PR kelas 5 term 3 minggu 3-4 Kumpul hari Jumat, 10 Februari 2017

Nama: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Tugas 1: Bacalah teks di bawah ini.**

**Perkembangan (development)** Alat Transportasi

Alat transportasi adalah **kendaraan** (vehicle) yang digunakan untuk **mengangkut** (to carry) **penumpang (passanger)** atau barang. Pada zaman dahulu orang sudah mengenal transportasi walaupun **sederhana** (simple) atau tradisional. Mereka **menggunakan** (to use) binatang sebagai transportasi sehari-hari.

Sejak **mesin uap** (steam engine) **ditemukan** (found) tahun 1765, **berkembang (develop)** pula kendaraan bermesin dengan cepat. Kendaraan tersebut telah **memudahkan (to ease)** orang pergi dari satu tempat ke tempat yang lain. Ada tiga jenis alat transportasi yaitu:

A.Transportasi Darat

Alat transportasi darat antara lain: sepeda, becak, delman, sepeda motor, bemo, bus, mobil, dan lain-lain.

B. Transportasi Air

Alat transportasi perairan antara lain: perahu dayung, perahu layar, kapal laut.  
Alat transportasi air ini masih dipakai di daerah pulau Kalimantan yang terdapat banyak sungai.  
  
C. Transportasi Udara

Pernahkah kalian melihat pesawat terbang lewat di lingkungan tempat tinggalmu? Pesawat terbang merupakan angkutan udara yang sangat penting. Alat transportasi udara banyak jenisnya, ada helikopter, pesawat terbang, dan jet.

**Transportasi tradisional dan moderen**

Orang-orang pada **masa lalu** (in the past) menggunakan alat transportasi yang tergolong sederhana. Sebelum ditemukan alat transportasi bermesin, mereka menggunakan **kereta (cart)**, delman, kuda. Teknologi transportasi tersebut masih menggunakan tenaga binatang dan tenaga manusia. **Ilmu (knowledge)** dan **kemampuan** (the ability) manusia terus berkembang dan juga alat transportasi. Berbagai kendaraan bermesin dan perahu bermotor dibuat dan membantu manusia untuk pergi ke tempat yang sangat jauh.

**Kelebihan dan Kelemahan Transportasi Modern**

Ada beberapa **kelebihan (the good side)** dan **kelemahan (the bad side)** dengan adanya perkembangan teknolgi transportasi modern. Kelemahan alat transportasi pada masa lalu adalah sangat lambat. Namun alat transportasi masa lalu **bebas (free)** dari polusi. Sebaliknya, kelebihan alat transportasi modern adalah lebih cepat., tetapi menyebabkan banyak masalah antara lain : polusi udara, polusi suara, kemacetan dan **kecelakaan** (accident).

***Sumber:*** [***http://dezyzm.blogspot.co.id/2009/12/materi-ips-kelas-4-sd.html***](http://dezyzm.blogspot.co.id/2009/12/materi-ips-kelas-4-sd.html)

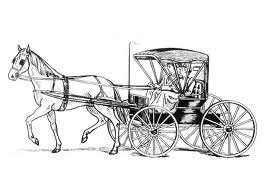
**Jawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ni.**

1. Bagaimana alat transportasi pada zaman dahulu?
2. Alat transportasi zaman dulu paling banyak menggunakan tenaga apa?
3. Kapan mesin uap ditemukan?
4. Berikan 3 contoh alat transportasi darat.
5. Berikan 2 contoh alat transportasi udara.
6. Berikan 2 contoh alat transportasi air.
7. Apa kelebihan alat transportasi tradisional?
8. Apa kelemahan alat transportasi tradisional?
9. Apa kelebihan alat transportasi moderen?
10. Apa kelemahan alat transportasi moderen?

Tugas 2: Deskripsikan gambar alat-alat transportasi di bawah ini. Tulislah nama, digunakan di mana (darat, laut, udara), cepat atau lambat dan energi yang digunakan (bahan bakar, tenaga binatang, tenaga manusia, angin.)

**Kata-kata baru:**

* Kendaraan = vehicle - bahan bakar = fuel
* Darat = land - tenaga binatang = animal power
* laut = sea - tenaga manusia = human power
* udara = air - angin = wind
* cepat = fast - bensin = petrol
* lambat = slow

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Tugas 3: Pelajari penggunaan kata-kata menunjukkan keterangan waktu kejadian di bawah ini: **akan, sedang, sudah/telah, belum**

The verb in Indonesian does not indicate present, past or future. However, auxiliary verbs are widely used in Indonesian to express tenses. These verbs always come before the verbs.

* akan = will, would, shall, should

***contoh: Saya akan pergi ke Jakarta minggu depan.***

* sedang = is/are/was/were…ing

***contoh: Dia sedang mendengarkan musik.***

* sudah/telah = has/have/had/already

***contoh: Ibu saya sudah memasak untuk makan malam.***

* belum = has not/have not/had not/ not yet

***contoh: Adik belum datang dari sekolah.***

Tugas: Buatlah kalimatmu sendiri dengan kata (akan, sedang, sudah/telah, belum).

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