

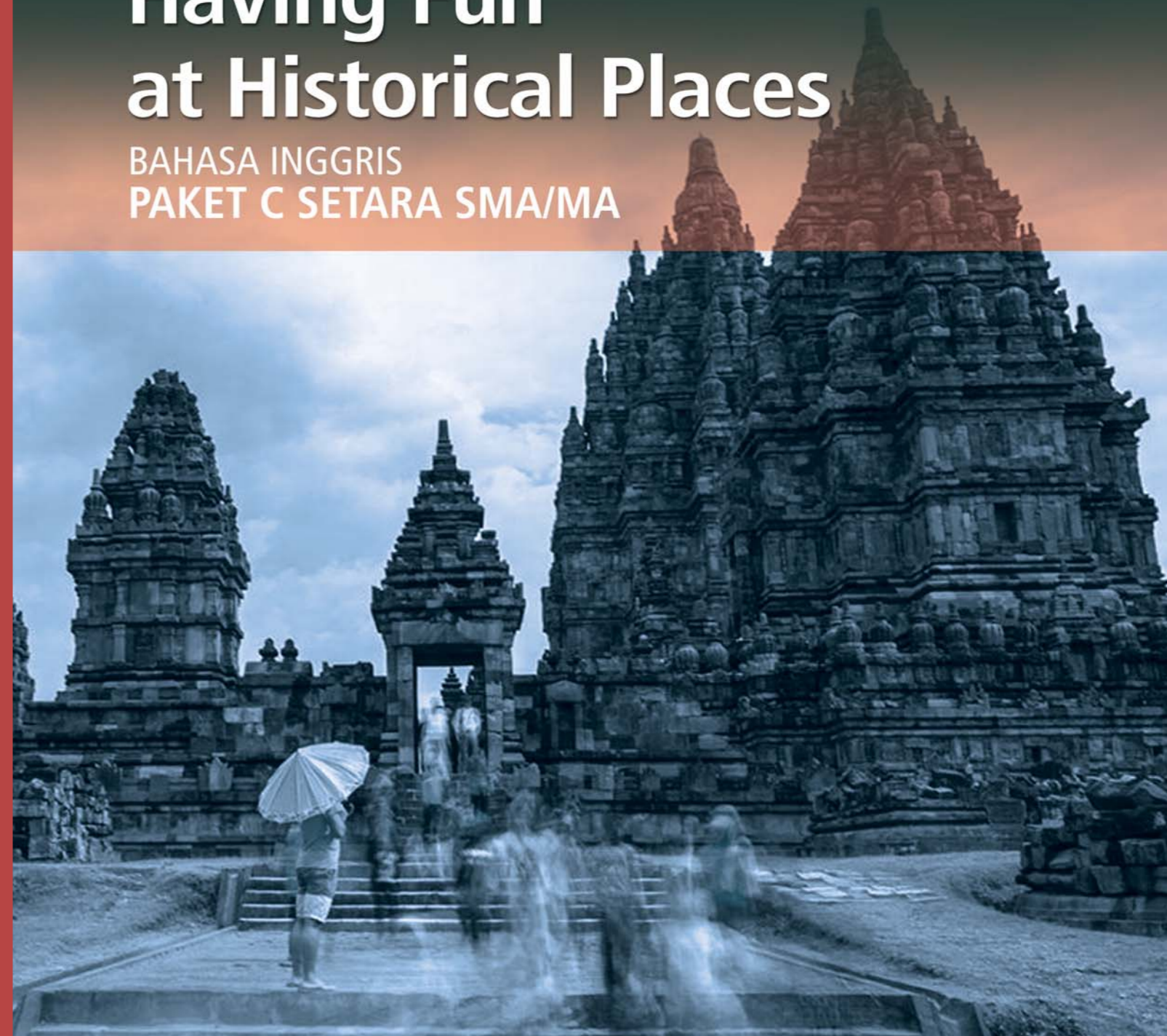


Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat
Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Keaksaraan dan Kesetaraan
Tahun 2017

MODUL 3

Having Fun at Historical Places

BAHASA INGGRIS
PAKET C SETARA SMA/MA



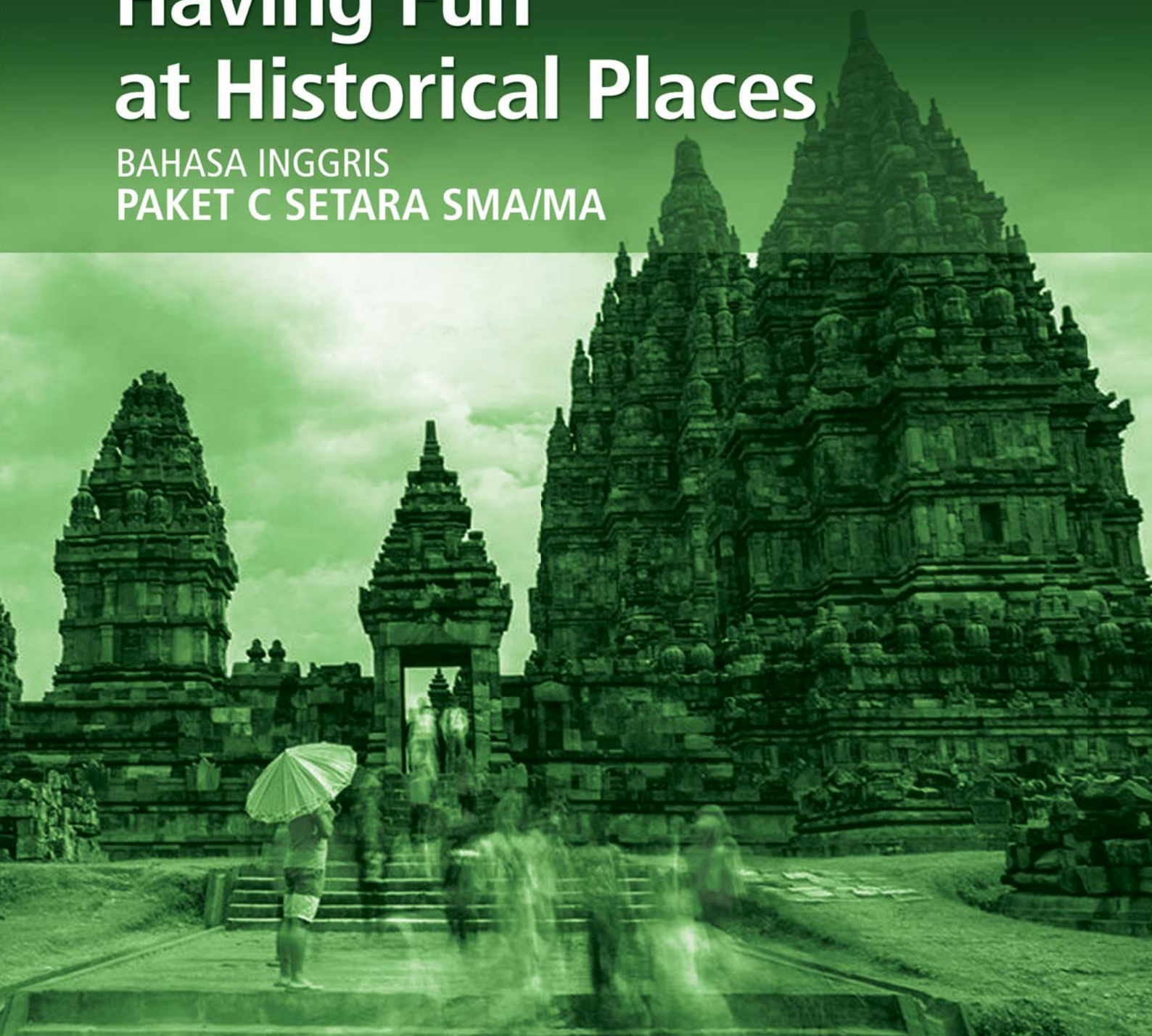


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BAHASA INGGRIS
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Bahasa Inggris Paket C Tingkatan V Modul Tema 3
Modul Tema 3 : Having fun at historical places

- Penulis: M. Lukman Hakim, M.Pd.
- Diterbitkan oleh: Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Keaksaraan dan Kesetaraan-
Ditjen Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat-Kementerian Pendidikan dan
Kebudayaan, 2018

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Preface

Pendidikan kesetaraan sebagai pendidikan alternatif memberikan layanan kepada masyarakat yang karena kondisi geografis, sosial budaya, ekonomi dan psikologis tidak berkesempatan mengikuti pendidikan dasar dan menengah di jalur pendidikan formal. Kurikulum pendidikan kesetaraan dikembangkan mengacu pada kurikulum 2013 pendidikan dasar dan menengah hasil revisi berdasarkan peraturan Mendikbud No.24 tahun 2016. Proses adaptasi kurikulum 2013 ke dalam kurikulum pendidikan kesetaraan adalah melalui proses kontekstualisasi dan fungsionalisasi dari masing-masing kompetensi dasar, sehingga peserta didik memahami makna dari setiap kompetensi yang dipelajari.

Pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan menggunakan prinsip flexible learning sesuai dengan karakteristik peserta didik kesetaraan. Penerapan prinsip pembelajaran tersebut menggunakan sistem pembelajaran modular dimana peserta didik memiliki kebebasan dalam penyelesaian tiap modul yang di sajikan. Konsekuensi dari sistem tersebut adalah perlunya disusun modul pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan yang memungkinkan peserta didik untuk belajar dan melakukan evaluasi ketuntasan secara mandiri.

Tahun 2017 Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Keaksaraan dan Kesetaraan, Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat mengembangkan modul pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan dengan melibatkan pusat kurikulum dan perbukuan kemdikbud, para akademisi, pamong belajar, guru dan tutor pendidikan kesetaraan. Modul pendidikan kesetaraan disediakan mulai paket A tingkat kompetensi 2 (kelas 4 Paket A). Sedangkan untuk peserta didik Paket A usia sekolah, modul tingkat kompetensi 1 (Paket A setara SD kelas 1-3) menggunakan buku pelajaran Sekolah Dasar kelas 1-3, karena mereka masih memerlukan banyak bimbingan guru/tutor dan belum bisa belajar secara mandiri.

Kami mengucapkan terimakasih atas partisipasi dari Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan Kemdikbud, para akademisi, pamong belajar, guru, tutor pendidikan kesetaraan dan semua pihak yang telah berpartisipasi dalam penyusunan modul ini.

Jakarta, Desember 2017
Direktur Jenderal

Harris Iskandar

Modul Dinamis: Modul ini merupakan salah satu contoh bahan ajar pendidikan kesetaraan yang berbasis pada kompetensi inti dan kompetensi dasar dan didesain sesuai kurikulum 2013. Sehingga modul ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat dinamis dan terbuka lebar sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi daerah masing-masing, namun merujuk pada tercapainya standar kompetensi dasar.

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HAVING FUN AT HISTORICAL PLACES



PETUNJUK PENGGUNAAN MODUL

1

Bacalah isi modul ini dengan seksama.

2

Untuk memudahkan Anda memahami modul ini, bawa sertalah kamus.

3

Penugasan yang ada pada setiap unit membuat Anda semakin memahami isi modul. Lakukan penugasan tersebut dengan mengikuti langkah-langkah yang ada.

4

Beberapa singkatan yang digunakan dalam modul ini adalah, sebagai berikut.
(n) = noun = kata benda
(v) = verb = kata kerja
(adj) = adjective = kata sifat
(adv) = adverb = kata keterangan

5

Kerjakan seluruh soal-soal penilaian yang ada di akhir unit. Jika Anda dapat menyelesaikan seluruh soal dengan skor ≤ 70 , Anda dapat melanjutkan pada modul selanjutnya.

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah membaca modul ini, diharapkan Anda dapat

1. Memperoleh informasi tentang bersejarah yang ada di dalam maupun di luar negeri.
2. Memperoleh informasi tentang tempat wisata yang ada di dalam maupun di luar negeri.
3. Memahami teks dalam struktur kalimat bentuk lampau (simple past tense).
4. Mengungkapkan kalimat secara lisan maupun tulisan dalam struktur bentuk lampau (simple past tense).
5. Memahami teks dalam struktur kalimat bentuk telah dilakukan (simple present perfect tense).
6. Mengungkapkan kalimat secara lisan maupun tulisan dalam struktur bentuk telah dilakukan (simple present perfect tense).
7. Memahami penggunaan beberapa bentuk artikel dan kata ganti (pronouns).

PENGANTAR MODUL

- Modul ini menyajikan teks lisan dan tertulis tentang tempat bersejarah dan tempat wisata di dalam dan di luar negeri.
- Modul ini juga menyajikan pembelajaran tentang tenses, yakni simple past tense dan simple present perfect tense.

UNIT 1 What an amazing place!

Activity 1 Reading

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions.

The Heroes Monument of Surabaya



Heroes Monument, also known as Heroic Monument (Bahasa Indonesia: Tugu Pahlawan) is a monument in Surabaya, Indonesia. It is the main symbol of the city, dedicated to the people who died during the Battle of Surabaya on 10 November 1945 in which the people of Surabaya fought against Allies and Dutch forces who wished to occupy Indonesia again.

Heroes Monument is located in the centre of Surabaya on the Jalan Pahlawan, in front of the East Java Governor's office, stands a 41 meter high. The monument has become Surabaya's landmark and is shaped as an upside down nail. It was built on a 2.5 hectare piece of land

that used to be the High Courthouse (Raad van Justitie) in the Dutch colonial times. During the Japanese occupation, the building was used as the base camp for the military police where many Indonesians were trialed and tortured for their resistance against the Japanese occupation. During the Battle of Surabaya in 10 November 1945 the Courthouse was destroyed by the Allies.

President Sukarno laid the first stone of the monument on 10th November 1951, exactly six years after the battle. One year later, on the same date, the building was opened for public. A museum was opened later, the Perjuangan Sepuluh November 1945, about the battle. There are collections of weapons, diorama of the Battle, photos, and statues. All in all the museum gives a good overview of the Battle.

(Taken from: <http://www.indonesia-tourism.com/forum/showthread.php?51023-Heroes-Monument-Known-As-Tugu-Pahlawan-Surabaya>)

Vocabulary

WORDS	MEANINGS
Allies (n, pl.)	Tentara sekutu
Occupy (v1)	Menduduki
Landmark (n, sing.)	Penanda, tengara
Upside down nail (n, sing.)	Paku terbalik
Trialed (v2)	Diadili
Tortured (v2)	Disiksa
Courthouse (n, sing.)	Gedung pengadilan
Destroyed (v2)	Dihancurkan
Battle (n, sing.)	Pertempuran
Statues (n, pl.)	Patung
Weapon (n, sing.)	Senjata
Overview (n, sing.)	Gambaran umum

If you think that there are still many difficult words beside the lists above, please write down here and try to find the meanings by searching on google translation or dictionary.

WORDS MEANINGS

WORDS	MEANINGS

Exercise 1

Now, try to answer the questions below to comprehend more about the passage.

1. What is the landmark of Surabaya?
2. Where is it located?
3. When was the monument started to built?
4. How high is it?
5. What things can you find there?

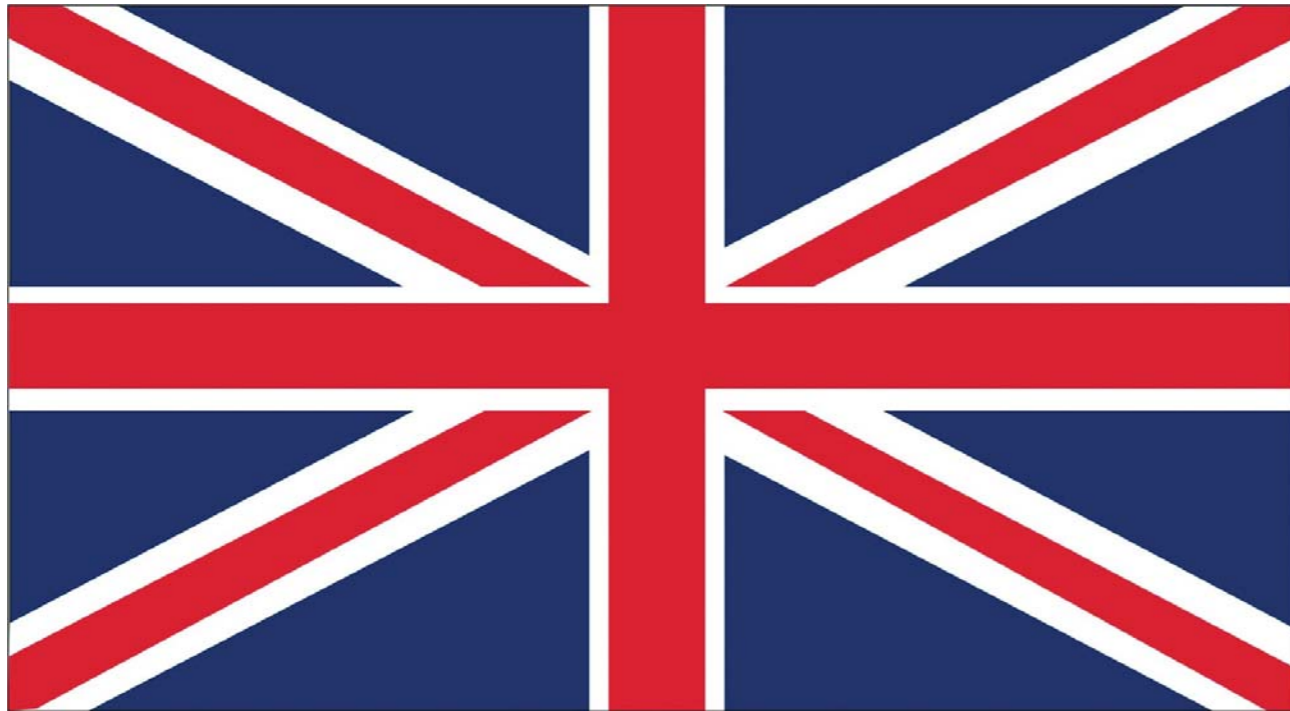
Yes, you are right. All of the answers can be found in the passage above. If you aren't sure, you may check it below.

1. The landmark of Surabaya is Tugu Pahlawan or Heroes Monument.
2. It is located on Jalan Pahlawan Surabaya.
3. It was started to built 10th November 1951.
4. It is 41 meters high.
5. We can find collections of weapons, diorama of the Battle, photos, and statues there.

Activity 2 Speaking

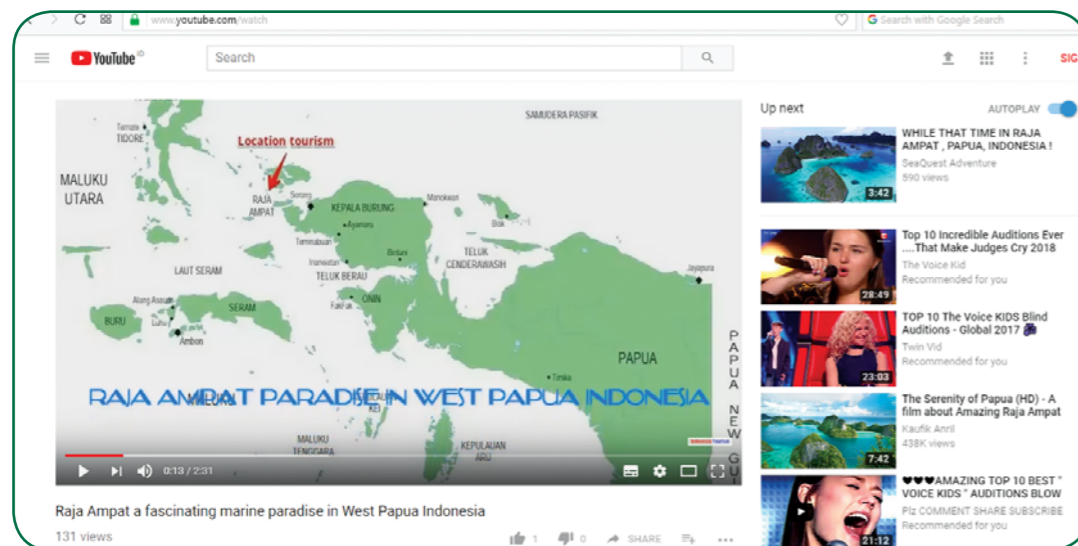
You have read the passage above and answered the questions. Now, read it again loudly. You may consult google translate <https://translate.google.co.id/> to confirm the pronunciation.

You can also download from your android cellphone an application in playstore, namely "English Pronouncer" to check whether your pronunciation is correct or incorrect.



ENGLISH PRONOUNCER

Activity 3 Listening



In this activity, you are asked to listen to a youtube channel. In this case, you may open this one: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tP8l8VynDDE>.

Exercise 2

After listening to the channel, please try to answer some questions below by choosing one of the alternatif answers in the table.

Raja Ampat a fascinating marine a)..... in West Papua, Indonesia. The territory within the islands of the Four Kings is enormous, covering b) million acres of land and sea, home to 540 types of corals, more than 1,000 types of c) and 700 types of mollusks. This makes it the most diverse living d) for world's coral reef and underwater biota. According to a report developed by The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International, around 75 percent of the world's e) live here.

species
9.8
paradise
library
coral fish
8.9

\Good job!

You can check your answer with the right ones in that channel's note.

Grammar Review

Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense adalah bentuk kalimat sederhana untuk menjelaskan suatu kejadian pada masa lalu. Kata kerja yang digunakan pada tenses ini adalah kata kerja bentuk kedua dengan tambahan "-e/-ed" di belakang kata kerja asal atau kerja kerja asal menjadi bentuk kata kerja bentuk kedua (tak beraturan/irregular verbs). Sebagai penanda waktu, biasanya digunakan keterangan waktu: yesterday, last two days, last week, last month, last year, dan lain-lain.

Rumus yang digunakan untuk tenses ini adalah :

- **Kalimat positif :**

Subjek + verb2/be (was/were) + O/adverb

Subject + Verb2 + Object/Complement

Examples:

S	Verb2/Be	O/C
It	Cried	Loudly last weekend.
I	Watched	Television last night.
He	Visited	Me two days ago.
She	Went	Home yesterday.
They	Saw	A blue moon just now.
We	Drank	A cup of milk last morning.
You	Bought	Me a car last year.

Subject + Verb2 + Object/Complement

Examples:

S	Be	NV/C
It	Was	Wet a few minutes ago.
I	Was	Happy last night.
He	Was	Here two days ago.
She	Was	With me yesterday.
They	Were	Angry last night.
We	Were	At the office last morning.
You	Were	17 years old last year.

• *Kalimat negatif*

Subject + did not + Verb1 + Object/Complement

Did not - didn't.

Examples:

It	Did not	Cry	Loudly last weekend.
I	Didn't	Watch	Television last night.
He	Didn't	Visit	Me two days ago.
She	Didn't	Go	Home yesterday.
They	Didn't	See	A blue moon just now.
We	Didn't	Drink	A cup of milk last morning.
You	Didn't	Buy	Me a car last year.

Subject + did not + Verb1 + Object/Complement

was not - wasn't.

were not - weren't.

Examples:

It	Was not	Wet a few minutes ago.
I	Wasn't	Happy last night.
He	Wasn't	Here two days ago.
She	Wasn't	With me yesterday.
They	Weren't	Angry last night.
We	Weren't	At the office last morning.
You	Weren't	17 years old last year.

• **Kalimat tanya**

Did + Subject + Verb1 + Object/Complement

Examples:

Did	It	Cry	Loudly last weekend?
Did	I	Watch	Television last night?
Did	He	Visit	Me two days ago?
Did	She	Go	Home yesterday?
Did	They	See	A blue moon just now?
Did	We	Drink	A cup of milk last morning?
Did	You	Buy	Me a car last year?

Was/were + Subject + Nonverb/Complement

Examples:

Was	It	Wet a few minutes ago?
Was	I	Happy last night?
Was	He	Here two days ago?
Was	She	With me yesterday?
Were	They	Angry last night?
Were	We	At the office last morning?
Were	You	17 years old last year?

There are some irregular verbs used in sSimple past tense. Those should be remembered as they have no pattern. As examples can be found below.

Irregular Verb Dictionary

Infinitive (Verb 1)	Simple Past (Verb 2)	Past Participle (Verb 3)	Artinya
abide	abided / abode	abided	tinggal
arise	arose	arisen	timbul
awake	awakened / awoke	awakened / awoken	bangun
be [am, is, are]	was, were	been	–
bear	bore	born / borne	menanggung
beat	beat	beaten / beat	mengalahkan
become	became	become	menjadi
begin	began	begun	mulai
behold	beheld	beheld	melihat
bend	bent	bent	bengkok
bet	bet / betted	bet / betted	taruhan
bind	bound	bound	mengikat
bite	bite	bitten	menggigit
blow	blew	blown	pukulan
break	broke	broken	istirahat
bring	brought	brought	membawa
build	built	built	membangun
buy	bought	bought	membeli
catch	caught	caught	menangkap
choose	chose	chosen	memilih
come	came	come	datang
cut	cut	cut	memotong
deal	dealt	dealt	transaksi
dig	dug	dug	menggali
dive (scuba diving)	dived / dove	dived	menyelam (scuba diving)
do	did	done	melakukan
draw	drew	drawn	menggambar
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt	mimpi
drink	drank	drunk	minuman
drive	drove	driven	penggerak



Exercise 3

Now, try to fill the blank with the correct verbs. You may consult dictionary or other sources for this purpose.

1. He (cut)..... the rope to tie this wood last week.
2. I didn't (come)..... to your house last night. Sorry.
3. (Be)..... she here yesterday?
4. They (be)..... not with me last Tuesday.
5. You (dig) here to bury your dead cat a week ago.

Allright, you have done well. Now, take a look at the answers.

1. He cut the rope to tie this wood last week.
2. I didn't come to your house last night. Sorry.
3. Was she here yesterday?
4. They were not with me last Tuesday.
5. You dug here to bury your dead cat a week ago.



Activity 4 Writing



Exercise 4

You have read the passage about The Heroes Monument above. In that passage, you found that some sentences were in simple past tense. Now, please write down those sentences in the following table.

NO	SENTENCES IN SIMPLE PAST TENSE



Exercise 5

Now, try to make a composition telling about your activities a week ago.

Assignment

Have you ever visited a historical place in your town or region?

If the answer is yes,

1. Please write down how you got there.
2. Use simple past tense.

If the answer is no,

1. please visit a historical place around you. If you can't find it, you are pleased to find it on youtube channel

2. Write down a story about the historical place that you have visited or known via youtube channel.

REINFORCEMENT

The simple past is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now.

Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I went to Surabaya a month ago.	I didn't go to Surabaya a month ago.	Did I go to Surabaya a month ago? • Yes, you did. • No, you didn't.
You played badminton with me yesterday.	You didn't play badminton with me yesterday.	Did you play badminton with me yesterday? • Yes, I did. • No, I didn't.
We studied together at that school 5 years ago.	We didn't study together at that school 5 years ago.	Did we study together at that school 5 years ago? • Yes, we did. • No, we didn't.
It began raining at that time.	It didn't begin raining at that time.	Did it begin raining at that time? • Yes, it did. • No, it didn't.
She was happy on her graduation day a week ago.	She wasn't happy on her graduation day a week ago.	Was she happy on her graduation day a week ago? • Yes, she was. • No, she wasn't.
They were in my office an hour ago.	They weren't in my office an hour ago.	Were they in my office an hour ago? • Yes, they were. • No, they weren't.

**This is the end of Unit 1.
You will have an evaluation at the end of the modul.**

UNIT 2 How Time Flies! Take Me There.

Activity 1 Reading



Taj Mahal is one icon from India which is very famous for its beautiful architecture and history. It is specifically located in Agra, India. This building was established during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. It took around 22 years to build Taj Mahal. It was dedicated as a mausoleum (grave) to his wife, the Empress Arjumand Banu Begum known as Mumtaz Mahal. Although the Emperor had had two other wives, but the Empress Mumtaz Mahal was the one he loved very much. After the birth of their daughter, the Empress passed away. Then Mughal Emperor ordered his ministers to design the Taj Mahal as a symbol of his love to the Empress.

The building looks so majestic with white marble from the front. Taj Mahal consists of the main gate, the garden, a mosque, a living room, and some white and beautiful buildings. Especially at sunrise and sunset, this building looks so wonderful.

And now, how time flies, but its greatness is still standing firmly and being memorized as a

symbol of eternal love, as well. So, would you mind to take me there, Friends?
 (Taken from: <https://englishcoo.com/contoh-descriptive-text-tentang-tempat-wisata-dunia/>)

What a nice story, isn't it?

Did you find some difficult words on that passage? Alright, we will list them together.

NO.	WORDS	HOW TO PRONOUNCE	MEANINGS
1.	Icon	Aɪkɒn	Ikón, simbol
2.	Was established	Wʌz ɪ 'stæblɪʃt	Didirikan (bentuk aktif: establish: mendirikan)
3.	Reign	Reɪn	Pemerintahan
4.	Grave	Greɪv	Makam
5.	Empress	ɛmpɾɛs	Permaisuri
6.	How time flies	Haʊ taɪm flaɪz	Bagaimana waktu berlalu

You may fill the blanks in the table above by other words that you have not know the meanings yet. You may consult dictionary or other devices to find out the meanings.

Exercise 1

After reading the passage, try to comprehend it more by answering some questions below.

1. What is the passage about?

2. Where is it?

3. Who built the Taj Mahal? And for whom?

Alright, your answers could be absolutely right. Please check it out with the answers below.

1. It is about the great building, named Taj Mahal.
2. It is located in Agra, India.
3. It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan for his wife's grave, the Empress Arjumand Banu Begum known as Mumtaz Mahal.

Activity 2 Speaking

In this section, please practise this dialog with your friend or partner.

- Zoel : Whose is this pen, Nono?
 Nono : Oh, it is mine. Are you looking for yours? Here it is. It's under the table.
 Zoel : Ok. Thanks. By the way, do you need Mr. Ali's book?
 Nono : I don't think so. I have borrowed one of his book. Maybe someday.
- Lala : Mother, can I wear your blouse? It looks like suit on me.
 Mother: This one? Of course, honey. Mine is also yours.
 Lala : Tomorrow, I will attend an opening of a new art museum. I will look great in this blouse. Thank you, Mother. I love you.
- Sarah : I bought you a ticket to Bunaken, Ketty, as I have promised you.
 Ketty : Oh, really? You treat me. How sweet you are! When are we going to go there?
 Tomorrow? Bunaken is so beautiful.
 Sarah : Of course not tomorrow. We are going to go there next month. So, prepare for it.
 Ketty : Okay. Thanks a lot.
 Sarah : I also have some tickets for our tour guides. These tickets are free for them. They will guide us in travelling to Bunaken.

Ketty : Fantastic. It will be an unforgettable moment for me, and for you to.
 Sarah : Yes. It will be our wonderful vacation. By the way, do you still remember our vacation two years ago?
 Ketty : Yes, I do remember. It was an amazing trip, too. We had to walk for miles. We were tired at that time, and finally, we fell a sleep in the middle of a jungle.
 Sarah : What a terrible vacation, too.

On those dialogs, please pay attention to the use of articles or possessive pronouns:

Articles/ Pronouns	Meanings	Notes
a/an	sebuah	Artikel untuk merujuk pada benda/sesuatu dalam bentuk tunggal/singular dan bendanya belum jelas.
the		Artikel untuk merujuk pada benda/sesuatu yang sudah jelas.
this/those	ini/itu	Pronouns/pronomina kata ganti penunjuk dalam bentuk tunggal/singular.
these/those	ini/itu	Pronouns/pronomina kata ganti penunjuk dalam bentuk jamak/plural.
my	milik saya	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
mine	milik saya	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya tidak diikuti/disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
your	milikmu	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
yours	milikmu	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya tidak diikuti/disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
their	milik mereka	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
theirs	milik mereka	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya tidak diikuti/disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.

Our	Milik kami	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
ours	Milik kami	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya tidak diikuti/disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
His	Miliknya (laki-laki)	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya disertai maupun tidak disertai dengan benda/ sesuatu yang dirujuk.
Her	Miliknya (perempuan)	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya tidak diikuti/disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
Hers	Miliknya (perempuan)	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya tidak diikuti/ disertai dengan benda/sesuatu yang dirujuk.
Its	Miliknya (sesuatu/seekor/bayi)	Pronomina kepemilikan, penggunaannya disertai maupun tidak disertai dengan benda/ sesuatu yang dirujuk.

Exercise 2

Now, try to fill the blanks based on the dialogs above.

Zoel : Whose is this pen, Nono?
 Nono : Oh, it is _____. Are you looking for _____? Here it is. _____ under the table.
 Zoel : Ok. Thanks. By the way, do you need Mr. Ali's book?
 Nono : I don't think so. I have borrowed one of _____ book. Maybe someday.

Lala : Mother, can I wear your blouse? _____ looks like suit on me.
 Mother: This one? Of course, honey. _____ is also yours.

Lala : Tomorrow, I will attend an opening of a new art museum. I will look great in this blouse. Thank you, Mother. I love you.

Sarah : I bought you a ticket to Bunaken, Ketty, as I have promised you.
 Ketty : Oh, really? You treat me. How sweet you are! When are we going to go _____? Tomorrow? Bunaken is so beautiful.
 Sarah : Of course not tomorrow. We are going to go _____next month. So, prepare for it.
 Ketty : Okay. Thanks a lot.
 Sarah : I also have some tickets for our tour guides. These tickets are free for _____. They will guide ___ in travelling to Bunaken.
 Ketty : Fantantic. It will be an unforgettable moment for me, and for you to.
 Sarah : Yes. It will be our wonderful vacation. By the way, do you still remember _____ vacation two years ago?
 Ketty : Yes, I do remember. It was an amazing trip, too. We had to walk for miles. We were tired at that time, and finally, we fell a sleep in the middle of a jungle.
 Sarah : What a terrible vacation, too.

Exercise 3

After listening to it, now try to answer these following quetions.

1. What is the story about?

2. Are there any difficult words? Please list them down!

3. Which number of those amazing facts do you like best?

Activity 3 Listening

In this activity, you are asked to listen to a youtube channel. In this case, you may open this one: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fjLj2NoKx6A>



Grammar Review

Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu aksi atau situasi yang telah dimulai di masa lalu dan masih berlanjut sampai sekarang atau telah selesai pada suatu titik waktu tertentu di masa lalu namun efeknya masih berlanjut.

Kalimat	Rumus	Contoh
Pernyataan/ Positif	S + have/has + V-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I/You/They/We have finished the task. She/He/It has drunk the milk
Negatif	S + have/has + not + V-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I/You/They/We haven't finished the task. She/He/It hasn't drunk the milk.
Pertanyaan/ Interogatif	have/has + S + V-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have I/You/They/We finished the task? Has she/he/it drunk the milk.

- Dalam bentuk tenses ini, berarti “sudah” atau “telah”.
- Have dan has diistilahkan sebagai auxiliary verb.
- Have not - haven't
- Has not - hasn't
- Daftar kata kerja V3, disebut juga past participle, dapat dilihat pada contoh di unit 1.

Fungsi	Contoh Kalimat Present Perfect Tense
Present perfect tense untuk mengungkapkan kejadian di masa lalu tanpa peduli kapan tepatnya terjadi.	Can you recommend the most delicious seafood restaurant in this town? Yes, I've visited all of them. (Dapatkah kamu merekomendasikan restoran seafood paling lezat di kota ini? Ya, saya telah mengunjungi semuanya.)
Present perfect tense untuk menunjukkan bahwa suatu aksi terjadi berulang kali dimasa lampau (adverb of number dapat digunakan).	I've read this book. (Saya sudah membaca buku ini.) She has called you three times. (Dia sudah meneleponmu tiga kali.)
Present perfect tense untuk mengungkapkan aktivitas atau situasi yang dimulai pada masa lampau kemudian dilanjutkan sampai sekarang (belum selesai).	I have lived in Cilegon for 3 months. (Saya telah tinggal di Cilegon selama 3 bulan.) She has studied in French since April. (Saya telah sekolah di Perancis sejak bulan April.) My brother has worked already/lately/ up to now. (Saudaraku sudah bekerja sampai sekarang.)
Present perfect tense untuk membicarakan event yang baru saja terjadi (adverb “just” dapat digunakan).	I've just sent you an email. (Saya baru saja mengirimkan kamu email.) The rain's just stopped. (Hujan baru saja berhenti.) [the rain's = the rain has; lihat contraction & apostrophe]

<https://www.wordsmile.com/pengertian-rumus-contoh-kalimat-present-perfect-tense>

Exercise 4

Now, try to fill the blanks with the right verbs in present perfect tense.

1. Have you (clean) up the floor?
2. She has (lend) me her shoes.
3. I have (write) you a letter. Have you (accept) it?
4. Tell me. Has she (have) a motorcycle?
5. They have (leave) us. Let's go!

Now, try to check your answers with these ones below.

1. Have you cleaned up the floor?
2. She has lent me her shoes.
3. I have written you a letter. Have you accepted it?
4. Tell me. Has she had a motorcycle?
5. They have left us. Let's go!

Activity 4 Writing

Exercise 5

Based on our discussion about Present Perfect Tense above, please write down a story containing this tense. You can follow the example below.

Juni has always loved the rain. She has played in the rain many times before. Playing in the rain has been her favourite activity since kindergarten.

She has special boots and a favourite umbrella. The boots have been worn by Juni since morning. The umbrella has been ready to protect her body from the rain.

Sometimes, Juni doesn't wear her boots. She doesn't even use her favourite umbrella. She feels the rain on her skin. Her mother has let her to play in the rain.

<https://englishcoo.com/contoh-cerita-present-perfect-tense/>

Please write down it in the box below.

Assignment

We should have aims in life. These will lead us to get success in the future. Certainly, you have done some steps for it.

1. Now, try to write down those steps that you have done to get your aims in life.
2. You are pleased to use simple perfect tense in this case.

REINFORCEMENT

The Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
They have learnt English for about 3 years.	They haven't learnt English for about 3 years.	Have they learnt English for about 3 years? • Yes, I have. • No, I haven't.
We have known each other.	We haven't known each other.	Have we known each other? • Yes, I have. • No, I haven't.
I have told you about this case.	I haven't told you about this case.	Have I told you about this case? • Yes, I have. • No, I haven't.
You have slept for an hour in my car.	You haven't slept for an hour in my car.	Have you slept for an hour in my car? • Yes, I have. • No, I haven't.
He has promised me to come here.	He hasn't promised me to come here.	Has she broken the law? • Yes, I have. • No, I haven't.
She has broken the law.	She hasn't broken the law.	Has she broken the law? • Yes, I have. • No, I haven't.
It has broken since yesterday.	It hasn't broken since yesterday.	Has it broken since yesterday? • Yes, I have. • No, I haven't.

You will have an evaluation on the next pages.

Evaluation

Choose the appropriate answer to fill the blanks.

1. She the door yet yesterday.

- a. didn't fix
- b. has fixed
- c. did fix
- d. hasn't fix

2. President Sukarnothe first stone of the monument on 10th November 1951.

- a. lay
- b. laid
- c. has lay
- d. hasn't laid

3. Last night, I her stand alone in front of your house.

- a. see
- b. has see
- c. saw
- d. has seen

4. Did we him at the yard two days ago?

- a. meet
- b. met
- c. has met
- d. hasn't meet

5. One year later, the building for public.

- a. have opened
- b. was open
- c. opened
- d. was opened

6. Ahmad given you the key?

- a. Has
- b. Did
- c. Have
- d. Didn't

7. My mother Monas for three times.

- a. has visited
- b. visited
- c. have visit
- d. has visit

8. I this ring for a year. Take it with you.

- a. have keep
- b. kept
- c. keep
- d. have kept

9. In 10 November 1945, the Courthouse by the Allies.

- a. was destroyed
- b. has destroy
- c. destroyed
- d. were destroyed

10. My sister is sick. She homework yet.

- a. hasn't collected her
- b. collected the
- c. has collect her
- d. didn't collect the

11. Larry tell you the story about Raja Ampat yesterday?

- a. Have
- b. Was
- c. Did
- d. Has

12. We never to Raja Ampat. Take us there, if you don't mind.

- a. has, traveled
- b. was, traveled
- c. have, traveled
- d. were traveled

13. Really! I the trip to that place. I want to go Komodo Island.

- a. has canceled
- b. hasn't cancel
- c. have canceled
- d. was canceled

Anwer Keys

1. a	6. a	11. c	16. a
2. b	7. a	12. c	17. b
3. c	8. d	13. c	18. e
4. a	9. a	14. a	19. a
5. d	10. a	15. a	20. d

14. Taj Mahal as a mausoleum to wife.

- a. was dedicated, his c. were dedicated, him
b. dedicated, his d. wasn't dedicated, him

15. What an amazing building! I've gone there for twice. Sorry, I you with me at that time.

- a. didn't take c. wasn't take
b. took d. haven't take

16. Where is my key? It gone. But I keep

- a. has, yours c. have, you
b. has, your d. have yours

Last weekend, Mr. Black and 17)..... children went to the railway station around to 18)..... Mrs. Black. "The train 19) yet. It 20) about ten minutes late", said him.

a) did not arrive b) his c) her d) was e) picked up f) has

Cocokkan jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban di halaman berikutnya dan lakukan penilaian dengan cara berikut ini.

Jumlah jawaban benar x 5 = skor

Misalnya:

Jumlah Jawaban benar= 18 x 5 = 90

Skor Anda = 90

Jika skor Anda \leq 70, Anda dapat melanjutkan ke modul 4.

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