STUDENTS' WORKSHEET

(EXPLANATION TEXT – MEETING 3)

Name : .....

Class : .....

Students' Number : .....

Instructions:

1. **Let's learn new vocabularies through the crisscross puzzle!**
   You must fill the box with appropriate words by paying attention to the clues.

THE CLUES TO FILL IN THE WORDS BELOW:

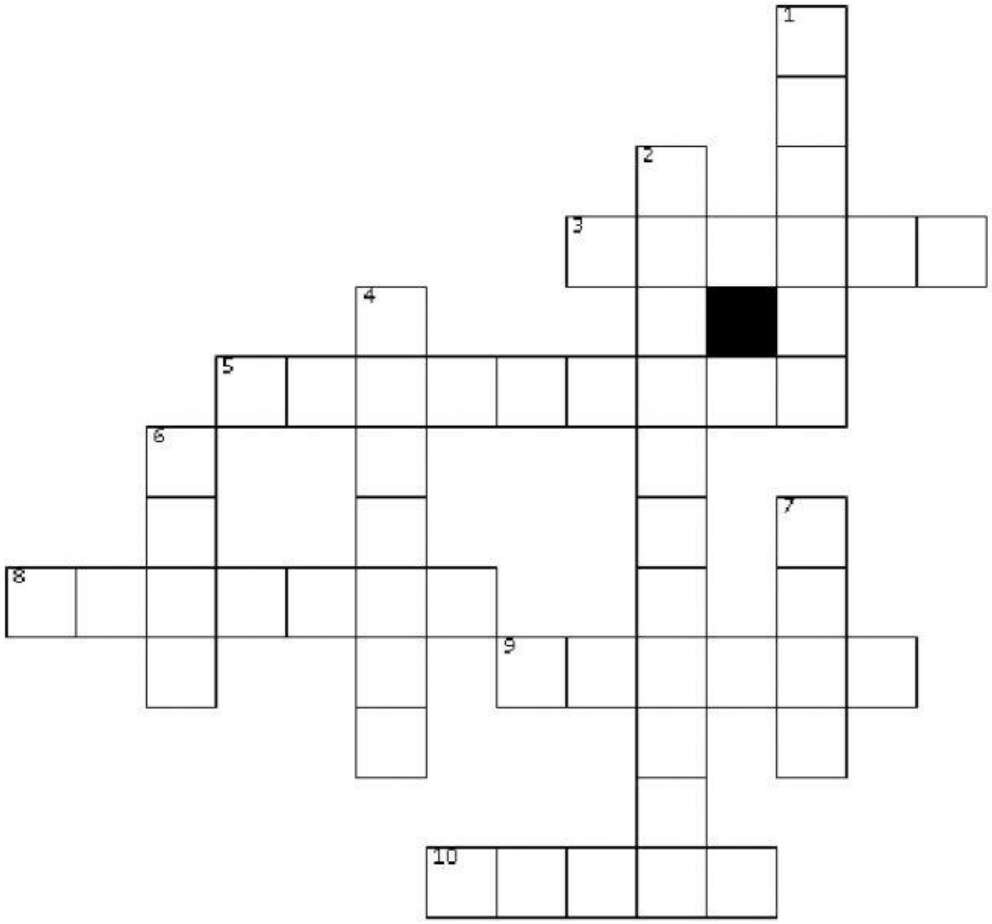
ACROSS

3. strong alcoholic drink (n)
5. if food or drink ferments; it goes through a chemical change because of the action of yeast or bacteria, or turn sugars in it into alcohol (v)
8. how food or drink tastes, or a particular taste itself (n)
9. having a slightly stinging, strong taste, not salty or sweet (adj)
10. used to describe something that has no water (v)

DOWN

1. to make something into small pieces or a powder by pressing between hard surfaces (n)
2. something as clearly different from others (adj)
4. to make something or bring something into existence (v)
6. a seed or the pod containing seeds, of various climbing plants, eaten as a vegetable (n)
7. a small round or oval object produced by a plant when it is planted, a new plant can grow (n)

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2. Read the following passage!

Text 1

The process of producing chocolate

Chocolate starts with a tree called the cacao tree. This tree grows in equatorial regions, especially in places such as South America, Africa, and Indonesia. The cacao tree produces some fruit about the size of a small pineapple. Inside the fruit are the tree's seeds, also known as cocoa beans.

The beans are fermented for about a week, dried in the sun and then shipped to the chocolate maker. The chocolate maker starts by roasting the beans to bring out the flavour. Different beans from different places have different qualities and flavour, so they are often sorted and blended to produce a distinctive mix.

Next, the roasted beans are winnowed. Winnowing removes the meat nib of the cacao bean from its shell. Then, the nibs are blended. The blended nibs are ground to make it a liquid.

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The liquid is called chocolate liquor. It tastes bitter. All seeds contain some amount of fat, and cacao beans are not different.

However, cacao beans are half fat, which is why the ground nibs form liquid. It's pure bitter chocolate.

3. **Answer the following questions:**

   a. **What is the writer's intention to write the text?**

   .....

   b. **How many conjunctions do you find? Mention it!**

   .....

   c. "*The cacao tree produces some fruit about the size of a small pineapple*". (Paragraph 1)

   Change this sentence into the negative form!

   .....

4. **Fill in the blanks correctly with the words provided in the box!**

Text 2

How does the rain occur?

Rain is one of the natural phenomena that have a function for life on earth. Rain can occur **(1)**_____ a cycle. It called the hydrological cycle which is a process of circulating water that moves from the atmosphere to the earth, and vice versa. Rain doesn't just happen; it goes through 3 stages.

(2)_____, evaporation occurs. Evaporation is the process of evaporating seawater, rivers, lakes, and others. **(3)**_____ when water evaporates into the atmosphere, there will be condensation or the change of water from gas to liquid. This happens **(4)**_____ the atmosphere changes in temperature and pressure. Water that collects in the atmosphere will form black clouds that are ready to fall as rain. In this process, there is also advection or movement of clouds to a place because of the help of the wind. This causes some areas to rain, while in other areas it does not.

(5)_____, the precipitation process will occur. Precipitation is the process of the formation of water droplets that fall to the earth.

(6)_____ in this process, the rain occurs. Rain that falls to their homeland will move (run-off) over the highlands to the lowlands. For example, from the mountains to the sea. **(7)**_____, the water will evaporate again. These are the three main stages of rain.

Because	Because of
Then	Eventually

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After that	Finally
Initially	

5. Compare the texts 1 and the text 2. Complete the table below with the differences you found in both texts.

Text 1	Text 2
1. The writer talks about **the process of making chocolate from the cacao tree**	1. The writer's intention of the text is …..
2. It consists of **four paragraphs**	2. Text 2 has ….
3. It tells us about **Natural** phenomenon	3. …….
4. There are **two conjunctions** used in the text	4. The text uses …… to connect each paragraph.

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