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MY EARTH

Thematic English Textbook
For Grade Six

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Fungsi dan sifat hak cipta Pasal 4

Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 huruf a merupakan hak eksklusif yang terdiri atas hak moral dan hak ekonomi.

Pembatasan Pelindungan Pasal 26

Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23, Pasal 24, dan Pasal 25 tidak berlaku terhadap:

- i. penggunaan kutipan singkat ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait untuk pelaporan peristiwa aktual yang ditujukan hanya untuk keperluan penyediaan informasi aktual;
- ii. penggandaan ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait hanya untuk kepentingan penelitian ilmu pengetahuan;
- iii. penggandaan ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait hanya untuk keperluan pengajaran, kecuali pertunjukan dan fonogram yang telah dilakukan pengumuman sebagai bahan ajar; dan
- iv. penggunaan untuk kepentingan pendidikan dan pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang memungkinkan suatu ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait dapat digunakan tanpa izin pelaku pertunjukan, produser fonogram, atau lembaga penyiaran.

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113

1. Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta rupiah).
2. Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

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DAFTAR ISI

PRAKATA	vi
CHAPTER 1	
Subtheme 1: The Time Difference and its Effect	1
LEARNING 1	2
LEARNING 2	14
LEARNING 3	26
LEARNING 4	35
CHAPTER 2	
Subtheme 2: My Earth and its Season	49
LEARNING 1	50
LEARNING 2	58
LEARNING 3	68
LEARNING 4	75
CHAPTER 3	
Subtheme 3: Earth, Sun, and Moon	92
LEARNING 1	93
LEARNING 2	104
LEARNING 3	112
LEARNING 4	121
KEY ANSWER	141
REFERENCES.....	158

PRAKATA

Puji syukur kami panjatkan kehadiran Allah SWT, berkat limpahan karunia-Nya, penulis dapat menyelesaikan penulisan buku dengan judul, “*MY EARTH Thematic English Textbook For Grade Six*” ini.

Buku *MY EARTH Thematic English Textbook For Grade Six* disusun guna memenuhi pembelajaran bahasa Inggris di Sekolah Dasar, yaitu memampukan peserta didik berinteraksi dalam bahasa Inggris dengan orang lain, baik guru maupun temantemannya. Buku *My Next Words* ini merupakan hasil kajian cermat, baik secara praktis maupun teoretis, berdasarkan observasi, dan pengalaman pengajaran bahasa Inggris di berbagai wilayah.

Buku ini memperhatikan kaidah perolehan bahasa sehingga kemampuan mendengar dan merespon peserta didik menjadi hal yang diutamakan pada tahap awal di kelas. Setelah peserta didik dapat merespon bahasa yang dikenalkan secara lebih otomatis, guru dapat mulai mengenalkan reading dan writing yang dilaksanakan secara interaktif.

Buku *MY EARTH Thematic English Textbook For Grade Six* ini menyajikan materi pembelajaran yang sederhana agar peserta didik mampu berkomunikasi dengan menggunakan bahasa Inggris sesuai dengan perkembangan dan kebutuhan mereka dalam berkomunikasi. Agar kemahiran berbahasa sebagai alat komunikasi dapat diwujudkan dalam kegiatan belajar sehari-hari dan berkelanjutan, guru diharapkan menggunakan bahasa Inggris dalam rangkaian kegiatan pembelajaran di dalam dan di luar kelas sehingga anak dapat menggunakan bahasa tersebut dalam konteks kehidupannya sehari-hari.

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Penulis menanti saran konstruktif untuk perbaikan dan peningkatan pada masa mendatang. Semoga buku ini dapat memberikan kontribusi dan khazanah informasi. Sebagaimana peribahasa tak ada gading nan tak retak, mohon dimaafkan segala kekeliruan yang ada pada terbitan ini. Segala kritik dan saran, tentu akan diterima dengan tangan terbuka. Harapan penulis, semoga buku ini dapat bermanfaat bagi kita semua. Jangan takut untuk menulis, dengan menulis kita bisa menuangkan asa-asa kita selama ini terpendam menjadi otentik bukan khayalan berkelanjutan tanpa ada realisasinya.

Penulis

CHAPTER 1

Subtheme 1:

The Time Difference and Its Effects



Source: www.google.com

Earth is one of the planets in the solar system. Earth is the only planet that inhabited. Human, animal, and plant live on earth. The earth consists of the sea and the land. This land is scattered throughout the surface of the earth. An example is the State of Indonesia. Indonesia has a land that stretches from *Sabang* to *Merauke*. Do you know if in Indonesia has the time difference? This time difference brings impact to life in every part of Indonesia.

LEARNING 1



Source: www.google.com

Dina and friends are studying science. They are discussing about earth's rotation. They feel very grateful to God because they are able to experience day and night periods.

1.1 Let's Observe

Below is a picture of earth which is experiencing day and night periods.



Source: www.google.com

Based on the picture above, observe the vocabulary items below! Circle the vocabulary that relates with the picture and then fill them in the blank! The example is given.

earth

axis

east

west

rotation

revolution

day

night

effect

season

For example:

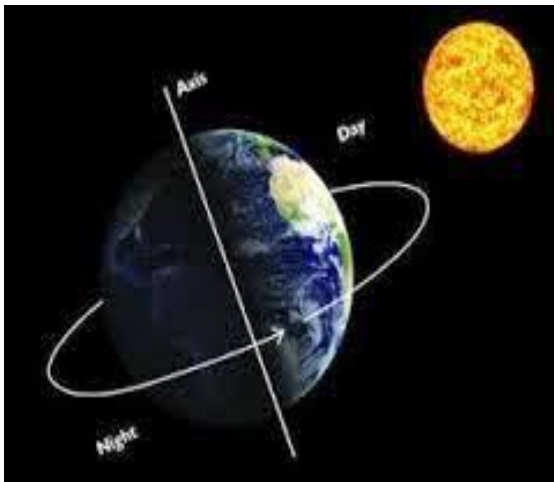
Earth rotates on its axis is called **rotation**.

1. Earth rotates from _____ to _____
2. _____ takes 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds for one rotation.
3. The occurrence of _____ and _____ is the effect of earth's rotation.

1.2 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

Earth's Rotation

The Earth we are living on is always moving. One of the movements performed by earth and other planets is rotation. The earth's rotation is the rotation of the earth on its axis. The direction of the earth's rotation is from west to east. For one rotation, the earth takes 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds, rounded up to 24 hours. The time for a single rotation is called the rotation period.



Source: www.google.com

Every day, we experience day and night regularly. In the morning, the sun rises to the east. That is the sign of the day from noon. As in the afternoon, the sun sets in the west as a sign of the day began the night time. The natural event is caused by the rotation of the earth. As the earth rotates, the areas of the earth exposed to the sun experience daylight. The areas on earth are not exposed to sunlight during night time.

Every day, we see the sun as if moving while rotates the earth from east to west. This happens because we move following the earth's rotation from west to east, while the sun rotates

its axis. That way, we will see the daily pseudo motion of the sun. The location of the sun that seems to change this, causes the heat of sunlight that we feel in the morning, at noon, and afternoon are vary.

This is not because the amount of sunlight that reaches the earth is changing, but the direction of the rays is changing so that the area of the exposed beam is also different. In the morning and afternoon, the sun comes tilted so that the area exposed to sunlight is quite wide. This is what causes the sun to feel warm in the morning and evening. During the day, the sun comes up perpendicular so that the area exposed to sunlight is narrower than the area in which it is tilted. That is why the sunlight during the day feels hotter than morning and afternoon.

The existence of the earth's rotation causes the time difference in the earth. The time difference between one place and another is based on the longitude of the place. Once of the earth rotates, every place on the earth's surface has rotated by 360 degrees longitude. Thus, every 15 degrees of longitude is within a period of 1 hour. Any longitude whose distance is 15 degrees or multiples is called the standard longitude. Standard length time is called local time. Therefore, on earth there are 24 local times.

1.3 Let's Repeat!

Listen to your teacher and repeat after her/him!

day : /deɪ/	narrow : /'nærəʊ/	silent : /'saɪlənt/
east : /i:st /	noon : /nu:n/	warm : /wɔ:m/
evening : /'i:v(ə)nɪ ŋ/	night : /naɪt/	west : /west//
hot : /hɒt /	rise : /raɪz/	wide : /waɪd/
move : /mu:v/	set : /set/	

Give your responses for following statements with True (T) / False (F)!

Circle your answer!

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Earth rotates on its axis from west to east. | T | F |
| 2. Earth rotates for 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds (24 hours) every day. | T | F |
| 3. In the morning, the sun rises in the west. | T | F |
| 4. In the afternoon, the sun sets in the east. | T | F |
| 5. The areas on earth that are not exposed to sunlight experience night time. | T | F |
| 6. When earth rotates from west to east, the sun is also surround the earth. | T | F |
| 7. The sunlight is warm in the morning and afternoon. | T | F |
| 8. The sunlight during the day feels hotter than morning and afternoon. | T | F |
| 9. Earth's rotation does not cause the time difference in the earth. | T | F |
| 10. Every 15 degrees of longitude is within a period of 1 hour. | T | F |

Grammar focus

WH-Questions

What	is used for a thing.	<i>'What is rotation?'</i>
Who	is used for a person.	<i>'Who is living on earth?'</i>
Whose	has the same meaning but it is always followed by a noun.	<i>'Whose earth is this?'</i>
Why	is used for a reason.	<i>'Why is there time difference on earth?'</i>
When	is used for a time or date	<i>'When does the sun feel hot on earth?'</i>
Which	is used for a choice.	<i>'Which do you prefer, day or night?'</i>
Where	is used for a place.	<i>'Where does the earth rotate?'</i>
How	is used for an amount or the way.	<i>'How much time earth takes to once rotate?'</i>

1.4 Let's Do It

Complete these sentences using the correct 'WH' words! Number one is done for you.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>What</u> is daily pseudo motion of the sun?
a. Who
b. Where
c. What | 4. _____ is standard longitude?
a. Which
b. Whose
c. What |
| 2. _____ are the effects of earth's rotation?
a. Who
b. What
c. Which | 5. _____ much time earth takes to once rotate?
a. What
b. How
c. Where |
| 3. _____ does the earth rotate?
a. How
b. When
c. Where | 6. _____ is there time difference on earth?
a. Why
b. When
c. What |

In the break time, Dina and friends feel amazed how Mrs. Ayu teaches them. They look that Mrs. Ayu has done her job well as a professional teacher. The students then realize that many other jobs beside of teaching to fulfill people's daily needs. Do you know the term for people's efforts to fulfill their daily needs?

1.5 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

Diversity of Indonesians' Profession

Economic activity includes production, distribution, and consumption. These activities have to be done by people to get goods and services so that they can fulfill their daily needs. People fulfill their daily needs with many ways. One of them is working. Everyone has to work to meet the needs of their life. All the needs must be bought with money. To earn money, people

have to work. The types of work are varies. Some work as farmers, traders, fishermen, teachers, private employees, and others.

Here is the diversity of Indonesian profession:

1. Farmers

Indonesia is an agrarian country, most of Indonesian people work as farmers. Indonesia's staple food is rice. Agricultural activities are found in lowland, highland, and coastal areas. Lowland farmers grow rice, maize, sugar cane, and crops. Farmers in the highlands generally grow crops, vegetables and fruits. They also plant crops such as tea, coffee, and cloves.

In the coastal areas, we can find salt farmers. Salt farmers are farmers who make salt by filling ponds with seawater. Then the seawater is dried so that shaped grains of salt. In addition, there are also residents who work to cultivate fish and shrimp. The results of these ponds they sell to the market or place of fish auction.



Source: www.google.com

2. Breeders

Many of Indonesian people also work as breeders. They can be found both in the lowlands and in the highlands. The breeders usually breed broilers, egg-produced chicken, goats, cows, and freshwater fish. From the animals, breeders can use their meat, milk, and eggs for sale.



Source: www.google.com

3. Traders

Traders are people who make a living by trading. The livelihoods of trade are found in all areas: lowland, highland, and urban areas.



Source: www.google.com

Traders in the lowlands generally sell agricultural products, such as rice,

vegetables, and fruits. They sell merchandise at markets or stalls.

Traders in the highlands sell a variety of plantation, agricultural, and livestock products. These items include vegetables, tea, coffee, cloves, goats, and chickens.

Traders in the highlands also sell goods that are not generated by the people. In urban areas people who work as traders ranging from traveling traders, street vendors, retailers, and wholesalers.

4. Fishermen

Fishermen are people whose main livelihood is fishing in the sea. Usually, fishermen go to sea at night. They return in the morning carrying their fish. Then, the fish is sold to the fish market.

5. Service workers

A service worker is a person who provides servants in the form of services according to his area of expertise.

Examples include teachers, bus drivers, taxi drivers, tailors, doctors, hair barbers, and lawyers.



Source: www.google.com

6. Private sector employees

Private employees are working in private companies. A private company is a company owned by a non-governmental organization or a small group of shareholders. Employment as many private employees we meet in urban areas. Examples of private companies in urban areas are the publication of books, banks, factories, construction companies, and motor vehicles.

7. Entrepreneur

The entrepreneurship is a business or activity undertaken by a person or organization. Entrepreneurs are people who set up their own businesses with the capital and abilities they have. For example: workshops, salons, toll shops, jewelry stores, electronics stores, and gift shops.

Grammar Focus

PRONOUN (Subject and Object)

Singular		Plural	
Subject	Object	Subject	Object
I	Me	We	Us
You	You	You	You
He	Him	They	Them
She	Her		
It	It		

For example:

1. My father is a farmer. **He** is a farmer.
2. Mrs. Susi is a teacher. **She** is a teacher.
3. Teacher, bus driver, tailors, doctors, hair barbers, and lawyers are service workers.
They are service workers.
4. Doctor gives a prescription for Mrs. Ani. Doctor gives a prescription for **her**.

1.6 Let's Do It!

Complete the following sentences with pronoun (subject and object)! Number one is done for you.

1. **Liza** and **I** went to electronic store last week to buy a laptop charger. **She** asked me to lend her some money because the price was higher than before.
2. **My mother** went to traditional market yesterday. I accompanied _____ to buy fish, some vegetables and some fruit.
3. **Mr. Toni** lives in Jambi City. _____ works as a taxi driver.
4. **Private employees** are working in private companies. _____ need to work six days in a week or according to the schedule in the companies.
5. **We** have to appreciate all kinds of professions around _____ to keep the unity of Indonesia.
6. **Entrepreneurs** are people who set up their own businesses. _____ invite many people to work for _____.

1.7 Let's Discuss!

Make a group with 5-8 of you each group! Then, observe the economy activity around your home! Discuss the kinds of jobs and the kinds of goods or services from those economy activities! Write the result of your discussion in the table below! The example is given.

No.	Jobs	Goods or services
1.	Fruit seller	Several kinds of fruit (apple, orange, mango, etc.)
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Now Dina and friends understand that many economic activities around them, even in the street they will see many stores with different kinds of business. Then the students ask whether all business will always getting benefit or not? The teacher explains that sometimes a business person may also loss their money if the business does not running well. In the easiest example is fruit trader. If this commodity is not sold out in a certain term of time, they will get damaged and cannot be sold.

Regarding to this situation, there is a certain way to write the number of money that a trader loss, that is negative integer.

Negative integers

The rounded denominator consists of the original number, zero and the opposite. The original number starts from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on, so that all of the original numbers are part of the integers. The opposite of the original number is a negative integer.

Consider the example of using negative integers in the following daily life!

- Negative integer is used to indicate a negative position of certain number.

For example:

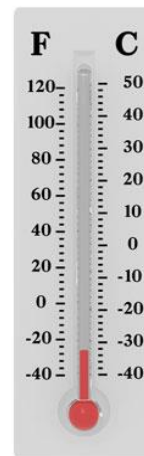
A fruit trader loses Rp. 50.000. It can be written -50.000 rupiahs.

- Negative integer is used to indicate an air temperature below 0 degrees.

For example:

The air temperature at the top of the mountains is 5 degrees below 0 degree of Celsius;

The air temperature at the top of the mountain can be written **-5 degree Celsius.**



Source:

www.google.com

- Negative integer is used to indicate the depth of a place below sea level.

For example:

Beautiful coral reefs are found at a depth of 20 m below sea level. It can be written -20 m.

1.8 Let's Write

Write the following sentences using negative integer! Number is done for you.

1. The air temperature at *Jaya Wijaya* peak at night reaches 15 degrees below 0 on the Celsius scale.

Answer:

-15 degrees Celsius.

2. An electronic trader loses Rp. 500.000.

Answer:

3. A submarine is 15 meters below sea level.

Answer:

4. Grain that has been milled shrink by 5 kg.

Answer:

5. The temperature of the air at the North Pole reaches 40 degrees C below 0 degrees Celsius in winter.

Answer:

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about earth's rotation by observing, reading, and/or (listening).		
2.	I have understood about recognizing vocabulary.		
3.	I have understood about <i>WH</i> - Questions.		
4.	I have understood about diversity of Indonesian occupation by reading and/or (listening).		
5.	I have understood about pronoun as subject and object.		
6.	I have been able to write pronoun as subject and object in sentences.		
7.	I have understood about negative integers.		
8.	I have been able to write negative integers.		

LEARNING 2

Dina and friends are talking about democracy in Indonesia. Dina feels grateful because Indonesia has a good democracy system. People can choose their leader by election. Then democracy today experiences good progress. Government of Indonesia tries to apply an effective and efficient election. How to get the effective and efficient public election? Let's read following passage!



2.1 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

Simultaneous district election

Simultaneous district election (*Pilkada Serentak*) is a process of democracy in which elections are held at provincial, district / city level, within a certain territory which is done simultaneously throughout Indonesia. It is intended to provide a more effective and efficient electoral system.

In 2015, the government of Indonesia started to conduct simultaneous district election for regions whose leaders with period of exhaustion in 2015. This implementation was expected that district election would be more saving the state budget used. In addition, it was expected for the effectiveness and the efficiency of time in the implementation.

In 2018, Indonesia re-conducts simultaneous district election to fill the position of the head in several regions. In Jambi province, there are two districts that run elections, namely Jambi City and Kerinci districts to elect mayors / vice mayors of these areas. The election is held on June 27th, 2018.

In public election, people need several conditions to be able to elect/vote. The conditions are:

1. Voter is an Indonesian citizen
2. Voter is in the age of over 17 years old
3. Domiciled in electoral areas as evidenced by Electronic Identity Card (*KTP*)
4. If the voter does not have an e-ID card, they may use a letter issued by the local residence service
5. Have C6 form (letter of notification to vote)

Procedure of electing:

TPS is opened at 07.00 am and closed at 13.00 pm. Although given time until noon, the process of choosing actually does not take long, about 5 minutes. Below is the procedure of electing:

1. Voters already registered in the Permanent Voters List (DPT) shall come to the TPS as stipulated in the Notice of Option (Form C6)
2. The Chairman of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) opens the ballot box and checks the voting and counting equipment
3. Chairman of KPPS explains the procedure of voting
4. The Voting Provider Group Officer (KPPS) receives Form C6 and checks the name of the voters in the DPT
5. Voters are welcome to wait inside the TPS tent until its name is summoned by KPPS Officers
6. KPPS Officers shall issue ballot papers to Voters
7. Voters open the ballot papers in front of the Officers in order to avoid the discovery of difficult or punched ballots
8. Voters bring ballot papers into voting booths and exercise their right to vote one of the candidate pairs of mayors / vice mayors
9. The voter re-folds the punched ballot and leaves the chamber to the ballot box and puts it into the ballot box
10. The voter dips his finger into blue ink, as evidence has used his right to vote.

2.2 Let's Repeat!

Listen to your teacher and repeat after her/him!

district : /'dɪstrɪkt/

democracy : /dɪ'mɒkrəsi/

effective : /ɪ'fektɪv/

efficient : /ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt/

election : /ɪ'lekʃ(ə)n/

electoral : /ɪ'lekt(ə)r(ə)l/

implementation : /ɪmplɪ'men'teɪʃ(ə)n/

mayor : /meɪ/

province : /'prɒvɪns/

region : /'riːdʒ(ə)n/

Vocabulary focus: Words' definition

Simultaneous district election	: Elections are held at provincial, district / city level, within a certain territory which is done simultaneously
Mayor	: A head of a city, or town council.
Condition	: Rule or decision that you must agree to.
Vote	: Formal choice that you make in an election or at a meeting in order to choose or to decide something.
Electronic Identity Card	: Evidence for domiciled people in certain area
Election	: The process of choosing representatives by voting.
Effective	: Producing the result that is wanted or intended
Efficient	: Able to work well (the process)
Electoral system	: System of election
Procedure	: Usual or proper way of doing something

2.3 Let's Do It!

Choose the best answer! Give the sign (x) in the letter (a, b, or c)!

1. Vote means.....
 - a. To choose
 - b. To change
 - c. To move away

-
2. Simultaneous district election is intended to provide a more **effective** and **efficient** electoral system.
 - a. Good result and process
 - b. Bad result and process
 - c. Worse result and process
 3. Electronic Identity Card is one of several _____ to get the right in election.
 - a. Letters
 - b. Conditions
 - c. Announcement
 4. How much time it takes for a voter to vote in the election?
 - a. Fifteen minutes
 - b. Five minutes
 - c. Fifty minutes
 5. Why does a voter need to dip his finger into blue ink in the final step of electing?
 - a. As evidence that he is a voter
 - b. As evidence that he has used his right to vote
 - c. As evidence that he has come to the TPS

Dina and friends are still talking about rotation. Now, they learn that another effect of earth's rotation is time differences in various places. Do you know about it? How many time differences in Indonesia?

Time difference in various places

The rising and setting times of the sun differ from one place to another. This is due to the rotation of the earth. The time taken to rotate is divided into 24 parts. The division is made to become the unit of time. Each section is covered with one hour. When the sun is at its highest point in the sky, that is, when the shortest shadow is called the mid-day time. However, when a place on earth is experiencing noon time, elsewhere is not. This is because the Earth continues to spin.

On Earth, there is a time difference and a change of day and night. The time difference affects the activities performed by each people. Do you know what the basic of time sharing in Indonesia and the world?

Time sharing in Indonesia and in the world can be determined by longitude. As for knowing the division of climate in can be known based on latitude. Longitude is an imaginary line located on the map or the world globe that is located connecting the north and south pole of the earth. Longitude is divided into two, namely 180 degrees East Longitude and 180 degrees West Longitude. The longitude function is to determine the time of a region. The 0 degree longitude line has been agreed in Greenwich City in London, England. Indonesia lies at 95 degrees - 141 degrees East Longitude. This causes Indonesia to have three time zones, namely Western Indonesia Time, Central, and East.

West Indonesia Time, covering Central Borneo, West Borneo, Java, Madura and Sumatra. Time difference between West Indonesia and GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) is 7 hours. Central Indonesia time includes the islands of Sulawesi, Eastern Borneo, Southern Borneo, Nusa Tenggara, and Bali. The middle time difference between Indonesia and GMT is 8 hours. The time of eastern Indonesia is covering the island of Papua and the islands of Maluku. The time difference between eastern Indonesia and GMT is 9 hours.

In addition to longitude, there is also latitude. The latitude is the imaginary line on the map or the globe that lies parallel to the equator. Latitude is the line that divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres. The latitude's 0 degree line is the equator. The function of latitude is to divide the climatic region or also called the sun's climate. The Indonesian territory is in latitude between 60 degrees LU to 110 degrees LS so that Indonesia has a tropical climate. Tropical features are high rainfall, tropical rain forests, year-round sunshine, and high humidity due to evaporation.

Note:

Time differences

GMT and West Indonesia Time	: +7 hours
GMT and Central Indonesia Time	: +8 hours
GMT and East Indonesia Time	: +9 hours
West Indonesia Time and Central Indonesia Time	: +1 hour
West Indonesia Time and East Indonesia Time	: +2 hours

2.4 Let's Observe!

Let's observe time differences in Indonesia! Fill in the blank box (time & city) to understand about time differences in Indonesia! Number one is done for you as the example.

Time differences: (in 24 hours)

No.	London, England (GMT)	West Indonesia Time (+ 7 hours)		Central Indonesia Time (+ 8 hours)		East Indonesia Time (+9 hours)	
1.	01.00	Jambi	07.00	Bali	08.00	North Maluku	09.00
2.		West Sumatera	10.00			South Maluku	
3.	14.00					Papua	
4.		Jakarta	16:00				
5.				South Borneo	13.00		

How to tell the time in English

24-hour clock	12-hour clock	In sentences
01.00	1 a.m.	It's one o'clock a.m.
02.00	2 a.m.	It's two o'clock a.m.
04:45	4:45 a.m.	It's a quarter to five a.m.
07.00	7 a.m.	It's seven o'clock a.m.
20.00	8 p.m.	It's eight o'clock p.m.
20:15	8:15 p.m.	It's a quarter past eight p.m.
23.00	11 p.m.	It's eleven o'clock p.m.

-
- a.m. (ante meridiem)

The time from midnight to noon = from 00:00 to 12:00

- p.m. (post meridiem)

The time from noon to midnight = from 12:00 to 24:00

Grammar Focus

Adverb clause of time “When”

When Jambi is 7 o'clock a.m., Bali is 8 o'clock a.m and North Maluku is 9 o'clock a.m.

adverb clause

main clause

Bali is 8 o'clock a.m., when Jambi is 7 o'clock a.m.

main clause

adverb clause

2.5 Let's Write!

1. Write the following sentences using adverb of time “when”!

- a. In South Borneo now is 19.00 and in Jakarta is 18.00.

- b. In Papua now is 09.00 and in West Sumatera is 07.00.

- c. In Yogyakarta now is 15.00 and in Aceh is 14.00.

2. Write the definitions of:

a. longitude

b. latitude

2.6 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

.BATIK

Batik is a picture of decorative pattern or expressive painting on cloth made from wax (night) and dye (*naphtol*), using canting, with *rekalatar* technique. So, batik is the activity of coloring the fabric by making a certain motif and processed through candle with a tool called *canting*.

There are two types of batik technique, namely:

a. Painted batik (*Batik Tulis*)

Batik tulis made by manual, means someone writes or paints the night liquid on the cloth in accordance with the desired motif with the hands one by one.

b. Printed batik (*Batik Cap*)

Printed batik is made by printing technique. This printing/stamp tool is used instead of canting. Batik stamp is also known as *batik cap*.

Motif of Batik

Motif of batik is the arrangement of ornamental patterns that use decorative design with certain rules on a field or space, so as to produce a beautiful shape.

Decorative batik can be divided into three motifs, namely:

a. Geometric motifs: tumpal, meander, swastika, and kawung.

b. Non-geometric motifs: human, animal, and plant.

c. The motif of inanimate objects: cloud, water, wind, fire, mountain, sun, and stone



Kawung batik



Tumpal batik



Nongeometris batik (flower)



Inanimate batik (cloud)

Batik Materials and Equipment

a. Batik material

The materials needed for batik are: (1) Mori. (2) Candle/night, and, (3) Napthol. The colors often used in batik are blue, brown, red, yellow, and black.

b. Batik equipment

(1) Gawangan,

(3) Frying Pan,

(5) Fans and Dyes

(2) Canting,

(4) Oil/Gas Stove,

(6) Pencil

Steps of Batik

Before the batik pattern is applied, the cloth to be bathed is washed first with soap. The goal is to release chemicals attached to the fabric, so the fabric can absorb the color properly. Then prepare a stove and a pan containing the night.

Fabrics to be batik should be dry and slippery surface. To make it easier in batik, the cloth is hung on gawangan.

1. First, make patterns on material (Mori). It is taken with a pencil.
2. Second, draw/ paint patterns using night / candle and *canting* – the small *canting* is used to apply the wax in the batik process is made by following the pattern taken with a pencil on both sides-back to back.
3. Third, "*Nyolet*" is a painting with a canvas brush or for a particular need of color in the area of the drawing pattern. This is done by following the pattern taken by the pencil.
4. Fourth, close the motif picture with night. This is to avoid mixing colors for subsequent colors / *ngerek*.
5. Then, coloring the material that is not covered by night / candle. This is done by color dive using a certain color / *ngerek*. After dry color dives in indirect sunlight, and let dry. Then, repeat the previous process.
6. Last, "*Nglorod*" is removing the night / wax from the material on the container with hot water, and boiling in high temperatures.

Vocabulary Box:

Pattern	: regular arrangement of lines, shapes, etc, as a decorative design.
Painting	: picture that has been painted
Wax	: soft easily-melted sticky or oily substance used for making candles
Fabric	: woven cloth
Motif	: theme or pattern in art

Grammar Focus

Possessive Adjective and Possessive Pronoun

Singular		
Subject	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	My	Mine
You	Your	Yours
He	His	His
She	Her	Hers
It	Its	Its

Plural		
Subject	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
We	Our	Ours
You	Your	Yours
They	Their	Theirs

**Possessive adjective is followed by noun while possessive pronoun is not.*

For example:

1. **Batik** is a picture of decorative pattern or expressive painting on cloth. **Its** materials are mori, candle/night, and, naphthol. (*Note: **Its** materials means materials of batik.*)
2. I bought this Batik for **you**. It becomes **yours**.
3. **Andi** is a Batik lover. **His** favorite pattern of Batik is non-geometric motifs such as human, animal, and plant.
4. **We** need to keep Batik as **our** cultural heritage.

2.7 Let's Do It!

Complete these following sentences with possessive adjective and possessive pronoun!

1. **Mr. Doni** is a Batik artist in Jambi. _____ Batik is sold at several Batik centre in Jambi.
2. **Batik** has already been used as a uniform at school and several organizations. _____ color, motif, and design are so vary now.
3. **Galuh** has just learned how to Batik for a month now. However, _____ skill of Batik is good enough.

-
4. I borrowed this book from **Mrs. Hilfa** yesterday. This book is _____.
 5. **My** favorite color is blue. I want to buy that blue Batik so that it becomes _____
 6. **They** have a good sense in choosing Batik uniform. This style is surely _____.

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about simultaneous district election.		
2.	I have understood about several vocabulary definitions relating to election.		
3.	I have understood about time difference in various places.		
4.	I have understood about adverb clause of time “when”		
5.	I have understood about Batik.		
6.	I have understood about Possessive adjective and possessive pronoun		
7.	I have been able to write time differences in Indonesia with adverb of time.		
8.	I have understood about using possessive adjective and possessive pronoun.		

LEARNING 3

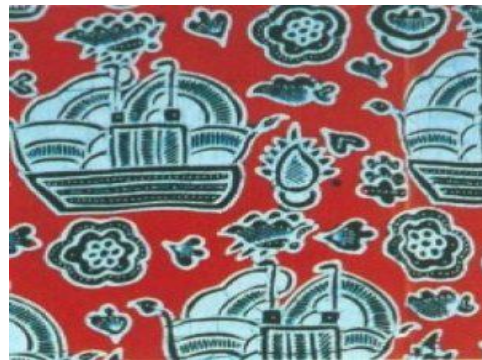
3.1 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

Batik Jambi

Batik Jambi is divided into two types, namely *batik tulis* (with wax) and *batik cap* (there are patterns to be stamped on the fabric). There are several kinds of batik Jambi:

1. Kapal Sangat Batik

Kapal sangat motif or can also be called kapal karam motif is illustrated with two types of ships that are very different. The first ship is kapal sangat that has three flags while the second ship is a ship with four flags. The ship with three flags represents a cultivation community while the ship with four flags represents a maritime or coastal community.



Source: www.google.com

2. Duren Pecah Batik

Durian pecah motif depicts two parts of durian skin that split but still adrift between the bases of the stem. Two pieces of durian skin have a meaning that is contained in each part.

The first part has the meaning of the foundation of faith and taqwa, while the other part has the meaning of science and technology. So it can be concluded that the meaning of Duren Pecah motif is carrying out work based on faith and also taqwa and supported by mastery of science and technology. Then it will give the best results for those who run it as well as the family and its surroundings.



Source: www.google.com

3. Kuao Berhias Batik

Kuao Berhias motif has a picture of a Kuao bird that is looking on the mirror while flapping its wings, which is interpreted by self-knowledge.

Basically this bird is only one, but because it is mirrored so as if the reflection of the bird in the mirror looks like the other bird.

So this batik motif has a meaning as a reflection of oneself. As a man who must constantly improve himself with seeing the flaws by displaying himself from the mirror image.



Source: www.google.com

4. Tampuk Manggis Batik

Tampuk Manggis motif displays a picture of a cross section containing mangosteen split in the middle so it shows the outer skin, skin flesh and the contents of the mangosteen fruit as a whole. The depiction of this batik motif has the meaning of kindness and refinement of one's heart cannot be seen from the outer skin only.



Source: www.google.com

5. Angso Duo Bersayap Batik

Angso Duo Bersayap is batik Jambi motif that very distinctive. According to the legend, angso duo is a pair of geese that are believed to lead Puti Mayang Mangurai and Orang Kayo Hitam when they wanted to find a place to live. In the end the two geese took them to an area to build a new country that is now known as the City of Jambi.



Source: www.google.com

3.2 Let's Observe!

From the text above, please observe the characteristics of each Batik Jambi! Then, write your result of observation in the table below! Number 1 is done for you.

No.	Batik of Jambi	Characteristics
1.	<i>Kapal Sangat Batik</i>	Illustrates two types of ships (the first ship has three flags while the second ship has four flags).
2.	<i>Duren Pecah Batik</i>	
3.	<i>Kuao Berhias Batik</i>	
4.	<i>Tampuk Manggis Batik</i>	
5.	<i>Angso Duo Bersayap Batik</i>	

Grammar Focus

Has and Have (to show possession)

Have is used with pronoun “I” and plural nouns.

Has is used with the third person singular.

I	Have
You	
They	
We	

He	Has
She	
It	

For example:

➤ Batik Jambi **has** two types, namely *batik tulis* and *batik cap*.

-
- I **have** Batik with *Durian Pecah* motif.
- She just came back from Solo and bought several Batik clothes for us. Finally, we **have** *Batik Solo*.

3.3 Let's Try!

Please write have and has in the incomplete sentences below!

1. Desy _____ three Batik clothes.
2. You can buy Batik Jambi at Batik Centre in Jambi City if you only _____ Batik of Java
3. My mother bought six Batik Jambi clothes. So, we all _____ Batik Jambi.
4. Syauqi _____ an *Angso duo bersayap Batik*.
5. *Kuao berhias Batik* _____ a meaning as a reflection of oneself

3.4 Let's Read!

Plant Propagation

Plant propagation is the process of increasing the number of plants of a particular species or cultivar. Propagation can be via sexual (generative plant propagation) or asexual means (vegetative plant propagation).

1. Generative plant propagation (sexual mean)

Plants that can be generative multiply are generally characterized by the presence of flowers as a propagation tool. Flowers have four main parts, namely sepal, petal, pistil and stamen. Of the four parts, which act as a generative propagation tools are pistil and stamen.

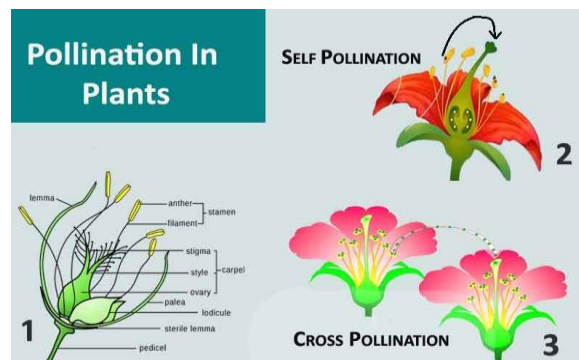
a. Generative propagation process:

- 1) Pollination is the occurrence of the fall of pollen in the pistil.
- 2) Fertilization is the event of meeting the ovum cell with pollen. Fertilization will produce new seed.

b. Types of pollination

Based on the origin of pollen, pollination is divided into four:

- 1) Self-pollination,
- 2) Neighboring pollination,
- 3) Cross pollination, and,
- 4) Bastard pollination.



Source: www.google.com

c. Intermediary of pollination

Based on the intermediary, pollination is distinguished into pollination with the help of animals, wind, water, and humans.

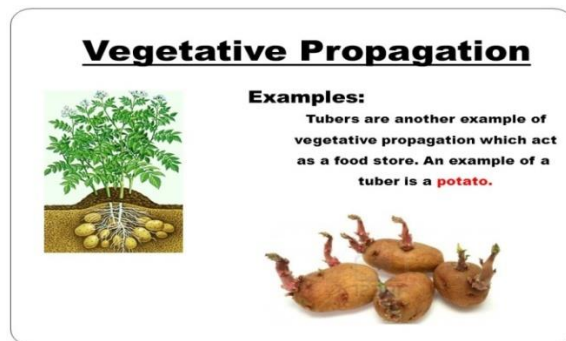
2. Vegetative plant propagation (asexual means)

Over the years, horticulturalists have developed asexual propagation methods that use vegetative plant parts.

a. Natural vegetative propagation

Natural vegetative propagation occurs through several parts of the plants' body.

Examples of plant parts that can be used as a means of vegetative propagation are spore, shoot, tubers, roots or *rizhome*, stems, and, etc.



Source: www.google.com

b. Artificial vegetative propagation

Artificial vegetative propagation is a way of plant propagation with the help of humans. This propagation can be done by air layering, cutting, grafting, connecting, and, ground layering.



Air layering

Source: www.google.com

Definition of terminology:

Sepal	: The outer part of a flower (often green and leaf-like) that enclose a developing bud.
Petal	: The part of a flower that are often conspicuously colored.
Stamen	: The pollen producing part of a flower (a male reproductive organ of a flower)
Pistil	: The ovule producing part of a flower (female reproductive organ of a flower)
Air layering	: An artificial vegetative propagation by peeling the bark and wrapping it with humus so that the roots can grow on the shelled part of the stem.
Cutting	: An artificial vegetative propagation by cutting parts of plants, then they planted directly and can grow into new plants.
Grafting	: A plant propagation by sticking the eye buds of a plant to the stems of other plants.
Connecting	: A plant propagation by combining two similar plant stems.
Ground layering	: A plant propagation by submerging or buried the stem of a plant in the soil.

3.5 Let's Discuss!

In your group, discuss the differences of the ways to propagate plants (generative and vegetative propagation)! Make the summary in the table below!

Plants Propagations	
Generative	Vegetative

3.6 Let's Read Aloud!

Read aloud your summary in activity (3.5 Let's Discuss!) above in front of the class!

Grammar Focus

Responding the WH-Questions

WH-Questions	Expecting answer
What	is expecting for the objects or things.
Who	is expecting for the subject.
Whose	is expecting for the subject/the owner of something.
Why	is expecting for a reason.
When	is expecting for a time or date
Which	is expecting for a choice.
Where	is expecting for a place or location.
How	is expecting for an amount of something.
	is expecting for the way of doing something.

For examples:

- What is air layering?



It is expecting objects or things (air layering's definition).

Answer:

Air layering is an artificial vegetative propagation by peeling the bark and wrapping it with humus so that the roots can grow on the shelled part of the stem.

- Why do we need vegetative plant propagations?



It is expecting a reason.

Answer:

It is because we need to propagate plants effectively and efficiently both in quantity and quality.

- How to propagate plants with connecting method?



It is expecting the way to do something.

Answer:

We can do a connecting method by combining two similar plant stems.

3.7 Let's Do It!

Please answer the following WH-Questions correctly!

1. What is plant propagation?

Answer:

2. Among four main parts of flowers; *sepal*, *petal*, *pistil* and *stamen*, which one is the female reproductive organ of flower?

Answer:

3. Among four main parts of flowers; *sepal*, *petal*, *pistil* and *stamen*, which one is the male reproductive organ of flower?

Answer:

4. Based on the origin of pollen, how many types of pollination? State them all!

Answer:

5. Whose help that is needed to do artificial plant propagations such as air layering, cutting, grafting, connecting, and, ground layering?

Answer:

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about the characteristics of each kind Batik of Jambi.		
2.	I have understood about using the possession have and has.		
3.	I have understood about plant propagation.		
4.	I have understood about differences between generative and vegetative plant propagation.		
5.	I have been able to communicate the differences between generative and vegetative plant propagation.		
6.	I have understood about how to answer <i>WH-Questions</i> .		

LEARNING 4

4.1 Let's Read! *(Let's Listen!)**

How to do Vegetative Plant Propagations

How to do air layering

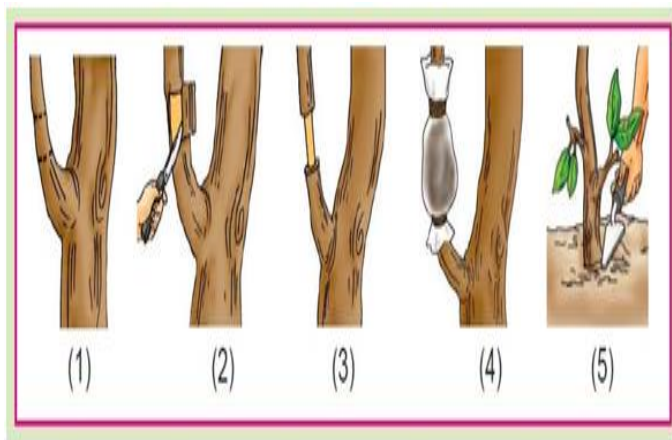
Plants that commonly propagated with this method are apples, mangoes, rose-apples oranges, *rambutan*, and jackfruit. Criteria for plant are plant that has to be in good quality (both tree and fruit), and, survive against external pest attacks

Equipment and materials:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Knife, | 5) Water |
| 2) Rope, | 6) Tree branch, and, |
| 3) Plastic | 7) Organic fertilizer |
| 4) Humus soil | |

Stages of air layering:

1. First, peel the branch until it looks white
2. Second, cover it with humus soil, organic fertilizer, and some water.
3. Third, wrap them with plastic and give small holes.
4. After that, the root will appear in a few months.
5. Last, cut the branch and move into pots or soil



Source:
www.google.com

4.2 Let's Observe!

Please answer!

1. What kind of text is that?

2. What are the structures of that text?

3. What are language features of the text?

Language focus

Procedure Text

Procedure is a text that shows a process in order. Its social function is to describe how something is completely done through a sequence of series.

Generic Structure of Procedure Text

1. Goal

It contains the purpose of the text (for example: How to do air layering)

2. Equipment or Material

It is contains the equipment and material that we will use in the process. (for example: equipment and material for air layering)

3. Steps

It contains of the steps to make something in the goal. (for example : first, peel the branch until it looks white, second, cover it with humus soil,, third. ., and so on).

The Characteristics/Language Feature of Procedure Text:

- Use adverbial of sequence / Using temporal conjunction

Example:

First, second, third, the last, etc.

- Use command / imperative sentence

Imperative sentence is used to give command or instruction for somebody else to do something. We don't need to use subject in the imperative sentence.

Example:

Peel the branch until it looks white.

Cut the branch and **move** it to pot or on the ground.

Tie the top and bottom shoots with plastic.

- Using action verb
- Using Simple Present Tense

4.3 Let's Do It!

Based on the texts entitle "Cutting" and "Connecting" below, make them become procedure texts with good generic structure and language feature! Write them down in your own book!

Cutting

Plants that can be cultivated by cuttings include cassava, roses, and soka.

Cutting stages:

1. Boughs are cut and moved to pots or on the ground.
2. Plant the resulting pieces on fertile soil or in pots.
3. The roots will emerge from the stems and grow into new plants.

(**Goal**)

Equipment and material:

Steps:

Grafting

The purpose of grafting is to combine the superior properties of the two plants to obtain plants with superior properties. For example, the top stems are taken from plants that have sweet fruits, while the rootstock is taken from plants with roots and strong stems. Examples of plants cultivated by connecting are mango and rambutan.

Steps for grafting:

- 1) Cut the tree-shaped stem V for the rootstock. Cut the inverted V-shaped plant stem for the top stem.
- 2) Connect the two stems of the plant, then, tie them with plastic.

(*Goal*)

Equipment and material:

Steps:

4.4 Let's Discuss!

The Calculation of Integers

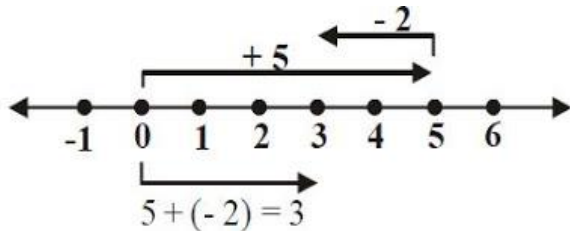
1. Addition of integer

Addition of integer can be solved using number lines. In the number line it has been agreed that the direction of the positive integer is to the right and the direction of the negative integer to the left.

Example: $5 + (-2) = \dots$

(it can be read: *Five is added to minus two equal*)

Answer: From zero we go 5 units to the right, then move 2 units to the left. The result is 3



So, $5 + (-2) = 3$

(it can be read: *Five is added to minus two equal three*)

2. Subtraction of integer

Conditions:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| a) $a - b = a + (-b)$ |  | a is subtracted to b equal a is added to minus b |
| b) $a - (-b) = a + b$ |  | a is subtracted to minus b equal a is added to b |
| c) $-a - (-b) = -a + b$ |  | minus a is subtracted to minus b equal minus a is added to b |
| d) $-a - b = -a + (-b)$ |  | minus a is subtracted to b equal minus a is added to minus b |

Example:

a) $8 - 5 = 8 + (-5) = 3$

It can be read: Eight is subtracted to five equal three

or: Eight is added to minus five equal three

b) $9 - (-5) = 9 + 5 = 14$

It can be read: Nine is subtracted to minus five equal fourteen

or: Nine is added to five equal fourteen

c) $-6 - (-5) = -6 + 5 = -1$

It can be read: Minus six is subtracted to minus five equal minus one

or: Minus six is added to five equal minus one

d) $-1 - 4 = -1 + (-4) = -5$

It can be read: Minus one is subtracted to four equal minus five

or: Minus one is added to minus four equal minus five

Vocabulary box:

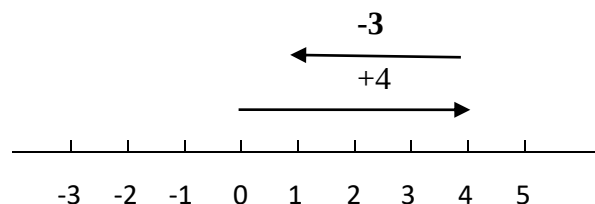
Addition	: combines two or more numbers to calculate a sum.
Subtraction	: different between two numbers or quantities is calculated.
Minus	: the name for the symbol (-)
Multiplication	: fast adding or repeated addition of the same number
Division	: determine how many times one quantity is contained within another
Equal	: the name for symbol (=)

4.5 Let's Try!

*Calculate the following addition and subtraction of integer using the available number lines!
Then, change the calculation along with the answer into a sentence! Number 1 is done for you.*

1) $4 + (-3) = \dots\dots$

Answer:

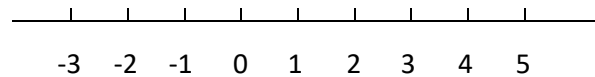


So, $4 + (-3) = \underline{\quad 1 \quad}$

It can be read: **Four is added to minus three equal one.**

2) $-3 + 5 = \dots\dots$

Answer:

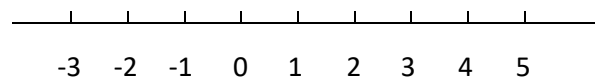


So, $-3 + 5 =$ _____

It can be read: _____

3) $-2 - (-6) = \dots\dots$

Answer:

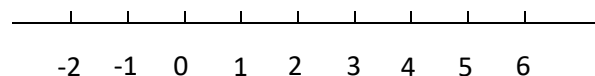


So, $-2 - (-6) =$ _____

It can be read: _____

4) $1 - (-3) = \dots\dots$

Answer:

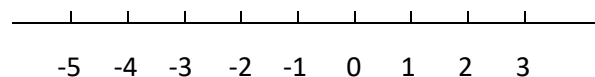


So, $1 - (-3) =$ _____

It can be read: _____

5) $-1 - 3 = \dots\dots$

Answer:



So, $-1 - 3 =$ _____

It can be read: _____

3. Multiplication of integer

Conditions:

The result of multiplying two integers with the same sign is a positive number.

- A positive number is multiplied to a positive number equal to a positive number.
- Negative number is multiplied to negative integers equal to positive numbers.

Example: $5 \times 3 = 15$ **(five is multiplied to three equal fifteen)**
 $-5 \times (-2) = 10$ **(minus five is multiplied to minus two equal ten)**

The result of multiplying two integers with different marks is a negative number

- Positive number is multiplied to negative numbers equal to negative numbers
- Negative number is multiplied to positive integers equal to negative numbers.

Example: $4 \times -6 = -24$ **(four is multiplied to minus six equal minus twenty-four)**
 $-3 \times 9 = -27$ **(minus three is multiplied to nine equal minus twenty-seven)**

4. Division of integer

Conditions:

The result of dividing two integers with the same sign is a positive number.

- Positive number is divided to positive numbers equal to positive numbers.
- Negative number is divided to negative integer equal to positive numbers.

Example: $10 : 2 = 5$ **(ten is divided to two equal five)**
 $-20 : (-2) = 10$ **(minus twenty is divided to minus two equal ten)**

The result of dividing two integers with different marks is a negative number.

- Positive number is divided to negative numbers equal to negative numbers.
- Negative number is divided to positive integer equal to negative numbers

Example: $24 : (-1) = -8$ **(twenty-four is divided to minus one equal minus eight)**
 $-33 : 11 = -3$ **(minus thirty-three is divided to eleven equal minus three)**

4.6 Let's Try!

Calculate the following multiplication and division of integer! Then, change the results of the calculation into a sentence!

1) $15 \times (-2) = \dots$

Answer: _____

2) $-7 \times 4 = \dots$

Answer: _____

3) $-5 \times -7 = \dots$

Answer: _____

4) $-25 : (-5) = \dots$

Answer: _____

5) $30 : (-2) = \dots$

Answer: _____

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about how to do vegetative plant propagations.		
2.	I have understood about the generic structure and language feature of procedure text.		
3.	I have been able to write a dprocedure text.		
4.	I have understood about the calculation of integer.		
5.	I have understood about terminology in the process of calculation of integer.		
6.	I have been able to write a sentence from the calculation process of integer.		

EVALUATION - CHAPTER 1

To check your comprehension through learning in chapter 1, please choose the best answer from multiple choice task below by giving sign cross (x) to a, b, c, or d!

1. What is earth's rotation?
 - a. The movement of earth surround the sun
 - b. The rotation of earth on its axis
 - c. The movement of earth surround the moon
 - d. The movement of moon surround the earth
 2. The direction of the earth's rotation is from
 - a. South to north
 - b. North to south
 - c. West to east
 - d. East to west
 3. How much time earth takes to once rotate?
 - a. 24 hours 56 minutes
 - b. 23 hours and 4 seconds
 - c. 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds
 - d. 23 hours 52 minutes 4 seconds
 4. What are the effects of earth's rotation?
 - a. Day and night, time differences, and daily pseudo motion of sun
 - b. Rainy and dry seasons
 - c. Autumn and spring season
 - d. Solar and lunar Eclipses
 5. The effect of Indonesia as an agrarian country to people's economy activity is....
 - a. Most of Indonesian people work as entrepreneurs
 - b. Most of Indonesian people work as farmers
 - c. Most of Indonesian people work as fishermen
 - d. Most of Indonesian people work teachers
 6. People whose profession that fishing in the sea is called...
 - a. Doctor
 - b. Breeder
 - c. Trader
 - d. Fishermen
 7. Many of Indonesian people also work as **breeders**. _____ usually breed broilers, egg-produced chicken, goats, cows, and freshwater fish.
 - a. He
 - b. She
 - c. We
 - d. They
 8. Liza's father work as an entrepreneur. _____ is an entrepreneur.
 - a. He
 - b. She
 - c. We
 - d. They
-

-
9. We have profession diversity in Indonesia. It is important for _____ to appreciate this diversity.
- a. Her b. Him c. Us d. Them

For number 10 & 11, choose the answer from a, b, c, or d that presents the negative integers of each statement!

10. An electronic trader loses Rp. 500.000.
- a. Negative Rp. 500.000 c. Minus Rp. 500.000
b. Loses Rp. 500.000 d. – 500.000 rupiahs
11. A submarine is 15 meters below sea level.
- a. Negative 15 meters c. Minus 15 meters
b. Loses 15 m d. – 15 m
12. Election means....
- a. The process of choosing representatives by voting c. System of election
b. The process of work d. Proper way of doing something
13. Simultaneous election is....
- a. The process of election which is done simultaneously c. The process pf choosing representatives by voting
b. The process of doing something simultaneously d. The process of work
14. Determine provinces that included in West Indonesia Time region below!
- a. Aceh, Bali, West Sumatera c. Jambi, Aceh, Riau
b. Jambi, NTT, Papua d. West Java, west Borneo, NTB.
15. When Jambi is 1 o'clock a.m., in Papua is...
- a. 2 o'clock a.m. c. 4 o'clock a.m.
b. 3 o'clock a.m. d. 5 o'clock a.m.

For number 16 – 18, choose the answer from a, b, c, or d that presents possessive pronoun and adjective of each statement!

16. Mr. Doni is a Batik artist in Jambi. _____ Batik is sold at several Batik centre in Jambi.
- a. Her b. His c. Their d. Our
-

-
17. Batik has already been used as a uniform at school and several organizations. _____
color, motif, and design are so vary now.
a. Its b. It c. My d. Their
18. I want to buy that blue Batik so that it becomes _____
a. My b. Mine c. Ours d. Their
19. Below are kinds of Batik Jambi, **except**....
a. *Durian pecah, kuao berhias, and angso duo batik* c. *kuao berhias, tampuk manggis, and angso duo batik*
b. *Kapal sangat, durian pecah, and, kuao berhias batik* d. *tumpal, kawung, and swastika batik.*
20. The statement that presents the illustration of *angso duo* batik is....
a. a picture of a Kuao bird that is looking on the mirror c. a picture of pair of geese
b. two types of ships that are very different. d. two parts of durian skin that split but still adrift between the bases of the stem.

For number 21 – 23, complete these following sentences with “has” and “have” to show possession!

21. Nata _____ two Batik clothes.
a. has b. have
22. We all _____ Batik Jambi as a school uniform.
a. has b. have
23. *Tampuk manggis* batik _____ the meaning of kindness and refinement of one's heart cannot be seen from the outer skin only.
a. has b. have
24. How many types of plant propagation?
a. Two types c. Four types
b. Three types d. Five types
25. The presence of flowers as a propagation tool is the characteristic of
a. Asexual mean of plant propagation c. Vegetative propagation
b. Generative propagation d. Connecting
26. Below are the generic structures of procedure text, **except**...
-

-
- a. Description
 - b. Goal

- c. Material
- d. Steps

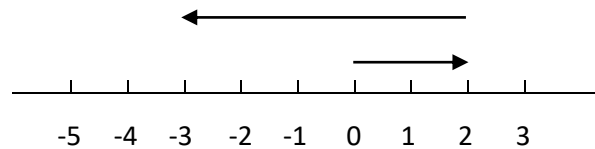
27. "Peel the branch until it looks white."

This sentence is the example of...

- a. Interrogative sentence
- b. Imperative sentence
- c. Prohibition
- d. Announcement

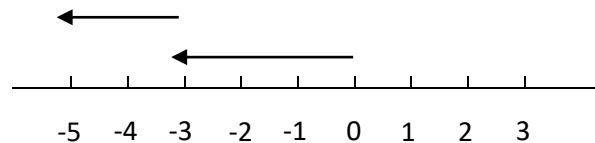
For number 28-30, choose the statement from a, b, c, or d that presents the calculation below!

28.



- a. Minus two is added to three equal five
- b. Minus two is subtracted five equal minus three
- c. Two is subtracted to minus five equal three
- d. Two is added to minus five equal minus three

29.



- a. Minus three is subtracted to minus two equal minus five
- b. Minus three is added to minus two equal five
- c. Minus three is subtracted to two equal minus five
- d. Minus three is added to two equal minus five

30. $10 \times -5 = -50$

- a. Ten is multiplied by minus five equal minus fifty
- b. Ten is multiplied by five equal minus fifty
- c. Ten is multiplied by minus five equal fifty
- d. Ten is multiplied by five equal fifty

CHAPTER 2

Subtheme 2:

My Earth and Its Seasons



Source: www.google.com

Observe the picture above! There are two friends who use a banana leaf in a raining day. This situation is commonly found in rainy season. Rainy season is one of seasons that be experienced by countries with tropical climate. Indonesia is a tropical climate country. Beside rainy season, Indonesia also experiences dry season. Do you know other seasons after rainy and dry season that exist on earth? This time you will learn about seasons in all over the world.

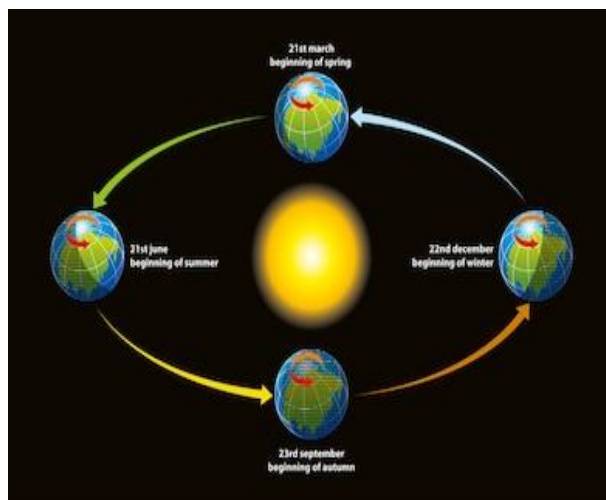
LEARNING 1

Dina asks to Mrs. Ayu why it is raining. Mrs. Ayu tells that raining is a usual phenomenon when we experience rainy season. Mrs. Ayu explains that rainy season is the effect of earth's revolution. Do you know what earth's revolution is? Let's read the following text.

1.1 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

Earth's Revolution

The earth's revolution is the motion of the earth surrounding the sun. Earth takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days for a single revolution duration. One revolution means one year. Experts agree, to facilitate the calculation that a year consists of 365 days. However, every four years there are leap years. The leap year consists of 366 days.



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Source: www.google.com

Earth evolves in its orbit. Earth's orbit is elliptical. If you observe, the axis of the earth is not erect, but tilted. Its tilted is $23 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the earth's orbit.

The earth can remain in its orbit because of the force of gravity that works between the earth and the sun.

The earth's revolution impacts the changing seasons of the earth. The area that lies around the equator has two seasons, the dry season and the rainy season.

That's because the equatorial region receives the same sunshine most of the time. The northern and the southern hemisphere experience four seasons, namely spring, summer, autumn, and winter. That's because the sun's rays are uneven in every region due to the axis of the Earth's rotation.

Try to observe the seasonal difference in table below!

Different seasons in the northern and southern hemispheres of earth

Date	Earth's Northern Hemisphere	Earth's Southern Hemisphere
March 21 st - June 21 st	Spring	Autumn
June 21 st - September 23 rd	Summer	Winter
September 23 rd - December 22 nd	Autumn	Spring
December 22 nd - March 21 st	Winter	Summer

From the table above, it can be seen that the position of the sun as if changing throughout the year. Between March - September, you see a shadow of a thing pointing south. This happens because the sun's position seems to be in the north.

On the contrary, between September-March, you will see shadows of objects ascending northward. This happens because the position of the sun seems as if to be in the south. Mini-type events are called the annual solar pseudo motion.

The annual solar pseudo motion is the sun as if to shift from the equator to the north and from the equator to the south. The annual solar pseudo motion is one of the impacts of the earth's revolution.

Vocabulary box:

- Earth's revolution : the motion of the earth surrounding the sun.
- Orbit : curved path of planet or satellite.
- Gravity : force that attracts objects towards earth.
- Equator : imaginary line round the earth, halfway between the North and South poles.
- Earth's axis : imaginary line where the earth rotates.
- Season : period of the year characterized by a particular climatic feature or marked by particular activity, event, or festivity.

To check your understanding through the text above, please give your responses for following statements with True (T) / False (F)! Circle your answer!

1. The earth's motion surrounding the sun is called revolution.	T	F
2. A single revolution of Earth takes 366 days.	T	F
3. Earth's orbit is circle.	T	F
4. Axis of the earth's tilted is 23 ½ degrees from the earth's orbit.	T	F
5. The earth can remain in its orbit because of gravitation.	T	F
6. The earth's revolution impacts the changing of the seasons in the earth.	T	F
7. The area that lies around the equator has four seasons.	T	F
8. The northern and the southern hemispheres experience two seasons.	T	F
9. The annual solar pseudo motion is the sun as if to shift from the equator to the north and from the equator to the south.	T	F
10. The annual solar pseudo motion is one of the impacts of the earth's revolution.	T	F

Grammar Focus

Simple present tense	
Expresses events or situations that exist <i>always, usually, habitually</i> ; they exist now, have existed in the past, and probably will exist in the future.	
Formula:	
Verbal	: S + V ₁ + O + C
Non-verbal	: S + to be + non-verbal word + C
To be :	
am	: I
is	: she/he/it
are	: they, we
Adverb of time:	
• Today, now, every day, every month, every July, etc. • Twice a day, twice a month, etc.	

For example:

- We learn about Earth's revolution today. (**verbal**)
- Earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days for a single revolution duration. (**verbal**)
- The northern and the southern hemispheres experience four seasons. (**verbal**)
- Earth is rounded. (**non-verbal**)
- We are grade VI students now. (**non-verbal**)

* **Verbal** : action verb (verb with action)

* **Non-verbal** : linking verb (the rest of the sentence explains the subject)

1.2 Let's Observe!

Observe the following sentences! Give your answer whether they are simple present tense sentences or not! Number one and two are done for you.

1. I learned about earth's revolution last night.	<u>It's not simple present tense.</u>
2. Earth evolves in its orbit.	<u>It's simple present tense.</u>
3. The area that lies around the equator has two seasons.	_____
4. Devi sat next to me last year.	_____
5. In Indonesia is rainy season now.	_____
6. In London was summer last June.	_____
7. One year is 366 days in every four years.	_____
8. Every September-March, the position of the sun seems as if to be in the south.	_____

1.3 Let's Write!

Now, write five examples of simple present tense that include verbal and non-verbal sentences in your own book!

No.	Simple present tense
1.	

2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Now, Dina understands that seasons is the effect of earth' revolution. Because of Indonesia's position in equator, Indonesia experiences rainy and dry season. Beside in equator, Indonesia's position in geographic is really strategic. Do you know what geographical position is? How is the geographic position of Indonesia? And are there any influences from geographic position to cultures in Indonesia? Let's read the following text!

1.4 Let's Read!

The influence of geographical position to culture in Indonesia

Geographical position is the position of an area or region in the reality of the surface of the earth.



Source: www.google.com

Based on its geographical position, Indonesia lies in a strategic cross position, which is between two continents, namely the Asian Continent and the Australian Continent, and between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

In addition, Indonesia consists of thousands of islands. These islands are separated by straits and bays. This kind of diversity raises cultural diversity for people in Indonesia. The uniqueness of the various cultures possessed by each region can enrich national culture as well as a magnet for foreign tourists.

Instinctively, human always adjust and maximize their surroundings to survive. The people of an area will certainly adjust to the geographical conditions of their own area. If they live in the forest and there are still many wild animals found, then surely the traditional house they have is in the form of a stilt house.

Strategic geographical location does not always benefit the people of Indonesia. Sometimes this geographical location has a negative impact. The ease of geographical access will facilitate the entry of various cultures into Indonesia, even a culture that is not in line with Indonesian culture.

In the examples are promiscuity and drug abuse. Just a little we are ignorant of watching foreign culture enter, so the existence of Indonesia's young generation is on the brink of collapse.

How to respond the foreign cultures:

1. Be careful and critical

We must be more careful and critical of new things that come from outside, as well as find ways to filter whether those things have a positive or negative impact on life through asking the competent people in their fields.

2. Expanding knowledge

3. Adjust the foreign cultures to Indonesian norms

4. Increase nationality

5. Increase faith and piety to God

6. Embed and apply the value of *Pancasila*, and so on.

1.5 Let's Do It!

Check your reading comprehension by answer these following multiple choices task!

Give sign cross (x) to the letter (a, b, c, or d) that corresponds with your answer!

1. Geographical position of Indonesia is.....
 - a. The position of Indonesia in the reality of the surface of the earth
 - b. The position of Indonesia in world economy
 - c. The position of Indonesia in world cooperation
 - d. The position of Indonesia in the ASEAN cooperation
2. The ways to respond the foreign cultures are as follow, except.....
 - a. Expanding knowledge
 - b. Apathetic
 - c. Adjust the foreign cultures to Indonesian norms
 - d. Increase nationality
3. The geographical location of Indonesia has negative impacts for our cultures because.....
 - a. Foreigners come to influence people
 - b. West cultures are better than our cultures
 - c. The ease of geographical access facilitates the entry of various cultures into Indonesia
 - d. All west cultures are not appropriate with our cultures
4. Embed and apply the value of *Pancasila* in our daily life is the way to.....
 - a. Filter every culture that comes to Indonesia
 - b. Protect our family
 - c. Protect our cultures
 - d. Reject foreign cultures
5. Indonesia has cultural diversity because, except....
 - a. Indonesia lies in a strategic cross position
 - b. Indonesia consists of thousands of islands
 - c. Every region in Indonesia has their own culture
 - d. Every region in Indonesia does not has their own culture

1.6 Tell it to the class!

Make a summary of the text “The influence of geographical position to culture in Indonesia” above by writing the positive and negative effects of Indonesia’s geographical position to our cultures! Read your summary in front of the class!

The influence of geographical position to culture in Indonesia	
Positive	Negative

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about earth’s revolution by reading and observing.		
2.	I have understood about recognizing vocabulary.		
3.	I have understood about simple present tense.		
4.	I have been able to recognize simple present tense sentences.		
5.	I have been able to write sentences in simple present tense.		
6.	I have understood about the influence of geographical position to culture in Indonesia by reading.		
7.	I have been able to recognize and communicate the positive and negative influence of geographical position to culture in Indonesia.		

LEARNING 2

2.1 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

ASEAN

Indonesia is in the Southeast Asia region. In this region, there are other countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Timor Leste.

The way how we live in neighboring countries, relationship with these countries must be well established. We must respect and work together to protect the security of the region. If neighboring countries need help, we must provide assistance according to our capabilities. All of this is important in order to create regional peace, stability and economic progress.

On August 8th, 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, five countries in Southeast Asia declared the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok. These five countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Philippines.



Source: www.google.com



Source: www.google.com

The aim of establishing the ASEAN is to strengthen the cooperation among countries in this region. They are aware that the cooperation among countries in an area is important.

The basis of this ASEAN embodiment is the equality of cultural background and equality of fate as a country that was once colonized by western nations. This basis creates a strong sense of loyalty among the nations in the Southeast Asia region.

The number of ASEAN members now is 11 countries consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Timor Leste. One of Indonesia's efforts to prosper its people is by working together in various

fields with other ASEAN countries. So, the cooperation in Southeast Asia is the involvement of countries in Southeast Asia to help each other in the welfare of these countries.

Vocabulary box:

Region	: an area of the world that having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.
Southeast Asia	: the part of south-eastern Asia that includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Timor Leste.
Neighboring	: next to or very near another place
Relationship	: the way in which two or more countries are connected.
Association	: a group of countries organized for a joint purpose.
Stability	: the state of being stable.
Progress	: development towards an improved or advanced condition.
Cooperation	: the action or process for working together to the same goal.
Equality	: the state of being equal.
Welfare	: physical and material well-being of people or country in need.

Answer the following questions to check your vocabulary understanding!

1. ASEAN means.....
 - a. The cooperation among countries in Asia
 - b. The cooperation among countries in the Southeast Asia
 - c. The cooperation among countries in the South Asia
 - d. The cooperation among countries in the East Asia
2. Word's meaning of "**Stability**", except
 - a. Steadiness
 - b. unstable
 - c. Consistency
 - d. Balance
3. Cooperation means, except....
 - a. Collaboration
 - b. Working together
 - c. Partnership
 - d. Consumption
4. What equality that the 11 countries have as the basis of ASEAN?
 - a. Cultural background and as a colonized country in the past
 - b. Economic and political equality
 - c. Cultural background and political equality
 - d. As a colonized country in the past

5. The cooperation in Southeast Asia is the involvement of countries in this region to.....
- to create the most powerful country
 - to help each other in the welfare of these countries
 - to make Indonesia becomes the most powerful country
 - to create a military team

Grammar focus

Simple present tense		
Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
Formula: Verbal: S + V ₁ + O + C Non-verbal : S + to be + non-verbal word + C	Formula: Verbal: S + to be + not + V ₁ + O + C Non-verbal : S + to be + not + non-verbal word + C	Formula: Verbal: to be + S + V ₁ + O + C Non-verbal : to be + S + non-verbal word + C
For example: 1. We must respect and work together to protect the security of the region. (<i>verbal</i>) 2. Indonesia is in the Southeast Asia region. (<i>non-verbal</i>)	For example: 1. We don't must respect and work together to protect the security of the region. (or: we must not). (<i>verbal</i>) 2. Indonesia is not in the Southeast Asia region. (<i>non-verbal</i>)	For example: 1. Do we must respect and work together to protect the security of the region? (<i>verbal</i>) 2. Is Indonesia in the Southeast Asia region? (<i>non-verbal</i>)

2.2 Let's Practice!

Change these following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences! Be careful with the verbal and non-verbal sentences!

-
1. Cultural background equality creates a strong sense of loyalty among the nations in the Southeast Asia region.

Negative (-): _____

Interrogative (?): _____

2. The aim of establishing the ASEAN is to strengthen the cooperation among countries in this region.

Negative (-): _____

Interrogative (?): _____

3. One of Indonesia's efforts to prosper its people is by working together in various fields with other ASEAN countries.

Negative (-): _____

Interrogative (?): _____

4. Indonesia works together with Singapore in Education.

Negative (-): _____

Interrogative (?): _____

5. We need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN.

Negative (-): _____

Interrogative (?): _____

2.3 Let's Read! (*Let's Listen!*)*

Indonesian Cultural Diversity

Diversity means the plural of various words which means more than one. Indonesia has a variety of different ethnics, costumes, languages, cultures, arts and traditional houses. These are all the results of our nation's culture. Every island in Indonesia has different tribes (ethnic), traditional houses, costumes and cultures.

a. Diversity of traditional houses

Cultural art in the form of buildings can be evidence that life has existed in the past, and has high values. Some names of traditional houses in Indonesia are: *Rumah Gadang* (in West Sumatra), *Rumah Limas* (in South Sumatra), *Rumah Lamin* (in East Kalimantan), and *Rumah Panggung* (in Jambi).



Rumah lamin



Rumah Gadang



Rumah Panggung

b. Ethnic diversity

Indonesia consists of 17,504 islands and more than 700 ethnic groups spread from *Sabang* to *Merauke*. In every island is inhabited by residents. The most populous people come from various ethnic groups. Some ethnic groups in Indonesia are Minangkabau, *Bugis*, *Javanese*, *Ambonese*, *Sundanese*, *Betawi*, *Malay*, *Dayak*, and so on.



Minangkabau ethnic



Betawi ethnic



Jambi Malay ethnic

c. Diversity of traditional costume

Traditional costume is an element of cultural diversity. Every region in Indonesia has its own costume. Some traditional costumes' names from several tribes in Indonesia are traditional costume *Belanga* (Kepulauan Riau), traditional costume of *Ulee Balang* (Aceh), traditional costume of Malay (Jambi), traditional costume of *Betawi* (Jakarta), traditional costume of *Kebaya* (West Java), and, so on.

d. Diversity of regional arts

Regional art is all forms of art that are characterized by certain regions. Regional art can be in the form of dance or other art forms. Some names of dance in Indonesia are as follows:

1. *Saman* dance

Saman dance is a typical Gayo Acehese dance. This dance is usually displayed in important events. This dance reflects compactness, art, courtesy and religion.

2. *Piring* dance

Piring dance comes from West Sumatra, which illustrates the joy and gratitude to God for the success of farmers in abundant harvests. This dance is performed in pairs or in groups.

3. *Sekapur sirih* dance

Sekapur sirih dance is a traditional dance from Jambi area. This dance is usually done to welcome the guest of honor who comes to visit. This dance is interpreted by the Jambi openness in welcoming people who come there. In addition, through this dance can be seen that there is a feeling of happiness and gratitude in every reception that is available.



Saman dance



Piring dance



Sekapur sirih dance

Source: www.google.com

2.4 Let's Repeat!

Listen to your teacher and repeat after her/him!

art	: /ɑ:t/
costume	: /'kɒstju:m/
dance	: /dɑ:ns/
diversity	: /dʌɪ'vɜ:sɪti/

ethnic	: /'ɛθnɪk/
house	: /haʊz/
language	: /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/
regional	: /'ri:dʒənəl/

traditional : /trə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l/

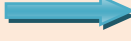
tribe : /trʌɪb/

Grammar Focus

Simple present tense

Answer Yes/No Question

Formula:

Verbal : Yes  Yes, subject + to be (do/does)
No  No, subject + to be (do/does) + not

For example: Does Santi like Sekapur sirih dance?
Yes, she does
No, she does not

Non-verbal : Yes  Yes, subject + to be (is/am/are)
No  No, subject + to be (is/am/are) + not

For example: Is sekapur sirih dance from Jambi?
Yes, it is.
No, it is not.

2.5 Let's Do It!

Answer the following yes-no question with the correct choice (the answer yes or no)! This task aims to check your understanding of cultural diversity in Indonesia and how to respond yes-no question!

1. Does every island in Indonesia have different tribes (ethnic), traditional houses, custom clothes and cultures?

Answer: _____

-
2. Are traditional houses and custom clothes included in cultural diversity?

Answer: _____

3. Is *Rumah Panggung* a traditional house of Jakarta?

Answer: _____

4. Is *Saman dance* a traditional dance from West Sumatera?

Answer: _____

5. Do people of Indonesia come from various ethnics?

Answer: _____

Dry and rainy seasons

Indonesia is located on the equator so that Indonesia experiences two seasons, namely the rainy and dry seasons. In October - March the west wind blowing winds that bring a lot of water vapor so that in Indonesia experiences the rainy season. As in April - September blowing east monsoon winds that bring little water vapor so that in Indonesia experiences the dry season.

a. Dry season

Dry seasons are seasons in the tropics that are affected by the monsoon system. To be called dry season, monthly rainfall must be below 60 mm per month (or 20 mm per day) for three successive *dasarian* (ten days for one *dasarian*). Tropical climates can be found in Southeast and South Asia, northeastern Australia, Africa and parts of southern America. The dry season is a couple of the rainy season in the two seasons of regions. Symptoms of NSO are known to extend the duration of this season resulting in prolonged dryness.

b. Rainy season

The rainy season has the characteristics of increasing the rainfall in an area for a fixed period of time. The rainy season is only known in tropical regions. Technically, the rainy season is considered to occur when rainfall in three consecutive *dasarian* has exceeded 100 mm per square meter per decade and continues. If this has not been met, but the rainfall has been high, the condition is considered as a transition season.

In the tropics, the rainy season alternates with the dry season and is strongly influenced by the annual pseudo-movement of the sun. The movement of the sun changes the map of air temperature and land and ocean surface. The temperature difference will change the concentration of water vapor in the air. Generally, the rainy season occurs in parts of the earth that are experiencing Zenith's position in the annual apparent circulation of the sun.

2.6 Let's Observe!

Work with pair! Find simple present tense sentences (both verbal and non verbal sentences) in the text entitle "Dry and rainy seasons" above! Write your finding in the table below!

Simple present tense	
Verbal	Non-verbal
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

2.7 Tell it to the class!

Answer these following questions with a single paragraph! Then perform your answer in front of the class!

1. When does Indonesia experience rainy season?
2. How to indicate rainy season?
3. When does Indonesia experience dry season?

-
4. How to indicate dry season?
 5. What is a transition season?

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about ASEAN by reading and practice.		
2.	I have understood about recognizing vocabulary.		
3.	I have understood about positive, negative, and interrogative sentences.		
4.	I have understood about cultural diversity in Indonesia.		
5.	I have understood how to respond yes-no question.		
6.	I have understood about seasons in Indonesia.		
7.	I have been able to indicate simple present sentences by observing.		
8.	I have been able to communicate my own summary.		

LEARNING 3

3.1 Let's Observe!

ASEAN Summit

ASEAN usually holds meeting, one of those meetings is the ASEAN Summit. The ASEAN Summit is the summit between leaders of ASEAN member countries in economic relationship and cultural development among Southeast Asian countries.

The first ASEAN Summit was held in Indonesia, precisely in Bali on February 23rd - 24th, 1976. This summit produced several documents, namely the Declaration of ASEAN Harmony; Friendship and Cooperation Agreement in Southeast Asia (TAC); and Approval of the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat.



Source: www.google.com

The latest ASEAN Summit (32nd Summit) was held in Singapore on April 27th – 28th, 2018. This 32nd ASEAN Summit produced three documents. Singapore Prime Minister, Lee Hsien Loong, as the Chair of ASEAN 2018, conveyed the essence of the summit agreement. The three documents contain Cyber Security Cooperation, the Concept Note of the ASEAN Smart City Network (ASCN), and the Resilient and Innovative Vision of Leaders for ASEAN. At this summit, there is a section that approaches the humanitarian issue in the Leader Vision section for ASEAN, precisely at point 10 which contains the importance of respect for human rights and basic freedoms.

Observe the language features in two sentences below!

- The ***first*** ASEAN Summit was held in Indonesia, precisely in Bali on February ***23rd*** - ***24th***, 1976.
- The latest ASEAN Summit (***32nd*** Summit) was held in Singapore on April ***27th*** – ***28th***, 2018.

The language features with italic bold print is called ordinal number.

- What is ordinal number?
- How to read ordinal number?
- How to write numbers in ordinal form?
- How to write ordinal numbers in words?

3.2 Let's discuss!

Discuss with your teacher about ordinal number! Listen how the ordinal number is read and learn how to write them!

Language focus

Ordinal Number					
Ordinal numbers are number that normally used for date, sequence of order, etc.					
List of Ordinal Number					
First	: 1 st	Eleventh	: 11 th	Twenty-first	: 21 st
Second	: 2 nd	Twelfth	: 12 th	Twenty-second	: 22 nd
Third	: 3 rd	Thirteenth	: 13 th	Twenty-third	: 23 rd
Fourth	: 4 th	Fourteenth	: 14 th	Twenty-fourth	: 24 th
Fifth	: 5 th	Fifteenth	: 15 th	Twenty-fifth	: 25 th
Sixth	: 6 th	Sixteenth	: 16 th	Twenty-sixth	: 26 th
Seventh	: 7 th	Seventeenth	: 17 th	Twenty-seventh	: 27 th
Eighth	: 8 th	Eighteenth	: 18 th	Twenty-eighth	: 28 th
Ninth	: 9 th	Nineteenth	: 19 th	Twenty-ninth	: 29 th
Tenth	: 10 th	Twentieth	: 20 th	Thirtieth	: 30 th
				Fortieth	: 40 th
				Fiftieth	: 50 th
				Sixtieth	: 60 th
				Seventieth	: 70 th
				Eightieth	: 80 th
				Ninetieth	: 90 th
				One hundredth	: 100 th
				One-thousandth	: 1.000 th
				One millionth	: 1000.000 th

3.3 Let's Write!

- a. Change the italic bold print (words and numbers) below with ordinal number! The example is given!*

For example:

The **second** ASEAN Summit was held in Malaysia, precisely in Kuala Lumpur on **4 to 5** August 1977.

Answer:

The 2nd ASEAN Summit was held in Malaysia, precisely in Kuala Lumpur on August 4th – 5th, 1977.

1. The third ASEAN Summit was held in the Philippines precisely in Manila, on December 14 15, 1987.

Answer: _____

2. The fourth ASEAN Summit was held in Singapore on 27 to 29 January 1992.

Answer: _____

3. The ninth ASEAN Summit was held in Indonesia precisely in Bali on 7 to 8 October 2003.

Answer: _____

4. The tenth ASEAN Summit was held in Laos precisely in the city of Vientiane on 29 to 30 November 2004

Answer: _____

5. The twelfth ASEAN Summit was held in Cebu, Philippines on January 9 to 15, 2007.

Answer: _____

- b. Change the ordinal numbers below into words! The example is given!*

For example:

The 5th ASEAN Summit was held in Thailand, precisely in Bangkok on December 14th to 15th, 1995.

Answer:

The **fifth** ASEAN Summit was held in Thailand, precisely in Bangkok on December **fourteenth** to **fifteenth**, 1995.

1. The 11th ASEAN Summit was held in Malaysia precisely in the city of Kuala Lumpur, on December 12th to 14th, 2005.

Answer: _____

2. The 20th ASEAN Summit was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on April 3rd to 4th, 2012.

Answer: _____

3. The 21st ASEAN Summit was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on November 18th, 2012.

Answer: _____

4. The 22nd ASEAN Summit was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on April 24th - 25th, 2013.

Answer: _____

5. The 27th ASEAN Summit was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on November 18th – 22nd, 2015.

Answer: _____

3.4 Tell it to the class!

Read your answer for part “b. Change the ordinal numbers into words” from number 1 to 5 in front of the class!

For example:

The 5th ASEAN Summit was held in Thailand, precisely in Bangkok on December 14th to 15th, 1995.

You read:

The **fifth** ASEAN Summit was held in Thailand, precisely in Bangkok on December **fourteenth** to **fifteenth**, 1995.

3.5 Let's Read!

Dance

Dance is the movement of someone's body in a rhythmic manner which is carried out at certain place and time, and, for social purposes, expressing feelings, intentions, and thoughts. A dance is actually a combination of several elements, namely *wiraga* (body), *wirama* (rhythm), and *wirasa* (feeling).



Source: www.google.com

These three elements merge into harmonious forms of dance.

1. *Wiraga*

Wiraga is the body's ability to perform flexible and with harmonious movements to the absolute character of the dancer.

2. *Wirama*

Wirama is a form of motion which is proportional to the body and will become a harmony if the ability of dancing is followed by a good sense of rhythm. The rhythm is usually created by musical instruments and the rhythm that is arranged must be adjusted to the character of the dancer

3. *Wirasa*

Wirasa is the ability to express dance with deepening of the soul which is the most difficult part to describe because this ability naturally from the soul and can only be felt. Motion in a dance must explain the expected expression of feeling. Feelings of anger are not

only hard movements but this will also involve facial expressions. Similarly, the atmosphere of sadness, joy and others will be adjusted to the character of the dancer.

Vocabulary box:

Element	: part of something
Rhythm	: a strong and regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.
Harmonious	: forming a pleasing and consistent movement
Perform	: present a form of entertainment to audiences
Character	: mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual
Dancer	: a person who dances or whose profession is dancing
Instrument	: a device to produce musical sounds
Soul	: emotional or intellectual energy in artistic performance
Expression	: conveying of feeling in the performance
Anger	: a strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure or hostility
Sadness	: the condition of being sad
Joy	: a feeling of great pleasure and happiness

3.6 Let's Do It!

Choose the best answer! Give the sign (x) in the letter (a, b, or c)!

- Components of dance means.....
 - The example of dance
 - Parts of dance
 - Instruments
- Every dancer needs to have **the ability to perform flexible and with harmonious movement.** This component is called.....
 - Wirasa
 - Wirama
 - Wiraga
- Every dancer needs to be able to express or convey his feeling according to the character, such as.....
 - Anger, sadness, and joy
 - Wirasa, wirama, and wiraga
 - Rhythm and character
- The rhythm is usually created by **musical instruments.** The underline words means.....

- a. Devices to produce musical sounds
- b. The ability of dancer to follow the musical sounds
- c. The ability to express feeling

5. A dancer needs to have mental and moral qualities distinctive as an individual. This definition refers to.....
- a. Thought
 - b. Intention
 - c. Character

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about ASEAN Summit.		
2.	I have understood about ordinal number by observing, discussing, writing and speaking.		
3.	I have been able to write ordinal numbers both in numbers and words.		
4.	I have been able to read ordinal number.		
5.	I have understood about component of dance by reading.		
6.	I have understood about vocabulary definitions.		
7.	I have been able to recognize vocabulary use in sentence.		

LEARNING 4

4.1 Let's Read!

Maturation of the Functions of Human Reproductive Organs

The maturation of the function of human reproductive organs generally occurs during puberty. Puberty is a time when a child experiences physical, psychological, and maturation of the reproductive organs. Puberty comes from the Latin, namely *pubes*, which means the period to adulthood.

During puberty, a child's body will change. This change is influenced by hormones in the body. Hormones are substances produced by the body to control certain processes in the body. Puberty of boys begins with the maturation of the reproductive organs which is characterized by male sex cells (spermatozoa) produced by the testes. As for girls, puberty begins with menstruation.

Read the different physical characteristics of boys and girls who experience the puberty!

Physical Characteristics of Boys	Physical Characteristics of Girls
1. The areas of shoulders and chest are increasing 2. The body increases weight and height 3. Hands and feet get bigger 4. The growth of Adam's apple on the throat 5. Sound changes to heavy (bass) 6. The growth of hairs around the armpits and above the mouth (mustache) 7. Growing the pimples	1. The body increases weight and height 2. The hips start to enlarge and widen 3. The sound turns into melodious (high-pitched) 4. The growth of hair around the armpit 5. Growing the zits

How to maintain health and behavior during puberty

During puberty, teenagers will tend to be more active. Many changes occur, such as the growth of acne and increasing amount of sweat. This will become a nest of disease if it is not

accompanied by efforts to maintain personal hygiene. Here are some ways to maintain a healthy body during adolescence.

1. Do healthy lifestyle! It includes enough sleep, consume a balanced nutritious diet, and exercise regularly.
2. Take a bath regularly, at least twice a day. After taking a shower, use deodorant if necessary.
3. Wash your face regularly to prevent or reduce acne.
4. Wear clean clothes and use underwear that absorbs sweat.
5. Wash your hair regularly.

Puberty, both for boys and girls is the most vulnerable period. The reason is that at this time children are in an adaptation period and are easily influenced by the environment. Therefore, the role of parents, teachers, and friends is very important in the formation of a person's character or character.

Therefore, during puberty, children are more directed to positive things, including the following things:

1. Choose a good friend. Do not be afraid to lose friends if he tends to invite you to do things that are not good (forbidden).
2. Use social networking applications wisely and not playing excessive games on mobile phones.
Ask for guidance from parents in utilizing social networks and cell phone.
3. Have a hobby and do positive activities, such as exercising, art, or social activities.
4. Listen and obey the advice of parents.
5. Strengthen yourself with religion to avoid forbidden actions so as not harm yourself and others.

Vocabulary box:

Maturation	: process of maturing (sexual maturation)
Reproductive organs	: parts of body which is relating to or effecting reproduction
Puberty	: a time when a child experiences physical, psychological, and maturation of the reproductive organs.
Hormones	: substances produced by the body to control certain processes in the body.
Spermatozoa	: the mature of male sex cells
Menstruation	: the process in a woman of discharging blood and other material.

Adam's apple	: a projection at the front of the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage of the larynx, often prominent in men.
Health	: the state of being free from illness or injury.
Behavior	: the way in which someone acts or conducts him/herself, especially towards others.
Adolescence	: the period following the onset of puberty during a young person (teenager) develops from a child into an adult.

To check your understanding through the text above, please match the text from the left column with words in the right column!

1. Parts of body which is relating to or effecting reproduction	(....)	a. Puberty
2. Substances produced by the body to control certain processes in the body.	(....)	b. Maturation
3. The process in a woman of discharging blood and other material.	(....)	c. Menstruation
4. The mature of male sex cells	(....)	d. Reproductive organs
5. Process of maturing (sexual maturation)	(....)	e. Hormones
6. A time when a child experiences physical, psychological, and maturation of the reproductive organs.	(....)	f. Spermatozoa

4.2 Let's Observe!

Observe these following sentences and try to answer the questions follow!

- Do healthy lifestyle!
- Take a bath regularly,
- Use deodorant if necessary.
- Wash your face regularly
- Wear clean clothes and use underwear that absorbs sweat.
- Wash your hair regularly

1. What language feature that the most dominant in the text above?

Answer: _____

2. *What is the use of that language feature?*

Answer: _____

3. *What is the formula of that language feature?*

Answer: _____

Language Focus

Imperative sentence

Imperative sentence is used to give command or instruction for somebody else to do something. Verb is in the early part of a sentence and don't need to use subject in the imperative sentence. It also sometimes use adverb in the last part of the sentence.

Formula: *verb + object+!*

You are suggested to do something according to the sentences.

For example:

Do healthy lifestyle!

<u>Do</u>	<u>healthy lifestyle</u>	<u>!</u>
-----------	--------------------------	----------

Verb	object	!
-------------	---------------	----------

So, you are suggested or commanded to do healthy lifestyle/

Wash your face regularly!

<u>Wash</u>	<u>your face</u>	<u>regularly</u>	<u>!</u>
-------------	------------------	------------------	----------

Verb	object	adverb	!
-------------	---------------	---------------	----------

So, you are suggested or commanded to wash your face regularly.

4.3 Let's Do It!

- a. *Based on imperative sentences below, determine the part of speech (verb, object, adverb, and, !) Then, write the meaning of each imperative sentence! The example is given.*

For example: *Wash your hair regularly!*

Answer: Wash your hair regularly !
 Verb **object** **adverb** **!**

Meaning: you are suggested or commanded to wash your hair regularly.

1. Choose a good friend!

Answer:

2. Use social networking applications wisely!

Answer:

3. Have a hobby!

Answer:

b. Change sentences below into imperative sentence!

1. You are suggested to wash your towel twice a month.

Answer:

2. You are suggested to eat good nutrition food.

Answer:

Positive activities like choosing a good friend and having good hobby are the ways to avoid negative things happen in your puberty period. Do you have a good friend? What hobby do you have? Below is a recount text about a hobby. Let's read!

Fishing

Last Sunday I went with my friend to go fishing in a river. It was the nice time for fishing because I had no work to do. I woke earlier at the morning then we went to the market to buy some shrimps which I used for fishing bait.

After that, we went to the river to start fishing. At that river, I looked for the best point to fish. I went to the place under the big tree at the bank of the river. I threw my hook as far as I can then I waited for the fish eating my bait. 30 minutes left and finally there was a fish ate my bait. It was the first big enough fish that I got. I got 4 big fish and 5 small fish at that day, while my friend got 2 big fish and 3 small fish. I was so happy, and my friend was also happy. We would cook that fish at home and then we could eat them with family.

But we were not lucky enough because on the way home we saw a beggar. He was an old poor beggar. We gave all of our fish to him and we wish he would be happy getting that fish. Perhaps he could sell them at the market and get some money to buy some food. Even we did not have any fish after that, we were so happy because we could help people.

Based on the recount text above, answer these following questions!

1. What language feature that we can learn?

Answer: _____

2. What is the use of that language feature?

Answer: _____

3. What is the formulation of that language feature?

Answer: _____

Language focus

Simple past tense

At one particular time in the past, this happened. It began and ended in the past.

Formula:

Verbal: S + V₂ + O + C

(positive)

S + to be (did) + not + V₁ + O + C

(negative)

to be (did) + S + V₁ + O + C

(interrogative)

Answer the interrogative:

Yes : Yes, S + to be (did)

No : No, S + to be (did) + not

Non-verbal : S + to be + non-verbal word + C

(positive)

S + to be (was/were) + not + non-verbal word + C

(negative)

to be (was/were) + S + non-verbal word + C

(interrogative)

Answer the interrogative:

Yes : Yes, S + to be (was/were)

No : No, S + to be (was/were) + not

To be :

was : I/she/he/it

were : they, we

Adverb of time:

Yesterday, last Sunday, last week, last month, last year, etc.

For example:

Verbal:

- I went fishing with my friend in a river last Sunday.
- I did not go fishing with my friend in a river last Sunday.
- Did you go fishing with your friend last Sunday?
- Yes, I did.
- No, I did not.

For example:

Non-verbal:

- We were so happy last Sunday.
- We were not so happy last Sunday.
- Were you and your friend so happy last Sunday?
- Yes, we were.
- No, we were not.

4.4 Let's Write!

*Write these following sentences to negative and interrogative forms of simple past tense!
Then, answer the interrogative sentences correctly based on the text about fishing above!
Number 1 and 2 are done for you!*

1. It was the nice time for fishing

Answer:

Negative : It was not the nice time for fishing.

Interrogative : Was it the nice time for fishing?
Yes, it was

2. We went to the market to buy some shrimps.

Answer:

Negative : We did not go to the market to buy some shrimps.

Interrogative : Did you go to the market to buy some shrimps?
Yes, we did

3. I looked for the best point to fish.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

4. I went to the place under the big tree at the bank of the river.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

5. I threw my hook as far as I can

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

6. My friend was happy.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

7. He was an old poor beggar.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

4.5 Let's Observe! *(Let's Listen!)**

Sekapur Sirih Dance

Tari Sekapur Sirih was actually created by a Jambi artist named Firdaus Chatab in 1962. Along with its development, this dance was later reorganized or rearranged by OK Hendri in mid-1967. Dance until now is often performed to welcome great guests of statehood in Jambi. Each of these dance movements illustrates the openness of the Jambi Malay community to guests and immigrants.



Source: www.google.com

Sekapur sirih dance movements:

1. Swinging movement

This movement is the initial opening movement of the dance.

2. High prayer movement

This movement is performed by dancers by sitting kneeling on the floor as a symbol of respect for the guests who come.

3. Movement of stretched flap

This movement is done after performing high worship. The dancers play supple fingers and hands as a sign of tenderness.

4. Preening movement

This movement depicts women who are preening and ornate such as mirroring, wearing a lipstick, and wearing puppets. The preening movement has the meaning that the people of Jambi are always preparing to welcome their guests. This movement ends with the presentation of betel leaves for each guest who arrives.

5. Spinning movement

It is the final movement that is performed with a full spin before the dancers finally get off the stage. There are 2 kinds of this movement, which are half rotational motion and full rotational motion.

The Dance of *Sekapur Sirih* is always accompanied by a collection of traditional Jambi traditional musical instruments, which are dominated by gambus and tambourines. As a complement, the sounds of other musical instruments such as drums, accordions, violins and gongs often accompany it. This dance was performed in groups by 9 female dancers and 3 male dancers. Especially for male dancers, they are divided into 2 tasks, namely 1 person in charge of carrying an umbrella and 2 other people serving as dancers' bodyguards.

After observe the text above, please re-observe the following sentences!

Then, answer the questions!

- This movement **is done** after performing high worship.
- The Dance of *Sekapur Sirih* **is always accompanied by** a collection of traditional Jambi traditional musical instruments, which **are dominated by** gambus and tambourines.

1. *What language feature that we can learn?*

Answer: _____

2. *What is the use of that language feature?*

Answer: _____

3. *What is the formulation of that language feature?*

Answer: _____

Language focus

Passive voice

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.

Form of passive voice:

Subject + to be + V₃ (past participle) + by + object + the rest of the sentence

To be for simple present tense : is, am, are

To be for simple past tense : was, were

For example:

- **Simple present tense:**

Active : *Sekapur sirih* dance illustrates the openness of Jambi people to guests and immigrants.

Passive : The openness of Jambi people to guests and immigrants is illustrated by *Sekapur sirih* dance.

- **Simple past tense:**

Active : A Jambi artist named Firdaus Chatab created *Sekapur sirih* dance in 1962.

Passive : *Sekapur Sirih* dance was created by a Jambi artist named Firdaus Chatab in 1962.

4.6 Let's Try!

Try to find passive voice in simple present and simple past tenses from the text entitled "Sekapur sirih dance" above!

Passive Voice	
Simple present tense	Simple past tense
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

4.7 Let's Write!

Write these following sentences into passive voice!

1. Government of Jambi uses sekapur sirih dance to welcome important guest.

Answer:

2. Senior high school students from Jambi performed sekapur sirih dance in the opening ceremony last month.

Answer:

3. Nata teaches sekapur sirih dance at Dance centre in Jambi twice a week.

Answer:

4. Desy bought this violin yesterday.

Answer:

5. Galuh accompanied Liza to join dance competition last week.

Answer:

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about Maturation of the Functions of Human Reproductive Organs by reading.		
2.	I have understood about recognizing terminologies' definition.		
3.	I have understood about the structure of imperative sentence.		
4.	I have been able to write imperative sentences.		
5.	I have understood about past tense.		
6.	I have been able to write simple past tense (positive, negative, and interrogative).		
7.	I have been able to answer yes/no question in simple past tense.		
8.	I have understood about passive voice in simple present and simple past tenses		
9.	I have been able to recognize the difference of passive voice in simple present and simple past tenses.		
10.	I have been able to write passive voice in simple present and simple past tenses.		

EVALUATION - CHAPTER 2

To check your comprehension through learning in chapter 2, please choose the best answer from multiple choice task below by giving sign cross (x) to a, b, c, or d, that appropriate with your answer!

1. What is earth's revolution?
 - a. The movement of earth surround the sun
 - b. The rotation of earth on its axis
 - c. The movement of earth surround the moon
 - d. The movement of moon surround the earth
2. Earth _____ 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days for a single revolution duration.
 - a. take
 - b. takes
 - c. took
 - d. taken
3. The northern and the southern hemispheres _____ four seasons.
 - a. experience
 - b. experiences
 - c. experienced
 - d. have experienced
4. In Indonesia _____ rainy season now.
 - a. is
 - b. are
 - c. was
 - d. were
5. The changing of season and annual solar pseudo motion _____ the effects of earth's revolution.
 - a. is
 - b. are
 - c. was
 - d. were

For number 6 & 7, choose the answer from a, b, c, or d that presents the correct arrangement of simple present tense sentences!

6. every we learn Monday Science
1 2 3 4 5
 - a. 2 – 1 – 4 – 5 – 3
 - b. 2 – 1 – 4 – 3 – 5
 - c. 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4
 - d. 2 – 5 – 3 – 4 – 1
7. seasons is with country two Indonesia a
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 - a. 6 – 7 – 4 – 3 – 1 – 2 – 5
 - b. 6 – 7 – 3 – 5 – 4 – 1 – 2
 - c. 6 – 2 – 7 – 4 – 3 – 5 – 1
 - d. 6 – 2 – 7 – 3 – 1 – 2 – 5
8. Geographical position of Indonesia is.....
 - a. The position of Indonesia in the reality of the surface of the earth
 - b. The position of Indonesia in world economy
 - c. The position of Indonesia in world cooperation
 - d. The position of Indonesia in the ASEAN cooperation

-
9. The geographical location of Indonesia has negative impacts for our cultures because.....
- Foreigners come to influence people
 - West cultures are better than our cultures
 - All west cultures are not appropriate with our cultures
 - The ease of geographical access facilitates the entry of various cultures into Indonesia

For number 10 – 13, choose the answer from a, b, c, or d that presents the correct negative and interrogative forms of simple present tense sentences! See in the bracket to determine the instruction.

10. The number of ASEAN members now is 10 countries. **(negative form)**
- The number of ASEAN members now is not 10 countries.
 - The number of ASEAN members now are not 10 countries.
 - The number of ASEAN members now was not 10 countries.
 - The number of ASEAN members now were not 10 countries.
11. Indonesia works together with Singapore in education. **(interrogative form)**
- Is Indonesia work together with Singapore in Education?
 - Are Indonesia work together with Singapore in Education?
 - Do Indonesia work together with Singapore in Education?
 - Does Indonesia work together with Singapore in Education?
12. ASEAN members help each other to increase their welfare. **(negative form)**
- ASEAN members does not help each other to increase their welfare
 - ASEAN members do not help each other to increase their welfare
 - ASEAN members is not help each other to increase their welfare
 - ASEAN members are not help each other to increase their welfare
13. We need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN. **(interrogative form)**
- Does we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
 - What we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
 - Are we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
 - Do we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
14. Does every island in Indonesia have different tribes (ethnic), traditional houses, custom clothes and cultures?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. Yes, it do | c. Yes, it is |
| b. Yes, it does | d. Yes, they are |
15. Is *Rumah Panggung* a traditional house of Jakarta?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. No, it do not | c. No, it is not |
| b. No, it does not | d. No, they are not |
-

-
16. Below are seasons in Indonesia....
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Autumn, spring, summer, winter | c. Summer and winter |
| b. Dry and rainy seasons | d. Spring and summer |
17. What kind of tense that the sentence below has?
“*Dry seasons are seasons in the tropics that are affected by the monsoon system*”.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Simple present tense | c. Simple future tense |
| b. Simple past tense | d. Simple past future tense |
18. When does Indonesia experience rainy season?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. In October – March | c. In September - April |
| b. In March - October | d. In April - September |

For number 19 – 20. Change the italic bold print (words and numbers) below with ordinal number!

19. The ***third*** ASEAN Summit was held in the Philippines precisely in Manila, on December ***14 - 15***, 1987.
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. 3 rd and 14 th – 15 th | c. 13 th and 14 th – 15 th |
| b. 3 th and 14 th – 15 th | d. 3 rd and 14 st – 15 rd |
20. The twelfth ASEAN Summit was held in Cebu, Philippines on January 9 to 15, 2007.
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. 12 nd and 9 th – 15 th | c. 12 rd and 9 th – 15 th |
| b. 12 nd and 9 st – 15 rd | d. 12 th and 9 th – 15 th |

For number 21 – 22. Change the ordinal numbers below into words!

21. The 11th ASEAN Summit was held in Malaysia precisely in the city of Kuala Lumpur, on December 12th to 14th, 2005.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Eleven, twelfth, fourteenth | c. Eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth |
| b. Eleventh, twelve, fourteenth | d. Eleven, twelve, fourteen |
22. The 21st ASEAN Summit was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on November 18th, 2012.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Twenty-one, eighteen | c. Twenty-first, eighteenth |
| b. Twenty-first, eighteen | d. Twenty-one, eighteenth |
23. Components of dance means.....
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a. The example of dance | c. Instruments |
| b. Parts of dance | d. Emotion |
24. The components of dance are.....
-

-
- a. Rhythm and character
b. Instruments
- c. Anger, sadness, and joy
d. *Wirasa, wirama, and wiraga*
25. A time when a child experiences physical, psychological, and maturation of the reproductive organs is called....
- a. Puberty
b. Maturation
- c. Menstruation
d. Reproductive organs
26. ***Have a hobby!*** What does that mean?
- a. You are not suggested to have a hobby
b. You are suggested to have a hobby
- c. You are not allowed to have a hobby
d. You don't need to have a hobby
27. What is simple past tense?
- a. Expression of something that began and ended in the past.
b. Expression of something that began in the past and ends in the present
c. Expression of something that begins and ends in the present.
d. Expression of something that will begin and end in the future.
28. ***"My friends and I enjoyed the fishing activity last week"***. Change this sentence into its negative form!
- a. My friends and I are not enjoy the fishing activity last week
b. My friends and I do not enjoy the fishing activity last week
c. My friends and I were not enjoy the fishing activity last week
d. My friends and I did not enjoy the fishing activity last week
- For number 29 – 30. Change this sentence into its passive form!***
29. ***"Firdaus Chatab created Sekapur sirih dance in 1962"***.
- a. *Sekapur Sirih* dance is created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
b. *Sekapur Sirih* dance be created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
c. *Sekapur Sirih* dance was created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
d. *Sekapur Sirih* dance were created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
30. ***"Government of Jambi uses sekapur sirih dance to welcome important guest"***.
- a. *Sekapur sirih* dance was used by Government of Jambi to welcome important guest
b. *Sekapur sirih* dance were used by Government of Jambi to welcome important guest
c. *Sekapur sirih* dance will be used by Government of Jambi to welcome important guest
d. *Sekapur sirih* dance is used by Government of Jambi to welcome important guest.
-

CHAPTER 3

Subtheme 3:

Earth, Sun, and Moon



Source: www.google.com

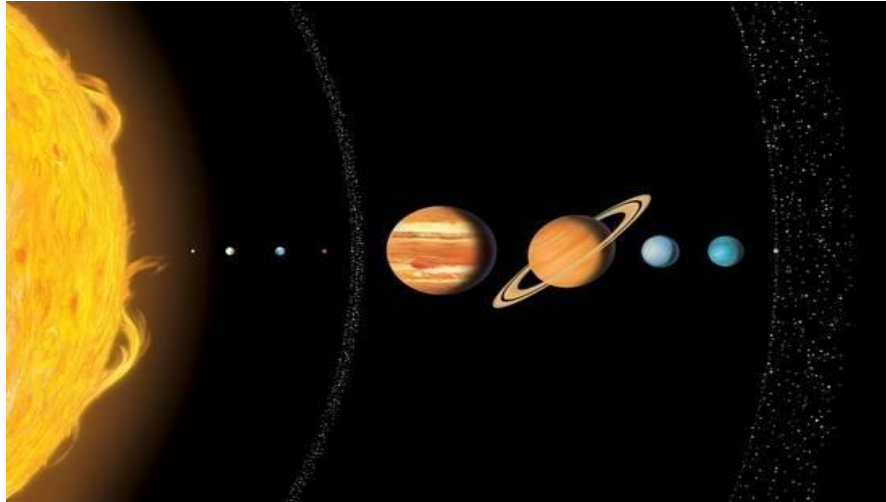
Observe the picture above! It is the picture of earth, moon, and sun. You have known that earth is the only planet in solar system that inhabited. After earth, you will learn about sun and moon. Sun is the centre of solar system, while moon is the satellite of earth. Do you know the relation of earth, moon, and sun? then, you will also learn other celestial objects in solar system.

LEARNING 1

1.1 Let's Read! *(Let's Listen!)**

Solar system

Besides Earth, there are many other celestial objects in the universe. All these celestial objects along together with the sun are in a system called the solar system. The solar system is a collection of celestial objects, including planets that move around the sun.



Source: www.google.com

Below is the arrangement of celestial objects in the solar system:

1. The sun is the center of the solar system

The sun is an incandescent gas ball composed of hydrogen and helium gas. The sun can emit its own light so that it is grouped into stars. Sun is the brightest star from Earth because of its close distance compared to other stars (150 million km). The sun as the center of the solar system is surrounded by celestial objects such as planets, satellites, asteroids, meteors, and comets.

2. Planet

Planets are celestial objects in the solar system that surround the sun on a path called orbit. The closest planet to the sun is Mercury, followed by Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The circulation of planets around the sun is called a revolution. The direction of circulation of the planets is anticlockwise. The only planet in the solar system inhabited by living things is the earth. The earth is covered by layers of air called the

atmosphere. The atmosphere protects the Earth from direct radiation from sunlight and collisions of celestial objects that fall to the surface of the Earth.

3. Asteroids, meteors, comets, and satellites

a. Asteroid

Asteroids are small celestial objects that surround the sun on a particular path.

b. Meteor

Meteors are celestial objects that move in space at full speed. Meteors are also called shooting stars or shooting stars.

c. Comet

Comet is a celestial object that surrounds the sun with an oval-shaped path. Comet is often called a tailed star.

d. Satellite

Satellites are celestial objects that surround the planet. Each planet has its own satellite. The natural satellite that the Earth has is the moon. Besides natural satellites, human make satellites and launch them with rockets. Examples of artificial satellites are *Palapa D* satellites owned by Indonesia. This artificial satellite is useful as a means of communication, monitoring weather and climate, and, determining the location of a particular place on Earth.

1.2 Let's Repeat!

Listen to your teacher and repeat after her/him!

Asteroid : /'astərɔɪd/

Atmosphere : /'atməsfɪə/

Comet : /'kɒmɪt/

Earth : /ə:θ/

Jupiter : /'dʒu:pɪtə/

Moon : /mu:n/

Mars : /mɑ:z/

Meteor : /'mi:tɪə/

Mercury : /'mə:kjəri/

Neptune : /'nɛptju:n/

Planet : /'planɪt/

Satellite : /'satəlɪt/

Saturn : /'sat(ə)n/

Sun : /sʌn/

Uranus : /'jʊərənəs/

Venus : /'vi:nəs/

To check your understanding, please match these following definitions of celestial objects in the left with the answer in the right. Fill the answer with alphabet symbol a to j that appropriate with the answer!

1. Celestial object that surround the planet	(....)	a. Sun
2. A tailed star	(....)	b. Planet
3. Celestial object that moves in space at full speed	(....)	c. Earth
4. The brightest star from Earth	(....)	d. Moon
5. Celestial object that surrounds the sun on a path called orbit	(....)	e. Asteroid
6. Small celestial objects that surround the sun on a particular path	(....)	f. Meteor
7. The natural satellite of Earth	(....)	g. Comet
8. Layers of air that cover the Earth	(....)	h. Satellite
9. The only planet in the solar system inhabited by living things	(....)	i. Mercury
10. The closest planet to the sun	(....)	j. Atmosphere

1.3 Let's Observe!

Observe these following sentences and find the most dominant language feature!

- Sun is the brightest star from Earth
- The farthest planet to the sun is Neptune.
- Earth is bigger than Mars.

Grammar focus

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjectives can compare two things or more than two things using comparative and superlative adjective.

a. Comparative adjective

To compare two nouns (one noun to the other noun), we use comparative adjective.

- For adjectives that are just one syllable, add *-er* to the end
- For two-syllable adjectives not ending in *-y* and for all three-or-more-syllable adjectives, use the form “more + adjective.”
- For two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*, change the *-y* to *-i* and add *-er*.

b. Superlative adjective

To compare more than two nouns (one noun to the other nouns), we use superlative adjective.

- For adjectives that are just one syllable, add *-est* to the end
- For two-syllable adjectives not ending in *-y* and for all three-or-more-syllable adjectives, use the form “most + adjective.”
- For two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*, change the *-y* to *-i* and add *-est*

Regular adjective:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
bright	brighter	brightest
big	bigger	biggest
close	closer	closest
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
tiny	tinier	tiniest

Irregular adjective:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least

1.4 Let's Do It!

Complete these following sentences with comparative and superlative adjectives! See the adjective in the bracket!

For example: Mars is smaller than Earth. (*small*)
Mercury is the smallest planet in solar system. (*small*)

-
1. Venus is the _____ planet to be seen because its thick cloud. (*difficult*)
 2. Saturn is _____ to the sun than Uranus. (*close*)
 3. Mercury is the _____ planet to the sun. (*close*)
 4. The _____ planet in the solar system is Jupiter. (*big*)
 5. In learning about solar system, Nata is _____ than Liza. (*smart*)
 6. People are _____ to see shooting stars (meteor) than other falling-objects. (*interested*)
 7. It is _____ to see Mars from Earth than Jupiter. (*easy*)
 8. Dini is a _____ student than Devi in remembering the celestial objects in solar system. (*bad*)
 9. The _____ human-made satellite in Indonesia is *Merah Putih* satellite. (*new*)
 10. Production cost of *Telkom 3S* satellite was actually _____ than *Merah Putih* satellite. (*expensive*)

Lunar Eclipse and Solar Eclipse

One of the effects of earth's revolution is the occurrence of natural events called eclipses. Eclipses occur when the Sun, Earth and Moon lie in a straight line. There are two types of eclipses, namely lunar eclipses and solar eclipses.

1. Lunar eclipse

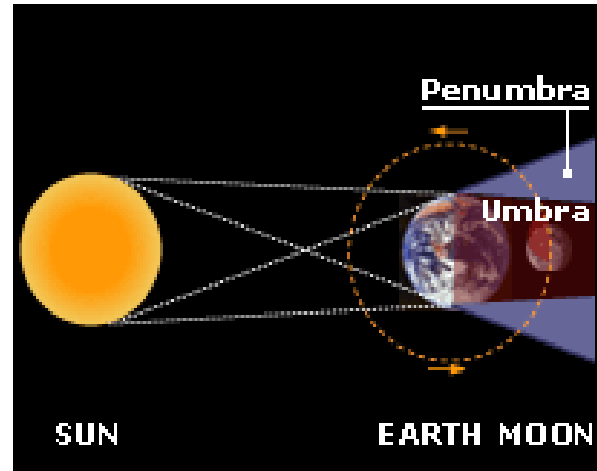
Lunar eclipses occur when the sun, earth, and moon lie in a straight line. There are three types of lunar eclipses, namely total lunar eclipse, partial lunar eclipse, and penumbra lunar eclipse. When the moon enters the umbra and penumbra regions, there is a partial lunar eclipse. However, when the moon enters the umbra, a total lunar eclipse occurs. Penumbra lunar eclipse occurs when all parts of the moon enter penumbra's shadow.

Facts about lunar eclipse:

- Lunar eclipse occurs when the position of the earth lies between the sun and the moon.
- Lunar eclipse causes the sun's light to the moon is blocked by the earth.
- Lunar eclipse creates an illusion as if the moon disappears when it is seen from the earth.
- Lunar eclipse can be observed using empty eyes or without equipment.
- Lunar eclipse occurs almost every year

Some of the lunar eclipses that have occurred in Indonesia were a total lunar eclipse in October 2014, a lunar eclipse in April 2015, a partial lunar eclipse in August 2017, a total lunar eclipse in January 2018, and a total lunar eclipse in July 2018.

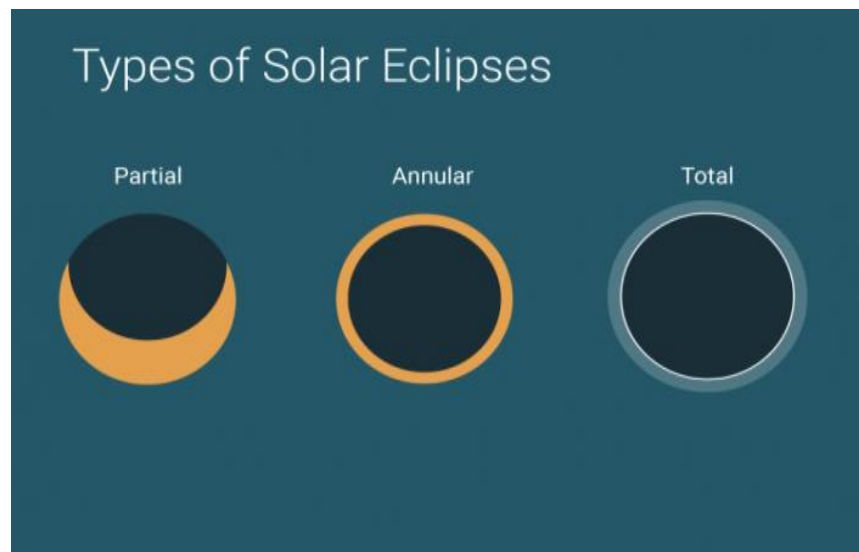
Total lunar eclipse or "blood moon "in 2018 this is the longest eclipse in the 21st century. The overall eclipse duration is 6 hours 14 minutes.



Source: www.google.com

2. Solar eclipse

A solar eclipse occurs when the sun, moon and earth lie in a straight line. Sunlight going to Earth is blocked by the moon, so the shadow of the Moon falls to the surface of the Earth. Solar eclipse occurs during the day, namely in the new Moon phase and lasts approximately 7 minutes. The moon's size is smaller than the earth, so its shadow is only about a part of the Earth. Therefore, solar eclipses do not occur in all places on Earth.



Source: www.google.com

Facts about solar eclipse:

- Solar eclipse occurs when the position of the moon is between the sun and the earth.
- Solar eclipses should not be seen directly with empty eyes, but must use tools.
- Solar eclipse causes the sun's light to earth is blocked by the moon
- The intensity of the solar eclipse is less frequent than the lunar eclipse
- Solar eclipse causes an illusion as if the sun disappears when viewed from the earth.

Solar eclipse in Indonesia happened on March 9, 2016, most of the Pacific, including Indonesia, Malaysia and other countries in Southeast Asia and the Australian continent witnessed a solar eclipse. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea witness more than 50% partial solar eclipses.

1.5 Let's Try!

A. Multiple choices

Cross (x) the best answer from a, b, or c!

1. Based on the text about, what are the effects of revolution?
 - a. day and night
 - b. lunar and solar eclipse
 - c. time differences
2. Why does solar eclipse not occur in all places on Earth?
 - a. because sun is big
 - b. because moon is smaller than sun
 - c. because moon's shadow is only about a part of the Earth

B. Words association

Circle words that are not appropriate!

1. Eclipse

lunar	solar	moon	earth
sun	umbra	planet	penumbra

2. Lunar eclipse

total	partial	annular	umbra
penumbra	sun	moon	earth

3. Solar eclipse

total	partial	satellite	moon
sun	earth	annular	umbra

1.6 Let's Discuss!

Working with your pair to discuss the differences of lunar and solar eclipse! Write your discussion result in the table below! The example is given.

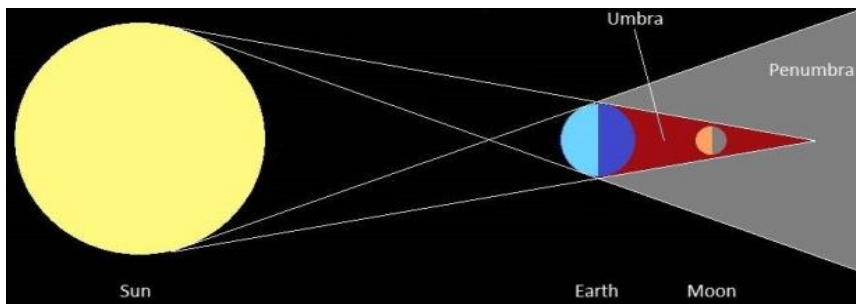
Time	Lunar eclipse	Solar eclipse
	Lunar eclipse occurs during the night.	Solar eclipse occurs during the day
The position of Earth, Moon, and Sun		
Types		
It causes....		
Equipment to observe		
Intensity of the occurrence		

1.7 Tell it to the class!

From pictures below, stand up in the front of the class and tell your friend about what types of eclipses are they! The example is given.

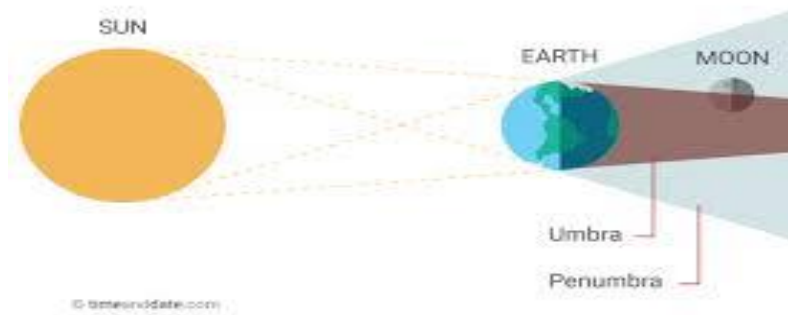
For example:

Picture:



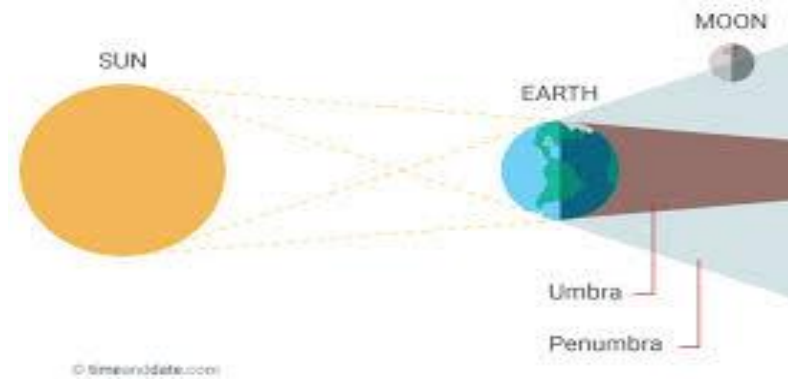
Your answer: *It is total lunar eclipse because moon enters the umbra.*

1. Picture:



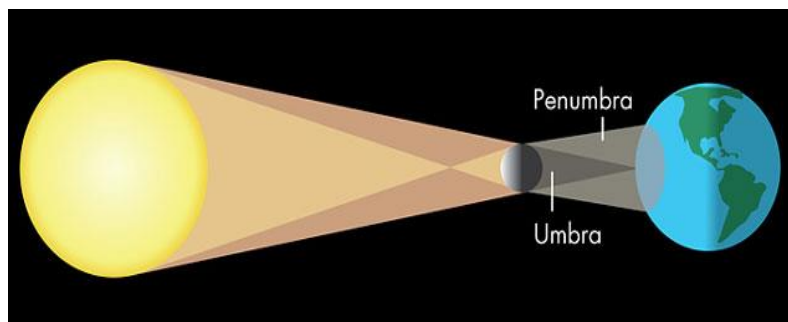
Your answer:

2. Picture:



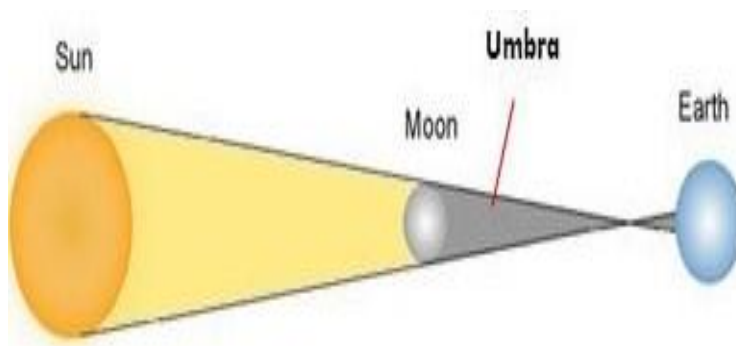
Your answer:

3. Picture:



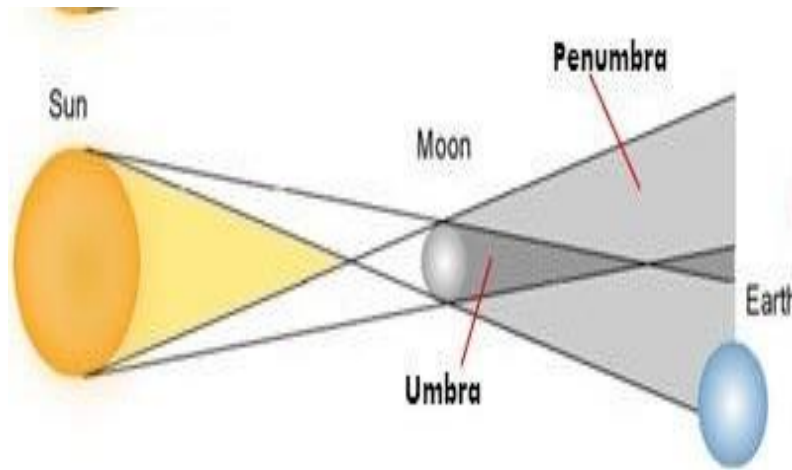
Your answer:

4. Picture:



Your answer:

5. Picture:



Your answer:

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about solar system through reading.		
2.	I have understood about comparative and superlative through observing and exercise.		
3.	I have understood about lunar and solar eclipses.		
4.	I have understood about word's recognition.		
5.	I have understood about the differences of lunar and solar eclipse through discussion with pair.		
6.	I have been able to recognize each kind of lunar and solar eclipses.		

LEARNING 2

2.1 Let's Read! *(Let's Listen!)**

Applying the values of Pancasila in daily life

As the basis of the state of Indonesia, Pancasila is a life view of the Indonesian people in behaving, insisting, and respecting each other as reflected in the noble values of Pancasila.

Noble values in Pancasila:

1. *"Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa"* /God Almighty

The Indonesian people believe that there is no God we should worship other than God Almighty.

2. *"Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab"* /Fair and civilized humanity

The Indonesian people believe that we must treat fellow human beings and other living beings in a just and civilized manner.

3. *"Persatuan Indonesia"* /Indonesian Unity

The Indonesian people are a unified whole as reflected in the Youth Pledge that we are one nation, one homeland, and one language, namely Indonesia.

4. *"Kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan"* /Popularism led by wisdom in deliberating representatives

Pancasila was born from Indonesian personality, which is a harmonious family that describes the balance between individual interests and shared interests. This principle is the basic principle or principle of Pancasila democracy.

5. *"Keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia"* /Social justice for all Indonesian people

Every Indonesian has the right to fair treatment in the fields of law, politics, economics, social, culture and other fields.

Here is how we apply the noble values of *Pancasila* in our daily life:

- a. Manners to respect each other in the family environment

- 1) Speak softly and politely!
- 2) Knock on the door first if you want to enter the parents or relative's room!
- 3) Do a goodbye greeting to parents if you want to leave home while kissing their hands, and asking for parents' prayer!

-
- 4) Obey your parents' rules and orders!
 - 5) Don't start eating if your parents don't start yet!

b. Good manners in the school environment

- 1) Obey your teacher's orders!
- 2) Say hello and bow your head when you meet your teacher!
- 3) Being humble and polite to the teacher!
- 4) Obey the school's rules!
- 5) Establish good friendships!

c. Good manners in the community

- 1) Respect your neighbors!
- 2) Help each other!
- 3) Be active in the community activities!
- 4) Visit your neighbors if they are sick or in hardship!
- 5) Respect your guests!

2.2 Let's Observe!

Based on the text about, try to observe your own manners at home, at school, and in the community! Write them down in table below!

At home	1. 2. 3.
At school	1. 2. 3.
In the community	1. 2. 3.

Answer these following questions orally!

- | |
|---|
| 1. Have you applied the values of Pancasila in your daily life? |
|---|

2. Have you been polite at home, at school, and in the community?
3. How the way to speak politely to your parents, family members, friends, teachers, and other people around you?

Language Focus

Polite expression with Modal Verbs

Politeness is about keeping good relations with your listener or reader. The aims of politeness are showing the listener or reader that you value and respect them, and, changing or softening what you say so as not to be too direct or forceful. We can use modal verbs such as *can*, *could*, *may*, *will*, *would*, and, *etc.* to express our politeness.

1. Asking Permission:

Modal verbs	For example	Response
Can	Can I use this pencil, little sister?	Yes, certainly. Yes, sure.
more polite:		Yes, of course.
Could	Could I borrow your pen, big brother?	Yes, you can. Yes, you could.
May	May I go to school with my friend now, Mom? May I come to the class, Sir?	Yes, you may.

2. Instructions and requests:

Modal verbs	For example	Response
Can	Can you bring me that book, please?	Yes, sure.
Will	Will you invite the other friends to your house?	Yes, of course.
more polite:		Yes, I can.
Could you	Could you give me that scissor, please?	Yes, I will.
Could I	Could I ask a question, Sir?	Yes, you could.
Would you	Would you lend me your <i>Pancasila</i> book, please?	Yes, I could.

3. Suggestions and advice:

Modal verbs	For example	Response
-------------	-------------	----------

- ## 2.4 Let's Read!

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world, with a population of more than 250 million people. In Indonesia, there are more than 700 ethnic groups and 365 different regional languages. This makes Indonesia becomes a country with the most regional languages in the world. Diversity of ethnic groups is a gift from God, so we are necessary to give our gratitude.

108

the other tribes. Thus a strong unity will be established, an advanced nation, and not easily destroyed by any force.

We are together with one homeland, one nation and one language namely Indonesia. We together build the nation, maintain and fill the independence. In the case of the state, there is a motto “*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*” or "Unity in Diversity" which means that even though we are different, we remain one. United we are firmly, divorced we collapse. This is the words of the leaders and heroes before Indonesia’s independence. The fighters were determined with their unity they could fight the invaders and won the Indonesia’s independence.

This phrase must be remembered as a determination to unite our diverse nation. Diversity in ethnicity, culture and religion must not cause division as a nation. We have to keep the unity of Indonesia in order to be strong and respected by other nations.

To check your understanding about the text about, answer the following questions!

1. What makes Indonesia becomes a country with the most regional languages in the world?

Answer: _____

2. Why we are necessary to give our gratitude to God relating the ethnic diversity in Indonesia?

Answer: _____

3. What is the meaning of “*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*”?

Answer: _____

4. Based on the text, why do we have to keep the unity of Indonesia ethnic diversity?

Answer: _____

Language Focus

Expressing Necessity and Lack of Necessity

1. Necessity

Necessity is a sentence or situation that we are necessary to do something. To express necessity and obligation, we can use modal verbs *must* and *have to*.

For example:

- To maintain a strong and advanced nation, we **must** live in harmony and respect the other tribes. (*we don't have the other choice, we are necessary to live in harmony and respect the other tribes*)
- We **have to** keep the unity of Indonesia in order to be strong and respected by other nations.

2. Lack of necessity

Lack of necessity is a sentence or situation that we are not necessary to do something. To express the lack of necessity, we can use *must not* and *do not have to*.

For example:

- We **must not** demean the other ethnic groups. (*we are not necessary to demean the other ethnic groups*)
- We do not have to consider the best ethnic group.

2.5 Let's Try!

Change these following sentences become "necessity and lack of necessity expressions"!

The example is given.

For example: We are necessary to give our gratitude to God. (*necessity*)

Answer: ***We must give our gratitude to God.***

1. Every student is necessary to explain about the importance of unity in diversity.

Answer:

2. We are not necessary to argue about what is the best ethnic group in Indonesia.

Answer:

-
-
3. Liza and Devi are necessary to report their summary about the description of ethnic groups in Jambi.

Answer:

4. Ethnic group of Malay in Jambi city is not necessary to be compared with the other ethnic groups.

Answer:

5. We are necessary to apply the meaning of “*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*” in our daily life.

Answer:

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about applying the values of Pancasila in daily life through reading.		
2.	I have recognized my daily manners through observing.		
3.	I have understood about politeness through learning and exercise.		
4.	I have understood about the importance of maintaining the unity in diversity through reading and writing.		
5.	I have understood about necessity and lack of necessity expression through learning and writing.		
6.	I have been able to write necessity and lack of necessity expression.		

LEARNING 3

3.1 Let's Read! *(Let's Listen)!**

Animal Reproduction

Animal reproduction can be divided into two ways, namely generative reproduction (sexual) and vegetative reproduction (asexual).

1. Generative reproduction (sexual)

Generative reproduction is a reproduction that occurs with the fusion of male sex cells (sperm) and female sex cells (egg cells). The fusion results will produce zygote into an embryo. Some embryos grow and develop in shelled eggs and some are in the uterus. The female parent will put outside the embryo from the body by lay eggs (oviparous), give birth (viviparous), or lay eggs and give birth (ovoviviparous).

a. Lay eggs (oviparous)

The zygote of the oviparous animal will grow and develop in the female body until it is wrapped in a hard shell. Next, the eggs will be born. Animals that lay eggs include insects, fish, frogs, and birds.

b. Give birth (viviparous)

Viviparous embryos grow in the uterus which is the characteristic of mammals. In the uterus, the embryo will be feed until it is ready to give birth. Animals that give birth include cats, tigers, monkeys, cows, goats, elephants and whales.

c. Lay eggs and give birth (ovoviviparous)

The zygote resulting from fertilization will become an embryo that will be wrapped in egg shells. The eggs will not be removed by the mother, but will remain in the mother's body until it hatches. Baby hatched animals will be removed from the mother's body. The difference between viviparous and ovoviviparous animals is in viviparous animals, the embryo will get food from its mother, whereas in ovoviviparous animals, the embryo does not get food from its mother but from the egg containing food reserves. Kinds of animals that are ovoviviparous include several types of sharks, several types of lizards, and several types of snakes.

2. Vegetative reproduction (asexual)

This reproduction does not involve the fusion of sperm and egg cells. Asexual reproduction of animals can be done by shoot formation and fragmentation.

a. Shoot formation/budding

The examples of this kind of reproduction are Hydra and Jellyfish. The shoot will grow from the mother's body, then release and develop into an adult individual.

b. Fragmentation/fission

Fragmentation is a reproduction of animals by cutting parts of the body into several pieces. These body pieces will grow into new individuals, for example; fragmentation of worm.

To check your understanding through the text above, please answer these following multiple choices by giving cross sign (x) that corresponds with the answer!

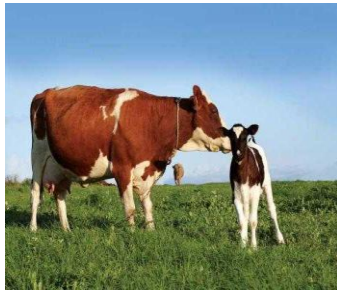
1. How many ways that the reproduction of animal can occur?
a. one b. two c. three d. four
2. Below are animal reproductions of generative ways, except...
a. give birth b. lay eggs c. fragmentation d. lay eggs and give birth
3. Give birth (viviparous) is the characteristic of ...
a. insect b. mammal c. reptile d. bird
4. Below are animals with lay eggs reproduction, except...
a. cow b. fish c. eagle d. ant
5. In ovoviviparous animals, the embryo gets food from...
a. its mother b. egg c. does not get food d. all answer is true
6. Vegetative reproduction is....
 1. sexual reproduction 3. similar with generative reproduction
 2. asexual reproduction 4. lay eggs and shoot formation
7. Hydra and Jellyfish are animals that multiply by....
a. fragmentation b. give birth c. shoot formation d. lay eggs

3.2 Let's Observe!

Observe these following animals! Then categorize them into “oviparous, viviparous, or ovoviviparous animal”!



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

Language focus

Simple future tense

At one particular time in the future, this will happen.

Formula:

Verbal:

S + will + V₁ + O + C

Non-verbal :

S + will + be + non-verbal word + C

Adverb of time:

Tomorrow, next week, next Monday, next month, next year, etc.

For example:

The female parent **will** put outside the embryo from the body. (*verbal*)

Dina **will** buy an oviparous animal tomorrow. (*verbal*)

Goat **will** give its baby birth after 150 days pregnant. (*verbal*)

Animal **will be** in danger if there is no reproduction. (*non-verbal*)

Rabbit **will be** able to have 1 – 13 babies. (*non-verbal*)

3.3 Let's Write!

Rearrange these following jumble sentences into good simple future tense sentences!

1. will - after - 31 - give - days - rabbit - birth

Answer:

2. cat - give - next - will - month - Iren's - birth

Answer:

3. parts - will - its - into – worm - cut - several - body.

Answer:

4. babies - will - their - by - eggs - birds - reproduce – lay

Answer:

5. be - new - worm - of - individuals - parts - will

Answer:

Asexual reproduction occurs when a single organism reproduces without the genetic input of another. Here is the example of animal that do asexual reproduction.

Reproduction of Worm

Reproduction of worm is quite unique because worm is *Hermaphrodites* animal (having two types of genitals). It can reproduce sexually or asexually. That means each worm is both male and female. Reproduction determines the survival of worm. Organisms such as worm provide food for many other animals, so worm must reproduce itself.

In sexual reproduction, two worms hold each other. When they join, they exchange sperm. At the same time, the grooves in the lower part of the worm help transport the fluid to the seminal vesicles for later use. After joining up to three hours, the worm begins to separate from each other. After this process finishes, the two worms will be pregnant and then will lay eggs. From these eggs, new individual worms will be born.

In asexual reproduction, worm can divide into parts (fragmentation). This happens when situation is not profitable. Worm parent simply splits into two pieces and then each piece reforms the missing components to form a whole organism. Every part of the worm that is cut off will live and become a new individual that is exactly the same as the parent.

Commonly, asexual reproduction in worm is an alternative and not a substitute for sexual reproduction. So, sexual reproduction is the main reproduction of worm.

3.4 Let's Try!

Give your responses for following statements with True (T) / False (F)!

Circle your answer!

1. Worm is <i>Hermaphrodites</i> animal.	T	F
2. Worm only reproduces asexually.	T	F
3. Every worm is both male and female.	T	F
4. After joining up to three hours, the two worms will be pregnant.	T	F
5. Worm can divide into parts.	T	F
6. Fragmentation of worm happens when situation is profitable.	T	F
7. Each piece of worm forms a whole organism.	T	F
8. Every part of worm that is cut off will not live as a new individual.	T	F
9. Asexual reproduction of worm is an alternative reproduction.	T	F
10. Asexual reproduction of worm is a substitute for sexual reproduction.	T	F

Language focus

Simple future tense

Negative (-)

Verbal : S + will + not + V₁ + O + C

Non-verbal : S + will + not + to be (be) + not + non-verbal word + C

Interrogative (?)

Formula:

Verbal : will + S + V₁ + O + C

Non-verbal : will + S + to be (be) + non-verbal word + C

Answer the interrogative (verbal):

Yes : Yes, S + to be (will) + be

No : No, S + to be (will) + be + not

Answer the interrogative (non-verbal):

Yes : Yes, S + to be (will)

No : No, S + to be (will) + not

For example:

Worm **will not** reproduce itself asexually when the situation is safe. (*verbal*)

Will worm reproduce itself asexually when the situation is safe?

Yes, it will.

No, it will not.

Parts of worm **will not be** new individuals. (*non-verbal*)

Will parts of worm be new individuals?

Yes, it will be.

No, it will be not.

3.5 Let's Write!

Write these following sentences to negative and interrogative forms of simple future tense!

Then, answer the interrogative sentences correctly! Number 1 and 2 are done for you!

1. Worm will reproduce itself sexually and axesually.

Answer:

Negative : Worm will not reproduce itself sexually and axesually.

Interrogative : Will worm reproduce itself sexually and axesually?

Yes, it will.

-
2. After joining up to three hours, the two worms will be pregnant.

Answer:

Negative : *After joining up to three hours, the two worms will not be pregnant*

Interrogative : *Will the two worms be pregnant after joining up to three hours*
Yes, it will be

3. Dina will ask to Mrs. Ayu about vegetative reproduction tomorrow.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

4. Galuh will explain about fragmentation next week.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

5. Every part of worm will live as new individuals.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

6. Iren will be the best students in this class.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

7. Syauqi will find some worms for fishing activity tomorrow.

Answer:

Negative : _____

Interrogative : _____

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about animal reproduction through reading and exercise.		
2.	I have understood about simple future tense through learning and writing.		
3.	I have been able to arrange simple future tense sentences.		
4.	I have understood about the example of fragmentation reproduction.		
5.	I have understood about negative and interrogative forms of simple future tense.		
6.	I have understood about how to answer yes-no question in simple future tense.		
7.	I have been able to change positive sentences into negative and interrogative sentences in simple future tense.		
8.	I have been able to answer yes-no question in simple future tense.		

LEARNING 4

4.1 Let's Read! *(Let's Listen!)**

Angso Duo Carnival 2018

The potential of cultural wisdom in Jambi city lies behind the importance of maintaining the existing culture because the flow of globalization and the lack of filtering the foreign cultures can threaten the cultural diversity. Local cultures as a national treasure has become an interesting tourism content in various regions.

In order to preserve local culture, Jambi City Government returned to hold the *Angso Duo* Festival and Carnival event. The *Angso Duo* Festival and Carnival 2018 opened on October 3rd and finished on October 5th.

The carnival program took place on October 6th. This annual cultural activity took the route from Tugu Juang and ended in front of the Jambi Mayor Office, Griya Mayang, in Telanaipura area, Jambi City.

The Festival and Carnival this time carried the theme "Preserving Regional Culture and Local Wisdom as Tourist Attraction to Jambi City.

Various arts and cultures were displayed. Meanwhile, festival participants were not only followed by the junior and senior high school students, but also by various communities and ethnics in Jambi City.



Source: www.google.com

Uniquely, besides the miniature of *Singinjai Keris*, participants were also competing with each other to show their creations by utilizing unused things, such as sacks, plastics, bottles, and other various items. Most of the participants used *Angso Duo* icon to complete their performances. The appearance of the unique *Angso Duo* carnival participants and captivating costumes, made many of the people who watched were mesmerized.

In the main stage, the carnival participants showed a variety of greatness such as dance, reading poetry about Jambi history, musical drama performances, drum band, and others.

4.2 Let's Repeat!

Listen to your teacher and repeat after her/him!

annual	: /'anjʊəl /
activity	: /æk'tɪvɪti /
carnival	: /'kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/
ethnic	: /'εθɪk/ /
foreign	: /'fɔrɪn/
globalization	: /gləʊb(ə)laɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/
history	: /'hɪst(ə)rɪ/
importance	: /ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)ns/

participant	: /pɑ:'tɪsɪp(ə)nt/
performance	: /pə'fɔ:m(ə)ns/
preserve	: /prɪ'zə:v/
route	: /ru:t/
treasure	: /'treʒə/
variety	: /və'rɪəti/
wisdom	: /'wɪzdəm/

To check your understanding through the text above, please answer these following WH-Questions correctly!

1. What is the purpose of *Angso Duo* Carnival?

Answer:

2. When did the government of Jambi City hold *Angso Duo* Carnival program?

Answer:

3. Where did the *Angso Duo* Carnival start and finish?

Answer:

4. Who were the participants of *Angso Duo* Carnival last October?

Answer:

5. Based on the text, why is it important to maintain the existing local cultures?

Answer:

4.3 Let's Discuss!

Language Focus

Conditional sentence

Conditional sentences are used to speculate about what we wish will happen, would happen, and, have happened. In English, most sentences using the conditional contain the word *if*.

Types of conditional sentences

1. Type 1 conditional

The type 1 conditional refers to a possible condition and its probable result. In these sentences the *if*-clause is in the simple present, and the main clause is in the simple future.

<i>If</i> -clause	Main clause
If + simple present If + S + V ₁ + O If + S + to be (is, am, are) + nominal words	Simple future S + Will + V ₁ + O
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.

For example:

- If Jambi City Government keeps hold *Angso Duo* Carnival every year, local cultures will become tourist attraction.

<i>If</i>-clause: <u>If Jambi City Government keeps hold <i>Angso Duo</i> Carnival every year,</u>
If + simple present
Main clause: <u>local cultures will become tourist attraction.</u>
Simple future

If-clause in the example above shows the possible condition in the present until the future, and the main clause shows its probable result in the future.

Next examples:

- If we love our local culture, we will give the best performance tomorrow.
- If I am creative, I will make the greatest costume for carnival next year.
- If she does not come today, we will change her position.

2. Type 2 conditional

These sentences are not based on fact (**unreal**). The type 2 conditional is used to refer to hypothetical condition in the past and its probable result in the present. In type 2 conditional sentences, the *if*-clause uses the simple past, and the main clause uses the present conditional.

<i>If</i> -clause	Main clause
If + simple past If + S + V ₂ + O If + S + to be (were) + nominal words	present conditional S + would + V ₁
If this thing happened	that thing would happen.

For example:

- If Jambi City Government **did not** hold *Angso Duo* Carnival this year, people **would not see** various cultures in Jambi.

If-clause in the example above shows the unreal condition, and the main clause shows its probable result in the present.

Next examples:

- If we were lazy last week, this creation would not exist
- If they worked hard last year, they would get the trophy.

4.3 Let's Do It!

Complete these following conditional sentences (type 1 and 2)! Look at verbs in the bracket to help you! Number 1 is done for you.

1. If I were you, I would watch the carnival alone. (*watch, watched*)
2. If local cultures are famous, Jambi city _____ become a good destination place.
(*will, would*)
3. If this school _____ the competition, we would get a prize. (*win, won*)
4. If Angso Duo carnival is success, Jambi city will _____ it more interesting next year.
(*make, made*)
5. If Liza came earlier yesterday, she _____ join us for the carnival. (*will, would*)

-
6. If we _____ maintain the existence of local cultures, this national treasure will invite tourists to Jambi city. (*can, could*)

4.4 Tell it to the class!

Your teacher will ask you to determine the types of conditional sentences of exercises number. 2 – 6 in activity 4.3 above! Tell it to the class along with the explanation! The example is given.

For example:

Your teacher	: conditional sentence number 1.
Your answer	: If I were you, I would watch the carnival alone It is conditional sentence type 2. The situation in the <i>if</i> -clause is not possible or unreal.

4.5 Let's Observe!

Let's observe these following pictures!

What picture are they?

What is the similar thing from these pictures?





Source: www.google.com

Angso Duo

Angso Duo (two geese) is an animal characteristic that always appears or adorns the Jambi area. *Angso Duo* icon is so familiar with the Jambi community. The statue which symbolizes *Angso Duo* is widely found in Jambi Province especially in Jambi City.

The government symbol of Jambi City is decorated with the presence of the *Angso Duo* icon. After that, one of the Jambi Batik handicrafts carries the *Angso Duo* motif. Then, one university in Jambi uses *Angso Duo* logogram, Jambi University. Last, the name of the largest traditional market in the city of Jambi also uses the name *Angso Duo* Market.

Folklore of the origin of *Angso Duo*

Putri Pinang Masak

In the time of Jambi was still part of the *Pagaruyung* kingdom (under the *Majapahit* kingdom), there was a beautiful princess named *Putri Selaras Pinang Masak*. She lived in the upper reaches of the Batanghari river which divides the Jambi region.

Because she did not want to submit the *Majapahit*'s authority, she fled and was chased by the *Majapahit* army. In the journey she got advice to find a new location for her future residence. Then according to the instructions she obtained, she released two geese, male and female in the Batanghari river. She saw where the two geese stopped swimming as a location point to get certainty where she had to build a new palace. Substitute the palace she left in *Pagaruyung*. Since then, the legend about *Angso Duo* became famous and recorded in the history of the founding of the Jambi Malay kingdom.

Folklore of the origin of *Angso Duo*: other version

Orang Kayo Itam

It is said that in ancient times around the 1500s, there lived a king of the Malay kingdom called the powerful and courageous ***Orang Kayo Itam*** (perhaps this name as well as explaining his wealth and physical form). *Orang Kayo Itam* married the Princess of *Temenggung Merah Mato* from West Sumatra (*Pagaruyung*) named *Putri Mayang Mangurai*. As a wedding gift, his parents gave a pair of male and female swan and a *Kajang Lako* boat. They were told to release the pair of swans to the *Batanghari* river and follow wherever the swans swim. If the geese stopped and made a nest to lay eggs, then that location was location to form a new kingdom. In short, they finally found the location of the new kingdom which is now known as the City of Jambi. So Jambi city is also known as *Tanah Pilih*, because the land chosen by the geese.

To check your understanding through the text above, please answer these following questions!

1. What is *Angso Duo* for Jambi city?

Answer:

-
2. What buildings or places or products which relate with *Angso Duo*?

Answer:

-
3. How many versions of folklore that exist in society about the origin of Jambi city? What are they?

Answer:

-
4. Why did *Majapahit* army chase *Putri Pinang Masak*?

Answer:

-
5. Why Jambi city is known as *Tanah Pilih*?

Answer:

Language focus

Type 3 conditional sentences

The type 3 conditional is used to refer to an unreal past condition and its probable past result. In type 3 conditional sentences, the *if*-clause uses the past perfect, and the main clause uses the perfect conditional.

<i>If</i> -clause	Main clause
If + past perfect If + S + had + V ₃ + O If + S + had been + nominal words	perfect conditional S + Would + have + V ₃ + O
If this thing had happened	that thing would have happened.

For example:

If *Majapahit* army **had caught** Putri Pinang Masak, **She would have not found** new palace.

If-clause in the example above shows the unreal condition in the past, and the main clause shows its probable result in the past.

Next examples:

- If mother **had gone** to *Angso Duo* market yesterday, we **would have had** vegetables in our refrigerator yesterday.
- If Nata **had learned** how to Batik last year, she **would have painted** *Angso Duo* Batik for you last month.
- If it **had rained** yesterday, we **would have used** umbrella yesterday.
- If we **had been smart**, we **would have accepted** in Jambi University last year.

4.6 Let's Try!

Complete these following conditional sentences (type 3)! Look at verbs in the bracket to help you!

1. If *Angso Duo* had _____ not an animal characteristic of Jambi, it would have not _____ the Jambi area. (*be, was, been*), (*adorn, adorned*)

-
2. If Devi had _____ in Jambi city last week, she would _____ seen Angso Duo Carnival last week. (*arrive, arrived*) (*have, has, had*)
3. If Dina and Desy had _____ the story of *Putri Pinang Masak*, they _____ have understood the origin of Jambi city. (*hear, heard*) (*will, would*)
4. Galuh would _____ gotten a prize if she had _____ able to answer the quiz. (*have, has, had*) (*be, was, been*)
5. People of Jambi city would have not _____ Angso Duo Carnival if the carnival had _____ existed last year. (*see, saw, seen*) (*been, been not*)

Self-Assessment

Have you understood about this learning? Give checklist (v) to appropriate box!

No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	I have understood about carnival of <i>Angso Duo</i> to maintain local cultures in Jambi through reading and exercise.		
2.	I have been able to pronounce some vocabularies in <i>Angso Duo</i> text.		
3.	I have understood about conditional sentences type 1, 2, and, 3.		
4.	I have been able to complete conditional sentences type 1, 2, and, 3.		
5.	I have been able to communicate kinds of conditional sentences.		
6.	I have understood about <i>Angso Duo</i> as icon of Jambi city.		

EVALUATION - CHAPTER 3

To check your comprehension through learning in chapter 3, please choose the best answer from multiple choice task below by giving sign cross (x) to a, b, c, or d, that appropriate with your answer!

1. Celestial object that surround the planet is....
a. Asteroid b. Meteor c. Comet d. Satellite
2. The only planet in the solar system inhabited by living things is....
a. Mercury b. Venus c. Earth d. Mars

For number 3 – 5. Fill the incomplete sentences with comparative and superlative adjectives!

3. Saturn is _____ to the sun than Uranus
a. closer b. more close c. closest d. most close
4. The _____ planet in the solar system is Jupiter.
a. Big b. Bigger c. Biggest d. Most big
5. People are _____ to see shooting stars (meteor) than other falling-objects.
a. Interested c. Most interested
b. More interested d. Not interested
6. From the choices below which one is the effects of revolution?
a. day and night c. time differences
b. lunar and solar eclipse a. daily pseudo motion of sun
7. The **True** statement about lunar and solar eclipses is....
a. Lunar eclipse can be observed using empty eyes or without equipment while solar eclipse can not
b. Lunar eclipse occurs during the day while solar eclipse occurs during the night
c. Lunar eclipse has three kinds of eclipses while solar eclipse has only two kinds
d. The occurrence of solar eclipse is more frequent than the lunar eclipse
8. The third moral principle in *Pancasila* is....
a. *Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa*” /God Almighty
b. *“Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab”* /Fair and civilized humanity
c. *“Persatuan Indonesia”* /Indonesian Unity
d. *“Kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan”* /Popularism led by wisdom in deliberating representatives

-
9. The following are good manners in the school environment, **except**....
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Obey teacher's orders | c. Obey the school's rules |
| b. Being humble and polite to the teacher | d. Respect neighbors |

For number 10 – 12. Complete the conversation below with polite expression!

10. Desy : Excuse me, Sir. _____ I join to your class?
Mr. Dani : sure. Please come in!
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| a. Can | b. Will | c. Shall | d. May |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|

11. _____ to join us for *4 Pillars of Nation* competition in our village?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a. Will you | c. Could you please |
| b. Can you | d. Would you like |

12. Vina : I need to watch this evening show on TV.
Dini : You _____ sleep late at night.
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a. Should | c. Should not |
| b. Could | d. Could not |

13. What is the meaning of "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*"?
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| a. we are different, but we remain one | c. we are not different |
| b. we are same | d. we are different |

14. We have to keep the unity of Indonesia ethnic diversity because....
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. to be weak and not respected by other nations | c. to be strong and respected by other nations |
| b. to be the most powerful nation | d. to be admitted by other nations |

15. We **must** apply the meaning of "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" in our daily life. The underlined word has similar meaning with several words, **except**....
- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| a. Have to | c. Necessary |
| b. Need to | d. Lack of necessity |

16. "*We are not necessary to argue about what is the best ethnic group in Indonesia*". This sentence represents....
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a. Obligation | c. Lack of necessity |
| b. Necessity | d. Duty |

17. How many ways that the reproduction of animal can occur?
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| a. one | b. two | c. three | d. four |
|--------|--------|----------|---------|

18. Vegetative reproduction is....

- a. sexual reproduction
- b. asexual reproduction
- c. same with generative reproduction
- d. lay eggs and shoot formation

19. Below are animals with give birth reproduction, except...

- a. cow
- b. rabbit
- c. eagle
- d. cat

For number 20 – 22. Rearrange these following jumble sentences into simple future tense!

20. will - after - 31 - give - days - rabbit - birth

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- a. 6 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4 – 7
- b. 6 – 1 – 4 – 7 – 2 – 3 – 5
- c. 6 – 1 – 4 – 7 – 3 – 2 – 5
- d. 6 – 1 – 4 – 7 – 2 – 5 – 3

21. cat - give - next - will - month - Iren's - birth

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- a. 6 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4 – 7
- b. 6 – 1 – 4 – 7 – 2 – 3 – 5
- c. 6 – 1 – 4 – 2 – 7 – 3 – 5
- d. 6 – 1 – 4 – 7 – 2 – 5 – 3

22. be - new - worm - of - individuals - parts - will

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- a. 6 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4 – 7
- b. 6 – 1 – 4 – 7 – 2 – 3 – 5
- c. 6 – 1 – 4 – 2 – 7 – 3 – 5
- d. 6 – 4 – 3 – 7 – 1 – 2 – 5

For number 23 – 24. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative form of simple future tense! Look at the words in bracket to know he instruction!

23. Galuh will explain about fragmentation next week. (*negative*)

- a. Galuh do not explain about fragmentation next week.
- b. Galuh did not explain about fragmentation next week.
- c. Galuh will not explain about fragmentation next week.
- d. Galuh will be explain about fragmentation next week.

24. Every part of worm will live as new individuals. (*interrogative*)

- a. Will every part of worm live as new individuals?
- b. Does every part of worm will live as new individuals?
- c. Did every part of worm will live as new individuals?
- d. Did every part of worm live as new individuals?

For number 25 – 30. complete the following conditional sentences with the true answer!

25. If local cultures are famous, Jambi city _____ become a good destination place.
a. Will b. would c. would have d. have
26. If we _____ maintain the existence of local cultures, this national treasure will invite tourists to Jambi city.
a. Can b. could c. will d. would
27. If Liza came earlier yesterday, she _____ join us for the carnival. (*will, would*)
a. Will b. would c. would have d. have
28. If we _____ the competition, we would get a prize.
a. Win b. won c. have won d. would have won
29. If Devi had _arrived in Jambi city last week, she would _____ Angso Duo Carnival last week.
a. see b. saw c. have seen d. would have seen
30. If Dina had _____ the story of *Putri Pinang Masak*, they would have understood the origin of Jambi city.
a. hear b. heard c. have heard d. would have heard

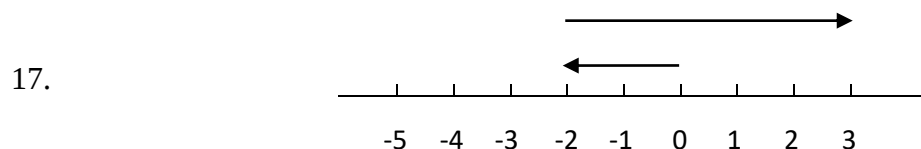
FINAL EVALUATION

To check your comprehension through this book, please choose the best answer from multiple choice task below by giving sign cross (x) to a, b, c, or d, that appropriate with your answer!

1. What are the effects of earth's rotation?
 - a. Day and night, time differences, and daily pseudo motion of sun
 - b. Rainy and dry seasons
 - c. Autumn and spring season
 - d. Solar and lunar Eclipses
 2. Nata's mother works as a teacher. _____ is a teacher.
 - a. He
 - b. She
 - c. We
 - d. They
 3. We have profession diversity in Indonesia. It is important for _____ to appreciate this diversity.
 - a. Her
 - b. Him
 - c. Us
 - d. Them
 4. A submarine is 15 meters below sea level. Negative integer to this sentence is....
 - a. Negative 15 meters
 - b. Loses 15 m
 - c. Minus 15 meters
 - d. - 15 m
 5. Simultaneous election is....
 - a. The process of election which is done simultaneously
 - b. The process of doing something simultaneously
 - c. The process of choosing representatives by voting
 - d. The process of work
 6. Determine provinces that included in East Indonesia Time region below!
 - a. Aceh, Bali, West Sumatera
 - b. NTT and Papua
 - c. Jambi, Aceh, Riau
 - d. West Java, west Borneo, NTB.
 7. When Jambi is 2 o'clock a.m., in Papua is...
 - a. 2 o'clock a.m.
 - b. 3 o'clock a.m.
 - c. 4 o'clock a.m.
 - d. 5 o'clock a.m.
 8. Mrs. Ayu loves to wear Batik. _____ favorite Batik is Batik of Jambi.
 - a. Her
 - b. His
 - c. Their
 - d. Our
 9. We can buy that two blue Batik so that it becomes _____.
 - a. My
 - b. Mine
 - c. Ours
 - d. Theirs
-

-
10. Below are kinds of Batik Jambi, **except**....
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <i>Durian pecah, kuao berhias, and angso duo batik</i> | c. <i>kuao berhias, tampuk manggis, and angso duo batik</i> |
| b. <i>Kapal sangat, durian pecah, and kuao berhias batik</i> | d. <i>tumpal, kawung, and swastika batik.</i> |
11. Nata _____ two Batik clothes.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|
| a. has | b. have | c. had | d. had had |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|
12. We all _____ Batik Jambi as a school uniform.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|
| a. has | b. have | c. had | d. had had |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|
13. Types of plant propagation are....
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a. Vegetative propagation only | c. generative propagation only |
| b. Vegetative and generative propagations | d. asexual propagation |
14. The presence of flowers as a propagation tool is the characteristic of
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Asexual mean of plant propagation | c. Vegetative propagation |
| b. Generative propagation | d. Connecting |
15. Below are the generic structures of procedure text, **except**...
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| a. Description | b. Goal | c. Material | d. Steps |
|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|
16. "Peel the branch until it looks white."
This sentence is the example of....
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Interrogative sentence | c. Prohibition |
| b. Imperative sentence | d. Announcement |

For number 17-18, choose the statement from a, b, c, or d that presents the calculation below!



- | |
|---|
| a. Minus two is added to three equal five |
| b. Minus two is subtracted minus five equal three |
| c. Two is subtracted to minus five equal three |
| d. Two is added to minus five equal minus three |

-
18. $9 \times -4 = -36$
- Nine is multiplied by minus four equal minus thirty-six
 - Minus nine is multiplied by four equal minus thirty-six
 - Nine is multiplied by minus four equal thirty-six
 - Nine is multiplied by four equal minus thirty-six
19. Indonesia _____ two seasons.
- experience
 - experiences
 - experienced
 - have experienced
20. The changing of season and annual solar pseudo motion _____ the effects of earth's revolution.
- is
 - are
 - was
 - were

For number 21 & 22, choose the answer from a, b, c, or d that presents simple present tense!

- 21.
- We learned science last week
 - We will learn science next week
 - We learn Science every Monday
 - We did not learn science last week
- 22.
- Indonesia is a country with two seasons
 - Indonesia experienced dry season last September
 - Indonesia will experience rainy season from October to March
 - Indonesia will not experience dry season next month
23. The geographical location of Indonesia has negative impacts for our cultures because.....
- Foreigners come to influence people
 - West cultures are better than our cultures
 - The ease of geographical access facilitates the entry of various cultures into Indonesia
 - All west cultures are not appropriate with our cultures

For number 24 – 25, choose the answer from a, b, c, or d that presents the correct negative and interrogative forms of simple present tense sentences! See in the bracket to determine the instruction.

24. The number of ASEAN members now is 10 countries. (**negative form**)
- The number of ASEAN members now is not 10 countries.
 - The number of ASEAN members now are not 10 countries.
 - The number of ASEAN members now was not 10 countries.
 - The number of ASEAN members now were not 10 countries.

-
25. We need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN. (*interrogative form*)
- Do we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
 - Are we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
 - Does we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
 - What we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?

26. Is *Rumah Panggung* a traditional house of Jakarta?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. No, it do not | c. No, it is not |
| b. No, it does not | d. No, they are not |

27. Below are seasons in Indonesia....

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Autumn, spring, summer, winter | c. Summer and winter |
| b. Dry and rainy seasons | d. Spring and summer |

28. What kind of tense that the sentence below has?

"Dry seasons are seasons in the tropics that are affected by the monsoon system".

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Simple present tense | c. Simple future tense |
| b. Simple past tense | d. Simple past future tense |

For number 29. Change the italic bold print (words and numbers) below with ordinal number!

29. The ***third*** ASEAN Summit was held in the Philippines precisely in Manila, on December ***14-15***, 1987.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. 3 rd and 14 th – 15 th | c. 13 th and 14 th – 15 th |
| b. 3 th and 14 th – 15 th | d. 3 rd and 14 st – 15 rd |

For number 30. Change the ordinal numbers below into words!

30. The 21st ASEAN Summit was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on November 18th, 2012.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Twenty-one, eighteen | c. Twenty-first, eighteenth |
| b. Twenty-first, eighteen | d. Twenty-one, eighteenth |

31. The components of dance are.....

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Anger, sadness, and joy | c. Rhythm and character |
| b. Wirasa, wirama, and wiraga | d. Instruments |

32. A time when a child experiences physical, psychological, and maturation of the reproductive organs is called....

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. Puberty | b. Maturation | c. Menstruation | d. Reproductive organs |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|

Change this sentence into its negative form!

33. ***“My friends and I enjoyed the fishing activity last week”.***
- a. My friends and I were not enjoy the fishing activity last week
 - b. My friends and I did not enjoy the fishing activity last week
 - c. My friends and I are not enjoy the fishing activity last week
 - d. My friends and I do not enjoy the fishing activity last week

Change this sentence into its passive form!

34. ***“Firdaus Chatab created Sekapur sirih dance in 1962”.***
- a. Sekapur Sirih dance is created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
 - b. Sekapur Sirih dance be created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
 - c. Sekapur Sirih dance was created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
 - d. Sekapur Sirih dance were created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
35. The only planet in the solar system inhabited by living things is....
- a. Mercury
 - b. Venus
 - c. Earth
 - d. Mars

For number 36 – 37. Fill the incomplete sentences with comparative and superlative adjectives!

36. The _____ planet to the sun is Mercury.
- a. closer
 - b. more close
 - c. closest
 - d. most close
37. Earth is _____ than Mars.
- a. Big
 - b. Bigger
 - c. Biggest
 - d. Most big
38. From the choices below which one is the effect of revolution?
- a. day and night
 - b. lunar and solar eclipse
 - c. time differences
 - d. daily pseudo motion of sun
39. The fourth moral principle in *Pancasila* is....
- a. *Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa*” /God Almighty
 - b. *“Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab”* /Fair and civilized humanity
 - c. *“Persatuan Indonesia”* /Indonesian Unity
 - d. *“Kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan”* /Populism led by wisdom in deliberating representatives
40. The following are good manners at home, **except**....
- a. Knock on the door first if you want to enter the parents or relative's room!
 - b. Do a goodbye greeting to parents if you want to leave home while kissing their hands, and asking for parents' prayer!

-
- c. Obey your parents' rules and orders!
 - d. Obey the school's rules

For number 41 – 42. Complete the conversation below with polite expression!

41. Desy : Excuse me, Sir. _____ I join to your class?
Mr. Dani : sure. Please come in!
a. Can b. Will c. Shall d. May
42. _____ to join us for *4 Pillars of Nation* competition in our village?
a. Will you b. Can you c. Could you please d. Would you like
43. We must apply the meaning of "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" in our daily life. The underlined word has similar meaning with several words, **except**....
a. Have to b. Need to c. Necessary d. Lack of necessity
44. Generative reproduction is....
a. sexual reproduction c. same with vegetative reproduction
b. asexual reproduction d. lay eggs and shoot formation
45. Animal with give birth reproduction is...
a. chicken b. rabbit c. eagle d. snake
46. Determine a sentence with simple future tense!
a. Devi will buy a rabbit tomorrow. c. Galuh does not like chicken
b. Liza bought a cat yesterday d. Nata loves watching animal program
47. Change this sentence into its interrogative form!
Every part of worm will live as new individuals.
a. Will every part of worm live as new individuals? c. Did every part of worm will live as new individuals?
b. Does every part of worm will live as new individuals? d. Did every part of worm live as new individuals?

For number 48 – 50. Complete the following conditional sentences with the true answer!

48. If local cultures are famous, Jambi city _____ become a good destination place.
a. Will b. would c. would have d. have
49. If Liza came earlier yesterday, she _____ join us for the carnival.
a. Will b. would c. would have d. have

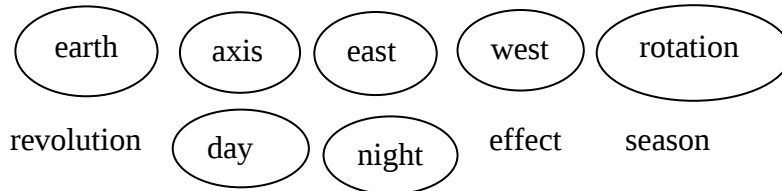
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50. If Dina had _____ the story of *Putri Pinang Masak*, they would have understood the origin of Jambi city.
- a. hear b. heard c. have heard d. would have heard

KEY ANSWER

CHAPTER 1

Learning 1:

1.1 Let's Observe



1. West, east
2. Earth
3. Day, night

True (T) and False (F):

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. F |
| 2. T | 7. T |
| 3. F | 8. T |
| 4. F | 9. F |
| 5. T | 10. T |

1.4 Let's Do It

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 2. b. what | 5. b. how |
| 3. c. where | 6. a. why |
| 4. c. what | |

1.6 Let's Do It

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 2. her | 5. us |
| 3. he | 6. they, them |
| 4. they | |

1.8 Let's Write

2. -500.000 rupiahs
3. -15 m
4. -5 kg
5. -40 degrees Celcius

Learning 2:

2.3 Let's Do It

1. a. to choose
2. a. good result and process
3. b. conditions
4. b. five minutes
5. b. as evidence that he has used
his right to vote

2.4 Let's Observe

2. 03.00, East Java, 11.00, 12.00
3. Aceh, 21.00, Eastern Borneo,
22.00, 23.00
4. 09.00, NTT, 17.00, South Maluku,
18.00
5. 05.00, Riau, 12.00, Papua, 14.00

2.5 Let's Write

1. Adverb of time "when"

- a. When in South Borneo is seven o'clock p.m., in Jakarta is six o'clock p.m.

- b. In Papua now is nine o'clock a.m. when in West Sumatera is seven o'clock a.m.
c. In Yogyakarta now is three o'clock p.m. when in Aceh is two o'clock p.m.

2. definitions

- a. Longitude is an imaginary line located on the map or the world globe that is located connecting the north and south pole of the earth.
b. Latitude is an imaginary line on the map or the globe that lies parallel to the equator.
Latitude is the line that divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

2.7 Let's Do It

1. his 2. its 3. her 4. hers 5. mine 6. theirs

Learning 3:

3.2 Let's Observe

No.	Batik Jambi	Characteristic
2.	<i>Duren Pecah Batik</i>	Illustrates two parts of durian skin that split but still adrift between the bases of the stem. The first part has the meaning of the foundation of faith and taqwa, while the other part has the meaning of science and technology.
3.	<i>Kuao Berhias Batik</i>	Illustrates a picture of a Kuao bird that is looking on the mirror while flapping its wings, which is interpreted by self-knowledge.
4.	<i>Tampuk Manggis Batik</i>	Illustrates a picture of a cross section containing mangosteen split in the middle so it shows the outer skin, skin flesh and the contents of the mangosteen fruit as a whole. It has the meaning of kindness and refinement of one's heart cannot be seen from the outer skin only.
5.	<i>Angso Duo Bersayap Batik</i>	Illustrates a pair of geese that are believed to lead Puti Mayang Mangurai and Orang Kayo Hitam when they wanted to find a place to live

3.3 Let's Try

1. has
2. have
3. have
4. has
5. has

3.5 Let's Discuss

Generative	Vegetative
1. Sexual mean 2. Flowers as propagation tool	1. Asexual mean 2. Parts of plant as propagation tool

3.7 Let's Do It

1. Plant propagation is the process of increasing the number of plant of a particular species or cultivar.
2. Pistil
3. Stamen
4. Four types of pollination: self-pollination, neighboring pollination, cross pollination, and, bastard pollination.
5. Human's help

Learning 4:

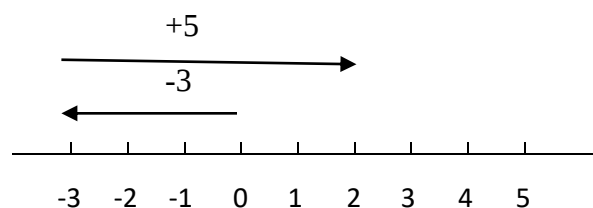
4.2 Let's Observe

1. Procedure text
2. Goal, equipment/material, and, steps.
3. Adverbial sequence, imperative sentence, action verb, simple present tense.

4.5 Let's Try

2. $-3 + 5 = \dots\dots$

Answer:

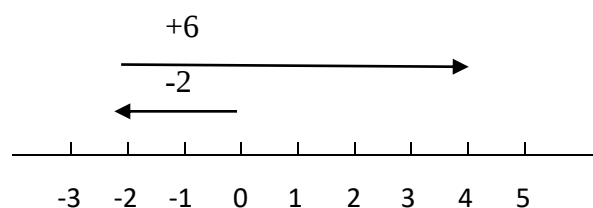


So, $-3 + 5 = 2$

It can be read: minus three is added to five equal two

3. $-2 - (-6) = -2 + 6$

Answer:



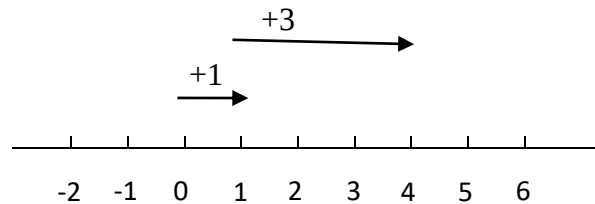
So, $-2 - (-6) = -2 + 6 = 4$

It can be read: minus two is subtracted to minus six equal four

or: minus two is added to six equal four

4. $1 - (-3) = 1 + 3$

Answer:



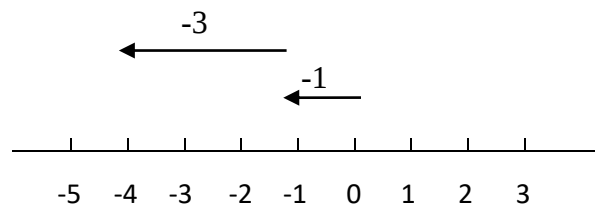
So, $1 - (-3) = 1 + 3 = 4$

It can be read: one is subtracted to minus three equal four

or: one is added to three equal four

5. $-1 - 3 = \dots\dots$

Answer:



So, $-1 - 3 = -4$

It can be read: minus one is subtracted to minus three equal minus four

4.6 Let's Try!

1) $15 \times (-2) = -30$

Answer: fifteen is multiplied to minus two equal minus thirty

2) $-7 \times 4 = -28$

Answer: minus seven is multiplied to four equal minus twenty-eight

3) $-5 \times -7 = 35$

Answer: minus five is multiplied to minus seven equal thirty-five

4) $-25 : (-5) = 5$

Answer: minus twenty-five is divided to minus five equal five

5) $30 : (-2) = -15$

Answer: thirty is divided to minus two equal minus fifteen.

EVALUATION – CHAPTER 1

1. b. The rotation of earth on its axis
2. c. West to east
3. c. 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds
4. a. Day and night, time differences, and daily pseudo motion of sun
5. b. Most of Indonesian people work as farmers
6. d. Fishermen
7. d. They
8. a. He
9. c. Us
10. d. – 500.000 rupiahs
11. d. – 15 m
12. a. the process of choosing representatives by voting
13. a. The process of election which is done simultaneously
14. c. Jambi, Aceh, Riau
15. b. 3 o'clock a.m.
16. b. His
17. a. Its
18. b. Mine
19. d. *tumpal, kawung, and swastika batik.*
20. c. a picture of pair of geese
21. a. has
22. b. have
23. a. has
24. a. Two types
25. b. Generative propagation
26. a. Description
27. b. Imperative sentence
28. d. Two is added to minus five equal minus three
29. c. Minus three is subtracted to two equal minus five
30. a. Ten is multiplied by minus five equal minus fifty

CHAPTER 2

Learning 1:

True (T) and False (F)

1. T 6. T
2. F 7. F
3. F 8. F
4. T 9. T
5. T 10. T

1.2 Let's Observe

3. It's simple present tense
4. It's not simple present tense
5. It's simple present tense
6. It's not simple present tense
7. It's simple present tense
8. It's simple present tense

1.5 Let's Do It

1. a. The position of Indonesia in the reality of the surface of the earth
2. b. Apathetic
3. c. The ease of geographical access facilitates the entry of various cultures into Indonesia
4. a. Filter every culture that comes to Indonesia
5. d. Every region in Indonesia does not have their own culture

Learning 2:

2.1 Let's Read

1. b. the cooperation among countries in the Southeast Asia
2. b. unstable
3. d. consumption
4. a. cultural background and as a colonized country in the past
5. b. to help each other in the welfare of these countries

2.2 Let's Practice

1. **Negative (-):** Cultural background equality does not create a strong sense of loyalty among the nations in the Southeast Asia region.
Interrogative (?): Does cultural background equality create a strong sense of loyalty among the nations in the Southeast Asia region?

-
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 2. Negative (-): | The aim of establishing the ASEAN is not to strengthen the cooperation among countries in this region. |
| Interrogative (?): | Is the aim of establishing the ASEAN to strengthen the cooperation among countries in this region? |
| 3. Negative (-): | One of Indonesia's efforts to prosper its people is not by working together in various fields with other ASEAN countries. |
| Interrogative (?): | Is one of Indonesia's efforts to prosper its people by working together in various fields with other ASEAN countries? |
| 4. Negative (-): | Indonesia does not work together with Singapore in Education. |
| Interrogative (?): | Does Indonesia work together with Singapore in Education? |
| 5. Negative (-): | We do not need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN. |
| Interrogative (?): | Do we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN? |

2.4 Let's Do It

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Yes, it does | 3. No, it is not | 5. Yes, they do |
| 2. Yes, they are | 4. No, it is not | |

Learning 3:

3.3 Let's Write

A.

1. The 3rd ASEAN Summit was held in the Philippines precisely in Manila, on December 14th – 15th, 1987.
2. The 4th ASEAN Summit was held in Singapore, on January 27th – 29th, 1992.
3. The 9th ASEAN Summit was held in Indonesia precisely in Bali on October 7th – 8th, 2003.
4. The 10th ASEAN Summit was held in Laos precisely in the city of Vientiane on November 29th – 30th, 2004
5. The 12th ASEAN Summit was held in Cebu, Philippines on January 9th – 15th, 2007.

B.

1. The eleventh ASEAN Summit was held in Malaysia precisely in the city of Kuala Lumpur, on December twelfth to fourteenth, 2005.
2. The twentieth ASEAN Summit was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on April third to fourth, 2012.

-
3. The twenty-first ASEAN Summit was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on November eighteenth, 2012.
 4. The twenty-second ASEAN Summit was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on April twenty-fourth to twenty-fifth, 2013.
 5. The twenty-seventh ASEAN Summit was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on November eighteenth to twenty-second, 2015.

3.6 Let's Do It

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. b. Parts of dance | 4. a. Devices to produce musical sounds |
| 2. c. <i>Wiraga</i> | 5. c. Character |
| 3. a. Anger, sadness, and joy | |

Learning 4:

4.1 Let's Read

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. d. Reproductive organs | 4. f. Spermatozoa |
| 2. e. Hormones | 5. b. Maturation |
| 3. c. Menstruation | 6. a. Puberty |

4.2 Let's Observe

1. Imperative sentence
2. Imperative sentence is used to give command or instruction for somebody else to do something.
3. **Formula:** *verb + object+!*

4.3 Let's Do It!

A.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. <u>Choose</u> | <u>a good friend</u> | <u>!</u> |
| Verb | object | ! |

Meaning: you are suggested or commanded to choose a good friend.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 2. <u>Use</u> | <u>social networking applications</u> | <u>wisely</u> | <u>!</u> |
| Verb | object | adverb | ! |

Meaning: you are suggested or commanded to use social networking applications wisely.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 3. <u>Have</u> | <u>a hobby</u> | <u>!</u> |
|----------------|----------------|----------|

Verb **object** **!**
Meaning: you are suggested or commanded to have a hobby.

B.

1. Wash your towel twice a month!
2. Eat good nutrition food!

4.4 Let's Write!

3. Negative : I did not look for the best point to fish.
Interrogative : Did you look for the best point to fish?
 Yes, I did.
4. Negative : I did not go to the place under the big tree at the bank of the river.
Interrogative : Did you go to the place under the big tree at the bank of the river?
 Yes, I did.
5. Negative : I did not throw my hook as far as I can.
Interrogative : Did you throw your hook as far as you can?
 Yes, I did.
6. Negative : My friend was not happy.
Interrogative : Was your friend happy?
 Yes, he was.
7. Negative : He was not an old poor beggar.
Interrogative : Was he an old poor beggar?
 Yes, he was.

4.6 Let's Try!

Passive Voice	
Simple present tense	Simple past tense
17. The Dance of <i>Sekapur Sirih</i> is always accompanied by a collection of Jambi traditional musical instruments.	1. <i>Tari Sekapur Sirih</i> was actually created by a Jambi artist named Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
18. Jambi traditional musical instruments which are dominated by	2. This dance was later reorganized or rearranged by OK Hendri in mid-1967.

gambus and tambourines.	
-------------------------	--

19. This movement is done after performing high worship.	
--	--

4.7 Let's Write!

1. Sekapur sirih dance is used by Government of Jambi to welcome important guest.
2. Sekapur sirih dance was performed by Senior high school students from Jambi in the opening ceremony last month.
3. Sekapur sirih dance at Dance centre in Jambi is taught by Nata twice a week.
4. This violin was bought by Desy yesterday.
5. Liza was accompanied by Galuh to join dance competition last week.

EVALUATION – CHAPTER 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a. The movement of earth surround the sun | 11. d. Does Indonesia work together with Singapore in Education? |
| 2. b. takes | 12. b. ASEAN members do not help each other to increase their welfare |
| 3. a. experience | 13. d. Do we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN? |
| 4. a. is | 14. b. Yes, it does |
| 5. b. are | 15. c. No, it is not |
| 6. c. 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4 | 16. b. Dry and rainy seasons |
| 7. c. 6 – 2 – 7 – 4 – 3 – 5 – 1 | 17. a. simple present tense |
| 8. a. The position of Indonesia in the reality of the surface of the earth | 18. a. In October – March |
| 9. d. The ease of geographical access facilitates the entry of various cultures into Indonesia | 19. a. 3 rd and 14 th – 15 th |
| 10. a. The number of ASEAN members now is not 10 countries. | 20. d. 12 th and 9 th – 15 th |
| | 21. c. Eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth |
| | 22. c. Twenty-first, eighteenth |
| | 23. c. Parts of dance |

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 24. d. <i>Wirasa, wirama, and wiraga</i> | 28. d. My friends and I did not enjoy |
| 25. a. Puberty | the fishing activity last week |
| 26. b. You are suggested to have a | 29. c. <i>Sekapur Sirih</i> dance was created |
| hobby | by Firdaus Chatab in 1962. |
| 27. a. Expression of something that | 30. d. <i>Sekapur sirih</i> dance is used by |
| began and ended in the past. | Government of Jambi to welcome |
| | important guest |

CHAPTER 3

Learning 1:

Match-task

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Satellite | 5. Planet | 9. Earth |
| 2. Comet | 6. Asteroid | 10. Mercury |
| 3. Meteor | 7. Moon | |
| 4. Sun | 8. Atmosphere | |

1.4 Let's Do It!

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 11. Most difficult | 15. Smarter | 19. Newest |
| 12. Closer | 16. Most interested | 20. More expensive |
| 13. Closest | 17. Easier | |
| 14. Biggest | 18. Worse | |

1.5 Let's Try

A. Multiple choices

1. b. lunar and solar eclipses
2. c. because moon's shadow is only about a part of the Earth

B. Words association

1. Planet
2. Annular
3. Satellite

1.6 Let's Discuss

	Lunar eclipse	Solar eclipse
Time	Lunar eclipse occurs during the night.	Solar eclipse occurs during the day
The position of Earth, Moon, and Sun	the sun, earth, and moon lie in a straight line	The position of the moon is between the sun and the earth.
Types	Total, partial, and penumbra lunar eclipses.	Total, partial, and annular solar eclipses.
It causes....	• the sun's light to the moon is blocked by the earth. • an illusion as if the moon disappears when it is seen from the earth.	• the sun's light to earth is blocked by the moon • an illusion as if the sun disappears when viewed from the earth.
Equipment to	Empty eyes	Not empty eyes, but using

observe		technological tools
Intensity of the occurrence	almost every year	less frequent than the lunar eclipse

Learning 2:

2.3 Let's Do It!

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. b. may | 5. a. can you | 9. d. may |
| 2. b. can | 6. b. could | 10. d. would you like |
| 3. d. may | 7. c. should not | |
| 4. b. could you please | 8. c. should | |

2.4 Let's Read!

5. In Indonesia, there are more than 700 ethnic groups and 365 different regional languages.
6. Because diversity of ethnic groups is a gift from God
7. It means unity in diversity or even though we are different, we remain one.
8. Because to be strong a strong nation and be respected by other nations.

2.5 Let's Try!

1. Every student must explain about the importance of unity in diversity.
2. We do not have to argue about what is the best ethnic group in Indonesia.
3. Liza and Devi must report their summary about the description of ethnic groups in Jambi.
4. Ethnic group of Malay in Jambi city must not be compared with the other ethnic groups.
5. We have to apply the meaning of "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" in our daily life.

Learning 3:

3.1 Let's Read

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. b. two | 4. a. cow | 7. c. shoot formation |
| 2. c. fragmentation | 5. b. egg | |
| 3. b. mammal | 6. b. asexual reproduction | |

3.2 Let's Observe!

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ovoviviparous animal | 6. Oviparous animal |
| 2. Viviparous animal | 7. Oviparous animal |
| 3. Oviparous animal | 8. Viviparous animal |
| 4. Ovoviviparous animal | 9. Viviparous animal |
| 5. Oviparous animal | 10. Oviparous animal |

3.3 Let's Write!

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Rabbit will give birth after 31 days | 4. Birds will reproduce their babies by lay eggs |
| 2. Iren's cat will give birth next month | |
| 3. Worm will cut its body into several parts | 5. Parts of worm will be new individuals |

3.4 Let's Try!

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 5. T | 9. T |
| 2. F | 6. F | 10. F |
| 3. T | 7. T | |
| 4. T | 8. F | |

3.5 Let's Write!

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Negative | : Dina will not ask to Mrs. Ayu about vegetative reproduction tomorrow. |
| Interrogative | : Will Dina ask to Mrs. Ayu about vegetative reproduction tomorrow?
Yes, she will. |
| 2. Negative | : Galuh will not explain about fragmentation next week. |
| Interrogative | : Will Galuh explain about fragmentation next week?
Yes, she will. |
| 3. Negative | : Every part of worm will not live as new individuals. |
| Interrogative | : Will every part of worm live as new individuals?
Yes, it will. |
| 4. Negative | : Iren will be not the best students in this class. |
| Interrogative | : Will Iren be the best students in this class? |

Yes, she will be.

5. Negative : Syauqi will not find some worms for fishing activity tomorrow.

Interrogative : Will Syauqi find some worms for fishing activity tomorrow?

Yes, he will.

Learning 4:

WH-Questions task

1. The purpose of *Angso Duo* Carnival is to preserve Jambi local cultures.
2. The government of Jambi City held *Angso Duo* Carnival program on October 6th, 2018.
3. *Angso Duo* Carnival started at Tugu Juang and in front of the Jambi Mayor Office, Griya Mayang, in Telanaipura area, Jambi City.
4. The participants of *Angso Duo* Carnival last October were junior and senior high school students, various communities, and, ethnics in Jambi City.
5. It is important to maintain the existing local cultures because the flow of globalization and the lack of filtering the foreign cultures can threaten the cultural diversity.

4.3 Let's Do It!

2. will

4. make

6. can

3. won

5. would

4.5 Let's Observe

1. *Angso Duo* (two geese) is an animal characteristic that always appears or adorns the Jambi area.
2. The government symbol of Jambi City, Jambi Batik, Jambi University, and *Angso Duo* Market.
3. There are two versions of folklore that exist in society about the origin of Jambi city. They are *Putri Pinang Masak* and *Orang Kayo Itam*
4. *Majapahit* army chased *Putri Pinang Masak* because she did not want to submit the *Majapahit's* authority
5. Jambi city is known as *Tanah Pilih* because the land chosen by the geese.

4.6 Let's Try

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. been, adorned | 3. heard, would | 5. seen, been not |
| 2. arrived, have | 4. have, been | |

EVALUATION – CHAPTER 3

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. d. Satellite | 15. d. Lack of necessity |
| 2. c. Earth | 16. c. Lack of necessity |
| 3. a. closer | 17. b. two |
| 4. c. biggest | 18. b. asexual reproduction |
| 5. c. most interested | 19. c. eagle |
| 6. b. lunar and solar eclipses | 20. b. 6 – 1 – 4 – 7 – 2 – 3 – 5 |
| 7. a. Lunar eclipse can be observed
using empty eyes or without
equipment while solar eclipse can
not | 21. c. 6 – 1 – 4 – 2 – 7 – 3 – 5 |
| 8. c. “ <i>Persatuan Indonesia</i> ”
/Indonesian Unity | 22. d. 6 – 4 – 3 – 7 – 1 – 2 – 5 |
| 9. d. Respect neighbors | 23. c. Galuh will not explain about
fragmentation next week. |
| 10. d. May | 24. a. Will every part of worm live as
new individuals? |
| 11. d. would you like | 25. a. will |
| 12. c. should not | 26. a. can |
| 13. a. we are different, but we remain
one | 27. b. would |
| 14. c. to be strong and respected by
other nations | 28. b. won |
| | 29. c. have seen |
| | 30. b. heard |

FINAL EVALUATION

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. a. Day and night, time differences,
and daily pseudo motion of sun | 3. c. us |
| 2. b. She | 4. d. -15 |

-
5. a. The process of election which is done simultaneously
6. b. NTT and Papua
7. c. 4 o'clock a.m.
8. a. Her
9. c. ours
10. d. *tumpal*, *kawung*, and, *swastika*
11. a. has
12. b. have
13. b. Vegetative and generative propagations
14. b. Generative propagation
15. a. Description
16. b. Imperative sentence
17. b. Minus two is subtracted minus five equal three
18. a. Nine is multiplied by minus four equal minus thirty-six
19. b. experiences
20. b. are
21. c. We learn Science every Monday
22. a. Indonesia is a country with two seasons
23. c. The ease of geographical access facilitates the entry of various cultures into Indonesia
24. a. The number of ASEAN members now is not 10 countries.
25. a. Do we need to keep a good relationship with other countries in ASEAN?
26. b. No, it does not
27. b. Dry and rainy seasons
28. a. Simple present tense
29. a. 3rd and 14th – 15th
30. c. Twenty-first, eighteenth
31. b. *Wirasa*, *Wiraga*, and, *Wirama*
32. a. Puberty
33. b. My friends and I did not enjoy the fishing activity last week
34. c. *Sekapur Sirih* dance was created by Firdaus Chatab in 1962.
35. c. Earth
36. c. Mercury
37. b. bigger
38. b. lunar and solar eclipses
39. d. "*Kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan*" / Popularism led by wisdom in deliberating representatives
40. d. Obey the school's rules
41. d. May
42. d. Would you like
43. d. lack of necessity
44. a. sexual reproduction
45. b. rabbit
46. a. Devi will buy a rabbit tomorrow.
47. a. Will every part of worm live as new individuals?
48. a. will
49. b. would
50. b. heard
-

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