

BAHAN PENYERTA
MEDIA AUDIO SMART ENGLISH TODAY (S-E-T)

HE WAS THE THIRD PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA

A. IDENTIFIKASI

Kode	:	14/SET/XI-1/2018
Tema	:	<i>A Biography</i>
Sub tema	:	<i>A Biography of an Indonesian Public Figure</i>
Fungsi Bahasa	:	Menceritakan perjalanan dan pencapaian hidup. <i>Talking about life stories and achievements</i>
Level	:	<i>Intermediate-1</i>
Kompetensi Dasar	:	<p>3.7. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai dengan konteks.</p> <p>4.7.1. Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah.</p> <p>4.7.2 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.</p>
Indikator Pencapaian Hasil Belajar	:	<p>3.1.1. Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan berbentuk biografi.</p> <p>4.7.1.1. Memahami isi teks recount lisan berbentuk biografi.</p> <p>4.7.1.2. Merespons teks recount lisan berbentuk biografi.</p> <p>4.7.2.1. Menceritakan biografi tokoh terkenal.</p>
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Pengkaji Materi	:	Bridget Keenan
Pengkaji Media	:	Suparti, S.Pd., M.Pd.

B. URAIAN MATERI

1. UNSUR KEBAHASAAN

a. Kosakata dan Idiom

<i>figure (noun)</i>	:	sosok
<i>scholarship (noun)</i>	:	beasiswa
<i>replaced (verb)</i>		menggantikan
<i>appointed (verb)</i>		ditunjuk
<i>chief (noun)</i>	:	kepala
<i>resign (verb)</i>	:	mengundurkan diri
<i>general elections (noun)</i>	:	pemilu

b. Tata Bahasa

Simple Past Tense

Active: (+) Subject + verb 2 + complement

President Suharto asked Habibie to return to Indonesia.

Passive: (+) Subject + was/were + verb 3 + complement

Suharto was forced to resign.

c. Ungkapan Kebahasaan

Habibie was born on 25 June, 1936 in Parepare, South Sulawesi.

He was the third president of Indonesia.

Habibie remained in Germany to work at various companies.

In March 1998, Habibie was appointed as the vice president of Indonesia.

Habibie decided to leave politics and he returned to Germany.

2. MATERI AUDIO

a. Transkrip monolog

SPEAKER:

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie is a famous figure in Indonesia. He is known for his dedication to the national aircraft industry. He was also the third president of Indonesia. Habibie was born on 25 June, 1936 in Parepare, South Sulawesi.

Habibie who was known as a science and mathematics genius, studied at the Bandung Institute of Technology and received a scholarship to study in Germany.

Habibie remained in Germany to work at various companies. At Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, he was involved in the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft.

In 1974, President Suharto asked Habibie to return to Indonesia

to develop a high-technology industry. He started in PERTAMINA, a state oil company. In 1976, he was appointed as the chief of the Nusantara Aircraft Industry, a new aerospace company. Two years later, Habibie became the Indonesian research minister and head of the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology.

In March 1998, Habibie was appointed as the vice president of Indonesia. In May 1998, Suharto was forced to resign and Habibie replaced him as the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Abdurrahman Wahid was then elected as the president in the free general elections in June 1999. Habibie decided to leave politics and he returned to Germany. Now, he mostly lives in Germany.

Adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._J._Habibie

b. Task 1 (Extensive Listening)

Answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

- 1) What is the purpose of the talk?
 - A. To describe the life of Habibie
 - B. To talk about the life story of Habibie
 - C. To persuade the reader to like Habibie
 - D. To entertain the reader with a story about Habibie

- 2) What does the speaker mainly talk about?
 - A. The personal and family life of Habibie
 - B. The political career of Habibie in Indonesia
 - C. The educational and professional life of Habibie
 - D. The history of aeronautical business in Indonesia

- 3) What can we conclude from the talk?
 - A. Habibie is famous for his presidential period.
 - B. Habibie had a brief presidential term.
 - C. Habibie returned to Indonesia to start a business.
 - D. Habibie became the president after the general elections.

c. Kunci Jawaban

Task 1 (Extensive Listening)

- 1) B. To talk about the life story of Habibie
- 2) C. The educational and professional life of Habibie
- 3) B. Habibie had a brief presidential term.

d. Task 2 (Intensive Listening)

Answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

- 1) According to the speaker, why did Habibie do well in education?
 - A. Because of his superb ability in maths and science
 - B. Because of his brilliant intelligence in political strategy
 - C. Because of the great support from his supervisor in Germany
 - D. Because of the support from President Suharto

- 2) Which of the following was NOT one of Habibie's past positions?
 - A. Vice President of Indonesia
 - B. Research Minister of Indonesia
 - C. Chief of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm
 - D. Aeroplane engineer of several companies

- 3) Why did Habibie replace Suharto as the president of Indonesia?
 - A. Because Suharto asked Habibie to do so
 - B. Because Habibie was sworn in as the president
 - C. Because Habibie won the free general elections
 - D. Because Suharto stepped down from the position

- 4) When did Abdurrahman Wahid become the president of Indonesia?
 - A. After Habibie's presidential period
 - B. Before Habibie's presidential period
 - C. During Habibie's presidential period
 - D. Ahead of Habibie's presidential period

- 5) What is a synonym for the word "remained" in the sentence, "Habibie remained in Germany to work at various companies"?
 - A. Moved
 - B. Stayed
 - C. Lived
 - D. Left

e. Kunci Jawaban

Task 2 (Intensive Listening)

- 1) A. Because of his superb ability in maths and science
- 2) C. Chief of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm
- 3) D. Because Suharto stepped down from the position

- 4) A. After Habibie's presidential period
- 5) B. Stayed

f. Task 3 (Post Listening)

In this part of the activity you will hear some incomplete monologues. Listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. You have to choose the best answer to each question.

SPEAKER : Sukarno, the first president of Indonesia, was born on the 6th of June, 1901 in Surabaya.

- 1) How is the speaker likely to continue the talk?
 - A. Sukarno goes to a local elementary school until 1912.
 - B. Sukarno went to a local elementary school until 1912.
 - C. Sukarno has gone to a local elementary school until 1912.
 - D. Sukarno is going to a local elementary school until 1912.

SPEAKER : Sukarno continued his studies at the Bandung Institute of Technology. While at university, he established the "*Algemeene Studieclub*", which then reorganised to become the "*Partai Nasional Indonesia*" in 1927.

- 2) How is the speaker likely to continue the talk?
 - A. In 1929, the Dutch arrests him and the other members of the party for wanting to overthrow the Dutch colony in Indonesia.
 - B. In 1929, the Dutch will arrest him and the other members of the party for wanting to overthrow the Dutch colony in Indonesia.
 - C. In 1929, the Dutch arrested him and the other members of the party for wanting to overthrow the Dutch colony in Indonesia.
 - D. In 1929, the Dutch has arrested him and the other members of the party for wanting to overthrow the Dutch colony in Indonesia.

g. Kunci Jawaban

Task 3 (Post Listening)

- 1) B. Sukarno went to a local elementary school until 1912.
- 2) C. In 1929, the Dutch arrested him and the other members of the party for wanting to overthrow the Dutch colony in Indonesia.

C. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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Prihastiw, Heny. (2018). *GBIM JM Smart English Today, 14.JM SET/X/2018. He was known as Mr. Crack*. Yogyakarta: Balai Pengembangan Media Radio Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

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