

CHAPTER 1

Standart Kompetensi :

1. Memahami makna yang terdapat dalam public speaking dalam konteks akademik

Kompetensi dasar :

- 1.1 Merespon makna yang diungkap dalam pidato

Indikator :

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah pidato
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat :

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah pidato
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan

II. Materi Ajar : (listening)

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SCRIPT PIDATO

SPEECH

What is speech? Speech is words with good structure to be delivered to many people. The example of speech such as report, responsibility, official, welcome, guideline, etc. A good speech can give a positive impression for the people who hear it. The ability of giving speech or talking in front of the public can help us to raise a high position or career.

The Purpose of speech

Speech is usually done for the following reasons:

1. Influence others in order that they want to follow us willingly.
2. Giving one understanding or information to others.
3. Making others become happy by giving speech in which in it there are many statements that make them happy.
4. Kinds of speech

Based on the characteristic of speech, it can be divided into:

1. Opening speech, is a simple speech which is delivered by Master of Ceremony
2. Guideline speech is a kind of speech that is done in such of meeting.
3. Welcome speech is a speech which is delivered in a particular event or occasion which can be done by some people in the limited time in turn.

(And there are still many others that can not be mentioned here).

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions based on the explanation above!

1. What is speech?
2. What is the advantage for the people who able to talk in front of the others?
3. Mention some other purposes of speech except the purposes have mentioned above!
4. Look for (at least 3) kinds of speech except opening, guideline, and welcome!
5. What kinds of speech that is done by headmaster in school arewell party?

Exercise 2

Read the speech below than answer the questions based on the speech given!

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK



THE IMPORTANT OF AN EDUCATION

Thank you to you all, that I am being given the chance and time to stand here before you.

First, I wish you a good morning and prosperous greeting to you all, especially all of my comrades. Thank God because at this fair morning we can close together here at our beloved school, in good health condition without any obstructions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to talk here concerning the important of an education. Talking about an education, it is something as a main capital in one's life that has some advantages, such as; (1) being able in reading and writing, (2) being able in getting job, (3) being able to be a person, this has wide knowledge and perception, etc.

I have to stress here, that an education is one among others expectations for us to improve our life in the future, since without education we will have nothing.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As far as we can, we have to follow the education process strictly and seriously. We have to strict in the process even if any challenge and resistance. Since with education, we can go on with the state aspiration.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There are so many people, our brothers, and sisters that could not follow the education due to the lack of expense. Therefore, let us help them in the way and methot that we can.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this modern era, there are so many modern equipments surrounding us. We have to understand it and learn how to operate it for the shake in facilitating our life.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have to thank God, and to our parent since we can follow the lesson from day to another days better. Therefore, we have to improve the way we study, the method we learn, so that in turn we are good for ourselves, humanity and state and nation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let us pray for the brothers and sisters that at this time being could not follow the education like us. We hope God show them the strategies how to earn in their life in their own specific way that meet their ability.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I think it is all my speech; I apologize to you if there are words that are not sympathyze. Thank you for your attention, good morning, and prosperous greeting to you all.

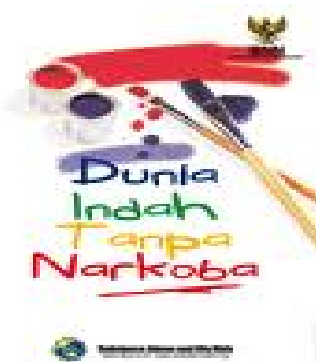


1. What is the speech about?
2. In what occasion is the speech done?
3. Who gives the speech above?
4. Who are the audiences of the speech?
5. Does the speech have any purpose? Mention it!
6. What are some advantages of the education mentioned in the speech above?
7. What is the way we must do in order that we can help others who could not follow the formal education?
8. What should we do to show our thank to God and parent, according to the speaker?
9. What does the last speech usually contain?
10. Can you give another example of words used by the speaker to open the speech?

Exercise 3

Listen to the speech that will be read by your teacher, then fill the blanks!

DRUGS AMONG YOUTH



Before I begin this speech, I want to thank to Mr. Yusuf, my english teacher for giving me a chance to stand here, my fellow- friends that I love.

Assalamualaikum Wr ... Wb ...

1

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Drug is quite identical to 2 life. Most of us know what drugs are and so do I. That is why I 3 with “Drugs Among Youth” as my theme today. Moreover, that is also, why I, personally , want to 4 this with you.

What do you think when you hear the word “DRUGS”? Well, I think many people; especially the young are 5 with it. However, do we really know what actually drugs are? Is it a cool thing or bad thing?

Drugs become the main cause of 6 Even a lot of sellers have arrested but there is still a problem how to stop the circulation of drugs, especially in Melawi regency.

Some people think that drugs can solve problem by 7 it and other say is cool. They never think of the 8 , it take a long time to 9 if addicted.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Many parents pay much attention to their children, they 10 their children no to try such things. However, I think it is normal if we as human want to know anything. For me, sometimes we have to 11 what we think are the best way in life, right or wrong, good or bad, even if it is difficult for us.

Now let us trying to 12. in Allah and always pray to Him for our good living. If you do this, you would 13 the best way to 14 drugs. However, most important thing that we have our 15 in our own hands. Life goes on; just go with the 16 though to do that we need to be more and more 17 about putting down our foot down. About my 18 totally stop the circulation of drugs in Melawi regency!

Here is my speech about drugs; I hope it would be 19 for us all.20 Wabillahi taufik walhidayah.
Wassalamualaikum wr.wb.



CHAPTER 2

Standar Kompetensi :

2. Mengungkapkan makna dalam public speaking dalam konteks akademik

Kompetensi Dasar :

Mengungkapkan makna dalam konteks public speaking seperti pidato

Indikator :

1. Melakukan pidato

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat :

1. Melakukan pidato

II. Materi Ajar : (speaking)

• SCRIPT PIDATO

HOW TO BE A GOOD SPEAKER

It's not the time for the young generations now to be pasif. It is because around 20 years ago, our government has done campaign to make the students more active. One of the activity must be learnt by the students is the ability in speaking in front of public. For the first it can be understood if you get nervous if you asked by your teacher to come to the forward. It appears if you don't have any experience, lack of preparation and worry about something (maybe you are afraid if you make some mistakes during your speech). But if it runs continuously, it can be guess you will be pasif and you are not confident to yourself and at last it will influence your life in the future. To decrease it, the followings are the practical and effective ways to increase your ability to speak in front of public.

1. Exercise continously

a. Memorizing the speech content:

It is very important in order that your speech runs smoothly. It can be done by the easiest way that is by memorizing the speech per paragraph. If it is possible coloring each paragraph with different colour.

b. Understanding its meaning

It is also important if there are questions related to our speech. If we are not the maker of the speech, we can prepare or ask someone about the difficult or strange words in the speech. Besides, if we know the speech content, we can arrange our style and intonation.

c. Practising style or movement

To avoid the stiffnes we can start to practise our movement in front of mirror. But if there are supporting equipments. Why not? We can record our performance by using handycam or if it is possible we can return the performances of the speech winners.

d. Practicing voice

To make our voice well, loud enough, and having power. You can start going to the silent place such as silent mountain or river that has strong stream.

e. Practicing mental

To overcome our nervous we can ask our family or friends to see our performance. Then ask for their suggestions and opinions.

2. Sufficient Nutrient

It can support our ability to memorize and remember the speech content, because without the sufficient nutrient, it can cause the lack of concentration.

3. The balance sport

Doing exercise makes our body become perfect and healthy. Besides, sport also can accelerate the blood circulation so the oxygen that come to our brain can change easily everyday. It makes us easier to remind and give reaction on something quickly.

4. Rest enough

Sleeping is the best example of resting. Because when we are sleeping, the broken cell will be reformed. For that, nutrient foods are also needed, if we can fulfill them. Just believe that everything can be memorized easily and it also can improve our concentration

Exercise 1

Answer the questions below based on the material above!

1. According to the writer, what are the factors make someone become nervous?
2. Can regular practises improve our ability in speaking in front of public?
3. What are the ways mentioned by the writer to increase or develop someone's ability to speak in front of public?
4. Why should we make some preparations before giving any speech?
5. Tell, what is the relation between sufficient food nutrient and giving good speech is?

Exercise 2

Choose one of the speech provided, then perform it in front of the class in turn!
(Your own creation is permitted)

THE DANGER OF THE DRUG ABUSE

Good morning and prosperous to you all.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all we have to raise our thank to God, the one and the only one Supreme Being, for giving us a good health so could gather here in this opportunity. Beside that, I have to thank to my teacher what have guided me during the time, and to my beloved friends, that allowed me to submit my speech on this day in front of you all. Today I come up with a theme about drug abuse.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Nowadays, the drug abuse almost spreading out to all the nations around the world, including Indonesia. Do you ever imagine that someday our country become the country of opium smokers? I am sure, that all of us do not agree if our country infected by the epidemic of the narcotics and forbidden drugs. As the matter of fact, ther about 4 million people of Indonesia are the consumers of the forbidden drugs that is called junkies. It means among 55 people, there is one of them is the narcotics and the forbidden drugs consumers. Moreover, the very grievously one, generally the consumers of drugs are the young generation, the people that become the router generation of the state.

Ladies and Gentlemen,



By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

There is one example, say the name of John, its age is newly 18. His face is pale, his body is weak, thin and smelled rotten garbage odor like. Under the sunshine, he fluttering, trembling, and take a header in the middle of the countrified gangway, in the reality he just now was consuming putaw.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Concerning to the above example; this republic is not blind to the danger of narcotics and forbidden drugs definitively. Nevertheless, there is no help for it, since the effort to strive the drugs, are incommensurate to the poured down victims. Therefore, there is no choice for the government except to declare the nation movement in order fighting the drugs abuse, that entangling the society, police officer, and the law officials.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The focus of the movement is the illegal operators of the narcotics and forbidden drugs suppliers. They are competent to get death sentence before they breaking this beloved country.

Finally, come to my conclusion; as the young generation, we have to avoid being the consumers of narcotics and forbidden drugs. Say no to drugs.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Here are all I have to summit this speech. Thank to my teacher and my friends all, what have given the opportunity to me to summit this speech.

GOING TO SOCIETY WITHOUT CIGARETTE



Assalamualaikum Wr Wb

First, we have to thank God. Because of His blessing that, I can stand here before you all. Moreover, I have to thank to Mr. Yusuf what have guided me during the time.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today I want to talk about cigarette. “Healthy or smoking”, is an expression that is often overspread in anti-cigarette campaign in order to health day this year.

This slogan can be read in the newspaper, can be heard in the radio, as well as can be rapidly seen in the glass screen. “Healthy or smoking”! These three words actually contain fomentation and threat. Fomentation means, avoid the cigarette if you love



with your body. While if you desire in the contrary, please to smoke. Its threat implicitly expressed, if you smoke your health as the bet. With that expression, the choice is depend on us personally.

However, in my opinion, even us a smoker or not, we must be in one opinion that smoking is not good for our health. Nevertheless, for the smoker, to follow the fomentation is too hard, especially for the habitual smoker. For them, even to reduce their smoking activity is too painful. Though this feeling just to the time being only.

I myself, speaking about the interdiction of smoking is like elaborating tousled yarn. Because there are various party that involved in cigarette industry and cigarette lovers.

In addition, even million of people those draping its kitchen smoke on the cigarette industry, direct and indirectly only. Killing the cigarette commerce chains and to stop the smoking activity at once is not wise. There are so many sides that will bear the financial loss; such as the tobacco farmer, the cigarette factory; the cigarette roller employees, and the traders.

So, how to solve this problem? I think this champagne is for ourself. I mean we have to start from ourself. We have to stop to smoke, and for the habitual smokers, they try to reduce the capacity and intensity of their smoking.

Finally, this action must be followed by the million of other smoker people. In this case, the natural law will be going to effect. It means, the industry of the cigarette wil be stopped naturally. And, I guess, there are no demonstration that screamed harmed.

Here is my speech about the cigarette; I hope what my summit will be useful for us all. Thank you.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINESS

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to thank that being giving a chance to summit my speech today, this is especially I address to Mr. Yusuf, my kind heart teacher that have guided me during the time. Today I come up with the theme about our environmental cleanliness in this regency.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Do you ever notice about our environmental hygiene situation? The circumstance of our environmental residence is concerned.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

All of us require in keeping the cleanliness of our environmental. As all of us know, that cleanliness is very importance for our health. Because if us healthy, we can do any routine activities in life including school activity that very activated this day.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

By *Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK*



Most of us still do not realize the importance of the cleanliness, so many of us do not care to our environmental cleanliness, this proofs by the garbage that scattered all points.

Ladies and gentlement,

To overcome this constraint, we really need your support and help. Because with your support and help, I am sure that our environmental circumstance will be improve from day after day.

Ladies and gentlemnet,

Let's us together from now on hand in hand in keeping the cleanliness of our environmental, so it will be able to be better and more beautiful. This is all for the sake of better life and our happiness life.

Ladies and gentlement,

That is all my speech today, and I hope this will be good for us. Moreover, if there are any harmed words, please forgive me. Thank you for your attention.

CHAPTER 3

Standar Kompetensi :

1. Memahami makna yang terdapat dalam public speaking dalam konteks akademik

Kompetensi Dasar :

- 1.2 Merespon makna yang diungkap dalam debat dan presentasi

Indikator :

1. Mengidentifikasi isi debat atau presentasi yang didengar
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan dalam debat dan presentasi yang didengar
3. mengidentifikasi argument yang diberikan

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat :

1. Mengidentifikasi isi debat atau presentasi yang didengar
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan dalam debat dan presentasi yang didengar
3. Mengidentifikasi argument yang diberikan

II Materi Ajar (Listening) :

- DEBATE

DEBATE

1. Definition :

The term of debate comes from English, debate. That is keep on self argument in the strategy of fighting or giving argument in the purpose of defeating each other. Debate itself has definition, that is conveying a logic idea in the form of arguments along the proofs that can support the case of each team that include in debate.

2. In Indonesia. Debate is divided into two :

1. Conventional (rarely used)
2. International standart

3. Generally debate can be done in team that are divided in to two :

Affirmatif and negative team. Each of them tries to defend their own argument with it's prove and facts that can support their case. But before that they must give a clear parameter about the case (motion).

4. Purpose :

As an effort to build a case as by giving arguments that support their case. How to make a good and right argument ?

The answer is by using a guideling of the questions (what, why, how) and hat the conclusion ej.

5. Guidelines in debate :

The followings are the tips in debate :

1. Make a definition and parameter of a fan topic and can be used for debate material

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

2. Give (dasar) of strong case for your case
3. Arrange your argument and respons
4. Learn and observe the cases among the society and
5. The team work



Answer the question based on the information above !

1. Have you ever watched the debate program on TV ?
2. Look at the picture above ! Based on your opinion what kind of debate is it ?
3. With your own word describe about debate shortly !
4. What another debate have you ever watched on TV ? Explain it !
5. What do you think of the debate itself ?
6. Do you think in a group of debate there must be job descriptions ?
7. What are they ?

CHAPTER 4

Standar Kompetensi :

2. Mengungkapkan makna dalam public speaking dalam konteks akademik

Kompetensi Dasar

Mengungkapkan makna dalam konteks public speaking seperti debat dan presentasi

Indikator

1. Melakukan debat dan presentasi

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat :

1. Melakukan debat dan presentasi

II. Materi Ajar (Speaking) :

- DEBATE
- PRESENTASI

HOW DO YOU PREPARE FOR PRESENTATION ?



Preparing for presentations isn't easy. Even team meeting with your colleagues can be stressful and challenging. Few of us are true extroverts, and even fewer of us are comfortable with public speaking. Awhile ago, I joked a bit about [things you shouldn't say in a presentation](#) but really, it's no laughing matter.

One of the most anticipated parts of [launching Standout Jobs at DEMO](#) is the 6-minute presentation you have to give on-stage. The DEMO people are great at preparing you and letting you know what to expect, but ultimately it's up to you. And for most presenters it will be the most important, most stressful, and biggest presentation they've ever given in their lives.

Some people have asked me, "What about all the [VC and angel investor pitches](#) you've done? Those must be pretty tough?" Yes, they are. But once you've done a few of them, you learn [what to expect fairly quickly](#), and often they're more conversations than

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

presentations. You're hoping to engage the potential investors in a healthy discussion. The format is typically less formal than going on-stage in front of hundreds (if not thousands) of people and doing your thing.

So how do you prepare for a big presentation?

There's no straightforward answer. And there's [lots](#) of [great advice](#) on [public speaking](#) and [presenting](#) out there. Some people recommend memorizing a script and practicing it intensely for as long as you possibly can. Other people suggest having key talking points and riffing on those. I'm not sure anyone would suggest going *totally unprepared*, because that would be tantamount to presentation-suicide ... but from heavy-duty preparation to minimal preparation, you'll get it all, and everything in-between.

Here's my suggestion: Do what you need to in order to feel *confident and comfortable* giving the presentation.

If you're not sure what to do in order to feel confident and comfortable, then I'd lean towards being more prepared than not.



Here are some tips for things you can do:

1. **Start with your key talking points.** There's no point writing a full script or presentation until you know what points you want to hammer home. Then, you can stick with a standard format: (a) tell them what you're going to show them; (b) show them; and, (c) tell them what you just showed them.
2. **Write a script.** I think this is a good idea. It lets you write everything out and start massaging the words the way you want. It also gives you a benchmark against which you can practice and refine things.
3. **Don't get hung up on specific words.** It's unlikely that missing or changing any one word will totally ruin your presentation, so don't worry about perfection. The only person that knows you "screwed up" is you...
4. **Find your speaking style.** Over time with enough practice you can learn to speak and present in any style, but if you're in crunch mode and don't have enough time, just try and find your own speaking style. Find your groove. Some people are ultra-enthusiastic. Some are much calmer. For DEMO, I'm aiming for *calm confidence*. I'm not a flashy guy. I want people to see the practice I'm putting in, my enthusiasm and my confidence – but I'm not going "Tony Robbins" on them.
5. **Practice in front of people.** I haven't done this yet, but I'll be doing it soon. If you haven't given a lot of presentations this *will feel awkward* but it's better to get over those feelings now rather than when you're on stage. So practice in front of others. But be careful about taking their advice, especially if the presentation is fast approaching. The risk is that you try to incorporate changes you're not really comfortable with, whether it's in the actual script or in your presentation style,

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

- and you end up causing more damage than good. Given the opportunity you should seek expert help with your presentation, but be careful about how you take any advice, especially late in the game.
6. **Practice with distractions.** It's great to sit in a bubble with no distractions whatsoever and practice. You need the quiet time to memorize things and get a feel for what you're doing. But I'm also practicing while distracted – be it by other sounds or visually (people walking by my office door, for example) because it makes me feel more confident that I can pull it off. On the DEMO stage there will be distractions. One person told me there's a huge clock facing you counting the seconds menacingly. There are big lights, TV screens and oh ya ... the people. I have to be prepared for anything, and practicing with distractions is helpful.
 7. **Practice piece by piece.** I've found it quite helpful to practice each section of my presentation in pieces. I'll focus on one part, memorize the core elements, run through it till I'm comfortable and then move to the next piece. Then it's just a matter of stringing the pieces together, which is easier.
 8. **Think ahead.** While practicing my DEMO presentation I've found my comfort zone when I can think of the next 1 or 2 sentences while speaking. So I'm on sentence #5 but my mind is already bringing up sentence #6 and #7. I don't have to think *too far ahead* but just enough that the transition from sentence-to-sentence is ultra-smooth and simple. Each sentence triggers a reminder for the next one.
 9. **Practice hand gestures.** If you're giving a “naked” presentation (with nothing in front of you like a table, etc.) then you need to be aware of what you're doing with your hands. And your feet. So think about your hand gestures and how they relate to what you're saying. If you plan to move around, pace in sync with your words. I've been practicing this for a few days with great success. The hand gestures and where I'm walking are triggers cuing what I should be saying.
 10. **Find your comfort zone.** All the advice in the world won't help if you can't get comfortable with your preparation, practice techniques and ultimately, the presentation itself. *Do whatever makes you feel comfortable.* The more comfortable you feel, the more confident you feel, and the better things will go.

Answer the questions below !

1. What do you know about presentation ?
2. What kind of presentation have you ever known ?
3. Mention the step of being a good presenter !
4. How many kind of presentations that you know ? Mention it !
5. Make the script of presentation, then perform it in front of the class !
6. Make a power point of its presentation then perform it in front of the class!

CHAPTER 5

Standar Kompetensi :

3. Memahami naskah public speaking dalam konteks akademik

3.1 Memahami naskah public speaking dalam konteks akademik speech

Indikator ;

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah pidato
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat :

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah pidato
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan

II. Materi Ajar (reading) :

- NASKAH PIDATO

SOME ASPECTS TO BE NOTICED IN GIVING SPEECH

In giving speech, there are some aspects to be noticed, especially English speech. Actually it is almost the same with Indonesian speech, but both of them also have the different thing, especially for the pronunciation. The emphasising of the pronunciation in English speech is very important because in English there are many nuances, in which if we make a little mistake, the meaning can be different, and it will become a serious problem. For example, *very* and *very*, *even* and *event*, *at list* and *at least*, *she* and *sea*. In Indonesian, the thing like this will not become big deals. But it is quite different in English. The followings are the things must be noticed in English speech.

1. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is how our ways to pronounce the English words correctly. Most of Asian will pronounce that words in Asian style.

2. Grammar

It is the most difficult thing. Because if we make any mistake in grammar, it will make others confused with our spoken. If you want your spoken is grammatically correct, it is very easy. How? Now, there are many books contain of grammar. Try to learn and understand them

3. Intonation

Intonation can influence the meaning and speech content. So don't consider it as a small thing. With the right intonation, the listener will catch our speech easily.

4. Style of speech

To attract the listener's attention, you have to have speech style, the right words, gestures, powerful voice, and ability to control the mass or public.

5. Content

The content and the title of the speech must have correlation. To avoid someone become bored or even is not interested in our speech.

6. Fluency

By *Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK*

Fluency is the ability in mastering the speech material, usually it is proved by the test (answering the questions related to the speech material) after our speech is over. The correlation between the answers and the questions will prove that the speaker is very fluent.

7. Performance

Performance is the unity of pronunciation, grammar, intonation, style of speech, content, and the last is fluency.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions below correctly based on the explanation above!

1. What is the difference between Indonesian and English speech?
2. How if we make mistake in pronouncing the english word?
3. Mention some aspects we must notice in giving speech?
4. Which one of the aspects is the most difficult one? Clarify your answer!
5. Is the right and good intonation will make the listeners understand our speech easily?
6. What is the function of the speech style for the speakers?
7. If the title of the speech is about the advantages and disadvantages of television. What are the materials possibly appear or will be discussed by the speaker in content?
8. What makes the listeners know that the speaker really masters his/her speech material/content?
9. In your opinion, does tidy cloth also influence someone's performance? Why or why not?
10. With your own words, tell the good structures of speech?

Exercise 2

Read the following speech then answer the questions!

GOING TO SOCIETY WITHOUT CIGARETTE

Assalamualaikum Wr Wb

First, we have to thank God. Because of His blessing that, I can stand here before you all. Moreover, I have to thank to Mr. Yusuf what have guided me during the time.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today I want to talk about cigarette. "Healthy or smoking", is an expression that is often overspread in anti-cigarette campaign in order to health day this year.

This slogan can be read in the newspaper, can be heard in the radio, as well as can be rapidly seen in the glass screen. "Healthy or smoking"! These three words actually contain fomentation and threat. Fomentation means, avoid the cigarette if you love with your body. While if you desire in the contrary, please to smoke. Its threat implicitly expressed, if you smoke your health as the bet. With that expression, the choice is depend on us personally.

However, in my opinion, even us a smoker or not, we must be in one opinion that smoking is not good for our health. Nevertheless, for the smoker, to follow the fomentation is too hard, especially for the habitual smoker. For them, even to reduce their smoking activity is too painful. Though this feeling just to the time being only.

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

I myself, speaking about the interdiction of smoking is like elaborating touselled yarn. Because there are various party that involved in cigarette industry and cigarette lovers.

In addition, even million of people those draping its kitchen smoke on the cigarette industry, direct and indirectly only. Killing the cigarette commerce chains and to stop the smoking activity at once is not wise. There are so many sides that will bear the financial loss; such as the tobacco farmer, the cigarette factory; the cigarette roller employees, and the traders.

So, how to solve this problem? I think this champagne is for ourself. I mean we have to start from ourself. We have to stop to smoke, and for the habitual smokers, they try to reduce the capacity and intensity of their smoking.

Finally, this action must be followed by the million of other smoker people. In this case, the natural law will be going to effect. It means, the industry of the cigarette will be stopped naturally. And, I guess, there are no demonstration that screamed harmed.

Here is my speech about the cigarette; I hope what my summit will be useful for us all. Thank you.

1. Mention the structure of the speech above?
2. What is the topic of the speech above?
3. Does the title and the contain of the speech have relation? Tell briefly!
4. What slogan about cigarrete often appears in newspaper, radio, and television according to the speaker?
5. With your own words, tell us the meaning of the slogan!
6. Why is it difficult for the smokers to stop smoking habit?
7. Is the smoking habit good for our health? Why?
8. Can the smoking problem be solved? How?
9. In your opinion why the speaker choose cigarrete for his/her topic of speech?
10. Make the other example/sentence to close the speech above!
11. What is the function of the speech above?

CHAPTER 6

Standar Kompetensi :

4. Mengungkapkan makna dalam naskah persiapan public speaking dalam konteks Akademik

4.1. Menulis naskah speaking sederhana dalam konteks akademik seperti pidato

Indikator :

1. Membuat sebuah naskah pidato

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran :

Siswa dapat :

1. Membuat sebuah naskah pidato

II. Materi Ajar (Writing) :

- NASKAH PIDATO
- KOSA KATA YANG RELEVAN

The good structures of speech

A good speech has structure as the followings:

1. Opening

It usually contains of greeting, then followed by the speech title that will be delivered.

2. Preface

It contains of little explanations about speech content (usually the speaker mentions the problem or the main idea).

3. Speech content/Speech material

It contains about the discussion of the problem mentioned in preface.

4. Closing

It usually contains of the words show that the speech is over, followed by apologizing and closing words. (summary, wish, message, apologizing and closing words)

Exercise 1

Read the following speech, then identify its structure!

Free Association

Assalamualaikum Wr Wb

Thank God for giving me both spiritual and body health, so I can stand here before you talk about the danger of free associations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this modern era, the youth are quite familiar with the term of free associations. For them, there is nothing to worry about free associations because they have being accustomed with that style of life. However, in reality, this free association is very dangerous for the

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK



young generation as the router generation of the state's future.



Why is it dangerous? Because in fact the free associations will plunge them to the avoiding and negative things, such as the consuming of the narcotics and forbidden drugs, drinking alcoholic liquors, and finally come to the very dangerous one that is free sex.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Why these things happened to the youth? The answer is, for the young age is too easy to influence, especially through their friends. If they are being addicted one, hence they wish it continuously. There is too hard for

them to stop it, on the contrary, they will go to the various means to get it, when needed as distributor and or to steal, etc.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this case, the parent role is very important in order to educate the children so they will not plung into the negative things. Sometimes, the youth took part into the free association because of in harmony in their family. If this happened, their children will look for another freedom outside. In the beggining they do not understand about smoking and drink alcoholic liquor. Finally they will understand about watching porn videos and even narcotics and forbidden drugs.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The youth are too easy to influence, from know nothing about the forbidden drugs, they will accustomed to that illicit goods. Is this thing as the wish of their parents? I am sure the answer is No. I am so sure that there no parents that willing to plunge their own kids to a negative thing, so let us together in fighting the danger of free associations.

Ladies and gentlemen,

There are all I could summit in this opportunity, with a hope that all of us can take its benefits. Especially for us as the teenagers, we can become ourselves, full of responsbility to the religion, to the nation, and to the state. Amien.

Exercise 2

Create one speech (free title)! Your speech must be based on the good structures of speech writing. If you have any difficulties, consult them with your teacher!

CHAPTER 7

Standar Kompetensi :

3. Memahami naskah public speaking sederhana dalam konteks akademik

3.1. Memahami naskah public speaking dalam konteks akademik seperti debat dan presenter.

Indikator :

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah naskah debat atau presentasi
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan dalam naskah debat dan presentasi yang dibaca

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat :

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah naskah debat atau presentasi
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan dalam naskah debat dan presentasi yang dibaca

II. Materi Ajar (Reading) :

- SCRIPT DEBAT DAN PRESENTASI

THE ROLE OF ENGLISH DEBATE



1. Motion :

Is the topic under discussion

2. Parameter :

Is the limitation of argument (it must be given by the (positive affirmative) team in order that the debate activity is not out of limit and suitable with the motion.

Parameter itself is very important in debate activity, it is because there will be new ideas appearing and it makes the debate will not gather in one point. Parameter can also be used as trap if the negative team gives argument that out of our parameter.

If the affirmative team doesn't give parameter, so that it's right can be taken by negative team and it is very dangerous, because the playing can be hold by negative team.

3. Team Split :

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

It contains of parts that will be spoken by each speaker. For ex, society point of view, Law point of view, Morality point of view, Health point of view, etc.

4. Theme Line :

Is the guideline (garis besar/inti) from the motion that is taken from the whole arguments.

5. Matter :

The Material under discussion / that is delivered must be suitable with the motion.

6. Manner :

We must use (deliver) polite, tegas, conviction, in a loud voice because it can influence the strength of our argument. The most important thing is body language (don't be tegang as a patung) / (you can do it with a little bit emotion but don't be angry)

7. Method :

The method uses from the 1st speaker up to 3rd speaker and also the job description must be clear.

This three criterias can influence the margin of the judging.

8. Timer :

It is also very important. Remember much time is better. If it is necessary try to make the time of debate longer

9. Reply Speech :

The summary of three argument (yang menguatkan) can be spoken by the 1st or 2nd speaker (the 3rd speaker may not give reply speech in Australian rules).

Remember, in conveying the reply speech, don't open a new case / new idea. It is only the (penegasan) of the team argument

A. THE DUTIES OF THE AFFIRMATIVE TEAM

- a. 1st speaker (He / She has many duties from the big things until the small things, so don't miss one of them
 1. Introducing team
 2. Giving the motion, parameter, theme line and team split
 3. Argument
- b. 2nd speaker
 1. Rebutle the 1st speaker of negative team
 2. Argument
- c. 3rd speaker
 1. Rebutle the 2nd speaker of negative team
 2. Giving (penguatan) of the argument of the 1st and 2nd speaker
 3. Giving (kuat) example and proof for the whole arguments of the.

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Notice : Especially for the 3rd speaker, it's better if She / He is a (galak) person. And He / She is smart in giving arguments (pandai berbicara) because the 3rd speaker is (ujung tombak) of your team.

Here is the example of job descriptions :

Good morning / afternoon, ladies and gentleman the member of this house.

Thank you for the opportunity that given to me. We are from SMKN1 Saptosari Wonosari. Let me introduce our team.

Me as the 1st speaker my name is

Our 2nd speaker is and our 3rd speaker is

Next, I'd like to give our motion today, our motion today is that our government should take a firm action upon illegal miner.

From that motion we will give our theme line: That we as the affirmative team absolutely agree that the government must take a firm action to the illegal miner for the goodness of our country.

Then our parameter today is that we just talk about the gold illegal minerin our country (you can use other miner suchas oil, etc)

Well, continue to our team split. Me as the first speaker would like to talk about the effect for economic point of view, our 2nd speaker would like to talk about the law pov and the 3rd speaker would like to give more proof and summary of our argument (can use another point of view) And for the reply speech (kesimpulan) will be given by (1st or 2nd speaker)

Next ladies and gentlement, I would like to give more argument

B. THE DUTIES OF NEGATIVE TEAM

Basically both of affirmative and negative team have the same dutie, but it is not necessary for the negative team to make the parameter.

As a negative team. You must be careful on the duties of the 1st speaker of affirmative team duties.

- a. 1st speaker
 1. Rebutle of the 1st speaker of affirmative
 2. Argument
- b. 2st speaker
 1. Rebutle of the 2nd speaker of affirmative
 2. Argument
- c. 3st speaker
 1. Rebutle of the 3rd speaker of affirmative team
 2. Proofingn summary (don't make new cases)

Answer the questions based on your general knowledge !

1. What do you know about debate ?
2. What kind of debate is usually performed on TV ?
3. Mention and explain it !
4. What side of debate are there ?

By *Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK*

5. Have you ever done “debate” ? What topic have you taken ?

CHAPTER 8

Standar Kompetensi :

4. Mengungkapkan makna dalam naskah persiapan public speaking dalam konteks akademik
- 4.2. Menulis naskah public speaking sederhana dalam konteks akademik seperti debat dan presentasi

Indikator

1. Mengidentifikasi argument yang diberikan dalam naskah
2. Menuliskan sebuah naskah debat dan presentasi

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

1. Mengidentifikasi argument yang diberikan dalam naskah
2. Menuliskan sebuah naskah debat dan presentasi

II. Materi Ajar (Writing) :

- MATERI DEBAT DAN PRESENTASI

PRESENTATION



1. Description :

Is one of mean communication between speaker and listener.

2. Purpose :

- a. Education
- b. Giving information
- c. Persuade or convince

3. Kinds :

1. Oral : by using (speaking)
2. Visual : by using moving pictures
3. Textial : by using text (selebaran)

4. We must pay attention on :

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

- a. Background : It must be suitable or contrary with the writing
 - b. Something interesting can be added such as: animation, funny picture, voice and audio
5. Sometimes, in our presentation, we often experience nervous. It is because we are too afraid, so it is out of control. There is no antusias of the audience.
 6. There are some things that must be avoided in giving presentation, among them are.(gelisah), (gemetar), Not looking audiences (pandangan), mengeluarkan (unnecessary) voice.
 7. There are 3 kind of communication
 1. Physic message
 2. Story
 3. Visual Message
 8. There 4 kind of physics message
 1. Gesture
 2. Eye contact
 3. Body's posture
 4. Body language



Note :

- 10 % for Reading
- 10 % for Listening
- 10 % for Watching
- 10 % for Watching and Listening
- 10 % for Speaking
- 10 % for Doing

Answer the questions based on your knowledge !

1. Produce a presentation script in a factory !
2. Make a power point of its presentation in a group of four !

CHAPTER 9

Standar Kompetensi :

5. Memahami karya sastra lisan yang populer dan otentik sederhana

5.1. Memahami dan merespon makna dalam karya sastra lisan seperti lagu berbahasa Inggris dan puisi kontemporer

Indikator:

1. Mengidentifikasi makna kata dalam sebuah lagu atau puisi yang didengar
2. Mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam lagu atau puisi yang didengar
3. Mengidentifikasi isi lagu atau puisi yang didengar

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

1. Mengidentifikasi makna kata dalam sebuah lagu atau puisi yang didengar
2. Mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam lagu atau puisi yang didengar
3. Mengidentifikasi isi lagu atau puisi yang didengar

II. Materi ajar (Listening) :

- TEKS LISAN LAGU DAN PUISI

SONG

Do you know what is song?

Song is the expression of mind, sense, ideal, and experience in the form of words that create, rhythmical. The composer hopes. This rhythm will create the response in the form of deep sense to the singer.

Usually it's accompanied by music. But song meaning isn't just a lyric site. You can add your own lyric, comment on existing lyrics. The song is always telling story, the experience of someone else. Have you ever loved a song, but didn't know its name? usually, say title are intentionally the same. As the lyrics in the chorus, so that listeners can easily figure them out. And the lyrics in the chorus are typically repeated several times. So that listeners have no excuse for not remembering them.

Read the example of the song below!

MY FIRST LOVE

(By : Nika Costa)

*Everyone can see
There is change in me
They all say I am not the same
Kid I use to be
Don't go out and play
I just dream all day
They don't know what's wrong with me*



*And I am too shy to say
It's my first love
What I am dreaming on
When I go to bed
When I lay my head upon my pillow
Don't know what to do*



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*My first love
He thinks that I am too young
He doesn't even know
Wish that I could tell him what I'm feeling*

*Cause I'm feeling my first love
Mirror on the wall
Does he care at all
Does he ever notice me
Does he ever found*

EXERCISE 1

Answer the question below based on the song above!

1. What is the song talking about?
2. What is the message conveyed by this song?
3. Do you find some figurative languages in the song above?
Mention them!
4. What is the "mirror" meant by the writer of the song?
5. Have you ever fell in love?
How do you feel?
6. Does the first sight make you interested in someone?
Clarify your answer!
7. Does the song belong to sad or happy one? Why?

Read the following song lyric. But first, guess what the song is about from the title?

NOBODY'S CHILD

By : Karen Young

As I was slowly passing
An orphans' home one day
And stoped there for a moment
Just to watch the children play
Alone a boy was standing
And when I asked him why
He returned with eyes that could not see
And he began to cry



I'm nobody's child, I'm nobody's child
Just like a flower, I'm growing wild
No mummy's kisses and no daddy's smile
Nobody wants me I'm nobody's child



People come for children
And take them for thei own
But they all seem to pass me
And I'm left here all alone
I know they'd like to take me
But when they see I'm blind
They always take some other child
And I'm left behind

No mother's arm to hold me
Or soothe me when I cry

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

Sometimes it gets so lonely,
 I wish that I could die
 I'd walk the streets of heaven
 Where all the blind can see
 And just like all the other kids
 There'd be a home for me

EXERCISE 2

Answer the following questions based on the song above!

1. How do you feel after you read the lyric of the song?
2. Why do you feel that way?
3. Describe the person that stated in the song!
4. Why did he say I'm nobody's child?
5. What or who was he longing for?
6. What was his idea about heaven?
7. Why did the people just pass him when they see him?

THE PURPOSE OF ANALYSIS POEM.

Analyzing poetry is an activity which has concerned many readers for many years. It is a given assumption that it is worthwhile. We take that leap of faith because we have found that analyzing poetry is an enjoyable and provocative mental exercise. Basically we are concerned here with explaining the methods and techniques of taking a poem apart in order to arrive at a greater understanding of both its construction and its meaning.

Like any apprentice tradesmen, those of us who want to analyze poetry must first become familiar with our tools. Actually, we have more of them at our disposal than the novice might suspect. In the early chapters of this book we will survey our tools and then, in subsequent chapters, carefully apply them to well-known poems. Through the example of the analysis of these poems it is hoped that one will be able to approach any poem sensibly, and then imaginatively arrive at an enlarged understanding of precisely what kind of poem it is and, ultimately, whether or not it is to be considered a good poem.

WHAT ANALYSIS LOOKS FOR.

Many people share a belief in the incorrect notion that analyzing poetry is somehow vague or even "far-out". Nothing could be further from the truth. For there is a great deal of concrete information to be presented when discussing a poem. Granted, one should be imaginative in explaining a poem's possible but less obvious meanings. But first it is important to be able to tell the reader the most essential "facts" about the poem. It has definite mood or atmosphere; it is written from a particular point of view; it can be concrete or abstract, sarcastic or serious, tragic or comic, ironic or literal, etc. The point is that there are specific things that not only can be said about the poem but even need to be said. It would be useless to begin talking about possible meanings of a poem, for example, before even acquainting the reader with whether or not the poem rhymes or even, in a simpler sense, whether it is long poem or short poem. In other words, every poem can be analyzed, to a certain extent, in a completely methodical fashion. To illuminate possible methods is the purpose of this book. It is not designed to transform the reader into an expert critic, but rather to help the students unfamiliar with poetic analysis toward an appreciation for and skill in the methods of analysis.

Read the example of the poem below!

WHEN I WAS ONE-AND-TWENTY (By : A.E. Housman)

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

When I was one-and-twenty
I heard a wise man say,
'Give crowns and pounds and guineas
But not your heart away;

Give pearls away and rubies
But keep your fancy free'
But I was one-and-twenty,
No use to talk to me.



When I was one-and-twenty
I heard him say again,
'The heart out of the bosom
Was never given in vain;
'Tis paid with sighs a plenty
And sold for endless rue,
And I am two-and-twenty,
And oh, 'tis true, 'tis true.

EXERCISE 3.

Answer the following question based on the poem above!

1. What is the poem talking about?
2. Does the poem belong to sad one or happy one? Clarify your answer!
3. "Tis true, 'Tis true", give explanation about this words!
4. What is the meaning of I was one-and-twenty?
5. Does the poem include the suggestion poem? Why?
6. Is the poem for teenager only? Why? Why not?

Read the second translated poem below!

KETIKA KITA TERBELAH DUA (By : Lord Byron)

Ketika kita terbelah dua
Dalam kesunyian dan air mata,
Setengah patah hati
Untuk menderita bertahun-tahun,
Pucat membias di pipimu dan tampak dingin,
Lebih dingin dari ciumanmu;
Sesungguhnya moment itu harus diumumkan
Kesedihan tentang ini.



Embun pagi hari
Membenamkan kebekuan di keningku
Itu terasa bagaikan peringatan
Tentang apa yang kurasakan saat ini.
Sumpah-sumpahmu terlanggar semuanya,
Dan cahaya adalah nama bagimu
Aku mendengar namamu diperbincangkan
Dan terdengar di tengar rasa malunya
Mereka menamakanmu dengan namaku,

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

Terdengar memilukan ditelingaku;
Sebuah goncangan melewatiku
Mengapa dirimu begitu mempesona?

Mereka tidak tahu aku telah mengenalmu,
Yang telah terlalu mengenalmu;
Lama, lama sehingga aku menyesalimu,
Terlalu dalam untuk dikatakan.
Kita bertemu secara rahasia-
Dalam kesunyian aku meratap,
Bahwa hatimu mampu melupakan,
Jiwamu mampu menipu.

Andai aku harus bertemu denganmu
Setelah bertahun-tahun lamanya,
Bagaimana aku harus menyapamu?
Dengan kesunyian dan air mata.

EXERCISE 4.

Answer the following questions based on the translated poem above!

1. Translate the poem above into English!

CHAPTER 10

Standar Kompetensi :

6. Mengungkapkan karya sastra lisan yang populer dan otentik sederhana

6.1. Membawakan karya sastra lisan sederhana seperti lagu berbahasa Inggris dan Puisi kontemporer

Indikator :

1. Menyanyikan sebuah lagu secara berkelompok
2. Membaca puisi kontemporer secara individu

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

1. Menyanyikan sebuah lagu secara berkelompok
2. Membaca puisi kontemporer secara individu

II. Materi Ajar (Speaking) :

* LAGU DAN PUISI

Let's sing a song!

CLEMENTINE

*In a cavern, in a canyon
Excavating for a mine
Dwelt a miner, forty niner
And his daughter, Clementine*

Chorus :

*Oh, my darling, oh, my darling
Oh, my darling, Clementine!
You are lost and gone forever,
Dreadful sorry, Clementine*



*Light she was and like a fairy,
And her shoes were number nine
Herring boxes without topses
Sandals were for Clementine*



Chorus :

*Oh, my darling, oh, my darling
Oh, my darling, Clementine!
Drove she ducklings to the water
Every morning just at nine*

*How I missed her, how I missed her,
How I missed my Clementine
But I kissed her little sister
And forgot my Clemetine*

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Let's the second song!

ENTERNAL FLAME



*Close your, give me your hand, darling
Do you feel my heart.....
Do you understand
Do you feel the same
Am I only*



I believe it's meant to be,
I watch you when you are
You belong with me
Do you feel the same
Am I only
Or is this burning on enternal

*Say my, sun shines
Through the rain
A whole life so*
And then you
And ease the
I don't want to lose this

Let's read the poem !

“ LOVERS ”

(By : JOHN DONNE'S)



If yet I have not all thy love,
Dear, I shall never it all,
I cannot breathe one other sigh, to move,
Nor can entreat one other tear to fall,
And all my treasure, which should purchase thee,

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

Sighs, tears, and oaths, and letters I have spent.
 Yet no more can be due to me,
 Than at the bargain made was meant,
 If then thy gift of love were partial,
 That some to me, some should to others fall,
 Dear, I shall never have thee all.

Or if then thou gavest me all,
 All was but all, which thou hadst then;
 But if in thy heart, since, there be or shall,
 New love created be, by other men,
 Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears,
 In sighs, in oaths, and letter outbid me,
 This new love may beget new fears,
 For, this love was not vow'd by thee.
 And yet it was, thy gift being general,
 The ground, thy heart is mine, what ever shall
 Gow there, dear, I should have it all.

Yet I would not have all yet,
 He that hath all can have no more,
 And since my love doth every day admit
 New growth, thou shouldst have new rewards in store;
 Thou canst not every day give me thy heart,
 If thou canst give it, then thou never gavest it :
 Love's riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
 It tays at home, and thou with losing savest it :
 But we will have a way more liberal,
 Than changing hearts, to join them, so we shall
 Be one, and one another's All.

Answer the following question !

1. Translate the poem above into Indonesia !
2. What is the poem talking about ?
3. Find the figurative language inside the poem !
4. The poem above belong to sad or happy one ? Explain your answer !

CHAPTER 11

Standar Kompetensi :

5. Memahami karya sastra lisan yang populer dan otentik sederhana

5.1. Memahami dan merespon dalam karya sastra lisan seperti film dan drama kontemporer

Indikator :

1. Mengidentifikasi makna kata dalam sebuah film atau drama yang ditonton
2. Mengidentifikasi struktur film atau drama
3. Mengidentifikasi alur cerita

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat :

1. Mengidentifikasi makna kata dalam sebuah film atau drama yang ditonton
2. Mengidentifikasi struktur film atau drama
3. Mengidentifikasi alur cerita

II. Materi Ajar (Listening) :

- FILM
- DRAMA KONTEMPORER

Read the following review of Brownies below! The work in pairs to discuss the questions.

BROWNIES

(a bite of sweet cake, a bit of love story)



Another Indonesian romantic drama feature film by a young and talented director, Hanung Bramantyo, will soon be released this year. Fans of Marcella Zalianty, Bucek depp and Arie U.Kuncoro will be able to see their idols acting in a movie titled Brownies. The film is produced by Sinem Art, which also produced “ Mengejar Matahari “

The theme is simple; it’s about love. Love with its bittersweet story become the highlight that enriches the movie plot. The reason is quite obvious: A love theme always attracts more people to come to the cinema.

Mel (Marcella Zalianty), a copywriter in an advertising agency, has a life that’s focused on her job. Although Mel is engaged to Joe (Phillips Yusuf), Didi (Renia) – her close friend-, questions if Joe is really Mel’s kind of guy.

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

Later in the story, Mel finds out that Joe has been going out with another girl all this time. Then, Mel, meets Are (Bucek depp), a young artist who write, owns a bookstore, and make brownies! Are even has a small brownies shop that Mel loves to visit. Are's artistic attitude and Joe's betrayal have clearly affected Mel's life.

Brownies is the first Indonesian movie that was shot using Panasinic High Definition cameras, which results in a film that looks as if it's recorded on standard celluloid film, while reducing production costs.



Answer the questions based on the review of Brownies above!

1. The genre of the film is
2. The name of the director is
3. The names of the actors and actresses are....
4. The producer of the film is
5. The first paragraph is called the introduction or the....
6. The second paragraph tells us about the...of the film and the....why the director called the film Brownies.
7. The third paragraph tells us about....
It tells the sequences of the film in brief. This part of the text is called....
8. The fourth paragraph tells us that the quality of the pictures in the movie is very good because they use.....to shoot the scenes and using this kind of camera will reduce the....
This part of the text praises and gives a good opinion of the film. This called.....
9. Is this film for children, youth, or adults?
10. How would you rate this film? Excellent, very good, quite good, good, or boring?

Read the following story. Then, answer the questions below!

JUST BECAUSE

The debate started again today. It was about the same topic, Didit's marriage proposal.

"Just because you are nice to me, does that make you good enough to marry me? I think you bare not blind. The world be messed up if men were as over confidentt as you." But, I have to admit it! Aditya Pramana had good reasons to be proud of himself. He was not an average man. He was special in many ways, physically, financially, and intellectually. He was more qualified to be a husband than any man that I knew.

"Come on, Mer, tell me if I've done anything wrong."

"Ha....ha....ha.... don't panic, Dit. All this time you have been such a very good friend to me,"

"So, what else do you want?"

"Dit, a marriage proposal is totally different from a business one. Just because you're so nice, just because you have been my boy friend for two or three years, just

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

because you're qualified to be a good husband, that doesn't mean that I'm going to marry you. Is that understood?"

"Are you saying that you're the type who like rude and unpredictable men to hang out with? Oh, get real, Mer. This is a serious matter. Answer me, please."

"Forget it, Dit. Being married to a friend of mine has never crossed my mind."

Didit kept pressing ahead with his proposal. He was spoiling my bright morning by bombarding me with his arguments.

"Stop it, Dit. I am getting sick of you. You've ruined my mood. Just get over it, okay?"

"Not until I get a satisfactory explanation."

I leaned on a sofa overlooking a refreshing green yard.

"Okay, Dit, since you're insisting, now tell me one good reason, why in the world do you keep proposing to me?"

"Well, honestly Mer, I'm pretty sure you're very valuable. You're worth sharing my life with. Believe me."

"So, I meet your qualifications. But, that's too bad. You don't meet my qualifications, Dit."

"Don't you like me, Mer? Is there another man? Can you mention the name of a man who's better than me, in your opinion?"

"Enough, Dit. I can't stand it anymore. But let me tell you a story. I remember a girl, named Citra, the girl who called me one night in tears. Using their vulnerable long distance relations as an excuse, a man named Aditya Pramana had the heart to abandon her and abruptly cancel their wedding that had been planned for years. And it happened only a month before the wedding. And this Aditya Pramanacertainly have no idea that Citra was my cousin. She was the reason for my refusal. Now, I've told you my reason. Are you happy?"

Didit was speechless. Truth does hurt, as a wise man says.

Answer these question based on the story above!

1. What is the topic of Mer's and Adit's conversation?
2. What is the topic of the story above?
3. Why was Adit sure that Mer would accept his marriage proposal?
4. Why did Mer become tired of Adit?
5. What was the main reason for Mer to turn down Adit's proposal?
6. What was Adit's reaction?
7. The story doesn't seem to have a good orientation. Work in groups of four and give the story a setting : where and when the story happens.

CHAPTER 12

Standar Kompetensi :

6. Mengungkapkan karya sastra lisan yang populer dan otentik sederhana

6.2. Membawakan karya sastra lisan sederhana seperti film dan drama kontemporer

Indikator:

1. Memainkan sebuah drama

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

1. Memainkan sebuah drama

II. Materi Ajar (Speaking) :

- SCRIPT DRAMA DAN FILM

Complete the missing word with the suitable one that you hear from your teacher!

SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD



Narrator : It was a busy day, as usual. The traffic circle began to get scorched in the strengthening heat of that morning as a protest was taking place. People in a long wavy line, among them religious group and local community leaders – were staging an outcry against the issue of the the “Playboy” magazine-Indonesian version. They were jamming up the well-known capital city of Jakarta. This was indeed troublesome! Sinta and I were among those who were trapped in that awful situation, behind the steering wheel.

Sinta : Is something bothering you, Ann?

Annie : Ehm....It’s from my mom at home. About my little brother, Jody.

Sinta : What’s (1).....with him?

Annie : He was caught scanning a porn magazine in his classroom. What a shame ! He’s still 15. I can’t (2).....my ears!

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- Sinta : Where's he now?
 Annie : My mom said he was very (3).....if my dad found out, so decided to sleep out tonight. He's staying at a friend's house. He did not tell my mom where it was exactly. There should be no reason for him not to live up to what he has done. Besides, my dad has never been too strict with him.
 Sinta : Strict? There is nothing wrong about being hard on a child for his own (4)..... That's if you don't want to let him down someday.
 Annie : You know, I just (5).....myself. Am I a good sister that he can be proud of!
 Sinta : Do you have any problems with your brother?
 Annie : No,....no, everything is okay. I remember the last time we had a conversation. The way Jody talked and (6)..... had convinced me and I found nothing wrong with him. I know, many kids the same age as he would probably try new things to amuse and please themselves, experiment including sexual. Was this normal? First seeing, next doing. Could I say the time had not come yet for you to do that Jody? Oh, come on.

(Suddenly Sinta's phone rings, it is an SMS)

- Sinta : Want to read this SMS?
 Annie : Gimme that. " Honey, where have you been? It's been a week. Don't you (7).....me? Please reply." is it from your boyfriend, Syahril?
 Sinta : No, it is from Andre.
 Annie : Well, well, well,....How long have you been involved with him?
 Sinta : Almost a year.
 Annie : Oh, my God. Does your boyfriend, Syahril (8).....it?
 Sinta : No, I guess not. I hope not.
 Annie : Look, please don't take this wrong. But, I don't think it's a good idea to have two boyfriends at the same time.
 Sinta : I know that. But, you don't know Syahril. He's so intolerable, selfish, and.....

A. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Jody's father is very strict with him | T – F |
| 2. Jody ran away from home because he needs some fatherly advice. | T – F |
| 3. According to Sinta, strict parents are good for children. | T- F |
| 4. Sinta has two boyfriends | T – F |
| 5. Annie advised Sinta to have two boyfriends at a time | T - F |

B. Create a script of drama in a group of 6 then perform it in front of the class !

Rearrange the following jumbled paragraphs into a good text of review. The title is ALADDIN. The movie review.

Paragraph A

Anxious to be reunited with Jasmine, Aladdin asks to be made a prince. He makes a grand entrance into the city and later takes the princess. On a magic carpet ride. Yet, he is filled with self – doubt. Would she love him and would he be anything without Genies's magic? Jafar soon puts him to the



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test.

Paragraph B

These two meet when the Princess runs away from the palace and Aladdin rescues her in the crowded marketplace. But their budding romance is cut short when he is captured by the evil Jafar, who recognizes the boy as the “diamond in the rough” needed to retrieve a magic lamp from a cave in the desert. Aladdin, however, ends up with the lamp and the bonus inside – a Genie who is able to grant him three wishes.

Paragraph C

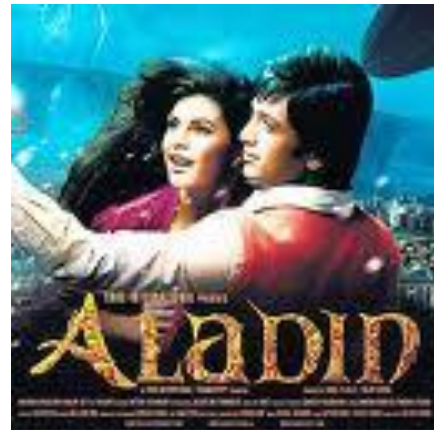
In the big production number of the film, the Genie tells Aladdin “You’ve Never Had a Friend Like Me.” That’s certainly an understatement! This Genie is voiced by Robin Williams in a bravura performance of celebrity improvisations and witty asides about American popular culture. Aladdin also boasts dazzling Disney animation, computer enhanced backgrounds and special effects for the action sequences, music by the Academy Award team of Alan Menken and Howard Ashman, and additional lyrics by Tim Rice (particularly the love song A Whole New World).

Paragraph D

“Like so many things, it is not what is outside but what is inside that counts,” notes a story teller at the beginning of Aladdin. But sometimes it takes a little magic to get that message across. That is the message of the movie, though, that is most endearing. The movie may not be as artistically astounding as *Beauty and The Beast*, nor will it have the emotional impact of *Bambi*, but its new brand of comedy and memorable jazz tunes will certainly brand this movie a classic animation.

Paragraph E

On Saturday, November 14th, Disney unveiled its latest animated feature film. Aladdin, in sneak preview across the country. Since then, it has gone on to become the highest – grossing animated film ever produced, and to anyone who has seen this film, the reason is no secret.



Paragraph F

In this animated musical version of the classic story from *The Arabian Nights*, Aladdin survives by his wits on the streets of the Arabian city of Agrabah. The townsfolk think he’s just riffraff. “If only they’d look closer,” Aladdin tells his best friend, Abu the monkey. “There is so much more to me.” Princess Jasmine, the Sultan’s daughter, also believes she can do better than traditional role she’s been assigned. She longs to make her own choices, especially about whom she will marry.

CHAPTER 13

Standar Kompetensi :

7. Memahami karya sastra yang populer dan otentik sederhana

7.1 Membaca pidato tokoh-tokoh terkenal

Indikator:

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah naskah pidato
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran:

Siswa dapat:

1. Mengidentifikasi isi sebuah naskah pidato
2. Mengidentifikasi bentuk dan struktur kalimat yang digunakan

II. Materi Ajar (Reading) :

- SCRIPT PIDATO

SPEECH SCRIPT 1

Pearl Harbor Speech by F.D.R.



To the Congress of the United States

Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with the government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleagues delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

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It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

This morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

As commander in chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Always will we remember the character of the on slaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces - with the unbounding determination of our people - we will gain the inevitable triumph - so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, Dec. 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.

Franklin Roosevelt

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions based on the above speech!

1. Who gave the speech?
2. Was he a powerful person in his era? Tell briefly!
3. In what occasion was the speech given?

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4. What was the speech about?
5. What was the aim of the speech about?
6. What country was FDR talking about?
7. Why did the Japanese attack USA?
8. What island was broken because of Japanese attacking?
9. What date did Japanese attack USA?
10. What was a Pearl Harbor?

SPEECH SCRIPT 2

George W. Bush Speech - Inaugural address



Chief Justice Rehnquist, President Carter, President Bush, President Clinton, distinguished guests and my fellow citizens, the peaceful transfer of authority is rare in history, yet common in our country. With a simple oath, we affirm old traditions and make new beginnings.

As I begin, I thank President Clinton for his service to our nation.

And I thank Vice President Gore for a contest conducted with spirit and ended with grace.

I am honored and humbled to stand here, where so many of America's leaders have come before me, and so many will follow.

We have a place, all of us, in a long story--a story we continue, but whose end we will not see. It is the story of a new world that became a friend and liberator of the old, a story of a slave-holding society that became a servant of freedom, the story of a power that went into the world to protect but not possess, to defend but not to conquer.

It is the American story--a story of flawed and fallible people, united across the generations by grand and enduring ideals.

The grandest of these ideals is an unfolding American promise that everyone belongs, that everyone deserves a chance, that no insignificant person was ever born.

Americans are called to enact this promise in our lives and in our laws. And though our nation has sometimes halted, and sometimes delayed, we must follow no other course.

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Through much of the last century, America's faith in freedom and democracy was a rock in a raging sea. Now it is a seed upon the wind, taking root in many nations.

Our democratic faith is more than the creed of our country, it is the inborn hope of our humanity, an ideal we carry but do not own, a trust we bear and pass along. And even after nearly 225 years, we have a long way yet to travel.

While many of our citizens prosper, others doubt the promise, even the justice, of our own country. The ambitions of some Americans are limited by failing schools and hidden prejudice and the circumstances of their birth. And sometimes our differences run so deep, it seems we share a continent, but not a country.

We do not accept this, and we will not allow it. Our unity, our union, is the serious work of leaders and citizens in every generation. And this is my solemn pledge: I will work to build a single nation of justice and opportunity.

I know this is in our reach because we are guided by a power larger than ourselves who creates us equal in His image.

And we are confident in principles that unite and lead us onward.

America has never been united by blood or birth or soil. We are bound by ideals that move us beyond our backgrounds, lift us above our interests and teach us what it means to be citizens. Every child must be taught these principles. Every citizen must uphold them. And every immigrant, by embracing these ideals, makes our country more, not less, American.

Today, we affirm a new commitment to live out our nation's promise through civility, courage, compassion and character.

America, at its best, matches a commitment to principle with a concern for civility. A civil society demands from each of us good will and respect, fair dealing and forgiveness.

Some seem to believe that our politics can afford to be petty because, in a time of peace, the stakes of our debates appear small.

But the stakes for America are never small. If our country does not lead the cause of freedom, it will not be led. If we do not turn the hearts of children toward knowledge and character, we will lose their gifts and undermine their idealism. If we permit our economy to drift and decline, the vulnerable will suffer most.

We must live up to the calling we share. Civility is not a tactic or a sentiment. It is the determined choice of trust over cynicism, of community over chaos. And this commitment, if we keep it, is a way to shared accomplishment.

America, at its best, is also courageous.

Our national courage has been clear in times of depression and war, when defending common dangers defined our common good. Now we must choose if the example of our fathers and mothers will inspire us or condemn us. We must show courage in a time of blessing by confronting problems instead of passing them on to future generations.

Together, we will reclaim America's schools, before ignorance and apathy claim more young lives.

We will reform Social Security and Medicare, sparing our children from struggles we have the power to prevent. And we will reduce taxes, to recover the momentum of our economy and reward the effort and enterprise of working Americans.

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

We will build our defences beyond challenge, lest weakness invite challenge.

We will confront weapons of mass destruction, so that a new century is spared new horrors.

The enemies of liberty and our country should make no mistake: America remains engaged in the world by history and by choice, shaping a balance of power that favors freedom. We will defend our allies and our interests. We will show purpose without arrogance. We will meet aggression and bad faith with resolve and strength. And to all nations, we will speak for the values that gave our nation birth.

America, at its best, is compassionate. In the quiet of American conscience, we know that deep, persistent poverty is unworthy of our nation's promise.

And whatever our views of its cause, we can agree that children at risk are not at fault. Abandonment and abuse are not acts of God, they are failures of love.

And the proliferation of prisons, however necessary, is no substitute for hope and order in our souls.

Where there is suffering, there is duty. Americans in need are not strangers, they are citizens, not problems, but priorities. And all of us are diminished when any are hopeless.

Government has great responsibilities for public safety and public health, for civil rights and common schools. Yet compassion is the work of a nation, not just a government.

And some needs and hurts are so deep they will only respond to a mentor's touch or a pastor's prayer. Church and charity, synagogue and mosque lend our communities their humanity, and they will have an honored place in our plans and in our laws.

Many in our country do not know the pain of poverty, but we can listen to those who do.

And I can pledge our nation to a goal: When we see that wounded traveler on the road to Jericho, we will not pass to the other side.

America, at its best, is a place where personal responsibility is valued and expected.

Encouraging responsibility is not a search for scapegoats, it is a call to conscience. And though it requires sacrifice, it brings a deeper fulfillment. We find the fullness of life not only in options, but in commitments. And we find that children and community are the commitments that set us free.

Our public interest depends on private character, on civic duty and family bonds and basic fairness, on uncounted, unhonored acts of decency which give direction to our freedom.

Sometimes in life we are called to do great things. But as a saint of our times has said, every day we are called to do small things with great love. The most important tasks of a democracy are done by everyone.

I will live and lead by these principles: to advance my convictions with civility, to pursue the public interest with courage, to speak for greater justice and compassion, to call for responsibility and try to live it as well.

In all these ways, I will bring the values of our history to the care of our times.

What you do is as important as anything government does. I ask you to seek a common

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good beyond your comfort; to defend needed reforms against easy attacks; to serve your nation, beginning with your neighbor. I ask you to be citizens: citizens, not spectators; citizens, not subjects; responsible citizens, building communities of service and a nation of character.

Americans are generous and strong and decent, not because we believe in ourselves, but because we hold beliefs beyond ourselves. When this spirit of citizenship is missing, no government program can replace it. When this spirit is present, no wrong can stand against it.

After the Declaration of Independence was signed, Virginia statesman John Page wrote to Thomas Jefferson: "We know the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Do you not think an angel rides in the whirlwind and directs this storm?"

Much time has passed since Jefferson arrived for his inauguration. The years and changes accumulate. But the themes of this day he would know: our nation's grand story of courage and its simple dream of dignity.

We are not this story's author, who fills time and eternity with his purpose. Yet his purpose is achieved in our duty, and our duty is fulfilled in service to one another.

Never tiring, never yielding, never finishing, we renew that purpose today, to make our country more just and generous, to affirm the dignity of our lives and every life.

This work continues. This story goes on. And an angel still rides in the whirlwind and directs this storm.

God bless you all, and God bless America.

George W. Bush

Exercise 1

Read the speech above once more than look for the meaning of the words given! (Consult your dictionary if it is necessary!)

No.	Paragraph	The Words	The Meaning
1.	1	fellow	
2.	6	conquer	
3.	8	insignificant	
4.	9	enact	
5.	13	solemn	
6.	16	bound	
7.	17	commitment	
8.	20	idealism	
9.	21	chaos	
10.	24	ignorance	

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11. 25 struggles
12. 28 arrogance
13. 29 compassionate
14. 31 proliferation
15. 32 diminished
16. 35 poverty
17. 36 traveler
18. 38 scapegoats
19. 40 democracy
20. 45 declaration

CHAPTER 14

Standart kompetensi :

8Mengungkapkan kembali karya sastra yang populer dan otentik sederhana secara tertulis

8.1Menulis esei tentang lirik lagu dan puisi kontemporer

Indikator:

1. Menulis sebuah cerita dan lirik lagu atau puisi

I.Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

1. Menulis sebuah cerita dan lirik lagu atau puisi

II.Materi Ajar (Writing) :

- SCRIPT LAGU DAN PUISI

Read the text of the song below :

CINTAI AKU



*Sanggupkah ku bertahan
Tanpamu disampingku
Setelah kau memutuskan kita berpisah
Serasa seumur hidupku selalu denganmu*

*Haruskah kurelakan
Haruskah kuberjalan
Tapi bayang wajahmu selalu dianganku
Karna cinta yang dulu pernah kau beri
Tak kan kulupa untuk selamanya*

*Reff : Cintai aku, sakiti aku
Kalau itu dapat membawamu
Kembali ke pelukanku lagi
Aku rela memberi segalanya untukmu*

*Malam yang dingin ini
Membuat kumenangis
Melihat gambar kita yang dulu bahagia
Kemana perginya masa indah itu
Tuhan tolong kembalikan kisahku*

Back to Reff



PUDAR



*Kurasakan pudar dalam hatiku
Rasa cinta yang ada untuk dirimu
Kulelah dengan semua yang ada
Ingin ku lepas semua*

*Setan dalam hatiku ikut bicara
Bagaimana kalau kuselingkuh saja
Kupunya banyak teman lelaki
Sepertinya kukan bahagia*

*Reff: Mestinya kau cari pengganti diriku saja
Karna kita sudah tak saling bicara
Pastikan cerita tentang kita yang tlah lalu
Hanya ada dalam ungatn hatimu*

*Maafkan aku jika kau kecewa
Duniamu bukanlah untuk diriku
Jika memang semua kan jadi cerita
Kutahu kau semakin terluka*

Back to reff



Answer the following question based on the two songs above!

1. What is the difference between both of the two songs above?
2. What is the similar between both of the two songs above?
3. Translate the two songs above into English !

MY NOVEMBER GUEST

My Sorrow, when she's here with me,
Thinks these dark days of autumn rain
Are beautiful as days can be;
She walks the bare, the withered tree;
She walks the sodden pasture lane.



Her pleasure will not let me stay.
She talks and I am fain to list:
She's glad the birds are gone away,
She's glad her simple worsted grey
Is silver now with clinging mist.

The desolate, deserted trees,
The faded earth, the heavy sky,
The beauties she so truly sees,
She thinks I have no eye for these,
And vexes me for reason why.



By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK



Not yesterday I learned to know
 The love of bare November days
 Before the coming of the snow,
 But it were vain to tell her so,
 And they are better for her praise.

Answer these questions based on the poem above!

1. What is the poem talking about?
2. How many verses does the poem above?
3. What is the rhyme of each verse? Mention it!
4. What do you call the stanzaic form of the poem? Why?
5. Find out the figurative language from the poem above!

WIND AND WINDOW FLOWER

Lovers, forget your love,
 And list to the love of these.
 She a window flower,
 And he a winter breeze.



When the frosty window veil
 Was melted down at noon,
 And the caged yellow bird
 Hung over her in tune,

He marked her through the pane
 He could not help but mark,
 And only passed her by,
 To come again at dark.

He was a winter wind,
 Concerned with ice and snow,
 Dead weeds and unmated birds,
 And little of love could know.

But he sighed upon the sill,
 He gave the sash a shake,
 As witness all within
 Who lay that night awake.



Perchance he half prevailed
 To win her for the flight
 From the firelit looking-glass

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK



And warm stove-window light.

But the flower leaned aside
And thought of naught to say,
And morning found the breeze
A hundred miles away

Answer these question based on the poem above!

1. What is the stanzaic form that you can find from the poem?
Why? Tell me your reason!
2. How many verses does the poem above?
3. Do you find repetition from each verse of the poem? What are they?
4. Write a blank verse poem!

CHAPTER 15

Standart kompetensi :

7Memahami karya sastra yang populer dan otentik sederhana

7.2Memahami makna dalam lagu berbahasa Inggris

Indikator:

1. Mengidentifikasi makna kata dalam sebuah lagu atau novel yang dibaca
2. Mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam lagu atau novel yang dibaca

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

1. Mengidentifikasi makna kata dalam sebuah lagu atau novel yang dibaca
2. Mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam lagu atau novel yang dibaca

II. Materi Ajar (Reading) :

- LAGU, NOVEL DAN CERITA PENDEK

Read the lyric of the song below !

WHEN I LOOK AT YOU (By : Miley Cyrus)

*Everybody needs inspiration
Everybody needs a song
Beautiful melody, when the nights so long*

*Cause there is no guarantee
That this life is easy (Yeah)
When my world is falling apart,
when there is no light to break up the dark
That's when I (I, I) look at you
When the waves are flooding the shore and I
can't find my way home anymore
That's when I (I, I) look at you*

*When I look at you
I see forgiveness, I see the truth
You love me for who I am like the stars
hold the moon
Right there where they belong and I know
I'm not alone (Yeah)*

*When my world is falling apart,
when there is no light to break up the dark
That's when I (I, I) look at you
When the waves are flooding the shore and I
can't find my way home anymore
That's when I (I, I) look at you*

*When the waves are flooding the shore and I
can't find my way home anymore*

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK



That's when I (I, I) look at you

*You appear just like a dream to me
Just like kaleidoscope colors that cover me
All I need every breath that I breathe
Don't you know you're beautiful (Yeah, Yeah)*

*When the waves are flooding the shore and I
can't find my way home anymore
That's when I (I) look at you*

You appear just like a dream to me.



Answer the following question based on the song above !

1. What is the song talking about ?
2. " When the waves are flooding the shore and I can't find my way home anymore ". What is the meaning of the sentence ? Do you think it's real flooding happened ? Why / Why not ?
3. Does the song belong to happy song or sad one ? Why ?
4. Find one of the English song then give its appreciation !
5. Find one of the Indonesian song then translate it into English !

Read the sub story of the novel " The Man of Property" by John Galsworthy!

A LONELY OLD MAN



The following day, Old Joylon was sitting alone in his gloomy study. The old man was tired and he fallen asleep while he was reading the newspaper. Suddenly he woke up and looked around him sadly. He remembered that he was alone in the big house. June had gone to Wales with Philip Bosinney to visit his relations. After yesterday's party, the house seemed quieter and more lonely than everyday.

Old Joylon thought about the events of the previous day. He had a strong love for his family and yet he had no patience with some of them. He thought angrily of Soames, that " Man of Property ", who was having trouble with his wife, Irene. Now there was a beautiful woman, thought Old Joylon.

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The old man sighed deeply. All the member of the family had been at the party except the one he wanted to see most of all. This was his own son, Young Joylon. Young Joylon should have been of course, because he was June's father. But the two Joylons, father and son, had not met for fourteens years. To Old Joylon, these had been fourteen wasted years.

All the trouble between father and son had begun with Young Joylon's marriage. The old man knew now that he had been wrong in allowing his son's marriage. Was he wrong too, in allowing June's engagement to Philip Bosinney?

Young Joylon had been a young man when he had first got married. Old Joylon had guessed that his son had not been in love, but he had wanted him to settle down. And in your years the marriage was over. Young Joylon had kept his wife and baby daughter and had ran away with a foreign girl, a governess. Old Joylon was forced to choose between his little grand daughter, June, and his son. He had chosen to say goodbye to his son. That goodbye had lasted till now.

June's mother had died and Young Jolyon had married the foreign girl. Jolyon had looked after little June and had given her his love. Young Jolyon had a son now, whom Old Jolyon had never seen. They had called him Jolly, and now he had a sister, little Holly.

When Young Jolyon had married for the second time, his father had sent him a cheque for £500. Young Jolyon, who was as proudnas his father, had returned the cheque. Instead, he had suggested that Old jolyon could use the money for his grandson, little Jolly.

Old Jolyon had been very pleased with this answer. The money had been given to little jolly and, year by year, Old Jolyon had added more money.

Young Jolyon painted pictures, and sometimes Old Jolyon had bought them to remind him of his son. But he had not hung them on his walls because they were not to his taste.

There were the thoughts of Old Jolyon as he sat alone in his study. The old man loved little children. He loved their sweetness and the way needed help. June was grown up now and she was going to leave him. Old Jolyon longed to see his son again and his two unknown grandchildren.

Old Jolyon got slowly to his feet and lit himself a cogar.

'I'm just a lonely old man,' he said to hbimself. 'This house is too big for one old man. It needs a family to keep it alive.'

Old Jolyon decide to dine at his club that evening. He had to di something to get out of the empty house. So he ordered his carriage, dressed carefully and drove away from Stanhope Gate.

But even in the dining room of his club, Old Jolyon went on thinking about the past. He thought of all those times, twenty-five years ago, when his son had sat with him at the same table. How he wished that Young Jolyon was there now.

Old Jolyon had been angry with his son because Young Jolyon had caused a family scandal when he had run away with that foreign governess. Old Jolyon thought about all this past unhappiness and it worried him. His son had made a mistake. Was Young Jolyon's daughter, June, going to make a mistake too? Bosinney was a strange man. June loved him more that he loved her, that was certain. All these thoughts made Old Holyon unhappy and he did not enjoy his dinner at the club that evening. While he was drinking his coffe, he decided to go to the opera. He had not been to the opera for many years.

But even the well-loved music failed to make him happy. If only Young Jolyon had been with him! Old Jolyon felt again that he was a lonely old man. He had lost the friendship of his son. Now his granfddaughter, June, was leaving him too.

On the way home from the opera house, an idea came to Old Jolyon. He would drive to Young Jolyon's club and ask if his son was still a member. The cab drove up to the door and OldJolyon got out.

He walked slowly up the steps and into the club. He looked round and at once a servant came up to him.

'Is Mr Jolyon Forsyte still a member here?'

‘Yes, sir. He’s in the club now, sir. What is your name please?’

Old Jolyon was surprised. He had not expected to speak to his son. But he answered calmly, ‘say his father would like to speak to him.’

What do a father and son say to each other when they have not met for fourteen years? Neither man wanted to show his feelings. They met and shook hands without a word. Old Jolyon could see that his son was no longer a young man. In a voice that shook a little, Old Jolyon said, ‘How are you, my boy?’

The son answered, ‘How are you, Dad?’

Old Jolyon’s hand trembled. ‘If you are going my way,’ he said, ‘I can take you with me.’

The two men walked down the steps together and got into the waiting cab. Old Jolyon spoke first.

‘Jo,’ he said. ‘I should like to know about your money. I suppose you must be in debt.’

Old Jolyon had long ago offered his son money, but the money had been refused. Young Jolyon now had two children to look after, as well as the woman who was now his wife.

Young Jolyon answered quickly, ‘No, I’m not in debt.’

Old Jolyon knew that the question had made his son angry. But he had to know the answer. The two drove on in silence until the cab reached Old Jolyon’s house at Stanhope Gate.

‘Come in for a moment, Jo,’ Old Jolyon suggested. Now Old Jolyon had met his son, he wanted to talk to him. He was afraid of going into his great house alone.

Young Jolyon at first refused. His father knew why.

‘June’s not here,’ said Old Jolyon quickly. ‘She’s away on a visit. She’s engaged to be married.’

‘Alreday?’ said Young Jolyon. He still thought of vhis first child as a little girl. ‘What is June like now?’ he asked his father quietly.

‘She’s a little thing,’ replied Old Jolyon. ‘They say she looks like me, but she’s more like your mother. ‘I’ll be lonely when June marries. This house is too big for an old man.’

Young Jolyonm looked at his father with pity as they walked into the house. The two men went into Old Jolyon’s study and Young Jolyon listened quietly as the old man began to talk.

Young Jolyon looked round his father’s room. It was large and dark, with heavy old furniture. Old Jolyon sat quietly in his great chair. He had lived carefully all his life. He had believed in the power of money and the importance of property. Now he owned all this property, but he was still a lonely old man.

Young Jolyon was a good listener. He listened as his father told him about his property and his money. Now and again, Young jolyon asked a question. His eyes never left his father’s face.

It was one o’clock before Old Jolyon had finished speaking. Neither of the men had talked about their own feelings. But Old Jolyon was glad he had met his son again. There was a place for Young Jolyon in his father’s life now. Young Jolyon was glad, but his eyes were full or tears as he left his father’s house.

Life was a difficult business, thought Young Jolyon.

The two men made no arrangements to meet again, but this was not necessary. Old Jolyon needed his son now. Perhaps he also neede the love of his two little grandchildren, jolly and Hoolly. Old Jolyon was a stern man but he loved young children. Old Jolyon had founa a new reason for living.

Answer these questions based on the story above!

1. Why had Olg Jolyon not seen his son for foureteen years?
2. Why did Old Jolyon not enjoy his dinner at the club?
3. Young Jolyon hesitated t first about entering his father’s house. Why?
4. Why was it not necessary for the two men to arrange to meet again?
5. June was one of Old Jolyon’s grandchildren. Who were the other two?

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

Read the short story below carefully!

THE GIFT OF THE MAGI
(BY : O. HENRY)



One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And sixty cents of it was in pennies. Pennies saved one and two at a time bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher until one's cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied. Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas.

Della finished her cry and attended to her cheeks with the powder rag. She stood by the window and looked out dully at a gray cat walking on a gray fence in a gray backyard. Tomorrow would be Christmas Day and she had only \$1.87 with which to buy Jim a present.

Suddenly she whirled from the window and stood before the glass. Her eyes were shining brilliantly, but her face had lost its colour within twenty seconds. Rapidly she pulled down her hair and let it fall its full length.

On went her old brown jacket; on went her old brown hat. With a whirl of skirts and with the brilliant sparkle still in her eyes, she fluttered out the door and down the stairs to the street. Where she stopped the sign read: "Mme. Sofronie. Hair Goods of All Kinds." One flight up Della ran, and collected herself, painting. Madame, large, too white, chilly, hardly looked the "Sofronie."



"Will you buy my hair?" asked Della.

"I buy hair," said Madame. "Take your hat off and let's have a sight at the looks of it."

Down rippled the brown cascade.

"Twenty dollars," said Madame, lifting the mass with a practised hand.

"Give it to me quick," said Della.

Oh, and the next two hours tripped by on rosy wings. Forget the hashed metaphor. She was ransacking the stores for Jim's present.

She found it at last. It surely had been made for Jim and no one else. There was no other like it in any of the stores, and she had turned all of them inside out. It was a platinum fob chain, simple and chaste in design, properly proclaiming its value by substance alone and not by meretricious ornamentation-as all good things should do.

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

At 7 o'clock the coffee was made and the frying-pan was on the back of the stove hot and ready to cook the chops.

The door opened and Jim stepped in and closed it. Jim stepped inside the door, as immovable as a statue at the scent of quail. His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, nor horror, nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.

"Jim, darling," she cried, "don't look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow out again. You won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. My hair grows awfully fast. Say 'Merry Christmas!', Jim, and let's be happy. You don't know what a nice – what a beautiful, nice gift I've got you."



"You've cut off your hair?" asked Jim, labouriously, as if he had arrived at that patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labour.

"Cut it off and sold it," said Della. "Don't you like me just as well, anyhow? I'm me without my hair, ain't I?"

Jim looked about the room curiously.

"You say hair is gone?" said Della. "It's sold, I tell you – sold and gone, too. It's Christmas Eve, boy. Be good to me, for it went for you. Maybe the hairs on my head were numbered," she went on with a sudden serious sweetness, "but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I put the chops on, Jim?"

"Don't make any mistake, Dell," he said, "about me. I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl any less. But if you'll unwrap that package you may see why you had me going a while at first."

White fingers and nimble tore at the string and paper. And then an ecstatic scream of joy; and then, alas! a quick feminine change to hysterical tears and wails, necessitating the immediate employment of all the comforting powers of the lord of the fate.



For there lay The Combs – the set of the combs, side and back, that Della had worshipped for long in a Broadway window. Beautiful combs, pure tortoise shell, with jewelled rims – just the shade to wear in the beautiful vanished hair. They were expensive combs, she knew, and her heart had simply craved and yearned over them without the least hope of possession. And now, they were hers, but the tresses that should have adorned the coveted adornments were gone.

But she hugged them to her bosom, and at length she was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile and say: "My hair grows so fast, Jim!"

And the Della leaped up like a little singed cat and cried, "Oh, oh!" Jim had not yet seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him eagerly upon her open



palm. The dull precious metal seemed to flash with areflection of her bright and ardent spirit.

“Isn’t it a dandy, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You’ll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it.”

“Dell,” said he,”let’s put our Christmas presents away and keep them a while. They’re too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now suppose you put the chops on.”



Answer these questions below based on the story above!

1. Why was Della crying?
2. How much money did della have?
3. What did she do to get money?
4. To whom did she sell her hair?
5. How much did she pay her?
6. What did she do with the money?
7. How did her husband react towards her new look?
8. What did Jim buy for Della?
9. Were they useful?
10. Could you imagine what would be the end of the story?

CHAPTER 16

Standart kompetensi :

8. Mengungkapkan kembali karya sastra yang populer dan otentik sederhana secara tertulis

8.2. Mengungkapkan kembali cerita berbahasa Inggris yang populer dan otentik sederhana ke dalam bentuk tulisan lain dengan atau tanpa mengubah konteks latar waktu dan tempatnya

Indikator:

1. Mengidentifikasi isi lagu atau novel yang dibaca
2. Mengidentifikasi gaya bahasa dalam lagu atau novel yang dibaca
3. Menuliskan ringkasan cerita berdasarkan lagu atau novel yang dibaca

I. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

1. Mengidentifikasi isi lagu atau novel yang dibaca
2. Mengidentifikasi gaya bahasa dalam lagu atau novel yang dibaca
3. Menuliskan ringkasan cerita berdasarkan lagu atau novel yang dibaca

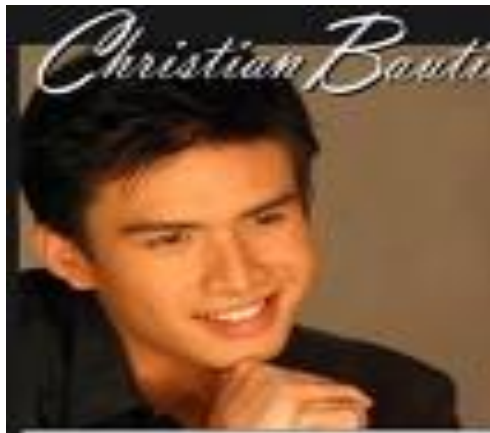
II. Materi Ajar (Writing) :

- LAGU DAN NOVEL

“ BEAUTIFUL GIRL “ (By : Cristian Bautista)

Beautiful girl, wherever you are
I knew when I saw you, you had opened the door
I knew that I'd love again after a long, long while
I'd love again

You said 'hello' and I turned to go
but something in your eyes left my heart beating so
I just knew that I'd love again after a long, long while
I'd love again



c/o

It was destiny's game, for when love finally came on
I rushed in line only to find that you were gone
wherever you are I fear that I might
have lost you forever, like a song in the night

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

now that I've loved again, after a long, long while
I've loved again

*repeat c/o

Beautiful girl, I'll search on for you
Till all of your loveliness in my arms come true
You've made me in love again, after a long, long while
in love again
and I'm glad that is you...
hmmmmm... beautiful girl..

Answer the question based on the song above !

1. Who is the original singer of the song ?
2. What is the song talking about ?
3. Do you find some figurative language in the song ? Mention them!
4. Translate this song into Indonesia !

Read the sub story of the novel “ The Man of Property “ by John Galsworthy!

“ WILL YOU LET ME GO “



The next day, Soames did not have much work to do in his office. He left early walked home as usual, where he found Irene sitting quietly in the drawing-room. This was strange because she went out nearly every afternoon now.

‘Why are you at home?’ Soames asked his wife. ‘Are you waiting for anyone?’

‘Mr Bosinney,’ said Soames. ‘He ought to be working. I want you to come out with me into the park, as we used to. We could sit under the trees.’

‘I don’t want to go out,’ said Irene. ‘I have a headache.’

‘You always have a headache when I ask you to something,’ Soames answered sharply.

‘I try to do what you want me to,’ Irene said quietly, ‘but I can’t. Before we married you promised me something. You promised to let me go if our marriage was not a success.’

Soames was surprised and angry at Irene’s words.

‘It would be succes if you behaved properly,’ he told his wife.

‘I have tried,’ Irene replied. ‘Will you let me go?’

‘Let you go? What are you talking about?’ asked Soames. He did not know what to say to Irene.

‘I won’t hear such nonsense,’ Soames went on. ‘We will go out or are you waiting for Bosinney to came?’

Without a word, Irene stood up.

The two unhappy people walked slowly out of the house, along the busy streets into Hyde Park. Soames led Irene to a place in the park where many fashionable people

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

were walking. He made his wife sit next to him on a long seat under the trees. Irene was still his property. He wanted everyone to see them together.

As Soames and Irene sat in silence, Bosinney walked past. He had just been to Soames' house and of course had found no one at home.

Soames stood up as Bosinney stopped in front of him.

'We're just going back,' Soames said. 'Come back with us for dinner.'

Soames invited Bosinney because he knew that Bosinney could not refuse. Soames did not really want to see Bosinney in his house. He just wanted to show the young man that Irene had a good home and belonged only to his husband.

Soames talked to Bosinney in a friendly way all through dinner. He refused to look at Irene and Bosinney when they said goodbye, Soames was unhappy – as unhappy as Bosinney and Irene. But property; however unhappy it made him. Soames got up next day, still full of anger. He hated Bosinney with all his heart. Soames thought of the house at Robin Hill. It was finished now and Soames, in his strange way, was very pleased with it. Pleased, until he looked again at the bills and saw the amount of money Bosinney had spent. To his surprise, Soames saw that Bosinney had spent more money than the amount he had agreed to

Bosinney had wanted the house to be perfect for Irene because he loved her. He did not understand Soames' feelings about money. Had Bosinney forgotten Soames' letter to him? It was more likely that he just did not care. To Bosinney, the perfection of the house was much more important than a few hundred pounds.

Soames' anger with Irene made him more angry with Bosinney.

'Your friend the Buccaneer will pay for this,' said Soames to Irene at breakfast. 'He's made a fool of himself this time.'

'I don't know what you are talking about,' said Irene coldly.

'Well then, I will tell you,' Soames replied. 'He has spent £ 350 more than we agreed. So he can pay that money himself. I won't.'

'But you know that Bosinney has no money,' cried Irene.

'He must find the money somehow,' Soames replied.

'Then you are meaner than I thought you were,' Irene told her husband.

Her answer made Soames so angry that he asked Irene a direct question.

'Are you in love with Bosinney?'



Irene gave no answer.

'I believe you are made of stone,' said Soames looking at her face. 'Some husband would beat you. That would make you speak the truth.'

Soames knew that he had said too much. During the day, he decided that he would apologize to Irene. But it was too late. When he went up to their rooms that night, Soames found that Irene had locked her bedroom door. He called out to her to open it. Irene was moving about the room softly, but she did not answer.

'She must really hate me,' thought Soames. He had not believed it before, but now he knew. The only time that Irene was happy was when she was out of the house, away from her husband.

All through the summer and autumn, the house at Robin Hill stood empty. Irene refused to leave London. Soames was certain that she met Bosinney nearly every day,

By Nurul Mahmudah and Ervina DK

but he could not stop her. The Buccaneer never came to Soames' house now so Soames never saw him, but Soames thought about Bosunney all the time. In his mind he could see the meetings between Philip Bosunney and Irene.

One day, Young Jolyon saw Irene and Bosinney together in the park. Young Jolyon, who was painting, was hidden some trees. He stood very still and watched Irene and Bosinney as they walked slowly over the grass. He looked at them with great pity.

Young Jolyon remembered the time fourteen years ago when he had met a young woman in secret. He remembered how he had been both happy and unhappy in the same way as Irene and Bosinney were now.

'What will Soames do?' Young Jolyon thought. 'He will not allow this to go on. He will do something to hurt Irene 'by ruining Bosinney. And waht about June? Bosinney will never marry her now.'

Young Jolyon thought about his father too. He knew how unhappy the old man was about his grand – daughter. Old Jolyon neede his son more and more now. He often visited Young Jolyon's little house, talking to him and playing with little.

Jolly and Holly. Old Jolyon's sharp old eyes had noticed how poor his son's house was. He made up his mind to help his son immediately.

Old Jolyon had given his son a good deal of money. He had also changed his will to make sure that Young Jolyon would be a very rich man after his death. Young Jolyon would become a 'man of property' himself. Old Jolyon was very pleased when he thought that Young Jolyon would one day have more money than Soames.

If money alone can make a man happy, Young Jolyon's story would have a happy ending. But things were going to be very different for Irene and Philip Bosinney. They had no money, no way of escape.

Answer these questions based on the story above!

1. 'Will you let me go?' Irene asked Soames. What was Soames reply?'
2. What was the real reason for Soames' invitation to Bosinney to come for dinner?'
3. Why did Soames decide that Bosinney would have to pay £350?'
4. The house at Robin Hill was completed, but Soames still had not moved. Why not?'
5. What action of Irene's showed Soames that she really hated him?'
6. When he was Irene and Bosinney together in the park, what did Ypung Jolyon think the future would be for Irene, Bosinney, Jne and Old Jolyon?'
7. What would happen to Old Jolyon's money when he died?'