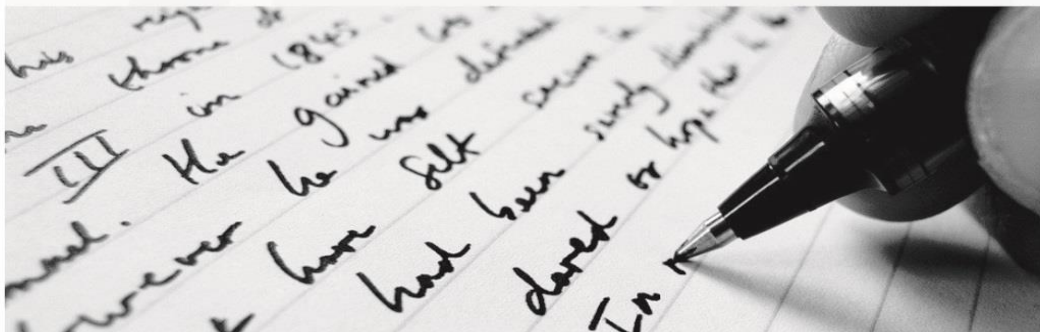




for Grade X of
High School
(SLTA)

EASY *to* WRITE

a reference book: in mastering descriptive text



Advantages

- **CONCISE** Presentation
- **CLEAR** Explanation
- **EASY** Vocabulary
- **SIMPLE** Formula



AUTHOR:

ZUMROTUL WAKHIDAH
NIM. 1603046047

EDITOR:

Dr. SITI TARWIYAH
NIP. 19721108 199903 2 001

**EASY to WRITE. a reference book: in
mastering descriptive text.**

Oleh:

Zumrotul Wakhidah



WALISONGO PRESS

EASY to WRITE. a reference book: in mastering descriptive text

Penulis:

Zumrotul Wakhidah

Editor

Dr. Siti Tarwiyah, S.S., M.Hum.

ISBN:

978-623-6972-25-0

Penerbit:

Walisongo Press

Redaksi:

Kantor Pusat Pengembangan Bisnis UIN Walisongo Jl. Walisongo
No. 3-5 Kampus 1 UIN Walisongo Semarang

50185

Telp/Faks. 024-7615923

pusatbisnis@walisongo.ac.id

www.pusatbisnis.walisongo.ac.id

Cetakan Pertama, Desember 2020

Hak pengarang dan penerbit dilindungi undang-undang No. 19
Tahun 2002

Dilarang memproduksi sebagian atau seluruhnya dalam bentuk
apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb,

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamiin.... All praises belong to Allah, the God of all nature. *Sholawat* and *salam* are always for our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness. May Allah bless him, his family, his shahabat, and his ummah. Aamiin.

This reference book is arranged as learning source for students of senior high school in tenth grade focusing on descriptive text learning material. This reference book consists of vocabularies, formula of simple present tense, and descriptive text material. This book is designed in colourful and clear explanation in order to make students get more interest and they will more easily understand the material presented.

The writer would really like to thank all those who support and help within the process of creating this book, then the author hopes that this book will increase students' ability in making descriptive text. The author realizes that this book is not perfect. Criticisms and suggestions are needed to create the book better.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

Semarang, Juli 2020

The writer



TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER.....	i
PREFACE.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	iii
INTRODUCTION.....	iv
CONTENT	
a. UNIT I (Vocabularies).....	2
b. UNIT II (Formula).....	28
c. UNIT III (Descriptive text).....	41
REFLECTION.....	54
CONCLUSION.....	55
ANSWER KEY & DISCUSSION.....	56
REFERENCE.....	64



Before you learn the material,
let's see the Basic Competence

Basic competence	Indicators
3.4 membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	3.4.1 Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial teks deskriptif. 3.4.2 Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks dari teks deskriptif. 3.4.3 Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi unsur-unsur kebahasaan pada teks deskriptif.
4.4 teks deskriptif 4.4.1 menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal 4.4.2 menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	4.4.1.1 Siswa dapat membuat teks deskriptif yang terkait dengan tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan. 4.4.2.1 Siswa dapat mempresentasikan teks deskriptif yang terkait dengan tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan di depan kelas.



The learning aims

In the end of the lesson, you will be able to:



IDENTIFY THE SOCIAL FUNCTION OF
DESCRIPTIVE TEXT



IDENTIFY THE STRUCTURE OF
DESCRIPTIVE TEXT



IDENTIFY THE LANGUAGE FEATURE OF
DESCRIPTIVE TEXT



ARRANGE STRUCTURALLY AND
GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT DESCRIPTIVE
TEXT

Descriptive Text



Bromo mountain

Look at the picture above! What can you tell about the picture?

What does it look like?

What you will learn here is:

How to describe tourism resorts in Indonesia. Could you make it?

Let's learn it together!

UNIT 1

Vocabulary

Read the list of vocabularies below
carefully and ask your friend to check
your pronunciation out!



A. Adjective

a. To describe taste

Bitter	/ 'bɪtər /	Pahit
Bland	/ blænd /	Hambar
Delicious	/ dɪ 'lɪʃəs /	Lezat
Fruity	/ 'fruːti /	Rasa buah
Gingery	/ 'dʒɪndʒəri /	Rasa jahe
Lemon- flavored	/ 'lemən-'fleɪvəd/	Rasa lemon
Minty	/ 'mɪnti /	Rasa mint
Pickled	/ 'pɪk ə ld /	Yang diasamkan
Salty	/ 'sɒːlti /	Asin
Sour	/ saʊr /	Masam
Spicy	/ 'spɑːsi /	Pedas
Sweet	/ swiːt /	Manis
Tangy	/ tæŋgi /	Yang tajam rasanya
Tasty	/ 'teɪsti /	Gurih, enak

Yummy	/ 'jʌmi /	Sedap, enak
-------	-----------	-------------

b. To describe touch

Breezy	/ 'bri:zi /	Semilir
Bumpy	/ 'bʌmpi /	Tidak rata
Chilly	/ 'tʃili /	Kaku
Cold	/ kəʊld /	Dingin
Cool	/ ku:l /	Sejuk
Cuddly	/ 'kʌdli /	Enak dipeluk
Damp	/ dæmp /	Lembab
Dirty	/ 'dɜ:ti /	Kotor
Dry	/ draɪ /	Kering
Dusty	/ 'dʌsti /	Berdebu
Encrusted	/ ɪn'krʌstɪd /	Berkarat
Filthy	/ 'fɪlθi /	Kotor, dekil
Flaky	/ 'fleki /	Berkeping-keping
Fluffy	/ 'flʌfi /	Halus
Freezing	/ 'fri:zɪŋ /	Beku
Fuzzy	/ 'fʌzi /	Berbulu halus
Greasy	/ 'gri:si /	Berminyak
Hard	/ hɑ:rd /	Keras
Hot	/ hɑ:t /	Panas
Icy	/ 'aɪsi /	Penuh es
Loose	/ lu:s /	Longgar, kendur
Melted	/ meltɪd /	Lumer
Painful	/ 'peɪnf ə l /	Menyakitkan
Prickly	/ 'prɪkli /	Berduri

Rough	/ rʌf /	Kasar, kasar
Shaggy	/ 'ʃægi /	Berbulu kusut
Shaky	/ 'ʃeiki /	Reyot
Sharp	/ ʃɑ:p /	Tajam
Silky	/ 'sɪlki /	Seperti sutra
Slick	/ slɪk /	Licin
Slimy	/ 'slɪmi /	Berlendir
Slippery	/ 'slɪp ə ri /	Licin
Smooth	/ smu:ð /	Mulus
Soft	/ sɒft /	Lunak, lembut
Solid	/ 'sɒlɪd /	Padat
Sticky	/ 'stɪki /	Lengket
Tender	/ 'tendə /	Empuk
Tight	/ taɪt /	Ketat
Uneven	/ ʌn'i:v ə n /	Tidak rata
Warm	/ wɔ:rm /	Hangat
Wet	/ wet /	Basah

c. To describe sound

Blaring	/ blerɪŋ /	Nyaring, bunyi keras
Deafening	/ 'def ə nɪŋ /	Keras sekali
Faint	/ feɪnt /	Lemah
Hoarse	/ hɔ:rs /	Serak
High-pitched	/ haɪ-pɪtʃt /	Nyaring, nada tinggi
Hissing	/ hɪsɪŋ /	Desis

Husky	/ 'hʌski /	Serak
Loud	/ laʊd /	Keras
Melodic	/ mə'lədɪk /	Merdu, berlagu
Moaning	/ moʊnɪŋ /	Rintihan
Muffled	/ 'mʌfəld /	Meredam
Mute	/ mju:t /	Bisu
Noisy	/ 'nɔɪzi /	Ribut
Purring	/ pɜ:ɪŋ /	Dengkur, dengung
Quiet	/ 'kwaɪət /	Tenang
Raspy	/ ræspi /	Serak
Resonant	/ 'rezənənt /	Bergema
Screeching	/ skri:tʃɪŋ /	Memekik
Shrill	/ ʃrɪl /	Melengking
Silent	/ 'saɪlənt /	Sunyi, diam
Soft	/ sɒft /	Lembut
Squealing	/ skwi:lɪŋ /	Memekik
Squeaking	/ skwi:kɪŋ /	Decit-decitan
Thundering	/ 'θʌndərɪŋ /	Gemuruh
Voiceless	/ 'vɔɪsləs /	Tak bersuara
Whispering	/ 'wɪspərɪŋ /	Bisikan

d. To describe color

Azure	/ 'æʒər /	Biru langit
Black	/ blæk /	Hitam
Blue	/ blu: /	Biru
Bright	/ braɪt /	Terang
Brown	/ braʊn /	Coklat

Crimson	/ 'krɪmz ə n /	Merah menyala
Dark	/ dɑ:k /	Gelap
Drab	/ dræb /	Coklat lumpur
Dull	/ dʌl /	Pudar
Gold	/ goʊld /	Emas
Grey	/ greɪ /	Abu-abu
Green	/ gri:n /	Hijau
Indigo	/ 'ɪndɪɡoʊ /	Nila
Lavender	/ 'lævəndə /	Ungu kebiruan
Light	/ laɪt /	Terang
Magenta	/ mə'dʒentə /	Merah keunguan
Multicolored	/ 'mʌlti,kʌlərd /	Warna-warni
Mustard	/ 'mʌstərd /	Kuning kunyit
Orange	/ 'ɒrəndʒ /	Orange
Pink	/ pɪŋk /	Merah jambu
Pinkish	/ 'pɪŋkɪʃ /	Agak merah muda
Purple	/ 'pɜ:rp ə l /	Ungu
Red	/ red /	Merah
Rosy	/ 'rouzi /	Kemerahan
Scarlet	/ 'ska:lət /	Merah tua
Silver	/ 'sɪlvər /	Berwarna perak
Turquoise	/ 'tɜ:kwɔɪz /	Biru hijau
Violet	/ 'vaɪələt /	Ungu
White	/ waɪt /	Putih
Yellow	/ 'jeləʊ /	Kuning

e. To discribe size

Abundant	/ ə'bʌndənt /	Berlimpah
Big-boned	/ bɪɡ-bəʊn /	Bertulang besar
Chubby	/ 'tʃʌbi /	Montok
Fat	/ fæt /	Gemuk
Giant	/ 'dʒaɪənt /	Besar sekali
Gigantic	/ dʒaɪ'gæntɪk /	Besar sekali
Great	/ greɪt /	Besar
Huge	/ hju:dʒ /	Sangat besar
Immense	/ ɪ'mens /	Sangat besar
Jumbo	/ 'dʒʌmbəʊ /	Besar sekali
Large	/ lɑ:rdʒ /	Besar
Little	/ 'lɪtl /	Kecil
Long	/ lɒŋ /	Panjang
Majestic	/ mə'dʒestɪk /	Agung
Mammoth	/ 'mæməθ /	Besar
Massive	/ 'mæsɪv /	Besar
Miniature	/ 'mɪniətʃər /	Kecil
Petite	/ pə'ti:t /	Mungil
Puny	/ 'pju:ni /	Kecil
Scrawny	/ 'skrɔ:ni /	Kurus kering
Short	/ ʃɔ:rt /	Pendek
Small	/ smɔ:l /	Kecil
Tall	/ tɔ:l /	Panjang
Teeny	/ 'ti:ni /	Amat kecil
Thin	/ θɪn /	Kurus

Tiny	/ 'tami /	Kecil, mungil
Vast	/ vɑːst /	Luas, besar

f. To discribe shape

Broad	/ brɔːd /	Lebar
Chubby	/ 'tʃʌbi /	Gemuk
Circular	/ 'sɜːkjʊlə /	Bundar
Crooked	/ 'krʊkəd /	Bengkok
Curved	/ kɜːrvd /	Lengkung
Cylindrical	/ sɪ'lɪndrɪk ə l /	Silinder
Deep	/ di:p /	Dalam
Distorted	/ dɪ'stɔːrtɪd /	Berubah
Flat	/ flæt /	Datar
Fluffy	/ 'flʌfi /	Lembut
Globular	/ 'glɒbjʊlə /	Bulat
Hollow	/ 'hɒləʊ /	Berongga
Low	/ loʊ /	Rendah
Narrow	/ 'næroʊ /	Sempit
Oval	/ 'oʊv ə l /	Lonjong
Rotund	/ rəʊ'tʌnd /	Bulat-gemuk
Round	/ raʊnd /	Bundar
Skinny	/ 'skɪni /	Kurus
Square	/ skwer /	Persegi
Steep	/ sti:p /	Curam
Straight	/ streɪt /	Lurus
Triangular	/ traɪ'æŋgjələ /	Segi tiga

Wide	/ waɪd /	Lebar
------	----------	-------

g. To describe time

Annual	/ 'ænjuəl /	Tiap tahun, tahunan
Brief	/ bri:f /	Singkat
Daily	/ 'deɪli /	Tiap hari
Early	/ 'ɜ:rlɪ /	Awal
Eternal	/ ɪ'tɜ:rn ə l /	Abadi
Fast	/ fæst /	Cepat
First	/ fɜ:rst /	Pertama
Fleet	/ fli:t /	Cekatan, cepat
Future	/ 'fju:tʃər /	Masa depan
Futuristic	/ 'fju:tʃə'rɪstɪk /	Futuristic
Historical	/ hɪ'stɔ:rɪk ə l /	Dahulu kala
Irregular	/ ɪ'regjʊlə /	Tak beraturan
Late	/ leɪt /	Terlambat
Long	/ lɒŋ /	Lama
Modern	/ 'mɑ:dərn /	Modern, baru
Old	/ ould /	Tua, kuno
Old- fashioned	/ ould-fæʃ ə nd /	Model lama
Quick	/ kwɪk /	Cepat
Rapid	/ 'ræpɪd /	Cepat
Regular	/ 'regjʊlə /	Teratur
Short	/ ʃɔ:rt /	Pendek

Slow	/ sləʊ /	Lambat
Speed	/ spi:d /	Cepat
Speedy	/ 'spi:di /	Cepat
Swift	/ swɪft /	Cepat, tangkas
Waiting	/ weɪtɪŋ /	Yang menunggu
Young	/ jʌŋ /	Muda

h. To describe an amount

All	/ ɔ:l /	Semua
Ample	/ 'æmp ə l /	Lebih dari cukup
Astronomical	/ ,æstrə'nɒmɪk ə l /	Jumlah besar
Bountiful	/ 'baʊntɪf ə l /	Melimpah
Considerable	/ kən'sɪd ə rəb ə l /	Banyak
Copious	/ 'kɒpiəs /	Banyak sekali
Countless	/ 'kaʊntləs /	Tak terhitung
Each	/ i:tʃ /	Setiap
Enough	/ ɪ'nʌf /	Cukup
Every	/ 'evri /	Setiap
Few	/ fju: /	Beberapa
Full	/ fʊl /	Penuh
Heavy	/ 'hevi /	Berat
Hundreds	/ 'hʌndrədz /	Ratusan
Large	/ lɑ:rdʒ /	Besar
Light	/ laɪt /	Kecil

Limited	/ 'lɪmɪtəd /	Terbatas
Little	/ 'lɪtl /	Sedikit
Many	/ 'meni /	Banyak
Measly	/ 'mi:zli /	Sedikit sekali
Mere	/ mɪr /	Tidak lebih dari
Multiple	/ 'mʌltɪp ə l /	Banyak
Myriad	/ 'mɪriəd /	Tak terhitung
Numerous	/ 'nju:m ə rəs /	Beragam
One	/ wʌn /	Satu
Paltry	/ 'pɒ:ltri /	Tak berharga
Plentiful	/ 'plentɪf ə l /	Berlimpah
Profuse	/ prə'fju:s /	Sebesar-besarnya
Several	/ 'sevərəl /	Beberapa
Sizable	/ 'saɪzəb ə l /	Lumayan
Some	/ sʌm /	Beberapa
Sparse	/ spɑ:rs /	Jarang
Substantial	/ səb'stænʃ ə l /	Besar
Teeming	/ 'ti:mɪŋ /	Sesak
Ten	/ ten /	Sepuluh
Very	/ 'veri /	Sangat

i. To describe an emotion

Abrasive	/ ə'breɪsɪv /	Menyakitkan
Abrupt	/ ə'brʌpt /	Mendadak
Afraid	/ ə'freɪd /	Takut

Agreeable	/ ə'gri:əb ə l /	Ramah
Aggressive	/ ə'gresɪv /	Agresif
Amiable	/ 'eɪmiəb ə l /	Ramah
Amused	/ ə'mju:zd /	Girang
Angry	/ 'æŋgri /	Marah
Annoyed	/ ə'nɔɪd /	Menjengkelkan
Ashamed	/ ə'ʃeɪmd /	Malu
Bad	/ bæd /	Buruk
Bitter	/ 'bɪtə /	Penuh kebencian
Bewildered	/ bɪ'wɪldəd /	Bingung
Boring	/ 'bɔ:ɹɪŋ /	Membosankan
Brave	/ breɪv /	Berani
Callous	/ 'kæləs /	Tak berperasaan
Calm	/ kɑ:lm /	Tenang
Calming	/ kɑ:lmɪŋ /	Tenang
Charming	/ 'tʃɑ:rmɪŋ /	Sangat menarik
Cheerful	/ 'tʃɪrf ə l /	Gembira
Combative	/ 'kɒmbətɪv /	Agresif
Comfortable	/ 'kʌmfərtəb ə l /	Nyaman
Confused	/ kən'fju:zd /	Bingung
Cooperative	/ kou'ɑ:pərətɪv /	Bisa diajak kerja sama
Courageous	/ kə'reɪdʒəs /	Berani
Cowardly	/ 'kaʊərdli /	Pengecut
Crabby	/ 'kræbi /	Pemarah

Creepy	/ 'kri:pi /	Mengerikan
Cross	/ krɒ:s /	Marah
Cruel	/ 'kru:əl /	Kejam
Dangerous	/ 'deɪndʒ ə rəs /	Berbahaya
Defeated	/ dɪ'fi:tɪd /	Yang dikalahkan
Defiant	/ dɪ'faɪənt /	Yang menentang
Delightful	/ dɪ'laɪtf ə l /	Menarik
Depressed	/ dɪ'prest /	Muram
Determined	/ dɪ'tɜ:mənd /	Tekun
Disgusted	/ dɪs'gʌstɪd /	Menjijikan
Disturbed	/ dɪ'stɜ:rbd /	Terganggu
Eager	/ 'i:gər /	Yang berhasrat
Elated	/ ɪ'leɪtəd /	Bersukacita
Embarrassed	/ ɪm'bærəst /	Malu
Enchanting	/ ɪn'tʃɑ:ntɪŋ /	Yang memikat
Energetic	/ ,enə'dʒetɪk /	Energik
Enraged	/ ɪn'reɪdʒd /	Sangat marah
Enthusiastic	/ ɪn ,θu:zi'æstɪk /	Antusias
Envious	/ 'enviəs /	Iri
Evil	/ 'i:vəl /	Jahat
Excited	/ ɪk'saɪtɪd /	Penuh gairah
Exhausted	/ ɪg'zɔ:stəd /	Melelahkan
Exuberant	/ ɪg'zju:bərənt /	Bersemangat
Fair	/ fer /	Adil
Faithful	/ 'feɪθf ə l /	Setia
Fantastic	/ fæn'tæstɪk /	Luar biasa

Fierce	/ fiəs /	Ganas, bengis
Fine	/ faɪn /	Bagus
Foolish	/ 'fu:lɪʃ /	Bodoh
Frantic	/ 'fræntɪk /	Panik
Friendly	/ 'frendli /	Ramah
Frightened	/ 'fraɪnd /	Katakutan
Funny	/ 'fʌni /	Lucu
Furious	/ 'fjʊriəs /	Geram
Gentle	/ 'dʒentl /	Lemah lembut
Glib	/ glɪb /	Fasih
Glorious	/ 'glɔ:riəs /	Mulia
Good	/ gʊd /	Baik
Grateful	/ 'greɪtf ə l /	Bersyukur
Grieving	/ gri:vɪŋ /	Kecil hati
Gusty	/ 'gʌsti /	Berangin kencang
Gutless	/ 'gʌsti /	Lemah
Happy	/ 'hæpi /	Bahagia
Healthy	/ 'helθi /	Sehat
Heinous	/ 'heɪnəs /	Mengerikan
Helpless	/ 'helpləs /	Tak berdaya
Hilarious	/ hɪ'lerɪəs /	Kocak
Hungry	/ 'hʌŋgri /	Lapar
Hurt	/ hɜ:rt /	Cedera
Hysterical	/ hɪ'sterɪk ə l /	Histeris
Immoral	/ ɪ'mɔrəl /	Asusila
Impassioned	/ ɪm'pæʃ ə nd /	Bergelora

Indignant	/ ɪnˈdɪɡnənt /	Marah
Irate	/ ˌaɪˈreɪt /	Marah
Itchy	/ ˈɪtʃi /	Gatal
Jealous	/ ˈdʒeləs /	Cemburu
Jolly	/ ˈdʒɒli /	Riang
Grumpy	/ ˈɡrʌmpi /	Pemarah
Kind	/ kaɪnd /	Baik
Lazy	/ ˈleɪzi /	Malas
Lively	/ ˈlaɪvli /	Lincih
Lonely	/ ˈləʊnli /	Sendiri
Lucky	/ ˈlʌki /	Beruntung
Mad	/ mæd /	Gila
Manic	/ ˈmænik /	Gila kerja
Mysterious	/ mɪˈstɪəriəs /	Misterius
Nervous	/ ˈnɜːvəs /	Gugup
Obedient	/ əˈbiːdiənt /	Taat
Obnoxious	/ əbˈnɒksjəs /	Buruk
Outrageous	/ aʊtˈreɪdʒəs /	Memalukan
Panicky	/ ˈpænik /	Panik
Perfect	/ ˈpɜːfɪkt /	Sempurna
Persuasive	/ pərsweɪsɪv /	Yang meyakinkan
Pleasant	/ ˈplez ə nt /	Menyenangkan
Proud	/ praʊd /	Bangga
Quirky	/ ˈkwɜːrki /	Aneh, unik
Relieved	/ rɪˈliːvd /	Lega
Repulsive	/ rɪˈpʌlsɪv /	Memuakkan

Rundown	/ 'rʌndaʊn /	Kehabisan
Sad	/ sæd /	Sedih
Scary	/ 'skeri /	Menakutkan
Selfish	/ 'selfɪʃ /	Egois
Silly	/ 'sɪli /	Konyol
Splendid	/ 'splendɪd /	Megah
Successful	/ sək'sesf ə l /	Berhasil
Tedious	/ 'tiːdiəs /	Membosankan
Tense	/ tens /	Tegang
Terrible	/ 'terəb ə l /	Mengerikan
Thankful	/ 'θæŋkf ə l /	Berterimakasih
Thoughtful	/ 'θɔːtf ə l /	Bijaksana
Thoughtless	/ 'θɔːtləs /	Tidak dipikirkan dulu
Tired	/ taɪəd /	Lelah
Troubled	/ 'trʌb ə ld /	Bermasalah
Upset	/ ʌp'set /	Kecewa
Weak	/ wi:k /	Lemah
Weary	/ 'wɪəri /	Lelah
Wicked	/ 'wɪkɪd /	Jahat
Worried	/ 'wɜːrɪd /	Cemas
Zany	/ 'zeɪni /	Amat lucu
Zealous	/ 'zeləs /	Bersemangat sekali

j. To describe a person or personal

Aggressive	/ ə'gresɪv /	Agresif
------------	--------------	---------

Agoraphobic	/ ,ægərə' fəʊbɪk /	Agorafobik
Ambidextrous	/ ,æmbɪ' dekstrəs /	Sangat tangkas
Ambitious	/ æm' bɪʃəs /	Berambisi
Amoral	/ eɪ' mɒrəl /	Asusila
Angelic	/ æn' dʒelɪk /	Seperti bidadari
Brainy	/ 'breɪni /	Pintar
Breathless	/ 'breθləs /	Terengah-engah
Busy	/ 'bɪzi /	Sibuk
Calm	/ kɑːlm /	Tenang
Capable	/ 'keɪpəb ə l /	Mahir, cakap
Careless	/ 'kerələs /	Teledor, lengah
Cautious	/ 'kɔːʃəs /	Waspada
Cheerful	/ 'tʃɪrf ə l /	Gembira
Clever	/ 'klevər /	Pandai
Common	/ 'kɒmən /	Sama, umum
Complete	/ kəm' pli:t /	Lengkap
Concerned	/ kən' sɜːrnd /	Prihatin
Crazy	/ 'kreɪzi /	Gila
Curious	/ 'kjʊəriəs /	Penasaran
Dead	/ ded /	Mati
Deep	/ di:p /	Dalam
Delightful	/ dɪ' laɪtf ə l /	Menarik, menyenangkan
Determined	/ dɪ' tɜːmænd /	Tekun
Different	/ 'dɪf ə rənt /	Berbeda

Diligent	/ 'dɪlɪdʒ ə nt /	Rajin
Energetic	/ ,enərdʒetɪk /	Energik
Erratic	/ ɪ 'rætɪk /	Tak menentu
Evil	/ 'i:v ə l /	Jahat
Exuberant	/ ɪg 'zju:b ə rənt /	Bersemangat
Famous	/ 'feɪməs /	Terkenal
Fearless	/ 'fiələs /	Tidak kenal takut
Fertile	/ 'fɜ:rtl /	Subur
Fragile	/ 'frædʒ ə l /	Rapuh
Frank	/ fræŋk /	Jujur
Functional	/ 'fʌŋkʃ ə nəl /	Fungsional
Gabby	/ gæbi /	Temberang
Generous	/ 'dʒen ə rəs /	Dermawan
Gifted	/ 'giftəd /	Berbakat
Helpful	/ 'helpf ə l /	Bermanfaat
Hesitant	/ 'hezɪtənt /	Ragu-ragu
Innocent	/ 'ɪnəs ə nt /	Polos
Inquisitive	/ ɪn 'kwɪzətɪv /	Ingin tahu
Insane	/ ɪn 'seɪn /	Gila
Jaunty	/ 'dʒɔ:ntɪ /	Pandai bergaul
Macho	/ 'mɑ:tʃu /	Maskulin
Manly	/ 'mænli /	Jantan, gagah
Modern	/ 'mɑ:dərn /	Modern
Mushy	/ 'mʌʃɪ /	Lembek
Naughty	/ 'nɔ:ti /	Nakal

Odd	/ ɒd /	Aneh
Old	/ ould /	Tua
Open	/ 'oʊpən /	Terbuka
Outstanding	/ aʊt'stændɪŋ /	Luar biasa
Perky	/ 'pɜːrki /	Bersemangat
Poor	/ pʊr /	Miskin
Powerful	/ 'paʊəf ə l /	Kuat
Puzzled	/ 'pʌz ə ld /	Bingung
Real	/ riəl /	Nyata
Restless	/ 'restləs /	Gelisah
Rich	/ rɪtʃ /	Kaya
Righteous	/ 'raɪtʃəs /	Adil
Ritzy	/ 'rɪtsi /	Mewah
Romantic	/ roʊ'mæntɪk /	Romantis
Rustic	/ 'rʌstɪk /	Pedesaan
Ruthless	/ 'ruːθləs /	Kejam
Sassy	/ 'sæsi /	Blak-blakan
Secretive	/ 'siːkrətɪv /	Tertutup
Sedate	/ si'deɪt /	Tenang
Shy	/ ʃaɪ /	Pemalu
Sleepy	/ 'sliːpi /	Ngantuk
Somber	/ 'sɑːmbər /	Muram
Stingy	/ 'stɪndʒi /	Pelit
Stupid	/ 'stjuːpɪd /	Bodoh
Super	/ 'suːpər /	Super
Swanky	/ 'swæŋki /	Megah

Tame	/ teɪm /	Jinak
Tawdry	/ 'tɔːdri /	Menyolok
Terrific	/ tə'rifɪk /	Hebat
Testy	/ 'testi /	Mudah tersinggung
Uninterested	/ ʌn'ɪntrəstəd /	Tidak tertarik
Vague	/ veɪɡ /	Kabur
Verdant	/ 'vɜːrd ə nt /	Hijau
Vivacious	/ və'veɪʃəs /	Lincih
Wacky	/ 'wæki /	Edan
Wandering	/ 'wɒndərɪŋ /	Pengembaraan
Wild	/ waɪld /	Liar
Womanly	/ 'wʊmənli /	Seperti wanita
Wrong	/ rɒŋ /	Salah

k. To describe appearance

Ablaze	/ ə'bleɪz /	Terang benderang
Adorable	/ ə'dɔːrəb ə l /	Manis sekali
Alluring	/ ə'lʊrɪŋ /	Menarik
Attractive	/ ə'træktɪv /	Menarik
Average	/ 'æv ə rɪdʒ /	Rata-rata
Awkward	/ 'ɔːkwərd /	Canggung
Balanced	/ 'bælənst /	Seimbang
Beautiful	/ 'bjʊ:təf ə l /	Cantik
Blonde	/ blɔːnd /	Berambut pirang
Bloody	/ 'blʌdi /	Berdarah
Blushing	/ blʌʃɪŋ /	Memerah

Bright	/ brɑɪt /	Cerah
Clean	/ kli:n /	Bersih
Clear	/ klɪr /	Bersih
Cloudy	/ 'klaʊdi /	Berawan
Clumsy	/ 'klʌmzi /	Ceroboh
Colorful	/ 'kʌlərf ə l /	Warna-warni
Confident	/ 'kɒnfɪd ə nt /	Percaya diri
Cracked	/ krækt /	Retak
Crooked	/ 'krʊkəd /	Bengkok
Crushed	/ krʌʃd /	Hancur
Curly	/ 'kɜ:rlɪ /	Keriting
Cute	/ kju:t /	Imut
Debonair	/ ,debə'ner /	Ramah
Dirty	/ 'dɜ:rtɪ /	Kotor
Distinct	/ dɪ'stɪŋkt /	Perbedaan
Drab	/ dræb /	Menjemukan
Dull	/ dʌl /	Membosankan
Elegant	/ 'eləgənt /	Anggun
Embarrassed	/ ɪm'bærəst /	Malu
Fancy	/ 'fænsɪ /	Mewah
Fat	/ fæt /	Gemuk
Filthy	/ 'fɪlθi /	Kotor
Glamorous	/ 'glæməərəs /	Glamor
Gleaming	/ gli:mɪŋ /	Gemerlap
Glossy	/ 'glɒsi /	Mengkilap
Graceful	/ 'greɪsf ə l /	Anggun

Grotesque	/ grəʊ'tesk /	Fantastis
Handsome	/ 'hæns ə m /	Ganteng
Homely	/ 'həʊmli /	Bersahaja
Interior	/ ɪn'tɪriə /	Pedalaman
Lovely	/ 'lʌvli /	Menyenangkan
Magnificent	/ məg'nɪfɪs ə nt /	Indah
Murky	/ 'mɜ:rkɪ /	Suram
Old- fashioned	/ ould-fæʃ ə nd /	Kuno
Plain	/ pleɪn /	Polos
Poised	/ pɔɪzd /	Siap
Pretty	/ 'prɪti /	Cantik
Puffy	/ 'pʌfi /	Bengkak
Quaint	/ kweɪnt /	Aneh
Quirky	/ 'kwɜ:rkɪ /	Unik
Ruddy	/ 'rʌdi /	Memerah
Shiny	/ 'ʃaɪni /	Berkilau
Skinny	/ 'skɪni /	Kurus
Sloppy	/ 'slɒpi /	Ceroboh
Smiling	/ smaɪlɪŋ /	Tersenyum
Sparkling	/ 'spɑ:rkɪŋ /	Berkilau
Spotless	/ 'spɒtləs /	Bersih
Strange	/ streɪndʒ /	Aneh
Tacky	/ 'tæki /	Norak
Tall	/ tɔ:l /	Tinggi

Thin	/ θɪn /	Tipis
Ugly	/ 'ʌgli /	Jelek
Unattractive	/ ,ʌnə'træktɪv /	Kurang menarik
Unbecoming	/ ,ʌnbɪ'kʌmɪŋ /	Tidak pantas
Uncovered	/ ʌn'kʌvəd /	Terbongkar
Unsightly	/ ʌn'saɪtli /	Menyakitkan mata
Unusual	/ ʌn'ju:ʒuəl /	Luar biasa
Watery	/ 'wɔ:t ə ri /	Berair
Weird	/ wɪrd /	Aneh
Wild	/ waɪld /	Liar
Wiry	/ 'waɪri /	Liat
Wooden	/ 'wʊdn /	Berkayu
Worried	/ 'wɜ:rid /	Cemas

1. To describe situations

Accidental	/ ,æksɪ'dentl /	Kebetulan
Achievable	/ ə'tʃi:vəb ə l /	Dapat dicapai
Advantageous	/ ,ædvæn'teɪdʒəs /	Menguntungkan
Animated	/ 'ænɪmeɪtəd /	Bersemangat
Aquatic	/ ə'kwætɪk /	Yang berhubungan dengan air
Aromatic	/ ,ærə'mætɪk /	Berbau harum
Aspiring	/ ə'spaɪrɪŋ /	Bercita cita tinggi

Bad	/ bæd /	Buruk
Biographical	/ ,baɪə'græfɪk ə l/	Yg berubungan dengan biografi
Bizarre	/ bə'zɑ:r /	Aneh, ganjil
Broken	/ 'brʊkən /	Hancur
Careful	/ 'kerf ə l /	Cermat, teliti
Credible	/ 'kredɪb ə l /	Masuk akal
Creepy	/ 'kri:pi /	Mengerikan
Cumbersome	/ 'kʌmbərs ə m /	Rumit
Disastrous	/ dɪ'zæstrəs /	Membawa petaka
Dismissive	/ dɪs'mɪsɪv /	Meremehkan, mengabaikan
Doubtful	/ 'daʊtf ə l /	Bimbang
Elementary	/ ,elə'ment ə ri /	Dasar
Groundless	/ 'graʊndləs /	Tidak beralasan
Hard	/ hɑ:rd /	Susah
Harmful	/ 'hɑ:mf ə l /	Berbahaya
High	/ haɪ /	Tinggi
Honest	/ 'ɒnəst /	Jujur, tulus
Horrible	/ 'hɒrɪb ə l /	Mengerikan
Illegal	/ ɪ'li:g ə l /	Ilegal, liar
Illegible	/ ɪ'ledʒəb ə l /	Tak terbaca
Imperfect	/ ɪm'pɜ:fɪkt /	Tidak sempurna
Impossible	/ ɪm'pɒsəb ə l /	Tidak mungkin
Internal	/ ɪn'tɜ:nl /	Dalam

Inventive	/ in'ventɪv /	Berdaya cipta
Jazzy	/ 'dʒæzi /	Ramai, menyolok mata
Juvenile	/ 'dʒu:vənail /	Remaja
Legal	/ 'li:g ə l /	Sah, legal
Logical	/ 'lədʒɪk ə l /	Logis
Main	/ meɪn /	Utama
Minor	/ 'maɪnər /	Kecil
Nasty	/ 'næsti /	Menjijikan
Nutritious	/ nju:'trɪʃəs /	Bergizi
Obsolete	/ 'əbsəli:t /	Usang
Optimal	/ 'ɒptəm ə l /	Paling bagus, optimal
Organic	/ ɔ:rgænik /	Teratur
Premium	/ 'pri:miəm /	Premium
Quizzical	/ 'kwɪzɪk ə l /	Aneh
Rainy	/ 'remi /	Penuh hujan
Redundant	/ rɪ'dʌndənt /	Mubadzir
Remarkable	/ rɪ'mɑ:rkəb ə l /	Luar biasa
Simple	/ 'sɪmp ə l /	Sederhana
Tangible	/ 'tændʒəb ə l /	Nyata
Tricky	/ 'trɪki /	Rumit
Wholesale	/ 'hoʊlseɪl /	Besar-besaran
Worse	/ wɜ:rs /	Lebih buruk
Wry	/ raɪ /	Masam

B. Preposition

On	/ ɒn /	Diatas
Above	/ ə'bi:v /	Diatas
Under	/ 'ʌndər /	Dibawah
Beneath	/ bi'ni:θ /	Dibawah
In	/ in /	Didalam
At	/ æt /	Pada
Between	/ bi'twi:n /	Diantara
Among	/ ə'mʌŋ /	Diantara
Beside	/ bi'saɪd /	Disamping
Next to	/ neksto /	Disamping
By	/ baɪ /	Oleh
Near	/ niə /	Didekat
With	/ wið /	Dengan
Without	/ wið'aʊt /	Tanpa
Into	/ 'ɪnto /	Ke
To	/ tu /	Kepada, untuk
For	/ fɔ:r /	Untuk
From	/ frɒm /	Dari
In front of	/ ɪnfrʌntɒv /	Didepan
Behind	/ bi'haɪnd /	Dibelakang
In the back of	/ ɪndəbækɒv /	Dibelakang
Before	/ bi'fɔ:r /	Sebelum
After	/ 'ɑ:ftə /	Sesudah
Outside	/ aʊt'saɪd /	Diluar



Vocabulary Exercise!

Look at the puzzle below. Find 10 words related to vocabularies you have learned!

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

List the words below!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

UNIT II

How to Make Simple Noun Phrase

After you master how to make simple sentences, now you will learn how to make simple noun phrase. Discuss the following material with your friend!



Noun Phrase is a group of two or more words that is headed by a noun (person, place or thing) which includes modifier (determiner, adjective). In short, noun that goes with modifier is called by noun phrase.

Source: www.grammar-monster.com

The pattern of noun phrase is as follow:

Modifier (determiner & adjective) $\Rightarrow$ **Head** (noun)

Check the example below!

Example:

1)	Rambut panjang	Long	Hair
		Modifier (adjective)	Head (noun)

2)	Buku ku	My	Book
		Modifier (determiner)	Head (noun)
3)	Buku biru	Blue	Book
		Modifier (adjective)	Head (noun)

- 4) Bangunan tinggi : High building
 5) Sebuah apel : An apple
 6) Murid yang rajin : Diligent student
 7) Air mineral : Mineral water
 8) Baju baru : New cloth
 9) Rumahnya yang besar : His/her big house
 10) Kucingku yang lucu : My cute cat

Note : if you find determiner and adjective together in making noun phrase, you should take place the determiner before adjective.

Modifier: **a. determiner**

1. article (a, an, the)
2. possessive adjective (my, your, our, their, her, his, its)

b. adjective

Example :

Sepatu

Shoes

Noun

Hitam

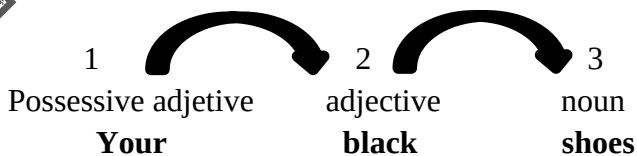
Black

Adjective

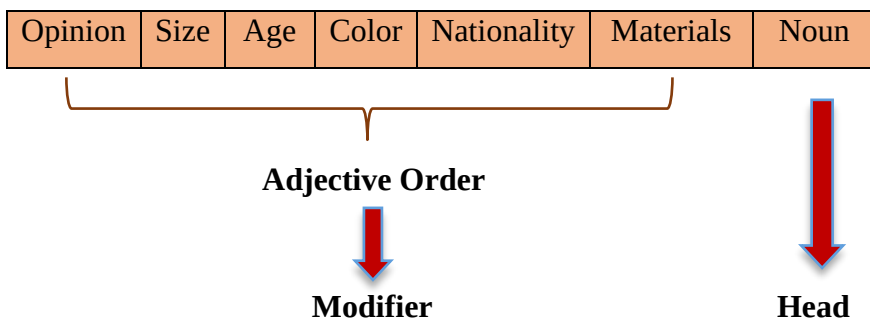
Mu

Your

Possessive adj



The following is the common word order of adjectives before a noun.



Example:

1. Large black stone : Size color noun
2. Beautiful little young girl : Opinion size age noun
3. Nice old Indonesian : Opinion age nationality noun
woman

“Sebuah pohon tua yang indah”

A	Beautiful	Old	Tree
Article	Opinion	Age	Noun
Determiner	Adjective		Noun
Modifier			Head



TASK 1

See the subsequent sentences. Establish the phrase by circling the adjective and underlining the noun. Number 1 is completed for you as associate example.

1. Syifa has beautiful bag .
2. White rose is my favorite flower.
3. Hot weather usually happens in June, July, and August.
4. Good system can handle the stability.
5. Perfect practice makes you perfect.
6. Anggi is reading interesting novel.
7. Next year, I will buy new shoes.
8. I still remember my old friends.
9. I don't really like an arrogant man.
10. We have a lot of unforgettable moment.

TASK 2

Observe the reading text below. Find and list the adjectives. Use the adjectives you found to make noun phrase on your own.

Dina is my new friend. She is very friendly. She is not too tall. She is always cheerful. She has long black hair. She likes to cook something. She cooks different dishes everyday. She is such a diligent girl. That's why her house is always clean and tidy.

List the adjective below!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Make your own noun phrase below!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

TASK 3

Read the phrases below! Identify the modifiers. See the example!

1. Beautiful Indonesian island
2. Shallow small lake
3. Cold tiny droplets

4. Sweet yellow corns
5. Powerful small ants
6. Unique golden monkey
7. Misty grey morning
8. Beautiful white orchids
9. Beautiful reddish leaf
10. Breathtaking blue waves

Drop your answers below!

	<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Noun</u>
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____

How to Make Simple Sentence Using Present Tense



In the previous unit, you have known various kinds of adjectives. Now, discuss with your pair the materials below!

A. Nominal sentence

Nominal sentence is a sentence that do not exist or do not use verbs as predicate.

- Formula (positive sentence)

Subject	To be (Auxiliary verb)	ANA (adjective, noun, adverb)
She, He, It, single name	Is	√
I	Am	√
You, They, We, plural name	Are	√

- Example

- She Is Beautiful.
Subject To be Adjective
- I Am From Semarang.
Subject To be Adverb

3. We Are Student.
 Subject To be Noun
4. This house Is Big.
 Subject To be Adjective

- Formula (negative sentence)

Subject	To be	Not	ANA (adjective, noun, adverb)
She, He, It, single name	Is	√	√
I	Am	√	√
You, They, We, plural name	Are	√	√

- Example

1. I Am Not A thief
 S To be Noun
2. They Are Not Happy
 S To be Adj
3. She Is Not Here
 S To be Adv
4. Cats Are Not Cute
 S To be Adj

TASK 4

Choose and select each of word below into group of noun, adjective, or adverb!

House	Mountain	Lately	Wise	Pretty
Easy	Never	High	Wood	Morning
Cat	There	Rock	Amazing	Weakly
Badly	Student	Together	Road	Door
Well	Polite	Bird	Really	Calm
Book	Plane	Angry	Almost	Crazy
Sun	River	Eyes	Brave	Thick
Comb	Shy	Today	Envious	Usually

List the words below!

Noun	Adjective	Adverb

B. Verbal sentence

Verbal sentence is a sentence that use verb as predicate.

- Formula (positive sentence)

Subject	Verb	Object
She, He, It, single name	Verb + s/es	Optional
I	Verb	Optional
You, They, We, plural name	Verb	Optional

- Example

1. Rina Writes A letter.

Subject Verb Object

2. I Read Novel.

Subject Verb Object

3. They Run Quickly.

Subject Verb Adverb

4. Students Bring The book

Subject Verb Object

- Formula (negative sentence)

Subject	Does not / Do not	Verb	Object
She, He, It, single name	Does not	Verb	Optional
I	Do not	Verb	Optional
You, They, We, plural name	Do not	Verb	Optional

- Example

1. I Do not See Rainbow
S V O
2. She Does not Come On time
S V Adv
3. We Do not Get Good score
S V O

TASK 5

Translate these sentences into English. Remember to apply the pattern of simple present tense and the pattern of noun phrase you have learned!

1. Ibuku pergi ke kantor.
2. Aku tidak ingin makan buah yang masam.
3. Temanku menungguku di ruang tamu.
4. Aku melihat laki-laki tinggi yang tampan.
5. Mereka pergi ke sekolah bersama.

6. Pamanku menyiram tanaman favoritnya.
7. Dia (pr) adalah temanku.
8. Ayah memberiku boneka yang besar.
9. Kakakku adalah seorang wanita cantik yang pandai.
10. Aku makan malam bersama keluarga besarku.

Answer

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

UNIT III

Descriptive Text

In this unit, you will learn the generic structure and the language feature of descriptive text. After you master all materials, please observe the example and pay attention to the question and discussion!

A. Definition of descriptive text

Descriptive text is text that describes person, animal, or things.

B. Social function

To describe person, animal, or thing in detail.

C. Generic structure

- Identification

Identifies person, animal, or thing to be described.

- Description

Describes parts, qualities, characteristics of person, animal, or thing.

D. Language feature

- Focus on specific participants (My English teacher, Andini's cat, etc).

- Use simple present tense

- Verbs of being and having (relational processes)

- Use adjective

- Use action verb

E. Example



Lembah Pelangi Waterfall

Lembah Pelangi Waterfall **sounds** unfamiliar for either local or **foreign** tourists. Lembah Pelangi Waterfall **is** located in Sukamaju village, Ulu Belu sub district, Tangamus district, Lampung province, Indonesia. The access to this place **is** quite difficult because Ulu Belu sub district **is** a remote area in Lampung with its **hilly contours** which make this **tourist spot** elusive.

Identification

Lembah Pelangi Waterfall **has** two levels where on the **second level** **has** two branches. The height of the first level waterfall **is** about 100 meters, while the second level waterfall **is** about dozens of meters. The best enchantment of this waterfall **is** the rainbow which **appears** between the valley and the waterfall as the name suggests. The **soft flowing gurgling waterfall** sounds **is** like a chant of nature which can remove the tiredness of the **long trip** to go there. Under the

Description

waterfall, there **are** several spots of **warm water** which can be an **interesting spot** for bathing.

In this place, you will be shown a panorama of **natural beauty** which **is** **very interesting** for every pair of eyes seeing it. **Rocky hills** accompanied by **leafy trees** will actually soothe both your eyes.

Description

Text source: www.englishiana.com

Note :

- ❖ Yellow block: the application of aux V1
- ❖ Green block: the application of V1
- ❖ Blue block: the application of adjective
- ❖ Grey block: adjective order



Vocabulary Builder

Read once more the text of Lembah Pelangi Waterfall. Afterward scan the text quickly to find the English equivalents for the Indonesian words below. Use some letters served as the clues.

__ n __ __ __ a (noun)	Pemandangan
__ a _ u __ (noun)	Alam
F __ __ i __ (adjective)	Asing
__ i __ y (adjective)	Berbukit
_ n __ a __ __ e __ (noun)	Pesona
B __ __ c _ (noun)	Cabang

__ f _ i _ _ _ t (adjective)	Sulit
R _ _ _ _ e (adjective)	Terpencil
_ _ f _ _ _ l _ _ _ (adjective)	Tidak terkenal
_ _ i _ (noun)	Perjalanan

Question

TASK 1 (Lembah Pelangi Waterfall)

- What is the purpose of the text?
 - To persuade the reader to visit Lembah Pelangi Waterfall
 - To amuse the reader
 - To inform the reader how Lembah Pelangi Waterfall is
 - To describe Lembah Pelangi Waterfall in details
 - To retell the reader about Lembah Pelangi Waterfall
- The content primarily concentrates on.....
 - The soft flowing gurgling waterfall sounds
 - A beautiful waterfall
 - Lembah Pelangi Waterfall
 - A wonderful rainbow
 - Several spots of warm water
- What does Lembah Pelangi Waterfall look like?
 - The waterfall has two levels. The height is about 100 and dozens meter. There is beautiful rainbow

between valley and waterfall. Under the waterfall, there are several spots of warm water for bathing.

- b. The waterfall is so beautiful. There are so many flowers around the waterfall. This waterfall is located inside the forest. In the morning, the birdsong will make you in calmness.
 - c. The waterfall is located near the valley. The height is around sixty meters. Near by the valley there is a beautiful river with the gurgling water that makes us want to play into.
 - d. This waterfall is the only waterfall in Lampung. There are many foreign visitors who come all the way just to see its beauty. The access to get to the location is quite easy. It becomes one of the reason why people like to visit Lembah Pelangi Waterfall.
 - e. This waterfall is pretty beautiful. There is a rainbow between the valley and the waterfall. Beside the waterfall, there is a huge cave. It is belived to be a relic of the Majapahit kingdom.
4. The text above is included the form of
- a. Hortatory
 - b. Narrative
 - c. Descriptive
 - d. Exposition
 - e. Report

5. “Lembah Pelangi Waterfall sounds unfamiliar for either local or foreign tourists” which word indicates that the sentence is a simple present tense?
- Unfamiliar
 - Either
 - Tourists
 - Waterfall
 - Sounds
6. The third paragraph is served as.....
- An identification
 - An orientation
 - A description
 - A classification
 - A conclusion
7. Where does Lembah Pelangi Waterfall take place?
- South Sumatra
 - West Sumatra
 - North Sumatra
 - West Java
 - Central Java
8. Which line tells us the reason why this tourism resort is called by Lembah Pelangi Waterfall?
- Line 17-19
 - Line 16-18
 - Line 15-17
 - Line 14-16
 - Line 13-15

9. Where can we find spots of warm water in this resort?
- On the back side of the waterfall
 - On the left side of the waterfall
 - On the right side of the waterfall
 - Under the waterfall
 - Far from the waterfall
10. In what paragraph does the writer describe the panorama of rocky hills?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 1&2
 - 2&3
11. Why is the access to Lembah Pelangi Waterfall difficult?
- Because the location is not interesting to be visited
 - Because it is located in a rural area which has hilly contours in Lampung
 - Because it is a very small area which is difficult to be found
 - Because only local residents are allowed to see Lembah Pelangi Waterfall
 - Because the costs incurred to get to the location is very expensive
12. What is the height of the second waterfall?
- Thousands of meters
 - Hundreds of meters

- c. Millions of meters
- d. Billions of meters
- e. Dozens of meters

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- a. Lembah Pelangi Waterfall is located in Sukamaju, Ulu Belu, Tanggamus, Lampung, Indonesia.
- b. The access to Lembah Pelangi Waterfall is difficult because Ulu Belu is a remote area.
- c. Lembah Pelangi Waterfall sounds unfamiliar for either local and foreign tourists.
- d. Lembah Pelangi Waterfall has two levels where on the second level has two branches.
- e. The best enchantment of this waterfall is the rainbow which appears between the valley and the waterfall.

14. ... a panorama of natural beauty which is very interesting for every pair of eyes seeing it. The underlined word has the same meaning with

- a. Fascinating
- b. Boring
- c. Annoying
- d. Embarrassing
- e. Comforting

15. From the text, we know that....

- a. The second level waterfall is higher than the first one.

- b. Besides the waterfall we can find a beautiful cherry blossom garden.
- c. Lembah Pelangi Waterfall is on a flat landscape in Lampung.
- d. Between the valley and the waterfall, we can see the wonderful rainbow.
- e. We can find Lembah Pelangi Waterfall effortlessly.

TASK 2

Read the following text, and then answer the following questions.

My Small House

I live in a small house. It has five rooms: there are two bedrooms, a living room, a bathroom, and a kitchen. Indeed, it is a small house, but I like living in here for wasting my spare time.

When the door is open, I can see the living room. It is so small with only three chairs and a table, nothing else. I prefer reading a novel in this room.

My bedroom is in the left side of the living room. In this room there is a night table next to the bed, a TV, a radio, and a computer. When being bored of reading, I usually play my online games, chat with my friends via Facebook and so on.

Next to my bedroom is my mother's. I do not know what is inside because I never come in to see it. In the right side of the living room, there is kitchen. In the kitchen I have everything I need when

I get hungry. It is very pleasure when my mother cooks, the smell fills my whole house.

I know it is a very small house, but it is the best place I have ever seen.

Text source: www.BritishCourse.com

Question

1. Where is an identification served?
 - a. Line 1-7
 - b. Line 5-7
 - c. Line 13-19
 - d. Line 1-4
 - e. Line 8-12
2. What is being described in the text?
 - a. The house of keeper
 - b. The house of reader
 - c. The house of father
 - d. The house of mother
 - e. The house of writer
3. What does the writer do in the living room?
 - a. She likes to sleep here.
 - b. She reads novel.
 - c. She cooks some food.
 - d. She watches tv.
 - e. She does not do anything.
4. Why does the writer not know what is inside her mother's room ?
 - a. She does not care of her mother's room.

- b. She is blind.
 - c. She is afraid of her mother.
 - d. She does not want to see her mother's room.
 - e. She never comes in her mother's room.
5. From the text, we know that...
- a. The house has 5 rooms. there are two bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, and a kitchen.
 - b. There are TV and radio in the living room.
 - c. The writer usually goes out side when she gets bored.
 - d. The writer likes to read novel in the living room.
 - e. The writer hates her house very much.



Activity



Have you ever visited a beach or other tourism resorts? What is interesting or not interesting about the place? Will you recommend that place to your friends? Why? It's your turn to describe the places and then share your work in front of the class!



Reflection

At the end, ask yourself the following questions to know how effective your learning process is

1. Have you memorized some of vocabularies usually use to make Descriptive text?
2. Can you arrange words to be good noun phrase?
3. Can you apply simple present tense into good sentences?
4. Do you know the generic structure and the language feature of Descriptive text?
5. Can you identify the information in the Descriptive text?
6. Can you describe a person, animal, or thing following the structure of Descriptive text?

If your answer is ‘no’ to one of these questions, make sure yourself to try again in mastering the materials served in this book. Never give up!

CONCLUSION

This book is set as a students' hand book of ten grade, senior high school. Throughout this book there are several units which lead students to master descriptive text.

Unit I tells us, kinds of adjectives usually used in making descriptive text, vocabularies.

Unit II tells us the formula of simple present tense used for making sentences and the pattern of phrase.

Unit III tells us the detail of descriptive text__the definition, the social function, the generic structure, the language feature, and the example of descriptive text.

This book concentrates only on descriptive materials. In other words, this book is produced to make descriptive text easy for students to master. Consequently, the author makes very limited materials for the content of this book. So that students can focus more on the material they really need to understand in order to master descriptive text.

The author hopes that in the future the next writer can modify well this book and make the more interesting one for better education.

Answer key and Discussion

Vocabulary Exercise

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Adorable | 6. Above |
| 2. Narrow | 7. Weak |
| 3. Long | 8. Future |
| 4. Early | 9. Thin |
| 5. Fast | 10. Under |
| | 11. Tall |

Grammar review

Task 1

1. Syifa has beautiful bag.
2. White rose is my favorite flower.
3. Hot weather usually happens in June, July, and August.
4. Good system can handle the stability.
5. Perfect practice makes you perfect.
6. Anggi is reading interesting novel.
7. Next year, I will buy new shoes.
8. I still remember my old riends.
9. I don't really like an arrogant man.
10. We have a lot of unforgettable moment.

Task 2

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. New | 6. Black |
| 2. Friendly | 7. Different |
| 3. Tall | 8. Diligent |
| 4. Cheerful | 9. Clean |

5. Long

10. Tidy

Task 3

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Nationality</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 2. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Size</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 3. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Size</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 4. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Color</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 5. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Size</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 6. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Color</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 7. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Color</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 8. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Color</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 9. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Color</u> | <u>Noun</u> |
| 10. | <u>Opinion</u> | <u>Color</u> | <u>Noun</u> |

Task 4

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
House	Wise	Lately
Mountain	Pretty	Never
Wood	Easy	Yesterday
Cat	High	There
Rock	Amazing	Weakly
Student	Polite	Badly
Road	Calm	Together
Door	Angry	Well
Bird	Crazy	Really

Book	Brave	Almost
Plane	Thick	Usually
Sun	Envious	Today
River	Shy	Enough
Comb		

Tak 5

1. My mother goes to office.
2. I do not like sour fruit.
3. My friend waits for me in living room.
4. I see a handsome tall man.
5. They go to school together.
6. My uncle waters his favorite plant.
7. She is my friend.
8. My father gives me big doll.
9. My sister is a beautiful smart person.
10. I have dinner with my big family.

Descriptive Text

Vocabulary builder

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Panorama | 6. Branch |
| 2. Nature | 7. Difficult |
| 3. Foreign | 8. Remote |
| 4. Hilly | 9. Unfamiliar |
| 5. Enchantment | 10. Trip |

Task 1

1. The answer : D

Perhatikan kembali materi descriptive text. Di dalam materi jelas diterangkan bahwa tujuan dari kalimat descriptive adalah “to describe something in detail”. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D.

2. The answer : C

Text yang dipaparkan jelas mendeskripsikan air terjun Lembah Pelangi. Itu tertera dalam judul text. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah C.

3. The answer : A

Jawaban yang menggambarkan Lembah Pelangi Waterfall hanyalah jawaban A.

4. The answer : C

Text tersebut adalah jenis text descriptive. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C.

5. The answer : E

Perhatikan kalimatnya! Kalimat tersebut adalah kalimat verbal. Di dalam simple present tense, aturan untuk kalimat verbal, jika subject tunggal maka verb ditambah “s/es” dan jika subjectnya jamak maka verb tidak ditambah apa-apa. Karena kalimat tersebut ber-subject tunggal maka jawaban yang tepat adalah E.

6. The answer : C

Paragraf ke-3 termasuk kedalam *description*. Jawabannya adalah C.

7. The answer : A

Air terjun Lembah Pelangi bertempat di provinsi Lampung, Sumatra selatan. Jawabannya adalah A.

8. The answer : E

Dibaris ke 13-15 dijelaskan bahwa terdapat pelangi diantara lembah dan air terjun. Itulah mengapa wisata ini dinamakan air terjun Lembah Pelangi. Jawaban yang tepat adalah E.

9. The answer : D

Perhatikan kalimat terakhir paragraf kedua. Didalam kalimat tersebut jelas tertera bahwa “spot of warm water” terletak di bawah air terjun. Jawabannya adalah D.

10. The answer : C

Penulis hanya menjelaskan bukit berbatu didalam paragraf ketiga. Jawabannya adalah C.

11. The answer : B

Perhatikan kalimat ke 3 paragraf pertama. “The access to this place is quite difficult because Ulu Belu sub district is a remote area in Lampung with its hilly contours which make this tourist spot elusive.” dari kalimat ini jelas bahwa jawabannya adalah B.

12. The answer : E

Perhatikan kalimat ke 2 paragraf ke 2. “...while the second waterfall is about dozens of meters” dari kalimat tersebut jelas bahwa jawabannya adalah E.

13. The answer : C

Perhatikan paragraf 1. Gagasan utama paragraf pertama bisa dilihat di awal paragraf, sedangkan kalimat-kalimat setelahnya hanya sebagai penjelas kalimat pertama. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C.

14. The answer : A

Interesting bermakna sama dengan *fascinating* (menarik, mempesona). Jawaban yang tepat adalah A.

15. The answer : D

Pernyataan yang benar sesuai teks diatas adalah ada pemandangan pelangi yang indah di antara lembah dan air terjun. Hal itu dibuktikan pada kalimat ke 3 paragraf ke 2. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah D.

Task 2

1. The answer : D

Identification hanya terdapat pada paragraf pertama.
Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah D.

2. The answer : E

Text tersebut mendekripsikan tentang rumah kecilnya penulis. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah E.

3. The answer : B

Perhatikan kalimat ke 3 paragraf ke 2. “I prefer reading a novel in this room” dari kalimat ini jelas bahwa jawabannya adalah B.

4. The answer : E

Perhatikan kalimat ke 2 paragraf ke 4. “I do not know what is inside because I never come in to see it” dari kalimat tersebut jelas bahwa jawabannya adalah E.

5. The answer : D

Dari teks tersebut kita tahu bahwa si penulis suka membaca novel di ruang tamu. Hal itu dibuktikan pada kalimat ke 3 paragraf ke 2. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah D.

REFERENCES

- Abriella, Keenza. (2016). 10 Contoh Descriptive Text Tentang Tourism Place (Tempat Liburan) dan Artinya Terbaru. Englishiana.
<https://www.englishiana.com/2016/05/contoh-descriptive-text-tempat-wisata.html>
- British Course. 20 Contoh Descriptive Text Terbaik.
<http://britishcourse.com/20-contoh-descriptive-text-terbaik.php>
- Christoforo, Rose-Mitchell. (1998). Vocabulary Power: Successful Strategies for Word Mastery. Portland: J. Weston Walch
- Dugan, Christine. (2014). Academic Vocabulary 25 Content-Area Lessons Level 3. USA: Shell Education.
- ELFAST. How to be a Good Translator. English Language as Foreign Application Standard
- Grammar Monster Free Grammar Lessons and Exercises. What Are Noun Phrase.
https://www.grammarmonster.com/glossary/noun_phrases.htm
- Hutchinson, Emily. (2005). Descriptive Writing. Irvine: Saddleback
- Kemendikbud. 2014. Bahasa Inggris Kelas X. Jakarta: Kemendikbud
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 5th Edition

M. Mursyid PW. English Learning Handout for Grdae VIII
Learning Descriptive Text. SMPN 1 Karangdadap.

<https://docplayer.info/41847995-Learning-descriptive-text.html>

McCarthy, Tara. (1998). Descriptive Writing. New York:
Scholastic Profesional Books

Rozmiarek, Rebecca. (2000). Descriptive Writing Grade 6-8.
USA: Teacher Created Resources, Inc.

Spencer, Lauren. (2005). A Step-by-Step Guide to Descriptive
Writing. New York: The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc.

Your Dictionary. Example of Adjective.

<http://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-adjectives.html>

Writer's Profile



Zumrotul Wakhidah is her name. This meaningful name gives her a power to do everything. She is the first child of three siblings. She was born in Grobogan, 13th April 1998. She graduated from RA Sunniyyah Selo, then she continued at MI Sunniyyah Selo. In 2010 she continued her study at MTs. Puteri Sunniyyah Selo and then she continued at MA Sunniyyah Selo. Now she is studying at UIN Walisongo on the field study of English Department Education.

She likes English since she was in eight. She loves it because of her English teacher. Her teacher was so kind and humble. Unfortunately, her teacher has passed away when she was in ten. Since then, she aspires to become an English teacher. She wants to become like her teacher who motivates her students to conquer English.

Note.....

EASY *to* **WRITE**

a reference book: in mastering descriptive text

To describe something is one of the abilities humans must be able to do. Whether it is in writing or in speaking. When we talk about writing, we will definitely talk about grammar, structure, diction, coherence, etc. In order to make the reader understand what the writer thinks. Therefore, to be able to write a text (especially for descriptive text) properly, you have to master several things. What are they? It will be discussed in this book

AUTHOR:

ZUMROTUL WAKHIDAH

NIM. 1603046047



ISBN 978-623-6972-25-0

