

TEACHING MATERIALS

FUN ENGLISH LEARNING

FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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PENERBIT YAYASAN FATIH AL KHAIRIYYAH



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Anggota IKAPI

PREFACE

With gratitude to God Almighty, I present this teaching material as an effort to support a more effective and interactive learning process. This teaching material is designed to help students deepen their understanding of the subject, develop critical thinking skills, and enhance independent learning abilities.

The preparation of this teaching material is based on the current curriculum, incorporating cultural elements from various provinces in Indonesia. It is enriched with exercises and relevant activities. I hope the material provided will offer an enjoyable and challenging learning experience, enabling students to develop their full potential.

I would like to extend my gratitude to everyone who contributed to the creation of this teaching material, whether through ideas, feedback, or encouragement. Constructive suggestions and criticisms are highly welcomed for future improvements.



May this worksheet serve as a valuable learning tool for students and make a positive contribution to the field of education.

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CHAPTER I

VISITING WEST SUMATRA, INDONESIA



West Sumatra is a province rich in natural wonders and cultural heritage. The region is home to the Minangkabau people, whose unique matrilineal traditions and traditional houses with horn-shaped roofs attract visitors worldwide. Scenic landscapes such as Lake Maninjau, surrounded by lush greenery and serene hills, offer tranquil getaways. The Harau Valley, with its dramatic cliffs and cascading waterfalls, provides a paradise for nature lovers and adventurers alike. The region's capital, Padang, serves as a gateway to these attractions while also offering stunning beaches and vibrant local markets.

The culinary scene in West Sumatra is another highlight, with dishes like rendang and sate Padang showcasing rich, bold flavors. Food enthusiasts can also enjoy traditional snacks like karupuk jangek (crispy cow-skin crackers) and es durian (durian ice dessert). The local culture, combined with its breathtaking vistas, makes West Sumatra an unforgettable travel destination for those seeking a blend of tradition and natural beauty.

Warm-Up

Look at the questions about West Sumatra and select the correct answer:

1. What is the capital city of West Sumatra?
a. Padang b. Bukittinggi c. Payakumbuh
2. What is the famous traditional dish from West Sumatra?
a. Nasi Goreng b. Rendang c. Sate
3. When did West Sumatra officially become part of Indonesia?
a. 1945 b. 1950 c. 1955
4. What is the traditional house of the Minangkabau people called?
a. Rumah b. Rumah Panggung c. Rumah Limas
Gadang
5. How many districts are there in West Sumatra?
a. 12 b. 19 c. 25

Visual Guide

Look at the images of West Sumatra below and try to fill in the gaps:

Gadang House Rendang Beef Jam Gadang (The Big Clock Tower)
Pacu Jawi (Bull Racing)

Mentawai Islands *Tari Piring (The Plate Dance)* Padang Beach
Maninjau Lake



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

Have a conversation with your partner or teacher about West Sumatra:

1. Have you ever been to West Sumatra?
2. Do you know anything interesting about West Sumatra?
3. Which of the places above would you like to visit first?
4. What do you know about the Minangkabau culture?

Vocabulary

Find the meaning of the words below:

Heritage (n)

Spices (n)

Coastal

(adj.)

Culinary

(adj.)

Tribe (n)

Architecture

(n)

Festival (n)

Tradition (n)

Scenic (adj.)

Artisan (n)

Now, fill in the blanks with the vocabulary you've learned

1. West Sumatra is famous for its use of _____ (n) in traditional dishes like Rendang.
2. The Minangkabau _____ (n) is unique because of its matrilineal system.
3. Padang is a _____ (adj.) city, located along the edge of the Indian Ocean.
4. The Minangkabau people have a rich cultural _____ (n) that is passed down through generations.
5. The _____ (adj.) traditions of West Sumatra are known worldwide, especially their famous cuisine.
6. The Minangkabau _____ (n) is evident in their respect for elders and the passing down of cultural practices.
7. Lake Maninjau is surrounded by _____ (adj.) hills, making it a popular tourist destination.
8. The _____ (n) of West Sumatra create beautiful handcrafted items like *songket* and wood carvings.
9. The traditional _____ (n) of West Sumatra can be seen in the design of the Rumah Gadang.
10. Every year, the Minangkabau people celebrate a _____ (n) that involves traditional music, dance, and rituals.

Reading

Read the passage below, then answer the questions.

Hello, everyone! Today, we're exploring one of Indonesia's most culturally rich and geographically diverse provinces—West Sumatra. Known for its vibrant traditions, stunning landscapes, and historical significance, West Sumatra offers a unique glimpse into the heart of Minangkabau culture.

Our journey begins in the capital city, Padang, which has long been a central hub for trade and culture in West Sumatra. Padang's location on the western coast made it an important port for the spice trade in the 17th century. Today, the city is known for its colonial architecture, bustling markets, and, of course, its culinary delights, including the world-famous Rendang.

The Minangkabau people, who make up the majority of West Sumatra's population, are known for their matrilineal society, where property and family names are passed down through the women. This unique social structure is reflected in many aspects of Minangkabau culture, especially in their traditional houses, known as Rumah Gadang. These houses are easily recognizable by their dramatic, curved roofs that resemble buffalo horns, a symbol of strength and resilience.

One of the most iconic landmarks in West Sumatra is the Jam Gadang, a towering clock located in the heart of Bukittinggi. Built during the Dutch colonial era, this clock tower has become a symbol of the city and is surrounded by a lively market where you can find traditional crafts and local delicacies.

Another highlight of West Sumatra is the stunning Lake Maninjau. Formed by a volcanic eruption, this crater lake is surrounded by lush hills and offers a tranquil escape from the bustling cities. The lake is also significant in Minangkabau folklore, with many stories and legends associated with its formation.

For those seeking adventure, the Mentawai Islands off the coast of West Sumatra are a must-visit. These islands are renowned for their pristine beaches, excellent surfing spots, and the unique culture of the indigenous Mentawai tribe. The Mentawai people have preserved their traditional way of life, including their distinctive tattoo art and spiritual practices, despite the encroaching modern world.

West Sumatra is also home to the thrilling event known as *Pacu Jawi*, or bull racing. This traditional sport, held in muddy rice fields, is a test of skill and strength, both for the bulls and the jockeys. The event is not

only a competition but also a social gathering, bringing together communities from across the region.

At the heart of Minangkabau culture is a deep respect for tradition, which is evident in their festivals and rituals. One of the most vibrant celebrations is the Tabuik Festival in Pariaman, held to commemorate the Islamic holiday of Ashura. During the festival, giant effigies are paraded through the streets, accompanied by drumming, dancing, and other performances, before being ceremoniously thrown into the sea.

Whether you're exploring the cultural heritage of the Minangkabau, enjoying the natural beauty of Lake Maninjau, or experiencing the thrill of Pacu Jawi, West Sumatra is a province that offers something for everyone. It's a place where history, culture, and nature come together to create an unforgettable experience.

That's all for today's journey through West Sumatra. Remember to immerse yourself in the local traditions and enjoy the diverse experiences that this incredible region has to offer.

Answers the questions below according to the passage:

1. What is the capital city of West Sumatra, and why is it historically significant?
2. How is the social structure of the Minangkabau people reflected in their culture?
3. What is the Jam Gadang, and why is it important to Bukittinggi?
4. What natural feature was formed by a volcanic eruption in West Sumatra, and what is its significance in Minangkabau folklore?
5. What is Pacu Jawi, and why is it more than just a competition?

Answer Key

Warm Up

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks

1. spices
2. tribe
3. coastal
4. heritage

5. B

5. culinary
6. tradition
7. scenic
8. artisan
9. architecture
10. festival

Visual Guide

1. Mentawai Islands
2. Rumah Gadang
3. Sianok Canyon
4. Pacu Jawi (Bull Racing)
5. Jam Gadang
6. Rendang
7. Padang Beach
8. Lake Maninjau
9. Minangkabau Traditional Dance

Vocabulary

Meaning of the words

Heritage = warisan

Spices = bumbu (rempah)

Coastal = tepi laut

Culinary = kuliner

Tribe = suku

Architecture = arsitektur

Festival = festival

Tradition = tradisi

Scenic = pemandangan indah

Artisan = pengrajin

Reading

1. The capital city of West Sumatra is Padang. It is historically significant because it was an important port for the spice trade in the 17th century.
2. The Minangkabau people have a matrilineal society where property and family names are passed down through the women. This social structure is reflected in their culture, particularly in their traditional houses, known as Rumah Gadang, which symbolize strength and resilience.
3. The Jam Gadang is a towering clock located in the heart of Bukittinggi. It is important because it was built during the Dutch colonial era and has become a symbol of the city, surrounded by a lively market.
4. Lake Maninjau was formed by a volcanic eruption and is surrounded by lush hills. It holds significance in Minangkabau folklore, with many stories and legends associated with its formation.
5. Pacu Jawi is a traditional sport in West Sumatra, known as bull racing. It is more than just a competition; it is a social gathering that brings together communities from across the region.

CHAPTER II

A TOUR TO BANJARMASIN CITY



Banjarmasin, the capital city of South Kalimantan, is often called the "City of a Thousand Rivers" because of its extensive network of waterways. The floating markets, such as Lok Baintan, are the city's most iconic attractions. Here, visitors can experience the unique sight of vendors selling fresh produce, fish, and handmade goods from traditional boats. The river culture is integral to Banjarmasin's daily life, and exploring it offers a glimpse into the lives of its warm and hospitable residents.

Apart from its rivers, Banjarmasin boasts rich cultural and historical sites, including the Sabilal Muhtadin Mosque and the Sultan Suriansyah Mosque, the oldest in Kalimantan. Visitors can also explore the vibrant crafts scene, with traditional sasirangan fabrics as a local specialty. Surrounded by natural beauty and brimming with cultural charm,

Banjarmasin offers a unique travel experience blending tradition and modernity.

Warm up

Look at the pictures below and answer the following questions.

1. What are the people in the photo doing?
2. Do you like going on a tour when you visit another city or country?
3. Are there many tours in your city?
4. What type of places do people like to see when they visit a city?



Picture A



Picture B

Focus on vocabulary: city tours

Find the meaning of the words below.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. activities (n) | _____ | 9. souvenir (n) | _____ |
| 2. tour guide (n) | _____ | 10. landmark (n) | _____ |
| 3. highlight (n) | _____ | 11. monument (n) | _____ |
| 4. photographs (n) | _____ | 12. museum (n) | _____ |
| 5. attractions (n) | _____ | 13. tourist (n) | _____ |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| 6. boat (n) | _____ | 14. guidebook (n) | _____ |
| 7. ticket (n) | _____ | 15. exciting (adj.) | _____ |
| 8. itinerary (n) | _____ | 16. explore (v) | _____ |

Complete the gaps with a word from above.

1. Look out the _____ to see the floating market in Banjarmasin.
2. Banjarmasin has many tourist _____, including river tours and cultural festivals.
3. The _____ of my trip was visiting the floating market.
4. I took so many _____ of the beautiful riverside views.
5. The _____ for the boat tour was affordable.
6. The _____ showed us interesting places along the river.
7. We participated in some fun local _____ at the market.
8. The tour guide explained the _____ of the trip, which included visits to three historic sites.
9. The Eiffel Tower is a famous _____ in Paris that attracts millions of tourists every year.
10. At the center of the city is a large _____ built to honor the country's independence.
11. Every summer, thousands of _____ visit London to see famous sights like Big Ben and the Tower of London.
12. We bought a small _____ from the museum gift shop to remember our visit.



Listening comprehension: choosing a tour

Play the audio (<https://bit.ly/ListeningChapterII-ATourtoBanjarmasinCity>). Listen to two friends talking about which tour they want to go on. Which tour do they choose and why?

	The tour they choose	Why?
The man		
The woman		

Language point

Based on the conversation, you can use **would like to** and **want** to express your desire or wish.

I **would like to** visit the Banjarmasin floating market.

I **want to** go on the River Village Tour.

Using **would like** and **want**, write, and say two sentences for each prompt below.

Example:

I/visit/Banjarmasin. → I want to visit Banjarmasin. → I would like to visit Banjarmasin.

1. They/see/Martapura Market.

2. I/take/lots of photographs.

3. We/go/Kuin Mosque.

4. He/listen/a tour guide.

5. She/visit/the river village.

Speaking

These are information about tours you can take in Banjarmasin. Pick one, then tell your group why you choose it.

Tour: **Banjarmasin Floating Market.** Experience the traditional way of trading goods from boats on the river.

Opening Times: Every day from 6 am to 9 am.

Duration: 1 hour.

Ticket Price: Free.

Tour: **Martapura Diamond Market.** Explore the famous diamond market of South Kalimantan.

Opening Times: Monday to Saturday, from 9 am to 5 pm.

Duration: 2 hours.

Ticket Price: Rp 10,000 for adults, free for children under 10.

Tour: **Kuin Floating Mosque.** Visit one of the most unique mosques in Indonesia, located on a river.

Opening Times: Every day, tours start every hour from 8 am to 4 pm.

Duration: 45 minutes.

Ticket Price: Free.

Tour: River Village Tour. Discover the river villages along the Barito River and experience local life.

Opening Times: Every day from 9 am to 3 pm.

Duration: 2 hours.

Ticket Price: Rp 50,000 for adults, Rp 30,000 for children.



CHAPTER III

DESCRIBING A FRIEND



Describing a friend involves highlighting their physical features, personality, and special traits that make them unique. For instance, you might say your friend has short, curly black hair, expressive eyes, and a cheerful smile that lights up a room. Their personality might be defined by their kindness, sense of humor, and ability to listen attentively. Sharing these qualities paints a vivid picture of your friend and allows others to understand their character.

In addition to appearance and personality, describing their hobbies, habits, and skills adds depth to the portrayal. Perhaps they enjoy painting landscapes, have a habit of carrying a book everywhere, or are excellent at solving puzzles. These details make the description more engaging and provide a fuller sense of who they are.

When describing a friend, use specific adjectives to make your description vivid and personal. For instance, mention their height, hair type, or eye color for physical traits, and describe their character using words like kind, funny.

Warm up

Part A: Look at the photos and describe what people you can see.

adult

child

family

friend

man

woman



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



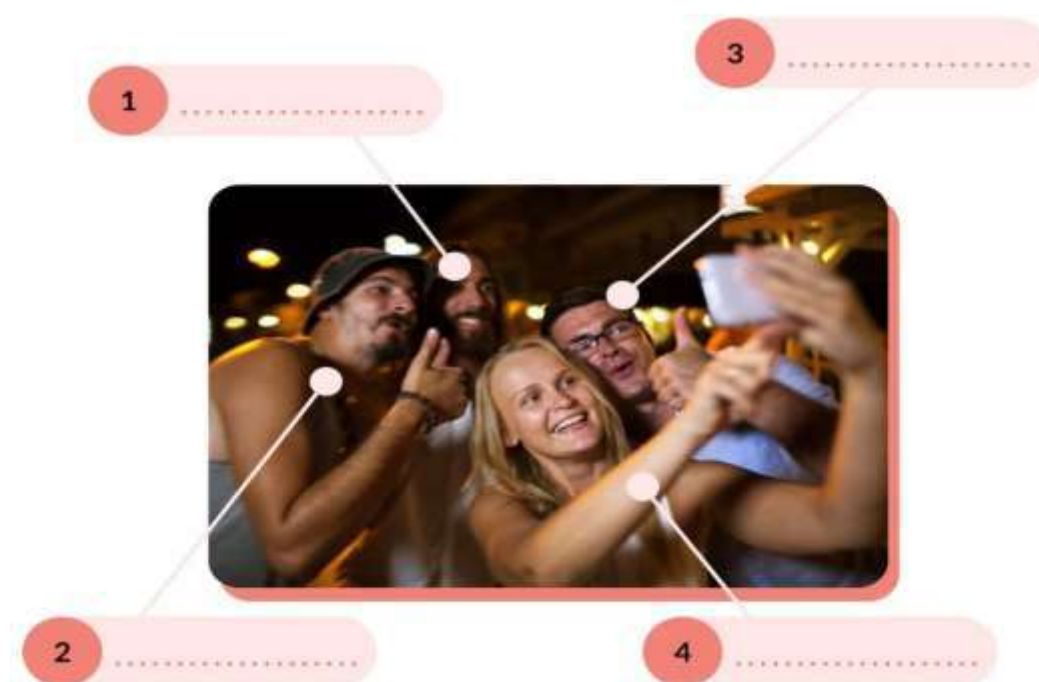
6. _____

In pairs, ask and answer the following questions.

1. How many people are there in your family?
2. In most countries what age do people become an adult?
3. Do you have any children?
4. How often do you see your friends?
5. Do you have a best friend?

Describing physical appearance

Look at the photo. What can you see?



 Play the audio 1 (<https://bit.ly/ChapterIII-DescribingAFriend>), then listen to Mark describing his friends Greg, Ben, and Clare. Label the photo with the correct name.

Focus on vocabulary

Put the words to describe friends in the correct category. Some words can be used in more than one category. Can you add any other words?

medium height / short / brown / glasses / long / blonde / green / beard / tall / thin / black / curly / blue / wavy / brown / handsome / tattoos / pretty / overweight / grey

height	hair	body	eyes	other

Language point

Read the information below and fill in the gaps with the correct verb.

- We use *have/has* to describe hair colour, hair length, and facial/body features.
- We use the verb *to be* to describe age, height, body build and overall appearance.
- We use the verb *wear* to describe clothes and accessories.

1. My friend _____ short, and she a bit overweight. She _____ long brown hair.
2. He _____ tall and thin, and he _____ glasses. He _____ lots of tattoos.
3. She _____ medium height. She _____ short, wavy hair and blue eyes. She _____ very pretty.
4. He _____ short. He _____ long brown hair, and he _____ a beard.

Talking point

In pairs, look at the different pictures and describe the people.



picture A



picture B



picture C



picture D

Focus on vocabulary: adjectives to describe Personality

1. Friendly	a. He doesn't say much.
2. Funny	b. He always tells the truth.
3. Loyal	c. She learns things quickly and easily.
4. Honest	d. He is kind and nice to everyone.
5. Clever	e. She always tells jokes and makes us laugh.
6. Quiet	f. He is one of a kind.
7. Special	g. He is reliable and always supports his friends.
8. Generous	h. He often complains and seems unhappy.
9. Arrogant	i. She always sees the bright side of things.
10. Lazy	j. He always shares what he has with

	others.
11. Grumpy	k. You can always count on him to do what he says.
12. Selfish	l. She thinks she is better than everyone else.
13. Optimistic	m. She always remembers to say "please" and "thank you."
14. Reliable	n. He avoids doing any work if possible.
15. Confident	o. She believes in her abilities and is not afraid to try new things.
16. Polite	p. She doesn't like to share or help others.

Match the adjectives to the correct descriptions.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Which three personality traits in a friend are the most important to you?
2. Which three adjectives describe what type of friend you are?

Pronunciation

How many syllables are there in the following words? Which syllable is stressed?

friendly	clever	wavy
honest	funny	loyal
special	curly	quiet

 Play the audio 2 (<https://bit.ly/ChapterIII-DescribingAFriend>) and listen to Mark talking about his friends in more detail. Tick the information he describes.

☐ Surname

☐ Personality

☐ Likes and dislikes.

☐ Pets

☐ Family

☐ What they do together

Listen again and fill in the information in the chart below.

	Greg	Ben	Clare
personality			
likes			
dislikes			
what they do together			

Talking point

Make notes about your friend using the following prompts below.



My friend's name: _____

He/she is: _____

He/she has: _____

He/she likes: _____

He/she doesn't like: _____

We like to... together _____

CHAPTER IV

I HAVE BEEN TO KOMODO ISLAND



Komodo Island, part of Indonesia's Komodo National Park, is a must-visit destination for nature enthusiasts and adventurers. During my visit, I was captivated by its rugged landscapes, which included rolling hills, savannah-like terrains, and pristine beaches. The island is world-famous as the natural habitat of the Komodo dragon, the largest living lizard. Witnessing these majestic creatures in their natural environment was both thrilling and awe-inspiring.

Beyond the dragons, the island offers incredible snorkeling and diving opportunities in crystal-clear waters teeming with vibrant marine life. I explored coral reefs and saw a kaleidoscope of fish and sea turtles. Hiking to the top of the island rewarded me with panoramic views of its dramatic coastline. Visiting Komodo Island was an unforgettable experience that deepened my appreciation for Indonesia's diverse natural beauty.

Warm-up

These pictures show popular items and places related to East Nusa Tenggara. Match the words and pictures.

Pink
Beach

Komodo
National
Park

Pasola
Festival

Tenun Ikat

Rote Island
Hats



Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



Picture D



Picture E

Answer these questions:

1. Why do people buy souvenirs when visiting East Nusa Tenggara?
2. Which of these places or items do you find interesting?

Language Point: Present Perfect

We use the present perfect tense to talk about people's experiences.

Examples:

Have you been to East Nusa Tenggara?
Yes, I have. I've been to East Nusa Tenggara once.
She has been to Komodo Island.

Form:

I/You/We/They + have + been
I have been to Sumba.

He/She/It: has + been
She has been to Rote Island.

I/You/We/They + have + verb 3
They have bought some souvenirs.

He/She/It + has + verb 3
Kirana has visited Komodo Island.

Questions:

Notice the word order for yes/no questions: have/has + subject + been
...

Have I/you/we/they been to Komodo Island? or
Has he/she/it been to Sumba?

When we ask questions, we sometimes say this:

Have you **ever** been to Pink Beach?

Ever means in your life. With present perfect forms, we don't say exactly when something happened.

If we want to say exactly when something happened, we use past simple:

I went to Rote Island last year.

Answers:

If we give a short answer to *Have you been to ...* questions, we leave out the word 'been':

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. We don't make a contraction with short positive answers.

If we give a longer answer, we can make a contraction:

Yes, I've been to Sumba. / No, she hasn't been to Sumba.

We can also say the sentence without a contraction:

Yes, I have been to Sumba. / No, she has not been to Sumba.

We can also make long and short negative answers like this:

He's never been to Kelimutu National Park. / No, he never has. / No, never.

The verb 'go'

Been is one past participle form of the verb 'go'. Go also has another past participle form: *gone*.

*He's **gone** home. He didn't feel well.*

This means that he is at home now. It's not a life experience, it's a past action.

Pronunciation: Listen to your teacher reading one sentence from each pair and say if you hear A or B.

A	B
She's been to Sumba.	We've been to Komodo National Park.
Have you ever been to Rote Island?	Have you been to Pink Beach?
Yes, I've bought a souvenir.	Yes, I have bought a souvenir.
No, he hasn't.	No, never.
They've gone to Gili Laba.	They've tried Tenun Ikat.

Work in pairs. Take turns reading one sentence from each pair so your partner can decide A or B.



Practice 1

Nanda and Sari are friends, and they are talking on the phone. Put the words in bold in the correct order to make sentences.

1. Nanda: Hi Sari, it's Nanda. Guess what? I'm going to **Komodo Island next week! before. / been / I've / never / there**
2. Sari: You're very lucky. **to / I've / been / Komodo Island.**
3. Nanda: **Flores? / been / Have / to / you**
4. Sari: **been / Yes, / Flores. / I've / to**
5. Nanda: What about Rote Island?
6. Sari: **I've / Rote Island. / No, / never / to / been**
7. Nanda: **been / boyfriend / Has / there? / your**
8. Sari: Yes, he has. He **Rote Island / went / last / to / year.** Do you want to talk to him? I'll go get him.
9. Nanda: OK, but not right now. Sari? Sari? **gone? / have / Where / you** Hello?

Read the dialogue out loud in pairs.



Practice 2

Make sentences that practice the grammar from this lesson using the words you are given. If you see (X), make a negative sentence. If you see (?), make a question.

Example – Nanda / Komodo Island: *Nanda has been to Komodo Island.*

1. Sari / Flores
2. You / Rote Island (?)
3. I / Alor (X)
4. They / Kelimutu
5. John / Sumba?
6. Daniel / Lamalera (X)
7. We / Kupang
8. Your sister / Ende (?)

Answer the two questions in the exercise in different ways: short – positive and negative, and long positive and negative.



Speaking

Ask your classmates if they have been to places in East Nusa Tenggara. Use the questions below and write their names if they say “yes.”

- Have you ever been to a beautiful island?
- Have you been to a traditional market in East Nusa Tenggara?
- Have you visited a place with amazing wildlife?



CHAPTER V

PREPARE AND COOK FOOD



Preparing and cooking food involves more than just following a recipe—it's an art that requires creativity and care. It starts with selecting fresh, high-quality ingredients, ensuring the dish's flavor and nutritional value. Once the ingredients are prepared, cooking techniques like sautéing, boiling, or grilling bring out their best qualities. This process is not only practical but also therapeutic, allowing cooks to experiment and personalize their creations.

Cooking is also a way to connect with others, whether by preparing a family meal or hosting friends. Sharing food fosters togetherness and provides an opportunity to celebrate culture and tradition. For example, making festive dishes during holidays can create cherished memories. Through cooking, people express love and care while satisfying both their culinary curiosity and hunger.

Preparing and cooking food involves several steps to turn raw ingredients into a delicious meal. It starts with gathering and measuring the ingredients, followed by washing, cutting, or seasoning them as needed.

Warm up

In pairs, answer the following questions.

1. Can you cook?
2. How often do you cook?
3. Do you like cooking?
4. What is your favourite meal?
5. What is the difference between ingredients and instructions?



Focus on vocabulary: cooking verbs

Part A: Write the verb under the picture.

add
drain

bake
fry

boil
mix

break
pour

chop
stir



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

Match the cooking method from Part A with the definitions below and give examples. Number one is an example.

1. Cook in hot oil *Fry – fry an onion* _____
2. Combine ingredients together _____
3. Move ingredients with a spoon _____
4. Move liquid from one container to another _____
5. Put something together with something else _____
6. Remove all the water _____
7. Cut into pieces with a knife _____
8. Cook in the oven _____
9. Cook in hot water _____
10. Separate into pieces _____

Listening comprehension

 Play the audio (<https://bit.ly/ChapterV-PrepareandCookFood>). Adrian is going to describe how to prepare a simple dish. Look at his ingredients. What do you think is he going to cook? Listen and check.



picture A



picture B



picture C



picture D

 **Listen to the audio again and fill in the gaps below.**

Today I am going to tell you about a quick and easy dish that tastes great. You will need some onions, mushrooms, eggs, and tomatoes. First, _____¹ the mushrooms, tomatoes, and onions. Then, _____² the onions and mushrooms until they are light brown. After that, _____³ the eggs and _____⁴ them into the frying pan with the mushrooms and onions. _____⁵ for two or three minutes. _____⁶ the tomatoes. Finally, fold the omelette in half and cook for one more minute.



Language in context: sequencing

Part A: Do you remember the instructions to make an omelette? In pairs, try and repeat them in order.

Part B: Number the instructions and answer the questions below them.

_____ After that, mix the eggs and pour them into the frying pan with the mushrooms and onions.

_____ First, chop the mushrooms, tomatoes, and onions.

_____ Add the tomatoes.

_____ Finally, fold the omelette in half and cook for one more minute.

_____ Cook for two or three minutes.

_____ Then, fry the onions and mushrooms until they are light brown.

- a. Which word/phrase introduces the beginning step?
- b. Which two words/phrases introduce the next steps?
- c. Which word/phrase introduces the last step?

Part C: Read and complete the dialogue below with a sequencing word. Then practise the dialogue in pairs.

Amy: My friend is coming for dinner, but I don't know what to cook.

Brian: How about tomato pasta?

Amy: What ingredients do you need?

Brian: You need onions, garlic, tomatoes, pasta, and cheese.

Amy: I have those. Is it easy to make?

Brian: Yes, very easy. Write this down. _____¹, chop some onions and garlic.

Amy: Ok.

Brian: _____², add them to a hot pan and fry them for three to four minutes. When they are light brown, add the tomatoes. Cook for ten minutes. Add salt and pepper.

Amy: Right, 10 mins. Ok

Brian: _____³, boil the pasta until it is soft, and drain the water. Put it on a plate and add the tomatoes, onion, and garlic on top of the pasta.

Amy: You are right, it is easy and quick.

Brian: _____⁴, put some cheese on top. It melts into the pasta and tastes delicious



Speaking practice

Describe how to prepare and cook a meal. Make notes about something you know how to make. Keep it simple.

-
-
-
-
-
-

CHAPTER VI

THE LEGEND OF TANGKUBAN PERAHU



The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu is a famous Indonesian folktale that explains the origin of the Tangkuban Perahu mountain in West Java. It tells the story of Sangkuriang, a young man who unknowingly falls in love with his mother, Dayang Sumbi. When she realizes their relationship, she sets an impossible task for Sangkuriang: to build a massive boat overnight as a condition for marriage. Despite his extraordinary efforts, he fails, and in frustration, he kicks the boat, flipping it upside down and forming the mountain. The boat becomes the mountain known as Tangkuban Perahu, meaning "overturned boat."

This tale is not just a story about love and betrayal but also reflects moral lessons and the consequences of unawareness. The mountain itself, with its unique shape resembling an upturned boat, serves as a reminder of this legend. Today, Tangkuban Perahu is a popular tourist attraction, offering visitors scenic views and the chance to explore its volcanic craters.

Warm up

Match the words with the pictures.

Volcanic steam
Eruption

Crater
Hiking

Lava
Volcano



Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



Picture D



Picture E



Picture F

Ask these questions in pairs.

1. Have you ever heard of a legend from Indonesia?
2. Do you know what a volcano is?
3. Have you ever visited a mountain? What did it look like?
4. Why do you think people tell legends?

Reading Comprehension

The Legend of Sangkuriang and Tangkuban Perahu

Once upon a time, in West Java, there lived a young man named Sangkuriang. He was a brave hunter and loved his mother, Dayang Sumbi, very much. One day, when Sangkuriang went hunting, he accidentally killed his own beloved dog, Tumang, who was actually his father. Sangkuriang didn't know this and brought the dog's heart to his mother, thinking she would be proud of his catch.

When Dayang Sumbi found out what Sangkuriang had done, she became furious. In her anger, she hit him on the head with a rice spoon, leaving a scar. Sangkuriang was so upset that he left his village and traveled far away.

Many years later, Sangkuriang returned to his village. He met a beautiful woman and fell in love with her. What he didn't know was that this woman was his own mother, Dayang Sumbi, who still looked young because she had the gift of eternal youth. Dayang Sumbi soon realized that the man was her son, especially when she saw the scar on his head.

Dayang Sumbi tried to stop their marriage. She set an impossible condition: Sangkuriang had to build a dam and a large boat overnight. He worked hard and almost finished the task, but before he could complete it, Dayang Sumbi called on the gods to help her. They caused the sun to rise earlier than usual. When Sangkuriang saw that he had failed, he became angry and kicked the unfinished boat. The boat flipped over and became Mount Tangkuban Perahu, which means "upturned boat."

Part A: Answer these questions according to the text.

1. Who was Sangkuriang's father?
2. What did Dayang Sumbi ask Sangkuriang to do before they could marry?
3. Why did Dayang Sumbi stop the marriage?
4. Where is Tangkuban Perahu located?
5. How did Mount Tangkuban Perahu form?

Part B: Check these statements if they are 'True' or 'False' according to the text.

1. Sangkuriang knew that Tumang was his father before he killed him.
2. Dayang Sumbi gave Sangkuriang a rice spoon as a gift.
3. Sangkuriang left the village after Dayang Sumbi hit him.
4. When Sangkuriang returned, he immediately recognized his mother.
5. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a boat and a dam to prevent their marriage.
6. Sangkuriang finished building the boat and dam before sunrise.
7. Dayang Sumbi prayed to the gods to make the sun rise earlier.
8. The flipped boat turned into Mount Tangkuban Perahu.
9. Dayang Sumbi looked young because of a magical gift of eternal youth.
10. Sangkuriang and Dayang Sumbi eventually got married.



Language Point: Simple Past Tense

In the story you've read previously, we use the simple past tense to describe actions that happened in the past.

Examples from the story:

- Sangkuriang **killed** his dog. (kill)
- Dayang Sumbi **became** angry. (become)
- Sangkuriang **left** the village. (leave)

Positive Sentences

For regular verbs, we add **-ed** to the base form of the verb.

Sangkuriang **visited** the village. (visit → visited)

For irregular verbs, we need to memorize the past form.

Sangkuriang **went** to the forest. (go → went)

Negative Sentences

To make a sentence negative in the simple past tense, we use **did not** (or **didn't**) + the base form of the verb (the verb does not change).

For example:

*Sangkuriang **did not go** to the river.*

*Dayang Sumbi **didn't know** it was her son.*

Note: We do not add "-ed" or use the past form of the verb in negative sentences. Always use the base form after "did not."

Question Sentences

To form a question in the simple past tense, we use **did** + the subject + the base form of the verb.

For example:

***Did** Sangkuriang **see** his mother?*

***Did** Dayang Sumbi **ask** for help from the gods?*

Note: In questions, we do not use the past form of the verb. We use the base form after "did."

Practice 1

Complete the sentences with the correct simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Last weekend, we _____ (visit) Tangkuban Perahu and _____ (see) the beautiful crater.
2. My family _____ (enjoy) the hike up the mountain.
3. The visitors _____ (take) pictures of the stunning scenery.

4. We _____ (relax) in the hot springs after we _____ (explore) the area.
5. Many people _____ (come) from different places to admire the beauty of Tangkuban Perahu.
6. Sangkuriang _____ (decide) to leave the village after the accident.
7. Dayang Sumbi _____ (become) angry when she saw what Sangkuriang had done.
8. They _____ (build) a large boat to try to stop the marriage.
9. The gods _____ (help) Dayang Sumbi by making the sun rise early.
10. Sangkuriang _____ (kick) the boat in frustration when he failed.

Practice 2

Fill in the blanks with correct word form in simple past tense.

A Trip to Mount Tangkuban Perahu

Last month, I _____ (visit) Mount Tangkuban Perahu with my family. We _____ (be) excited because we _____ (hear) many good things about the place. We _____ (leave) early in the morning and _____ (arrive) at the mountain after an hour's drive.

When we _____ (reach) the top, we _____ (see) the large crater. It _____ (look) amazing, and we _____ (take) many pictures. We _____ (walk) around the crater and _____ (enjoy) the fresh mountain air.

Later, we _____ (stop) by a small café to rest. We _____ (drink) hot tea and _____ (talk) about the legend of Sangkuriang. The guide _____ (explain) how the mountain _____ (form) from the story of Sangkuriang kicking the boat.

Before we _____ (leave), we _____ (buy) some souvenirs. It _____ (be) a memorable trip, and I hope to go back one day.



CHAPTER VII

VISITING THE DOCTOR AND ASKING THE PHARMACIST



When visiting the doctor, it is important to clearly explain your symptoms, including when they began and how they affect your daily life. Doctors often ask follow-up questions to understand the condition better and may recommend tests for accurate diagnosis. Providing detailed information ensures that you receive the most effective treatment.

After getting a prescription, visiting a pharmacist is the next step to obtain the medication. Pharmacists provide crucial information about how to take the medicine correctly, potential side effects, and what to avoid during the treatment. Asking questions helps ensure you use the medication safely and effectively, promoting faster recovery.

Visiting the doctor and asking the pharmacist are essential steps in managing your health. During a doctor's visit, you describe your symptoms and medical history so the doctor can diagnose your condition and recommend treatment.

Warm up

In pairs, discuss the following questions.

1. What are some common reasons people visit the doctor?
2. How do you feel when you have to go to the doctor's office? Are you usually nervous or calm?
3. What kinds of questions do doctors typically ask during a consultation?

These pictures show items that you can buy at a pharmacy. Match each item with the reason why you need it.

A) for dry or sore eyes	B) for a skin rash or allergy	C) to protect your skin when you're outside	D) to prevent mosquito bites
E) for a cut	F) to check if you have a fever	G) painkillers	H) for a cough

 1) <u>i</u> nsect <u>r</u> epellent	 2) pills	 3) drops	 4) <u>p</u> laster/ <u>b</u> and-aid
 5) ointment	 6) sun cream	 7) thermometer	 8) <u>s</u> yrup or <u>l</u> iquid

Which items do you sometimes need a prescription for?

***A prescription** is a paper from a doctor which gives details of the medicine that someone needs to take.

Symptoms and conditions

Match the symptoms with the pictures below.

allergy
sneezing



1. _____

coughing
sore throat



2. _____

earache
stomach ache



3. _____

headache
toothache



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

Treatments

Match the problems on the left with the possible treatments on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. I have a cold. | a. Don't go outside. |
| 2. I have a stomach ache. | b. Use a glass of warm salt water. |
| 3. I have an allergy. | c. Take an aspirin. |
| 4. I have a toothache. | d. Get some rest and drink lots of water. |
| 5. I have a headache. | e. Take some indigestion tablets. |
| 6. I have a sore throat. | f. Apply some aloe vera or a cold compress. |
| 7. I have a fever. | g. Get plenty of rest and drink water. |
| 8. I have a backache. | h. Use an ice pack and keep your foot elevated. |
| 9. I have a sprained ankle. | i. Try some throat lozenges or drink warm tea with honey. |
| 10. I have insomnia. | j. Take some cough syrup. |
| 11. I have a sunburn. | k. Use a bandage to stop the bleeding. |
| 12. I have a cough. | l. Try some relaxation techniques before bed. |
| 13. I have a cut on my finger. | m. Apply a heating pad or get a massage. |
| 14. I have a rash. | n. Lie down and drink some water. |
| 15. I feel dizzy. | o. Use a decongestant or inhale steam. |

16. I have a stuffy nose. p. Apply some anti-itch cream or take an antihistamine.

Listening

 Play the audio (<https://bit.ly/ChapterVII-VisitingDoctor>). Listen to a pharmacist speaking to three different customers. Draw lines to connect three pieces of information for each conversation. One item in each column is extra.

Dialogue 1	dry eyes	sun cream and insect repellent	nothing to pay
Dialogue 2	cut hand	thermometer and cough syrup	special discount
Dialogue 3	her son is sick	painkillers	pay here
	going to a music festival	prescription	pay at the till at the front

Read the sentences and decide if they are true or false. Listen again to check.

1. The pharmacist says that the woman should use the thermometer several times a day.
2. The pharmacist tells the woman to call the doctor when she gets home.
3. The pharmacist tells the woman to put on sun cream a couple of times a day.
4. The insect repellent is very inexpensive.
5. The customer has used the eye drops before.
6. The pharmacist gave the customer some new information about using the computer.

Define these phrases from the listening.

1. Has he ever had any **side effects** from cough medicine before, like sickness or sleepiness?
2. We have a very good product, but it doesn't look like there's any on the shelf right now. Let me just see if it's **in stock**.
3. As this is covered by your **insurance**, you have nothing to pay. Just sign here.

Language point

When we speak to pharmacists or other medical professionals, it's important to listen carefully so we understand what to do.

- **Instructions** tell us something that is necessary to do, or not to do.
- **Advice** tells us something that's a good idea to do, or not to do.

Read the examples and decide if each phrase in bold is advice (A) or instructions (I).

1. You **should check** his temperature regularly. ____
2. If his fever goes very high, you **need to call** the doctor. ____
3. I **recommend** this sun cream. ____
4. You **have to remember** to put on more sun cream every couple of hours. ____
5. With this condition, **it's important that you limit** your time on the computer. ____
6. It's also **a good idea** to do some eye exercises every day. ____

We also use these forms for instructions.

- You **must** take this medicine ten minutes before meals.
- You **mustn't** drive while you're taking this medicine.

Which of the phrases in the last exercise has the same type of grammar as *must/mustn't*?

Speaking

Work in A/B pairs. Look through the plans for two pharmacy dialogues and roleplay the conversations, using language from the lesson.

Roleplay 1

A pharmacist	B customer
1 greet the customer	2 painkillers
3 taken before?	4 yes
5 side effects?	6 answer the question
7 in stock	8 question: take with meals?
9 answer the question	10 pay?
11 pay at front	12 thanks

Roleplay 2

A pharmacist	B customer
1 greet the customer	2 skin rash - prescription
3 taken before?	4 ask for instructions
5 give instructions	6 question about ointment
7 answer the question	8 plasters
9 not in stock	10 insurance to pay?
11 answer the question	12 thanks

It's very important to make sure you understand the advice and instructions from the pharmacist. If you aren't sure, you should ask the pharmacist to repeat what they said, like this:

- I'm sorry, can you say that again?
- Could you repeat that?

Or you can say something like this:

- So, let me just check that I understand. I have to take two pills now and then two more before I go to bed?

Try the dialogues again in different roles. This time, the customer doesn't understand something and needs to ask for repetition.

Talking point

Discuss any of the following questions.

1. What do you usually do when you feel sick? Do you see a doctor or do something else?
2. What do you think are some important questions to ask the doctor when you visit?
3. In your opinion, what are some things people can do to stay healthy and avoid going to the doctor often?
4. Do you think it's important to visit the doctor regularly even if you're not feeling sick? Why or why not?



CHAPTER VIII

THE DELICIOUSNESS OF BUBUR MANADO (MANADO PORRIDGE)



Bubur Manado, or Tinutuan, is a traditional Indonesian porridge originating from North Sulawesi. This savory dish is made with rice, corn, pumpkin, and various leafy vegetables, creating a nutritious and flavorful meal. It is typically served with salted fish, sambal, or fried onions, making it both hearty and delicious.

What sets Bubur Manado apart is its versatility and health benefits. It is gluten-free, high in fiber, and packed with vitamins, making it an excellent choice for breakfast or a light meal. This porridge is often served with fried shallots, salted fish, or chili sambal for added taste. Its rich, savory flavor and healthy ingredients make it a favorite comfort food, perfect for any time of day.

The combination of textures and flavors reflects the culinary richness of North Sulawesi and the importance of using fresh, local ingredients in Indonesian cuisine.

Warm up

Match the words with the pictures.

Pumpkin
Spinach

Corn
Lemongrass

Rice
Basil

Cassava Leaves
Sweet potato



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

1. How can you make a meal out of these items?
2. Which one is your favourite? How do you usually eat them?
3. Do you ever eat bubur manado?

Reading Comprehension

The History of Bubur Manado

Bubur Manado, also known as *Tinutuan*, is a traditional dish that originates from the city of Manado in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. This hearty and healthy dish is a porridge made from rice and a variety of local vegetables. It is believed that Bubur Manado has been around for

centuries, traditionally served as a breakfast dish to provide energy for the day.

The exact origins of Bubur Manado are unclear, but it is thought to have developed as a staple food for the people of the region due to the abundance of fresh vegetables and rice grown in North Sulawesi. The dish is not only nutritious but also versatile, as different families and regions add their own variations by including ingredients such as sweet potatoes, cassava leaves, spinach, corn, and pumpkin.

In the past, Bubur Manado was often prepared during harvest times, as it was a great way to use up surplus vegetables. Over time, it became more than just a practical meal and turned into a beloved cultural symbol of North Sulawesi. It is often served with fried fish or salted fish and accompanied by sambal (spicy chili sauce), adding rich flavours to the dish.

During the 1980s, the popularity of Bubur Manado spread beyond North Sulawesi. It began appearing on restaurant menus in other parts of Indonesia, as well as in international Indonesian restaurants. Today, it is widely known across the country and even internationally as a healthy, traditional dish that reflects the agricultural richness of North Sulawesi.

Despite its humble origins, Bubur Manado has become a symbol of pride for the people of North Sulawesi. It represents the simplicity, healthiness, and communal spirit of the region, making it a dish that continues to be cherished by locals and visitors alike.

Answer the questions related to the passage on the next page.

Mark these statements with 'True' or 'False' according to the text.

1. Bubur Manado is traditionally eaten for lunch.
2. The exact origins of Bubur Manado are known and documented.
3. Bubur Manado is made from rice and local vegetables.

4. Families in North Sulawesi prepare Bubur Manado in exactly the same way.
5. Cassava leaves, spinach, and corn are commonly used in Bubur Manado.
6. Bubur Manado was originally a way to use surplus vegetables during harvest time.
7. The dish became popular in other parts of Indonesia in the 1980s.
8. Bubur Manado is often served with a sweet sauce.
9. Today, Bubur Manado is known outside Indonesia as well.
10. Bubur Manado reflects the agricultural richness of North Sulawesi.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words based on the passage.

Bubur Manado, also called _____¹, is a traditional dish from _____² in Indonesia. It is made from rice and a variety of _____³ vegetables, making it both nutritious and versatile. The dish became popular during _____⁴ times, when people would use surplus vegetables. Over the years, Bubur Manado has spread beyond its region, appearing in restaurants across _____⁵. It is now a cultural symbol of _____⁶, known for its simplicity and health benefits.



Language Point: The Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is used to talk about habits, routines, facts, and general truths. It is one of the most common tenses in English.

Form

Positive sentence: Subject + verb 1

I **eat** Bubur Manado for breakfast.

She **cooks** Bubur Manado every Sunday.

Negative sentences: Subject + do/does not + verb 1

I **do not eat** spicy food.

He **does not like** Bubur Manado.

Questions: Do/Does + subject + verb 1?

Do you **like** Bubur Manado?

Does she **cook** Bubur Manado often?

The use of simple present tense

We use the simple present tense to:

1. Talk about habits or routines:

I eat Bubur Manado every morning.

She makes Bubur Manado on weekends.

2. Express general truths or facts:

Bubur Manado comes from North Sulawesi.

It contains rice and vegetables.

3. Talk about permanent situations:

They live in Manado.

The dish represents the local culture.

Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

4. I _____ (eat) Bubur Manado for breakfast every day.
5. She _____ (cook) this dish on special occasions.
6. We _____ (not like) spicy food.
7. He _____ (add) cassava leaves to the dish every time.
8. They _____ (prepare) Bubur Manado for the family gathering every Sunday.
9. My friend _____ (not enjoy) spicy sambal with her Bubur Manado.
10. _____ (Do) your parents _____ (make) Bubur Manado often?
11. The recipe _____ (use) local vegetables from North Sulawesi.

Make questions in the simple present tense.

1. _____ (you / eat) Bubur Manado for breakfast?
2. _____ (she / know) the recipe for Bubur Manado?
3. _____ (they / serve) Bubur Manado with fish?
4. _____ (your mother / cook) Bubur Manado regularly?
5. _____ (people / enjoy) Bubur Manado outside North Sulawesi?
6. _____ (the restaurant / offer) Bubur Manado on the menu?
7. _____ (he / like) vegetables in his Bubur Manado?
8. _____ (your friends / prefer) Bubur Manado with or without sambal?



CHAPTER IX

MARIE CURIE



Marie Curie was a pioneering physicist and chemist best known for her groundbreaking work in radioactivity. Born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867, she moved to Paris to pursue her education at the University of Paris, where she excelled in physics and mathematics. Alongside her husband, Pierre Curie, she discovered two new radioactive elements, polonium and radium, in 1898. Her work laid the foundation for the study of radioactive materials and their applications in medicine and energy. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and remains the only person to win Nobel Prizes in two different scientific fields: Physics in 1903 and Chemistry in 1911.

Marie Curie's contributions extended beyond her research. During World War I, she developed mobile X-ray units to assist in battlefield medical care, saving countless lives. Despite facing challenges as a woman in a male-dominated field, her perseverance and dedication to science earned her global recognition and lasting legacy. Curie also established the Radium Institute in Paris, fostering research in radioactivity. Tragically, her exposure to high levels of radiation led to her death in 1934. Nevertheless, her discoveries continue to influence modern science, and she remains an inspiring figure in the history of scientific achievement.

Warm up

These pictures show different ways that we use X-rays today. Think of two different verbs that you could use to complete the sentences that explain each picture.



picture 1



picture 2



picture 3



picture 4

- i. **Picture 1:** They are using X-rays to _____ / _____ broken bones.
- ii. **Picture 2:** They are using X-rays to _____ / _____ sure that people don't bring dangerous things onto airplanes.
- iii. **Picture 3:** They are using X-rays to _____ / _____ the universe better.
- iv. **Picture 4:** They are using X-rays to _____ / _____ very tiny things.

X-rays are a type of radiation, which can be dangerous to living things. What do you know about Marie Curie's work with X-rays and radiation?



Focus on Vocabulary

Read the sentences and find the meaning of the words in bold.

1. Iron (Fe) and oxygen (O) are the two most common **elements** found on earth.

2. In the past, people burned wood to provide the **energy** they needed.
3. People who work in a **lab** have to wear special clothes and glasses to stay safe.
4. Scientists are keen to bring back and study **materials** from the moon or other planets.
5. We need more **research** into how people learn languages.
6. The **plumber** is here to fix the sink - where can he park his van?
7. The **experiment** was a success, and the scientists discovered something new.
8. The teacher asked the students to observe the **reaction** of the chemicals when mixed together.
9. The **temperature** dropped significantly overnight, so we had to wear warmer clothes.
10. Doctors use **equipment** like X-rays and MRIs to see inside the human body.
11. The **mechanic** repaired the engine, and now the car runs perfectly.
12. She used a microscope to examine the **specimen** more closely.
13. The **engineer** designed a new bridge that can withstand strong winds.
14. They performed a **test** to check the water quality in the river.
15. The **device** was invented to help people with hearing impairments.



Listening Comprehension

 **Play the audio(<https://bit.ly/ChapterIX-MarieCurie>). You are going to listen to some information about the life of Marie Curie (1867-1934). Decide if these sentences are true or false.**

1. When Marie Curie was growing up in Poland, only a few women went to university.
2. She moved to Paris with her older sister.
3. Marie married a man who worked for a bank.
4. In 1903, she shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with other people in her research group.
5. Her marriage ended in divorce.
6. During the First World War, she told the government how to make bigger guns.
7. After the war, Marie was active internationally.

 **Read the questions. Can you remember the answers? Listen again to check.**

1. What was the name of the organisation that educated women in Poland?

2. How long did it take her sister to complete her medical studies?

3. What word did Marie and Pierre use to explain how certain materials behaved?

4. Why did Pierre complain about the Nobel Prize they won in 1903?

5. What happened in 1911?

6. In what practical ways did Marie help her country during the war?

7. How did she die?

Language Point: so

We use the word 'so' in lots of different ways. What is the meaning of 'so' in each sentence?

1. Marie worked to support her sister for five years **so that** she could study to become a doctor.
2. In their lab, they were trying to understand why some materials like uranium produced **so much** energy – they called this radioactivity.
3. In fact, Marie Curie's name was not included in the prize, **so** Pierre complained, and it was added.
4. She also took over Pierre's teaching job at the Sorbonne – the first woman **to do so**.
5. She was the first, and **so far**, the only, person to win Nobel Prizes in different subjects.

Complete these sentences in a logical way:

1. I'm learning English **so that** ...
2. Well, here I am in ... and I've never seen **so much/many** ... in my life!
3. I got home really late last night, **so** ...
4. In my family, no one has ever ... I'm (going to be) the first person **to do so**.
5. **So far**, scientists haven't been able to ...



Talking Point

Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups:

1. What do you admire the most about Marie Curie?
2. What would you ask her if you could meet her?
3. Marie Curie had a very exciting life. Which event in her life do you think was the most important in deciding her future?
4. What sort of protections do we have now against radiation, for example, when we have an X-ray? What other types of radiation might we need protection from?
5. Which of these quotes from Marie Curie do you like the most? Why?

Be less curious about people and more curious about ideas.

One never notices what has been done; one can only see what remains to be done.

I am one of those who think like Nobel, that humanity will draw more good than evil from new discoveries.

Glossary

curious - interested in and full of questions about things around you

humanity - people, human beings in general

evil - something extremely bad

notices - sees and understands that something is important

CHAPTER X

SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA



Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was a prominent ruler of the Banten Sultanate in the 17th century. He is remembered for his resistance against Dutch colonial rule and efforts to maintain Banten's sovereignty. Sultan Ageng worked to modernize the kingdom by fostering trade, agriculture, and diplomacy with other nations, making Banten a thriving economic and cultural hub. His leadership was instrumental in opposing Dutch monopolies and securing the region's autonomy.

Despite his achievements, Sultan Ageng faced internal conflicts, particularly with his own son, who sided with the Dutch. This betrayal led to a significant decline in Banten's power. Nevertheless, Sultan Ageng's legacy as a symbol of resistance and a national hero continues to inspire Indonesians. His contributions highlight the importance of unity and determination in defending sovereignty.

During Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa's rule, Banten became one of the most prosperous and powerful sultanates in Southeast Asia. The region was known for its strategic position on the Sunda Strait, a major trading route connecting the Indian Ocean and the Java Sea.

Warm up

Discuss in pairs or small groups:

1. What do you know about Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa?
2. How important is he in the history of Banten?
3. What was happening in Indonesia during his reign?

Vocabulary

Read the sentences below and try to understand the words in bold.
What are the meanings?

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was the **ruler** of the **Sultanate** of Banten in the 17th century. During his reign, he tried to **expand** the power of the sultanate and resist Dutch colonial **influence**. He is remembered as a great leader who fought for **independence** and **prosperity** for his people.

Ruler:

Sultanate:

Influence:

Independence:

Prosperity:

Expand:



Reading Comprehension

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was one of the most important figures in the history of Banten, Indonesia. Born in 1631, he became the Sultan of Banten in 1651. His real name was Abdul Fatah, but he is better known by the title Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, which he took after ascending to the throne. He ruled during a time when Banten was one of the most powerful sultanates in Indonesia, but also a time of increasing conflict with the Dutch.

During Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa's reign, Banten was a wealthy and prosperous kingdom, thanks to its strategic location as a trading hub. Banten traded with many nations, including China, India, and several European countries. However, the Dutch were becoming more aggressive in their efforts to control trade in the region, which created tension between them and the Sultan.

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was determined to protect Banten's independence and prevent the Dutch from dominating the region. He formed alliances with other kingdoms in Indonesia, such as Mataram, to strengthen his position against the Dutch. Sultan Ageng was a strong and wise leader who encouraged economic growth and built defenses to protect his kingdom. He also supported the spread of Islam and the development of Islamic education in Banten.

Despite his efforts, tensions with the Dutch grew, leading to several battles. The Dutch tried to weaken Banten's power by forming alliances with Sultan Ageng's own family members. In 1682, his son, Sultan Haji, betrayed him and allied with the Dutch. This betrayal led to a civil war between Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa and his son. Unfortunately, Sultan Ageng was defeated, and he was captured by the Dutch in 1683. He spent the rest of his life in prison until his death in 1692.

Although his reign ended tragically, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa is remembered as a hero who fought for his people's independence. His legacy remains strong in the history of Banten, and he continues to inspire the people of Indonesia as a symbol of resistance against colonialism. The university in Serang, Banten, is named Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University in his honor, and his leadership and bravery are still celebrated today.

Decide if these sentences are true or false according to the text.

1. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa became the Sultan of Banten in 1631.
2. Banten was a major trading hub during Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa's reign.
3. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa formed alliances with the Dutch to protect his kingdom.
4. The Dutch and Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa had a friendly relationship throughout his reign.
5. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa's son betrayed him and allied with the Dutch.
6. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was never imprisoned by the Dutch.
7. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa supported the spread of Islam in Banten.
8. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa's rule ended peacefully.
9. The university in Serang is named after Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.
10. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa is still remembered as a hero in Indonesia.

Complete the sentences with the words below.

captured	prison	resistance	several battles	trade
1631	Trading	betrayed	Fight the	Islam
	hub		Dutch	

1. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was born in _____.
2. Banten became prosperous because of its role as a _____.

3. Sultan Ageng formed alliances with other kingdoms to _____.
4. The Dutch wanted to control _____ in the region.
5. Sultan Ageng supported the spread of _____ and Islamic education in Banten.
6. Tensions with the Dutch led to _____ between Sultan Ageng and the Dutch.
7. Sultan Ageng's own son, Sultan Haji, _____ him.
8. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was defeated and _____ in 1683.
9. He spent the rest of his life in _____.
10. Today, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa is remembered as a symbol of _____ against colonialism.

Language Point: Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used to talk about actions or events that happened and were completed in the past. It is one of the most commonly used tenses in English.

Form

- 1. Positive sentences:** Subject + verb 2
Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa **fought** the Dutch.
He **ruled** Banten for many years.
- 2. Negative sentences:** Subject + did not + verb 1
Sultan Ageng **did not surrender** to the Dutch.
They **did not win** the war easily.
- 3. Questions sentences:** Did + subject + verb 1?
Did Sultan Ageng **form** alliances with other kingdoms?
Did they **defeat** the Dutch?

The Usage

We use the simple past tense to:

1. Talk about completed actions in the past:
Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa **built** many fortresses.
He **signed** alliances with other kingdoms.
2. Describe past events in a specific time:
Sultan Ageng **became** Sultan in 1651.
He **was captured** by the Dutch in 1683.
3. Talk about historical facts or stories:
The Dutch **tried** to control Banten.
Sultan Ageng's son **betrayed** him.

Regular and Irregular Verbs

Regular verbs form the past tense by adding -ed to the verb 1:
rule → ruled
form → formed

Irregular verbs have different past tense forms:
go → went
fight → fought
build → built

Practice

1. He ____ to the store yesterday to buy some groceries.
a) goes
b) went
c) go
2. They _____ their homework last night before dinner.
a) finished
b) finish
c) finishes
3. Sarah _____ at the park for two hours last Sunday.
4. We _____ to the beach last summer for our vacation.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) play | a) travel |
| b) played | b) travelled |
| c) playing | c) travelling |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. The teacher _____ the exam results last week. | 6. _____ you see the movie last weekend? |
| a) announces | a) Did |
| b) announce | b) Have |
| c) announced | c) Was |
-
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 7. She _____ the meeting yesterday. | 8. The teacher _____ the exam results last week. |
| a) attends | a) was announcing |
| b) didn't attend | b) announces |
| c) is attending | c) didn't announce |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 9. He _____ his keys yesterday. | 10. We _____ to the new restaurant in town last Friday because my mom was sick. |
| a) finds | a) are going |
| b) is finding | b) have gone |
| c) didn't find | c) didn't go |

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was a powerful ruler of Banten who _____¹ (try) to protect his kingdom from Dutch influence. He _____² (form) alliances with other kingdoms and _____³ (fight) against the Dutch to maintain Banten's independence. Unfortunately, his son, Sultan Haji, _____⁴ (not stay) loyal to him and _____⁵ (betray) him by siding with the Dutch. In 1683, Sultan Ageng _____⁶ (be) captured by the Dutch and spent the rest of his life in prison.

Speaking

Discuss any of the following questions in pairs or small groups:

1. What do you think was Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa's greatest achievement?
2. How do you think he might have felt about the influence of the Dutch in Indonesia?
3. Can you think of any modern-day leaders who fought against foreign influence or colonization?
4. If you could ask Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa one question, what would it be?



CHAPTER XI

WEATHER AND CLIMATE



Weather and climate are two interconnected yet distinct concepts. Weather refers to short-term atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, rainfall, and wind, that change daily or even hourly. For instance, a sunny morning can turn into a rainy afternoon. Climate, on the other hand, represents the long-term patterns of weather in a specific area, typically observed over decades. Examples include tropical, desert, or polar climates, each shaping the environment and biodiversity of a region.

Understanding weather and climate is crucial for human activities like agriculture, construction, and disaster preparedness. Climate change, caused by greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation, is altering global weather patterns, leading to extreme events such as heatwaves, hurricanes, and floods. Addressing these issues requires global cooperation and sustainable practices to protect the planet for future generations.

Weather and climate are both aspects of the atmosphere, but they differ in timescale. Weather refers to the short-term conditions, such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, and wind, in a specific place at a specific time.

Warm up

1. What's the weather like in your country?
2. Is it warm or cold now in your country?
3. Which weather do you like in your country?

You are going to hear two people talking about the climate in their country. Look at the photos. What type of weather are they going to talk about? Match the pictures to the words.

downpour snow	hail sunshine	heatwave thunderstorm	rain wildfire	rainbow wind
				
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
				
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

Listening Comprehension

 **Play the audio 1 (<https://bit.ly/ChapterXI-WeatherandClimate>).**
Listen and fill in the gaps with a weather word from part A. Some words may need to be changed to the plural form.

 **1:** Well, the weather in England can be quite unpredictable. You never know what it will be like. We have four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and occasionally you can experience all four seasons in one day. In spring, the weather can vary from warm and sunny to cold and rainy. We tend to get 1. _____ during this time. Summer is the hottest season, with occasional 2. _____ and 3. _____. Autumn is usually wet and windy, and the temperature drops. Winter is the coldest season with

freezing temperatures, sometimes below 0°C degrees. We get strong 4._____ and 5._____.

 2: I live in the south of Spain, so we have a Mediterranean climate. It is one of the warmest regions in the country. We have mild winters and hot days. There are about three hundred days of 1._____ per year and for six months of the year, the temperatures average 25°C degrees. During the peak of the summer, the temperatures can reach 40°C degrees which can feel unbearable. Unfortunately, in recent years we have experienced more 2._____. We get the most 3._____ in November and December and sometimes 4._____. Some areas get 5._____, which people find surprising.



Focus on keywords: extreme weather

Part A: Look at the following pictures and match them to the correct word.

avalanche	blizzard	drought	floods	hurricane	tornado	tsunami	typhoon
							
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____

Part B: Discuss with your partner.

1. Have you experienced any extreme weather? What was it? What happened?
2. Do you think climate change affects extreme weather? How?
3. Describe what is the weather like in your country. Take five minutes to organise your ideas

Focus on keywords: weather forecasts

Part A: Look at the image and label it with the following words.



Part B: In pairs, discuss the following questions.

1. How often do you check the weather forecast?
2. Where do you get the information from?
3. Is it usually accurate?
4. Would you like to be a weather forecaster? Do you think it is a difficult job?

Listening Comprehension

 Play the audio 2 (<https://bit.ly/ChapterXI-WeatherandClimate>).

Part A: Listen to the forecast and match the cities to the weather.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ottawa | a. Dry and cloud |
| 2. Washington DC | b. Storms |
| 3. Mexico City | c. Windy and rainy |
| 4. San Salvador | d. Freezing temperatures |
| 5. Managua | e. Dry and sunny |
| 6. San Jose | f. Sunny with showers |
| 7. Panama City | g. Hot and humid |

Part B: Listen again and fill in the gaps with the correct word.

- a. Ottawa _____¹ experience freezing temperatures with an increased _____² of snow towards the end of the day.
- b. Washington DC will _____³ dry and sunny with temperatures of around 23 degrees Celsius.
- c. Mexico City will _____⁴ hot and humid with temperatures _____⁵ 31 degrees Celsius.
- d. There will be _____⁶ thunderstorms in San Salvador which are _____⁷ to continue into tomorrow with a risk of flooding in some low areas.
- e. There will be _____⁸ winds and rain in Managua for most of the day with temperatures of _____⁹ 25 degrees Celsius.
- f. Panama City will _____¹⁰ sunshine and light showers with a high of 26 degrees Celsius.

Speaking practice: roleplay

Look at the weather symbols and temperatures for each city and report the weather.

Student A

London  0°C	Paris  4°C	Madrid  10°C
Prague  8°C	Berlin  2°C	Rome  5°C

Student B

Hanoi  20°C	Bangkok  22°C	Jakarta  26°C
Kuala Lumpur  28°C	Vientiane  18°C	Singapore  27°C

CHAPTER XII

THE BEAUTY OF RAJA AMPAT



Raja Ampat, located in West Papua, Indonesia, is an archipelago renowned for its unparalleled natural beauty and biodiversity. With over 1,500 islands, it boasts crystal-clear waters, lush green landscapes, and vibrant coral reefs teeming with marine life. It is a paradise for divers and snorkelers, offering sightings of colorful fish, manta rays, and even sharks. Above water, visitors can hike to breathtaking viewpoints or explore hidden lagoons and caves.

The region is also home to local communities that preserve traditional Papuan culture. Visitors can experience their hospitality, learn about sustainable fishing practices, and enjoy fresh seafood dishes. Raja Ampat's remote location and pristine environment make it a dream destination for eco-tourism, offering tranquility and a deeper connection to nature.

Warm-Up

You are going to find out more about Raja Ampat, an archipelago in Indonesia known for its stunning marine biodiversity.

Discussion Questions:

1. Have you ever heard of Raja Ampat?
2. What do you think makes Raja Ampat a popular holiday destination?
3. What activities can you do in places with rich marine life like Raja Ampat?

Pre-Listening Vocabulary

Match the words to their definitions:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Archipelago (n) | a. a person who loves adventure and trying new activities |
| Coral reef (n) | b. an area of water with many small islands |
| Snorkelling (v) | c. a structure made of coral in the sea |
| Biodiversity (n) | d. swimming underwater with a breathing tube |
| Adventure seeker (n) | e. the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat |



Listening

 Play the audio (<https://bit.ly/ChapterXII-RajaAmpat>). Then Listen to a description of Raja Ampat and put the activities in the correct order:

- Visit a coral reef
- Swim with colourful fish
- Explore the jungle
- Take a boat tour around the islands
- Relax on the beach

 **Play the audio again** (<https://bit.ly/ChapterXII-RajaAmpat>).

Listen to the recording again and answer the following questions:

1. What type of travellers is Raja Ampat perfect for?
2. What can you do at the start of your journey in Raja Ampat?
3. What animals can you see while snorkelling in Raja Ampat?
4. Besides snorkelling, what can you do on land in Raja Ampat?
5. What is a relaxing way to end your day in Raja Ampat?



Reading Comprehension

Raja Ampat: A Paradise on Earth

Raja Ampat, located in the eastern region of Indonesia, is one of the world's most spectacular archipelagos. Known for its rich marine biodiversity and crystal-clear waters, it is often called "the last paradise

on earth." This destination consists of over 1,500 small islands, cays, and shoals, offering endless opportunities for exploration.

One of the main reasons people visit Raja Ampat is to experience its vibrant coral reefs. These reefs are home to more than 1,300 species of fish, making it one of the most diverse marine ecosystems in the world. Visitors can enjoy activities like snorkelling and diving to observe the underwater life, which includes everything from colourful fish and manta rays to small sharks and sea turtles.

In addition to its marine beauty, Raja Ampat has plenty to offer on land. Many of the islands are covered with dense tropical rainforests, where adventurers can hike and explore. The forests are home to a variety of exotic birds, including the iconic bird of paradise, which is native to the region. These jungles offer a peaceful retreat for those looking to experience the quieter, more serene side of nature.

The people of Raja Ampat, known as Papuans, are warm and welcoming. They live in small villages scattered across the islands, maintaining a traditional lifestyle that has been passed down through generations. Many visitors take the opportunity to meet with the locals, learn about their customs, and participate in cultural activities, such as traditional fishing or preparing local food.

Raja Ampat is also famous for its stunning beaches. After a long day of exploration, visitors can unwind on the soft white sands and enjoy the calm atmosphere. Watching the sunset over the islands is a magical experience, with the sky turning brilliant shades of orange and pink. Whether you're seeking adventure or relaxation, Raja Ampat offers something for everyone.

To reach Raja Ampat, most visitors fly into the city of Sorong, which is located on the western tip of Papua. From there, a boat ride will take you to the islands. The remoteness of Raja Ampat adds to its charm, as it remains largely untouched by mass tourism, making it an ideal

destination for travelers looking to escape the hustle and bustle of city life.

Raja Ampat's unique combination of marine life, lush forests, and vibrant culture makes it a must-visit destination. Whether you are an avid diver, a nature lover, or simply looking for a quiet place to relax, this Indonesian paradise is sure to leave a lasting impression.

Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

1. Raja Ampat is located in western Indonesia.
2. Raja Ampat is known for having over 1,500 small islands.
3. The coral reefs in Raja Ampat are home to over 1,000 species of fish.
4. Raja Ampat is the most diverse marine ecosystem in the world.
5. Snorkelling is not allowed in Raja Ampat to protect the coral reefs.
6. Raja Ampat's forests are home to the bird of paradise.
7. There are no people living on the islands of Raja Ampat.
8. The people of Raja Ampat have a traditional lifestyle.
9. Visitors can participate in cultural activities such as fishing with locals.
10. Raja Ampat is famous for its black sand beaches.
11. Raja Ampat is easily accessible by road from major cities in Indonesia.
12. Watching the sunset in Raja Ampat is described as a magical experience.
13. Mass tourism is common in Raja Ampat.
14. Raja Ampat is a popular destination for people who want to escape city life.
15. The people of Raja Ampat often participate in modern fishing techniques.



Speaking Activity

Discuss the following questions in pairs or groups:

1. Would you like to visit Raja Ampat? Why or why not?
2. Which activities in Raja Ampat would you try first?
3. What other holiday destinations are known for their marine biodiversity?



CHAPTER XIII

GOING TO THE MARKET



Visiting a market is a sensory experience filled with vibrant colors, sounds, and smells. Local markets often showcase fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, and spices, reflecting the culture and cuisine of the area. As you walk through the stalls, the buzz of vendors calling out their wares and the lively chatter of customers create a dynamic atmosphere. It is also an opportunity to interact with local vendors and sometimes negotiate prices. Markets are not only places for shopping but also hubs of community interaction.

Markets also provide a chance to practice bargaining, a common tradition in many cultures. Besides groceries, you can often find handcrafted items, textiles, and unique souvenirs. Sampling street food from market vendors adds to the experience, offering a taste of authentic local flavors. Exploring a market is a way to connect with the local culture and discover hidden culinary and artistic gems.

Whether it's a small neighborhood market or a large, bustling city market, this activity plays an important role in daily life.

Warm-up

Part A: In pairs, look at the photo and describe what you can see.



Part B: In pairs, discuss the following questions:

1. Do you have a market where you live?
2. Do you like shopping in a market?
3. What can you buy at a market?
4. What is the difference between a market and a supermarket?

Focus on Vocabulary

Part A: Look at the following pictures and label them with the words below.

Group 1

avocado	carrot	grape	onion	pepper	pineapple	strawberry	tomato
							
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____				
							
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____				

Group 2

apple

banana

cucumber

melon

orange

pea

pear

potato



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

Part B: Put the words from the previous part into the right column below.

Fruits	Vegetables

Part C: Answer the questions below.

1. Do you have a favourite fruit?
2. Do you have a favourite vegetable?
3. Are there any fruits or vegetables you don't like?
4. How many different fruits and vegetables do you eat every day?



Language point

Part A: Categorize vegetables and fruits to the correct articles.

Apple

Avocado

Banana

Carrot

Cucumber

Grape

Melon

Onion

Orange

Pea

Pear

Pepper

Pineapple

Potato

Strawberry

Tomato

1. a:
2. an:

Part B: Write the plural form for each fruit and vegetable.

Group 1

- Apple →
- Avocado →
- Banana →
- Carrot →
- Cucumber →
- Grape →
- Melon →
- Onion →

Group 2

- Orange →
- Pea →
- Pear →
- Pepper →
- Pineapple →
- Potato →
- Strawberry →
- Tomato →

Listening Comprehension: At the Market

 Play the audio (<https://bit.ly/ChapterXIII-AtTheMarket>). Listen to two customers buying fruit and vegetables at a market. What do they each buy?

Customer 1 →

Customer 2 →

Speaking Practice: Roleplay

Take turns buying and selling fruit.

Situation 1

Student A: customer

You would like the following:

3 onions, 6 carrots, 5 avocados.

Ask how much it all costs.

Ask if they have any strawberries.

Student B: market stall holder

The cost of 3 onions, 6 carrots
and 5 avocados is \$5.25.

You do have strawberries – they cost
\$2 for a small bag.

Situation 2

Student A: market stall holder

A pineapple costs \$1.50.

You don't have any grapes, but you do
have tomatoes.

The total cost of 2 pineapples, 1 melon
and 6 tomatoes is \$6.50.

Student B: customer

You would like the following:

2 pineapples, 1 melon and 6 tomatoes

Ask how much a pineapple costs.

Ask if they have any grapes and tomatoes.

Ask how much it all costs.

CHAPTER XIV

IN THE FAMILY



Family is the foundation of society, providing love, support, and a sense of belonging. Families nurture individuals emotionally, socially, and morally, helping them grow into responsible and compassionate members of the community. Activities like sharing meals, celebrating traditions, and spending quality time together strengthen family bonds. Each family member plays a role, whether as a caregiver, provider, or emotional anchor, creating a balance that keeps the household thriving.

Challenges and conflicts are inevitable in family life, but they also offer opportunities for growth and understanding. Resolving differences with empathy and open communication strengthens relationships. A healthy family dynamic fosters resilience, teaching members to face life's obstacles together. In essence, the family serves as both a haven and a starting point for achieving one's potential.

Warm up

Answer the questions in pairs.

1. Do you have a large or small family?
2. Do you have any family members who live in another country?

3. How much time do you spend with your family?
4. What activities do you like doing together?
5. Do you think friends are as important as family?
6. Do you consider pets as part of a family?



Vocabulary - Family Members

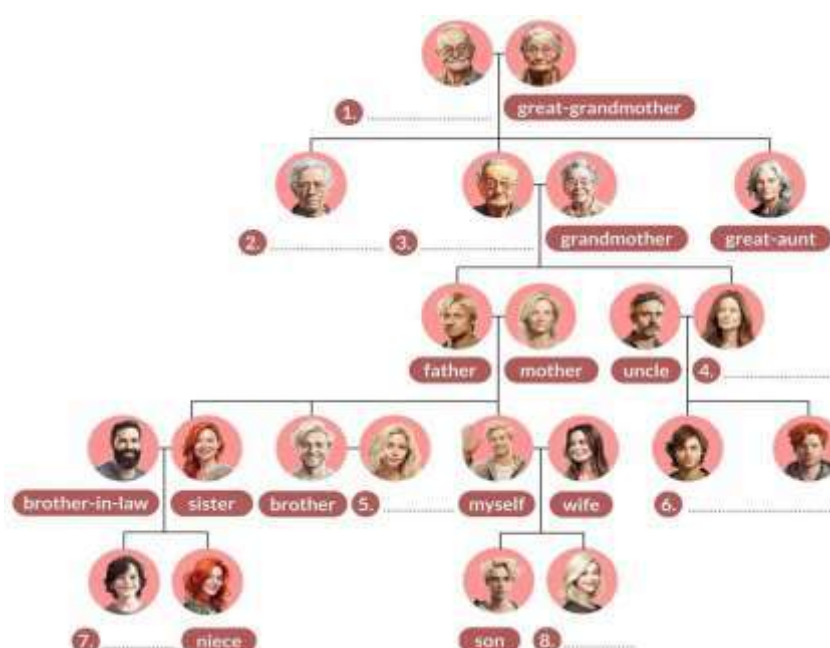
Look at the family tree. Complete it with the following words:

aunt
 great-
 grandfather

cousins
 great-uncle

daughter
 nephew

grandfather
 sister-in-law



Game: Who is it?

Your teacher will read out or project a definition. Quickly say or write who the family member is.

Practice

Match the two halves of the sentences below.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. My Uncle Ted | a. and my youngest niece. |
| 2. My mother and father | b. are great parents. |
| 3. Ken is married | c. I'm an only child |
| 4. Jackie is my sister's daughter | d. is my mother's brother. |
| 5. I don't have any brothers or sisters so | e. one brother. |
| 6. Sophie is my husband's mum and | f. she is a great mother-in-law |
| 7. Ben is the son of my uncle and aunt | g. to his wife Sally. |
| 8. I've got two sisters and | h. and my only male cousin. |

Vocabulary - Types of Families

Discuss the differences between the following types of families (1-4). Match them to the definitions (a-d).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. immediate family | |
| 2. nuclear family | |
| 3. blended family | |
| 4. extended family | |
| a. This family consists of only parents and children. | |
| b. This family is formed when two people come together and bring a child or children from previous relationships. | |
| c. This family includes parents, siblings, husband, wife, and children. | |

- d. This bigger family includes grandparents, aunts and uncles, and cousins

Listening

Part A: Listen to two people describing family life. Which type of family are they each describing?

Speaker 1 – _____

Speaker 2 – _____

Part B: Which speaker talks about family life growing up? Which speaker talks about their family life now?

Speaker 1 – _____

Speaker 2 – _____

Part C: Look at the words below. Read the two descriptions and predict which words go in the gaps. Listen and check your answers.

divorced engaged half-sister in-laws married partners
raised relatives single stepfather twin
parent

Until the age of seven, I was _____¹ in a _____² home. My dad left when I was a baby and moved away. So, my mom worked hard to provide for me. Then, she met James. He was _____³. She was really happy and after a year, they got _____⁴ and a few months later, they got _____⁵. He moved into our house and became my _____⁶. He always played soccer with me and helped me with my math homework. When I was twelve, my

mum and James had a baby girl, my _____⁷, Lucy. I was so excited to have a younger sister.

I have a lot of _____⁸. My grandparents, who are in their nineties, live with my parents. I have six aunts and uncles and eight cousins. I have three brothers and sisters who all have _____⁹ and children. I have nine nieces and nephews. We all live in the same town, so we see each other all the time. Family gatherings are always fun and noisy. We have a lot of birthday celebrations. I'm married and we have _____¹⁰ boys. My _____¹¹ also live nearby, but my husband's family is much smaller.

Language focus

Match the words to the definitions below.

Group 1

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. in-laws | a. a member of your family |
| 2. divorced | b. the family of your husband or wife |
| 3. relative | c. legally no longer married |
| 4. partner | d. someone with a child but no husband, wife or partner living with them |
| 5. single parent | e. either member of a married couple or a couple in a relationship |

Group 2

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. married | a. begin a legal relationship with someone as their husband or wife |
| 2. stepfather | b. a man who is married to the mother of a child but is not the birth father |
| 3. engaged | c. a sister who is the daughter of only one of your birth parents |
| 4. half-sister | d. one of two children who are born to the same mother at the same time. |
| 5. twin | e. having formally agreed to marriage. |



Describe Your Family Life

Decide if you want to talk about your family life now or your family life growing up. Plan your description and make notes. Listen to each other's descriptions. Ask follow-up questions. Make notes about your partner.

YOUR FAMILY LIFE	YOUR PARTNER'S FAMILY LIFE

CHAPTER XV

THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD



The future of the world is a subject of both hope and uncertainty as humanity faces unprecedented challenges and opportunities. With rapid advancements in technology, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy, the world stands at the brink of a transformative era. Innovations in science and technology hold the promise of solving critical global problems, such as climate change, poverty, and access to education and healthcare. At the same time, these advancements must be approached with responsibility to ensure ethical use and inclusivity so that no one is left behind.

However, the challenges facing our planet are immense and demand immediate action. Climate change continues to threaten ecosystems, economies, and communities worldwide, necessitating a global commitment to sustainable practices and carbon reduction. Political tensions, economic inequalities, and social divisions further complicate the path forward. Collaboration among nations, organizations, and individuals is crucial to overcoming these obstacles and ensuring a more just and peaceful world for future generations.

Ultimately, the future of the world will be shaped by the choices we make today. By fostering innovation, promoting sustainability, and

embracing global unity, humanity has the potential to build a brighter and more equitable future. It is up to us to create a world where progress benefits all, where the environment is preserved, and where peace and prosperity become a reality for everyone.

Warm up

Discuss these questions with your teacher and friends.

1. Do you believe robots will replace most human jobs in the next 50 years? Why or why not?
2. Do you think it's possible that we will rely only on renewable energy like solar power in the future? Why or why not?
3. How do you feel about the idea of driverless cars? Would you trust them to drive you safely?
4. Do you think humans will ever live on another planet, like Mars? Why or why not?
5. If you could invent one new piece of technology for the future, what would it be and why?



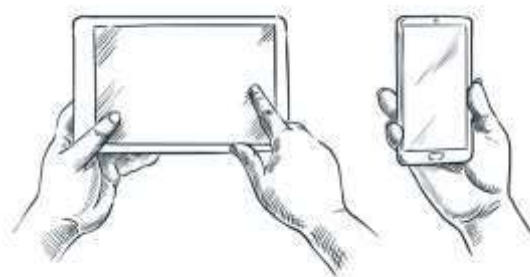
Technology

Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. find | a. emails |
| 2. follow | b. games |
| 3. surf | c. information |
| 4. send | d. new people |
| 5. keep in contact | e. the internet |
| 6. play | f. the news |
| 7. meet | g. with friends |

Use the technology below to make sentences with 'I use/don't use a to,' for example, '*I use a computer to send email.*'

- a computer
- a smartphone
- a television
- a radio
- a tablet



Predictions

Read and complete the predictions about the world in 2050:

- | | | | |
|--------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| cities | communication | driverless | food |
| manage | powerful | solar power | upload |

1. Computers will be 1,000 times more _____.
2. It will be possible to travel with _____ cars.
3. Wireless _____ will reduce the need to travel by car, so there won't be many cars on the roads.
4. Seventy percent of the world's population will live in _____. This will create environmental, social, and economic problems.
5. One hundred percent of the world's energy will come from _____. We won't rely on coal, oil, and nuclear energy.
6. More people will become hungry because there will be less _____ for everybody.
7. We'll be able to _____ digital versions of our brains into computers and live forever inside a robot.
8. Robots will be able to _____ businesses by themselves.

Grammar

To make predictions about the future we use 'will + infinitive'. The negative is 'won't + infinitive'.

Will + infinitive of 'be'		
affirmative forms	negative forms	questions
I'll (I will) be	I won't (will not) be	Will I be ...?
You'll (You will) be	You won't (will not) be	Will you be ...?
He/she/it'll (He/she/it will) be	He/she/it won't (will not) be	Will he/she/it be ...?
We'll (We will) be	We won't (will not) be	Will we be ...?
You'll (You will) be	You won't (will not) be	Will you be ...?
They'll (They will) be	They won't (will not) be	Will they be ...?

Short answers Yes, I will. / Yes, you will. / Yes, he will ... No, I won't. / No, you won't. / No, he won't ...
--

Practice 1

Work in pairs. Talk about the predictions in the previous page. Use the phrases below.

I agree with the fourth prediction. **I think** 70% of the world's population **will live** in cities.

I don't agree with the first prediction. **I don't think** computers **will be** 1,000 times more powerful.

Practice 2

Complete your own predictions about 2050 using 'will' or 'won't'.

1. Shopping online _____ (become) more popular than traditional shopping.
2. Robots _____ (replace) people in most manual jobs.
3. Global temperatures _____ (continue) to rise.
4. Cars _____ (be able to) fly.
5. People _____ (live) longer than 150 years.
6. There _____ (be) fewer wars and conflicts.
7. People _____ (stop) going to churches, mosques, and temples.
8. Computers _____ (become) extremely cheap.

Do you think ...?

Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her predictions like in the examples below:

A: Do you think shopping online will become more popular than traditional shopping?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

A: Do you think shopping online will become more popular than traditional shopping?

B: Yes, I think it will become more popular. / No, I don't think it will become more popular.

PRE-TEST

VISITING WEST SUMATRA, INDONESIA

1. What is the capital city of West Sumatra?
 - a. Padang
 - b. Bukittinggi
 - c. Medan
 - d. Pekanbaru
2. What is the famous lake in West Sumatra?
 - a. Lake Toba
 - b. Lake Maninjau
 - c. Lake Batur
 - d. Lake Sentani
3. What is the traditional house of Minangkabau called?
 - a. Joglo
 - b. Rumah Gadang
 - c. Tongkonan
 - d. Limas
4. Which of the following is a popular food in West Sumatra?
 - a. Rendang
 - b. Soto Lamongan
 - c. Ayam Betutu
 - d. Pempek
5. What is the main religion of Minangkabau people?
 - a. Christianity
 - b. Hinduism
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. Islam
6. What does the Minangkabau culture follow?
 - a. Matrilineal system
 - b. Patrilineal system
 - c. Equal inheritance
 - d. None of the above
7. What is a famous historical site in Bukittinggi?
 - a. Fort Rotterdam
 - b. Jam Gadang
 - c. Gedung Sate
 - d. Lawang Sewu
8. What festival is celebrated in West Sumatra?
 - a. Tabuik Festival
 - b. Ogoh-Ogoh Parade

c. Sekaten Festival

d. Panen Raya

9. What is the origin of Rendang?

a. Padang cuisine

b. Javanese cuisine

c. Balinese cuisine

d. Sundanese cuisine

10. What is the best time to visit West Sumatra?

a. During the rainy season

b. During dry season

c. During the harvest season

d. Anytime of the year

A TOUR TO BANJARMASIN CITY

1. What is Banjarmasin famously known as?
 - a. City of a Thousand Temples
 - b. City of a Thousand Rivers
 - c. City of Floating Palaces
 - d. City of Forests
2. Where can you find floating markets in Banjarmasin?
 - a. Lok Baintan
 - b. Pasar Baru
 - c. Pasar Minggu
 - d. Pasar Senen
3. What traditional fabric is produced in Banjarmasin?
 - a. Songket
 - b. Batik
 - c. Sasirangan
 - d. Tenun
4. What is the main river in Banjarmasin?
 - a. Mahakam River
 - b. Barito River
 - c. Musi River
 - d. Bengawan Solo River
5. What does Lok Baintan market sell?
 - a. Electronics
 - b. Fresh produce and local goods
 - c. Fashion items
 - d. Antiques
6. What is a popular snack in Banjarmasin?
 - a. Soto Banjar
 - b. Nasi Liwet
 - c. Martabak
 - d. Lumpia
7. What is the Sabilal Muhtadin Mosque known for?
 - a. Its modern design
 - b. Its large size and historical significance
 - c. Its location on a river
 - d. Its status as the oldest mosque in Indonesia
8. What is the historical name of Banjarmasin?

- a. Martapura
- b. Barito Kanan
- c. Tatas Island
- d. Banua Lima

9. Which province is Banjarmasin the capital of?

- a. South Kalimantan
- b. East Kalimantan
- c. West Kalimantan
- d. Central Kalimantan

10. Which event attracts tourists in Banjarmasin?

- a. Jember Fashion Carnival
- b. Floating Market Festival
- c. Dieng Culture Festival
- d. Bali Kite Festival

MARIE CURIE

1. What was Marie Curie's field of expertise?
 - a. Biology
 - b. Chemistry and Physics
 - c. Mathematics
 - d. Astronomy
2. What did Marie Curie discover?
 - a. Radium and Polonium
 - b. Uranium and Helium
 - c. Thorium and Neon
 - d. Carbon and Silicon
3. Where was Marie Curie born?
 - a. France
 - b. Poland
 - c. Germany
 - d. England
4. How many Nobel Prizes did Marie Curie win?
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. None
- a. The emission of particles from unstable nuclei
 - b. The study of sound waves
 - c. The creation of electricity from sunlight
 - d. The effect of magnetic fields
6. What was the name of Marie Curie's husband?
 - a. Albert Einstein
 - b. Pierre Curie
 - c. James Chadwick
 - d. Dmitri Mendeleev
7. What was Marie Curie's major contribution during World War I?
 - a. She invented the X-ray machine.
 - b. She provided portable X-ray machines for soldiers.
 - c. She developed new weapons.
 - d. She treated wounded soldiers herself.
8. What year did Marie Curie win her first Nobel Prize?
 - a. 1901

b. 1903

c. 1911

d. 1920

9. Why is Marie Curie considered a role model?

a. For her perseverance and contributions to science

b. For her wealth and fame

c. For her involvement in politics

d. For her ability to write novels

10. Where is Marie Curie buried?

a. Pantheon, Paris

b. Warsaw Cemetery

c. St. Paul's Cathedral

d. Pere Lachaise Cemetery

DESCRIBING A FRIEND

1. Which detail is essential when describing a friend?
 - a. Their job and salary
 - b. Their hobbies and personality
 - c. Their favorite colors
 - d. Their height only
2. How would you describe someone who is always cheerful?
 - a. Funny
 - b. Energetic
 - c. Friendly
 - d. Optimistic
3. What is the best way to introduce your friend to someone else?
 - a. Mentioning their flaws first
 - b. Highlighting their best qualities
 - c. Discussing their personal problems
 - d. Talking about their private life
4. Which of the following is a physical characteristic?
 - a. Honest
 - b. Tall
 - c. Caring
5. What does it mean if someone is described as "thoughtful"?
 - a. They always think before speaking.
 - b. They are considerate and kind.
 - c. They are introverted.
 - d. They prefer being alone.
6. How can you make a description more engaging?
 - a. Use specific examples and anecdotes.
 - b. Focus only on negative traits.
 - c. Avoid mentioning personality traits.
 - d. Use vague and generic words.
7. Which of the following describes a loyal friend?
 - a. Always supportive and trustworthy
 - b. Never available when needed
 - c. Constantly criticizing others
 - d. Preferring to keep secrets
8. What is a good compliment for a friend who loves helping others?

- a. "You are very inspiring."
- b. "You are quite competitive."
- c. "You are so independent."
- d. "You are very generous."

9. Which of the following best describes a hardworking person?

- a. They finish tasks quickly without effort.
- b. They are dedicated to completing their work.
- c. They avoid difficult tasks.
- d. They prefer relaxing over working.

10. Why is it important to appreciate your friend's unique qualities?

- a. To show how much they mean to you.
- b. To help them improve their weaknesses.
- c. To make comparisons with others.
- d. To avoid awkward conversations.

I HAVE BEEN TO KOMODO ISLAND

1. Where is Komodo Island located?
 - a. Bali
 - b. West Nusa Tenggara
 - c. East Nusa Tenggara
 - d. Papua
2. What is the most famous animal on Komodo Island?
 - a. Tigers
 - b. Komodo dragons
 - c. Elephants
 - d. Orangutans
3. Which activity is popular for visitors on Komodo Island?
 - a. Exploring caves
 - b. Diving and snorkeling
 - c. Skiing
 - d. Shopping
4. What is the name of the pink beach on Komodo Island?
 - a. Padar Beach
 - b. Pink Beach
 - c. Sunset Beach
 - d. Crystal Bay
5. Why is Komodo Island considered a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
 - a. Its rich marine biodiversity
 - b. Its Komodo dragons and unique ecosystem
 - c. Its cultural significance
 - d. Its ancient temples
6. How do visitors usually travel between islands in the Komodo National Park?
 - a. By car
 - b. By boat
 - c. By train
 - d. By bicycle
7. What is one challenge faced by Komodo Island?
 - a. Overpopulation of dragons
 - b. Rising tourism affecting the environment
 - c. Lack of fresh water
 - d. Poor communication systems
8. What is the ideal time to visit Komodo Island?
 - a. During the rainy season
 - b. During the dry season

c. Anytime of the year

d. Only in winter

9. What type of landscape does Komodo Island have?

a. Dense rainforests

b. Savanna-like hills and
beaches

c. Snow-capped mountains

d. Flat plains

10. What is one rule for visitors to Komodo Island?

a. Avoid feeding the dragons.

b. Take pictures without
restrictions.

c. Visit without a guide.

d. Swim near the dragons.

PREPARE AND COOK FOOD

1. What is the first step in cooking a meal?
 - a. Seasoning the food
 - b. Preparing the ingredients
 - c. Plating the dish
 - d. Cleaning the kitchen
2. Which of the following is a basic cooking technique?
 - a. Baking
 - b. Painting
 - c. Singing
 - d. Dancing
3. What should you always do before cooking?
 - a. Taste the ingredients
 - b. Wash your hands
 - c. Set the table
 - d. Boil water
4. What is the best way to cook vegetables to retain nutrients?
 - a. Deep frying
 - b. Steaming
 - c. Boiling for a long time
 - d. Baking at high heat
5. Which of the following ingredients is typically used to make a cake?
 - a. Flour
 - b. Rice
 - c. Potato
 - d. Onion
6. What is a common method of cooking rice?
 - a. Grilling
 - b. Boiling or steaming
 - c. Stir-frying
 - d. Freezing
7. What does it mean to "sauté" food?
 - a. To cook with a lot of water
 - b. To cook in a pan with little oil or fat
 - c. To cook over high heat with oil and butter
 - d. To cook in the oven
8. What tool is essential for cutting vegetables?
 - a. Frying pan
 - b. Knife
 - c. Spoon
 - d. Grater
9. How do you know when meat is cooked through?
 - a. It has a golden-brown color
 - b. It reaches a certain internal temperature
 - c. It smells good
 - d. It becomes soft
10. Why is it important to follow recipes when cooking?
 - a. To impress others with your creativity

- 
- b. To ensure the dish turns out as planned
 - c. To avoid making mistakes
 - d. To avoid making too much food

THE LEGEND OF TANGKUBAN PERAHU

1. Where is the Tangkuban Perahu volcano located?
 - a. Bali
 - b. Central Java
 - c. West Java
 - d. North Sumatra
2. What is the main feature of Tangkuban Perahu volcano?
 - a. It has an active eruption.
 - b. It is a lake.
 - c. It has a crater that tourists can visit.
 - d. It is a dormant volcano.
3. Who are the main characters in the legend of Tangkuban Perahu?
 - a. A princess and a dragon
 - b. A king and a prince
 - c. Sangkuriang and Dayang Sumbi
 - d. A hero and a wizard
4. What mistake did Sangkuriang make in the legend?
 - a. He built a river
 - b. He tried to marry his own mother
 - c. He killed a sacred animal
 - d. He killed a sacred animal
5. What caused Tangkuban Perahu to be shaped like a boat?
 - a. The eruption
 - b. The curse of Sangkuriang
 - c. A giant rock slide
 - d. A natural disaster
6. In the legend, what did Dayang Sumbi do to prevent the marriage?
 - a. She asked for help from the gods
 - b. She gave Sangkuriang impossible tasks
 - c. She ran away
 - d. She cast a spell on him
7. How did Sangkuriang try to fulfill Dayang Sumbi's task?
 - a. He used magic
 - b. He hired a group of workers
 - c. He tried to build a boat at night
 - d. He gave up

8. What is the significance of Tangkuban Perahu to the local people?

- a. It's a sacred site linked to the legend
- b. It's a place for ritual offerings
- c. It is a site for agricultural activities
- d. It's a commercial zone

9. What does the name "Tangkuban Perahu" mean?

- a. Shaped like a mountain
- b. Floating river
- c. Upside-down boat
- d. Island of beauty

10. What moral lesson can be learned from the legend of Tangkuban Perahu?

- a. The importance of keeping promises
- b. The consequences of disobeying parents
- c. The value of true love
- d. The dangers of jealousy

VISITING THE DOCTOR AND ASKING THE PHARMACIST

1. What should you tell the doctor when you visit?
 - a. Only your age and name
 - b. The symptoms you are experiencing
 - c. Your family's medical history
 - d. A list of over-the-counter medicines you've used
2. What is one reason to visit the pharmacist?
 - a. To receive a prescription
 - b. To ask for over-the-counter medication
 - c. To schedule an appointment
 - d. To get a vaccine
3. What is the first thing a doctor will check during a consultation?
 - a. Your height
 - b. Your blood pressure
 - c. Your medical insurance
 - d. Your diet
4. If you are prescribed medicine, what should you do?
 - a. Take the medicine exactly as directed
 - b. Double the dose if you feel sick
 - c. Share your prescription with others
 - d. Stop taking it when you feel better
5. When visiting the pharmacist, what information should you provide?
 - a. Only your name
 - b. Your symptoms and health condition
 - c. Your favorite medications
 - d. Your family history of illnesses
6. How do you know if a medication is safe for you?
 - a. Ask the pharmacist or doctor
 - b. Use it without asking anyone
 - c. Read online reviews
 - d. Ask a friend
7. Why is it important to follow the doctor's instructions?
 - a. To get well faster
 - b. To avoid side effects
 - c. To avoid misunderstandings

d. To prevent the illness from worsening

8. What should you do if you experience side effects from a medicine?

a. Stop taking it immediately

b. Call your doctor or pharmacist

c. Take more medicine to counteract it

d. Tell your friends to take it

9. Why is it important to finish the full course of antibiotics?

a. To avoid wasting money

b. To ensure the infection is fully treated

c. To prevent future illnesses

d. To get better faster

10. What can you ask the pharmacist if you are unsure about taking a medication?

a. The correct dose and potential side effects

b. How long it will take to work

c. Whether it tastes good

d. How much it costs

THE DELICIOUSNESS OF BUBUR MANADO (MANADO PORRIDGE)

1. What is Bubur Manado?
 - a. A type of Indonesian curry
 - b. A type of Indonesian porridge
 - c. A type of Indonesian salad
 - d. A type of dessert
2. What is the main ingredient in Bubur Manado?
 - a. Rice
 - b. Corn
 - c. Sweet potato
 - d. Coconut milk
3. What makes Bubur Manado special?
 - a. Its spicy taste and variety of vegetables
 - b. Its sweetness and simplicity
 - c. Its use of fish
 - d. Its use of exotic fruits
4. Which of the following is commonly added to Bubur Manado for flavor?
 - a. Salted eggs
 - b. Fried shallots
 - c. Banana leaves
 - d. Chocolate
5. Bubur Manado is traditionally eaten for which of the following meals?
 - a. Breakfast
 - b. Dinner
 - c. Dessert
 - d. Snack
6. What is a typical accompaniment to Bubur Manado?
 - a. Sweet syrup
 - b. Grilled fish
 - c. Fried rice
 - d. Fruit salad
7. Bubur Manado is typically served with which of the following toppings?
 - a. Cheese
 - b. Fried garlic
 - c. Chocolate chips
 - d. Ice cream

8. What is a key characteristic of the texture of Bubur Manado?

- a. It is very crispy.
- b. It is smooth and creamy.
- c. It is light and fluffy.
- d. It is crunchy.

9. From which region of Indonesia does Bubur Manado originate?

- a. Bali
- b. Java
- c. Sumatra
- d. North Sulawesi

10. Why is Bubur Manado considered a healthy dish?

- a. It is made with a variety of vegetables and low-fat ingredients.
- b. It contains high amounts of sugar.
- c. It is deep-fried.
- d. It includes a lot of dairy products.

SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA

1. Who was Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa?
 - a. A famous Indonesian singer
 - b. A leader of the Sultanate of Banten
 - c. A historical figure from Bali
 - d. A writer from Java
2. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa is best known for his role in resisting the colonization of which country?
 - a. Portugal
 - b. Spain
 - c. The Netherlands
 - d. France
3. What was the main goal of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa's resistance against the Dutch?
 - a. To gain independence for Indonesia
 - b. To strengthen the Sultanate of Banten
 - c. To establish a new government system
4. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa is famous for his leadership during which century?
 - a. 16th century
 - b. 17th century
 - c. 18th century
 - d. 19th century
5. What strategy did Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa use to fight against the Dutch?
 - a. Engaging in diplomatic talks
 - b. Using guerrilla warfare tactics
 - c. Building strong alliances with other kingdoms
 - e. Building a powerful navy and fortresses
6. What happened to Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa after his conflict with the Dutch?
 - a. He was exiled by the Dutch
 - b. He became the first president of Indonesia
 - c. He was executed by the Dutch
 - d. He escaped to another country

7. What was the significance of the Sultanate of Banten under Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa?

- a. It was one of the most powerful kingdoms in Southeast Asia.
- b. It established trade routes to Europe.
- c. It was a major cultural hub.
- d. It was a center for religious education.

8. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa is often remembered for his role in which of the following?

- a. Promoting education in Indonesia
- b. His resistance against the Dutch colonialists
- c. His exploration of the islands
- d. His support of the arts

9. Where did Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa spend his final years?

- a. In exile in the Netherlands
- b. In the Sultanate of Banten
- c. In a Dutch prison
- d. In the royal palace of Bali

10. How is Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa remembered in Indonesian history?

- a. As a national hero who fought for independence
- b. As a cultural ambassador
- c. As the founder of Jakarta
- d. As a scientist and innovator

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?
 - a. Weather is long-term, while climate is short-term.
 - b. Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions at a specific time and place, while climate is the long-term average of weather patterns.
 - c. Weather is affected by the moon, while climate is affected by the sun.
 - d. Weather is constant, while climate changes often.
2. What is the primary cause of weather changes on Earth?
 - a. Human activity
 - b. The Earth's rotation and tilt
 - c. The movement of planets
 - d. The sun's energy
3. Which of the following is an example of a cold climate?
 - a. Tropical rainforest
 - c. Tundra
 - d. Temperate forest
4. What is the term for a prolonged period of below-average rainfall?
 - a. Hurricane
 - b. Drought
 - c. Tornado
 - d. Monsoon
5. Which season is associated with the highest temperatures in most tropical countries?
 - a. Winter
 - b. Spring
 - c. Summer
 - d. Autumn
6. What is a common result of climate change?
 - a. A steady rise in sea levels
 - b. A decrease in the Earth's population
 - c. Stable weather patterns across the globe
 - d. An increase in rainfall in all regions

7. What kind of weather is typically associated with high-pressure systems?

- a. Rainy and cloudy weather
- b. Calm and clear weather
- c. Stormy and windy weather
- d. Hot and humid weather

8. What does the term "global warming" refer to?

- a. A sudden increase in global temperatures
- b. A gradual increase in Earth's temperature due to human activities
- c. A rapid cooling of the Earth
- d. A change in seasonal patterns

9. What is the term for strong winds that develop in tropical regions?

- a. Cyclones
- b. Tornadoes
- c. Hurricanes
- d. Typhoons

10. Which of the following best describes the climate in the Mediterranean region?

- a. Hot and dry summers with

mild, wet winters

b. Cold winters and cool summers

c. Consistently humid and rainy all year

d. Extremely cold with heavy snow year-round

THE BEAUTY OF RAJA AMPAT

1. Where is Raja Ampat located?
 - a. In the Indian Ocean
 - b. In the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Papua
 - c. In the South China Sea
 - d. In the Arabian Sea
2. What is Raja Ampat known for?
 - a. Its volcanic activity
 - b. Its diverse wildlife and underwater biodiversity
 - c. Its ancient ruins
 - d. Its modern architecture
3. What type of environment is most common in Raja Ampat?
 - a. Desert
 - b. Tropical rainforest
 - c. Coral reefs and marine ecosystems
 - d. Grasslands
4. What is one of the best activities to do in Raja Ampat?
 - a. Hiking through mountains
 - b. Scuba diving and snorkeling
 - c. Exploring historical sites
 - d. Skiing
5. How many islands make up the Raja Ampat archipelago?
 - a. 4
 - b. 10
 - c. 150
 - d. 1,500
6. What is the most famous marine species in Raja Ampat?
 - a. Dolphins
 - b. Whales
 - c. Manta rays and various species of fish
 - d. Sharks
7. Raja Ampat is recognized as a top destination for what kind of tourism?
 - a. Adventure and eco-tourism
 - b. Cultural tourism
 - c. Historical tourism
 - d. Shopping tourism
8. What makes the waters of Raja Ampat so clear and rich in marine life?

- a. The location in the Coral Triangle
- b. It has no human settlements
- c. The volcanic ash filtering the water
- d. The strong ocean currents

9. What is one of the challenges that Raja Ampat faces in terms of preservation?

- a. Over-tourism and pollution
- b. Rising ocean temperatures
- c. Forest fires
- d. Excessive logging

10. Why is Raja Ampat often described as "paradise on Earth"?

- a. Its spectacular landscapes and rich marine biodiversity
- b. Its high population of rare animals
- c. Its modern infrastructure and resorts
- d. Its history as an ancient kingdom

GOING TO THE MARKET

1. What is typically sold in a traditional market?
 - a. Books and electronics
 - b. Fresh produce, meat, and fish
 - c. Clothing and furniture
 - d. Cars and motorcycles
2. What is the best time to visit a market if you want to find fresh goods?
 - a. In the evening
 - b. In the morning
 - c. At night
 - d. During the afternoon
3. What should you bring when going to the market?
 - a. A shopping list and cash
 - b. A map
 - c. A tent for camping
 - d. A musical instrument
4. Why is bargaining common in many markets?
 - a. To lower prices and make the purchase more affordable
 - b. To make the shopping experience more enjoyable
 - c. To help the sellers get more business
 - d. To ensure products are of high quality
5. Which of the following is commonly sold in the food section of a market?
 - a. Clothes
 - b. Fruits and vegetables
 - c. Shoes
 - d. Electronics
6. What should you do if you don't understand the language at the market?
 - a. Leave immediately
 - b. Use gestures or pictures to communicate
 - c. Wait for someone to translate
 - d. Ignore the vendors
7. Which of the following is a benefit of shopping at a local market?
 - a. The goods are usually cheaper than in supermarkets

- b. The quality is always lower than in stores
 - c. The market is only open for a few hours
 - d. There is no need to bargain
8. When shopping at the market, what is a common method of payment?
- a. Using a credit card
 - b. Paying in cash
 - c. Using mobile payment apps only
 - d. Bartering with goods
9. What is one challenge of shopping at a busy market?
- a. The quality of products is often poor
 - b. It can be difficult to navigate through crowds
 - c. There are no fresh products available
 - d. The prices are fixed and non-negotiable
10. What is one way to make sure you're buying good quality produce at the market?
- a. Always buy the most expensive items
 - b. Ask the vendor for recommendations and inspect the products
 - c. Ignore the expiration date
 - d. Only shop at the biggest stalls

IN THE FAMILY

1. What is the role of parents in a family?
 - a. To provide for their children and guide them
 - b. To entertain the family
 - c. To act as friends to their children
 - d. To protect the family from other families
2. What is a common family tradition in many cultures?
 - a. Traveling alone
 - b. Sharing meals together
 - c. Celebrating individual achievements
 - d. Watching television alone
3. Who is typically considered the head of the family in traditional families?
 - a. The youngest child
 - b. The oldest sibling
 - c. The father or mother
 - d. The grandparents
4. How do family members often support each other?
 - a. By giving advice and sharing resources
 - b. By competing for resources
 - c. By ignoring each other's needs
 - d. By isolating themselves
5. In many families, who teaches the children about values?
 - a. Teachers at school
 - b. Television programs
 - c. Parents and relatives
 - d. Friends
6. What is a key characteristic of a strong family?
 - a. Constantly having fun together
 - b. Having open communication and mutual support
 - c. Living in a large house
 - d. Having many family members
7. How do children typically contribute to a family?
 - a. By earning money

- b. By performing chores and helping at home
- c. By making all the family decisions
- d. By staying silent

8. Why do family members spend time together?

- a. To become more competitive
- b. To build stronger relationships and support each other
- c. To avoid doing individual work
- d. To increase their wealth

9. What does the term "extended family" refer to?

- a. Just parents and children living together
- b. Grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins living together or near each other
- c. A family living in another country
- d. A family with no relatives

10. What is one way to solve conflicts within a family?

- a. By avoiding the issue
- b. By listening to each other and communicating openly
- c. By ignoring everyone involved
- d. By punishing the family member at fault

THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD

1. What is a key concern for the future of the world?
 - a. The availability of fast food
 - b. Climate change and environmental sustainability
 - c. The increase in the number of fast cars
 - d. The expansion of technology companies
2. What is the impact of global warming on the planet?
 - a. It results in cooler temperatures globally
 - b. It causes ice caps to melt and sea levels to rise
 - c. It increases the amount of rainfall everywhere
 - d. It helps improve agricultural production worldwide
3. What is one potential solution to combat climate change?
 - a. Ignoring environmental issues
 - b. Reducing the use of fossil fuels and adopting renewable energy
 - c. Increasing the consumption of plastic
 - d. Building more factories
4. How can technological advancements affect the future of the world?
 - a. They will make human work obsolete
 - b. They will lead to environmental destruction
 - c. They can improve healthcare, communication, and education
 - d. They will create more pollution
5. What is the role of renewable energy in the future of the world?
 - a. To increase the use of coal
 - b. To provide cleaner and

- sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels
- c. To create more waste
 - d. To maintain traditional energy sources
6. What is the concept of a "smart city"?
- a. A city without any technology
 - b. A city that uses advanced technology to improve living conditions
 - c. A city where no cars are allowed
 - d. A city that only exists in virtual reality
7. How does population growth impact the future of the world?
- a. It decreases the demand for resources
 - b. It puts more pressure on resources and infrastructure
 - c. It leads to the decrease in technological development
 - d. It results in fewer environmental problems
8. How can education shape the future of the world?
- a. By making people less interested in global issues
 - b. By creating
- more unemployment
- c. By helping people develop critical thinking skills and solutions to global challenges
 - d. By reducing technological progress
9. What is the potential impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the future?
- a. It could create new job opportunities and improve efficiency
 - b. It will make all jobs obsolete
 - c. It will have no impact on the economy
 - d. It will cause global war
10. What can individuals do to contribute to a better future?
- a. Ignore environmental and social issues
 - b. Engage in sustainable practices and support positive change
 - c. Focus only on personal success
 - d. Avoid new technologies

KEY ANSWER

Visiting West Sumatra

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

9. A

10. B

Marie Curie

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B

A tour to Banjarmasin city

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

9. A

10. A

Describing a friend

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

6. A

7. A

8. D

9. B

10. A

I have been to Komodo Island

1. C

2. B

3. B

4. B

5. B

6. B

7. B

8. B

9. B

10. A

Prepare and Cook Food

1. B

2. A

3. B

4. B

5. A

6. B

7. B

8. B

9. B

10. B

Kunci Jawab The Legend of
Tangkuban Perahu

1. C

2. C

3. C

4. B

5. B

6. B

7. C

8. A

9. C

10. B

Visiting The Doctor and asking
the pharmacist

1. B

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. B

6. A

7. B

8. B

9. B

10. A

The Deliciousness of Bubur Manado

1. B

2. A

3. A

4. B

5. A

6. B

7. B

8. B

9. D

10. A

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

1. B

2. C

3. B

4. B

5. D

6. A

7. A

8. B

9. A

10. A

Weather and Climate

1. B

2. D

3. C

4. B

5. C

6. A

7. B

8. B

9. C

10. A

The Beauty of Raja Ampat

1. B

2. B

3. C

4. B

5. A

6. C

7. A

8. A

9. A

9. B

10. A

10. B

Going to The Market

The Future of The World

1. B

1. B

2. B

2. B

3. A

3. B

4. A

4. C

5. B

5. B

6. B

6. B

7. A

7. B

8. B

8. C

9. B

9. A

10. B

10. B

In the Family

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. C

6. B

7. B

8. B

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Dr. Ir. Suciana Wijirahayu, M.Pd is a permanent lecturer at the University of Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA since 2001. She is an alumna from Brawijaya University and Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. Master of English Education at Universitas Negeri Malang. Doctoral Degree in English Education from Indonesia University of Education. The research of interest includes Beliefs about language learning and Language learning strategies. Dr. Suciana Wijirahayu was the Chief Executive Committee at International OSA Batch 6, organized by the Association of Community Service Lecturers of Indonesia (ACSLI). She shared her research experience and community service at several international conferences as a speaker as an invited speaker at ICORAD 2021, organized by ADPI, and actively took part as a presenter & committee at ICORAD 2022. She is one invited speaker at ICORAD 2024. Now, she is the Coordinator of ADPI DK Jakarta (2023-2027).



Yosa Novia Dewi, M.Pd., completed her Master's degree at Padang State University in 2012. Currently, she is registered as a student in the Doctoral Program (S3) by Research at Padang State University. Yosa is one of the teaching staff (lecturers) at Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang and an assessor for BAN S/M West Sumatra. In 2016, he was the only lecturer from Indonesia who was successfully selected to guide an international conference in Singapore. Yosa also won several research competitions organized by the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, World Bank, University of Indonesia (UI), Gadjah Mada University (UGM), BAZNAS RI, and others. From 2017 to 2023, he was selected as a recipient of Competitive Research Grant Funds from Research and Technology, Ministry of Education and Culture, ranging from

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Dr. Mohamad Sudi, SE., M.Sc., QPGA., CF.NLPS., C.Ed., C.EML., CMPS is a permanent lecturer at the Yapis Biak Institute of Social and Political Sciences (IISIP) since 2008 in the Communication Science Study Program. As an extraordinary lecturer in the D3 Nursing Program at the Jayapura Ministry of Health Polytechnic in Biak in 2010 - 2011. Alumni of the Bachelor's Degree (S1) in Management Economics at DR University.

Soetomo Surabaya in 1999, Masters (S2) was also completed at the same university by taking the field of Communication Science, graduating in 2005. Doctorate in Communication Science at Hasanuddin University Makassar 2023. Written several reference books including Introduction to Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Communication Theory, Organizational Communication, Basic Public Speaking, Professional Ethics of Lecturers, Sociology of Communication, Environmental Management Leadership and scientific research in both National and International journals. The author is also active in various lecturer organizations, including as a member of the Indonesian Lecturers Association (ADI), as the Coordinator of the Indonesian Community Service Lecturer Association (ADPI) for the Papua Province Region, the Association of Higher Education in Communication Sciences (ASPIKOM) Vocational-Bachelor, the Communication Forum of the Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences and the Chair of STISIP (DKISIP). Alumni of the Training of Trainers (ToT) Lemhanas Batch III in 2023. Participated in the E-Learning Certification of Basic Anti-Corruption Knowledge and Integrity (PADI) for the public from the Anti-Corruption Education Center in 2023. Indonesian Research School Batch 7 in 2024. Various non-academic degree trainings including Qualified Professional in General Affairs (QPGA), Certified Fundamental NLP for Success (CF.NLPS), Certified Editor (C.Ed), Certified of Environmental Management Leadership (C.EML), Certified Mastery Public Speaking (C.MPS).



Dr. Adie Irwan Kusumah, SE., M.Si. is a permanent lecturer at the Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 (UNTAG) Cirebon since 2008. He is an alumnus of diploma programme in management informatics at Universitas Padjadjaran and bachelor programme in management at UNTAG Cirebon. Master of state administration science at UNTAG Cirebon. Doctoral Degree in Science Management from UNiversitas Jenderal Soedirman.

The researches of interest include Beliefs about human resource management, leadership dan entrepreneurship. Dr. Adie Irwan Kusumah was the Chief of the research and community service institution (LPPM) UNTAG Cirebon, Head of Academic Administration Bureau (BAAK) UNTAG Cirebon and staff of the ADPI Programme Division of West Java Province for the period 2023-2027. He is also active in various lecturer organizations, including as a member of the Indonesian Economic Scholars Association (ISEI) and Indonesian Community Service Lecturer Association (ADPI). He shared his research and community service experiences through publications in sinta and scopus journals, national conferences as an presenter at the consortium UNTAG Indonesia 2024 and international conferences as an presenter at ICSEBP 2024, Then become Presenter and Comitte in ICORAD 2024.



Dr. Mariam Lidia Mytty Pandean, S.S., M.Hum., was born in Airmadidi, North Minahasa, North Sulawesi, on March 19, 1970. She earned her Bachelor of Arts (S.S.) degree from the Faculty of Literature in 1994. She completed her Master's degree in Humanities (M.Hum.) in Linguistics in 2000 at the Graduate School of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. In 2011, she pursued doctoral studies in Linguistics at the Graduate

School of Sam Ratulangi University, Manado, and graduated in 2016. Dr. Mariam began her career as a lecturer at Sam Ratulangi University in 1995. Currently, she holds the position of Associate Professor (Lektor Kepala) and actively carries out the three pillars of higher education: teaching,

research, and community service. Her research focuses on linguistics and language, particularly in efforts to preserve local languages and cultures that are increasingly endangered. In addition to her role as a lecturer, Dr. Mariam is actively involved in various professional organizations. She serves as the Secretary of the Linguistic Society of North Sulawesi and as Treasurer for the North Sulawesi region of the Indonesian Education Lecturers Association (ADPI) for the 2023–2027 period.



Ivon Arisanti, Ph.D., is a doctoral graduate of the College of Management, Chaoyang University of Technology, Taiwan R.O.C. She has been a permanent lecturer in the Psychology Study Program, Faculty of Psychology and Humanities, since 2016. With approximately 10 years of work experience in the industry, Ivon has deep insight into the fields of management and applied psychology.

Her academic career continues to grow, where she served as Vice Dean of the Faculty of Psychology and Humanities in the 2017-2019 period. Currently, Ivon Arisanti, Ph.D., is trusted as the Dean of the Faculty of Psychology and Humanities for the 2024-2029 period. Her research focuses include human resource management, gender psychology, and positive psychology.

In addition to being active in the academic world, Ivon Arisanti also has a myriad of achievements both at the national and international levels, including the Best Paper award in various international conferences and national seminars. Her activeness in the scientific community can be seen from her involvement as a member of the ADPI since 2022 until now. Not only that, Ivon is also trusted to be the Regional Coordinator of ADPI West Nusa Tenggara for the period 2023-2027.



Marliza Noor Hayatie, S.E., M.M., born in Banjarmasin on March 6 1985, is a Civil Servant Lecturer at the Tanah Laut State Polytechnic (POLITALA) in 2019. Completed the undergraduate study program in Accounting at the Pancasetia Banjarmasin College of Economics in 2009 and Masters in Management at the College Pancasetia Banjarmasin Economic Sciences in 2014. Research interests include Financial Management, Budgeting, and Accounting. Active in various lecturer organizations, including as a member of the Indonesian Lecturer Association (ADI), the Indonesian Management Lecturer Association (PDMI) and the Indonesian Community Service Lecturer Association (ADPI). Her research and service experiences are shared through publications in various national and international scientific journals.



Sherly Franchisca, S.Pd., M.Pd. Sherly completed her Bachelor's degree (S1) in English Education in 2013 and her Master's degree (S2) in English Education at Universitas Negeri Padang in 2015. Currently, Sherly serves as a permanent lecturer under the foundation at Universitas Ekasakti. Previously, she taught at various institutions, including the Hospitality Management Program at Universitas Negeri Padang, Grand Zuri Hotel Padang, Ibis Hotel Padang, STIKES Pemda Padang Pariaman, and Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama. In addition to her role as a permanent lecturer at Universitas Ekasakti, Sherly also works as an English instructor at Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang and Mercure Hotel Padang.

This teaching material is designed to help students deepen their understanding of the subject, develop critical thinking skills, and enhance independent learning abilities. The preparation of this teaching material is based on the current curriculum, incorporating cultural elements from various provinces in Indonesia. This teaching material is enriched with exercises and relevant activities. I hope the provided material will offer an enjoyable and challenging learning experience, enabling students to develop their full potential.

-Dr. Ir. Suciana Wijirahayu, M.Pd-



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