

PENGANTAR

Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris pada masa kini menerapkan Text-Based Learning Approach (Pendekatan Pembelajaran Berbasis Teks).

Berbagai jenis teks esai bahasa Inggris yang diajarkan di SMP meliputi Descriptive, Report, Recount, Narrative, dan Procedure.

Modul pembelajaran ini dimaksudkan sebagai salah satu penunjang belajar siswa dalam mempelajari ‘Descriptive Text’. Selain teori, modul pembelajaran ini juga dilengkapi dengan latihan dan tes pada keterampilan berbahasa Listening (mendengarkan), Reading (membaca), dan Writing (menulis).

Mengingat modul pembelajaran ini dibuat dalam waktu yang relatif kurang untuk menghasilkan sebuah karya yang dapat dikatakan sempurna, maka tentu masih perlu adanya perbaikan dan penyempurnaan. Oleh karena itu kritik dan saran membangun sangat diharapkan.

Semoga bermanfaat.

Penyusun

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I

STANDAR KOMPETENSI, KOMPETENSI DASAR, INDIKATOR, TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

LISTENING

STANDAR KOMPETENSI

memahami makna dalam teks fungsional pendek dan monolog yang berbentuk *descriptive* sederhana dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

KOMPETENSI DASAR

merespon makna yang terdapat dalam monolog pendek sederhana secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima untuk berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sekitar dalam teks berbentuk *descriptive*

INDIKATOR

mengidentifikasi informasi tertentu dari teks lisan yang didengar
mengidentifikasi langkah retorika teks deskriptif

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mempelajari modul ini diharapkan siswa dapat:

- Menjelaskan tujuan dari teks monolog yang didengar
- Menjelaskan informasi yang terdapat dari teks monolog yang didengar
- Mengidentifikasi langkah retorika teks deskriptif

READING

STANDAR KOMPETENSI

memahami makna teks tulis fungsional dan esei pendek sederhana berbentuk *descriptive* yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar

KOMPETENSI DASAR

merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei pendek sederhana secara akurat, lancar dan berterima yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar dalam teks berbentuk *descriptive*

INDIKATOR

mengidentifikasi informasi tertentu yang terdapat dalam teks.

mengidentifikasi makna gagasan, makna tekstual dan langkah retorika, teks *descriptive*.

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mempelajari modul ini diharapkan siswa dapat:

- Menjelaskan tujuan dari teks
- Menjelaskan informasi yang terdapat dari teks
- Mengidentifikasi langkah retorika teks deskriptif

WRITING

STANDAR KOMPETENSI

mengungkapkan makna dalam teks tulis fungsional pendek dan esei sederhana berbentuk *descriptive* dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

KOMPETENSI DASAR

mengungkapkan makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei pendek sederhana dengan menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima untuk berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sekitar dalam teks berbentuk *descriptive*

INDIKATOR

menggunakan tata bahasa, kosa kata, tanda baca, ejaan, dan tata tulis dengan akurat melengkapi paragraf rumpang teks esai pendek, menyusun kalimat menjadi teks yang bermakna, dan menulis teks esai dalam bentuk *descriptive*

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mempelajari modul ini diharapkan siswa dapat:

- Melengkapi paragraph rumpang dengan kata yang sesuai
- Menyusun kata menjadi kalimat bermakna
- Menyusun kalimat menjadi paragraf padu berbentuk deskriptif

II

MATERI BELAJAR

WHAT IS DESCRIPTIVE?

Descriptive Text is a kind of text with a purpose to give information. The context of this kind of text is the description of particular thing, animal, person, or others, for instance: our pets or a person we know well.

It differs from Report which describes things, animals, persons, or others in general.

The Social Function of Descriptive Text is to describe a particular person, place, or thing.

(Linda Gerot, Peter Wignell, 'Making Sense of Functional Grammar', 1994)

GENERIC STRUCTURE

The Generic Structure of Descriptive Text consists of Identification and Description.

Identification:

Identifies phenomenon to be described.

Description:

Describes parts, qualities, characteristics, etc.

(Jenny Hammond 'English for Special Purposes', 1992)

LANGUAGE FEATURES

Descriptive often uses 'be' and 'have'. Tense which is often used is Simple Present Tense. However, some times it uses Past tense if the thing to be described doesn't exist anymore.

Significant Grammatical Features:

- Focus on specific participants
(My English teacher, Andini's cat, My favourite place)
- Use of Simple Present Tense
Use of Simple Past Tense if Extinct.

- Verbs of being and having
'Relational Processes'.
(My mum is really cool, She has long black hair)
- Use of descriptive adjectives
(strong legs, white fangs)
- Use of detailed Noun Phrase to give information about the subject.
(a very beautiful scenery, a sweet young lady, very thick fur)
- Use of action verbs 'Material Processes'
(It eats grass, It runs fast)
- Use of adverbials to give additional information about behaviour
(fast, at tree house)
- Use of Figurative language
(John is as white as chalk.)

(Jenny Hammond 'English for Special Purposes', 1992)

A. 1. My cat is black.
It is not fierce.
Is your cat also black?

2. There are two cats under
the bed.
Both are black.
Are they yours?

S + (to) be
I + am
He/She/It + is
You/We/They + are

B. 1. I have a cat.
I do not have a dog.
Do you have a dog?

2. Rini has a dog.
She does not have a cat.
Does your sister like dogs?
My sister likes dogs very much.
Who has a dog? Rini does.

S + V1(-s/-es)
(+) I/You/We/They + V1

- (-) I/You/We/They + do + not + V1
- (?) Do + I/You/We/They + V1
- (+)He/She/It + V1-s/-es
- (-) He/She/It + does + not + V1
- (?) Does he/she/it + V1

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- A. 1. Pussy was the name of my cat.
 It was a beautiful cat.
 It was not boring at all.
 Unfortunately, it was dead yesterday.
2. There were two cats on the roof.
 They were hungry.
 Were they happy?
- B. My brother kept a cat last year.
 My brother did not keep a dog.
 Did your brother keep a cat?
 Yes, he did. / No, he did not.
 Who kept a cat ?
 My brother did.

S + was/were
 I + was
 He/She/It + was
 You/We/They + were

- (+) S + V2
- (-) S + did + V1
- (?) Did + S + V1

EXAMPLES OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

1. SAFARI PARK



Safari Park or Taman Safari is a quite unique zoo.

It lies about 90 kilometers from Jakarta. It lies in Cisarua, Bogor, about two kilometers from Puncak.

This zoo reminds us of the similar park in Kenya, Africa. Although it is not as large as the one in Kenya, we can still enjoy the park which is about one hundred hectares. In conventional zoos, the animals are in cages, but not in the Safari Park; they wander freely. Visitors are in buses or cars. They are not allowed to get off the cars or buses. Visitors who don't have cars can use the touring buses available at the park.

2. BARONG DANCE



Barong dance-drama is one of the most popular dances in Bali.

The dance enacts a battle between good and evil. The dancers appeal to the spirit world during performances. The barong dance-drama is believed to exorcise evil spirits from the village. The Barong dance-drama depicts a struggle between the witch Rangda and the barong, a mythical and benevolent beast.

3. NATURAL BRIDGE NATIONAL PARK



Natural Bridge National Park is a luscious tropical rainforest.

It is located 110 kilometers south of Brisbane and is reached by following the Pacific Highway to Nerang and then by travelling through the Numinbah Valley. This scenic roadway lies in the shadow of the Lamington National Park.

The phenomenon of the rock formed into a natural arch and the cave through which a waterfall cascades is a short 1 kilometer walk below a dense rainforest canopy from the main picnic area. Swimming is permitted in the rock pools. Night-time visitors to the cave will discover the unique feature of the glow worms.

Picnic areas offer toilets, barbecues, shelter sheds, water and fire places; however, overnight camping is not permitted.

4. GRAND CANYON



The **Grand Canyon** is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the United States in the state of Arizona. It is largely contained within the Grand Canyon National Park, one of the first national parks in the United States. President Theodore Roosevelt was a major proponent of preservation of the Grand Canyon area, and visited it on numerous occasions to hunt and enjoy the scenery.

The Grand Canyon is 277 miles (446 km) long, up to 18 miles (29 km) wide and attains a depth of over a mile (1.83 km) (6000 feet). Nearly two billion years of the Earth's geological history have been exposed as the Colorado River and its tributaries cut their channels through layer after layer of rock while the Colorado Plateau was uplifted.^[2] While the specific geologic processes and timing that formed the Grand Canyon are the subject of debate by geologists, recent evidence suggests the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago. Since that time, the Colorado River continued to erode and form the canyon to the point we see it at today.

5. SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE



The **Sydney Opera House** is a multi-venue performing arts centre in the Australian city of Sydney. It was conceived and largely built by Danish architect Jørn Utzon in 1973. Utzon received the Pritzker Prize, architecture's highest honour, in 2003.

The Sydney Opera House was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site on 28 June 2007. It is one of the 20th century's most distinctive buildings and one of the most famous performing arts centres in the world.

The Sydney Opera House is situated on Bennelong Point in Sydney Harbour, close to the Sydney Harbour Bridge. It sits at the northeastern tip of the Sydney central business district (the CBD), surrounded on three sides by the harbour (Sydney Cove and Farm Cove) and neighboured by the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Contrary to its name, the building houses multiple performance venues. As one of the busiest performing arts centres in the world, hosting over 1,500 performances each year attended by some 1.2 million people, the Sydney Opera House provides a venue for many performing arts companies including the four key resident companies Opera Australia, The Australian Ballet, the Sydney Theatre Company and the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, and presents a wide range of productions on its own account. It is also one of the most popular visitor attractions in Australia, with more than seven million people visiting the site each year, 300,000 of whom take a guided tour.

6. TAJ MAHAL



The Taj Mahal is one of the most recognizable structures in the world. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It is widely considered as one of the most beautiful buildings in the world and stands as a symbol of eternal love.

Taj Mahal is the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Persian, Islamic and Indian architectural styles.

In 1983, the Taj Mahal became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. While the white domed marble mausoleum is the most familiar component of the Taj Mahal, it is actually an integrated complex of structures. The construction began around 1632 and was completed around 1653, employing thousands of artisans and craftsmen. The construction of the Taj Mahal was entrusted to a board of architects under imperial supervision, including Abd ul-Karim Ma'mur Khan, Makramat Khan, and Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. Lahauri is generally considered to be the principal designer.

III LATIHAN

LISTENING

Listening Script (terlampir)

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Tanah Lot is a well-known ... resort in Bali.
 - a. tour
 - b. tourist
 - c. tourism
 - d. touring

2. Based on the text, which statement is correct?
 - a. Tanah Lot is a popular tourist resort in Bali.
 - b. Tanah Lot is not a popular tourist resort in Bali.
 - c. Bali is a well-known tourist resort in Tanah Lot.
 - d. Bali is not well-known because of Tanah Lot.

3. Tanah lot has a very lovely view. 'View' has a similar meaning with ...
 - a. scenery
 - b. beach
 - c. pura
 - d. rock

4. Where is the Pura Tanah Lot?
 - a. beside a rocky hill
 - b. behind a rocky hill
 - c. under a rocky hill
 - d. on a rocky hill

5. The identification of the text is
 - a. Tanah Lot is a well-known tourist resort in Bali.
 - b. It really has a very lovely scenery with its natural beach.
 - c. The rocks on the beach make it more beautiful.
 - d. On one of the rocky hills there is a pura called Pura Tanah Lot.

READING

RAFFLESIA ARNOLDI



The rafflesia arnoldi is the biggest flower in the world. It is unusual because of its large size. The flower is almost 100 centimeters in diameter and 140 centimeters in height.

"Rafflesia" is derived from the name of the British Governor General, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who once governed and built the Botanical Garden in Bogor. Though it is called Rafflesia after Raffles, the man who discovered the plant was Beccary, an Italian botanist who visited Sumatra in 1928.

Rafflesia consists of two parts : the stick-like part which grows in the middle and the petals around and below it.

While the flower is blossoming, it has a very unpleasant smell which affects insects, especially green flies. They seem eager to explore the flower. But if the flies touch the bottom part of the sticklike centre, they die.

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What is the suitable title for the text?
 - a. Stamford Raffles
 - b. Italian Botanist
 - c. Rafflesia Arnoldi
 - d. Botanical Garden
2. The identification of the text can be found in
 - a. 1st sentence of paragraph 1
 - b. 2nd sentence of paragraph 1
 - c. 1st sentence of paragraph 2
 - d. 2nd sentence paragraph 2
3. Which statement is correct based on the text?
 - a. Rafflesia Arnoldi has a very nice smell.
 - b. Beccary built the Botanical Garden.
 - c. Stamford Raffles is an Italian botanist.
 - d. Berccary discovered Rafflesia Arnoldi.

4. *Rafflesia arnoldi* is unusual because of its.... size.
 - a. small
 - b. tiny
 - c. big
 - d. long

5. The word 'They' in the last paragraph refers to
 - a. the green flies
 - b. the parts of rafflesia
 - c. the petal
 - d. Stamford Raffles and Beccary

JAVAN RHINOCEROS



Javan rhinoceros is one kind of the rare rhinoceroses in the world. It is comparatively small and slender. It's about 1.7 meters high. Males have a single horn up to 10 inches in length. Females are usually hornless. Like other kinds of rhinoceros, javan rhinoceros eats grass and spends most time in water.

Formerly the Javan rhinoceros lived in Myanmar, Indocina, the Malay Peninsula, Java, and Sumatra. It's now relatively scarce. People hunted them for their horns. We only find them in Ujungkulon, West Java now.

Answer the following questions based on the text.

6. The identification part of the text are found in
 - a. the 1st sentence of the 2nd paragraph
 - b. the last sentence of the 2nd paragraph
 - c. the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph
 - d. the last sentence of the 1st paragraph

7. Based on the text, which one of the following statements is correct?
 - a. Javan rhinoceros is very big.
 - b. Javan rhinoceroses are rare animals.
 - c. People hunted Javan rhinoceroses for their skin.
 - d. Male Javan rhinoceroses are hornless.

8. Females are usually hornless. The word 'hornless' means
 - a. having many horns
 - b. having two horns
 - c. having only one horn

d. having no horn

9. It is comparatively small and slender. What is the synonym of the underlined word?

- a. big
- b. large
- c. thin
- d. thick

10. It's now relatively ... (2nd paragraph). What does the word 'it' refer to?

- a. Javan Rhinoceros' horn
- b. Javan Rhinoceros
- c. Sumatra
- d. Malay Peninsula

WRITING

I. Complete with suitable words.

Mr. Supriyadi is a ... (1) teacher at our school.

He is about 45 years (2) Most of his hair has turned white. By seven o'clock in the morning he is always in the school ... (3) and ready to teach. A cap on his ... (4) accompanies him when teaching. He is also known as a good ... (5) because he is really good at cooking.

II. Rearrange the jumbled words to make a good sentence.

carefully - car - Mr. Supriyadi - his - drives - very - always.

III. Rearrange the jumbled sentence to make a good paragraph.

- 1. One is for teachers and the other one is for students.
- 2. It lies on Jalan Pagumenganmas Karangdadap Pekalongan.
- 3. SMP 1 Karangdadap is the school where I study.
- 4. It has two parking lots.

IV TES

LISTENING

Listening Script (terlampir)

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. to give information
 - b. to entertain people
 - c. to tell a past event
 - d. to tell steps to build a temple

2. Which one of the following statements is the identification of the text?
 - a. Borobudur lies in Magelang.
 - b. Borobudur is a Hindu-Buddhist temple.
 - c. The temple is constructed on a hill.
 - d. The entire edifice is crowned by a large stupa at the center of the top circle.

3. How high is Borobudur temple?
 - a. 16 meters
 - b. 26 meters
 - c. 36 meters
 - d. 46 meters

4. Borobudur consists of ... steplike stone terraces, one on top of the other.
 - a. five
 - b. six
 - c. seven
 - d. eight

5. What is there at the top of Borobudur temple?
 - a. some small stupas
 - b. bas relief of buddhist sculpture
 - c. a large stupa
 - d. step like terraces

READING



Ondel-ondel is a very popular giant doll with a horrible face. We can find it in Jakarta. The male ondel-ondel is dressed like a man. He has a sword at his hip and a shawl over his shoulder. Its head is decorated with colourful paper strings.

Ondel-ondel is made of bamboo structure. Its face is made of wood-mask. Its hair is made of palm-fibre. A man inside the structure moves it. The movement is very clumsy. Its arms are dropping.

A pair of ondel-ondels are usually performed to celebrate a child circumcision. Traditional music, i e. gambang kromong, gasidah, tanjidor, or gendang pencak, accompanies the procession. Of course children are interested in following it.

In the old days people believed that a couple of ondel-ondels were the manifestation of a god and a goddess who would protect the circumcised boy from danger or evil. Now ondel-ondel is performed to welcome guests in opening ceremonies held in Jakarta and places nearby.

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To give information about ondel-ondel
 - b. To entertain people with ondel-ondel
 - c. To frighten children with ondel-ondel
 - d. To tell steps of the ondel-ondel show
2. Which one of the followings is the identification?
 - a. Its head is decorated with colourful paper strings.
 - b. Ondel-ondel is a very popular giant doll with a horrible face.
 - c. He has a sword at his hip and a shawl over his shoulder.
 - d. Its hair is made of palm-fibre.
3. What does 'it' (2nd paragraph) refer to?

- a. wood-mask
- b. bamboo
- c. hair
- d. ondel-ondel

4. Based on the text, the following statements are correct, except

- a. Ondel-ondel is made of bamboo.
- b. Ondel-ondel's face is made of wood-mask.
- c. Ondel-ondel is wellknown in Jakarta.
- d. Ondel-ondel is not popular in Jakarta.

5. Ondel-ondel is a very popular giant doll with a *horrible* face. 'Horrible' means

- a. happy
- b. sad
- c. frightening
- d. handsome



Jakarta, formerly Batavia, is the capital and largest city of the Republic of Indonesia. It is located on the northwest coast of Java Island at the mouth of the Ciliwung River. Jakarta dominates Indonesia's administrative, economic, and cultural activities, and is a major commercial and transportation hub within Asia. The climate is hot and humid. Rainfall occurs throughout the year. The heaviest rainfall occurs from November to May. The city lies on a flat and low plain. That is why flood disaster often happens during the periods of heavy rainfall.

Jakarta is a magnet for migrants from other areas of Indonesia; during the late 1980s an estimated two hundreds and fifty migrants arrived daily.

At the 1990 census, DKI Jakarta had a population of 8,259,266. The 1997 population was 9,341,400. These figures do not include seasonal residents who may number more than 1 million.

Answer the following questions based on the text.

6. One of the following statements is the identification of the text.
 - a. Jakarta, formerly Batavia, is the capital and largest city of the Republic of Indonesia.
 - b. Jakarta is located on the northwest coast of Java Island.
 - c. Jakarta lies on a flat and low plain.
 - d. Jakarta is a magnet for migrants from other areas of Indonesia.

7. How is the climate in Jakarta?
 - a. cool and fresh
 - b. hot and fresh
 - c. hot and humid
 - d. cool and humid

8. Heavy rainfall possibly takes place in Jakarta on
 - a. December, January, February
 - b. April, May, June
 - c. May, June, July
 - d. June, July, August

9. Flood often happens in Jakarta, because
 - a. Jakarta is located on the northwest coast of Java Island.
 - b. Jakarta is the capital city.
 - c. Jakarta is high populated.
 - d. Jakarta lies on a flat low plain.

10. The city lies on a flat and low plain. The closest meaning to the underlined word is
 - a. mountain
 - b. land
 - c. river
 - d. climate

WRITING

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Si Manis is the name of Diana's(1)

It has beautiful(2) It is black and white.

Fish is its favourite meal.

It also likes to ... (3) milk.

Where there is Diana there is Si Manis.

II. Rearrange the jumbled words in correct spelling to make a good sentence.

on - the girls - the legong - performing - dance - the stage - are.

III. Arrange the sentences to make a good paragraph.

1. That is why he has many customers.
2. He is always kind to any body.
3. He is a tailor.
4. Mr. Haris is my new neighbor.

V

DAFTAR KOSA KATA

affect	: mempengaruhi
although	: meskipun
appeal	: memohon
arch	: lengkungan
around	: se(keliling)
barbecue	: ada
battle	: daging panggang
beach	: pertempuran
beast	: pantai
below	: sejenis binatang besar
benevolent	: kebajikan
between	: di antara
biggest	: terbesar
blossom	: mekar
botanist	: ahli tumbuhan
bottom	: bawah/dasar
build	: membangun
cage	: kandang/kurungan
canopy	: tirai/langit-langit
cascade	: terjun (air terjun)
cave	: gua
centre	: tengah
consist	: terdiri
conventional	: biasa
dance	: menari
dancer	: penari
dense	: tebal
depict	: melukiskan/menggambarkan
derived from	: berasal dari
die	: mati
discover	: menemukan
during	: selama/sepanjang
eager	: antusias/tertarik
eat	: makan

enact	: memerankan/memperagakan
enjoy	: menikmati
especially	: khususnya
exorcise	: mengusir
explore	: mengitari/mencari
feature	: sifat
female	: betina/wanita
find	: menemukan
flower	: bunga
follower	: pengikut (agama)
formerly	: jaman dahulu
get off	: turun (dari kendaraan)
glow	: sinar/cahaya
good and evil	: baik dan jahat
govern	: memerintah
grass	: rumput
green flies	: sejenis serangga
grow	: tumbuh
hill	: bukit
hinduism	: agama hindu
horn	: cula/tanduk
hornless	: tidak memiliki cula/tanduk
hunt	: mem-/berburu
insect	: serangga
javan rhinoceros	: badak jawa
kind	: jenis/macam/ragam
large	: luas/besar
lie	: terletak
live	: hidup
located	: terletak
lovely	: indah
male	: laki-laki/jantan
middle	: tengah
most time	: sebagian besar waktu
mythical	: mistik
natural	: alami
not allowed	: tidak diizinkan

park	: taman
part	: bagian
performance	: pertunjukan
permitted	: diizinkan
petal	: daun (bunga)
place	: tempat
plant	: tumbuhan
popular	: terkenal
prayer	: do'a/sembahyang
pura	: tempat ibadah agama hindu
quite	: sangat
rainforest	: hutan tropis
rare	: jarang/langka
reached	: sampai/mencapai
remind	: mengingatkan
resort	: daerah
rock	: batu karang
rocky	: terdiri dari karang
scenery	: pemandangan
scenic	: memiliki pemandangan indah
seem	: nampak/kelihatan
shadow	: bayangan
shelter shed	: tempat tinggal (rumah)
similar	: sama
size	: ukuran
slender	: kecil
smell	: bau
spend	: menghabiskan
spirit	: roh
stick-like	: seperti stik/tongkat
still	: masih
struggle	: perjuangan
though	: meskipun
touch	: menyentuh
tourist	: turis/wisatawan
unique	: unik
unpleasant	: tidak enak/sedap

unusual	: tidak biasa/lazim
visit	: mengunjungi
visitor	: pengunjung
wander freely	: hidup bebas
waterfall	: air terjun
welknown	: terkenal
witch	: perempuan (penyihir)
world	: dunia
worm	: cacing

VI

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LAMPIRAN

LISTENING SCRIPT DAN KUNCI JAWABAN

LATIHAN

Listening Script

TANAH LOT



Tanah Lot is a well-known tourist resort in Bali. It really has a very lovely scenery with its natural beach. The rocks on the beach make it more beautiful. On one of the rocky there is a pura called 'Pura Tanah Lot'. It is the place where the Hinduism followers do their prayer.

KUNCI JAWABAN

LISTENING

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A

READING

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. B

WRITING

- I. 1. sport
2. old
3. yard
4. head
5. cook

II. Mr. Supriyadi always drives his car carefully.

III. 3241

TES

Listening Script

BOROBUDUR



Borobudur is a Hindu-Buddhist temple. It lies in Magelang. The temple is constructed on a hill 46 meters high and consists of eight steplike stone terraces, one on top of the other. The first five terraces are square and surrounded by walls adorned with Buddhist sculpture in bas-relief; the upper three are circular, each with a circle of bell-shaped stupas. The entire edifice is crowned by a large stupa at the center of the top circle.

KUNCI JAWABAN

LISTENING

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. C

READING

1. A

2. B
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. B

WRITING

1. cat
2. fur
3. drink
4. The girls on the stage are performing the legong dance.
5. 4321