

ENGLISH AUDIOPIEDIA
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

COME AND BE INSPIRED!

A. IDENTIFICATION

Code	:	03/EAP/X SMA
Theme	:	Historic Buildings
Subtheme	:	Historic Buildings in Foreign Countries
Social Function	:	To describe and promote a historic building.
Grade	:	Grade X Senior High School

B. KEY VOCABULARY

legendary (adjective)	:	legendaris
apartheid (noun)	:	sistem politik di Afrika Selatan yang menerapkan pemisahan sistem sosial, kenegaraan, pendidikan dll. berdasarkan ras.
prison (noun)	:	penjara
intentionally (adverb)	:	dengan sengaja
harsh (adjective)	:	keras/kejam
non-violent (adjective)	:	tanpa kekerasan
triumph (noun)	:	kemenangan

C. MONOLOGUE SCRIPT

Do you recognise that music? Perhaps not but I'm sure you are familiar with Nelson Mandela, the legendary anti-apartheid leader from South Africa. He is famous for his non-violent struggle against apartheid, the racial segregation and discrimination towards non-white people that occurred in South Africa. I was witness to his inspiring life.

This is me, Robben Island Museum, that used to be called Robben Island Maximum Security Prison, a place where Nelson Mandela spent 18 of his 27 years as a political prisoner.

Situated in Table Bay and separated from the main island, Robben Island was used as a jail for almost 400 years, before being converted into a Dutch military post during the Second World War. In 1961, a maximum prison was built to jail black people as political prisoners.

That was me, Robben Island Maximum Security Prison. I consisted of a 4 H – Block, a general section, a U – isolation block, as well as other buildings. Conditions were intentionally harsh to

punish prisoners, which involved beatings, lack of food, and isolation. It was impossible to escape from my place because of my maximum security system.

Nelson Mandela, as the leader of the anti-apartheid movement, was locked in a small cell with no bed and only had a bucket as his toilet. He was only allowed to have 30 minutes of visits per year.

Amazingly, my harsh conditions did not break the prisoners' spirit. Nelson Mandela and the other prisoners educated themselves based on a peaceful political vision. This then enabled them to have a non-violent political transition after the fall of apartheid.

Now, as a reminder of the apartheid system, I am a museum of humanity, a symbol of the triumph of human rights, democracy, and racial tolerance. My tours are led by my ex-political prisoners who surprisingly do not want revenge, but rather seek to embrace peace and tolerance.

Come, and be inspired!

D. EXERCISES

Task 1: Explore

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

1. What is the objective of the speaker?
 - A. to describe the Robben Island facilities
 - B. to describe Nelson Mandela's inspiring struggle
 - C. to describe and promote the Robben Island Museum
 - D. to describe Nelson Mandela's jail cell on Robben Island
 - E. to describe the situation of political prisoners at Robben Island Prison

2. "Robben Island was used as a jail for almost 400 years, before being converted into a Dutch military post during the Second World War."

The word "converted" has the same meaning as....

 - A. created
 - B. replaced
 - C. changed
 - D. developed
 - E. constructed

3. "That was me, the Robben Island Maximum Security Prison. I consisted of a 4 H – Block, a general section, a U – isolation block, as well as other buildings. Conditions were intentionally harsh to punish prisoners, which involved beatings, lack of food, and isolation. It was impossible to escape from my place because of my maximum security system.

What is the main idea in these sentences?

- A. the name of the prison
- B. conditions at the prison
- C. the buildings in the prison
- D. the prisoners' situation
- E. the security system at the prison

Key Answer

- 1. C. to describe and promote the Robben Island Museum
- 2. C. changed
- 3. B. conditions at the prison

Task 2: Explore

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

- 1. How might the speaker influence listeners?
 - A. They will be motivated to learn about prison.
 - B. They will pay attention to political prisoners.
 - C. They will be interested to visit Robben Island Museum.
 - D. They will be amazed by the conditions of African countries.
 - E. They will be encouraged to join a South African music band.

- 2. What does the speaker mean by saying, "He was only allowed to have 30 minutes of visits per year"?
 - A. Mandela never had any visitors.
 - B. Mandela permitted his visitors to meet him for 30 minutes.
 - C. Mandela was permitted to visit his family for 30 minutes.
 - D. Mandela only had 30 minutes per year to meet his visitors.
 - E. Mandela was allowed to visit his friends for only 30 minutes a year.

3. According to the speaker, why did the political transition from apartheid to democracy take place without incident?
- A. The political transition happened after the fall of apartheid.
 - B. Political prisoners pressured the apartheid government to do so.
 - C. Anti-apartheid leaders developed a non-violent political perspective.
 - D. The prison staff educated the political prisoners about non-violence.
 - E. The government taught peace and democracy to the political prisoners.

Key Answer

- 1. C. They will be interested to visit Robben Island Museum.
- 2. D. Mandela only had 30 minutes per year to meet his visitors.
- 3. C. Anti-apartheid leaders developed a non-violent political perspective.

Task 3: Apply

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

1. Which group of words has a similar meaning?
- A. escape, make a getaway, run away
 - B. escape, avoid, break away
 - C. escape, run off, get around
 - D. escape, move, get out
 - E. escape, leave, exit
2. "Nelson Mandela, as the leader of the anti-apartheid movement, was locked in a small cell with no bed and only had a bucket as his toilet. He was only allowed to have 30 minutes of visits per year." Which is the most suitable next sentence?
- A. What an amazing life!
 - B. What a difficult life to live!
 - C. What a ridiculous situation!
 - D. What an enjoyable state of life!
 - E. What miserable lives they have!

Key Answer

1. A. escape, make a getaway, run away
2. B. What a difficult life to live!

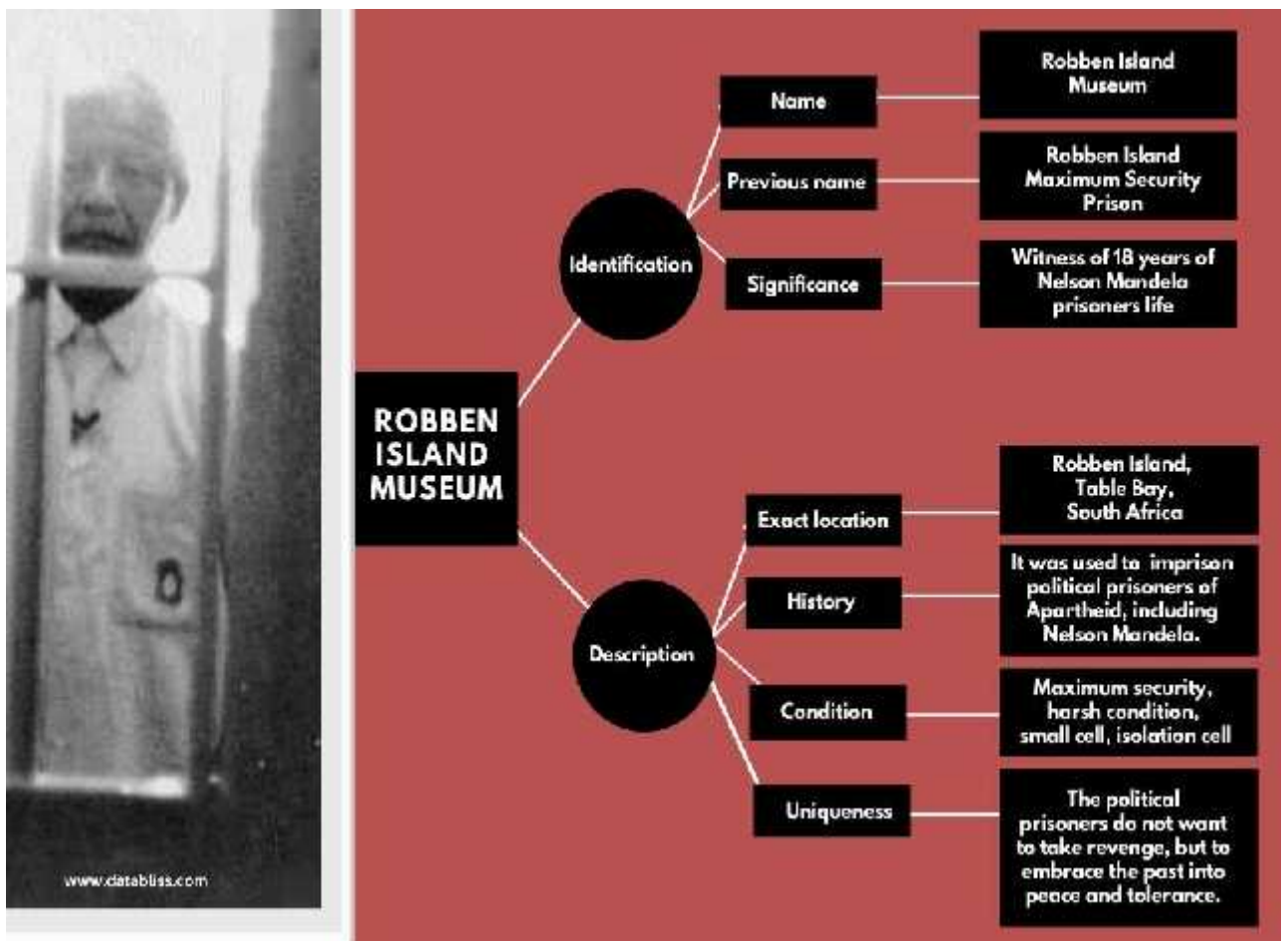
Task 4: Present

Listen to the audio and do the following activities. You may choose the one that you like most or the activity that your teacher assigns to you.

1. Listen to the audio again and make a mind map about the Robben Island Museum.
2. If there is racial discrimination in your area, what will you do to eradicate it?
3. In a group of 4, visit a historic building near your school or your house. Research the history of the building and compose a descriptive text about it and present it using PowerPoint.

Key Answer

1. Alternative answer (Example):



2. You should state your action to eradicate the racial discrimination, and explain the details.
Example: If racial discrimination occurs in my area, I'll try to eradicate it by becoming an example in the community promoting racial inclusion. For example, I'll make friends with other races, and be proud to be with my friends in public.
3. Use the following student checklist to prepare your project.

Category	Description	Checkmark
Structure	We use the structure of a descriptive text to create the description about the historic building. 1. identification 2. description	
Content	We include important information in the text 1. Introduction of the historic building. 2. The location of the building. 3. The history of the building. 4. The physical description of the building.	
Language	1. We use punctuation correctly. 2. We use the correct spelling. 3. We use simple present tense. 4. We use adjectives.	
Design	1. We use relevant and attractive pictures of the building. 2. We use attractive design of PowerPoint.	
Teamwork	We create and present it as a team.	

E. REFERENCES

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