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Modul Pembelajaran SMA Bahasa Inggris



KELAS
X



MODUL TOURIST SPOTS BAHASA INGGRIS TEKS DESKRIPSI KELAS X

Penyusun

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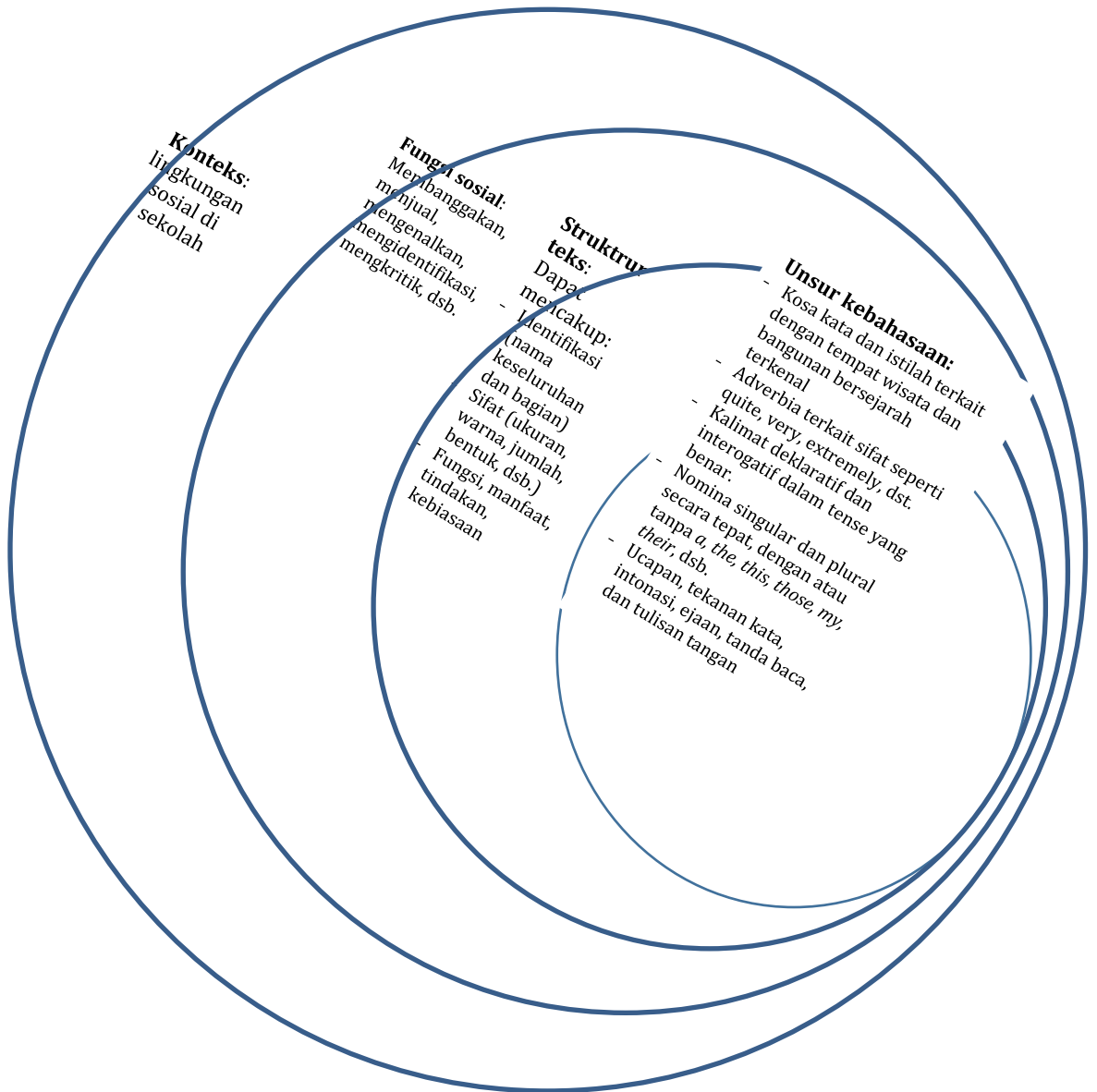
Unit Kerja

SMA N 70 Jakarta

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PETA KONSEP



GLOSARIUM

Identification	: Identifikasi
Spot	: Tempat
Endangered	: Hampir punah
<i>consult</i>	: Mencek/memastikan
inarguably	: Tidak terbantahkan
acknowledge	: Mengenalkan
quite	: Agak/sedikit
Promoting	: Menjual/mempromosikan
magnificent	: Menakjubkan
Similarities	: persamaan
differences	: perbedaan
mausoleum	Bangunan Kubah
impressive	Mengesankan

PENDAHULUAN

a. Identitas Modul

Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris
Kelas / Semester	: X / Ganjil
Alokasi Waktu	: 10 Jam Pelajaran
Judul Modul	: Tourist Spots

b. Kompetensi Dasar

<p>3.4. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya</p>	<p>4.4. Teks deskriptif</p> <p>4.4.1. Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal</p> <p>4.4.2. Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks</p>
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c. Deskripsi Singkat Materi

Anda tentu pernah berkunjung ketempat wisata, bukan? Anda juga tentu pernah ditanya terkait tempat wisata yang pernah dikunjungi tersebut. Coba Anda perhatikan cuplikan kalimat yang digunakan ketika menjawab pertanyaan terkait tempat wisata yang dikunjungi. "A: *Why do you choose this place to spend your holiday?*" dan jawaban "B: *It's a cozy place and have a lot of challenging attractions for refreshing.*" Menurut Anda apakah jawaban yang diberikan merupakan deskripsi tempat? Tepat sekali! Jawaban tersebut mendeskripsikan tempat tersebut dengan tujuan memuji. Begitulah teks deskripsi sangat banyak digunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Pada modul ini Anda akan diajak berlatih untuk mampu meminta dan memberi informasi terkait teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal. Untuk mencapai Kompetensi Dasar (KD) ini Anda perlu membaca banyak model teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, serta menjawab pertanyaan dalam bentuk latihan terstruktur, dan kemudian membiasakan diri untuk membaca dan menulis teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dalam kehidupan sehari-hari di lingkungan Anda. Untuk mengetahui kemajuan belajar Anda, perlu dilakukan penilaian otentik antara lain unjuk kerja dalam bentuk esei untuk kemudian dikumpulkan dalam portofolio masing-masing.

d. Petunjuk Penggunaan Modul

Modul ini dibagi menjadi 2 bagian yaitu:

- Kegiatan Belajar (Learning Activity) 1. Let's Read
- Kegiatan Belajar (Learning Activity) 2. Let's Write

Untuk memudahkan Anda mempelajari modul ini perhatikanlah hal-hal berikut.

1. Modul ini dapat kalian pelajari secara mandiri atau kelompok, baik di sekolah maupun diluar sekolah
2. Kalian pelajari modul ini dengan menyimak, membaca, melihat dan mengamati contoh-contoh dari berbagai sumber belajar atau kalian dapat mengakses video dan website
3. Berdiskusi, belajar, berlatih, bertukar informasi akan memberikan dampak positif terhadap kemajuan belajar Anda.
4. Membaca, menirukan bunyi, berlatih berbicara dan menulis tanpa khawatir membuat kesalahan adalah salah satu langkah dalam proses pembelajaran.
5. Pelajari sumber-sumber belajar lainnya tentang pembelajaran atau latihan berkaitan dengan menafsirkan dan mengungkapkan makna lirik lagu.
6. Kerjakan tugas dan latihan, silahkan Anda analisis hasilnya sehingga Anda mengetahui kelebihan dan kekurangannya.
7. Jika ada kendala dan kalian mengalami kesulitan, diskusikan kembali dengan teman kalian dan jika masih belum mendapatkan jawaban yang kurang memuaskan tanyakan kepada guru atau pakar lainnya.

e. Materi Pembelajaran

- **Fungsi Sosial**

Membanggakan, menjual, mengenalkan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritik, dsb.

- **Struktur Teks**

Dapat mencakup

- Identifikasi (nama keseluruhan dan bagian)
- Sifat (ukuran, warna, jumlah, bentuk, dsb.)
- Fungsi, manfaat, tindakan, kebiasaan

- **Unsur kebahasaan**

- Kosakata dan istilah terkait dengan tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal
- Adverbia terkait sifat seperti *quite, very, extremely, dst.*
- Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam tense yang benar.
- Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa *a, the, this, those, my, their,* dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 1 LET'S READ

a. Tujuan Pembelajaran

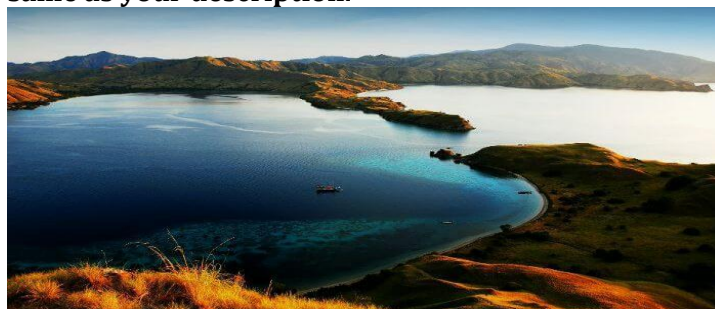
Setelah mempelajari modul yang berjudul “**Tourist Spots**” terutama learning activity 1 ini, Anda akan mampu:

- a. menganalisis fungsi sosial teks deskriptif dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang tujuan dan dampak.
- b. menganalisis struktur teks deskriptif dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang deskripsi tempat, aktivitas, fasilitas dsb.
- c. menganalisis unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang penggunaan adverbial terkait sifat seperti *quite, very, extremely, dst* dan kalimat deklaratif/interogatif dalam tense yang benar .
- d. membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.
- e. menangkap makna teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks,dan unsur kebahasaan.

b. Uraian Materi

Pada **Learning Activity 1** ini Anda akan diajak membaca beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan tujuan yang berbeda. Secara sekilas semua teks tersebut terlihat sama-sama mendeskripsikan tempat. Tetapi ketiganya mempunyai tujuan yang berbeda dapat dilihat dari kalimat yang digunakan oleh penulis. Anda tentu sudah mengetahui bahasa membawa beribu makna tergantung konteksnya dan pemilihan kalimat. Jadi sangat penting mempunyai kemampuan literasi agar tidak terjadi kesalahpahaman akan suatu informasi. Mari berlatih memahami beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal berikut ini.

Practice 1: Look at this picture and write down 5 words to describe the picture. Then circle the words on the box below which are the same as your description.



Wide	blue	beautiful	gorgeous
komodo island	Wonderful view	magnificent	lake

Nah sekarang mari coba membaca deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal berikut dan berlatih menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan terkait teks tersebut.

Practice 2:

- 1) **First, you will read silently to understand the description of tourist spots below. Make sure that you know the meaning of every word and every part of those texts. (*Baca dalam hati untuk memahami makna dari teks deskripsi tersebut*)**
- 2) **Second, Read out each text (text 1,2, and 3) loudly and meaningfully as if you are introducing or promoting that place and take a note on your notebook if you find some words that you do not understand. Then consult the dictionary. If possible, record your voice. (*Baca dengan nyaring seolah-olah Anda seorang pemandu wisata*)**

Text 1



Komodo island is located between Sumbawa and Flores, along western Nusa Tenggara Timur, and is popular for the presence of giant Monitor Lizards known as Komodo Dragons. The island is arid, rugged and

barren and forms a part of the Komodo National Park and Marine Reserve. Aerial views prove that it is inarguably, among the most beautiful places in Indonesia.

The best time to visit the park is during the dry season, which runs from April to December.

Besides spotting endangered Komodo dragons, a range of activities can be enjoyed at the Komodo National Park such as go for kayaking, diving, trekking or the guided island tours.

Around Komodo Island can be relatively easy, but to get to Komodo, you first need to travel to Bali and then to Labuan Bajo by either plane or boat, and finally to Komodo Island by boat. A couple of local airlines fly from Bali to Labuan Bajo on Flores Island.

Text 2



The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum recognised as 'the jewel of Muslim art in India'. It is regarded as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture – an amalgamation of Persian, Turkish and Indian styles.

The most impressive in the Taj Mahal complex next to the tomb, is the main gate, which stands majestically in the centre of the southern wall of the forecourt. The gate is flanked on the north front by double arcade galleries. The garden in front of the galleries is subdivided into four quarters by two main walkways and each quarters in turn subdivided by the narrower cross-axial walkways, on the Timurid-Persian scheme of the

walled in garden. The enclosure walls on the east and west have a pavilion at the centre.

The Taj Mahal is a perfect symmetrical planned building, with an emphasis of bilateral symmetry along a central axis on which the main features are placed. The building material used is brick-in-lime mortar veneered with red sandstone and marble and inlay work of precious/semi precious stones. The mosque and the guest house in the Taj Mahal complex are built of red sandstone in contrast to the marble tomb in the centre. Both the buildings have a large platform over the terrace at their front. Both the mosque and the guest house are the identical structures. They have an oblong massive prayer hall consist of three vaulted bays arranged in a row with central dominant portal. The frame of the portal arches and the spandrels are veneered in white marble. The spandrels are filled with flowery arabesques of stone intarsia and the arches bordered with rope molding.

The Taj Mahal is located on the right bank of the Yamuna River in a vast Mughal garden that encompasses nearly 17 hectares, in the Agra District in Uttar Pradesh. It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal with construction starting in 1632 AD and completed in 1648 AD, with the mosque, the guest house and the main gateway on the south, the outer courtyard and its cloisters were added subsequently and completed in 1653 AD. The existence of several historical and Qur'anic inscriptions in Arabic script have facilitated setting the chronology of Taj Mahal.

Text 3



Derawan Island is a favorite place for exploring marine life. There are many rare animals such as the green turtle, the scarlet turtle, star fruit turtle and sea cow. The place is also home to many rare species of marine plants and coral reef. It is also a good place for scuba diving, pearl diving, fishing,

swimming and other water sports.

The entire marine conservancy region covers a total area of no less than 1.27 million hectares. It is the perfect tropical qparadise with warm, isolated islands, soft white sand beaches fringed with waving palm trees, pristine seas that change color from green to deep blue, and an amazing underwater life of giant turtles, dolphins, manta rays, dugongs and barracudas, stingless jellyfish and sometimes, whales. Here, you can find 460 different species of corals, ranking this area second only to the Raja Ampat Islands in West Papua. The Nature Conservancy and a team of international experts also found more than 870 species of fish here, ranging from tiny pygmy seahorses to giant manta rays. So, if you love marine life and water sport, Darawan island is waiting for you.

It is located just away from the mainland of East Kalimantan in the district of Berau, the Derawan archipelago comprises 31 islands, most well-known among these are the islands of Derawan, Maratua, Sangalaki and Kakaban. Here is Indonesia's largest nesting site of the rare and endangered giant green turtles and hawksbill turtles, where one can daily watch turtles lay their eggs in the sand or swim to sea with the turtles.

The best time to visit this fascinating island is during the months of September and March, when temperatures are much cooler-in the vicinity of 27°C with pleasant sea breezes.

Bagaimana, pahami Anda dengan teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal yang Anda baca tadi. Good job.

❖ Social Functions of descriptive Text

Bagaimana Anda tentu sudah paham isi teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tadi bukan? Good job. Teks deskriptif mempunyai beberapa fungsi sosial diantaranya untuk membanggakan, menjual, mengenali dan mengidentifikasi. Nah sekarang mari analisa fungsi sosialnya dengan menjawab pertanyaan berikut.

Practice 3: Read out those texts (text 1, 2, and 3) one more time then answer these questions.

- What is the text about?
- Who might be interested in reading this text?
- What is the purpose of writing each text?
- What is the benefit of reading this text?

Saya yakin Anda dapat menjawab pertanyaan – pertanyaan tadi dengan baik. Untuk lebih yakin akan jawaban Anda mari kita bahas dan kerjakan bersama-sama untuk **text 1**. Setelah teks 1 selesai lanjutkan untuk teks 2 dan 3

Question 1

- What is the text about?

Kata awal dari teks adalah nama tempat yang di deskripsikan maka merupakan **Subyek** dari kalimat utama yang merupakan **Topik** teks tersebut.

Maka Jawabannya:

*The text is about **the description of Komodo Island.***

Question 2

- Who might be interested in reading this text?

Pertanyaan menggunakan kata tanya “who” maka untuk menjawab pertanyaan ini Anda perlu membuat list orang-orang yang tertarik terhadap komodo, keindahan alam, laut.

Maka Jawabannya:

People who might be interested in reading this text are *tourists, local people, environmental lovers.*

OR

Tourists, local people, environmental lovers might be interested in reading this text.

Question 3

- c. What is the purpose of writing each text?

Tujuan teks deskriptif bisa dilihat bagaimana penulis memulai deskripsinya. Oleh sebab itu perhatikan kalimat awal yang digunakan. Apakah kalimat fakta, kalimat pujian/opini, atau kalimat mengajak.

Pada text 1 kalimat awal yang digunakan adalah kalimat fakta “*Komodo island **is located** between Sumbawa and Flores, along western Nusa Tenggara Timur,*” tujuannya adalah untuk mengidentifikasi.

Maka jawabannya.

*The purpose of writing each text is **to identify Komodo Island.***

Question 4

- a. What is the benefit of reading this text?

Manfaat membaca teks tentu terkait dengan informasi yang diberikan sehingga pembaca lebih mengetahui lokasi yang dideskripsikan lebih rinci.

Maka jawabannya:

*The benefit of reading this text is **the readers will know more about Komodo Island such as location, the best time to visit, activities, how to go there.***

Nah, sekarang Anda sudah lebih paham terkait fungsi sosial teks deskriptif. Selanjutnya kita analisa struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari pengumuman dengan mengamati tabel berikut yang sudah dikerjakan dikerjakan untukmu.

❖ Structures of descriptive Text

Practice 4: Read text 1 one more time then analyze its structure using this table.

	Parts of text	Functions of the Parts
I.	Identification (name)	To identify the place
	“Komodo island is located between Sumbawa and Flores, along western Nusa Tenggara Timur,”	1) The name Komodo Island 2) The location Between Sumbawa and Flores
2.	Characteristic	Describe the place in more detailed information
	1. Paragraph 1	1) Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arid, rugged, and barren. • Aerial views.

	<p>The island is arid, rugged and barren and forms a part of the Komodo National Park and Marine Reserve. Aerial views prove that it is inarguably, among the most beautiful places in Indonesia.</p> <p>2. Paragraph 2</p> <p>The best time to visit the park is during the dry season, which runs from April to December.</p>	<p>2) Visiting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dry season - April to December.
	<p>Function/benefit/activity</p>	<p>Describe activity that can be done at the place</p>
	<p>Paragraph 3</p> <p>Besides spotting endangered Komodo dragons, a range of activities can be enjoyed at the Komodo National Park such as go for kayaking, diving, trekking or the guided island tours.</p> <p>Around Komodo Island can be relatively easy, but to get to Komodo, you first need to travel to Bali and then to Labuan Bajo by either plane or boat, and finally to Komodo Island by boat. A couple of local airlines fly from Bali to Labuan Bajo on Flores Island.</p>	<p>3) Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spotting endangered Komodo dragons • Kayaking • Diving • Trekking <p>4) Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plane • Boat

❖ **The language features of Descriptive Text**

Practice 5: Read text 1 one more time then analyze its structure using this table.

<p>Identification</p> <p>1) A sentence in the firth paragraph containing important facts about the tourist spot: (1) the name and (2) the location; the verb in the passive (present tense).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passive voice - is located - Present Tense - is <p>Characteristic</p> <p>2) A sentence or sentences in the firth and second paragraph containing all important facts about the tourist spot: (1) the condition and (2) the visiting time; the verb in the present tense.</p>
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- The island **is** arid, rugged and barren, and **forms** a part of the Komodo National Park and Marine Reserve.
- Aerial views **prove** that it **is** inarguably, among the most beautiful places in Indonesia.
- The best time to visit the park **is** during the dry season, which **runs** from April to December.

Activity

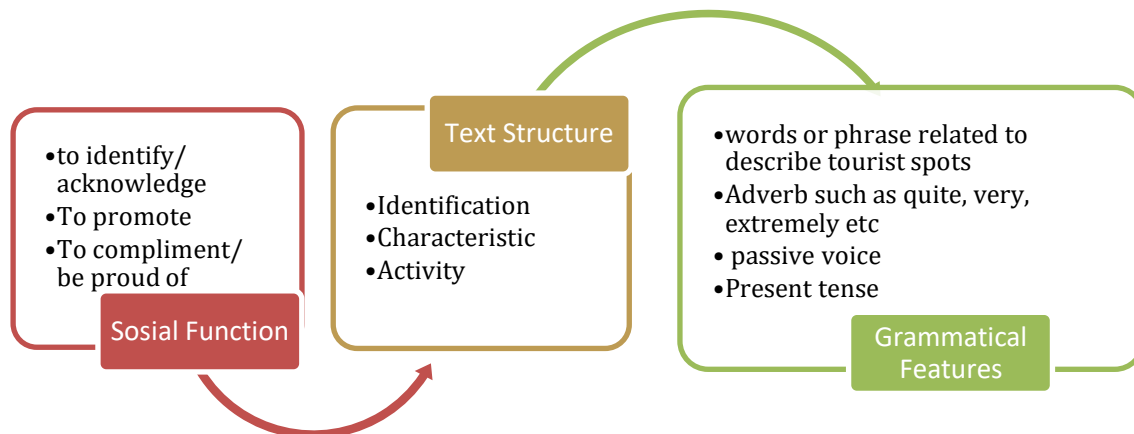
3) A sentence or sentences in the third paragraph containing **all important facts** about the subject of the tourist spot: (3) Activity; **Participle [present]**.

- Besides **spotting** endangered Komodo dragons, a range of activities can be enjoyed at the Komodo National Park such as go for **kayaking, diving, trekking**

Saya yakin Anda sudah dapat menangkap makna dari teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tadi terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaannya.

c. Rangkuman

Setelah membaca beberapa teks dan paparan diatas, pastinya Anda sekarang lebih memahami tentang Decriptive text, khususnya yang berkenaan dengan Historical Building. Untuk mempertajam pemahaman Anda, silahkan perhatikan bagan rangkuman dibawah ini :



d. Latihan Soal

Agar lebih mahir dalam menangkap makna berbagai teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, mari berlatih melakukan hal yang sama untuk teks 2 dan 3 untuk menganalisa fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan kedua tersebut.

Social Functions of descriptive Text

Practice 6: Read out text 2 and 3 one more time then answer the questions on page 8 (Practice 3)

Question	TEXT 2	TEXT 3
Topic		
Target Reader		
Purpose		
Benefit		

Practice 7: Read text 2 and 3 one more time then analyze its structure using this table.

	Parts of text	Functions of the Parts
I.	Identification (name)	To identify the place
	----- -----	1) The name _____
		2) The location _____
2.	Characteristic	Describe the place in more detailed information
	1. Paragraph 1 _____ _____ _____	3) Condition • _____ • _____
	2. Paragraph 2 _____ _____ _____	4) Visiting time • _____ _____
3.	Function/benefit/activity	Describe activity that can be done at the place
	Paragraph 3	5) Activity • _____ • _____
		6) Transportation • _____ • _____

Practice 8: Read text 2 and 3 one more time then analyze its structure using this table.

<p><u>Identification</u></p> <p>1) A sentence in the first paragraph containing important facts about the tourist spot: (1) the name and (2) the location; the verb in the _____.</p> <p>- _____</p> <p>- _____</p> <p><u>Characteristic</u></p>

- 2) A sentence or sentences in the first and second paragraph containing **all important facts** about the tourist spot: (1) the condition and (2) the visiting time; the verb in the **present tense**.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Activity

- 3) A sentence or sentences in the third paragraph containing **all important facts** about the subject of the tourist spot: (3) Activity;

- _____
- _____

Practice 9: Read out text 4 below then answer the questions the questions that follow! Handwrite your complete answers on your notebook.

Text 4



Tongkonan is the traditional ancestral house, or *Rumah adat* of the Torajan people, in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Tongkonan* have a distinguishing boat-shaped and oversized saddleback roof. Like most of Indo's Austronesian-based traditional architecture *tongkonan* are built on piles. The construction of *tongkonan* is laborious work and it is usually built with

the help of all family members or friends. In the original Toraja society, only nobles had the right to build *tongkonan*. Commoners live in smaller and less decorated homes called *ba Tongkonan* are customarily built facing north-south. Dominating the entire structure is the saddleback roof with gables that are dramatically upswept. The internal space is small in comparison with the overwhelming roof structure that covers it. Interiors are typically cramped and dark with few windows, however, most of daily life is lived outside the homes, with interiors simply intended for sleeping, storage, meetings and occasionally protection.

A large *tongkonan* can take a crew of ten about three months to build and another month to carve and paint the outside walls. Bamboo scaffold is erected for the duration of the construction phase. Traditionally tongue and groove joinery has been used without the need for nails. A number of components are pre-fabricated with final assembly *in-situ*. Although built on a log cabin-style sub-structure, *tongkonan* are set on large vertical wooden piles with mortises cut into their ends to grasp the horizontal tie beams. The tops of the piles are notched for the longitudinal and transverse beams that support the upper structure. The remainder of the sub-structure is assembled *in-situ*. The transverse beams are fitted into the notched piles, and then notched to fit the longitudinal beams. Side panels, which are often decorated, are then formed on these main horizontal beams. The distinctive curved roof shape is obtained through a series of vertical hanging spars supporting upwardly angled beams. A vertical free-standing pole supports that portion of the ridge pole extending beyond the ridge purlin. Bamboo staves bound with rattan are assembled transversely in layers and tied longitudinally to the rafters forming the roof. The under roofing is of bamboo

culm. Wooden boards laid over thick hardwood joists form the floors. Nowadays, zinc roofing sheets and nails are increasingly used.

The *tongkonan* at Ke'te' Kesu' is reputed to be 500 years old; too old to trace a direct descendant from the founder to maintain the title that goes with the house. The buildings themselves, however, are constantly maintained and renewed, thus this age refers to the length of time years for which that particular site has been used as a meeting place

Questions:

- a. What is the text about?
- b. Who might be interested in reading this text?
- c. What is the purpose of writing each text?
- d. What is the benefit of reading this text?
- e. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- f. Mention 3 words from the text that you is not familiar for you!

Bagaimana jawaban Anda untuk text 4 tadi? Saya yakin anda benar semua. Jika ada yang belum tepat, jangan putus asa. Silahkan dicoba lagi dengan memperbaiki jawaban and. Makin sering berlatih makin mahir Anda dalam bahasa Inggris. Pernah dengar ungkapan "***Practice makes perfect***" Sekarang saatnya berlatih menganalisa dua teks berikut terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan.

<p>Text 5 Pulau Merah is one of awesome 'hidden' gems that Indonesia has. It is still virgin with many trees. It has a vast white sandy beach stretching for miles, featuring the island in the middle of the bay. Not only sandy beach, there are also great scenery with many amazing tremendous rocks and sunset.</p> <p>Moreover, the constant and huge waves invite surfers to have an enjoyable surfing and experience the mystical feeling of surfing next to this gigantic "red island" rock in the middle of waves though it is very forgiving beach break.</p> <p>It takes 3 hours from Banyuwangi to reach this place or about 1 hour from Purwoharjo.</p>	<p>Text 6 Venice is a magical place to explore and experience unique environment to enjoy the day with an atmosphere so romantic in the evening.</p> <p>In the evenings, in that mysterious silence that is only possible in Venice, the city becomes even more extraordinary and dreamlike, leaving us time to abandon ourselves to romance, poetry, and melancholy.</p> <p>Venice needs to be visited day and night to get the real unforgettable feeling. Find your Venice's hotels, search for them on the Venice Italy map, and make your reservation before you leave.</p>
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Practice 7: Please compare the two texts (Text 5 and 6) above by telling their similarities and the differences in the following grid.

Similarities	Differences

Bagaimana analisa Anda tadi? Good job! Tepat sekali, itu artinya Anda sudah memahami bagaimana menangkap makna teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal yang Anda baca. Tetapi jika jawaban Anda masih ada yang salah, jangan putus asa. Baca sekali lagi teks – teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tadi.

e. Penilaian Diri

Di akhir kegiatan pembelajaran 1, silahkan Anda mengukur sejauh mana keberhasilan Anda mengikuti pembelajaran dengan menjawab pertanyaan yang Anda tulis di buku catatan masing masing.

ASPEK	YA	TIDAK
Saya mempelajari modul ini secara sungguh-sungguh.		
Saya mengerjakan latihan dengan jujur		
Saya mengetahui pengertian teks berita		
Saya mengetahui struktur teks berita		
Saya mengetahui unsur kebahasaan yang digunakan		

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 2 LET'S WRITE

a. Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari modul yang berjudul “**Tourist Spots**” terutama *learning activity 2* ini, Anda akan mampu:

1. merancang teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.
2. menggunakan adverbial terkait sifat seperti *quite, very, extremely, dst* dan kalimat deklaratif/interogatif dalam tense yang benar.
3. Menulis teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.

b. Uraian Materi

Setelah membaca beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal pada *Learning activity 1*, maka sekarang saatnya berlatih menuliskan teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal. Sebelum berlatih menulis teks deskripsi, perlu diingat bahwa tujuan teks deskripsi ada beberapa oleh sebab itu tentukan terlebih dahulu tujuan menuliskan teks deskripsi sehingga akan mempengaruhi pilihan kata dan kalimat Anda nantinya.

Mari kita review teks 5 dan 6 yang ada baca tadi. Dua teks ini berbeda tujuan. Teks 5 tujuannya menbanggakan sedangkan teks 6 mempromosikan. Mari kita amati!

<p>Text 5 Pulau Merah is one of awesome 'hidden' gems that Indonesia has. It is still virgin with many trees. It has a vast white sandy beach stretching for miles, featuring the island in the middle of the bay. Not only sandy beach, there are also great scenery with many amazing tremendous rocks and sunset.</p> <p>Moreover, the constant and huge waves invite surfers to have an enjoyable surfing and experience the mystical feeling of surfing next to this gigantic “red island” rock in the middle of waves though it is very forgiving beach break.</p> <p>It takes 3 hours from Banyuwangi to reach this place or about 1 hour from Purwoharjo.</p>	<p>Text 6 Venice is a magical place to explore and experience unique environment to enjoy the day with an atmosphere so romantic in the evening.</p> <p>In the evenings, in that mysterious silence that is only possible in Venice, the city becomes even more extraordinary and dreamlike, leaving us time to abandon ourselves to romance, poetry, and melancholy.</p> <p>Venice needs to be visited day and night to get the real unforgettable feeling. Find your Venice's hotels, search for them on the Venice Italy map, and make your reservation before you leave.</p>
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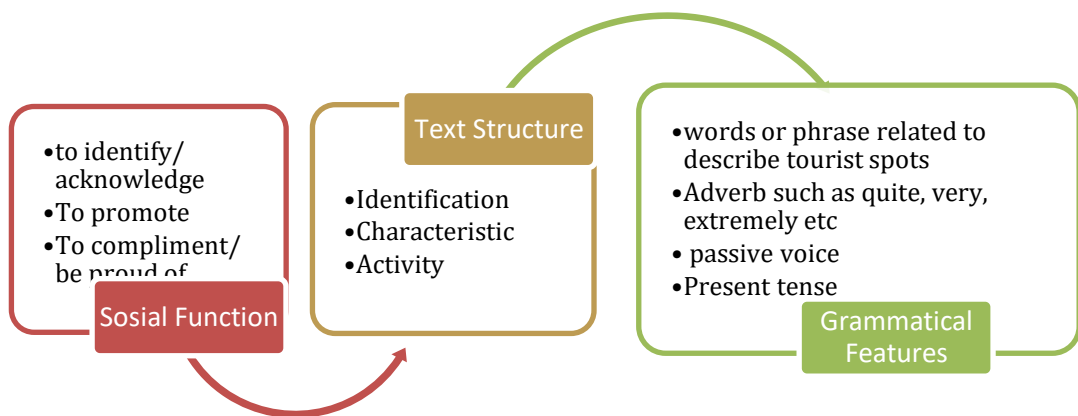
Perhatikan kalimat awal sebagai identifikasi dari kedua teks tersebut yang sudah ditebalkan. Teks 5 menggunakan kalimat memuji (*Pulau Merah is one of **awesome 'hidden' gems** that Indonesia has*). Sedangkan teks 6 menggunakan kalimat memuji dengan mengajak melakukan sesuatu (*Venice is **a magical place to explore and experience***).

Nah sekarang mari kita lihat kalimat akhir dari masing-masing teks.

Teks 5 menggunakan kalimat pernyataan biasa terkait informasi menuju lokasi (*It takes 3 hours from Banyuwangi to reach this place or about 1 hour from Purwoharjo.*). Sedangkan teks 6 menggunakan kalimat mengajak ditandai dengan penggunaan kalimat yang dimulai dengan kata kerja. (*Find your Venice's hotels, search for them on the Venice Italy map, and make your reservation before you leave.*)

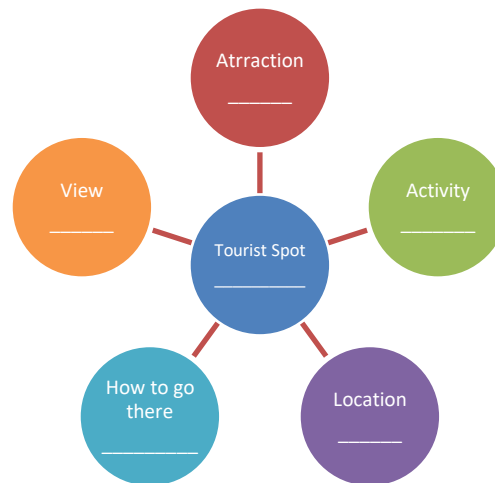
c. Rangkuman

Jadi sebelum berlatih untuk menulis, Anda harus mengerti betul bagian bagian teks Deskriptif dan juga fungsi sosialnya. Cermati kembali informasi dibawah ini :



d. Latihan

Let's practice, remember decide your purpose before starting your writing.
Practice 1: Design your mind mapping about a tourist spot by filling in the following chart.



Bagaimana Anda tentu bisa mengisi bagan tadi dengan rincian informasi terkait tempat wisata yang akan dideskripsikan, bukan? Good job! Beberapa kata kunci yang sudah tersedia diatas dapat dikembangkan dengan cara menghubungkan kata kunci dengan informasi data tempat bersejarah, dengan demikian Anda bisa menggunakannya sebagai *starting point* untuk mulai menulis.

Nah sekarang saatnya berlatih menuliskan deskripsi tempat wisata dalam bahasa Inggris menggunakan bahasa Anda sendiri. Jangan putus asa jika ada kata yang tidak Anda ketahui bahasa Inggrisnya. Anda boleh melihat kamus baik cetak maupun digital.

Practice 2: Based on the designed chart before, please write a descripton of a Tourist spot for the purpose of promoting.

e. Penilaian Diri

Di akhir kegiatan kegiatan pembelajaran 2, silahkan Anda mengukur sejauh mana keberhasilan Anda mengikuti pembelajaran dengan menjawab pertanyaan yang Anda tulis di buku catatan masing masing.

ASPEK	YA	TIDAK
Saya mempelajari modul ini secara sungguh-sungguh.		
Saya mengerjakan latihan dengan jujur		
Saya memahami cara menyusun mind mapping untuk menulis		

Saya dapat menyusun informasi yang didapatkan untuk membuat teks Deskriptif tentang Historical Building		
Saya dapat menulis teks Deskriptif yang sesuai dengan kaidah yang berlaku		

PENUTUP

EVALUASI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

This text for questions no 1 – 3

The Great Wall, one of the greatest wonders of the world, was listed as a World Heritage by UNESCO in 1987. Just like a gigantic dragon, the Great Wall winds up and down across deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus, stretching approximately 8,851.8 kilometers (5,500 miles) from east to west of China. With a history of more than 2000 years, some of the sections are now in ruins or have disappeared. However, it is still one of the most appealing attractions all around the world owing to its architectural grandeur and historical significance.

Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built. It was erected entirely by hand. The main part of the wall is about 3,460 kilometres long. One of the highest sections of the Great Wall, on Mount Badaling, near Beijing, rises to about 11 metres high. This section is about 7.5 metres wide at its base and nearly 6 metres at the top. Watchtowers stand about 90 to 180 metres apart along the wall.

1. We know from the text that Great Wall is
 - A. not a high building
 - B. located in southeast china
 - C. built by using high technology
 - D. built without using technology
 - E. the longest construction in the world

2. What makes people attracted to come to Great Wall?
 - A. Its highest and long sections
 - B. Its longest structure ever built
 - C. Its location and the condition of the win
 - D. Its deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus
 - E. Its architectural grandeur and historical significance.

3. Why did the writer write the text?
 - A. To identify Great Wall of China
 - B. To criticize Great Wall of China
 - C. To promote Great Wall of China
 - D. To describe of Great Wall of China
 - E. To compliment Great Wall of China

This text for questions no 4 – 6

PETRUK CAVE

Petruk Cave is one of the leading tourist attractions in Kebumen, Central Java. The cave is located in Dukuh Mandayana Candirenggo village, Ayah District, Kebumen Regency. In the Petruk Cave there is no lighting that illuminates the cave. It is still very natural cave so that Petruk Cave is very dark to be entered. The name is taken from the Punokawan of puppet characters that is Petruk. The cave named Petruk cave because the length of it is like the petruk's nose.

In the cave there are three floors, the first is a basic cave, Hindu cave and Petruk. The base cave is a short cave, which is just 100 meters away. The cave is used for tourist attractions. Hindu cave is part of the cave that is usually used to put offerings to the ancestor. Inside Petruk there are so many stalactites and stalagmites which are really awesome. If you want to explore this cave, you must be led by guides who are ready to take you through the cave. After arriving at the end of the cave, you can see the beach or waterfall located near the end of the cave.

4. The purpose of the text is to ...
 - A. inform about tourism in Kebumen
 - B. tell the readers about Petruk cave
 - C. explain how to get to Petruk cave
 - D. acknowledge Petruk Cave
 - E. promote Petruk Cave
5. What makes Petruk cave worth to visit?
 - A. It is not far from the beach and waterfall.
 - B. It has so many stalactites and stalagmites.
 - C. The cave's depth is as deep as Petruk's nose
 - D. It is the place to put offerings to the ancestor.
 - E. It's length is the similar form as Petruk's nose
6. In the Petruk Cave there is no lighting that **illuminates** the cave.
The underlined word means....
 - A. lights
 - B. raises
 - C. clarifies
 - D. darkens
 - E. explains

This text for questions no 7 - 10

Sydney Opera House



The Sydney Opera House, a world-class performing arts venue and iconic Australian landmark, defines the Sydney Harbour in the heart of the city. Designed by Danish architect Jorn Utzon, the structure is a masterpiece of late 20th-century architecture, despite challenges that plagued the 15-year project before it was formally opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1973. Distinguished by soaring halls with a white ceramic-tiled exterior shaped to evoke the sails of a yacht, this UNESCO World Heritage Site is a must-see Sydney attraction.

The Sydney Opera House is a highlight of any city tour or harbor cruise, and it is well worth an up-close look, too. It's best explored as part of a guided tour, either a guided walking option that hits highlights of the building's history and architecture or an in-depth tour that goes backstage to concert halls, green rooms, and studios usually off-limits to visitors. Given that this is a functioning performance venue, visitors can also experience the Opera House by attending a show, whether pairing a theater performance with dinner as part of an evening package, or dining along the waterfront before a night of ballet.

Attending a performance at the Opera House is a must for music, dance, and theater fans. Tickets for tours and events often sell out, so it's best to book in advance. Public areas of the complex are wheelchair accessible, and accessible show seating is available for all performances (seats must be pre-booked, and availability is limited).

Unless visiting on a guided tour, travelers are unable to access the Concert Hall and Joan Sutherland Theatre foyers or performance spaces. The Opera House complex contains restaurants, bars, cafes, shops, and outdoor plazas.

7. What is the purpose of the text above?
 - A. To compliment the Sydney Opera House.
 - B. To promote Sydney Opera House to the readers.
 - C. To explain about Sydney Opera House to the readers.
 - D. To identify Sydney Opera House, as a tourist attraction.
 - E. To retell the writer's experience in Sydney Opera House.

8. What is the writer's recommendation in visiting Sydney Opera House?
 - A. Restaurants and bars are the only place to visit
 - B. Visitor must accompanied by a tour guide
 - C. Sydney Opera House's tickets are free
 - D. Visitors must like music, dance and art
 - E. Visitors must use wheelchairs

9. The main idea of paragraph 3 is...
 - A. Visitors to Sydney Opera House must buy tickets in advance due to limited seat.
 - B. Visitors must know several things before going to Sydney Opera House
 - C. The Sydney Opera House has many facilities that suit wheelchairs
 - D. Sydney Opera House's visitors are music, dance, and theater fans
 - E. The Sydney Opera House is accessible for wheelchairs

10. "...Distinguished by **soaring** halls with a white ceramic-tiled exterior shaped to evoke the sails of a yacht." The underlined word has the same meaning as ...
 - A. big
 - B. wide
 - C. huge
 - D. high
 - E. large

ESSAY

This text is for questions number 11 - 15

Several bridges named **London Bridge** have spanned the River Thames between the City of London and Southward, in central London. The current crossing, which opened to traffic in 1973, is a box girder bridge built from concrete and steel. It replaced a 19th-century stone-arched bridge, which in turn superseded a 600-year-old stone-built medieval structure. This was preceded by a succession of timber bridges, the first of which was built by the Roman founders of London.

The current bridge stands at the western end of the Pool of London and is positioned 30 meters (98 ft.) upstream from previous alignments. The approaches to the medieval bridge were marked by the church of St Magnus-the-Martyr on the northern bank and by Southward Cathedral on the southern shore. Until Putney Bridge opened in 1729, London Bridge was the only road-crossing of the Thames downstream of Kingston upon Thames. London Bridge has been depicted in its several forms, in art, literature, and songs, including the nursery

rhyme "London Bridge Is Falling Down".

The modern bridge is owned and maintained by Bridge House Estates, an independent charity of medieval origin overseen by the City of London Corporation. It carries the A3 road, **which ... by the Greater London Authority**. The crossing also delineates an area along the southern bank of the River Thames, between London Bridge and Tower Bridge, that has been designated as a business improvement district.

1. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

2. How is the London Bridge?

3. What is the benefit of reading the text?

4. What make people interested in visiting London Bridge?

5. What is the purpose of this text?

Kunci Jawaban

A. Multiple Choice

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

B. Essay

1. Paragraph 2 mainly talks about the description of London Bridge
2. London Bridge has been depicted in its several forms, in art, literature, and songs, including the nursery rhyme "London Bridge Is Falling Down".
3. We can find many informations about London Bridge that gain our knowledge especially dealing with historical building.
4. London Bridge is famous with its unique building and an interesting history behind it

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