

# BAHASA INGGRIS DASAR



**STIKES  
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# Bahasa Inggris Dasar

English Lecturer Team

"With Languages,  
you are at home  
anywhere."



Edmund De Waal



STIKES WIDYAGAMA HUSADA

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# Preface

This module is intended to be used in the course ***Bahasa Inggris Dasar*** attended by the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester students of Nursing Program in Widyagama Husada School of Health Malang

The module is developed to fulfill the needs of the students to have appropriate basic English skills for communication both in general and job related setting. The selection of materials is partly based on the students' possible target situation. Although the module is composed for Basic Conversation course, it is not only intended to improve speaking skill, but also the other three (listening, reading and writing) as well.

Despite the team's efforts to make this module as comprehensive as possible, there might still be flaws and other kinds of imperfection. It provides a room for improvement and, therefore, any constructive feedback is welcome. The developed module is expected to contribute to the effectiveness of the teaching and learning process and the possible revision, if any, will make it even more valuable for the improvement of students' speaking (as well as listening, reading and writing) skills.

Malang, Februari 2022

English Lecturer team

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# 1

# Personal Introduction

In this section, you will learn:

- How to introduce oneself
- How to introduce others

*Introductions are not only exchange of names. We should add a little more information to make it easier to start a conversation.*



## Introducing oneself

- Hi/hello, my name is ...
- Hi/hello, I am ...
- My full name is ...
- Good evening. My name is ...
- How do you do? My name is ...
- May I introduce myself? My name is ...
- Let me introduce myself. My name is...
- First of all, I would like to introduce myself. My name is...

## Introducing others

- Do you know Ahmad?
- Have you met Ahmad?
- He is my friend, Ahmad.
- Alif, this is Ahmad, my friend.13
- May I introduce my friend? This is Ahmad.
- Let me introduce you to Ahmad our new friend.
- Please allow me to introduce our new friend.
- Mr. Alif. this is Mr. Ahmad from Palembang.

**ACTIVITY 1 → INTERVIEW (IN PAIR)**

Interview your partner.

Fill in the blanks with his/her personal information

Name: .....

Age: .....

Sex: .....

Address: .....

Phone: .....

Hobby: .....

Favorite things: .....

Social Media: .....

**ACTIVITY 2 → REPORT YOUR INTERVIEW**

Introduce your friend orally by giving information that has been **collected** during the interview



**Seconds for introduction.  
Minutes for discussion.  
Hours for attraction.  
Days for construction &  
years for Friendship.**



# 2

## What Do They Look Like?

In this section, you will learn:

- How to describe people
- How to use adjectives



Analyze these questions and answers. How are they different?

What does she look like?

She is as short as me. She has blue eyes.

What is she like?

She is a cheerful person.

What does she like?

She likes spicy foods.



He is **fat**.



He has **thick** hair and beard.



She is an **old** woman.

Describing  
People

Physical  
Appearance

Tall, short, thin, fat, bald, pointed nose, curly hair, etc

Personality  
and Traits

Friendly, lazy, wise, bossy, patient, stubborn, quiet, etc



## Task 1. People Description

Read the Fact File. Then complete the sentences about Andrew with the correct form of the verbs *be*, *has*, and *like*.



### Fact File

**Name:** Andrew

**Age:** 36

**Country:** Argentina

**Height:** tall

**Weight:** thin

**Hair:** short wavy brown

**Eyes:** brown

**Character:** friendly and cheerful.

**Family:** one sister and three brothers

**Pets:** dog (Toby)

**Interests and hobbies:** Football and Tennis

**Job:** Nurse

Hello! This is my dad Andrew. He \_\_\_\_\_ 36 years old. He \_\_\_\_\_ tall and thin. He \_\_\_\_\_ short wavy brown hair and brown eyes. He \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly and cheerful. He \_\_\_\_\_ one sister and three brothers. He \_\_\_\_\_ a dog called Toby. He \_\_\_\_\_ playing football and tennis in his free time. He \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse.

## Task 2. Listening about Describing People

Listen to a speaker mentioning 10 sentences about people description. Write down the 10 sentences you hear from the listening.

## Task 3. Describe Somebody You Know

Describe one of your family member/ friends/ idols orally.

## Grammar Section: Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements.

### The simple present is used:

- To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:

**I smoke** (habit); **I work in London** (unchanging situation); **London is a large city** (general truth)

Example:

#### **For repeated actions or events**

We catch the bus every morning.

It rains every afternoon in the hot season.

They drive to Monaco every summer.

#### **For general truths**

Water freezes at zero degrees.

The Earth revolves around the Sun.

She has pretty hair.

- To give instructions or directions:

**You walk** for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.

Example: Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.

You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.

- To express fixed arrangements, present or future.

Example:

Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

His mother arrives tomorrow.

Our holiday starts on the 26th March

- To express future time, after some conjunctions: **after, when, before, as soon as, until.**

Example: She'll see you before she leaves.

We'll give it to her when she arrives

He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.

**Be careful! The simple present is not used to express actions happening now.**

## Simple Present Tense

(+) S + V1 (s/es) + O

He always eats sandwich for lunch.

(-) S + don't/doesn't + V1 + O

He doesn't always eat sandwich for lunch.

(?) Do/does + S + V1 + O?

Do you have a new novel? Yes, I have

Does she have a new novel? Yes, she has

W/H + do/does + S + V1 + O

When do you usually call you mother?



### NOTES ON THE SIMPLE PRESENT, THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

- In the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s**:  
*he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.*
- Negative and question forms use DOES (= the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.  
*He wants ice cream. **Does** he want strawberry? He **does not** want vanilla.*
- Verbs ending in **-y** : the third person changes the **-y** to **-ies**:  
*fly --> **flies**, cry --> **cries***  
**Exception:** if there is a vowel before the **-y**:  
*play --> **plays**, pray --> **prays***
- Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:  
*he **passes**, she **catches**, he **fixes**, it **pushes***

**He goes** to school every morning.

**She understands** English.

**It mixes** the sand and the water.

**He tries** very hard.

**She enjoys** playing the piano.

## Grammar Practice:

### A. Choose the correct form/ answer

1. a. She usually leaves home at eight  
b. She usually leave home at eight
2. a. Gabriel like cooking  
b. Gabriel likes cooking
3. a. My family and I always have dinner together  
b. My family and I always has dinner together
4. a. Does John work everyday?  
b. Do John works everyday?
5. a. My life isn't very exciting.  
b. My life doesn't very exciting.
6. a. Do you always remember your birthday?  
b. Does you always remember your birthday?
7. a. What time does she have lunch?  
b. What time does she has lunch?
8. a. He don't have any problem with math  
b. He doesn't have any problem with math
9. a. My classes begins at nine.  
b. My classes begin at nine.
10. a. I study for two hours every night
11. They..... in coffee bars  
a. don't smoke      b. doesn't smoke
12. We.....the newspaper on the train  
a. read      b. reads
13. in Britain, cars.....at zebra crossing  
a. stop      b. stops
14. Your children.....a lot of chips  
a. eat      b. eats
15. the women.....the housework in my family  
a. do      b. does

# 3

## Describing Place and Objects

**In this section, you will learn:**

- How to describe objects
- How to describe place



### Useful expressions to describe an object

- 1) Expressions describing shape: round, oval, square, flat, long, diagonal, diamond-shaped, pear-shaped, heart-shaped, zigzag, elliptical, rectangular, triangular, circular
- 2) Expressions describing size: large, small, short, tiny, enormous, huge, average, pint-sized, microscopic, mid-sized
- 3) Expressions describing dimensions: hollow, cube, spherical, conical, cylindrical, concave (turning in), shapely, convex (turning out), bent, stretched
- 4) Expressions describing directions: up, down, left, right, north, south, east, west, above, below, over, under, between, beside, along, across, beneath
- 5) Color expressions: red, blue, yellow, green, amber, azure, turquoise, jade, ashen, grey, brown, crimson, maroon, magenta, indigo, purple, violet, orange, pink, beige, silver, gold, bluish-green, greenish-red, purplish-yellow, icy blue, copper, rust
- 6) Useful phrases:
  - a. This object is a ...
  - b. It has ...
  - c. It is used for ...
  - d. It is made of ...
  - e. It comprises/consists of ...
  - f. The size of this object is ...

**Analyze these sentences. How are they different?**

1. There is a chair in my father's workshop.

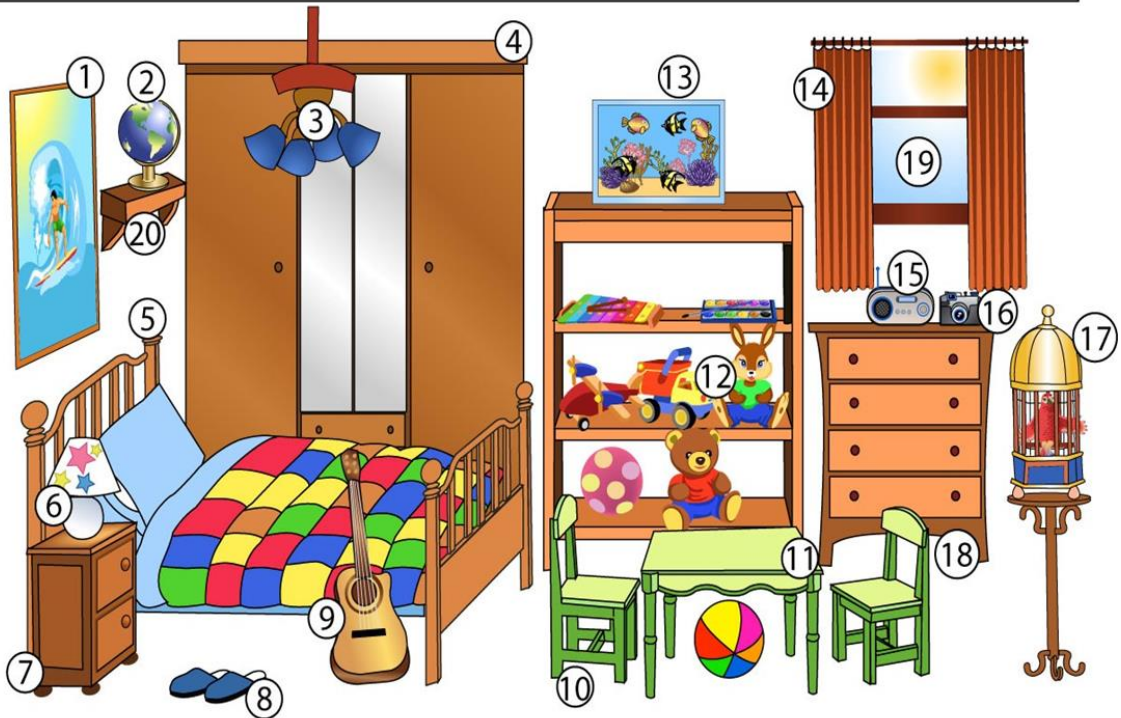
2. There are many windows in my grandma's house.

## Individual Work

### House - Bedroom

I. Write the correct number next to the words:

chandelier_____	wardrobe_____	bedside_____	toys_____	poster_____
bed_____	lamp_____	curtains_____	slippers_____	parrot_____
table_____	chair_____	window_____	radio_____	aquarium_____
shelf_____	drawers_____	guitar_____	camera_____	globe_____



II. Complete the following sentences using these prepositions: in, on, behind, next to, above, between, under, in front of:

III. Answer the questions:

1. There is a chandelier.....the bed.
2. The slippers are.....the bed.
3. The ball is.....the table.
4. There is a parrot.....the cage.
5. The lamp is.....the bedside.
6. The poster is.....the bed.
7. The aquarium is.....the shelves.
8. The chairs are.....the table.
9. There is a wardrobe.....the bed.
10. There are toys.....the shelves.
11. There is a camera.....the radio.
12. The table is.....the chairs.

1. Is there a window in the room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there any chairs next to the table?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Is there a guitar on the bed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Are there any toys on the shelves?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Are there any slippers in front of the bed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Is there a parrot in the room?  
\_\_\_\_\_

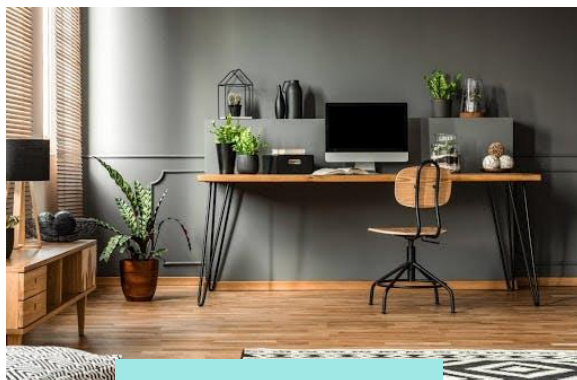


## Individual Work

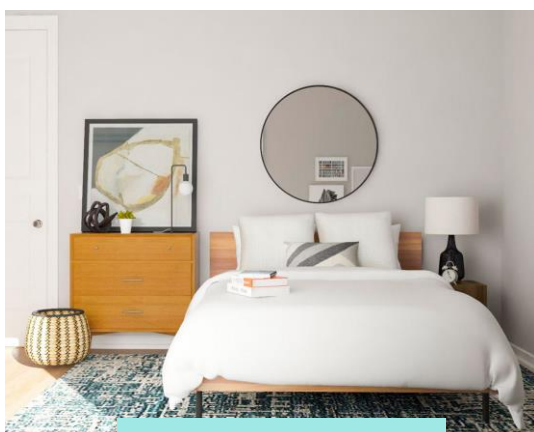
- Choose one picture, then make a simple paragraph describing the place shown in the picture which consist of 75 words minimum.
- After that, tell the description orally.



**Picture 1**



**Picture 2**



**Picture 3**



**Picture 4**

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# 4

## How Do I Get There?

In this section, you will learn:

- How to ask and give direction
- The use of vocabulary and prepositional phrases related to location



### Read this example

**Angel** : Excuse me, Ma'am.

**Mrs. Anne** : Yes?

**Angel** : I'm lost. Could you show me how to get to the Star Café?

**Mrs. Anne** : Oh, of course. Go straight on and follow this street. When there is a T-junction, you need to turn right. After that, go along the street for about 150 meters and you will find the café on your left side. It's near a bookstore.

**Angel** : Oh, I see, Ma'am. Thank you very much.

**Mrs. Anne** : No problem.

	Directions	Locations
1	How can I get to...?	Post office
2	Can you tell me the way to...?	Bus station
3	Where is the nearest...?	Bank machine
4	go straight	City hall
5	cross the street	Library
6	down here	Bookstore
7	up there	Parking lot
8	at the corner	Department store
9	around the corner	Grocery store
10	turn left	Supermarket
11	turn right	Hair salon
12	on the next block	Bicycle shop
13	next to...	Bank
14	across the street from...	Dry cleaner
15	opposite...	Stop sign
16	in front of...	Traffic light
17	right after...	
18	between (the bank) and (the post office)	

## Task 1: Check your understanding: gap fill

A. Do this exercise while you listen.



- A. The Speaker gives directions to \_\_\_\_\_
- B. The Speaker gives directions to \_\_\_\_\_
- C. The Speaker gives directions to \_\_\_\_\_
- D. The Speaker gives directions to \_\_\_\_\_

B. Complete the gaps based on the listening

- Go \_\_\_\_\_ on.
- \_\_\_\_\_ past the traffic lights.
- It's the building next to the library \_\_\_\_\_ the left.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the roundabout turn left.
- Then \_\_\_\_\_ the first left on to Green Street.
- Go \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights and take the \_\_\_\_\_ right on to King's Road.



## Task 2: Information gap

Talk to another student to find location of 3 places written under the map (Map A or B).

# 5

## Telling Past Events

In this section, you will learn:

- How to use simple past tense
- How to retell past events



*I went to South Korea alone last month. I stayed there only for 4 days. On the first day, I was landed at Incheon Airport around 7 a.m. after a 6 hours long flight. Then I went to Seoul by train and checked in to the hotel that I already booked. I decided to take a rest for a while. At night, I went to Hongdae, a famous district in South Korea. I went to eat traditional Korean food. On the next day, I went to the Gyeongbokgung Palace and National Museum. I also went to learn how to make Kimchi and see the scenery of Seoul from Seoul Tower. I went back to the hotel at 10 p.m. and immediately went to sleep.*

**What did you do at weekend last week?**

	Simple Past Nominal	Simple Past Verbal
(+)	Subject + to be + noun/adj/adv.	Subject + verb 2
(-)	Subject + to be + not + noun/adj/adv.	Subject + didn't + Verb 1
(?)	To be + Subject + noun/adj/adv?	Did + Subject + Verb 1?
		W/H + did + Subject + Verb 1?

*To be = was/ were*

Examples: I was at campus yesterday

We did our homework together three days ago.

Simple  
Past tense

# Irregular Verbs

***Irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow the normal patterns for tense and past participle***



## EXERCISE

Complete these following blank spaces

Verb 1 (infinitive)	Verb 2 (Past simple)	Verb 3 (Past Participle)
break		broken
buy	bought	
Drive		found
find	found	
Give	gave	
Make		made
run	ran	
Come		come
Write	wrote	
Bring	brought	
Catch		caught
Begin		begun
Blow	blew	
Cut		cut
Eat	ate	
Feel	felt	
Fall		fallen
Fight		fought
Fly	flew	
Get		gotten
Hear	heard	
Hit		hit
Leave	left	
speak	spoke	
Rise		Risen
Ring		Rung
Read	read	
Sell	sold	
shake	shook	
Pay		paid

## Task 1: Grammar Practice

**Put the verbs in the past simple tense because this is what they did yesterday.**

It \_\_\_\_\_ (is) a nice day in town yesterday. Adela \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on a bench and \_\_\_\_\_ (play) her guitar. Adam and Suzanne \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) twenty lengths in the outdoor pool. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a postcard to send to his friend in England. John \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music. Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ (go) skateboarding. Mr Cardoso and Ms Kean \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the tram. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bike. A lady dressed in pink \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) her dog. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV. Will \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a cake and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the wrapper in the bin. Dimitri \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) his friend and he \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) him to come and pick him up. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) on her balcony and she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) everyone.

## Task 2: Find Someone Who

Walk around the room and ask your friend using yes/no question. When a friend say yes, write his/her name in the blank provided.

NAME

FIND SOMEONE WHO.....

1. \_\_\_\_\_

drove a motorcycle to campus today.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

read a book yesterday.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

went to mall yesterday.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

had recreation to a tourism object yesterday.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

took a nap more than 2 hours yesterday.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

got up late this morning .

## Task 3: Tell one of your unforgettable moments in the past

# 6

## Procedural Text

In this section, you will learn:

- How to make a procedural text

***Procedural text is a text that is designed to describe how something is achieved through a sequence of actions or steps. It explains how people perform different processes in a sequence of steps***



### ***Generic Structure of Procedure***

Goal : It contains the purpose of the text. (e.g : How to make spaghetti)

Material or Ingredient: it contains of the materials that used in the process. (e.g: egg, onion, vegetable oil, etc to make omelet)

Step: it contains of the steps to make something in the goal. (e.g : first, wash the tomatoes,..., second cut the onions becomes slice....)

### ***Language Features of Procedure Text***

In the Procedure Text, we use:

- SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE.
- Use of imperatives (e.g.: cut, don't mix)
- Use of action verbs (e.g.: turn, put, mix)
- Use of connectives (e.g. : first, then, finally, ...)
- Use of adverbial phrases (e.g. : for five minutes, 2 cm from the top)



## Example



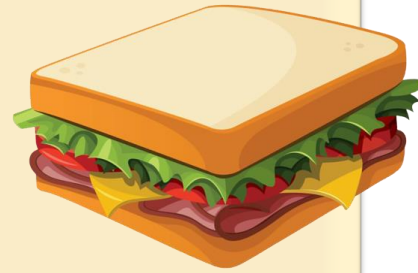
### How to make a sandwich (aim/goal)

#### You need (materials)

- \* 2 slices of bread
- \* peanut butter
- \* a banana
- \* honey

#### What you should do are : (steps)

- \* Take two slices of bread
- \* Spread peanut butter
- \* Cut up a banana onto small slices and put them on one of the slices
- \* Pour some honey over the bananas
- \* Put the other slice of bread on top





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