

APPENDIX I

Unit I

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

English is the world's most important language. It is spoken by the people of Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and many other countries. It is spoken by many people all over the world, either as a first or a second language.

Estimating the exact number of native speakers of English is difficult, but estimating the number of people who speak it as a second language is even more so. Probably the two groups of speakers total about 600 million people, or approximately 20 percent of the world's population.

In countries where English is neither a first nor a second language, it is taught or learned as the first foreign language for practical and necessary uses of communication. English can serve as the language of instruction in higher education (for special subjects), or as a lingua franca among those to whom English is not a native language.

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people than, for example, Chinese, it is the most international of all languages. An Indonesian and a Frenchman meeting in Rome will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourists of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The crew on an Indonesian airlines flight approaching New Delhi of Bharain will use English to ask for landing instructions.

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one of the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used, both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs; it is the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication; 60 percent of the world's radio broadcast and 70 percent of the world's mail are in English. It is for the above reasons that we in Indonesia study English and try to study it very well.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. Give some reasons as given in the text why we study English.
2. In what way is English an international language?
3. Say what other language are used at the UN besides English.
4. In which countries is English used as a lingua franca?
5. Why is English stated as a top requirement for a good job?
6. Mention some countries whose first language is English.
7. a. Is a person's language of the home his second language or his first language?
b. Is Indonesian your first language or your second language?
8. In the fifth paragraph, English is compared to a key. What do you think is compared to a door?
9. What are the two groups of people mentioned in line 8?
10. "Although" in line 17 gives a contrast. What is that contrast?

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge/analysis
2. Comprehension
3. Knowledge
4. Knowledge
5. Analysis
6. Knowledge
7. Comprehension
8. Evaluation
9. Comprehension
10. Comprehension

Unit II

THE FOUR SEASONS

Countries with temperate zones have four seasons, which have temperatures that differ greatly from one season to the next and even from one day to the next. The seasons are summer, autumn, winter and spring. These countries can be situated North or South of the equator.

In countries North of the equator, such as China, Japan the European countries, Canada, the United States of America, etc, the seasons begin between the 20th and the 23rd of the month—spring in March, summer in June, autumn in September and winter in December. In countries South of the equator, such as New Zealand, Australia, most of the South American countries and the countries of Southern Africa, the seasons start at opposite time. So in January when it is snowing and cold in Canada, it is hot in Australia and New Zealand.

Summer weather is, to all of us, familiar, because its temperature is almost the same as that of our dry season. Summer in those countries is usually a holiday time. People go to the holiday resorts, such as beaches and lakes, for recreation. But sometimes they suffer from heat waves, when the temperature can soar to as high as 40°C.

Following the summer comes the autumn. The colour of the leaves of many trees changes from green to various hues of yellow, red and brown; the wind blows harder and harder and the dry leaves fall to the earth leaving the trees bare.

As the last leaves fall to the earth, leaving their branches bare, the wind becomes colder. Everything becomes more dull; winter has arrived. In many areas of the earth snow starts to fall, making everything white. On some days warmer temperatures may cause some of the snow to melt, leaving behind icicles of different shapes shining in the winter sun.

When spring comes, the white earth is gradually replaced by spring flowers of different colours, and the bare branches begin to sprout green leaves. The wild animals come out of hibernation.

On the flight itself, there is usually a difference between first class and economy class. The first class passenger has more space and receives more in-flight services. The chief difference between first class and economy may well be the cost. First class fares are much higher than economy fares. On heavy, short-distance routes such as Jakarta to Semarang or Jakarta to Surabaya, there are shuttle flights. The passenger doesn't have to make a reservation in advance, but pays for a ticket at the

departure gate, and in some countries even on the flight itself.

Another difference is between passenger and cargo (freight) services. In the early days of the airlines, cargo was usually carried in the baggage compartment or in the passenger compartment, but there are also special planes which provide air cargo services. Of course, the cost is usually higher than surface shipment.

LATIHAN

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or phrases. e.g. Jet planes, propeller planes and helicopters are called aircraft.

1. Even though it costs more, Mr Gibson prefers to travel because there is more room for his long legs.
2. The says that the departure time for the first to Ujung Pandang is at 5.00 a.m. every day.
3. planes are more modern, faster, smoother and bigger than planes.
4. "Panitia Haji Indonesia" (PHI) uses flights to take the haji pilgrimage to Mecca every year.
5. The for economy service is less than that of first-class service.
6. One ought to make a before one travels on a flight.
7. A scheduled flight leaves at the same time on the same day to the same
8. One does not need a reservation to get a seat on the flight service.

ANALYSIS

1. Comprehension
2. Comprehension
3. Comprehension
4. Comprehension
5. Comprehension
6. Comprehension
7. Comprehension
8. Comprehension

Unit III

CITY OF LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. Its population numbers about 11 million people. It is well known for its port, factories, buildings and many historical places.

The 185 feet-high Nelson's Column, for example, is a popular tourist attraction. It is in Trafalgar Square and was named after Lord Nelson's sea battle against France near Trafalgar, Spain, in 1805.

The tower of London is another example of a popular tourist attraction. It used to be a prison, but now it has become a museum. Other famous places of interest are the Parliament Buildings, with the clock tower, Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, where British monarchs are crowned, and Buckingham Palace, the home of the British kings and queens.

The history of London cannot be separated from the river Thames. If you look at the map you will see that it is the gateway to London from the European continent. In the first century, when the Romans occupied England, there was a small village on Lud Hill along the Thames, where the river was at its lowest point. It was about ten miles from the sea. The Romans discovered that they could load and unload their merchant ships here. So, they built a city on Lud Hill.

More and more ships could now come for either loading or unloading, bringing more and more business to the city. They called the city Londinium (meaning: city) from which the name London was probably derived. In order to connect both sides of the river, called the Thames, the Romans built the London bridge here.

A great fire in 1665 brought a big change to London. The great wall surrounding the city was destroyed, and today we can only see its ruins. Another change was brought by the Second World War. From August 1940 to May 1941, German bombers attacked the almost every night, destroying thousands of buildings and houses, and killing thousands of people. For the second time the greater part of London was in ruins.

In spite of the war, London has remained one of the world's largest capitals. Today, modern buildings and factories have been built to replace the ruins. But visitors to London can still see the old historic places that have made London so famous.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. Mention three of four things that have made London famous.
2. Who was Lord Nelson?
3. Why is the river Thames so famous?
4. Why did the Romans build the city of London on a hill?
5. Mention the two times that London was ruins.
6. Mention two or three other large capitals in the world besides London.
7. In the last paragraph you find the phrase "In spite of the war". What does it mean?
8. What is the population of London?
9. What is the name "Trafalgar Square" derived from?
10. What kind of church is Westminster Abbey?

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Knowledge
3. Analysis
4. Analysis
5. Knowledge
6. Knowledge
7. Comprehension
8. Knowledge
9. Knowledge
10. Knowledge

Unit IV

INDONESIAN TOURISM

Indonesia is the largest archipelago and the fifth most populous country in the world. Consisting of five mainlands and thirty smaller island groups, it has a total of 13,667 islands, of which about 6,000 are inhabited. It stretches 5,120 kilometers between the Australian and Asian continental mainlands and divides the Pacific and Indian Ocean at the equator.

There are numerous places of interest in Indonesia. We will mention a few of them here.

Lake Toba, which is situated in the centre of the Bukit Barisan mountain range, is an interesting mountain resort with Samosir island in the centre of the lake. It boasts many modern hotels and facilities for watersports such as boating, waterskiing and swimming.

In West Sumatra, the centre of culture and tourism is Bukittinggi, situated in the highlands North of the provincial capital of Padang. West Sumatra is a land of scenic beauty with green lakes and blue mountains.

Java has a great number of attractions, including the world-renowned Botanic Gardens in Bogor, the wildlife reserve of Ujung Kulon on the south west part of the island. Borobudur, a gigantic Buddhist shrine is situated 42 kilometers northwest of Yogyakarta and the Ijen crater lies in East Java and displays hot springs, waterfalls and free-roaming deer as well as the sulphur crater itself. A three-hour drive from Surabaya, and then a pony ride from the village of Ngadisari over a sea of sand, will take you to Mount Bromo. It is an active volcano with sulphur fumes and smoke still emanating from its depths. The inhabitants of the surrounding areas believe in the God of Bromo and bring offerings to his deity.

Bali is different from the rest of Indonesia because of its unique form of Hinduism called "Hindu Dharma". Religion is the main source of traditional customs in family and community life. The soul of a Balinese is religion, and it finds its expression in art. Many articles and books have been written on Bali.

Ambon lies in the heart of many interesting islands. There are about a thousand islands in the area, most of them with excellent beaches, reefs and sea-scapes. The underwater gardens of Maluku are magnificent, with their corals, sea-horses, sea-urchins and a great variety of colourful fish. Glass-bottom boats will take tourist on a beautiful tour of these sea gardens, but people can also go skin-diving to admire them.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. What are the five main islands of Indonesia?
2. Mention the towns or cities on the equator. What is the weather like there?
3. What kind of watersport do you like? Mention some of the watersport you know.
4. What is the use of glass-bottom boats?
5. Can you mention other interesting places in Indonesia, but not mentioned in this article?
6. Can you tell us about a trip to one of those places? Use as few sentences as possible!
7. What does "It" in line 4 refer to?
8. About how many islands are inhabited?

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Knowledge
3. Knowledge
4. Knowledge
5. Knowledge
6. Synthesis
7. Comprehension
8. Knowledge

Unit V

THE QUEEN MARY

In 1930 a modern passenger ship was built in Glasgow. It was designed to be the largest, fastest and most luxurious ship in the world. Her name was the Queen Mary, after the Queen Mary.

Although she only became the second largest ship in the world she became, during her lifetime, the most famous.

She made her maiden voyage from Great Britain to New York in May 1936, the beginning of a proud and colourful life lasting the next 30 years. She was 1,019 feet long with a dead-weight of 80,000 tons. She had 160,000 horsepower engines and carried a crew of 1,300. There were 600 telephones on board and 20 lifts connected her decks.

The Queen Mary offered all the luxuries one could think of at that time. In the morning the passenger were brought hot tea in the cabin by a stewardess; for breakfast they were given a choice from 30 different kinds of food. They could go swimming in one of the many swimming pools, go shopping in the luxurious shops, do exercises in the gym, watch a film in the specially built theatre and go to a nightclub in the evening. Alternatively they could just laze around on the comfortable deck chairs.

During wartime, in 1939, she changed colour from pure white to grey. She functioned as a troopship until the end of the war, carrying American and Canadian troops to Europe, as many as 15,000 men at time. Almost one million troops to Europe were transported by her and by her sister-ship the Queen Elizabeth. Understandably, the enemy offered a high reward to anybody who could sink her. But she was too fast for enemy submarines to chase.

Thirty years after her first voyage, she was beginning to grow old. Times had changed; people needed faster transport and more people started to travel by air which was faster and cheaper. The Queen Mary was no longer considered a fast ship.

So, she was sold to the city of Long Beach, California, in the United States of America, to used as a floating hotel and a museum. And that was the end of the proud and famous ship. Naturally, many people felt sad because she would no longer be seen on the Atlantic where she had become part of the scene.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. When was the Queen Mary's maiden voyage?
2. How old was she when she was sold?
3. Besides being a passenger ship, what other function did she serve?
4. What was her length and her weight?
5. What was the route the Queen Mary took as a passenger ship?
6. In the war of 1939, who were Britain's enemies?
7. In that year, who were Britain's allies?
8. The world Understandably refers to a fact. What fact?
9. Why is the word "naturally" used in the last paragraph?
10. The word "so" at the beginning of the last paragraph connects two facts, what are they?

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Comprehension
3. Knowledge
4. Knowledge
5. Knowledge
6. Knowledge
7. Knowledge
8. Comprehension
9. Analysis
10. Knowledge

Unit VI

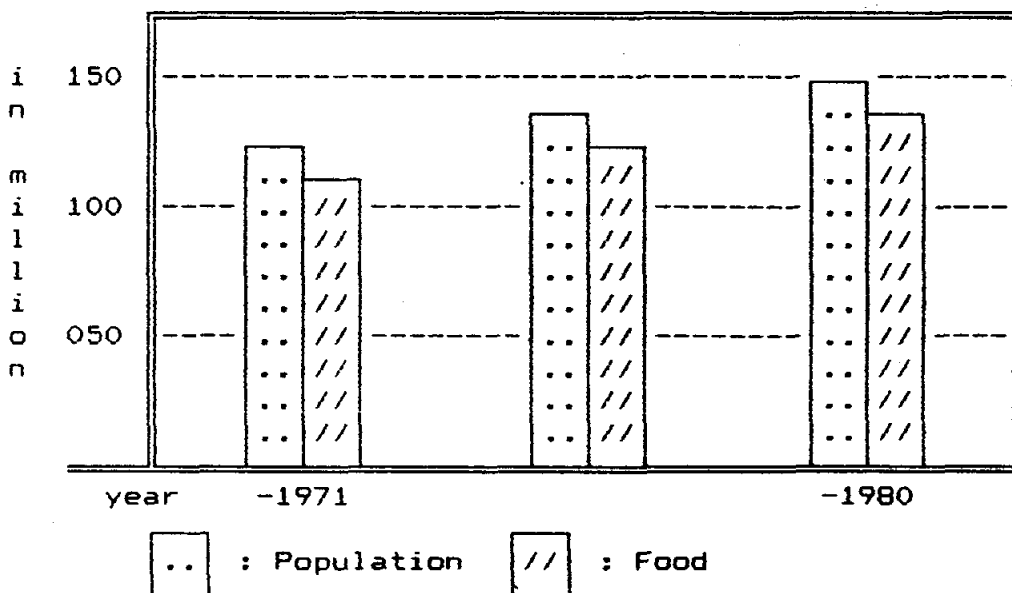
RAPID POPULATION GROWTH: ITS CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES

According to the 1980 census, the total population in our country, Indonesia was 147,5 million, while the 1971 census recorded a total of 119,2 million. This means that the rate of growth is 2.3% annually. At this rate of growth, the population will reach 237,5 million by the year 2000. It seems that this rate of growth is common in almost all developing countries in Asia.

More than half the world's people live in Asia. Excluding the number in Soviet Asia and Western South Asia, we find that there were 2 billion Asians toward the end of 1975 among a total world population of 3.9 billion.

The world's two most populous countries in Asia are India and China. The Selected Demographic Indicators (1970-1975), prepared by the United Nations, put China's population at 838.8 million, and that of India at 613.2 million. We can estimate that by the year 2000 the number in China will reach 1.148 billion, and in India 1.5059 billion.

According to the Table of Projected Population, issued by Press Foundation of Asia, UNFPA, N.Y., the earth's inhabitants will increase by 2.754 billion in the next 30 years, or by 76%. This means that the poor nations will contribute 2.384 billion (or 87%) to this increase, while the wealthy nations will only account for 370 million of the increase (or 13%).



On the subject of rapid population growth, we can state that the causes are, among other things:

- (a) a drastic mortality decrease, due to advances in medical science.
- (b) continuing campaigns against communicable diseases.
- (c) a constant balance between the high and low fertility rates of women, and
- (d) influx of people due to immigration. People often leave their home land for political, economic and cultural reasons, among others, to settle in other countries.

In this way they add to the number of the existing population.

Over-population affects people in many ways, such as over-crowding in big towns or cities, due to urbanization, which in turn can cause unemployment, criminality, poverty and so on.

All of us should be aware of these consequences and should help the government in its efforts to check this population growth.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. Mention some "developing" countries.
2. Mention some "developed" countries.
3. How does the population in Indonesia compare with that in India?
4. Can you mention some tropical communicable diseases?
5. In what way(s) can advanced medical science decrease mortality rate?
6. Why do many people leave their native villages for big cities?
7. What's meant by "high fertility of women"?
8. Mention some bad effects of over-population.

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Knowledge
3. Evaluation
4. Knowledge
5. Application
6. Analysis
7. Comprehension
8. Knowledge

Unit VII

JAKARTA THE CAPITAL OF INDONESIA

Jakarta is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia and the centre of the government, commerce and industry. It is a special territory with a status of a province, administered by a governor. It covers an area of 593 square kilometres, with an ever-increasing population of over six million.

The people come from all those diverse ethnic and cultural groups which make up the population of Indonesia. A visitor to Jakarta will find many contrasting groups: Javanese, Sundanese, Bataks, Balinese, Europeans, Japanese and many other.

Other contrast can also be found: the very rich and the poor and destitute; the traditional and the modern; the worldly and the sacred, all existing side by side in this metropolitan city.

Recently, Jakarta has expanded its facilities for the domestic and foreign visitors with many luxurious hotels, shopping centres, fine restaurants and tourist attractions. Some of them can be mentioned here, like The Mandarin Hotel, Hotel Indonesia, The Borobudur Hotel, Korean, Italian and Indonesian Restaurants, The Ratu Plaza, The Indonesian Miniature Park and The National Museum. Another important facility is, of course Sukarno-Hatta International Airport, which serves a number of national as well as international airlines.

In fact, Jakarta started as a small harbour town called "Sunda Kelapa". In 1527 it was named "Jayakarta" (glorious victory) by Prince Fatahillah from Cirebon, who captured the area from the Hindu Kings. The Dutch East Indies Company (The VOC) took the town by force and destroyed it in 1719. Then they rebuilt it and named it "Batavia", making it the centre for the expansion of the company's power the Far East.

After the outbreak of the Second World War, Batavia fell into the hands of the Japanese. It was the Japanese who changed the name of the city into "Jakarta". This is the name by which the capital has been known ever since Indonesia achieved independent on 17th August 1945.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. Look at the map of Java. Now, fill in the blanks:
Jakarta is ... of Bandung, and ... of Semarang.
2. How long did the Japanese occupy Indonesia? Mention the years.
3. Mention four or five diverse or cultural groups in Jakarta.
4. You have learnt the meaning of "diverse". Now can you explain the meaning of the phrase "unity in diversity" in our national emblem?
5. For how long did the Dutch colonial government colonize Indonesia? You may consult your history books.
6. Mention some places of interest to domestic and foreign tourists.
7. Have you been to Jakarta? If you have, which tourist attraction(s) do you favour? Why?
8. Who are meant by domestic visitors? And what are domestic problems?

ANALYSIS

1. Comprehension
2. Knowledge
3. Knowledge
4. Comprehension
5. Knowledge (no reference)
6. Knowledge
7. Analysis
8. Knowledge

Unit VIII

THE NOBEL PRIZE

All of you heard or read about the Nobel Prize, Haven't you? It is a prize that is awarded annually by a committee called The Nobel Foundation to anyone who has been outstanding in any of the five fields, namely: (a) physics, (b) chemistry, (c) physiology or medicine, (d) literature, and (e) peace.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel was a Swedish chemist and engineer and was born in 1833 in Sweden. Since childhood he has always been a regular school. Thereafter he had to have private tutoring at his home.

When he grew up he was known as the "dynamite king" because of his invention of dynamite and other explosives. From the manufacture of these he managed to become very wealthy; he became a multi-millionaire. But he was still a lonely and unhappy man with pessimistic ideas about his own future. He also considered mankind as a whole in a satiric way. Perhaps it was his life, and died in 1896. Nevertheless, he still had a great belief in the future of humanity, and so left the bulk of his fortune to a foundation which was entrusted with The Nobel Prizes.

On the fifth anniversary of his death, 10th December 1901, the awards were distributed for the first time. The awards given were a gold medal, a diploma bearing a citation, and a sum of money which depended upon the income of the foundation. The prize may be divided among two or three recipients. Any prize may be withheld for one year or longer if nobody is considered entitled to it. The Nobel Prizes are open to all nationalities and are not competitive. Candidates are nominated by the following agencies: physics and chemistry by the Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm; The Caroline Medical Institute in Stockholm for physiology and medicine; peace, by a committee of five, elected by Norwegian Parliament, and literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature.

Some well-known people who had received the Nobel Prize:

- 1901, Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, from Germany, for physics,
- 1921, Albert Einstein, from Germany, for physics,
- 1913, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, from India, for literature,
- 1953, Sir Winston Churchill, from the United Kingdom, for literature, history,
- 1979, Mother Teresa, Roman Catholic nun from Yugoslavia, for peace, her work among the very poor in Calcutta.

Those who received the prizes felt that it was not just the money that was important, it was the honour and appreciation of what they had done as a contribution to

make this world a better place to live in. This was more important and significant to all of them.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. Who is responsible for the money left by Nobel?
2. Why does the money still grow today?
3. Why was Nobel an unhappy man during his life?
4. What was the reason for Nobel to leave the money to honour people who are outstanding at any of the five fields?
5. For how many years have the prizes been awarded until now?
6. Who decides the people to be given the Nobel Prize?
7. Why is the prize not competitive?
8. Explain why any prize may be withheld for a year or longer?
9. What are the five fields for which people receive the prize?
10. if the bulk of Nobel's fortune was entrusted to a foundation, what happened to the smaller part of his money?

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Analysis
3. Analysis
4. Analysis
5. Knowledge
6. Knowledge
7. Comprehension
8. Comprehension
9. Knowledge
10. Comprehension



Unit IX

THE POPULATION PROBLEM, THE WHOLE WORLD'S PROBLEM

Our Earth has been rotating around the sun for billions of years. In that time, its surface has undergone numerous changes. About two billion years ago life had a simple beginning. At first, countless tiny organisms evolved slowly, then larger vegetation, and later still, a rich variety of animals have become extinct, and many others have remained with us till this day.

The last creatures to appear were human beings. They didn't have an easy life on this earth; famine, disease, wild animals, harsh climates and wars were their constant enemies. But they gradually learned to control the greater part of their environment and managed to prevent and cure diseases. Thus, over the centuries, their number had vastly increased, to such an extent that it has now become a big problem.

This problem is identified as over-population. Unless people realize that they have to cooperate in order to check the population growth, some negative results may come up. These can be summed up as follows:

- (a) Too many people means scarcity of fresh water in many areas. People have been polluting valuable fresh water from rivers, ponds, lakes, etc, by dumping rubbish, factory wastes and sewage in them. This practice has to be stopped if people still want to have fresh water in order to live.
- (b) Too many people means too little food. Today, half of the world's population goes hungry. According to Dumont and Rosie in their book *The Hungry Future*, 10 to 20 millions people, mostly children, would starve to death in 1968. This in fact the case.
- (c) Too many people means, among other things, problems of overcrowding of schools, unemployment, and lack of shelter. To provide jobs for millions of job-seekers is an impossible task; too many children in a class means a drop in the amount of attention each child can be given, and too few houses means less possibility of getting decent shelter from the elements.

With a growth rate of more than 2% annually, Indonesia will have to feed more than 235 million people by the year 2000, which is not far away. If we are to succeed in our plans to overcome the negative results or effects of over-population, the time has now come for us to work very hard side by side to aid the government in any way we can.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

Pemerintah kita telah melancarkan bermacam-macam program untuk mengatasi ledakan pertumbuhan penduduk. Isilah rumpang berikut dengan kata-kata sebagai saran atau pendapat anda!

Contoh:

Water pollution

We must not; we must.....

We must not dump dirt, sewage, rubbish and factory waste in our waters; we must try to keep them clean.

1. birth-rate	We must not; we must
2. health	We must not; we must
3. housing	We must not; we must
4. air pollution	We must not; we must
5. jobs	We must not; we must
6. school drop-outs	We must not; we must
7. environment	We must not; we must
8. forest	We must not; we must
9. floods	We must not; we must
10. mortality rate	We must not; we must

ANALYSIS

1. Comprehension
2. Comprehension
3. Comprehension
4. Comprehension
5. Comprehension
6. Comprehension
7. Comprehension
8. Comprehension
9. Comprehension
10. Comprehension

Unit X

THE STORY OF PENICILLIN

All of you know what penicillin is, don't you? It is an antibiotic that is powerful enough to kill bacteria which are extremely harmful to the human body. How did we first discover penicillin? Here is the story.

During the First World War many soldiers died from infections caused by bacteria entering their wounds. The soldiers were given antiseptic but this had proved to be useless against bacteria. The reason was that healthy cells of the body were also destroyed.

A British doctor, Dr Fleming, was determined to find a medicine that could kill bacteria without causing danger to the patient, and so he spent many years doing research. In September 1928 something important in Dr Fleming's life happened. One night he left an open dish of jelly (agar-agar) with bacteria on his laboratory bench. The following morning he discovered that a part of that jelly had changed colour. This greatly attracted his attention. When he examined that part under a microscope, he was surprised to find that mould had entered it. He further discovered that the bacteria had all been killed.

This discovery was an important breakthrough. It turned out that a certain substance that had been produced by the mould was responsible for killing the bacteria. Dr Fleming called this substance "penicillin". He then did more experiments to produce penicillin, but these were unsuccessful.

Fleming's reports were read by other scientists, among whom were Dr Florey and Dr Chain who were members of a team of Oxford scientists. After reading the reports the two doctors started doing experiments on their own and in 1940 succeeded in producing a small quantity of penicillin. They first tried this on white mice with satisfactory results. Then four sick patients were given penicillin injection of whom three were cured.

By this time the Second World War had broken out. Dr Florey went to the United States to encourage scientists there to produce large amount of penicillin. Doctors quickly learnt which diseases penicillin could be used against, the best way to cure patients, and the few dangers in the use of the new drug.

In 1944, Dr Fleming was awarded the Nobel Prize (see unit 8) for medicine and physiology. He shared this prize with Dr Florey and Dr Chain. Tragically, Dr Fleming himself died in 1955 of a disease that this medicine could not cure.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. Of what nationality were the three doctors?
2. Was Dr Florey succesful in his mission to the US?
3. What were used as guinea pigs before penicillin was given to humans?
4. What is a Nobel Prize?
5. What was the sad thing in Flemming's life?
6. Can penicillin be used of all patients?
7. Mention the years of the First World War.
8. Mention the years of the Second World War.

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Comprehension
3. Knowledge
4. Knowledge
5. Knowledge
6. Comprehension
7. Knowledge
8. Knowledge

Unit XI

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN is a regional organization formed by the government of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It was formed through the ASEAN Declaration, or, as it is a more commonly known, "the Bangkok Declaration". This was signed by the Foreign Ministers of Asean countries on 8th August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The aim of the organization is to have a close co-operation among the member countries on an equal basis. This would bring mutual benefits and stimulate solidarity which promote peace, stability and prosperity, ASEAN also aims at maintaining external relations with similar aims; we have ASEAN-Australia Economic co-operation, ASEAN-US economic co-operation, etc.

From the very beginning, ASEAN was set up as a regional organization for economic, social, and cultural co-operation. In addition to these general goals, ASEAN also aims at collaboration in the fields of agriculture, trade and industry, transportation and communication. Politically, ASEAN also aims at keeping Southeast Asia neutral, so that it remains a "Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality". "The Kuala Lumpur Declaration", signed on 27th November 1971, is the most significant document in the development of ASEAN. The Asean Secretariat office is located at Jalan Sisingamangaraja Jakarta, and its main task is to responsible for the effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. This office was set up in June 1976 based on the agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat signed at the Bali Summit Conference in February 1976.

Over the yaers, ASEAN has grown into a significant and construtive force in Southeast Asian politicts. It is able to find local solutions to regional problems, and to produce concrete results in dealing with matters ranging from trade difficulties to youth activities.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. When we mention the ASEAN member countries, why do we put Indonesia down first?
2. What is here meant by "external" relations? Is it within the ASEAN or not?
3. What are "internal" relations within ASEAN?
4. The combined ASEAN land area is 3 million square kilometres (km^2) and the combined population is more than 230 million. Which country has the largest area of land and the highest population? Which country is the next?
5. In which specific areas does ASEAN want close co-operation?
6. What communication facilities does ASEAN want to develop?
7. What is meant by "keeping Southeast Asia neutral?" Neutral in what way?
8. Why is the Bangkok Declaration also important?
9. Why is the Kuala Lumpur Declaration also important?
10. What are some of Indonesia's natural resources and commodities? Mention four or five things.

ANALYSIS

1. Analysis
2. Knowledge
3. Knowledge
4. Application
5. Knowledge
6. Knowledge
7. Knowledge
8. Analysis
9. Analysis
10. Knowledge

Unit XII

MUHAMMAD HUSNI THAMRIN

If you familiar with Jakarta, you must know the street that starts form the fountain in front of the Bank of Indonesia. This street called Jalan Muhammad Husni Thamrin, or Jalan Thamrin for short. In many towns or cities in Indonesia, many streets, parks, and buildings are named after Muhammad Husni Thamrin.

But who is he? Husni Thamrin was one of the leaders of the Indonesia freedom movement during the Dutch colonial priod. He was one of the national heroes who had actively participated in the struggle for Indonesian independence. He did not fight physically by taking up weapons, or by commanding an army to face the Dutch. No, he fought another kind of battle that was no less important.

Husni Thamrin was born in "Batavia" on 16th February 1894 the son of Thamrin bin Thabri, The Wedana (District head) of Batavia. At that time the Wedana was considered very high for an Indonesian. As a young boy, Husni Thamrin was bright and diligent. He always received high marks for all subjects, especially arithmetics and the Dutch language. Unfortunately he could not further his studies beyond secondary school by going on to university, because his father retired as Wedana and there were still many brothers and sisters who had to go to school. But Husni Thamrin never stopped studying on his own, by reading books, magazines and newspaper and he became well-versed in politics, religion and culture.

At the age of 25 Husni Thamrin became well -known when he was elected a member of the City Council to represent the Jakarta population. He often went in and out of the kampongs to see for himself how the Indonesians lived. On the basis of what he saw, he delivered speeches at the City Council to ask for the betterment of life for Indonesians.

When in 1927, he was appointed a member of the People's House of Representatives (Dutch: Volksraad), he decided, to do more for his people. He delivered more speeches, wrote more articles, and became more active in a number of national organizations.

Through his untiring efforts, a number of national organizations joined up to make one big organization which was more capable of fighting for Indonesia's independence. The Dutch colonial government feared this organization, so many of its leaders were arrested. Although the Dutch issued prohibitions many times againts political activities undertaken by the national leaders, this prohibition was often violated.

In 1941 Husni Thamrin's home was searched and he and his family were put under house arrest. At that time Husni Thamrin was ill, but he was not allowed to receive any visitors, except his personal physician. Day and night he was under police surveillance. He became physically weaker and weaker, but mentally he was still alert and followed the independence movement very closely. In that same year Husni Thamrin died.

Husni Thamrin is no more, but his ideas still live on. He had always believed that if he had a strong will to get what was really dear to him ---Indonesia's independence---, and be willing to sacrifice for it, he would achieve it in the end.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. How old was Husni Thamrin when he died?
2. He did not receive a university education. How did he get to know such a great deal?
3. Why was it difficult at that time to be appointed a member of the City Council, and more difficult still, the Volksraad?
4. What mostly were the ideas in Husni Thamrin's speeches and articles?
5. Why did the Dutch colonial government fear the existence of national organizations?
6. What was the reason for the Dutch to put Husni Thamrin under 24-hour surveillance?
7. What were the Dutch searching for in Husni Thamrin's home, and also in the homes of other national leaders?
8. Would Husni Thamrin have died, if he been taken to a hospital and been given proper medication?

ANALYSIS

1. Comprehension
2. Comprehension
3. Analysis
4. Knowledge
5. Analysis
6. Analysis
7. Knowledge
8. Application.

Unit XIII

AUSTRALIA

Australia is one of Indonesia's neighbours having friendly diplomatic relations. It is a large continent which covers an area of 2,974,581 square miles. It is believed that Australia was first discovered by either Chinese or Malay travellers, but no clear dates or other facts are known. The discovery of Australia by European traders was in fact only a coincidence; they had travelled to Australia for other purposes. James Cook was one of those travellers who discovered Australia, although before him, the Dutch merchants had already set foot there.

At the time of these "discoveries", the continent was not too attractive to the Europeans, and not many of them decided to settle in Australia. It was not until about 1851 that a man came to Sydney claiming that he had found gold somewhere out of the city. This started the "gold rush" and all of a sudden people came in droves from Great Britain and other parts of the world to seek their fortune "down under". Today, Australia is an important producer of wool, wheat, meat, dairy produce and minerals. About one third of the continent is good grazing land for sheep and cattle. Australian dairy produce have become some of the best in the world market. In Australia there are more sheep than people. In 1963 the number of sheep reached 160 million! Sheep are raised for their wool, as well as their meat. Most of the sheep are found in New South Wales, Southern Queensland, and Victoria. Besides sheep, Australia also raises a great number of cattle. In 1963 the total beef population was about 13 million and the total production of beef was around 900,000 tons, of which the greater part was exported to other countries.

Indonesia imports dairy produce, beef and mutton, among other products, from Australia. If you go to a supermarket, you can ask for these products which, unfortunately, are not cheap.

The flora and fauna in Australia are not tropical as ours are. There are many animals which are native to Australia, including the koala bear, the kookaburra (a kind of bird), the emu and the kangaroo. In fact the emu and the kangaroo often appear in emblems, such as that displayed by the Australia Embassy.

One of the famous stories that circulates concern captain James Cook, who once asked a native of Australia (an Aborigine) the name of a certain animal unfamiliar to Cook. The native replied "Kangaroo", which, as the story goes, is the native expression for "I don't know". The animal has

been called by that name ever since.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. Where is Australia situated in relation to Indonesia?
(Consult your geography book).
2. What were the "other purpose" of those Europeans and other travellers who "discovered" Australia? Mention some of them by nationality.
3. What was the reason for many Europeans deciding to settle in Australia?
4. Explain the meaning of the expression "gold rush".
5. Is Australia more an agricultural or industrial country? Why?

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Knowledge
3. Analysis
4. Comprehension
5. Analysis

Unit XIV

MOON LANDING

At 9.55 a.m. West Indonesian Time, on Monday 21st July 1969, an American astronaut, by name of Neil Armstrong, made history by becoming the first man to walk on the moon. As millions of people watched and listened from the planet Earth 238,000 miles away, Neil Armstrong lifted his foot from the landing pad of his ship, the Eagle, and slowly and carefully, stepped on to the moon's surface. He found out that he could move easily, and with increasing confidence he moved slowly away from the Eagle. He was greatly surprised to see his footprints in the soft lunar sand. He was so pleased with his new experience that he almost forgot to collect a few samples of lunar soil, and he had to be reminded about it. After he had collected the samples, he put them into the pocket on the left leg of his space suit. If he had been forced to leave the moon earlier than planned. This sample would be the only lunar soil brought back to earth. Taking a look at the view around him Armstrong remarked. "It's different, and so pretty out here".

From the moment the spaceship Apollo II left the earth at 8.32 p.m. on 16th July, the journey to the moon had been full of tense moments. In the last ten miles before landing, for example, there were two such moments, either of which could have caused a failure.

The computer, which was part of the ship's navigation system, warned that it was being asked to do too much work. Fortunately, this problem was immediately solved.

And now the Eagle had landed! in twenty minutes Armstrong's fellow astronaut, Aldrin, came out of the Eagle to join him. Together they collected about 50 pounds of rock and soil. They would be used back on Earth for experiments.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. How far is the moon from the earth?
2. Is the moon's surface as hard as rock? Explain.
3. What was the intention of the scientists to ask the astronauts to bring back lunar rocks and soil?
4. Were those tense moments dangerous moments too?
5. Since 1969, have there been more visits to the moon by others?
6. How many kilograms are fifty pounds of rocks?
7. How far is the moon from the earth in kilometres?
8. How long did it take (=berapa lama) for the astronauts to reach the moon?

ANALYSIS

1. Knowledge
2. Comprehension
3. Knowledge
4. Comprehension
5. Knowledge
6. Application
7. Application
8. Knowledge

Unit XV

WATER UNDER THE DESERT

The Sahara Desert is in Africa. It stretches for miles and miles from east to west. If you look at the map you will see how huge this desert really is. Deserts are very arid and have almost no vegetation. Would you believe that once, many, many years ago, the Sahara Desert used to be fertile, with heavy rainfall and a tropical climate? Why has it changed?

Well, the theory is, that thousands of years ago the climate in the Sahara began to change. Gradually, the climate began to become hotter and hotter, rainfall became less and less frequent, until finally the land dried up. Plants and animals began to die and people who survived moved to other regions.

The Sahara has become the world's largest desert. It stretches in the west to the Red Sea in the east, from Morocco to the United Arab Republic. The 13 countries in Africa share the desert. People actually live in the desert itself. These people live in oases, where some water rises to the earth's surface providing for the needs of the people. Without these oases, life would not be possible at all. Life is very poor in these areas. But something has happened that might make life easier for these desert people.

When oil companies were exploring parts of the Sahara looking for oil, abundant supplies of water were discovered under the desert. Most of the water settled underground during the thousands of years when the Sahara was still fertile. The problem was how to bring this underground water to the surface.

In fact, the United Arab Republic has finished the New Valley Project in the Western Desert of Egypt. The project, carried out with the assistance of the United Nations Fund, has now completed 2000 wells, each dug several hundred metres deep in order to reach the fresh water. This project is the first of many, and is designed to make the underground water available to all the Sahara nations.

A large development programme should be set up, but this would need a detailed survey of all the water resources and the development problems involved. Such a survey is very costly, so financial assistance on an international basis is needed. International co-operation is the key to success in the efforts to make the water under the desert useful to mankind.

PERTANYAAN BACAAN

1. How did the Sahara probably develop into the desert we know now?
2. What is the reason for setting up the New Valley Project?
3. How deep are the wells we dig in our town? And how deep are the wells they dug in the Sahara.
4. In what way is international-cooperation needed?
5. What is the weather like in the desert? Consult your geography books!
6. Which lies deeper in the ground, oil or water?

ANALYSIS

1. Comprehension
2. Knowledge
3. Knowledge
4. Knowledge
5. Knowledge
6. Application

APPENDIX II

KEY ANSWERS

Unit I

1. - Because English is a lingua franca
- English is the key which opens door to scientific and technical knowledge.
2. Because it is often in international meeting or other uses which consist different nationalities.
3. French, Japanese, German, etc.
4. In the countries where English is neither a first nor a second language.
5. Because English is a language widely in the world. So people who can speak or write in English actively is usually needed in good job.
6. Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and many other countries.
7. a. second language
b. first language.
8. In the fifth paragraph, English is compared to a key. It also can be as a door to learn other skills especially scientific and technical knowledge.
9. The two groups of people mentioned in line 8 are the group of native speakers and non-native speakers.
10. The contrast is between the people or the portion of the people who speak English and the portion who do not speak English.

Unit II

1. by first class plane
2. officer, flight
3. Jet, aero
4. modern
5. flight
6. reservation, first class
7. flight
8. shuttle

Unit III

1. Its port, factories, buildings and historical places.
2. The English hero.
3. Because the river Thames is the gateway to London from the European continent.
4. Because they could load and unload their merchant ships near the city.
5. On great fire in 1665 and in the second world war (from August 1940 to May 1941).

6. Washington, Paris.
7. It means that London is still famous although it ruined during the war.
8. Many.
9. Derived from the place Trafalgar where the battle place took.
10. British monarch's church.

Unit IV

1. Jawa, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Irian Jaya.
2. Pontianak, hot.
3. Swimming. Some of watersport swimming, skin-diving.
4. To see the sea gardens.
5. Sarangan, Tawangmangu, Goa Jatijajar.
6. Sarangan is a beautiful lake near Madiun. There are many motor boats to go around the lake or ride the horses around there.
7. It refers to island.
8. 6,000 islands.

Unit V

1. In May 1936.
2. 36 years.
3. As a troop ship
4. 1,019 feet and 80,000 tons.
5. Britain to New York.
6. German.
7. America.
8. The power of Queen Mary.
9. It is more suitable to draw the feeling of the people.
10. Growing old and selling the ship.

Unit VI

1. Indonesia, India, Philippine.
2. USA, USSR.
3. India is more populous country than Indonesia.
4. TBC, dry cough, whooping-cough.
5. By giving information to all people how to keep healthy or giving instruction to check their physic.
6. To look for a job, school, etc.
7. Means high percentage of young women to birth a baby.
8. Criminality, Unemployment, poverty.

Unit VII

1. West, North
2. 3.5 years (1942-1945)
3. Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Balinese
4. Although there are many kinds of ethnics and culture but to form a unity

5. 350 years
6. The Indonesia Miniature Park, The National Museum, Monas, etc.
7. No.
8. Domestic visitor is one who come from its country.

Unit VIII

1. People who has been outstanding in any of the five fields.
2. Because of the development of the world.
3. Because he is still single on all his life.
4. Because he want the future of humanity life is better.
5. 78 years (1901-1979).
6. Alfred Bernhard Nobel.
7. Because, it was the honour and appreciation of what they had done.
8. Because it is as a contribution force better place to live in.
9. Physics, chemistry, physiology, literature and peace.
10. Is for a foundation itself.

Unit IX

1. increase over production, decrease over population
2. disobey our health, prevent it
3. make our house dirty, to keep it clean and fresh
4. make air full of smoke, keep the air fresh
5. become unemployed, try to get a job
6. leave the school, we must finish our school
7. dirt our environment, keep it fresh
8. destroy the plant and animal, keep it eternal
9. throw all rubbish in the river, keep the river clean with rubbish
10. make our life unhealthy, keep healthy

Unit X

1. British Doctors.
2. Yes, he was.
3. White mice.
4. A Noble Prize is a prize that is awarded annually by a committee to anyone who has been outstanding in any of the five fields.
5. Dr.Flemming himself died of a disease that this medicine could not cure.
6. Yes, it can be used on all patients
7. 1924 - 1937
8. 1942 - 1945

Unit XI

1. Because Indonesia has responsible for the effective

implementation of ASEAN projects & activities.

2. External relations means the relation between ASEAN and other countries. No, it is not within ASEAN.
3. Internal relations means the relation of each countries in ASEAN.
4. Indonesia is the largest area of land and the highest population.
5. Agriculture, trade, and industry, transportation and communication.
6. Radio, television, etc.
7. Means that keeping zone of peace, freedom, neutrality.
8. Because from Bangkok Declaration, ASEAN is formed.
9. Because the most significant document in the development of ASEAN is signed.
10. Gas, oil, coffe, tea, tin.

Unit XII

1. 47 years old.
2. By reading books, magazines and newspaper.
3. Because became a member of the city council should be active and clever.
4. About betterment of life for Indonesians.
5. Because by the existence of national organization, the Dutch Colonial goverment will be fought.
6. Because he was not allowed to receive any visitors
7. His family.
8. No, he would not have died.

Unit XIII

1. Australia is in the West of Indonesia.
2. To seek a fortune, European, British, Dutch.
3. To find gold and fortune.
4. To get a fortune by seeking gold.
5. More agricultural because Australia produce agricultural things.

Unit XIV

1. 238,000 miles.
2. No, it is soft lunar sand.
3. To make an experiment.
4. Yes, it was.
5. No, there haven't been more visit to the moon.
6. 22.700 kg.
7. 8.829,420.
8. Twenty minutes.

Unit XV

1. The climate in the Sahara began to change, hotter and hotter and rainfall became less until finally the land

dried up.

2. The reason is to make the underground water available to all the Sahara nations.
3. Around two up to three metres about several hundred metres.
4. In financial assistance
5. Is very hot
6. Oil.

