LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK

DISUSUN

OLEH

SITI REJEKI, M.Pd

SMA NEGERI 53 JAKARTA

TAHUN PELAJARAN

2020/2021

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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, terkaitteknologi 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 mengidentifikasikan 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 :

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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: 10 / IPA 3

KELOMPOK : 1

Ketua Kelompok : Annisa Rahma Dewi (5)

Anggota Kelompok :

Adystiana Azalia Putri (1)

Aelsya Nuretta (2)

Chairunnisa Salsabila (7)

Dara Ellanza Yuniar (8)

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

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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:

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- 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	
Paragraph 1	The first paragraph describes the origin of an object called a cell phone. It is a small portable radio telephone that functions as a two way radio. This is called wireless communication.

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Paragraph 2	The second paragraph describes the different types of cell phones. Most smartphones are slates.
Paragraph 3	The third paragraph describes the differences between cell phones in the 21st era and old cellphones. Where mobile phones in the 21st era are smaller and have many uses compared to old cellphones.

TEXT 2

Title	**laptop**
Main Ideas	
Paragraph 1	The first paragraph describes about laptop size. The laptop is smaller than a computer so that's why easier to carry around.
Paragraph 2	The second paragraph describes about when and who invented the laptop for the first time.
Paragraph 3	The third paragraph explains the advantages of laptops that have grown until now and also the negatives when using laptops.

II. Specific Information

A. Vocabulary Building

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Instruction:

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

Text 1

1. Wireless (radio receiver) = tanpa kawat
2. Buttons (switch) = tombol
3. Portable (portative) = portable
4. Flip (reverse) = membalik
5. Swivel (rotate) = memutar
6. Axle (yoke) = gandar
7. Base (build) = mendasarkan
8. Microwaves (short wave) = gelombang pendek
9. Century (era) = abad
10. Networks (web) jaringan

Text 2

1. Hinge (switch) = engsel
2. Particular (specific) = tertentu
3. Invented (created) = menciptakan
4. Development (growth) = pengembangan
5. Advantages (benefit) = keuntungan
6. Whether (or else) = atau
7. Several (some) = beberapa
8. Thefts (steal) = pencurian
9. Portable (portative) = portabel/mudah dipindahkan
10. Various (assorted) = berbagai macam

B.Language Use

Instruction:

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

1. The use of Simple Present Tense
2. The use of Adjectives and Adverbs
3. The use of Specific Nouns/Noun Phrases

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

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Text 1

1. The use of simple present tense

    - A cell phone combines technologies, mainly telephone, radio, and computer.
    - A swivel spins on an axle

2. The use of adjectives and adverbs

    Adjectives :

    - A mobile phone a very **small** portable radio telephone
    - A bar phone is shaped like a **candy bar**, and the keys and screen are on one face.
    - **Older** phones also used computer technology, but lacked many of the parts of a computer that were too **big** to fit into a phone.

    Adverbs :

    - A mobile phone a **very** small portable radio telephone
    - The first mobile phone networks were created in the **late** 1970s in Japan.
    - Cell phones work **as** two way radios
    - Cell phone work as two way radios. They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station **to** base station.
    - 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**
    - Older phone **also** used computer that were too big to fit into a phone

3. The use of Specific Nouns/Noun Phrases

    - The first mobile phone networks were created in the late **1970s in Japan.**
    - A cell phone combines technologies, mainly **telephone, radio, and computer.**
    - A **flip phone** flips open, and is best for calling.

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- 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.
- 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.

Text 2:

1. The use of Simple Present Tense
   - A laptop is a computer which is easy to carry around
   - The development of laptops continued with various upgrades and additional functions added.

2. The use of Adjectives and Adverbs
   Adjectives:
   - Computer parts were scaled to **smaller** size so this could happen.
   - They **break** more easily than desktop computers

   Adverbs:
   - Computer thefts became **easier**

3. The use of Specific Nouns/Noun Phrases
   - Price is **high**er

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	

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