



Natural Landscapes and Socio-Cultural Diversity

Assignment 1

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. You can see beaches, swamps, and rice fields in _____.
 - a. highland
 - b. lowland
 - c. mountain
 - d. valley
2. Which of the following landscapes cannot be found in Indonesia?
 - a. Beach
 - b. Mountain range
 - c. Desert
 - d. Plateau
3. Pascal and his family went on a trip to the Dieng Plateau. A characteristic of this landscape is _____.
 - a. hot weather
 - b. flat areas
 - c. closeness to sea level
 - d. that the people in this area make a living by growing vegetable crops

8. Look at the picture below.



The activity that cannot be done in the landscape shown in the picture is _____.

- a. fishing
b. boating
c. sightseeing
d. planting vegetables
9. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- a. Most of the Earth is covered by land.
b. Valleys are surrounded by towering mountain peaks.
c. Some mountains form long chains called mountain ranges.
d. Highlands are great for outdoor activities like hiking.
10. What is the Kasada festival?
- a. A festival in Bali
b. A festival at Mount Bromo
c. A festival in Jakarta
d. A festival in Sumatra

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the help box.

highlands

floating

Dieng Plateau

landscape

islands

lake

cape

Toba

lowlands

seas

1. An area of the Earth's surface that includes different features like mountains, rivers, or beaches is called a _____.
2. Rice fields can usually be found in _____.
3. People often grow vegetables like potato, carrots, and cabbage in _____.
4. One of the most famous highlands in Indonesia that is located in Jawa Tengah is called _____.
5. A piece of land that juts out into the water is called a _____.
6. Rivers flow toward larger bodies of water such as _____.
7. Indonesia has many _____ so it has long coastlines and lots of beautiful beaches.
8. A big hole in the land that holds fresh water is called a _____.
9. The largest lake in Indonesia, located in North Sumatra and formed by volcanic eruptions, is called _____ Lake.
10. Several rivers in Kalimantan are also used as places for trading, which are called the _____ market.

C. Match the landscapes with the correct type.

Valley

Strait

Mountain

Peninsula

Ocean

Lake

Highland

Island

River

Land area

Water area

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Valleys are low areas found between hills or mountains.
2. A lake is smaller than a pond.
3. The sea surrounds all of the islands in Indonesia.
4. Mountains are always found near the beach.
5. People living in the lowlands often grow rice in their fields.
6. People living in mountainous areas grow vegetables.
7. Fishing is a common job for people living near the coast.
8. People in highlands usually wear light clothing.
9. The landscape does not affect what people eat in different regions.
10. Cultural diversity in Indonesia can be influenced by different landscapes.

E. Name the following.

1. The type of landscape that is a flat area near sea level.

2. The narrow body of water that separates two islands.

3. The high landscape that rises above everything around it.

4. The piece of land that sticks out into the sea, smaller than a peninsula.

5. The low-lying land found between hills or mountains.

F. Make a short paragraph.

Imagine you live in a mountainous area. How would your daily life be different compared to someone living by the beach? Write a short paragraph about how the landscape influences your daily activities, clothes, and food.

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Assignment 2

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. How do people living in mountainous areas usually adapt to their surroundings?
 - a. By building houses on stilts
 - b. By wearing light clothing
 - c. By creating terraced farms
 - d. By using boats for transportation
2. Which landscape is most likely to have fishing as the main job for the people living there?
 - a. Desert
 - b. Forest
 - c. Beach
 - d. Mountain
3. What kind of food might people living in highland areas eat more often?
 - a. Fish and seafood
 - b. Vegetables and crops
 - c. Rice and noodles
 - d. Tropical fruits
4. How do the people living in lowland areas often protect themselves from floods?
 - a. By building terraces
 - b. By using thick jackets
 - c. By building houses on stilts
 - d. By growing crops

5. Which of the following is true about cultural diversity in Indonesia?
- It is the same in every part of Indonesia.
 - It changes based on the landscape, like mountains or beaches.
 - It only exists in cities.
 - It is not influenced by the environment.
6. Why are oceans and seas important for life on Earth?
- They are the only source of fresh water.
 - They provide a habitat for coral reefs, fish, and many sea animals.
 - They contain the majority of Earth's landmass.
 - They are used only for recreational purposes.
7. Based on the picture below, which landscape shown is one you cannot find in lowlands?

a.



c.



b.



d.



8. Which kind of drink do you usually have when you are in mountainous areas?

a.



c.



b.



d.



9. What kind of plant that usually cannot be found in the highlands?

a. Tea plant

b. Coffee plant

c. Carrot plant

d. Pineapple plant

10. What do people bring as offerings during the Kasada Festival?

a. Clothes and toys

b. Rice, fruits, vegetables, and animals

c. Money and jewellery

d. Flowers and candles

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the help box.

mountain

ocean

river

valley

lake

lowland

highland

island

waterfall

coastal

1. The largest type of landform with a peak is called a _____.
2. A flat area that is higher than the surrounding land is known as a _____.
3. Water flowing through a long, narrow path is called a _____.
4. A deep and narrow land between two mountains is called a _____.
5. A body of water that sits in an area of land is a _____.
6. A natural feature where water flows down from a height is a _____.
7. A wide, open, and flat area near the sea is known as a _____.
8. A flat areas close to sea level is called a _____.
9. The large body of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface is the _____.
10. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an _____.

C. Complete the name of the natural features.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | — | — | N | — | — | — | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(Hint: A tall landform with a peak)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L | — | — | E |
|---|---|---|---|

(Hint: A body of water surrounded by land)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W | — | — | E | F | — | — | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(Hint: Water falling from a height)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| V | — | — | E | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|

(Hint: A low area between hills or mountains)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S | — | — |
|---|---|---|

(Hint: A large body of salt water enclosed by land)

D. Match the landscapes with how people adapt to them.

1.



Mountain

2.



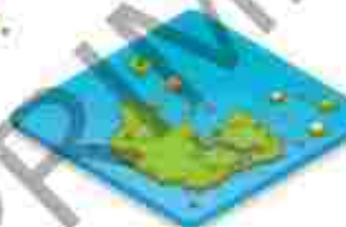
Beach

3.



River

4.



Lowland

a. Fish, and build homes on stilts

b. Grow rice in rice fields

c. Wear thick clothing

e. Have iced beverages or eat refreshing fruits to stay cool

E. Find and write ten landscape-related words from the word box.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | K | H | L | A | K | E | W | U | S | H | P |
| F | M | I | I | W | P | R | Y | O | L | M | E |
| G | O | L | V | A | L | L | E | Y | T | N | N |
| T | U | L | E | W | Y | Z | X | C | B | V | I |
| Y | N | F | R | Z | Q | W | O | C | E | A | N |
| S | T | R | A | I | T | S | P | H | M | B | S |
| P | A | C | S | X | D | F | Z | R | N | C | U |
| R | I | V | E | R | F | H | V | Q | L | D | L |
| I | N | B | H | V | G | J | B | Y | S | E | A |
| M | J | L | O | W | L | A | N | D | K | J | F |
| E | F | N | M | B | S | L | X | P | H | K | D |
| H | I | G | H | L | A | N | D | O | G | L | S |

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

F. Answer the following questions.

1. What kinds of landscapes can you see in Indonesia?

2. Where can you find swamps and mangrove forests, in lowlands or highlands? What are the characteristics of this landscape?

3. Why are valleys often used for farming?

4. What kind of job do people in highlands typically do for work?

5. In Indonesia, there are two types of mountains: volcanic and non-volcanic. What is the difference between these two?

6. How do people living near the sea adapt their way of life to their surroundings?

7. Why might people living in a mountainous area wear thicker clothing compared to those living by the beach?

8. What types of activities might people in forests do to earn a living?

9. How do people who live near rivers, like those in Kalimantan, live and work?

10. Lake Toba in North Sumatra is one of the largest lakes in Indonesia. How was it formed?



⇒ Assignment 3 ⇒

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Malacca Strait is one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world. It is located between the Malay Peninsula and _____ island.
a. Sumatra
b. Kalimantan
c. Java
d. Bali
2. Where is Seren Taun celebrated?
a. East Java
b. West Java
c. Central Java
d. North Java
3. Why do we say the height of land is measured starting from the sea?
a. Because the sea is the highest point on Earth.
b. Because the sea level is considered 0 meter.
c. Because it is easier to measure from the mountains.
d. Because land is always below the sea level.
4. If you were standing on a beach, would you be in a lowland?
a. Yes, because the beach is at sea level.
b. No, because the beach is above sea level.
c. Yes, because the beach is under sea level.
d. No, because the beach is not considered a lowland.

5. Which statement best describes the difference between a cape and a peninsula?
- A cape and a peninsula are both high above sea level.
 - A cape is smaller and juts out into the sea, while a peninsula is much larger.
 - A cape and a peninsula are terms for the same geographical feature.
 - A cape is surrounded by water on all sides; a peninsula is not.
6. Considering the environmental roles, which landscape is most beneficial for human habitation?
- Volcanic mountains because they offer unique landscapes.
 - Non-volcanic mountains because they are stable and safe.
 - Highlands because of their fresh air and cooler climate.
 - Valleys because they have rich soil and fresh water.
7. Look at the picture of landscape below.



Source: plos.sigit/wikipedia.com/2017

What shaped the landscape in the picture?

- a. The continuous flow of rivers
 - b. Natural events like volcanic eruptions or shifts in the Earth's surface
 - c. The melting of ice at high altitudes
 - d. The widening of rivers
8. If you were navigating from one ocean to another, what geographical feature you might pass through?
- a. A lake
 - b. A river
 - c. A strait
 - d. A valley
9. What distinguishes a sea from an ocean?
- a. Seas are larger and deeper than oceans.
 - b. Oceans are typically freshwater while seas are saltwater.
 - c. Oceans are much larger and deeper than seas, which are bordered by land.
 - d. Seas do not support marine life whereas oceans are filled with various species.
10. What should you do to stay warm if you suddenly find yourself on the cold mountains?
- a. Wear light clothes and eat refreshing fruits.
 - b. Drink iced beverage and stay under the sun.
 - c. Put on a jacket and drink a warm beverage like ginger tea.
 - d. Swim in the sea to get used to the cold.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the help box.

highland

rainwater

trade

thick

seaweed

sea level

fisherman

lowland

wood

Kalimantan

1. The starting point for measuring the height of landforms like mountains and valleys is called _____.
2. The type of landscape that is described as flat and close to sea level is called _____.
3. The area known for cool weather and for growing vegetables like carrots is called _____.
4. The straits can be used for international _____.
5. Rivers form when _____ gathers and flows together.
6. People in mountain areas typically wear _____ clothes due to the cold climate.
7. The kind of traditional houses to handle earthquakes made of _____.
8. In coastal areas, many people work as _____.
9. One of the plants that can be harvested in coastal areas is _____.
10. We can find floating markets in many rivers in _____.

C. Fill the crossword puzzle below.



Across:

2. A large body of water surrounded by land, often formed by volcanic activity
7. A flat area close to sea level, good for growing rice and finding swamps
8. Type of landform elevated above 500 meters where vegetables like carrots thrive
10. Vast bodies of saltwater, much larger and deeper than seas

Down:

1. The process used in mountainous areas to grow crops on steep slopes
3. The weather in mountainous areas
4. A narrow body of water that separates two pieces of land
5. Materials for building earthquake-resistant houses
6. Type of mountains formed from lava, can be very active
9. A piece of land that juts out into the water, smaller than a peninsula

D. Match the people characteristics in right column with the appropriate landscapes or landforms in left column where these activities are most likely to occur.

1. Terrace farming, especially vegetable farming



a. Highland

2. Use boats for transport



b. River

3. Offer hiking, climbing, and scenic attractions for tourists



c. Mountains

4. Fish for seafood, and harvest seaweed



d. Coastal area

E. Create a variety of landscapes and colour them.



F. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people in highland areas grow vegetables like carrots and cabbage?

2. Why do Sundanese people celebrate Seren Taun?

3. Considering the roles of bodies of water, why might oceans or seas be considered more important for global connection than lakes?

4. How would you stay warm if you moved from the beach to the highlands?

5. Compare living by the river and living by the sea. What are some things that might be the same and some that might be different?
