

LKPD

Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik

RECOUNT TEXT
BIOGRAPHY

Kelas 10



Anggota :

Kelas :

KOMPETENSI DASAR	INDIKATOR
3.7 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan menerima informasi terkait tokoh terkenal sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.	3.7.1 Menentukan tujuan, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount. (C3) 3.7.2 Menganalisis tujuan, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount. (C4)
4.7 Teks recount - biografi 4.7.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait tokoh terkenal. 4.7.2 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tokoh terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.	4.7.1.1 Mencermati teks recount terkait tokoh terkenal sesuai dengan struktur teks. (C4) 4.7.2.1 Membuat teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait tokoh terkenal dengan memperhatikan tujuan, struktur teks, dan unsur-unsur kebahasaan secara benar dan sesuai konteks. (C6)

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Melalui model pembelajaran *Problem Based Learning* (PBL), metode gruping dan digital story telling diharapkan :

1. Peserta didik mampu menentukan tujuan, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount dengan tepat.
2. Peserta didik dapat menganalisis tujuan, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount dengan benar.
3. Peserta didik dapat mencermati teks recount terkait tokoh terkenal sesuai dengan struktur teks dengan tepat.
4. Peserta didik dapat membuat teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait tokoh terkenal dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur-unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

RECOUNT TEXT BIOGRAPHY

Petunjuk Pengisian :

1. Isilah nama anggota dan kelas terlebih dahulu.
2. Baca teks terlebih dahulu dengan cermat
3. Jawab pertanyaan dengan teliti dan pilihlah dengan jawaban yang benar.
4. Apabila sudah selesai menjawab klik tombol finish dan isi dengan berikut.

Enter your full name : diisi dengan nama anggota

Group level : diisi dengan nama kelas

School subject : diisi dengan nama sekolah

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Read the text below and answer the questions correctly.

General Sudirman was a high ranking Indonesian military officer during the Indonesian national revolution. He was the first commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, he continues to be widely respected in the country.

On 12th November 1945, at an election to decide the military's commander-in-chief in Yogyakarta. The 24 years old Sudirman was chosen over Oerip Soemohardjo in a close vote. While waiting to be confirmed, Sudirman ordered an assault on British and Dutch forces in Ambarawa. The ensuing battle and British withdrawal strengthened Sudirman's popular support, and he was ultimately confirmed on 18th December.

General Sudirman commanded military activities throughout Java, including a show of force in Yogyakarta on 1st March 1949. When the Dutch began withdrawing, in July 1949 Sudirman was recalled to Yogyakarta and forbidden to fight further. In late 1949 Sudirman's tuberculosis returned, and he retired to Magelang, where he died slightly more than a month after the Dutch recognised Indonesia's independence. He is buried at Semaki Heroes' Cemetery in Yogyakarta.

1. What is the topic of the text above?
 - a. Dutch military
 - b. General Sudirman
 - c. Military's commander.
 - d. Indonesian Armed Forces.
2. From the text we know that General Sudirman was...
 - a. Very strong
 - b. Slightly popular
 - c. Ultimately weak
 - d. Widely respected
3. When was Sudirman forbidden to fight
 - a. before he was recalled to Yogyakarta
 - b. when the Dutch began withdrawing
 - c. after his tuberculosis returned
 - d. when he commanded military

Read the text below and answer the questions correctly.

Galileo Galilei (1564- 1642) – Astronomer and Scientist. Galileo developed a superior telescope and made many significant discoveries in astronomy. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by the inquisition for his support for the Copernican theory that the sun was at the centre of the solar system.

Galileo was born in Florence, Italy in 1564 to a poor but noble family. His parents recognized their child's innate intelligence and talents and so made sacrifices to have him educated. At his father's insistence, Galileo studied the profitable career of medicine. But at the University of Pisa, Galileo became fascinated in a wide range of subjects. He was also critical of many Aristotle's teaching which had dominated education for the past 2000 years.

Galileo was appointed to be a mathematics professor at the University of Pisa, but his strident criticism of Aristotle left him isolated among his contemporaries. After three years of persecution, he resigned and went to the University of Padua, where he taught maths. His entertaining lectures attracted a large following and he was able to spend the next 18 years pursuing his interest in astronomy and mechanics.

4. What does the writer want to highlight?
- a. The invention solar system
 - b. The intelligence of Aristotle
 - c. A life story of Galileo Galelei
 - d. A profile of mathematic scientist
5. The word "he" in " he was able to spend the next 18 years pursuing his interest in astronomy and mechanics." (last paragraph) refers to
- a. Galileo
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Professor
 - d. Mechanic

Read the text below and answer the questions correctly.

Muhammad Hatta, well known as Bung Hatta, is an Indonesian nationalist leader and vice-president. He was born in Bukittinggi, Sumatra in 1902. He spent his life studying in the Netherlands. In 1932, he obtained a doctorate in economics in 1932.

Returning to Indonesia, he became active in the Indonesian nationalist movement. Because of his activity, he was arrested by the Dutch in 1934 and was imprisoned on the island of Bandanaira. When the Dutch surrendered to Japanese, he was released by the Japanese colonial in 1942. In 1945, after the proclamation of Indonesia's Independence, Hatta became vice-president under Sukarno of the Indonesia Republic. By 1948 Hatta was the prime minister of the struggling government. As vice-president, he disagreed more and more with President Sukarno's policies, and he resigned in 1956. After Sukarno's fall in 1966, Hatta served the new government in various advisory roles in economic and financial matters.

In 1980, he died as one of the national heroes. He had devoted his life for the national interest, not only in struggling period, but also in the developing era.

6. What is the topic of the text above?

- a. the greatest people in Indonesia
- b. the heroic story of Muhammad Hatta
- c. the history of Indonesia's independence
- d. the proses of Muhammad Hatta's career

7. Why did the Dutch arrest Muhammad Hatta and take him into prison?

- a. he was active in nationalist movement
- b. he was a vice president of Indonesian Republic
- c. he served the government in various advisory roles
- d. he was a prime minister of struggling government

Read the text below and answer the questions correctly.

Born into a family of doctors in Kampung Ketapang, Kwitang Barat, Jakarta, Abdulrachman Saleh also became a doctor. After finishing MULO, he studied at STOVIA. While still a student, he was appointed assistant at the laboratory of physiology. Graduating from STOVIA, Abdulrachman Saleh continued his work at the lab while having his own medical practice.

Abdulrachman Saleh's role in medicine was significant. He became a lecturer in Jakarta, Surabaya, Malang, and Klaten. For his meritorious service in medicine, specifically in physiology, in 1958, the University of Indonesia bestowed him the title of Bapak Ilmu Faal (Father of Physiology).

Abdulrachman Saleh was a man of many interests. He was involved in youth organizations like Boy Scouts and Indonesia Muda. He was also a member of Aeroclub, and co-founded the Verenigde Oosterse Radio Omroep (VORO), an organization of broadcasters. It was he who established the Voice of Free Indonesia, the radio station which spread the proclamation of Indonesia's independence to the world.

8. Abdulrachman Saleh was bestowed the title Father of Physiology because...
- he was a lecturer in the Medical faculty
 - he was a nice lecturer as well as a doctor
 - he had significant contribution in physiology
 - he was a lecturer in many parts of Indonesia
9. Besides medicine, Abdulrachman also had a special interest in, expect
- laboratory assistance
 - youth organizations
 - aero plane designing
 - broadcasting system
10. What is the tenses used of the text?
- Simple present tense
 - Simple past tense
 - Simple future TenseD
 - Present Continuous Tense

PART II

Writing Practice

1. Choose one famous people that you know, it can be an artist, scientist, hero, etc.
2. Find the information about them on the internet, youtube, book, etc.
3. Please create a simple recount text about public figure using your own words and write it on the paper and present it in front of the class!!

