

Reading-Viewing Activity

Activity 8

Read the following information of the text below. Then answer the question.

Alya: Ben, have you heard about the Mentawai macaque? I just read about it and it's so fascinating!

Ben: Oh, the Mentawai macaque? Yes, I have. It's a unique primate endemic to the Mentawai Islands.

Alya: I know, right? They call it "bokoi" in the local language. What makes them so special?

Ben: Well, they might look similar to other macaques, but they have some distinct features. For example, their cheeks are darker, their eyes are brown, and the hair on their forehead is longer. Also, they use their backs and hands to carry things and food.

Alya: That's interesting! So, where do they live?

Ben: Mentawai macaques are found in the rainforests of the Mentawai Islands, specifically on Pagai Utara, Pagai Selatan, and Sipora islands. They're very adaptable and can also be found in river areas or coastal swamp forests.

Alya: Wow, they're quite versatile! How do they live?

Ben: They're diurnal animals, meaning they're active during the day. They live in groups of 5 to 25 individuals, usually with a dominant male leading the group. They're primarily herbivores, feeding on leaves, flowers, seeds, and fruits.

Alya: That's a lot of information! I didn't know they were so social.

Ben: Yes, they are. They're very protective of their group. If they sense danger, like from a serpent eagle or reticulated python, the dominant male will alert the group using a short, rough bark.

Alya: That's amazing! But I heard they're endangered. Why is that?

Ben: Unfortunately, yes. Human activities like deforestation and hunting have significantly reduced their habitat and population. They're now listed as endangered on the IUCN Red List.

Alya: That's so sad. What can we do to help them?

Ben: Raising awareness is a great start. We can share information about the Mentawai macaque with others and encourage them to support conservation efforts. Also, reducing our consumption of palm oil, which often comes from deforested areas, can help protect their habitat.

Alya: I'll definitely do my part. Thanks for the information, Ben!

Ben: You're welcome, Alya. It's important for us to protect these unique creatures and their habitat.

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From the following information of the text above, answer the question. Choose T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false

No.	Statement	T	F
1.	Mentawai macaques are nocturnal animals.		
2.	The dominant male in a Mentawai macaque group is responsible for alerting the group to danger.		
3.	Mentawai macaques are only found on the island of Sipora.		
4.	The main diet of Mentawai macaques consists of meat.		

Reading-Viewing Activity

Activity 9

Indicate the general structure and language features of the following questions.

1. The Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*) is one of three species of orangutan. It is found mainly in the northern part of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Its common name is based on two separate local words, "orang" and "hutan", which are derived from the Malay language, and translate as 'forest person'. What is the generic structure of this paragraph?

2. Compared to the Bornean species, the Sumatran orangutan is thinner and has a longer face; its fur is longer and pale red in colour. Males develop throat sacs and fleshy cheek pads but these are narrower and less prominent than those of male Bornean orangutans. The Sumatran orangutan is currently in decline and they are classified as critically endangered (CR) on the threatened species list. What is the generic structure of this paragraph?

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3. The Sumatran orangutan (**Pongo abelii**) is one of three species of **orangutan**. It is found mainly in the northern part of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Its common name is based on two separate local words, "orang" and "hutan", which are derived from the Malay language, and translate as 'forest person'. What is the language feature of the bolded word?

4. The Sumatran orangutan (**Pongo abelii**) is one of three species of orangutan. It is found mainly in the northern part of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Its common name is based on two separate local words, "orang" and "hutan", which are derived from the Malay language, and translate as 'forest person'. What is the language feature of the bolded word?

5. Compared to the Bornean species, the Sumatran orangutan is thinner and has a longer face; its fur is longer and pale red in colour. **Males develop throat sacs and fleshy cheek pads but these are narrower and less prominent than those of male Bornean orangutans.** The Sumatran orangutan is currently in decline and they are classified as critically endangered (CR) on the threatened species list. What is the language feature of the bolded word?