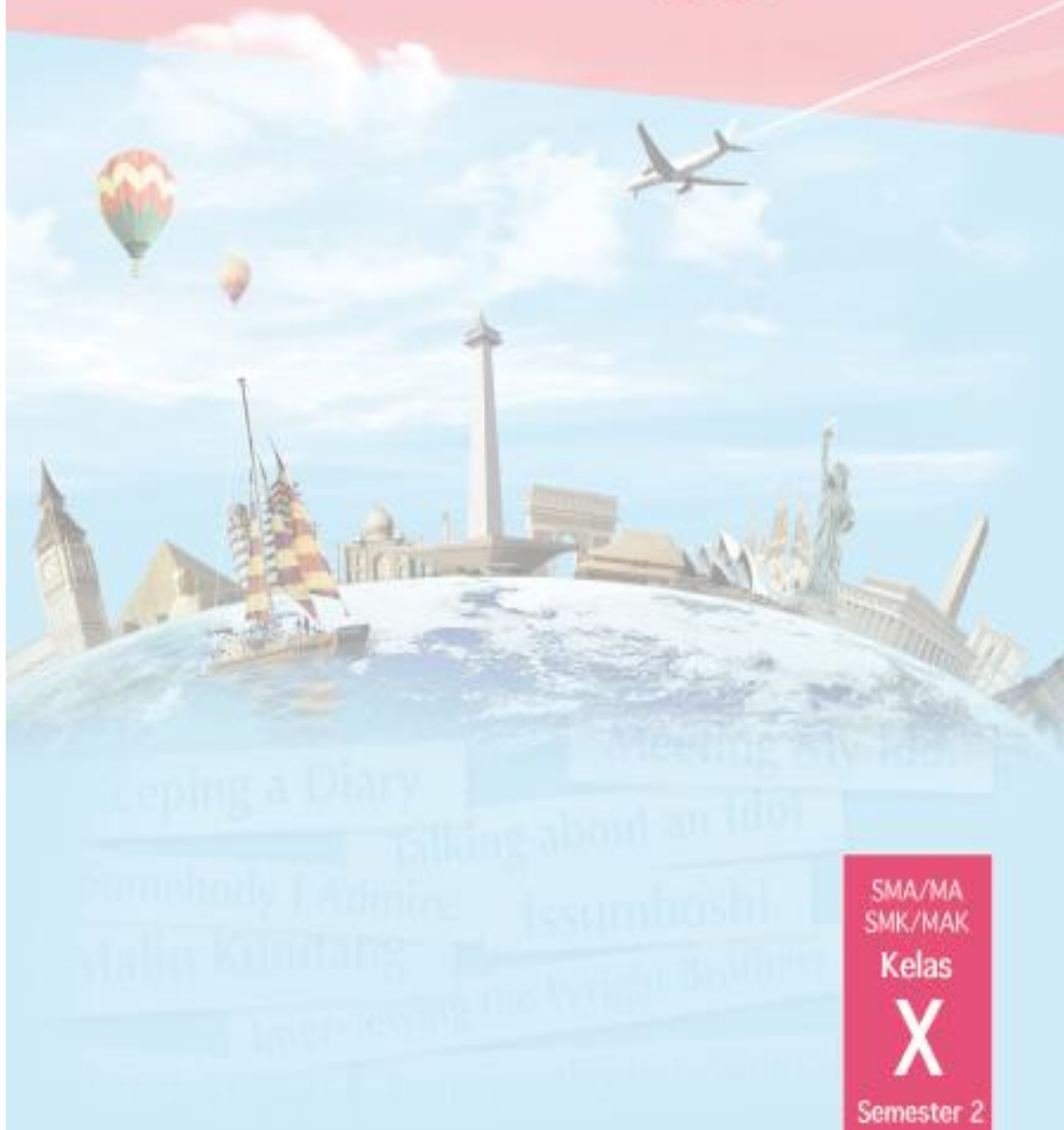




Bahasa Inggris



SMA/MA
SMK/MAK

Kelas

X

Semester 2

On line learning for class X

1. Narrative

THE LEGEND OF MALIN KUNDANG

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang and his mother had to live hard because his father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang was a healthy, dilligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sell the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship being raided by a band of pirates. With his bravery, Malin Kundang helped the merchant defeat the pirates. To thank him, the merchant allowed Malin Kundang to sail with him. Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and a lot of crews who worked loading trading goods. He was also married to a beautiful woman. When he was sailing on his trading journey, his ship landed on a coast near a small village. The local people recognized that it was Malin Kundang, a boy from the area. The news ran fast in the town; "Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here".

An old woman, who was Malin Kundang's mother, ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She wanted to hug him to release her sadness of being lonely after a long time. When his mother came near him, Malin Kundang who was with his beautiful wife and his ship crews denied that she was his mother. She had pleaded Malin Kundang to look at her and admit that she was her mother. But he kept refusing to do it and yelling at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!" After that he ordered his crews to set sail to leave the old woman who was then full of sadness and anger. Finally, feeling enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize to her. Malin Kundang just laughed and set sail. Suddenly a thunderstorm came in the quiet sea, wrecking his huge ship. He was thrown out to a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse; he had turned into a stone.

Taken with adaptation from: <http://understandgtext.blogspot.com/2009/05/narrative-analysis-on-malin-kundang.html>

To understand the text please answer those 10 questions, send your answer into my e-mail: ijq_2004@yahoo.com

Task 1: Narrative text

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Why did Malin Kundang and his mother have to live hard?
2. Give an example that Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy!
3. How did the merchant allow Malin Kundang to join him in the sail?
4. What happened many years after Malin Kundang join the sail?
5. How did the local people react when they saw Malin Kundang landing on the coast?
6. What did Malin Kundang's mother do when she heard that Malin Kundang landed on the coast?
7. What made Malin Kundang's mother sad and angry?
8. What did she do when Malin Kundang denied that she was his mother?
9. How did the curse happen?
10. What is the moral of the story?

About Narrative text:

The text above is called *Narrative text*. You should know that narrative text is a story with complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problems.

The purpose of the text:

To amuse or to entertain the readers with a story.

Generic structures of Narrative text:

a. Orientation

Sets the scene: where and when the story happened and introduces the participants of the story; who and what is involved in the story.

b. Complication

Tells the beginning of the problems which leads to the crisis (climax) of the main participants.

c. Resolution

The problem (the crisis) is resolved, either in a happy or in a sad (tragic) ending.

Types of Narrative text:

These types may include in narrative text. They are fairy stories, mysteries, science fiction, romances, horror stories, adventures stories, fables, myths and legends, historical narratives, ballads, slice of life and personal experience.

2. Direct speech and reported speech

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
CAN I can speak English.	COULD She said (that) she could speak English.
MAY I may invite them to dinner.	MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
MUST I must go to the bank and get some money.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct Speech (Kalimat Langsung) ialah kata-kata kalimat yang diucapkan langsung oleh si pembicara.

Indirect Speech (Kalimat Tak Langsung) ialah kalimat yang diucapkan untuk melaporkan kata-kata pembicara kepada orang lain. Jadi, Indirect Speech (Reported Speech) digunakan bila kita ingin melaporkan kata-kata seseorang kepada orang lain secara tak langsung.

Direct & Indirect Speech terdiri dari 3 jenis yaitu :

- I. Statement (pernyataan)
- II. Command (perintah)
- III. Question (pertanyaan)

Perubahan-perubahan yang perlu dari Direct ke Indirect Speech :

1. To be & Auxiliary Verbs

Direct	-	Indirect
Am/is/are	-	was/were
Shall/will	-	should/would
Can	-	could

May	-	might
Must		
Have/has to	-	had to
Ought to		

2. Time & Place (keterangan waktu & tempat)

Direct		Indirect
now	-	then
tomorrow	-	the following day
next week	-	the following week
tonight	-	that night
today	-	that day
yesterday	-	the day before
last night	-	the night before
last week	-	the week before, the previous week
here	-	there
this	-	that
these	-	those

3. Tenses

Direct		Indirect
Simple present	-	simple past
Simple past	-	past perfect
Present perfect		
Present continuous	-	past continuous
Present perfect continuous	-	past perfect continuous
Simple future	-	past future

I. STATEMENT

Dalam Indirect Statement kita menggunakan kata that (bahwa) sebagai penghubung antara kalimat pengantar (introduce phrase) dan kata-kata yang dilaporkan (reported words). Kalimat-kalimat pengantar dalam indirect statement ialah :

He said
 He said to me that + reported words
 He told me

e.g - Mary told her friends "I have been to Bali twice."

- Mary told her friends that she had been to Bali twice.
- Father said "I am going out of town tomorrow"
- Father said that he was going out of town the following day.
- Mary told John "my father warned me last night"
- Mary told John that her father had warned her the night before.

- My sister said to me "I don't like tennis"
- My sister said to me that she didn't like tennis.
- Tom said "I didn't go to school this morning"
- Tom said that he hadn't gone to school that morning.

Apabila kalimat pengantarnya dalam bentuk Simple Present Tense, maka kalimat yang dilaporkan tidak mengalami perubahan.

e.g - John says "I will go to Bandung tomorrow"

- John says that he will go to Bandung tomorrow
- Mary says "I have seen that film"
- Mary says that she has seen that film.
- My brother says "I met Tom at the party last night"
- My brother says that he met Tom at the party last night.
- Tom says "I don't like English"
- Tom says that he don't like English.

II. COMMAND

Command dibagi dalam 2 (dua) bagian yaitu :

1. Positive Command

Dalam perintah positif kita tambahkan to di depan kalimat perintahnya, sebagai penghubung antara kalimat pengantar dan perintah yang dilaporkan. Kalimat-kalimat pengantar dalam jenis ini ialah :

to + infinitive

He asked me

He told me

e.g - He asked me "Open your book"

- He asked me to open my book.
- Mary told me "Stop talking to Jane"
- Mary told me to stop talking to Jane.
- Mother asked John "Pay attention to what I say"
- Mother asked John to pay attention to what she says.
- John told Mary "Wait until I come"
- John told Mary to wait until he comes.
- The teacher said to the students "Be quiet while I am talking"
- The teacher told the students to be quiet while she is talking.

2. Negative Command

Dalam perintah negatif kita tambahkan not to di depan perintah yang dilaporkan.

e.g - Mary told John "Don't wait for me"

- Mary told John not to wait for her.
- I told him “Don’t mention it to anyone”
- I told him not to mention it to anyone.
- Father asked her “Don’t go there alone”
- Father asked her not to go there alone.
- Ira asked Tom “Don’t come to my house again”
- Ira asked tom not to come to her house again.
- Mothers asked John “Don’t smoke too much”
- Mother asked John not to smoke too much.

III. QUESTION

Bila pertanyaan langsung (direct question) menggunakan kata-kata tanya seperti ; Where, When, Why, What, Who, How, dll, maka kata-kata tersebut digunakan sebagai penghubung dalam reported Speech. Pertanyaan yang dilaporkan berubah menjadi bentuk positif. Kalimat pengantarnya ialah :

Positive Form

He asked me where
 When etc.

e.g - The man asked me : “Where do you live ?”

- The man asked me where I lived.
- John asked Mary : “Why do you get angry with me ?”
- John asked Mary why she got angry with him.
- I asked him : “When did you get back from your trip ?”
- I asked him when he had got back from his trip.
- He asked me : “How will you go there ?”
- He asked me how I would go there.
- John asked the girl : “What is your name ?”
- John asked the girl what her name was.

Bila pertanyaan langsung tidak menggunakan kata-kata tanya, dan hanya merupakan pertanyaan dalam bentuk “Yes & No Question”, maka kita menggunakan kata-kata if, whether (jika, apakah) sebagai penghubung antara kalimat pengantar dan pertanyaan yang dilaporkan.

e.g - The boy asked John : “Does Mary live near here?”

- The boy asked John if Mary lived near there.
- The teacher asked her : “Have you finish your homework ?”

- The teacher asked her if he had finished her homework.
- Mary asked me : “Did you see John at the party the night before.
- Mary asked me whether I had seen John at the party the night before.
- We asked them : “Will you go to the movie with us tonight ?”
- We asked them whether they would go to the movie with us that night.
- Mother asked John : “Are you going to marry her ?”
- Mother asked John if he was going to marry her.

Note : Baik if maupun whether dapat digunakan bergantian

IV. REPORTED SPEECH / MIXED TYPE (Jenis Gabungan)

Bila pertanyaan dan pernyataan digabung dalam Reported Speech maka kita menggunakan kata as (karena) sebagai penghubung pada bagian kalimat pernyataan yang dilaporkan. Dalam hal ini kalimat pernyataan tersebut dilaporkan kemudian. Perhatikanlah contoh-contoh berikut ini :

e.g - She asked me :”What is the time ?”, my watch has stopped.

- She asked me what the time was as her watch had stopped.

- Ira asked John :”what is the matter with you ?”, You don’t look well.

- Mary asked John what the matter was with him as he didn’t look well.

- I asked her :”How long have you been studying English ?”, Your accent is very good.

- I asked her how long she had been studying English as her accent was very good.

- He told me :”I am off to the movie,” Where are you going ?”

- He told me that he was off to the movie and asked me where I was going.

- She said :”It is cold inside,” Is the window open ?

- She said that it was cold inside and asked if the window was open.

Bila dalam pertanyaan langsung disertai dengan jawaban Yes dan No, maka kita menggunakan kata but sebagai penghubung untuk jawaban No dan kata and sebagai penghubung untuk jawaban Yes.

e.g - He asked me :”Will you go out with me ?” No, I won’t.

- He asked me if I would go out with him but I said I wouldn’t.

- Mother asked John :”Have you had lunch ?” No, I haven’t.

- Mother asked John if he had had lunch but he said he hadn’t.

- She asked me :”Can you meet me tomorrow ?” No.

- She asked me if I could meet her the following day but I said I couldn’t.

- I asked her :”Do you like vegetables ?” Yes, I do.
- Is asked her if she liked vegetables and she said she did.

- Mary asked John :”Did you phone me last night ?” Yes, I did.
- Mary asked John if he had phoned her the night before and he said he had.

- Father asked me :”Are you going to the movie tonight ?” Yes.
- Father asked me if I was going to the movie that night and I said I was.

Direct & Indirect with Auxiliaries

Perhatikan perubahan-perubahan yang perlu dari Auxiliaries

Direct	-	Indirect
Was/were	-	had been
can	-	could
may	-	might
must & have to	-	had to
must not	-	wasn't to/musn't
needn't	-	didn't have to

- e.g - Mary said :” I was sick yesterday.”
- Mary said that she had been sick the day before.

- The man asked me :” Can you speak English ?”
- The man asked me if I could speak English.

- Mary said to John :”You may come to my house tomorrow.”
- Mary said to John that she might come to his house the following day.

- Mother told John :”You must study harder if you want to pass the exam.”
- Mother told John that he had to study harder if he wanted to pass the exam.

- The police told me :” You must not drive without license.”
- The police told me that I wasn't to drive without license.”

- The teacher told them :”You needn't hurry.”
- The teacher told them that they didn't have to hurry.

Task II: Direct speech and reported speech

To understand direct speech and reported speech, please answer the following questions, send your answer into my e-mail: ijq_2004@yahoo.com

1. He said, "I like this song."
→ He said
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.
→ She said

4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.
→ They asked me
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
→ He said
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
→ She told the boys
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.
→ She asked him
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.
→ He said
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
→ He wanted to know
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.
→ The stuntman advised the audience

3. Handling phone

Expressions for Making and Receiving Phone Calls at Work

Below are some expressions we use for making and receiving phone calls at work. These phrases will help you prepare for telephone conversations in English.

Making Phone Calls

Introducing yourself

- Good morning/afternoon/evening.
This is Mike at (company name)/Mike from (department name).
Could I speak to (person you're calling for)?
- Good morning/afternoon/evening.
This is Mike at (company name)/Mike from (department name).
I'm calling about/because...

When the person you want to speak to is unavailable

- Can I leave a message for him/her?
- Could you tell him/her that I called, please?
- Could you ask him/her to call me back, please?
- Okay, thanks. I'll call back later.

Dealing with bad connections

- I think we have a bad connection. Can I call you back?
- I'm sorry, we have a bad connection. Could you speak a little louder, please?
- I'm sorry, could you repeat that please?

Ending the call

- Thank you very much. Have a good day.
- Thanks for your help. Have a good day.

Receiving Phone Calls

Answering the phone

- Company ABC, this is Mike. How may I help you?
- Good morning/afternoon, Company ABC. How may I help you?
- Purchasing department, Frank speaking.

Note: If we are taking an external call and talking to a customer, “How may I help you?” is common. If we are taking an internal call, we normally do not say “How may I help you?” For internal calls, saying your name and your department is usually sufficient.

Getting the name of the caller if he/she doesn’t give it to you

- May I have your name please?
- Who am I speaking with?
- May I ask who’s calling?

Responding to a caller’s request

- Sure, let me check on that.
- Let me see if she’s available.
- Sure, one moment please.

Asking someone to wait on the line

- Can I put you on hold for a minute?
- Do you mind holding while I check on that? (or “handle that for you,” “check to see if he’s available,” etc.)

Taking a message

- He’s/she’s not available at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
- He’s/she’s out of the office right now. Can I take a message?

Dealing with bad connections/wrong numbers

- I’m sorry, we have a bad connection. Could you give me your number and I’ll call you right back?
- I think we have a bad connection. Could you speak a little louder, please?
- I’m sorry, could you repeat that?
- I’m sorry, you have the wrong number.

Ending the call

- Is there anything else I can help you with?...Okay, thanks for calling. Have a great day.
- Is there anything else I can do for you?...Okay, have a good day.

Task III: Handling phone

To show your understanding about handling phone, please do your task III by sending your answer into my e-mail: ijq_2004@yahoo.com

Your task is:

1. Please make a dialogue on phone call between receptionist of a hotel and a guest or a mechanic and a customer!

4. Asking for and giving service

Asking for service	Responses
Could you help me?	· Certainly.
Would you please help me to ...?	· Of course.
Would you mind helping me ...?	· Never mind.
Do you mind opening the window?	· Alright.
Please open the window.	· No problem.
Can you help me to ...?	· I'm sorry, I'm busy.

Giving services	Responses
Can I help you?	· Yes, please.
May I help you?	· Don't bother.
What can I do for you?	· Thanks'. I appreciate it.

Dialogue 1

Shanti : Rina, are you free this evening?
Rina : Yes, I don't have any plan to go out. What's going on?
Shanti : Could you help me for a second?
Rina : Sure. I would love to. What can I do for you Shanti?
Shanti : Yesterday, my English teacher gave me a task, but I really don't understand it. I need your help.
Rina : Okay. No problem. What is it about?
Shanti : It is about simple present tense. I'm still confused.
Rina : Just come to my house Shanti. What time will you come this evening?
Shanti : Maybe around 7 P.M. Is that okay?
Rina : Yes, that's okay.
Shanti : Thanks Rina. See you.
Rina : You are welcome Shanti.

Dialogue 2

Dimas : Hi Bob.
Bobi : Hi Dimas.
Dimas : I came to your house yesterday, but you were not there.
Bobi : Yeah, I had an appointment to play futsal with my friends. I thought you wouldn't come to my house yesterday because you didn't tell me before.
Dimas : I went to my friend's house and I passed yours. So I just stopped by. Do you still have the football game?

Bobo : Oh, I see. If you want to come, I am available this evening. Yes, I still have it. What's up?
 Dimas : Alright Bob. I will come this evening. Yeah, I want to play it too. If you don't mind, can you help me to install the game?
 Bobo : Yes, sure. Let me give you my hand to install it.
 Dimas : Thank you very much Bob. Can't wait to play it.
 Bobo : Let's play together then while waiting for the installation process.
 Dimas : Yeah, great idea.

Task IV: Asking for and giving service

To show that you understand about how to express asking for and giving services, please answer task IV and send your answer into my e-mail: ijq_2004@yahoo.com

Answer the following questions!

Bryan : Nugy, where are you?
 Nugy : I'm in the house. What's matter?
 Bryan : oh _____ .
 Nugy : I'd like to help you. For what?

1. Complete the dialogue above with suitable expression
- A. Would you like some help?
 - B. Sorry, I can't help you
 - C. Could I possibly ask you to help me?
 - D. Let me help you
 - E. No, you don't need to help

Romy : May I help you ?
 Deny : Hmmm. Don't bother yourself, thanks.

2. The underlined sentence express
- A. Asking help
 - B. Giving help
 - C. Offering help
 - D. Refusing an offer
 - E. Accepting an offer

Elsa : Will you help me to build a snowman?
 Olaf : Yes, of course. _____ .

3. Complete the dialogue above
- A. I won't
 - B. I will
 - C. I will not
 - D. Will I?
 - E. Shall I?

Complete the dialogue below (for questions number 4 and 5)

Mr Iqbal : Jon, come here please!
 Andy : Yes, sir. I'm coming.
 Mr Iqbal : (4) _____ the goods to the shop, please?
 Andy : With pleasure, sir.

Mr Iqbal : Don't forget to put into the correct case!

Andy : (5) _____, sir.

Mr Iqbal : Thanks.

4. The suitable expression is

- A. Can you bring
- B. Can I bring
- C. May I bring
- D. Don't bring
- E. I would like to bring

5. The suitable expression is

- A. Sorry, I can't
- B. I wish I could help you
- C. I'm busy
- D. I need some help
- E. Don't worry

5. Descriptive

Definition

Descriptive Text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing.

Purpose of Descriptive text

- To describe person, thing or place in specific
- To describe a particular person, thing or place.

Generic Structure of Descriptive Text

Identification: (contains about the introduction of a person, place, animal or object will be described.)

Description: contains a description of something such as animal, things, place or person by describing its features, forms, colors, or anything related to what the writer describe.

Language Feature of Descriptive Text

- Specific participant : has a certain object, is not common and unique (only one). for example: Bandengan beach, my house, Borobudur temple, uncle Jim
- The use of the adjective (an adjective) to clarify the noun, for example: a beautiful beach, a handsome man, the famous place in jepara, etc.
- The use of simple present tense: The sentence pattern used is simple present because it tells the fact of the object described.
- Action verb: verbs that show an activity (for example, run, sleep, walk, cut etc.

Examples:

Descriptive Text about Person – My Best Friend, Ernesto

My best friend is Ernesto and he is my classmate. We go to school together. Ernesto comes from an educated family. His father is a school principal and his mother is also a teacher.

He is punctual, well-educated, and has good manners. He is really hard working. He always does his homework. He is also well-dressed and well-behaved. All teachers have a high opinion of him.

Ernesto has a well-built body. He is gentle but fearless. He takes part in all sports, scout, trekking and mountaineering activities. He has a good heart. He is truthful, honest and obedient.

He also plays the guitar, and he makes his parents very proud of him. He secures good marks and is usually top of his class in examinations. He inspires me to work harder. He keeps me away from bad company. I am happy to have such a friend.

Descriptive Text about Experience in Waterfall

Lembah Pelangi Waterfall

Lembah Pelangi Waterfall sounds unfamiliar for either local or foreign tourists. Lembah Pelangi Waterfall is located in Sukamaju village, Ulubelu sub district, Tanggamus district, Lampung province, Indonesia. The access to this place is quite difficult because Ulu Belu sub district is a remote area in Lampung with its hilly contours which make this tourist spot elusive.

Lembah Pelangi Waterfall has two levels where the waterfall on the second level has two branches. The height of the first level waterfall is about 100 meters, while the second level waterfall is about dozens of meters. The best enchantment of this waterfall is the rainbow which appears between the valley and the waterfall as the name suggests. The soft flowing gurgling waterfall sounds is like a chant of nature which can remove the tiredness of the long trip to go there. Under the waterfall, there are several spots of warm water which can be an interesting spot for bathing.

In this place, you will be shown a panorama of natural beauty which is very interesting for every pair of eyes seeing it. Rocky hills accompanied by leafy trees will actually soothe both your eyes.

Task V: Descriptive text

To show that you understand about descriptive text, please answer task V by choosing the best answer and send your answer into my e-mail: ijq_2004@yahoo.com

Prague

Is there any city in Europe, or else, like Prague? There has been a city here for over a thousand years, and now 2.250.000 people live here. It is most famous for its Gothic and Baroque building styles. Old Town Square, with its wonderful clock, the Charles Bridge, and Prague Castle on the hill above the river are just a few of Prague's famous attractions.

Getting around Prague is easy by tram or underground train but it's also a pedestrian's dream because much of the old quarter and many of the streets and lanes have little or no traffic. The medieval center is Prague castle and St Vitus Cathedral. An evening view of these illuminated landmarks is one of the most memorable sights in Europe. Wenceslas Square is in the heart of modern Prague.

Visiting Prague today, you immediately notice the lively atmosphere. The city can be crowded during the hot summer months, but it is delight to visit any time of the year, even in the snowy cold of winter. In fact, tourism makes the largest

contribution to Prague's economy. Classical concerts take place all through the year, though the biggest event is the Prague Spring International Music Festival in May and early June. Theatre also has a special place in the life of the city.

The suburbs are like many in Eastern Europe with tall sky crappers and some light industry, but you are very quickly in the sleepy villages and gentle hills of Bohemia. Many people say Prague reminds them of Vienna or Budapest. But in fact, Prague is unique. There's nowhere quite like it.

1. The purpose of the text is
 - a. to inform people about Prague's beauty
 - b. to tell people about the history of Prague
 - c. to present people about the events in Prague
 - d. to describe the city of Prague and its uniqueness
 - e. to persuade

2. An evening view of these illuminated landmarks
The underlined word means
 - a. full of colors
 - b. full of buildings
 - c. full of memories
 - d. full of illusion
 - e. full of lights

3. The text organization/generic structure for this text consists of
 - a. general classification – description
 - b. identification – explanation
 - c. orientation – events – reorientation
 - d. identification – description
 - e. general classification – events

4. The text above belongs to
 - a. Recount
 - b. Narrative
 - c. Explanation
 - d. Discussion
 - e. Description

5. The text tells us about
 - a. Europe
 - b. Gothic building
 - c. Charles Bridge
 - d. Prague Castle
 - e. Prague

ONE DAY CITY TOUR OF SAWAHLUNTO

Sawahlunto is about 94 km from Padang, 38 km from Batu Sangkar or 137 km from Bukit Tinggi. If you want to go to Sawahlunto, you can start from any of these three places and take a bus, a taxi or join a trip arranged by a travel agency. If you start from Padang, you can get to Sawahlunto in two hours.

If you take a bus from Padang, you will have to pay Rp8.0000. A taxi will cost you Rp. 200.000. If you join a trip, you will have to pay the travel agency Rp 20.000.

At present, The Tourism, Art, and Culture office of Sawahlunto municipality prepares a tourist package called “One day City Tour of sawahlunto”. If you take this package, you will be taken around the town on a tourist train, locally known as dressing, or a tourist bus.

A tourist train is available every day at Sawahlunto station. It starts at 10.00 a.m. and will take you to Muara Kalaban station, which is about 5 km away. This tourist train can accommodate a maximum of 12 passengers and the return fare is Rp. 75.000.

On the way, you can see the tower of the old electric power plant and will be plunged into darkness as you enter the 900-meter-long tunnel.

If you wish to travel by bus, you can charter a tourist bus. It is big enough for 25 people and the charter fee is Rp.250.000 The bus will take you around the old town, visit the living museum, the former open mining pit, and the location of Ombilin Mines Training College (OMTC) and the grave of Prof M.Yamin in Talawi.

When you visit OMTC, you will get information about mining activities through a simulation system of underground mining. You can also visit the geological museum and a coal mining laboratory.

At the end of your tour, you can buy local handicrafts as souvenirs.

6. What is the purpose of the text?
- to persuade readers to visit sawahlunto
 - to describe about a one day tour of sawahlunto
 - to present some point of view about sawahlunto
 - to inform some interesting places in sawahlunto
 - To amuse readers with a one day tour of Sawahlunto
7. The main idea of paragraph six is
- you can visit the location of omtc
 - the bus is big enough for 25 people
 - you can visit the graves of some heroes
 - the bus will take the visitors to the location of omtc
 - There is a tourist bus available to travel to Sawahlunto
8. Which statement is TRUE according to the text?
- sawahlunto is located in padang
 - the visitors will pay less if they take a taxi from padang
 - a tourist train is available at sawahlunto station everyday
 - information about the heroes' graves can be got from omtc
 - taking a tourists bus will be cheaper than taking a tourist train
9. “..... you can charter a tourist bus” (Paragraph 6).
The synonym of the underlined word is
- buy
 - hire
 - ride
 - borrow

e. exchange

10. What is the genre of the text?

- a. descriptive
- b. narrative
- c. anecdote
- d. news item
- e. procedure

6. News item

Definition

News item is a text which informs readers about events of the day. The events are considered newsworthy or important.

Purpose of Descriptive text

- To inform the readers about newsworthy or important events of the day
- To present information the readers about newsworthy or important events of the day

Generic Structure of Descriptive Text

Main Events / Newsworthy event(s): it recounts the event in summary form.

Elaboration / Background event(s): they elaborate what happened, to whom, in what circumstance

Resource of Information (Source) : it contains comments by participants in, witnesses to and authorities expert on the event

Language Feature of Descriptive Text

- Focusing on circumstances (using a simple language in writing the text)
- Using saying verbs: “...”, She said, informed, told, reported.
- Sometimes at the beginning of news, the scene is mentioned : Jakarta – / Kuala Lumpur – ...
- Using Past tense in explaining news events. But if it is a fact that until now still happen or still in the form of fact, then can use simple present tense.
- Short, telegraphic information about story captured in headline
- Using adverbs: time, place and manner.
- Uses of material processes to retell the event

Example:

Cows Crashed a Party – Funny News Item Example

BOXFORD, Mass. – Six cows crashed a party in Massachusetts and stole the beer, police said.

The cows escaped from a nearby farm and headed straight to the graduation party. One of the attendees called 911. The homeowner told his daughter the revelry had gone too far. “She came inside and said, ‘Dad there’s a cow outside,’” Kevin Spencer said. “And I says, ‘That’s it. Party’s over.’”

Police said the cows were actually drinking the beer left on the picnic table. “They enjoyed it. They went right for the beer,” Lt James Riter said. “When one was done

they'd knock another one over and take care of that beer." Officers steered the cows back to their farm.

Task VI: News item text

To show that you understand about News item text, please answer task VI by choosing the best answer and send your answer into my e-mail: ijq_2004@yahoo.com

The Surabaya Police have arrested a man, identified only as MN, for allegedly buying an infant via Instagram.

MN was arrested at his house on Jl. Karah in Jambangan district in Surabaya, East Java, on Sunday. He was found to have paid some Rp 3.8 million (US\$250) for a baby boy when he was only three days old.

Surabaya police chief Sr. Comr. Rudi Setiawan said recently that the transaction was conducted in Semarang, Central Java, on Sept. 23. The baby's parents live in Tangerang in Banten.

"The baby is now safe with the Surabaya administration," Rudi said on Monday (The Jakarta Post, Tue, October 16, 2018)

1. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To inform readers about arrested man for buying an infant
- B. To describe the important person for readers
- C. To argue that arresting the man is important
- D. To explain how police arrested the man
- E. To convince reader that buying infant is illegal

2. What is the generic structure of the text above?

- A. Orientation – Complication – Reorientation
- B. Orientation – Series of event – Reorientation
- C. Stating thesis – Arguments – Reiteration
- D. Goal – Equipments – Steps
- E. Newsworthy event – Background events – Sources

3. "MN was arrested at his house..." The underlined word refers to a house belongs to.....

- A. The police officer
- B. The arrested man
- C. The infant parent
- D. A Surabaya administration officer
- E. A Semarang administration officer

4. "...for allegedly buying an infant" The infant word has similar meaning with

- A. Adult
- B. Teenager
- C. Child
- D. Grown
- E. Man

Two state-owned lenders — Bank Mandiri and Bank BNI — will build temporary houses for 400 families displaced by the recent strong earthquake that hit Sigi District, Central Sulawesi Province.

Second Assistant Secretary of Sigi District Government Iskandar Nontji informed that the temporary houses for 100 families will be constructed by Bank Mandiri in the South Sibayala area of Dolo Sub-district. Meanwhile, Bank BNI will erect the temporary shelters for 300 families in Jonoge Village of Sigi Biromaru Sub-district that severely suffered from soil liquefaction during the 7.4-magnitude earthquake that rocked the area on Sept 28, he noted.

The temporary houses will be constructed on pieces of land, owned by the sub-district government, village, and community members, he stated, adding that the Sigi district government will facilitate all related parties to sign a letter of agreement.

“We are going to provide a letter of agreement that will be signed by all related parties to avoid any unexpected eventuality in the future,” he explained. (Antara, 17th October, 2018)

5. What is the text about?

- A. Building temporary houses for displaced family
- B. Planning to displace the temporary house
- C. Signing a letter of agreements to build a permanent house
- D. New luxury house will be built by BNI
- E. Assistant Secretary has built temporary houses

6. What can we infer from the text?

- A. The temporary house will be build in the family lands
- B. The displaced family will build 400 houses for two state banks
- C. Shelters will be built by two state banks for the earthquake victims
- D. Bank Mandiri will be built in the South Sibayala
- E. Bank BNI will be built by the earthquake victims in Jonoge Village of Sigi

7. What makes 400 families displaced?

- A. Local government
- B. 7.4-magnitude earthquake
- C. Temporary shelters
- D. 400 houses
- E. Mandiri bank and BNI

8. “The temporary houses will be constructed on pieces of land.” The temporary word has antonym of

- A. Momentary
- B. Transitory
- C. Limited
- D. Permanent
- E. Seasonal

Nine traditional Balinese dances have been recognized as part of the world’s intangible cultural heritage following a UNESCO session in Namibia on Wednesday. Balinese dances included on the list were the Barong Ket, Joged Bumbung, Legong

Keraton, Topeng Sidhakarya, Baris Upacara, Sanghyang Dedari and Rejang dances, as well as the Wayang Wong and Gambuh dance dramas.

“We are very pleased with the recognition; it enables Bali to receive protection in terms of traditional dance preservation as well as economic benefits in the future,” said Bali Cultural Agency head Dewa Putu Beratha on Wednesday night as quoted by Antara news agency.

During the UNESCO session, Indonesia’s proposal regarding the dances reportedly ranked 18th among a total of 35 countries. “The nine dances represent Balinese dance as a whole based on their historical concept, function and style,” said Dewa. According to Dewa, the Rejang, Sanghyang Dedari and Baris Upacara dances represented the Wali dance, which is usually performed during processions. Meanwhile, the Topeng Sidhakarya dance and Gambuh and Wayang Wong dance dramas are part of the Be Bali dance, known as a semi-sacred and ceremonial dance. The Legong Keraton, Joged Bumbung and Barong Ket dances are a representation of the Balih-Balihan dance that serves social and entertainment purposes. The Wali dance is said to have originated between the eighth and 14th centuries. The Be Bali dance and Balih-Balihan dances are believed to have come from the 14th-19th century and 19th centuries, respectively.

“The community has actively played an important role in preserving these traditional dances, especially the Wali dance. Meanwhile, the Bali provincial administration and its city and regency administrations should increase their role in preserving the Be Bali and Balih-Balihan dances during tourist events,” said Dewa.

9. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. UNESCO recognises nine Balinese dances.
- B. Nine Balinese dances are the part of the world’s cultural heritages.
- C. Bali receives recognising on the local dances from UNESCO.
- D. Nine Balinese dances represent Balinese dances.
- E. Balinese community play an important role in preserving their traditional dances.

10. Which statement that supports the text?

- A. The Be Bali dance is believed originated in 19th century.
- B. The Balih-Balihan dance is said to have come from the 14th-19th century.
- C. The nine Balinese dances represent the culture and life of its community.
- D. Indonesia’s proposal regarding the dances ranked well among the 35 countries.
- E. The UNESCO recognition on the nine Balinese dances will be economically beneficial for Bali.

7. Evaluation

To evaluate your understanding about all the materials you have learnt, the following questions are the end of the lesson. Please answer all the following questions by choosing the best answer and send your answer into my e-mail: ijq_2004@yahoo.com

A Woman and the Wolves

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forest.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you though the forest." So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down. At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead." Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away.

Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby the wolves were playing with him.

Read the text, then choose the best choice to each questions.

1. What separated between one village to another a long time ago in the New Territories ?

- a. Another village
- b. Mountains
- c. Forests
- d. Hills ve. Towers and logs

2. Who was Ah Tim ?

- a. The young woman's brother
- b. The young woman's son
- c. The young woman's brother and nephew
- d. The young woman's brother's son
- e. One of the men who fetched a stick

3. Who walked in front when they were in the forest ?

- a. Ah Tm
- b. The woman
- c. The woman's son
- d. Her brother's nephew
- e. The baby and his mother

4. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim ?

- a. He was afraid
- b. He was stumbled by a stone
- c. He ran slowly
- d. The woman cried
- e. The wolves were good runners

5. The woman gave her son to the wolves because

- a. She loved her nephew than her son.
- b. She thought about how her brother would be

- c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves
- d. She was crazy
- e. She kept a grudge on his brother

6. "I begin to understand the concept of biodiversity."

- a. He said that he began to understand the concept of Biodiversity.
- b. He wanted to know if he began to understand the concept of Biodiversity.
- c. He asked me that he began to understand the concept of Biodiversity.

7. "Your friend has just left."

- a. He told me that my friend has just left.
- b. He told me that your friend had just left.
- c. He told me that my friend had just left.

8. "The sun rises in the east and sets in the west."

- a. He asked if the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- b. He said that the sun rose in the east and set in the west.
- c. He said that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

9. "I'm going to meet my penpal for the first time tomorrow."

- a. She said she was going to meet her penpal for the first time the next day.
- b. She said she was going to meet my penpal for the first time tomorrow.
- c. She said she was going to meet her penpal for the first time tomorrow.

10. "We have been here for a week."

- a. They said they had been there for a week.
- b. They said they had been here for a week.
- c. They said we had been there for a week.

11. Chandra : Hello, It's Chandra. Can I help you?

Bams : Can I talk to Mr. Budi?

Chandra : Sure, _____

- a. He is in a meeting now
- b. Any message?
- c. Just a moment, please
- d. Call him later

12. Customer Service : Customer service, This is, Linda speaking, Can I help you?

Arda : I am Arda, I want to activate online banking on my phone.

Customer Service : _____

Arda : Sure, 088865742345

- a. Can I have your number?
- b. What is your number?
- c. Where is your phone?
- d. How much is your number?

13. Mark : Hello, Gina. Where have you been?

Gina : Hi, Mark. I just bought a few kilograms of apples in the market.

Mark : Do you need some help to carry the apples?

Gina : _____

The suitable respond to complete the dialogue is

- A. I don't know
- B. Why?

- C. Of course, that's very kind of you
- D. I will help you
- E. Goodbye

14. Daniel : You look so busy. _____
Maria : No, thank you. I can handle them.
The suitable expression to complete the dialogue is

- A. I will leave you alone
- B. Would you like some help?
- C. Do you want to help me?
- D. Sure, I would like to
- E. Yes, please

15. Smith : I heard there will be a concert tonight. Would you like to go with me?

Tom : I'm afraid I cannot.
Smith : Why? I think you really love the band.
Tom : Yes, I do. But I have many works at home.
Smith : Let me help you, then.
Tom : _____
Smith : Never mind. That's what a friend should do.

What should Tom say?

- A. I really appreciate your help
- B. I don't need your help
- C. I am fine, thank you
- D. I will go, too
- E. Don't worry

Complete the dialogue below (question 16 and 17)

Mandy : Good morning, Sir. Do you have a science book about animal anatomy?
Shopkeeper : Of course, dear. We have a book that you want. _____ (16) to show the shelf?
Mandy : I am fine, Sir. I can find by myself. I have other books to find, too.
Shopkeeper: _____(17). Take your time.
Mandy : Thank you, Sir.

16. The suitable expression to complete the dialogue is

- A. I would like
- B. Can you
- C. Do not go
- D. Would you like me
- E. May I

17. What should the shopkeeper say?

- A. I am busy
- B. Sorry
- C. Thank you

- D. Will you go?
- E. That's okay

18. Jack : Sir, would you like me to close the window for you?

Mr Willson : Yes, please. It's very cold inside.

The underlined sentence express:

- A. Asking help
- B. Offering help
- C. Refusing something
- D. Accepting an offer
- E. Suggestion

19. Nina : Mom, do you need some help? You look so busy this morning.

Mother : Of course, dear.

Nina : I need another pair of hands to wash the dish.

The underlined sentence expresses

- A. Accepting help
- B. Offering help
- C. Refusing help
- D. Looking for something
- E. Apologizing

20. Bill : James, will you join me to build a birdhouse?

James : Sure, _____. I am really excited.

Complete the dialogue above with right expression

- A. I don't want to.
- B. I am busy today
- C. I will
- D. I will not
- E. I have to go

Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, the students are not always able to answer questions about their country. Although Hong Kong is their country, they have had little opportunity to go on excursions. Most of them cannot afford the time or money needed for such trips. Since, they do not know much about Hong Kong's history and its culture, they have always had to write to the Hong Kong Tourist Association for information.

To give such students sound knowledge about Hong Kong, The Tourist Association decided to start the student ambassador programme. The programme has been carried out for eight years. Young men and women who are going overseas for further studies are selected to undergo a special course dealing with the history, culture and lifestyle of Hong Kong.

Through visits factories, government departments and other places of interest, the young people receive ample information which will enable them to answer a wide range of questions asked by persons abroad.

21. By reading the text we conclude that it tells about

- a. the students' limited knowledge about their own country
- b. the hong kong tourist association
- c. the students ambassador programme
- d. the places of interest in hong kong
- e. young men and women who are going overseas

22. The underlined word in paragraph 2 means

- a. deep
- b. voice
- c. useful
- d. thorough
- e. prosperous

Floating market

The market is called a floating market because the trade takes place on boats – in Indonesia, they are called klotok and jukung. This market has existed for over 400 years. In the past, people from inland areas brought their agricultural produce or handicrafts to sell. They bartered with people from the coastal areas. Nowadays, people can buy things such as fruit, vegetables, traditional cakes and even clothes from this 'pasar terapung'. Another unique feature of these markets is the time of trading. It begins around 5 a.m. and finishes at 9a.m.

23. The paragraph mainly talks about

- a. handicraft
- b. cakes and cuisine
- c. floating market
- d. agricultural product
- e. unique features of the markets

24. "They bartered with people from the coastal areas"

The underlined word means

- a. sold something for money
- b. exchange goods for other goods
- c. sold their belongings to buy something
- d. bought something by using money
- e. Tried to buy something without money

Shangri-La Bangkok

On the banks of the Chao Phraya, Bangkok's "River of Kings", lies a hotel that has already set new standards of hospitality for this celebrated city. Set in magnificently landscaped tropical gardens, the Shangri-La Bangkok provides guests with all the charm and warmth of the Orient and, at the same time, and unsurpassed range of facilities and leisure activities. There is a choice of 12 superb settings in which to wine and dine, a large free-form swimming pool that overlooks the river, convention and meeting facilities for up to 2,000 people and a 24-hour business center. And, every single guestroom and suite, there is a breathtaking view of all the exotic hustle and bustle of the fabled "River of Kings". One might expect such a well-equipped and positioned hotel to be miles away from the city centre, but at the Shangri-La Bangkok the business district and main shopping areas are mere minutes away. For

more than 2000 years, Bangkok's grandeur has been reflected in the waters of the Chao Phraya. Today, the Shangri-La Bangkok towers beside this majestic river, offers its guests the golden promise of the East.

25. The text mainly focuses on

- a. Bangkok's grandeur
- b. Shangri-La Bangkok
- c. Bangkok's River Kings
- d. The water of the Chao Phraya
- e. The majestic river in Bangkok

Yogyakarta (JP)- National flag carrier Garuda Indonesia has temporarily diverted its flights intended for Adisucipto Airport in Yogyakarta to Adisumarmo Airport in Surakarta, Central Java, after one of its planes overshot an Adisucipto runway lane on Wednesday night.

"All of Garuda Indonesia flights heading toward Yogyakarta, for a total of 34 flights, now will [be diverted] to Surakarta," Garuda Indonesia VP of corporate communications Benny S. Butarbutar said in an official statement on Thursday. The flights include 10 coming from and going to Jakarta, three to and from Denpasar, Bali, two to and from Makassar, South Sulawesi, and one flight from Surabaya, East Java.

The airline would provide a bus at Adisumarmo Airport to transport passengers to Yogyakarta.

Garuda Indonesia is still evacuating the Boeing 737-800 NG, which slipped on the runway and overshot a lane on Wednesday night. It carried 123 passengers, none of whom were harmed.

Garuda aims to finish evacuating the aircraft on Thursday afternoon. (bbn) Taken from : thejakartapost.com

26. What is the text about?

- A. Redirect flights of Garuda Indonesia from Yogyakarta to Surakarta because of runway accident
- B. Slipped plane accident in Adisucipto runway lane
- C. Evacuation of Garuda Indonesia after its accident
- D. Confirmation of Garuda Indonesia VP of corporate communication about overshot accident
- E. The delay of Garuda Indonesia after one of its planes overshot an Adisucipto runway lane

27. It can be concluded from the text that

- A. Adisucipto Airport will be closed after the incident
- B. Because of the incident, Garuda Indonesia redirected Yogyakarta flights to Surakarta permanently
- C. Garuda Indonesia supplied bus to support passengers from Surakarta to Yogyakarta
- D. Garuda Indonesia had been finished evacuating its plane when this news was reported
- E. There are a lot of passengers were harmed due to that accident

28. The reason why Garuda Indonesia diverted Yogyakarta flights to Surakarta is because of
- A. Maintenance one of Garuda Indonesia's aircraft
 - B. The accident of its plane which slipped on the runway lane
 - C. Many flights in Adisucipto Airport
 - D. The statement of Garuda Indonesia VP of corporate communications
 - E. The evacuation of Garuda Indonesia's aircrafts

(Reuters Health) – Half of all heart patients made at least one medication-related mistake after leaving the hospital, and guidance from a pharmacist didn't seem to reduce those errors, in a new study.

Consequences of mistakes – such as forgetting to take certain drugs or taking the wrong dose – can range from side effects like constipation to more serious drops in blood pressure. Two percent of errors were life-threatening.

Hospitals involved in the study were already taking steps to prevent medication mistakes in addition to the extra pharmacist intervention, said Dr. Sunil Kripalani, the study's lead author from the Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville, Tennessee.

“We were surprised to see that in spite of these efforts that 50 percent (of patients) were still having these medication errors,” he told Reuters Health. Although the pharmacist visits didn't help the average patient, he added, certain ones seemed to benefit – such as patients who were on multiple drugs or had trouble understanding health information.

As for traditionally lower-risk patients, he said other strategies to prevent errors may be needed.

29. What does the text tell us about?
- A. The patient's medication errors
 - B. The hospital's medical treatments
 - C. The doctor's medical treatment
 - D. The uncontrolled medical treatment
 - E. The pharmacist's medication mistakes

30. What is the effect of medication errors?
- A. Bleeding on heart
 - B. Health information
 - C. Problem in healing
 - D. Life—long time
 - E. Life –threatening

Good luck!