

# Harvest day

**LINKS TO:**

Stage 3, Module 11

 Learning Object 3: *I think this is easy*

## Exercise 1

Sample answers:

- 1.1 What are the main ideas in the text? Summarise, in English, the main ideas in each paragraph of the text.**

SETUJU: ADAM

*Paragraph 1*

Organic food is better for us, the earth and the future.

*Paragraph 2*

Growing your own food connects you to the earth — you get dirty and 'make' your own food.

*Paragraph 3*

Supermarket food may be genetically modified or sprayed with chemicals. Mass-produced fruit and vegetables are not as good as organically grown produce.

*Paragraph 4*

When you grow your own food, you know what has gone into it.

*Paragraph 5*

Home-grown food tastes better and using it is emotionally rewarding. If you care about the future, you will eat organic food.

TIDAK SETUJU: EVELYN

*Paragraph 1*

Organic food is just a marketing tactic. It looks worse than non-organic food.

*Paragraph 2*

When the author was growing up everyone grew their own produce, but used chemicals, when required, to grow good produce.

*Paragraph 3*

Resistance to GM crops, and so on, is about fear of science and technology.

*Paragraph 4*

Supporters of organic gardening think all technology is bad, and would like to see us return to a pre-technology society.

- 1.2 Were there particular words or phrases you found difficult to understand? What strategies did you use to understand these words or phrases, or to understand the text as a whole despite not being sure what they meant?**

There are several strategies that I use to understand words or phrases that are difficult for me. First of all, for words without affixes such as *swalayan* and *hama*, I would consult a dictionary to find their meaning. For words that have affixes, I would first try to find the base words and then consult the dictionary to find their meaning. For example, *kelangsungan*. I know that it is a *ke~...~an* word and that the construction forms a noun. In the dictionary I found that *langsung* means 'to continue', so from that I can deduce that *kelangsungan* means 'continuation'.

I can also look at the context and try to see if I can understand the words preceding or following the difficult words or phrases. For example, *menyiangi*. I know that the word has a prefix *me~*, but I did not know if the base word is *nyiangi* or *siangi*. I know the word *siang* means 'afternoon' or 'day time', but the context does not support this meaning. The word is used together with the words *menyirami*, *memupuk* and *menanam*, which I know are verbs, to describe activities related to plants — 'to water', 'to fertilise' and 'to plant'. From here I can deduce that *menyiangi* has nothing to do with the time of the day, but rather is an activity relating to plants. However, I still did not

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know the meaning of the word. It was only when I consulted the online dictionary that I found that *siangi* means 'to weed'.

**1.3 What three people, places or things does Adam say organic food is 'better' for?**

Adam states that organic food is better for 'us', for the earth and for the future.

**1.4 What reasons does Adam give for spraying food with chemicals?**

Adam states that foods are sprayed with chemicals to help them grow, to keep pests away and to make them look better for longer.

**1.5 According to Evelyn, what fears do people have about GM (genetically modified) food?**

Evelyn says people who argue against GM food fear change, science and the future.

**1.6 What gardening practices did Evelyn's grandfather use?**

Evelyn says that her grandfather used poison for pests and weeds, and fertiliser to help plants grow.

## Exercise 2

Sample answers:

**2.1 'Kalau kamu benar-benar peduli pada Bumi, dan pada anak-anakmu, kamu akan melakukan apa pun yang kamu bisa untuk mendukung penanaman bahan makanan organik.'** (Adam)

**2.1.1 Think about why this argument is effective. What strategies or evidence is the author using to try to convince you about their point of view?**

Adam is using quite emotive and subtly manipulative language. He states that if you care about the Earth, and your children, you will support organic gardening. The implication is that if you don't support organic gardening, you don't care about the Earth or your children.

**2.1.2 Write at least one counterargument for this statement. Answer in English, using quotations from the text where appropriate.**

I think an effective counterargument might be that those who support non-organic farming methods do care about the future, and that a great deal of non-organic farming technology improves productivity — so that we can feed people in the future, and improves things such as soil condition.

**2.2 'Pendukung cara tanam organik ingin orang percaya bahwa kita seharusnya melupakan saja semua kemajuan yang telah kita capai di abad yang lalu berkenaan dengan cara orang bertani. Apa lagi yang harus kita singkirkan? Telepon? Bohlam? Internet?'** (Evelyn)

**2.2.1 Think about why this argument is effective. What strategies or evidence is the author using to try to convince you about their point of view?**

Evelyn is making a sweeping statement, or generalisation, using implied inductive reasoning. She is saying that if supporters of organic gardening are against the use of farming technology, then they must be against the use of any technology.

**2.2.2 Write at least one counterargument for this statement. Answer in English, using quotations from the text where appropriate.**

I think that an effective counterargument would be that people who support organic farming are not against all technological innovation, but are averse to the use of technology that harms the Earth or the people who use it. It might be effective to point out that many organic farmers use varied technology, from simple, old-fashioned equipment, such as ploughs and harvesters, to cutting-edge research and technology, such as the development of high-yielding grain varieties.