Tujuan Pembelajaran:
Setelah mempelajari Bab 12, siswa diharapkan mampu:
1. Menunjukkan kesungguhan belajar bahasa Inggris terkait teks recount sederhana tentang pengalaman/kejadian/peristiwa.
5. Menyusun teks recount sederhana tentang pengalaman/kejadian/peristiwa.
Hangman

Your teacher will tell you how to play Hangman. You have to guess what words that your teacher has in mind.

B VOCABULARY BUILDER

Match the words with their Indonesian equivalents. Compare your work to your classmate’s.

descent (noun)  
a sick leave (noun)  
reacquainted (verb)  
settled in (verb)  
marque (noun)  
respectively (adverb)  
retirement (noun)  
resignation (noun)  
sworn in (verb)  
relinquishing (verb)  
release (verb)

desi di (noun)  
sakit cuti (noun)  
rekomsendiri (verb)  
berteman kembali (verb)  
berturun (noun)  
menyerahkan (noun)  
menata, tinggal (verb)  
menerbitkan (verb)  
disumpah (verb)

pensiun  
pengunduran diri  
menggalkan/ menyerahkan  
berteman kembali  
cuti sakit  
secara berurutan  
merek/label  
keturunan  
menerbitkan  
disumpah
C ▶ PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

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

- Agriculturist : /ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərɪst◂ /
- Descent : /dɪˈsent /
- Reacquainted : /riəˈkenənted /
- Wage : /weɪdʒ /
- Aerodynamics : /ˌeərəʊdaɪˈnæmɪk /
- Announced : /əˈnaʊnsəd /
- Resignation : /ˌrezɪɡˈneɪʃən /
- Chaos : /ˈkeɪ-ɒs /
- Relinquishing : /rɪˈlɪŋkwɪʃɪŋ /

D ▶ READING COMPREHENSION

B.J. HABIBIE

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998–1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie’s father died.

Following his father’s death, Habibie continued his studies in Jakarta and then in 1955 moved to Germany. In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany, giving him the title Diplom-Ingenieur.
He remained in Germany as a research assistant under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl und Institut für Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was reacquainted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. The two married on 12 May 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had their first son, Ilham Akbar Habibie, and later another son, Thareq Kemal Habibie.

When Habibie’s minimum wage salary forced him into part-time work, he found employment with the Automotive Marque Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train constructions offered his position to Habibie upon his retirement three years later, but Habibie refused.

Habibie did accept a position with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in Hamburg. There, he developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmitt on the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto’s drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN). In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998. On 21 May 1998, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as president. Habibie’s government stabilized the economy in the face of the Asian financial crisis and the chaos of the last few months of Suharto’s presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, Habibie has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia. However, he has also been active as a presidential adviser during Susilo Bambang Yudoyono’s presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called Detik-Detik Yang Menentukan: Jalan Panjang Indonesia Menuju Demokrasi (Decisive Moments: Indonesia’s Long Road Towards Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998.

(Adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B_J_Habibie)
Task 1: Form Completion

Fill in the blanks with information about B.J. Habibie mentioned in the reading text.

**Short Bio**

Name : B.J. Habibie
Place of birth : ________________________________
Date of birth : ________________________________
Parents and Origins : ________________________________
Education : ________________________________
Marriage date : ________________________________
Name of wife : ________________________________
Name of sons : ________________________________

Work Experience : ________________________________ (______ - ______)
____________________________ (______ - ______)
____________________________ (______ - ______)
____________________________ (______ - ______)
____________________________ (______ - ______)
____________________________ (______ - ______)
____________________________ (______ - ______)

Task 2: Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions by referring to the reading text about B.J. Habibie.

1. When did Habibie’s father die?
2. Why did Habibie move to Germany?
3. When did Habibie receive a degree in engineering in Germany?
4. Why did Habibie remain in Germany after getting a degree?
5. What happened to Habibie in 1962?
6. Had Habibie met Ainun before meeting her in 1962?
7. Where did the new couple settle in after getting married in May 1962?
8. What was Habibie’s role in Talbot?
9. What theory was developed by Habibie?
10. What was Habibie’s first position when he returned to Indonesia?
11. When was Habibie appointed CEO of IPTN?
12. What had happened before Habibie was sworn in as a president?

POINTS TO PONDER

- Mention the good points that you can learn from Habibie.
- Which good points do you want to imitate?
- What steps will you take to develop the good points?

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Complete the following sentences using the words in the box.

resignation relinquishing sick leave
descent respectively release
settled in retirement sworn in
reacquainted

1. He traces his ___________ from Yogya palace.
2. She is coming here on a ___________ She will come back to the company when she is recovered.
3. They were classmates when they were in senior high school. Now, after ten years of separation, they are now ___________ in Bandung.
4. After getting married, the young couple ___________ Minneapolis.
5. English and Arabic courses are held in Room 10 and 11 ___________
6. After his ___________, the company faces a complicated problem.
7. He was only seventeen when he was ___________ as King of Marcalaca.
8. ____________ her position as the CEO of the oil company, she mostly spend her time in New Zealand.
9. They will ____________ a new album by the end of this year to mark their 25th anniversary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Purposes</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Introductory       | To start the recount by introducing the person | - When and where Habibie was born.  
                    | paragraph | - Habibie’s parents and how they met.  
                    |          | - Habibie’s father died.              |
| Supporting paragraph 1 |                          |                                              |
| Supporting paragraph 2 |                          |                                              |
| Supporting paragraph 3 |                          |                                              |
| Supporting paragraph 4 |                          |                                              |
| Supporting paragraph 5 |                          |                                              |
| Concluding paragraph |                          |                                              |
THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Observe the italicized verbs in the following sentences in the left and the right columns. What’s the difference?

- Habibie *continued* his studies in Jakarta.
- His parents *met* while studying in Bogor.
- Habibie *received* a degree in engineering in Germany.
- They *had* the first son, Ilham Akbar Habibie.
- Habibie and his wife *settled* in Aachen for a short period.
- He *found* employment with the Automotive Marque Talbot.
- He *developed* theories on thermodynamics.
- Habibie *became* an advisor in the Automotive Morque Talbot.
- He *worked* for Messerschmit.
- Habibie *spent* some of his life in Germany.

Past Tense: Irregular Verb

Make a sentence from each of the following irregular verbs.

Example:

see – saw: I saw him yesterday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present-past</th>
<th>Present-past</th>
<th>Present-past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arise - arose</td>
<td>see – saw</td>
<td>become - became</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin - began</td>
<td>sleep – slept</td>
<td>bend - bent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break - broke</td>
<td>teach - taught</td>
<td>bring - brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build - built</td>
<td>take - took</td>
<td>buy - bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch - caught</td>
<td>write - wrote</td>
<td>cut - cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose - chose</td>
<td>say - said</td>
<td>draw - drew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive - drove</td>
<td>shake - shook</td>
<td>drink - drank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall - fell</td>
<td>sit - sat</td>
<td>find - found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat - ate</td>
<td>tell - told</td>
<td>go - went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give - gave</td>
<td>win – won</td>
<td>grow - grew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have - had</td>
<td>pay – paid</td>
<td>hide - hid</td>
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<tr>
<td>hear - heard</td>
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<td>mean - meant</td>
<td>lead - led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave - left</td>
<td>put - put</td>
<td>make - made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPEAKING

Task 1: Identifying an idol

Think of a famous person that you like very much. Write the name on a circle. Write down important information about that person. Look at the following example.

Task 2: Pair work

Tell your friends about your idol. Use your note on Task 1 to help you.

- Tell your friends about your idol’s parents/family.
- Tell your friends about your idol’s education.
- Tell your friends about your idol’s job.
- Tell your friends about your idol’s contribution to the society.
- Tell your friends about what you want to imitate from your idol’s life.

WRITING

Task 1: Independent Writing

Using Habibie’s biography as a reference, write a biographical recount about your idol. Use your notes on the speaking activities to help you write.
Task 2: Peer Feedback

Exchange your work with your friend. Ask your friend to write feedback on your writing. Then, discuss the feedback you obtain from your friend and the one you give to your friend.

Use the following guide to give feedback for your friend.
- Look at the spelling: Is the spelling correct?
- Look at the use of the words: Does your friend use suitable choice of words?
- Look at the grammar: Are your friend’s sentences grammatical?
- Look at the references: Are the references clear and correct?
- Look at the organization: Is there any topic sentence? Are there adequate supporting sentences? Are there concluding sentences?

Task 3: Rewrite the Biographical Recount

After getting feedback from friends, rewrite your biographical recount. To improve the content of your writing, you might need to browse the internet or read books to find more information about your idol.

Reflection

At the end of this chapter, ask yourself the following questions to know how effective your learning process is.
1. What have you learned from this chapter?
2. Can you do all the exercises here? If not, what is your plan to solve your problem? If you can, what is your plan to further your English competence?

Further Activities

Read more biographies of famous people. Reading this kind of texts may inspire you to be a better person.