

**SATUAN ACARA PENGAJARAN**  
**BAHASA INGGRIS**

**SEMESTER 1**



**BY :**  
**FL. SUDIRAN**

**UNTUK LINGKUNGAN SENDIRI**

**FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN ILMU POLITIK**  
**UNIVERSITAS 17 AGUSTUS 1945**  
**SAMARINDA**

## **STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT (SAP)**

<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>English Language</b>
<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>1<sup>st</sup>(first) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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### **A. Competence Standard**

After studying English material in the meeting the students will be able to explain the construction of the Present Future Tense in the Law science.

### **B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of the Future Present Simple and Continuous Tense.
2. The students are able to explain the form and the use of the Future Present Simple and Continuous Tense in the sentence.
3. The students are able to detect the characteristics of the Future Simple and Continuous Tense.
4. The students are able to differentiate between the Future Simple and Continuous Tense.
5. The students are able to give examples of the Future Simple and Continuous Tense.

### **C. Studying Material**

The Present Future Tense.

### **D. Material Description**

1. The nature of Present Future Tense.
2. The form of Present Future Tense.
3. The characteristics of the Present Future Tense.
4. The difference between Simple and Continuous of Present Future.
5. Some examples of Present Simple and Continuous of the Future Present Tense

### E. Studying Strategy

Explanation, drills and discussion.

### F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students answer thegreeting and pray together	The lecturer greets the students and asks them to pray together before lecturing	
	The students pay attention to material teaching	The lecturer asks the students to pay attention to his teaching	
<b>Performance</b>	The students record the material teaching	The lecturer explains the nature, .form, characteristics and use of the present simple and continuous tense	
<b>Closing</b>	The students discuss the material	The lecturer asks the students to discuss	
	The students pray too	The lecturer closes the teaching and pray	

### G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Test
- b. Form : Written as the result of discussion
- c. Instrument : Make the examples of present simple andcontinuous tense, each 3 sentences .
- d. Non Test Sheet : To asses the home - work report
2. Discussion task : Discuss in the group concerning the differencebetween present simple and present continuous of the present future.
3. Home-work : To train at home the students to make sentences of the present future.

### H. Reference

Thomson and Martinet, 1975, Practical English Grammar and Exercises, Oxford University Press, Oxford, London.

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
(SAP)**

<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>English Language</b>
<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> (second) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying English in this meeting the students will be able to understand the Present Future in the negative and interrogative sentences.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the present future in negative andinterrogative sentence.
2. The students are able to find the difference between the negative andinterrogative sentences.
3. The students are able to make by themselves the negative and interrogative sentences.
4. The students are able to mention the characteristics of the negative andinterrogative sentences.

**C. Studying Material**

Negative and interrogative in the present future tense.

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of negative sentence in the present future tense.
2. The nature of interrogative sentence in the present future tense
3. The use negative and interrogative present future tense.
4. The formulation of the negative and interrogative sentences in the present future tense.

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation, drills and discussion.

## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students answer the greeting and pray together	The lecturer asks the students to pray together and to greet the students	-LCD -White Board
	The students prepare the tools and pay attention to study	The lecturer asks the students to pay attention and prepare the tools to study	
<b>Performance</b>	The students pay attention to the lecturer's explanation and one or two students to ask the difficult material / item	The lecturer explains the material step by step and gives the students opportunity to question if it is necessary about negative and interrogative sentence in the present future	
<b>Closing</b>	The students record the homework then pray	The lecturer closes the teaching and gives home work then pray	

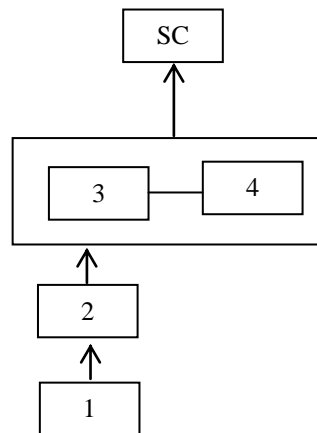
## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small Test
- b. Form : Written test at home
- c. Instrument : Make negative and interrogative sentences in the present future each 2 sentences.
- d. Non-Test Sheet : To evaluate the participation of the students during the teaching
2. Discussion task : Discuss the characteristic of the negative and interrogative sentences in the present future tense
3. Home work : To train at home to make negative and interrogative sentences in the present future tense by themselves.

## H. Reference

Stannard Allen, 1995, Living English Structure, Longmans, London.

## I. Studying Analysis the second meeting



### Explanations :

1. The students are able to explain the negative and interrogative in the present future.
2. The students are able to find the characteristics of the negative and interrogative sentences
3. The students are able to make by themselves negative and interrogative sentences in the present future tense.
4. The students are able to describe the characteristic of the negative and that interrogative sentences on the present future tense.

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(SAP)**

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<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two)Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> (third) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying the English material on passive form the students will be able to know it after this meeting.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of Passive Form.
2. The students are able to construct the form of passive voice in all tenses.
3. The students are able to use the use the passive form in writing and speaking
4. The students are able to make examples in all tenses.
5. The students are able to compare the passive form in all tenses.

**C. Studying Material**

Passive - voice.

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of passive voice.
2. The construction of passive voice in all tenses.
3. The practice of passive voice in writing and speaking.
4. The examples of passive - voice in all tenses.
5. The comparison of passive - voice in all tenses

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills.

**F. Studying Activity**

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students answer the greetand praytogether	The lecturer greets to the students then he asks them to pray together to begin the lecture	– LCD – White Board
	The students pray together as the lecturer ask to	The lecturer asks the students to pray to begin the lecture	
<b>Performance</b>	The students pay attention to the lecture's explanation and ask question if any	The lecturer explains the passive voice in all tenses step by step while he gives opportunity to ask	
	The students answer the question of the lecturer	The lecturer gives questions to the students abet the material as a small test	
	The students pay attention while they make some notes	The lecturer reviews the material by giving some examples	
<b>Closing</b>	The students pray together to close the lecture	The lecturer asks the students to pray together to close the lecture	

### G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : Oral test
- c. Instrument :
  1. Make passive -- voice with the following word: write, send, break.
  2. Arrange these words into the passive – voice, the – policeman –thief – yesterday – caught – was – the – in – street – this.
- d. Non - test sheet : To correct the students sentences of passive – voice

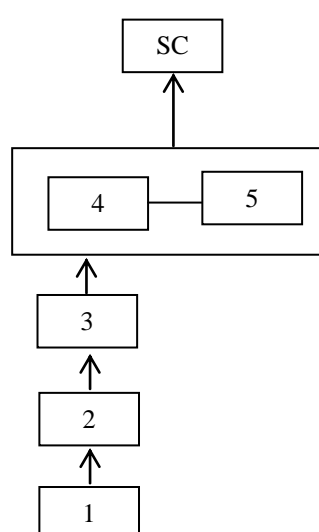


2. Discussion task : Discuss the construction of the passive-voice
3. Home-work : To make examples of passive – voice in all tenses.

## H. Reference

Stannard Allen, 1995, Oxford University, London.

## I. Competence Analysis



### Explanations :

1. The students are able to explain the nature of passive voice
2. The students are able to construct the passive voice
3. The students are able to know use the passive voice.
4. The students are able to make examples
5. The students are able compare of each tense

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
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<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>4<sup>th</sup> (fourth) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying the English material on reported speech the students will be able to understand and use it to get information of the students department.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of the Reported Speech.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of Reported Speech
3. The students are able to construct Reported Speech.
4. The students are able to make compare between Reported Speech and Direct Speech.
5. The students are able to make examples the Reported Speech.

**C. Studying Material**

Reported Speech.

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of the Reported Speech.
2. The characteristics of Reported Speech.
3. The construction of Reported Speech.
4. The comparison between Reported and Direct Speech
5. The examples of Reported Speech.

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills.

## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet to the lecturer and then pray together to start the lecture.	The lecturer greets the students and asks them to pray together to start the lecture.	– LCD – White Board
	The students listen to the lecturer's advice	The lecturer gives advice to be good students and asks them to prepare to study	
<b>Performance</b>	The students pay attention to the lecture's explanation and make some notes	The lecturer explains the Reported Speech – nature – characteristic – construction – use – comparison of Reported and Direct Speech – Examples	
	The students discuss the material in groups. Each group consists 5 (five) students	The lecturer makes groups of the students to make examples of Reported Speech from Direct Speech.	
	The students discuss in groups and write down the report	The lecturer corrects the result of the students task and asks them to review at home	
<b>Closing</b>	The students pray together to close the lecture and say good bye	The lecturer asks the students to pray to close the lecture and says good-bye.	

## G. Assessment

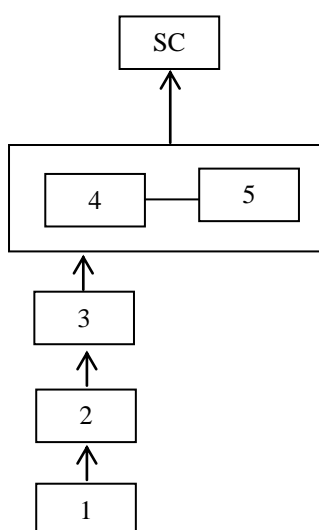
1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : written test
- c. Instrument : Change these Directed Speech into Reported Speech :

1. He said, "I have met him"
  2. Close the door !"
  3. He asked, "Where do you live ?"
- d. Non- test sheet : To observe the ability of the student individually
2. Discussion task : Discuss the construction of the Reported Speech.
  3. Home-work : To make ten examples of direct Speech and Reported Speech.

## H. Reference

Thomson and Marinet, 1985, Practical English Grammar and Exercises, Oxford University Press, Oxford London.

## I. Competence Analysis



### Explanations :

1. The students are able to explain the Reported Speech.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of the Reported Speech.
3. The students are able to construct Reported Speech.
4. The students are able to compare between Reported Speech and Direct Speech
5. The students are able to make examples of Reported Speech.

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
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<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>5<sup>th</sup> (fifth) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying the English material in this meeting, the students will be able to understand and know the question-tags concerned of the department.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of Question – tags.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of the Question – tags.
3. The students are able to compare the formulation :+ , – ? and–, + ? (plus minus and minus plus)
4. The students are able to make examples of Question – tags.
5. The students are able to use in the dialogue.

**C. Studying Material**

Question – tags.

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of Question – tags.
2. The characteristics of Question – tags.
3. The construction of Question – tags of the–, + ?and + , – ?
4. The examples of Question – tags.
5. The use of Question – tags in the dialogue.

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills.

## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet to the teacher too and pray together to start to pray.	The lecturer greets to the students and asks to pray together to start the lecture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCD</li> <li>- White Board</li> </ul>
	The students respond to the advice by paying attention	The lecturer gives social moral advice to the students in order to be good persons.	
<b>Performance</b>	The students pay attention to the lecturer's explanation	The lecturer explains the question tags : + , - ? - , + ?	
	The students do the test	The lecturer gives test as evaluation.	
	The students hand the result the lecture	The lecture collects the test result	
<b>Closing</b>	The students pray together to close the lecture	The lecturer closes the lecture by praying together and says good bye.	

## G. Assessment

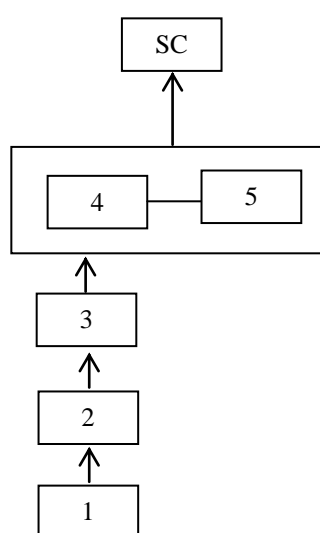
1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : Written test
- c. Instrument :
  - A. Complete these sentences with question tags.
    1. They will have his breakfast, .....?
    2. She hasn't finished his school, ....?
  - B. Choose the right words in the brackets !
    1. The student work hard, don't (he, them) ?
    2. The soldier studies his lesson every day (don't he ?, doesn't he ?)
- d. Non-test sheet : To observe the conversation of the students

2. Discussion task : Discuss the question – tags by using Auxiliary – verbs.
3. Home-work : To make ten examples of question – tags

## H. Reference

1. Sudiran, 2007, Book 6, Untag University, Samarinda, East Kalimantan.
2. Stannard Allen, 1995, Living English Structure, Oxford University, Press, London.

## I. Competence Analysis



Explanations :

1. The students are able to explain the nature of question – tags.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of question – tags.
3. The students are able to compare question – tags (– , +? and + , – ? )
4. The students are able to make examples of question – tags.
5. The students are able to use the question – tags.

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
(SAP)**

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<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>6<sup>th</sup> (sixth) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying the English material on interrogative - tags the students will be able to understand the information in English literature of the students department.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of the interrogative tags.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of the interrogative tags.
3. The students are able to construct the interrogative tags.
4. The students are able to use the interrogative tags in the sentence.
5. The students are able to make examples of interrogative tags.

**C. Studying Material**

Interrogative tags.

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of interrogative - tags.
2. The characteristics of interrogative - tags.
3. The construction of interrogative - tags.
4. The use of interrogative - tags.
5. The examples of interrogative - tags.

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills.



## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet to the lecturer too and the pray together.	The lecturer greets to the students and asks them to pray to start the lecture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCD</li> <li>- White Board</li> </ul>
	The students pay attention to the lecturer seriously and make notes	The lecturer explains the material on interrogative – tags	
<b>Performance</b>	The students do the task, each joins to the group	The lecturer gives the discussion task in the groups	
	The students give the result of the discussion	The lecturer goes round the class to control the discussion.	
<b>Closing</b>	The students give the result to the lecturer and them they study to close the meeting.	The lecture asks the students to pray to close the lecture	

## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : Written test in groups
- c. Instrument : Change these sentence into interrogative tags !
  1. He can sing a song
  2. The writers will come hire
  3. Mr. Brown has been in New York for 10 years
- d. Non test sheet : To construct the interrogative sentence.
2. Discussion task : Discussion the use of interrogative tags.
3. Home-work : To examples at home: + , – ? (5)  
– , +? (5)

## H. Reference

Stannard Allen, 1995. Living English Structure, Oxford University Press, Longmans, London

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
(SAP)**

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<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>7<sup>th</sup> (seventh) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying English material on special verbs the students will be able to know the use of them.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of the special verbs.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of the special verbs.
3. The students are able to differentiate among the special verbs.
4. The students are able to know the meaning of each.
5. The students are able to make sentences by using the special verbs.

**C. Studying Material**

Like, prefer, listen, hear, see, look, wont to.

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of special verbs.
2. The characteristics of the special verbs.
3. The difference of the special verbs.
4. The meaning of the special verbs.
5. The use of the special verbs.

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills.

## F. Student's Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet to the lecturer and pray together to start the lecture.	The lecturer greets to the students and ask them to pray to start the lecture.	– LCD – White Board
	The students pay attention to the lecturer and make same notes	The lecturer starts to teach the material step by step by giving some examples.	
<b>Performance</b>	The students make examples individually	The lecturer starts small test by asking students to make examples	
	The students give the result of the test individually	The lecturer asks them to give the result of the student individually and correct it directly.	
<b>Closing</b>	The students prays together to close the lecture and say good bye	The lecturer closes the lecture by praying together and say good bye	

## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Test
- b. Form : Written test
- c. Instrument : Make sentences by using these following verbs
  1. like – prefer
  2. see – look
  3. hear – listen
- d. Non test sheet : To observe the activity
2. Discussion task : The difference meaning of those verbs
3. Home-work : To make 5 examples of each

## H. Reference

Sudiran, 2007, English Program Book 6, Untag Samarinda Publishing, Samarinda.

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
(SAP)**

<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>English Language</b>
<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>8<sup>th</sup> (eighth) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying the English material on conditionals the students will be able to construct the three types of the conditionals.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of the conditionals.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of the conditional.
3. The students are able to differentiate among the three types of the conditionals.
4. The students are able to understand the meaning of conditionals of each type
5. The students are able to make examples by themselves of three types of conditionals.

**C. Studying Material**

Conditionals

**D. Material Description**

1. Type I
2. Type II
3. Type III

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills.

## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students pray together to start the lecture after answering the greetings.	The lecturer asks the students to pray together to start the lecture. Before that he greets to the students.	– LCD – White Board
	The students listen to the lecture and make same notes	The lecturer starts to teach the material on conditional step by step starting from type I, II, III.	
<b>Performance</b>	The students discuss type I, II, III step by step.	The lecturer asks the students to discuss type I, II, III step by step	
	The students do the small test and listen to correction of their result of the test	The lecturer gives small test and he corrects in the class.	
<b>Closing</b>	The students pray to close the lecture	The lecturer closes the lecture to close the lecture	

## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : Written test
- c. Instrument : Make the cardinals !
  1. If I (be) a teacher, I will fly to England to study English.
  2. I (buy) a good car if I have had had much money.
  3. (come) here is I invite you ?
- d. Non -test sheet : To observe the activity individually.
2. Discussion task : To differentiate the three types of conditionals
3. Home-work : To study to review the material

## H. Reference

Thomson and Martinet, 1985. Practical English Grammar and Exercises, Oxford University Press, Longmans, London.

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(SAP)**

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<b>Semester credit</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>2 (two) Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> (ninth) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying English material on prepositions the students will be able to understand the position of prepositions.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of prepositions.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of the prepositions.
3. The students are able to catch the meaning of prepositions.
4. The students are able to differentiate among the prepositions.
5. The students are able to use the prepositions in the sentence.
6. The students are able to make some examples

**C. Studying Material**

Preposition

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of prepositions.
2. The characteristics of prepositions.
3. The meaning of prepositions.
4. The difference of prepositions.
5. The use of prepositions.
6. The examples of prepositions

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills.

## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet the lecture and pray to start the teaching.	The lecturer greets the students and prays together to start the lecture.	– LCD – White Board
	The students prepare to study by taking the tools and literature	The lecturer asks the students to prepare to stay	
	The students pay attention to the lecturer and make same notes	The lecturer explains the proposition step by step	
<b>Performance</b>	The students do the test by putting the preposition in its position	The lecturer gives test of using preposition by drawing a map.	
	The students make some notes on the correction	The lecturer corrects the test directly and reviews the materials.	
<b>Closing</b>	The students pray together to close the meeting	The lecturer closes the lecture by praying together and says good bye	

## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : Written test
- c. Instrument : Put the perfect prepositions !
  1. The day is ..... the corner  
a. in      b.on      c. of      d. Off
  2. The plane flies ..... my house every evening  
a. on      b. in      c over      d.under
  3. (come) here is invite you ?
- d. Non test sheet : To observe the student's pronunciations.
2. Discussion task : To differentiate the three uses of prepositions
3. Home-work : To make a conversation using prepositions

## H. Reference

Stannard, Allen, 1995. Oxford University Press, London.

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(SAP)**

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<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two)Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>10<sup>th</sup> (tenth) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying the English material on parts of body, days, month, years, family, number and tools the students will be able to know the use of them.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of the material above.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of material above.
3. The students are able to catch the meaning of material above.
4. The students are able to use the material above.
5. The students are able to show directly to the object of the material above.
6. The students are able to make some examples

**C. Studying Material**

Parts of body, days, months, years, family, number and tools.

**D. Material Description**

1. To mention the parts of body days, month, years, family, number and tools.
2. To make sentences using the material.
3. To make dialogue using the material.
4. To discuss about the material.
5. To memoriam about the material.

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills



## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet the lecturer and pray together.  The students listen and make some notes and ask if they don't understand.	The lecturer greets to the students and lets them pray start to the lecture.  The lecturer explains the materials step by step until the students catch them.	– LCD – White Board
<b>Performance</b>	The students practice the dialogue in group. Then the student practice in front of the class	The lecturer gives a dialogue to practice in group. He asks the groups to practice in front of the class.	
<b>Closing</b>	The students close the lecture and pray together	The lecturer closes the lecture by praying together.	

## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small test
  - b. Form : Oral in dialogue
  - c. Instrument : A : What day is today ?  
B : Today is Wednesday.  
A : What moth is it now?  
B : It is October.  
A : What year is it now ?  
B : It is 2015.  
A : How many fingers do you have ?  
B : I have ten fingers.  
A : The daughter of your son is called .....
- d. Non test sheet : To observe the pronunciation of the student individually
2. Discussion task : To parts of the body and number
3. Home-work : To practice to arithmetics at home.

## H. Reference

Sudiran, 2007. Book I, Untag University, Samarinda.

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
(SAP)**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>English Language</b>
<b>Semester credit</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>2 (two)Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>11<sup>th</sup> (eleventh) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying English material in the meeting on quantity-words the students will be able to use it in their daily activities.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of quantity words.
2. The students are able to identify the characteristics of quantity words.
3. The students are able to catch the meaning of quantity words.
4. The students are able to use in the daily dialogue.
5. The students are able to make examples in the sentence.

**C. Studying Material**

Quantity – words

**D. Material Description**

1. The nature of the quantity word.
2. The identification of the quantity words.
3. The meaning of the quantity words.
4. The dialogue with quantity words.
5. The examples of quantity words

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills

## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet the lecturer and pray together to start the lecture.	The lecturer greets to the students and asks them to pray together to start teaching.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCD</li> <li>- White Board</li> </ul>
	The students prepare everything to point the lecture	The lecturer asks the students to prepare to joint the lecture.	
<b>Performance</b>	The students pay attention to the lecture and same ask some questions if any	The lecturer explains the quantity – words step by step and gives opportunity to the students to ask or request.	
	The students discuss the material and hand the result to the lecturer	The lecturer asks the students about the material in groups and he evaluate orally	
<b>Closing</b>	The students make notes then they pray together to close the meeting	The lecturer improves the wrong answer and he closes the meeting by praying.	

## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : Oral test
- c. Instrument : Make sentences using these words !
  1. all
  2. each
  3. every
  4. any
  5. other
- d. Non test sheet : To observe the activity of the students individually
2. Discussion task : Discuss the meaning of the quantity-words look up in the dictionary
3. Home-work : To train to make examples.

## H. Reference

Sudiran, 2007. Book VI, Untag University Press, Samarinda.

**STUDYING PROGRAM UNIT  
(SAP)**

<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>English Language</b>
<b>Semester credit</b>	:	<b>2 (two)Semester Credit</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	:	<b>2 x 45 minutes</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	:	<b>12<sup>th</sup> (twelfth) meeting</b>
<b>Semester</b>	:	<b>1 (one) Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik</b>

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**A. Competence Standard**

After studying the English material on obligation in this meeting the students will be able to know the use of obligation.

**B. Basic Competence**

1. The students are able to explain the nature of obligation.
2. The students are able to identify the obligation.
3. The students are able to catch the meaning of obligation.
4. The students are able to use the obligation in the sentences.
5. The students are able to make obligation in the dialogue.

**C. Studying Material**

Obligation

**D. Material Description**

- Ought to
- Should
- Must
- Have to
- Need to
- Needn't to

**E. Studying Strategy**

Explanation and drills

## F. Studying Activity

Activity step	Student's Activity	Lecturer's activity	Studying Media
<b>Introduction</b>	The students greet the lecturer and pray together.	The lecturer asks the students to pray to start the lecture. The lecturer greets the students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCD</li> <li>- White Board</li> </ul>
	The students pay attention to the lecturer and prepare the note books.	The lecturer asks the students to prepare tools and pay attention to the lecture.	
<b>Performance</b>	The students listen to the lecturer and ask some questions if any	The lecturer explains the material and ask to students to check whether they understand or not.	
	The students do the test by making some sentences using obligation	The teacher gives small test to the students by making sentences	
	The students hand the result to the lecturer	The teacher corrects the test and gives back to the students	
<b>Closing</b>	The students pray together to close the lecture	The lecturer closes the class by praying.	

## G. Assessment

1. a. Technique : Small test
- b. Form : Written test
- c. Instrument : Make sentences using obligation!
  1. Should
  2. Must
  3. Have to
  4. Ought to
  5. Need to
- d. Non test sheet : To check the participation of the lecture especially the students present - list
2. Discussion task : The meaning of each obligation.
3. Home-work : To practise more about obligation.

## H. Reference

Thomson and Marinett. 1985. Oxford University Press, London.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE SYLABUS

Subject : English Language for Law Science  
 Semester Credit : 2 (two) SKS  
 Description : The teaching English here at semester 3 of the faculty of Law is to enable the students to understand to master more than before concerning the information of Law science  
 Competence Standard : After studying English at semester 3 the students will be able to catch the ideas of Law science in English

No	Basic competence	Studying material	Material description	Studying approach	Time estimation	Media	Evaluation	Reference
1.	The students understand the Present Future in the context of Law science	Present Future	1. Present Future Simple 2. Present Future Continuous	- Explanation - Drill	2x45 minutes	- LCD - Whiteboard	- Small test - Practice	Thomson, 1985, page 180, 185
2.	The students understand the Present Future in negative and interrogative	Present Future in the negative and interrogative sentences	- Negative sentences - Interrogative sentences	- Explanation - Drill	2x45 minutes	- LCD - Whiteboard	- Small test - Discussion	Stannard Allen, 1995, page 110
3.	The students understand the passive form to get more information of Law science	Passive Forms	Passive Forms in: - Present - Past - Future	- Explanation - Drill	2x45 minutes	- Whiteboard	- Small test - Home Work	Stannard Allen, 1995, page 208

No	Basic competence	Studying material	Material description	Studying approach	Time estimation	Media	Evaluation	Reference
4.	The students understand and know the indirect speech or reported speech	- Direct speech - Indirect speech	-  - Question in indirect speech	- Explanation - Drill	2x45 minutes	- Whiteboard	- Small test per sub material	Thomson, 1985, page 269 - 280
5.	The students know the question- tags in discussion	Question Tags	+,- ? -,+ ?	- Explanation	2x45 minutes	- LCD - Whiteboard	- Small test per sub material studying	- Sudiran, 2007, page 1-5 - Stannard Allen, 1995, page 155
6.	The students understand and know the interrogative tags	Interrogative Tags	+,- ? -,+ ?	- Explanation - Drill	2x45 minutes	- LCD - Whiteboard	- Small test on sub material 1.+,-? 2.-,+?	Stannard Allen, 1995, page 160
7.	The students understand the difference and the use of special verbs	Special verbs	- like - prefer - listen - hear - see - look - want to	- Explanation by example	2x45 minutes	- LCD - Whiteboard	- Small test step by step	Sudiran, 2007, page

No	Basic competence	Studying material	Material description	Studying approach	Time estimation	Media	Evaluation	Reference
8.	The students know the form of conditionals type I, II, III	Type I, II, III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if</li> <li>- unless</li> <li>- simple present</li> <li>- simple present future</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explanation</li> <li>- Drill</li> </ul>	2x45 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCD</li> <li>- Whiteboard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small test</li> <li>- bymaking sentences</li> </ul>	Thomson, 1985, page 221
9.	The students know and understand the function of prepositions	Prepositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in</li> <li>- on</li> <li>- at</li> <li>- for</li> <li>- under</li> <li>- below</li> <li>- over</li> <li>- underneath</li> <li>- beside</li> <li>- like</li> <li>- through</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explanation</li> <li>- Drill</li> </ul>	2x45 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCD</li> <li>- Whiteboard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small test</li> </ul>	Stannard Allen, 1995, page 292
10.	The students know the parts of the body and family in English	Part of the body and family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Body</li> <li>- Family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explanation</li> <li>- Drill</li> </ul>	2x45 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCD</li> <li>- Whiteboard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small test</li> </ul>	Sudiran, Book I, page 1-10



No	Basic competence	Studying material	Material description	Studying approach	Time estimation	Media	Evaluation	Reference
11.	The students know the quantity of the things	Quantity	- all - each - every - both - any - either	- Explanation - Drill	2x45 minutes	- LCD - Whiteboard	- Small test - Oral test	Sudiran, Book VI, page 24-32
12.	The students know the obligation in English	Obligation	- ought - should - must - have to - need - needn't	- Explanation	2x45 minutes	- Whiteboard	Written test step by step	Thomson, 1985, page 137-153