

**LEMBAR KERJA  
PESERTA DIDIK**

**DESCRIPTIVE TEXT**

**SMA  
GRADE  
X**

**BAHASA INGGRIS**

**Created by:  
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## LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK ( LKPD ) 2

Nama Sekolah	: SMA N 2 TEGINENENG
Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester	: X / I
Materi Pokok	: Teks Deskriptif Tempat Wisata/Bersejarah Terkenal
Alokasi Waktu	: 2 x 45 Menit

### **Kompetensi Inti :**

3. Memahami, menerapkan, menganalisis pengetahuan, faktual, konseptual, procedural berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu penerahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan procedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah.
4. Mengolah teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

### **Kompetensi Dasar :**

- 3.3 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat bersejarah atau terkenal disekitar lingkungan/daerah tempat tinggal siswa, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.  
Teks Deskriptif
- 4.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsure kebahasaan teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat bersejarah atau terkenal disekitar lingkungan/daerah tempat tinggal siswa.
- 4.2 Menyusun teks deskriptif dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat bersejarah atau terkenal disekitar lingkungan/daerah tempat tinggal siswa dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

### **Tujuan Pembelajaran :**

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran melalui video dan persentasi power point, peserta didik diharapkan dapat mengidentifikasi ungakapan-ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, serta memahami unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, menjawab pertanyaan tentang tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal yang diajukan kepadanya dan Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

### **Alat/Bahan**

- ❖ Android Smartphone, Laptop

Petunjuk Belajar



1. Berdoalah sebelum mengerjakan
2. Bacalah instruksi dengan jelas
3. Kerjakan latihan berikut pada lembar yang tersedia

<b>Name of student</b>	:	
<b>CLLAS</b>	:	
<b>Score</b>	:	
<b>Comment</b>	:	

## LEARNING ACTIVITY 1

### The Eiffel Tower



<https://images.app.goo.gl/jxjN9KU6K8hLMDrg9>

The Eiffel Tower (or as it is called in French: “La Tour Eiffel”) is a tall iron tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. Around the time of its construction in 1889, many Parisians criticized the Eiffel Tower as unsightly with its steel girders and odd shape. Many artists wrote letters of complaint to Paris newspapers demanding it be torn down. Other critics **complained about** the appearance of the tower on the Paris landscape but reassured themselves that it was scheduled to be demolished twenty years after its construction. The planned demolition never happened, of course, and one of the reasons is because the Eiffel Tower fulfilled several purposes beyond its role as a tourist attraction.

Although Gustave Eiffel did not intentionally design the Eiffel Tower to function as an antenna, its material components, shape, and height made it almost ideal for broadcasting. The height of the tower allowed it to send radio waves. To enhance **this** ability even further, the tower was fitted with special transmitters in 1903. Soon after, a permanent underground radio station was **operating** at the Eiffel Tower. In 1925, the Eiffel Tower sent out the first public broadcast over the airwaves. The tower was also used to broadcast information from one French observatory all the way to America.

The Eiffel Tower had uses beyond the broadcasting of information. During World War I, the French used its communication equipment and antenna to intercept German military radio traffic. The

tower had essentially provided the French with the **means** to spy on their enemies. They also used the Eiffel Tower's radio capabilities to jam German military radio frequencies. This provided the French with a considerable military advantage because German military commanders were unable to talk to each other over the radio. As a result, **they** were unable to coordinate attacks on the French. *They* were also unable to warn each other of impending French attacks.

These days, the Eiffel Tower is still being used for communications. Its 70-foot antenna broadcasts many FM radio frequencies and television signals. The underground radio station beneath the tower is still in operation today. High winds sometimes blow through the area, making the tower and its equipment sway. An engineer is always on duty in case the equipment breaks down and stops broadcasting. Gustave Eiffel's design unintentionally led to the construction of the world's largest antenna, which saved it from certain destruction in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Today, the tower stands as a symbol of France and its usefulness and history as a modern communications tool is largely unknown by most visitors.

(Adapted from <http://dreamreader.net/lesson/the-eiffel-tower/>)

**I. Read the text and the questions below. For each question, choose the correct letter, A,B,C,D or E.**

1. According to the article, when was the Eiffel Tower built?
  - a. in 1889
  - b. In 1898
  - c. in 1903
  - d. in 1925
  - e. in 1930
2. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that when the Eiffel Tower was first built people living in Paris thought that ?
  - a. it was useless
  - b. it was not attractive
  - c. it was too bright
  - d. it intercepted signals
  - e. it was contractions
3. The phrase "complained about" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to?
  - a. Attributed
  - b. Concealed
  - c. Criticized
  - d. Complimented
  - e. demolished

4. Paragraph 2 is about?
  - a. the various components of the Eiffel Tower
  - b. how the Eiffel Tower was adapted as a transmitter
  - c. the first radio station that operated from the tower
  - d. how the Eiffel Tower was used for exploring space
  - e. special transmitters
5. The word “this” in paragraph 2 refers to?
  - a. Airwaves
  - b. send radio waves
  - c. height of the tower
  - d. special transmitters
  - e. broadcasting
6. According to the article, when were special transmitters affixed to the Eiffel Tower?
  - a. in 1889
  - b. in 1903
  - c. in 1909
  - d. in 1925
  - e. in 1938
7. The word “operating” in paragraph 2 could be replaced with:
  - a. Creating
  - b. Enforcing
  - c. Behaving
  - d. Functioning
  - e. beneath the tower
8. The word “means” in paragraph 3 could be replaced with:
  - a. Method
  - b. Median
  - c. wealth
  - d. Average
  - e. Creating
9. The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to:
  - a. the French
  - b. attacks
  - c. radios
  - d. German military commanders
  - e. beneath the tower

10. It can be inferred from the article that the Eifel Tower was not demolished twenty years after it was built because ....
- it was found to be useful
  - people loved to climb the tower
  - it was too large to demolish
  - there were too many pieces of iron
  - a modern communications

## LEARNING ACTIVITY 2

### ***II. Arrange this sentences into good paragraph and give mark identification and description.***

1. The bridge was built by a consortium of Indonesian companies PT AdhiKarya and PT WaskitaKarya working with China Road and Bridge Corp. and China Harbor Engineering Co. Ltd. The total cost of the project, including connecting roads, has been estimated at 4.5 trillion rupiah (US\$445 million).
2. The Suramadu Bridge (Indonesian: JembatanSuramadu), also known as the Surabaya–Madura Bridge, is a bridge with three cable-stayed sections constructed between Surabaya on the island of Java and the town of Bangkalan on the island of Madura in Indonesia. Opened on June 10, 2009, the 5.4-km bridge is the longest in Indonesia and the first bridge to cross the Madura Strait.
3. Construction was started on August 20, 2003. In July 2004, a girder collapsed, killing one worker and injuring nine others. Work on the bridge halted at the end of 2004 due to lack of funds, but was restarted in November 2005. The main span of the bridge was connected on March 31, 2009, and the bridge was opened to the public in June 10, 2009. Within a week of the opening, it was discovered that nuts and bolts as well as maintenance lamps had been stolen and that there was evidence of vandalism of cables supporting the main span.
4. The cable-stayed portion has three spans with lengths 192 m, 434 m and 192 m. The bridge has two lanes in each direction plus an emergency lane and a dedicated lane for motorcycles. The first toll bridge in Indonesia, fares have been initially set at Rp. 30,000 (US\$3 in 2009) for four-wheeled vehicles and Rp. 3,000 (US\$0.30) for two-wheelers.