

# ENGLISH MODUL

include

## COMIC STRIPS

with Exercise!



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How to learn Simple Present Tense in a fun way  
for Junior High School!

Name:

Address:

## Preface

Thanks to the Almighty God, God of all creatures, God of all natures for giving me inspiration and stamina to keep me consistent in writing and finishing this English.

The author has strived for the best for readers, therefore before this module was copyrighted, the author sought this module to be reviewed by Mrs. Sri Wiyannah M.Hum., who is a Lecturer in English Education, at PGRI Yogyakarta University.

The author hopes that this module can be a reading material for students or as a reference for education observers, especially for the academic community in Junior High School. The author's orientation is the completeness of the material and the ease for readers to understand the context. Because it starts from basic tenses that are closely related to everyday life. The discussion accompanied by examples in the form of comic strips makes it easy for readers to directly see the context of communication based on the Simple Present Tense.

This book consists of four units with different stories in each chapter. Each chapter has also been systematically organized according to the material based on the Merdeka Curriculum for seventh grade.

The Writers

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## Learning Objective

- Peserta didik membaca Comic Strips yang disediakan dan menganalisis struktur kalimat tersebut.
- Peserta didik dapat menganalisis unsur kebahasaan Comic Strips dengan tepat.
- Peserta didik melengkapi kalimat rumpang pada percakapan didalam Comic Strips.

### Elemen Fase D

#### Elemen Membaca – Memirsa

Peserta didik membaca dan merespon teks familiar dan tidak familiar yang mengandung struktur yang telah dipelajari dan kosakata yang familiar secara mandiri. Mereka mencari dan mengevaluasi ide utama dan informasi spesifik dalam berbagai jenis teks. Teks ini dapat berbentuk cetak atau digital, termasuk diantaranya teks visual, multimodal atau interaktif. Mereka mengidentifikasi tujuan teks dan mulai melakukan inferensi untuk memahami informasi tersirat dalam sebuah teks.





# How to Find a Word in the Dictionary

If you being able to use a dictionary effectively and regularly, that is a perfect way to improve your English language skills.



I want to know what is "Lizard"

1

You need to think what letter it begins with, it is "L". So now, you have to find which part of dictionary has the word that start with "L".

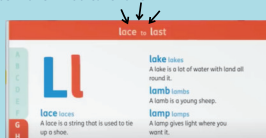


2

Looking at the alphabet going down the side of the page. Then, you turn the pages to find the word that begin with "L".



**Catch Word** can help you to tell the first and the last word on the page.



3

Now you think the next letter in the word "Lizard", it is "i" and "z". So I find the word that begin with "Liz".

4

"Liz" comes after "lis", try the next page.



5

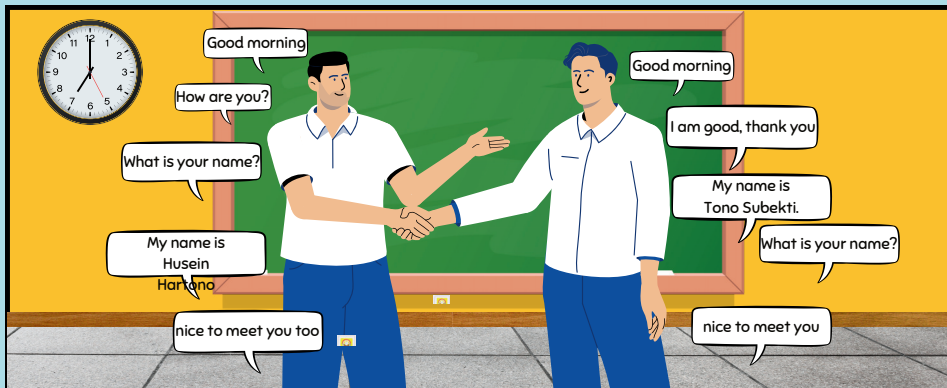
here it is, just after the word "live" and just before "lock".



Oh wow, it is an animal.



Source. Oxford Education on YouTube



## Introducing Yourself



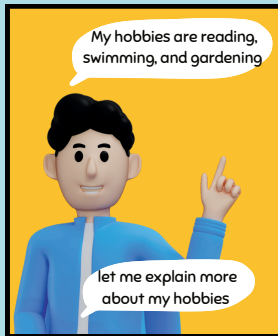
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## Greetings

Greetings merupakan menyapa dalam bahasa Inggris. Saat kamu bertemu dengan orang lain dan ingin berkomunikasi, hal yang pertama kamu lakukan adalah menyapa dahulu orang tersebut.



### Jenis

Kata sapa yang sifatnya formal dan ada juga yang non formal, sebagai berikut :

#### Formal Greetings (Sapaan Resmi)

- Digunakan dalam suasana yang formal seperti rapat, pidato, presentasi, atau dalam keadaan formal lainnya.
- Digunakan saat berinteraksi dengan orang yang lebih tua atau dengan orang asing.

	Response	Meaning
1. Good Morning, Good Afternoon, Good evening.	Good Morning Good Afternoon Good evening.	Selamat pagi Selamat siang Selamat sore/ malam
2. How do you do	How do you do ?	Sapaan saat pertama kali bertemu
3. Nice to meet you	Nice to meet you too	Senang bertemu denganmu juga
4. How are you ?	I am good, thank you I am fine, thank you Pretty well, how about you ? I am not really bad I am tired	Saya baik-baik saja, terimakasih Saya baik-baik saja, terimakasih Sangat baik, bagaimana denganmu ? Saya tidak begitu baik Saya lelah

## Informal Greetings (Sapaan Tidak Resmi)

- Digunakan saat berinteraksi dengan teman-teman baikmu atau orang-orang yang memang sudah kamu kenal lama.

	Response	Meaning
1. Hi, Hello	Hello, Hi	Hello, Hi
2. Morning, Afternoon, Evening	Morning, Afternoon, Evening I am doing well	Pagi, Slang, Sore/ malam Kabar baik
3. How is your life?	Good	Baik
4. How are things?	Not bad	Tidak buruk
5. How is everything?	Fine	Baik-baik saja
6. How are you doing?	Nothing much	Biasa saja
7. What's up bro/ sist	Good to see you too	Senang kenal denganmu
8. Good to see you	See you later	Sampai jumpa nanti
9. See you later		

### Perlu Diingat

- Good morning digunakan dari jam 24.00 - 12.00 WIB (Jam 00 dini hari sampai dengan 12 siang)
- Good day/noon diucapkan jam 12.00 WIB
- Good afternoon digunakan dari setelah jam 12.00 - 18.00 WIB
- Good Evening dipakai dari jam 18.00 - 24.00 WIB
- Good night digunakan untuk mengucapkan selamat tidur.
- P.M. (post meridiem) = dari jam 12.00 siang - 24.00 malam
- A.M. (ante meridiem) = dari jam 24.00 malam - 12.00 siang
- Di Indonesia menggunakan jam sistem 24 jam sedangkan di Inggris/Amerika menggunakan sistem 12 jam dengan menggunakan a.m dan p.m untuk membedakan malam dan siang.



7 AM

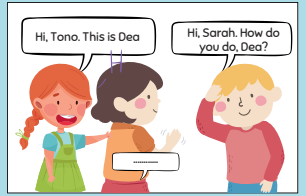
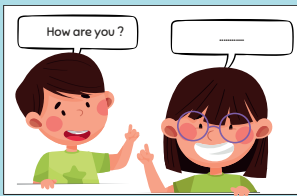
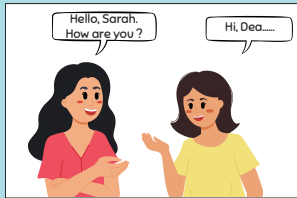


5 PM



# Exercise 1

Complete the correct greeting for these conversation below!





# Key Answer

## Greeting

Good Morning

I am good

my

Good Afternoon

Nice to meet  
you too

what

Good night

I am fine

how do you do



## My Hobby

Hobby dalam bahasa Indonesia berarti kegemaran. Yaitu, kegiatan yang kamu sukai. Setiap orang di dunia ini pasti punya hobby, ada yang suka membaca, menulis, berenang, menonton film, menari, belajar, dan lain sebagainya.



### Vocabulary (Kosakata)

reading = membaca  
writing = membaca  
swimming = berenang  
singing = bernyanyi  
dancing = menari  
playing football = bermain bola  
cycling = main sepeda  
skateboarding = bermain skateboard  
gardening = berkebun  
sewing = menjahit

photography = fotografi  
cooking = memasak  
fishing = memancing  
painting = melukis  
hiking = naik gunung  
crafting = membuat sesuatu  
playing music = bermain musik  
philately = mengumpulkan prangko  
playing basket = bermain basket  
playing tennis = bermain tenis

What is your hobby?

My hobby is reading





### Contoh Kalimat

- What is your hobby?
- What is his hobby ?
- What is her hobby ?
- What are they hobby ?
- What are our hobby?
- What do you like to do in your free time?
- What are your interests?
- What do you like doing at the weekend?
- What do you like to do?
- Do you have any hobbies?
- What sort of hobbies do you have?



### Perlu Diingat

Possessive Pronoun (Kata Ganti Kepemilikan)

	Subject	Possessive Adjectives
First Person	I	My
	We	Our
Second Person	You	Your
Third Person	She	His
	Her	Her
	It	Its
	They	Their

### Response

- My hobby is dancing
- Their hobby is tennis.
- In my free time, I like to play badminton.
- I enjoy hiking.
- I am interested in photography.
- I am a fan of watching TV series.
- Cooking is my favorite activity.
- I love playing the piano.
- I am crazy about playing football.
- Painting is something I love to do.

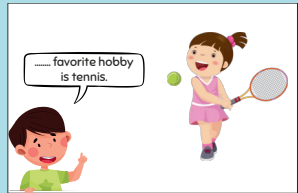
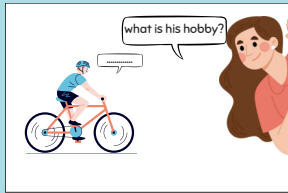
### Hal yang tidak disukai

- I don't like ...
- I dislike ...
- I hate ...
- I can't stand ...
  
- I never check my Facebook.
- I hate to go fishing.
- I don't really like horseback riding.
- Playing games is not my thing.
- I am not a big fan of rock music.



## Exercise 2

Complete the correct greeting for these conversation below!





## Key Answer

### Greeting

gardening

cycling

surfing

My

reading

Her

hobby

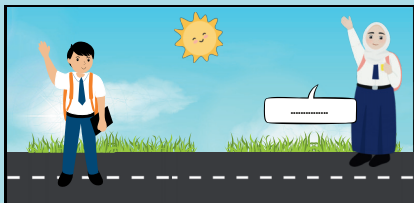
cooking

dancing

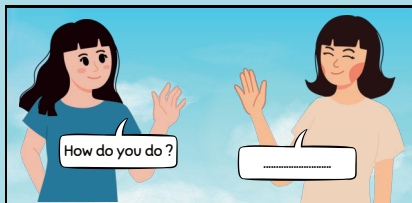


## Exercise 3

Let's see the following Comic Strips bellow, and answer the question correctly.



Sarah meets Tono on the way she go to school.  
what should Sarah say to Tono?



You meet a new friend and says "How do you do ?"  
What is your response ?



You meet your friend in the traditional market at 4 PM.  
What do you say ?



You meet your Teacher in the class at 6 AM.  
What do you say ?



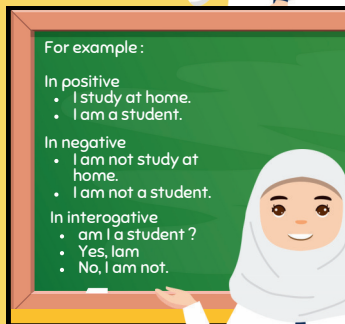
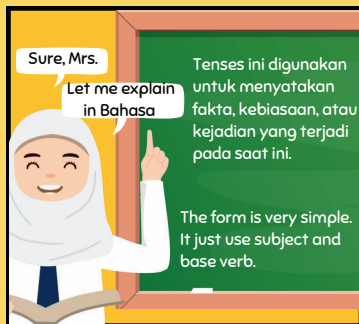
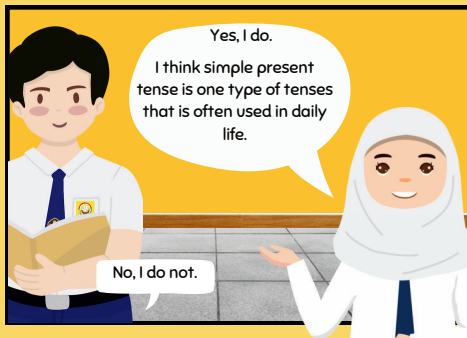
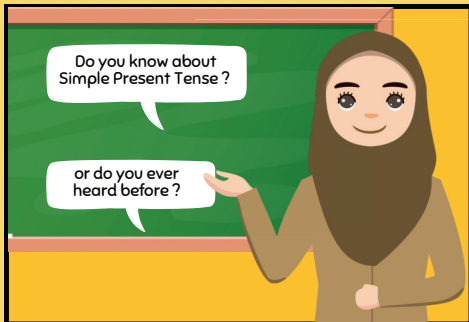
## Exercise 4

Please, make a self-introduction that includes greetings, name, place and date of birth, home address, hobbies, and goals. Say it out loud in front of the class!

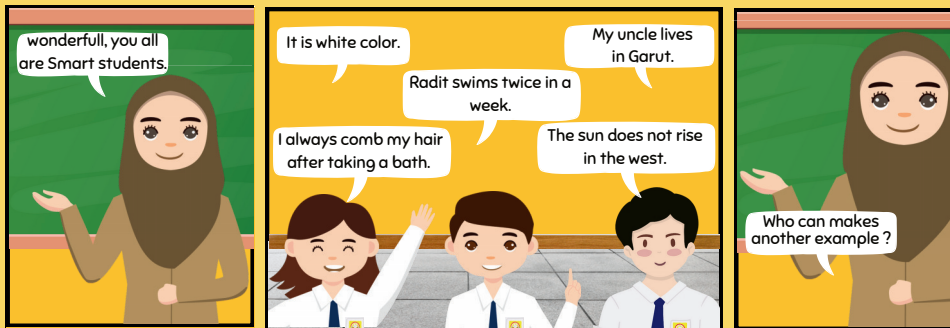


A large white rectangular area with ten horizontal blue lines, intended for writing a self-introduction.





continue...



The whole material is in page 3



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# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Simple present tense adalah salah satu jenis tenses yang digunakan untuk menyatakan fakta, kebiasaan, atau kejadian yang terjadi pada saat ini. Tense ini paling sering digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris. Selain itu, tense ini yang paling mudah dan paling dasar, karena memiliki struktur kalimat yang sederhana.



## Fungsi

Present Simple Tense dapat digunakan untuk berbagai konteks atau situasi sebagai berikut :

### Kebiasaan (habitually)

Kita menggunakan kata keterangan :

- Adverb of frequency (keterangan seberapa sering)

everyday	setiap hari
usually	biasanya
every	setiap
always	selalu
never	tidak pernah
once	sekali
twice	dua kali
three times	tiga kali
generally	umumnya
sometimes	kadang- kadang
seldom	jarang
often	sering
- Adverb of time (keterangan waktu)

every day	setiap hari
every week	setiap minggu
twice a week	dua kali seminggu
every morning	setiap pagi
in the morning	dipagi hari

### Fakta (Kebenaran Umum)

Tempat tinggal, pekerjaan, kemampuan.

Mengekspresikan opini, ide, persetujuan

dengan kata kerja seperti think, believe, understand, dsb.

Menunjukkan keadaan pada waktu sekarang.





## Form (Bentuk)

Simple present tense menggunakan verb (kata kerja) :

- verb-1 atau kata kerja pertama

Berupa kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan keadaan atau aksi yang sedang dilakukan.

Contoh :



drink



eat



run

- verb "to be"

Penggunaan to be sebagai kata penghubung dari subjek dan predikat. Jenis to be yang digunakan dalam bentuk present tense adalah :

Nominal	Verbal
is	Do
am	Does
are	

## Perlu Diingat

 (dia laki-laki)  
He

 (dia perempuan)  
She

 (Itu benda, hewan)  
It

(saya)

  
I

 (kamu/ anda)  
You

 (Mereka)  
They

 (Kami)  
We

Selanjutnya jika kamu ingin berbicara dan menyusun kalimat, hendaknya perhatikan rumus kalimat sebagai berikut :

<u>Bentuk</u>	<u>Rumus</u>
+	Verbal S + V1 (s/ es)
	Nominal S + To be + ANA (adjective, noun, adverb)
-	Verbal S + do/ does not + V1
	Nominal S + To be + not + ANA (adjective, noun, adverb)
?	Verbal Do/ does + S + V1
	Nominal To be + S + ANA (adjective, noun, adverb)

<u>Pronoun/ Subject</u>	<u>To be Nominal</u>	<u>To be Verbal</u>	<u>Negative</u>
I	am	Do	Not
You They We	are		
She He It	is		

Contoh :

	Verbal Sentence	Mean
+	The sun rises in the east.	Matahari terbit di sebelah timur.
-	The sun does not rise in the west.	Matahari tidak terbit dibelah barat.
?	Does the sun rise in the east ?	Apakah matahari terbit di sebelah timur?
+	They eat breakfast every morning.	Mereka makan sarapan setiap pagi.
-	They do not breakfast every morning.	Mereka tidak makan sarapan setiap pagi.
?	Do they breakfast every morning ?	Apakah mereka makan sarapan setiap pagi.
+	My uncle lives in Garut.	Pamanku tinggal di Garut.
-	My uncle doesn't live in Garut.	Pamanku tidak tinggal di Garut.
?	Does my uncle live in Garut?	Apakah pamanku tinggal di Garut?
+	She always believes whatever I say.	Dia selalu percaya apa yang saya katakan.
-	She always doesn't believe whatever I say.	Dia selalu tidak percaya apa yang saya katakan.
?	Does she always believe whatever I say ?	Apakah dia selalu percaya apa yang saya katakan?
+	It Looks great for you	Itu terlihat cocok untukmu.
-	It does not look great for you.	Itu tidak terlihat cocok untukmu.
?	Does it look great for you?	Apakah itu terlihat cocok untukmu ?

### Mari kita telaah

The sun rises in the east.  
s    v1 +s

Do they breakfast every morning  
do    s        v1

My uncle does not live in Garut.  
s        does not    v1

### Adakah yang ingin kamu tanyakan ?

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Contoh :

	Nominal Sentence	Mean
+	She is at her office.	Dia ada di kantornya.
-	She is not at her office.	Dia tidak ada di kantornya.
?	Is she at her office?	Apakah dia ada di kantor?
+	We are smart students.	Kita murid yang pintar.
-	We are not smart students.	Kita bukan murid yang pintar.
?	Are we smart students?	Apakah kita murid yang pintar?
+	It is white colour.	Itu berwarna putih.
-	It is not white colour.	Itu tidak berwarna putih.
?	Is it white colour?	Apakah itu berwarna putih?
+	Cat is an animal.	Kucing merupakan seekor binatang.
-	Cat is not human.	Kucing bukan manusia.
?	Is cat an animal?	Apakah kucing seekor binatang?
+	I am a student.	Saya seorang siswa.
-	I am not a teacher.	Saya bukan seorang guru.
?	Am I a student?	Apakah saya seorang murid?

Mari kita telaah

Am I a student ?  
to be s adv

We are smart students.  
s to be adj

Cat is not human.  
s is not adv

Adakah yang ingin kamu tanyakan ?

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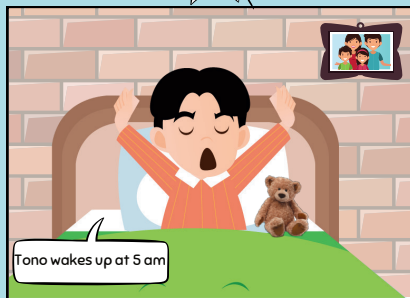
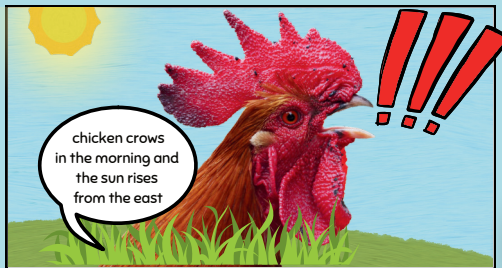




## Perlu Diingat

Untuk menentukan s/es untuk kata kerja orang ketiga, Anda harus melihat akhiran dari kata kerja (verb) tersebut, perhatikan contoh dibawah ini:

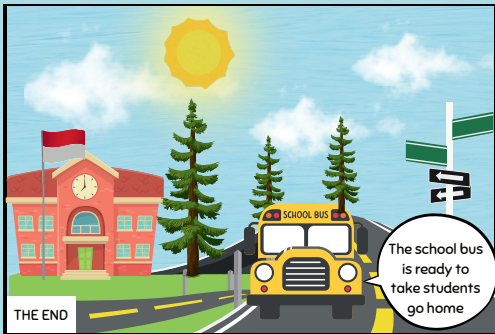
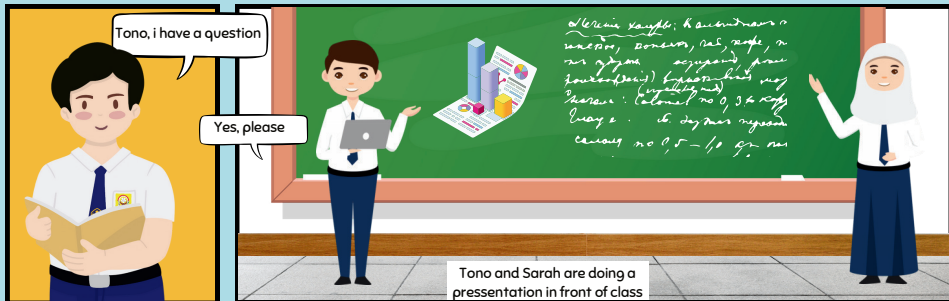
- Menambahkan "s" pada kata kerja yang berakhiran vokal + Y; dan berakhiran E  
Buy – buys  
Say – says  
Make – makes  
Create – creates
- Menambahkan "es" pada kata kerja yang berakhiran O, CH, SH, S, dan X  
Do – does  
Approach – approaches  
Blush – blushes  
Process – processes  
Tax – taxes
- Menambahkan "ies" pada kata kerja yang berakhiran konsonan + Y  
Modify – modifies  
Cry – cries  
Magnify – magnifies  
Carry – carries



continue...



continue...







## Exercise 5

Let's see the following dialogue bellow, and answer the question correctly.



1. Where is the dialogue take place?
2. Does Sarah like Lemonade?
3. What is Tono's favorite drink?
4. At the end of the moment, do they like the dessert?
5. Who does not like a cheese?



A large white rectangular area with five horizontal blue lines for writing, intended for the student's answers to the questions above.





## Exercise 6

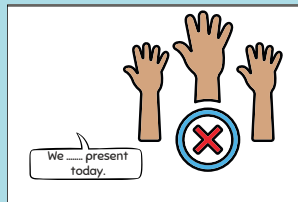
This is verbal sentences form, you can see the vocabulary on dictionary as references of the meaning to complete the sentences!

### Verbal Sentences Positive



## Verbal Sentences Negative

Complete the following sentences based on the Simple Present Tense form.



## Verbal Sentences Interogative

Complete the following sentences based on the Simple Present Tense form.



SCORE

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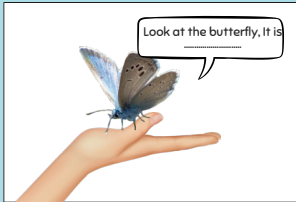
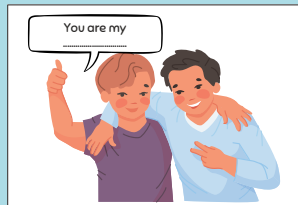
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## Exercise 7

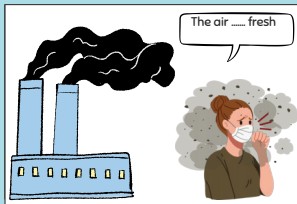
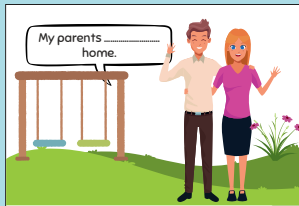
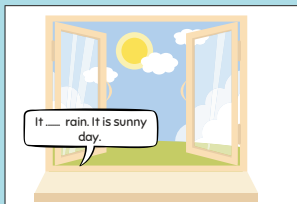
This is verbal sentences form, you can see the vocabulary on dictionary as references of the meaning to complete the sentences!

### Nominal Sentences Positive



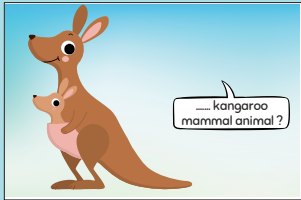
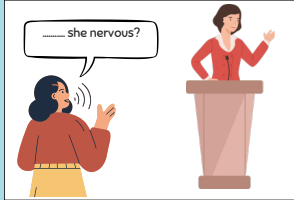
## Nominal Sentences Negative

Complete the following sentences based on the Simple Present Tense form.



## Nominal Sentences Interogative

Complete the following sentences based on the Simple Present Tense form.



SCORE

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## Key Answer

### Verbal Sentences Positive

reads

watches

He

play

brushes

train

### Verbal Sentences Negative

don't

doesn't

don't

morning

doesn't

don't

### Verbal Sentences Interogative

don't

doesn't

don't

morning

doesn't

don't

### Nominal Sentences Positive

happy

teacher

best friend

Indonesia

beautiful

diligent

### Nominal Sentences Negative

is not

are not

is not

am

is not

are not

### Nominal Sentences Interogative

am

is

is

are

are

is

# Glosarium

Comic Strips	Komik Strips merupakan gabungan dari teks dan gambar yang menceritakan tentang suatu runtutan keadaan. Gambar memperlihatkan berbagai karakter, dan teks memperjelas maksud dan keadaan dari karakter yang termuat dalam komik. Komik termasuk dalam jenis teks multimodal.
Simple Present Tense	Tense yang digunakan untuk menyatakan kegiatan sehari-hari, kebiasaan, kegiatan teratur, dan suatu kenyataan.
Verbal Sentence	Kalimat yang menggunakan kata kerja sebagai predikat.
Nominal Sentence	Kalimat yang menggunakan to be sebagai predikat.
Interogative Sentence	Kalimat tanya
Infinitive Verb	Kata kerja dasar



# Daftar Pustaka

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<https://www.wallstreetenglish.co.id/simple-present-tense/>

<https://www.sederet.com/tutorial/percakapan-bahasa-inggris-menggunakan-simple-present-tense/>

<https://kabartegal.pikiran-rakyat.com/pendidikan/pr-935299775/2-contoh-dialog-percakapan-bahasa-inggris-simple-present-tense-dan-terjemahan-bahasa-indonesia-untuk-tugas?page=2>

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## Chapter :

- Greetings
- Introducing My Self
- Introducing Family
- Daily Activities

## You Have To Know

- This is good for you to learn Present Simple.
- Contain comic strips.
- the content of this book, has been adapted with the Merdeka Curriculum.

When I grow up, I want to be \_\_\_\_\_

I am excited to go to school because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_