

Lesson 3

THE CLASSIFIEDS (1)

A. READING

Skimming

In general reading, there is an important skill that you must master. It is called *skimming*. Skimming is reading fast. It is like reading the newspaper in the morning and you do not have a lot of time to do that. So, you only *skim* through the important headings of the paper. Skim through the text and answer the questions that follow.

Text 1


Skim at the text and then answer the questions that follow.

<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #d3d3d3; margin: 0;">Exhibitions</p> <p>PT Jenggala Keramik Bali. Come visit our factory outlet for a wide selection of ceramic glass and table-top accessories. "Paint or make your own pots." Open daily 9.00 a.m. to 6 p.m. Jl. Uluwatu, Jimbaran, Bali.</p> <p>Persatuan Seni Foto Surabaya. At CCLL-French Cul tural Centre. Jl. Darmokali 10, Surabaya. (Phone: 031 5615246), until July 27.</p> <p>Pre-historic archeology and picture. By French paleontologist Francois Semah, CCF French Cultural Centre, Jalan Sagan</p>	<p>Yogyakarta No. 3, Ph: 0274 566520. July 14 to July 31.</p> <p>Japanese Contempo-rary Arts. The National Gallery, Jalan Merdeka Timur 14, Gambir, Central Jakarta (Phone: 34833954), 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. July 12.</p> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #d3d3d3; margin: 0;">Films</p> <p>British Film Show, at British Council Surabaya, Jl. Cokroaminoto 12A, 3rd Floor. Every Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m. Contact person: Titin (titin.safitri@britishcouncil.or.id.). Tel. 031 5689958.</p> <p>Music at the main Stage. Boomerang band July 5; Jikustik July 6; The Fly July 7; Slank</p>	<p>July 9; Dewa July 10; Ari Lasso July 13, Jamrud July 14. Desperado Bar, Shangrila Hotel. No cover charge.</p> <p>Talk Shows. Seminar on health with Boyke Nugraha and Nurul Arifin, in Rinjani room one to 1.30 p.m. July 5 No invitation needed.</p> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #d3d3d3; margin: 0;">Performances</p> <p>Piano recital. Jean Dube. Erasmus Huis, Jl. Rasuna Said Kav S-3, Kuningan, So. Jkt. (Tel.: 5241069)</p> <p>Serat Centhini Reading by Landung Sima-Tupang, illustrated by Didik Nini Thowok. CCF, Jl. Sagan No. 3.</p>
Restaurants		
Indian Cuisine		
Haveli		
<p>Graha Irama Building 2nd Floor, Jl. Rasuna Said Blok X-1 1 & 2 Jakarta, Tel: 021 5261165, 527 9326 Dinner Daily A La Carte</p>		
<p>Poppies. Heaven in the heart of Kuta, since 1973. Dine out beneath a canopy of flowers, by pools and waterfalls.</p> <p>The Kopi Pot. Jl. Leginn near the Golden Arches. Homemade cake and desserts, 8 am. Till midnight. Call 021 7526435 for reservation.</p>		

1. What is the name of this rubric?
2. Where can you find this kind of text?
3. What features are shown in the above rubric?
4. How is *Haveli* different from the others?
5. What feature contains the largest numbers of entries?

Text 2

Do the same with this one.



A hole lot of fun!


Nutrition Information	
Energy	1090
Protein	3.1 g
Fat - Total	18.1 g
-	8.8 g
Saturated	
Carbohydrate	12.9 g
Sodium	610 mg

This box is sold by weight, not volume. Air is packaged in each bag to cushion against breakage. Some settling of contents may occur during transit.

A hole lot of fun!

cheezels

Corn chips with original cheese



- ✓ No preservatives
- ✓ No artificial colours
- ✓ No artificial flavours

125 g NET

Do the right thing.
Pitch unused boxes
in the dustbin.

☎ 062 274 624750
Free Call

A hole lot of fun!

1. Where can you find this text?
 - a. on clothes
 - b. at the wall
 - c. on a box
 - d. in a book
2. It is a product of
 - a. food
 - b. toy
 - c. drink
 - d. tool
3. The name of the product is
 - a. Nutrition
 - b. Fun
 - c. Cheezels
 - d. Net
4. It is made of
 - a. potato
 - b. corn
 - c. tomato
 - d. rice
5. The contents weigh about
 - a. $\frac{1}{4}$ kg
 - b. $\frac{1}{2}$ kg
 - c. $\frac{3}{4}$ kg
 - d. 1 kg
6. The contents consist of ... ingredients.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
7. When empty, put the box
 - a. in the cupboard
 - b. on the road
 - c. in the waste basket
 - d. on the table
8. All the following shows that the product is original, except:
 - a. No preservatives
 - b. No artificial colours
 - c. No artificial flavours
 - d. No content breakages

B. VOCABULARY

Cohesive Devices

Cohesive devices are words used by a writer to link the sentences of a paragraph. To be cohesive means to be attached tightly with each other. This link is done by using cohesive devices. In addition to making a link, cohesive devices may also often function to provide variation in the way a paragraph is written. Look at the paragraph below.

The type of food eaten by a fish changes as it grows. A newly-hatched trout does not feed at all during the first weeks of life. **In contrast**, a newly-hatched perch is active as soon as it hatches. It swims up to the surface of the water and take in air to inflate its swim bladder. Air must be swallowed into the swim bladder through the gut before the perch is a few days old. A group of trout like to swim around white rocks. **Meanwhile**, perches like to form another group. They like to hang around the wild weeds.

The use of **in contrast** in line 2 links Sentence 2 to Sentence 1. By reading this cohesive device, we can understand that the writer is comparing between trout and perches. The use of **meanwhile**, also links between this sentence and the sentence before.

Below are some other cohesive devices. These are not the complete examples. You have to look into your dictionary to find more of such words used as cohesive devices.

Words	Function	Example
<u>Personal pronouns:</u> he, him, she, it, them, you, one, ones, etc.	substitution	When she was chosen as the first woman in space, Sally Ride joined the training program together with five other women and thirty-four men.
<u>Demonstratives:</u> this, that, these, such those, two, three, etc.	substitution	The Aleuts and the Eskimo speak similar languages. This indicates that the two once shared a common tongue.
<u>Comparatives:</u> the former, the latter the first, the last	substitution	There are two basic techniques of reading: skimming and scanning. The former is used for fast reading. The latter is used for reading for detailed information.
<u>Conjunctives:</u> who, whom, which, etc. do, will, has, etc. so	substitution	It is the persons with the least food, clothing, and housing whom you have to help in this program.
to begin with, then, moreover, finally, etc.	listing	To begin with , you should look at the tank. If you don't find anything wrong, then you ...
besides, in any case, anyway, what's more, furthermore, etc.	reinforcement	I won't be coming. I have some work to do. Besides , I don't think this is the right to time to play the game.
in a word, in short, to sum up, altogether, in all, to conclude	summarizing	Each chapter is supported by a reference; in short , this is a carefully-written material.
that is, that is to say, namely, i.e., viz., etc.	explanation	At least one person, namely the President himself, supports the proposal.
but, though, despite, however, nevertheless, etc.	contrast	Although he was very tired, he worked hard until after midnight.

for, since, because, considering, due to, in view of, etc.	cause/reason	Due to the bad weather, we had to postpone the performance.
so, so that, therefore, as a result, etc.	effect/result	He ran out of money. Therefore , he had look for a job.
<u>Synonyms</u>	substitution	Three young boys were arrested for ripping off public phones. These youths were not aware of the consequences of their act.

Exercise

Fill in each blank with a conjunction from the list. You need to be extra careful because some of conjunctions may slightly overlap.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Left-handed people suffer more from their right-handed peers; -----, they smoke and drink more. 2. Reports state that yogurt eaters have better and healthier lives than non-yogurt eaters; ----- there is no proof that this is supported by facts. 3. You must listen to their complaints, control your reactions, and give your best comments. -----, you must be responsive to their emotional explosions. 4. The oil embargo caused difficult problems for many automobile factories in the world; -----, companies in Germany should produce smaller cars. 5. The documents should include your student card, a copy of your grade-point report, and a consent from your academic advisor. -----, these documents should be photocopied twice. 6. Each day trip will include a specific theme in nature; ----- the weather, birds, fishes, and plant ecology. 7. The idea that "a woman's place is at the home" no longer applied to the brave ladies in space; -----, it was no surprise when Svetlana Savitskaya orbited the earth and landed safely after being in space for three days. 8. Instead of making revision on his work, he did not do anything last night. --- -, he did not want to make any improvement at all. 9. Studies indicate that people who eat salt suffer the most from hypertension; -----, tribesmen and women who do not eat salt are free from hypertension. 10. The prisoners ate their morning meal at about six o'clock. -----, they picked up their tools and worked on their handicrafts. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. therefore b. such as c. as a result d. above all e. afterward f. on the other hand g. in fact h. however i. furthermore j. in particular |
|---|--|

C. GRAMMAR

Sentence Pattern: SVO

Last week, we studied the SVC sentence pattern. Now, we are studying the second sentence pattern: SVO (*Subject + Verb + Object*). A sentence of this pattern consists of a subject, and a verb, and an object as its predicate. An object is a recipient of the action stated by the verb of the sentence. An object is closely related to the verb of the sentence (compare this with the function of a complement described last week).

The store sells many things.
My aunt always makes very good cake for the Lebaran day.
A group of small children followed us.
They have been discussing the technical problems since 8 o'clock in the morning.

We can identify the pattern of these SVO sentences as follows:

The store sells many things.
S V O

My aunt always makes very good cake for the Lebaran day.
S Adv V O Adv

A group of small children followed us.
S V O

They have been discussing the technical problems since 8 o'clock in the morning.
S V O Adv

Exercise 1

Identify the SVO in the following sentences.

1. After some time they saw the light.
2. The secretary types many letters everyday.
3. Most of the islands in Indonesia possess much natural resources.
4. The Department of Public works has been repairing many roads and bridges.
5. Machines like this one in this office print all kinds of styles of documents.
6. The company dismissed the night supervisor because he often came late.
7. Top management in the Boeing company reflected market conditions accurately.
8. The man who is in charge of this department has made a lot of innovative changes.
9. They discovered easily who wrote the blind letter some weeks ago.
10. He directed the first flow of the crowd in the demonstration movement.

Exercise 2

Identify the sentence patterns in the following sentences. They may be *SV*, *SVC*, or *SVO*.

1. John and Mary have gone.
2. The thief broke the door and a window.
3. Some of the participants who got disappointed have gone.
4. The tickets to Surabaya were too expensive.
5. Good managers detect mistakes very quickly.
6. The street sellers along the main boulevard planned a sale promotion.
7. The design of the building in the terms of reference became the guideline.
8. The boy who often comes here lives next-door.
9. In hot, dry places the stars shine brightly on clear nights.
10. Coming out of the conference hall, all the participants looked happy.