



CHAPTER

What is it?

XII



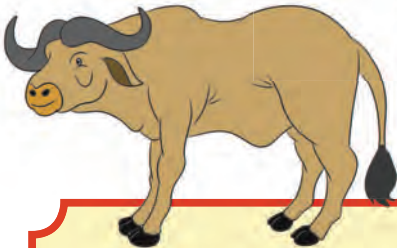
Here I will learn to obtain and share information about things, animals, natural phenomena, and social phenomena, in order to get the general knowledge about them.



Here are two texts about animals that also live in Indonesia: the buffalo and the bat. You can find this kind of texts in an animal encyclopedia.

Let's read the texts together. First, listen to me carefully.

Then, repeat after me. Say the sentences loudly, clearly, and correctly.



Buffalo

Buffalo are big, strong, dark-coloured mammals with huge horns. African buffalo live in herds of several hundred – usually near water, as they love to wallow in mud. African buffalo have very bad tempers, so humans have never managed to tame them.

Water buffalo are found in the wetter areas of Asia. Few are found in the wild now and they are mostly kept as farm animals. Water buffalo have been domesticated for 3,000 years. They are used to pull carts and ploughs, but they can be kept for their meat, milk, and hides. Only a few survive in the wild in Asia, but buffalo are released to run free in the swamps of the Northern Territory of Australia.

(Adapted from The Little Animal Encyclopedia, 2001, p. 26)



Bat

Bats have big ears, furry bodies and wings like leather. They are nocturnal mammals. This means they sleep in caves and atticks during the day and fly out to feed at night-time.

Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They are very fast and acrobatic. When they chase after insects, they twist and turn in mid-air. Bats use sound to catch insects in the darkness. They send out high-pitched squeals that humans cannot hear. The echoes that bounce back tell the bats exactly where they will find their prey.

Flying foxes, or fruit bats, are large bats that live in tropical Africa and Asia. They mainly eat fruit. Flying foxes are important because they help to spread the pollen and seeds of many plants.

(Adapted from The Little Animal Encyclopedia, 2001, p. 19)



Observing & Questioning

Work in your group. Let's look more closely into the two texts by using a table of analysis below. The analysis of the texts about the buffalo and the bat have been done for you.

Copy them on a piece of paper. Hand-write your work on a piece of paper. Underline every verb. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.



*Buffalo*

MAIN IDEA	
Species	Buffalo are big, strong, dark-coloured mammals with huge horns
DETAILED FACTS	
Habitat	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Water buffalo are found in the wetter areas of Asia.2) Few are found in the wild now3) Only a few survive in the wild in Asia,4) but buffalo are released to run free in the swamps of the Northern Territory of Australia.
Habits	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) African buffalo live in herds of several hundred – usually near water,2) as they love to wallow in mud.
Physical characteristics	Buffalo are big, strong, dark-coloured mammals with huge horns
Emotional characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) African buffalo have very bad tempers,
Functions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2) so humans have never managed to tame them.3) and they are mostly kept as farm animals.4) water buffalo have been domesticated for 3,000 years.5) They are used to pull carts and ploughs,6) but they can be kept for their meat, milk, and hides.



BAT

MAIN IDEA	
Species	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) They are nocturnal mammals.2) Bats are the only mammals that can fly.3) Flying foxes, or fruit bats, are large bats that live in tropical Africa and Asia.
DETAILED FACTS	
Habitat	This means they sleep in caves and atticks during the day.
Habits	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) This means they sleep in caves and atticks during the day2) and fly out to feed at night-time.3) When they chase after insects,4) they twist and turn in mid-air.5) Bats use sound to catch insects in the darkness.6) They send out high-pitched squeals that humans cannot hear. The echoes that bounce back tell the bats exactly where they will find their prey.7) They [flying foxes] mainly eat fruit.
Physical characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Bats have big ears, furry bodies and wings like leather.2) They are very fast and acrobatic.
Emotional characteristics	No information available
Functions	Flying foxes are important because they help to spread the pollen and seeds of many plants.



Observing & Questioning



An encyclopedia text is a written text and therefore uses the rules of written English. To present it orally, you certainly need to use the rules of spoken English.

Work in your group. Study how Beni and Dayu present the analysis of the two texts orally in front of the class. Look closely at what they say before they present each part.

First, copy the texts. Hand-write your sentences on a piece of paper. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

Then, in your group, practice presenting the two text to each other orally. Say every word loudly, clearly, and correctly. First, repeat after me.



Here are the facts about the buffalo stated in the texts.

There is one fact about their species. They are big, strong, dark-coloured mammals with huge horns.

There are four facts about their habitats. **One**, Water buffalo are found in the wetter areas of Asia. **Two**, few are found in the wild now. **Three**, Only a few survive in the wild in Asia. **Four**, but buffalo are released to run free in the swamps of the Northern Territory of Australia.

There are two facts about their habits. **One**, African buffalo live in herds of several hundred – usually near water. **Two**, they love to wallow in mud.

There is one fact about their physical characteristics. Buffalo are big, strong, dark-coloured, with huge horns.

There are two facts about their emotional characteristics. **One**, African buffalo have very bad tempers, so humans have never managed to tame them. **Two**, water buffalo have been domesticated for 3,000 years.

There are three facts about the functions of water buffalo to human beings. **One**, they [water buffalo] are mostly kept as farm animals. **Two**, they are used to pull carts and ploughs. **Three**, they can be kept for their meat, milk, and hides.



Here are the facts about the bat stated in the texts.

There are three facts about their species stated in the text. **One**, they are nocturnal mammals. **Two**, bats are the only mammals that can fly. **Three**, Flying foxes, or fruit bats, are large bats that live in tropical Africa and Asia.

There is one fact about their habitats. This means they sleep in caves and attics during the day.

There are seven facts about their habits stated in the text. **One**, This means they sleep in caves and attics during the day. **Two**, and fly out to feed at night-time. **Three**, when they chase after insects. **Four**, they twist and turn in mid-air. **Five**, Bats use sound to catch insects in the darkness. **Six**, they send out high-pitched squeals that humans cannot hear.

The echoes that bounce back tell the bats exactly where they will find their prey. And **seven**, they, or flying foxes, mainly eat fruit.

There are two facts about their physical characteristics. **One**, bats have big ears, furry bodies and wings like leather. **Two**, they are very fast and acrobatic.

There is no information available about their emotional characteristics.

There is only one fact about their functions to human beings. Flying foxes are important because they help to spread the pollen and seeds of many plants.



Collecting Information

Here are three more texts about animals that live in Indonesia. These texts have been adopted from an encyclopedia.

Let's read the texts together. First, listen to me carefully.

Then, repeat after me.

Say the sentences loudly, clearly, and correctly.



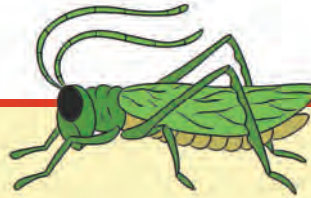
Dragonfly and Damselfly

Dragonflies are the fastest flying insects. They swoop over the streams and ponds up to 90 kilometres per hour. Damselfly have longer, thinner bodies and are more delicate, with a slow, fluttering flight. The wings of the damselfly are almost transparent. They shimmer as the damselfly searches for small insects to eat.

Dragonflies and damselflies live near water. They lay their eggs on plants. When they hatch, the young ones, called nymphs come out of the eggs. They feed on other water creatures, and after two years the nymphs grow into adults.



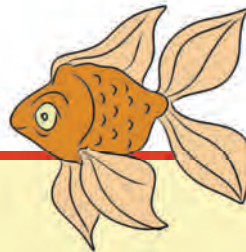
(Adapted from The Little Animal Encyclopedia, 2001, p. 51)



Grasshopper

Grasshoppers are insects that prefer to hop on their long back legs rather than fly. Males 'sing' to attract mates – grasshoppers do this by rubbing their back legs together. Grasshoppers have very strong muscles in their long back legs and an amazing spring in their knees. The grasshopper can jump 12 times its own length – this would be like a child jumping over a house!

(Adapted from The Little Animal Encyclopedia, 2001, p. 43)



Fish

Fish live in saltwater and freshwater all over the world. They come in many different shapes and sizes, but most are covered in scales and have strong fins for swimming. A fish's scales all lie in the same direction to help the fish slip through water.

Like us, fish need oxygen to live. But instead of breathing air, they absorb the oxygen in water. Water enters the mouth and is swept over the gills. The oxygen passes from the water into tiny blood vessels in the gills.

Fish often swim in groups called shoals. One reason they do this is for protection. Many fish together can confuse a predator. This makes it hard for the predator to single out a fish.

(Adapted from The Amazing World of Living Things, no date, p. 75)



Collecting Information



Work in your group. Use the table of analysis you have used before to analyse the three texts above.

Hand-write your work on a piece of paper. Underline every verb. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

Now, present your analyses of the three texts *orally*, in the same way as what you have done previously.

Say every word loudly, clearly, and correctly.

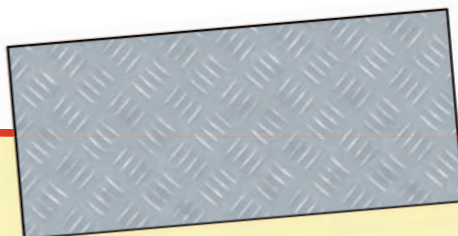




Associating



You have learnt some texts about animals.
Now you will read a long text about non-living objects, materials.
Let's read the text together. First, listen to me carefully.
Then, repeat after me. Say the sentences loudly, clearly, and correctly.



Materials

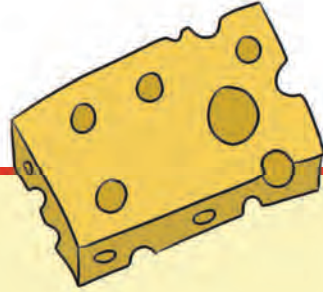
Our world is made up of many different materials. Metals come from rocks. Wood comes from trees. Plastics and glass are made in factories. Ceramics are made of mud and clay. Most fabrics are made of parts of plants or animals. We use all these materials to build our homes and to make the things we use every day.

A material that soaks up water well is said to be absorbent. A material that resists water is said to be waterproof. Tissues are made of a special absorbent paper.

Some materials, such as metal, feel cold when you touch them because they draw the heat from your hand. They are said to be good thermal conductors. Other materials, such as wood, feel warm to the touch. They do not draw heat from your hand and are said to be good thermal insulators.



Associating



Sponge

There are different types of sponges. Some sponges are natural and come from animals that live in warm seas. Most sponges found in the house are made of rubber. Sponge absorbs water well. Water is held in tiny holes inside a sponge. It will only come out when the sponge is squeezed. The best sponges mop up lots of water.



Fabric

There are different kind of fabrics. Fabrics such as cotton, linen, wool and silk are made of natural fibres, which come from plants and animals. Fabrics can also be made of plastic, or a mixture of plastic and natural fibres. Fabrics have different properties. For example, some are tough, while others wear away quickly. Fabrics are used around the house to make clothes, curtains, towels and furniture coverings.



Associating



Wood

Wood is a natural material. It comes from the trunks and branches of trees. Different trees produce different kinds of wood. Some woods, such as oak, are very hard. Others, such as blasa, are very soft. Most woods are light enough to float but some, such as ebony, sink. Wood has a distinctive smell. When you hit it with a hammer, it has a distinctive sound.

Some woods, such as ebony, are so hard that it is almost impossible to saw or knock a nail into them. Balsa wood is so soft you can easily break it with your fingers. Different woods are chosen to make different types of furniture, depending on how strong the furniture needs to be.



Associating

Now analyse the text by using a similar table of analysis. The first part has been analysed for you as an example. First, copy the example on your paper. Hand-write your work and underline every verb.

Work with your group. Say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly while you are writing them.

Make sure you know the meaning of every word. Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.



Materials

MAIN IDEA	
Species	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Wood is a natural material.2) A material that soaks up water well is said to be absorbent.3) A material that resists water is said to be waterproof.



Associating

DETAILED FACTS

Habitat	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Our world is made up of many different materials.2) Metals come from rocks.3) Wood comes from trees.4) Plastics and glass are made in factories.5) Ceramics are made of mud and clay.6) Most fabrics are made of parts of plants or animals.7) Tissues are made of a special absorbent paper.
Habits	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Some materials, such as metal, feel cold when you touch them because they draw the heat from your hand. They are said to be good thermal conductors.2) Other materials, such as wood, feel warm to the touch.3) They do not draw heat from your hand and are said to be good thermal insulators.
Functions	We use all these materials to build our homes and to make the things we use every day



Now, present your analyses of the three texts orally, in the same way as what you have done previously.

Say every word loudly, clearly, and correctly.



Communicating

You have learnt some texts about animals and non-living things. Now you will read two texts about people: the family and the neighbourhood.

Let's read the two texts together. First, listen to me carefully.

Then, repeat after me. Say the sentences loudly, clearly, and correctly.





Family

A family is a group of people who live together in the same house. A complete family consists of parents and one or more children. It is called a nuclear family. In many countries, a family can be extended to include relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews and nieces living together under the same house. This big family is called an extended family. The members of a family share the housework and take care of each other. With the family we feel safe and happy. To go home means to return to our family in order have a rest, to watch TV, to eat together, and to share happiness and sadness with each other. With our family we grow up to be healthy and useful individuals.

Neighbourhood

A neighbourhood is a social community within a city, town, or village. A neighbourhood is made up of families who live near each other as neighbours. There is a lot of face-to-face interaction among them. Neighbourhoods have many benefits for the members. A strong and closely related neighbourhood is a safe environment for the children to grow up. Mothers and girls can also learn certain skills, like cooking and knitting from each other, with little or no money. There are many enjoyable neighbourhood activities, too, like sports and celebrations. Neighbourhoods also protect the families from crimes.



Communicating



Work in your group. Use a table of analysis similar to the one you have used before to analyse the text above.

First, copy the example. Hand-write your work on a piece of paper. Underline every verb.

Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.



Family

MAIN IDEA	
Definition	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) A family is a group of people who live together in the same house.2) It is called a nuclear family.3) This big family is called an extended family.
DETAILED FACTS	
Elements	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) A complete family consists of parents and one or more children.2) In many countries, a family can be extended to include relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews and nieces living together under the same house.
Characteristics	The members of a family share the housework and take care of each other.
Functions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) With the family we feel safe and happy.2) To go home means to return to our family in order have a rest, to watch TV, to eat together, and to share happiness and sadness with each other.3) With our family we grow up to be healthy and useful individuals.



Communicating

Work in your group. On the next page is a paragraph about the school. But they are not yet punctuated nor written properly.

Rewrite them in good sentences.

Handwrite your paragraph on a piece of paper.

Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly.

Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

Then, present your paragraph in front of the class.

Say your sentences loudly, clearly, and correctly.





school

a school is a place where students go to learn today children in most countries must go to school for a number of years teachers help them to learn a school is headed by a principal or a headmaster at school students can learn skills and knowledge that are useful for the life now and in the future in most countries students learn basic subjects—science, music, geography, history, and languages they also learn extracurricular activities in indonesia, religion is a compulsory subject with their teachers and their friends students also learn to be good people who can differentiate between right and wrong and between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour



Communicating



Now it is your turn to write one text about an animal, one text about a non-living thing, and one text about people. For each text, choose one from the three objects.

- 1) ant, cockroach, mouse
- 2) desk, blackboard, bench
- 3) football team, English club, choir group

First, plan what you are going to write by using the table of analysis appropriate for each object. Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

Then, present your work to the class.



Communicating

In your journal, write your reflection on your learning process in this chapter.



My Journal

I have just learnt to

The activities I like most were

The activities I found most difficult were

What I need to do better is/are

**"There is no elevator to success.
You have to take steps."**

UNIQUE TEACHING RESOURCES

