

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.

3. **Membersihkan diri:** Kita dapat mengatakan: I want to have a wash/a shower/a bath/a shave.
4. **Permainan:** Kita dapat mengatakan: Let's have a game of tennis/badminton *dsb.*
I want to have some practice (in a game).
5. **Hiburan:** Kita dapat mengatakan: We're going to have a party/a celebration/a picnic *dsb.*
We're going to have a good time/some fun/a barbecue.
6. **Berbicara:** Kita dapat mengatakan: They're having a talk/a discussion/an argument/ a quarrel *dsb.*
(Berhadapan muka) They're having a meeting/a conference *dsb.*

(Kata *have* sangat berguna dalam bahasa Inggris. Kita telah mempelajari arti yang lain — masih ingat ungkapan I've got, *dsb*? Pemakaian kata *have* (dengan got) menyatakan milik, penyakit dan ciri-ciri jasmani. Dalam pelajaran-pelajaran yang akan datang kita akan mempelajari pemakaian-pemakaian lain dari kata *have*.)

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

<p>a holiday [HOLədeɪ] = liburan have a wash [HÆV_ə WOSY] = mencuci muka/tangan; mandi have a shave [HÆV_ə SYEIV] = bercukur a sausage [SOSij]</p> <p>have an appetite [HÆV_ən_ÆPətait] = mempunyai nafsu makan yang benar a fish [FISY] = ikan a tomato [təMĀtou] = tomat a jar [JĀ] = setoplés a ball [BŌL] = bola</p>	<p>try [TRAI] = mencoba/mencicipi</p> <p>mustard [MAStəd] = semacam saus yang dimakan dengan daging dan agak pedas rasanya</p> <p>steak [STEIK] = daging sapi chess [CES] = catur</p> <p>before [bəFŌ(ə)] = sebelum</p>
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Sekarang simpanlah buku saudara sebelum siaran mulai.

BAGIAN II: SESUDAH SIARAN

PERBENDAHARAAN KATA TAMBAHAN

- a racquet [RÆKət] = raket
 a good spot [GUD SPOT] = tempat yang baik
- have a spell [HÆV_ə SPEL] = have a break
 have some fun [FAN] = bersenang-senang
- what for? [WOT FŌ] = untuk apa?
 boring [BŌring] = membosankan
 a little [LITəl] = sedikit
- a conference [KONf(ə)rənʃ] = konperensi
 a talk [TŌK] = ceramah
 a discussion [dəskASYən] = pembicaraan/diskusi
 an argument [Āgyəmənt] = perdebatan
 a quarrel [KWŌrəl] = pertengkaran
 a meeting [Mlting] = rapat/pertemuan
 lamb [LÆM] = daging biri-biri
 toast [TOUST] = roti bakar

KAMAR MANDI GAYA AUSTRALIA

Dalam bahasa Inggris ada beberapa kata yang menggambarkan kegiatan membersihkan diri. Kata *wash* sendiri biasanya kita pakai dalam arti mencuci muka dan tangan. Untuk mandi, kita memakai kata *shower* atau *bath*. Ada perbedaan antara *to have a shower* dan *to have a bath*. *To have a shower* berarti mandi dengan berdiri di tempat tertentu di kamar mandi di bawah pancuran air (biasanya air hangat dan air dingin dicampur). *To have a bath* berarti mandi sambil merendam di dalam bak yang berisi air. Kita mengeringkan badan kita dengan handuk.

Dalam kebanyakan kamar mandi gaya Australia ada sebuah wash basin, yang kadang-kadang disebut juga *handbasin*, tempat kita mencuci tangan dan muka; sebuah *shower recess*, tempat kita *have a shower*; dan sebuah bak (kira-kira 178 cm panjangnya), tempat kita *have a bath*. Kamar mandi mungkin juga mempunyai WC, tetapi WC mungkin juga terdapat di kamar yang kecil dan terpisah.



OLAHRAGA DI AUSTRALIA

Kebanyakan anak Australia belajar bermain suatu cabang olahraga di sekolah dan tetap bermain olahraga tersebut setelah menjadi dewasa. Orang Australia tertarik pada olahraga. Mereka mungkin giat dalam suatu cabang olahraga, atau hanya senang menonton orang lain bermain. Cabang olahraga yang paling disenangi ialah football dan sepakbola, tenis dan cricket. Selain daripada sepak bola biasa, di Australia ada tiga macam football lainnya, yaitu football a la Australia dimana masing-masing regu terdiri dari 18 pemain, Rugby (union) dengan 15 pemain dalam satu regu dan (Rugby) League dengan 13 pemain. Senam dan renang juga populer. Banyak orang datang untuk menonton permainan atau pertandingan olahraga yang penting. Seperti Indonesia, Australia selalu ikut serta dalam pesta olahraga Olympiade dan pesta-pesta olahraga internasional lainnya.

PERCAKAPAN

HADI: What do Australians have for breakfast?

BILL: Oh . . . we usually have tea or coffee . . . and toast . . . a lot of people have eggs or sausages for breakfast . . . they like a big breakfast.

HADI: I see. What about lunch?

BILL: We don't usually have a big lunch. We have sandwiches, or tomatoes and cold meat . . . Something like that . . .

HADI: And do you usually have meat for dinner too?

BILL: Yes, we do. We have beef or chicken. And we have a lot of lamb, of course. And we always have vegetables with the meat.

HADI: Do you ever eat fish?

BILL: Oh, yes. We have a lot of fish. By the way, here in Australia we sometimes call dinner "tea".

HADI: Really? That's interesting!

LATIHAN

A. Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini dengan memakai keterangan yang diberikan di antara tanda kurung. Kalau jawabannya yes, berikanlah jawaban yang pendek.

Contoh: Are you going to have a shower? (No—a bath)

Jawab: No, I'm not. I'm going to have a bath.

Contoh: Is he going to have a break? (Yes)

Jawab: Yes, he is.

1. Are you going to have a party? (Yes)
2. Are we going to have a rest? (No—some practice)
3. Is he going to have a cup of tea? (Yes)
4. Are they going to have a break? (Yes)
5. Are you going to have a wash? (I . . .) (No—a shower)
6. Is he going to have a game of tennis? (No—a game of football)

B. Pelajarilah contoh yang berikut. Buatlah pertanyaan, kemudian berikan jawaban pendek dengan yes atau no atas pertanyaan itu.

Contoh: He has a shower every day. (She) (Yes)

Pertanyaan: Does she have a shower every day, too?

Jawab: Yes, she does.

1. They always have a good time here. (He) (Yes)
2. He has a break at 11 o'clock. (She) (No)
3. We always have meat for dinner. (They) (No)
4. They have a meeting on Wednesdays. (You) (Yes)
5. She has a holiday in the summer. (He) (No)

C. Pelajarilah contoh yang berikut, kemudian jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini sesuai dengan contoh tersebut.

Contoh: What's he doing? (a rest)

Jawab: He's having a rest.

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What's she doing? (a bath) | 4. What's she doing? (a shower) |
| 2. What are we doing? (some practice) | 5. What are you doing? (I . . .) (a break) |
| 3. What are they doing? (an argument) | 6. What's he doing? (a cup of tea) |