



Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
Direktorat Jenderal PAUD, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah
Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus
Tahun 2020

Time After Time

BAHASA INGGRIS
PAKET B SETARA SMP/MTs KELAS IX



MODUL
TEMA 13



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TEMA 13

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- **Diterbitkan oleh:** Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus–Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah–Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

iv+ 48 hlm + ilustrasi + foto; 21 x 28,5 cm

Kata Pengantar

Pendidikan kesetaraan sebagai pendidikan alternatif memberikan layanan kepada masyarakat yang karena kondisi geografis, sosial budaya, ekonomi dan psikologis tidak berkesempatan mengikuti pendidikan dasar dan menengah di jalur pendidikan formal. Kurikulum pendidikan kesetaraan dikembangkan mengacu pada kurikulum 2013 pendidikan dasar dan menengah hasil revisi berdasarkan peraturan Mendikbud No.24 tahun 2016. Proses adaptasi kurikulum 2013 ke dalam kurikulum pendidikan kesetaraan adalah melalui proses kontekstualisasi dan fungsionalisasi dari masing-masing kompetensi dasar, sehingga peserta didik memahami makna dari setiap kompetensi yang dipelajari.

Pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan menggunakan prinsip flexible learning sesuai dengan karakteristik peserta didik kesetaraan. Penerapan prinsip pembelajaran tersebut menggunakan sistem pembelajaran modular dimana peserta didik memiliki kebebasan dalam penyelesaian tiap modul yang di sajikan. Konsekuensi dari sistem tersebut adalah perlunya disusun modul pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan yang memungkinkan peserta didik untuk belajar dan melakukan evaluasi ketuntasan secara mandiri.

Tahun 2017 Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Keaksaraan dan Kesetaraan, Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat mengembangkan modul pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan dengan melibatkan Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan Kemdikbud, para akademisi, pamong belajar, guru dan tutor pendidikan kesetaraan. Modul pendidikan kesetaraan disediakan mulai paket A tingkat kompetensi 2 (kelas 4 Paket A). Sedangkan untuk peserta didik Paket A usia sekolah, modul tingkat kompetensi 1 (Paket A setara SD kelas 1-3) menggunakan buku pelajaran Sekolah Dasar kelas 1-3, karena mereka masih memerlukan banyak bimbingan guru/tutor dan belum bisa belajar secara mandiri.

Kami mengucapkan terimakasih atas partisipasi dari Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan Kemdikbud, para akademisi, pamong belajar, guru, tutor pendidikan kesetaraan dan semua pihak yang telah berpartisipasi dalam penyusunan modul ini.

Jakarta, 1 Juli 2020
Plt. Direktur Jenderal



Hamid Muhammad

Modul Dinamis: Modul ini merupakan salah satu contoh bahan ajar pendidikan kesetaraan yang berbasis pada kompetensi inti dan kompetensi dasar dan didesain sesuai kurikulum 2013. Sehingga modul ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat dinamis dan terbuka lebar sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi daerah masing-masing, namun merujuk pada tercapainya standar kompetensi dasar.

Content

Kata Pengantar	iii
Content.....	iv
MODUL 13 TIME AFTER TIME.....	1
Preface.....	1
How to use this module?.....	2
Completeness Criteria.....	3
UNIT 1 NOW AND THEN.....	4
1. Activity 1: Simple Present.....	5
2. Activity 2: Present Continuous	8
3. Activity 3: Simple Past	12
4. Activity 4: Past Continuous	16
UNIT 2 BEFORE AND AFTER.....	21
1. Activity 1: Future Tense	22
2. Activity 2: Past Perfect Tense	25
Summary.....	30
Evaluation	31
Additional Resources	35
Go To The Next Module!	35
Assessment.....	36
References.....	45
About the Author	47



Preface

Welcome to **Easy English for Package B** (equal to Junior High School). This is a self-learning module which is designed for Package B students. It is designed based on the revised 2013 of English curriculum.

This module consists of two units where each unit consists of several tasks to do. At the beginning of unit you will find learning outcomes that you should accomplish. So you are going to know what you will be able to comprehend narrative text and passive voice

This module provides you with various tasks that you should do in order to develop your language skill. Listening dialogue, reading text, comprehension questions, text constructions, completing sentences, practice yourself are various tasks you may try to develop your language skill.

At the end of the module you will find a summary. A summary is used to reflect your achievement. You also will find any resources you should learn in order to complete your knowledge and practice the content of the material. In the last, you will lead to know what is the next material will be provided in the next module and certain criteria you should accomplish in order to pass this module.

You may learn English in **Easy English for Package B** as a self-learning module. Even though, you may learn by yourself, in a pair, in a small group, even in a whole class. You will listen, you will read, and you will learn something new in this module. Finally, enjoy the module and start to learn English easily.

Let's have fun on learning English and wish you all the best!




Author



How to use this module?

There are several steps in using this module!

 Guideline	Step 1 Read the guideline! Guideline is a general explanation on each step how to use the module. (Petunjuk penggunaan adalah penjelasan umum setiap langkah bagaimana menggunakan modul ini)
 Learning Outcomes	Step 2 Read the learning outcomes! Learning outcomes are the outcomes that a learner should accomplish. (Tujuan atau capaian pembelajaran yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik)
 Learning Activities	Step 3 Do the learning activities! Learning activities are various activities to help a learner develop their language skills. (Kegiatan pembelajaran yang membantu peserta didik mengembangkan ketrampilan berbahasa).
 Summary	Step 4 Read the summary! Summary is a brief explanation to remind the learner about the previous material. (Rangkuman merupakan penjelasan singkat untuk mengingatkan kembali peserta didik terhadap isi materi).
 Grammar	Step 5 Grammar Zone! In this session you have to pay attention to the grammar related to the content of unit. (Pada bagian ini, Anda harus memperhatikan grammar yang sesuai dengan isi materi pada unit tersebut).
 Completeness Criteria	Step 6 Set the completeness criteria! Completeness Criteria is several criteria a learner should complete to finish this module before moving to the next module. (Kriteria ketuntasan adalah kriteria yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik untuk menyelesaikan modul ini).

 Evaluation	Step 7 Evaluation! Evaluation is certain short test to make sure whether the learners mastering the lesson very well. (Evaluasi adalah beberapa soal pendek yang diberikan untuk memastikan bahwa peserta didik telah menguasai materi dengan baik).
 Additional References	Step 8 Pay attention to this! Additional references to enrich materials in order to develop language skills. (Referensi atau sumber belajar lain yang dapat digunakan peserta didik untuk menambah kemampuan berbahasanya.)
 Next module	Step 9 Go the next module, if you set the completeness criteria ! (Menuju modul berikutnya setelah menyelesaikan evaluasi Modul 12).

NOTE: Use the DICTIONARY when it is necessary.

(Gunakan kamus apabila diperlukan).



Completeness Criteria

You are declared passing and can continue to study to the next module, if you reach the 80 score criteria. You must complete all the assignments and practice questions contained in this module. Do your best to achieve the criteria.

Happy learning and good luck!

Anda dinyatakan lulus dan dapat melanjutkan belajar ke modul berikutnya jika mencapai kriteria skor 80. Anda harus menyelesaikan semua tugas dan latihan soal yang ada pada modul ini. Lakukan yang terbaik untuk mencapai kriteria. Selamat Belajar dan semoga sukses

kriteria minimal. Selamat bekerja!



Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/89720217554626168/>



Learning Activities

1. Activity 1: Simple Present



Lead-in

» What is the weather there?

Source: <https://www.cartoonstock.com>

a. Pay attention to the picture below!



Source: <https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/cartoon-weather-kids-vocabulary-icons-vector-19949193>

b. Read the dialog!

- Rani : It is very hot, isn't it?
 Windi : Yes, it is the dry season. The weather is very hot.
 Rani : Do you bring an umbrella? I want to go outside but the sun seems very close to me.
 Windi : Sure, you can use my umbrella.
 Rani : Thanks, Windi. It looks that we need a strong wind to give us cool air.
 Windi : But the temperature drops very quickly in the evening. It becomes cold at night.
 Rani : You are right. I always need a blanket at night.



Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

- » Simple Present Tense
- » Present Continues Tense
- » Simple Past
- » Past Continues Tense

c. Pay attention!

Rani and Windi are talking about the weather. The sentences in the dialog above are in the form of Present Tense, or Simple Present.

The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. (he takes, she takes)

The simple present tense is used:

- 1) To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:
I work out (habit);
I live in Semarang (unchanging situation);
Semarang is very hot (general truth)
- 2) To give instructions or directions:
Open the window.
Mix the ingredients and then bake for twenty minutes.
- 3) To express fixed arrangements, present or future:
The office opens at 8 am
The flight is at 5.30 tomorrow

Forming the simple present tense:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I study	I do not study	Do I study?
You study	You do not study	Do you study?
He studies	He does not study	Does he study?
She studies	She does not study	Does she study?
It studies	It does not study	Does it study?
We study	We do not study	Do we study?
They study	They do not study	Do they study?

Notes:

- 1) In the third person singular the verb always ends in -s:
- 2) he works, she goes, he takes, she leaves
- 3) Negative and question forms use does + the infinitive verb
- 4) Verbs ending in -y : the third person changes the -y to -ies:
fly --> flies, cry --> cries
Exception: if there is a vowel before the -y:

play --> plays, pray --> prays

Add -es to verbs ending in: -ss, -x, -sh, -ch:

he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

Examples

Father goes to the field every morning.

Mother likes cooking.



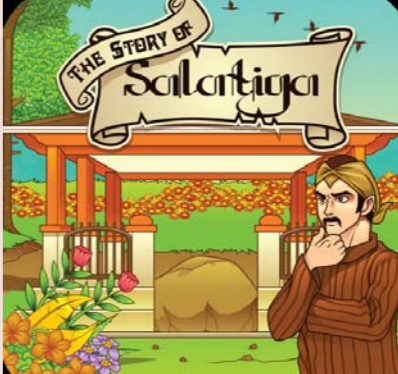
The baby cries at her bed.




My sister plays volley ball very well.

d. Choose the correct verb!

- 1) He tries/try to climb the tree.
- 2) Miss Julia like/likes ice cream a lot.
- 3) Mr. Joko go/goes to the market every Sunday morning.
- 4) Arya and Gina always walks/walk to school together.
- 5) The students studies/study hard for the exam.
- 6) My mother and I go/goes to the market on foot.
- 7) The cinema open/opens at noon.
- 8) The cow eats/eat a lot of grass.
- 9) The sun sets/set in the west.
- 10) The weather get/gets cold at night

e. Make sentences based on the picture using simple present. Pay attention to the example.

 <p>http://www.yim778.com/group/cartoon-pictures-of-people-walking/</p> <p>She – walk - fast She walks fast</p>	 <p>http://www.yim778.com/group/cartoon-pictures-of-people-walking/</p> <p>They – ride They _____</p>	 <p>http://www.yim778.com/group/cartoon-pictures-of-people-walking/</p> <p>Inna – live Inna _____</p>
.....

 <p>https://kr.123rf.com/photo_3373276_</p> <p>sun - rise</p>	 <p>https://clipartxtras.com/categories/view/ goat-eating-grass-drawing.html</p> <p>g oat – eat</p>	 <p>https://www.123rf.com/photo_65696758_stock-vector-children-go-school.html</p> <p>children – go</p>
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

f. Pay Attention!

The simple present tense is used:

- 1) To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:
- 2) To give instructions or directions:
- 3) To express fixed arrangements, present or future

g. Vocabularies

Weather : cuaca	Habit : kebiasaan
Dry season : musim kemarau	Truth : kebenaran, kenyataan
Blanket : selimut	Unchanging : tidak berubah
Repeated : berulang	Action : tindakan

2. Activity 2: Present Continuous



Lead-in
» What is going on?

a. What is going on around you?

Take a good look around you? What is happening right now? Write 10 even that is happening now.

Examples : My friend is reading a book
The Teacher is explaining the material
We are studying English

Now, write your own sentences using the verbs given!

- 1) (do)
- 2) (complain)
- 3) (push)
- 4) (cut)
- 5) (enjoy)
- 6) (fly)
- 7) (think)
- 8) (wonder)
- 9) (blow)
- 10) (go)

b. Pay attention

The sentences above is in the Present Continuous form.

When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is unfinished or incomplete

The present continuous is used:

- 1) To describe an action that is going on at this moment:
The students are playing basketball
The woman is bringing an umbrella
Arif is singing a sad song
- 2) To describe an action that is going on during this period of time :
Internet user is increasing rapidly
Are you still studying in Jogjakarta?
- 3) To describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared:
They are leaving for Sidney tonight
I'm having an exam tomorrow
Is he playing tennis this afternoon?
- 4) To describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions: with "always, forever, constantly".

You are always having problem with the kids.

She is constantly wearing that clothes





Note: The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - the present tense of the verb to be + the present participle of the main verb.

(The form of the present participle is: base + ing)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am studying	I am not studying	Am I studying?
You are studying	You are not studying	Are you studying?
He is studying	He is not studying	Is he studying?
She is studying	She is not studying	Is she studying?
It is studying	It is not studying	Is it studying?
We are studying	We are not studying	Are we studying?
They are studying	They are not studying	Are they studying?

c. Pay attention to the pictures and make sentences. Pay attention to the example.

 <p>https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-photography-sweep-floor-image7301257</p>	 <p>https://id.pinterest.com/pin/340514421800506028/?ip=true</p>
<p>Rudi - sweep Rudi is sweeping the floor.</p>	<p>Tiara - sing</p>
 <p>https://friendlystock.com/product/man-working-on-computer//</p>	 <p>https://www.123rf.com/photo_32986128_stock-vector-illustration-featuring-a-baby-crying-out-loud.html</p>
<p>Mr. Jafar – work</p>	<p>the baby- cry</p>

 <p>https://www.colourbox.com/image/planting-a-tree-image-4179552</p>	 <p>https://nerdist.com/cashing-in-with-t-j-miller-162-deep-dangler</p>
<p>my brother and I – plant</p>	<p>they – fish</p>
 <p>https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-two-boys-playing-football-illustration-vector-image60684122</p>	 <p>https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/boy-sleeping-in-bed_1089207.htm</p>
<p>the boys – play</p>	<p>Mrs. Smith – sleep</p>

d. Read the dialogue below!

- Rika : Hi, Erna.. what are you doing?
 Erna : Hello, Rika.. I'm reading a novel.
 Rika : Are you alone?
 Erna : No, my mother, my father, and my sister are at home.
 Rika : Oh, what are they doing?
 Erna : My mother is washing the clothes
 Rika : What about your father?
 Erna : He is fixing the car in the garage
 Rika : And what is your brother doing right now? Is he sleeping?
 Erna : No he isn't, he is playing video games in his room.

e. Exercise

Can you mention the sentences in the present continuous form in the dialog?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

f. Let's sing

Sing this song with your friends

Are you sleeping
Are you sleeping
Brother John Brother John
Morning Bells are ringing
Morning Bells are ringing
Ding Ding Dong
Ding Ding Dong

g. Vocabularies

Unfinished	: belum selesai
Incomplete	: belum lengkap
During	: selama
Temporary	: sementara
Emphasize	: menekankan

3. Activity 3: Simple Past



Source: <https://www.cartoonstock.com>

Lead-in
» What did you do?

a. Pay attention to the passage below.



Source: <https://www.deviantart.com/oraclesaturn/art/Market-Background-659914879>

Yesterday, I went to the market with my mother, my aunt, and my sister. We left the house early in the morning. We went to the market by bus. We arrived at the market around 6 o'clock. First, we went to the groceries store. Mother bought some rice and sugar. Then we looked for some fruits. My aunt bought watermelon and oranges. I wanted to buy a papaya. Mother paid for the fruits. Then the seller packed the fruits nicely. The seller gave us low price because it was still early. My sister went to other direction to buy some vegetables. And then we gathered again in front of the market. We waited for the bus for some times, and then got in the bus heading home.

b. Pay attention!

Pay attention to the underlined phrase. What do you know about that? The sentences in the passage is in the simple past form.

The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- 1) frequency: often, sometimes, always
I often walked to the office
Sometimes I cooked my own meal

2) a definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago

We visited grandma last month

She graduated last year

They went to the zoo yesterday

3) an indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

I met him a long time ago.

Suzy bought the house in 2010

Note: the word ago is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed after the period of time: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.

To form a simple past : subject + verb + ed (regular verbs)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I studied	I did not study	Did I study?
You studied	You did not study	Did you study?
He studied	He did not study	Did he study?
She studied	She did not study	Did she study?
It studied	It did not study	Did it study?
We studied	We did not study	Did we study?
They studied	They did not study	Did they study?

Note that some verbs are irregular verbs. Here are some of the irregular verbs:

Infinitive / Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

Source: https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0969/3496/products/BBJ12_Irregular_Verbs-1.jpg?v=1489714790

c. Read the Dialogue

Diego : Hello Ben, did you know that Dita is sick?

Ben : Oh, hi Diego. No, I didn't know that Dita is sick.

Diego : Where were you lately?

Ben : I went abroad last month

Diego : Where did you go?

Ben : I went to Australia

Diego : When did you come back?

Ben : I arrived last week.

Diego : What did you do in Australia?

Ben : I applied for a scholarship and also visited some friends

Diego : Where did you stay?

Ben : I stayed at my friend's house

Diego : Did you find anything interesting there?

Ben : Well, the food was delicious but the weather was not friendly for me

Diego : I think the weather was not suitable for you

Ben : I think so. By the way, what happened with Dita?

Diego : I heard that she got a severe headache

Ben : We should go and see her then

d. Answer the question based on the dialog

- Who was sick?
- Did Diego go abroad?
- Where did Ben stay?.....
- How was the weather in Australia?
- Was the food not suitable for Ben?

e. Fill in the blank with suitable verbs

- They (spend) their holiday in the village last week.
.....
- Ali (take) the course a long time ago.
.....
- Miss Tiara (sing) very well at the party.
.....
- The family (move) to a better house tonight
.....
- The children (eat) their snack happily this morning.
.....

- 6) I (receive) the award last year.
.....
- 7) My mother and my sister (go) to the court an hour ago.
.....
- 8) My neighbors (upset) with the decision.
.....
- 9) The boys (worry) about the game last night
.....
- 10) The team (happy) about the result.

f. Pay Attention

The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- 1) frequency: often, sometimes, always
- 2) a definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago
- 3) an indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

To form a simple past : subject + verb + ed (regular verbs)

Note that some verbs are irregular verbs

g. Vocabularies

Grocery	: bahan pangan	Suitable	: cocok, sesuai
Gather	: berkumpul	Move	: pindah, bergerak
Go abroad	: pergi ke luar negeri	Upset	: kecewa
Apply	: melamar, mendaftar	Court	: pengadilan
Scholarship	: beasiswa		

4. Activity 4: Past Continuous



Lead-in

» What was going on?

a. Pay attention to the sentences below.

- 1) I was doing my homework when my friend arrived.



<https://br.depositphotos.com/156694912/stock-illustration-little-boy-waving-hello.html>

- 2) It was raining when I got home



<http://www.clipartmasters.com/cartoon-rain-clipart-2pFKXq.html>



<https://www.photospin.com/Image/cbe12c3f-4941-42d6-9387-98e66f063cd5>

- 3) They were waiting for the bus when the headmaster called

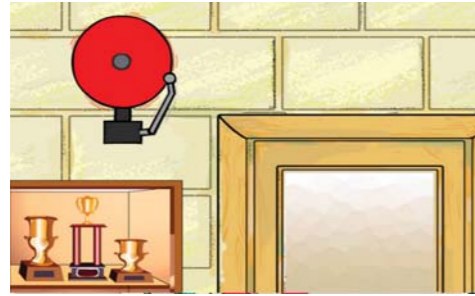


<https://www.trainingjournal.com/articles/feature/tackling-employee-information-overload>



<https://br.depositphotos.com/7735126/stock-photo-waiting-for-school-bus.html>

4) We were cleaning the classroom when the bell rang



<https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-two-boys-cleaning-classroom-illustration-image78525934>



<http://archives.frederatorblogs.com/monsters/2007/02/07/for-whom-the-bell-tolls/>

5) Sophie was crying when the police came



<https://ua.depositphotos.com/41474053/stock-illustration-a-little-girl-crying.html>
<https://www.colourbox.com/vector/policeman-cartoon-vector-24286741>

b. Pay attention

Pay attention to the sentences above. The sentences are in the form of past continuous tense.

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.

It is used:

- 1) to describe the background in a story written in the past tense
- 2) to describe an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action, e.g. "I was sleeping when the alarm clock rang."
- 3) to express a change of mind: e.g. "I was going to read a book but I've decided to clean my room instead."
- 4) to make a very polite request: e.g. "I was wondering if you could help me with my homework tonight."

The past continuous of any verb is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were), and the base of the main verb +ing.

Subject was/were base + ing

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was studying	I was not studying	Was I studying?
You were studying	You were not studying	Were you studying?
He was studying	He wasn't studying	Was he studying?
We were studying	We weren't studying	Were we studying?
They were studying	They weren't studying	Were they studying?

c. Make past continuous sentence with the given phrases below.

Example : Ira – singing, the electricity – go out

Ira was singing when the electricity went out

- 1) Mother – reading, father come
- 2) Dewi – playing, her brother – fall
- 3) The team – practice, the coach – accident
- 4) The family – vacation, the house – burn
- 5) Wisnu – help, his friend – cry

d. Read the dialog, then practice the dialog with your friends

Dika : Joe, what were you doing yesterday afternoon? I went to your house but you were not there.

Joe : I'm sorry, Dika. I was going to the supermarket when you came

Mela : Mom, why didn't you pick up my call?

Mom : I'm sorry, Mela. I was having a bath when you called.

Santi : Why you didn't attend the meeting yesterday?

Beno : I was heading to the meeting when my mother asked me to back home

Nana : Were you busy yesterday? I look for you everywhere but I couldn't find you.

Tom : I was preparing the meeting at the office when you arrived at my house

e. Pay attention

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.

f. Vocabulary

Headmaster	: kepala sekolah
Having a bath	: sedang mandi
Pick up my call	: mengangkat/menjawab telepon dari ku
The electricity go out	: listrik padam
Change my mind	: berubah pikiran
Polite request	: minta tolong secara sopan
Interrupted action	: aktivitas yang terganggu

UNIT 2

Before and After



Sources: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wyRW8UVrzOc>



Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

- » Future Tense
- » Past Perfect Tense



A. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. Activity 1: Future Tense



Source: <https://www.cartoonstock.com>

Lead-in

» What will you do tomorrow?

a. Pay attention to the pictures below!

Here is my plants in a week ahead

Plans	Time
1. Go to the library	Next Monday
2. Plant a sunflower	Next Sunday morning
3. Make an aquarium	Tomorrow afternoon
4. Get a hair cut	The day after tomorrow
5. Visit a plantation	Next Saturday

b. Read the dialogue below!

Azra : Mom, can you accompany me to the market tomorrow?
 Mom : I'm sorry dear, tomorrow I will make an aquarium with my friends
 Azra : What about the day after tomorrow?
 Mom : Well, I'm going to have a hair cut
 Azra : Ok, Saturday then. Do you have time?
 Mom : On Saturday, I will go visiting a plantation
 Azra : You are so busy, what about Sunday?
 Mom : I will plant many sunflowers. I have planned this a long time ago.
 Azra : Oh, well, what about Monday then?
 Mom : It looks that I already have plan. I'm going to the library to borrow some recipe books.
 Avzra : Oh my God!

c. Answer the questions

- 1) What will Mom do next Sunday?
.....
- 2) What is Mom going to do next Monday?
.....
- 3) When will Mom have a haircut?
.....
- 4) Who will accompany mom to make an aquarium?
.....
- 5) Where will Mom go next Saturday?
.....

d. Pay attention

Read section a, b, and c carefully. The sentences in those sections are in the form of Future Tense.

The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.

The simple future is used:

- 1) To predict a future event:
It will be sunny tomorrow
It will rain tonight
- 2) To express a spontaneous decision:
I will go to school by bus
I will buy lunch on my way home
- 3) To express willingness:
I'll get the door
I'll clean up the room
- 4) In the negative form, to express unwillingness:
I will not eat this cake
I will not give up
- 5) With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to make an offer:
Shall I buy some food?
Shall I take you home?
- 6) With we in the interrogative form using "shall", to make a suggestion:
Shall we visit Mr. Andri at the hospital?
Shall we help the man?
- 7) With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to ask for advice or instructions:
What shall I do now?
What shall we do about this?

- 8) With you in the interrogative form, to give an invitation:
 Will you have dinner with me?
 Will you join us for the charity?

Forming the simple future

The simple future tense is composed of two parts: will / shall + the infinitive without to or be going to + the infinitive
 Subject + will/shall + infinitive without to
 Subject + be going to + infinitive

e. Vocabularies

Sun flower	: bunga matahari
Plantation	: perkebunan
Accompany	: menemani
The day after tomorrow	: lusa
Future	: masa yang akan datang
Predict	: menebak, menduga, memperkirakan
Spontaneous	: bersifat spontan
Decision	: keputusan
Willingness	: kesediaan
Unwillingness	: ketidaksediaan
Offer	: menawarkan
Suggestion	: saran
Advice	: saran
invitation	: undangan
charity	: acara amal

f. Exercise

Choose the correct form!

- 1) The family will move / move to the country next moth
- 2) The artist hold / will hold an exhibition the day after tomorrow
- 3) I buy / am going to buy those shoes on August 1st.
- 4) The children go / will go to school this year
- 5) Mom is going to cook / cook special meal tonight
- 6) We visit / will visit our grandparents this summer
- 7) The citizen will attend / attend the meeting in the city hall next Sunday
- 8) Our neighbor will come / come to our house soon
- 9) Who represent / will represent us in the court tomorrow?
- 10) The students are going to practice / practice much harder this year.

g. Answer the following questions based on your own condition!

- 1) What are you going to do after school?

- 2) Who will cook for dinner tonight?

- 3) What will you study at school tomorrow?

- 4)
 What will you do if you have a lot of money?

- 5) Will you help your friend who is not kind to you?

- 6) Shall we go to the movie this weekend?

- 7) Are you going to do your homework by yourself?

- 8) What will you do if you see a beggar?

- 9) Will you clean your room regularly?

- 10) Are you going to buy some toys?

2. Activity 2: Past Perfect Tense



Source: <https://www.cartoonstock.com>

Lead-in

» What have you done?

a. Read the passage carefully and pay attention to the underlined phrases.

I had an embarrassing moment last night. I was invited to my friend's party. When I got home, the invitation had arrived at my house. So I decided to take a rest for a while and then go to the party. Unfortunately, I had fallen asleep when my friend called me on the phone. I cleaned myself immediately then rushed to the party. When I got there, the party had been over, the people had gone away,

and the cakes had run out. I had said sorry to my friend before he asked me why I was late. And fortunately he had forgiven me before I asked.

b. Which event occurred first?

- 1) I got home / the invitation arrived
- 2) I had fallen asleep / my friend called
- 3) I got there / the party had been over
- 4) I got there / the cakes had run out
- 5) I had said sorry / he asked me why

c. Pay Attention!

Those sentences above are in the forms of Past Perfect Tense.

The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

In these examples, Event A is the event that happened first and Event B is the second or more recent event:

Event A Mr. Parman had gone out	Event B when I arrived at school.
Event A They had sent the file	Event B before the chief came
Event B When we got there	Event A they had already started the game.
Event B The coach was very tired	Event A because he had worked out too much

The Past Perfect tense in English is composed of two parts: the past tense of the verb to have (had) + the past participle of the main verb.

Subject + had + past participle

Affirmative : I had taken

Negative : I had not / hadn't taken

Interrogative : Had I taken?

'Just' is used with the past perfect to refer to an event that was only a short time earlier than before now, e.g.

The game had just begun when I arrived at the field.

She had just finished her task when the electricity went off.

I had just started running out when the rain got harder.

d. Translate these sentences into English!

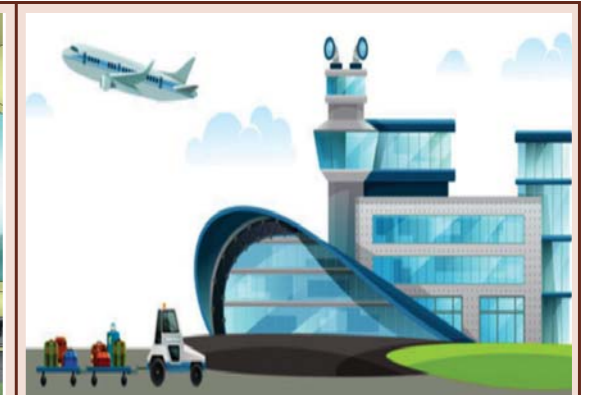
- 1) Saya sudah selesai belajar ketika ayah pulang tadi malam.
.....
- 2) Tadi pagi ketika ibu selesai membersihkan rumah nenek datang.
.....
- 3) Pak Jono telah membetulkan mesin mobil ketika bengkelnya meledak kemarin.
.....
- 4) Kue nya sudah matang ketika anak-anak sampai di rumah.
.....
- 5) Apakah Deni sudah tidur ketika pencuri itu masuk rumah?
.....

e. Make sentences with the pictures below. Pay attention to the examples!



www.wikihow.com/Sleep-in-Your-Car-on-a-Road-Trip

mom – fall asleep



https://pngtree.com/freebackground/airport-cartoon-poster-background-vector-material_329052.html

reach – the airport

Mom had fallen asleep when we reached the airport.

Now, do as the examples!



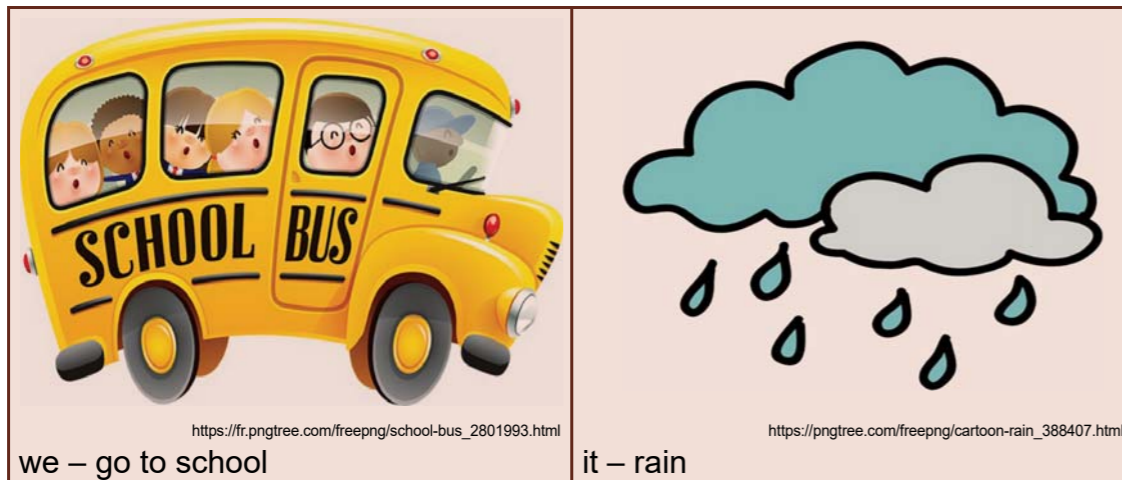
<https://puhelin.ru/clean-house-for-kids-simulator-uborki.html>

I – clean my room



<https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/little-boy-knocking-on-the-door-vector-18012750>

my friend – knock the door



we – go to school



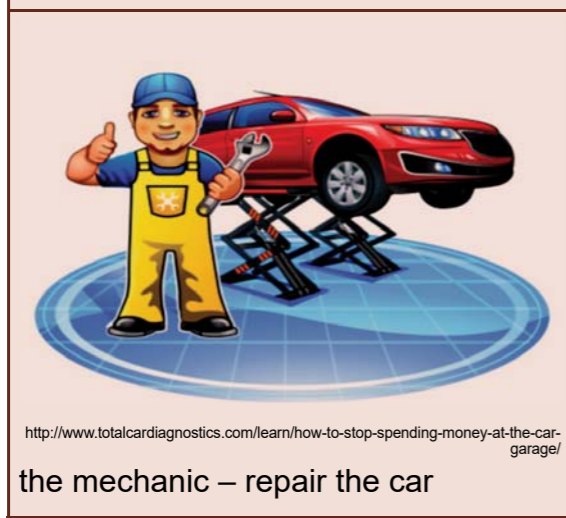
it – rain



aunt Carla – cook the soup



my grandparents – arrive



the mechanic – repair the car



father – come

f. Vocabularies

Arrive	: Datang, sampai
Fall asleep	: Tertidur
Ask	: Meminta, bertanya
Rush	: Tergesa-gesa
Invitation	: Undangan
Fortunately	: Untungnya
Embarrassing	: Memalukan
Reach	: Sampai
Knock	: Mengetuk
Mechanic	: Montir
Repair	: Memperbaiki
Electricity	: Listrik

Summary

1. The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. (he takes, she takes)
2. When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is unfinished or incomplete.
The present continuous is used:
To describe an action that is going on at this moment:
To describe an action that is going on during this period of time :
To describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared:
To describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions: with “always, forever, constantly”.
Note: The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - the present tense of the verb to be + the present participle of the main verb.
(The form of the present participle is: base + ing)
3. The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions
To form a simple past : subject + verb + ed (regular verbs)
4. The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.
5. The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.
The simple future is used: To predict a future event: To express a spontaneous decision: To express willingness: With I in the interrogative form using “shall”, to make an offer: to make a suggestion:
The simple future tense is composed of two parts: will / shall + the infinitive without to or be going to + the infinitive
Subject + will/shall + infinitive without to
Subject + be going to + infinitive

6. The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

Evaluation

A. Choose the correct answer!

1. Observe the picture!



https://pixabay.com/en/photos/cold/?image_type=vector

Give the right sentence for the picture.

- a. It is cold in the winter
 - b. The winter was cold
 - c. It was hot in the winter
 - d. The winter was not cold
2. Pay attention to the dialog.
Barry : What a hot day!
Jim : It is really hot. The sun brightly all day long
The correct verb for the sentence is:
 - a. Shining
 - b. Shone
 - c. Was shining
 - d. Shines
 3. Look at the picture below and answer the question.
What is Lisa doing?
 - a. She writes a letter.
 - b. She is writing a letter.
 - c. She was writing a letter.
 - d. She write a letter.



<https://www.wikihow.com/Write-a-Letter->

4. Complete the dialog below!

Risa : Hi, Tom. Where were you last Saturday?

Tom : Oh, hi Risa.

Choose the right sentence!

- a. I am visiting my grandparents downtown.
- b. I visit my grandparents downtown
- c. I visited my grandparents downtown
- d. I was visited my grandparents downtown

5. Pay attention to the dialog.

Anna : why didn't you attend the class yesterday?

Aji :

Anna : oh, I'm sorry to hear that

Choose the correct sentence!

- a. I was sick
- b. I am sick
- c. I am not sick
- d. I was not sick

6. Complete the dialog based on the picture!



Mira : What were you doing when I called you this morning. You did not answer my call.

Tini : Oh, I'm sorry. when you called.

Choose the correct answer!

- a. I bathed my cat
- b. I was bathing my cat
- c. I like bathing my cat
- d. I always bathe my cat

7. Which of the following sentences expressing an offer?

- a. I shall go now, it's dark already.
- b. You shall close the window, it's cold.
- c. Shall we go now, we will be late.
- d. Shall I bring you some coffee?

8. Which sentence expressing a prediction?

- a. Watch that clouds, it will rain soon.
- b. I will go to the football match tonight.

c. If you need my help, I will come.

d. Will you sing a song?

9. Complete the dialog using past perfect tense!

A : Are you ready to go now, you said you have some homework.

B : Yes, I am ready.

The correct sentence form is:

- a. I am finishing my homework now.
- b. I had finished my homework when you called then.
- c. I finished my homework.
- d. I was finishing my homework

10. Pay attention to the dialog!

Mom : why is your sister so upset?

Me : she missed the train.

- a. The train has left after she got to the station
- b. The train was leaving for the station.
- c. The train had left when she got to the station.
- d. The train is leaving to the station now.

B. Answer the questions below.

1. Translate the sentences into English!

- a. Saya tidak suka berenang, tetapi saya menyukai senam.
- b. Sandra dan tim nya sedang menyelesaikan tugas mereka di perpustakaan.
- c. Apakah sebaiknya saya pergi ke sekolah terlebih dahulu untuk menyiapkan materi?

2. Pay attention to the passage below.



<http://getdrawings.com/scenery-cartoon-drawing>

I came from a small village in Central Java. My house is located near a pond. There was many fish in the pond back then. I used to ride on a small boat in the afternoon, while my father grassing happily in the field. My house has beautiful scenery. The sun rises in the east, giving glowing lights to our tiny village. The weather is warn and a little bit windy. I could easily get sleepy and fell asleep while sitting in the porch. I haven't seen my house for a while. Maybe I will visit it this year. I shall bring some souvenir for my parents and gifts for my niece and nephew.

- a. Which sentences are in the form of present tense?
 - b. Which sentences are in the form of past tense?
 - c. Which sentences are in the forms of future tense?
 - d. Which sentences are in the form of present continuous tense?
3. Complete the dialog using the correct verbs!
- Bayu : Hi Boni, what are you doing?
Boni : I (plant) some flowers.
Bayu : Those flowers are beautiful. Where did you get it?
Boni : I (buy) them in the nursery near the market yesterday.
Bayu : I want to plant them to. Can you accompany me to the nursery tomorrow?
Boni : Of course, I (take) you there tomorrow.
4. Go to this link : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Mni3yDpIWo>
Pay attention to the video and discuss it with your friend.
Give some example of simple past and past perfect tense based on your daily routines.
5. Go to this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_uWS6K-VF8
- a. What is the link about?
 - b. Write as many as you can, the sentences in the lyric that belong to the present tense.
 - c. Write the sentences that belong to the future tense.
 - d. Discuss it with your friends, and you may sing along with them too.

Additional Resources

Bacalah sumber lain untuk memperkaya pengetahuan pada modul ini, seperti:

- ▶ Buku Bahasa Inggris untuk SMP
- ▶ Basic English Grammar

Go To The Next Module!

In module 4 you will learn about!

UNIT 1 :

- ▶ Narrative Text

UNIT 2 :

- ▶ Passive Voice

Assessment

A. PENILAIAN SIKAP

1. Teknik Penilaian : Observasi

2. Instruksi :

- Instrumen ini adalah instrument observasi.
- Instrumen ini diisi oleh tutor yang mengajar mata pelajaran Bahasa Inggris.
- Berdasarkan hasil observasi, berilah penilaian pada peserta didik terkait aspek sikap dengan memberikan skor 4,3,2 atau 1. Kriteria penilaian adalah sebagai berikut:
 - Skor 4 diberikan apabila peserta didik SELALU menunjukkan SIKAP dan PERILAKU baik.
 - Skor 3 diberikan apabila peserta didik SERING menunjukkan SIKAP dan PERILAKU baik.
 - Skor 2 diberikan apabila peserta didik KADANG-KADANG menunjukkan SIKAP dan PERILAKU baik.
 - Skor 1 diberikan apabila peserta didik JARANG/TIDAK PERNAH menunjukkan SIKAP dan PERILAKU baik.

3. Lembar Pengamatan

LEMBAR PENGAMATAN	
Nama Peserta Didik	:
Tingkat/Semester	:
Karakter yang dinilai	: 1. Disiplin 2. Kejujuran 3. Kesopanan 4. Komunikatif 5. Percaya diri 6. Kerjasama 7. Religius 8. Tanggungjawab

No.	PERNYATAAN	Skor			
		4	3	2	1
1.	Peserta didik mengumpulkan tugas tepat waktu.				
2.	Peserta didik mengerjakan tugas mandiri dengan tidak mencontek pekerjaan rekan yang lain.				
3.	Peserta didik menunjukkan sikap sopan dan menghargai tutor.				
4.	Peserta didik melakukan komunikasi secara aktif dengan cara yang baik dan sopan terhadap tutor.				
5.	Peserta didik menunjukkan sikap percaya diri, tetapi tidak angkuh dalam mengerjakan tugas mandiri maupun kelompok.				
6.	Peserta didik menunjukkan kerjasama yang baik dengan rekan yang lain dalam mengerjakan tugas kelompok.				
7.	Peserta didik menunjukan perilaku taat beragama, menjalankan ibadah sesuai dengan ajaran agamanya.				
8.	Peserta didik menunjukan tanggungjawab dalam melaksanakan tugas pribadi maupun kelompok tanpa mengeluh dan mengerjakan secara bersungguh-sungguh.				

CATATAN PENSKORAN:

- Nilai skor maksimal = 32
- $$\text{Nilai diperoleh} = \frac{\text{Skor yang diperoleh} \times 100}{\text{Skor Maksimal}} \rightarrow \frac{X}{32} \times 100$$
- Contoh

$$\text{Skor yang diperoleh} = 28$$

$$\text{Nilai yang diperoleh} = \frac{28 \times 100}{32} = 87,5$$

B. Penilaian Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan

1. Teknik Penilaian : Penugasan

2. Instruksi :

- Penilaian ini dilakukan oleh tutor dengan cara mengevaluasi hasil pekerjaan peserta didik berdasarkan tugas-tugas yang diberikan.
- Nilai maksimal untuk masing-masing tugas adalah 100.
- Selanjutnya setiap nilai tugas pada modul ini dijumlah dan diambil nilai rata-rata penugasan.

d. Contoh

Jumlah tugas pada unit 1 sebanyak 10 tugas. Rata-rata nilai diambilkan dari:

$$\frac{\text{Jumlah nilai keseluruhan}}{10} = \text{NILAI RERATA} \rightarrow \frac{850}{10} = 85$$

3. Rubrik Penilaian Unit 1

Rincian tugas tersebut dapat dilihat sebagai berikut:

a. Activity 1 Tugas d (choose the correct verb)

No. Tugas	Kunci Jawaban	Skor
1.	Tries	10
2.	Likes	10
3.	Goes	10
4.	Walk	10
5.	Study	10
6.	Go	10
7.	Opens	10
8.	Eats	10
9.	Sets	10
10.	Gets	10
Jumlah Skor Tertinggi		100

b. Activity 1 Tugas e (make sentences)

No.	Sentences	Skor
1.	They ride bikes	20
2.	Inna lives in Salatiga	20
3.	The sun rises every morning	20
4.	The goat eats grass	20
5.	The children go to school	20
JUMLAH SKOR TERTINGGI		100

c. Activity 2 Tugas a (making sentences using present continuous tense)

No. soal	Sentences	Skor
1.	She is doing the housework	10
2.	They are complaining on the price of a material	10
3.	She is pushing herself to do diet	10
4.	Mira is cutting the paper with a scissor	10
5.	I am enjoying a cup of coffee in the morning	10
6.	We are flying to Bali for holiday	10
7.	We are thinking of moving out of Bandung	10
8.	I am wondering whether to go to the beach or not	10
9.	The wind is blowing the tree leaves everywhere	10
10.	The children are going to the zoo.	10
Total nilai		100

d. Activity 2 Tugas c (making sentence based on the picture)

No. soal	Sentences	Skor
1.	Rudi is sweeping the floor	15
2.	Tiara is singing a song	15
3.	Mr. Jafar is working in the office	10
4.	The baby is crying because she is thirsty	10
5.	My brother and I are planting a tree	15
6.	They are fishing in the river	10
7.	The boys are playing football	15
8.	Mrs. Smith is sleeping in her room	10
Total nilai		100

e. Activity 2 Tugas e (present continuous tense)

No. soal	Sentences	Skor
1.	What are you doing?	15
2.	I'm reading a novel	15
3.	What are they doing?	15
4.	My mother is washing the clothes	20
5.	He is fixing the car	15
6.	He is playing video games	20
Total nilai		100

f. Activity 3 Tugas d (answer the questions)

No. soal	Sentences	Skor
1.	Dita was sick	20
2.	No, he didn't	20
3.	He stayed at his friend's house	20
4.	The weather was not friendly	20
5.	Yes, it was	20
Total nilai		100

g. Activity 3 Tugas e (suitable verbs)

No. soal	Verb	Skor
1.	Spent	10
2.	Took	10
3.	Sang	10
4.	Moved	10
5.	Ate	10
6.	Received	10
7.	Went	10
8.	Was Upset	10
9.	Worried	10
10.	Was happy	10
Total nilai		100

h. Activity 4 Tugas c (past continuous tense)

No.	Jawaban	Skor
1.	Mother was reading when father came	20
2.	Dewi was playing when her brother fell	20
3.	The team was practicing when the coach had an accident	20
4.	The family was having a vacation when the house burnt	20
5.	Wisnu helped his friend when he was crying	20
TOTAL NILAI		100

4. Rubrik Penilaian Unit 2

a. Activity 1 tugas c (answer the questions)

No.	Jawaban	Skor
1.	She will make an aquarium with her friends	20
2.	She will go to the library	20
3.	She will have a haircut the day after tomorrow	20
4.	Her friends will accompany her to make an aquarium	20
5.	She will go visiting a plantation	20
TOTAL NILAI		100

b. Activity 1 Tugas f (choose the correct form)

No. soal	Verb	Skor
1.	Will move	10
2.	Will hold	10
3.	Am going to buy	10
4.	Will go	10
5.	Is going to cook	10
6.	Will visit	10
7.	Will attend	10
8.	Will come	10
9.	Will represent	10
10.	Are going to practice	10
Total nilai		100

c. Activity 1 Tugas g

No. soal	Sentence	Skor
1.		10
2.		10
3.		10
4.		10
5.		10
6.		10
7.		10
8.		10
9.		10
10.		10
Total nilai		100

d. Activity 2 Tugas b (which event occurred first?)

No.	Jawaban	Skor
1.	The invitation arrived	20
2.	I had fallen asleep	20
3.	The party had been over	20
4.	The cake had run out	20
5.	I had said sorry	20
TOTAL NILAI		100

e. Activity 1 Tugas d (translate into english)

No. soal	Sentences	Skor
1.	I have finished studying when my father came last night	20
2.	Mother had cleaned the house when grandmother arrived this morning	20
3.	Mr Jono had repaired the car when the garage blew up yesterday	20
4.	The cake had been ready when the children came	20
5.	Had Deni been asleep when the burglar got in the house?	20
Total nilai		100

f. Activity 2 Tugas e (Making sentences based on the picture)

No.	Jawaban	Skor
1.	I had cleaned my room when my friend knocked the door	25
2.	We had gone to school when it rained	25
3.	Aunt Carla had cooked the soup when my grandparents arrived	25
4.	The mechanic had repaired the car when father came	25
TOTAL NILAI		100

C. PENILAIAN EVALUASI

1. Teknik penilaian : Tes

2. Instruksi :

- Penilaian evaluasi menggunakan soal evaluasi yang terdiri atas 10 soal pilihan ganda dan 5 soal uraian (essay).
- Peserta didik diharapkan mengerjakan keseluruhan soal dan menyerahkan hasilnya pada tutor.

c. Skor untuk pilihan ganda adalah **BENAR** nilai 1 dan **SALAH** nilai 0.

d. Skor untuk soal uraian adalah rentang antara 0 – 2

e. Nilai yang diperoleh untuk evaluasi adalah:

(Jumlah Skor Pilihan Ganda + Jumlah skor essay) x 5

Contoh:

Skor Pilhan Ganda = 7

Skor Soal Essay = 6

Nilai yang diperoleh = (7+6) x 5 = 65

3. Rubrik Evaluasi

Jenis Tes	No Soal	Kunci Jawaban	Skor	Keterangan
Pilihan ganda	1	A	1	Salah nilai 0
	2	D	1	
	3	B	1	
	4	C	1	
	5	A	1	
	6	B	1	
	7	D	1	
	8	A	1	
	9	B	1	
	10	C	1	
Uraian	1	1. I don't like swimming but I like gymnastic. 2. Sandra and her team are finishing their assignment 3. Should I go to school early to prepare the material	2	Rentang nilai antara 0 – 2. Skor 2 diberikan jika menjawab sempurna di antara pilihan jawaban.
	2	a. My house is located near a pond b. I came from a little village c. I will visit it this year	2	Rentang nilai antara 0 – 2. Skor 2 diberikan jika menjawab sempurna di antara pilihan jawaban.
	3.	a. I am going to plant b. I bought it c. I will take you there	2	Rentang nilai antara 0 – 2. Skor 2 diberikan jika menjawab sempurna.
	4	Youtube link	2	Rentang nilai antara 0 – 2. Skor 2 diberikan jika menjawab sempurna dan mengandung kelima unsur.
	5	Youtube link		Rentang nilai antara 0 – 2. Skor 2 diberikan jika menjawab sempurna dan mengandung keempat unsur.

D. PENILAIAN GABUNGAN

1. Penilaian gabungan adalah rerata antara nilai sikap, pengetahuan dan keterampilan dan soal evaluasi
2. Pemberian nilai gabungan dilakukan dengan kriteria sebagai berikut:
 - a. Jumlah nilai Sikap memiliki bobot 30%.
 - b. Jumlah nilai pengetahuan dan keterampilan memiliki bobot 40%.
 - c. Jumlah nilai evaluasi memiliki bobot 30%.
 - d. Penggabungan nilai dilakukan dengan cara sebagai berikut:
NILAI MODUL = (nilai sikap x 30%) + (Nilai pengetahuan dan keterampilan x 40%) + (nilai evaluasi x 30%)
 - e. Contoh:

Nilai sikap	= 90
Nilai Pengetahuan dan keterampilan	= 80
Nilai Evaluasi	= 75
Nilai gabungan	= (30% x 90) + (40% x 80) + (30% x 75)
	= 27 + 32 + 22.5
	= 81.5

E. Kriteria Ketuntasan

Peserta dianggap tuntas belajar pada modul apabila telah memiliki nilai **GABUNGAN** minimal **80**. Pada contoh hitung di atas, peserta didik dianggap tuntas mempeleajari modul ini.



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