

SURIA

By.

SURYA DEWI FATMAWATI, S.Pd



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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1. My Consultants Ibu Ribut Surdjowati and Bapak Achmad Amrozi, who gave me guidance and careful correction in finishing this LKPD.
2. The Principal of SMAN 1 Tongas Probolinggo who gave me permission to join PPG DALJAB Angkatan 1 Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya.
3. My beloved Almamater, Wijaya Kusuma University Surabaya.

I believe that this LKPD might have some weaknesses. Therefore, I really hope that there will be some criticisms and suggestions from the readers to make this LKPD better improved. I also hope that this LKPD will be useful for the readers.

Probolinggo, 2020

Writer

SURYA DEWI FATMANAYATI

LKPD 1

Nama Siswa :

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Kelas : X MIPA(SEPULUH)

Tema/Subtema : BIOGRAPHICAL RECOUNT

Tujuan Pembelajaran :

Setelah membaca recount text tentang pengalaman seseorang/ short biography dari video animasi yang sudah disajikan melalui google classrom, peserta didik dapat menganalisis fungsi social, generic struktur dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount dengan baik dan benar.

Langkah-Langkah Kegiatan:

TASK 1

IDENTIFY THE PICTURES (DISTRIBUTE IN GOOGLE CLASSROOM)



1. Now answer the following questions:
 - a. Who is he? Is he famous?
 - b. What do you know about him?
 - c. What did he do?
 - d. How did he become famous?
 - e. What inspires you most about him?

2. Read The text below!

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in Kentucky (USA). He worked on the farm of his father. He attended school for less than a year, but taught himself to read and write. He did different types of jobs before he settled as a highly successful lawyer. He was gradually drawn to politics.

The country was having problems regarding the practice of slavery. The white men owned large farms in the southern states, Blacks were brought from Africa to work on these farms, They were kept as slaves. The people of northern states were against this practice of slavery and wanted to abolish it, The Constitution of America is based on the equality of man. Therefore, there was no place for slavery in that country,

At this difficult time, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA in 1860. He wanted to solve the problem of slavery. The southern states were against the abolition of slavery. This brought the unity of the country in danger. The southern states were prepared even to form a new country. Abraham Lincoln wanted all the states to remain united.

He faced many problems. He wanted to preserve the unity of the country at any cost. Finally a civil war broke out between the northern and southern states. He fought the war bravely and declared, 'A Nation cannot exist half free and half slave.' He won the war and kept the country united.

Lincoln was elected president for a second term. He was not against anybody and wanted everybody to live in peace. He made sincere efforts to heal the people's wounds caused by the war. In 1862, Lincoln declared that from then onwards all slaves would be free. This made him very popular among the people. Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

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3. Analyze the generic structure and the language features of the text above with your group!

Generic structures	Abraham Lincoln	Language use
	<p>Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in Kentucky (USA). He worked on the farm of his father. He attended school for less than a year, but taught himself to read and write. He did different types of jobs before he settled as a highly successful lawyer. He was gradually drawn to politics.</p>	
	<p>The country was having problems regarding the practice of slavery. The white men owned large farms in the southern states, Blacks were brought from Africa to work on these farms, They were kept as slaves. The people of northern states were against this practice of slavery and wanted to abolish it, The Constitution of America is based on the equality of man. Therefore, there was no place for slavery in that country,</p>	
	<p>At this difficult time, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA in 1860. He wanted to solve the problem of slavery. The southern states were against the abolition of slavery. This brought the unity of the country in danger. The southern states were prepared even to form a new country. Abraham Lincoln wanted all the states to remain united.</p>	
	<p>He faced many problems. He wanted to preserve the unity of the country at any cost. Finally a civil war broke out between the northern and southern states. He fought the war bravely and declared, 'A Nation cannot exist half free and half slave.' He won the war and kept the country united.</p>	
	<p>Lincoln was elected president for a second term. He was not against anybody and wanted everybody to live in peace. He made sincere efforts to heal the people's wounds caused by the war. In 1862, Lincoln declared that from then onwards all slaves would be free. This made him very popular among the people. Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.</p>	

created by. Surya Dewi Fatmawati

4. Listen to following monologue and Fill the blanks with the word provided!

Adam Malik



Did you know that Adam Malik (1) _____ in Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra, Dutch East Indies to Abdul Malik Batubara and Salamah Lubis? He was from a Batak Mandailing family, of the Batubara clan. After completing Junior high School, he (2) _____ his first Job as a shopkeeper, filling in time by reading books and increasing his knowledge.

Adam Malik quickly (3) _____ an interest in politics and when he was 17, he became the Chairman of the Pematang Siantar branch of Partindo (Indonesia Party). In this position, he (4) _____ for the Dutch Colonial Government to grant Independence to Indonesia. As a result of this, he (5) _____ in prison for disobeying the Colonial Government's ban on political assemblies. Once he was freed, Adam Malik left Pematang Siantar for Jakarta.

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LKPD 2

Nama Siswa : 1.
2.
3.

Kelas : X MIPA (Sepuluh)

Tema/Subtema : BIOGRAPHICAL RECOUNT

Tujuan Pembelajaran :

Setelah mempelajari teks recount dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan maka peserta didik mampu **menyusun** kalimat acak menjadi sebuah paragraf yang baik dan benar dalam bentuk biography recount tentang tokoh terkenal dengan baik dan benar.

Langkah-Langkah Kegiatan:

1. Discuss with your group!
 - a. Arrange the following Jumbled Biographical text with the suitable structures and accurate information from many sources.



B.J Habibie

1. 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.

2. 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 May 12, 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and 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.

3. Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as B. J. 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 Puspwardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo, mother of a 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 was died.

4. Habibie accepted Hamburg position with Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm. There, 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.

5. 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 Nusantara Gate Aircraft Industry company. 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 has been stabilized in the face of the Asian financial crisis and chaos of the last few months of Suharto's presidency.

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

7. 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 Yudhoyono'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.

ANSWER:

B.J HABIBIE

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

LKPD 3

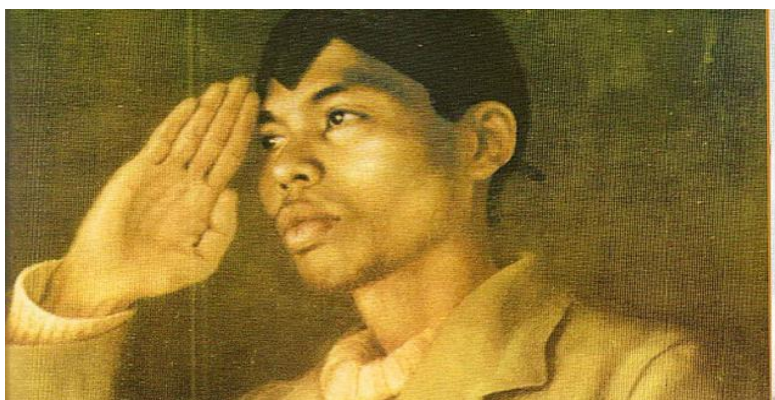
Nama Siswa :
Kelas : X MIPA (Sepuluh)
Tema/Subtema : BIOGRAPHICAL RECOUNT
Tujuan Pembelajaran :

Setelah membaca recount text tentang pengalaman short biography, peserta didik dapat menganalisis makna kata atau kalimat dengan baik dan benar

Langkah-Langkah Kegiatan:

- A. Read The text below and answer the following questions based on the information from the text below!

Recount Text Biography 1 for the questions 1 and 2.



General Sudirman was a high ranking Indonesian military officer during the Indonesian national revolution. He was the first commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, he continues to be widely respected in the country.

On 12 November 1945, at an election to decide the military's commander-in-chief in Yogyakarta. The 24 years old Sudirman was chosen over Oerip Soemohardjo in a close vote. While waiting to be confirmed, Sudirman ordered an assault on British and Dutch forces in Ambarawa.

The ensuing battle and British withdrawal strengthened Sudirman's popular support, and he was ultimately confirmed on 18 December.

General Sudirman commanded military activities throughout Java, including a show of force in Yogyakarta on 1 March 1949. When the Dutch began withdrawing, in July 1949 Sudirman was recalled to Yogyakarta and forbidden to fight further.

In late 1949 Sudirman's tuberculosis returned, and he retired to Magelang, where he died slightly more than a month after the Dutch recognised Indonesia's independence. He is buried at Semaki Heroes' Cemetery in Yogyakarta.

1. What is the monologue about?
 - A. A biography of General Soedirman
 - B. The family of General Soedirman
 - C. The death of General Soedirman
 - D. A spirit of General Soedirman for the Indonesian Armed Forces
 - E. The military forces commanded by General Soedirman
2. What can we infer from the monologue?
 - A. His uncle's name was also Soedirman
 - B. January is the month of Maulud
 - C. Soedirman was shot and died in the military war
 - D. Soedirman died when he was relatively young
 - E. Soedirman died on 1 March 1949

Recount Text Biography 2 For questions 3 and 4.



Luis Lionel Andres Messi, born June 24th, 1987, is an Argentinian football player for F.C Barcelona. He is not very tall, mainly, due to the growing problem he had when he was younger. His eyes are brown. He never has short hair.

Lionel Messi started playing football at a very early age in his hometown's Newell's Old Boys. From the age of 11, he suffered from a hormone deficiency and as Lionel's parents were unable to pay for the treatment in Argentina, they decided to move to Barcelona, Spain.

In the 2003-2004 season, when he was still only 16 years old, Messi made his first team debut in a friendly with Porto that marked the opening of the new Dragao stadium. The following championship-winning season, Messi made his first appearance in an official match on October 16th, 2004, in Barcelona's derby win against Espanyol at the Olympic Stadium 0-1.. And now, in 2010, 2011, and 2012 he is best player in the world.

3. According to the text, Messi's parents moved to Barcelona
 - A. because they were very poor in Argentina
 - B. because they wanted Messi to be successful in soccer
 - C. so that Messi could learn in the best soccer club
 - D. to get Messi's health problem cured
 - E. to find the best treatment to cure Messi's health problem
4. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - A. he hasn't really attractive face, but he's a very good football player
 - B. Lionel Messi is a good player for F.C Barcelona
 - C. his best characteristics are on the foot has competitiveness
 - D. he appears to be a quite good and modest person
 - E. he has long black hair and brown eyes

Recount Text Biography 3 for questions 5 to 7



Michael Faraday

Faraday studied the magnetic field around a conductor carrying a DC electric current. While conducting these studies, Faraday established the basis for the electromagnetic field concept in physics, subsequently enlarged upon by James Maxwell. He similarly discovered electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism, and laws of electrolysis. He established that magnetism could affect rays of light and that there was an underlying relationship between the two phenomena. His inventions of electromagnetic rotary devices formed the foundation of electric motor technology, and it was largely due to his efforts that electricity became viable for use in technology.

As a chemist, Michael Faraday discovered benzene, investigated the clathrate hydrate of chlorine, invented an early form of the Bunsen burner and the system of oxidation numbers, and popularized terminology such as anode, cathode, electrode, and ion.

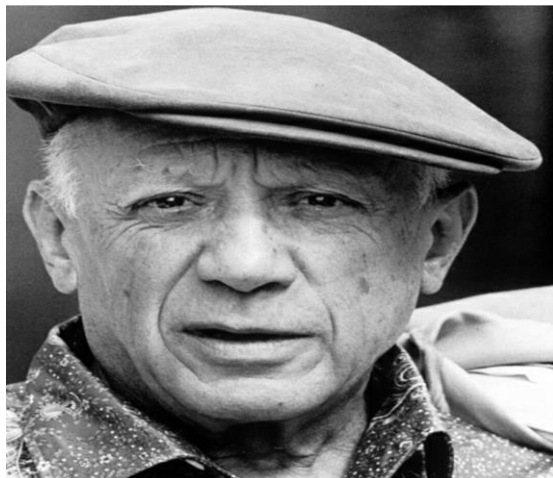
Although Faraday received little formal education and knew little of higher mathematics, such as calculus, he was one of the most influential scientists in history. Historians of science refer to him as the best experimentalist in the history of science. The SI unit of capacitance, the farad, is named after him, as is the Faraday constant, the charge on a mole of electrons (about 96,485 coulombs). Faraday's law of induction states that magnetic flux changing in time creates a proportional electromotive force.

Faraday was the first and foremost Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, a position to which he was appointed for life. Albert Einstein kept a photograph of Faraday on his study wall alongside pictures of Isaac Newton and James Clerk Maxwell.

Faraday was highly religious. He was a member of the Sandemanian Church, a Christian sect founded in 1730 that demanded total faith and commitment. Biographers have noted that a strong sense of the unity of God and nature pervaded Faraday's life and work.

5. What was Michael Faraday expert?
 - A. science, history and religion
 - B. chemistry, electricity and calculus
 - C. electronic, technology and religion
 - D. chemistry, physic and mathematics
 - E. physic, technology and photography
6. Which of the following statements closely relates to Michael Faraday?
 - A. Michael Faraday dedicated his life in science and religion.
 - B. Michael Faraday was downhearted his life in science.
 - C. Michael Faraday concentrated his life in technology.
 - D. Michael Faraday was one of successful scientists.
 - E. Michael Faraday poured his science in technology.
7. Based on the first paragraph, we conclude that
 - A. Faraday and James found the similar electromagnetic
 - B. Faraday found the electromagnetic induction
 - C. James discovered a DC electric current
 - D. James invented the motor technology
 - E. Faraday found the motor technology

Recount Text Biography 5 for questions 8 to 10



Picasso was one of the most outstanding and important artists of the 1900's. He is best known for his paintings. Almost every style in modern art is represented in Picasso's works.

Picasso was born in 1881 in Malaga, Spain as the son of an art teacher. He studied painting from his father and his college level course of study at the academy of arts in Madrid.

From about 1895 to 1901, he painted realistic works in a traditional style. He, then, entered what was called the Blue Period. During this time, he only used shades of blue in his paintings to show the poverty he saw in Barcelona. After 1908, he entered into the style of cubism. Among his well-known cubist paintings are "Three Musicians" and "Man with a Guitar".

Picasso died in Moughins, France in 1973. He was really great artist.

8. Why did Picasso become so popular? because
- A. he was the most outstanding artist of the 1990's.
 - B. he was known for his great paintings**
 - C. he painted in traditional style.
 - D. he was son of an art teacher.
 - E. he studied in art school.
9. According to text, Picasso
- A. died in Spain 1973.
 - B. was born in Malaga, Italy.
 - C. was famous for his painting style.**
 - D. had a father who worked as an art teacher.
 - E. finished his study at the academy of Arts in Madrid.
10. What can be inferred from the text?
- A. Picasso's father was not good at art.
 - B. Picasso passed away at the age of 92.
 - C. Picasso was unpopular artist of 1990's.
 - D. Blue Period shows the prosperity in Barcelona.**
 - E. For 8 years, Picasso painted realistic works in a traditional style.

LKPD 4

Nama Siswa :
Kelas : X MIPA (Sepuluh)
Tema/Subtema : BIOGRAPHICAL RECOUNT
Tujuan Pembelajaran :

1. Setelah mempelajari teks recount dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur-unsur kebahasaan maka peserta didik mampu **membuat dan menulis** teks recount tentang biography orang terkenal sesuai dengan text structure dari text biography recount
2. Setelah mempelajari ungkapan-ungkapan yang berkenaan dengan 'recount', peserta didik dapat **mengkomunikasikan** dengan bermonolog menceritakan tentang liburannya dengan menggunakan pronunciation yang baik dan benar

Langkah-Langkah Kegiatan:

- A. After studying about Biography, now please create/ make a short biography of a famous person or an inspiring person in your life. Do it carefully and you are free to find some sources from the internet or the text books.

Title: _____ (name of the famous or inspires person)

Orientation:

_____ (Background information of the person)

Events:

_____ (Some important events/moment on the perso's life in chronological order)

Re-Orientation:

_____ (Summary/comment/achievements/contributions)

- B. After accomplished the biography text, make a video of present your biography in the durrations no more than 10 minutes. Collect your video on the assignment room in your google classroom.

ANSWER KEY LKPD

1. LKPD 1

A. Now answer the following questions:

- Who is he? Is he famous?
He is Abraham Lincoln. Yes he is.
- What do you know about him?
He is a famous politician of USA
- What did he do?
He was President of USA in 1860
- How did he become famous?
In 1862 Lincoln declared that from then onwards all slaves would be free
- What inspires you most about him?
He was struggling against abolition of slavery.

B. Analyze the generic structure and the language features of the text above with your group!

Generic structures	Abraham Lincoln	Language use
orientation	Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in Kentucky (USA). He worked on the farm of his father. He attended school for less than a year, but taught himself to read and write. He did different types of jobs before he settled as a highly successful lawyer. He was gradually drawn to politics.	Simple past tense: a. the use of "was and were" as to be verb 2
Event 1	The country was having problems regarding the practice of slavery. The white men owned large farms in the southern states, Blacks were brought from Africa to work on these farms. They were kept as slaves. The people of northern states were against this practice of slavery and wanted to abolish it. The Constitution of America is based on the equality of man. Therefore, there was no place for slavery in that country.	b. The use of verb 2 as; attended, elected, broke, etc.
Event 2	At this difficult time, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA in 1860. He wanted to solve the problem of slavery. The southern states were against the abolition of slavery. This brought the unity of the country in danger. The southern states were prepared even to form a new country. Abraham Lincoln wanted all the states to remain united.	c. Simple Past tense: Subject + V2 + complement, ex: He worked on the farm of his father.
Event 3	He faced many problems. He wanted to preserve the unity of the country at any cost. Finally a civil war broke out between the northern and southern states. He fought the war bravely and declared, 'A Nation cannot exist half free and half slave.' He won the war and kept the country united.	
Re-orientation	Lincoln was elected president for a second term. He was not against anybody and wanted everybody to live in peace. He made sincere efforts to heal the people's wounds caused by the war. In 1862, Lincoln declared that from then onwards all slaves would be free. This made him very popular among the people. Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.	

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2. Listen to following monologue and Fill the blanks with the word provided!

Adam Malik



Did you know that Adam Malik (1) was born in Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra, Dutch East Indies to Abdul Malik Batubara and Salamah Lubis? He was from a Batak Mandailing family, of the Batubara clan. After completing Junior high School, he (2) received his first Job as a shopkeeper, filling in time by reading books and increasing his knowledge.

Adam Malik quickly (3) developed an interest in politics and when he was 17, he became the Chairman of the Pematang Siantar branch of Partindo (Indonesia Party). In this position, he (4) campaigned for the Dutch Colonial Government to grant Independence to Indonesia. As a result of this, he (5) was put in prison for disobeying the Colonial Government's ban on political assemblies. Once he was freed, Adam Malik left Pematang Siantar for Jakarta.

2. LKPD 2

1. Discuss with your group!

b. Arrange the following Jumbled Biographical text with the suitable structures and accurate information from many sources.

B.J. Habibie



Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as B. J. 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 Puspwardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo, mother of a Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewomen from Yogyakarta. His parents met while Stüdying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father was 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 May 12, 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and 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 salary forced him to work time, he found Marque Talbot's employment with the Automotive, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which were received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train constructions offered his position to his retirement three years later, but Habibie refused.

Habibie accepted Hamburg position with Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm. There, developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmit 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 Nusantara Gate Aircraft Industry company. 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 has been stabilized in the face of the Asian financial crisis and 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 Yudhoyono'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.

3. LKPD 3

C. Read The text below and answer the following questions based on the information from the text below! Choose the correct answer!

1. A. a Biography of General Sudirman
2. D. Soedirman died when he was relatively young
3. D. To get Messi's health problem cured
4. B. Lionel Messi is a good player for F>C Barcelona
5. D. chemistry, physic and mathematics
6. A. Michael Faraday dedicated his life in science and religion.
7. C. James discovered a DC electric current
8. B. He was known for his great paintings
9. C. was famous for his painting style
10. D. Blue Period shows the Prosperity in Barcelona

4. LKPD 4

D. After studying about Biography, now please create/ make a short biography of a famous person or an inspiring person in your life. Do it carefully and you are free to find some sources from the internet or the text books.

EXAMPLE OF ANSWER:

Title: ____R.A KARTINI_(name of the famous or inspires person)

Orientation: Raden Adjeng Kartini, in full Lady Raden Adjeng Kartini, (born April 21, 1879, Majong, Java [Indonesia]—died September 17, 1904, Rembang Regency, Java), Javanese noblewoman whose letters made her an important symbol for the Indonesian independence movement and for Indonesian feminists (Background information of the person)

Events: Her father being a Javanese aristocrat working for the Dutch colonial administration as governor of the Japara Regency (an administrative district), Kartini had the unusual opportunity to attend a Dutch school, which exposed her to Western ideas and made her fluent in Dutch.

During adolescence, when she was forced to withdraw to the cloistered existence prescribed by tradition for a Javanese girl of noble birth, she began to correspond with several Dutch friends from her school days. She also knew and was influenced by Mevrouw Ovink-Soer, wife of a Dutch official and a dedicated socialist and feminist. In her letters Kartini expressed concern for the plight of Indonesians under conditions of colonial rule and for the restricted roles open to Indonesian women.

She resolved to make her own life a model for emancipation and, after her marriage in 1903 to a progressive Javanese official, the Regent of Rembang, she proceeded with plans to open a school for Javanese girls.

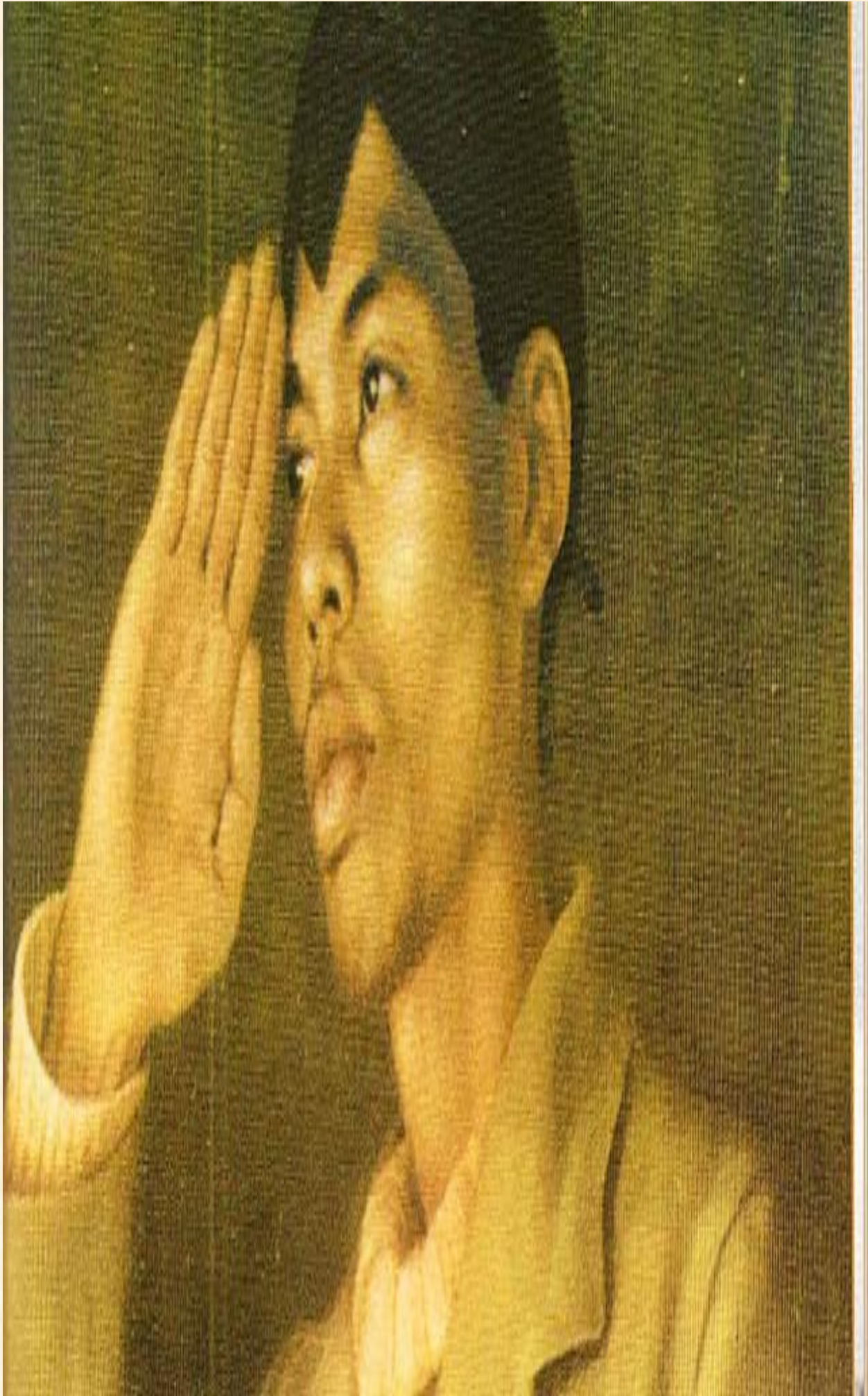
(Some important events/moment on the person's life in chronological order)

Re-Orientation: Kartini died at the age of 25 of complications after the birth of her first child, but J.H. Abendanon—former director of the Department of Education, Religion, and Industry—arranged for publication of her letters in 1911, under the title *Door duisternis tot licht* ("Through Darkness into Light"). The book enjoyed great popularity and generated support in the Netherlands for the Kartini Foundation, which in 1916 opened the first girls' schools in Java, thus fulfilling Kartini's ambition. Her ideas were also taken up by Indonesian students attending Dutch universities, and in 1922 an Indonesian translation of the letters was published. Although Indonesian nationalist aims went far beyond her ideas, she became a popular symbol, and her birthday is celebrated as a holiday.

(Summary/comment/achievements/contributions)

- E. After accomplished the biography text, make a video of present your biography in the durrations no more than 10 minutes. Collect your video on the assignment room in your google classroom.

Based on E Text the coherence and the accuracy, also communicative and interesting performance.



VOCABULARY LIST



Noblewomen	= _____
Nobleman	= _____
Engineering	= _____
Elected	= _____
Announced	= _____
Appointed	= _____
Retirement	= _____
Thermodynamics	= _____
Construction	= _____
Aerodynamics	= _____
Advisor	= _____
Slavery	= _____
Independence	= _____
Resignation	= _____
Chemistry	= _____
Scientist	= _____
Stabilize	= _____
Crisis	= _____
Caos	= _____

REFERENCES

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