



SMAN 1 Malingping

Group: \_\_\_\_

Name:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_



# STUDENT WORKSHEET

**Analytical Exposition**

By Ryan Juniar Alyasa, S.Pd..

3rd Meeting

Hi!

BONJOUR

HOLA!



## KD DAN INDIKATOR



### **KD:**

**4.4.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks eksposisi analitis lisan dan tulis, terkait isu aktual**

### **INDIKATOR (Pertemuan 3):**

**4.4.1.1 Mengidentifikasi Main Idea, Topic Sentence dan Supporting Details dalam teks Analytical Exposition bertema Environmental Issue (C1/ Kognitif Pendukung)**

**4.4.1.2 Menjelaskan Main Idea, Topic Sentence dan Supporting Details dalam teks Analytical Exposition bertema Environmental Issue (C2/ Kognitif Kunci)**

**4.4.1.3 Menguraikan hubungan antara Main Idea, Topic Sentence dan Supporting Details dari teks Analytical Exposition bertema Environmental Issue (C4/ Kognitif Pengaya)**

**LINK LKPD INTERAKTIF:**



## INSTRUCTION

In the **Section 3**, you will try to learn about the correlation among Main Idea, Topic Sentence and Supporting Details.

Here I give you **some tips** to make your process easier:

1. Try to **read the material explanation**
2. Try to **examine the illustration**
3. Try to **do the exercise** with your mates
4. **Ask me** if you need a hand

### Note:

1. The Exercise is the "**Join Arrow**" questions.  
You just need to **drag the button** into its' right label.
2. You can also listen the texts by clicking them



# MATERIAL EXPLANATION

## Main Idea, Topic Sentence and Supporting Details in Analytical Exposition Text

### 1. Main Idea

#### a. Definition

Main Idea is the **root** of a text. A main idea is a **sentence** that states what that essay or article talks about. The main idea sets up **the rest** of the article and is included in the introduction or first paragraph.

#### b. Form

The Main Idea is a **full sentence**, not a word or phrase. Or, Main Idea is a sentence which at least has **Subject and Predicate** in it. For example:

- "Smoking kills people"
- "Littering is a bad habit"

#### c. How to find it?

Generally we can find Main Idea in the **first paragraph** of a text (but not always). Or, we just need to ask ourselves about "**What does the Author want to point out?**", so the answer will bring you to the Main Idea.

### 2. Topic Sentence

#### a. Definition

Topic Sentence is the first sentence in every Argument Paragraphs, after the Thesis. The Topic Sentence is used to **support the Main Idea** above. So, the Topic Sentence should always support or correlate with the Main Idea.

#### b. Form

Same with Main Idea, Topic Sentence is also a **full sentence**, not word or phrase.

#### c. How to find it?

In Analytical Exposition, Topic Sentences lie in every Arguments Paragraphs (after Thesis). It is usually the **first sentence** in Argument Paragraph, but not always.

#### d. How to make it?

Simply, we can make the Topic Sentence by asking "**WHY?**" about the Main Idea.

### 3. Supporting Details

#### a. Definition

Supporting Details are the most component which construct the Argument Paragraph in Analytical Exposition. Supporting Details contain **specific explanation** which guide us to a full understanding of the Main Idea. They clarify, describe, explain, expand and illustrate the Main Idea and Topic Sentence in any further.

#### b. Form

Supporting Details are the **group of sentences** in Argument Paragraph, which mostly construct the paragraph itself.

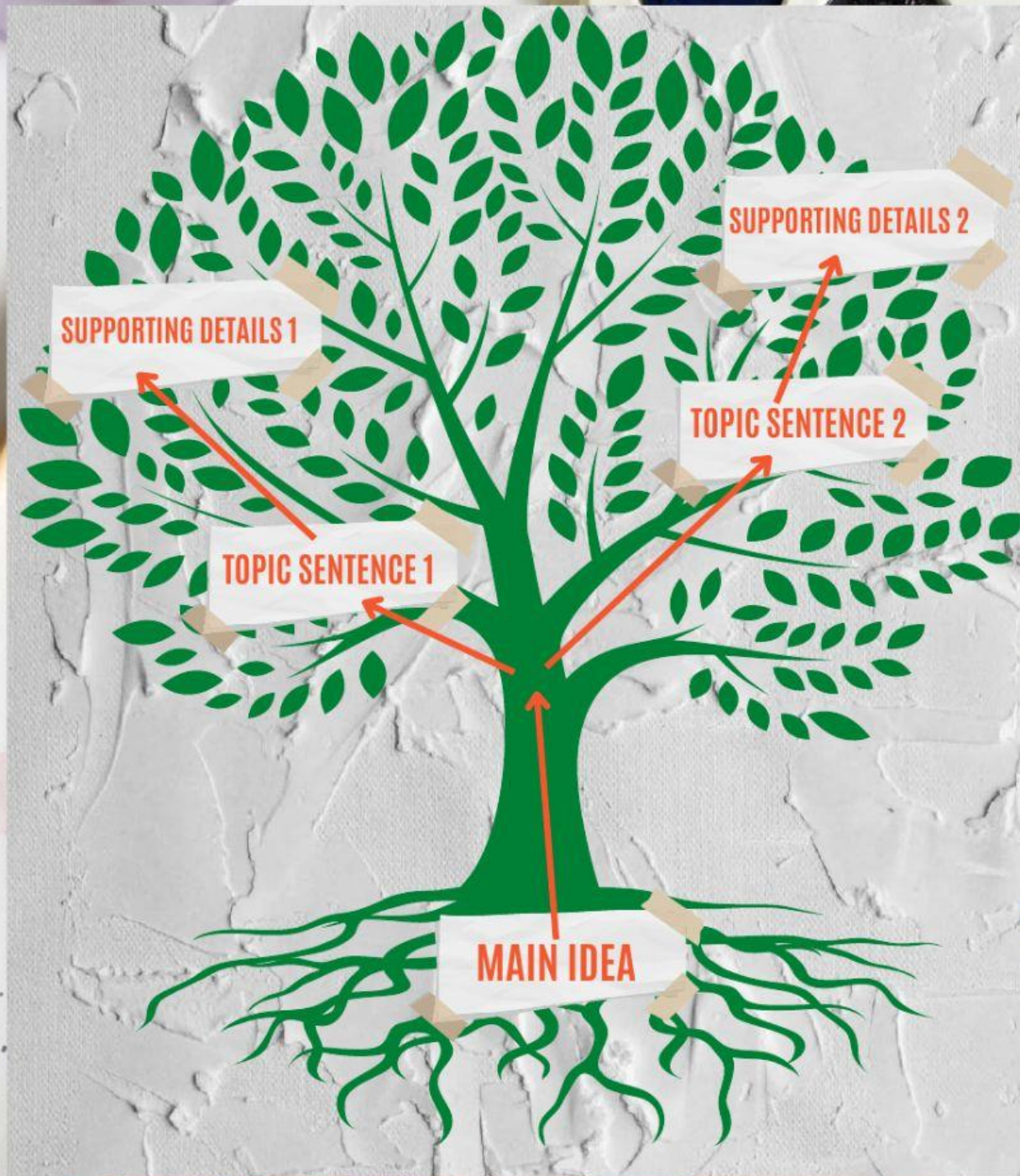
#### c. How to find it?

They come **after the Topic Sentence** in Argument Paragraph and have correlation with the Topic Sentence itself.

#### d. How to make it?

Simply, we can make Supporting Details by asking "**WHO or HOW?**" about the Topic Sentence.

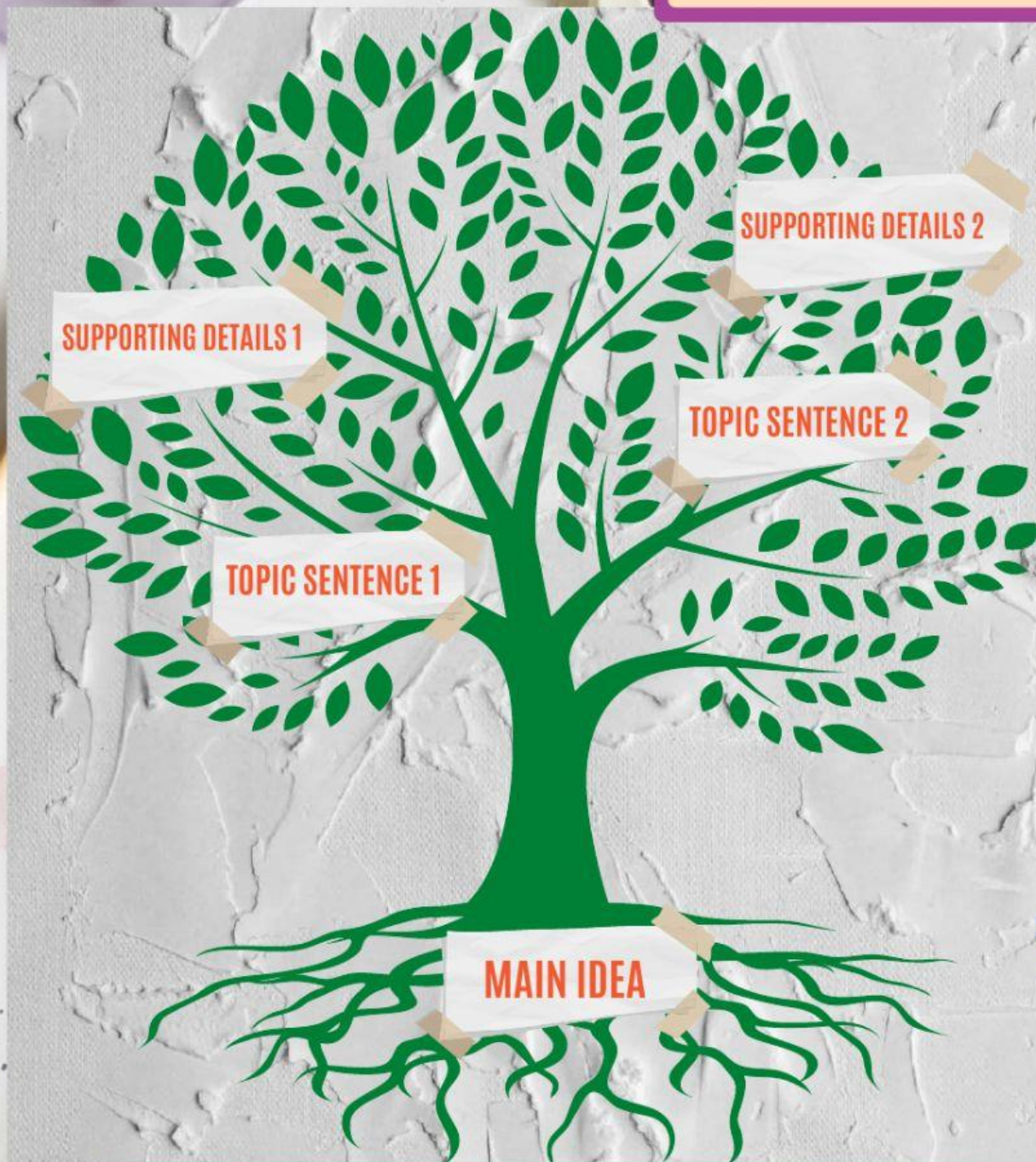
# TREE ILLUSTRATION



## EXERCISE 1

### Instruction

JOIN THE ARROW  
INTO ITS' RIGHT LABEL  
IN THE TREE!



Keeping our environment clean is a must.

Second, having a clean environment also make us healthier.

According to BBC (2021), people who live in a clean environment commonly always happy

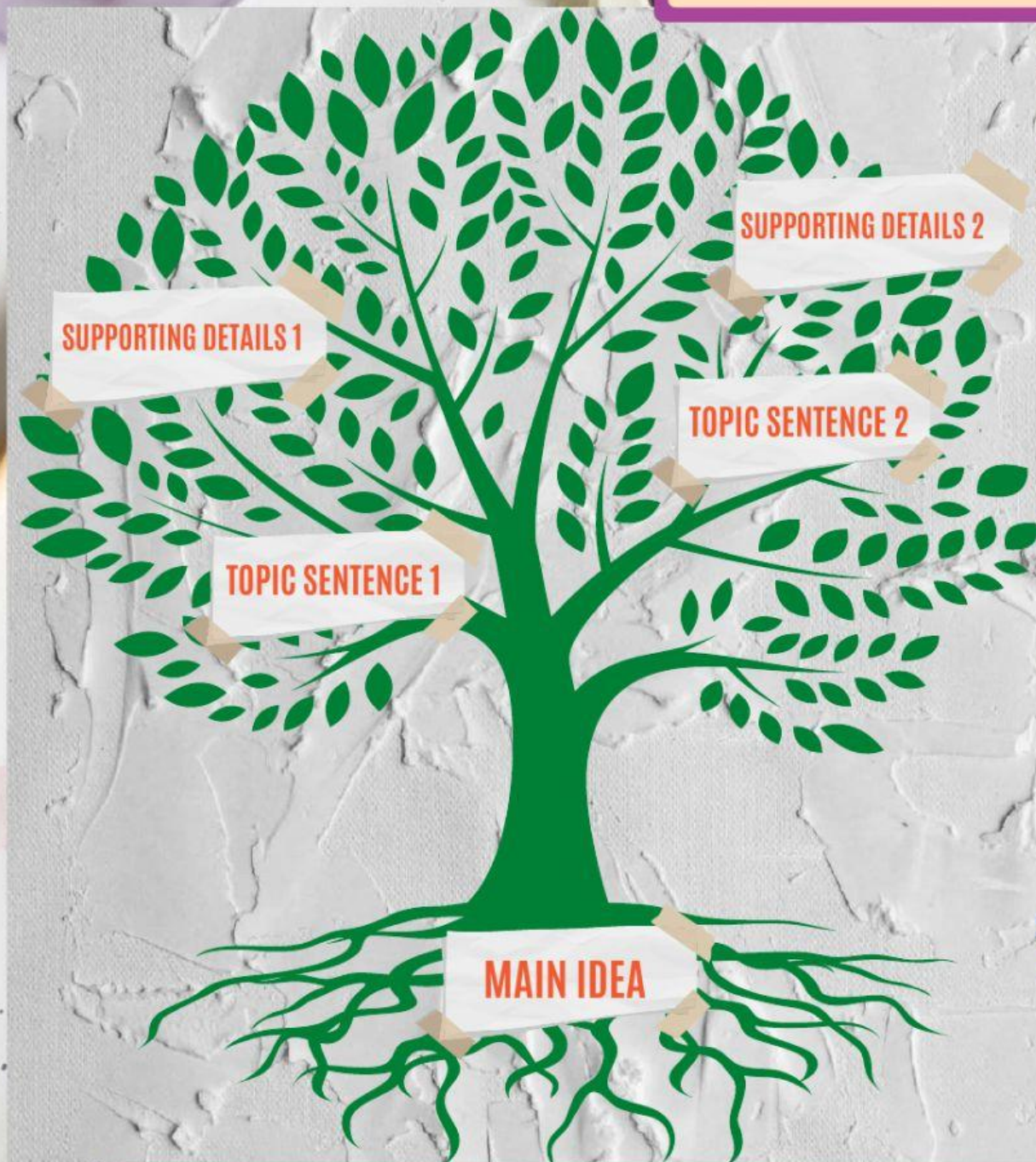
Based on the reseach by dr. Ani (2019), for about 75% of malaria sufferer, are they who live in a dirty environment.

First, because a clean environment can affect our life positively.

## EXERCISE 2

### Instruction

JOIN THE ARROW  
INTO ITS' RIGHT LABEL  
IN THE TREE!



Some scientist  
form UCLA (2021)  
state that trees  
can also fertilize  
the agricultural  
land

Firstly, trees  
support our life  
on Earth for  
sure.

Based on the  
research by  
saveearth.org  
(2022), trees  
give us 20% of  
our oxygen  
supply.

Cutting tress should  
be stopped for the  
sake of our future.

After that,they  
also maintain  
the  
environment  
inself.