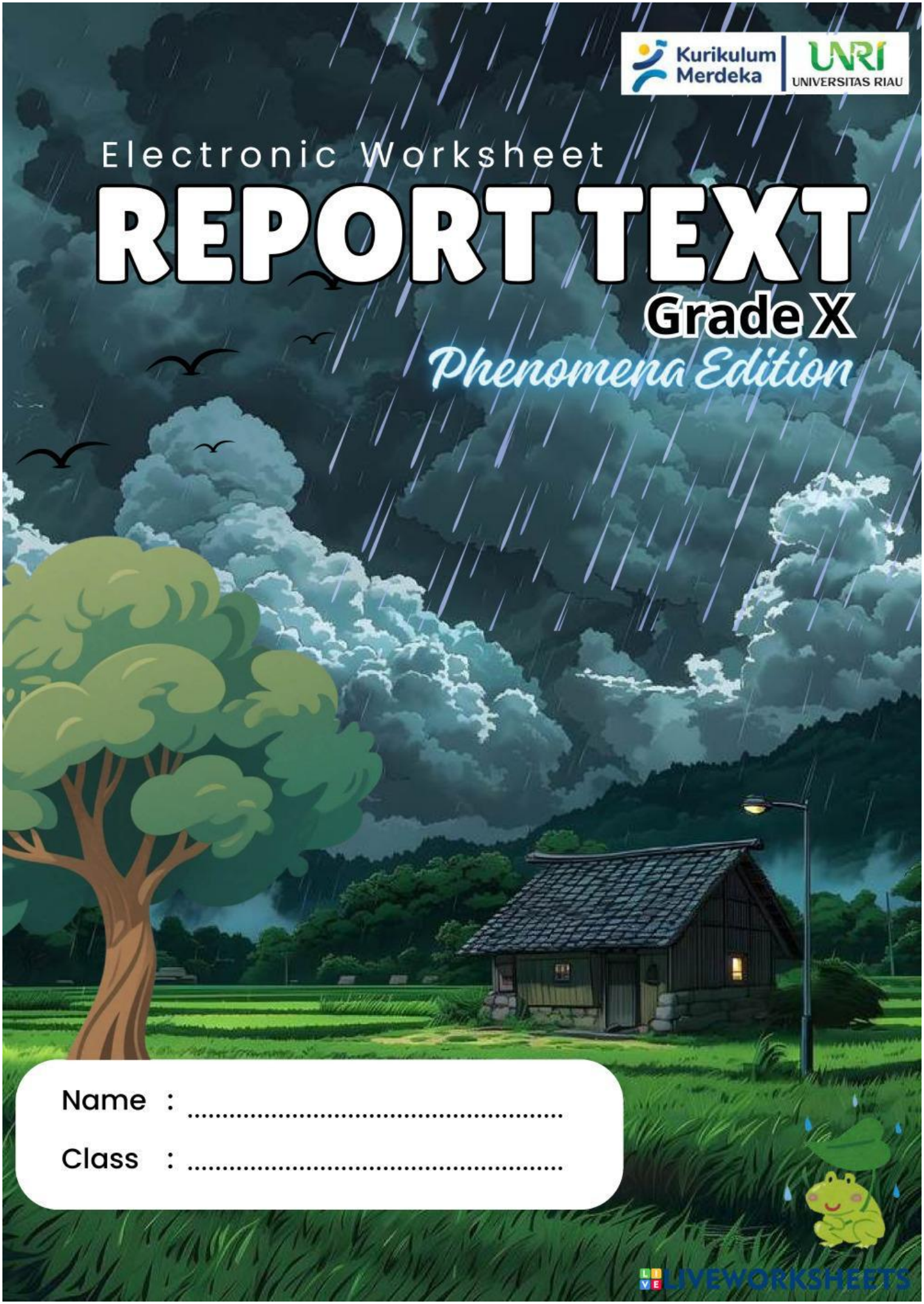
Kurikulum Merdeka | UNRI UNIVERSITAS RIAU

Electronic Worksheet

REPORT TEXT

Grade X

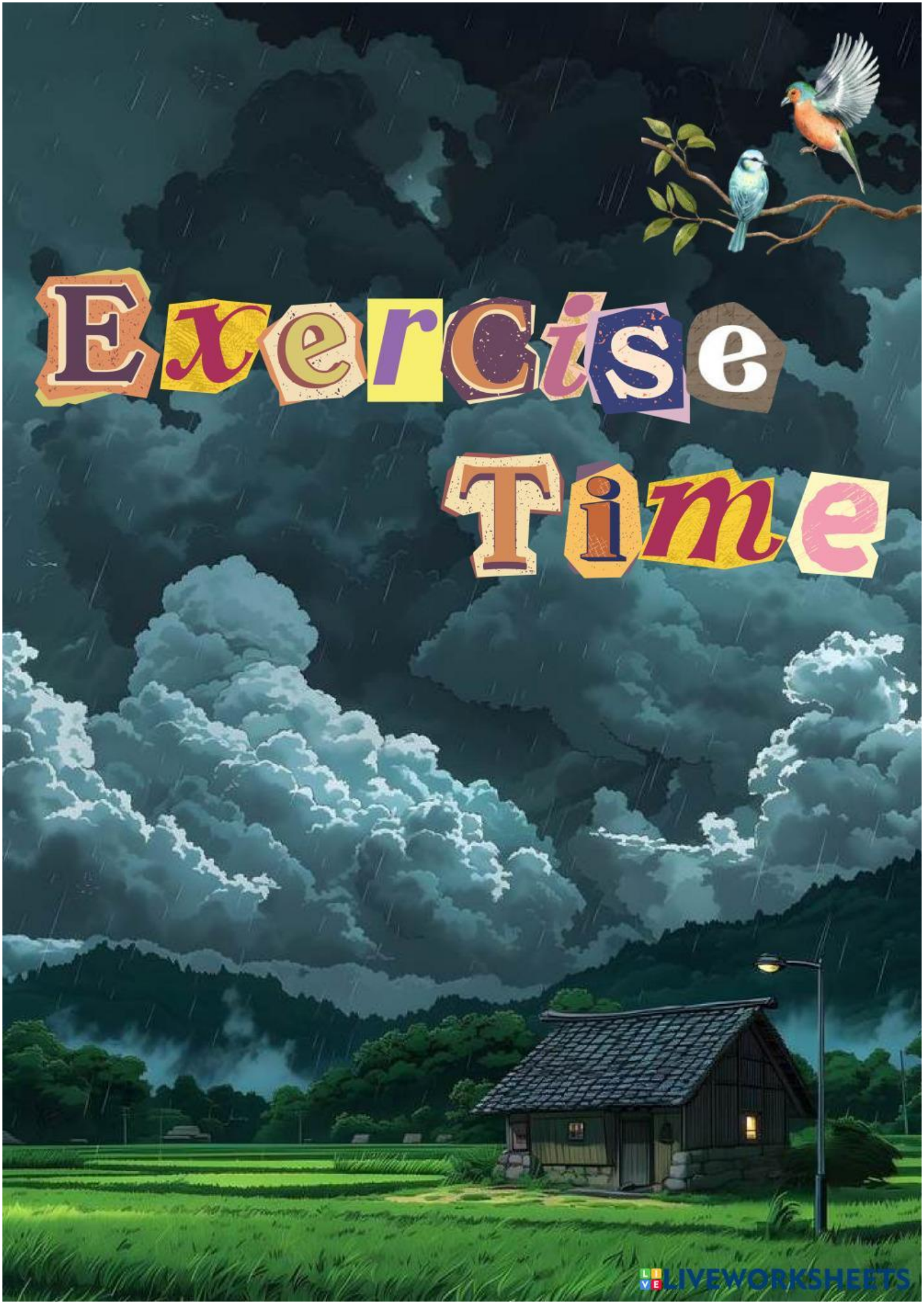
Phenomena Edition



Name : .....

Class : .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS



LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXERCISE 1

Let's check your comprehension skills!

1. Read the text carefully.
2. After reading the text, answer all the questions according to your understanding from the text.
3. Ask the teacher if you have a problem doing the task.
4. You can use a dictionary if needed.

Thunderstorms

A thunderstorm is a weather disturbance characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere, known as thunder. These storms are often accompanied by heavy rain, strong winds, and sometimes hail.

Thunderstorms form when warm, moist air rises rapidly into cooler areas of the atmosphere. This upward motion creates cumulonimbus clouds. Inside these towering clouds, electrical charges build up; positive charges gather at the top and negative charges at the bottom. When the charge separation becomes too great, a lightning bolt occurs.

The intense heat from a lightning flash causes the surrounding air to expand explosively, creating a shockwave that we hear as thunder. Due to the difference in the speed of light and sound, we see lightning before we hear thunder. These storms can cause flash floods and damage from strong winds.

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Multiple Choice

Read the following questions and choose the best answer!

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
A. The dangers of thunderstorms to human life.
B. The definition and common features of a thunderstorm.
C. The scientific process of how lightning is formed.
D. The different types of clouds that cause thunderstorms.

2. According to the text, what must happen for a lightning bolt to occur?
A. The charge separation within the cloud must become too great
B. The air must be very cold and dry
C. Heavy rain must start to fall first.
D. A shockwave must be created by the expanding air.

3. The word "its" in the first paragraph "...its acoustic effect..." refers to...
A. thunder
B. weather disturbance
C. lightning
D. Earth's atmosphere

4. What is the meaning of the word "characterized" as used in the first paragraph?
A. imagined
B. identified or described
C. hidden
D. forgotten

5. Based on the text, why can thunderstorms cause flash floods?
A. Because they create cumulonimbus clouds.
B. Because the lightning heats the air too much.
C. Because the negative charges are at the bottom of the cloud.
D. Because they are often accompanied by heavy rain.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Multiple Choice

Read the following questions and choose the best answer!

6. The second paragraph primarily describes the ... of a thunderstorm.

A. social function
B. dangerous effects
C. final conclusion
D. formation process

7. What is the primary social function of this text?

A. To describe thunderstorms scientifically and inform the reader
B. To persuade people to stay indoors during thunderstorms.
C. To tell a fictional story about a storm..
D. To criticize the lack of safety during thunderstorms.

8. Which of the following is a language feature predominantly found in this text?

A. Past tense verbs
B. Imperative sentences
C. Simple present tense
D. Opinion adjectives

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Answers the following questions based on the text!

1. What is the acoustic effect of lightning on the Earth's atmosphere called?

2. What type of clouds are created by the rapid rising of warm, moist air?

3. Where do positive electrical charges gather inside a thundercloud?

4. What is created when the intense heat from lightning causes air to expand explosively?

5.Why do we see lightning before we hear thunder?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXERCISE 2

WORD MASTER CHALLENGE!

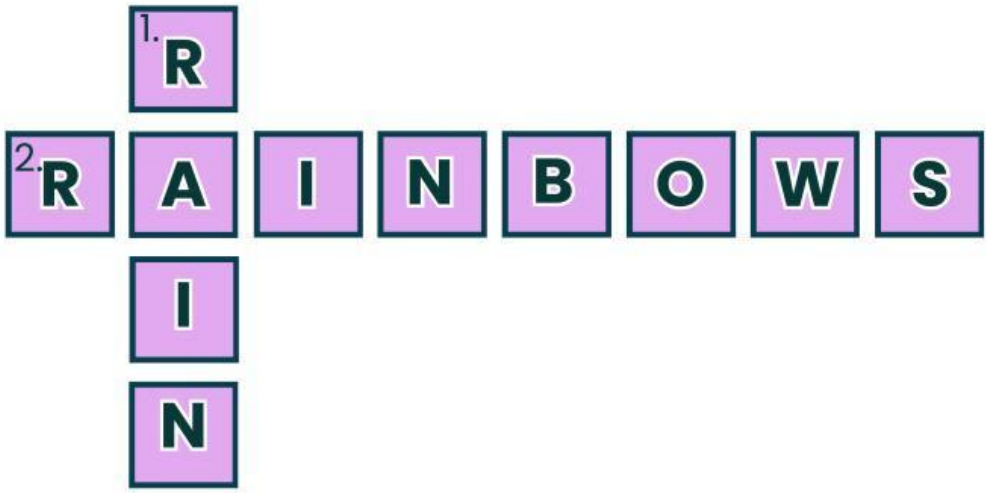
1. Read the clues carefully. They are divided into two categories:
   - Down
   - Across

3. Fill in the answers based on the clues provided. Each box should contain one letter.

4. Start with the clues you are sure about to help you solve the others.

5. Have fun! This puzzle is based on the text you've learned

Example:



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Read or press the speaker icon and pay attention to the text!

TIDES

Tides are the regular rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun and the rotation of the Earth. This cyclic movement is a fundamental phenomenon for coastal ecosystems and human activities.

The Moon's gravity pulls the ocean water towards it, creating a bulge of water on the side of the Earth facing the Moon. On the opposite side of the Earth, another bulge forms due to inertial forces. As the Earth rotates, most coastlines experience two high tides and two low tides every lunar day.

The Sun also influences tides. When the Sun and Moon are aligned, during new and full moons, their gravitational pulls combine to create higher tha average high tides, called spring tides. When they are at right angles, during the quarter moons, their pulls partially cancel out, resulting in lower-than-average high tides, called neap tides

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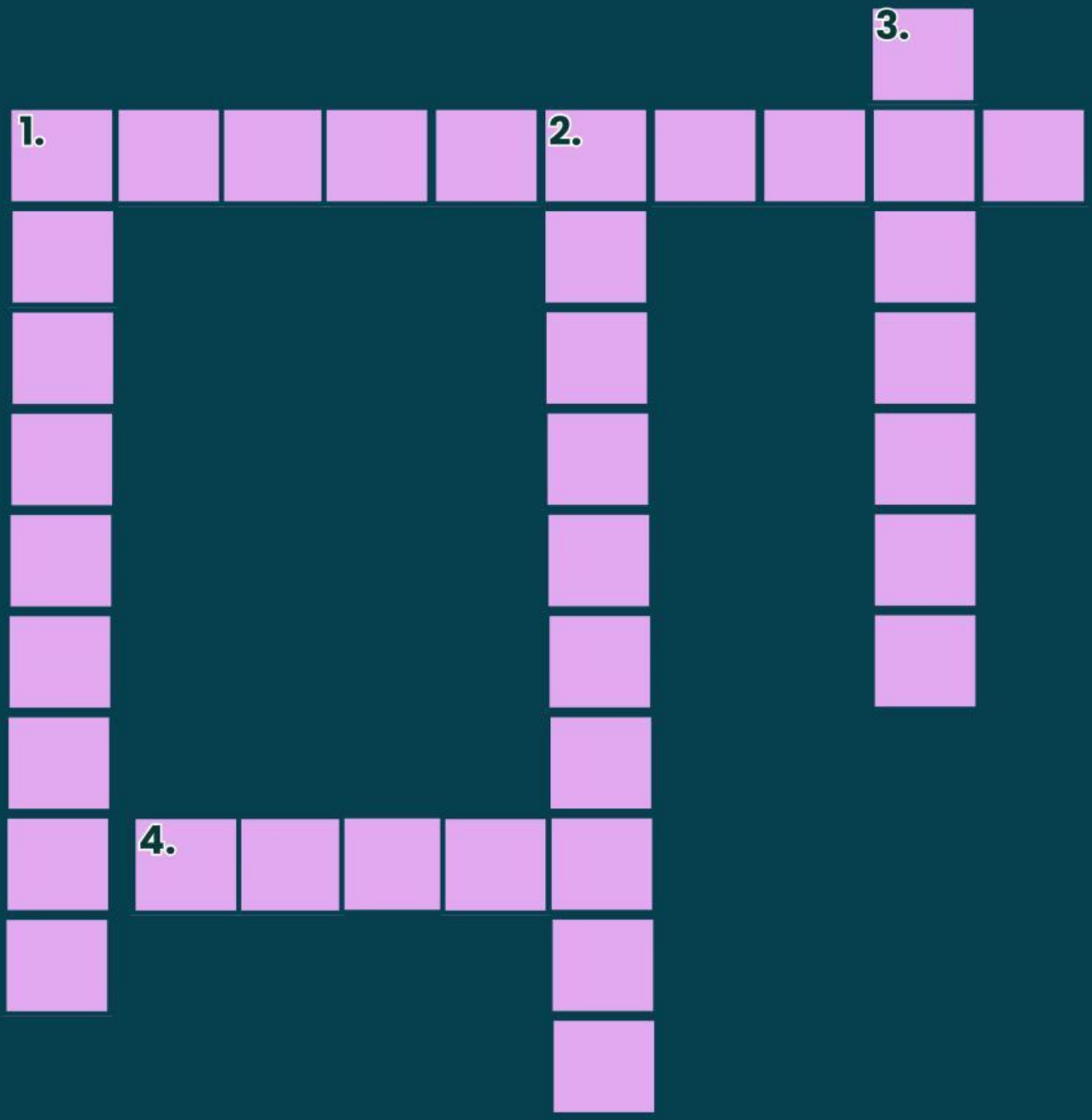
Fill in the answers based on the clues provided. Good luck!



Instructions:

Across:

1. Having an influence on something.
4. A rounded and protruding part.

Down:

1. A force that resists change in motion.
2. The natural environment in which an organism lives.
3. Occurring in a repeating and predictable cycle.

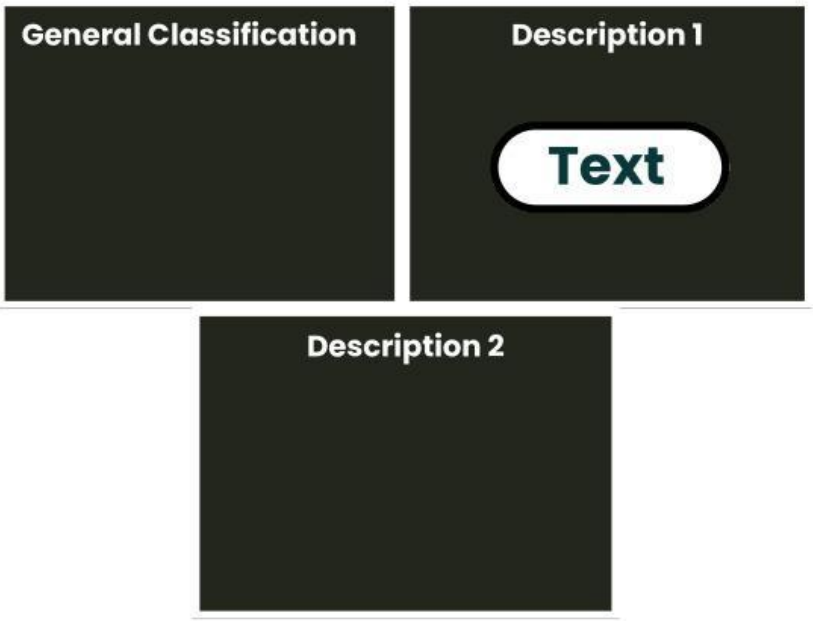
LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXERCISE 3

PART A
READ IT, MACHT IT!

1. Read the text carefully.
2. Arrange the text by dragging the white boxes into the correct generic structure boxes.
3. Ask the teacher if you have a problem doing the task.
4. You can use a dictionary if needed.

Example:



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Drag the white box and drop it on the correct generic structure box!

General Classification
(Definition)

Description 1
(Causes)

Description 2
(Impacts)

Floods can result from several factors, including heavy rainfall, rapid snowmelt, or the overflow of rivers and lakes. The capacity of the soil to absorb water also plays a critical role. When the ground becomes saturated or impermeable, water accumulates on the surface, leading to flooding. In urban areas, inadequate drainage systems can worsen the situation.

The impacts of floods are often severe. They can damage infrastructure, destroy homes, and disrupt communities. Floods also pose risks to human lives, contribute to waterborne diseases, and harm the environment by washing pollutants into ecosystems. Effective mitigation measures, such as early warning systems and proper urban planning, are essential to reduce these impacts.

A flood is a natural disaster characterized by an overflow of water that submerges usually dry land. It is one of the most common and widespread natural events, occurring in various regions across the world.

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PART B
LANGUAGE FEATURE SPOTTER!

1. In this part, you need to identify and categorize words according to the language features of a report text, which include general nouns, present tense, technical terms, and action verbs
2. Read and identify words according to their language features in the report text from the available options.
3. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Example:

Tides are the regular rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun and the rotation of the Earth. This cyclic movement is a fundamental **phenomenon** for **coastal ecosystems** and human activities.

- General Nouns
- Present Tense
- Technical Terms
- Action Verbs

- General Nouns
- Present Tense
- Technical Terms
- Action Verbs

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Identify the words according to the language features in the report text

Flood

A flood is a natural disaster characterized by an overflow of water that submerges usually dry land. It is one of the most common and widespread natural **events**, occurring in various **regions** across the world.

Floods **can result** from several factors, including heavy rainfall, rapid **snowmelt**, or the overflow of rivers and lakes. The capacity of the soil to absorb water also plays a critical role. When the ground becomes saturated or **impermeable**, water accumulates on the surface, leading to flooding. In urban areas, inadequate drainage systems can worsen the situation.

The impacts of floods are often severe. They **can damage** infrastructure, destroy homes, and disrupt communities. Floods also pose risks to human lives, contribute to waterborne diseases, and harm the **environment** by **washing** pollutants into ecosystems. Effective mitigation measures, such as early warning systems and proper **urban planning**, are essential to **reduce** these impacts.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXERCISE 4

GROUP MISSION: SQUAD PICTURE IDENTIFIER!

1. Form groups of 5 people.
2. Look carefully at the pictures and texts.
3. Drag the pictures and drop them on the correct texts.
4. After that, identify the language features of each text.
5. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Example:

Tides are the regular rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun and the rotation of the Earth. This cyclic movement is a fundamental phenomenon for coastal ecosystems and human activities.

General Nouns	Technical Terms	Present Tense	Action Verbs
Tides, Moon, Sun	Rotation, coastal ecosystems	Tides *are...*, this cyclic movement *is...*	Rise, fall

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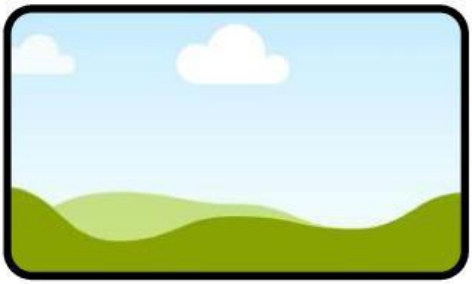
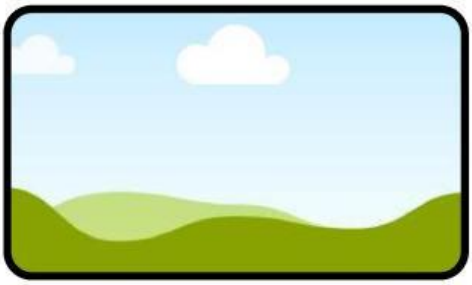
Drag the picture and drop it in the box that matches the text, then identify its language features!



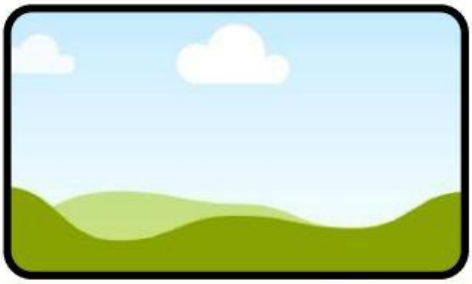
A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire that burns in natural areas like forests, grasslands, or bushlands.
It spreads rapidly, fueled by dry vegetation, wind, and weather conditions. Wildfires can destroy habitats, damage air quality, threaten communities, and cause significant economic losses.

General Nouns	Technical Terms	Present Tense	Action Verbs



A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves generated by large-scale disturbances in the ocean.
These waves are typically caused by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or landslides. When they reach coastal areas, tsunamis can cause devastating flooding, destroy buildings and infrastructure, and pose extreme danger to human life.

General Nouns	Technical Terms	Present Tense	Action Verbs



A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that extends from a thunderstorm cloud to the ground.
It appears as a funnel-shaped cloud and is capable of causing extreme destruction in its path. Tornadoes can demolish buildings, toss vehicles, and uproot trees with their powerful winds.

General Nouns	Technical Terms	Present Tense	Action Verbs

LIVEWORKSHEETS