KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 1
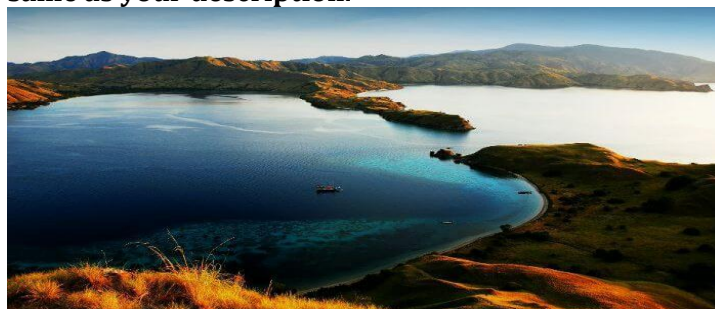## LET'S READ

a. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mempelajari modul yang berjudul "**Tourist Spots**" terutama learning activity 1 ini, Anda akan mampu:
a. menganalisis fungsi sosial teks deskriptif dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang tujuan dan dampak.
b. menganalisis struktur teks deskriptif dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang deskripsi tempat, aktivitas, fasilitas dsb.
c. menganalisis unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang penggunaan adverbia terkait sifat seperti *quite*, *very, extremely, dst dan k*alimat deklaratif/interogatif dalam tense yang benar .
d. membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.
e. menangkap makna teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks,dan unsur kebahasaan.

b. Uraian Materi

Pada *Learning Activity* **1** ini Anda akan diajak membaca beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan tujuan yang berbeda. Secara sekilas semua teks tersebut terlihat sama-sama mendeskripsikan tempat. Tetapi ketiganya mempuyai tujuan yang berbeda dapat dilihat dari kalimat yang digunakan oleh penulis. Anda tentu sudah mengetahui bahasa membawa beribu makna tergantung konteksnya dan pemilihan kalimat. Jadi sangat penting mempunyai kemampuan literasi agar tidak terjadi kesalahpahaman akan suatu informasi. Mari berlatih memahami beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal berikut ini.

Practice 1: Look at this picture and write down 5 words to describe the picture. Then circle the words on the box below which are the same as your description.

Wide	blue	beautiful	gorgeous
komodo island	Wonderful view	magnificent	lake

Nah sekarang mari coba membaca deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal berikut dan berlatih menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan terkait teks tersebut.

Practice 2:

1) **First, you will read silently to understand the description of tourist spots below. Make sure that you know the meaning of every word and every part of those texts. (***Baca dalam hati untuk memahami makna dari teks deskripsi tersebut***)**

2) **Second, Read out each text (text 1,2, and 3) loudly and meaningfully as if you are introducing or promoting that place and take a note on your notebook if you find some words that you do not understand. Then consult the dictionary. If possible, record your voice. (***Baca dengan nyaring seolah-olah Anda seorang pemandu wisata***)**

Text 1

Komodo island is located between Sumbawa and Flores, along western Nusa Tenggara Timur, and is popular for the presence of giant Monitor Lizards known as Komodo Dragons. The island is arid, rugged and barren and forms a part of the Komodo National Park and Marine Reserve. Aerial views prove that it is inarguably, among the most beautiful places in Indonesia.

The best time to visit the park is during the dry season, which runs from April to December.

Besides spotting endangered Komodo dragons, a range of activities can be enjoyed at the Komodo National Park such as go for kayaking, diving, trekking or the guided island tours.
Around Komodo Island can be relatively easy, but to get to Komodo, you first need to travel to Bali and then to Labuan Bajo by either plane or boat, and finally to Komodo Island by boat. A couple of local airlines fly from Bali to Labuan Bajo on Flores Island.

Text 2

The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum recognised as 'the jewel of Muslim art in India'. It is regarded as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture – an amalgamation of Persian, Turkish and Indian styles.

The most impressive in the Taj Mahal complex next to the tomb, is the main gate, which stands majestically in the centre of the southern wall of the forecourt. The gate is flanked on the north front by double arcade galleries. The garden in front of the galleries is subdivided into four quarters by two main walkways and each quarters in turn subdivided by the narrower cross-axial walkways, on the Timurid-Persian scheme of the

walled in garden. The enclosure walls on the east and west have a pavilion at the centre.

The Taj Mahal is a perfect symmetrical planned building, with an emphasis of bilateral symmetry along a central axis on which the main features are placed. The building material used is brick-in-lime mortar veneered with red sandstone and marble and inlay work of precious/semi precious stones. The mosque and the guest house in the Taj Mahal complex are built of red sandstone in contrast to the marble tomb in the centre. Both the buildings have a large platform over the terrace at their front. Both the mosque and the guest house are the identical structures. They have an oblong massive prayer hall consist of three vaulted bays arranged in a row with central dominant portal. The frame of the portal arches and the spandrels are veneered in white marble. The spandrels are filled with flowery arabesques of stone intarsia and the arches bordered with rope molding.

The Taj Mahal is located on the right bank of the Yamuna River in a vast Mughal garden that encompasses nearly 17 hectares, in the Agra District in Uttar Pradesh. It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal with construction starting in 1632 AD and completed in 1648 AD, with the mosque, the guest house and the main gateway on the south, the outer courtyard and its cloisters were added subsequently and completed in 1653 AD. The existence of several historical and Qur'anic inscriptions in Arabic script have facilitated setting the chronology of Taj Mahal.

Text 3

Derawan Island is a favorite place for exploring marine life. There are many rare animals such as the green turtle, the scarlet turtle, star fruit turtle and sea cow. The place is also home to many rare species of marine plants and coral reef. It is also a good place for scuba diving, pearl diving, fishing, swimming and other water sports.

The entire marine conservancy region covers a total area of no less than 1.27 million hectares. It is the perfect tropical qparadise with warm, isolated islands, soft white sand beaches fringed with waving palm trees, pristine seas that change color from green to deep blue, and an amazing underwater life of giant turtles, dolphins, manta rays, dugongs and barracudas, stingless jellyfish and sometimes, whales. Here, you can find 460 different species of corals, ranking this area second only to the Raja Ampat Islands in West Papua. The Nature Conservancy and a team of international experts also found more than 870 species of fish here, ranging from tiny pygmy seahorses to giant manta rays. So, if you love marine life and water sport, Darawan island is waiting for you.

> It is located just away from the mainland of East Kalimantan in the district of Berau, the Derawan archipelago comprises 31 islands, most well-known among these are the islands of Derawan, Maratua, Sangalaki and Kakaban. Here is Indonesia's largest nesting site of the rare and endangered giant green turtles and hawksbill turtles, where one can daily watch turtles lay their eggs in the sand or swim to sea with the turtles.
>
> The best time to visit this fascinating island is during the months of September and March, when temperatures are much cooler-in the vicinity of 27°C with pleasant sea breezes.

Bagaimana, pahamkah Anda dengan teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal yang Anda baca tadi. Good job.

❖ **Social Functions of descriptive Text**

Bagaimana Anda tentu sudah paham isi teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tadi bukan? Good job. Teks deskriptif mempunyai beberapa fungsi sosial diantaranya untuk membanggakan, menjual, mengenali dan mengidentifikasi. Nah sekarang mari analisa fungsi sosialnya dengan menjawab pertanyaan berikut.

Practice 3: Read out those texts (text 1, 2, and 3) one more time then answer these questions.

    a. What is the text about?
    b. Who might be interested in reading this text?
    c. What is the purpose of writing each text?
    d. What is the benefit of reading this text?

Saya yakin Anda dapat menjawab pertanyaan – pertanyaan tadi dengan baik. Untuk lebih yakin akan jawaban Anda mari kita bahas dan kerjakan bersama-sama untuk *text 1.* Setelah teks 1 selesai lanjutkan untuk teks 2 dan 3

Question 1
    a. What is the text about?

    Kata awal dari teks adalah nama tempat yang di deskripsikan maka merupakan **Subyek** dari kalimat utama yang merupakan **Topik** teks tersebut.
    Maka Jawabannya:

    The text is about ***the description of Komodo Island.***

Question 2
    b. Who might be interested in reading this text?

    Pertanyaan menggunakan kata tanya "who" maka untuk menjawab pertanyaan ini Anda perlu membuat list orang-orang yang tertarik terhadap komodo, keindahan alam, laut.

    Maka Jawabannya:

People who might be interested in reading this text are ***tourists, local people, environmental lovers***.
OR
Tourists, local people, environmental lovers might be interested in reading this text.

Question 3

c. What is the purpose of writing each text?

Tujuan teks desriptif bisa dilihat bagaimana penulis memulai deskripsinya. Oleh sebab itu perhatikan kalimat awal yang digunakan. Apakah kalimat fakta, kalimat pujian/opini, atau kalimat mengajak.
Pada text 1 kalimat awal yang digunakan adalah kalimat fakta *"Komodo island **is located** between Sumbawa and Flores, along western Nusa Tenggara Timur,"* tujuannya adalah untuk mengidentifikasi.
Maka jawabannya.

The purpose of writing each text *is **to identify Komodo Island.***

Question 4

a. What is the benefit of reading this text?

Mamfaat membaca teks tentu terkait dengan informasi yang diberikan sehinnga pembaca lebih mengetahui lokasi yang dideskripsikan lebih rinci.

Maka jawabannya:

*The benefit of reading this text is **the readers will know more about Komodo Island such as location, the best time to visit, activities, how to go there.***

Nah, sekarang Anda sudah lebih paham terkait fungsi sosial teks deskriptif. Selanjutnya kita analisa struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari pengumuman dengan mengamati tabel berikut yang sudah dikerjakan dikerjakan untukmu.

❖ **Structures of descriptive Text**
Practice 4: Read text 1 one more time then analize its structure using this table.

	Parts of text	**Functions of the Parts**
I.	**Identification (name)**	To identify the place
	"Komodo island is located between Sumbawa and Flores, along western Nusa Tenggara Timur,"	1) The name **Komodo Island** 2) The location **Between Sumbawa and Flores**
2.	**Characteristic**	Describe the place in more detailed information
	1. Paragraph 1	**1) Condition** • Arid, rugged, and barren. • Aerial views.

	The island is arid, rugged and barren and forms a part of the Komodo National Park and Marine Reserve. Aerial views prove that it is inarguably, among the most beautiful places in Indonesia. 2. Paragraph 2 The best time to visit the park is during the dry season, which runs from April to December.	**2) Visiting time** • The dry season - April to December.
	Function/benefit/activity	Describe activity that can be done at the place
	Paragraph 3 Besides spotting endangered Komodo dragons, a range of activities can be enjoyed at the Komodo National Park such as go for kayaking, diving, trekking or the guided island tours. Around Komodo Island can be relatively easy, but to get to Komodo, you first need to travel to Bali and then to Labuan Bajo by either plane or boat, and finally to Komodo Island by boat. A couple of local airlines fly from Bali to Labuan Bajo on Flores Island.	**3) Activity** • Spotting endangered Komodo dragons • Kayaking • Diving • Trekking **4) Trasportation** • Plane • Boat

❖ **The language features of Descriptive Text**
 Practice 5: Read text 1 one more time then analize its structure using this table.

Identification

1) A sentence in the firth paragraph containing **important facts** about the tourist spot: (1) the name and (2) the location; the verb in the **passive (present tense)**.

 - Passive voice - **is located**
 - Present Tense - **is**

Characteristic

2) A sentence or sentences in the firth and second paragraph containing **all important facts** about the tourist spot: (1) the condition and (2) the visiting time; the verb in the **present tense**.

- The island **is** arid, rugged and barren, and **forms** a part of the Komodo National Park and Marine Reserve.
- Aerial views **prove** that it **is** inarguably, among the most beautiful places in Indonesia.
- The best time to visit the park **is** during the dry season, which **runs** from April to December.
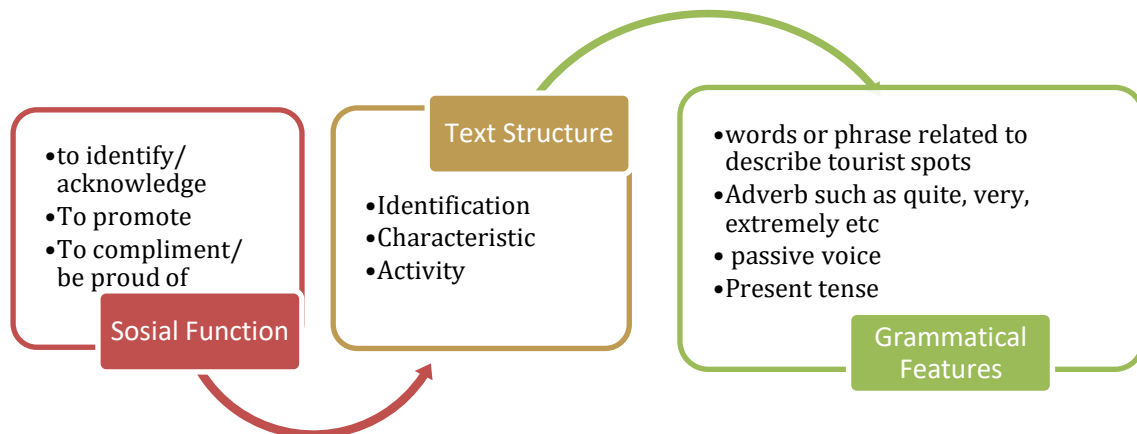
Activity

3) A sentence or sentences in the third paragraph containing **all important facts** about the subject of the tourist spot: (3) Activity; **Participle** [**present**].

- Besides **spotting** endangered Komodo dragons, a range of activities can be enjoyed at the Komodo National Park such as go for **kayaking, diving, trekking**

Saya yakin Anda sudah dapat menangkap makna dari teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tadi terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaannya.

c. Rangkuman

Setelah membaca beberapa teks dan paparan diatas, pastinya Anda sekarang lebih memahami tentang Decriptive text, khususnya yang berkenaan dengan Historical Building. Untuk mempertajam pemahaman Anda, silahkan perhatikan bagan rangkuman dibawah ini :

Sosial Function
- to identify/ acknowledge
- To promote
- To compliment/ be proud of

Text Structure
- Identification
- Characteristic
- Activity

Grammatical Features
- words or phrase related to describe tourist spots
- Adverb such as quite, very, extremely etc
- passive voice
- Present tense

d. Latihan Soal

Agar lebih mahir dalam menangkap makna berbagai teks deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, mari berlatih melakukan hal yang sama untuk teks 2 dan 3 untuk menganalisa fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan kedua tersebut.

Social Functions of descriptive Text
Practice 6: Read out text 2 and 3 one more time then answer the questions on page 8 (Practice 3)

Question	TEXT 2	TEXT 3
Topic		
Target Reader		
Purpose		
Benefit		

Practice 7: Read text 2 and 3 one more time then analize its structure using this table.

	Parts of text	Functions of the Parts
I.	**Identification (name)**	To identify the place
	-------------------------------- ------------------------------	1) The name _____ 2) The location _____
2.	**Characteristic**	Describe the place in more detailed information
	1. Paragraph 1 _____ _____ _____ 2. Paragraph 2 _____ _____ _____ –	**3) Condition** • _____ • _____ **4) Visiting time** • _____ _____
3.	**Function/benefit/activity**	Describe activity that can be done at the place
	Paragraph 3	**5) Activity** • _____ • _____ **6) Trasportation** • _____ • _____

Practice 8: Read text 2 and 3 one more time then analize its structure using this table.

> **Identification**
>
> 1) A sentence in the firth paragraph containing **important facts** about the tourist spot: (1) the name and (2) the location; the verb in the _____.
>
>   - _____
>   - _____
>
> **Characteristic**

2) A sentence or sentences in the firth and second paragraph containing **all important facts** about the tourist spot: (1) the condition and (2) the visiting time; the verb in the **present tense**.

- _____
- _____.
- _____.

Activity

3) A sentence or sentences in the third paragraph containing **all important facts** about the subject of the tourist spot: (3) Activity; _____.

- _____

Practice 9: Read out text 4 below then answer the questions the questions that follow! Handwrite your complete answers on your notebook.

Text 4

Tongkonan is the traditional ancestral house, or *Rumah adat* of the Torajan people, in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Tongkonan* have a distinguishing boat-shaped and oversized saddleback roof. Like most of Indo's Austronesian-based traditional architecture *tongkonan* are built on piles. The construction of *tongkonan* is laborious work and it is usually built with the help of all family members or friends. In the original Toraja society, only nobles had the right to build *tongkonan*. Commoners live in smaller and less decorated homes called *ba Tongkonan* are customarily built facing north-south. Dominating the entire structure is the saddleback roof with gables that are dramatically upswept. The internal space is small in comparison with the overwhelming roof structure that covers it. Interiors are typically cramped and dark with few windows, however, most of daily life is lived outside the homes, with interiors simply intended for sleeping, storage, meetings and occasionally protection.

A large *tongkonan* can take a crew of ten about three months to build and another month to carve and paint the outside walls. Bamboo scaffold is erected for the duration of the construction phase. Traditionally tongue and groove joinery has been used without the need for nails. A number of components are pre-fabricated with final assembly *in-situ*. Although built on a log cabin-style sub-structure, *tongkonan* are set on large vertical wooden piles with mortises cut into their ends to grasp the horizontal tie beams. The tops of the piles are notched for the longitudinal and transverse beams that support the upper structure. The remainder of the sub-structure is assembled *in-situ*. The transverse beams are fitted into the notched piles, and then notched to fit the longitudinal beams. Side panels, which are often decorated, are then formed on these main horizontal beams. The distinctive curved roof shape is obtained through a series of vertical hanging spars supporting upwardly angled beams. A vertical free-standing pole supports that portion of the ridge pole extending beyond the ridge purlin. Bamboo staves bound with rattan are assembled transversely in layers and tied longitudinally to the rafters forming the roof. The under roofing is of bamboo

culm. Wooden boards laid over thick hardwood joists form the floors. Nowadays, zinc roofing sheets and nails are increasingly used.

The *tongkonan* at Ke'te' Kesu' is reputed to be 500 years old; too old to trace a direct descendant from the founder to maintain the title that goes with the house. The buildings themselves, however, are constantly maintained and renewed, thus this age refers to the length of time years for which that particular site has been used as a meeting place

Questions:
- a. What is the text about?
- b. Who might be interested in reading this text?
- c. What is the purpose of writing each text?
- d. What is the benefit of reading this text?
- e. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- f. Mention 3 words from the text that you is not familiar for you!

Bagaimana jawaban Anda untuk text 4 tadi? Saya yakin anda benar semua. Jika ada yang belum tepat, jangan putus asa. Silahkan dicoba lagi dengan memperbaiki jawaban and. Makin sering berlatih makin mahir Anda dalam bahasa Inggris. Pernah dengar ungkapan "***Practice makes perfect***"

Sekarang saatnya berlatih mengalisa dua teks berikut terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan.

Text 5	Text 6
Pulau Merah is one of awesome 'hidden' gems that Indonesia has. It is still virgin with many trees. It has a vast white sandy beach stretching for miles, featuring the island in the middle of the bay. Not only sandy beach, there are also great scenery with many amazing tremendous rocks and sunset.	**Venice is a magical place to explore and experience** unique environment to enjoy the day with an atmosphere so romantic in the evening.
Moreover, the constant and huge waves invite surfers to have an enjoyable surfing and experience the mystical feeling of surfing next to this gigantic "red island" rock in the middle of waves though it is very forgiving beach break.	In the evenings, in that mysterious silence that is only possible in Venice, the city becomes even more extraordinary and dreamlike, leaving us time to abandon ourselves to romance, poetry, and melancholy.
It takes 3 hours from Banyuwangi to reach this place or about 1 hour from Purwoharjo.	Venice needs to be visited day and night to get the real unforgettable feeling. Find your Venice's hotels, search for them on the Venice Italy map, and make your reservation before you leave.

Practice 7: Please compare the two texts (Text 5 and 6) above by telling their similarities and the differences in the following grid.

Similarities	Differences

Bagaimana analisa Anda tadi? Good job! Tepat sekali, itu artinya Anda sudah memahami bagaimana manangkap makna teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal yang Anda baca. Tetapi jika jawaban Anda masih ada yang salah, jangan putus asa. Baca sekali lagi teks – teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal tadi.

e. Penilaian Diri

Di akhir kegiatan kegiatan pembelajaran 1, silahkan Anda mengukur sejauh mana keberhasilan Anda mengikuti pembelajaran dengan menjawab pertanyaan yang Anda tulis di buku catatan masing masing.

ASPEK	YA	TIDAK
Saya mempelajari modul ini secara sungguh-sungguh.		
Saya mengerjakan latihan dengan jujur		
Saya mengetahui pengertian teks berita		
Saya mengetahui struktur teks berita		
Saya mengetahui unsur kebahasaan yang digunakan		

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 2
LET'S WRITE

a. Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari modul yang berjudul "**Tourist Spots**" terutama *learning activity 2* ini, Anda akan mampu:
1. merancang teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.
2. menggunakan adverbia terkait sifat seperti *quite*, *very, extremely, dst dan k*alimat deklaratif/interogatif dalam tense yang benar.
3. Menulis teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.

b. Uraian Materi

Setelah membaca beberapa teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal pada *Learning activity 1*, maka sekarang saatnya berlatih menuliskan teks deskriptif terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal. Sebelum berlatih menulis teks deskripsi, perlu diingat bahwa tujuan teks deskripsi ada beberapa oleh sebab itu tentukan telebuh dahulu tujuan menuliskan teks deskripsi sehingga akan mempengaruhi pilihan kata dan kalimat Anda nanti nya.

Mari kita review teks 5 dan 6 yang ada baca tadi. Dua teks ini berbeda tujuan. Teks 5 tujuannya menbanggakan sedangkan teks 6 mempromosikan. Mari kita amati!

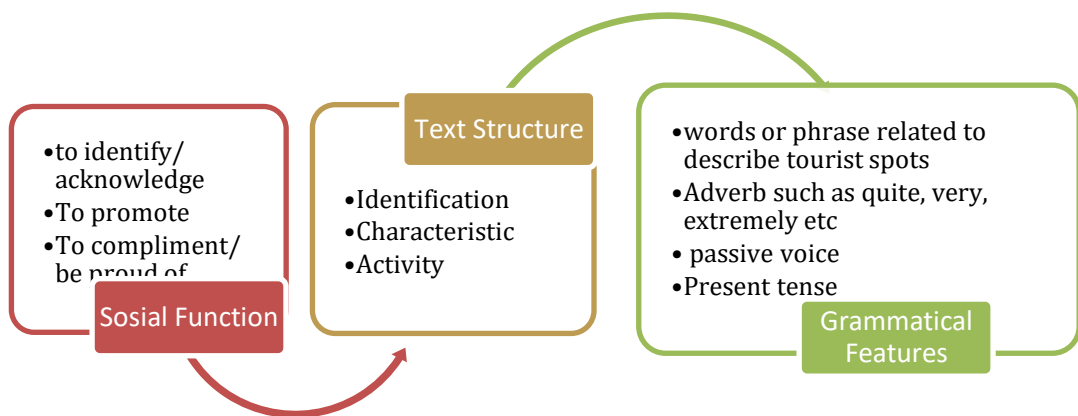| Text 5	Text 6
Pulau Merah is one of awesome 'hidden' gems that Indonesia has. It is still virgin with many trees. It has a vast white sandy beach stretching for miles, featuring the island in the middle of the bay. Not only sandy beach, there are also great scenery with many amazing tremendous rocks and sunset. Moreover, the constant and huge waves invite surfers to have an enjoyable surfing and experience the mystical feeling of surfing next to this gigantic "red island" rock in the middle of waves though it is very forgiving beach break. **It takes 3 hours from Banyuwangi to reach this place or about 1 hour from Purwoharjo.**	**Venice is a magical place to explore and experience** unique environment to enjoy the day with an atmosphere so romantic in the evening. In the evenings, in that mysterious silence that is only possible in Venice, the city becomes even more extraordinary and dreamlike, leaving us time to abandon ourselves to romance, poetry, and melancholy. Venice needs to be visited day and night to get the real unforgettable feeling. **Find your Venice's hotels, search for them on the Venice Italy map, and make your reservation before you leave.**

Perhatikan kalimat awal sebagai identifikasi dari kedua teks tersebut yang sudah ditebalkan. Teks 5 menggunakan kalimat memuji (*Pulau Merah is one of __awesome 'hidden' gems__ that Indonesia has*). Sedangkan teks 6 menggunakan kalimat menuji dengan mengajak melakukan sesuatu **(***Venice is **a magical place to explore and experience**).**

Nah sekarang mari kita lihat kalimat akhir dari masing-masing teks.
Teks 5 mengunakan kalimat pernyataan biasa terkait informasi menuju lokasi (*It takes 3 hours from Banyuwangi to reach this place or about 1 hour from Purwoharjo.***)**. Sedangkan teks 6 mengunakan kalimat mengajak ditandai dengan pengunaan kalimat yang dimulai dengan kata kerja. (*Find your Venice's hotels, search for them on the Venice Italy map, and make your reservation before you leave.*}
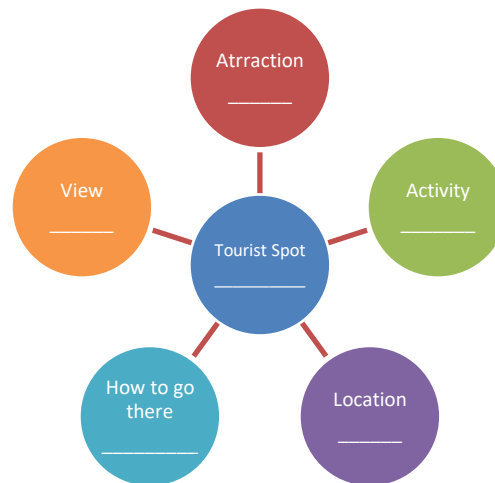
c. Rangkuman

Jadi sebelum berlatih untuk menulis, Anda harus mengerti betul bagian bagian teks Deskriptif dan juga fungsi sosialnya. Cermati kembali informasi dibawah ini :

Sosial Function	**Text Structure**	**Grammatical Features**
•to identify/ acknowledge •To promote •To compliment/ be proud of	•Identification •Characteristic •Activity	•words or phrase related to describe tourist spots •Adverb such as quite, very, extremely etc • passive voice •Present tense

d. Latihan

Let's practice, remember decide your purpose before starting your writing.
Practice 1: Design your mind mapping about a tourist spot by filling in the following chart.

Bagaimana Anda tentu bisa mengisi bagan tadi dengan rincian informasi terkait tempat wisata yang akan dideskripsikan, bukan? Good job! Beberapa kata kunci yang sudah tersedia diatas dapat dikembangkan dengan cara menghubungkan kata kunci dengan informasi data tempat bersejarah, dengan demikian Anda bisa menggunakanya sebagai *starting point* untuk mulai menulis.

Nah sekarang saatnya berlatih menuliskan deskripsi tempat wisata dalam bahasa Inggris menggunakan bahasa Anda sendiri. Jangan putus asa jika ada kata yang tidak Anda ketahui bahasa Inggrisnya. Anda boleh melihat kamus baik cetak maupun digital.

Practice 2: Based on the designed chart before, please write a descripton of a Tourist spot for the purpose of promoting.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

e. Penilaian Diri

Di akhir kegiatan kegiatan pembelajaran 2, silahkan Anda mengukur sejauh mana keberhasilan Anda mengikuti pembelajaran dengan menjawab pertanyaan yang Anda tulis di buku catatan masing masing.

ASPEK	YA	TIDAK
Saya mempelajari modul ini secara sungguh-sungguh.		
Saya mengerjakan latihan dengan jujur		
Saya memahami cara menyusun mind mapping untuk menulis		