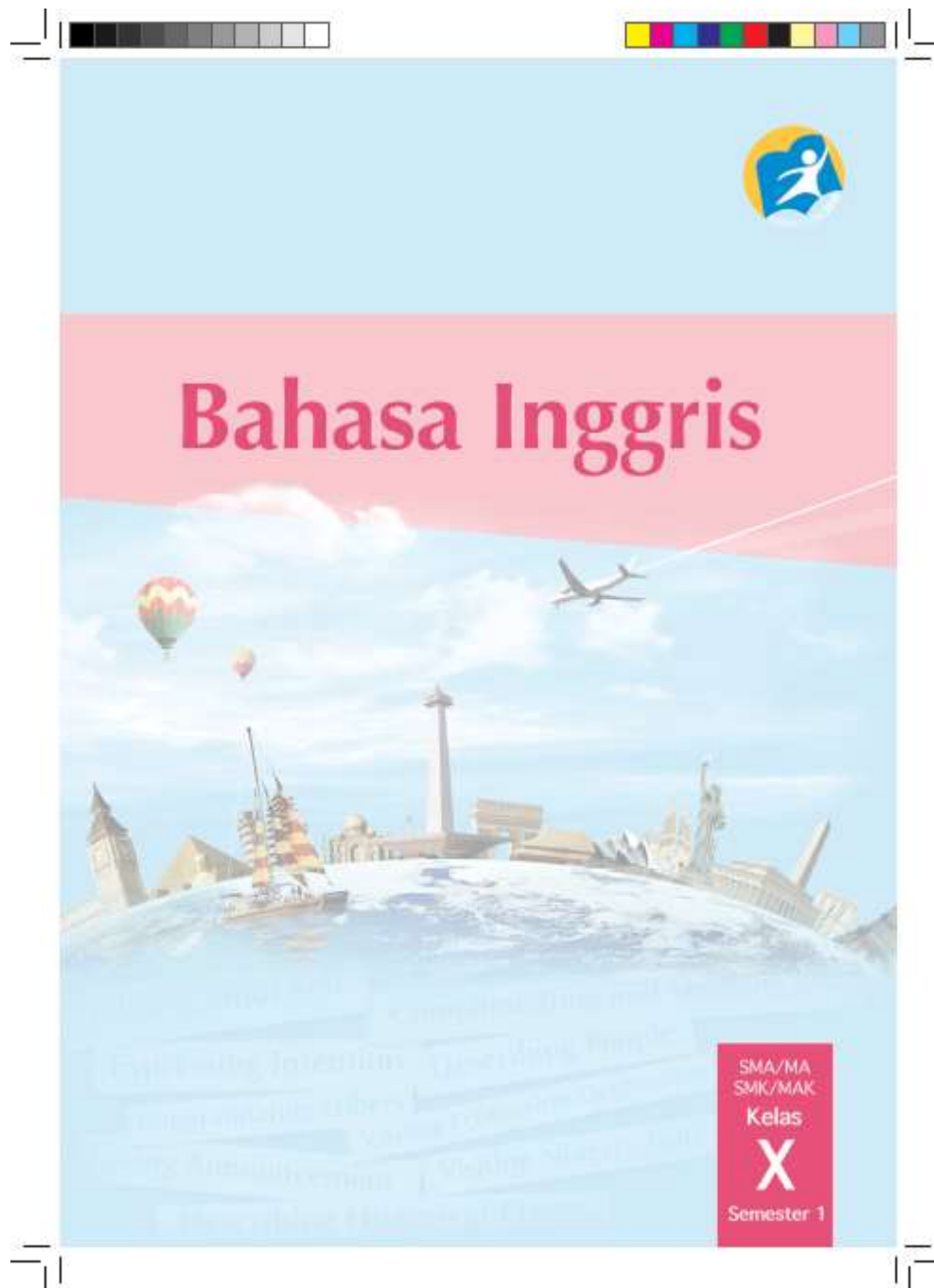


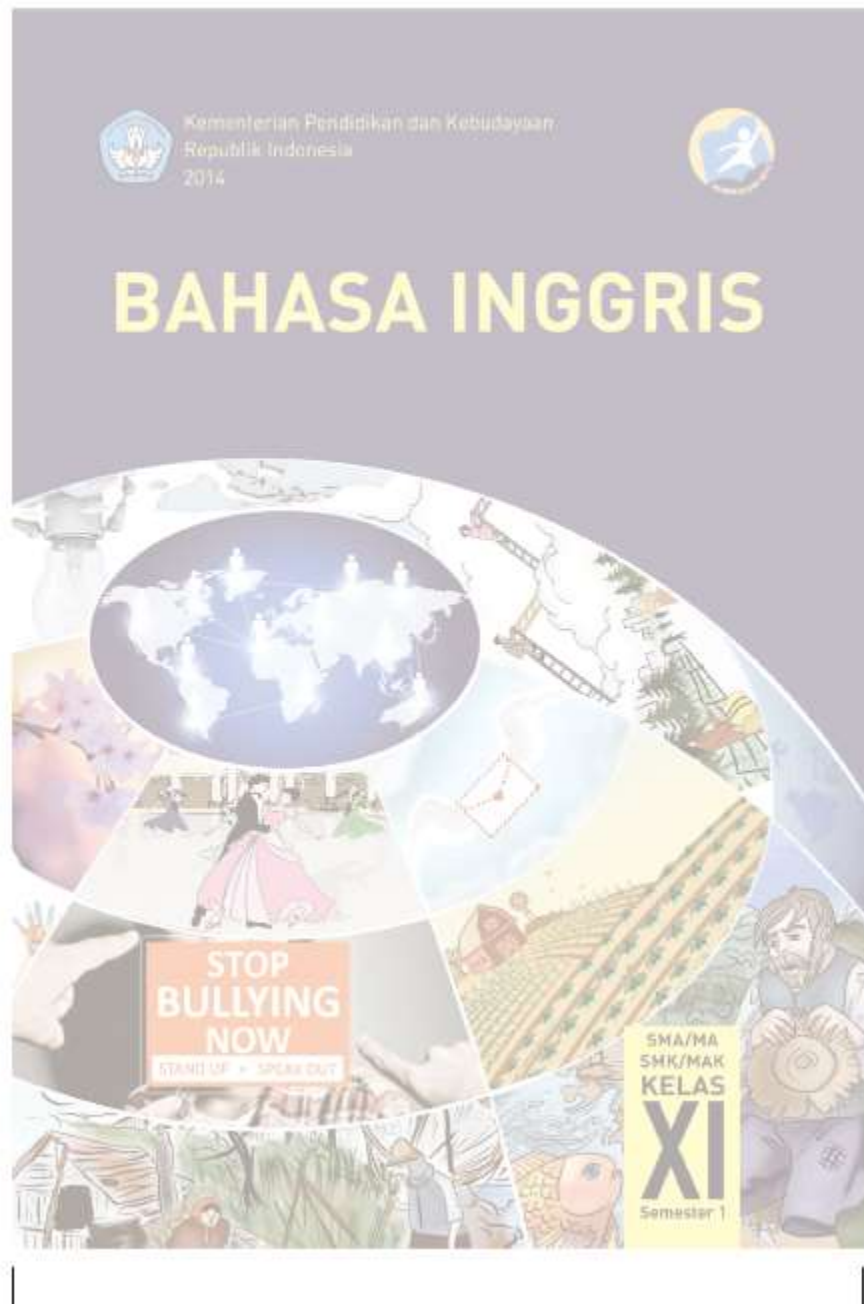
Appendix 1

Textbooks Covers

Textbook 1



Textbook 2

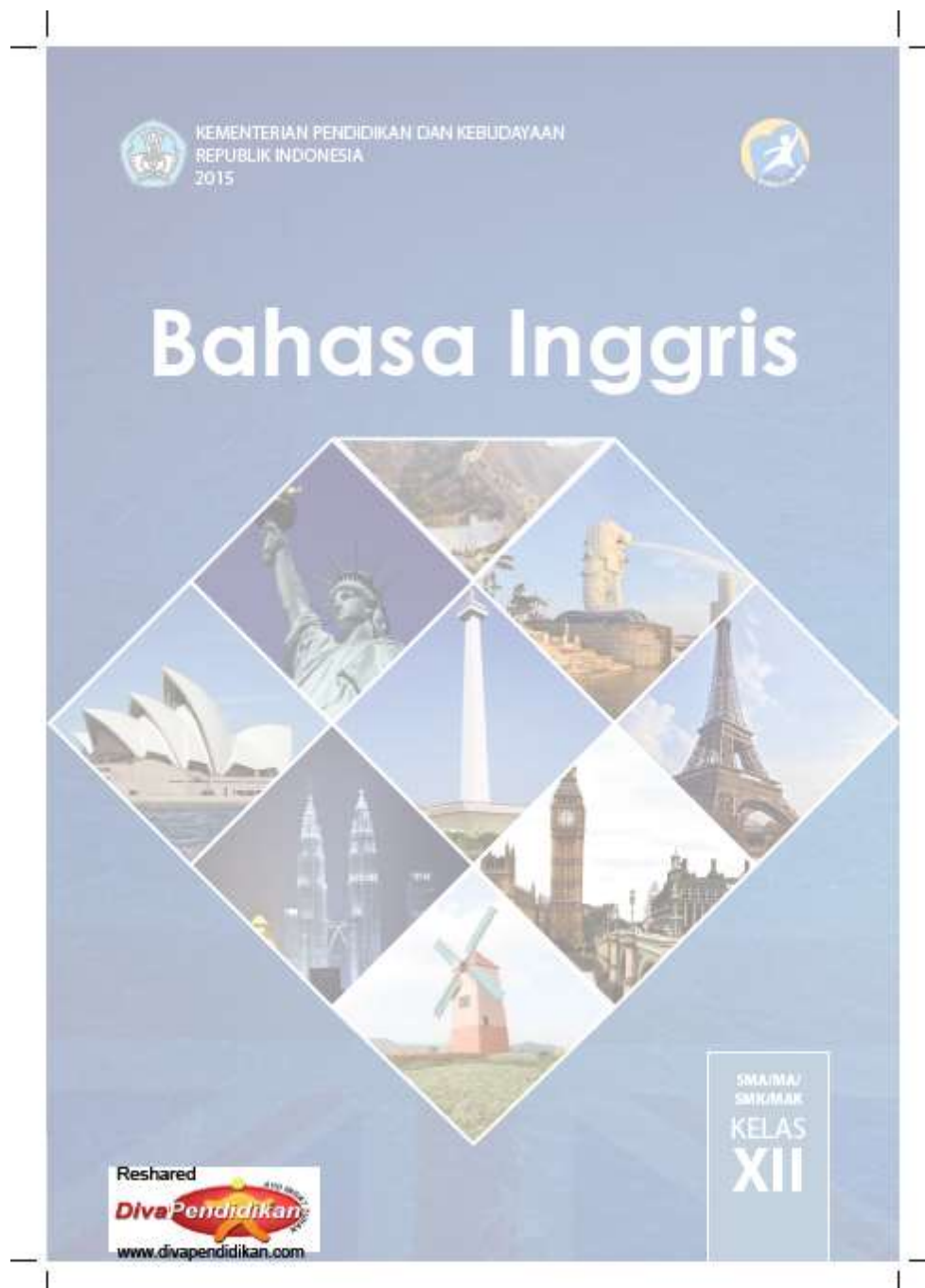


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Textbook 3



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Appendix 2

Texts Selected from Textbook 1

Text 1



YAHOO! MAIL

Compose | Send | Save Draft | Saved at 2:52 AM

To: Alia-rut@yahoo.com

Subject: intro

Hello, Alia! Let me introduce myself. My name is Hannah.

I know your name from my friend, Caroline. She told me that you sent her an email telling her that you would like to have more pen pals from the US. I'd really like to be your E-pal. You sound really cool!

I guess I'd better tell you something about myself first. I'm 16 years old and I attend Thomas Edison High School here in Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA. I have two brothers and two half sisters and I'm the middle child. My father died a few years ago so my mother runs the house and the family business. My father was a barista.

I have lots of hobbies. I like music – mostly classical music and folk music – but I don't play an instrument. I like sports, especially tennis and basketball. At school I'm in the basketball team and I spend most of my extra-curricular time playing basket ball. I'm into animals very much. My sister and I have three dogs, a rabbit and an iguana. They need lots of attention as you can imagine. At school, I have many Hmong friends who were not fully fluent in English. Their family moved here from Asia. I enjoy talking to them about our different cultures. My favorite subjects at school are art and geography. I think I'd like to become a park ranger when I graduate, perhaps work for the National Parks Service.

I haven't got much interest in fashion, although we have 'Mall of America,' the biggest mall in Minnesota. We can reach the mall very easily. A commuter train runs every 15 minutes, buses also come from different directions. We can also drive to the mall. It's much faster than going there by train or by bus.

I don't like reading but I love drawing and painting.

How about you? Please drop me a line, Alia! Can't wait to hear from you!

Hannah

Text 2

D READING

Read the following text, and then answer the comprehension questions.

MEETING MY IDOL



Afgan has always been my favourite singer. I had always been thinking of how I would feel when I met him. Then I was suddenly hit by lightning when I found out Afgan was coming to town for a concert in a local auditorium. A day before the concert, there would be a meet-and-greet event at a local radio station. Feeling excited, I packed all my Afgan's CDs to get his signature at the event.

Source: <http://www.mataberita.com/grudi-dan-foto-afgan-ryah-rasa.html>

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On that bright and sunny Saturday morning, the radio station was full of Afganism (that's how Afgan's fans are called). They sat on the chairs prepared inside the radio station's lobby. Some stood in rows in the front yard of the radio station. A spot inside a lobby was prepared with a mini stage for Afgan's singing performance and a table for Afgan to sign Afganism's memorabilia. Finally, after about 40 or 50 minutes wait, Afgan showed up from inside the radio station. He smiled and waved to all Afganism who had been waiting excitedly saying, "Good morning. How are you all?". The crowd went crazy. The shouts sounded like a mix of "Fine, thank you" and screams of Afgan's name.

Then, he started the event by singing his hit single "Dia dia dia". Afganisme went even crazier; they sang along with him throughout the song. Of course, I did too. I couldn't take my eyes off this amazing singer who had released three albums. When he was finished with the song, the host announced that it was time for autographing the memorabilia. I prepared my CDs and began to stand in the line. When I arrived at the table, I was speechless. It was unreal just seeing him that close. I thought it was really cool seeing him like that because he really just felt like a normal person, which was awesome. He asked my name so that he could write it on the CD to say "To Mia, Love Afgan". He was also very friendly, so I didn't feel too nervous when I had a chance to take pictures with him. He was just an amazing person. And it was the best day ever!

Text 3

Many women came up to his tent to watch for him. When his sister saw him coming, she would ask, "Do you see him?"

Each girl would answer, "Oh, yes! I see him!"

Then Strong Wind's sister would ask, "What is he pulling his sled with?"

And then the girls would answer, "with a _____ (2)" or "with a wooden pole."

Then Strong Wind's sister would know that they were lying, because their guesses were wrong.

A chief lived in a village. His wife had died, and he had three daughters. One was much younger than the other two. She was gentle, kind and beautiful, but her sisters were _____ (3) of her and treated her badly. They cut off her long black hair and they made her wear rags. They also burned her face with coals so that she would be ugly. They lied to their father that she did these things to herself. But she remained calm and _____ (4).

The two older sisters also went to try and see Strong Wind. When he was coming, Strong Wind's sister asked them, "Do you see him?"

"Oh, yes! I see him!" Each of them answered.

"What is his bow made out of?" asked Strong Wind's sister.

"Out of iron," answered one. "Out of wood," answered the other.

"You have not see him," said Strong Wind's sister.

Strong Wind himself heard them and knew that they had lied. They went into the tent, but still they could not see him. They went home very sad.

One day the youngest daughter went to try and see Strong Wind. She was wearing _____ (5), and burn covered her face. People laughed at her, but she kept going. When she got to Strong Wind's tent she waited.



Source: Dolzonen EnglishSchool
Picture 17.3

When Strong Wind was coming, his sister asked the girl, "Do you see him?"

"No," the girl answered. "I don't see him."

Strong Wind's sister was surprised because the girl had told the truth. "Now do you see him?" asked Strong Wind's sister.

"Yes," answered the girl. "Now, I do see him. He is very wonderful."

"What is his _____ (6) made of?" asked Strong Wind's sister.

Texts Selected from Textbook 2

Text 4



Reading Activity

The Enchanted Fish

There once was a fisherman who lived with his wife in a small hut close by the seaside. The fisherman used to go fishing every day. One day, as he sat in his boat with his rod, looking at the sparkling waves and watching his line, all of a sudden his float was dragged away deep into the water. He quickly started to reel in his line and managed to pull out a huge fish. "Wow! This will feed us for days." Much to his surprise, the fish started to talk and said, "Pray, let me live! I am not a real fish; I am an enchanted prince. Put me in the water again, and let me go! Have mercy o' kind fisherman." The astonished fisherman quickly threw him back, exclaiming, "I don't want to hurt a talking fish! Go on! Go where you came from."



When the fisherman went home to his wife, he told her everything that had happened and how, on hearing it speak, he had let it go again. "Didn't you ask it for anything?" said the wife. "No, I didn't, what should I have asked for?" replied the fisherman.

"I am surprised you don't realize what you should have asked for. We live very wretchedly here, in this nasty dirty hut. We are poor and I am so miserable. You should have asked for a nice cozy cottage. Now go back and ask the fish that we want a snug little cottage", said his wife.

The fisherman wasn't sure about this but he still went to the seashore, sat in his boat, went to the middle of the sea and said:

*"O enchanted beautiful fish!
Hear my plea!
My wife wants not what I want,
and she won't give up till she has her own will,
so come forth and help me!"*

The fish immediately came swimming to him, and said, "Well, what is her will? How can I help your wife?" "Ah!" said the fisherman, "she says that when I had caught you, I ought to have asked you for something before I let you go. She does not like living in our little hut, and wants a snug little cottage." "Go home, then," said the fish, "she is already in the cottage!" So the fisherman went home, and saw his wife standing at the door of a nice trim little cottage. "Come in, come on in! Look at the beautiful cottage we have." Everything went fine for a while, and then one day fisherman's wife said, "Husband, there is not enough room for us in this cottage, go back to the fish and tell him to make me an emperor." "Wife," said the fisherman, "I don't want to go to him again. Perhaps he will be angry. We ought to be happy with what the fish has given us and not be greedy." "Nonsense!" said the wife; "The fish will do it very willingly, I know. Go along and try!" With a heavy heart the fisherman went to the middle of the sea and said:

*"O enchanted beautiful fish!
Hear my plea!
My wife wants not what I want,
and she won't give up till she has her own will,
so come forth and help me!"*

"What would she have now?" said the fish. "Ah!" said the fisherman, "she wants to be an emperor." "Go home," said the fish; "she is an emperor already."

So he went home and he saw his wife sitting on a very lofty throne made of solid gold, with a great crown on her head full two yards high. And on each side of her stood her guards and attendants in a row. The fisherman went up to her and said, "Wife, are you an emperor?" "Yes", said she, "I am an emperor." "Ah!" said the man, as he gazed upon her, "What a fine thing it is to be an emperor!" "Husband," said she, "it is good to be an emperor." They were happy for a while.

Then a time came when she was not able to sleep all night for she was thinking what she should ask next. At last, as she was about to fall asleep, morning broke, and the sun rose. "Hal!" thought she, as she woke up and looked at it through the window, "after all I cannot prevent the sun from rising." At this thought she was very angry, and wakened her husband, and said, "Husband, go to the fish and tell him I must be Lord of the sun and the moon." The fisherman was half asleep, but the thought frightened him so much that he fell out of the bed. "Alas, wife!" said he, "cannot you be happy with being such a powerful emperor?"

Text 5



Reading Activity

Earthquakes

The Most Deadly Natural Hazards

Earthquakes – being among the most deadly natural hazards - strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human lives as well as economic loss.

Technically, an earthquake (also known as tremor, quake or temblor) is a kind of vibration through earth's crust. This vibration occurs as a result of powerful movement of rocks in the earth's crust. These powerful movements trigger a rapid release of energy that creates seismic waves that travel through the earth. Earthquakes are usually brief, but may repeat over a long period of time. (*Earth Science*. 2001)

Earthquakes are classified as large and small. Large earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take form of violent shocks. The vibrations from a large earthquake last for few days known as aftershocks. Small earthquakes are usually slight tremors and do not cause much damage. Large earthquakes are



known to take down buildings and cause death and injury (Richter, 1935). According to some statistics, there may be an average of 500,000 earthquakes every year but only about 100,000 can be felt and about 100 or so can cause damage each year.

The study of earthquakes is called seismology. Seismology studies the frequency, type and size of earthquakes. Earthquakes are measured using observations by seismometers. The magnitude of an earthquake and its intensity is recorded on a numerical scale known as Richter scale. On this scale, 3 or less is hardly noticeable. Earthquakes with magnitude of more than 6.5 can cause heavy damage (*Earth Science*. 2001).

The effects of an earthquake are strongest in the area which is near its epicenter. The extent of the earthquake vibration and further damage to the region is partly dependent on the features of the ground. The worst possible damage occurs in the densely populated areas where structures are not built to withstand intense shaking. Damage and loss of life incurred during earthquake is due to falling buildings and flying glass and objects. In certain areas, an earthquake can cause mudslides that can bury areas under it. Powerful submarine earthquakes cause tsunami or a chain of fast moving waves in the ocean that ripple outward from earthquake epicenter towards coastal areas causing surmountable damage (<http://www.USGS.Org>). On an average, 1,000 earthquakes with intensities of 5.0 or greater are recorded each year.

Description and magnitude of earthquakes from the United States geological survey (earthquake hazards program) :

Magnitude	Description of Earthquakes	Average Earthquake Effects	Average Estimated Frequency of Occurrence/Year
Less than 2.0	Micro	Micro earthquakes are not felt by people but are recorded by seismograph.	Several Million/year
2.0-2.9	Minor	Generally not felt, but recorded. No damages.	Over one million/ year
3.0-3.9	Light	Often felt, but rarely causes damage.	Over 100,000/year
4.0-4.9	Light	Noticeable shaking of indoor items, rattling noises. No significant damage.	10,000 -15,000/year

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5.0-5.9	Moderate	Can cause major damage to poorly constructed buildings over small regions. At most slight damage to well-designed buildings. Casualties range from none to a few.	1,000-1,500 / year
6.0-6.9	Strong	Can be destructive in areas up to about 100 miles across in populated areas. Death toll ranges from none to 25,000.	100-150/ year
7.0-7.9	Major	Can cause serious damage over larger areas. Death toll from none to 250,000.	10-20/ year
8.0 - 8.9	Great	Can cause serious damage in areas several hundred miles across. Building structures collapse - skyscrapers at SERIOUS risk. Death toll ranges from 1,000 to 1 million.	One /year
9.0 and greater		Can cause near or total destruction. Heavy damage and shaking extends to distant locations. Death toll usually over 50,000.	One / 10 to 50 years

As Indonesia is situated in the "Ring of Fire", it is more prone to earthquakes. According to United States geological survey (USGS, earthquake hazards program), till now Indonesia has witnessed five great earthquakes with the magnitude ranging from 8.5 to 9.1. These earthquakes caused major destruction in the places they occurred. One of the major earthquakes that hit Indonesia was "2004 Indian Ocean tsunami". It was the deadliest natural disaster in the area. Its magnitude was 9.1-9.3. Heavy loss of human lives was witnessed and damage was felt as far as east coast of Africa ([http\:// www.USGS.Org](http://www.USGS.Org)).

Earthquakes have been a source of terror to people since ancient times, but only for the last few hundred years serious attempts have been made to understand them. Many methods have been developed to predict earthquakes despite all the research efforts by seismologists. The prediction cannot be made to a specific day or month. In future perhaps scientists will be able to predict earthquakes exactly but for now science has yet to provide answers.

Text 6



Reading Activity

Global Warming

Is it an end to our world?

The devastating impact of global warming is already evident everywhere in the world, as also in Indonesia. If warming continues at this rate, can you imagine what will be the condition of Indonesia 10 to 15 years from now?

There is irrefutable evidence that human activity since the industrial revolution has changed the atmosphere of our earth and continues doing so. Since the time we started industrializing, we started polluting; polluting our waters, our air, releasing greenhouse gases that contribute towards global warming. Human activity will continue to affect our earth but we need to make changes before our earth succumbs to the pressures of global warming and disappears altogether.

According to a research by Greenpeace, there is extensive deforestation being carried out in Indonesia; half of the tropical rainforests have been destroyed. We are either bulldozing or burning thousands and thousands of acres of tropical forests in order to grow crops. Are we growing these crops to feed our own people? No, these acres and acres of forestland are used to grow crops like palm oil, palm sugar and coffee - the lifeline of western food industries. Forests are lungs of our earth. Trees store carbon dioxide and release it as oxygen. Since there are not enough trees left to absorb the huge amounts of carbon dioxide produced, it disrupts the natural balance and contributes towards climatic changes, which is a consequence of global warming (Green peace report, 2007).



The impact of climatic change is noticeable

Picture 11.2 (Source: www.greenpeace.com)

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throughout Asia-Pacific by a simple observation. Either there are extremely hot days or too much rain accompanied by wind and thunderstorm that disrupts the daily activities. Experts are of the opinion that these changes will continue to happen more often. Furthermore, the shifting weather patterns have made it extremely difficult to predict the climate. Scientists have predicted long term disastrous effect on economy and on the people of Indonesia. More studies have shown drastic climate change will start in 2020. They are of the opinion that the random floods or dry season we see in Indonesia now will become a norm in 2020 (Reuters, 2007).

Moreover, experts are of the opinion that rapid onset of the climate changes will threaten the biodiversity. Due to extreme climates the catches of fish would decrease as much as 40% in Indonesia. Research has shown that majority of people in Indonesia depend on the sea for their livelihood; those people will be drastically affected, as will be the economy of the country (Green peace report, 2007).

Additionally, shifting weather patterns have made it difficult for farmers to decide when to plant crops which in turn has led to major crop failures. A recent study has shown that Indonesia has a loss of 300,000 tons of crop production every year that is three times the loss in previous decades. It is impossible to say how this change will affect the long-term viability of palm oil and other commodities but it will certainly have a disruptive impact (Reuters, 2007).

Eventually global warming will not only affect economy, but it will also affect the health of people. It is predicted there will be dramatic increase in death toll. People will die due to floods, extreme heat, heat waves and storms. Due to the change, the bacteria and viruses will also mutate and a lot of incurable diseases will be responsible for deaths of millions of people (Science Daily, 2007).

Global warming is not a new problem nor is Indonesia solely responsible for it. But as it is, Indonesia will be among the most vulnerable as it is one of the greenhouse gas emitter after China and USA. The government of Indonesia recognizes that it is a huge issue that will affect us if attention is not paid to it. The government is making every possible effort they can to tackle this issue but we have to do our part.



Texts Selected from textbook 3

Text 7

Six Things To Do If You Visit Seattle

There are 6 must-have experiences that you should do if you visit Seattle where city and nature come together. If you visit Seattle, arrive with this list in hand and you'll be off to a foolproof start for exploring the Emerald City's most unforgettable sights and sounds. If you visit Seattle:

1. Feel the fresh air on your face as you sail to Bainbrige Island on a Washington State Ferry.



Source: wsdot.wa.gov/ferrries
Picture 1.1 Bainbridge island

From the ferry you can enjoy the view of the Seattle skyline. You can also stroll around downtown's galleries, boutiques, coffeehouses and cafes. Seasonal gardens and natural woodlands at the Boedel Reserve is another option.

2. Why don't you tour Pike Place Market's produce stands and buy something you've never tasted. The Pike Place Market is much more than a farmers' market. Its entire district full of shopping, attractions and favorite sights. The area is



Source: pikeplacemarket.org

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festival of sounds, tastes and smells is part of the reason it's called the 'soul of Seattle'. Amid all the joyful hubbub, make sure you take time to spot these beloved icons.



Source: visitsanjuans.com
Picture 1.3 San Juan Island

3. Book a night at one of the many cozy B & Bs or resorts available throughout the Sun Juan Islands. Cozy bed and breakfasts are perfect way to enjoy the friendly island culture. Here, you can tour the numerous art galleries in Friday Harbor. You can also enjoy naturalist-guided tours, wildlife spotting, whale watching and storm watching.

4. See exciting and experimental works at Chihuly Garden and Glass. A visit to this site is an opportunity to take full advantage of the location at the Seattle Center, a premier destination for arts, entertainment and leisure activities. Explore the Space Needle and Pacific Science Center. Experience Music Project and a variety of cultural activities offered throughout the year.



Source: futureofflight.org
Picture 1.4 Chihuly Garden



Source: futureofflight.org
Picture 1.5 Boeing factory in Mukilteo

5. Watch the world's most sophisticated aircraft be built before your eyes at the Boeing factory in Mukilteo. Explore the dynamics of flight and experience new aviation innovation. Go behind the scenes at Boeing to watch the very same jets you may one day be a passenger on being assembled.

6. For a sweet treat, tour the Theo Chocolate factory in Fremont and learn how their delicious confections are made. This factory has a mission to create change in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where it has 300,000 square miles of farmable land but only 2% is being farmed due to conflict there. The factory trains 2,000 Congolese farmers to grow high quality cocoa.



Source: theochocolate.com
Picture 1.6 Theo Chocolate

Text 8

Teenage Bullying

Bullying includes behaviors that focus on making someone else feel inadequate, or focus on **belittling** someone else. Bullying includes harassment, physical harm, repeatedly demeaning speech and efforts to **ostracize** another person. Bullying is done with the intention of bringing another person down. It is important to realize that there are different kinds of bullying.

Physical Bullying: This is the most obvious form of bullying. In this type of bullying, the instigator attempts to physically dominate another teen. This usually includes kicking, punching and other physically harmful activities. These are designed to **instill** fear in the one bullied, and **coerce** him or her to do something.

Verbal Bullying: When someone verbally bullies another, he or she uses **demeaning** language to **tear down** another's self-image. Bullies who use verbal techniques **excessively** tease others, say belittling things, and use a great deal of sarcasm with the intent to hurt the other person's feelings or humiliate the other teen in front of others.

Emotional Bullying: This is even more **subtle** than verbal bullying. Teenage bullying that includes emotional methods aims at getting someone else to feel isolated, and alone. This type of bullying is designed to get others to ostracize the person being bullied.

Cyber Bullying: Electronic bullying is becoming a very real problem for teens. This type of bullying uses instant messaging,

cell phone text messages, and online social networks to humiliate and embarrass others. This can be especially **devastating** to the people being bullied because they cannot even find a safe place in the virtual world.

There are a number of effects that come with teenage bullying. First of all, there are the obvious physical problems and injuries that can result from physical bullying. However, emotional, verbal and cyber bullying can deeply affect teens as well. These activities can lead to depression (and even suicide), drug use and **stunted** social development. These problems can affect a person well into adulthood.

Another problem is **retaliation**. In some cases, bullied teens have violent fantasies of attacking their bullies. There are instances in which these teens become violent. They turn to their classmates in order to get revenge. This can be a cause of heartbreak and difficulty.

(Adapted from <http://www.bullyingstatistics.org/content/teenage-bullying.html>)

Text 9

Read the following text taken from a newspaper.

Parents upset, disappointed with online school registration

(Source: The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Headlines | Sat, July 05 2014, 9:25 AM)

Hundreds of parents thronged the Jakarta Education Agency's office in Kuningan, South Jakarta, to report problems with the online school registration system on Friday.

During their visit to the agency's office, the parents expressed their dissatisfaction with the online system, which according to them was disorganized and made it difficult for them to register their children for enrollment in public schools.

Riki Setyanto, one of the parents, said that he had registered his daughter for enrollment at state vocational high school SMKN 47 Jakarta but she then got rejected due to the minimum height policy applied by the state-run school.

However, he added, his daughter was also turned down after she registered at a different school because her name was still listed for SMKN 47 Jakarta.

"First my daughter was rejected because of her height, and now due to technical issues, she can't register at any school. I just want to get her into a good school," he said, adding that he hoped the agency could solve the problems as soon as possible.

Nuraisyah Paransa, another parent, also said that she was unable to register her son at any state-run high school due to similar technical problems.

She said that her son was initially accepted at a public East Jakarta school through the public admission phase. However, he did not re-register with that school as he wanted to shoot for a better state-run school through the local admission phase.

"But the second school rejected him because it said that he had been accepted through the public admission phase. Since my son did not re-register at the first school, now he isn't registered anywhere," she said.

The online registration system has been applied in the capital since 2004. No such problems occurred with the previous registration system.

This year's student admission system has three phases: public admission, where students vie for seats with other students throughout the country; local admission, where students compete with others in the same province; and third admission, where students who did not get accepted during first and second admission resubmit their applications.

Lasro Marbun, head of the Jakarta Education Agency, said that anyone who did not re-register in the public admission phase and was unable to register during local admission or third admission, could register their children at private schools.

"They can then transfer them to a public school in the second semester," he said on Thursday as quoted by *kompas.com*.

However, Rida Afrida, who wanted to register her son at state junior high school SMP 194, did not agree with that idea. According to her, a lot of people have chosen public schools over private schools for financial reasons.

"I cannot pay for a private school, if he thinks that is a good alternative for us, he should just give us the money to pay for those schools," she said.

Meanwhile, acting Jakarta governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama said that the parents should be patient and not panic.

"We had no problems last year. The process might be a little complicated but there's no reason to panic," Ahok told reporters at City Hall. *(idb/dwa)*

(Adopted from: <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2014/07/05/parents-upset-disappointed-with-online-school-registration.html>)