## Lesson 7: What are You Doing?

## Lesson Objective

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:
$\checkmark$ Asking for and telling time
$\checkmark$ Asking about and describing current activities
$\checkmark$ Making appointments and arrangements

Time is a very important part in conversations, or even in our life. Days and months are important to make plans. So, how to tell time in English?

## Time

## What time is it?

Clock

Excuse me.
What time is it?


2:53
It's seven minutes to three (two fifty three)


## Useful expressions

What time is it?
What's the time?

## Exercise

Complete the following table!

| Hour | It's... | It's... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6:00 | Six o'clock | Six |
| 6:05 | Five(minutes) past six <br> Nine (minutes) past six | Six (oh) five |
| 6:09 | Twelve past six | Six (oh) nine |
| - | A quarter past six |  |
| 6:12 | Twenty past six | Six twelve |
| 6:15 | Twenty-five past six | Six fifteen |
|  | Half past six |  |
| 6:20 | Twenty to seven | Six twenty |
| 6:25 | A quarter to seven | Six twenty-five |
|  | Ten to seven | Six thirty |
| 6:30 | Five to seven | Six forty |
| 6:40 | Two to seven | Six forty-five |
| 6:45 | Seven o'clock |  |
|  |  | Six fifty |
| 6:50 |  | Six fifty-five |
| 6:55 |  | Six fifty-eight |
| 6:58 |  | Seven |
| 7:00 |  |  |

When telling time, here are some things to remember:

1. Say the minutes first and then the hour $\rightarrow$ Minutes + PAST / TO + Hour (green section)

- For minutes 1-30 we use PAST after the minutes
- For minutes 31-59 we use TO after the minutes
- When it's 15 minutes past the hour we say: (a) quarter past
- When it is $\mathbf{1 5}$ minutes before the hour we normally say: a quarter to
- When it is $\mathbf{3 0}$ minutes past the hour we normally say: half past

2. Say the hour first, and then the minute $\rightarrow$ Hour + Minutes (blue section)
3. We use o'clock when there are no minutes
4. We use AM for the morning and PM for the afternoon and night.

- $3 \mathrm{AM}=$ three o'clock in the morning
- 3 PM $=$ three o'clock in the afternoon

Important to remember: to give time for specific event, we use the structure AT + time. Examples:

- The bus arrives at half past three (3:30)
- I go to school at 7 o'clock

Here are 7 important times or parts of the day in English:

- Midnight (00:00 hours) $\rightarrow$ This is the middle of the night
- Midday (12:00 hours) $\rightarrow$ this is the middle of the day, also called as "noon".
- Morning $\rightarrow$ this is the time from midnight to midday.
- Afternoon $\rightarrow$ this is the time from midday (noon) to evening. From 12:00 to approximately 18:00.
- Evening $\rightarrow$ this is the time from the end of the afternoon to midnight. From approximately 18:00 to 00:00.
- Dawn $\rightarrow$ this is the time when the sun rises or comes up (sunrise)
- Dusk $\rightarrow$ this is the time when the sun sets or goes down (sunset)


## Days of the week:



We always use capital letter for the first letter of each day, examples:

- I work at the hotel from Monday to Thursday, and at the restaurant on Friday.
- The tour is on Wednesday at 10:30 PM
- His favorite day is Saturday because he plays football

Useful expressions:

- What day is it today?
- When is

Also, we use the preposition ON to say days of the week for specific event.

## Months:

1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December

To say months, we use the preposition IN. Examples:

- My mom will visit us in July
- It's very cold in December
- School holiday is in June


## Dates

When we say the date in English we normally use ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc) instead of cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc).

- 1st - first
- 13th - thirteenth
- 23rd - twenty-third
- 2nd - second
- 14th - fourteenth
- 24th - twenty-fourth
- 3rd - third
- 15th - fifteenth
- 25th - twenty-fifth
- 4th - fourth
- 16th - sixteenth
- 26th - twenty-sixth
- 5 th - fifth
- 17th - seventeenth
- 27th - twenty-
- 6 th - sixth
- 18th - eighteenth seventh
- 7th - seventh
- 19th - nineteenth
- 28th - twenty-eighth
- 8th - eighth
- 20 - twentieth
- 29th - twenty-ninth
- 9th - ninth
- 30 - thirtieth
- 30th - thirtieth
- 10th - tenth
- 21st - twenty-first
- 31st - thirty-first
- 11th - eleventh
- $22 n d$ - twenty-
- 12th - twelfth second

In British English, they put dates as (dd/mm/yyyy), however for American English, the put the month first before the date ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{dd} / \mathrm{yyyy}$ ).

- 13/12/2017 (Br. Eng) $\rightarrow$ read as: thirteenth of December 2017
- 12/13/2017 (Am. Eng) $\rightarrow$ rad as: thirteenth of December 2017
- Christmas is on December $25^{\text {th }}$ (read as: on the twenty-fifth of December OR on December the twenty-fifth)

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## What are you doing?

Let's read this paragraph below:

Hello, my name is Rini. It's Saturday, so I don't have work. Today, I'm staying home. I'm cleaning my room so I can relax on Sunday. In the garden, my mom is watering the plants. My father is washing the car. My brother Andi, he is still sleeping in his room. Tonight, we are eating at our favorite restaurant for dinner.

Tomorrow, l'm meeting my friend Rita at 3:00 PM. We're going to the library to read some books. For next week, we are visiting museums.

From the paragraph, we can see that the sentences in bold have a similar structure which is is/am/are + verb-ing. This is what we call as present continuous form.

| + |  | ? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - I am (l'm) + verb-ing <br> $\rightarrow$ I am eating <br> - You/they/we are + verbing <br> $\rightarrow$ You/they/we are eating <br> - She/he/it is + verb-ing <br> $\rightarrow$ She/he/it is eating | - I am (l'm)+ NOT + verbing <br> $\rightarrow$ I'm not eating <br> - You/they/we are + NOT + verb-ing <br> $\rightarrow$ You/they/we are not eating <br> - She/he/it is + NOT + verb-ing <br> $\rightarrow$ She/he/it is not eating | -Am I + verb-ing? <br> $\rightarrow$ Am I eating? <br> - Are you/they/we + verbing <br> $\rightarrow$ Are you/they/we eating? <br> - Is she/he/it +verb-ing? <br> $\rightarrow$ Is she/he/it eating? |



We use present continuous to tell about the action now and at the moment of speaking. Examples on the paragraph:
"...I'm staying home. I'm cleaning my room so I can relax on Sunday."
"...he is still sleeping in his room."

Also, this form can be used to talk about future plans or arrangements. Examples:
"Tonight, we are eating at our favorite restaurant for dinner."
"Tomorrow, I'm meeting my friend Rita at 3:00 PM."

A: Hey Rita, what are you doing?
B: Hi Rini, I'm reading a book.
A: Oh, what book is that?
B: The book is telling about a holiday in a beautiful village.
A: Sounds very interesting!
B: Yes. I'm also planning to go on a holiday with my family
A: That's fun! When are you leaving?
B: We are leaving on Sunday at 3:15 PM

## Exercise.

Find future plans and write them in the boxes.

Next week is a holiday and I have lots of things to do! On Monday, l'm seeing my friends and we're going to the cinema. On Tuesday, I'm visiting my grandparents. On Wednesday, I'm playing tennis with my best friend. On Thursday, I'm taking my parents to eat at the restaurant. On Friday, my brother is inviting us for a barbeque party.

Exercise. Match them up!

I'm flying to Raja Ampat for a holiday.(1)
I'm playing basketball with my friend tomorrow.(2)
I'm going to the doctor next week.(3) I'm meeting my friend after work.(4)
We're having a barbeque at the barbeque at the weekend.(5)
We're watching the new Superman film tonight.(6)
My mother is helping me bake some cakes tomorrow.(7)
My team is staying at a new hotel next month.(8)
(a) I've got an appointment.
(b) We've invited lots of people.
(c) I've got the plane tickets!
(d) We agreed to meet at the court.
(e) We have the ingredients
(f) Our manager has booked the rooms.
(g) We agreed to meet at 4:00 PM
(h) We have tickets for 7:30 PM

