

The worksheet Students (LKPD)
Jenjang : SMA
Kelas : (XI)

Smoking should Be Banned In Public Area

Have you ever come home with the stench of smoke clinging to your clothes? Or inhaled a cloud of smoke as a group of smokers passed, causing you to cough and choke? Neither experience is pleasant, and this is why smoking should be banned in public areas.

Many countries today have laws that prohibit smoking in public places. It is because smoking affects not only the person who smoke but also non smokers as well.

Secondhand smoke is the third leading cause of preventable death (after active smoking and alcohol), according to the Manitoba Medical Association. They also say that the smoke contains over 4,000 chemicals, 50 of which are known to be cancer-related.

Secondhand smoke has been linked to heart and respiratory disease; lung, breast, cervical, and nasal sinus cancers; strokes and miscarriages.

In children, dangers include sudden infant death syndrome, fetal growth impairment, bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma and middle-ear disease.

Smoking is a dangerous habit that not only affects the smoker, but those around him or her. Banning the smoking in public will keep non-smokers safer. People who smoke subject themselves to deadly diseases by choice. Why should non-smokers be forced to be around it?

A. Multiple Choice

Answering the questions below by choosing the correct option a, b, c, or d based on the text given.

1. What kind of text is it?

a. Descriptive text	b. Narrative text
c. Analytical exposition	d. Hortatory exposition

2. From the text above , “Many countries today have laws that prohibit smoking in public places. It is because smoking affects not only the person who smoke but also non smokers as well”.

The sentences is a part of

a. Thesis	b. Series of argument
c. reiteration	d. general knowledge

3. which one is the part of the thesis?

- a. Neither experience is pleasant, and this is why smoking should be banned in public areas.
- b. Smoking is a dangerous habit that not only affects the smoker

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

1. Definisi Analytical Exposition Text

- a). *An analytical exposition is a type of spoken or written text that is intended to take attention the listeners or readers that something is the case.*
- b). It is a text which evaluates a topic critically but focuses only on one side of an argument.

2. Social Function of the text

To convince the readers or viewers that the phenomenon is conveyed important.

3. Generic Structure Of Analytical Exposition Text.

It has three Parts namely:

.1). Thesis :

- a). Introduces the topic
- b). Shows speaker or writer's position
- c). Outlines of the arguments are presented.

2). Arguments

- a). a series of arguments to convince the audience.
- b). Each paragraph starts with a new argument.
- c). Each paragraph has a main point, reason for the main point and evidence to support the main point.
- d). Use Of emotive words, mental verbs, causal conjunction to convince the readers.

3. Reiteration/Conclusion

- a). restates the thesis statement or writer's position
- b). Summarizes what has been stated.

4. Language Features

1. An analytical exposition focuses on generic human and non human participants.
2. It uses mental processes. It is used to state what the writer or speaker thinks or feels about something. For example: realize, feel etc.
3. It uses connecting words to link argument so that the flow of the argument is logical and fluent. For example: additionally, furthermore, not only, also, in addition, moreover, likewise, firstly, secondly etc..
4. It uses causal conjunction. To indicate a cause or reason of what is being stated. For example: because, consequently, despite, due to, for that reason, in that case, eventhough, yet, otherwise etc.
5. It usually uses Simple Present Tense (S + V.I + O + Adverb)
6. It uses passive voice form like : Tobe(am, is, are and was, were) + V.III
7. It uses subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.
8. Subject Pronoun : They, we, I, you , He, She, It
9. Object Pronoun : Them, Us, Me, You, Him, Her, It
10. Possesive Adjective : Their, Our, My, Your, Him, Her Its

11. Possesive Pronoun : Theirs, Ours, Mine, Yours, His, Hers, Its
12. Modal : can, will, may, must, have/has to, should, ought to, could, might, would, shall
13. Preposition : In, On, At, Under, above, In front of, Next to, across from, at the corner, below, between, among, by, from, for, to, upon etc.
14. Noun : argument, opinion, house, school, disease, agreement, roadway, car, music, building etc
15. Adjective : simple, valuable, big, huge, small, medium, enough, good, bad, terrible, hot etc.
16. Adverb of time : today, at seven o'clock, in the morning, in the night, yesterday, next month
17. Adverb of place : at home, In the bedroom, on the water, on the beach, at school, in the car etc.
18. Adverb of frequency : always, usually, sometimes, ever, never, seldom, every day, every week.
19. Adverb of manner : carefully, seriously, gracefully, beautifully, awkwardly, roughly, freely etc.
20. Article : The, A, an

LINK YOUTUBE TENTANG MATERI ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT: <https://youtu.be/V2MK8YVO3bY>