

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

**USING INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

**A. IDENTIFIKASI**

Kode	:	22/SET/XII/I-3/2018
Tema	:	<i>Farming</i>
Sub tema	:	<i>Dealing with Pests</i>
Fungsi Bahasa	:	Teks interaksi lisan yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian tanpa perlu menyebutkan pelakunya. <i>Giving and asking for information using passive voice</i>
Level	:	<i>Intermediate-3</i>
Kompetensi Dasar	:	<p>3.5 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan <b>teks interaksi transaksional lisan</b> dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi <b>terkait keadaan/tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian tanpa perlu menyebutkan pelakunya</b> dalam teks ilmiah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan <i>passive voice</i>).</p> <p>4.5 Menyusun <b>teks interaksi transaksional lisan</b> dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi <b>terkait keadaan/tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian tanpa perlu menyebutkan pelakunya</b> dalam teks ilmiah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.</p>
Indikator Pencapaian Hasil Belajar	:	<p>3.5.1 Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial teks lisan berbentuk eksposisi terkait pertanian.</p> <p>3.5.2 Menangkap makna teks lisan berbentuk eksposisi terkait pertanian.</p> <p>3.5.3 Mengidentifikasi <i>passive voice</i> di dalam teks.</p> <p>4.5.1 Membuat kalimat pasif sederhana tentang pertanian.</p> <p>4.5.2 Menyusun teks sederhana terkait pertanian dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai</p>

		konteks.
Penulis	:	Suci Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd.
Pengkaji Materi	:	Bridget Keenan
Pengkaji Media	:	Wawan Tri Saksono

## B. URAIAN MATERI

### 1. UNSUR KEBAHASAAN

#### a. Kosakata dan Idiom

<i>pests (noun)</i>	:	hama
<i>major (adjective)</i>	:	besar
<i>agriculture (noun)</i>	:	pertanian
<i>deal with (phrasal verb)</i>	:	menangani
<i>opportunity (noun)</i>	:	kesempatan
<i>risks (noun)</i>	:	resiko
<i>environment (noun)</i>	:	lingkungan
<i>gradually (adverb)</i>	:	secara bertahap
<i>resistant (adjective)</i>	:	kebal
<i>harmful (adjective)</i>	:	berbahaya
<i>competitors (noun)</i>	:	pesaing (hewan)
<i>pesticides (noun)</i>	:	pestisida
<i>parasites (noun)</i>	:	parasit
<i>shifting cultivation</i>	:	perladangan berpindah
<i>domesticated (verb)</i>	:	dijinakkan

#### b. Tata Bahasa

Passive voice:

**Subject + are (to be) + verb 3 + complement**

Pests are considered to be a major problem in agriculture.

**Subject + have to (modal) + be + verb 3 + complement**

Newer and stronger pesticides have to be developed.

#### c. Ungkapan Kebahasaan

School regulations have to be obeyed.

These chemicals are absorbed by the soil.

Combined strategies that control pests with minimal risks to the environment are needed.

## 2. MATERI AUDIO

### a. Transkrip Dialog.

<p>"We Got It" is a talk show program on TV. It airs weekly and discusses various topics. Today's talk is about pest management and today's guest is Mr. Smith.</p>		
1.	HOST	: Pests are considered to be a major problem in agriculture. What do you think Mr. Smith?
2.	MR. SMITH	: Yes. Well, there is no easy solution. Pesticides are commonly used but they also cause many problems.
3.	HOST	: How can the problem of pests be solved then?
4.	MR. SMITH	: I think combined strategies that control pests with minimal risks to the environment are needed. Pesticides are very harmful you know.
5.	HOST	: I see. Can you explain further?
6.	MR. SMITH	: Firstly, pesticides contain chemicals. These chemicals are absorbed by the soil and build up as residues in the environment. Naturally, this reduces the quality of farm products. Pests can also gradually become resistant to pesticides. Consequently, newer and stronger pesticides have to be developed. Furthermore, some pesticides harm and kill non-target animals, which affects the natural balance in nature.
7.	HOST	: Well, it's clear that pesticides are not an ideal solution. Is there anything else that we can do to manage pests?
8.	MR. LEE	: Yes! Identification of pests will help in determining the best management strategy to be used. Natural enemies such as predators, competitors, and parasites can be used to control pests. If pesticides are used, they must be used in a way that is not harmful to people, non-target organisms or the environment. I hope these strategies will help you to use the best and safest pest control strategies.
9.	HOST	: Yes, that is very interesting Mr. Smith. Do you have anything to add before we finish?
10	MR. SMITH	: I truly believe that integrated pest management is a safe and more effective way to fight pests

			in agriculture. Harmful pesticides should not be used any longer.
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**b. Task 1 (Extensive Listening)**

**Listen to the conversation and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C, D or E.**

- 1) What is the conversation about?
  - A. Pests
  - B. Competitors
  - C. Natural balance
  - D. Farming technique
  - E. Integrated pest management
  
- 2) What is the purpose of the conversation?
  - A. To control pests
  - B. To promote effective pesticides
  - C. To explain how to wipe out pests
  - D. To inform listeners about the benefits of using integrated pest management
  - E. To inform listeners about the controversy of applying pest management strategies
  
- 3) How many negative points about using pesticides does the speaker mention?
  - A. One
  - B. Two
  - C. Three
  - D. Four
  - E. Five

**c. Kunci Jawaban**

**Task 1 (Extensive Listening)**

- 1) E. Integrated pest management
- 2) D. To inform listeners about the benefits of using integrated pest management
- 3) C. Three

**d. Task 2 (Intensive Listening)**

**Listen to the conversation and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C, D or E.**

- 1) According to the guest speaker, what can be used to control pests?

- A. Natural enemies
  - B. Natural balance
  - C. Ecology
  - D. Residue
  - E. Non-target animals
- 2) What does the residue caused by the chemicals in pesticides do to produce?
- A. It kills non-target animals.
  - B. The pests become resistant.
  - C. It reduces the quality of farm produce.
  - D. It disturbs natural enemies.
  - E. It destroys the natural balance in nature.
- 3) Which of the following things are affected by pesticide use?
- A. Plants and animals
  - B. Ecosystems
  - C. Human beings
  - D. The environment
  - E. All of the above
- 4) One of the harmful impacts of using chemical pesticides is ....
- A. Non-target animals are killed
  - B. Increased crop productivity
  - C. More balanced ecosystems
  - D. That pests become inactive
  - E. The reduced pollutants in the environment
- 5) "Pests can also gradually become resistant to pesticides." A synonym for the word 'resistant' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Weak
  - B. Fragile
  - C. Damaged
  - D. Unaffected
  - E. Unbalanced

**e. Kunci Jawaban**

**Task 2 (Intensive Listening)**

- 1) A. Natural enemies
- 2) C. It reduces the quality of farm produce.
- 2) E. All of the above

- 3) A. Non-target animals are killed.
- 4) D. Unaffected

**f. Task 3 (Post Listening)**

**Listen to the conversation and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C, D or E.**

KAYLA : Excuse me sir, would you please tell us about the history of agriculture?  
ANDREW : Sure. Agriculture dates back thousands of years. People used to gather wild grains at least 105.000 years ago and began to plant them around 11.500 years ago. Pigs, sheep, and cattle became domesticated over 10.000 years ago.

- 1) When were pigs, sheep and cattle domesticated?
  - A. Around 105.000 years ago
  - B. Around 100.000 years ago
  - C. Around 11.500 years ago
  - D. Around 10.000 years ago
  - E. Around 1.000 years ago

KAYLA : Can you tell us more about shifting cultivation?  
ANDREW : In shifting cultivation, a small area of a forest is cleared by cutting down all the trees and then the area is burned. The land is then used for growing crops for several years. When the soil becomes less fertile, the area is left. Another patch of land is selected and the process is repeated. This practice is still used in Northeast India, Southeast Asia, Central Africa and the Amazon Basin.

- 2) Shifting cultivation is not practiced in which one of the following?
  - A. Northeast India
  - B. Central Asia
  - C. Southeast Asia
  - D. Central Africa
  - E. The Amazon Basin

**g. Kunci Jawaban**

**Task 3 (Post Listening)**

- 3) D. Around 10.000 years ago
- 4) B. Central Asia

**C. DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

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