

LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK
DISUSUN



OLEH
SITI REJEKI, M.Pd
SMA NEGERI 53 JAKARTA
TAHUN PELAJARAN
2020/2021

IDENTITAS

Sekolah : SMA Negeri 53 JAKARTA

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris (LM)

Kelas/Semester : X (MIPA IPS IBB) /GENAP

Materi Pokok : REPORT TEXT

Alokasi Waktu : 90 menit (Pembelajaran Daring/ Per Pertemuan/3JP)

3.8. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks report lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

4.8. Teks report

4.8.1. Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks report lisan dan tulis, terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X

4.8.2. Menyusun teks report lisan dan tulis, terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks

Tujuan Pembelajaran (mengandung unsur audience, behavior, condition, and degree)

1. Melalui pembelajaran dengan inquiry based learning dan product based learning peserta didik terampil mengidentifikasi fungsi social, structure text, unsur kebahasaan dari text fungsional report text lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait memberi dan meminta informasi terkait teknologi yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di Kelas X sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya dengan benar serta disiplin dan bertanggung jawab.

LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK (LKPD)

Sekolah : SMA NEGERI 53 JAKARTA

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris (LM)

Semester : 2 (GENAP)

Alokasi Waktu : 90 menit (1 Pertemuan Daring / 3JP)

Pertemuan ke- : 7 (Pertama)

Topik Pembelajaran : REPORT TEXT

Alat/Media/Sumber Pembelajaran :

Alat : smartphone, laptop, personal computer, modem -

Media : WhatsApp Group, Google Classroom, Gmail -

Sumber :

Buku LM *Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA, SMK/MAK kelas X*, Jakarta : Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2014.

<https://www.katabijakbahasainggris.com/2018/11/contoh-report-text-about-teknologi-dalam-bahasa-inggris-dan-artinya>

IDENTITAS PESERTA DIDIK:

KELAS/JURUSAN: X MIPA 3

Ketua Kelompok : M Hafiz Mujahid (26)

Anggota Kelompok :

- Fadya Salsabila (10)
- M Hafiz Mujahid (26)
- M Haikal Adha (27)
- Naila Munifa (31)
- Tahiyah Mufhimah (37)

Critical Thinking and Collaboration

Instruction:

Please read the text below carefully and discuss with your group.

Text 1

Handphone

A mobile phone (also known as a wireless phone, cell phone, or cellular telephone) is a very small portable radio telephone. The first mobile phone networks were created in the late 1970s in Japan. A cell phone combines technologies, mainly telephone, radio, and computer. Cell phones work as two-way radios. They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station to base station. The waves are sent through antennas. This is called wireless communication.

There are different kinds of phones. A flip phone flips open, and is best for calling. A bar phone is shaped like a candy bar, and the keys and screen are on one face. A slate phone is a phone that has almost no buttons, and uses a touchscreen. Most smartphones are slates. A slider phone slides on rails. It can slide out number keys or a mini keyboard, but some do both. A swivel spins on an axle.

Many 21st century mobile phones are smartphones. These phones can be used for email, browsing the internet, playing music and games, and many other functions that computers can perform. This is because mobile phones basically are small computers. Older phones also used computer technology, but lacked many of the parts of a computer that were too big to fit into a phone. Modern phone makers have been able to use smaller parts. Most smartphones are also GPS receivers and digital cameras.

TEXT 2

Laptop

A laptop is a computer which is easy to carry around. Its user can fold the laptop along its hinge for carrying. The laptop was created mainly for this particular reason. Computer parts were scaled to smaller size so this could happen.

The first laptop was invented in 1979 by British Designer Bill Moggridge. In 1982, two computer designers from Microsoft, Kazuhiko Nishi and Bill Gates, started their discussion concerning a new portable computer. The main thing about the computer was a new LCD technology. A year later the company launched its TRS-80 Model 100, which was a computer that looked pretty much like the laptops we know today.

The development of laptops continued with various upgrades and additional functions added.

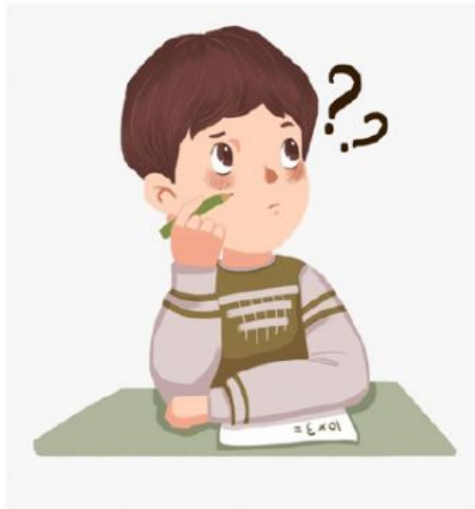
Laptops have a lot of advantages like:

- People can carry them anywhere, whether office or home.

- They can be used in a smaller space than an ordinary personal computer.

At the same time portable computers have several negative points like:

- Price is higher
- Computer thefts became easier.
- While used in the car they can cause car accidents.
- They break more easily than desktop computers



GROUP ACTIVITY

Instruction :

After having discussion with your group about the text above, please work with your group and finish the assignments as followings.

Let's find out!

I. General Information

TEXT 1

Title	Handphone
Main Ideas	
<i>Paragraph 1</i>	General information/definition of mobile phone
<i>Paragraph 2</i>	Kinds of phone

<i>Paragraph 3</i>	Phone function
--------------------	----------------

TEXT 2

Title	Laptop
Main Ideas	
<i>Paragraph 1</i>	General information/definition of laptop
<i>Paragraph 2</i>	The history of laptop
<i>Paragraph 3</i>	The advantage of laptop

II. Specific Information

A. Vocabulary Building

Instruction:

Please find out some difficult words on the text and their similar meanings. **Text 1**

1. Slate : attack
2. Swivel : rotate
3. Axle : shaft
4. Mobile : moving
5. Microwaves : electromagnetic radiation
6. Lack : need
7. Electromagnetic : beam
8. Wireless : broadcast
9. Portable : movable
10. Network : web

Text 2

1. Thefts : robbery
2. Hinge : strap
3. Concerning : regarding
4. Particular : specific
5. Various : many
6. Invent : create
7. Scaled : measured
8. Technology : automation
9. Development : evolution
10. Whether : either

B. Language Use

Instruction:

Please identify the language use in the descriptive texts above with your group.

1. The use of Simple Present Tense
 - A mobile phone (also known as a wireless phone, cell phone, or cellular telephone) is a very small portable radio telephone.
 - They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station to base station.
 - A laptop is a computer which is easy to carry around.
2. The use of Adjectives and Adverbs
 - Computer parts were scaled to **smaller** size so this could happen.
 - This is because mobile phones **basically** are **small** computers
 - The laptop was created **mainly** for this particular reason.
3. The use of Specific Nouns/Noun Phrases
 - The first mobile phone networks were created in the late 1970s in Japan.
 - In 1982, two computer designers from Microsoft, Kazuhiko Nishi and Bill Gates, started their discussion concerning a new portable computer.
 - Most smartphones are also GPS receivers and digital cameras.

Create a list of the language use with your partners. Free format.

A. Generic Structure

Instruction:

Please analyze the generic structure of those two descriptive texts above.

TEXT 1	TEXT 2
Title : Handphone	Title: Laptop
Generic Structure	
General classification A mobile phone (also known as a wireless phone, cell phone, or cellular telephone) is a very small portable radio telephone. The first mobile phone networks were created in the late 1970s in Japan. A cell phone combines technologies, mainly telephone, radio, and computer. Cell phones work as two-way radios. They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station to base station. The waves are sent through antennas. This is called wireless communication.	General classification A laptop is a computer which is easy to carry around. Its user can fold the laptop along its hinge for carrying. The laptop was created mainly for this particular reason. Computer parts were scaled to smaller size so this could happen.
Description: There are different kinds of phones. A flip phone flips open, and is best for calling. A bar phone is shaped like a candy bar, and the keys and screen are on one face. A slate phone is a phone that has almost no buttons, and uses a touchscreen. Most smartphones are slates. A slider phone slides on rails. It can slide out number keys or a mini keyboard, but some do both. A swivel spins on an axle.	Description: The first laptop was invented in 1979 by British Designer Bill Moggridge. In 1982, two computer designers from Microsoft, Kazuhiko Nishi and Bill Gates, started their discussion concerning a new portable computer. The main thing about the computer was a new LCD technology. A year later the company launched its TRS-80 Model 100, which was a computer that looked pretty much like the laptops we know today.