



EASY AND FUN IN ENGLISH

SCHOOL

Disusun Oleh:

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Foreword

Praise be to Allah SWT for all his abundant mercy and gifts so that this book can be completed properly, correctly and on time. This book is a guideline for students in elementary school. The purpose of this book is for students to understand the basics of English science.

This book has been compiled as much as possible and also received help from various sources so that it can facilitate the creation of this book. Despite all that, we are fully aware that there are still shortcomings in both sentence structure and grammar. Therefore, with this open hand we accept all suggestions and criticism. Hopefully this book can provide benefits for students and all parties in need.

Tangerang, 21 June 2024

Author Team

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BAB I

ALPHABET

A. Alphabet

Alphabet is one of the basics of English in Pronouncing letters correctly in the form of words and sentences. From the letters contained in the alphabet can create a word, sentences, and paragraph. Each alphabet in English has certain sounds and pronunciation techniques. The alphabet has 26 letters, which there are 5 vowels (A, I, U, E, O) and the rest are consonants (B, C, D, F, G ... etc.)

B. Alphabet problems

Lack of understanding and difficulty when pronouncing or pronouncing the alphabet that has been learned, so calling one of the letters in a word or sentence, sometimes causes misunderstanding in pronunciation, for that we must really understand how to pronounce the correct alphabet in English.

Pay attention to the correct and correct pronunciation or pronunciation in English, so as not to cause

misunderstanding. Here is a description of the letters of the alphabet and a table of how to pronounce the letters of the alphabet in an English word that is correct and correct totaling 26 letters.

C. Alphabet Pronunciation

A	B	C	D	E
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]
F	G	H	I	J
[ef]	[dʒi:]	[ertʃ]	[aɪ]	[dʒeɪ]
K	L	M	N	O
[keɪ]	[el]	[em]	[en]	[əʊ]
P	Q	R	S	T
[pi:]	[kju:]	[a:]	[es]	[ti:]
U	V	W		
[ju:]	[vi:]	['dʌbəlju:]		
X	Y	Z		
[eks]	[waɪ]	[zed / zi:]		

D. How to read spelling

Here's how to know the reading of letters that have different sounds when located in an English word, namely:

a. Alphabet A

1. Reads EI, when ai comes before a word ending in E:

Name	Nama
Cake	Kue
Plate	Piring
Late	Terlambat
Make	Membuat

2. It reads like O, when it comes after the letter W and comes before the letters L, LD, LL, and T.

Examples:

War	Perang
Water	Air
Call	Menelpon
False	Salah

3. Reads long E, if it comes before the RE. Example:

Care	Menjaga
Dare	Berani
Scare	Takut
Careful	Berhati-hati
Careless	Sembrono

4. A long A is read when it comes before the letters R, LM, LF, SS, ST, SK, NCE. Example:

Far	Jauh
Calm	Tenang
Half	Setengah
Glass	Gelas
Fast	Cepat
Ask	Bertanya, Meminta

5. Reads E when it comes before closed consonant sounds. Example:

Cap	Topi
Fat	Gemuk
Men	Pria, Lelaki
Cat	Kucing
Beg	Tas

b. Alphabet I

1. Reads AI if it is in an open syllable or comes before the letters ND, LD, GH, E. Example:

I	Saya
Kind	Baik hati
Child	Anak
Night	Malam
Wise	Bijaksana

2. It is still pronounced I if it is in a closed syllable or in a monosyllable (not ending in a silent E).

Example:

It	Dia (benda)
Will	Akan
Bit	Menggigit
Milk	Susu
Sin	Dosa

3. The long E is read when it comes before the letter R msti. Example:

Girl	Gadis
Dirty	Kotor
Birth	Kelahiran
First	Pertama
Third	Ketiga

c. Alphabet U

1. It is still pronounced I if it is in a closed syllable or in a monosyllable (not ending in a silent E).

Example:

Blie	Biru
Crude	Kasar
Glue	Seruling
Ruler	Lem
Flute	Penggaris

2. Read A, if the letter U is covered by a dead syllable or there are two dead syllables (which are not turned on). Example:

But	Tetapi
Cup	Cangkir
Dust	Debu
Puzzle	Teka-teki
Run	Lari

3. Reads E, if it comes before the letter R. Example:

Burn	Membakar
Church	Gereja
Hurt	Menyakitkan
Nure	Perawat
Furniture	Peralatan

4. Reads long YU. Example:

Use	Memakai
Music	Musik
Muse	Melamun
Student	Pelajar

d. Alphabet E

1. Reads I or long I. Example:

She	Dia (pr)
Before	Sebelum
Begin	Mulai
Because	Karena

2. Keep read it E. Example:

Bed	Ranjang
-----	---------

Net	Jala
Get	Mendapat
Send	Mengirim
West	Barat

e. Alphabet O

1. It is pronounced OU when it comes before the letters L, LL, LD, LT, ST or any other dead letters ending in mute E and in open syllables. Example:

Bone	Tulang
Cold	Dingin
Hope	Berharap
Globe	Peta
Old	Usia, Tua

2. Exceptions to some of the words below:

One	Satu
Month	Bulan
Love	Cinta
Some	Beberapa

3. Reads U. Example:

Do	Berbuat
Who	Siapa
To	Ke, kepada
Whose	Milik siapa

f. Alphabet C

1. Reads S when it comes before the letters E, I, Y.

Example:

Face	Wajah
City	Kota
Cycle	Sepeda

2. Reads K when it comes before the letters A, U, D.

Example:

Call	Memanggil
Come	Datang
Cut	Memotong

g. Alphabet G

1. Reads G if it comes before a vowel. Example:

Garden	Kebun
Get	Mempeoleh
Give	Memberikan
God	Tuhan

2. Reads J, if it comes before the letters I, E, Y (mostly). Example:

Page	Halaman
General	Umum
Gypsy	Pengembara
Ginger	Jahe

h. Alphabet Y

1. Located at the beginning of a meal, it is still pronounced Y. Example:

Yes	Ya
Young	Muda
Year	Tahun
Yellow	Kuning

2. Read AI when it comes at the end of a word.

Example:

Dty	Kering
Fiy	Terbang
My	Milikku
Why	Mengapa

3. It is pronounced I when it comes at the end of a word. Example:

Any	Sesuatu
Baby	Bayi
Lazy	Malas
Toy	Mainan anak

Let's Practice!

Answer the following questions correctly!

1. What is your name?

.....

2. What is your hobby?

.....

3. Bie-ei-en-ei-en-ai, what spelling this fruit?

.....

4. Spell HORSE in english ?

.....

5. Write the pronunciation of the alphabet below!

A	
E	
G	
J	
R	
U	
W	
Z	

Line according to the pronunciation of the alphabet below!

BOTTLE	•	•	Bi, ei, el, el
BOOK	•	•	Bi, ou, ou, kei
BALL	•	•	Bi, ou, ti, ti, el, i

BAB II

NUMBERS

A. Number

According to the Indonesian language dictionary (KBBI), it means a sign or symbol as a substitute for numbers or numbers and values. While according to the English dictionary is the arithmetic value and quantity or number of "nouns" (nouns), a certain amount or number and gives a number in a series of "verbs" (verbs).

B. Ordinal and cardinal Number

Ordinal numbers are numbers that have stipulations on dates, writing numbers adding st, nd, and th.

Cardinal number is a number that is used to say number, item, or date. While cardinal number is a number to show the number of objects or subjects and is used to write it like a regular number.

1. Ordinal Number

Number	Cardinal
0	Zero
1	One
2	Two
3	Three

4	Four
5	Five
6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Nine
10	Ten
11	Eleven
12	Twelve
13	Thirteen
14	Fourteen
15	Fifteen
16	Sixteen
17	Seventeen
18	Eighteen
19	Nineteen
20	Twenty
30	Thirty
40	Fourty
50	Fifty
60	Sixty
70	Seventy
80	Eighty
90	Ninety
100	One hundred
1000	One thousand

2. Cardinal number

Number	Ordinal
1st	First
2nd	Second
3rd	Third
4th	Fourth

5th	Fifth
6th	Sixth
7th	Seventh
8th	Eighth
9th	Ninth
10th	Tenth
20th	Twentieth
21st	Twenty first
22nd	Twenty second
23rd	Twenty third
30th	Thirtieth
40th	Fortieth
50th	Fiftieth
60th	Sixtieth
70th	Seventieth
80th	Eightieth
90th	Ninetieth
100th	One hundredth
1000th	One thousand

Note: For numbers that are more than units (1-10) the pronunciation formula is the same from dozens, hundreds, and thousands.

Let's Practice!

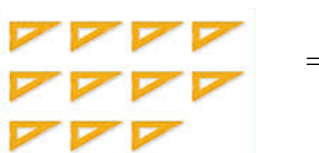
Rewrite the following numbers correctly!

1. 38 =
2. 50 =
3. 99 =
4. 31st =
5. 11th =
6. Sixty three =
7. First =
8. Fifty six =
9. Twelfth =
10. Tenth =

Answer the question below correctly!

1. I have..... book. (12)
2. How many fingers do you have on your hand?
.....
3. $55 - 13 = 42$. What is 42 in english?
.....
4. I have eyes
5. What number after nine teen?
.....

Look at the pictures, how many are in the picture? write the english number!



BAB III

COLORS

A. Colors

Color means a certain reflection of light that is renewed by pigments found on the surface of objects, such as the occurrence of rainbows. The table below is a variety of types of color.

Warna	Colors
Putih	White
Hitam	Black
Merah	Red
Merah muda	Pink
Biru	Blue
Hijau	Green
Ungu	Purple
Kuning	Yellow
Jingga	Orange
Coklat	Brown
Abu-abu	Grey
Emas	Gold
Perak	Silver
Krem	Cream

B. Color Groups

1. Primary Colors (warna primer) are basic colours that can create other colours. Primary colours have three shades:

Merah	= Red
Kuning	= Yellow
Biru	= Blue

2. Secondary Colors (warna sekunder) are colours from a mixture of two primary colours that have a colour:

Merah	= Red
Jingga	= Orange
Kuning	= Yellow
Hijau	= Green
Biru	= Blue
Ungu	= Purple

- a. The word (ish) behind the color means somewhat (agak). Example:

Blueish = agak biru

Yellowish = agak kuning



Blue – Bluish



Yellow – Yellowish

- b. The word (dark) is used for dark or dark colors (warna tua). Example:

Dark red = merah tua

Dark green = hijau tua



Dark Red – Light Red Dark Green – Light Green

- c. The word (light) is used for light colors (warna muda).

Example:

Light brown = coklat muda

Light purple = ungu muda



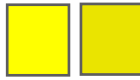
Light Brown – Dark Brown

Light Purple – Dark Purple

- d. The word (er/more) behind the color means more (lebih). Example:

More green = lebih hijau

Yellower = lebih kuning



More Green – Dark Green

Yellower - Yellow

Let's Practice!

Answer the question below correctly!

1. What color do you like?

.....

2. What the color of the grass?

.....

3. What color of sky in the afternoon?

.....

4. Penghapus berwarna hijau. In english is?

.....

5. Mention the dark colors?

.....

How many colors in the picture? mention the colors!



=



=