

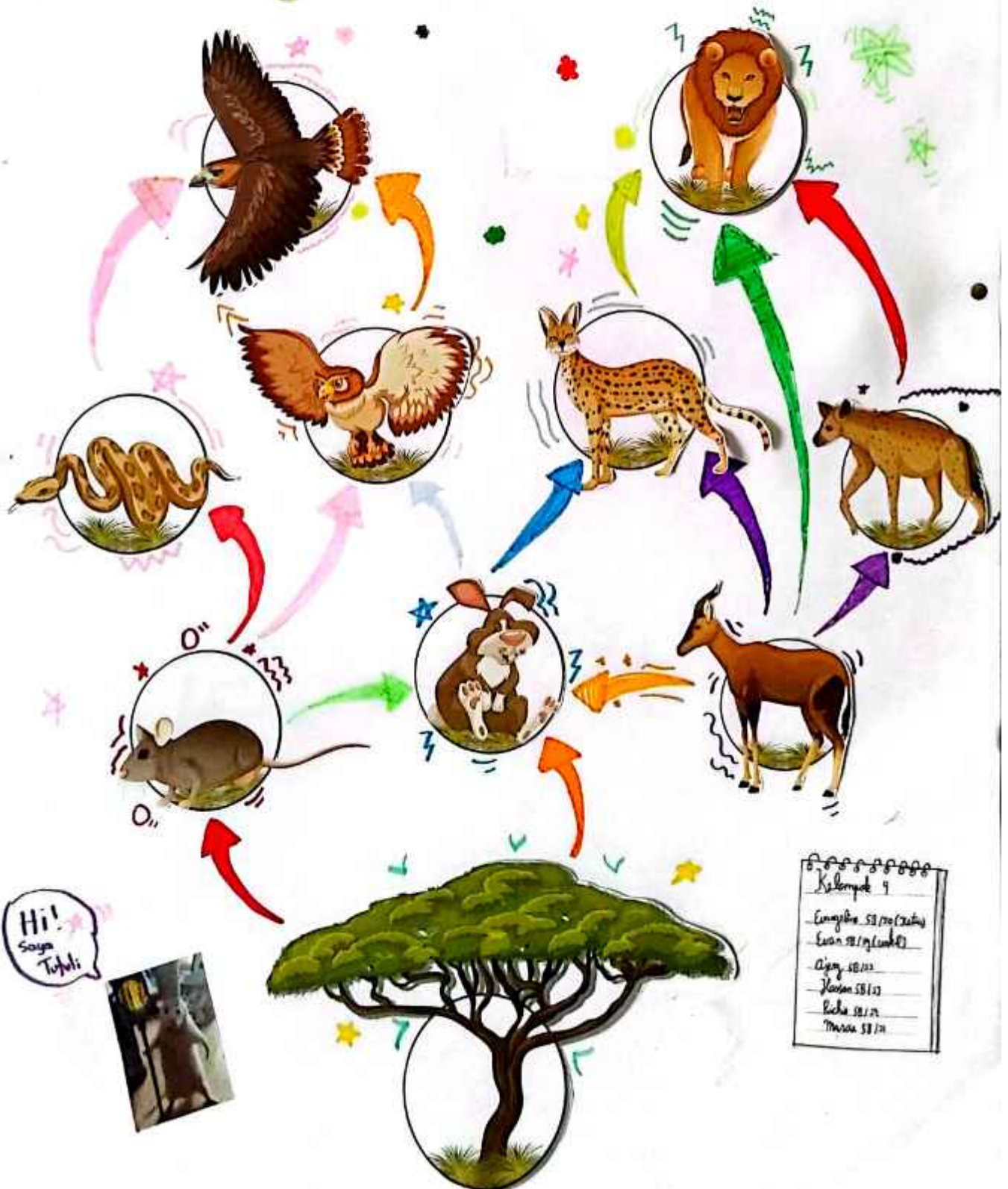
Jaring - Jaring Makanan



Jaring-jaring Makanan



Jaring-jaring Makanan



Kelompok 9

- Emangilia SB/10/2019
- Evan SB/10/2019
- Aisyah SB/10/2019
- Hassan SB/10/2019
- Richa SB/10/2019
- Mawar SB/10/2019

Penerapan

Sila ke-2



Orang yang membantu
tidak mendapat penghargaan



Sila ke-4



Karya kelompok
menghasilkan tugas

Sila - Sila

Sila 1



Terdapat dan
citra yang saling berlainan

Pancasila

Sila 3



Orang-orang Indonesia
salingnya adalah saudara
satu dan

Sila 5



Orang tua yang
mengajarkan anak
salingnya adalah saudara
satu dan



Orang yang
mengajarkan anak
salingnya adalah saudara
satu dan



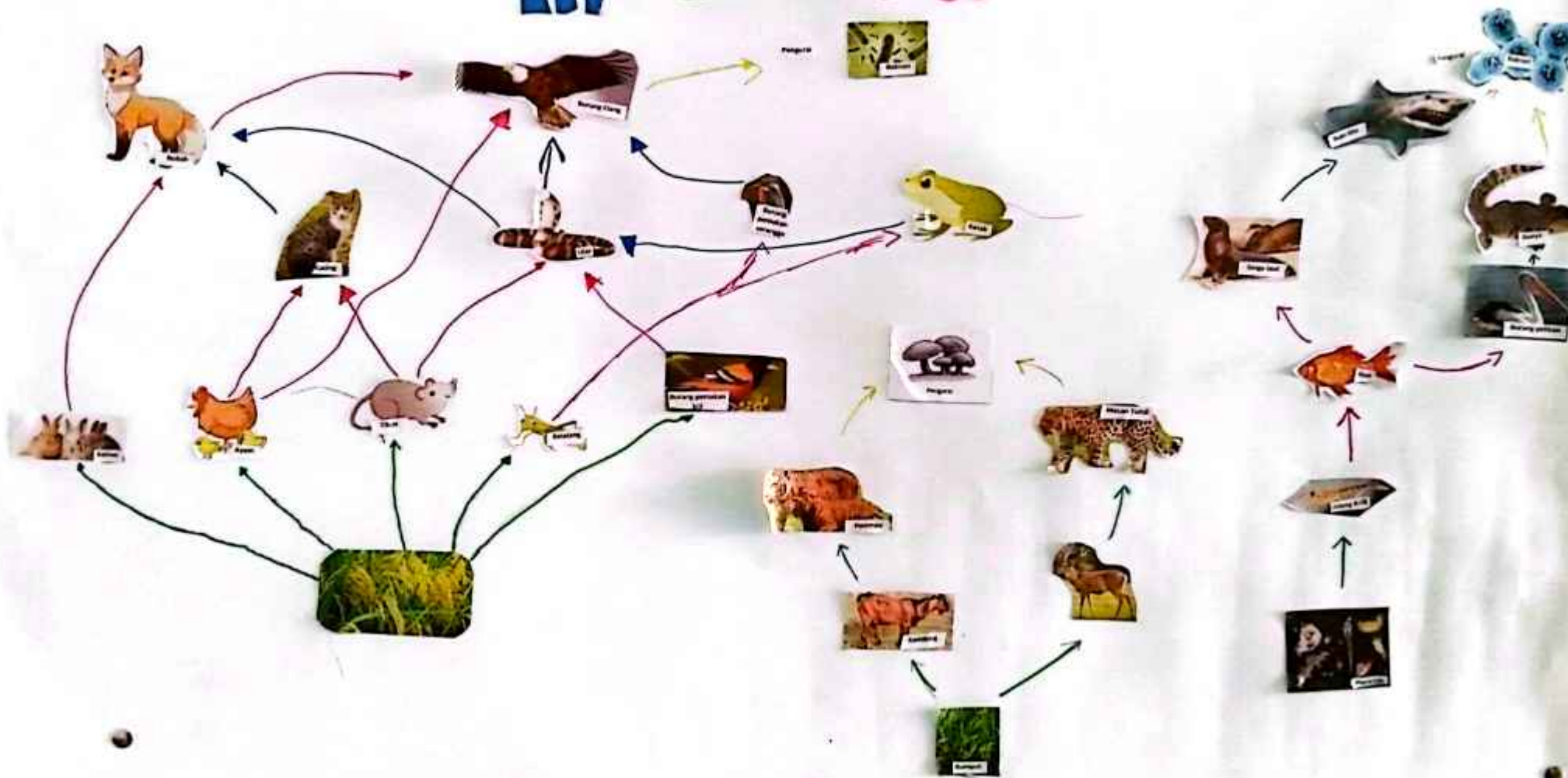
Kelompok 1

- Kade (12/5B) Kalua
- Evangelina (20/5B)
- Kary (18/5B)
- Evana (9/5B)
- Humeon (20/5B)
- Tammy (20/5B) Wadid



Berdiskusi
pemilihan ketua
RT

Jaring = Jaring makanan



GERAKAN LITERASI SEKOLAH



Barisan puisi:
1. Berbaris sebelum tidur dan setelah tidur
2. Berbaris sebelum berangkat
3. Berbaris sebelum pulang
4. Berbaris sebelum berangkat ke sekolah
5. Mengucapkan selamat tidur dan selamat bangun

Nama anggota:

1. Euis (dibaca) 5B/13
2. Clara 5B/16
3. Juna 5B/15
4. Juna 5B/16
5. Euliyas 5B/13
6. Sa 5B/110



Barisan lagu ke-1:
1. Tanamlah benih-benih
2. Tanamlah benih-benih
3. Tanamlah benih-benih
4. Tanamlah benih-benih
5. Tanamlah benih-benih

Solo ke-4 computer



Barisan puisi ke-2

Contoh kerajinan

Menggambar rumah-rumah
Menggambar rumah-rumah
Menggambar rumah-rumah
Menggambar rumah-rumah
Menggambar rumah-rumah



Contoh puisi:
1. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
2. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
3. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
4. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
5. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya



Contoh puisi:
1. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
2. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
3. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
4. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya
5. Tidak melaka, tidak ada apa dan hanya

Kelompok 5
Padi dan Kipas

PENERAPAN

INDONESIA

Pancasila

Pemungutan Sifat
Pembelian Sifat / Mawit
Sifat



Membantu Membantu
Pelan Sifat Sifat

TUGA
PCKA



Pembelian Sifat Sifat,
Mawit Sifat / Sifat Sifat



Pembelian Sifat Sifat,
Mawit Sifat / Sifat Sifat



Membantu Membantu
Pelan Sifat Sifat

Merdeka!



Anggota: Kurnia D,
Mawit Sifat,
Pelan Sifat,
F. Edward



Membantu Membantu
Pelan Sifat Sifat

Penerapan Sila-Sila Pancasila



Anggota Kelompok 1:
Silva (sifat),
Mawit Sifat,
Pelan Sifat,
F. Edward

Anggota Kelompok 1:

- Silva (sifat)
- Mawit Sifat
- Pelan Sifat
- F. Edward

Anggota Kelompok 2:

- Silva (sifat)
- Mawit Sifat
- Pelan Sifat
- F. Edward

Anggota Kelompok 3:

- Silva (sifat)
- Mawit Sifat
- Pelan Sifat
- F. Edward

Anggota Kelompok 4:

- Silva (sifat)
- Mawit Sifat
- Pelan Sifat
- F. Edward

Anggota Kelompok 5:

- Silva (sifat)
- Mawit Sifat
- Pelan Sifat
- F. Edward

PENERAPAN Pancasila

Indonesia

TUGAS PEKA

Merdeka!

Penerapan Sila-Sila Pancasila

This section contains a large handwritten poster titled 'PENERAPAN Pancasila'. It features a central illustration of Garuda Pancasila. Surrounding it are several smaller illustrations and photographs, including a group of people, a building, and a star. The text 'Indonesia' is written in a cloud-like shape, and 'TUGAS PEKA' is written in a speech bubble. The word 'Merdeka!' is written in a stylized font. Below the main title, there is a section titled 'Penerapan Sila-Sila Pancasila' with a list of silas and their corresponding illustrations.

GERAKAN LITERASI SEKOLAH

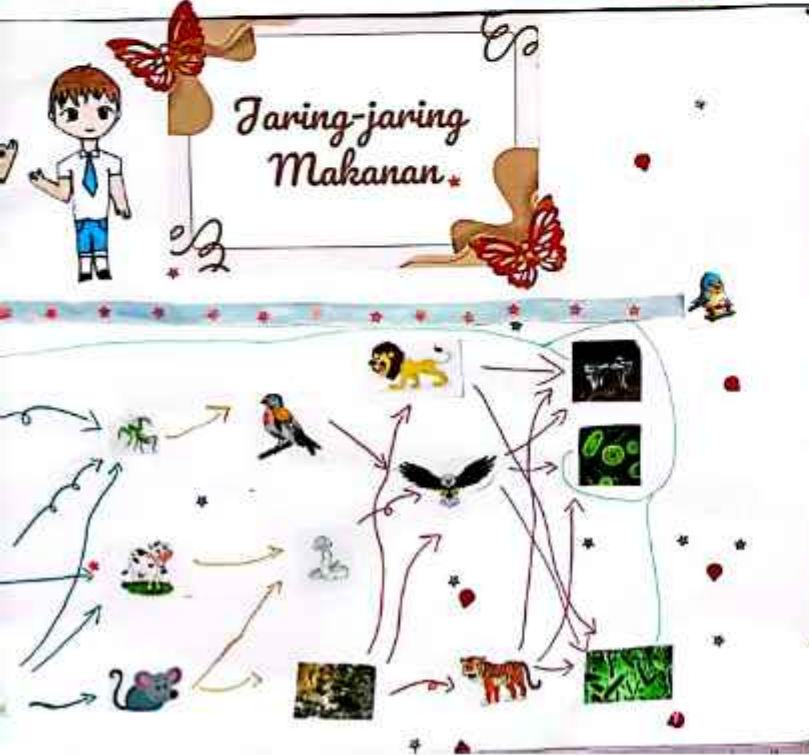
This section features a handwritten poster titled 'GERAKAN LITERASI SEKOLAH'. The central illustration shows a child sitting and reading a book. Below this, there are several smaller photographs showing groups of children and adults engaged in literacy activities. The text 'Kategori 5' and 'Buku dan Kertas' is written at the bottom.

JARING JARING MAKANAN

This section contains a handwritten poster titled 'JARING JARING MAKANAN'. The central illustration is a food web diagram showing various animals and plants connected by arrows, indicating their feeding relationships. The diagram includes a rooster, a snake, a fish, a bird, a mouse, a tree, and various insects. The text 'Kategori 5' is written at the bottom right.



Jaring-jaring Makanan *

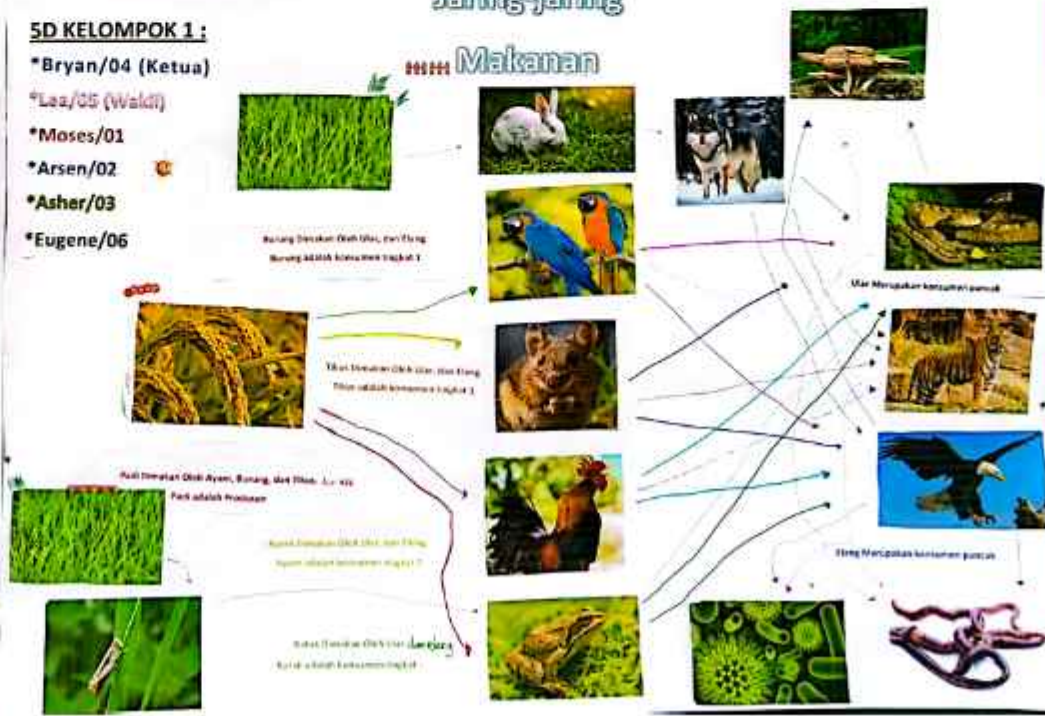


Jaring-jaring

Makanan

5D KELOMPOK 1 :

- *Bryan/04 (Ketua)
- *Lee/05 (Wakil)
- *Moses/01
- *Arsen/02
- *Asher/03
- *Eugene/06



The Stonehenge



Stonehenge is a prehistoric World Heritage Site of megaliths. It is eight miles (13 km) north of Salisbury in Wiltshire, England. The site was built between 3000 BC and 1550 BC. It was used until the Bronze Age. The monument is made of a henge, with standing stones in circles. It is likely the most important prehistoric monument in Britain. The site has attracted visitors from very early times.

Angel



folklore

There are some traditional stories about Stonehenge that are believed and spread among the community. It is said that the Devil brought the stones from a quarry in Ireland, wrapped them up, and brought them to Salisbury Plain. One of the stones fell into the water, the next was carried to the plain. The Devil then cried out, 'If one will ever find out how these stones came here, I'll give justice.' And so what you think, whenever the Devil visits one of the stones at night on the road. The stone stuck in the ground and is still there. That one of the stones of how the Stonehenge was built.

Stella

One of the major mysteries of Stonehenge was how it was built. How such a huge undertaking was built in a time before technology as we know it today even existed. It is believed that some of the rocks were carried from as far away as 200 miles!! Others came from just a mile away. They may have been carried by sleds or rollers to get them there.

Ashley



By the early 20th century, most of the stones were no longer standing upright. It might be due to the large number of tourists who climbed Stonehenge around the 19th century. Since then, three stages of restoration have been carried out to straighten, tilt, or over-turned stones, and to carefully return the stones to their original places.

Oline



The Stonehenge mystery is only made deeper by the fact that the builders - Druids or was depending on who you ask - left no hints or to the future.
1. It's a place of worship.
2. It's a place of healing.
3. It's one giant instrument.

Feli

KELAS 6A
Kelompok 2
Ashley 05
Oline 06
Feli 19
Stella 28
Angel 31





- Kelompok 3 :
1. Michelle (24)
 2. Nicholas (11)
 3. Matthew (20)
 4. Tanya (4)
 5. Kenneth (15)



Area 51 is the common name of a highly classified United States Air Force facility within the Nevada Test and Training Range. Details of its operations are not made public, but the USAF says that it is an open training range,



It is to support the development and testing of experimental aircraft and weapon systems. The USAF acquired the site in 1955, primarily for flight testing.



The secrecy surrounding the base has made it the frequent subject of conspiracy theories and a component of unidentified flying object folklore. All research and occurrences in Area 51 are Top Secret.



The CIA acknowledged the base's existence on 25 June 2013, following a Freedom of Information Act request filed in 2005.





Good morning Miss Vita and all dear friends...
We're from Group 1 and this time we are going to tell you about a very mysterious place called "The Bermuda Triangle".
The Bermuda Triangle, sometimes called the Devil's Triangle, is a section of the North Atlantic Ocean where ships and airplanes are said to disappear. Bermuda, Florida, and Puerto Rico often are identified as the points of the triangle. Although this area has scary reputation, disasters are not always happened there. Boats and planes travel safely through the Bermuda Triangle every day.



People began telling stories about the Bermuda Triangle in the 1900s. Aircraft and boats are said to have disappeared in the triangle. They said that ships—and later airplanes—in the area often vanished without a trace. They blamed the disappearances on mysterious or supernatural forces such as aliens and sea monsters. Some of the stories were based on facts. Ships did sink and planes did crash in the area. Sometimes their wreckage was never found.



First, this place first mentioned by Christopher Columbus during his voyage across the Atlantic in 1492. He reported strange sightings in the area called the Bermuda Triangle. Second, Bermuda Triangle is one of the rarest places on our planet, because the compass does not point towards the magnetic North but towards the true North. This strange phenomenon is another reason why ships and planes derail from their set course and get lost.



Experts say, the U.S. Navy, for example, says that any shipwrecks or crashes in the area had ordinary causes. These include bad weather because the weather above the Bermuda triangle always remain misty and cloudy, except for some short periods during summer. The other causes are equipment problems, and human mistakes. Before we finish this presentation, we will give you some fun facts about The Bermuda Triangle.



Black Sea Shipping
sailing in the Bermuda Triangle in 1918. Shipwreck has never been found.



The third, in the last 100 years, around 1000 people have lost their lives while passing through this perilous region. Today, about 20 yachts and 4 planes have gone missing here. People say the devil dwells in this place, which is why it is also known as the Devil's Triangle. And the last fun facts is, some people believe that it houses the Lost City of Atlantis.

So, are you interested in visiting this place?

Well, that is our presentation about Bermuda Triangle. I hope you like it. Thank you for listening..bye.

Have a nice day guys!

Spirit

Do what if there is a spirit doll in a house?
That's what happened in Mexico.
A reported attack in Mexico follows a common belief with the idea of
even captured in an early pre-Columbian tradition for those who take
magical and strong personal spirit attributes.
The spirit is called "Jels de la Muerte" the spirit of death can only be
overcome by first the victim's soul. The victim is then hanging with the "Jels"
only. "Jels de la Muerte" is a part of the soul which is a cruel and awful
spirit which is approximately two hours from the capital of Mexico. Some
times ago, it came out that the doll which has a dark skin, large black
eyes, and a long black hair is called on the island.

D
O
L
L

The collection and display of dolls, transforming the island
into a magical world. The collection grew until he had more, considering the island
population is a hundred and eighty-five.
The attraction the attention of people around him, many visitors of both sexes
began to come in. Because the dolls were in various places on the island, people
in 2001, however, because in the island. Many say that he dreamed in the same
vision as the young woman.
At times, getting the dolls become more and more, and some say, because the island
the island usually about when dolls, before to use in the island, dolls.
Should you ever go there if you ever have a chance?

A woman drowned in a canal close to the island. The owner of the island,
Julian Sandoz Garza, who lives near the island, found the
woman's body.



Spirit

The spirit of death began as the young woman of the island, because Garza,
a man who collected dolls in the area, according to the story, he found a
body of a drowned girl in the canal and she's after a doll, playing nearby,
which he found in 2001 to know that spirit, then came down by the beach
that he was haunted by the girl's spirit.

In recent times, the public has highlighted the phenomenon of spirit dolls,
caused by a number of famous celebrities, including American celebrities.
In fact, these spirit dolls are also sold in a number of places, for
example, in the United States, where the culture of the spirit
doll includes several practices, for every spirit doll, there are many
times the doll is found. It is also stated that the phenomenon of spirit dolls
is caused by the spirit doll can be more established if the doll is really created
like one. For each spirit doll, should not be created as a normal human being, it is
not a living being, but as living, given food, a bed, and a toy, and used to
communicate with the normal human being.



Ayo Bijak Menggunakan Sosial Media

Manfaat Teknologi:

- 1. Mudah mencari informasi
- 2. Sebagai hiburan
- 3. Alat untuk ~~berkomaun~~ berkomunikasi

Adek: Kak, hp itu tidak baik. Banyak membuang waktu dan mata kakak bisa rusak loh....

Ok....

Yeah.....

baiklah kakak berhenti

yuk main

Oh begitu....

Kakak.. main yuk!!!!

nanti ya... lagi seru

Kakak



kelompok 4

Ketua: Irene (01)

Anggota: Alice J (02)

Brigitte (03)

Janice (14)

Kathleen (20)

HISTORY

History of Tokyo

The history of the city of Tokyo stretches back some 400 years. Originally named Edo, the city started to flourish after Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa Shogunate here in 1603. As the center of politics and culture in Japan, Edo grew into a huge city with a population of over a million by the mid-eighteenth century. Throughout this time, the Emperor resided in Kyoto, which was the formal capital of the nation. The Edo Period lasted for nearly 260 years until the Meiji Restoration in 1868, when the Tokugawa Shogunate ended and imperial rule was restored. The Emperor moved to Edo, which was renamed Tokyo. Thus, Tokyo became the capital of Japan.

TOKYO

Oiwa Inari Tamiya Shrine in Tokyo

The story of Oiwa Inari Shrine is also one of the best-known ghost stories in Japan. The legend goes that Oiwa was a very pure and faithful woman, married to a terrible man named Tamiya Iemon, who killed her in order to marry a richer woman. While the accounts on how he killed her vary, they all include poisoning with terrible consequences to her looks. Obviously, Oiwa wouldn't be very keen on this whole new marriage thing and she proceeded to ruin his wedding, making him kill his new wife and her family by making them look like her dead self, and finally killed him too. The shrine was built to try to placate Oiwa's angry spirit, and it still rests south of Yotsuya-sanchoe Station in Tokyo.

While this is the legend, many say that the whole story was made up by Tsuruya Nanboku IV, a Kabuki playwright of the late Edo Period (1603-1868), in his famous production entitled Tokaido Yotsuya Kaidan. In reality, Oiwa was Tamiya Iemon's daughter, and she married his adopted son, Isaemon. They were quite happy and successful together, and while she was enshrined, there's no haunting going on in this place.

MYSTERIOUS PLACE

Kuchisake-Onna

Kuchisake-Onna was a woman who was mutilated during her life, with her mouth being slit from ear to ear. In some versions of the story, Kuchisake-Onna was the adulterous wife or a mistress of a samurai during her life. She grew lonely because the samurai was always away from home fighting, and began having affairs with men around the town. When the samurai heard of this, he was outraged. As punishment for her infidelity, her husband sliced the corners of her mouth from ear to ear. In other versions of the tale, her mouth was mutilated during a medical or dental procedure or by a woman who was jealous of her beauty; in still other versions, her mouth is filled with numerous sharp teeth.

After her death, the woman returned as a vengeful spirit, or onryō. As an onryō, she covers her mouth with a cloth mask (often specified as a surgical mask), or in some iterations, a hand fan or handkerchief. She carries a sharp instrument with her, which has been described as a knife, a machete, a scythe, or a large pair of scissors. She is also described as having supernatural speed. She is said to ask potential victims if they think she is attractive, often phrased as "Watashi, kirei?" (which translates to "Am I pretty?" or "Am I beautiful?"). If the person answers "no", she will kill them with her weapon, and if the person answers "yes", she will reveal her mutilated mouth. She then repeats her question (or asks "Kore demo?", which translates to "Even with this?" or "Even now?") and if the person responds with "no" or screams in fright, she will kill the person with her weapon. If the response is "yes", she will slice the corners of the person's mouth from ear to ear, resembling her own disfigurement.

An individual can survive an encounter with Kuchisake-onna by using one of several methods. In some versions of the legend, Kuchisake-onna will leave the potential victim alone if they answer "yes" to both of her questions, though in other versions, she will visit the individual's residence later that night and murder the person while sleeping. Another tactic is to say that the individual is running late and she will simply bow and apologize, allowing the individual to pass. Other survival tactics include replying to Kuchisake-onna's question by describing her appearance as "average", giving the individual enough time to run away; distracting her by giving her money or hard candies, particularly the variety of candy known as bekko ame [ja], made of caramelised sugar (or throwing them in her direction, as she will stop to pick them up); or by saying the word "pomade" three times.

URBAN LEGEND

STREET FOODS

When you hit the streets of Tokyo, your taste buds are in for a wild ride. First stop? Takoyaki. These piping hot, doughy balls filled with tender octopus are a staple. Drenched in savory sauce and Japanese mayonnaise, topped with bonito flakes that dance from the heat - it's a flavor bomb in every bite.

And if you're a fan of savory pancakes, you can't miss out on okonomiyaki. Cooked on a hot griddle right in front of you, this dish is a masterpiece of cabbage, batter, and whatever fillings you fancy, all slathered in delicious Okonomiyaki sauce.

お好み焼き



OKONOMIYAKI

TRADITIONAL FOODS

Tempura

Another of Japan's most famous dishes, tempura also underwent major development in the capital city. Before the Edo Period, mainly vegetables were used for tempura, but Edo cooks started to deep fry seafood from Edo Bay in tempura batter, resulting in the more varied dish we know today. A visit to a specialized tempura restaurant (tempura-ya) is the recommended way to enjoy tempura.

Soba

Soba (buckwheat noodles) are popular in many regions of Japan. In Tokyo, they were particularly popular during the Edo Period and can be found all across the city today, including at standing soba eateries and establishments specialized in soba (soba-ya). The dipping sauce used in Tokyo is traditionally relatively thick, and diners are encouraged to dip their noodles into it only lightly.



DESA PENARI



Desa Penari refers to an urban legend in Indonesia that became widely popular after being shared on social media and online forums. The story was first posted by a Twitter user named SimpleMan in 2019, and it quickly went viral due to its mysterious and eerie content.



THE STORY

The tale revolves around a group of college students who visit a remote village (called "Desa Penari," which translates to "The Dancer's Village") for their field study. The village is said to be haunted and full of mystical occurrences. As the story unfolds, the students experience a series of supernatural events, including sightings of ghostly figures and encounters with spirits. The narrative suggests that these occurrences are tied to a curse or ancient rituals practiced in the village.



THEMES AND IMPACT

The story blends traditional Javanese mysticism with horror, touching on themes like forbidden love, breaking cultural taboos, and the consequences of disturbing sacred places. The popularity of Desa Penari sparked discussions on Indonesian social media about the authenticity of the story, with some people claiming it is based on real events, while others believe it is purely fictional.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

The tale taps into the rich tradition of Indonesian folklore, where stories of haunted places, spirits, and curses are common. The use of a remote village as the setting plays into the idea of the unknown and the mysterious, which are central to many ghost stories in Indonesia.

The legend of Desa Penari has since inspired various adaptations, including books, movies, and even documentaries, as people continue to be fascinated by the story. It has become a significant part of contemporary Indonesian urban legends.



Gyeongbokgung is one of the main palaces of the Joseon Dynasty built in 1395 by King Taejo. Located in Seoul, South Korea, the palace is known for its significant architecture and design that reflects the power and prosperity of the dynasty. During the Japanese occupation, much of the palace was destroyed, but restoration has been carried out to restore it to its glory. The palace also serves as an important symbol of Korean history and culture.

Gyeongbokgung

Palace

경복궁

Gyeongbokgung was built in a strategic location with a backdrop of mountains protecting the city. From many attacks, it was the center of government, culture, and official ceremonies during the Joseon Dynasty. Every morning, a changing of the guard ritual is held in front of the main gate. It is one of the five great palaces built during the dynasty.

During the Japanese occupation from 1910 to 1945, Gyeongbokgung suffered extensive damage, including the removal of several main buildings. After Korea's independence, extensive restoration efforts were undertaken to restore the palace to its original form. One of the most famous parts is the Hall of Worthies where important documents are kept. Today, Gyeongbokgung is a popular tourist destination and cultural center.

Gyeongbokgung has distinctive design features including a grand gate, a main hall surrounded by beautiful gardens. During the Joseon Dynasty, the palace was a place where kings & high-ranking officials gathered for state affairs and ceremonies. The traditional Korean architecture used in Gyeongbokgung reflects the Confucian philosophy that was dominant at the time. Visitors can see several sections that display ancient crafts.

SEOUL

During its golden age, Gyeongbokgung was a symbol of the glory and power of the Joseon dynasty with its design symbolizing the harmony between man and nature. Inside the palace complex, there are various pavilions and ponds that beautify the landscape. The palace also played an important role in education and training state officials. Today, Gyeongbokgung is an important place to learn about South Korean history and culture.



Korea

Gyeongbokgung Palace
South Korea



We choose Daro Haunted House it's unique and famous. Located at Jalan Luncok Permai number 26, Surabaya. This house was once belonged to a Dutch family.



After the incident the house was empty and no longer to be maintained. After years, the house became a haunted house. Only some part of the house remained. Some people passing in front of the house can see ghost sitting around the house. So there are many people afraid to get close to the house.



The family got rich by using black magic. Because they weren't able to fulfill their promise with the demon, they decided to leave the house to the sea by a ship. But eventually the ship sank and all the passengers died. The ship was nowhere to be found until now.



Some people believe the story behind the haunted house still remains a mystery. But if you believe in god nothing bad will happen to you.



The house was rented by a family. However one day a group of criminals robbed and murdered all the family members. The murder was sent to be solved. But in 1997 the house was destroyed by fire.



HOT

hell

4. Amazingly, despite the extreme scorching heat and even more flames, people still trek into the desert to witness the fire in all its blazing glory. The nearby desert has become a popular place for wild camping.

FLAMES

Of

3. To keep off a potential environmental catastrophe, the Saudis set the hole alight, fearing it would keep burning within a few weeks. Because later, and the fire per is still going strong. The Saudi drilling rig in Helwan. It is still the dawn there somewhere on the other side of the "Gate of Hell".

N. Kelompok

1. Agatha / 01
2. Andrew P / 27
3. Axel / 10
4. Coco / 28
5. David / 02

The Gates of Hell

Fire



NEVER UP GIVE

BURN

The

1. In the hot, expansive Karakum desert in Turkmenistan, near the 350 person village of Derweze, is a hole 250 feet wide that has been on fire for over 50 years. Though technically called the Derweze gas crater, locals know the crater as "The Gate of Hell". No funny gas can be seen for miles around.



gates

2. The Gate of Hell crater was created in 1971. When a Soviet drilling rig accidentally punched into a massive underground natural gas cavern, causing the ground to collapse and the entire drilling rig to fall in, having punctured a pocket of gas, poisonous fumes began leaking out on a alarming note.

