

# Visiting Ecotourism Destination



Source: Dokumen Kemdikbud  
Picture 6.1

### Tujuan Pembelajaran:

Setelah mempelajari Bab 6, siswa diharapkan mampu:

1. Menunjukkan kesungguhan belajar bahasa Inggris terkait teks deskriptif sederhana tentang tempat wisata.
2. Menunjukkan perilaku peduli, percaya diri, dan tanggung jawab dalam melaksanakan komunikasi terkait teks deskriptif sederhana tentang tempat wisata.
3. Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada teks deskriptif sederhana tentang tempat wisata.
4. Merespon makna dalam teks deskriptif, lisan dan tulis, sederhana, tentang tempat wisata.
5. Menyunting teks deskriptif tulis tentang tempat wisata.
6. Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis sederhana tentang tempat wisata.

## A WARMER: ODD MEN OUT

Below are lists of words related to tourist destinations. Let's play *odd man out* game. Play this game in groups of four. Find the word that does not belong to the same category as the other words in the same group. That word is the odd word (the odd man). Cross out or circle the word and explain your reason. Look at the example. Compete with other groups to finish this game.

outdoor      camping ground      ~~air conditioner~~      sleeping bag

1 wave trees sandy breeze	2 savannah botanical garden wood jungle	3 canopy leafy green blue
4 cool hot cold fresh	5 coral clear sofa fish	6 dirty nice clean comfortable
7 ship boat raft canoe	8 fall down rock splash waterfall	9 valley amusement park hot spring crater
11 sunny wet warm hot	12 terrible amazing awesome marvelous	13 impressive interesting boring unforgettable

## B VOCABULARY BUILDER

Read the text about Tanjung Puting National Park. After you read it, scan the text quickly to find the English equivalents for the Indonesian words below. You are given the dashes and some letters of the English words as the clues. Each dash represents a letter. After you find the words, compare your answer to your friends.

__ _ t __ _ _ _ (noun)	ekoturisme
__ _ tin __ _ _ (noun)	tujuan
__ _ _ _ _ la (noun)	tanjung
un __ _ _ (adjective)	tidak seperti
s __ _ _ (noun)	hidung (binatang)
__ _ _ mo __ (adjective)	sangat besar
es __ _ _ _ _ (verb)	mendirikan
h __ _ _ (noun)	pusat/inti
__ _ _ _ ss __ _ (adjective)	mengesankan
ex-__ _ _ _ _ (adjective)	bekas tangkapan
__ _ _ _ _ _ tion (noun)	pelestarian
__ _ z __ _ (adjective)	mengagumkan

## C PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

**Listen to your teacher reading these words. Repeat after him/her.**

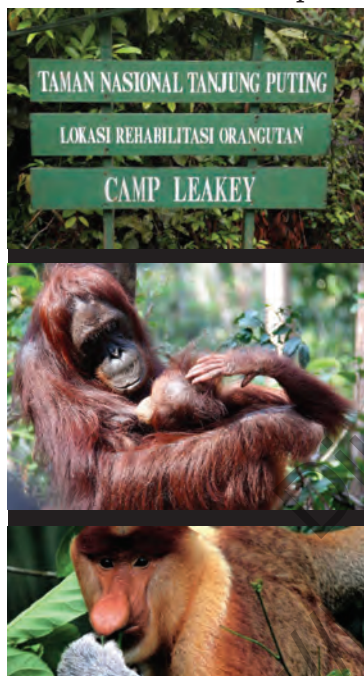
destination	: / ,destɪ'neɪʃ ə n /
peninsula	: / pɪ'nɪnsjələ /
unlike	: / ʌn'lʌɪk /
snout	: / snəʊt /
enormous	: / ɪ'nɔ:məs /
establish	: / ɪ'stæblɪʃ /
heart	: / hɑ:rt /
impressive	: / ɪm'presɪv /
ex-captive	: / eks 'kæptɪv /
preservation	: / ,prezə'veɪʃ ə n /
amazing	: / ə'meɪzɪŋ /

**Task 1:**

Now, read the text carefully. What do you think about the place described below?

## TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

One of the internationally famous *ecotourism destinations* in Indonesia is Tanjung Puting National Park in the southwest of Central Kalimantan peninsula. Tanjung Puting National Park offers



Source: <http://orangutanexplore.com>  
Picture 6.2

*impressive* experience to its visitors. This is called a park, but *unlike* any park that you have seen in your city, this is a jungle! It is a real jungle, which is home to the most incredible animals in the world: orang utans and proboscis monkeys! The male proboscis monkeys are interesting because they have *enormous* snout. So, imagine yourself to be in the jungle and meet these special animals in their original habitat. What will you do when you meet them?

To see orang utans we should go to Camp Leakey. Camp Leakey is located in the *heart* of Tanjung Puting National Park. This is a rehabilitation place for *ex-captive* orang utans and also a *preservation* site. This camp was established by Birute Galdikas, an important scientist who has studied orang utans since 1971.

To reach the place, we should take a boat down Sekonyer river. The boat is popularly called *perahu klotok* which is a *boathouse* that can accommodate four people. The trip by the boat to Camp Leakey takes three days and two nights.

The traveling in the boat offers another *unforgettable* experience. You sleep, cook, and eat in that klotok, night and day during your journey into the jungle. In daylight, on your way to Camp Leakey, you can see trees filled with proboscis monkeys. At night, you can enjoy the clear sky and the amazingly bright stars as the only lights for the night.

**Text sources:** 1. [www.lonelyplanet.com](http://www.lonelyplanet.com),  
2. [www.Indonesian.travel.com](http://www.Indonesian.travel.com), 3. [www.Exploguide.com](http://www.Exploguide.com)

## Task 2:

### Comprehension Questions

**Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. Based on the text, can you guess what ecotourism is?
2. As one of ecotourism destinations, what does Tanjung Puting National Park offer to tourists?
3. How is the park different from the parks in the cities?
4. How is Camp Leaky related to Tanjung Puting National Park?
5. How can people reach Camp Leaky?
6. What does the word *ex-captive* tell you about the orang utans in Camp Leaky?
7. What is special about the means of transportation to Camp Leaky?
8. How interesting or uninteresting is the journey on the way to Camp Leaky? Why do you think so?
9. How interested are you in visiting Tanjung Puting National Park? What makes you interested (or not interested) in the park.
10. Give some examples of other ecotourism destinations that you know.

### POINTS TO PONDER

Tourists probably bring food and snacks in paper or plastic packages when they visit a tourist destination. What should they do with the wastes? If you were also a tourist, what would you do?

## Task 3:

After reading the text, in the chart below, identify the main ideas of the paragraphs, and then summarize the most important details in your own words. Work individually first, then compare your answer to that of your classmate sitting next to you.

Paragraph	Main Idea	Details
Paragraph 1	Tanjung Puting National Park offers <i>impressive</i> experience to its visitors.	- a jungle which is the habitat of orang utans and proboscis monkeys
Paragraph 2		
Paragraph 3		
Paragraph 4		

## E VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Complete the following sentences using the words in the box.

preservation

impressive

destination

unlike

enormous

establish

ex-captive

peninsula

snout

amazing

center

1. Although Butet has never taken any private English course, she could speak English very fluently with a foreigner who visited my school yesterday. Everybody at my school admires Butet's \_\_\_\_\_ English.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ her sister who likes outdoor activities, Ni Luh likes to stay at home reading her favorite books.
3. Bali has been the most popular tourist \_\_\_\_\_ for years, but Indonesia has many other beautiful places to offer to international visitors.
4. The local government needs to \_\_\_\_\_ an information center to attract more tourists to visit Indonesia.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ dancers are dancing energetically to show some of the beautiful cultures of Indonesia.
6. In the morning, thousands of people go to the same direction to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city to work and that creates a long traffic jam every day.
7. When people hear the words Tanjung Kodok, they may associate the name with a \_\_\_\_\_ like Tanjung Puting National Park.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ orang utans may not be afraid of meeting with humans because they used to live with them as illegal pets.
9. I always appreciate the strength ants have because although they are very small they can carry \_\_\_\_\_ load of food.
10. Their unusually large \_\_\_\_\_ differentiates proboscis monkeys from other monkeys.
11. We may not keep endangered animals that are protected by the law as our pet. If we have one, we should send it to \_\_\_\_\_ site where it can live in a more natural habitat.

## F

## GRAMMAR REVIEW

### Nouns and Adjectives

As you know, noun is a thing, a place, or a person, an animal, while adjective is a word that describes a noun. An adjective that describes a noun is called a modifier. A noun that goes with a modifier is called a noun phrase. Observe where the position of the modifier is.



**For example:**

adjectives	nouns	noun phrases
beautiful	bird	beautiful bird
unique	monkey	unique monkey
enormous	nose	enormous nose
pristine	jungle	pristine jungle

### Task 1:

Study the following sentences. Identify the noun phrase by circling the adjectives and underlining the noun. Draw an arrow to show how the adjectives modify the nouns. Number 1 is done for you as an example.

1. Mount Bromo has amazing scenery.
2. Tanjung Puting National Park offers an impressive experience.
3. Birute Galdikas is an important scientist.
4. The traveling in the boat offers another unforgettable experience.
5. At night, you can enjoy the clear sky and the bright stars.
6. Local people call proboscis monkeys Bekantan.
7. Fruits are orang utans' favorite food.
8. Keeping orang utans as our pet is an illegal act.
9. In the rehabilitation site, ex-captive orang utans learn to live a natural life.
10. In a real jungle, we can see many incredible animals.
11. Imagine yourself to be in the jungle and meet these special animals in their original habitat.
12. The gigantic trees in the forest indicate that the forest is well preserved.

### Task 2:

Make noun phrases. The words on the left columns are adjectives and the words on the right column are nouns. Combine them to make noun phrases. See number 1 as an example.



attractive  
memorable  
fresh  
deep  
clear  
gigantic  
quiet  
relaxing  
friendly  
beautiful  
delicious  
large  
various

lake  
waterfall  
atmosphere  
trees  
people  
air  
situation  
water  
journey  
food  
cave  
flora and fauna  
souvenirs

- |     |           |       |
|-----|-----------|-------|
| 1.  | delicious | food  |
| 2.  | _____     | _____ |
| 3.  | _____     | _____ |
| 4.  | _____     | _____ |
| 5.  | _____     | _____ |
| 6.  | _____     | _____ |
| 7.  | _____     | _____ |
| 8.  | _____     | _____ |
| 9.  | _____     | _____ |
| 10. | _____     | _____ |
| 11. | _____     | _____ |
| 12. | _____     | _____ |
| 13. | _____     | _____ |
| 14. | _____     | _____ |

### Task 3:

From the previous task, you have reviewed noun phrases made by combining adjectives and nouns, such as *pristine jungle*, *beautiful garden*, etc. Those kinds of adjectives are called *opinion adjectives* because the adjectives tell about our opinion about something. If we want to give more information, we can add more modifiers to the thing (noun) we describe. For instance, in addition to the *opinion adjectives*, we can also inform the size, and the color, the age, and nationality of the thing (noun).

Observe the following examples. Pay attention to the order of the modifiers. Where is the position of the opinion adjectives?

**Example:**

- a beautiful old tree → opinion age noun  
 a beautiful reddish leaf → opinion color noun  
 a beautiful Indonesian island → opinion nationality noun

The following is the common word order of adjectives before a noun.

Opinion	Size	Age	Color	Nationality	Materials	Noun
impressive	large	old	purple	Chinese	ceramic	vase
beautiful	little	young	dark	Indonesian	-	girl

However, it is very rare to find noun phrases with more than 3 modifiers like in the examples in the table above.

Now, read the phrases below. Identify the modifiers. See number 1 as an example.

- |                                   |   |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. large black stones             | → | size  | color | noun  |
| 2. a shallow small lake           | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. cold tiny droplets             | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. sweet yellow corns             | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. powerful small ants            | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. beautiful white orchids        | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. a unique golden monkey         | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. favorite thick books           | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. an enormous reddish snout      | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. misty grey morning            | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. a beautiful little young girl | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 12. a nice old American woman     | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 13. breathtaking blue waves       | → | _____ | _____ | _____ |

## Task 4: THINK PAIR SQUARE

### What do we need to bring?

What will you need to bring if you visit Camp Leaky, which is located in a jungle, in the heart of Tanjung Puting National Park? Make a list of the items that you will probably bring to make your journey successful. Be ready to explain why you need to bring them. You can choose from the following items and add other items if necessary. Remember not to bring too many things.

Work individually first. After your personal list is done, compare it to your classmate's beside you. Work in pairs to produce one list.

Then work in groups of four students to produce one newest list of items. Add the right adjectives to each item to make your list more informative. Do not forget to give the reason for each item you decide to bring. For example: *a little yellow flashlight to use in darkness.*

sun screen lotion	backpack	mosquito repellent
flashlight	tie	raincoat
suit	hat	suitcase
guitar	camera	jacket
banana	knife	potato chips
life vest	cooking and eating	utensils
blanket	pop corn	flip-flop
sneakers	diary	medicine



Source: <http://gabbish.com/category/style/>  
Picture 6.3

### Pair Work

**Read the following description about a tourist destination carefully. The writer forgot to edit her draft. Can you find the errors in the text and help her edit the text? Use the guiding questions that follow to help you.**



Source: <http://nugrohorino81.student.umm.ac.id/2012/08/02/kabupaten-malang/>  
Picture 6.4

If you go to Batu city in East Java, do not forget to visit Cuban Rondo. Cuban Rondo is a must-see waterfall because of its spectacular scenery. The first amazing natural charm to enjoy is the huge greenish rock. The gigantic rock and its vegetation that surrounds the waterfall soar high into the sky. The top of the rock bends inward so that when we stand close to the waterfall, we will feel as if we were inside of a gigantic cave or a bowl giant. The greatness of the nature will make you feel very small and praise God. The second scenery to enjoy is the waterfall itself. From the top of the soaring rock, huge amount of water continuously falls down, splash on the large black stones at the bottom of the waterfall, and forms a shallow small lake and stream. The

water in the lake and stream crystal clear and icy cold. The wind that blows the falling water and the splash produce millions of tiny droplets of water. The wind can blow your hair. The droplets cover the small lake and visitors in mist. Yes, you will get wet. But you can go to the mall. When the sunlight shines through the cold tiny droplets, you will see rainbows on the earth, not in the sky, that seems close enough to you. The scenery is breathtaking. End the trip with something that can warm you up. In the rest area, you can buy roasted sweet corns. If that is not enough, you can also buy drinks hot delicious and meatball soup hot. When you go home, leave nothing in the area but your footsteps and bring home only your memory unforgettable about the beautiful Cuban Rondo Waterfall.



### Guiding questions for editing:

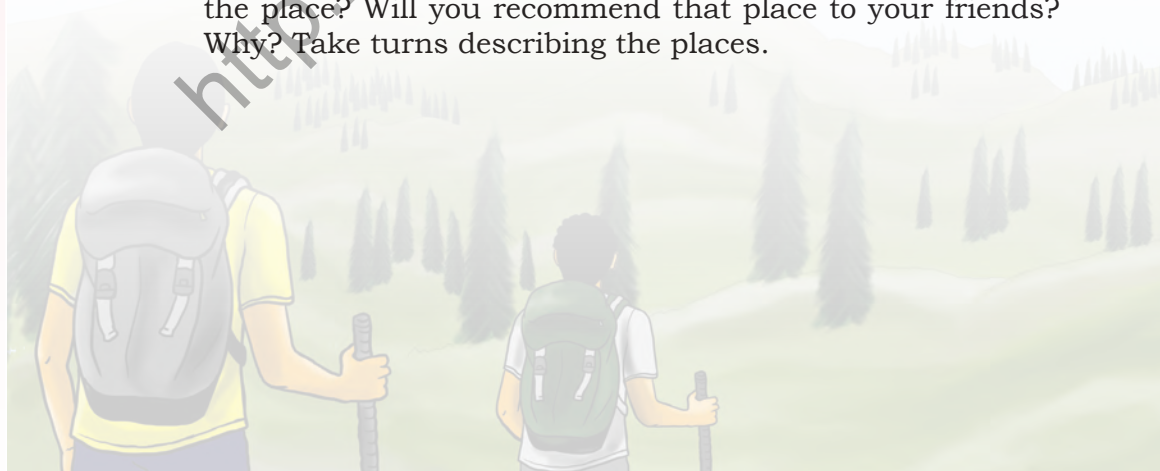
1. Does the writer use indentation? What should she do?
2. Does the writer use correct paragraphing?
3. If you were to divide the text into some paragraphs, how would you do it?
4. Are there any irrelevant sentences? Can you help her find out if any?
5. Are there any misspelled words? Can you help her find out if any and correct them?
6. Does she use correct grammar in all of her sentences? Help her check the following things:
  - a. whether the verbs in the sentences are suitable with the subjects,
  - b. whether the places of the modifiers in the noun phrases are correct.
7. Does she begin all sentences with capital letters? Check the sentences and correct any mistakes you find.
8. Does she end all sentences with full stops? Correct them if she does not.

## H

## SPEAKING

### Pair work

Have you ever visited a waterfall or other natural tourist objects? What is interesting or not interesting about the place? Will you recommend that place to your friends? Why? Take turns describing the places.



## I REFLECTION

**At the end of this chapter, ask yourself the following questions to know how effective your learning process is.**

1. What have you learned from this chapter?
2. Can you do all the exercises here?
3. What is your plan to improve your ability in describing places?

## J FURTHER ACTIVITIES

Noun phrase (NP) is an important element in giving people a lot of information. That is why it is important that you learn to create noun phrases. To do that you will need to read a lot of texts, such as science texts, that often use noun phrases. Find a biology text and identify the noun phrases used. Share what you have with your classmates.

“A journey of  
a thousand miles begins  
with a single step.”

Lao Tzu