophy
 - c. The greatness of the nation
 - d. The nature
 - e. The self defence
10. The five of the principles of "Pancasila" are described in the paragraph
- a. Second
 - b. Third
 - c. Fourth
 - d. Fifth
 - e. Sixth

B. Grammar

Conditional clause/ if clause

Pattern

Type 1

- a. If + s + V1/s,es (to be)....., S + will + V1
- b. S + will + V1.....If + S + V1 / s,es (to be).....

Example:

- a. If I speak English fluently, I will go abroad
- b. I will go abroad If I speak English fluently

Type 2

- a. If + S + V2 (were)....., S + would + V1....
- b. S + would + V1....If + S + V2 (were)...

Example:

- a. If I spoke English fluently, I would go abroad
- b. I would go abroad if I spoke English fluently

Type 3

- a. If + S + had + V3....., S + would have + V3....
- b. S + would have + V3.... If + S + had + V3.....

Example:

- a. If I had spoken English fluently, I would have gone abroad
- b. I would have gone abroad if I had spoken English fluently

Task every group!

Make five sentences about law and make 3 thpes about conditional sentence

Example :

- 1. If I have some money, I will study in the university
- 2. If Siska studies the other country, she will give some information
- 3. If joni comes to the campus, he will bring a car
- 4. If my teacher teaches English, she will explain conditional sentence
- 5. If my friend opens the dictionary, he will translate into English.

UNIT 14

Economics

A. Reading

Economics

Economic impact analysis is a methodology for determining how some change in regulation, policy or new technological breakthrough, or other action affects regional income and other economic activities including revenues, expenditures, and employment. Economic impact analyses **can be** focused at any level, for example: (1) Local environmental groups may want to assess the impact of a wetlands law on the rate of population growth and tax base in their community, (2) regional groups might need to understand the impacts of a national regulation on their particular economic circumstances, and (3) International agencies might be interested in how efforts to control CO₂ emissions might impact the relative growth rates of rich and poor countries

To begin with, we must first **distinguish** economic activity from economic value. Companies supporting the worth of a proposed development plan, for example, will often cite figures on sales volume or increases in jobs. They may claim that the new development will boost sales of other companies. These numbers are measures of economic activity; they **are** not measures of social value, or what things **are** worth to people. Techniques for

measuring the economic or market activity that such development generates is sometimes called economic impact analysis.

If a new establishment moves into a region, economic impact analysis would measure the impact or effects of this new establishment on other businesses. Assume the establishment hires local workers, buys products from local suppliers, and purchases transportation facilities or other service. The individuals and firms that the new establishment buys from may then increase their purchases from other suppliers. Economic activity, then, measures the additional income that is generated by the new spending.

Economic impact analysis does not account for social benefit or value. It does not account for what is being given up, nor what alternatives are foregone (i.e., opportunity costs). For example, an impact analysis of recreational fishing does not contain an analysis of what people would do with their time and money if, as the result of a fishery closure or moratorium, they couldn't go fishing.

(Taken from Douglas W. Lipton, Katherin Wellman, Isobel C. Sheifer, and Rodney F. Wheiher. 1995. *Economic Valuation of Natural Resources: A Handbook for Coastal Resource Policy Makers*. NOAA Coastal Ocean Program : Decision Analysis Series 5. Silver Spring, MD. Page 3-4)

a. Answer these questions briefly

1. Based on the parts of speech, how do these words differ from one to another?
 - a. Economic
 - b. Economy
 - c. Economics
 - d. economical
 - e. economically
2. How much do you know about 'economics'?
3. What do you know about economic impacts?
4. What do you know about economic impact analysis?

b. Based on the answer for point a above, please construct 2(two) sentences for each word on the list (economic, economics, economical, and economically).

1. Economic
 - a.
 - b.
2. Economy
 - a.
 - b.
3. Economics
 - a.
 - b.
4. Economical
 - a.
 - b.
5. Economically
 - a.
 - b.

B. Answer these questions briefly based on the passage above

1. What is economic impact analysis ?
2. How can the analyses of economic impact be focused?
3. What is the difference between economic activity and economic value?
4. when would the economic impact analysis measure the impact of the new establishment on other businesses ?
5. What does the statement "Economic impact analysis does not account for social benefit or value " mean?

C. Make senteces by using the following vocabulary

- a. Breakthrough
- b. Revenues
- c. Expenditures

d. Employment

e. Distinguish

D. Writing

Discussion questions work in a group and discuss these questions with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups.

1. Why is the economic impact analysis considered important to do ?
2. What do you know about economic activity ? Give the example(s)!
3. What do you know about economic value ? Give the example(s)!
4. Why do we need to distinguish economic activity from economic value?

UNIT 15

Business

A. Reading

Read this passage carefully

Business is a word which is commonly used in many different languages. But exactly what does it mean ? The concepts and activities of business have increased in modern times. Traditionally, business simply meant exchange or trade for things people wanted or needed. Today it has a more technical definition. One definition of business is the production, distribution, and sale of goods and services for a profit. To examine this definition, we will look at its various parts.

First, production is the creation of services or the changing of materials into products. One example is the conversion of iron into metal car parts. Next these products need to be moved from the factory to the marketplace. This is known as distribution. A car might be moved from a factory in Detroit to a car dealership in Miami. Third is the sale of goods and services. Sale is the exchange of a product or services. Sale is the exchange of business a product or service for money. A car is sold to someone in exchange for money. Goods are products which people either need or want for example; cars can be classified as goods. Service, on the other hand, are activities which a person or group performs for another person or organization. For instance, an auto mechanic performs a service when he repairs a car. A doctor also performs a service by taking care of people when they are sick.

Business, then, is a combination of all these activities : production, then, is a combination of all these ng creation of profit or economic surplus. A major goal in the functioning of an American business company is making a profit. Profit is the money that remains after all the expenses are paid. Creating an economic surplus or profit is, therefore, a primary goal of business study.

B.Comprehension Questions

Answer these questions briefly based on the passage above

1. According to the passage , how many definitions of business are ther? What are they?
2. Can you identify the parts of business in the passage ? mention them !
3. What is difference between goods and services?
4. According to the passage, there is another important factor in business, what is it?
5. What is the main goal of the functioning of an American business company ?

C. Writing

Work in a group and discuss these questions with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups.

1. How do you distinguish the today's business from the convetional business in the past?
2. Can you illustrate with a picture about the flow of business and explain it briefly?
3. What are the functions of money?
4. Elaborate this statement ' Business is a combination of production, distribution and sale'!

UNIT 16

The Supermarket

A. Reading

Many years ago, people went shopping in different stores. They went to a butcher shop for meat, to a grocery store for milk and bread, and to a market for fruit and vegetables. In each store, they talked to a different person. They spent a lot of time doing their shopping, and they came home with a lot of little packages.

Today, in many countries of the world, people go to supermarket. The supermarket has almost everything in one store. People usually go into supermarket with a list. Then they take a shopping cart and they push it along the aisles of food. They come home with a lot of big paper bags.

Many people shop quickly and quietly, but others shop very slowly. They all work very hard. The shopper has to choose from among many foods. There are fresh vegetables and fresh fruits, but there are also canned vegetables and canned fruit as well as frozen vegetables and frozen fruits. There is fresh bread, and there is bread in packages. There are many choices and many prices. The shopper has to make a lot of decisions: "Should I buy one pound of dried beans for soup at 43\$ a pound? Or should I buy an eight-ounce can of soup for 35\$. If I buy the beans, I will have more soup. But I will have to spend more time cooking. Should I buy a new spaghetti? It costs more than an other spaghetti, but it has more protein in it".

Sometimes the worst part of shopping in a supermarket is at the end. You have to stand in a long time in order to pay. The clerk adds everything quickly. The bill is usually high ; but you pay and leave. Then you wonder , “Did the clerk do it correctly? Did I forget anything?” .

Answer these questiions briefly based on the passage above.

1. Where did people usually go shopping in the past ?
2. What did people do when they went shopping at the store?
3. According to the passage, what is the difference between shopping at a store and at a supermarket?
4. What is the worst part of shopping at a supermarket? Why?
5. Ehat does the supermarket clerk do ?

B. Writing

1. Can you mention different shopping places?
2. What do you have in mind when you hear the word supermarket?
3. Are there similarities and differences between department stores and supermarkets? What are they?
4. Can you mention the sections/ departments in a department store? And what does each section/department sell?
5. How do you find it different between shopping at a traditional market and at a shopping mall?

Write sentences using these words

1. Package
2. Spend
3. Shop
4. Frozen
5. Clerk

Discussion Questions

Work in a group and a and discuss these questions with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups.

1. How do modern markets like supermarkets distinguish from traditional markets?
2. Do you prefer shopping at a supermarket to shopping at a traditional market?why?
3. Does shopping at a supermarket take less time than shopping at a traditional market?

UNIT 17

FRANCHISES

A. Reading

Reading Text

A franchise is a special kind of business. A company has a popular product, such as doughnuts. The company then sells the right to sell that product. People can buy the product from the company and start a store. They all use the same name for the product. They use the same advertising. The product is exactly the same everywhere.

Some of the most popular franchises in the United States are the food franchises such as McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and Dunkin' Donuts. Some franchises are now international, and they bring food from one country to another. There are McDonald's restaurants in many Latin American countries, and there are Paco's Tacos restaurants in the United States.

In franchise restaurants, the products are of course very similar. All the McDonald's have hamburgers and cheeseburgers; all the Dunkin' Donuts have fried doughnuts and coffee. The franchises sell millions of items, and they all prepare them the same way. Franchise restaurants are convenient. The service is fast. Everything is already prepared, and the customer does not have to wait very long. Each item comes in a box or

package, so the restaurant does not need waiters or waitresses. The employees take money and give packages. They don't have to make decisions or to talk to customers very much. Therefore, franchises can hire people who do not have much experience.

Many people, especially children, like to eat in these fast-food restaurants. They like the speed, the price, and the convenience. Other people don't like them because the menu doesn't change, and the food isn't very exciting. After all, how often can you eat a cheeseburger, french fries, and a Coke? in the US

B. Comprehension questions

1. What is meant by franchise?
2. What can a franchise company do ?
3. What is the most popular franchise restaurant in the US?
4. What are the examples of franchise restaurants in the US
5. What do people like about the Franchise restaurant?
6. Why can franchises hire people who do not have much experience?
7. Why do some people not like eating in a franchise?
8. Why do children enjoy eating at franchise restaurant?

C. Writing

Write sentences using these words

1. Product
2. Waiter
3. Restaurant
4. Customer
5. Decision
6. Convenience
7. Items
8. Prepare
9. Menu
10. Exactly

Discussion questions

Work in a group and discuss these with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups.

1. What is franchise? What do you know about franchises?
2. What are the advantages of a fast-food restaurant?
3. Why don't some people like fast-food restaurants nowadays?
4. Write about franchise restaurant that you know
5. What are some franchises that are not fast-food restaurants? List some of the services you can get

UNIT 18

A Medical First

A. Reading Text

MEDICAL FIRST

Before 1850, every doctor in the United States was a man. Women could become nurses or teachers, but they could not strive to be doctors. Elizabeth Blackwell changed all that. She became the first U.S. woman to enter the occupation of medicine.

Blackwell had to overcome any problems in order to become a doctor. First of all, most colleges would not teach women the information they needed to learn to qualify for medical school. They did not think it was appropriate for women to want to be doctors. Blackwell had to learn about medicine by working in the homes of different doctors. The doctors let her read their medical books during her free time. When she was ready to go to medical school, Blackwell found that most schools didn't want her. She was rejected by 11 different schools. Finally a New York school accepted her.

After she received her degree, Blackwell hoped to work in a hospital, but no U.S. hospitals wanted a woman doctor. She went to France and England to work and study. In 1851, she returned to New York and faced a new problem. No one wanted to rent her space for an office. So she bought a house and set up a small office in it. She expanded the office into the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Her infirmary was the first hospital in the

world with an all-woman staff. The infirmary also allowed women medical students to work there.

Elizabeth Blackwell had to work hard to become America's first woman doctor. But she made it easier for other women after her.

Comprehension questions

Answer these questions briefly

1. Were there any woman doctors in the US before 1850?
2. What did the women mostly do?
3. What did Blackwell do that any woman had never done before?
4. What did she do to overcome the problems to become a doctor?
5. What happened when she had become a woman doctor?
6. What did she do after she had no chance to work in the hospital in the US?
7. What happened to her when she got back to New York?
8. What did she do with the house she bought?
9. What can be known about the infirmary?
10. What can be inferred from the result of her struggle?

Write sentences using these words

1. Strive
2. Change
3. Medicine
4. Qualify
5. Appropriate
6. Overcome
7. Reject
8. Infirmary
9. Expand
10. Medical

B. Discussion questions

Work in a group and discuss these questions with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups.

1. What can learn about Elizabeth Blackwell's flight for becoming a woman doctor?
2. What type of personality does she have? How do you say so?
3. What were possibly the reasons for the US government not to allow women to become doctors?
4. What do you suggest to women who want to become doctors?

UNIT 19

Digital Marketing

A. Reading

Read the following passage carefully

Digital Marketing

Digital marketing is an umbrella term for the marketing of products or services using digital technologies, mainly on the internet, but also including mobile phones, display advertising, and any other digital medium. The way in which digital marketing for their marketing. Digital marketing campaigns are becoming more prevalent as well as efficient, as digital platforms are increasingly incorporated into marketing plans and everyday life, and as people use digital devices instead of going to physical shops. Digital marketing techniques such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, campaign, data-driven marketing and e-commerce marketing, social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display advertising, e-books, optical disks and games, are becoming more and more common in our advancing technology. In fact, this extends to non - internet channels that provide digital media, such as mobile ring tones. The term digital marketing was first used in the 1990s, but digital marketing has roots in the mid-1980s when the softad Group, now channelnet, developed

advertising campaigns for automobile companies, wherein people would send in reader reply cards found in magazines and receive in return floppy disks that contained multimedia content promoting various cars and offering free test drives.

Digital marketing became more sophisticated in the 2000s and the 2010s, the proliferation of devices' capability access digital media at almost any given time has led to great growth of digital of digital advertising: statistics produced in 2012 and 2013 showed that digital marketing was still a growing field.

Digital marketing is often referred to as 'online marketing', 'internet marketing' or 'web marketing'. The term digital marketing has grown in popularity over time, particularly in certain countries. In the USA online marketing is still prevalent, in Italy is referred as web marketing but in the UK and worldwide, digital marketing has become the most common term, especially after the year 2013.

Digital media growth is estimated at 4.5 trillion online adserved annually with digital media spend at 48% growth in 2010. An increasing portion of advertising stems from businesses employing online Behavioural Advertising (OBA) to tailor advertising for internet users, but OBA raises concern of consumer privacy and data protection.

Comprehension Questions

Answer these questions briefly based on the passage above

1. What does digital marketing mean?
2. How do people make transactions in digital marketing ?
3. How many marketing techniques mentioned in the passage? What are the ?
4. What do people need to do digital marketing?
5. When does the digital marketing become more advanced?
6. What is another name of digital marketing?
7. What was the growth of digital marketing in 2010?

Write sentences using these words

1. Marketing
2. Utilize
3. Develop
4. Company
5. Offer
6. Sophisticated
7. Annually
8. Prevalent

B. Writing

Work in a group and discuss these questions with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups

1. What is meant by digital marketing?
2. What is the process of digital marketing?
3. Why do people use digital marketing?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of digital marketing?

UNIT 20

Global Warming

A. Reading

Read the following passage carefully

Global warming is the increase of Earth's average surface temperature due to effect of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels or from deforestation, which trap heat that would otherwise escape from Earth. This is a type of greenhouse effect. Earth's climate is mostly influenced by the first 6 miles or so of the atmosphere which contains most of the matter making up the atmosphere. This is really a very thin layer if you think about it. In the book *The End of Nature*, author Bill McKibbin tells of walking three miles to from his cabin in the Adirondack's to buy food. After wards, he realizes that on this short journey he had traveled a distance equal to that of the layer of the atmosphere where almost all the action of our climate is contained. In fact, if you were to view Earth from space, the principle part of the atmosphere would only be about as thick as the skin on an onion! Realizing this makes it more plausible to suppose that human beings can change the climate. A look at the amount of greenhouse gases we are spewing into the atmosphere(see below), makes it even more plausible.

The most significant greenhouse gas is actually water vapor, not something produced directly by humankind in significant

amounts. However, even slight increases in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide (CO_2) can cause a substantial increase in temperature. Why is this? There are two reasons: first, although the concentrations of these gases are not nearly as large as that of oxygen and nitrogen (the main constituents of the atmosphere), neither oxygen or nitrogen are greenhouse gases. This is because neither has more than two atoms per molecule (i.e. their molecular forms are O_2 and N_2 , respectively), and so they lack the internal vibrational modes that molecules with more than two atoms have. Both water and CO_2 , for example, have these "internal vibrational modes", and these vibrational modes can absorb and reradiate infrared radiation, which causes the greenhouse effect. Secondly, CO_2 tends to remain in the atmosphere for a very long time (time scales in the hundreds of years). Water vapor, on the other hand, can easily condense or evaporate, depending on local conditions. Water vapor levels therefore tend to adjust quickly to the prevailing conditions, such that the energy flows from the sun and reradiation from the earth achieve a balance. CO_2 tends to remain fairly constant and therefore behaves as a controlling factor, rather than a reacting factor. More CO_2 than the balance occurs at higher temperatures and water vapor levels.

Human beings have increased the CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere by about thirty percent, which is an extremely significant increase, even on inter-glacial timescales. It is believed that human beings are responsible for this because the increase, even on inter-glacial timescales. It is believed that human beings are responsible for this because the increase is almost perfectly correlated with increases in fossil fuel combustion, and also due to other evidence, such as changes in the ratios of different carbon isotopes in atmospheric CO_2 that are consistent with "anthropogenic" (human caused) emissions. The simple fact is, that under "business as usual" conditions, we'll soon reach carbon

dioxide concentrations that haven't been seen on earth in the last 50 million years.

Combustion of fossil fuels, for electricity generation, transportation, and heating, and also the manufacture of cement, all result in the total worldwide emission of about 22 billion ton of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere each year. About a third of this comes from electricity generation, and another third from transportation, and a third from all other sources.

Answer these questions briefly based On the passage above.

1. What does global warming means?
2. What is meant by greenhouse effects?
3. What is meant by water vapor?
4. How much have human beings increased the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere?
5. Why can the increase in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) cause a substantial increase in temperature?

B. Write sentences using the following words.

1. Global warming
2. Greenhouse
3. Significant
4. Temperature
5. Influence
6. Emission
7. Prevailing
8. Combustion

Work in a group and discuss these questions with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups.

1. Is global warming, caused by human activity, even remotely plausible? Explain!
2. What are the greenhouse gases?
3. How much have we increased the atmosphere's CO₂ concentration?

UNIT 21

Non-Governmental Organization

A. Reading

Read the following passage carefully

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a not-for-profit organization that is independent from states and international governmental organizations. They are usually funded by donations but some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious, or other interest.

The number of NGOs worldwide is estimated to be 3.7 million. Russia has 277,000 NGOs. India is estimated to have had around 2 million NGOs in 2009, just over one NGO per 600 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centers in India. China is estimated to have approximately 440,000 officially registered NGOs.

The term "non-governmental organization" was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created. The UN, itself an intergovernmental organization, made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies-i.e., non-governmental organizations - to be awarded observer status at its

assemblies and some of its meetings. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an “NGO”, provided it is not-for-profit, nonprevention, but not simply an opposition political party.

One characteristic these diverse organizations share is that their non profit status means they are not hindered by short term financial objectives. Accordingly, they are able to devote themselves to issues which occur across longer time horizons, such as climate change, malaria prevention, or a global ban on landmines. Public surveys reveal that NGOs often enjoy a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful-but not always sufficient - proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders.

NGOs are difficult to define, and the term ‘NGO’ is not always used consistently. In some countries the term NGO is applied to an organization that in another country would be called an NPO(nonprofit organization), and vice versa. There are many different classifications of NGO in use. The most common focus is on “orientation” and “level of operation”. An NGO’s orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, improving health, or development work. An NGO’s level of operation indicates the scale at which an organization works, such as local, regional, national, or international.

Answer these questions briefly based on the passage above.

1. What is meant by NGO?
2. Where do NGOs get the fund from?
3. What kinds of activities do NGOs have?
4. How many NGOs are there all over the world?
5. According to UN, what is called an NGO?
6. What do public surveys show about NGO?

7. Why is the term 'NGO' difficult to define?
8. Where does an NGO's orientation refer to?

B. Writing

Write sentences using the following words.

1. Independent
2. Organization
3. Fund
4. Worldwide
5. Estimate
6. Contro
7. Approve

Discussion Questions

Work in group and discuss these questions with your partners in the group. Then share the result of your group's finding with the other groups.

1. Why do NGOs exist?
2. What are the characteristics of NGO?
3. What are the focuses and orientations of NGOs?

UNIT 22

No Room in the Ark

A. Reading

The gorilla is something of a paradox in the African scene. One thinks one knows him very well. For a hundred years or more he has been killed, captured, and imprisoned in zoos. His bones have been mounted in natural history museums everywhere, and he has always exerted a strong fascination upon scientists and romantics alike. He is the stereotyped monster of the horror films and the adventure books, and an obvious (though not perhaps strictly scientific) link with our ancestral past.

Yet the fact is we know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state, no zoologist, however intrepid, has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which he lives. Carl Akeley, the American naturalist, led two expeditions in the nineteen-twenties, and now lies buried among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, nor its intelligence. All this and many other things remain almost as much a mystery as they were when the French explorer Du Chaillu first described the animal to the civilized world a century ago. The Abominable Snowman who haunts the imagination of climbers in the Himalayas is hardly more elusive.

Comprehension

Give short answers to these questions in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a. Why, according to the author, is the gorilla something of a paradox in the African scene?
- b. Name three basic facts about the gorilla which Carl Akeley, the American naturalist, failed to find out.

Combine the following sentences to make two complex statements out of each group. Make any changes you think necessary, but do not alter the sense of the original. Do not refer to the passage until you have finished the exercise:

- a. For a hundred years or more he has been killed. He has been killed. He has been captured. He has been imprisoned in zoos. His bones have been mounted in natural history museums every where. He has always exerted a strong fascination upon scientists. He has exerted a strong fascination upon romantics, too.(ll.2-5)
- b. Carl Akeley was an American naturalist. He led two expeditions in the nineteen twenties. He now lies buried among the animals he loved so well. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives. He was unable to discover how or why it dies. He was not able to define the exact social pattern of the family groups. He was unable to discover how or why it dies. He was unable to indicate the final extent of their intelligence.(ll.11-15)

Complete these sentences in any way you wish. Then compare what you have written with the sentences in the passage:

- a. Yet the fact is...(1.8)
- b. No really satisfactory ..(1.8)
- c. All this and many other thing...(ll.15-16)

Write a short sentence on each of the following :

- a. Horror films
- b. Our ancestral past
- c. The abominable snowman

B. Writing

Ex: International exhibitions have been held regularly ever *since* the first one in 1851. Supply *for* or *since* in the following sentences:

- a. He has been missing... three years. He set out to find the Abominable snowman and has not been heard of..
- b. I have been waiting for you... two o'clock. I've been here.. nearly two hours
- c. I haven't seen my parents... last christmas.
- d. The kettle has been boiling... several minutes.

UNIT 23

Team Chosen

A. Reading

Twelve table tennis players have now been selected to participate in the S.E. Asia Festival of Sport to be held in Bangkok next year.

The secretary of the Hongkong table tennis association said yesterday that the association will enter seven men and five women in the festival. The following countries have agreed to participate : Thailand, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Hongkong.

The table tennis tournaments will be divided into two events: team and individual. The individual event will be held from August 11 th to 17 th inclusive and the team event from August 15 th to 17 inclusive.

The Secretary of the H.K.T.T.A. said that although it is unlikely that his team will win a gold medal, he expects them to carry off a silver or bronze.

The names of the twelve players will be announced when they have accepted places on the team.

Comprehension

A. Choose the correct answer. Write only A,B,C or D for each answer.

1. Where will the South East Asia Festival of Sport be held?
A. Thailand
B. Japan
C. Malaysia
D. Hongkong
2. How many male players from Hongkong will take part in the table tennis tournaments at the festival?
A. None
B. Twelve
C. Seven
D. Five
3. How many countries besides Hongkong will take part in the festival?
A. Twelve
B. Seven
C. Five
D. Six
4. On how many days will the team event be held?
A. Two
B. Three
C. six
D. seven
5. According to the secretary of the association, what medal(s) will the team probably win ?
A. A gold medal
B. A bronze medal
C. A silver or a bronze medal
D. Gold, silver and bronze medals
6. When will people be told the names of players on the teams?
A. When the players announce the
B. As soon as the players accept the places
C. When there are vacant places on the team
D. As soon as the players are chosen

C. Vocabulary

Find the words and phrases in the passage which have the following meanings:

Win

take place

Improbable

take part

Chosen

Now use each of the words and phrases above in sentences of your own.

D. Language Practice

Rewrite each sentence, putting one of the following prepositions or adverbial particles in place of each set of stars.

On in for at of off

1. Are you the secretary....the society?
2. Did Tom manage to get a place.....the football team ?
3. R Brown is a very good athlete : he carried..... the first prize in the city sports last year.
4. Who else is participating The competition?
5. Mrs Jones divided the remainder of the cake.. twwo large parts : she gave one to Helen and the other to Ann.
6. The festival of sport was held Tokyo lasy year.
7. Do you live That house over there ?
8. Are you entering ... every race?
9. How many contestants are running ... this race ?
10. The semi-finalswill be run... this afternoon and the finals will take place the day after tomorrow.

E. Further comprehension

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (Try not to look at the passage again)

1. What are the twelve players taking part in?
2. When will this take place ?

3. Which countries are sending representatives to take part in the table tennis tournaments?
4. When will the individual events be held? (give the dates)
5. Who expects the Hongkong table tennis team to win a medal ?
6. When will the names of the players be announced?

UNIT 24

Bookshelf

Everything for the Student

The new edition of The`Students' Handbook (Educational Publishers Ltd) contains information on most school subjects. Within 428 pages of text, there is nearly everything the student needs. In addition, the book contains a useful 16 page index as well as a 45 page appendix with many valuable suggestions on methods of study.

The book is divided into sections. Each section contains information on one subject. The most important subjects are mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, history, geography and world literature. There is also a useful section on common foreign words and words frequently misspelt.

The book is not an encyclopaedia, however. It provides only the kind of information that most students will need every day : for example, logarithm tables, tables of atomic weights, summaries of chemical and physical laws and basic mathematical formulae.

The part of the book on methods of study consists of three very useful chapters. There is a good chapter on 'How to take notes' and helpful advice on 'Planning Your work' and 'Passing Examinations'.

The Students' handbook is well printed and strongly bound. It is too large to go into a student's pocket but deserves a place in his desk.

Comprehension

A. Choose the correct answer. Write only A, B, C, or D for each answer.

1. How many pages are there in the students' handbook?
A. 428
B. 444
C. 473
D. 489

2. Which of the following does the author consider one of the most important sections of the book?
A. The section on geography
B. The section on common foreign words
C. The appendix
D. The chapter on 'How to Take Notes'

3. Why is the book not an encyclopaedia ?
A. It gives information only about science and mathematics
B. It gives information which students must learn
C. It gives information about everyday events
D. It contains only the kind of information that is useful to students in their everyday work

4. What is the writer's attitude towards the book?
A. He does not recommend it
B. He recommends it
C. He wants to recommend it, but it is too large
D. He is sarcastic about it

Vocabulary

Rewrite each sentence, putting the correct word in place of each set of stars.

Handbook encyclopaedia guidebook dictionary

1. Look in this.... To find the meaning of the word *formula*.

2. You will find instructions on operating the camera in the... which is supplied with it
3. The name of this small village does not appear in my
4. There is a lot of information on this subject in my

Language practice

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (Try not to look at the passage again)

1. Which company has published the students' handbook?
2. What kind of information is contained in the appendix?
3. How does the author arrange his material ?
4. Why can't students carry the book in their pockets?
5. Give the titles of three chapters in the appendix.

Read the following sentence

It provides only the kind of information that most students will need every day

Note the position of *only* in the following sentences.

Each of the sentences under A. has the same meaning as one of the sentences listed under B. State which sentences have the same meaning, ex:

Sentence A I has the same meaning as sentence B 2.

A.

1. Only my friend gave me a book
2. My only friend gave me a book
3. My friend only gave me a book
4. My friend gave me only a book
5. My friend gave only me a book

B.

1. My friend game me a book : he did not give me anything else
2. I was given a book by my friend : no one else gave me a book
3. I have one frieng and he gave me a book
4. My friend gave me a book : he did not do anything else
5. My friend gave me a book : he did not give a book to anyone else

UNIT 25

Official announcement

A. Reading

New Identity Cards

New identity cards may be obtained from room 27 in the city hall from Monday July 14th until Friday July 25th (Saturday and Sunday excluded).

All residents of the colony who will be 18 years of age or more on August 1st this year are required to apply for a new identity card.

Residents should apply, in person, on any of the dates stated, at the time listed below:

Surnames beginning with the letters A-L: 8.30 a.m. until 12 noon

Surnames beginning with the letters M-Z: 1.30 p.m. until 5 p.m

Applicants must take with them to the city hall their birth certificates and two recent photographs, size 3 cm x 3 cm. Married women must take with them their marriage certificates.

Any resident unable to attend personally because of illness or absence from the colony, should apply for his or her new identity card by registered post on form ID/12, which may be obtained from any post office.

**The registrar,
Registration of Persons Office**

Comprehension

A. Choose the correct answer. Write only A,B,C or D for each answer.

1. How many days is the city Hall open for people to obtain new identity card?
 - A. Ten
 - B. Eleven
 - C. Twelve
 - D. Fourteen

2. What is the latest date for obtaining a new identity card ?
 - A. July 14th
 - B. July 25th
 - C. August 1 st
 - D. The end of the year

3. Who are required to apply for new identity cards?
 - A. Everyone under 18 c. Everyone over 18
 - B. All those who are 18 D. All those who are 18 and over

4. What must married women take with them ?
 - A. Their birth certificates and two recent photographs
 - B. Their marriage certificates
 - C. Their marriage certificates and their husbands
 - D. Their birth and marriage certificates and two recent photographs

5. What is form ID/12?
 - A. A new identity card
 - B. An application for a new identity card

- C. A registered letter
 - D. A card giving details of all post offices
6. Who may apply for an identity card on form ID/12?
- A. Everyone
 - B. Persons under 18 years of age
 - C. People who are rich
 - D. People who are unable to attend personally ?

Vocabulary

Choose the phrase which best shows the meaning of the words in italics (as used in the sentence)

1. The newspapers today contain *an official announcement* about the incident.
- A. A political speech
 - B. A statement made by someone in authority
 - C. A notice of application
 - D. A newspaper report written by a member of the government
2. All *residents of the colony* should apply for a new card.
- A. People who live in the colony
 - B. People who live or have lived in the colony
 - C. People born in the colony
 - D. People in the colony who are adults
3. You should *attend personally* to receive a card
- A. Go individually
 - B. Apply one by one
 - C. Pay personal attention
 - D. Be present in person

Language Practice

Read the following sentences carefully

It is necessary for residents to obtain new identity cards.

Residents are required to obtain new identity cards.

Rewrite each sentence in a similar way

1. It is necessary for the students to arrive early tomorrow
2. It is necessary for the doctor to operate on the patient at once
3. It is necessary for the soldiers to attend a fortnight's camp
4. It was necessary for us to read all the book in a week. (We ...)
5. Will it be necessary for me to accompany you to the meeting?
(I...)
6. It has been necessary for everyone to prepare for floods.

Further Comprehension

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (Try not to look at the passage again)

1. Where can identity cards be obtained from?
2. At what times should residents with the surname Sung apply?
3. Which people should apply for cards in the afternoons ?
4. What should people take with them to the city Hall ?
5. What should a person do if he is going to be absent from the city?

UNIT 26

Letter to The Editor

A. Reading

Bus services

Dear sir, I have to travel every day from So UK road to the Airport. Two buses travel along this route : the number 49 and the number 16. However, by the time the number 16 bus reaches So Uk Road it is always full. So it is of no use to me. This leaves the number 49. Which sometimes has empty seats on it.

The timetable states that there are buses from So uk Road to the Airport every ten minutes. If this is so. Why do I have to wait half an hour for a bus nearly every day ?

The regulation state that if there are empty seats on a bus, the bus must stop at every stop where people are waiting. Why is it, therefore, that half-empty buses go straight past me when I am standing at the bus stop?

The regulations state that no bus may carry more than 40 seated passengers and 20 standing passengers. Yesterday I was the first to get off the buss when it reached the airport. I counted the other passengers as they got off. There were 129 of them.

Clearly printed on the back of every bus is a sign that says 'Maximum speed : 50 m.p.h. The distance from So Uk Road to Kai Tak is 10 m. On Saturday morning a 49 bus travelled this distance

in 10 minutes, at an average speed of 60 m.p.h. At times it must have done at least 80 or even 90 m.p.h. It is obvious that our bus companies have no respect for the regulations nor consideration for their passengers. Can nothing be done about this ?

Yours, etc.

Weary traveller

Comprehension

A. Choose the correct answer. Write only A, B, C or D for each answer.

1. Why is the number 16 bus of no use to the writer of this letter ?
 - A. It only travels from So Uk Road to the Airport
 - B. It is always late
 - C. It is always full
 - D. It sets off after the number 49 bus

2. How long is it sometimes necessary for the writer to wait for a bus ?

A. Ten minutes	C. One hour
B. Half an hour	D. Nearly a day

3. What must a half-empty bus do if there are people at a bus stop?
 - A. Stop
 - B. Stop and wait until the seats are almost full
 - C. Go straight past
 - D. Not set off until it is full

4. What is the maximum number of passengers a bus may carry ?

A. 20	C. 60
B. 40	D. 129

5. How far does 'weary Traveller' have to travel each way every day?
- A. 50 m
 - B. 10 m
 - C. 60 m
 - D. 80 m or 90 m
6. Why has the person written this letter ?
- A. He wants the bus services to be improved
 - B. He wants the police to arrest the bus drivers
 - C. He wants the passengers to consider whether or not to travel by bus
 - D. He does not want anything to be done: he merely shows that he is a tired passenger

Vocabulary

Rewrite each sentence, putting the correct word in place of each set of stars

Route timetable regulations distance consideration

1. Which ...shall we take to the beach? Let's take the shorter one
2. The new teacher shows no.... at all for the feelings of his pupils.
3. 'Is there a train a 9.30?' 'I don't know : let's look at the ... to find out.'
4. 'What is the.... Between Newtown and Garden Village ?' 'I think it's about sixty miles.'
5. According to the, children over the age of 14 should pay full fare

Tom Lee drives every day from Newtown to Garden Village. He travels the slowest at Hairpin Bend and he drives round it at 20. M.p.h.He travels the fastest along Seaview Road and his car reaches 100 m.p.h. However , for the rest of the journey he drives steadily along at 60.m.p.h.

1. What is Tom Lee's maximum speed?
2. What is his average speed?
3. What is his minimum speed?

Language Practice

Read these sentences carefully

Buses should not carry more than 60 passengers

No bus may carry more than 60 passengers

Rewrite each sentence, beginning with *No* and using *may*

1. Children under 14 should not use the big swimming pool
2. Soldiers in uniform should not enter this restaurant
3. People with dogs should not come into the park
4. Students in form I should not use the library on Mondays
5. Classes in secondary schools should not have more than 40 pupils
6. Factories should not be built in this area

Further comprehension

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.(Try not to look at the passage again)

1. Which buses travel daily from So Uk Road to the Airport?
2. Why is the number 16 bus of no use to the writer of this letter?
3. How long does the writer say he has to wait for a bus?
4. What must a half-empty bus do if there are people waiting at a bus stop?
5. What is the maximum number of passengers who are allowed to stand?
6. Why, according to the writer, is it obvious that the bus companies have no respect for regulations nor consideration for their passengers?

UNIT 27

Utility and Prices

A. Reading

Our basic needs are simple, but our additional individual wants are often very complex. Commodities of different kinds satisfy our wants in different ways. A banana, a bottle of medicine and a textbook satisfy very different wants. The banana cannot satisfy the same wants as the textbook.

This characteristic of satisfying a want is known in economics as its 'utility'. Utility, however, should not be confused with usefulness. For example, a submarine may or may not be useful in time of peace, but it satisfies a want. Many nations want submarines. Economists say that utility determines 'the relationship between a consumer and a commodity'.

Utility varies between different people and between different nations. A vegetarian does not want meat, but may rate the utility of bananas very highly, while a meat-eater may prefer steak. A mountain-republic like Switzerland has little interest in submarines, while maritime nations rate them highly.

Utility varies not only in relation to individual tastes and to geography, but also in relation to time. In wartime, the utility of bombs is high, and the utility of pianos is low. Utility is therefore related to our decisions about priorities in production-particularly

in a centrally-planned economy. The production of pianos falls sharply in wartime.

The utility of a commodity is also related to the quantity which is available to the consumer. If paper is freely available, people will not be so interested in buying too much of it. If there is an excess of paper, the relative demand for paper will go down. We can say that the utility of a commodity therefore decreases as the consumers's stock of that commodity increases.

1. Answer these questions, basing your answers on the text

- a. What is the difference between our basic needs and our additional wants?
- b. What two ways are there of describing 'utility'? (see lines 6-7 and lines 9-11)
- c. What example is used to show that utility varies from person to person ?
- d. What example is used to show that it varies from nation to nation ?
- e. What example is used to show that it varies from time to time?
- f. What example is used to show that utility is related to quantity?
- g. What can we say about the way in which utility decreases?

2. Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F), and if they are false say why

- a. () Our basic needs are coare complex
- b. () Our wants are satisfied in much the same way by all commodities.
- c. () Usefulness should not be confused with utility
- d. () Vegetarians rate the utility of meat very highly
- e. () The Swiss nation is not particularly interested in submarines

- f. () In wartime the utility of pianos is high
- g. () In a centrally-planned economy, decisions about priorities are related to utility
- h. () The demand for paper goes down if the quantity of paper increases

3. Contrasts these pairs of sentences, using while

Example: Switzerland has little interest in submarines. Maritime nations rate them highly.

- i. » Switzerland has little interest in submarines, while maritime nations rate them highly
- ii » Switzerland *on the hand* has little interest in submarines, while maritime nations *on the other (hand)* rate them highly.
 - a. In peacetime bombs are not in very great demand.
 - b. Bananas may satisfy one kind of want. Textbooks satisfy an entirely different need.
 - c. Meat - eaters may enjoy both beef and bananas. Vegetarians value only the bananas.
 - d. A product's utility may be very high in a certain part of the world. In a different part of the world its utility may be very low.
 - e. Some people may prefer to save their money and invest it in a secure and profitable scheme. Some may prefer to buy a particular commodity which they have wanted for a long time.

4. Change these sentences in order to use *should* with *not*. This changes the statements into recommendations.

Example : Utility is not to be confused with usefulness

»Utility *should not be* confused with usefulness

- a. The economic system is not to be studied in an unscientific way
- b. A communis government is not to be expected to concern itself with private profits
- c. The government of a capitalistic country is not to be expected to concern itself with detailed central planning.
- d. A capitalistic system is not to be regarded as completely free of central planning.
- e. These factors are not to be considered the most important in helping us to improve the quality of the service.

5. Find single words in the text for which these words could be substitute.

- a. Extra (1-2)
- b. Quality (6-7)
- c. Coastal (14-16)
- d. likes and dislike (17-18)
- e. preferences(19-21)
- f. rapidly (21-22)
- g. amount (23-24)
- h. goes down (26-28)

UNIT 28

Labour and Capital

A. Reading

Money is not only a means of exchange but is also a means of measuring the value of men's labour. In economic theory, 'labour' is any work undertaken in return for a fixed payment. The work undertaken by a mother in caring for her children may be hard work, but it receives no fixed payment. It is not therefore labour in the strict economic sense.

As a scientist, the economist is interested in measuring the services which people render to each other. Although he is aware of the services which people provide for no financial reward, he is not concerned with these services. He is interested essentially in services which are measurable in terms of money payments of a fixed and/or regular nature. In economics, money is the standard by which the value of things is judged. This standard is not a religious or subjective standard, but an objective and scientific one.

Human labour produces both goods and services. The activities of a farmworker and a nurse are very different, but both are measurable in terms of payment received. Labour in this sense is not concerned with distinctions of social class, but simply with the payment of wages in return for work. When we talk about 'the national labour force', however, we are thinking of all those people who are available for work within the nation, i.e. the working population.

It should be noted that any person engaged in private business is not paid a fixed sum for his activities. He is self-employed and his activities are partly those of an employer and partly those of an employee. If however he employs an assistant, to whom he pays a fixed wage, his new employee provides labour in return for payment. He receives his wages, while his employer receives the surplus (large or small) from the whole business. This surplus is the reward of private enterprise and is known as 'profit'.

1. Answers these questions, basing your answers on the text.

- a. What is money , in addition to being a means of exchange?
- b. What, in economic theory is 'labour'?
- c. Why is a mother's work not 'labour'?
- d. What does the economist measure?
- e. What is he not concerned with ?
- f. What two words are used to suggest different standards from the money standard?
- g. What common factor relates the work of the nurse and the farmworker?
- h. What is labour (in the economic sense) not concerned with?
- i. What two words are used to describe the money standard?
- j. What term is used to describe a person engaged in his own private business?
- k. What does the employer receive instead of wages?
- l. What is the reward of private enterprise called?

2. Say whether these statement are true (T) or false (F), and if they are false say why

- a. () Money is both a means of exchange and a means of measuring labour
- b. () A mother's work in caring for her children is not labour because it is seldom very hard work.

- c. () The economist is interested in the services which people provide for nothing.
- d. () Services which are measurable in terms of money concern the economist very much.
- e. () The money standard as used by economist is scientific and strictly objective
- f. () Economists say that the activities of farmworkers and nurses are the same.
- g. () Labour in the economic sense is also concerned with the payment of higher wages to the national labour force.
- h. () If an employer engages an assistant, his own work can be classified as labour.

3. Combine these sentences by using *not only...but also*. This combination creates a contrast.

Example : Money is a means of exchange

Money is a means of measuring men's labour.

»Money is *not only* a means of exchange, *but also* a means of measuring men's labour.

- a. The economic system is the sum-total of our individual economic activities. The economic system is the general situation which influences our individual activities.
- b. This scheme is acceptable to both the management and the trade unions. This scheme has government approval.
- c. The factory is producing less every year. The factory is losing valuable workers.
- d. The government has set up a new economic commission. The government has begun to consider a change in the law very seriously.
- e. The situation interests economists considerably. The situation has certain features which make it highly unusual.

4. Punctuate the following passage. Provide capital letters, commas, full stops, brackets, colons etc., where applicable.

The total working population of noland in 1965 was about 15 million some 46 percent of the total population this included about 76 percent of persons of normal working age 14 to 60 for women 14 to 65 for men about 90 percent of the men were engaged in productive work while the remaining ten per cent were students private individuals without the need to woek or disabled persons the proportion of women in the national labour force was much lower beint about 54 percent many women did not wish to undet take paid employment or were prevented from doing so by household duties the great majority of the working population worked for a wage or salary but 0-9 million were employers or self employed.

5. Make the words negative by using the prefix *dis-*

Example : satisfaction = dis + satisfaction = dissatisfaction

Note The prefix *dis-* usually possesses a more specialized meaning of 'oppositeness' or 'opposite action' than the negative prefixes *un-*, *in-* and *non-*. Use your dictionary if necessary.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| a. Ability | e. engaged | i.possess |
| b. Pleasure | f.connect | j.comfort |
| c. Agree | g. qualify | |
| d. obey | h. continue | |

UNIT 29

Education

A. Reading

Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become much less of a workshop. Clothes can be bought ready made, washing can go to the laundry, food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved, bread is baked and delivered by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the restaurant, the works' canteen, and the school dining-room.

It is unusual now for father to pursue his trade or other employment at home, and his children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation, and in many towns they have a fairly wide choice of employment and so do girls. The young wage-earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling of economic independence. In textile areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work, but this practice has become so widespread that the working mother is now an unusual factor in a child's home life, the number of married women in employment having more than doubled in the last twenty-five years. With mother earning and his other children drawing substantial wages father is seldom the dominant figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. When mother works economic advantages accrue, but children lose something of great value if

mother's employment prevents her from being home to greet them when they return from school.

Comprehension

Give short answers to these questions in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a. Give three reasons why parents have to do much less for their children today.
- b. Why are boys seldom trained to follow their father's occupation?
- c. Why is father rarely the dominant figure in the modern home?

Vocabulary

Give another word or phrase to replace these words as they are used in the passage: pursue (1.6); employment (1.6); acquire (1.10); textile(1.11); customary (1.11); widespread(1.12); substantial (1.15); dominant(1.15); accrue(1.17)

The sentence

1. Combine these pairs of sentences in four different ways using the following conjunctions: *as*, *because*, *so*, and *and*. Then compare your answers with the sentences in the passage:
 - a. Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do. Home has become much less of a workshop.(ll. 1-2)
 - b. It is unusual now for father to pursue his trade or other employment at home . His children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work .(ll.6-7)
 - c. The young wage-earner earns good money. He soon acquires a feeling of economic independence .(ll.9-10)

2. Combine the following sentences to make one complex statement out of each group. Make any changes you think necessary but do not alter the sense of the original. Refer to the passage when you have finished the exercise:
 - a. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation. In many towns they have a fairly wide choice of employment. Girls have a wide choice, too. (ll.7-9)
 - b. In textile areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work. This practice has become widespread. The number of married women in employment has more than doubled in the last twenty - five years.(ll.10-14)
3. Write three sentences in your own words explaining why a family may suffer when mother goes out to work.

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