Exercise!

(1) The declaration marked the start of the diplomatic and armed resistance of the Indonesian National Revolution, fighting against the forces of the Netherlands and pro-Dutch civilians, until the latter officially acknowledged Indonesia's independence in 1949.
(2) The Netherlands declared that they had decided to accept de facto 17 August 1945 as Indonesia's independence date.
(3) The Proclamation of Indonesian Independence was read at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 17 August 1945.
(4) The document was signed by Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta, who were appointed president and vice-president respectively the following day.
(5) Finally, The United Nations, who mediated in the conflict, formally acknowledge the date of independence as 27 December 1949.

1. Re-Arrange this passage with a good generic structure of Recount Text!
   a. 1-3-2-4-5
   b. 4-3-1-2-5
   c. 3-1-2-4-5
   d. 1-4-3-2-5
   e. 3-1-2-5-4

2. What is the generic structure of recount text?
   a. Orientation- Events- Re-orientation.
   b. Events 1 – Re-orientation – Events 2.
   c. Introducting – Events – Orientation.
   d. Re-orientation – Events – Orientation.
   e. Orientation - Re-orientation –Events.

3. The purpose of the recount text is to....
   a. Inform the reader.
   b. Persuade the reader.
   c. Tell past events.
   d. Entertain the readers.
   e. Tell future events.

4. the following statement are correct about historical Recount text, except ....
   a. Telling a story happened in the past
   b. Telling a story about a particular event
   c. Mostly using simple present tense

LIVEWORKSHEETS

d. The paragraphs must be written in sequence
e. Telling a historical value.

Read the text to answer the question number 5-6.

THE BATTLE ON NOVEMBER 10, 1945

The Battle of Surabaya was fought between pro-independence Indonesian soldiers and militia against British and British Indian troops as a part of the Indonesian National Revolution.

On 27 October 1945, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets over Surabaya urging all Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons. The leaders of the Indonesian troops and militia were angered, seeing it as a breaking of the agreement reached with Mallaby earlier.

Brigadier A. W. S. Mallaby, the British brigade commander in Surabaya, was travelling about Surabaya to spread the news about the new agreement to his troops. Shortly after that, Mallaby was shot and killed. That made Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison was angered.

At dawn on 10 November, British troops began a methodical advance through the city under the cover of naval and air bombardment. Fighting was heavy, with British troops clearing buildings room by room.

The battle was the heaviest single battle of the revolution and became a national symbol of Indonesian resistance. Considered a heroic effort by Indonesians, the battle helped galvanise Indonesian and international support for Indonesian independence.

It was a day now commemorated in Indonesia as Heroes' Day.

5. What kind of genre does the text above belong to?
   a. Personal Recount
   b. Biographical Recount
   c. Historical Recount
   d. Imaginative Recount
   e. Report

6. What is the passage about?
   a. Battle the revolution
   b. The battle of Surabaya
   c. In Indonesia as Heroes's day
   d. The British brigade commander in Surabaya
   e. Indonesia Heroes Day

Text for the question number 7-10.

Bandung as Sea of Fire was a fire that occurred in the city of Bandung on March 24, 1946. Within seven hours, about 200,000 residents of Bandung burned their homes.
British troops as part of the Brigade MacDonald arrived in Bandung on October 12, 1945. Bandung was deliberately burned by TRI and local people. There were black smoke

LIVEWORKSHEETS

billowing high into the air everywhere. The British Army began to attack so fierce. The greatest battle happened in the Village name Dayeuh Kolot, in South Bandung, where there were a large ammunition depot belonging to British. In this battle, Barisan Rakyat Indonesia destroyed the ammunition depot.

The strategy to fire Bandung was considered because the power of TRI and people's militia was not comparable to the British forces and NICA. This incident inspired to create the famous song "Halo Halo Bandung". To remember what they did and struggled, they built the Bandung Lautan Api monument.

7. Whats is the text about ?
   a. about the story of Brigade MacDonald
   b. about was a fire that occurred in Bandung
   c. about the residents of bandung
   d. about the history Local people of Bandung
   e. about the history of Bandung as Sea of Fire

8. Where did the Bandung as Sea of Fire?
   a. in the city of Bandung
   b. in the villages of Bandung
   c. in the Government of Bandung
   d. in the the air of Bandung
   e. in the sea of Bandung

9. What can we learn?
   a. The strong army
   b. The confort of living in Bandung
   c. The wise of local people
   d. The beauty of Bandung landscape
   e. The spirit of never giving up

10. How was the Bandung as Sea of Fire?
   a. It was deliberately burned
   b. It was built by local people
   c. It was announced by Brigade MacDonald
   d. It was supported by NICA
   e. It was struggled by militia

Good luck ☺

LIVEWORKSHEETS