LKPD

Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik

Analytical Exposition Text

Desmarita, S.Pd
SMA Negeri 4 Mandau

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students are able to find main idea aand deatailed information from multimodal form of analytical exposition text

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FIND DETAILED INFORMATION

Watch and listen to the video carefully and find detailed information from the video below

WATCH NOW



LIVEWORKSHEETS

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER

Vegetarians There are many reasons why people become vegetarians, including personal health, the environment, and the economy. A vegetarian is a person who does not eat meat, poultry, and fish. Vegetarians mostly eat fruit, vegetables, legumes, grains, seeds, and nuts. Vegetarians also consume eggs and dairy products, but they avoid meat products, such as beef, chicken stocks, and gelatin. According to research, vegetarians have lower risk of heart disease, high cholesterol, diabetes, obesity, and high blood pressure. This may happen due to a healthy vegetarian diet, which has low fat but high fibre. However, a vegetarian diet can be high in fat if it includes excessive amounts of fatty snacks, fried food, whole dairy products, and eggs. At the same time, a vegetarian diet can be simple and easy to prepare. Therefore, a vegetarian diet must be well-planned to prevent and treat certain diseases.

1. What meal is not consumed by vegetarians?
A. Dairy products.
B. Fried food.
C. Sausages.
D. Milk.
E. Nuts.

2. Why does a vegetarian have a lower risk of many diseases? They . . .
A. Eat vegetables every time.
B. Consumes low fat but high fibre food.
C. Avoid excessive amounts of fatty snacks.
D. Have well-planned agenda of what to eat..
E. Can control their appetite for large portions.

3. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
A. Being a vegetarian help keep your body strong.
B. Vegetarians may not eat fatty snacks.
C. Eggs do not contain any fat or fibre.
D. Vegetarians do not consume gelatin.
E. Vegetarian have high cholesterol.

4. "... if it includes excessive amounts of fatty snacks ..." What does the bold word mean?
A. Too many.
B. Decent.
C. Very few.
D. Little.
E. Big.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Online Shopping The internet has generated many changes in our lives. It has changed the way we communicate and access information. The internet also has changed the way we buy things. In today's life, online shopping is growing rapidly. It has become a new culture in every country. Buying things online is very easy. The only thing to do is to go to a certain website, which sells the product you need. The search engine on the web also enables us to find things fast with various choices. After the product is chosen and the payment is made, the online shopper should only wait for three to five days until the thing purchased comes to his/her door. Another good advantage of online shopping is that things may be cheaper than in real stores. In the other hand, online shopper should be careful in choosing products. Sometimes, you do not get what you need. Another big problem is the quality of the things can be less than similar items in real stores. That's the reason why online shoppers must thoroughly check products offered.

5. What does the text mainly talk about?
a. The benefits of online shopping.
b. The procedure of shopping online.
c. The deficiencies of online shopping.
d. Things to do when online shopping.
e. The pluses and minuses of online shopping.

6. How can online shoppers choose products? They have to . . .
a. go to real shops
b. have an account.
c. have a computer.
d. visit the shop site
e. login to their email.

7. "... must thoroughly check products offered." What does the bolded word mean?
A. tightly.
B. carelessly.
C. extremely.
D. accurately.
E. completely.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read then analyze the following parts of the text!

REASONS WHY A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE A HUMAN RIGHT

World Health Organization estimates that 23 per cent of all deaths are linked to 'environmental risks' like air pollution, water contamination and chemical exposure. Here are some of the ways that a compromised planet is now compromising the human right to health.

First, the destruction of wild spaces facilitates the emergence of zoonotic diseases. The alteration of land to create space for homes, farms and industries has put humans in increasing contact with wildlife and has created opportunities for pathogens to spill over from wild animals to people. An estimated 60 per cent of human infections are of animal origin. And there are plenty of other viruses poised to jump from animals to humans.

Second, air pollution reduces the quality of health and lowers life expectancy. Across the globe, nine in 10 people are breathing unclean air, harming their health and shortening their life span. Every year, about 7 million people die from diseases and infections related to air pollution, more than five times the number of people who perish in road traffic collisions.

Third, biodiversity loss compromises the nutritional value of food. In the last 50 years alone, human diets have become 37 per cent more similar, with just 12 crops and five animal species providing 75 per cent of the world's energy intake. Today, nearly one in three people suffer froms some form of malnutrition and much of the world's population is affected by diet-related diseases, such as heart diseases, diabetes and cancer.

Fourth, biodiversity loss also reduces the scope and efficacy of medicines. Natural products comprise a large portion of existing pharmaceuticals and have been particularly important in the area of cancer therapy. But estimates suggest that 15,000 medicinal plant species are at risk of extinction and that the Earth loses at least one potential major drug every two years.

Fifth, pollution is threatening billions worldwide. Many health issues spring from pollution and the idea that waste can be thrown 'away' when, in fact, much of it remains in ecosystems, affecting both environmental and human health. Water contaminated by waste, untreated sewage, agricultural runoff and industrial discharge puts 1.8 billion people at risk of contracting cholera, dysentery, typhoid and polio.

Sixth, climate change introduces additional risks to health and safety. The last decade was the hottest in human history and we are already experiencing the impacts of climate change, with wildfires, floods and hurricanes becoming regular events that threaten lives, livelihoods and food security. Climate change also affects the survival of microbes, facilitating the spread of viruses.

According to an article published by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 'pandemics are likely to happen more frequently, spread more rapidly, have greater economic impact and kill more people.

Statistics like that are the reason why the United Nations Human Rights Council recently passed a resolution reaffirming states' obligations to protect human rights, including taking stronger actions on environmental challenges.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C

State whether the following statement is True or False based on the text above!

NO	STATEMENTS	T	F
1	25 per cent of all deaths are linked to 'environmental risks' like air pollution, water contamination and chemical exposure.		
2	An estimated 60 per cent of human infections are of animal origins.		
3	Across the globe, nine in 10 people are breathing unclean air, harming their health and shortening their life span.		
4	Nearly one in three people suffer froms some form of malnutrition and much of the world's population is affected by diet-related diseases, such as heart diseases, diabetes and cancer.		
5	H15,000 medicinal plant species are at risk of extinction and that the Earth loses at least one potential major drug every two years.		

Match the word in the left column to the synonym on the right column

1. facilitates (p.2)
2. reduces (p3)
3. frequently (p.8)
4. contaminated
5. biodiversity

- regularly
- help
- cut down
- dissolved
- the variety of all living things and their interactions

LIVEWORKSHEETS