



VOCATIONAL WORDS - Exercises for Level 3 Students - Ekawati Marhaenny Dikut

VOCATIONAL WORDS: Exercises for Level 3 Students is especially written for undergraduate level Vocabulary students whose English mastery is already in the Intermediate to Advanced Level. The basic intention of the exercises set in this book is for students to learn specific vocabularies in specific fields of vocational interest. For example, vocabularies used by the medical staff are different from those used by the tourist industry people. Studying vocabulary should not be a burden for those wanting to learn English. For this reason the exercises that contains are made as entertaining as possible and as close to the cultural needs of Indonesians wanting to use English appropriately for their vocational fields ...
Learning English is engaging and yet, Fun!

Read also the series:

WORD DISCOVERY: Exercises for Level 1 Students

WORD EXPANSION: Exercises for Level 2 Students

VOCATIONAL WORDS

Exercises for Level 3 Students



Ekawati Marhaenny Dikut



VOCATIONAL WORDS

Exercises for Level 3 Students



Ekawati Marhaenny Dukat



Maharsa Publisher

**VOCATIONAL WORDS
EXERCISES FOR LEVEL 3 FOR STUDENTS**

Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut



Maharsa Publisher

© 2017 – M 0030

Jl. Gabus No. 24–Rt 23/Rw 05, Minomartani VII

YO - 55581 GYAKARTA

Telp. 081 227 10938

e-mail: info@maharsa.co.id

penerbitmaharsa@gmail.com

website: www.maharsa.co.id

Layout & cover design by
Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut

ISBN 978-602-08930-8-2

All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission from the publisher

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
FOREWORD.....	iii
AIMS, RULES, LESSON PLAN	iv
UNIT 1 World's Regions and Languages	1
UNIT 2 Weather Variations	13
UNIT 3 Describing People, Appearance, and Character ...	20
UNIT 4 Home Sweet Home	24
UNIT 5 Everyday Problems	30
UNIT 6 Global Disasters/ Tragedies	35
UNIT 7 In the Work Place	40
UNIT 8 Sports Arena & Equipments	46
UNIT 9 Arts and Performances	52
UNIT 10 Food Cuisine	58
UNIT 11 The Environment	63
UNIT 12 Health and Medicine	67
UNIT 13 Travelling	71
UNIT 14 Holidays	78
UNIT 15 Mass Media Facilities and Technologies	83
UNIT 16 Crime	88
UNIT 17 Money Matters.....	93
REFERENCES	100
INDEX	102

FOREWORD

VOCATIONAL WORDS is prepared for university students who have done exercises in vocabulary that trains them to use the dictionary well and have mastered how to make use of prepositions, synonyms, antonyms and word clusters. With that mastery, students would be ready enough to do exercises on vocabularies for the vocation. Words used in the health and medicine field, for example, will be different from those used for the tourism industry. Likewise, in explaining or discussing about a global disaster, special terminologies will need to be mastered by the students of Intermediate to Advance level.

Inside this **VOCATIONAL WORDS** book are exercises to help you expand and master your vocabulary for areas of vocation in the HOME, WORK PLACE, HEALTH & MEDICINE, MASS MEDIA & TECHNOLOGY, CRIME environment. To deal well with those vocations, vocabularies to describe about HOLIDAY, TRAVEL, FOOD, ARTS, PERFORMANCES, SPORT EQUIPMENTS, WEATHER, GLOBAL DISASTERS, COUNTRIES & LANGUAGES, and MONEY MATTERS are also supplied here.

Semarang, August 2015

Ekawati M. Dukut

AIMS OF BOOK:

1. To accommodate students with intermediate to advance vocabularies of English
2. To accustom students to the frequent use of words in various vocational fields

RULES FOR A CLASSROOM:

1. Students may not use an electronic dictionary in the classroom.
2. Frequent use of English-English, English-Indonesian and Indonesian-English dictionary books are recommended.

RECOMMENDED LESSON PLAN:

1. INTRODUCTION, unit 1
2. Unit 2
3. Unit 3 – 4
4. Unit 5, QUIZ A
5. Unit 6
6. Unit 7 – 8
7. Unit 9, REVIEW
8. MID TEST
9. Unit 10
10. Unit 11 – 12
11. Unit 13, QUIZ B
12. Unit 14
13. Unit 15
14. Unit 16
15. Unit 17, REVIEW
16. FINAL TEST

Unit 1 World's Regions and Languages

1.1 Using 'the'

Most names of countries are used without 'the', but some countries and name have 'the' before them, e.g. **the USA, the United Kingdom / UK, the Commonwealth.**

1.2 Adjectives referring to countries and languages

ish	British	Irish	Danish	Spanish
(i)an	Canadian	American	Russian	Australian
ese	Japanese	Chinese	Burmese	Taiwanese
i	Israeli	Iraqi	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
ic	Icelandic	Antarctic	Atlantic	Baltic

1.3 Nationalities

Some nationalities have nouns for referring to people, e.g. a Filipino, An Arab, a Thai. For most nationalities we can use the adjective as a noun, e.g. a Taiwanese, a Burmese, a Hindi/Indian, a Pilipino, an Indonesian, an Arab, a Japanese, an Australian, a New Zealander, an African, an American, a German, a Greek, an Italian.

Some need a woman/man/person added to them (you can't say 'a Welsh'), so, you must use.... a Welshman, a Scotswoman, an Englishman, an Irishwoman.

Exercises:**1.3.1 Complete the following list of country, language based on regional groups.**

No	Region	Country	Nationality	Language
1	Latin America	Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
2	North America	U.S.A	American	English
3		Canada		
4			Indonesian	
5				French
6	The Far East			
7				Tagalog
8				Hindi
9			Spaniard	
10	Europe			

1.3.2 All of these nationality adjectives have a change in the stress and/or pronunciation of a country. Make sure you can pronounce them. Use phonetic script to show how you pronounce it.**Example:** Iran → Iranian /I'reɪ.ni.ən/

1. Lebanon → Lebanese
2. Belgium → Belgian
3. The Czech Republic → Czech
4. Norway → Norwegian
5. Egypt → Egyptian
6. Argentina → Argentinean
7. Taiwan → Taiwanese
8. India → Indian
9. Burma → Burmese
10. Switzerland → Swiss

1.4 World regions

As seen from the map, the world is divided into regional parts.

They are: - North America–The Caribbean–Latin America

- The Arctic– The Antarctic–The Atlantic
- Scandinavia–Europe–The Middle East
- North Africa–Central Africa–South Africa
- Asia–The Far East
- The Indian Ocean–The Pacific
- Australasia

1. Asia and the Far East



2. The Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean



3. The Middle East



4. North America – The Caribbean – Latin America



5. The Arctic



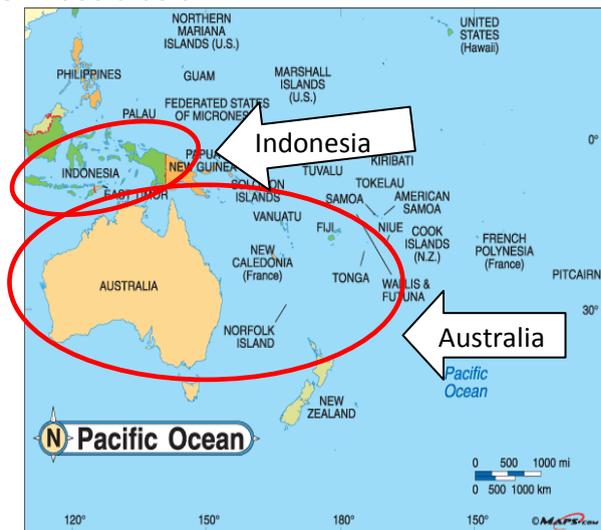
6. The Antarctic



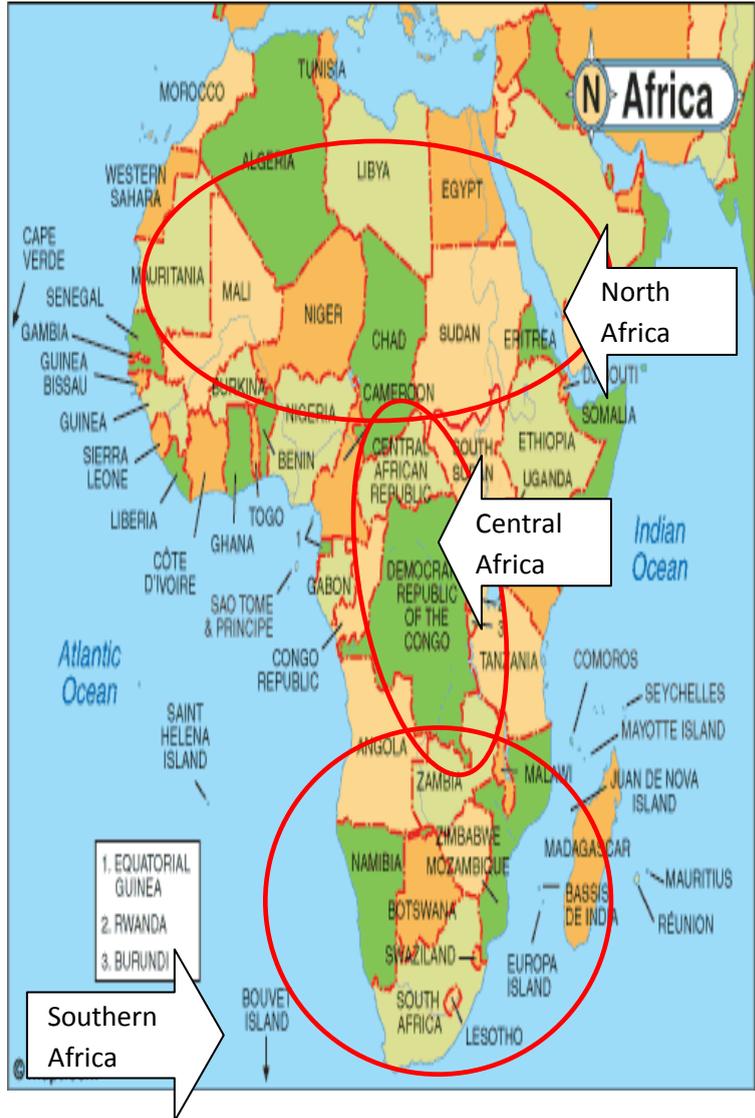
7. The Atlantic



8. Australasia



9. Africa



10. Scandinavia and Europe



As seen in map no. 8, Indonesia is situated in the Pacific Ocean and is near the country of Australia. The kinds of Flora and Fauna found in Indonesia are as follows:

Flora in Indonesia

Island	Kind of Flora
Sumatra	Palm, palm oil, fibre, pepper, tobacco, rubber, clove, forest product, cocoa, rice plant.
Kalimantan	Pepper, rubber, palm, forest product.
Java	Tea, seaweed, rice plant, cocoa, axe, fibre, coffee.

Bali	Palm, rice plant.
Nusa Tenggara	Corn, palm.
Sulawesi	Palm, coffee, clove, eucalyptus oil, corn.
Maluku	Sago palm, nutmeg, rattan.
Papua	Sago palm, nutmeg.

Fauna in Indonesia

Island	Kind of Fauna
Sumatra	Sumatran tiger, peacock, bear, Orang Utan, elephant, catfish, tapir, rhinoceros, deer.
Kalimantan	Arowana fish, elephant, bear, rhinoceros, Orang Utan.
Java	Bull, rhinoceros, leopard, mouse deer, buffalo, deer, peacock, catfish, tiger.
Bali	bull, turtle, Balinese starling.
Nusa Tenggara	Horse.
Sulawesi	Anoa, hog deer, cuscus, tapir, buffalo.
Maluku	Cuscus, parrot, cassowary.
Papua	Parrot, Cendrawasih, cuscus, cassowary, kangaroo.

Exercise:

What kind of Flora and Fauna you can find in the regions of African and America?

1.5 Peoples and races

People belong to **regional groups** and **ethnic groups** such as **Afro-Caribbeans**, **Asians** and **Oriental**s, and **Latin Americans**. In Indonesia there are ethnic groups from Kalimantan (Dayak), Sumatra (Bataknesese), Sulawesi (Bugis), Java (Javanese, Sundanese, Betawi, Maduranese), etc. What is your ethnicity?

In each ethnic, the people have their own dialects as well as languages. Everyone has a **mother tongue** or **first language**, while others may also have **second** and **third languages**. For example, an Indonesian mother tongue could be Javanese and the second or national language is Indonesian, whereas the third or foreign language is English.

Name	: Rudi Sitohang
second/third languages	: Bataknesese, English
nationality	: Indonesian
mother tongue	: Indonesian
ethnic group	: Bataknesese

Some people are perfect in more than one languages, so they are referred to being **bilingual** or **multilingual**.

Exercise:

What is your name?

What is your first language/mother tongue?

What is your second or foreign language?

What is your nationality?

What is your ethnic?

1.5.1 Famous names

Example: Indonesian sports woman → Susy Susanti

Can you name a famous ...

1. Indian actor?
2. Italian opera singer?
3. Javanese comedian?
4. American president?
5. Indonesian rock-music group?

1.5.2 Correct the mistakes in these newspaper headlines

1. Julia Perez to cancel marrying an **Argentina** footballer?
2. **Indonesianians** are the highest Facebook user in the world
3. **Americanian** students are evacuated due to Yemen conflict
4. **Australists'** "Bali Nine" pair to face death penalty together
5. **Africanese** culture will be shown in the Asia Africa Conference commemoration 2015 in Bandung

1.5.3. Quiz

1. What are the main ethnic groups in Indonesia?
2. Which countries, strictly speaking, are in French?
3. What are five countries with the highest population?
4. Where is Tasmania?
5. Where do people speak Hindi?

Unit 2 Weather Variations

2.1 Cold weather

Chilly: cold, but not very

Frost: thin white coat of ice on everything

Melt: change from solid to liquid under heat,
change from hard, frozen state to normal

Settling: staying as a white covering

Sleet: rain and snow mixed

Slush: dirty, brownish, half-snow, half water

Snowdrift: snow blown by high winds

Thaw: deep banks of snow against walls, etc

Examples:

In countries, such as the U.S.A and England, experience four seasons. In days of autumn, the weather is usually (1) **chilly**. When it gets into winter (2) **frosts** arrive that asphalt roads become icy and slippery. Rain would turn into (3) **sleet** before it snows. At first the mixture of land and sleet makes (4) **slush** in the streets before it soon makes a (5) **settling**. With the coming of high winds, severe (6) **blizzards** would come down with the (7) **snowdrifts**. This kind of weather may start from November to May when the ground starts to (8) **thaw** and the ice (9) in **melts** to welcome the spring season.

In New York, the **chilly** (1) days of autumn soon change to the cold days of winter. The first **frosts** (2) arrive and the roads become icy. Rain becomes **sleet** (3) and then snow, at first turning to **slush** (4) in the streets, but soon **settling** (5), with severe **blizzards** (6) and

snowdrifts (7) in the far north. Freezing weather often continues in the far north until May or even June, when the ground starts to **thaw** (8) and the ice **melts** (9) again.

Exercise:

Make your own paragraph using the vocabularies learnt!

2.2 Warm/hot weather

Boiling: very hot, often used in negative context

Close: warm and uncomfortable

Heatwave: very hot, dry period

Humid: hot and damp, makes you sweat a lot

Mild: warm at a time when it is normally cold

Scorching: very hot, often used in positive contexts

Stifling: hot, uncomfortable, you can hardly breath

Example:

Indonesia often experiences a warm/hot weather with a high **humidity**. Some people may feel that the heat is **stifling**. Especially with the **scorching** sun above the people, the weather seems to be **boiling** everyone that they feel a **heatwave** coming to the country. Having **mild** weather is the most comfortable weather an Indonesian can have.

Exercise:

Make your own paragraph using the vocabularies learnt!

2.3 Wet weather

This wet weather scale gets stronger from left to right.
Damp → **drizzle** → **pour down/downpour** →
torrential rain → **flood**

Examples:

Autumn in London is usually **chilly** and **damp** with **rain** and **drizzle**.

It was absolutely **pouring down**. *or* There was a real **downpour**.

In Tropic countries there is usually **torrential rain** most days, and the roads often get **flooded**. *or* There are **floods** on the roads.

This rain won't last long; it's only a **shower**. [short duration]

The **storms** damaged several houses. [high winds and rain together]

We got very wet in the **thunderstorms**. [thunder and heavy rain]

Hailstones were battering the roof of our car. [small balls of ice falling from the sky]

Hail (uncountable).

The sky's a bit **overcast**; I think it's going to rain. [very cloudy]

We had a **drought** last summer. It didn't rain for six weeks.

During the rainy season the weather can be (1) **damp**. With that moisture in the air, rain can come in small drops like a (2) **drizzle** or come in (3) **downpour**. If the rain is so heavy, then it is referred to (4) **torrential rain**. On this situation, people may experience the (5) **flood**. With the heavy torrential rain, there may come with it a (6) **storm** or (7) **thunderstorm**. People often notice an (8) **overcast** in the sky first for them to prepare themselves with an umbrella or raincoat. In some countries that experiences the snow season, rain usually comes in the form of (9) **hailstorms**. When a country does not experience rain for a long time, they usually experience a (10) **drought**.

2.4 Mist and fog

Nouns and adjectives: **haze/ hazy** [light mist, usually caused by heat] **mist/ misty** [light fog, often on the sea, or caused by drizzle] **fog/ foggy** [quite thick, associated with cold weather] **smog** [mixture of fog and pollution (smoke + fog)]

Example:

Towns that often have cool temperature are usually in mountainous areas. In these kinds of town, a drizzle would create a (1) **mist** or a light (2) **fog**. When some dirt would pollute the area, that condition will create a (3) **smog**. A (4) **haze** occurs when a light mist overcomes the town with some heat.

2.5 Wind

When going to a beach, a wind that is enough to cool us down is called a (1) **breeze**. A day with a lot of wind that may blow down an umbrella is called a (2) **blustery** day. When you go sailing, it would be crazy to go with a (3) **gale** warning as the boat may overturn itself. Wind and thunderstorms would usually create a (4) **hurricane**.

Exercises:

2.5.1 Fill the gaps with words from the 2.1 – 2.5.

My first experience of real winter weather was when I went to Ohio, USA. The snow that falls in Ohio can quickly turn into brown (1) Before a heavy snow, there was mostly (2). To the Americans winters meant a bit of white(3) on my garden and occasionally having to drive very carefully on icy roads. I had never experienced the (4) and (5). That condition can paralyze a whole city in less than an hour and close roads completely. When the earth finally (6) and all the snow (7) it means that spring is coming for to live again as the springing out of flowers makes the area look beautiful.



Snow season



Spring season

2.5.2 Match each word with a word from the box.

- 1 thunder 2 torrential 3 down
4 heat 5 hail 6 snow 7 gale

stones	drift	storm	warning	rain	wave	pour
--------	-------	-------	---------	------	------	------

2.5.3 What kinds of weather do you think caused the following to happen? Write a sentence which could go *before* each of these.

Example:We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.

➔ *It is scorching hot these days. We had to...*

1. The sweat was pouring out of us.
2. I can hardly breathe; I wish it would rain to cool us down.
3. Cars were skidding out of control.
4. Even the postman had to use a boat to get around.
5. They had to close the airport; the snow was a metre deep.
6. We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of winter.
7. The earth became rock-hard and a lot of plants died.
8. It blew the newspaper clean out of my hands.
9. A row of big trees had been uprooted like matchsticks.
10. I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.

2.5.4 What types of weather are bad and good for doing these things?

Example:

Skiing is **bad** in mild weather which makes the snow melt; Skiing is **good** in cold, clear days

1. Planting flowers in a garden
2. Having an evening barbeque
3. Going out in a small sailing boat
4. A day of sightseeing in a big city
5. Camping out in a tent
6. Looking at ships through binoculars
7. Sky-diving in a rainy day
8. Making snowballs in a blizzard
9. Watering flowers on a hot day
10. Sunbathing with a shower cap on a windy day



Unit 3 Describing People, Appearance, and Character

3.1 Hair, face, skin and complexion

People can have different kinds of appearances

Hair → straight, wavy, curly, crew cut, long and silky, receding, bald, blonde, fair, dark, ginger, auburn, grey, red, white, brown,....

Face → thin, round, oval, chubby, wrinkles, freckles, mole/beauty mark,....

Skin → dark, light, tanned, yellow, red, brown, black

He used to have **black** hair, but now it has gone **grey**, almost **white**.

She has such beautiful **auburn** hair. [red-brown]

What sort of person would you like to go out with?
Blonde, fair, dark, or ginger-haired/ red-haired woman?

Exercise:

Draw a person with a ...

1. Straight hair and oval-faced
2. Wavy hair and round-faced
3. Curly hair and dark-skinned
4. Crew-cut
5. Bald with freckles

6. Beard and moustache with a chubby face
7. Receding hair and few wrinkles

3.2 Height and body built

When referring to someone’s height and built, it is best to avoid the reference of someone being (1) **fat** and (2) **skinny** as they may offend people. Likewise, do not say (3) **obese** or (4) **anorexic**. **Fat** is more polite when referred to a person as being (5) **a bit overweight** or rather (6) **plump**.

For **skinny**, it is better to use rather (7) **slim**. If someone has a broad and solid body, that person can be said to have a (8) **stocky** body. If there are lots of muscles, then having a (9) **well-built** or (10) **muscular** body is used.

Exercises:

- 3.2.1 Find word combinations for describing people. Some of the combinations can be hyphenated. Use a dictionary to find out. Example: *good-looking***

looking	long	haired	good	aged
stocky	round	faced	complexion	grey
middle	over	well	mixed	build
weight	legged	dressed	race	tanned

3.2.2 Look at the picture of this famous pop star. Describe in detail the physical features using the vocabularies learnt from this unit.



3.3 General appearance

These vocabularies describe the general appearance of someone:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Smart | (6) Unattractive |
| (2) Elegant | (7) Good-looking |
| (3) Well-dressed | (8) Beautiful |
| (4) Scruffy | (9) Handsome |
| (5) Untidy looking | (10) Thirtyish |

Write a sentence for each of the vocabularies above!

Exercises:

Write a dialogue using as much of the vocabularies below to describe about robbery at a bank.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. dark-skinned | 6. good-looking |
| 2. wavy-haired | 7. middle-aged |
| 3. well-dressed | 8. overweight |
| 4. plump | 9. stocky body |
| 5. fair-haired | 10. long and silky hair |

3.3 General character of people

1. Aggressive : violent, destructive
2. Ambitious : pushy
3. Assertive : aggressive, bossy
4. Broad-minded : unprincipled, permissive
5. Clever : intelligent
6. Determine : obstinate, stubborn, pig-headed
7. Extrovert : outgoing, gregarious
8. Frank : blunt, direct, open, curt
9. Generous : extravagant, kind-hearted, gregarious
10. Innocent : naive
11. Inquiring : nosy, inquisitive
12. Introvert : shy, recluse
13. Kind : courteous, polite
14. Original : peculiar, weird, eccentric, odd
15. Pessimistic : positive thinking
16. Rude : cruel
17. Self assured : self important, arrogant
18. Sensitive : responsive, aware
19. Sociable : friendly
20. Thrifty-economical: misery, mean, tight-fisted

Exercise:

Describe three of your friends' personal characters. Explain why you like/dislike their characters

Example:

I personally like Anna because she is not only intelligent, sociable, generous, but also cooperative whenever she is asked to help with my homework unlike Erwin who boasts that he is clever, but frankly, friends argue that he is never original with his work. I don't like to nose around, or be rude about him, but that is the mere truth.

Unit 4 Home Sweet Home

1.1 Places in the home

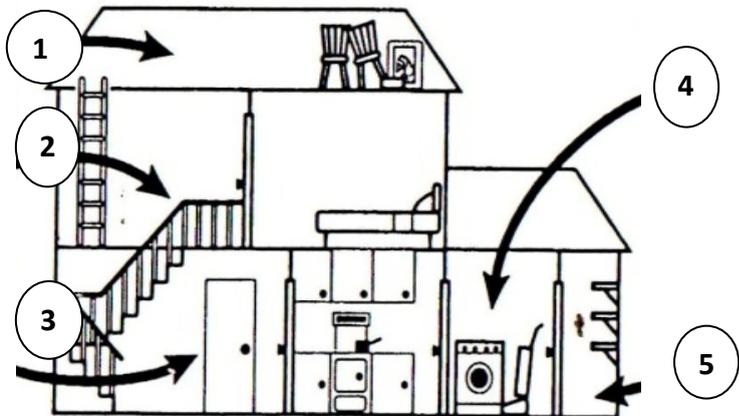
Most common rooms in a typical home are the bedroom, kitchen, guest room, and bathroom. Other common ones are as follows:

attic	: room in the roof space of a house (could be lived in).
basement	: room below ground level, windows, for living/working.
cellar	: room below ground level, no windows, used for storage.
hall	: open area as you come into a house.
ironing room	: a room for ironing clothes.
landing	: flat area at the top of a staircase.
loft	: space in the roof of a house usually used only for storage.
pantry or larder	: large cupboard (usually big enough to walk into) for storing food.
porch	: covered area before an entrance door.
shed	: small building separated from the house usually for storing garden tools.

- study** : a room for reading/writing/studying in.
- terrace or patio** : paved area between house and garden for sitting and eating, etc.
- utility room** : usually for keeping washing machine, freezer, etc.

Exercises:

1.1.1 Fill in the names of the room to label the blanks provided



1.1.2 Fill in the gaps with a suitable vocabulary.

1. I've got a darkroom in the where I develop films. It's perfect because there are no windows down there.

2. We keep our skis up in the during the summer. They're out of the way up there.
3. You'll find the garden-chairs in the at the bottom of the garden.
Bring them up and we'll have a drink on the and watch the sunset.
4. The light-switch for the stairs is on the as you come out of your bedroom.
5. I've moved to a now as I found I couldn't manage the stairs any more at my age.

1.1.3 Where in a typical house would you look for the following things?

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. a rake | 5. suitcases | 9. a grater |
| 2. cutlery | 6. a tumble-dryer | 10. a porch |
| 3. dental floss | 7. a power point | |
| 4. a coat-hanger | 8. old empty boxes | |

4.2 Types of house/places people live in

bedsit: bedroom and living room all in one

bungalow: house with only one storey (no upstairs)

cottage: small house in the country or in a village

detached house : not joined to any other house

semi-detached house (informal: semi): joined to one other house

terraced house : joined to several houses to form a row

time-share: holiday flat or house where you have the right to live one or two weeks a year

villa: large house with big gardens or a rented house in a holiday resort/tourist area

Exercises:

Answer these questions about yourself and, if possible, find out how someone else would answer them.

1. Is your house detached? What sort is it if not?
2. Are time-shares common in any part of your country?
3. Do houses still have pantries in your country?
4. Is it common to rent bed sheets in your country? If so, what sorts of people do so?
5. Where do people often have a cottage? Would it be in a city or a country?

4.3. Household objects about the home



Remote control



power point and plug



coaster



table mat



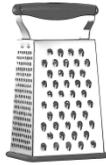
Corkscrew



tea-towel



washing-up liquid



grater



ironing-board



Dustpan and brush



bin-liners



mop

Exercises:

4.3.1 Everyday objects.

1. How can you make very small pieces of cheese to sprinkle on a dish?
2. What might you fetch if someone dropped a saucer and it broke into small pieces on the floor?
3. What could you put under a dinner plate to prevent it marking the table?

4. How can you switch off the TV without leaving your chair?
5. How can you make your clothes neat?

4.3.2. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word.

1. Is there a where I can plug in this radio?
2. You'd better have under your drink in case you mark that side table. It's an antique.
3. The waste-bin's full again. I'll empty it. Are there any more?
4. Is there a to put the dirt in?
5. I need a bucket to put the in.
6. To dry the dishes I need a
7. Underneath a glass, mother usually puts on a
8. Whereas underneath a plate, we need to have a
9. A must be used to open this bottle of wine.
10. Sunlight is a product most housewives used to get rid of the oil on their saucepans.

Unit 5 Everyday Problems

5.1 Things that go wrong in houses and flats



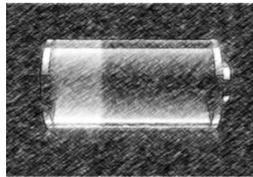
The lights are not **working**
there must be a **power-cut**



Oh no! The bathroom's
flooded! Get a mop quick!



My room door-handle's
come off



The battery has **run out**.
I'll have to recharge it



The washing machine
broke down the other day.
I'll have to wash by hand.



Oh dear! This chair's
broken. I wonder how that
happened?



The water pipe is **leaking**.



I'm sorry, your cup's **chipped**.

Exercises:

5.1.1 What do you think happened to make these people do/say what they did?

Example: We had to send for a plumber. *Maybe a pipe was leaking.*

1. I had to call out our local motorcycle mechanic.
2. Our neighbours let us use their washing machine.
3. Don't worry, it often does that; I'll screw it back on.
4. Come here and I'll put a plaster on it.
5. How many batteries does it take? I'll get some for you.

5.1.2 What would you do if....

1. You mislaid your credit card?
2. You notice your guest's glass was chipped?
3. One of your coat-buttons came off?
4. Your TV set broke down?
5. You bruised your forehead?
6. Your watch was slow?
7. A lightning turned off your electricity?
8. Your dish-washing basing is leaking?

9. Your plate is chipped?
10. Your battery level of your mobile phone is low?

5.1.3 Complete these sentences using words and phrases from 5.1 – 5.3.

Example: There was a power-cut so we.... *had to sit in the dark/light candles.*

1. I was so tired when I finally went to bed that next morning I....
2. The wind blew the door shut and I realised I'd....
3. I would ring her but I'm afraid I've....
4. I can't take a photo, my camera's....
5. I tried to run over the rocks but I....

5.1.4 Here is a matrix. There are the names of things and things that can go wrong with them. Put just one tick (✓) along each horizontal line, for things that most typically go together, as in the example.

	rubbish bin	jar	car	Computer	watch	road
Banged						
cracked						
broken down						
dented						
stopped					✓	
blocked						

5.2 Everyday minor injuries

bruised knee, banged head, sprained ankle,
burnt finger, scratched elbow, twisted wrist,
bleeding nose

Exercise:

Which pictures do the vocabularies of everyday minor injuries correspond to? Write a sentence to explain the picture with the chosen vocabulary.



Exercises:

5.2.1 Odd one out. Which of the three words is the odd one out in each case?

Example: spill flood chip

chip – the other two involve liquids

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-------|
| 1. Break down | smash | break |
| 2. Run out | stain | stop |
| 3. Leak | come off | chip |
| 4. Cut | bruise | flood |
| 5. Letter misplaced | table | chair |

5.2.3 Write a short paragraph using the following vocabularies:

1. banged head
2. Hangover
3. jump off
4. overslept
5. ring up
6. run out
7. slow down
8. start over
9. stopped
10. walk down
11. won't start

Unit 6 Global Disasters/ Tragedies

6.1 Vocabularies

1. **Earthquake** (the earth trembles/moves)
2. **Hurricane/tornado/typhoon** (violent wind/storm)
3. **Flood** (too much rain)
4. **Drought** (no rain)
5. **Famine** (no food)
6. **Volcano explosion** (hot rock and gas pour out from a mountain)
7. **Epidemic** (disease affecting a large number of people)
8. **Plane crash** (major accident that causes the plane to fall down)
9. **War** (people fighting against each other)
10. **Bomb** (explosions that gives out fire crackers)

6.2 What type of disaster are these sentences about? Why?

Example: The lava flow of Merapi volcano destroyed three villages recently.
Volcano: explosion

1. The earth is cracked and vegetation has withered.
2. The tremor struck at 3.35 p.m. local time.
3. People had boarded up shops and houses during the day before, and stayed indoors.
4. Shelling and mortar fire could be heard all over the town.
5. Witnesses said they saw a fire-ball fall out of the sky.

6.3 Verbs to go with the above vocabularies

1. Earthquake – erupt, shook
2. Hurricane – twirl
3. Tornado – swept
4. Drought – heat, dry
5. Famine – starve
6. Volcano – burst, explode
7. Epidemic – broke out, spread
8. Plane crash – crash
9. War – fight, broke out
10. Bomb – explode, burst

Exercise:

Make a sentence with a noun and verb above!

e.g. A **volcano erupted** in Indonesia and damaged a number of cities. Dozens of the people were injured and had to be hospitalized.

6.4 Words for people having disasters

1. Injure (people)
2. Damage (things/objects)
3. Casualties (dead and injured people)
4. Victims (those who suffer from disaster)
5. Survivors (people who live through)
6. Refugees (people who find a safe place for shelter)
7. Dead (people who died)
8. Wounded (people injured from disaster or battle)

Exercise:

Fill in the gaps with a suitable vocabulary.

1. Another 25 people died from the Tsunami that has the whole village.
2. The government has agreed to treat the in the nearest clinic.
3. The war has hundreds of people.

4. Those people over there are the of the plane crash.
5. Those take shelter in the cave.

6.5 Types of Disasters/ illness

Cholera (an infectious disease, characterized by diarrhoea, vomiting, and cramps; usually in tropical areas)

Dengue fever (a disease caused by a mosquito bite, characterized by severe pains in the joints and muscles)

Leprosy (a chronic infectious disease affecting the nervous system, skin, and nasal mucosa that can lead to amputation of some body parts)

Malaria (a disease caused by a mosquito bite, characterized by chills, fever, and sweating)

Measles (an infectious disease occurring mostly in children, characterized by small red spots or rubella)

Mumps (an infectious disease characterized by a swelling of the salivary glands and sometimes inflammation of testes ovaries)

Pneumonia (an acute disease of the lungs caused by bacteria, and characterized by fever, cough with blood, and difficult breathing)

Rabies (an infectious disease of dogs, cats, snakes, or fox transmitted to humans by the bite of the injured animal)

Rheumatism (a disease like arthritis characterized by pain and stiffness in the joints)

Small pox (a highly contagious febrile or feverish disease caused by a virus that often leaves permanent skin scars)

Typhoid (an infectious and fatal disease usually in tropical areas, characterized by ulcer/intestinal inflammation often caused by bacteria in foods or drinks)

Whooping-cough (an infectious disease of the respiratory mucous membrane, characterized by short convulsive coughs and deep whooping sound)

Exercise:

Which disease is being talked about?

1. One that is caused by a mosquito bite?
2. One that you can get from animal bite?
3. One that gives red spots on the skin?
4. One that can cause diarrhoea and vomiting?
5. One that is caused by eating or drinking something with infectious bacteria?

Unit 7 In the Work Place

7.1 In a work place the following occupation may be found:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. boss | 11. receptionist |
| 2. director | 12. public relation officer |
| 3. manager | 13. security officer |
| 4. executive | 14. personnel officer |
| 5. administrator | 15. sales assistant |
| 6. secretary | 16. supervisor |
| 7. clerk | 17. financial manager |
| 8. skilled worker | 18. office boy |
| 9. unskilled worker | 19. cleaning service lady |
| 10. labourer | 20. human resources
department manager |

Exercise:

Which of the job-titles would best describe the following?

1. The person who represents the workers' interests in disputes with the management in a factory.
2. A person who has a high (but not the highest) position in a company and whose job it is to make important decisions.
3. An important person in a company who sits on the Board.

4. A worker whose job requires no special training.
5. A person generally in charge of the day-to-day administration in a company.
6. The person who recruits staff and give professional development programs.
7. A person whose job it is to keep an eye on the day-to-day work of other workers.
8. A person who does hard physically work.
9. The person who handles applications for vacant posts.
10. The person who gives out information to the press for a company.

7.2 The following **professions** require considerable training and/or qualifications and on-the-job training.

accountant	actor/actress
architect	builder
carpenter	chef
child-minder	civil servant
dentist	designer
electrician	engineer
farmer	hairdresser
lawyer	librarian

mechanic

physiotherapist

plumber

police officer

priest

scientist

tailor/ dressmaker

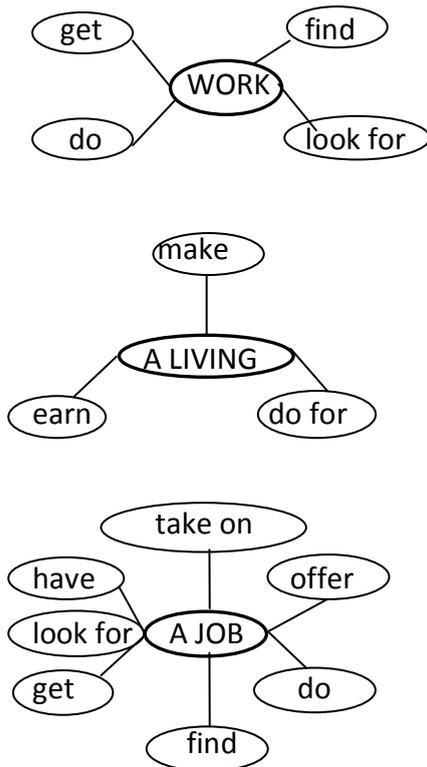
vet



exercise:

Find the definitions for the vocabularies in 7.1 and 7.2. Make a sentence for each.

7.3 Collocations of words connected with work



Exercise: Make sentences with

1. get work
2. do work
3. find work
4. look for work
5. make a living
6. do for a living
7. earn a living
8. take on a job
9. offer a job
10. have a job

7.4 Expressions connected with work

to have a work shift [nights one week, days next]	}	hours of work
to be on flexi-time [flexible working hours]		
to work nine-to-five [regular day work]		
to go/be on strike [industrial dispute]	}	reasons for not working
to get the sack [thrown out of your job]		
to be fired [more formal than 'get the sack'; often used as a direct address: "You're fired!"]		
to be dismissed [more formal than 'be fired']		
to be made redundant [thrown out, no longer needed]		
to be laid off [more informal than 'made redundant']		
to give up work [e.g. in order to study]		
to be on/take maternity leave [expecting a baby]		
to be on/take sick leave [illness]		
to take early retirement[retire at 55]		
to be a workaholic [love work too much]	}	other useful verbs
to be promoted [get a higher position]		
to apply for a job [fill in forms, etc.]		

7.4.1 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate vocabulary.

1. Her baby's due in 3 months, so she asks for a
2. I was from my job because they had to make cutbacks.

3. He has taken an early although he has not yet reached 60.
4. She works every work day from 8 to 16.
5. She is going to due to her menstrual cycle.
6. This week I can work for three hours and next week it can increase to six hours since my job has a
7. I work, so I can concentrate better on my schooling.
8. Next month, he will be to a higher position.
9. If you love too much work, you will become a
10. Because of his mistakes, he will be

7.4.2 Whose jobs do these things belong to?

Example: bucket ladder
window = A *window-cleaner*

1. Board + OHP + chalk =
2. Scalpel + mask + forceps =
3. Tippex + filling cabinet + stapler =
4. Make-up + script + mike =
5. Tractor + plough + barn =
6. Sewing machine + scissors + needle=

Unit 8 Sports People & Equipments

8.1 Common sports



hang-gliding



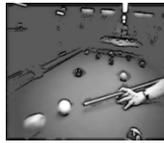
windsurfing



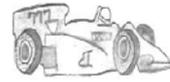
bowling



Horse riding



billiards



motor-racing



Archery



badminton



hockey

8.2 Sport equipments held in your hand

1. Golf = club
2. squash/tennis/badminton = racket
3. archery = bow & arrow
4. Cricket/table-tennis/baseball = bat

5. hockey = stick
6. Snooker/pool/billiards = cue
7. Canoeing = paddle
8. Rowing – oar
9. fishing – rod/line
10. shot put - bullet

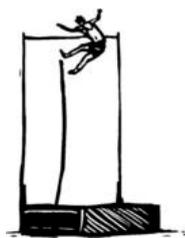
8.3 Athletics – some field events



Discus thrower javelin thrower high-jumper



long-jumper



pole-vault
jumper



shot put thrower

A **sprinter** runs for a fast short distance.

A great **long-distance** runner usually does a marathon for at least 5000 metres.

Jogging is doing small runs around the block or park every day.

Exercise:

8.3.1 Find the definition and make sentences with the vocabularies listed below:

Discus	high jump
Javelin	long-jump
Marathon	pole-vault
shot put	sprint

8.4 Verbs and their collocations in the context of sport

Our basketball team **won/ lost by** three goals/points.

She **broke** the Olympic **record** last year for discus throwing.

He **holds** the **record** for the 100 metres breast-stroke in swimming.

Garuda **beat up** the Arjuna soccer team by 4-2 yesterday.

The team has never been **defeated**. [more formal than beat]

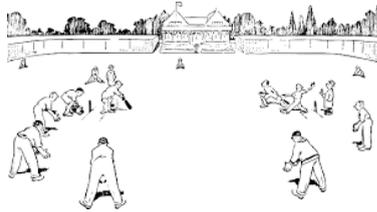
How many **goals/points** have you **scored** this season?

I think I'll **take up** bowling next spring and **give up** golf.

8.5 People who do particular sports are **players**.
 We often put **-er** after the name of the sports.
 For example:

footballer	cricketer	darts-player
swimmer	golfer	football- player
windsurfer	tennis-player	player
high-jumper	snooker-player	cricket- player

Some names, however must be learnt separately, e.g. **canoeist, cyclist, mountaineer, jockey, archer** (not archerer), **gymnast**.



Exercises:

8.6 Which of the sports are these people probably talking about?

1. 'The ball has a natural curve on it so it doesn't go in a straight line on the grass.'
2. 'Provided it's not too windy at the top, there's no problem.'
3. 'It is incredibly noisy, fast, and dangerous, but it's really exciting to watch.'

4. 'You get sore at first and can hardly sit down, but you get used to it after a while.'
5. 'It's all a matter of balance really.'
6. 'You need a good eye and a lot of concentration.'
7. 'You can do a butterfly style also in water.'
8. 'You have to wear a helmet and shoulder padding if you want to play safe in the 4th of July competition.'
9. 'You need a lot of tide waves to surf safely.'
10. 'Australians equip themselves with a helmet and bat to play the game.'

8.7 Collocations. Fill the gaps with suitable verbs.

1. Were many records at the Pekan Olahraga Nasional?
2. Congratulations! How many points did you by in that badminton match?
3. You should jogging. That would help you lose weight.
4. Who the world record for the 100 metres? Is it an Indonesian?
5. I only ever once a goal, and that was because of luck.

8.8 What do you call a person who....?

Example: does long jump? *a long jumper*

1. rides horses in races?
2. drives cars in races?

3. throw the discus/javelin?
4. does gymnastics?
5. plays hockey?
6. plays football?
7. does the pole-vault?
8. Dives in the ocean?
9. Jumps off an aeroplane?
10. Throws the bullet?

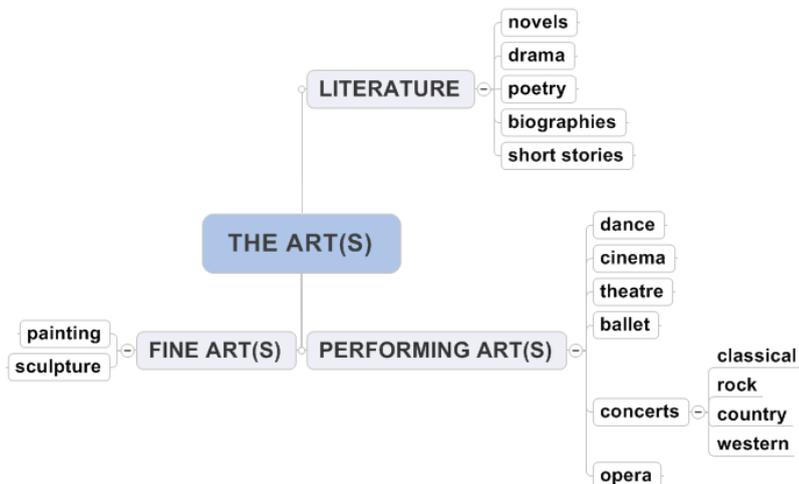
8.9 Make sure you know which sports these places are associated with, as in the example. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Example: court = *tennis, squash, etc*

1. Course =
2. Ring =
3. Pitch =
4. Rink =
5. Alley =
6. Pool =
7. Field =
8. Ocean =
9. Track =
10. Circuit =

Unit 9 Arts and Performances

9.1 Things which generally come under the heading of 'the arts'



We often include **architecture** and **ceramics** within the arts. **The arts** (plural) covers everything in the network. **Art** (singular, uncountable) usually means **fine art**, but can also refer to technique and creativity.

Have you read the **arts page** in *The Jakarta Post* today? [that part of the paper that deals with all the things in the network]

She's a great **art lover**. [loves painting and sculpture]

W.S. Rendra was skilled in **the art of poetry**. [creative ability]

Dance usually refers to modern artistic dance forms; **ballet** usually is more traditional, unless we say **modern ballet**.

A **novel** is a long story, e.g. 200-300 pages; a short prose fiction, e.g. 10 pages, is a **short story**. Longer than a short story but shorter than a novel is a **novelette**.

Use of the definite article

When we refer to a performing art in general, we can leave out the article.

Are you interested in (the) **cinema/ ballet/ opera/ theatre**?

Would you like to come to **the cinema/ ballet/ opera/ theatre** with us next week?
[a particular performance]

9.2 Describing a performance

We went to see a new production of *Hamlet* last night. The **sets** (1) were incredibly realistic and the **costumes** (2) were wonderful. It was a good **cast** (3) and I thought the **direction** (4) was excellent. Reza Rahardian gave a marvellous **performance** (5). It got **rave review** (6) in the papers today.

Cast = all the actors in it.

Costumes = clothes the actors wear on stage.

Direction = the way the director had organized the performance.

Performance = note these typical collocations

Rave review = means 'got very enthusiastic comments'

Sets = scenery, buildings, furniture on the stage or in a studio.

9.3 Words connected with events in the arts

There's an **exhibition** (Am. Eng.: **exhibit**) of paintings by Afandi in Jakarta.

They're going to **publish** a new edition of the **works** of Andrea Hirata next year.

The Opera Society are doing a **performance** of *Sentilan Sentilun*.

Our local cinema's **showing** Garin Nugroho's film on Soegijapranata next week.

Note: What's **on** at the cinema/theatre, etc. next week?

Exercises:

9.4 Which branch of the arts do you think these people are talking about?

Example: 'It was a strong cast but the play itself is weak.' *Theatre*

1. 'It's called *Peace*. It stands the main square.'
2. 'Animation doesn't have to be just *Disney*, you know.'
3. 'It was just pure movement, with very exciting rhythms.'
4. 'It doesn't have to rhyme to be good.'
5. 'Oils to me don't have the delicacy of water-colours.'

6. 'Her design for the new shopping centre won an award.'
7. 'I read them and imagine what they'd be like on stage.'
8. 'The first chapter was boring but it got better later.'
9. 'I was falling asleep by the second act.'
10. 'The title is Alice in Wonderland.'

9.5 Definite article or not? Fill in the gaps with *the* if necessary.

1. She's got a diploma in dance from the Performing Arts Academy.
2. I've got some tickets for Ramayana ballet. Interested?
3. art of writing a short story is to interest the reader from the very first line.
4. I can't stand modern poetry; it's so exaggerated.
5. I was no good at art at school. What about you?

9.6 Each one of these sentences contains a mistake of usage of words connected with the arts. Find the mistake and correct it. You may need a dictionary.

Example: The scene at this theatre projects right out into the audience.

not 'scene' but 'stage' (the place where the actors perform)

1. What's the name of the editorial of that book you recommended? Was it Gramedia Press?
2. 'tinggal kerdip lilin di kelam sunyi' is my favourite verse from Chairil Anwar's poetry.
3. He's a very famous sculpture; he did that statue in the park, you know, the one with the soldiers.
4. Most of the novels in this collection are only five or six pages long. They're great for reading on short journeys.
5. There's an exposition of ceramics at the museum next week.
6. The sceneries are excellent in that new production of *Orang-Orang di Tikungan Jalan*, so natural and populist.
7. What's in the Taman Ismail Marzuki Theatre next week? Anything interesting?
8. Do you want to go to the book show tomorrow?
9. I love the exhibition you did in the theatre last night.
10. The cooking performance on television pleased the housewives.

9.7 Ask questions for which these remarks would be suitable answers.

Example: It's an oil on canvas. *What sort of painting is it?*

1. Yes, it got rave reviews.
2. No, I'm not really a concert-goer, but thanks anyway.
3. Oh, some beautiful old buildings and some ugly new ones.
4. The cast were fine, but the direction was weak.
5. There's a new Javanese film; fancy going to see it?

Vocabulary words for a theatre:

stage	protagonist
acting	script
costume	curtain
cast	antagonist
blocking	property
stunt man	audience
actor	sound system
directing	costume
joker	monologue
actress	lights
performance	

Use 20 of these vocabularies to make a paragraph about a situation in a theatre.

Unit 10 Food Cuisine

10.1 Fish: cod, mackerel, herring, sardine, trout, salmon

Herbs: parsley, rosemary, thyme, chives, oregano

Meat: venison, liver, kidneys, veal

Seafood: prawns, shrimps, crab, lobster, crayfish, oysters

Spices: curry, ginger, nutmeg, garlic, onion, chilly

spinach, cucumber, zucchini, egg plants, leeks, asparagus, potato, radish

Vegetables: cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, sweet corn

Exercise:

10.1.1 Which are *fish* and which are usually called *seafood*?

Prawns	sardines	squids	oysters
Mackerel	mussels	crab	trout
lobster	cod		

10.1.2 What do we call the *meat* of these animals?

Calf	sheep (two names)
deer	pig (three names)

10.1.3 Which of these fruit grow in your country/region? Are there others not listed here?

peach	plum	grapefruit	grape
nectarine	pineapple	blackcurrant	jackfruit
raspberry	melon	lime	kiwi-fruit
mango	star-fruit	durian	papaya

10.1 Flavours and tastes - adjectives and opposites (≠)

bland [rather negative]

cheesy [lots of cheese]

hot, spicy [e.g. curry] ≠ **mild**

salty [a lot of salt]

savoury [pleasant, slightly salty or with herbs]

sickly [too much sugar]

sour [e.g. unripe fruit]

sugary [a lot of sugar]

sweet ≠ **bitter** [sharp/unpleasant]

tasty [has a good taste/flavour] ≠ **tasteless** [no flavour at all]

RECIPE: Sweet and Sour Chicken

Sweet and Sour Chicken does not taste like orange chicken. It's sweet, but not orange flavoured. Sweet and sour sauce is typically based in vinegar, soy, and sometimes ginger (such as in Japanese equivalents). Traditionally, sweet and sour chicken has a sharper, yet more neutral flavour.

Exercise:

Describe the taste of these dishes:

1. Rendang Padang
2. Soto Madura
3. Gudheg Jawa
4. Sea water
5. An unripe apple
6. Black coffee with no sugar
7. Pizza
8. Ice cream
9. Banana in coconut sauce
10. Spring rolls

10.2 General appearance, presentation and quality

These chips are terribly **greasy**. [too much oil/fat]

This meat is **over-cooked/ overdone / under-cooked/ underdone**.

Some Indonesian cooking can be very **stodgy**. [heavy/hard to digest]

Mm, this chicken's **done to a turn**. [just perfect, not overdone]

These cashew nuts are terribly **more-ish**. [informal; you want to eat more]

10.3 Ways of cooking food – verbs



Boil



fry



bake



roast



grill



microwave

Shall I **stew** the beef? [boiled with vegetables in the same pot], or would you prefer it as a **casserole**? [similar, but in the oven]

These lamb chops would be nice **barbecued**. [done over hot coals, usually outdoors]

Have you **seasoned** the soup? [added herbs/spices/salt/pepper]

Exercise:

Write the process of making:

1. Fried rice
2. Gado-gado (boiled vegetables in ground but sauce)
3. Satay (grilled beef screws)

10.4 Sort these dishes out under the headings starters, main course or desserts.

chicken casserole	spring rolls
fresh fruit salad	banana in coconut milk
beef stew	French toast
prawn cocktail	rump steak
chocolate fudge cake	grilled trout
shrimps in garlic	

10.5 What might you say to the person/ people with you in a restaurant if....

1. your chips had too much oil/ fat on them?
2. your dish had obviously been cooked too much/too long?
3. your piece of meat was absolutely perfectly cooked?
4. your dish seemed to have no flavour at all?
5. your crackers are not crispy enough?

10.6 Courses and dishes – a typical menu

Write up a dialogue using vocabularies from this menu:

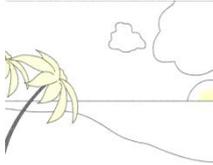
<p>courses</p> <p>Starters</p> <p>Spring rolls</p> <p>Prawn cocktail</p> <p>Chilled melon</p> <p>Garlic mushrooms</p> <p>Main Courses</p> <p>Meat</p> <p>Sweet and sour chicken</p> <p>Rump steak</p> <p>Pork chop</p> <p>Lamb casserole</p>	<p>Fish</p> <p>Dover sole</p> <p>Grilled trout</p> <p>Cod in cheese sauce</p> <p>Children's Portions</p> <p>Burger 'n' beans</p> <p>Fish fingers 'n' chips</p> <p>Desserts</p> <p>Chocolate fudge cake</p> <p>Ice cream (various)</p> <p>Apple pie with cream</p>	<p>Sometimes called</p> <p>Sweets</p> <p>Pudding</p> <p>Afters (especially at home)</p>
<p>Beverage</p> <p>Tea, coffee, juice, beer, wine</p> <p>Prices include</p> <p>vegetables, chips, or boiled potatoes</p> <p>snacks always available</p>		<p>Small items, e.g. sandwiches, pies, etc.</p>

Unit 11 The Environment

11.1 There are many different words referring to features of the environment. Here are some arranged on a small to large scales.

brook →	stream →	river
hillcock →	hill →	mountain
cove →	bay →	gulf
corps →	wood →	forest
puddle →	pond →	lake
footpath →	lane →	road

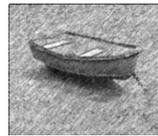
11.2 Environmental Scenes:



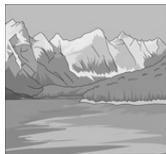
1. Sandy



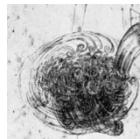
2. Steep



3. Shallow



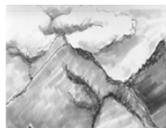
4. Rocky



5. Turbulent



6. Dangerous



7. Smokey



8. Explosion



9. Crack

11.2 You have to be careful about the use of ‘the’ with features of the environment. Some needs it, others not.

	Use with the?	Example
Countries	No	France
Countries which are in a plural form	Yes	The USA
Countries when limited by time	Yes	The Spain of today
Current	Yes	The Gulf Stream
Groups of islands	Yes	The West Indies
Rivers	Yes	The Volga
Gulfs, bays, and straits	Yes	The Gulf of Mexico
Individual mountains		The Bay of Biscay
Islands	No	Mount Everest
Lakes	No	Sicily
Mountain chains	No	Lake Erie
Mountains in Bernese Oberland	Yes	The Rockies
Oceans	Yes	The Jungfrau
Seas	Yes	The Pacific
	Yes	The Mediterranean

11.3 Look at this encyclopaedia entry about Kalimantan and note any words that refer to particular features of the environment.

Kalimantan – a province under the Republic of Indonesia. It occupies most of the central and southern parts of Borneo and is the largest region in the island of Borneo. Kalimantan is bordered by Sabah and Sarawak in the north. Meanwhile in the eastern part Karimata Strait, on the south by the Java Sea, and on the east by the Makassar Strait and Celebes Sea. The region within Indonesia is also known as Indonesian Borneo. Geologically, Kalimantan has no volcanoes.

11.4 Complete the paragraph below about your own country, or any other country that interests you. Remember to use ‘the’ whenever it is necessary.

..... (1) is a (2) in (3). The countryside is (4) in the north and (5) in the south. The country’s economy is based on (6). The best-known river in (7) is (8). The most famous chain of mountains is (9) and the highest mountain in that chain is (10). (11) is a major environmental problem in (12) today.

11.5 Here are some other nouns which are useful when talking about the environment. Check their meanings with a dictionary if necessary.

Where land meets sea:

coast – shore – estuary – cliff – cape – peninsula – beach

Words connected with rivers:

source – tributary – waterfall – mouth – valley – gorge

Words connected with mountains:

foot – ridge – peak – summit – glacier

11.6 There are many environmental problems in the world today. Check with a dictionary if you do not know any of the terms below.

air, river, sea pollution – overpopulation – greenhouse effect – destruction of the ozone layer – waste disposal – destruction of the rainforests – battery farming – tsunami

11.7 In the paragraph below all the instances of *the* have been omitted. Rewrite and insert *the*

Indonesia is world's 7th-largest country in term of combined sea and land area. Indonesia shares land borders with Malaysia on Borneo, Papua New Guinea on island of New Guinea, and East Timor on island of Timor. Meanwhile, Indonesia also shares maritime borders across narrow straits with Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, and Palau to north, and with Australia to south. Puncak Jaya in Papua is Indonesia's highest peak and Lake Toba in Sumatra is largest lake in Indonesia. Country's largest river is Kapuas in Kalimantan. Jakarta, capital city, is on Java and is largest city in Indonesia.

11.8 Can you answer the following general knowledge questions about the environment around you?

1. What is the highest mountain in the island of Java?
2. What is the largest river in Indonesia?
3. Where is the highest waterfall in the world?
4. Name another country, apart from Iceland, which has geysers and hot springs.
5. What is a delta and which famous river has one?
6. Where can we find the largest Rafflesia Arnoldi?
7. Where is Taj Mahal in?
8. Where can we find the Orang Utans?
9. Where about is the Eifel Tower?
10. Where can we find the cendrawasih?

Unit 12 Health and Medicine

1.1 When you go to the doctor, they will usually....

1. take your temperature
2. listen to your chest
3. look in your ears
4. examine you
5. take your blood pressure
6. ask you some questions
7. weigh and measure you before they send you to the hospital for further tests.



Exercise:

What does the doctor or nurse use the following things for?

Example: stethoscope -> For listening to a patient's chest.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Thermometer | 2. Scales |
| 3. Tape measure | 4. Scalpel |

12.2 When doctors prescribe, they will usually say...

1. Take one three times a day after meal.
2. Take a teaspoonful last thing at night.
3. Rub a little on before going to bed each night.
4. We'll get the nurse to put a bandage on.

5. You'll need to have some injections before you go.
6. I'll ask the surgeon when he can fit you in for an operation.
7. You'll have to have your leg out in plaster.
8. I think you should have total bed rest for a week.

12.3 When you tell the doctor about your symptoms, you will usually say....

I've got a cold/ a cough/ a sore throat/ a temperature/ a stomach ache/ chest pain/ an earache/ a pain in my side/ a rash on my chest/ spots/ a bruise on my leg/ a black eye/ a lump on my arm/ indigestion/ diarrhoea/ pneumonia/ ulcer/ a virus/ painful joints /rheumatism/ blisters/ sunburn/the flu/ chicken pox/ the mumps/ rheumatism/ a broken ankle/ sprained wrist/d a islocated ankle/a toothache

I feel sick/ dizzy/ breathless/ shivery/ faint/ particularly bad at night

I am depressed/ constipated/ tired all the time/ dizzy

I've lost my appetite/ voice

I can't sleep/ talk/ think clearly/ breathe

my nose itches/ leg hurts

Exercises:

12.3.1 What are your symptoms when you have a...



rash



bruise



lump



black eye

12.3.2 Match the diseases with their symptoms.

1. flu swollen glands in front of ear, earache or pain on eating
2. pneumonia burning pain in abdomen, pain or nausea after eating
3. rheumatism rash starting on body, slightly raised temperature
4. chickenpox dry cough, high fever, chest pain, rapid breathing
5. mumps headache, aching muscles, fever, cough, sneezing
6. an ulcer swollen, painful joints, stiffness, limited movement

12.3.3 Look at statements (1) to (8) in 12.2. Which do you think the doctor said to each of the following patients?

1. Ayu with bad sunburn.
2. Agus who's broken his leg.
3. Deni who's off to the Tropics.
4. Trisna with flu
5. Lili with a bad cough.
6. Boris who needs his appendix out.
7. Rika suffering from exhausting.
8. Budi who's sprained his wrist.

12.3.4 Think of 10 kinds of illness you (or members of your family or friends) have had. What were the symptoms and what did the doctor prescribe?

Unit 13 Travelling

13.1 Words connected with travel

Last week he **flew** to Surabaya. It was an early-morning **flight**. The **plane** was to **take off** at 6 a.m. and **land** at 7 a.m. **local time**. He was **stranded** at the airport overnight. The **plane** was **delayed** by fog. Air **passengers** often suffer such delay.

Trains always **run on time** here. You have to **change** trains at Crewe.

We are **sailing** on the KRI Dewaruci. It **sets sail** at noon. It will **dock** in Surabaya at 6 p.m. and we shall **disembark** as soon as we can.

The **ship** was **wrecked**. The passengers were **marooned** on a desert island.

Our **car does 10 km to the litre**. It **goes** quite **fast**. We can usually **overtake** other cars. The car **swerved** into the middle of the **road** to avoid the **cyclist**. He **backed** the car into **the drive** and **parked** in front of the house.

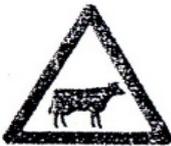
13.2 Some international road signs



There's a hump bridge ahead.



There's going to be a steep hill downwards.



There may be cattle on the road ahead.



There's a cycle route ahead.



Staggered junction



T Junction



Junction on Bend ahead



Double Bend



Bend to Right



Round about



Traffic Signals



End Dual Carriageway



Road Narrows (Right)



Road Narrows



Two way traffic crosses



Two way traffic



Crossroads



Slippery road

Exercise:

Make some sentences using the vocabulary learnt from the road signs

13.3 Look at the table of some basic travel vocabulary

13.3.1 Highlight any of these words that you are not sure about and look them up in your dictionary

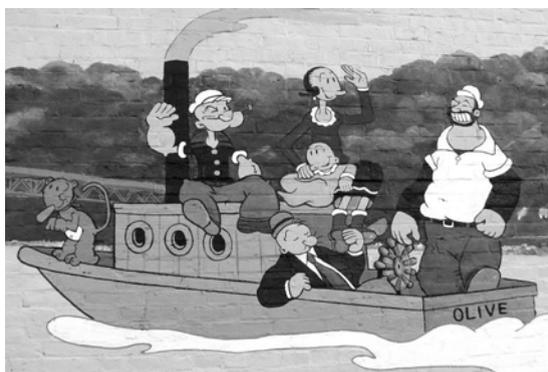
<i>Transport type</i>	<i>Different kinds of vehicle</i>	<i>Parts of vehicle</i>	<i>People working with it</i>	<i>Associated facilities</i>
Road	Sports car, estate, car, bus, coach, tram, van, lorry	Boot, engine, gears, steering-wheel, brakes, tyres	Driver, mechanic, chauffeur, bus-conductor	Petrol station, garage, service station
Rail	Passenger train, freight train, local train, express	Sleeping-car, buffet, restaurant-car, compartment	Engine-driver, ticket collector, guard, porter	Waiting-room, ticket office, signal-box
Sea	Yacht, rowing-boat, liner, ferry, trawler	Engine-room, deck, bridge, gangplank, companionway	Captain, skipper, purser, docker, steward(ess)	Port, buoy, quay, customs shed, light-house, docks
Air	Aeroplane, jet, helicopter, supersonic aircraft	Cockpit, nose, tail, wings, fuselage, joystick	Pilot, ground staff, steward, air traffic controller	Duty-free shop, departure lounge, hangar, runway

13.3.2 Here are some more words which could have been included in the table. Where would they fit into the table?

Bonnet	glider
balloon	Oar
deck-chair	rudder
Guard's van	Check-in desk
mast	canoe
petrol pump	control tower
Bus driver	left luggage locker
anchor	dual carriageway

13.4 Words at sea

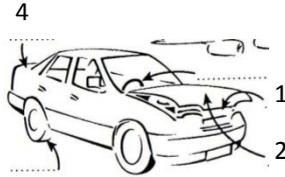
Traditionally sailors use different words at sea – a bedroom is a cabin, a bed is a bunk, the kitchen on a ship is a galley, right is starboard and left is port and the group of people who work on the ship is called the crew. These terms are also now used in the context of an aircraft. Sailors also refer to their vessels as 'she' rather than 'it'.



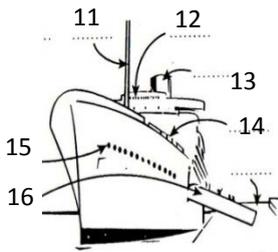
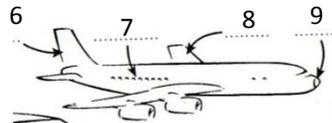
Exercises:

13.5 Label the diagrams below. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

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

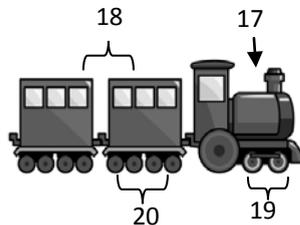


6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____



10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____



13.6 Fill in the blanks. Most of the words you need can be found opposite.

Yesterday Dodi was supposed to take a (1) from Jakarta to Medan. He got up very early, put his luggage in the (2) of his car and tried to start the engine. It wouldn't start. Dodi lifted the (3) but he couldn't see what the matter could be. He immediately called his local (4) to ask them to send a (5) at once. Fortunately, the garage had a man free and he was with Dodi within ten minutes. He quickly saw what the matter was. 'You've (6) of petrol', he said. Dodi felt very foolish. 'Why didn't I (7) everything last night?' he wondered. Despite all this, he got to the airport, checked in quite early and went straight through the (8) to read a newspaper while he waited. Soon he heard an announcement. 'Passengers on flight BA 282 to Surabaya are informed that all flights to Medan are (9) because of the thick smog.' 'If only I had decided to go by (10)', Dodi thought. 'It would probably have been quicker in the end and even if I sometimes feel sick on the (11) across the Channel, it can be quite pleasant sitting in a (12) on the deck, watching the seagulls and the other (13). The (14) on a ship seem to produce much better food than those on aircraft, too.'

Unit 14 Holidays

14.1 Here are a number of different places in countries such as America, Australia, and England where you can spend your holiday.

Camp site: a place where you can pitch a tent or park a caravan

Guesthouse: an accommodation, like a hotel but cheaper and with fewer services

Holiday camp: a place providing holiday accommodation in little flats, with restaurants, bars, swimming pools, and lots of other facilities and entertainment

Self-catering flat: a flat which you rent and can cook for yourself

Time-share apartment: an accommodation with one who owns some part of the total time, and so has the right to stay there for some weeks every year

Youth hostel: a cheap accommodation, mainly for young people, with, perhaps, ten or more people sleeping in bunk beds in one room

14.2 Here are a number of different things which people like to do on holiday

1. sunbathe
2. swim (go swimming)
3. do some (go) sightseeing
4. do (go) skiing

5. go for a drive
6. bike (go biking)
7. tour (go touring)
8. go on an entertainment
9. climb (go climbing/mountaineering)
10. camp (go camping)
11. snorkel (go snorkelling)
12. fly (go flying)
13. dive (go diving)
14. watch movies
15. read (reading)
16. paint
17. sculpture
18. write (writing)
19. karaoke (singing)
20. sightseeing

Exercise:

Make a story about someone's holiday using the vocabularies already learnt.

14.3 Have you ever been/ gone?

You usually ask 'Have you ever been skiing/hang-gliding?' rather than 'Have you ever gone....?' 'He's been wind-surfing' means that at some point in his life he has done this.

You can also say that, "We camped in the forest last night" or "We went camping in the forest last night."

Exercise:

14.3.1 Write the sentences below in alternative form, either with or without *go* or *be*.

1. They went canoeing in the Dordogne last year
2. Have you ever been windsurfing?
3. I love going sailing.
4. He spends too much time fishing.
5. It's quite expensive to shop in Rome.
6. I enjoy cycling at weekends.

14.4 Here is some useful language/ phrases for when you are staying in a hotel:

1. I'd like to book a single/ double room with a cot/ an extra bed.
2. I'd like a room with a shower, a colour TV, an AC, and a view of the sea.
3. What time do you serve breakfast?
4. Is breakfast served at the restaurant or inside the room?
5. Am I too late for dinner/ to get something to eat?
6. Is service included?
7. Could I have a wake-up call at 5.30, please?

8. Could we have a dinner in our room, please?
9. The teasmade [tea-making machine] in my room isn't working.
10. I'd like an extra pillow, please.
11. I'd like to make a call to Australia, please.
12. What time should the room be vacated by?
13. Sorry to bother you, but....
14. I'm afraid there is something wrong with the, could you have a look at it?
15. Can I have my room made up, please?

Exercise:

14.4.1 What would you say in a hotel when...

1. you want to reserve a room for a couple with a small baby?
2. you have to wake up early for an important meeting?
3. your TV screen suddenly goes blank?
4. it's midnight, you've just arrived and you're very hungry?
5. you'd rather not go to the dining-room for breakfast?

- 14.5** There six typical language mistakes in the paragraph below. Underline them and then write the corrections.

The Wardonos stayed at a camping last summer because all other kinds of holiday accommodations are too expensive for them. Every day Mrs Wardono had a sunbath, Mr Wardono made a sight-seeing and the children made a travel around the city. One day they made an excursion to a local fortress.

- 14.6** Find a tourist brochure in your own language about your own town or region. Try to translate it for English-speaking visitors. Share your results in the next class session.
- 14.7** Where would you spend your ideal holiday? What kind of accommodation would you stay in? How would you spend your time? Write a paragraph.

Unit 15 Mass Media Facilities and Technologies

15.1 Vocabularies that are usually used in the media includes

Advertising: a form of communication that makes use of visualizations and text to persuade potential customers to buy a particular brand of product or service

Aerial: a radio antenna extended into the air

Blog: a website that posts commentaries or entries about a description of events, in the form of written text, graphics or video clips

Broadcast: the use of audio/ video signals that is used to transmit certain programs on the radio or television

Editorial: a leading article in newspapers or magazines that expresses the opinions of the editorial board

Journalist: the person who makes reports about certain news to be broadcasts on various forms of mass media

Mass media: includes all tools used to communicate various types of messages to people

Press conference: a meeting that involves people from the press media such as the television, radio, newspaper, magazine, tabloid, wire services and on-line services

Publication: the preparation or issue of a book, journal, music or other kinds of work for the public consumption

Serial: a story that continues from one programme or episode to the next. A **series** is about the same characters or has the same format each week but each programme is complete in itself.

Types of TV programmes: documentaries, news broadcasts, current affair programmes, soap operas, quizzes, sitcoms, drama, chat shows, detective stories, sport programmes, weather forecasts, music programmes, game shows, variety shows, commercials

Exercises:

15.1.1 Make sure you know the meaning of the verbs in these sentences.

The RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia) is an Indonesian **broadcasting** radio station.

I can **receive/pick up** broadcasts from VOA (Voice of America) on my radio and television.

They're **showing** a good film on TV tonight.

This book was **published** by Cambridge University press (CUP) but it was **reprinted** in Jakarta.

The film was **shot /made** on location in Bali.

They **cut/ censored** the film before showing it for the public on TV.

This article/programme has been badly edited.

15.2.2 What sort of TV programmes do you think these would be?

comedy, thriller, adventure, sports coverage, entertainment, soap opera, game show, newscast, report, talent show, science fiction, musical show

1. *Catatan Si Boy*
2. Explore Indonesia
3. One Stop Football
4. Family 100
5. 8 Eleven Show
6. Opera van Java
7. Dangdut Academia
8. Spiderman
9. Mr. Bean
10. Kiss

15.2.3 Write definitions explaining what jobs each of these people involved in the media do?

Example: A make-up artist makes up the faces of people who are to appear on TV.

1. A foreign correspondent
2. A sub-editor
3. A continuity person
6. A book seller
7. A publisher
8. A columnist

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 4. An editor | 9. A librarian |
| 5. A camera operator | 10. A critic |

15.3 Newspapers and publishing

Colour supplement: a **magazine** which comes out once a week (often on Sundays) as an addition to a newspaper.

Comic: a magazine, usually for children or **teenagers**, with lots of picture stories and/or cartoons.

Journal: the name usually given to an academic **magazine**.

Parts of the newspaper: headlines, news report, the editorial, feature articles, e.g. about fashion or social trends, horoscope, cartoons, crossword, small ads, business news, sport reports, scandal, the letter page.

Popular or **tabloid newspaper:** focuses more on sensation than real news whereas a **quality newspaper** professes to be more interested in real news than in sensation. A **tabloid** usually has a smaller format than a **quality paper**, it has larger **headlines** and shorter stories, and in Britain, it prefers stories about film stars, violent crimes and the royal family.

Exercise:

Choose any newspaper (it could be in your own language if you can't find an English one) and complete the following sentences.

1. The main story today is about
2. The editorial is about
3. There are readers' letters on page
and they deal with the following topics:
4. The most interesting feature is about
5. There is some scandal on page, a
crossword on page, a cartoon on
page, and some small ads on page
6. The most interesting business story is
about
and the largest sports article is about
7. The most striking photograph shows
8. There are advertisements for,
....., and
9. An article about on
page made me feel
10. My favourite in the newspaper is the
.....

Unit 16 Crime

16.1 The table below gives the names of some other types of crimes together with their associated verbs and the name of the person who commits in crimes.

<i>Crime</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Murder	Killing someone	Murderer	Murder
Shoplifting	Stealing something from a shop	Shoplifter	Shoplift
Burglary	Stealing from someone's home	Burglar	Burgle
Smuggling	Taking something illegally into another country	Smuggler	Smuggle
Arson	Setting fire to something in a criminal way	Arsonist	To set fire to
Kidnapping	Taking a person hostage in exchange for money or other favours, etc	Kidnapper	Kidnap

16.2 Make sure you know the difference between the verbs: **steal** and **rob**. The object of the verb '**steal**' is the thing which is taken away, e.g. they stole my bike, whereas the object of the verb '**rob**' is the person or place from which things are stolen, e.g. I was robbed last night. A masked

man robbed the bank. **'Steal'** is irregular: steal, stole, stolen.

Exercises:

16.2.1 Put the right form of either *rob* or *steal* in the sentence below:

1. Last night an armed gang the post office. They US \$ 2000 worth of stamps.
2. My handbag at the theatre yesterday.
3. Every year large numbers of banks
4. Dina of the opportunity to stand for president.
5. Nowadays CCTV are put in banks to record any kinds of events that are considered

16.2.2 Here are some more crimes. Complete the table with correct word forms.

<i>Crime</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Definition</i>
terrorism			
Blackmail			
Drug-trafficking			
Forgery			
Assault		assault	
Pick pocketing			
Mugging			

16.3 Here are some more useful verbs connected with crime and law. Note that many of them have particular prepositions associated with them.

to **commit** a crime or an offence: to do something illegal

to **accuse** someone **of** a crime: to say someone is guilty

to **charge**: someone **with** (murder): to bring someone to court

to **plead guilty** or **not guilty**: to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise

to **defend/prosecute** someone in court: to argue for or against someone in a trial

to **pass verdict on** an accused person: to decide whether they are guilty or not

to **sentence** someone **to** a punishment: what the judge does after a verdict of guilty (the opposite of to convict someone)

to **fine** someone a sum of money: to punish someone by making them pay

to **send** someone **to prison**: to punish someone by putting them in prison

to **release** someone **from prison/jail**: to set after a prison sentence

to **be tried**: to have a case judged in court.

Exercise:

Fill the blanks in the paragraph below with one of the verbs from 16.3.

One of the two accused men (1) at yesterday's trial. Although his lawyer (2) him very well, he was still found guilty by the jury. The judge (3) him to two years in prison. He'll probably (4) after eighteen months. The other accused man was luckier. He (5) and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

16.4 Here are some useful nouns related to crime:

Case: a crime that is being investigated

Evidence: information used in a court of law to decide whether the accused is guilty or not

Judge: the person who leads a trial and decides on the sentence

Jury: group of twelve citizens who decide whether the accused is guilty or not

Proof: evidence that shows conclusively whether something is a fact or not

Trial: the legal process in court whereby an accused person is investigated, or tried, and then found guilty or not guilty

Verdict: the decision: guilty or not guilty

16.5 Here are some words connected with law and crime. If necessary, use a dictionary to help you check that you understand what they all mean. Then divide them into three groups, in what seems to you to be the most logical way.

bribery	lawyer
community service	member of a jury
death penalty	prison
Detective	Probation
Drunken driving	Rape
Fine	Smuggling
flogging	Theft
hi-jacking	traffic warden
judge	Witness

16.6 Write a paragraph to fit this newspaper headline.

Local security person halted an ATM mugger

Give some details about the crime and the court case, using as many words from this unit as possible.

Unit 17 Money Matters

17.1 Currencies

Australia	–	Dollar
Argentina	–	Peso
Canada	–	Dollar
Egypt	–	Pound
France	–	Euro
Hong Kong	–	Dollar
India	–	Rupee
Indonesia	–	Rupiah
Italy	–	Euro
Malaysia	–	Ringgit
Mexico	–	Peso
Philippines	–	Peso
Russia	–	Ruble
South Africa	–	Rand
Thailand	–	Baht
United Arab Emirates	–	Dirham
United Kingdom	–	Pound
USA	–	Dollar

Which country do these currencies belong to?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



17.2 Personal finance

account
allowance

investment
loss

bank loan	mortgage
bank statement	outright
bargain	overdraft
benefit	overdrawn
bill	profit
bulk	purchase
cash	rate
cheque	receipt
credit card	reduction
currency	refund
deposit	rip-off
discount	salary
exchange	share
fare	social security
fee	tax
in the black	value
in the red	withdraw
income	worth

Sometimes in a shop they ask you: 'How do you want to pay?'

You can answer: **by cash/ cheque/ credit card**

In a **bank** you usually have a **current account**, which is one where you **pay in your salary** and then **withdraw** the money to **pay your everyday bills**. The bank sends you a regular **bank statement** telling you how much money is in your account. You may also have a **savings account** where you **deposit** any extra money that you have and only **take money out** when

you want to **spend** it **on** something special. You usually try to avoid having an **overdraft** or you end up paying a lot of **interest**. If your account is **overdrawn**, you can be said to be in **the red** (as opposed to **in the black** or **in credit**).

Sometimes the bank may **lend** you money – this is called a **bank loan**. If the bank (or **building society**) lends you money to buy a house, that money is called a **mortgage**.

When you **buy** (or, more formally, **purchase**) something in a shop, you usually **pay** for it **outright** but sometimes you buy **on credit**. Sometimes you may be offered a **discount** or a **reduction** on something you buy at a shop. This means that you **get**, say, **£10 off** perhaps because you are a student. You are often offered a discount if you buy in **bulk**. It is not usual to **haggle** about prices in a British shop, as it is in, say, a Turkish market. If you want to return something which you have bought to a shop, you may be given a **refund**, i.e. your money will be returned, provided you have a **receipt**.

The money that you pay for services, e.g. to a school or a lawyer, is usually called a fee or **fees**; the money paid for a journey is a **fare**.

If you buy something that you feel was very **good value**, it's a **bargain**. If you feel that it is

definitely **not worth** what you paid for it, then you can call it a **rip-off** (very colloquial).

17.3 Public finance

The government collects money from citizens through **taxes**. **Income tax** is the tax collected on **wages** and **salaries**. **Inheritance tax** is collected on what people inherit from others. **Customs** or **excise duties** have to be paid on goods imported from other countries. **VAT** or **value added tax** is a tax paid on most goods and services when they are bought or purchased. Companies pay **corporation tax** on their profits. If you pay too much tax, you should be given some money back, a **tax rebate**.

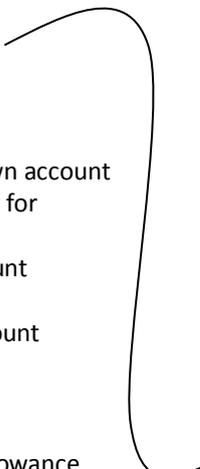
The government also sometimes pays out money to people in need, e.g. **unemployment benefit** (also known informally as **the dole**) **disability allowances** and **student grants** (to help pay for studying). Recipients **draw** a **pension/unemployment benefit** or are **on the dole** or **social security**.

Every country has its own special **currency**. Every day the **rates of exchange** are published and you can discover, for example, how many dollars there are currently to the pound sterling.

A company may sell **shares** to members of public who are then said to have invested in that company. They should be paid a regular **dividend** on their **investment**, depending on the **profit** or **loss** made by the company.

Exercises:

17.4 Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. interest money in | | a bank account with minus it |
| 2. mortgage of | | money paid towards the cost raising a family |
| 3. an overdrawn account government for etc | | money given by the education, welfare |
| 4. saving account for | | an account that is used mainly keeping money |
| 5. current account certain | | money paid to people after a age |
| 6. pension | | an account that cheques are drawn on for day-to-day use |
| 7. disability allowance | | money chargeable on a loan |
| 8. child benefit | | money paid to people with a handicap |
| 9. grant | | a loan to purchase property |
- 

17.5 Complete the sentences with vocabularies learnt!

1. Money which has to be paid on what you inherit is known as
2. If the bank lends you money, you have a bank
3. If you have some money in your account you are in the
4. I paid too much tax last year so I should get a S
oon.
5. If it's no good, take it back to the shop and ask for a
6. Money that is lent to buy a house is called a
7. Discounts are usually only given out if you buy in a
8. Receiving a standard scholarship means that you received a student
9. tax is given whenever you purchase goods or services.
10. A regular will be applied to people who make an investment to their shares.

REFERENCES

<http://www.doitintheamericas.com/images/americas-map-wfb-964-1452.jpg>

https://go.hrw.com/atlas/norm_map/arctic.gif

http://www.wpmap.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Antarctica_map.jpg

<http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcT2FaRkPMzdU7fOlrEdOUNJvcXBjkLgVwypLJIBZmgUu5HsZGrk>

<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/europelargesm.jpg>

http://www.projectvisa.com/images/maps/middle_east.gif

<http://i.infopls.com/images/mapAfrica.gif>

<http://www.wineandvinesearch.com/continents/asia.png>

<http://www.sldinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/map-indo-pacific.gif>

<http://www.projectvisa.com/images/maps/australasia.gif>

<http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTVHaFvUxmPQTfH4DFvFRpkYr0E4GuT3uvcAPAZzEfdlVWBlAT>

<http://socialmediabuff.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/spring-season-nadia-sanowar.jpg>

http://assets.nydailynews.com/polopoly_fs/1.176432.1314069853!/img/httpImage/image.jpg_gen/derivatives/article_970/alg-michael-jackson-jpg.jpg

<http://cdn03.cdn.justjaredjr.com/wp-content/uploads/headlines/2014/08/ed-sheeran-x-tour-set-list.jpg>

http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_6UIqJ555sE4/TJZQPavUDxI/AAAAAAVI/IyVzVorjY4/s400/lepek.JPG

<http://kellyschario.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/traffic-signs.jpg>

<http://krazeekrewe.pbworks.com/f/1345768523/Popeye%20Boat-2.JPG>

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-tv_Fw3gfvGk/UHM6h9atK_I/AAAAAAAAAAk/Mvww08wExeQ/s320/100000.jpg

http://stlinusonlineinstitute.com/yahoo_site_admin/assets/images/100_usd.262225010_std.jpg

<http://currencyguide.eu/inr-en/1000-indian-rupee-note-front.jpg>

<http://ii.mypivots.com/banknotes/thb-20-thai-bahts-2.jpg>

<http://worldmoneymax.com/banknotes/Mexico-10-Peso-MXN-1977-North-America-NA-324.jpg>

<http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-zRngO5JZAhY/UhzJAVJza0I/AAAAAAAAAQU/7ADUYwdobzg/s1600/10rand.jpg>

http://eastbook.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/697px-Pridniestrowie_one_ruble1.jpg

<http://www.leftovercurrency.com/Resources/united-arab-emirates-5-dirhams-banknote.jpg>

<http://tomchao.com/eu/eurobx.jpg>

http://currencyguide.eu/gbp-en/british_old-banknote-50-pounds-sterling-obverse.jpg

INDEX

- accommodation, 78, 82
- account, 94, 95, 98, 99
- act, 55
- Advertising, 83
- animal, 39
- anorexic, 21
- Appearance, ii, 20
- Arena, ii, 46
- Arts, ii, 52, 55
- Athletics, 47
- bacteria, 38, 39
- ballet, 53, 55
- bargain, 95, 96
- basement, 24
- bat, 46, 50
- batteries, 31
- beach, 17, 65
- benefit, 95, 97, 98
- bite, 38, 39
- Blog, 83
- blood, 38, 67
- body, 21, 22, 38, 69
- Broadcast, 83
- build, 21
- cabin, 75
- cash, 95
- cast, 53, 54, 57
- Character, ii, 20
- character of people, 23
- cheque, 95
- children, 38, 86
- Cholera, 38
- chronic, 38
- cinema, 53, 54
- city, 17, 27
- clothes, 24, 29, 53
- Cold weather, 13
- collocations, 48, 53
- Comic, 86
- company, 40, 41, 98
- complexion, 20, 21
- condition, 16, 17
- cooking, 56, 60, 124
- costumes, 53
- cottage, 26, 27
- cough, 38, 39, 68, 69, 70
- countries, 1, 12, 13, 15, 16, 78, 97

- country, 2, 9, 14, 16, 26,
27, 59, 65, 66, 88, 93,
97, 126
- credit card, 31, 95
- Crime, ii, 88, 89
- Cuisine, ii, 58
- Currencies, 93
- Dance, 53
- dangerous, 49
- defend, 90
- delta, 66
- deposit, 95
- detached, 26, 27
- diarrhoea, 38, 39, 68
- direction, 53, 57
- Disasters, ii, 35, 38
- discount, 95, 96
- disease, 35, 38, 39
- disembark, 71
- dish, 28, 31, 61
- dividend, 98
- dock, 71
- doctor, 67, 68, 70
- drought, 15, 16
- earth, 17, 18, 35, 36
- Editorial, 83
- Environment, ii, 63
- Epidemic, 35, 36
- equipments, 46
- ethnic, 11, 12
- Evidence, 91
- exchange, 88, 95, 97
- exhibition, 54, 56
- face, 18, 20, 21
- Facilities, ii, 83
- fat, 21, 60, 61
- fee, 95, 96
- fever, 38, 69
- finance, 94, 97
- fine, 52, 57, 90
- Fish, 58
- flats, 30, 78
- flight, 71, 77
- flood, 15, 16, 34
- flooded, 15
- fog, 16, 71
- Food, ii, 58
- Frost, 13
- goals, 48
- greasy, 60
- guilty, 90, 91
- Hair, 20
- haze, 16
- Health, ii, 67

- Heatwave, 14
Height, 21
helmet, 50
Holidays, ii, 78
Home, ii, 24
hot weather, 14
Household, 27
Humid, 14
illness, 38, 44, 70
income, 95
infectious, 38, 39
Injure, 37
injuries, 33
interest, 55, 96, 98
investment, 94, 98, 99
island, 66, 71
job, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45
jogging, 50
joints, 38, 39, 68, 69
Journalist, 83
Judge, 91
language, 2, 11, 80, 82, 87
Languages, ii, 1
leaking, 31
Leprosy, 38
loss, 94, 98
lost, 48, 68
Malaria, 38
Mass Media, ii, 83
maternity leave, 44
Measles, 38
Meat, 58
mechanic, 31, 42, 74
Medicine, ii, 67
Mild, 14
mist, 16
Money, ii, 93, 99
mortgage, 95, 96, 98
mosquito, 38, 39
mountain, 35, 63, 65, 66
Mumps, 38
muscles, 21, 38, 69
Nationalities, 1
Newspapers, 86
novel, 53
novelette, 53
obese, 21
opera, 12, 53, 85
pains, 38
painting, 52, 57
People, ii, 11, 16, 20, 36, 49, 74
Peoples and races, 11

performance, 53, 54, 56,
 57, 122, 124
 Performances, ii, 52
 plump, 21, 22
 Pneumonia, 38
 poetry, 52, 55, 56
 points, 48, 50
 Problems, ii, 30
 process, 61, 91
 professional, 41
 profit, 95, 98
 Proof, 91
 Publication, 84
 publish, 54
 Rabies, 39
 record, 48, 50, 89
 records, 50
 recruits, 41
 red spots, 38, 39
 redundant, 44
 Refugees, 37
 refund, 95, 96
 regional, 2, 3, 11
 retirement, 44
 Rheumatism, 39
 river, 63, 65, 66
 road, 32, 63, 71, 72, 73
 rob, 88, 89
 rooms, 24
 rubella, 38
 sailing, 17, 71, 80
 Sailors, 75
 salaries, 97
 Scenes, 63
 sculpture, 52, 56, 79
 sea, 16, 65, 75, 80
 sentence, 18, 22, 33, 37,
 42, 89, 90, 91
 Serial, 84
 sets, 53, 71
 Settling, 13
 shares, 27, 98, 99
 shed, 24, 74
 short story, 53, 55
 sightseeing, 78
 skin, 20, 38, 39
 skinny, 21
 Small pox, 39
 smog, 16, 77
 snow, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19
 Snowdrift, 13
 Sports, ii, 46, 74
 steal, 88, 89
 stodgy, 60

sunbathe, 78
swim, 78
symptoms, 68, 69, 70
taste, 59, 60
tax, 95, 97, 99
Technologies, ii, 83
temperature, 16, 67, 68, 69
theatre, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 89
thunderstorms, 15, 17
time-share, 27
torrential, 15, 16, 18
Tragedies, ii, 35
Travelling, ii, 71
Trial, 91
Tropic, 15
tropical, 38, 39
Typhoid, 39
Verdict, 91
Victims, 37
virus, 39, 68
Volcano, 35, 36
Weather, ii, 13
Wet weather, 15
Wind, 17
windy, 49
won, 15, 34, 48, 55
Work, ii, 40
workaholic, 44
World, ii, 1, 3, 12
World's Regions and Languages, ii, 1

About the Author:

Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut was born in Purwodadi Grobogan, Central Java – Indonesia, 1 November 1966. She received her **Dra.** (doctoranda) degree from the English Department of Sanata Dharma University and **M.Hum.** (Magister Humaniora) from the American Studies Graduate Program of Gadjah Mada University with a thesis in the area of Popular Literature. Currently she is pursuing for her **Dr.** (doctorate) degree in the same program with a dissertation in the area of Popular Culture.

She speaks English like a native speaker due to her upbringing in Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A. during some of her elementary years and in Townsville, North Queensland, Australia during her junior and senior high school years. Writing has been one of her hobbies. She has articles written and presented in international conferences and published in proceedings and journals. Her recent children's books "Aku Suka Sayur" (I Love Vegetables) series have been published by PT Gramedia. At her Faculty she has been the Chief Editor for a nationally accredited journal, *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature* ever since 2001. She has been a full time lecturer in the English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts in Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang ever since 1998. Teaching Vocabulary, Writing, Pronunciation, American Studies, Popular Culture, Graphic Novels, Gender Studies and Culture in Business has been her specialties over the years.