



Indonesia's Geographical Location and Condition

Assignment 1

A. Cross (X) the correct answer.

- The position of a region based on its specific physical position on the Earth's surface is called _____.
 - astronomical location
 - geological location
 - geographical location
 - coordinate location
- The ocean bordering the southern part of Indonesia is the _____.
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Indian Ocean
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Arctic Oceans
- Indonesia is located between two continents, namely _____ Continents.
 - Asian and European
 - African and American
 - European and Asian
 - Asian and Australian
- The image below shows the occurrence of _____.
 - southeast trade winds
 - northeast trade winds
 - west monsoon
 - east monsoon



5. The west monsoon causes the _____ in Indonesia.
- a. rainy season
 - b. dry season
 - c. windy season
 - d. snowy season
6. Astronomical location is the position of a region based on _____.
- a. its latitude and longitude
 - b. the Wallace line
 - c. the shape and location on the Earth's surface
 - d. its rock structure on the Earth's crust
7. Indonesia's astronomical location is 6° N – 11° S and _____.
- a. 90° E – 140° E
 - b. 90° E – 141° E
 - c. 95° E – 140° E
 - d. 95° E – 141° E
8. The following that is **not** influenced by Indonesia's geographical location is _____.
- a. social and cultural communities
 - b. seasonal changes
 - c. time zone division
 - d. the economy
9. The following is **not** an impact or influence of Indonesia's astronomical location, namely _____.
- a. Indonesia has a high level of cultural wealth
 - b. Indonesia has a tropical climate
 - c. Indonesia has three time zones
 - d. Indonesia has high rainfall intensity
10. Indonesia is a maritime country because it _____.
- a. has many regions
 - b. has many volcanoes
 - c. has fertile soil
 - d. has a large sea area

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words correctly.

time

wet

oceans

trade

equatorial

horizontally

climate

tolerance

maritime

tropical

1. Most of Indonesia's territory lies in the _____ and archipelago located between the Asian and Australian Continents.
2. Indonesia is located along the _____ line which gives year-round sunlight with fairly high air temperatures.
3. Look at the picture.




Geographically, Indonesia's territory is located in a strategic and advantageous position because it is located between two continents and two oceans, making Indonesia one of the world's primary _____ routes.

4. Indonesia is called a _____ country because Indonesia is an archipelagic country with an ocean area larger than its land area.
5. There are two types of monsoon winds that pass-through Indonesia every year, namely the west monsoon and the east monsoon. The west monsoon blows from the Asian Continent to Australia. Its nature is _____.

6. The socio-cultural diversity of Indonesia can be an important asset for national development, especially for the people who apply _____ in everyday life.
7. Latitude is an imaginary line that stretches _____ around the Earth, while longitude is an imaginary line that circles the Earth vertically.
8. Based on its astronomical location, Indonesia is located between 6° N – 11° S and 95° E – 141° E. This astronomical location affects Indonesia's _____.
9. Indonesia's astronomical location affects Indonesia's natural conditions, namely the division of the _____ zones, the diversity of flora and fauna, and the climate in Indonesia.
10. Indonesia's astronomical location has an impact on the distribution of _____ rainforests which are very vast in the country.

C. Answer these questions correctly.

1. Write the names of these natural bodies of water.

Picture	Name
	
	

2. Write the geographical boundaries of Indonesia below!

North:

West:



South:

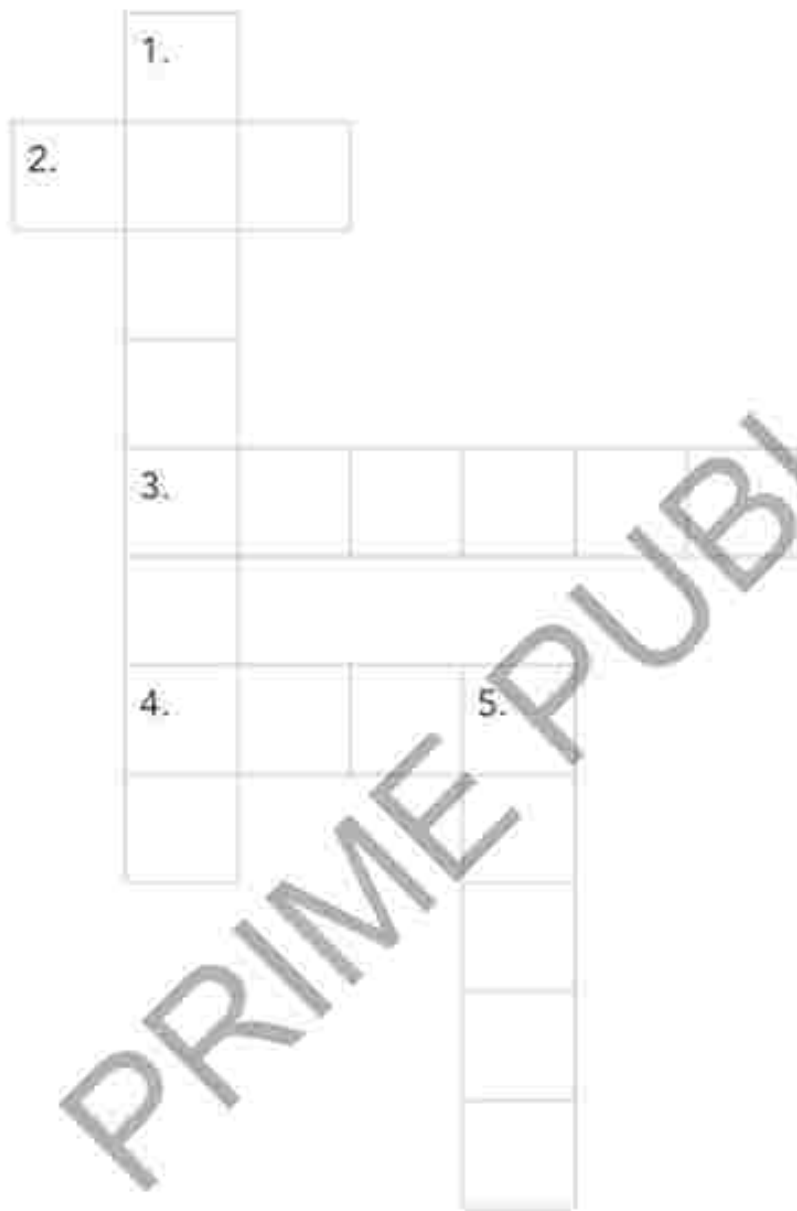
East:

3. There are two types of monsoon winds that pass through Indonesia every year: the west monsoon wind and the east monsoon wind. Complete the table below with facts about each winds.

Type of wind	Period	Direction of movement
West monsoon wind		
East monsoon wind		

4. Indonesia is a tropical climate country. Write below the characteristics of the tropical climate.
-
-

D. Solve the following crossword puzzle.



Across

2. Seasons in Indonesia caused by the eastern monsoon
3. Ocean bordering Indonesia to the west
4. Continent sharing borderline with Indonesia

Down

1. One of Indonesia's three main climate (hot climate)
5. The month of eastern monsoon start

D. Answer these questions.

1. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world and is known as a maritime country.

a. Why is Indonesia called a maritime country?

b. What are the characteristics of a maritime country?

2. Based on its natural landscape, Indonesia's territory is divided into three regions or three time zones, namely West Indonesia Time, Central Indonesia Time, and East Indonesia Time.

a. If it is 08.00 a.m. in Jakarta, what is the current time in Ternate?

b. Why is that? Give an explanation.

3. In addition to being known as a maritime country, Indonesia is also known as an agricultural country. Write down the characteristics of an agricultural country.

4. One example of a traditional ceremony in Indonesia is Ngaruwat or Ruwatan Bumi which is routinely carried out by the indigenous people in Kampung Banceuy, Subang Regency, West Java.
- a. What is the purpose of that traditional ceremony?

- b. When is the traditional ceremony usually held?

5. What do you know about monsoon winds? How do they affect Indonesia?

F. Answer these critical thinking questions.

1. The geographical location of a region will have a certain influence on the region. Indonesia's geographical location has an impact on various aspects of life, such as seasons, economic activities, and socio-cultural diversity.
- a. How does geographical location affect Indonesia's economy?

- b. Why does geographical location have an impact on Indonesia's socio-cultural diversity?

2. Indonesian people live in various regions with different geographical conditions, like in coastal areas, lowland areas, and highland or mountainous areas. These geographical conditions affect the economic activities of the people.

a. What are the characteristics of people living in coastal areas?

b. Why do the economic activities of people in lowland areas tend to be more diverse?

3. Edison is looking at a map of Java Island. The map uses a scale of 1 :1,000,000. He measures the distance between Surabaya and Yogyakarta on the map and finds that it is 5 cm.

a. What is the meaning of a scale on a map?

b. What is the actual distance between Surabaya and Yogyakarta?

⇒ Assignment 2 ⇐

A. Cross (X) the correct answer.

1. Plantation in Indonesia produces many natural biological resources, one example is rubber trees. These natural resources are used to make _____.
a. tires
b. paper
c. kitchen utensils
d. clothing
2. Typical tropical forests found on calm, muddy, or slightly sandy beaches are the definition of _____ forests.
a. savanna
b. season
c. tropical rain
d. mangrove
3. Tarakan Island, Bunyu Island, and the Mahakam River are areas that product _____ mining.
a. cloth
b. salt
c. plastic
d. wood
4. The distribution of swamp forests is in the area of _____.
a. East Coast Sumatra
b. North Coast Java
c. West Coast Sumatra
d. Madura Island
5. Gunung Leuser National Park is located in _____.
a. Sulawesi
b. Sumatra
c. Kalimantan
d. Papua

6. The ecological function of mangrove forests is _____.
- raw material for making charcoal
 - mangrove wood can be used to make paper
 - producing shrimp and crabs for export
 - protecting the coast from abrasion
7. Mining resources that are primarily produce energy in Indonesia are _____.
- petroleum and natural gas
 - petroleum and mineral metals
 - natural gas and water
 - coal and solar energy
8. Product that is not produced from plantation is _____.
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a. rice | c. rubber |
| b. tea | d. coffee |
9. Examples of plantation crop are _____.
- tea, coffee, and rubber
 - tea, coffee, and rice
 - coffee, rubber, and rice
 - strawberries, rice, and tea
10. One of the areas in Indonesia that produces petroleum is _____.
- Balikpapan
 - Bangka
 - Garut
 - Thousand Islands

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words correctly.

protected forests

medicines

topography

maritime

forest products

agricultural

fish markets

oceans

Ring of Fire

mining products

1. Forests can be classified according to their functions. Forests that function to maintain the regularity of water in the soil are _____.
2. Sulfur is a natural resource that is widely used by humans as a raw material for _____.
3. The shape of the earth's surface which includes land and waters such as mountains, valleys, lowlands, and seas is the definition of _____.
4. Indonesia is a _____ country. Indonesia's territory is mostly water or has a large sea area.
5. Indonesia is also included in an _____ country because of its abundant agricultural land and natural resources.
6. Examples of maritime community culture are boats and _____.
7. Indonesia is located between two continents, Asia and Australia, and two large _____, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
8. Indonesia is located in the Pacific _____ which causes Indonesia to have many active volcanoes.
9. Renewable natural resources examples are agricultural products, plantations, livestock, fisheries, and _____.
10. Non-renewable natural resources include all _____ such as petroleum, natural gas, nickel, and gold.

C. Write the number of the area that produces each natural resource below.
You can use the same area more than once.

Papua

Central Java

Sumatra

Flores

East Nusa Tenggara

Kepulauan Riau

Bangka Belitung

Kalimantan

Sulawesi





D. Complete the tables as instructed.

1. Indonesia is a maritime country, most of its area is waters or has a large sea area. Now, complete the table with the correct descriptions showing the characteristics of a maritime country and what advantages Indonesia can have as a maritime country.

No.	Maritime Country's Characteristics	Maritime Country's Advantages
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

2. There are two kinds of natural resources, namely renewable and nonrenewable resources. Indonesia has those both natural resources. Complete these tables with the examples of the products and the distribution areas.

a. Renewable natural resources distribution in Indonesia

No.	Natural Resources Sectors	Products	Distribution Areas
1.	Agriculture		
2.	Fishery		

No.	Natural Resources Sectors	Products	Distribution Areas
3.	Forestry		
4.	Farming		

b. Nonrenewable natural resources distribution in Indonesia

No.	Natural Resources Sectors	Products	Distribution Areas
1.	Oil		
2.	Mineral		
3.	Metal		

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. Natural resources, such as land, water, sun, and wind are included in the category of _____ resources.
2. Forests that have the main function of preserving plant and animal diversity and their ecosystems are called _____.
3. Tropical _____ and swamp forests are types of forests that mainly be found on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan.
4. Processing of resources with appropriate technology is the wise use of _____ resources.
5. Indonesia's strategic location provides advantages such as strategic shipping and trade routes, abundant natural resources, and rich _____ diversity.
6. Indonesia's topography is very diverse because Indonesia is an _____ consisting of thousands of islands with different natural conditions.
7. Indonesia's geographical location makes Indonesia considered as _____ country and _____ country.
8. Indonesian is called a maritime country because most of its area is _____.
9. Indonesian is also included in an agricultural country because many people work as _____.
10. Indonesia has a strategic geographic location because its located between _____ oceans and _____ continents.

F. Answer the questions correctly.

1. Look at the map.



What can you describe about Indonesia based on this map?

2. Describe some factors that influence the distribution of natural resources in Indonesia.

3. Give some examples of cultures in Indonesia influenced by the distribution of natural resources.

4. Choose one region in Indonesia (for example Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, or Papua) and analyze how its natural resource potential influences the economic activities of the region.

5. How can we maintain the sustainability of natural resources the future generations can inherit those resources?

6. Mention and explain three examples of natural resources that play an important role in the daily lives of Indonesian people.

7. Explain the difference between renewable and non-renewable natural resources, and provide examples of each.

8. Give examples of how natural resources in Indonesia can be utilized to develop the tourism sector.

9. Describe the topography of Indonesia and give advantages of having such topography.

10. Explain why Indonesia has a strategic geographical location and condition.

G. Answer these critical thinking questions.

Every city has its own charm that makes it special. Some cities are known for their beautiful nature, while others are full of history or culture. The city where someone lives might be special because of its places, people, or traditions.

1. What city do you live in?

2. Describe about the city.

3. Do you love the city?

4. Describe the topography of your city.

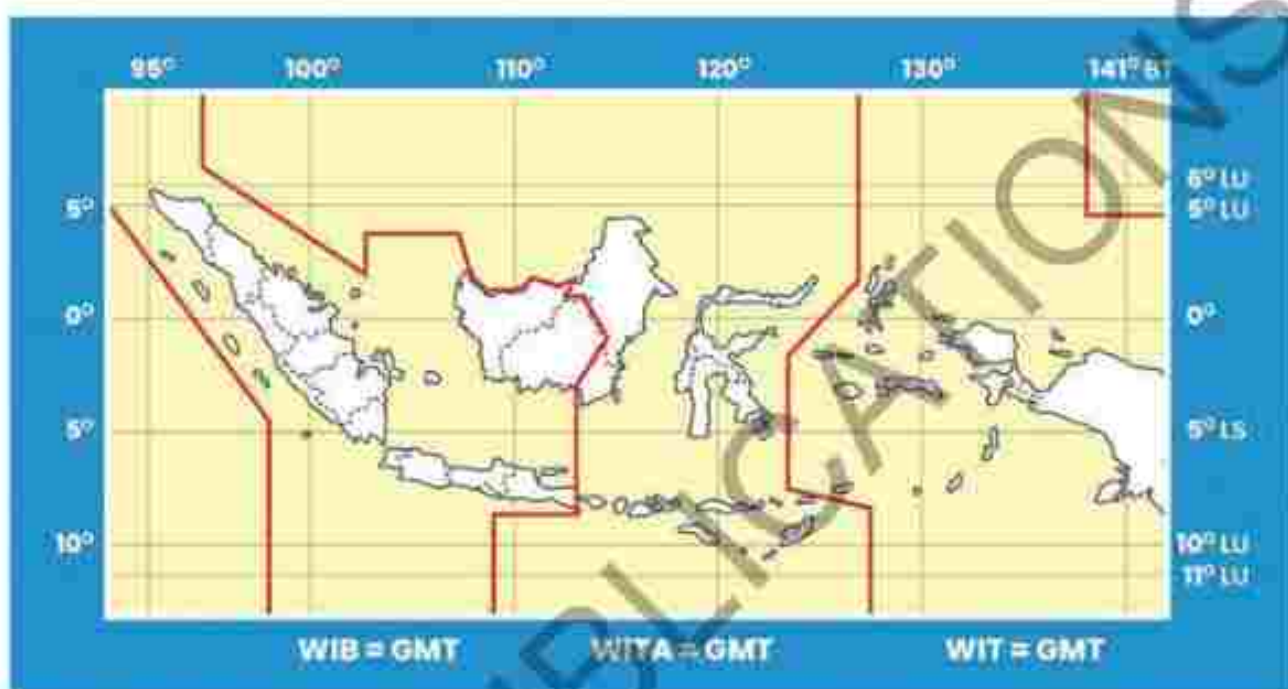
5. What natural resources mainly utilised in your region?

6. Describe about the economic and cultural activities due to the distribution of natural resources in your region.

Assignment 3

A. Cross (X) the correct answer.

Look at the picture to answer questions number 1 and 2.



1. Based on the picture, the astronomical location of Indonesia is _____.
 - a. 5° N – 10° S and 95° E – 140° E
 - b. 6° N – 11° S and 95° E – 141° E
 - c. 5° N – 11° S and 95° E – 145° E
 - d. 6° S – 11° N and 95° BB – 141° BB
2. Most of Indonesia is in the southern half of the Earth, and the equator goes through the country. A special feature of these condition is _____.
 - a. the duration of day and night is relatively the same throughout the year
 - b. the duration of day is longer than night
 - c. the duration of night is longer than day
 - d. the air temperature feels colder

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

Look at the picture to answer questions number 1 and 2.



1. Tick (✓) 'True' or 'False' based on the following statements.

	Statements	True	False
a.	Indonesia is located between two continents, namely the Asian and African continents.		
b.	Indonesia is directly adjacent to the Pacific Ocean to the east.		
c.	Indonesia borders the Indian Ocean to the west.		
d.	Indonesia borders the Asian continent to the southeast.		

2. Tick (✓) 'True' or 'False' based on the following statements.

	Statements	True	False
a.	Indonesia's geographical location is not strategic when viewed from an economic aspect.		
b.	Indonesia is at the crossroads of world trade and shipping traffic.		
c.	Indonesia is suitable for agricultural land because it has high rainfall and the sun shines all year round.		
d.	Indonesia's geographical location affects the socio-cultural diversity of its people.		

3. Tick (✓) 'True' or 'False' based on the following statements.

	Statements	True	False
a.	Indonesia is located between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean		
b.	Indonesia has only one big island.		
c.	Indonesia is known for its cold and snowy weather.		
d.	Indonesia is crossed by the equator, giving it a tropical climate.		
e.	Indonesia's location affects its cultural diversity.		
f.	Indonesia is not part of any international trade routes.		

C. Match the natural resources sectors with the correct products.

Fishery and Marine

Forestry

Agriculture

Mining

Tourism

Natural gas

Gold

Coal

Mountains

Beaches

Geothermal

Tin

Rice

Coffee

Rattan

Tuna

Oil palm

Seaweed