



PANDUAN PRAKTIKUM BAHASA INGGRIS PRODI S1 GIZI



**STIKES MITRA KELUARGA
2020**



**BUKU PANDUAN PRAKTIKUM
BAHASA INGGRIS**

**DISUSUN OLEH:
NOERFITRI, S.KM., M.KM**

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 GIZI
STIKes MITRA KELUARGA
BEKASI
2020**

KATA PENGANTAR

Dengan mengucapkan syukur kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas rahmat dan karunia-Nya penyusunan buku pedoman praktikum Bahasa Inggris Program Studi S1 Gizi STIKes Mitra Keluarga dapat diselesaikan dengan baik. Buku pedoman praktikum ini diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai pedoman dalam pelaksanaan praktikum Bahasa Inggris yang dilaksanakan oleh Program Studi S1 Ilmu Gizi STIKes Mitra Keluarga.

Dalam buku pedoman ini akan dijelaskan tujuan, dasar teori, alat, bahan, cara kerja, hasil, analisa data, kesimpulan dan saran dari setiap kegiatan praktikum. Buku ini disusun sesuai dengan kompetensi yang dibutuhkan mahasiswa/i program studi S1 Ilmu Gizi. Dengan segala kerendahan hati kami memohon pengertian atas kekurangan dalam penyusunan buku pedoman praktikum ini, serta menerima saran dan kritik untuk perbaikan buku pedoman praktikum ini.

Dengan Hormat,

Noerfitri, S.KM., M.KM

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PEDOMAN PRAKTIK/PRAKTIKUM BAHASA INGGRIS
PRODI S1 GIZI
STIKes MITRA KELUARGA

NAMA MATA KULIAH	: BAHASA INGGRIS
BEBAN STUDI	: 2 SKS (T=1, P=1, K=0)
PENEMPATAN	: SEMESTER II

A. Deskripsi Mata Kuliah

Mata kuliah ini membahas tentang struktur dan penggunaan *grammar, composing skill (paraphrasing, editing, correct sentences, logical order, jumbled sentences), reading, listening*, serta *speaking*.

B. Capaian Pembelajaran Mata Kuliah

Setelah mengikuti kegiatan pembelajaran ini, mahasiswa mampu :

1. Memahami dan menerapkan konsep *tenses* dengan baik
2. Memahami dan menerapkan konsep *writing* dengan baik
3. Memahami dan menerapkan konsep *listening* dengan baik
4. Memahami dan menerapkan konsep *reading* dengan baik
5. Memahami dan menerapkan konsep *speaking* dengan baik

C. Metode Pembelajaran

1. Skill Lab
2. Demonstrasi

D. Metode Evaluasi

1. Oral Test
2. Presentasi
3. *Direct Observational Procedural Skill (DOPS)*

JADWAL PEMBELAJARAN PRAKTIKUM

Pertemuan	Waktu	Capaian Pembelajaran Khusus	Bahan Kajian (Materi Ajar)	Bentuk Pembelajaran (Metode)	Indikator/Kriteria Penilaian	Dosen
I	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>writing</i>	<i>Grammar</i> dan <i>Composing Skill</i>	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>writing</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 1 	SAA
II	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>writing</i>	Menulis essay	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>writing</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 1 	SAA

III	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>writing</i>	Menulis deskripsi grafik	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>writing</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 1 	SAA
IV	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>writing</i>	Menulis deskripsi peta	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>writing</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 1 	SAA
V	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>writing</i>	Menulis deskripsi gambar	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>writing</i> 	SAA

					- Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 1	
VI	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>listening</i>	Mendegar dan merjemahkan informasi dari <i>speech</i>	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	- Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>listening</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 1	SAA
VII	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>listening</i>	Mendegar dan merjemahkan informasi dari <i>speech</i>	Praktikum: Demonstrasi dan <i>Role Play</i>	- Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>listening</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 1	SAA
	170'	Ujian Praktikum I	Pertemuan 1 - 7	Praktikum: Simulasi	Ketetapan dalam melakukan ujian	SAA

					praktik (keterampilan 60% dan konsep 30%, diujikan secara tertulis dan sikap 10%)	
VIII	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>listening</i>	Mendengar dan merjemahkan informasi dari soal latihan	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>listening</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 2 	SAA
IX	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>listening</i>	Mendengar dan merjemahkan informasi dari soal latihan	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>listening</i> 	SAA

					- Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 2	
X	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>reading</i> dan <i>speaking</i>	Membaca buku teks berbahasa inggris	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	- Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>speaking</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 2	SAA
XI	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>reading</i> dan <i>speaking</i>	Membaca buku teks berbahasa inggris	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	- Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>speaking</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 2	SAA

XII	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>reading</i> dan <i>speaking</i>	<i>Retelling</i>	Praktikum: Demonstrasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>speaking</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 2 	SAA
XIII	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>reading</i> dan <i>speaking</i>	<i>Speech</i>	Praktikum: Demonstrasi dan <i>role play</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>speaking</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 2 - Ketetapan mengerjakan tugas individu 	SAA

XIV	170'	Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan <i>reading</i> dan <i>speaking</i>	<i>Presentation</i>	Praktikum: Demonstrasi dan <i>role play</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketetapan dalam melakukan keterampilan <i>speaking</i> - Ketetapan Mengerjakan Soal UP 2 - Ketetapan mengerjakan tugas kelompok 	SAA
	170'	Ujian Praktikum 2	Pertemuan 8 - 14	Pratikum: Simulasi	Ketetapan dalam melakukan ujian praktik (keterampilan 60% dan konsep 30%, diujikan secara lisan dan sikap 10%)	SAA

PRAKTIKUM I

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSING SKILL

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *writing*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Simple Present Tense, the usage:

- **Habitual Action**

take a bath, eat, sleep, etc.

- **Routine**

take a piano course, go to swimming pool, etc.

- **General Truth (Fact)**

The sun rises in the east.

- **Fixed Schedule**

train or plane schedule

III. METODE KERJA

Simple Present Tense

They, We, I, You	Sentence	He, She, It	Sentence
S + V1 + O + C	(+) They <i>come</i> on time. (-) They don't <i>come</i> on time. (?) Do they <i>come</i> on time? Yes, they do. / No, they don't. (+) You <i>buy</i> some books. (-) You don't <i>buy</i> some books. (?) Do you <i>buy</i> some books? Yes, I do. / No, I don't	S + V1 + s/es + O + C	(+) He comes on time. (-) He doesn't come on time. (?) Does he come on time? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. (+) She <i>studies</i> English. (-) She doesn't <i>study</i> English. (?) Does she <i>study</i> English?

Exercise:

1. Sheila ... (sell) many products every year.

2. The boy ... (not/play) at the Center Field.
3. The woman ... (write) a letter for her mom.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM II

MENULIS *ESSAY*

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *writing*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

III. METODE KERJA

Steps to Writing an Essay

Follow these 7 steps for the best results:

1. **Read and understand the prompt:** Know exactly what is being asked of you. It's a good idea to dissect the prompt into parts.
2. **Plan:** Brainstorming and organizing your ideas will make your life much easier when you go to write your essay. It's a good idea to make a web of your ideas and supporting details.
3. **Use and cite sources:** Do your research. Use quotes and paraphrase from your sources, but NEVER plagiarize.
4. **Write a Draft:** Ernest Hemingway once said, "The first draft of anything is always crap." While the truth behind this statement is debatable, drafts are always a good place to get any of your "crappy" ideas out of the way and are often required by professors and instructors.
5. **Make a strong thesis:** The thesis (main argument) of the essay is the most important thing you'll write. Make it a strong point.
6. **Respond to the prompt:** Once you have worked out any kinks in your draft, you can start writing the final draft of your essay.
7. **Proofread:** Read your response carefully to make sure that there are no mistakes and that you didn't miss anything.

5 PARAGRAPHS ESSAY OUTLINE

PARAGRAPH 1: INTRODUCTION	
HOOK	
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
THESIS STATEMENT	
PARAGRAPH 2: BODY PARAGRAPH 1	
TOPIC SENTENCE	
CLAIM	
EVIDENCE	
CONCLUDING STATEMENT	
PARAGRAPH 3: BODY PARAGRAPH 2	
TOPIC SENTENCE	
CLAIM	
EVIDENCE	
CONCLUDING STATEMENT	
PARAGRAPH 4: BODY PARAGRAPH 3	
TOPIC SENTENCE	
CLAIM	
EVIDENCE	
CONCLUDING STATEMENT	
PARAGRAPH 5: CONCLUSION	
TOPIC RESTATEMENT	
SUMMARY OF MAIN POINT	

OVERALL CONCLUSION	
CLOSING STATEMENT	

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM III

MENULIS DESKRIPSI GRAFIK

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *writing*

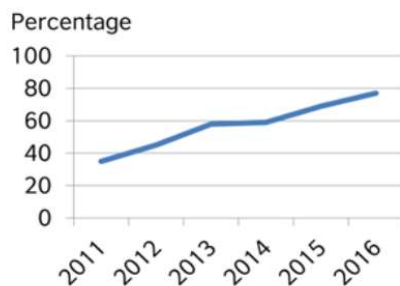
II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Tips for describing chart:

1. If you are doing an exam task, read the instructions and make sure you write according to the word and time limits.
2. Start by saying what the charts show. In an exam, change the words in the question to write the first sentence of your answer, e.g. *These charts show = These charts illustrate.*
3. The second paragraph should provide an overview of the key features of the information.
4. The other paragraphs should describe the patterns or trends in more detail. However, only select the most important ones to write about, and don't write about your own ideas.
5. Use linking words and a range of vocabulary to describe what you see in the charts. (You can write % or per cent, but be consistent.)
6. Be careful to use the correct tenses to describe the time periods shown.

III. METODE KERJA

Example:



The chart illustrates the percentage of the population who owned a smartphone from 2011 to 2016, and the second breaks the percentages down by age for 2011 and 2016.

Overall, smartphone ownership increased during the six-year period. In general, the younger people were, the more likely they were to own a smartphone. However, the most significant increases in smartphone ownership between 2011 and 2016 came from people aged 45 to 54, from 46% to 84%; from those in the 55 to 64 categories, from 9% to 59%; and from those aged 65 to 74, from 5% to 50%.

The percentage of people who owned a smartphone rose steadily, starting at around 35% in 2011 and reaching about 77% by 2016.

Please note: This page was designed for writing practice only. Information and statistics in the charts may not be accurate.

verbs that mean <i>to decrease</i>	verbs that mean <i>to increase</i>	adverbs that describe change
to go down to fall to shrink	to go up to rise to grow	steadily gradually suddenly

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM IV

MENULIS DESKRIPSI PETA

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *writing*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Tips for describe a map:

1. Organise your thoughts

Organise your thoughts before starting. This is critically important.

Plan what you will include for each paragraph. A good technique is to explain the area as if you were walking in. So if you had a map of a house, you would start with the doorway or entrance hall.

Alternatively, if the map is larger you can start from right to left. Just make sure it's logical i.e don't jump from right to left to centre.

TIP: While planning, look for opportunities to group the information, for example; both maps may have an area that is unchanged between the time dates. This can be written up as:

Over the fifty year period both maps have maintained a distinct recreational area despite the extensive construction in the surrounding areas.

2. Task achievement

Be sure to write at least **150 words** that describe all information illustrated in the map or plan. Take about three minutes to understand the map, identify changes and circle the key points.

Summarise the main changes or information in the introduction and give more detail in the main part of your text. Give a short summary to sum up the impact of these changes on the town or area.

3. Coherence

The format of your text should be written in three to four paragraphs: an introduction, main paragraph(s) and conclusion.

The use of connectors, such as *First of all*, *In addition to* and *To summarise*, are important to maintain coherence and a logical flow of ideas in your work.

Other useful structures would be; opposite, in front of, on the right, to the north, to the south, etc. Maintain separate paragraphs to distinguish changes or comparisons.

For example, use your second paragraph to give details of the first map and write about the next map in your third paragraph.

4. Language

Be sure not to repeat the vocabulary shown on the map, but use your own words for the description. Let's consider useful vocabulary to describe a map or plan.

In your initial paragraph, you can use verbs such as *show*, *demonstrate* or *illustrate*. For example:

*This map **illustrates** plans to change the green area into a playground for children.*

Of course, try to use synonyms to add variety to your use of language.

Synonyms of *illustrate* are *highlight*, *indicate* or *demonstrate*.

= *This map **highlights** a project to transform the green park into a play area for children.*

To describe location, employ useful prepositions:

*There is a large residential area **between** the small lake and the park.*

*A road runs **alongside** the border of the park.*

As we are describing a map or plan, it is essential to use compass points to describe direction. For example:

*This plan proposes to build a playground in the **south-west** part of the park.*

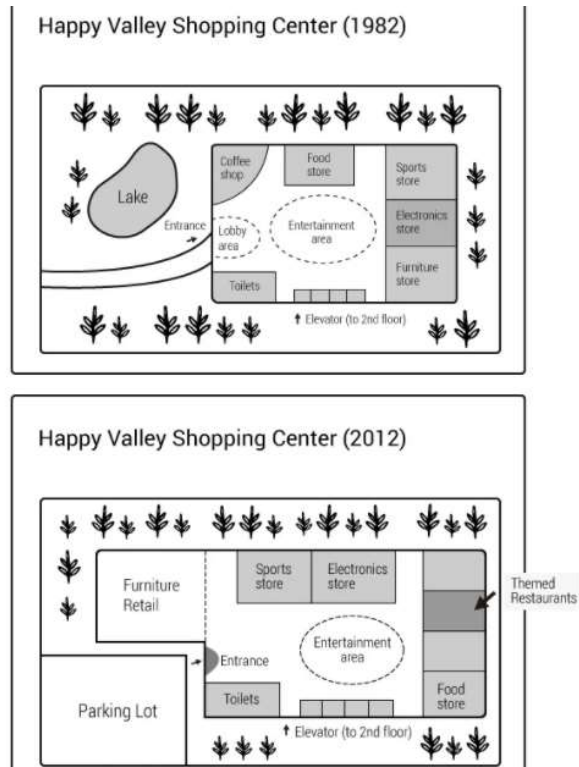
*The airport is currently located **north-east** of the town. It will be moved to the west of the park where there is more space.*

A lot of other useful vocabulary for maps or plans includes *town centre*, *residential area*, *roads*, *routes*, *railway station* and *traffic-free zone*.

Where possible, use synonyms to avoid repetition.

TIP: Comparisons, and superlatives are also valuable points winners!

III. METODE KERJA



DIRECTION:

Summarise the information from the maps by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM V

MENULIS DESKRIPSI GAMBAR

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *writing*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Strategy for describing a diagram, the general outline:

First, pay attention to the title of the diagram – this will tell you what the diagram shows.

Next, examine the diagram. Pay close attention to:

- The main parts of the diagram
- The relationship between these parts
- Any further explanations

Lastly, keep in mind that your text must contain at least 150 words. Try to spend around 20 minutes on this task.

Remember that you have to describe the diagram itself, not why it is used.

III. METODE KERJA

Organize a structure for the description:

Create a plan for your description. The structure usually contains three parts: the introduction, the main body of text, and the summary.

- Introduction

In the introduction of your Diagram Description write about the purpose of the diagram.

- The main body of text

Use the main body of text to outline a step-by-step explanation of the diagram.

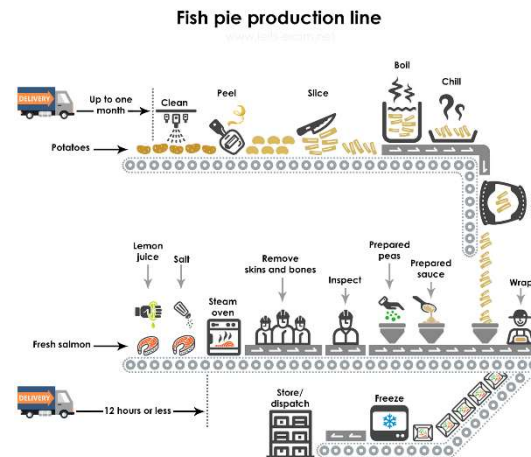
- Summary

In the summary sum up the principal idea of the diagram. Usually, one short paragraph is enough.

The diagrams below give information about the manufacture of frozen fish pies.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.



This diagram shows that there are a number of processes involved in the commercial production of frozen fish pies. The main ingredients consist of fresh salmon, peas and sauce, with sliced potatoes, and they are prepared separately. The potatoes, which may have been delivered up to a month in advance, are cleaned, peeled and cut into slices. The slices are boiled and then chilled before being stored until needed. The preparation of the fish is more labour intensive than the preparation of the potatoes. Within twelve hours of being delivered to the factory, the fresh fish is cooked by being steamed with lemon juice and salt. Then the skin and bones are removed by hand and disposed of, before a visual inspection takes place.

After this, the pies are assembled in microwaveable containers. Peas and sauce, which have also been prepared, are added to the fish and then the pie is covered with a layer of cooked potato slices. The pies are then wrapped and frozen. At this point they are ready for dispatch, or they may be stored at the factory before being dispatched.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM VI

MENDENGAR DAN MENERJEMAHKAN INFORMASI DARI *SPEECH*

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *listening*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Listening Tips:

1. **Listen to and observe the speaker.** Listen to the speaker's tone of voice, give him your undivided attention, and watch his body language. All these will work together to help you understand what the speaker is trying to convey or say.
2. **Do not attempt to translate information to your native language.** If you translate you will get distracted and will miss listening to other information that might be important. Also, your focus would be on details rather than understanding the core of the speech or lecture.
3. **Focus on whole ideas and topics rather than details.** Do not get discouraged if you don't understand a word, a phrase, or a sentence. Try to focus on the overall topic of the lecture or speech.
4. **Pay attention to content or key words.** These words will help you understand better the content of the lecture or speech.
5. **Relate the information to your previous knowledge of the topic.** This will help you comprehend the material in a better way. In other words, be an active listener by getting your mind involved.
6. **Take brief organized notes.** Do not panic if you miss a point. Most likely the speaker will repeat the information either instantly or at a later stage. Leave a blank space that you will fill up once the information is repeated or when you compare notes with another classmate.
7. **Listen to English as much as you can.** Listen to radio programs, watch T.V. , listen to your classmates and people in the street, and make use of the internet listening resources. In fact, the more you tune in to English, the

easier it becomes to understand what people say.

III. METODE KERJA

LISTENING WORKSHEET The Art of Public Speaking by Stephen Lucas

Practice your listening skills by completing this form as you listen to a classroom speech, a speech on videotape, or a speech outside the classroom.

1. What is the topic of the speech?
2. What is the speaker's specific purpose?
3. Which of the following methods of gaining interest and attention does the speaker use in the introduction?

<input type="checkbox"/> Relate the topic to the audience	<input type="checkbox"/> State the importance of the topic
<input type="checkbox"/> Startle the audience	<input type="checkbox"/> Arouse the curiosity of the audience
<input type="checkbox"/> Question the audience	<input type="checkbox"/> Begin with a quotation
<input type="checkbox"/> Tell a story	<input type="checkbox"/> Refer to the occasion
<input type="checkbox"/> Invite audience participation	<input type="checkbox"/> Use visual or audio aids
<input type="checkbox"/> Refer to a previous speaker	<input type="checkbox"/> Begin with humor
4. Does the speaker preview the main points of the speech in the introduction?
5. List the main points developed in the body of the speech.
6. What pattern of organization does the speaker use?
7. Are the speaker's main points clear and easy to follow? Why or why not?
8. Does the speaker use a transition or other connective between each main point of the speech?
9. Which of the following methods of referring to the central idea does the speaker use in the conclusion?

<input type="checkbox"/> Restate the main points	<input type="checkbox"/> End with a quotation
<input type="checkbox"/> Make a dramatic statement	<input type="checkbox"/> Refer to the introduction
<input type="checkbox"/> Challenge the audience	<input type="checkbox"/> Call for action

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM VII

MENDENGAR DAN MENERJEMAHKAN INFORMASI DARI *SPEECH*

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *listening*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Listening Tips:

1. **Listen to and observe the speaker.** Listen to the speaker's tone of voice, give him your undivided attention, and watch his body language. All these will work together to help you understand what the speaker is trying to convey or say.
2. **Do not attempt to translate information to your native language.** If you translate you will get distracted and will miss listening to other information that might be important. Also, your focus would be on details rather than understanding the core of the speech or lecture.
3. **Focus on whole ideas and topics rather than details.** Do not get discouraged if you don't understand a word, a phrase, or a sentence. Try to focus on the overall topic of the lecture or speech.
4. **Pay attention to content or key words.** These words will help you understand better the content of the lecture or speech.
5. **Relate the information to your previous knowledge of the topic.** This will help you comprehend the material in a better way. In other words, be an active listener by getting your mind involved.
6. **Take brief organized notes.** Do not panic if you miss a point. Most likely the speaker will repeat the information either instantly or at a later stage. Leave a blank space that you will fill up once the information is repeated or when you compare notes with another classmate.
7. **Listen to English as much as you can.** Listen to radio programs, watch T.V. , listen to your classmates and people in the street, and make use of the internet listening resources. In fact, the more you tune

in to English, the easier it becomes to understand what people say.

III. METODE KERJA

Some of questions come up after listening for speeches, they are:

1. What is the speech about?
2. Who delivers the speech?
3. What is the point of the speech?
4. What is the benefit given from the speech?

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM VIII

MENDENGAR DAN MENERJEMAHKAN INFORMASI DARI SOAL LATIHAN

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *listening*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Listening Tips:

1. **Listen to and observe the speaker.** Listen to the speaker's tone of voice, give him your undivided attention, and watch his body language. All these will work together to help you understand what the speaker is trying to convey or say.
2. **Do not attempt to translate information to your native language.** If you translate you will get distracted and will miss listening to other information that might be important. Also, your focus would be on details rather than understanding the core of the speech or lecture.
3. **Focus on whole ideas and topics rather than details.** Do not get discouraged if you don't understand a word, a phrase, or a sentence. Try to focus on the overall topic of the lecture or speech.
4. **Pay attention to content or key words.** These words will help you understand better the content of the lecture or speech.
5. **Relate the information to your previous knowledge of the topic.** This will help you comprehend the material in a better way. In other words, be an active listener by getting your mind involved.
6. **Take brief organized notes.** Do not panic if you miss a point. Most likely the speaker will repeat the information either instantly or at a later stage. Leave a blank space that you will fill up once the information is repeated or when you compare notes with another classmate.
7. **Listen to English as much as you can.** Listen to radio programs, watch T.V. , listen to your classmates and people in the street, and make use of the

internet listening resources. In fact, the more you tune in to English, the easier it becomes to understand what people say.

III. METODE KERJA

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Chancellorsville, one of the most famous battles of the Civil War, took place in Virginia in the spring of 1863. For months, the two armies had been staked out on opposite banks of a narrow river. The Confederate troops were led by perhaps the most revered military tactician in American history, General Robert E. Lee. The Union soldiers were led by "Fighting" Joe Hooker.

In appearance, personality, and lifestyle, these men were nearly perfect opposites. Lee, an older man in poor health with a gray beard, had a somber, measured demeanor. Hooker was a blond, strapping young man whose vanity over his appearance was but one aspect of his egotism. Whereas Lee was devout and principled, Hooker was known for his rollicking enjoyment of both women and whiskey.

- 1) Based on the information in the passage, summarize the events of the Battle of Chancellorsville in your own words.
- 2) If you had been Hooker, what would you have done differently during the battle of Chancellorsville? Would you have made the same decisions? Why or why not?
- 3) What do you think happened to Hooker after his defeat at Chancellorsville? Make your inferences below, explaining why you believe this to likely be the case.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM IX

MENDENGAR DAN MENERJEMAHKAN INFORMASI DARI SOAL

LATIHAN

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *listening*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

(Minimal terdiri dari dua sumber, baik dari buku, jurnal, modul kuliah, dsb tetapi tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia)

III. METODE KERJA

1. Browsing through the text (by doing scan reading and/or skim reading), identify the source, the norm, the type of text, the register, the style and the readership of the text selected. It is a kind of game of the imagination in which the text is real but the client and her/his needs are imaginary.
2. Read the whole text at least twice: The first reading will be comprehensive and general, to become acquainted with the topic and to understand the original, always bearing in mind that meaning is context-determined. The second reading must be a "deep" reading, placing emphasis on items where translation problems may appear.
3. Students hand in the final version of their revised and post-edited segments, which have already been amended in the light of the whole text. The work must be typed, double-spaced and paged according to the original.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM X

MEMBACA BUKU TEKS

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *reading and speaking*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Reading:

Passage: Main idea and supporting details.

Main idea: what the passage is all about.

Example:

Butterflies come in many colors. **Butterflies** have wings. **Butterflies** are insects. **Butterflies** hatch from eggs. When they are young, **butterflies** are called “caterpillars”. **Butterflies** get their food from flowers.

Main ide: Butterflies.

How to find main idea:

- Read the title, see the picture, make a general conclusion.
- Find the important and unimportant information.
- Important info means MAIN IDEA.
- The unimportant info means SUPPORTING idead/details.

Speaking Tips:

1. **Do not feel afraid to talk.** Engage in conversations with people whenever it is possible. You will not be able to learn how to speak a language if you keep quiet. You have to attempt to speak, and it is O.K. if you make a mistake.
2. **Listen to recorded material and attempt to repeat the sentences.** A good technique would be to record and listen to the sentences you repeat. This will help you improve your spoken English as well as your pronunciation.
3. **Practice, practice and practice is the key word here.** Practice with your friends, classmates, and any other person who is willing to help you.

4. **Participate in class discussions and attempt to speak in class.** Your instructor will be able guide and help you only if you become an active student. If you keep silent no one will be able to help you improve your spoken language.

III. METODE KERJA

- The class will be divided into groups. Each group is given 30 minutes to read the book they have chosen before.
- The next 30 minutes, all groups have to read the book aloud.
- After reading all the books aloud, the groups tell the summary of their own books.
- The class make a discussion about the book they have read.
- Conclusion is made after the discussion held.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM XI

MEMBACA BUKU TEKS

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *reading and speaking*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Speaking Tips:

1. **Do not feel afraid to talk.** Engage in conversations with people whenever it is possible. You will not be able to learn how to speak a language if you keep quiet. You have to attempt to speak, and it is O.K. if you make a mistake.
2. **Listen to recorded material and attempt to repeat the sentences.** A good technique would be to record and listen to the sentences you repeat. This will help you improve your spoken English as well as your pronunciation.
3. **Practice, practice and practice is the key word here.** Practice with your friends, classmates, and any other person who is willing to help you.
4. **Participate in class discussions and attempt to speak in class.** Your instructor will be able to guide and help you only if you become an active student. If you keep silent no one will be able to help you improve your spoken language.

III. METODE KERJA



When Mary Lennox was sent to Misselthwaite Manor to live with her uncle everybody said she was the most disagreeable-looking child ever seen. It was true, too. She had a little thin face and a little thin body, thin light hair and a sour expression. Her hair was yellow, and her face was yellow because she had been born in India and had always been ill in one way or another.

Her father had held a position under the English Government and had always been busy and ill himself, and her mother had been a great beauty who cared only to go to parties and amuse herself with gay people. She had not wanted a little girl at all, and when Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please

the Mem Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible. So when she was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of the way, and when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept out of the way.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM XII

RETELLING

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *reading and speaking*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Speaking Tips:

1. **Do not feel afraid to talk.** Engage in conversations with people whenever it is possible. You will not be able to learn how to speak a language if you keep quiet. You have to attempt to speak, and it is O.K. if you make a mistake.
2. **Listen to recorded material and attempt to repeat the sentences.** A good technique would be to record and listen to the sentences you repeat. This will help you improve your spoken English as well as your pronunciation.
3. **Practice, practice and practice is the key word here.** Practice with your friends, classmates, and any other person who is willing to help you.
4. **Participate in class discussions and attempt to speak in class.** Your instructor will be able to guide and help you only if you become an active student. If you keep silent no one will be able to help you improve your spoken language.

III. METODE KERJA

Students' retelling level	Supports
All students (Use regardless of current skill level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a retelling graphic organizer or an anchor chart of sequence words (<i>first, next, then, last</i>).• Allow students to refer to the text as needed.• Allow students to write down or draw important details.
Simple (Includes key details, describes major events, retells text in order)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple (Includes key details, describes major events, retells text

	<p>in order) Preview sequence words or story plot lines as needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During text reading, pause as needed to prompt students by asking, “Then what happened?” (After repeated practice, students can prompt each other or themselves.) • Provide a word bank with key vocabulary and/or pictures.
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IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM XIII

SPEECH

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *reading and speaking*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

How to structure a speech

The opening

Start with an opening that hooks the audience before making the overall topic of the speech clear. Get their attention and prepare them to focus on the words that will follow. For example:

- A powerful image: ‘Imagine a huge clock - the slow, steady tick filling this room. Counting away the seconds and minutes we have left to act.’
- A shocking or surprising fact: ‘Recently, I found out that up to one million species of plants and animals are threatened with extinction at this very moment.’
- A rhetorical question: ‘Who wouldn't want to be a millionaire?’

The main body of the speech

Having a simple structure to the main part of the speech is important to help the audience follow the points and ideas. Think about which points are more important and focus on reinforcing them. It is a good idea to put the most important points near the beginning of the speech, making sure they are in a logical order. Include the most important supporting examples and facts, but don't overload the speech with too much detail.

III. METODE KERJA

- Making a speech of an issue.
- Do brainstorming first to collect the ideas.
- Make an outline.
- Perform it on class.

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRAKTIKUM XIV

PRESENTATION

I. TUJUAN

1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan *reading and speaking*

II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

What is presentation? Deliver idea

Preparing a presentation:

- The Objectives
- The Audience
- The place
- Time of day
- Length of talk

The objective:

Why? → The reason why you make the presentation.

What? → What outcome do you and your audience expect after the presentation?

The subject:

What do you want to deliver?

You may choose the subject based on:

- ❖ Invitation of someone.
- ❖ You may be expert of something/in particular field.
- ❖ Your own choice based on the objective.

The audience:

- The size
- The age range
- Gender domination
- Time: audience in work or leisure time?
- Are you there to inform, teach, stimulate, or provoke?
- Can you use humor and if so, what would be considered appropriate?

The place:

- The size of the room.

- The seating arrangements.
- The equipment, e.g., microphone, overhead projector, flip chart.
- The light.
- The distractions, e.g., noise from another room or street.

The time:

- Morning
Late morning = Hungry and think about lunch.
- Afternoon
After lunch = Sleepy.
- Evening/Weekend
Too late = Sleepy and in a hurry.

Length of Talk

- Short
- Clear
- Well-structured

Your Personal Presentation:

- Clothes
- Accessories
things that you wear : glasses
things that you carry : bags, notes, laptop
- Body language
- Voice

Body language:

Hands

Eyes

Body

Words tempo

Words stress

Voice

III. METODE KERJA

The outline:

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **BODY**
 - I. Main Idea
 - II. Supporting idea 1
 - 1. Sub-supporting 1
 - 2. Sub-supporting 2
 - III. Supporting idea 2
 - 1. Sub-supporting 1
 - 2. Sub-supporting 2
- **CONCLUSION**
 - I. Summary
 - II. Suggestion
 - III. Closing statement

IV. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

V. KESIMPULAN

(Hasil kesimpulan merupakan penjelasan akhir secara terperinci)

DAFTAR REFERENSI

(Tidak diperkenankan sumber dari blog dan wikipedia).

Dosen Mata Ajar	Nilai	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa

PRODI S1 GIZI
STIKES MITRA KELUARGA

Jalan Pengasinan Rawa Semut Margahayu Bekasi Timur
(Samping RS Mitra Keluarga Bekasi Timur)