



- D. Dan berikut ini beberapa latihan yang agak berbeda. Latihan-latihan itu dimaksudkan untuk menguji pengetahuan saudara mengenai beberapa hal yang dikemukakan pada halaman-halaman 84 dan 85, jadi pelajirlah lagi halaman-halaman itu. Perhatikan bahwa petunjuk-petunjuk 1 dan 2 dibawah ini diberikan dalam bahasa Inggris.
1. Here are some numbers. Some are **even** and some are **odd**.
2 3 5 6 13 24 29 37 80
(a) Write the **odd** numbers.
(b) Write the **even** numbers.
 2. Here are some years: 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977
Write the two **leap** years.
 3. Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, dengan cara menulis satu angka saja.
(a) Pada umur berapakah orang-orang Australia pertama-tama diizinkan memberikan suara dalam pemilihan umum?
(b) Pada umur berapakah orang-orang Australia biasanya dianggap mencapai usia dewasa?
- Untuk jawaban-jawaban, lihatlah halaman 100.

PELAJARAN NO. 24 — LESSON NO. 24

BAGIAN I: SEBELUM SIARAN

BAGAIMANA BERBICARA TENTANG RENCANA UNTUK WAKTU YANG AKAN DATANG

<p>WAKTU DULU</p> <p>SUNDAY</p>	<p>WAKTU SEKARANG (NOW) ↓ TODAY IS MONDAY</p>	<p>WAKTU YANG AKAN DATANG</p> <p>TOMORROW IS TUESDAY</p> <p>THE NEXT DAY IS WEDNESDAY</p>
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Today is Monday. It's 9 a.m. I'm **going to eat** my lunch at 1 o'clock.
I'm **going to watch** TV tonight.
I'm **going to visit** my friend tomorrow.
I'm **going to see** my mother next week.
I'm **going to buy** a new dress on Saturday.
I'm **going to play** tennis next weekend.

1. Apabila kita ingin berbicara tentang rencana untuk waktu yang akan datang, kita dapat memakai:
AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO + KATA KERJA LAIN
2. Perhatikan pemakaian AM/IS/ARE dengan going to.
Bentuk kata kerja yang mengikuti going to selalu sama: play, watch, visit, buy, dsb.
3. Latihlah ucapan bentuk Going To yang menunjukkan waktu yang akan datang:

+

I'm going to play tennis. [aim GOUwing tə PLEI TENəs]
He's going to visit her. [hīz GOUwing tə VIZət_ə/hə]
She's going to watch TV. [syīz GOUwing tə WOC TĪ VĪ]
They're going to sell it. [dheə GOUwing tə SEL_ət]

I'm not going to play tennis. [aim NOT GOUwing tə PLEI TENəs]
He isn't going to visit her. [hīy_IZənt GOUwing tə VIZət_ə/hə]
She isn't going to do the shopping. [syīy_IZənt GOUwing tə DŪ dhə SYOPing]
They aren't going to drive to Melbourne. [dheiy_ĀNT GOUwing tə DRAIV tə MELbən]

4. Waktu depan yang kita bicarakan mungkin dekat, mungkin jauh.

WAKTU DEPAN YANG DEKAT

today/tonight
 this morning/afternoon/evening
 at o'clock today

WAKTU DEPAN YANG JAUH

tomorrow
 on Tuesday/Wednesday *dsb.*
 next week/month/year
 at the end of the week/month/year *dsb.*
 December *dsb.*
 in November/January *dsb.*
 this month/week/year

BAGAIMANA BERTANYA TENTANG WAKTU YANG AKAN DATANG

What're you going to do? [WOT_ə yə/yū GOUwing təDŪ] I'm going to do the shopping.
 What's he going to do? [WOTsɪ GOUwing tə DŪ] He's going to read a book.
 What're they going to do? They're going to listen to some music.
 Are you going to watch TV? No, I'm not. I'm going to cook the dinner.
 Is he going to visit his friend? Yes, he is.
 Are they going to drive to Melbourne? No, they aren't.

BERSIAP-SIAPLAH UNTUK MENDENGAR KATA-KATA DAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN INI DALAM SIARAN

going to (play) = akan (bermain) What are you two going to do? = Apa yang akan [WOT_ə YŪ TŪ GOUwing tə DŪ] kalian lakukan the end of the year [dhɪy_END_əv dhəYIə] = akhir tahun during [DYŪəring] = selama	an idea [aiDIə] = gagasan a vacation [vəKEIsyən] = liburan gorgeous [GŌjəs] = bagus sekali; indah
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BAGIAN II: SESUDAH SIARAN

PERBENDAHARAAN KATA TAMBAHAN

an area [Eəriyə] = daerah
 a paddy field [PÆDi FɪLD] = sawah
 a forest [FORəst] = hutan
 a relative [RELətɪv] = seorang kerabat
 news [NYŪz] = berita/kabar
 a celebration [seləBREIsyən] = perayaan

in front of [in FRANT_əv] = di muka
 (it) sounds great [SAUNDZ GREIT] = kedengarannya bagus sekali
 you'd like it [yəd/yūd LAIK_ət] = saudara akan menyukainya
 agree [əGRɪ] = setuju
 invite [ɪnVAIT] = mengajak/mengundang
 have (a celebration/a vacation) [HÆV] = mengadakan; mendapat

Catatan: Suatu ungkapan waktu yang berguna yang saudara dengar dalam siaran ialah on Saturdays.

Perhatikan perbedaan antara on Saturday, yang berarti pada suatu hari Sabtu yang tertentu — hari Sabtu yang lalu atau hari Sabtu yang akan datang — dan on Saturdays, yang maksudnya every Saturday.

He's going to meet her on Saturday = next Saturday (karena kita memakai bentuk Going to).

He meets her on Saturdays = every Saturday.



LIBURAN PANJANG UNIVERSITAS

Dalam siaran Chris dan Iwan berbicara tentang liburan di universitas pada akhir tahun. Liburan ini kadang-kadang disebut the long vacation = liburan panjang (karena lebih lama dari pada liburan-liburan yang lain — kira-kira tiga bulan lamanya) atau the Christmas vacation = liburan Natal. Di kebanyakan universitas ada dua liburan lagi selama tahun pelajaran: dalam bulan Mei dan dalam bulan Agustus/September.

Dalam liburan panjang banyak mahasiswa universitas mencoba mencari pekerjaan supaya dapat menabung sedikit untuk tahun berikutnya. Tidaklah selalu mudah mendapat pekerjaan untuk tiga bulan saja dan jenis pekerjaan yang dilakukan mahasiswa biasanya bersifat musiman — misalnya, memetik buah di suatu perkebunan atau bekerja di toko selama kesibukan menjelang hari Natal.

PERCAKAPAN

ANNE: What are you going to do today?

BETTY: Me? I've got a lot of things to do today.

ANNE: Tell me about them.

BETTY: Well . . . I'm going to wash my car and then I'm going to drive to the city. I'm going to do some shopping and meet a friend. My friend and I are going to go to the cinema. Then we're going to come home and I'm going to cook the dinner and we're going to eat it. My friend is going to go home then. He's going to catch a bus. I'm going to wash the dishes and then watch TV.

ANNE: Is that all?

BETTY: No. Then I'm going to go to bed!

LATIHAN

A. Pelajarilah contoh yang berikut ini beserta jawabannya.

Contoh: She always plays tennis on Saturdays. Tell me about next Saturday.

Jawab: She's going to play tennis next Saturday.

Tuliskan jawaban saudara seperti contoh di atas.

1. He always listens to music in the evening. Tell me about this evening.
2. They always visit Brisbane for their vacation. Tell me about their next vacation.
3. He arrives at his office at 9 o'clock. Tell me about tomorrow.
4. She does the washing on Mondays. Tell me about next Monday.
5. They watch TV every night. Tell me about tonight.

B. Dalam latihan di bawah ini, pertama-tama buatlah pertanyaan, kemudian berikanlah jawabannya yang bersifat mengyakinkan atau menyangkal.

Contoh: Jane's going to watch TV. What about Don? (listen to music)

Pertanyaan: Is Don going to watch TV too?

Jawab: No, he isn't. He's going to listen to music.

Contoh: Helen's going to visit Chris. What about Iwan? *(Catatan: Kalau pertanyaan What about . . . ? tidak diikuti dengan kata-kata dalam tanda kurung, berikanlah jawaban yang pendek dan mengyakinkan (tidak menyangkal).*

Pertanyaan: Is Iwan going to visit Chris too?

Jawab: Yes, he is.

1. Betty's going to clean the house. What about Fred? (wash his car)
2. The typist is going to make morning tea. What about the clerk? (answer his letters)
3. I'm going to drive to the city. What about Tom?
4. She's going to write a letter tonight. What about her sister?

C. Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini dengan kalimat yang lengkap.

Contoh: What's he going to do next weekend? (PLAY TENNIS)

Jawab: He's going to play tennis next weekend.

1. What's she going to do on Saturday? (STUDY)
2. What's he going to do tomorrow? (VISIT HIS MOTHER)

3. What are they going to do in December? (HAVE A VACATION)
4. What are you going to do at the end of the next lesson? (I . . .)
(WRITE SOME EXERCISES)
5. What are Chris and Iwan going to do on Saturday? (GO TO THE BEACH)
6. What's he going to do at the end of the month? (DO HIS ACCOUNTS)

PELAJARAN NO. 25 — LESSON NO. 25

BAGIAN I: SEBELUM SIARAN

BEBERAPA UNGKAPAN DENGAN KATA HAVE

+	?	+ atau —
I'm going to have a shower* have a rest* He's going to have a game* of tennis have a cup of tea	Are you going to have a shower? have a rest? Is he going to have a shower? have dinner?	Yes, I am Yes, I am No, he isn't No, he isn't

+	?	+ atau —
I usually have dinner at 7 o'clock He has a shower every day They always have meat for dinner* She has a bath in the mornings	**Do you usually have dinner at 7? Does he have a shower every day? Do they have chicken for dinner? Does she have a bath* in the mornings?	Yes, I do ** Yes, he does No, they don't Yes, she does

**(Perhatikan pemakaian kata-kata do dan does dalam pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini dan jawabannya.)

+	?	+ atau —
I'm having a rest now* We're having a break* She's having a party* I'm having a good time*	Are you having a bath? Are you having a game of tennis? Is she having a big party? Are you having a good time?	No, I'm not No, we aren't Yes, she is Yes, I am

***Beberapa kata baru**

have a shower [HÆV_ə SYAUə]
 = mandi di bawah pancuran (di kamar mandi)
 have a bath [HÆV_ə BÄTH] = mandi sambil merendam dalam bak mandi
 meat for dinner [MIT fə DINə] = daging untuk makan malam

a rest [REST] = istirahat
 a break [BREIK] = istirahat
 a party [PÄti] = pesta
 a game [GEIM] = permainan

have a good time [HÆV_ə GUD TAIM] = senang, bersenang-senang

Catatan: Dalam bahasa Inggris, kata have dipakai dalam sejumlah ungkapan. Pada umumnya, ungkapan-ungkapan ini berhubungan dengan kegiatan dalam suatu keadaan yang tertentu, seperti:

1. **Makan dan Minum:** Kita dapat mengatakan: I have dinner/lunch/breakfast *dsb.*
 He has meat for dinner/coffee for breakfast *dsb.*
 Are you going to have some tea/lemonade? *dsb.*
 Have some vegetables/carrots *dsb.*
2. **Beristirahat dan Bersantai:** Kita dapat mengatakan: Let's have a rest/a break/a holiday/a vacation/a spell.