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# ENGLISH FOR **MADURA TOURISM**



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# English for Madura Tourism

Explore, Learn, and Promote Madura Tourism

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Publisher:

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## Acknowledgement

The rapid development of English for Specific Purposes as a part of English Language Teaching truly remains a special treatment on the way of teaching including lesson planning. The position of ESP for Tourism with the local tourism contents is really in **need to meet the students' needs of English at work**.

I assume that nowadays there is a misleading way of teaching English in which ESP is to include in syllabus for English for Special Purpose contents. This book is merely a small part of solution of how to encounter English teaching with special purpose in tourism at English Department – STKIP PGRI Bangkalan. Hopefully, this instructional materials book can improve the quality of English teaching by engaging the students in activities of using English or their future work.

Personally, we as researchers would like to say special thanks to all parties involved on this research and development such as subject specialists, officials of tourism department in four regencies (Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep), lecturer, and student for the completion of this project.

Bangkalan, December 26, 2017

Materials developers

Siti Maria Ulfa

Arfiyan Ridwan

## BOOK MAP

### Unit 1

#### Travelling Around Madura

##### *Section 1*

---

##### **Listening**

Listening to a tourism promotion ad

##### **Speaking**

Tour guide practices

##### **Reading**

Gili Labak, A Hidden Paradise in Madura Island

##### **Output Task**

Students' promotion video about local tourism places

##### *Section 2*

---

##### **Language Focus**

Present tenses

##### **Speaking**

Tour guide practices

##### **Reading**

Jaddih Hill as an ex-Calx mine attracts visitors

##### **Output Task**

Student-made tourism brochures

### Unit 2

#### Attractions Across Madura

##### *Section 1*

---

##### **Listening**

Listening to a monologue (karapan sapi)

##### **Speaking**

Tour guide practices

##### **Reading**

Karapan Sapi; a tradition, party, and prestige of Madurese People

##### **Output Task**

Students' made article of other local attractions

##### *Section 2*

---

##### **Language Focus**

Past tenses

##### **Speaking**

Tour guide practices

##### **Reading**

Muang Sangkal Dance

##### **Output Task**

Student-made cultural event leaflet

### Unit 3

#### Madurese Food and Drink

##### *Section 1*

---

##### **Listening**

Listening to a monologue (Nasi Serpang)

##### **Speaking**

Talking about food

##### **Reading**

Tajin sobih; Bangkalan traditional food

##### **Output Task**

Students' promotion video about Madurese special food.

##### *Section 2*

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##### **Language Focus**

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##### **Speaking**

Tour guide practices

##### **Reading**

Sate Ayam Madura – Chicken Satay with Peanut Sauce

##### **Output Task**

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**Unit 4**  
**Promotion and Marketing in Tourism**

**Section 1**

---

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**Speaking**

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**Reading**

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**Output Task**

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**Section 2**

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**Language Focus**

Present Participles

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**Reading**

'Wonderful Indonesia' video earns praises at Wonderful Indonesia Tourism Awards 2017

**Output Task**

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**Unit 5**  
**At the airport**

**Section 1**

---

**Listening**

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**Speaking**

Experiences of flying

**Reading**

Trunojoyo Airport

**Output Task**

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**Section 2**

---

**Language Focus**

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**Speaking**

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**Vocabulary**

Aviation vocabulary

**Output Task**

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**Unit 6**  
**Amenities in Tourism**

**Section 1**

---

**Listening**

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**Speaking**

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**Reading**

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**Output Task**

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**Section 2**

---

**Language Focus**

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**Speaking**

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**Reading**

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Geography of Tourism

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# Unit 1

## Travelling around Madura

### Section 1

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#### Listening

##### Setting the Scene

1. What crosses your mind when you hear the word “Madura”?
2. What do you think the best way to promote local tourism in Madura to attract visitors?
3. Have you ever seen the local government in Madura to do tourism promotion? How?

You will watch a tourism promotion video of Sumenep Regency. Watch carefully and answer the following questions.



1. Do you think the video promotion is effective to attract visitors? Why?
2. How representative is the video to the tourism industries in Sumenep?
3. What can tourists do in Sumenep based on the video. List all attraction sites.
4. What are the good points of the video?
5. What things that need to be improved in the video?



## **Speaking**

Silence can be uncomfortable during a tour. While you can't talk the whole time, you should try to know as much about the history, scenery, and culture (in English) for the places where you are giving tours so that you can keep the tourists interested. If you ever run out of something to say, you can always point out something such as a landmark or a type of tree or flower. Here are some different ways you can point out interest points during the tour.

Useful expression for tour guide

- In front of you is...
- On your right/left you will see...
- Up ahead...
- On your left you will see...
- As we turn the corner here, you will see...
- In the distance...
- If you look up you will notice...
- Off to the north...
- Look to the east...
- To your west...
- In a few minutes we'll be passing...
- We are now coming up to...
- As you will see...
- You may have noticed...
- Take a good look at...
- I'd like to point out...
- Keep your eyes open for...

## **Tourist Questions**

Is that the...you were talking about?

Are we going to pass the...?

Are we going to see any...?

Is it on the right or the left?

I don't see it. Can you point it out again?

Did I miss it?

Will we see it on the way back?

Perform the following dialogue about travelling to Lombang Beach in Sumenep.

Tour guide : In a few minutes we'll be passing a long line of special pine trees. The locals call it 'cemara udang'. From the path it may take around five minutes before reaching the beach line.

Tourist : Wow... looks like interesting, though. Can't wait to see that pine line. The beach must be beautiful and famous among the travelers. Are we going to see any birds there?

Tour guide : Sure, because the area is still covered by trees and lots of birds nest there. We are now coming up to the pine line. Keep your eyes open for that.

Tourist : You're right ... no pollution here, much oxygen I suppose. Will we see it on the way back? I like it passing this pine line. And the locals preserve it, instead of destroying it.

Tour Guide : Yes sir.. we'll pass this path again on our way back. As we turn the corner here, you will see Lombang beach. We're almost there.

What to do next:

Make your own dialogue with your partner about travelling to a destination in Madura. Make sure you use the useful expressions of tour guide.

The following destinations may help you decide.

- a. Gelora Bangkalan Stadium
- b. Toroan Rainfall, Sampang
- c. Api Tak Kunjung Padam, Pamekasan
- d. Great Mosque of Sumenep

## Reading Comprehension



## Gili Labak

**A** Gili Labak is a small island that located in southeast side of Puteran island, the capital city of Puteran island or Madura island. Administratively, this island is in Talango sub-district, Sumenep regency, East Java. This small island is covered only 5 hectares and there are 35 families live in this island. For those who visit this island can explore the whole island for only 15 minutes over the beach. The inhabitants are living by the sea products for the land is not that fertile to be planted.

**B** At this island, not only white sandy beach that we can explore, but also the beauty of the underwater world. At some point, this island has a superb view, that captivating sea coral wrapped with beautiful fish swimming around the ocean, and bring the elegance to the bottom side of this island. Moreover, the bright blue sky, the sparkling water over bluish ocean and the tickle white sandy beach is the thing that will intimate you while having trip to Gili Labak.

**C** While having this island for your sweet escape, doing snorkeling, swimming, sunbathing or just playing around the beach with your bare-feet is highly recommended. Yet, since the genuine place and the lack of the facilities around the place, it better for you to bring your own equipment when you need to snorkeling and diving, for there are no rented equipment for this deal. This is also including for your other important needs like food and first aid kit. Moreover, those who want to stay at the island, the electricity is on during the night; by using diesel it brings the lights on from 6 – 11 PM. However, while pampering yourself in this hidden paradise, stay honor the nature and keep your hands for being idle and not to give any garbage, harm signatures or unimportant stuff to be left at the island.

Commonly, to reach this place it takes only 1,5 hours from Kalianget port and after reaching this place, we can see the clean and sparkling water over the island. Yet, there are some best ways to reach, according to your like and routes.

1. Port Kalianget; This route is one of the most widely used, for the strategic location enable the visitors to pass through this route. To take this route the visitors should be depart from the heart of Sumenep to the eastward, approximately 10 km far. After arriving at the port, the visitors simply looking for a boat to be hired and sail to Gili labak. Today, there are many services for tour and delivering the visitors to the island. Choose wisely and brows as many as information to pick the best one.

D

2. Lobuk Village; Lobuk village is a village that contained of mini-dock or harbor. This place is one of routes to the Gili islands, either Gili Genting and Gili Raja. However, since the dock at this village getting famous and crow, there are many visitors choose this route to reach Gili Labak. This is because for the visitors who come from outside Sumenep will be closer to take this route compared to other routes. Those who are coming from outside Sumenep can immediately turn right at the Bluto junction. From this point to the right route, and then going on to the eastern side until finding a small pier. Last, the visitors can immediately order a boat or can choose to use sailing services to Gili labak.

3. Tanjung Saronggi; Another place that can be used as a route to Gili labak is Tanjung Saronggi or Saronggi Cape. It can start from the Saronggi junction, go to the east until reaching the shore. There are dock with many of small boats available to Gili Labak.

4. Kombang Village; This village is located at Talango Sub-district. The route from the city is about the same as we pass from, Kalianget. The difference is we have to reach Kalingat first to go to Talango by land route to reach Kombang. After arriving at Kombang, we can immediately order a boat with cheaper price and it has shorter time to reach Gili Labak.

E

Among those four routes it takes almost the same time, which is 1,5-2 hours, depending on the weather and the winds that often disrupt the journey to the island. To obtain an affordable price, it suggested that you go to Gili Labak in groups, for at least 8-10 people. The more the passengers come, then you can have way affordable price to rent a boat.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-E.

You may use the letter more than one.

1. Detail description of natural amazements to see at Gili Labak.
2. Options of ways to get to Gili Labak
3. A number of families living in Gili Labak Island
4. How long it takes to get to Gili Labak.
5. Suggestion for a lower fare trip to Gili Labak.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

- YES** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.  
**NO** if the statements contradicts the claims of the writer.  
**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

6. It takes merely a quarter of an hour to go around the entire island.
7. Travelers can only explore the island on a surface beach part only.
8. The power plant of the island is located far from the main island.
9. Lobuk Village does not have tiny ports.
10. Kombang Village is the closest village from the town of Sumenep.

## Output Task

Work in a group of three to make a tourism promotion video about a tourism destination in your area. Use video maker software such as movie maker, viva video maker, etc. The length of the video should not exceed 3 minutes.

## Section 2

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### Language Focus

The simple present tense is used:

- To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:  
I **smoke** (habit); I **work in London** (unchanging situation); **London is a large city** (general truth)
- To give instructions or directions:  
**You walk** for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.
- To express fixed arrangements, present or future:  
Your exam **starts** at 09.00
- To express future time, after some conjunctions: *after, when, before, as soon as, until*:  
He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.

**Be careful! The simple present is not used to express actions happening now.**

### Examples

- **For habits**  
He drinks tea at breakfast.  
She only eats fish.  
They watch television regularly.
- **For repeated actions or events**  
We catch the bus every morning.  
It rains every afternoon in the hot season.  
They drive to Monaco every summer.
- **For general truths**  
Water freezes at zero degrees.  
The Earth revolves around the Sun.  
Her mother is Peruvian.
- **For instructions or directions**  
Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.  
You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.
- **For fixed arrangements**  
His mother arrives tomorrow.  
Our holiday starts on the 26th March

- **With future constructions**  
She'll see you before she leaves.  
We'll give it to her when she arrives.
- **Forming the simple present tense: to think**

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

### Notes on the simple present, third person singular

- In the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s**:  
*he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.*
- Negative and question forms use **DOES** (= the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.  
*He wants ice cream. Does he want strawberry? He does not want vanilla.*
- Verbs ending in **-y** : the third person changes the **-y** to **-ies**:  
*fly --> flies, cry --> cries*  
**Exception:** if there is a vowel before the **-y**:  
*play --> plays, pray --> prays*
- Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:  
*he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes*

### Examples

- **He goes** to school every morning.
- **She understands** English.
- **It mixes** the sand and the water.
- **He tries** very hard.
- **She enjoys** playing the piano.

## Speaking

### English Vocabulary for Tour Guides

#### Nouns

Word	Meaning	Example Sentence
architecture	design of a building	The architecture of this building is typical of the Renaissance age.
art gallery	place to look at professional paintings and drawings	We are going to visit the art gallery where local painters exhibit their art.
attractions	places for tourists to see	The water park is our most recent attraction .
bearings	feeling for understanding one's location/ surroundings in an unknown area	If you're having trouble getting your bearings just remember that the mountains are west.
business district	area in a city that has many offices	Keep in mind that this is the business district so that grocery store may be expensive.
castle	a building for royalty	No one has lived in this castle since the last king died twenty years ago.
conveniences	things that make life easier	There you will find all of your conveniences, from suntan lotion to shampoo.
custom	something people of a region do often	It's a custom to hang beads in the windows at this time of year.
en route	on the way	While we are en route to the hotel I will point out the beach and the golf course.
entertainment district	a place where there are theatres and concert halls	If you want to catch a movie while you're here, the entertainment district is off to your left.
exhibition	objects (i.e. art) displayed for a short time for the public to view	It may be tough to find parking with the car exhibition on this week.
grocery store/ supermarket	place to buy food to take home	Since you have a kitchenette at your hotel you will need to know where the grocery store is.



highlight	the best part	People often say that the highlight of their trip is the botanical gardens.
lobby	front entrance	We will meet in the lobby at 8 am sharp.
locals	people who live in an area	The locals are usually happy to show tourists around.
map	shows roads and directions to places	I'll give you each a map so you can follow along as we walk.
monument	a statue/ structure that honours an event or person	This monument honours the men and women who died during the war.
museum	a place where historical items are displayed	The museum charges a small fee for adults, but children are free.
necessities	things that people need for every day living	We recommend that you only carry necessities in your purse and leave everything else at the hotel.
photograph	picture taken with a camera	You may not take photographs here, but you can purchase a postcard.
ritual	tradition, custom, action (religious or cultural) that people do often	It is an old native ritual to dance during the sunrise.
scenery	natural beauty to look at	It is impossible to capture the beauty of this scenery in pictures.
settlers	people who first made a home in an area	The original settlers relied on oxen to carry their wares.
shopping district	area of town where there are many stores	You may want to save some spending money because we'll be visiting the shopping district this afternoon.
site	place, location	This is the site of a very famous battle.



Arek Lancor Monument



The Great Mosque of Sumenep

With your partner, talk about the two sites above. Use the given vocabulary above in your sentences.

## Reading Comprehension

### Jaddih Hill as an ex-Calx mine attracts visitors

**M**adura has a unique and quite interesting place to visit. In our mind, we would be hard to imagine if the former limestone mine could be a worthy tourist destination to go. Talking Madura, it is now not only synonymous

with old metal scrap, Suramadu bridge and duck Sinjai it only. Lately Madura has a new tourism destination, Limestone Hill Jaddih. The location was previously used as a place of mining is now one of the new tourist attraction is quite crowded tourists because this place presents the charm of beauty and uniqueness that is able to refresh the eye.



A

Jaddih Village Bangkalan is located 10 kilometers from downtown Bangkalan district. This place is able to steal the attention of the tourists who are curious of new destinations in the country. The location is similar to Breksi Cliffs in Jogjakarta city is indeed worth you to go because you will see chunks of even giant white chalk strokes. limestone cliffs in this place is not formed naturally, but due to carvings of lime miners who pawned fortune in this place for years so as to form a cliff and even a hill that is very exotic and artistic. This large area is decorated with an unspoiled landscape because it consists of green hills and is suitable for you to explore the beauty. This place is so popular, proven that many people have photographed and uploaded the pictures in social media.

B

If you visit Jaddih Hill, you can see the beauty of Madura Island as a whole from the top. besides the thing that can be done in this area is you can relax for a while by enjoying the vast expanse of green hill. Here we can momentarily release any routine with friends or loved ones. Not only that, hill jaddih offers other areas that can be enjoyed such as at the north side, there is

a natural bath which is situated in the middle of limestone hill. The locals used to call it "Aeng Goweh Pote" in Madura, which means White Cave Water. The beginning of the bath or the more fitting is called this swimming pool is a former quarry pit mining mine which then emit



C

springs naturally. So the local government is finally renovating this place and making it a large enough for a swimming pool established in 2014. It is like an oasis in the middle of the desert. for those who want to enjoy the sensation of swimming in the middle of this lime hill, you just pay Rp 10,000.

**D** However, behind the beauty presented in this region, we are required to be more careful when visiting this area because the limestone hills Jaddih is still used as an active mining location until now. The possibility of landslide is very high and not only that the cliff area, there are many heavy equipment and even large vehicles passing by used to transport lime materials. So to travel here, we must remain cautious and vigilant. The best time to visit this place is morning and evening. In the daytime, you should bring head or eye protective equipment such as glasses and hats because the hills Jaddih is so hot during the day.

**E** If using a motorcycle, the best route you can pass is from the Suramadu bridge and taking an alternative route through Labang road. If using the car, you must rotate the direction passing Bangkalan town to find the junction of Jaddih village, then take the right turning. Not far from your T-junction, you can find the location of Jaddih Hill.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-E.  
You may use the letter more than one.

1. Ways to get to Jaddih hill.
2. A new tourism destination formed from mining activities.
3. The mining activity which is still on operation.
4. Suggestion of protection accessories when visiting Jaddih hill.
5. The evidence that Jaddih hill is very well-known to visitors.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

**YES** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.  
**NO** if the statements contradicts the claims of the writer.  
**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

6. Jaddih hill is actually not a brand new tourism destination in Madura.
7. Jaddih hill is quite similar to a tourism spot in Jogjakarta with the white chalks.
8. Jaddih hill only has a single spot to enjoy by travelers.

9. We need to be very careful since Jaddih hill is still currently used as mining spots.
10. A number of famous restaurants are available close to the tourism areas.

### **Output Task**

In a group of four, make a tourism brochure about selected destinations in one of four regencies in Madura. You can use graphic software or application such as Microsoft Office Publisher, Corel Draw, Photoshop, or any other applications. Use pictures or photos in your brochures.

# Unit 2

## Attractions across Madura

### Section 1

---

#### Listening

##### Background of Bull Racing

Bull race is one of Madura's culture, which become the special characteristic of Madura Island. The beginning of the bull race is (1) ..... from the fact that Madura is not so (2) ..... that is not good for agriculture, instead the Madurese catch fish and breed cows and bulls which are also used for farming especially to (3) ..... the fields where paddies or second crop plants are grown.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

The Technique of the Bull race

- The first phase in which all the bulls compete in two pairs to set apart the winners from the losers (both the winners and the losers still have a (4) ..... compete again):
- The second phase or the pre selection heat the winners compete against the winners and the losers compete against the losers (5) ..... the winners of the winners and the winners of the losers (in this phase both the losers do not allowed to compete again)
- The third phase or the semifinal is to (6).....three pairs winners of the winners and three pairs winners of the losers ;

#### Speaking

Sample Tour Guide Speech in English. Listen and read the transcript of the speech because you will make your own speech for tourist destinations in Madura.

[Welcoming tourists]

Hello everyone. My name is Luca. On behalf of Suntan Tours I'd like to welcome you all to Los Cabos. The bus ride to your hotel will take about fifteen minutes. Right now I'd like to take a minute to familiarize you with the area and discuss some brief safety precautions. Firstly, I ask that you remain seated until we reach our destination

and that you not eat or drink while on the bus. Secondly, please realize that it is against the law to get drunk in public. Enjoy your vacation, but do drink responsibly and do not drink and drive.

[Describing the location]

I promise you are going to enjoy your stay here in San Jose, Los Cabos. This is a beautiful, quiet city where you can relax, sit by the beach, enjoy great meals and feel very safe. You can walk into town and enjoy the fountains or take a moonlit walk along the water. Please do not swim here. This is not a safe place to swim because there is a strong undertow. Cabos San Lucas is the place to go if you want to enjoy swimming in the ocean. You can take a short bus ride from your hotel. There you will also enjoy entertainment and dancing.

[Offering advice]

If you need to exchange your dollars into pesos, please use a bank or money exchange. We don't recommend exchanging your money at the hotel because you won't get a fair rate. Some restaurants will accept American or Canadian money, but you are better off to exchange your money and pay with pesos. Or, if you prefer, you can always use your credit cards. Also, if you want to get around the city, or travel to Cabos San Lucas, we recommend that you take the local bus rather than a taxi. The bus costs about one American dollar, and the driver can give you change if you don't have the exact amount. If you do decide to take a taxi make sure that you negotiate a price before you go.

[Closing remarks]

We're going to be pulling up to the hotel in just a few minutes. Please sit back and enjoy the view of the ocean on the left hand side of the bus as we enter the city. I ask that you remain in your seats until we have come to a complete stop. Javier will be meeting us at the bus to help you with your bags. Please double check to make sure your bag has been taken off the bus. On behalf of Suntan Tours, have a wonderful vacation in San Jose and I hope to see you tomorrow at the information session.

In groups, make your own speech to guide a group of tourist visiting particular places in Madura. The following destinations may help you choose.



Arosbaya limestone hill



Sembilan Beach Sumenep



Keraton Sumenep

Use all of the following sections of your guide:

Welcoming tourists, describing the location, describing the location, offering advice, and closing remarks

## Reading Comprehension

### Karapan Sapi

**A** **K**arapan Sapi is Madura's **annual** traditional event. It is such a bull racing tournament. It is usually held at week end within August to September, or ideally before or after the fasting month. Date back to the early begin, Karapan Sapi was exist before the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The championship starts from the district level to the regency level and moving forward to the level Residence. Last, the final will be held on September or October in the city of Pamekasan to compete for President Cup.



Karapan Sapi is such a prestigious event for Madurese people, **for the bull's owner will feel socially uplifted** when their bulls can be a champion. This event is becomes an outstanding-event-party for Madurese, it needs more energy, more beneficial times and, of course, more money to spend. Regarding this event, the bull becomes an investment out of gold and money. Thus, the owner will more

concern to make their bull winning in this race.

**C** At this race, the bull will race in pair. There is also a standing wooden cart that **put in those bull's back, a place** for the jockey to ride away the bull and controlling their speed, named Keleles. The race track are typically about 100 meters long and it takes about ten to fifteen seconds to pass. Before racing the bull, before the race, each team will show up their bulls **in parade accompanied by Madura's traditional** instrument named Saronen.

**D** Looking at the background, bull is not an animal type for racing activities for are not classified as fast runner animals. But this can be solved by training the bull twice or three times a week, not more than that. The exercise is held around 3pm before dawn. It is said that a pair of healthy and strong bulls will cost Rp. 4 million per pair for their food and other maintenance. Moreover, they are also consuming some traditional herb and dozens of chicken eggs per days.



E To make the bulls running as fast as they can, the tail are tied with nails and it was also given the chili and ginger. The jockey's whip is also added by nails. It seems sadistic here, but that is the way, the culture. The more they get hurt, the more of the bull will run faster. Today, in the new rules, whips are used as an exchange of nails.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-E. You may use the letter more than one.

1. For Madurese people, bulls can be used as an investment instead of any other stuffs such as gold.
2. Karapan Sapi was firstly introduced in 1600s.
3. People in Madura usually trains the bulls in the afternoon before it is getting dark.
4. Bulls are always raced in two.
5. Whips are much more used instead of nails to accelerate the bulls.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

**YES** if the statement agrees with the information.

**NO** if the statements contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** there is no information about this.

6. The president cup is the highest level of competition in bull race.
7. When winning the competition, the bull owner are likely famous.
8. Saronen is used to welcome spectators in bull race stadium.
9. The jockeys are usually taken from the relatives of the bull owner.
10. The only instrument used to accelerate the bulls is the nail.

## Output Task



Annalise the tourism brochures above. What positive things can you see of the brochures? What things do you think need to be improved?

In group, make your own brochure about selected tourism places in Madura. Use graphic software such as Corel draw, Photoshop, or Microsoft office publisher. After you have finished with the project, present it to the class.

## Section 2

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### Language Focus

#### Simple past tense

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterite, is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- **frequency:** *often, sometimes, always*  
I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.  
I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **a definite point in time:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*  
We **saw** a good film *last week*.  
*Yesterday*, I **arrived** in Geneva.  
She **finished** her work *at seven o'clock*  
I **went** to the theatre *last night*
- **an indefinite point in time:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago* People **lived** in caves *a long time ago*.
- She **played** the piano *when she was a child*.

**Note:** the word *ago* is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed **after** the period of time: *a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago*.

## Speaking

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

- 1) Do you know the history of Karapan Sapi?
- 2) What was it like in the past? What is it like today?
- 3) What do you like most from this animal competition?
- 4) What are the rules of the race?



## Reading Comprehension

A **M**oang Sangkal dance is one of the dance icons in Madura, literally said moang sangkal consists of two words that have the Madurese language meaning of the word as follows: *Mowang* word means throw and the word "*sangkal*" themselves adopted from ancient Jawi language which means sengkala (sengkolo). So



'*sangkal*' that meant in general by society Songennep is: when parents have a proposal for they daughter should not be rejected because it would make the girl '*sangkal*' (a curse not to get married forever).

B The first dance movements of Mowang Sangkal are a bit harsh, accompanied by gamelan gending "sampak" then flows on gising "oramba'-orambe "" that hinted toward the princess palace "sare park". And then adds subtle movement, smooth movement, signaled the daughter were walking in Mandiyoso (royal palace corridor toward the Great Hall of the palace Sumenep).

C In general, the odd number of dancers and costumes worn is typical Sumenep is like a bride costume with a distinctive color as well, the colors red and yellow, the colors blend contains a philosophy of "kapodhang nyocco 'sare" which means "bhunga prapa'na Rato" (king being happy), while to blend colors red and green or yellow and green containing folosofi "kapodang nyocco" leaves "which means" Rato prapa'na bendhu "(The King is angry).

D Moang Sangkal dance itself was created in 1972 by one of the artists of Sumenep, Taufikurrachman who was motivated by concern of the artists in interpreting the nature of Madura that is full of works and uniqueness. Besides, he also lifted the history of the Keraton Sumenep in the past.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-E.  
You may use the letter more than one.

1. The derivation of word mowing sangkal from two languages.
2. **The association of king's mood with the colors of dance clothing.**
3. The initial dance movements of Muang Sangkal.
4. The creator of Muang Sangkal dance.
5. Muang Sangkal dance is performed in odd number of dancers.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

<b>YES</b>	if the statement agrees with the information.
<b>NO</b>	if the statements contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	there is no information about this.

6. Moang sangkal is associated with death among Madurese people in ancient age.
7. The initial movements of Muang Sangkal dance are slightly soft ones.
8. The clothing of Muang Sangkal dance resembles bridal costumes.
9. Taufiqurrahman created the dance in 1970s.
10. The future time of Sumenep is described in Muang Sangkal dance.

Output Task

**JADWAL KARAPAN SAPI PIALA PRESIDEN 2014**

**Agustus**

- 24 - Tanah Merah, Bangkalan
- 30 - Bluto, Sumenep
- 31 - Torjun, Sampang
  - Waru, Pamekasan
  - Blega, Bangkalan

**September**

- 2 - Nonggunong, Sampang
- 6 - Pasongsongan, Sumenep
- 7 - Sepulu, Bangkalan
  - Kedungdung, Sampang
  - Pangantenan, Sumenep
- 9 - Batu Putih, Sumenep
- 11 - Guluk-guluk, Sumenep
- 14 - Socah, Bangkalan
  - Ketapang, Sampang
  - Galis, Pamekasan
  - Sumenep Kota
- 23 - Arosbaya, Bangkalan
  - Sampang Kota
  - Pangantenan, Sumenep
- 28 - Final Tingkat Kabupaten (Semua Kabupaten)

**Oktober**

- 18 Sabtu** Festival Sapi Sono' Se-Madura  
Std. R. Soenarto Hadiwidjojo Pamekasan  
Mulai Pkl 08.00 wib
- 19 Minggu** Grand Final Karapan Sapi Piala Presiden  
Std. R. Soenarto Hadiwidjojo Pamekasan  
Mulai Pkl 08.00 wib

#INFOPLATM  
PLAT-M.COM/AGUSTUS2014

KOMUNITAS BLOGGER MADURA PLAT\_M

Foto: elametus.blogdetik.com  
Teks/Desain: @novaeiputradesa/@wahyualam

Look at the leaflet of Karapan Sapi Competition above and answer the following questions:

1. Do you think the leaflet is appealing enough for a national competition level? Why?
2. What information is missing or bias on the leaflet?
3. if you want to improve the leaflet, what do you want to add?

In group, make your own English language leaflet about a particular cultural event in Madura. Use graphic software such as Corel draw, Photoshop, or Microsoft office publisher. After you have finished with the project, present it to the class.





# Unit 3

## Madurese Food and Drink

### Section 1

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#### Listening

Listen to a monologue about Nasi Serpang as one popular culinary in Madura. Fill in the blanks of the following monologues in **NOT MORE THAN 3 WORDS**.

Nasi Serpang, A (1)..... spicy Rice from Bangkalan

Nasi Serpang is typical mix rice with numbers of (2) ..... like *Pepes*



*Tongkol* or steam spices cob, spices shell, sweet spices glass noodle, salted egg, (3)

.....paste sambal, spices cracker, fried meat and lung chips. It's (4) ....., like Madura itself. There is no vegetable in Nasi Serpang, the (5)..... becomes the main signature of this menu.

Moreover, the spicy taste in every condiment is also taking the lead. Nasi Serpang can be found in Bangkalan, and we have to (6) ..... since early in the morning during breakfast. After 6-7Am, the menu will be (7) .....

Nasi Serpang is one of (8)..... **while visiting Madura.** It's rich, spicy and sweet and the same time.

## Speaking

### Part 1

- What kinds of meals do you like?
- Do you often dinner with your family or friends?
- When do you usually eat dinner?
- Are there any **fruits or vegetables you don't like? Why?**
- And what is your favorite cuisine?

### Part 2

Describe a place you like to eat in Madura. You should say:

- Where is it
- What kind of food it serves
- Why do like its food

and how often do you eat there

### Part 3

- How can we make people eat healthier food?
- Do you think people enjoy what they eat on a regular?
- Do you think that cooking is a pleasure a burden for most people?

## Reading Comprehension

## Tajin Sobih, Bangkalan Traditional Food

A **M**adura as *Pulau Garam* or salt island is one of places in Indonesia which is well-known for not only its natural tourism object, cultural tour, religious tour, but also for its culinary. One of the foods which has typical taste is Tajin Sobih. It is named Tajin Sobih because this traditional food is from Sobih village, Tonjung, Burneh sub-district, Bangkalan.

B Tajin Sobih is like porridge which is made from glutinous flour, rice flour, palm sugar and coconut milk. Interestingly, Tajin Sobih is a combination among mutiara-porridge, sumsum-porridge and several processes of starch and lupis. Usually, Tajin Sobih vendor provides another traditional food such as *lupis* and *cetter*. Tajin sobih has delicious taste because there is savory and sweet taste. The sweet taste comes from palm sugar which is cooked until melted in which Madurese people mention it *Guleh Gentong*.

C Making this porridge is very difficult and needs special skill because if the portion and mixture of the materials are wrong, it will cause partial well-done. Because of the unique taste, Tajin Sobih is popular with its delicacy. Usually, the vendors of Tajin Sobih sell the porridge in the morning.



D One portion of Tajin Sobih consists of three colors or porridge's content, namely light red, brown and white porridge. The three contents of Tajin Sobih are stored on the small pans which become one on big container from bamboo. To serve the colorful Tajin is splashed by palm sugar mentioned *Guleh Gentong*. The

mixture of palm sugar on Tajin Sobih makes its taste so sweet, but still savory on tongue. During the month of Ramadan, Tajin Sobih vendors sell it in the evening toward the time of iftar.

E If you are on Madura Island and especially in Bangkalan, you can easily find Tajin Sobih vendors. The vendors do not take a long time to sell it. Usually, the vendors sell starting from morning until afternoon. One portion of Tajin Sobih is only Rp. 3,000. Another uniqueness of this Sobih Tajin is that usually, elderly women carry it on their heads around the villages.

Match the following main ideas with the paragraph above. Write the correct letter A-E.

1. Where and when tajhin Sobih kiosks open.
2. The contents of one portion of Tajhin Sobih.
3. The difficulties and expertise in making the porridge.
4. Tajhin Sobih ingredients.
5. An island with so many attractions.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

<b>YES</b>	if the statement agrees with the information.
<b>NO</b>	if the statements contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	there is no information about this.

6. Salt Island is a well-known name given by public to Madura Island.
7. There are more than one flour used in making Tajhin Sobih.
8. The expertise of producing four is required in making the porridge.
9. Guleh gentong is not associated with palm sugar.
10. Beside as a sweetener, palm sugar is used to make the porridge become vibrant.

## Output Task

Make a review video of traditional Madurese food. You have to promote the food to be known by prospective tourists. When finished, upload the videos in YouTube.

The following food may help you decide.



**Soto Madura**



**Madura Satay**



**Bebek Sinjay**



**Corn Rice**

## Section 2

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### Language Focus

#### Forming the infinitive

The infinitive is the base form of a verb. In English, when we talk about the infinitive we are usually referring to the present infinitive, which is the most common. There are, however, four other forms of the infinitive: the perfect infinitive, the perfect continuous infinitive, the continuous infinitive, & the passive infinitive.

The infinitive has two forms:

- **the to-infinitive** = to + base
- **the zero infinitive** = base

The present infinitive base is the verb form you will find in a dictionary.

#### To-infinitive Zero infinitive

to sit            sit

to eat            eat

to have            have

to remember    remember

The negative infinitive is formed by putting *not* in front of any form of the infinitive.

#### Examples

- I decided **not to go** to London.
- He asked me **not to be** late.
- I'd like you **not to sing** so loudly.
- I'd rather **not eat** meat.
- I might **not come**.

## Speaking

As a tour guide you will face new challenges every day. One of the hardest parts of your job may be answering questions. Unlike a speech that you can memorize, you won't always know what questions people will ask. However, you can anticipate certain types of questions and certain ways that questions will be asked. You should also learn how to use variety when you answer questions or respond to comments. You may lose interest in your job if you say the same thing each time. Finally, it is important to know how to politely explain that you don't understand a question.

### Tour Guide

- Do you have a question, Sir?
- Yes? (if you see a hand raised)
- Is there something I can help you with?
- I'll try my best to answer your questions.
- I'm afraid I don't have the answer to that. (Sorry I don't know.)
- That's an interesting question.
- I wish I knew the answer. (Sorry, I don't know.)
- Hmm. That's a tough (difficult) question.
- I'll have to look into that further.
- I'll have to ask someone about that.
- Hmm. I've never been asked that before.
- Pardon my English; I don't quite understand your question.
- I'm not sure, but I can find out for you.

### Tourist

- Where is the \_\_\_\_\_ from here?
- How long has \_\_\_\_\_ been here?
- Where are we headed (going) now?
- What time does \_\_\_\_\_ stay open until?
- What else is there to do here?
- Which \_\_\_\_\_ do you recommend?
- Are we allowed to take pictures?
- What's that over there? (tourist points)
- Where's the best place to buy \_\_\_\_\_?
- My son wants to know if \_\_\_\_\_? (parent asking a question for shy child)

- Do you know where the nearest washroom is?
- Could you tell us where the nearest bank is?
- You don't happen to have a first-aid kit, do you?

### Sample Conversation

**Guide:** If you have any questions while we're going along, please don't hesitate to ask.

**Man:** I have a question actually.

**Guide:** Sure, what's that?

**Man:** Where's the best place to have dinner around here?

**Guide:** Well, that's a tough question. There are so many good restaurants. My personal favourite is Spaghetti Alley.

**Man:** How do we get there?

**Guide:** I'll point it out when we pass it. It's going to come up on your right in a few minutes.

**Woman:** My daughter wants to know if we're going to be passing any castles today?

**Guide:** Castles. No I'm afraid all of the castles are further into the city. We're going to be staying near the coast today. I can give you a map of the city, though. It shows where all of the castles are.

**Man:** Sorry, I have another question.

**Guide:** No problem. That's what I'm here for.

**Man:** Are we allowed to take pictures once we get inside the museum?

**Guide:** Oh, I'm glad you asked that. I forgot to mention that taking photographs inside the art gallery and the museum is prohibited. However, you can take pictures of the grounds and the outside of the buildings. The architecture is beautiful.

**Woman:** Oh, and what time will we be stopping for lunch?

**Guide:** We'll break around noon and meet back at the bus at 12:45 sharp.



## Reading Comprehension

*Sate ayam Madura* is probably what come to most people's mind when *sate* is mentioned. We have a lot of satay varieties, but this is the default when no other additional information is supplied. Most people enjoyed *sate ayam Madura* with a side of *lontong* as a complete meal. If you order a plate of *nasi goreng* (fried rice), most places will give you one or two skewers of *sate ayam* to go with your *nasi goreng*.



**Sate Ayam Madura – Chicken Satay with Peanut Sauce**

### Peanut Sauce

- 250 gram peanut, toasted/roasted
- 3 candlenuts (Indonesian: kemiri)
- 6 red cayenne chilies (Indonesian: cabe merah keriting) (\*)
- 4 tablespoon palm sugar (Indonesian: gula Jawa)
- 2½ teaspoon salt
- 600 ml water

### Satay

- 600 gram chicken thigh meat, cut into ½ inch cubes (\*\*)
- 4 tablespoon sweet soy sauce (Indonesian: kecap manis)
- 2 teaspoon oil
- bamboo skewers (about 20)

### Accompaniments

- sweet soy sauce (Indonesian: kecap manis)
- lime wedges (Indonesian: jeruk nipis)
- deep fried shallots (Indonesian: bawang goreng)

### Instructions

#### Peanut Sauce

1. In a food processor, grind together peanut, candlenuts, and chilies.

2. Transfer to a sauce pot along with the rest of the peanut sauce ingredients, and bring to a boil. Reduce heat to a simmer and continue cooking until the sauce thickens. Turn off heat.

#### Satay

1. Place chicken, sweet soy sauce, oil, and 150 gram of peanut sauce in a mixing bowl. Mix together and marinate for 30 minutes.
2. Skewer the marinated chicken with bamboo skewers. Grill/broil until cooked and slightly charred, baste with marinating sauce as needed.
3. Serve the satay with peanut sauce and accompaniments.

#### Notes

(\*) Use bird eye chillies for spicier peanut sauce

(\*\*) Chicken thigh is juicier, but you can also use chicken breast

#### Output Task

Supposed that you own a restaurant of local food of Madura. Design your menu sheet with appealing look. You must present the menu in Bahasa and English as the translation. Use as good as design to attract your overseas customers.

You can use template from Microsoft office publishers, Corel Draw, or Photoshop.

# Unit 4

## Promotion and Marketing in Tourism

### Section 1

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#### Listening Comprehension



Did you know that Wonderful Indonesia 2017 has just won the tourism promotion video in Bulgaria?

Watch the video and discuss the contents why it won the competition. What positive things can you find in the video?

## Speaking



Describe an open-air or street market in Madura which you enjoyed visiting. You should say:

- where the market is
- what the market sells
- how big the market is
- and explain why you enjoyed visiting it.

## Reading Comprehension

### Batik Madura, uniquely crafted by women

**T**anjung Bumi, a coastal village some 40 kilometers north of Bangkalan on Madura Island in East Java, has long been known as a center for traditional handmade batik. Early every morning, women whose homes are just behind the local market, can be seen busily hanging batik fabric, fresh from the dye tub, placing them on clotheslines to dry. The most common motifs used by batik makers here feature patterns of fish, scallops, shrimps, boats, seaweed and the pattern of sea waves, Ami, a batik maker, said with her hands dripping water with a reddish hue. Ami said that batik featuring flowers and animals such as *ayam bekisar*, or the wild Madura cock, were also very common. For decades, the



art of drawing motifs on white cotton cloth has been handed down from mother to daughter.

Madura, east of Surabaya, the capital city of East Java, has a harsh, dry climate that discourages farming. It is not surprising that the island's geographic location and climate have led its men to the sea as fishermen or merchants, while its women have learned from their mothers to draw everything they see, be it birds or butterflies, in simple and natural ways and always with bold and expressive outlines.

This naturalistic and expressive drawing style has led the women away from templates or fixed patterns. Their technique clearly deviates from that of batik makers on Java Island, such as those in Pekalongan, Lasem or Kudus, who favor templates or molds to produce exact replicas for repeated drawings.

Batik makers from Madura, on the other hand, prefer to be guided by their own creativity instead of fixed patterns. As a consequence their patterns always show irregularities or slight deviations. Refusing to commit to fixed pattern also results in a tendency to simplify some motifs and to occasionally enlarge others. This tendency

toward self-styled drawings may give the impression that the batik products from Madura reflect the harsh climate on the island.

E However, those who call it *batik kasar* (coarse batik) do the hard working and creative women of Madura. The final product shows detailed and refined touches that make Madura batik a true piece of art. It is not only valued for its expressive motifs and bold use of reds, blacks, blues and greens, but also for its intricate patterns, called *isen-isen*, featuring dots, fine lines, curves, fish scales that are added to the patterns of leaves or birds. The blank spaces between the motifs are also filled with drawings of vines or plants, all arranged in a particular pattern. Making these refined and complex images is arduous and time consuming work.

F While waiting for their husbands and fathers to return from trips to sea that can last for months, the women occupy themselves by making batik for wedding days. To have an heirloom batik, intended only to be worn on special occasions, is a point of pride for a family. Meanwhile, young mothers dream of carrying their babies in a *gindungan*, or baby sling, adorned with beautiful batik motifs.

G Semi-industrial batik making no longer relies on natural dyes, but uses synthetic dyes that are brought from Surabaya or Sidoarjo to speed the process. Rochma, who works in a shed with three other batik makers, said that it usually takes one month to finish a long cloth, about four square meters, for which she receives Rp 140,000 (US\$14.42). At the nearest local market, such a piece can sell for Rp 220,000 to Rp 250,000.

H Through the decades, batik has been widely used in Madura. Women pair the long cloth with a blouse, while the men wear batik shirts. Batik makers from Madura, as well as those from other regions, have made their contributions to preserve an old art that reflect its people's ingenuity in creating artistic and beautiful design on fabric.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-H. You may use the letter more than one.

1. Coarse batik is made in details with animated motifs and patterns.
2. Women in Madura make batiks while waiting their spouses back from sea.
3. The daily activities of woman Batik makers in a countryside in Madura.
4. The motif of Madurese wild cock is quite popular to make.
5. The difference between Madura batik and that from the other area in Java.
6. **The patterns shown in Madura batik is a reflection of the island's weather condition.**
7. Professions of Madurese people.
8. Batik has been long used for the last 10 years.
9. Due to the span of production, natural colors used in batik production is changed with industry-based coloring chemicals.
10. Batik also shows a pride to a family when wearing it.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

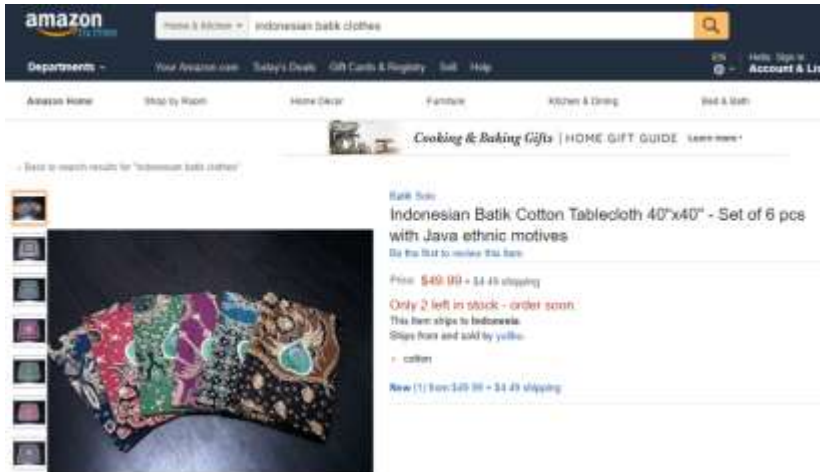
- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>YES</b>       | if the statement agrees with the information. |
| <b>NO</b>        | if the statements contradicts the information |
| <b>NOT GIVEN</b> | there is no information about this.           |

11. For years, motif drawing has been taught from mothers to daughters.
12. The dry weather makes Madurese people to choose jobs mostly as civil servants.
13. Madura batiks are mostly repeated drawings in motif.
14. One of the most common motif ever created is the sketch from imagery animals.
15. The synthetic colors are imported from overseas.

## Output Task

Have you ever seen online advertisement of particular product? What does it promote?

How about this advertisement of Batik Tablecloth taken from Amazon? Do you think the advertisement is good enough? Why?



In groups, make an advertisement about local product of Madura to be uploaded in online social media or marketplace. Use attractive pictures, clear and concise information about the product.



## Section 2

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### Language Focus

#### Present participle

The present participle of most verbs has the form **base+ing**. It is used in many different ways.

The present participle as part of the continuous form of a verb

Examples

- I **am working**.
- He **was singing**.
- They **have been walking**.
- We **will be staying**.
- She **would have been expecting** me.

The present participle after verbs of movement & position

This construction is particularly useful with the verb *to go*.

Examples

- She **went shopping**.
- I **go running** every morning.
- He **lay looking** up at the clouds.
- She **came running** towards me.

The present participle after verbs of perception

The pattern for this usage is **verb + object + present participle**. There is a difference in meaning when such a sentence contains a zero infinitive rather than a participle.

The infinitive refers to a complete action while the present participle refers to an ongoing action.

Examples

- I heard someone **singing**.
- He saw his friend **walking** along the road.
- I can smell something **burning**!
- I watched the birds **flying** away.

The present participle as an adjective

Examples

- It was an **amazing** film.
- Dark **billowing** clouds often precede a storm.

- He was trapped inside the **burning** house.
- Many of his paintings show the **setting** sun.

The present participle with the verbs spend and waste

The pattern with these verbs is **verb + time/money expression + present participle**.

Examples

- My boss **spends two hours a day travelling** to work.
- Don't **waste time playing** computer games!
- They've **spent the whole day shopping**.
- I **wasted money buying** this game.

The present participle with the verbs catch and find

The pattern with these verbs is **verb + object + present participle**. With *catch*, the participle always refers to an action which causes annoyance or anger. This is not the case with *find*, which is unemotional.

Examples

- If I **catch you stealing** my apples again, there'll be trouble!
- Don't let him **catch you reading** his letters.
- I **caught him going** through my bag.
- We **found some money lying** on the ground.
- They **found their mother sitting** in the garden.

The present participle for two actions at the same time

When two actions occur at the same time, and are done by the same person or thing, we can use a present participle to describe one of them. When one action follows very quickly after another done by the same person or thing, we can express the first action with a present participle.

Examples

- **Whistling** to himself, he walked down the road. = He whistled to himself as he walked down the road.
- They went **laughing** out into the snow. = They laughed as they went out into the snow.
- **Dropping** the gun, she put her hands in the air. = She dropped the gun and put her hands in the air.
- **Putting** on his coat, he left the house. = He put on his coat and left the house.

The present participle to explain a reason

The present participle can be used instead of a phrase starting with *as*, *since*, or *because*.

In this usage the participial phrase explains the cause or reason for an action.

Examples

- **Feeling** hungry, he went into the kitchen and opened the fridge.
- **Being** poor, he didn't spend much on clothes.
- **Knowing** that his mother was coming, he cleaned the flat.
- He whispered, **thinking** his brother was still asleep.

## Speaking

Talking about tourism promotion in your regency, is there any official video published by your local government to promote local potential tourism destinations?

The following is an amateur video published by someone on YouTube in promoting Banglalan regency. Analyze the video in strengths and things to be improved.



Reading Comprehension **TheJakartaPost**'Wonderful Indonesia' video earns praises at Wonderful Indonesia Tourism Awards 2017 *Jakarta | Fri, September 29, 2017*

A The Indonesian tourism promotional video titled *Wonderful Indonesia: The Journey to a Wonderful Indonesia* that took home two awards for people's choice award and East Asia and Pacific categories at the UNWTO Video Competition was honored at the Wonderful Indonesia Tourism Awards 2017 that was held as a part of Tourism National Coordination Meeting III.

B The team behind the three-minute video was director Condro Wibowo and David John Schaap and Widika Sidmore who starred in the video. "Very happy of course, no words can describe how proud we are of our hard work that was recognized by the world," said Widika. "But of course this isn't surprising for me since Indonesia is really as beautiful and special as what is shown in Wonderful Indonesia videos and Indonesia deserves the two awards from UNWTO," she added.

At the event, Widika also shared her experience of shooting the video that took one month to finish. "Every location has its own uniqueness, you can't generalize all of them. It was never easy for easy but since we worked together as a family all obstacles became easy. You can imagine how amazed we were when we saw each location for the first time," Widika said.

C According to Condro, there were a total of 34 people who were part of the production team, "These awards are a bonus, what matters is we had fun [doing it]. The place with the best view was definitely at Raja Ampat, we had a bit of difficulty when we were about to go up to the Ijen Crater and climbing Mount Rinjani in Lombok, but everybody was happy and we're like a family," Condro said. The visualization of the video was even better with Louis Armstrong's "What a Wonderful World" playing in the background. Condro said that the song was a special request from tourism minister Arief Yahya, Arief felt that the song truly captures Indonesian tourism.

"This was also a challenge for us. I already had my own back sound before but when the minister requested the song we then had to synchronize the visual so that it would go harmoniously with the song," Condro said.

D "Up next is we are working on another video for next year, I can't tell you anything about this yet but it could be the 10 Priority Destinations that have been set by the ministry," he added. "These are our hero, thank you David and Widika, you have made this nation proud and also Condro, the young, fine director. We truly appreciate this win, it's an effective promotional tool," said tourism minister Arief Yahya. (asw)

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-H.  
You may use the letter more than one.

1. Two awards have been taken home as a success of Indonesia tourism video.
2. More than thirty people became the crews in the video production.
3. Widika needed one full month for the video shooting.
4. There must be a balance between the contents of the video and the song played.
5. Minister of tourism selected the song himself for the video.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

<b>YES</b>	if the statement agrees with the information.
<b>NO</b>	if the statements contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	there is no information about this.

6. Condro Wibowo and David John Schaap and Widika Sidmore are the three stars performing in the video.
7. There are more locations explored in West Papua than any other areas in Indonesia.
8. There will be another tourism promotion video next year by exploring other 10 locations.
9. Beside the awards, the crew won a prize of USD 30,000.
10. David is a co-director in this video.

## Output Task

To make your local tourism places be known by visitors, you need to make a good news about the place. In the form of newsletter, make good news about the selected place supported with pictures and credible information. The following template may guide as a model.

# CLASSROOM NEWS

Week of January 5, 2015 • example@email.com • (500) 222-1515

### Side Story



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### Quick Tip

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## Headline About a Major Event or Topic

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Caption describing photo above

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### WHAT'S HAPPENING THIS WEEK

TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC
Text to introduce the list below: • Item one • Item two • Item three • Item four • Item five	Text to introduce the list below: • Item one • Item two • Item three • Item four • Item five	Text to introduce the list below: • Item one • Item two • Item three • Item four • Item five

Optional text box for a quote, a reminder, or anything else. Remove if you need more space!

# Unit 5

## At the airport

### Section 1

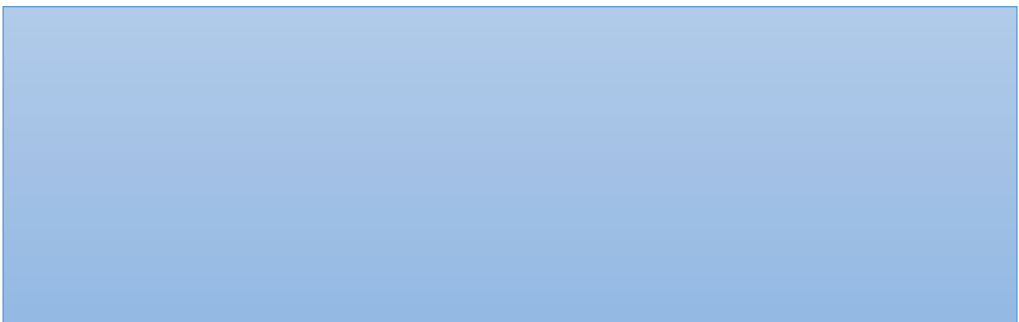
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#### Listening

##### Airport check-in – activities

##### Before listening

Prediction – imagine you are at an airport check-in and have booked online. Write down phrases and vocabulary you would expect to hear.



Listen and see if any of your ideas are mentioned.

##### After listening

1. Put the dialogue in the correct order.
2. Listen again and check your answers.
3. Role play the dialogue. Take it in turns to play the passenger.

##### Extension

Remove the dialogue and role play again. Introduce different scenarios such as the flight being delayed or an upgrade to first class being available.

## Speaking

### Experiences of flying

Have you ever travelled by plane? Divide into two groups – people who have flown before and people who haven't.

*The people who have flown before should discuss the following questions:*

1. Who has had the longest flight?
2. Who has flown the most times?
3. Who gets bored and who gets excited on flights?
4. What part of the flight do you enjoy / dislike most?
5. Has anyone had any frightening experiences on a flight?

*The people who haven't flown before should discuss the following questions:*

1. Would you like to fly? What would you like / not like about flying?
2. Which part of the flight do you think most exciting? Which part would make you nervous?
3. What would be the best seat in a plane? Aisle seat, window seat, or the middle seat? At the front or the back of the plane? Why?



## Reading Comprehension

### Trunojoyo Airport

A Trunojoyo Airport is an airport located in Sumenep Regency, East Java. The airport is officially operated and used by Merpati Nusantara Airlines for flight schools in 2010. Trunojoyo Airport itself was built during the reign of Soemaroem Regent who ruled in Sumenep in the 1970s. As time goes by, the Airport is experiencing ups and downs in its development. Trunojoyo Airport experienced a golden era at the beginning of its construction begins with a direct flight of pilgrims Sumenep to Surabaya without traveling overland which took approximately four hours.

B In 2011, to make this airport more convenient and can be landed by larger planes, the local government cleared land for an extension of the 905 m airport runway to 1,600 meters. In 2012, it has been recorded that there are two flight schools that utilize this airport, the Merpati Nusantara Airlines Flight School and Flight School of PT Wing Umar Sadewa. In the year 2015 began the initial pioneering flight PT. Susi Pudjiastuti (Susi Air) route Sumenep-Surabaya and Sumenep-Jember with Cessna Grand Caravan aircraft capacity of 6 passengers. In 2016 the pioneer flight operator is PT. Airfast Indonesia route Sumenep-Surabaya every Tuesday and Thursday at 08.00 WIB with Twin Otter aircraft capacity 13 passengers.

C Until June 2016 Trunojoyo Airport managed by the Ministry of Transportation with the extension of its hand is the Office of the UPBU (Unit Operator of the Airport) Class III Trunojoyo - Sumenep serves pioneer flights PT. Airfast Indonesia and 3 flight schools, namely Merpati Pilot School, Trans Asia Pacific Aviation Training, and Banyuwangi Aviation Education and Training Center or Loka Banyuwangi.



In 2011, there was also a plan to change the name of Trunojoyo Airport to Sultan Abdurrahman Airport. The reason is none other than the existence of psychological ties Sumenep

society with the previous king, in addition to remind to the public that Sumenep in the past was led by a king who is very wise and loved by his people.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-D.  
You may use the letter more than one.

1. Before Trunojoyo Airport had been constructed, Sumenep citizens went to Surabaya for hajj through 4-hour trip by land transport.
2. Before 2011, the runway at trunojoyo Airport was only for small planes.
3. In the early years after the construction, Trujojoyo Airport underwent fluctuation in development.
4. A plan to change the name of Sumenep airport.
5. Three training schools are located in Tronojoyo airport.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

- YES** if the statement agrees with the information.  
**NO** if the statements contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** there is no information about this.

6. Trunojoyo airport's main purpose is for flight schools instead of commercial purpose.
7. There has been a regular flight from Sumenep to Surabaya for commercial purpose.
8. Ministry of Transportation takes part in managing the flight schools at Trunojoyo airport.
9. The plan to change the name of Tronojoyo airport was unsuccessful.
10. The current Sumenep Regent initiated to build more extension of runway.

## Output Task

Make an essay report of transportation modes in Madura, especially in the lens of tourism. The following questions may guide you write:

a. What are the modes of transportation?



b. How convenient are the transportations?

c. How do they support tourism destination in Madura?

d. What is the concrete form of government support to the transportation for tourism?

## Section 2

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### Language Focus

#### Future tenses

There are several different ways in English that you can talk about the future. This page is an introduction to the most important ones:

- Predictions/statements of fact
- Intentions
- Arrangements
- Scheduled events

#### Predictions/statements of fact

The auxiliary verb **will** is used in making predictions or simple statements of fact about the future.

- The sun **will** rise at 6.30 tomorrow.
- Lunch break today **will** be 10 minutes longer than usual.
- In the year 2050 all students **will** have their own computers in school.
- If you help me, I **will** help you.
- Do you think she **will** come soon?
- You **won't** pass your exams if you don't start working harder.
- I know my parents **won't** let me go to the party.
- **Will** it snow for Christmas?
- I know she's sick, but **will** she be back in school tomorrow?

#### Intentions

The auxiliary verb **going to** is used in talking about intentions. (An intention is a plan for the future that you have already thought about.)

- We're **going to** buy a new car next month.
- I'm **going to** work in a bank when I leave school.
- In the new year I'm **going to** stop eating so much junk.
- He's not **going to** go to the dance. He's got too much work.
- I'm not **going to** watch TV until my science project is finished.
- Are you **going to** play basketball after school?

- What are you **going to** have for lunch today?

Note: **going to** is often used in the past tense to talk about an unfulfilled intention.

Examples: *I was going to study for my grammar test, but I had no time. / He was going to call you, but he couldn't find his mobile phone. / My grandmother was going to visit us, but she fell and broke her arm.*

## Arrangements

The *present continuous* tense is used in talking about arrangements. (An arrangement is a plan for the future that you have already thought about *and discussed with someone else*.)

- I'm **meeting** my mother at the airport tomorrow.
- Our grandparents **are visiting** us this Christmas.
- Sorry, I can't stay after school today; I'm **playing** tennis with Jun-Sik.
- My sister's **going** to the dentist tomorrow.
- I'm **not returning** home for the holidays, so I can come to your party after all!
- **Are you doing** anything on Sunday morning?
- Do you know if he **is going** to the dance with Maiko next week?

## Scheduled events

The *present simple* tense is usually used to refer to future events that are scheduled (and outside of our control).

- Hurry up! The train **departs** in 10 minutes.
- I **leave** Frankfurt at 5 o'clock in the morning and **arrive** in New York

at midnight the next day.

- She **has** an appointment with the headmaster after school today.
- There's no need to hurry. The train **doesn't leave** for another 30 minutes.
- When **does** the meeting **begin**?

## Speaking

### Part 1

- Which form(s) of transport do you usually use?
- What is the easiest way to get around your town/city?

- Do people use public transport where you live?
- Are there any problems with the public transport system in your town/city?
- How do you prefer to travel on long journeys?
- What is the most unusual method of transport you've ever used?

## Part 2

Describe an interesting journey you have been in Madura

You should say:

- where you went
- how you travelled there
- who you went with

and explain what was so memorable about the journey.

## Part 3 – sample questions

1. What methods of transport are most popular in your city / country?
2. What are some of the problems of long-distance travelling?
3. Has the way people travel changed much in the last few decades?
4. Do you agree that governments should do more to encourage greener methods of transport?
5. What measures could be taken to reduce problems of congestion in cities?
6. Do you think that transport problems are worse in urban or rural areas?

## Useful Vocabulary

### Typical methods of transport in cities

- to take/catch the metro / underground / subway
- to take/catch a tram
- to take/catch a bus
- to take/catch a taxi
- to go by car
- to go by motorbike/scooter/moped
- to go by bike/bicycle / to cycle
- to go on foot / to walk

### Other methods of transport

- to go by plane / to take/catch a flight
- to go by / to take/catch a train
- to go by / to take a coach
- to go by / to take/catch a boat/ferry

### Transport problems

- long delays = my flight/plane was delayed
- cancellations = my flight was cancelled
- to lose your luggage
- to miss your connection
- to be stuck in traffic-jams / traffic congestion
- to be held up by roadworks / diversions / accidents
- to break down = my car broke down
- bad weather conditions
- thick fog / icy roads / heavy rain / strong winds / heavy storm

### Aviation Vocabulary

word <i>part of speech</i>	meaning	example sentence
<b>airfare</b> <i>noun</i>	cost of a plane ticket	The cost of your meal is covered in your <b>airfare</b> .
<b>aisle</b> <i>noun</i>	the long empty space that you walk down	Please keep your bags out of the <b>aisle</b> so that nobody trips.
<b>aisle seat</b> <i>noun</i>	the seat that is next to the aisle	I'll give you an <b>aisle seat</b> in case you need to walk around with the baby.
<b>baggage</b> <i>noun</i>	the bags and suitcases that travellers put their belongings in	I'm afraid your <b>baggage</b> got on the wrong airplane.
<b>baggage, luggage claim</b> <i>noun</i>	place where you pick up your baggage after arrival	The announcement will direct you to the correct <b>baggage claim</b> .
<b>boarding pass</b> <i>noun</i>	part of the ticket that you give to the crew as you step onto the plane	Your must present your <b>boarding pass</b> at the gate.

<b>cabin</b> <i>noun</i>	interior of the aircraft	There is no smoking allowed inside the <b>cabin</b> .
<b>cockpit</b> <i>noun</i>	the part of the plane where the captain and his co-pilots sit	We aren't doing any more tours of the <b>cockpit</b> because it's almost time to land.
<b>comfortable</b> <i>adjective</i>	feel good physically, able to relax	Because you have long legs you might be more <b>comfortable</b> in an aisle seat.
<b>complimentary</b> <i>adjective</i>	free of charge	We offer <b>complimentary</b> coffee or tea, but you have to pay for alcohol.
<b>co-pilot</b> <i>noun</i>	person who helps the captain fly the plane	If the captain gets sick the <b>co-pilot</b> can take over.
<b>domestic</b> <i>adjective</i>	within the same country	You should be at the airport two hours ahead of time for <b>domestic</b> flights.
<b>emergency exit</b> <i>noun</i>	section of the plane that opens in the case of an accident	Are you comfortable sitting next to the <b>emergency exit</b> ?
<b>e-ticket</b> <i>noun</i>	airfare purchased on the internet	You will need to present your identification along with your <b>e-ticket</b> .
<b>gate</b> <i>noun</i>	place where passengers go to wait to board a plane	<b>Gate</b> 3B is down this hall and to your right.
<b>jet lag</b> <i>noun</i>	tiredness due to travelling through different time zones	I'm used to travelling now. My body doesn't suffer from <b>jet lag</b> anymore.
<b>motion sickness</b> <i>noun</i>	a bad feeling in the stomach that passengers get during a rough ride	There is a paper bag in front of you in case you experience <b>motion sickness</b> .
<b>runway</b> <i>noun</i>	the strip of land that an airplane takes-off and lands on	The plane almost missed the <b>runway</b> because it was such a bad storm.
<b>seatbelt</b> <i>noun</i>	device that holds passengers in their seats	Please remain in your seats while the <b>seatbelt</b> light is on.
<b>steward (male), stewardess (female), flight attendant, air</b>	man or woman who provides service for passengers during a flight	Ask one of the <b>stewardesses</b> for a pillow if you're tired.



host <i>noun</i>		
stopover <i>noun</i>	touching down at more than one airport during a flight	It's not a direct flight. We're making one <b>stopover</b> in Toronto.
take off <i>noun/verb</i>	when the plane leaves the ground	We are next in line to <b>take off</b> on this runway.
touch down <i>verb, noun</i>	when the aircraft wheels land on the ground	That was a very smooth <b>touch down</b> .
turbulence <i>noun</i>	rough flight	This <b>turbulence</b> should only last a few minutes.
window seat <i>noun</i>	seat next to the window where passengers can look out	If your child wants a <b>window seat</b> I can move you back a row.

### Output Task



Look at the picture above. Wings Air has opened every day direct flight from Surabaya to Sumenep, and Sumenep to Surabaya.

Make your prediction about Trunojoyo Airport in the incoming 10 years.

# Unit 6

## Developments in Tourism

### Section 1

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#### Speaking

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

- How important is infrastructure in tourism? Why?
- In each regency in Madura, do you think the main infrastructure has adequately supported tourism industry? Write your answers in the following list:

No.	Regency	Amenities	Condition
1	Bangkalan		
2	Sampang		
3	Pamekasan		
4	Sumenep		

Reading Comprehension **TheJakartaPost**

**Government Offers Madura Growth Center Development Projects**

Thu, August 3, 2017

Following the construction of Suramadu Bridge connecting the East Java capital of Surabaya to Madura Island, the government is now offering development projects on Madura as part of its ambitious plan to turn the island into a new growth center. The immediate project on offer is a 15.30-kilometer toll road worth an estimated Rp 2.5 trillion (US\$187.52 million) that would connect the bridge to a newly planned new port, said the acting head of the Surabaya-Madura Development Agency (BPWS), Herman Hidayat, on Wednesday.

“Other projects include the development of a 40-hectare rest area with a total investment value of Rp 150 billion and the 250-hectare Bulu Pandan port worth Rp



17.2 trillion,” said Herman as quoted by tempo.co. The government also plans to develop a 138-hectare Central Business District (CDB) in the Madura Special Zone (KKM) with an investment value of Rp 2.3 trillion, and a 54-hectare CBD in Labang worth Rp 2.2

trillion. The plans also include a 284-hectare industrial area near Suramadu Bridge on the Madura end worth Rp 17.5 trillion and a 356.7-hectare industrial area in Klampis worth Rp 6.6 trillion. Public Works and Public Housing Minister Basuki Hadimuljono stressed that private companies were invited to take part in developing the new growth center, including developing infrastructure on Madura, as the government had limited funds in the state budget.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

<b>YES</b>	if the statement agrees with the information.
<b>NO</b>	if the statements contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	there is no information about this.

1. A follow-up project after Suramadu construction has been started.
2. There will be a new harbor with new concept to link Suramadu Bridge.
3. A rest area on the access to Suramadu attracts investors to invest their money.
4. In Klampis, the center of fishing area will be built.
5. Private companies are denied to take part in the development project of Suramadu infrastructure.
6. The main reason to have partnership with private companies is that the government has not enough funding.

Output Task



Those are the pictures of Karapan Sapi Stadium in Bangkalan Regency. Make no more than 250-word essay report about the condition of the stadium.

## Section 2

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### Language Focus

#### Definition of the present perfect tense

*The present perfect is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. The time of the action is **before now but not specified**, and we are often more interested in the **result** than in the action itself.*

**BE CAREFUL!** There may be a verb tense in your language with a similar form, but the meaning is probably NOT the same.

#### The Present Perfect is used to describe

- An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present. *I **have lived** in Bristol since 1984 (= and I still do.)*
- An action performed during a period that has not yet finished. *She **has been** to the cinema twice this week (= and the week isn't over yet.)*
- A repeated action in an unspecified period between the past and now. *We **have visited** Portugal several times.*
- An action that was completed in the very recent past, expressed by 'just'. *I **have just finished** my work.*
- An action when the time is not important. *He **has read** 'War and Peace'. (= the result of his reading is important)*

**Note:** When we want to give or ask details about when, where, who, we use the simple past. Read more about choosing between the present perfect and the simple past tenses.

#### Actions started in the past and continuing in the present

- They **haven't lived** here for years.
- She **has worked** in the bank for five years.
- We **have had** the same car for ten years.
- **Have you played** the piano since you were a child?

#### When the time period referred to has not finished

- *I **have worked** hard **this week**.*

- It *has rained* a lot *this year*.
- We *haven't seen* her *today*.

Actions repeated in an unspecified period between the past and now.

- They *have seen* that film six times
- It *has happened* several times already.
- She *has visited* them frequently.
- We *have eaten* at that restaurant many times.

Actions completed in the very recent past (+just)

- *Have you just finished* work?
- I *have just eaten*.
- We *have just seen* her.
- *Has he just left?*

When the precise time of the action is not important or not known

- Someone *has eaten my soup!*
- *Have you seen* 'Gone with the Wind'?
- *She's studied* Japanese, Russian, and English.

## Speaking

The following is a picture of Ratu Pamelingan Football Stadium. Discuss with your friends about the stadium with the following questions:



- Do you think the stadium can attract tourist to come to Sumenep? Why?
- How is the design of the stadium?
- Why did the officials give it the name of Ratu Pamelingan?
- What are the benefits of the stadium for people in Pamekasan and Madura in general?



## Suramadu Bridge to accelerate development on Madura Island: President

Jakarta (ANTARA News) - The Surabaya-Madura (Suramadu) Bridge was built to accelerate development on Madura Island, stated President Joko Widodo (Jokowi).

As compared to sea transportation, the bridge facilitates smooth and efficient flow of goods and people, the head of state noted while chairing a limited cabinet meeting at the presidential palace held here on Wednesday to discuss the development of areas surrounding the Suramadu Bridge. Jokowi hoped that the presence of the 5,438-meter-long and three-meter-wide bridge would narrow the development gap between the islands of Java and Madura.

The meeting was attended by Public Works and Public Housing Minister Basuki Hadimuljono, East Java Governor Soekarwo, Home Affairs Minister Tjahjo Kumolo, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Darmin Nasution, Coordinating Minister for Maritime and Resources Rizal Ramli, and Transportation Minister Ignasius Jonan, among others.



The bridge connecting Surabaya, the capital of East Java, and Bangkalan on Madura Island, was inaugurated on July 1, 2009.

The country's longest bridge was built over the Madura Strait and was constructed at a cost of Rp4.5 trillion, or

US\$428 million, by the state.

Suramadu (abbreviation of Surabaya and Madura) Bridge has three cable-stayed sections, with respective lengths of 192 meters, 434 meters, and 192 meters. The bridge has two lanes in each direction in addition to an emergency lane and a dedicated lane for motorcycles.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

- YES** if the statement agrees with the information.  
**NO** if the statements contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** there is no information about this.

1. The Suramadu Bridge was intended to hurry the development of Madura island.
2. Sea transport is more effective than the bridge to carry goods.
3. Suramadu bridge is the longest in Asia.
4. Suramadu bridge was established in the mid of 2009.
5. Besides as a transportation lane, Suramadu is also used to store cables beneath.

## Output Task



Tourism is a world industry. Every region offer different attractions. Work in groups, and each group must work to find out tourist attraction in one regency out of four in Madura. You can point out in the map to show the exact location of the destinations.

The four regencies are:

Bangkalan Regency

Sampang Regency

Pamekasan Regency

Sumenep Regency

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