



## Lecture 13

## Review and Final Exam

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ANDRIAS YULIANTO

JAKARTA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

# Learning Objectives

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**By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:**

1. Recall and summarize key topics and skills covered in College English 2 course.
2. Practice answering questions from previous lessons
3. Identify personal strengths and weaknesses in their English proficiency
4. Apply critical thinking in reflecting on their learning journey

# Daily routines

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## Lisa's Daily Routine

Lisa is a university student who lives in a small apartment near her campus. She wakes up at 6:30 a.m. every morning and starts her day by drinking a cup of coffee. She does not like tea, so she always chooses coffee instead. After breakfast, she gets ready for class and leaves her apartment at 7:30 a.m. Lisa attends lectures every weekday. Her first class starts at 8 a.m., and she sits in the front row because she likes to focus. She takes notes carefully and asks questions when she does not understand something. During breaks, she talks with her classmates and sometimes visits the library to do research.

### A. True or False

Based on Lisa's Daily Routine, write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if it is incorrect.

1. Lisa wakes up at 7:30 a.m. every morning. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She prefers drinking tea instead of coffee. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Lisa attends lectures every weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She never takes notes \_\_\_\_\_
5. She visits library for resting. \_\_\_\_\_

# Daily routines

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## Lisa's Daily Routine

Lisa is a university student who lives in a small apartment near her campus. She wakes up at 6:30 a.m. every morning and starts her day by drinking a cup of coffee. She does not like tea, so she always chooses coffee instead. After breakfast, she gets ready for class and leaves her apartment at 7:30 a.m. Lisa attends lectures every weekday. Her first class starts at 8 a.m., and she sits in the front row because she likes to focus. She takes notes carefully and asks questions when she does not understand something. During breaks, she talks with her classmates and sometimes visits the library to do research.

### A. True or False

Based on Lisa's Daily Routine, write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if it is incorrect.

1. Lisa wakes up at 7:30 a.m. every morning. F
2. She prefers drinking tea instead of coffee. F
3. Lisa attends lectures every weekday. T
4. She never takes notes. F
5. She visits library to do a research. T

# Daily routines

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## Fill in the Blanks (Negative Form)

Complete the sentences using the correct **negative** form of the **simple present tense**.

1. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ (not/wake) up late on weekdays.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/drink) tea in the morning.
3. Her classmates \_\_\_\_\_ (not/sit) in the back row during lectures.
4. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) lunch alone; she eats with her friends.
5. Her professors \_\_\_\_\_ (not/give) easy assignments.
6. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (not/study) at home every day.
7. Lisa's friends \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to the library after lunch.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/spend) her entire evening watching TV.
9. Lisa and her classmates \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) classes on Sundays.
10. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not/live) in the same city as her.

# Daily routines

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## Fill in the Blanks (Negative Form)

Complete the sentences using the correct **negative** form of the **simple present tense**.

1. Lisa DOES NOT WAKE up late on weekdays.
2. She DOES NOT DRINK tea in the morning.
3. Her classmates DO NOT SIT in the back row during lectures.
4. Lisa DOES NOT EAT lunch alone; she eats with her friends.
5. Her professors DO NOT GIVE easy assignments.
6. The students DO NOT STUDY at home every day.
7. Lisa's friends DO NOT GO to the library after lunch.
8. She DOES NOT SPEND her entire evening watching TV.
9. Lisa and her classmates DO NOT HAVE classes on Sundays.
10. Her parents DO NOT LIVE in the same city as her.

# Simple Past Tense

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Please identify six errors in the usage of the simple past tense.

Last weekend, my friends and I go to the park. The weather is so perfect—sunny and warm. We playing mini football, hide and seek, and many more. The air are incredibly clean and fresh. After a few hours, we feel tired, so we sat under a big tree and eat some delicious snacks. It was a wonderful day, and everyone was happy.

Last weekend, my friends and I **go** to the park. The weather **is** so perfect—sunny and warm. We **playing** mini football, hide and seek, and many more. The air **are** incredibly clean and fresh. After a few hours, we **feel** tired, so we sat under a big tree and **eat** some delicious snacks. It was a wonderful day, and everyone was happy.

# Simple Future Tense

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## Find 7 Simple Future Tense Expressions!

### My Healthy Lifestyle in the Future

My name is Andrias. I know my current lifestyle is not healthy. I admit that I often eat fast food and sleep in late. I will take charge of my health by exercising regularly and eating nutritious food. I will start by eating more home-cooked meals instead of fast food and stop eating ready-to-eat food. I will also start attending fitness classes to keep my body active every day. To improve my mental health, I will change my habit of using social media by limiting my cellphone usage. I will replace it with self-care activities such as meditation and reading. I will drink more water and go to bed earlier to stay energetic. By making these changes, I will feel healthier and happier in the future.

My name is Andrias. I know my current lifestyle is not healthy. I admit that I often eat fast food and sleep in late. **I will** take charge of my health by exercising regularly and eating nutritious food. **I will start** by eating more home-cooked meals instead of fast food and stop eating ready-to-eat food. **I will also** start attending fitness classes to keep my body active every day. To improve my mental health, **I will change** my habit of using social media by limiting my cellphone usage. **I will replace** it with self-care activities such as meditation and reading. **I will drink** more water and go to bed earlier to stay energetic. By making these changes, **I will feel** healthier and happier in the future

# Comparative & Superlative

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Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjective

Use: (healthy, good, bad, important, strong)

1. Eating home-cooked meals is \_\_\_\_\_ than eating fast food.
2. Of all the habits, sleeping early is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Exercising regularly is \_\_\_\_\_ than doing it randomly.
4. Eating too much fast food is \_\_\_\_\_ than eating fruits.
5. A strong support system is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ things for emotional health.

1. Eating home-cooked meals is **healthier** than eating fast food.
2. Of all the habits, sleeping early is **the most important**.
3. Exercising regularly is **better** than doing it randomly.
4. Eating too much fast food is **worse** than eating fruits.
5. A strong support system is one of the **strongest** things for emotional health.

# Past Continuous

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Complete the sentences using the words below.

Went off, crashed, study, discuss, asked, review

1. Just as the professor was explaining the new concept, the fire alarm \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My laptop suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ while I was writing my final essay.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ all night for the exam, but I forgot to set my alarm.
4. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their group project when the teacher interrupted them with an announcement.
5. While she was presenting her research findings, the professor \_\_\_\_\_ a challenging question.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ my notes for the test when I fell asleep on my desk.

# Past Continuous

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Complete the sentences using the words below.

Went off, crashed, study, discuss, asked, present, review

1. Just as the professor **was explaining** the new concept, the fire alarm **went off**.
2. My laptop suddenly **crashed** while I **was writing** my final essay.
3. I **was studying** all night for the exam, but I **forgot** to set my alarm.
4. The students **were discussing** their group project when the teacher **interrupted** them with an announcement.
5. While she **was presenting** her research findings, the professor **asked** a challenging question.
6. I **was reviewing** my notes for the test when I **fell** asleep on my desk.

# Present Continuous Tense

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Rearrange the following words to form a correct Present Continuous Tense sentence. Make sure your sentence structure is grammatically correct and use proper punctuation.

Questions (5 Cases):

1. Words: playing / is / football / in the field / Rina
2. Words: not / working / They / are / today
3. Words: cooking / dinner / she / Is / now
4. Words: reading / book / I / an / am / interesting
5. Words: watching / TV / He / not / is / at the moment

# Present Continuous Tense

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Rearrange the following words to form a correct Present Continuous Tense sentence. Make sure your sentence structure is grammatically correct and use proper punctuation.

Questions (5 Cases):

1. Words: Rina is playing football in the field.
2. Words: They are not working today
3. Words: She is cooking dinner now
4. Words: I am reading an interesting book
5. Words: He is not watching TV at the moment

# Present Perfect Tense

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Complete the sentences using the **present perfect**.

1. My energy levels are low. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) my water bottle anywhere?
2. My doctor recommended yoga, but \_\_\_\_\_ (I / forget) how to do the breathing exercises.
3. I scheduled a check-up last week, but \_\_\_\_\_ (the clinic / not / confirm) the appointment.
4. Is the nutrition workshop still happening, or \_\_\_\_\_ (it / end)?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (the temperature / drop). It's perfect for a jog now.

# Present Perfect Tense

---

Complete the sentences using the **present perfect**.

1. My energy levels are low. **Have you seen** my water bottle anywhere?
2. My doctor recommended yoga, but **I have forgotten** how to do the breathing exercises.
3. I scheduled a check-up last week, **but the clinic has not confirmed** the appointment.
4. Is the nutrition workshop still happening, or **has it ended**?
5. **The temperature has dropped**. It's perfect for a jog now.

# Past Perfect Tense

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Write sentences using the words in brackets (**past perfect**).

## Situations:

1. Sentence: (The recipes / include / too many legumes)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sentence: (I / not / try / mindfulness practices before)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sentence: (She / book / a therapy session)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sentence: (The speaker / already / explain / the benefits of sleep)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sentence: (I / watch / tutorial videos online beforehand)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

# Past Perfect Tense

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Write sentences using the words in brackets (**past perfect**).

## Situations:

1. Sentence: (The recipes / include / too many legumes)  
→ **(The recipes had included too many legumes)**
2. Sentence: (I / not / try / mindfulness practices before)  
→ **(I had not tried mindfulness practices before)**
3. Sentence: (She / book / a therapy session)  
→ **(She had booked a therapy session)**
4. Sentence: (The speaker / already / explain / the benefits of sleep)  
→ **(The speaker had already explained the benefits of sleep)**
5. Sentence: (I / watch / tutorial videos online beforehand)  
→ **(I had watched tutorial videos online beforehand)**

# Passive Voice

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**Transform the sentences between active and passive voice.**

- 1. Active:** The bank has approved her mortgage application.  
**Passive:** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Passive:** The loan had been repaid before the deadline.  
**Active:** \_\_\_\_\_. (the subject can vary)
- 3. Active:** The accountant had reconciled the accounts before the audit.  
**Passive:** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Passive:** All financial records have been encrypted by the IT team.  
**Active:** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Active:** The government has issued new tax guidelines this year.  
**Passive:** \_\_\_\_\_.

# Passive Voice

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**Transform the sentences between active and passive voice.**

- 1. Active:** The bank has approved her mortgage application.  
**Passive:** Her mortgage application has been approved by the bank.
- 2. Passive:** The loan had been repaid before the deadline.  
**Active:** Somebody had repaid the loan before the deadline.
- 3. Active:** The accountant had reconciled the accounts before the audit.  
**Passive:** The accounts had been reconciled before the audit by the accountant.
- 4. Passive:** All financial records have been encrypted by the IT team.  
**Active:** The IT team has encrypted all financial records.
- 5. Active:** The government has issued new tax guidelines this year.  
**Passive:** New tax guidelines have been issued by the government this year.

# Tenses Proficiency

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**Read each sentence carefully, then do the following for each one**

Identify and write the tense (Simple Present, Simple Past, Present Continuous, or Past Continuous).

- Classify whether the sentence is in active or passive voice.
- Rewrite the sentence in the opposite voice (Active ↔ Passive).

No	Sentence	Tense	Active/ Passive	Rewritten Sentence (Opposite Voice)
1.	A new trailer was released yesterday.			
2.	Mom will buy a new purse.			
3.	The professor has written a book.			
4.	The cast reads the script together.			

# Tenses Proficiency

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- Rewrite the sentence in the opposite voice (Active ↔ Passive).

No	Sentence	Tense	Active/ Passive	Rewritten Sentence (Opposite Voice)
1.	A new trailer was released yesterday.	Simple past tense	Passive	The producer released a new trailer yesterday.
2.	Mom will buy a new purse.	Simple future tense	Active	A new purse will be bought by mom
3.	The professor has written a book.	Present perfect tense	Active	A book has been written by the professor.
4.	The cast reads the script together.	Simple present tense	Active	The script is read by the cast together.

# Modal Verbs

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Read the passage below about healthy habits. There are **5 errors** in the use of **modal verbs** (e.g., incorrect form, tense, or structure). Identify and correct them.

## Staying Healthy

Living a healthy lifestyle isn't always easy, but small changes can makes a big difference. For example, everyone can improves their energy levels by exercising regularly. You must to drink plenty of water daily because dehydration might led to fatigue. People who eat junk food often should eats more vegetables instead, and they ought reduce sugary snacks to avoid health risks.

Living a healthy lifestyle isn't always easy, but small changes can **make** a big difference. For example, everyone can **improve** their energy levels by exercising regularly. You **must drink** plenty of water daily because dehydration might **lead** to fatigue. People who eat junk food often should **eat** more vegetables instead, and they ought **to** reduce sugary snacks to avoid health risks.

# Reported Speech.

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Rewrite the sentences into **Reported Speech**.

1. The principal said, "The new school is implementing a new online learning platform now."

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mr. Gogol said, "I always encourage students to ask questions."

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Stevia said, "Even though I have homework, I don't want to do it here."

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The librarian remarked, "Our library provides resources for all academic disciplines."

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The teacher explained, "We are discussing Shakespeare's sonnets today."

\_\_\_\_\_

# Reported Speech.

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Rewrite the sentences into **Reported Speech**.

1. The principal said, "The new school is implementing a new online learning platform now."  
**The principal said, the new school was implementing a new online learning platform at that time.**
2. Mr. Gogol said, "I always encourage students to ask questions."  
**Mr. Gogol said, he always encouraged students to ask questions.**
3. Stevia said, "Even though I have homework, I don't want to do it here."  
**Stevia said, even though she had homework, she didn't want to do it there.**
4. The librarian remarked, "Our library provides resources for all academic disciplines."  
**The librarian remarked, their library provided resources for all academic disciplines.**
5. The teacher explained, "We are discussing Shakespeare's sonnets today."  
**The teacher explained, they were discussing Shakespeare's sonnets that day.**

# Relative Pronouns

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**Identify and correct the errors in the use of relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which).**

Many JIU students, whom reside in the nearby Deltamas area or the university dormitory, often seek part-time work in the industrial estates in Cikarang. They are ambitious individuals which career aspirations extend beyond their academic studies. Consider the Aeon Mall in Cikarang; various businesses offer opportunities for students whose are eager to gain practical experience here. There are also numerous multinational companies whom have established operations in the region. Students whose demonstrate strong work ethic are highly sought after by employers.

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# Conditional Sentence

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**Answer the following question using the correct Conditional sentence.**

1. What will you do if the AI system shuts down unexpectedly?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the sentences.**

Choose from: *dropped/found/was*

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a bug in the code, what would you do to fix it?
2. Be careful with the microscope. If you \_\_\_\_\_ it, the lens could break into small pieces.
3. If there \_\_\_\_\_ a system malfunction, would you know how to troubleshoot the issue?

# Conditional Sentence

---

Answer the following question using the correct Conditional sentence.

1. What will you do if the AI system shuts down unexpectedly?

Answer: If AI system shuts down unexpectedly, I will work with my friends together.

Complete the sentences.

Choose from: *dropped/found/was*

1. If you **found** a bug in the code, what would you do to fix it?
2. Be careful with the microscope. If you **dropped** it, the lens could break into small pieces.
3. If there **was** a system malfunction, would you know how to troubleshoot the issue?

# Conditional Sentence

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**For each situation, write a sentence beginning with "If".**

*[Situation]* The experiment didn't work because we didn't follow the correct procedure.

→ If we had followed the correct procedure, the experiment \_\_\_\_\_ (work).

*[Situation]* The scientist didn't observe the reaction carefully, so they missed an important result.

→ If the scientist \_\_\_\_\_ (observe) the reaction carefully, they would have noticed the result.

*[Situation]* The lab temperature was controlled, and the results were accurate.

→ If the lab temperature \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be/control), the results \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be/ accurate).

# Conditional Sentence

---

**For each situation, write a sentence beginning with "If".**

*[Situation]* The experiment didn't work because we didn't follow the correct procedure.

→ If we had followed the correct procedure, the experiment would have worked.

*[Situation]* The scientist didn't observe the reaction carefully, so they missed an important result.

→ If the scientist had observed the reaction carefully, they would have noticed the result.

*[Situation]* The lab temperature was controlled, and the results were accurate.

→ If the lab temperature had not been controlled, the results would not have been accurate.

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# What have we learnt?

Week	Topic	Language Features
1	Describing Experiences and Events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Simple Past Tense</li><li>2. Question Forms in the Past</li><li>3. Negative Sentences in the Past</li><li>4. Past Continuous Tense</li><li>5. Sequencing Words</li><li>6. Connecting Words for Reasons</li><li>7. Descriptive Adjectives and Adverbs</li></ol>
2	Promoting Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Present Simple Tense</li><li>2. Adverb of Frequency</li><li>3. Modals for Advice and Suggestions</li><li>4. Simple future tense (will)</li><li>5. Comparatives and Superlatives</li><li>6. Conditional Sentences (Type 1)</li><li>7. Imperatives</li><li>8. Past Simple Tense</li></ol>
3	Exploring Global Destinations and Cultural Insights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Future with "Will" and "Going to"</li><li>2. Present Perfect Tense</li><li>3. Modal Verbs for Recommendations and Necessity</li><li>4. Conditional Sentences (Type 1 and Type 2)</li><li>5. Expressions of Preference</li></ol>
4	Setting Personal and Career Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Present Simple and Present Continuous for future events</li><li>2. Future Tenses (future simple vs future continuous)</li><li>3. Modal Verbs for Future Possibilities and Advice (Might, Will, Should, May, Could, etc.)</li><li>4. Relative clause (that and who)</li><li>5. Expressions of Cause and Effect: since and because</li></ol>

# What have we learnt?

Week	Topic	Language Features
5	Academic Writing: Essays and Reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sentence Structure and Complexity</li><li>2. Passive Voice (Past simple and Present Simple)</li><li>3. Reporting Verbs (Present Simple → Past simple)</li><li>4. Hedging Language</li><li>5. Citation Practices (Paraphrasing and Quoting)</li><li>6. Transition Words for Cohesion</li></ol>
6	Storytelling and Narrative Techniques	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Narrative Tenses (Past Simple – Past Continuous - Past Perfect)</li><li>2. Time Markers and Transition Words</li><li>3. Direct and Indirect Speech (Past simple – Past Perfect)</li><li>4. Descriptive Language and Sensory Details</li><li>5. Use of Similes and Metaphors</li><li>6. Emotive Language</li><li>7. First-Person and Third-Person Narratives</li></ol>
7	Analyzing Popular Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Adjectives for Opinions and Descriptions</li><li>2. Expressing Opinions and Preferences</li><li>3. Comparison (similar to, the same <u>as</u>, <u>equal</u> to, both..., and not only...but also)</li><li>4. Idioms and Phrasal Verbs Related to Entertainment</li><li>5. Cause and Effect Sentences (since, as, due to, because (of))</li><li>6. Appositives</li><li>7. Complex sentences with adjective <u>clauses</u>(Subject: who, which; object: whom)</li></ol>
8	Digital Communication Skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Basic vocabulary for Digital Platforms and Communication</li><li>2. Emojis and informal language: emotive language</li><li>3. Polite expressions for online etiquette: Modals for suggestions and advice</li><li>4. Imperatives: giving instructions and requests politely.</li></ol>

# What have we learnt?

Week	Topic	Language Features
9	Managing Money and Financial Literacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Vocabulary for Money Management</li><li>2. Modal Verbs for Advice and Possibility</li><li>3. Cause and Effect Sentences</li><li>4. Conditionals</li><li>5. Comparatives and Superlatives</li><li>6. Expressions for Prioritizing</li><li>7. Expressions for Sharing Opinions</li></ol>
10	Professional Communication Skills & Public Speaking and Debate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sentence Structures for Persuasive Speaking</li><li>2. Complex Sentences for Clear Argumentation</li><li>3. Comparing and Contrasting Ideas</li><li>4. Passive Voice for Professionalism</li><li>5. Adverbs for Emphasis and Persuasion</li><li>6. Expressions for Handling Feedback and Questions</li><li>7. Phrasal Verbs</li><li>8. Idioms and Cultural Expressions</li></ol>

# What have we learnt?

Week	Topic	Language Features
11	Exploring Innovation and Its Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Academic vocabulary</li><li>2. expressing opinions</li><li>3. cause-effect</li><li>4. comparative/analytical language</li><li>5. summarizing/paraphrasing</li><li>6. formal tone</li><li>7. citations</li><li>8. paragraphing</li><li>9. Cohesion</li><li>10. hedging</li></ol>
12	Analyzing and Discussing Global and Local Problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Academic vocabulary: inequality, pollution, unemployment, climate change, etc.</li><li>2. Topic sentences to introduce the issue.</li><li>3. Supporting details to explain the issue.</li><li>4. Cause and Effect: Due to, leads to, because of, results in, as a result</li><li>5. Example signals: for example, for instance, including, namely, such as, to illustrate</li><li>6. Modals for suggestion: should, could, might, need to</li><li>7. Problem-solution: the issue is..., A possible solution is...</li><li>8. Modal verbs to emphasize the importance of action.</li><li>9. Conclusion to summarize the argument and propose a solution</li></ol>

# Final Project

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Thank you

