

DESCRIPTIVE READING MATERIALS

PALEMBANG TOURIST DESTINATIONS

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X

**VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
TOURISM MAJORING**

READING MATERIALS: PALEMBANG TOURIST DESTINATIOS

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PREFACE

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the Almighty, for His grace and guidance, the writer can complete the descriptive reading materials about Palembang tourist destination worksheets. The worksheets are expected to be one of the learning resources that can help to improve English reading skill for the tenth-graders of vocational high school for the Department of Tourism and can also be used as a reference, or guide for teachers and students for reading texts.

The worksheets are designed in accordance with students' English proficiency and in accordance with learning in the 21st century which emphasizes HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills). These worksheets have been arranged through several stages, namely preparation, material collection, drafting, editing, validation and limited testing. through the process, it is hoped that the worksheets can be good and appropriate teaching materials for teachers and students.

The compilation of the worksheets are certainly not from the efforts of the writer only. Moral and material support from some people is very helpful in the preparation of these worksheets. For this reason, the writer's thanks goes to all those who have assisted in the preparation of the worksheets, especially to Dr. Ismail Petrus, M.A., and Dr. Rita Inderawati, M.Pd., as supervisors. Unlimited gratitude is conveyed to family, friends, colleagues, and other parties who helped morally and materially for the preparation of this worksheet.

The writers realizes that in the preparation of this book there are still some shortcomings. Therefore, the writers accepts suggestions for the improvement of these worksheets in order to be better later. Hopefully this book can provide benefits for teachers and the tenth-graders or practitioners who are developing teaching materials.

Palembang, January 2021
Writers,

Kananda Agustina Checaria
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WRITERS' BIOGRAPHY

CORE COMPETENCE

- KI.1 To respect and internalize their religion thoughts.**
- KI.2 To respect and internalize honesty, discipline, responsibility, caring, tolerance, kindness, self-confidence in interacting effectively with society and nature in the scope of their social intercourse and presence.**
- KI.3 To understand and apply the knowledge (fact, concept, and procedure) on the basis of students' curiosity about the knowledge, technology, art, and culture related to observable phenomena and events.**
- KI.4 To process, present, and associate in concrete domain (applying, explaining, composing, modifying, and creating) and abstract domain (writing, reading, counting, drawing, and composing) which suitable with school's materials and other sources which have the same views.**

BASIC COMPETENCE

- 3.4 To understand social function, text structure, and language feature of descriptive texts in the form of describing tourist destination and historical building in accordance with its contextual use.**
- 44 Descriptive Texts.**
- 441 To catch the contextual meaning related to social functions, text structure, and language feature of descriptive texts, oral and written texts, short and simple related to tourist destinations and historical buildings.**
- 442 To create oral and written descriptive texts, short and simple, related to tourist destinations and historical buildings, by paying attention to social functions, text structure, and language feature, correctly and in accordance with its contextual use.**

INDICATORS

- 1. To determine the social function of descriptive text.**
- 2. To identify the structures of descriptive text.**
- 3. To identify the language features of descriptive text.**
- 4. To identify the main idea, details, sequence, inference, cause and effect, and the vocabulary of the text.**

DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Descriptive Text is a kind of text which purpose is to give information. The context of this kind of text is to describe particular person, thing or animal.

Purpose of Descriptive text

To describe the particular object, place, animal or thing by portraying its or her/his specific features to help readers to visualize what a person, an animal, a place or a thing is like.

The Characteristics / Language Feature of Descriptive Text:

1. Specific participant: has a certain object, is unique and not common (only one), for example: Bandengan beach, my house, Borobudur temple.
2. The use of the adjectives to clarify the noun, for example: a beautiful beach, a handsome man, the famous place in Jepara, etc.
3. The use of simple present tense: Simple present is used because it tells the facts of the object described.
4. Action verb: Verbs that show an activity, for example, run, sleep, walk, look etc.

Generic Structure of Descriptive Text

When writing descriptive text, there are some generic structures (actually not mandatory) for the writing to be true. The arrangement is:

1. Identification: (contains about the introduction of a person, place, animal or object that will be described.)
2. Description: contains a description of something such as animal, thing, place or person by describing its features, forms, colors, or anything related to what the writer describe.

Example of Descriptive Text

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

Tanjung Puting National Park is an internationally famous ecotourism destination, which is located in the Southwest of Central Kalimantan peninsula. Visitors from foreign countries come to this park because of its amazing nature. This is called a park, but unlike any park that you have seen in your city, this is a jungle! It is a real jungle, which is home to the most interesting animal in the world: orangutans.

Though the park is home to many animals, seeing orangutans is usually the visitors' main reason to visit the park. Orangutans, which literally mean the man of the forest, are the largest arboreal animal on the planet. Most of their lives are spent in trees where orangutans travel from branch to branch by climbing or swinging with their long arms.

To see orangutans, we should go to Camp Leakey, which is located in the heart of Tanjung Puting National Park. Camp Leakey is a rehabilitation place for ex-captive orangutans and also a preservation site. It is also a famous center for research about orangutans which has been conducted by the famous primatologist Dr. Birute Galdikas since 1971. Here, visitors can see daily feedings to orangutans at jungle platforms as part of the rehabilitation process to their natural habitat. This event gives them opportunity to see orangutans up close.

To reach the place, we should take a boat down Sekonyer river. The boat is popularly called *perahu klotok* which is a boathouse that can accommodate four people. The trip by the boat to Camp Leakey takes three days and two nights. You sleep, cook, and eat in that klotok, night and day during your journey into the jungle.

The traveling in the boat offers an unforgettable experience. In daylight, on your way to Camp Leakey, you can see trees filled with proboscis monkeys, monkeys that have enormous snout which can only be found in Kalimantan. The monkeys anxiously await klotok arrivals. A troop of 30 light-brown monkeys may plunge from branches 10 meters or higher into the river and cross directly in front of the boat. These monkeys know that the boat's engine noise and the threat of its propeller scare crocodiles, which find these chubby monkeys delicious. At night, you can enjoy the clear sky and the amazingly bright stars as the only lights for the night.

With such exotic nature, no wonder many tourists from foreign countries who love ecotourism frequently visit Tanjung Puting National Park. What about you?

Identifi-
cation

Descrip-
tion

Text sources: (1) <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/indonesia/tanjung-putingnational-park/sights/natural-parks-forests/tanjung-puting-national-park> (2) www.Indonesian.travel.com/

Social function:

To describe about Tanjung Puting National Park

Text structure:

1. Identification (Introducing about Tanjung Puting National Park)
2. Description (describe the characteristics about the park, how to get to the Tanjung Puting national Park)

Language features:

1. Specific object/character

Tanjung Puting National Park is an internationally famous ecotourism destination,...

2. Adjectives

Tanjung Puting National Park is an internationally famous ecotourism destination, ...
The traveling in the boat offers an unforgettable experience....
... you can enjoy the clear sky and the amazingly bright stars

3. Simple Present Tense

This event gives them opportunity to see orangutans up close....
The traveling in the boat offers an unforgettable experience....
These monkeys know that the boat's engine noise ...

4. Action Verbs (sleep, cook, eat, travell, give, etc)

Visitors from foreign countries come to this park ...
... visitors can see daily feedings to orangutans ...
... we should take a boat down Sekonyer river ...

WARMING UP

- Brainstorming -

Indonesia is a unique and rich country. Every region or province has its own local tourism destinations. Where do these local tourism destinations come from?

1. Mandalika (West Nusa Tenggara)
2. Anambas Archipelago (Riau Islands)
3. Parai Tenggara Beach (Bangka Belitung)
4. Gunung Kelimutu National Park (Flores, East Nusa Tenggara)
5. Wakatobi (Southeast Sulawesi)
6. Losari Beach (Makassar, South Sulawesi)
7. Karimunjawa Archipelago (Jepara, Central Java)
8. Raja Ampat (West Papua)
9. Labuan Bajo (Flores)
10. Ubud (Bali)

How about Palembang-local-tourist destinations? Do you know any of them? Write them on the available spaces below?

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Benteng Kuto Besak

Line 5 An interesting fact about it, is that it took 17 years to build it, started in 1780 and inaugurated to use it on Monday 21st February 1797. The idea of this fortress development was Mahmud Badaruddin Sultanate I (1724-1758). It has 288.75m length, 183.75 m width, 9.99 m height and 1.99 m thick. Each corner provides entrance, the Northwest side entrance is different with three others. The three other entrances represent the characteristic of Benteng Kuto Besak. The main entrance, Lawang Kuto allowed visitors to look out to Musi River. While the entrance in the back door is called Lawang Buritan.

10 This fortress has become Palembangnese proud since it is the biggest and the only fortress made-up of stone wall and strongly related to the witness of their victorious fight against European. Now, this fortress has been used for Sriwijaya Military District Command office.

15 The area surrounding the fortress are being developed for tourism destination, to support Visit Musi program. There is wide-open area for enjoying the scene around Musi River by visitors. Especially at night, we can feel another nice atmosphere from this place, there are lights from decorated lamps which make color-reflection on surface of the Musi River.



<https://www.1001wisata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/benteng-kuto-besak-malam-hari.jpg>

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. Based on the text, can you guess what Benteng Kuto Besak is?
2. As one of the tourist destinations, what does Benteng Kuto Besak offer to tourists?
3. How is Benteng Kuto Besak different from another Benteng in another city?
4. What do you think is the most interesting scene in Benteng Kuto Besak?
5. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What is the text about?
 - a. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I
 - b. Lawang Kuto
 - c. Lawang Buritan
 - d. Benteng Kuto Besak
 - e. Sriwijaya Military District
2. The word *fortress* can be replaced by...
 - a. fort
 - b. castle
 - c. weapon
 - d. château
 - e. barrier
3. How long is Benteng Kuto Besak?
 - a. 1.99m
 - b. 9.99m
 - c. 1724m
 - d. 183.75m
 - e. 288.75m
4. Which line mentions about Lawang Buritan?
 - a. Line 4-5
 - b. Line 7-8
 - c. Line 11-12

- d. Line 15-16
 - e. Line 17-18
5. Which of the following is mentioned in the text?
- a. Benteng Kuto Besak was last long for 17 years
 - b. It was developed by Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I
 - c. There are 3 entrances and all of them are same
 - d. Lawang Buritan allowed visitors to look out to Musi river
 - e. It is located beside Ampera Brige
6. The text is written ...
- a. to promote Benteng Kuto Besak to Palembangnese
 - b. to tell the readers about Benteng Kuto Besak
 - c. to tell the readers about the history of Benteng Kuto Besak
 - d. to explain about Benteng Kuto Besak and Sriwijaya Military District Command Office
 - e. to describe about Benteng Kuto Besak
7. Their victorious fight against European..... (line 10). The word *their* refers to...
- a. Palembangnese
 - b. Lawang Buritan
 - c. Lawang Kuto
 - d. Benteng Kuto Besak
 - e. Entrances
8. What is the main idea of the text?
- a. Benteng Kuto Besak
 - b. Musi River
 - c. Lawang Buritan
 - d. Sriwijaya Military District Command Office
 - e. Lawang Kuto
9. Benteng Kuto Besak now is used as....
- a. a museum
 - b. Palembangnese proud
 - c. a Sultanate of Palembang
 - d. a Sriwijaya Military District Command Office
 - e. one of tourism place
10. ...the fortress is being developed for tourism. The underline word can be replaced by...

- a. aged
- b. advanced
- c. formed
- d. ripe
- e. adjusted

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “T” for true of “F” for false.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. Benteng Kuto Besak was used as a fortress in 1997. | T | F |
| 2. The northwest side entrance is different from the three others. | T | F |
| 3. Lawang Kuto is the back door. | T | F |
| 4. Benteng Kuto Besak was made-up of bricks wall. | T | F |
| 5. It was a witness of Palembangnese struggling fought against colonialists. | T | F |

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text by using your own language?

The Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum



<https://www.dewimagazine.com/img/images/MUSEUM%20SULTAN.jpg>

Line 5 Take a trip back in time and explore the history of Palembang by stepping into the Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum (SMB II). Not only are the museum rich in its collections, but the building itself is also an important historical legacy, as it is a monument of the prosperous era of the Palembang Sultanate. Located on the riverbank of the Musi river, the museum exhibits various range of collections from archaeology, ethnography, biology, and arts to especially numismatics, the study or collections of the Kedukan Bukit period, ancient statues of Buddha and Ganesha Amarawati, as well as various other artefacts, including those from the Sriwijaya era.

10 Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was the ruler of Palembang from 1803 to 1821. This museum, bearing his name, was once the palace of the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate. SMB II museum originally called Keraton Kuto Kecik or Keraton Kuto Lamo, this building, along with the Palembang Grand Mosque, was built during the era of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin Jayo Wikramo or SMB I. 15 Distinct from other buildings of the same era that mainly used wood, this palace was built of brick.

20 With the arrival of the Dutch in the 17th century, the palace was occupied by the colonial army. During the first Palembang War by 1819, the Dutch landed 200 troops here were placed at Keraton Kuto Lamo. After Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was captured and isolated, the Dutch plundered and wrecked the buildings in Palembang, including Keraton Kuto Lamo. By 1823, the Dutch began to construct buildings upon the ruins. At the former Keraton Kuto Lamo, a residence was built for the Kingdom of Netherland's commissary in Palembang, Yohan Isaac van Sevenhoven. By 1842, the building was completed and was locally called the *Snail House*. 25

30 History still held a grip on this building when the Japanese arrived in the 1940's. By the second World War raging in the Pacific, the Japanese utilized the historical building as their military base. After the proclamation of Indonesia Independence in 1945, the building became a military base for the IV Regiment of the Sriwijaya Army.

As the site that was involved in so many historical events, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum provides displays that elaborate various eras in history. As day turns into night, aim your camera to face the front view of the museum and wait for all the lights to shine. When they do, check your camera's screen and see what splendour you've captured.

35

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum is a perfect place to explore the history of Palembang. From the era of Sriwijaya, to the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate, to the Dutch colonial era, and to the Japanese colonialization to the early era of Indonesia's Independence; all are presented in its 368 collections. The architecture itself is unique as it is the combination of Dutch colonial and native Palembang Palace styles.

40

To go to Palembang, take a flight to Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II International Airport. The airport is accessible from many countries, including Malaysia, Singapore, China, and Thailand. The distance between the airport and the museum is about 16.5 Km from the airport, take a taxi, rent a car or LRT.

Source <https://republika.co.id/berita/n8aa3x/museum-sultan-mahmud-badaruddin-ii-ramai-dikunjungi-masyarakat>

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. What is the name of the tourism destination explained above?
2. What makes SMB II museum building as an important historical building?
3. What are the collections of SMB II museum?
4. What was the original name of SMB II museum?
5. What are the characteristics of the tourism destination?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What does the text mostly tell us about?
 - a. The story of SMB II museum
 - b. The characteristics of SMB II museum
 - c. The history of Palembang war
 - d. The story behind Dutch and Japanese in Palembang
 - e. One of tourism destination in South Sumatera

2. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?
 - a. The history behind its name
 - b. The characteristics of SMB II museum
 - c. The collection in SMB II museum
 - d. An information about SMB II museum
 - e. The history behind Dutch colonial arrival
3. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To explain the story of museum SMB II
 - b. To tell the story about Dutch colonial and Japanese arrival
 - c. To give an information about SMB II museum
 - d. To describe the story of SMB II museum
 - e. To present an information about SMB II museum
4. The word *prosperous* has the same meaning of....
 - a. unhappy
 - b. powerful
 - c. lacking
 - d. wealthy
 - e. booming
5. How long Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II as a leader of the Palembang Sultanate?
 - a. 18-years
 - b. 19-years
 - c. 20-years
 - d. 21-years
 - e. 22-years
6. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a. The history of Palembang by visiting SMB II museum
 - b. A monument of the prosperous golden age of Palembang Sultanate
 - c. A museum exhibits

- d. A site with so many historical event
 - e. SMB II museum and its historical background
7. The word *stepping* in line 1 has the closest meaning to....
- a. visiting
 - b. moving
 - c. crawling
 - d. poking
 - e. creeping
8. This statement is true, **except**....
- a. it is an important historical heritage
 - b. it lays above Musi river
 - c. it has various collection
 - d. its previous name's Keraton Kuto Kecik
 - e. it was built during the era of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin Jayo Wikromo (SMB I)
9. What makes SMB II museum as an important historical heritage?
- a. It is because SMB II is a Palembang Sultanate heritage
 - b. It was built of brick
 - c. It is near the bank of the Musi river
 - d. It has many places around which has been developed by government
 - e. It is the monument of the prosperous golden age
10. The word *itself* in line 3 refers to....
- a. Musi river
 - b. Palembang
 - c. SMB II Building
 - d. Grand mosque
 - e. Palembang Sultanate
11. The third paragraph contains information about ...
- a. the story of SMB II Museum

- b. the renovation of the building
 - c. the collection of SMB II
 - d. the characteristics of SMB II
 - e. the view of the river at night
12. According to the passage, the word *legacy* has the closest meaning to...
- a. new
 - b. disclamation
 - c. heritage
 - d. previous
 - e. new
13. How long did the Dutch rebuild the building in Palembang ...
- a. 17-years
 - b. 18-years
 - c. 19-years
 - d. 20-years
 - e. 21-years
14. "The architecture itself is unique" the word *itself* refers to....
- a. the SMB II museum
 - b. the architecture
 - c. Japanese occupation
 - d. Palembang Darussalam Sultanate
 - e. the Dutch colonial era
15. How far is Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II museum from the SMB II airport?
- a. 10 km
 - b. 13.5 km
 - c. 16.5 km
 - d. 20.5 km
 - e. 23 km

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “T” for true of “F” for false.

1. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II museum is one of the sacred places in Palembang. T F
2. The museum is near the bank of Musi river. T F
3. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II is a perfect place to study. T F
4. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II museum is a monument of Sriwijaya Era. T F
5. The museum has various collection from archaeology until artefacts from Sriwijaya era. T F

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text with your own language?

SIGUNTANG HILLS



https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-TbF8XRoHwqs/UMQqLFgcw8I/AAAAAAAAAC4k/DrMRArpQV48/s1600/bukit_siguntang3.jpg

Line 5 Siguntang Hill is a place that was considered sacred and charismatic from 14th to 17th century. In Siguntang Hill, there are graves of prominent figures from the Srwijaya Kingdom. Siguntang Hill area becomes one of the historical tourism destinations especially because of the history of Sriwijaya Kingdom which was once the center of Buddhist activities in the archipelago.

10 The hill which is located at an altitude of about 27 meters above sea level with an area of around 12.8 hectares is on Jalan Sriwijaya Negara, Kelurahan Bukit Lama, Kecamatan Ilir Barat I, Palembang. During the Dutch colonial period, Siguntang Hill was considered as the most beautiful place in Palembang. Some important figures of the royal era were buried in Siguntang Hills. These figures include, Segentar Alam, Puteri Kembang Dadar, Puteri Rambut Selako, Panglima Bagus Kuning, Panglima Bagus Karang, Panglima Tuan Junjungan, Pangeran Raja Batu Api, and Panglima Jago Lawang.

15 Besides being a burial place for the descendants of the Kingdom of Sriwijaya, according to historical records, Bukit Siguntang has become a place of worshipping for Buddhists since the 7th century. This is evidenced by the discovery of a Buddha statue with 2.77 meters height made of granite.

20 Other historical objects found around Siguntang Hill are broken pottery and ceramics from the Tang Dynasty. The discovery of broken pieces of ceramics and pottery in the Siguntang Hill region also proves that, besides being used as a center for Buddhist activities carried out by the Bikshu and Sangha, in this settlement it is also believed to have resident villages. For the sake of preservation, the objects found then were stored in the Museum of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II and some are in Bala Putera Dewa Museum.

25 Go deeper visitors will find a view tower that is located right in the middle of Siguntang Hill. From this tower, the view around the hill will be clearly seen. On

the other side, there are also reliefs that inform you about a lot of things, such as the priest who was studying Buddhism, inscriptions of establishment of the Kingdom of Sriwijaya, the atmosphere of which depict prosperity in the kingdom of Srivijaya, Sriwijaya ship symbolizing his power over the sea, and the story about the pirate crackdown on by the Admiral Cheng Ho and his army on Musi River.

Before, Palembang was a cool hill surrounded by trees. The place that became the **leader** of many figures from the heyday of the Sriwijaya Kingdom. It is even said that Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II had invited leaders of the areas in Palembang to take an oath to the Palembang sultanate on Siguntang Hill.

To see the tombs there, every visitor has to walk a few steps and then look around the grave that is located adjacent and *sembayang* place for those who make pilgrimages. While for those who simply want to travel and see the other city side of Palembang, this place is worthy to go. This is where everyone can see the panoramic view from the heights of Palembang.

<https://www.indonesiakaya.com/jelajah-indonesia/detail/mengenang-kejayaan-palembang-dari-bukit-siguntang>

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. What is the best title of the text?
2. What made Siguntang hill as a sacred place?
3. When was Buddha statue found?
4. Why is Siguntang Hill believed not only used as a centre for Buddhist activities?
5. Please mentioned all the graves explained in the text?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. One of the attractive places and the highest position in the city
 - b. The story of Siguntang Hill
 - c. The historic place of Siguntang Hill
 - d. The graveyard of some important figures of the royal era
 - e. The story of the journey of Macedonian king
2. How many graveyards in Siguntang hill mention on the text?
 - a. Four
 - b. Five

- c. Six
 - d. Seven
 - e. More than Seven
3. What does the text mostly tell us about?
 - a. The characteristics of Siguntang hill
 - b. The graveyards in Siguntang hill
 - c. The Siguntang Hill
 - d. The story of Sriwijaya Kingdom
 - e. The historical object in Siguntang hill
 4. What makes Siguntang hill still considered sacred?
 - a. Because there was buried some important figures of the royal era
 - b. Because of the journey of the Macedonian king
 - c. Because it is as one of the important historic places in Palembang
 - d. Because of the discovery of a statue of Buddha
 - e. Because it used as a sembayang place for those who make pilgrimages
 5. What facility does Siguntang Hill have?
 - a. Good restaurant
 - b. Bar
 - c. Garden complete with shady trees
 - d. Swimming pool
 - e. Dinner area
 6. What is the name of statue in the Siguntang Hill?
 - a. Sriwijaya Statue
 - b. Trisakti Statue
 - c. Brahma Statue
 - d. Brawijaya Statue
 - e. Buddha Statue
 7. Buddha statue was found in....
 - a. 1920
 - b. 1929
 - c. 1945
 - d. 1965
 - e. 1978
 8. Which princess buried in Siguntang hill?
 - a. Putri Kembang Dadar

- b. Pangeran Raja Batu Api
 - c. Panglima Bagus Kuning
 - d. Panglima Jago Lawang
 - e. Segentar Alam
9. Which of the following is true according to the passage...
- a. The historical object found in Siguntang hill is a craft from Sriwijaya Kingdom.
 - b. It is located on Bukit Kecil.
 - c. It was a burial place for Buddhist descendant.
 - d. The important figures from Sriwijaya Kingdom were buried in Siguntang hill.
 - e. The broken pottery and ceramics found in Siguntang hill were from Wang Dynasty.
10. The word *prominent* in line 2 has the closest meaning to....
- a. unknown
 - b. unshowy
 - c. unimportant
 - d. obscure
 - e. important
11. What is the purpose of the text?
- a. To describe what is inside Siguntang hill
 - b. To report the story about Siguntang hill
 - c. To tell steps how to go to Siguntang hill
 - d. To entertain the reader or audience about the story
 - e. To describe the characteristics of Puteri Kembang Dadar
12. What makes Siguntang Hill become a historical place?
- a. There are graves of important figures from Sriwijaya Kingdom
 - b. The history of the Sriwijaya Kingdom was the center of Buddhist activities
 - c. The discovery pottery, ceramics and Buddha Statue
 - d. Siguntang hill became the leader of many figures from the hayday of Sriwijaya kingdom
 - e. The grave and sembayang place for those who make pilgrimages
13. The word *it* in line 21 refers to....
- a. Buddhist activities
 - b. Resident settlements
 - c. Siguntang Hill

- d. Tang Dynasty
 - e. The discovery of broken pieces of ceramics and pottery
14. According to the passage, the word *leader* has similar meaning to....
- a. supporter
 - b. pioneer
 - c. guide
 - d. imitator
 - e. follower
15. The third paragraph contains information about....
- a. the location of Siguntang hill
 - b. the historical objects of Siguntang hills
 - c. the historical records of Siguntang hill
 - d. the characteristics of Siguntang hill
 - e. the landscape of Siguntang hill

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “T” for true of “F” for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Siguntang hill is a historical place. | T | F |
| 2. In Siguntang hill, there are graves of important figures from Sriwijaya Kingdom. | T | F |
| 3. It is a sacred place. | T | F |
| 4. Buddha statue was found in Siguntang hill in 1992. | T | F |
| 5. The graves in Siguntang hill become <i>sembayang</i> place for those who make pilgrimages. | T | F |

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text with your own language?

KAWAH TENGGUREP



https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-TbF8XRoHwqs/UMQqLFgcw8I/AAAAAAAAAC4k/DrMRArpQV48/s1600/bukit_siguntang3.jpg

Line 5 Kawah Tengchurep is a burial complex in the South Sumatra. Precisely it is located on Kelurahan 3 Ilir, Kecamatan Ilir Timur II, Palembang, about 100 meters from Musi river. This is one of the historical proofs of the existence of the first Mahmud Baddaruddin sultanate in addition to the Benteng Kuto Besak. The complex is the tomb of the Sultan family who had been in government.

10 This burial complex is called Kawah Tengchurep because its shape looks like the roof of an upside-down pan (dome). Based on information from kuncen (caretaker) of the tomb, the cemetery was built by 1728 under the orders of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I Jaya Wikramo. Then followed by the construction of Central dome in the graveyard by Sultan Ahmad Najamuddin I Adi Kesumo. The tomb architecture is a combination of Malay, India and China which makes this cemetery shows an assimilation of several cultures.

15 Kawah Tengchurep is a burial complex that became one of the attractions. Perhaps you are confused why it could be, it is all because a lot of benefit and insight into the history of science that we can get. People who come to visit the cemetery area of Kawah Tengchurep are not only adults, but also children and students often come to the funeral of this Kawah Tengchurep. Some of them also said that they deliberately came there to find out the history of the Sultanate of Palembang city, and also the history of the sultan's life from the caretaker that look

20 after the tomb of the sultan and his family.

25 There are two buildings that distinguish the tombs from one another. Since there are 4 cups, 3 cups for the sultan's grave while 1 cup for the family grave. Sultan Ahmad Najamuddin, Sultan Bahauddin and his wife, Sultan Diyauddin and the children of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I buried there. Kawah Tengchurep is one of the graveyards that serves many uniqueness to visit. If you visit this place as a means of pilgrimage and know the culture of Palembang, it is suitable as a medium of knowledge. The grave site was not visible directly. Only this complex is covered by complex local container port. So, you have to rotate around 200-

300 meters. This funeral is so beautiful because of its cleanness. Not much information is provided about the admission for those who want to visit this cemetery. But of course, you need to bring money in case if you are asked for admission.

This tomb is located quite far from the centre of Palembang city. Because it is located on the seafront near the port complex, at least from the heart of Palembang, you should lead to the military complex. You can use private vehicles or public transportation to get there. As for lodging, you should look for something close to the center of the city. In addition, you can enjoy Palembang traditional culinary such as Celimpungan, Pempek Lenggang, Putu Ayu and many more to complement your vacation to know the history of Palembang.

Source: <https://www.jejakpiknik.com/kawah-tengkurep/>

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. What is the title of the text?
2. What makes this burial complex called Kawah Tengkurep?
3. When was Kawah Tengkurep built?
4. Which Sultan followed the construction of the Central Dome in the graveyard?
5. According to the passage, why Kawah Tengkurep become one of the tourist attractions?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What is the text about?
 - a. Sultanate of Palembang
 - b. The historical proof of Palembang Sultanate
 - c. Kawah Tengkurep
 - d. The benefit of Kawah Tengkurep
 - e. The uniqueness of Kawah Tengkurep
2. Which line mentions the story behind the name of Kawah Tengkurep?
 - a. Line 2-3
 - b. Line 6-7
 - c. Line 10-13
 - d. Line 16-18
 - e. Line 24-26
3. Kawah Tengkurep is located
 - a. on Kelurahan 3 Ilir, Kecamatan IT II
 - b. in Palembang
 - c. near Benteng Kuto Besak
 - d. near Musi river

- e. 200-300 meters near PUSRI
4. Which of the following is *not mentioned* in the text?
- Kawah Tengkuerep is one of the tourist's attraction
 - It is a burial complex of Sultan and Sultan's family
 - The tourists who came to Kawah Tengkuerep wanted to find out the history about the Sultanate of Palembang and the history of Sultan's life story
 - The architecture in Kawah Tengkuerep is a combination of Malay, Chinese and India architecture
 - There is one building in Kawah Tengkuerep
5. What does the writer tell about?
- One of tourist attraction in Palembang
 - Kawah Tengkuerep
 - Mix culture in Kawah Tengkuerep architecture
 - The uniqueness of the tombs
 - The location of Kawah Tengkuerep
6. The text is written
- to tell the readers about Kawah Tengkuerep
 - to explain about Kawah Tengkuerep and its story
 - to promote the culture in Kawah Tengkuerep
 - to tell the readers about the history of Palembang Sultanate
 - to describe about Kawah Tengkuerep
7. The word *attractions* can be replaced by....
- entertainment
 - activity
 - attractiveness
 - appeal
 - temptation
8. Because it is located on....(line 33). The word *it* refers to....
- Palembang
 - the tomb
 - fort complex
 - Seafront
 - Military complex
9. These statements are true, **except**...
- Kawah Tengkuerep is a military complex
 - it is one of the historical proofs of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I
 - the architecture is a combination of India, Malay and Chinese cultures
 - Kawah Tengkuerep has many uniqueness
 - it is located on the seafront near the port complex
10. What is the main idea of the text?
- The burial complex
 - The uniqueness of Kawah Tengkuerep
 - One of the historical proofs of the existence of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I
 - The history of Kawah Tengkuerep
 - Palembang

11. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To promote the culture in Kawah Tengkuerep
 - b. To tell the readers about Kawah Tengkuerep
 - c. To explain about Kawah Tengkuerep and its story
 - d. To describe about Kawah Tengkuerep
 - e. To tell the readers about the history of Palembang Sultanate
12. What kind of text is it?
 - a. Narrative text
 - b. Procedure text
 - c. Recount text
 - d. Report text
 - e. Descriptive text
13. According to the passage, it is known that there are 4 cups that distinguish the tombs, which are....
 - a. 4 cups for the sultan's grave and family grave
 - b. 3 cups for the sultan's grave and 1 cup for the family grave
 - c. 2 cups for the sultan's grave and 2 cups for the family grave
 - d. 1 cup for the sultan's grave and 3 cups for the family grave
 - e. 4 cups for the family grave
14. From the text, we may conclude that....
 - a. Kawah Tengkuerep is a sacred place
 - b. Kawah Tengkuerep built on the order of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I in 1728
 - c. Kawah Tengkuerep is not only a burial complex but also a place that visitor can learn about its history of Palembang Sultanate
 - d. it has two building that differentiate the tombs from one another
 - e. it is near the port complex
15. The text mainly focuses on....
 - a. the burial complex
 - b. Palembang Sultanate
 - c. the architecture
 - d. the mix cultures
 - e. the location of Kawah Tengkuerep

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “T” for true of “F” for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The roof resembles a pan facing down. | T | F |
| 2. Kawah Tengkerep graveyard was established in 1728. | T | F |
| 3. The architecture of graveyard affected by Malay, India, and Chinese culture. | T | F |
| 4. There are three building that distinguish the tomb from one another. | T | F |
| 5. Kawah Tengkerep has no uniqueness. | T | F |
| 6. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was buried in Kawah Tengkerep. | T | F |
| 7. Kawah Tengkerep is a sacred place. | T | F |
| 8. Visitor can find out the history of the Sultanate of Palembang. | T | F |
| 9. It is surrounded by complex of local container port. | T | F |
| 10. It is near military complex. | T | F |

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text with your own language?

Cheng Ho Mosque (Al-Islam Muhammad Cheng Hoo)



<https://assajidin.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/masjid.jpg>

Al-Islam Muhammad Cheng Ho Mosque is a mosque that is dedicated for Chinese Muslim located in Jakabaring, Palembang. The name of the mosque is in honor to the Chinese Muslim Admiral Cheng Ho. The mosque was the initiative of the elders, advisers, and administrators of the Indonesian Chinese Islamic Association (PITI) of South Sumatera, as well as Chinese community leaders around Palembang.

At the beginning of its existence, Cheng Ho Mosque Palembang was **constructed** with the background to maintain good relations between Chinese descent in Palembang society in general, as well as a place to deepen the teachings of Islam and introduce it to the public.

Construction of the mosque begun in 2003, and finished in 2006. Cheng Ho Mosque has a size ranging from 20 x 20 meters and was built on land area of 4.990 m² which is a land granted from the Governor of South Sumatra Province, Syahrial Oesman. Cheng Ho Mosque has two towers, *Habluminallah* and *Hambluminannas*, and a space for wudhu (ablution) 4x4 meters.

The two towers of the Cheng Ho Mosque in Palembang have five levels which symbolize the number of five-obligatory prayer performed in a day. Towers height reach 17 meters which symbolizes of the number of *rak'ahs*, a single unit of Islamic prayer, that have to be done by every Muslim in a day. On the outside of the tower, it is spiked with typical Palembang **ornaments** in the form of goat horns. The use of ornaments is not without any reason, as well as Cheng Ho Mosque was built in the land of Palembang, the public also aware of the closeness between Palembang culture to Chinese culture.

Go deeper inside, visitors will find red as the dominant color, the color which is identical with Tionghoa culture. Chinese architecture can also be seen from the door located at the main entrance of the mosque. Stake-saplings and ornamental railing at the top of the mosque interior display further enhance condensed Chinese shades. Overall building this mosque can accommodate about 500 people.

Source: <https://www.indonesiakaya.com/jelajah-indonesia/detail/masjid-cheng-ho-simbol-palembang-yang-multikultur>

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. What is the best title for the text?
2. Why was Cheng Ho mosque built?
3. What makes Cheng Ho mosque different from others mosque?
4. Is it possible if the mosque towers have more than five levels?
5. When was the ground breaking of mosque?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What are the architecture elements of the mosque?
 - a. Indonesian and Chinese
 - b. Chinese and Malay
 - c. Malay
 - d. Chinese
 - e. Chinese, Indonesian and Malay
2. Where is the location of the mosque?
 - a. Bukit Lama
 - b. Plaju
 - c. Jakabaring
 - d. Pusri
 - e. Alang-alang Lebar
3. The mosque was founded by the initiative of PITI. The underlined word refers to...
 - a. broke
 - b. established
 - c. ruin
 - d. damage
 - e. destroyed
4. Who is the initiator of the mosque construction, **except**...
 - a. admiral Zheng He
 - b. advisor
 - c. elder
 - d. PITI
 - e. administrator of PITI

5. How long was the construction of Cheng Ho mosque?
 - a. 16 months
 - b. 36 months
 - c. Two years
 - d. four years
 - e. A decade
6. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a. The characteristics of Cheng Ho mosque
 - b. Location of the Cheng Ho mosque
 - c. Cheng Ho mosque is a religious place
 - d. Cheng Ho mosque is a good place to visit
 - e. The name of the mosque itself
7. The word **constructed** in line 8, is the closest meaning to....
 - a. settled
 - b. built
 - c. started
 - d. arranged
 - e. established
8. What makes Cheng Ho mosque different from another mosque?
 - a. It was built with Chinese architecture and red paint
 - b. It was built in a land grant from Governor of South Sumatera Province
 - c. It was to maintain a good relation between Chinese descent and Palembang people
 - d. It has Chinese architecture from the door in the main entrance of the mosque
 - e. It can accommodate for about 500 people
9. Which of the following statements best reflects one of the Chinese architectures?
 - a. The ornamental of the mosque
 - b. The overall building in the mosque
 - c. The door in the main entrance of the mosque
 - d. The red color in the mosque
 - e. The towers of the mosque
10. It is implied in the passage that Cheng Ho mosque....
 - a. can accommodate less than 500 people
 - b. is only for Chinese Moslem
 - c. has the dominant color which is synonymous with Palembang culture
 - d. is the symbol of a good relation between Chinese and Palembang people
 - e. Cheng Ho mosque has only Palembang culture
11. The author mentions the name of the mosque because. . . .
 - a. the domination of Chinese architecture
 - b. the history of the mosque itself
 - c. the purpose of the mosque was built
 - d. it was to honor one of the famous figures of Chinese Admiral
 - e. it was to maintain a good relation between Chinese people and Palembang people

12. The passage mentions that all the following structure were built by PITI, **except**...
- the two towers
 - the door
 - the goat horns outside the tower
 - the dome of the mosque
 - the dominant of red color
13. According to the passage, why does the two towers have 5 levels?
- To symbolize of the Admiral Cheng Ho
 - To symbolize the Chinese architecture
 - To symbolize the number of rak'ahs
 - To symbolize the total number of the door
 - To symbolize of five-obligatory prayers a day
14. The word **ornaments** in line 20 is closest in meaning to....
- decoration
 - accessorize
 - garnish
 - decorate
 - enhance
15. Which of the following can be inferred about Cheng Ho mosque...
- it is located in Jakabaring housing
 - it is for Chinese to take a prayer
 - there is one tower *Habluminallah*
 - it can accommodate less than 500 people
 - it is the blend of Chinese and Palembang culture

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “T” for true of “F” for false.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. Cheng Ho mosque was built to honor the elders of Chinese Muslim. | T | F |
| 2. It was finished after 3 years. | T | F |
| 3. It was built to honor the famous Chinese elders. | T | F |
| 4. Cheng Ho mosque has two towers, named <i>Habluminallah</i> and <i>Habluminannas</i> . | T | F |
| 5. Cheng Ho mosque can accommodate more than 500 people. | T | F |

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text with your own language?

KEMARO ISLAND



<https://kabarsumatera.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/pulau-kemaro.jpg>

Kemaro Island is one of most popular destinations in South Sumatera. This island is in a small delta of Musi River, about 6 km downstream of Ampera Bridge. Kemaro Island lies in between the industrial areas of *PUSRI*, Sriwijaya Plant Line Fertilizer and Pertamina Oil Refinery in Plaju, and Gerong River. It is precisely located for about 40km from Palembang.

When visiting Kemaro Island, there is a Chinese Vihara or *Klenteng* with 9 stairs, typically Chinese building in the middle of the island. Hok Tjiang Rio temple was built since 2006 and becomes the signature icon in this island. Moreover, on the island there is a Buddha temple that often visited by Buddhist to pray or to visit the graves.

This island becomes more crowded during Chinese festivals like *Cap Go Meh* or Imlek. In front of *Klenteng*, there is graveyard of Prince Tan Bun An from China and Princess Siti Fatimah of Sriwijaya. By their love story, this island is popular as Pulau Jodoh or Mate Island.

Source: <https://travel.tempo.co/read/1168796/jadi-incaran-wisatawan-di-palembang-ini-istimewanya-pulau-kemaro>

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. What is the title of the text?
2. What was the name of the young man mentioned in paragraph 3?
3. What makes Kemaro island different from another island?
4. Where does Kemaro island lie between?
5. According to the passage, why is Kemaro island known as *Pulau Jodoh*?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What is the text about?
 - a. Kemaro island
 - b. Tan Bun An and Siti Fatimah story
 - c. Musi River
 - d. Chinese Vihara
 - e. Hok Tjiang Rio temple
2. Which line mention about Klenteng with 9 stairs?
 - a. Line 4-5
 - b. Line 6-7
 - c. Line 8-9
 - d. Line 10-11
 - e. Line 12-13
3. How far is Kemaro island from Palembang?
 - a. 20km
 - b. 25km
 - c. 30km
 - d. 35km
 - e. 40km
4. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?
 - a. Kemaro island is a small delta of Musi river
 - b. The temple is the icon of the island
 - c. The height of klenteng is 45meters
 - d. In front of the vihara, there is a graveyard of Prince Tan Bun An and Princess Siti Fatimah
 - e. It's known as Pulau Jodoh
5. What does the writer tell about?
 - a. One of most popular destination in South Sumatera
 - b. Pulau Jodoh
 - c. Chinese vihara
 - d. Tan Bun An's and Siti Fatimah's graveyard
 - e. The characteristics of Kemaro island

6. The text is written to...
 - a. tell the readers about Kemarau island
 - b. describe about Kemarau island
 - c. explain about Kemarau island and Chinese festivals
 - d. promote the culture in Kemarau island
 - e. tell the readers about the history of Kemarau island
7. The word *located* in line 5 can be replaced by...
 - a. situated
 - b. placed
 - c. happened
 - d. borrowed
 - e. surrounded
8. *It* precisely located for... (line 4). The word *it* refers to....
 - a. industrial area of Sriwijaya Fertilizer Plant
 - b. Pertamina Oil Refinery
 - c. Kemaro island
 - d. Gerong river
 - e. Palembang
9. These statements are true, **except**...
 - a. Kemaro island is a small island in Musi river
 - b. Kemaro island is lies in between the industrial areas of Sriwijaya Fertilizer Plant, Pertamina Oil Refinery and Gerong river
 - c. There is Klenteng with 9 stairs
 - d. Kemaro island is a big island in Musi river
 - e. There is graveyard of Prince Tan Bun An and Princess Siti Fatimah
10. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. Kemaro island
 - b. Klenteng with 9 stairs
 - c. Hok Tjiang Rio temple
 - d. Pulau Jodoh
 - e. One of most popular destination in South Sumatera
11. What kind of text is it?
 - a. Procedure text
 - b. Narrative text
 - c. Descriptive text

- d. Recount text
 - e. Report text
12. According to the passage, it could be inferred that Prince Tan Bun An and Princess Siti Fatimah were....
- a. a good friend
 - b. the writer's friends
 - c. in love to each other
 - d. relative
 - e. enemy
13. In line 8 the part of Kemaro Island that describe as "the signature of the island". From the text, you can work out what is meant by "the signature of the island". That "*the signature of the island*" is?
- a. Klenteng with 9 stairs
 - b. Hok Tjiang Rio temple
 - c. Pertamina Oil Refinery Plaju
 - d. Sriwijaya Plant Fertilizer
 - e. The Graveyard of Prince Tan Bun An and Princess Siti Fatimah
14. From the text, we may conclude that...
- a. Kemaro island is a sacred island
 - b. Kemaro island more crowded in Ied Fitr day
 - c. Kemaro island is a small island which has Klenteng with 9 stairs for Buddhist to pray
 - d. Kemaro island called as Hok Tjiang Rio temple
 - e. Kemaro island is located in Pertamina Oil Refinery Plaju
15. The text mainly focuses on....
- a. Klenteng with 9 stairs
 - b. Hok Tjiang Rio temple
 - c. the graveyard of Prince Tan Bun An and Princess Siti Fatimah
 - d. the characteristics of Kemaro island
 - e. the love story of Tan Bun An and Siti Fatimah

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “T” for true of “F” for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kemaro Island is in Musi River. | T | F |
| 2. There is a Chinese Vihara in Kemaro Island for Buddhist to pray. | T | F |
| 3. It is about 40km downstream of Ampera Bridge. | T | F |
| 4. This island is more crowded in Chinese New Year. | T | F |
| 5. Kemaro Island is known for its love-hate story. | T | F |

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text with your own language?

Sentra Kain Jumputan Palembang



<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/Dib7hUqVQAABVzu.jpg>

Palembang city in South Sumatra, which was once the center of the Sriwijaya kingdom, has a variety of traditional fabrics that are widely known in the country namely *Songket* and *Jumputan* fabric. Tuan Kentang, it is not so popular for tourists who visit Palembang, but *Jumputan* and *Blongsong* fabric, the work of the local residents of Tuan Kentang is already well-known.

Line

5

Jumputan traditional fabrics have a place in modern shopping centers and outlets leading souvenirs in Palembang. The festive color, like the hue of the rainbow, keeps the story of the struggling of the craftsmen with small capital to revive one of Palembang's cultural products. *Jumputan* fabric is one of the traditional woven clothes Palembang prepared by baste belt.

10

Kain also called rainbow fabric was largely created by the hands of craftsmen in a small alley on the outskirts of Palembang, South Sumatra. Those hands are skilled, starting from painting basic materials, sewing stitches, dyeing colors, to coating substances.

15

Known rainbow fabric as vibrant as the colors of the rainbow. This style is what distinguishes *Jumputan* motifs in Palembang from other regions' *Jumputan* fabrics. Palembang *Jumputan* fabric pattern has many styles and variety including *badang segi empat*, *bunga tanjung*, *mawar isi lima*, *bamboo shoots*, *bintang berkadang*, scorpions, cock's comb, etc.

20

Entering the dense settlements where this woven fabric is produced, traditionally, semi-finished *Jumputan* clothes are waving from the clothesline along the aisle. In simple houses, which are mostly made of wooden planks, there is a flurry of people working on *Jumputan* cloth. These fabrics, usually sold as a set consisting of cloth for clothes and shawl. In addition, there is also a 3-meter-

long fabric. These fabrics are sold starting from Rp. 200.000,- to millions of rupiah.

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?
2. What is the best title for the text above?
3. What is Jumputan made of?
4. How much does Jumputan cost?
5. How many patterns does Jumputan have?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What is the text about?
 - a. Variety of traditional fabrics
 - b. Songket
 - c. Souvenir
 - d. Jumputan
 - e. Palembang
2. What does the third paragraph mainly talk about?
 - a. How to make Jumputan
 - b. The characteristics of Jumputan
 - c. The explanation about Jumputan
 - d. Rainbow cain
 - e. The price of Jumputan
3. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To describe about Jumputan
 - b. To explain the story of Jumputan
 - c. To give an information about Jumputan
 - d. To tell the location of Sentra Jumputan
 - e. To describe one of tourism attraction in Palembang
4. Jumputan fabric is
 - a. A body protective fabric that is aesthetically valuable but have meaning, namely prosperity, glory and courage.

- b. A traditional woven cloth of Palembang prepared by baste belt
 - c. A traditional woven cotton yarn and silk thread
 - d. A traditional woven cloth made of silk thread
 - e. A traditional woven cloth made of gold thread
5. Where is the information about rainbow fabric can be found?
 - a. Lines 5-6
 - b. Lines 9-10
 - c. Lines 11-12
 - d. Lines 15-16
 - e. Lines 18-19
 6. The word *fabric* in line 6 refers to...
 - a. jumputan
 - b. songket
 - c. songket and jumputan
 - d. Palembang cultural's product
 - e. rainbow
 7. The first information of Jumputan from the text is about....
 - a. colors
 - b. materials
 - c. size
 - d. prize
 - e. products
 8. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. Sentra kain Jumputan
 - b. Songket
 - c. Sriwijaya Kingdom
 - d. Rainbow fabrics
 - e. One of the tourist attractions
 9. These are the patterns of Jumputan, **except**....
 - a. Badang segi empat
 - b. Teratai
 - c. Bunga tanjung
 - d. Bamboo shots
 - e. Scorpions
 10. Where Jumputan clothes are mostly sold in?

- a. Traditional market
 - b. Store
 - c. Malls
 - d. Modern shopping center and souvenir outlets
 - e. Home
11. What are the steps to make Jumputan?
- a. Painting basic materials, dyeing colors, coating substances and sewing stiches
 - b. Dyeing colors, coating substances, painting basic materials, and sewing stiches
 - c. Painting basic materials, coating substances, sewing stiches, and dyeing colors
 - d. Sewing stitches, dyeing color, coating substances and painting basic materials
 - e. Painting basic materials, sewing stitches, dyeing colors and coating substances
12. According to the passage, the word distinguishes in paragraph 4 has similar meaning to...
- a. place
 - b. select
 - c. combine
 - d. differentiate
 - e. unite
13. What does the writer tell about?
- a. One of the most popular destination in Palembang
 - b. Sentra Kain Jumputan
 - c. Songket
 - d. Sriwijaya Kingdom
 - e. Rainbow cain
14. What does the writer tell about?
- a. One of the tourist attractions
 - b. Kain Jumputan from Palembang
 - c. Rainbow fabrics
 - d. Songket
 - e. Sriwijaya Kingdom
15. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?
- a. Jumputan is made by a craftsmen, by painting, sewing, dyeing and coating the cain
 - b. Rainbow fabrics differentiate Jumputan from other region's Jumputan fabrics.
 - c. The various styles of Jumputan are badang segi empat, bunga tanjung, mawar isi lima, bamboo shoots, and etc.

- d. It made by machine to produce more Jumputan.
- e. It is a traditional fabric from South Sumatra.

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “**T**” for true of “**F**” for false.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. It is easy to make Jumputan. | T | F |
| 2. Jumputan is made of rainbow fabric. | T | F |
| 3. The color of Jumputan is a solid color. | T | F |
| 4. There are limited styles of Jumputan. | T | F |
| 5. In modern shopping center and souvenirs outlet sell Jumputan. | T | F |

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text with your own language?

AMPERA BRIDGE



<https://modernindonesianarchitecture.files.wordpress.com/>

Ampera is the name of a bridge which becomes the symbol of Palembang city in Southern Sumatra. It was built in 1965, after three years construction. This bridge was firstly named *Bung Karno's Bridge*, before the name was changed on the next year into Ampera because there was a strong movement of anti-Soekarno.

Line

5

Ampera Bridge lays above the river of Musi and it linked both *Seberang Ulu* and *Seberang Ilir*. It has two towers which are 78m high. The gap between those towers is 75 meters. Its length is about 1.177 meters and the width is about 22 meters. This bridge ever had a special feature, it was the only bridge in Indonesia which had open-and-close mechanism, to anticipate if there was a big ship which sailed on the river. It was an amazing moment for the people to see it went up or down to let the ships passed the river. Nowadays, it cannot be opened as originally designed.

10

Since 1970, the open-and-close mechanism on the bridge has no longer working although in 1981 it was renovated by spending for about Rp. 850 million. Renovations was carried out after concerning over the threat of Ampera Bridge damage could have made it collapsed. Along with the euphoria of reformation in 1997, some parts of this bridge were known thieves stripped. By climbing the tower bridge, the thieves cut some parts of the bridge. The colour of the bridge had already changed 3 times. At the first time, it was grey until in 1992 it was changed into yellow, and the last change was in 2002 to red until now.

20

It is easy to get to the bridge. It only takes about 30-minute drive from the airport. The historical bridge and its surrounding attractions are best explored on foot. Not far from the bridge, there are *Benteng Kuto Besak (BKB)* and *Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II* museum that could remind people about Palembang people fought against the Dutch colonials. To find local foods and souvenirs, such as *laku*er and *Songket*, tourists can go shopping to *Pasar 16 Ilir*, a traditional market near the bridge.

25

Right now, Ampera Bridge is still a wonderful bridge which is also one of tourism destination that offers a really amazing view in Southern Sumatra. It is very beautiful to stand near the river at night and watch the colourful lamps that beautify the bridge.

30

Source: <https://www.kompasiana.com/novitasariayu/56bd3adb91fd6a0d042de9/pesona-jembatan-ampera>

ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text above.

1. What is the title of the text?
2. What was the first name of the bridge?
3. How long was the bridge constructed?
4. When was the name of the bridge changed?
5. According to the passage, why does the Ampera bridge not operate the open-and-close mechanism anymore?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read the text above carefully and select the correct answer from A, B, C, D or E!

1. What does the text mostly tell us about?
 - a. The Ampera Bridge
 - b. The characteristics of Ampera bridge
 - c. The open-and-close mechanism
 - d. The color of Ampera bridge
 - e. The history of Ampera Bridge
2. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
 - a. The history behind its name
 - b. The characteristics of Ampera bridge
 - c. The reason why the open-and-close mechanism did not work anymore.
 - d. An information about Ampera bridge
 - e. One of tourism destination in South Sumatera
3. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To explain the history behind its name
 - b. To explain the reason why the open-and-close mechanism did not work anymore.
 - c. To entertain the reader about the story
 - d. To describe the characteristics of Ampera bridge
 - e. To present an information about Ampera bridge
4. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. The Ampera bridge
 - b. The symbol of Palembang city
 - c. A bridge linked Palembang ulu and ilir

- d. The renovation of Ampera bidge
 - e. A wonderful bridge
5. The word *carried out* in line 14 is closest meaning to....
- a. stopped
 - b. accomplished
 - c. bring
 - d. fail
 - e. implement
6. This statement is true, **except**....
- a. Ampera bridge has two towers
 - b. Ampera bridge connects two citites
 - c. Ampera bridge was built in 1962
 - d. Ampera bridge is the symbol of Palembang city
 - e. the color of Ampera bridge has been changed 3 times
7. What makes Ampera bridge one of tourism destination in South Sumatera?
- a. It is because Ampera had open-and-close mechanism
 - b. Ampera's bridge length is about 1.177 meters
 - c. Ampera bridge is above the Musi river
 - d. It has many places around which has been developed by the government
 - e. It is because Ampera bridge is a wonderful bridge with a beautiful scenery near Musi River
8. The word *it* in line 13 refers to....
- a. the open-and-close mechanism
 - b. big ship
 - c. threat
 - d. two towers
 - e. Ampera bridge
9. The third paragraph contains information about...
- a. the story behind the open-and-close mechanism did not working anymore
 - b. how to get to the Ampera Bridge
 - c. the color of the bridge
 - d. the characteristics of the bridge
 - e. the view of the river at night
10. According to the passage, the word *wonderful* in line 26 has the closest meaning to...

- a. horrible
- b. fantastic
- c. common
- d. gorgeous
- e. perfect

11. How long was the bridge under-construction?

- a. A year
- b. Two years
- c. Three years
- d. Four years
- e. Six years

12. “Its length is about 1177 meters”, the word *its* refers to....

- a. the two towers
- b. Seberang ulu and seberang ilir
- c. open-and-close mechanism
- d. Ampera bridge
- e. Musi river

13. Why was the name of the bridge was changed?

- a. Because it was the only bridge which had open-and-close mechanism
- b. Because it was damage
- c. Because it was an old-fashion name
- d. Because it linked Seberang Ulu and Seberang Ilir
- e. Because there was a demonstration of anti-Soekarno

14. By 2020, how old is the Ampera bridge?

- a. 35-years old
- b. 40-years old
- c. 45-years old
- d. 50-years old
- e. 55-years old

15. Lamps that beautify the bridge.

The Underline word can be replaced by....

- a. pay attention
- b. adorn
- c. embellish
- d. good-looking

e. good

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: For the following questions, circle “**T**” for true of “**F**” for false.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Ampera bridge built in Soekarno era. | T | F |
| 2. It was firstly named as Bung Karno’s bridge. | T | F |
| 3. Ampera bridge lays under Musi river. | T | F |
| 4. It has two towers which is 75 meters high. | T | F |
| 5. The open-and-close mechanism still operate till now. | T | F |
| 6. The open-and-close mechanism was a special feature in Ampera Bridge. | T | F |
| 7. When Ampera was renovated, it spent around Rp 850 million. | T | F |
| 8. The first color of Ampera Bridge was red until now. | T | F |
| 9. Ampera Bridge is a wonderful bridge stand near Musi river and beautiful lamps. | T | F |
| 10. Ampera Bridge was a bridge of a movement for anti-soekarno. | T | F |

Oral Session:

- Please retell the text with your own language?

LET’S PRACTICE

Choose one of the topics given below.

- K.I Park
- Jakabaring Sport City
- Bird Park
- Sudirman Pedestrian Street

Write a descriptive text from one of the topics given. Make sure you follow the generic structure and language feature of descriptive text.

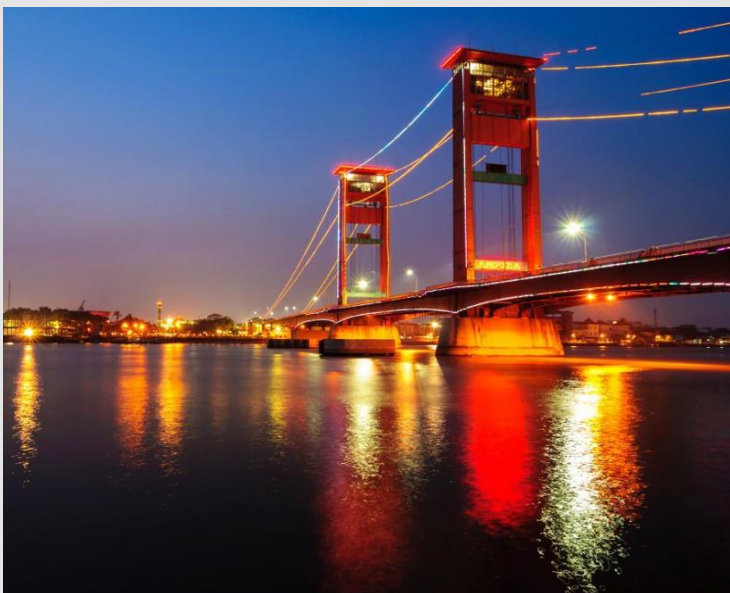
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READING COMPREHENSION TEST

Directions: In this test, you will read and answer 50 multiple choice questions. There are five options of each A, B, C, D, and E. Choose the best answer by crossing the answer sheet.

AMPERA BRIDGE

Who is not familiar with the beautiful bridge owned by the city of Palembang, Ampera Bridge? Everyone is familiar with Ampera Bridge. It is high and red, and stands proudly on the Musi River, that links Seberang Ulu and Seberang Ilir. At night, the bridge is decorated



with colorful lights https://live.staticflickr.com/8428/7864037878_.jpg which certainly adds the appeal and beauty of the Ampera bridge.

Now Ampera has become an icon of the city of Palembang. At first, if we look at this bridge it is almost similar to the Bridge of San Francisco in the United States. Both bridges are very interesting because the lights can turn into various colors. Ampera Bridge which is practically similar to the Bridge in America has an extraordinary beauty for anyone who sees it. The tourists who come to Palembang want to take pictures on the bridge, not only domestic tourists but also tourists from abroad flocked to take pictures. Everyone and all countries now know the Ampera as a beautiful and charming bridge.

For those who love photography often make Ampera Bridge as the object. Musi river which runs along the area of Ampera Bridge makes into the beautiful scenery, no less beautiful than its legendary Songket craft. Many brides also do their prewedding photos with the beauty of the Ampera Bridge as a background. The night is the best time to enjoy the beauty of Palembang's Ampera Bridge. Ampera Bridge is decorated with lights which are its attraction for tourists.

Decorative lights that surround this bridge can change colors every few seconds.

There are many culinary locations on the edge of the Musi river, which makes it easier for tourists to take pictures with the background of the Ampera bridge because from the culinary location alongside the Musi river, we can easily
35 see the beauty of the Ampera bridge that has worldwide, thus making the Ampera Bridge more and more fans from all over the world.

Besides, there are four parks in the corners of this bridge. On the downstream side corner, there are two parks and two other parks in the upper reaches. These parks make the Palembang Ampera Bridge even more beautiful and interesting to
35 visit. The idea to build a park on the corner next to the upstream and downstream initiated by the first President of Indonesia. Parks twins who were in the corners have their purpose. These parks become a symbol of justice and equality in Palembang upstream and downstream.

Sources:

¹<https://www.kompasiana.com/novitasariayu/56bd3adb91fd6a0d042de9/pesona-jembatan-ampera>

²<https://travel.kompas.com/read/2014/02/28/1259065/Jembatan.Ampera.Dioptimalkan.untuk.Pariwisata>

1. What makes brides do their prewedding photos in Ampera bridge?
 - a. Because the light can turn into various colors at night
 - b. Because everyone wants to take a picture in Ampera bridge
 - c. Because of its beautiful scenery around Ampera bridge
 - d. Because it's similar to the Bridge of San Fransisco
 - e. Because there are parks on the corner of the bridge
2. The word **icon** in line 17 is the closest meaning to....
 - a. symbol
 - b. picture
 - c. idol
 - d. figure
 - e. portrait

3. Paragraph 2 is based on the assumption that?
 - a. The Ampera bridge is similar to San Fransisco Bridge in U.S because it has an amazing beauty
 - b. The tourists who come to Palembang
 - c. The brides who take prewedding photos
 - d. People who love photography
 - e. The Ampera bridge linked Seberang Ulu and Ilir
4. The word *flocked* in line 23 is the closest meaning to...
 - a. gathered
 - b. crowded
 - c. massed
 - d. separated
 - e. spread
5. What causes the upstream and downstream of the Ampera bridge to happen...
 - a. as the initiative of President Soekarno
 - b. as a symbol of justice and equality of Seberang Ulu and Ilir
 - c. to make Ampera bridge more beautiful
 - d. to make Ampera bridge interesting to visit
 - e. to make tourists easier to take pictures
6. Which one of the following describes about Ampera bridge in paragraph 4?
 - a. The light of Ampera bridge can turn into various colors at night
 - b. Everyone wants to take a picture in Ampera bridge
 - c. Its beautiful scenery around Ampera bridge
 - d. It's similar to the Bridge of San Fransisco
 - e. The culinary locations around Ampera bridge and Musi river
7. “, we can easily see the beauty...”
The word *we* in line 34 refers to...
 - a. the culinary location

- b. Musi river
 - c. tourists
 - d. Ampera Bridge
 - e. decorative lights
8. The purpose of each of these passage is to...
- a. explain what Ampera bridge is.
 - b. present an opinion about Ampera bridge
 - c. describe the characteristics of Ampera bridge
 - d. demonstrate the popularity of Ampera bridge
 - e. tell people how beautiful Ampera bridge is.
9. Why does the writer explain about photography?
- a. Because the colourful light at Ampera bridge
 - b. Because it's similar to the Bridge of San Fransisco
 - c. Because everyone wants to take a picture in Ampera bridge
 - d. Because its beautiful scenery around Ampera bridge
 - e. Because there are parks on the corner of the bridge
10. What is the writer's main aim?
- a. To warn the reader about Ampera bridge
 - b. To amuse the reader about Ampera bridge
 - c. To inform the parks in Ampera bridge
 - d. To describe the characteristics about Ampera bridge
 - e. To convince the reader that Ampera bridge is similar to the Bridge of San Fransisco
11. The beginning of the identification (paragraph 1) says: "Who is not familiar with the beautiful bridge...?"
- According to the passage, the question can be answered by...
- a. interviewing tourists
 - b. visiting Ampera bridge by ourselves

- c. reading the articles or news about Ampera bridge
 - d. finding the information
 - e. carrying out the photos of Ampera bridge and asking everyone
12. According to the passage, the word **decorated** in line 30 has similar meaning to...
- a. brightened
 - b. elaborated
 - c. garnished
 - d. furnished
 - e. furbished
13. These statements are true, **except**...
- a. Ampera bridge is similar to San Fransisco Bridge in U.S.
 - b. brides do their prewedding photos and Ampera Bridge as background
 - c. tourists come to Palembang want to take pictures on the Ampera bridge
 - d. there are parks in down and upstream as a symbol of justice and equality in Seberang Ulu and Ilir
 - e. Ampera bridge light only has one color
14. "...light which are **its** attraction...."
- The word **its** in line 30 refers to....
- a. Ampera bridge
 - b. lights
 - c. culinary tour
 - d. photography
 - e. brides

SIGUNTANG HILL



https://live.staticflickr.com/8428/7864037878_dc097f0d-c9_b.jpg

Line 5 The pine trees with a distinctive woody aroma greet visitors at the Siguntang Hill, in Kelurahan Bukit Lama, Kecamatan Ilir Barat I, Palembang, South Sumatra. To enjoy the view on the hill, you must walk in one path, which is surrounded by a hundred of trees and large rocks. As the name implies, Siguntang Hill is located in the hills, in the middle of residential areas.

10 Siguntang Hill is believed to be one of the relics of the kingdom of Sriwijaya ruins trail. There, there are graves of members of the Sriwijaya Kingdom that are still maintained today. Formerly, traveled in Siguntang Hill, visitors are presented a variety of gazebo and several rooms contain tombs. There are also some towers, like the Tower of View, Tower of Buddha, aquarium, until the kingdom of Sriwijaya sites.

15 However, since mid-2016, it was closed due to massive restoration process by the central government, to drastically change the face of Siguntang Hill became more modern. It was only on February 2019 that Siguntang Hill was reopened with an entrance fee of Rp 3,000 per person. Two-wheeled vehicles are charged an entrance fee of Rp 1,500 and four-wheeled vehicles of Rp 3,000.

20 Many changes have occurred, seen in Siguntang Hill's information office more feasible. There are also cleaner coffee shops, prayer rooms, and toilets. We can visit the historical gallery and sculpture is available at the bottom of Siguntang Hill's. Unfortunately, this gallery space has not opened yet because the restoration was not officially established the Department of Culture and Tourism of South Sumatra.

Then, seven separate tombs, now covered by a roof and without a partition. There are seven neatly maintained tombs, namely the tomb of Raja Sigentar Alam, Princess of Selako Hair, Pangeran Batu Api, Pangeran Djunjungan, Putri Kembang Dadar, Pangeran Bagus Karang, and Pangeran Bagus Kuning.

15. What is the text mainly about?

- a. Siguntang Hill
- b. The pine trees
- c. Sriwijaya Kingdom
- d. The rituals in Siguntang Hill
- e. The re-opening of Siguntang Hill

16. The word **occurred** in line 17 has a similar meaning to....

- a. came
- b. happened
- c. followed
- d. broke
- e. to take place

17. "It was closed due to massive restoration...."

The word **it** in line 12 refers to....

- a. the pine trees
- b. residential areas
- c. the Sriwijaya Kingdom
- d. the graves of Sriwijaya Kingdom
- e. Siguntang Hill

18. Why does Siguntang hill get its name?

- a. Because it is surrounded by hundred trees and rocks
- b. Because it is located in the hills
- c. Because Siguntang hill have a various gazebo and some aquarium.
- d. Because in Siguntang hill were buried some important figures of the Sriwijaya Kingdom

- e. Because it is often used by Chinese tourists to pray.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that the explanation about seven separated tombs mentioned in paragraph 5 might be....
- a. the importance figures in Siguntang hill
 - b. the importance figures in Palembang
 - c. the importance figures of Sriwijaya Kingdom
 - d. the importance figures of Malaysia people
 - e. the importance figures of Buddhist
20. The word *path* in line 3 has the closest meaning to...
- a. road
 - b. direction
 - c. pass
 - d. procedure
 - e. passage
21. What is the relationship between the third and fourth paragraphs of the text?
- The fourth paragraph...
- a. contradict the third paragraph
 - b. repeat the third paragraph
 - c. illustrate the problem in the third paragraph
 - d. gives the solution to the problem described in the third paragraph
 - e. explain the changes in the third paragraph
22. The purpose of the text is to...
- a. tell the reader about the ritual in Siguntang Hill
 - b. explain what about Siguntang Hill.
 - c. demonstrate the changes occurred in Siguntang Hill.
 - d. describe the characteristics of Siguntang Hill.
 - e. present an opinion about Siguntang Hill.

23. "... Information office more feasible."

The word *feasible* in line 18 has a similar meaning to...

- a. probable
 - b. fitting
 - c. suitable
 - d. impractical
 - e. unreasonable
24. What is Siguntang situation after the restoration?
- a. It has various gazebo and several aquariums
 - b. It is surrounded by hundreds of trees and large rocks
 - c. It becomes more modern, feasible and cleaner
 - d. It has several tombs of important figures from Sriwijaya Kingdom
 - e. It has sites of Sriwijaya Kingdom
25. Which of the following can be inferred about Siguntang Hill...
- a. it is located in Bukit Kecil
 - b. it was closed at the end of 2016 for some restoration
 - c. it is free of charge
 - d. it is the relics of Sriwijaya Kingdom
 - e. local tourist come and visit the tombs

Foreign tourists who often come and visit the tombs in Siguntang Hill come from Malaysia, China, Singapore, and Thailand. They believe that Raja Sigentar Alam is his ancestor. Even the Vesak celebration every year, foreign tourists from China often hold a prayer ritual on Palembang's Siguntang Hill, by tracing the tombs. This year alone, around 500 Chinese tourists are coming to visit Siguntang Hill in Palembang.

There is also some ritual that is believed by visitors. Such as washing the face of the water in the jug which is located above the tomb of Putri Kembang Dadar. This ritual is believed to make the face brighter and more charming.

10 Another ritual is to try their luck using a long piece of bamboo. The visitors who have said the vows can spread both hands and measure on the bamboo. The

bamboo boundary is then marked with a rubber band. Usually, a few days later, they will come again to visit and measure the width of their hands on the bamboo. If the hand span is longer or shorter than the boundary of the rubber band, his wish will come true. But if the stretch of his hand is the same as the limit of the rubber band, the desire of visitors will be difficult to realize.

The visitors also often pray and say the vows in front of the tomb. If his wish comes true, it usually will give the appropriate gift to the caretaker votive Siguntang Hill, Like chickens, birds, goats, and others. One more ritual that is often done by a visitor, the flower bath after praying at the grave. If visitors do not want to take a bath in Siguntang Hill, they will bring flowers from Siguntang Hill in Palembang to bathe in their homes.

Sources:¹ <https://sumatra.bisnis.com/read/20180627/533/810031/wisata-palembang-bukit-siguntang-kini-miliki-galeri-informasi> ²<https://pesona.travel/keajaiban/2881/melihat-peninggalan-kerajaan-sriwijaya-di-bukit-siguntang>

26. “They believe that Raja Sigentar Alam is his ancestor.”

The word **they** in line 2 refers to....

- a. foreign tourists
 - b. Siguntang Hill
 - c. the tombs
 - d. His ancestor
 - e. Department of Culture and Tourism of South Sumatera
27. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?
- a. The rituals in Siguntang Hill done by the tourists
 - b. The tourists who come to Siguntang Hill
 - c. Chinese tourists
 - d. The caretaker
 - e. The tombs
28. “...ritual on Siguntang Hill, by tracing the tombs.” The word **tracing** in line 4 has a similar meaning to...
- a. stalking
 - b. spooring

- c. finding
- d. losing
- e. missing

29. According to the text, how do we know if their wish will come true?

- a. The tourists' used bamboo
- b. The tourists' used a rubber band
- c. The tourists' hand is the same as the border of the rubber band
- d. The tourist's hand is longer or shorter than the border of the rubber band
- e. The tourists will give the caretaker a gift

30. "..., his wish will come true."

The word **his** in line 14 refers to...

- a. another ritual story
- b. a piece of bamboo
- c. caretaker
- d. Siguntang Hill
- e. the visitors

31. The word **boundary** in line 14 has the closest meaning to...

- a. border
- b. beginning
- c. center
- d. minimum
- e. middle

BENTENG KUTO BESAK



<https://www.genpi.co/timthumb.php?src=http://fs.genpi.co/uploads/news/water-mark/2019/02/03/5fc77e1c9d583ad546c028ab0bc247fc.jpg&w=820&a=br&z=1>

Kuto Besak (BKB) is one of the places worth visiting while traveling in Palembang because it is the center of the Sultanate of Palembang and the traditional center of power in the past that continues to undergo a process of change from middle age to a new era in the 19th century. The meaning of the name itself is 'kuto' which means city/castle, benteng means defense/stronghold, and 'besak' means big.

The courtyard area in front of Benteng Kuto Besak is arranged in such a way by the Palembang city government, it becomes a plaza that can be used by tourists for activities. Sometimes this destination is also the location for organizing events or festivals with an entertainment stage against the enchanting Musi River and Ampera Bridge. The excitement of the tourists who come to be a public sight that can be witnessed when visiting there.

Now Benteng Kuto Besak itself has changed its face to become one of the attractions of Palembang city residents among children, adolescents, adults and the elderly. Especially now that there is an icon in the form of belida fish which is located in the middle of the BKB, making Benteng Kuto Besak becomes more charming.

The main building of Benteng Kuto Besak cannot be visited by the public. Because the fort is now a military base. Which can be visited is BKB plaza in front of the castle. To enter this location visitors are charged Rp 5.000, -. The plaza in

front of the fort is an open courtyard, a kind of a square, there are various activities
55 in that place. Because of the many activities, this location is open 24 hours a day.

To the inside of the BKB, there are no tourist facilities. The inside of the
Kuto could not be visited by the public, because it functioned as a military base.
25 But in front of Kuto many tourist facilities are provided, such as plazas, bench seats,
snack vendors, heavy food vendors, to tourist boat rental facilities on the Musi
river. BKB was the last palace built by the Palembang sultanate before it was
destroyed by the colonialists. Kuto was established in 1780, at the initiative of
Sultan Muhammad Bahauddin. BKB stands on a large, rectangular land facing
30 the Musi River, which is 274.32 meters long and 182.88 meters wide.

Kuto is surrounded by a large wall, reaching 9.14 meters high, 2.13 meters
thick. With four camps (bastions in each corner). Equipped with several cannons
made of iron and brass. Kuto has a large court, grand hall, large gate. There are
also the women's quarters, *paseban*, living place to receive guests, the residence
35 of the Sultan and consort. In the middle of the kuto, there is a pond with a boat, a
garden and fruit trees. Between the BKB and the Old palace, there is a path to the
royal main mosque.

The Great Hall is located in the Kuto complex, which serves as a place to
receive important guests, as well as a place for the sultan to perform a "celebration".
40 The celebration included the coronation of the Sultan. On such an important
occasion, the sultan's throne and all its attributes (yellow silk umbrella and others)
were prepared. The sultan's throne was three feet (91 centimeters) higher than the
floor. Royal banners are also hoisted on the palace walls. Meanwhile, an oversized
boat with beautiful colors was ready at the edge of the Musi River in front of the
45 palace.

The front side of the Kuto is the "Kuto ladder" used by the Sultan to go to the
pier of the Musi River and at the end of the Kuto, the ladder is the "king's ladder"
which is a pyramid-roofed gate. In front of Benteng Kuto Besak there is a square
called "meidan", while near the main gate are placed cannons in a row position.
50 Buildings called "pamarakan" or "pasebaban" can be found on the right side of the
gate. This building is a place to convey "seba" and a place to hold a grand
ceremony. Therefore, the Pamakaran building is equipped with a "series hall" or
"Bandung hall", in the form of a Sultan's seat.

32. What is the main idea of the text?
- Palembang
 - Benteng Kuto Besak
 - The Sultanate of Palembang
 - Musi river
 - Ampera Bridge
33. ...that continues to *undergo* a process of
The italic word (line 4) can be replaced by....
- abide
 - feel
 - know
 - go through
 - submit to
34. What is the purpose of the text?
- To amuse the reader about BKB
 - To retell about BKB
 - To describe about BKB
 - To presents information about BKB
 - To reveal the reader about BKB
35. "Now BKB itself has changed..."
The word *itself* in line 13 refers to...
- Benteng Kuto Besak
 - the tourists
 - the Sultanate of Palembang
 - military base
 - Sultan Mahmud Bahauddin
36. Why cannot the tourist visit the main building of BKB?
- Because BKB now becomes a plaza
 - Because there are tourists' facilities
 - Because the main building is one of the tourists' attraction
 - Because there is an icon of Belida in front of the main gate of BKB
 - Because the main building in BKB now becomes a military base
37. What are the facilities provided in BKB?
- The scenery of Musi river and Ampera bridge
 - The tourist can take photos in Belida fish icon and seat at the bank of the Musi

river

- c. Bench seat, snack and food vendors, to boat rentals.
 - d. Boat rentals, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II museum and Ampera bridge
 - e. The Sultanate of Palembang, Ampera bridge and Musi river scenery
38. The word *equipped* in line 32 has a similar meaning to...
- a. decorated
 - b. supplied
 - c. prepared
 - d. implemented
 - e. issued
39. By 2020, how old is the BKB?
- a. 240-years old
 - b. 420-years old
 - c. 24-years old
 - d. 204-years old
 - e. 402-years old
40. Paragraph 3 is based on the assumption that....
- a. BKB is the military base
 - b. BKB sometimes used for events or festivals
 - c. BKB is an attraction place for Palembang citizen
 - d. BKB is the best place to enjoy the scenery of Musi river and Ampera bridge
 - e. BKB was the last palace in Palembang
41. What is the relationship between the 7th and 8th paragraphs of the text?
- The 8th paragraph...
- a. contradict the 7th paragraph
 - b. repeat the 7th paragraph
 - c. illustrate the problem in the 7th paragraph
 - d. gives the information described in the 7th paragraph
 - e. explain the changes in the 7th paragraph
42. In line 47, "*the king's ladder*" is a...
- a. place to hold a grand ceremony

- b. pyramid-roofed gate
 - c. sultan's seat
 - d. royal banners
 - e. sultan's throne
43. The word *attributes* in line 41 has the closest meaning to...
- a. points
 - b. signs
 - c. applications
 - d. associations
 - e. characteristics



<https://cdn2.id.orstatic.com/userphoto/article/0/12/original.jpg>

Although you cannot see the shape of the building in detail, since the area inside the fort is currently a military base, visitors can enjoy the splendor of this building to be in the yard or known by the name of Benteng Kuto Besak. From this location, visitors can witness the beauty of Palembang. Starting from the expanse
5 of the decorated Musi river passing by the ship in the middle to enjoy the beauty of the bright red Ampera bridge seen from a distance.

The beauty of the scenery seen from this place, makes the BKB visited by residents every day, especially in the afternoon and evening. Besides seeing the atmosphere of Palembang City from a distance, here visitors can also walk around
10 the Plaza Benteng Kuto Besak while enjoying various kinds of culinary from the

street vendors. Among the culinary traders in Plaza Benteng Kuto Besak, what attracted the attention is the *mi tektek*, kind of noodle seller. This is because there are more food sellers compared to other food vendors, also because all tektek
15 noodle sellers use chairs in the form of small chairs that are quite interesting to look at.

The atmosphere is relaxing in the evening while looking at the Musi river also makes every person feel calm and comfortable, for all the complaints and tired after all the activity. The peak of the blindness in the afternoon until the
20 evening, because that's when the colorful lights begin to light up and decorate the icon of the city of Palembang, as well as the view that stretches directly into the Musi river and becomes a tugboat (traditional boat) that spoil the eyes of tourists for its beauty. It is as if everyone greets you with a friendly smile, and you can
25 enjoy Palembang specialities from pempek, models, tekwan, lenggang, otak-otak on a floating ship.

For those who want to dine in a different atmosphere, a floating restaurant "River Side" can be an option. Delicious food plus a romantic atmosphere that is presented by the Musi River around the restaurant, make Riverside as a place to eat with full of memories. The romantic atmosphere is increasingly felt through the
30 twinkling lights of the ship in the distance that resembles flickering candles. The visitors getting lost by the atmosphere that surrounds the Plaza BKB. Sparkling garden lights, buildings in the distance, lights that adorn the Ampera Bridge and lights from ships passing by in the middle of the Musi River look more beautiful when reflected by the water.

35 A very romantic atmosphere will be more felt by renting a boat from the fishermen. With a rental price of Rp.50,000, visitors can get around the Musi River by boat. My suggestion if you visiting to BKB at night do not forget to bring warm clothes because of the wind stream on a very cold night. And if you want to take a photo you have to be a little patient because at night it's quite crowded.

40 The scenery in BKB will be more beautiful if the sun had set, twinkling lights will adorn the courtyard of BKB and the Ampera bridge which makes a sight dear to miss out.

<https://www.nativeindonesia.com/benteng-kuto-besak/>

44. What is the text about?
- f. a. Plaza Benteng Kuto Besak
 - g. A military base
 - h. The beauty of Ampera bridge
 - i. The relaxing atmosphere in BKB
 - j. Various kinds of Culinary in Plaza BKB
45. Which of the following *is not* mentioned in the text?
- a. There are various kinds of culinary in Plaza BKB
 - b. Tourists can rent a boat to enjoying the scenery of Musi river and Ampera bridge
 - c. Tourists can enjoy Palembang specialities in floating boat at Musi river
 - d. BKB was built by the initiative of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I
 - e. The colourful lights decorate the icon of Palembang
46. “...., visitors can witness the beauty of Palembang”
The phrase *the beauty of Palembang* in line 4 refers to...
- a. the Ampera bridge
 - b. a military base
 - c. street vendors
 - d. a tugboat
 - e. the Plaza BKB
47. The word *traders* in line 11 has the closest meaning to...
- a. buyers
 - b. sellers
 - c. bartenders
 - d. salespersons
 - e. customers
48. How much do you pay for renting the boat?
- a. Rp. 5000,-
 - b. Rp. 15.000.-
 - c. Rp. 20.000,-
 - d. Rp. 35.000,-
 - e. Rp. 50.000,-
49. “... , that spoil the eyes of tourists for its beauty”
The word *its* in line 22 refers to....
- a. the icon of Palembang city
 - b. the colourful lights

- c. tourists
 - d. Palembang specialities
 - e. Musi river
50. It can be inferred from the passage that the explanation about Plaza Benteng Kuto Besak mentioned in the first paragraph might be....
- a. a culinary place with various street food vendors
 - b. a relaxing place for everyone
 - c. a place for enjoying the scenery of Ampera bridge and Musi river
 - d. a place to *sembayang* for Buddhist
 - e. a place to do an important occasion

ANSWER KEY

Unit 1: Historical Places

Benteng Kuto Besak

Essay

1. Benteng Kuto Besak was a fortress from the Sultanate of Palembang, and it has become Palembangnese proud.
2. It offers the history of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I fought against European enemy and a wide-open area for enjoying the scene around Musi river.
3. It is the biggest and the only fortress made-up from stone wall and the witness of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I fought against European enemy
4. The differences of each entrance which represent the characteristics of Benteng Kuto Besak
5. To describe about Benteng Kuto Besak

Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. E |
| 2. A | 7. A |
| 3. E | 8. A |
| 4. C | 9. D |
| 5. B | 10. B |

True/False

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

The Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum

Essay

1. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II museum
2. Because it is a monument of the prosperous golden age of the Palembang Sultanate.
3. There is various collection from archaeology, ethnography, biology and arts especially numismatic, the collection of the Kedukan Bukit period, ancient statues of Buddha and Ganesha Amarawati, various other artefacts, including from Sriwijaya era.
4. Keraton Kuto Kecik or Keraton Kuto Lamo.
5. It is located on the bank of the Musi river. It was a palace of the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate and was built during the era of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin Jayo Wikramo. It was built of brick.

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. E | 11. A |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. C |
| 3. D | 8. B | 13. C |
| 4. D | 9. E | 14. A |
| 5. A | 10. C | 15. E |

True/False

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T

Unit 2: Sacred Places

Siguntang Hill

Essay

1. Siguntang hill
2. Because in Siguntang hill buried some of the important figures of Sriwijaya Kingdom
3. In 1729
4. Because in Siguntang hill found the broken pottery and ceramics from Dynasty Tang
5. Segentar Alam, Puteri Kembang Dadar, Puteri Rambut Selako, Panglima Bagus Kuning, Panglima Bagus Karang, Panglima Tuan Junjungan, Pangeran Raja Batu Api, and Panglima Jago Lawang

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. E | 11. B |
| 2. E | 7. B | 12. A |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. E |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. B |
| 5. C | 10. E | 15. C |

True/False

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

Kawah Tengchurep

Essay

1. Kawah Tengchurep
2. It is because the shape of the roof of the tomb like an upside-down pan.
3. It was built in 1728
4. Sultan Ahmad Najamuddin I Adi Kesumo
5. It is because of the history of Palembang Sultanate and the sultan's life story.

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. E | 11. D |
| 2. B | 7. C | 12. E |
| 3. A | 8. B | 13. B |
| 4. E | 9. A | 14. C |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. A |

True/False

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. F |
| 2. T | 7. T |
| 3. T | 8. T |
| 4. F | 9. T |
| 5. F | 10. F |

Unit 3: Religious Places

Cheng Ho Mosque

Essay

1. Cheng Ho mosque
2. Because to honor one of the famous Chinese Admiral Cheng Ho
3. It has Chinese architecture from the door in the main entrance of the mosque
4. No, because the levels symbolize the number of 5 prayers a day
5. In 2003

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. A | 11. D |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. D |
| 3. B | 8. D | 13. E |
| 4. A | 9. C | 14. A |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. E |

True/False

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T

Kemaro Island

Essay

1. Kemaro island
2. Prince Tan Bun An
3. Because it is used by the Buddhist to pray during Cap Go Meh or Imlek New Year
4. It lies between the industrial areas of Sriwijaya Fertilizer Plant and Pertamina Oil Refinery in Plaju and Gerong river
5. Because of the love story of Prince Tan Bun An from Chinese and Princess Siti Fatimah of Sriwijaya

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. C |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. C |
| 3. E | 8. C | 13. B |
| 4. C | 9. D | 14. C |
| 5. E | 10. A | 15. D |

True/False

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

Unit 4: Iconic Places

Sentra Kain Jumputan Palembang

Essay

1. Jumputan
2. Sentra Kain Jumputan
3. It was made of a rainbow fabric by painting, sewing, dyeing and coating the fabric.
4. From Rp. 200.000 to millions of rupiah.
5. More than 7 patterns.

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. A | 11. E |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. D |
| 3. A | 8. A | 13. B |
| 4. B | 9. B | 14. B |
| 5. D | 10. D | 15. D |

True/False

1. F
2. T
3. F

4. F
5. T

Ampera Bridge

Essay

1. Ampera bridge
2. Bung Karno's bridge
3. Three years
4. 1966
5. Because theft cut some part of the bridge

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. C |
| 2. B | 7. E | 12. D |
| 3. D | 8. E | 13. E |
| 4. A | 9. C | 14. E |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. B |

True/False

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. T |
| 2. T | 7. T |
| 3. F | 8. F |
| 4. F | 9. T |
| 5. F | 10. F |

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. B | 21. C | 31. A | 41. D |
| 2. C | 12. D | 22. D | 32. B | 42. B |
| 3. A | 13. E | 23. C | 33. D | 43. E |
| 4. B | 14. A | 24. C | 34. C | 44. A |
| 5. E | 15. A | 25. E | 35. A | 45. D |
| 6. E | 16. B | 26. A | 36. E | 46. E |
| 7. C | 17. E | 27. A | 37. C | 47. B |
| 8. C | 18. B | 28. C | 38. B | 48. E |
| 9. D | 19. D | 29. E | 39. A | 49. B |
| 10. C | 20. B | 30. E | 40. C | 50. C |

Table of Descriptive Text Specifications

| Text | Type of Questions | Aspect of Reading | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|------------------|
| | | Main Idea | Detail | Inference | Vocabulary | Cause and Effect |
| Benteng Kuto Besak | Essay | | 1, 2, 3, 5 | 4 | | |
| | Multiple-Choice | 1, 8 | 3, 4, 5, 6 | 7 | 2, 10 | 9 |
| | True/False | | 1, 2, 3, 4 | | | 5 |
| Sultan Mahmud Badarudin II Museum | Essay | | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | | | |
| | Multiple-Choice | 1, 6 | 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 15 | 2, 14, 10 | 4, 7, 12 | 9 |
| | True/False | | 2, 4 | 1 | | 3, 5 |
| Siguntang Hills | Essay | | 2, 3, 5 | 1, 4 | | |
| | Multiple-Choice | 1 | 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15 | 3, 4, 9, 12, 13 | 10, 14 | |
| | True/False | | 2, 4 | 1, 3 | | 5 |
| Kawah Tengkreup | Essay | | 3, 4, 5 | 1, 2 | | |
| | Multiple-Choice | 1, 10, 15 | 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12 | 5, 8, 9, 13, 14 | 7 | |
| | True/False | 7 | 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10 | 8 | | 3, 5 |
| Cheng Ho Mosque | Essay | | 2, 5 | 1, 3, 4 | | |
| | Multiple-Choice | 6, 11 | 1, 2, 5 | 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 | 7, 14 | 8 |
| | True/False | | 2, 4, 5 | 1, 3 | | |
| Kemaro Island | Essay | | 3, 4 | 1, 2 | | 5 |
| | Multiple-Choice | 1, 10, 15 | 2, 3, 6, 11 | 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14 | 7, 13 | |
| | True/False | | 1, 2, 3 | 4, 5 | | |
| Sentra Kain Jumputan Palembang | Essay | 1, 2 | 3, 4, 5 | | | |
| | Multiple-Choice | 1, 8 | 3, 5, 10 | 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15 | 12 | 11 |
| | True/False | | 2, 3, 4, 5 | 1 | | |
| Ampera Bridge | Essay | 1 | 2, 3, 4 | 5 | | |
| | Multiple-Choice | 4 | 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 14 | 1, 6, 7, 8, 12 | 5, 10, 15 | |
| | True/False | | 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 | 5, 7 | | 2, 10 |
| Reading Comprehension Test | | 15, 27, 44 | 6, 8, 11, 13, 18, 24, 29, 34, 37, 39, 45, 48 | 3, 7, 9, 10, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 30, 35, 40, 41, 42, 46, 49, 50 | 2, 4, 12, 16, 20, 23, 28, 31, 32, 38, 43, 47 | 1, 5, 36 |

BIOGRAPHY



Kananda Agustina C. M.Pd. was born in Palembang on August 18th 1995. She completed her elementary school up to the undergraduate education in Palembang. She graduated her S1 degree at the English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University. Then she continued her master degree at the English Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University. This is the first writer's book about the development of descriptive reading materials About Palembang tourist destinations along with the questions for tourism majoring at vocational high school. The reading materials is dedicated to tourism majoring vocational high school students and as a product of the writer's scientific work.



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Dr. Rita Inderawati, M.Pd., an English lecturer of English at the English Education both in the Undergraduate and Master's Degree Programs FKIP Sriwijaya University, is interested in the teaching of literature, academic writing, literacy and textbook development for her research. Three research conducted were International Collaborative Research with QUT, Brisbane, Deakin University Melbourne, and Flinders University, Adelaide where she became the Principal Investigator in the team. In 2020, another international collaboration research is conducted with Utah State University, USA. She became speaker of research writing for lecturers of Sriwijaya University and other universities in South Sumatera. She became the keynote speakers, was invited as the speaker for academic writing workshop, and was the research reviewer of Dikti and Unsri in 2009-2014. Some academic journals in Indonesia employ her as reviewers. Her achievements are: The Best Lecturer of Sriwijaya University, 2010; The Unsri Best Education Researcher, 2011; The Best Lecturer of Sriwijaya University, 2013, and The Best Researcher of Competency Research of Indonesian Higher Education (Dikti), 2013.