

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA NEGERI 8 MEDAN
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris (Peminatan)
Kelas/Semester : X /Gasal
Tema : Teks Recount
Sub Tema : Biography tokoh terkenal
Alokasi Waktu : 10 Menit

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Dengan menggunakan pendekatan saintifik dan model pembelajaran *discovery learning* diharapkan peserta didik dapat menentukan, membuat dan menyajikan teks recount lisan dan tulis, dalam bentuk biografi, terkait tokoh terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks dengan rasa rasa ingin tahu, tanggung jawab, disiplin selama proses pembelajaran, bersikap jujur, santun, percaya diri dan pantang menyerah, serta memiliki sikap responsif (berpikir kritis) dan pro-aktif (kreatif), serta mampu berkomunikasi dan bekerjasama dengan baik.

B. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

Media

- Worksheet / Lembar Kerja Siswa
- Lembar Penilaian

Alat / Bahan

- Spidol
- Papan tulis
- Laptop

PENDAHULUAN (2 Menit)

- Berdoa bersama sebelum memulai pembelajaran.
- Guru memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai wujud disiplin
- Guru memberi motivasi kepada siswa berupa yel yel atau ice breaking
- Mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi/tema/kegiatan sebelumnya.
- Guru menyampaikan tujuan dan manfaat pembelajaran tentang topik yang akan diajarkan

KEGIATAN INTI (6 Menit)

- **Kegiatan Literasi**
Peserta didik diberi motivasi atau rangsangan untuk memusatkan perhatian untuk melihat, mengamati, membaca dan menuliskan kembali. Mereka diberi gambar tokoh tokoh terkenal baik di Indonesia maupun tokoh terkenal dunia serta bahan bacaan terkait materi pengertian teks recount - biography, contoh dan struktur teks serta unsur kebahasaan teks recount - biography
- **Critical Thinking**

Guru memberikan kesempatan pada peserta didik untuk mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan gambar serta teks bacaan yang disajikan dan akan dijawab melalui kegiatan belajar. Pertanyaan ini harus tetap berkaitan dengan materi teks Recount – Biography , ungkapan meminta dan memberi informasi, unsur kebahasaan serta struktur teks dari teks Recount – Biography

- **Collaboration**

Peserta didik dibentuk dalam beberapa kelompok untuk mendiskusikan, mengumpulkan informasi dan menulis text Recount – Biography berdasarkan gambar yang diberikan guru kemudian mempresentasikan ulang, dan saling bertukar informasi mengenai unsur kebahasaan, struktur teks dan informasi dari Recount text terkait Biography tokoh tokoh terkenal

- **Communication**

Peserta didik mempresentasikan hasil kerja kelompok atau individu secara klasikal, mengemukakan pendapat atas presentasi yang dilakukan kemudian ditanggapi embali oleh kelompok atau individu yang mempresentasikan

- **Creativity**

Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang hal-hal yang telah dipelajari terkait unsur kebahasaan dan struktur teks Recount - Biography tentang tokoh tokoh terkenal terkenal

Peserta didik kemudian diberi kesempatan untuk menanyakan kembali hal-hal yang belum dipahami atau guru melemparkan beberapa pertanyaan kepada siswa berkaitan dengan materi

PENUTUP (2 Menit)

- Guru bersama peserta didik merefleksikan pengalaman belajar
- Guru memberikan penghargaan untuk materi pelajaran teks Recount - Biography kepada kelompok yang memiliki kinerja dan kerjasama yang baik
- Guru Mengagendakan pekerjaan rumah untuk menulis teks Recount - Biography tentang tokoh tokoh terkenal di Indonesia
- Guru menyampaikan rencana pembelajaran pada pertemuan berikutnya dan berdoa

C. PENILAIAN

1. Penilaian sikap

- Penilaian observasi

2. Penilaian pengetahuan

- Tes tulis

- Tes lisan

3. Penilaian ketrampilan

- Praktek/Unjuk Kerja

- Portofolio

Mengetahui

Kepala SMA NEGERI 8 Medan

Medan, 06 Januari 2022

Guru Mata Pelajaran,

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A. Penilaian, Pembelajaran Remedial dan Pengayaan

1. Teknik Penilaian (terlampir)

a. Sikap

- Penilaian Observasi

Penilaian observasi berdasarkan pengamatan sikap dan perilaku peserta didik sehari-hari, baik terkait dalam proses pembelajaran maupun secara umum. Pengamatan langsung dilakukan oleh guru. Berikut contoh instrumen penilaian sikap

No	Nama Siswa	Aspek Perilaku yang Dinilai				Jumlah Skor	Skor Sikap	Kode Nilai
		BS	JJ	TJ	DS			
1	Abdullah	85	80	80	80	325	81.25	B
2	

Keterangan :

- BS : Bekerja Sama
- JJ : Jujur
- TJ : Tanggun Jawab
- DS : Disiplin

Catatan :

1. Aspek perilaku dinilai dengan kriteria:
100 = Sangat Baik
75 = Baik
50 = Cukup
25 = Kurang
2. Skor maksimal = jumlah sikap yang dinilai dikalikan jumlah kriteria = $100 \times 4 = 400$
3. Skor sikap = jumlah skor dibagi jumlah sikap yang dinilai = $275 : 4 = 68,75$
4. Kode nilai / predikat :
75,01 – 100,00 = Sangat Baik (SB)
50,01 – 75,00 = Baik (B)
25,01 – 50,00 = Cukup (C)
00,00 – 25,00 = Kurang (K)
5. Format di atas dapat diubah sesuai dengan aspek perilaku yang ingin dinilai

- Penilaian Diri

Seiring dengan bergesernya pusat pembelajaran dari guru kepada peserta didik, maka peserta didik diberikan kesempatan untuk menilai kemampuan dirinya sendiri. Namun agar penilaian tetap bersifat objektif, maka guru hendaknya menjelaskan terlebih dahulu tujuan dari penilaian diri ini, menentukan kompetensi yang akan dinilai, kemudian menentukan kriteria penilaian yang akan digunakan, dan merumuskan format penilaiannya. Jadi, singkatnya format penilaiannya disiapkan oleh guru terlebih dahulu. Berikut Contoh format penilaian :

No	Pernyataan	Ya	Tidak	Jumlah Skor	Skor Sikap	Kode Nilai
1	Selama diskusi, saya ikut serta mengusulkan ide/gagasan.	50		250	62,50	C
2	Ketika kami berdiskusi, setiap anggota mendapatkan kesempatan untuk berbicara.		50			
3	Saya ikut serta dalam membuat kesimpulan hasil diskusi kelompok.	50				
4	...	100				

Catatan :

1. Skor penilaian Ya = 100 dan Tidak = 50
2. Skor maksimal = jumlah pernyataan dikalikan jumlah kriteria = 4 x 100 = 400
3. Skor sikap = (jumlah skor dibagi skor maksimal dikali 100) = $(250 : 400) \times 100 = 62,50$
4. Kode nilai / predikat :
 - 75,01 – 100,00 = Sangat Baik (SB)
 - 50,01 – 75,00 = Baik (B)
 - 25,01 – 50,00 = Cukup (C)
 - 00,00 – 25,00 = Kurang (K)
5. Format di atas dapat juga digunakan untuk menilai kompetensi pengetahuan dan keterampilan

- Penilaian Teman Sebaya

Penilaian ini dilakukan dengan meminta peserta didik untuk menilai temannya sendiri. Sama halnya dengan penilaian hendaknya guru telah menjelaskan maksud dan tujuan penilaian, membuat kriteria penilaian, dan juga menentukan format penilaiannya. Berikut Contoh format penilaian teman sebaya:

Nama yang diamati : ...

Pengamat : ...

No	Pernyataan	Ya	Tidak	Jumlah Skor	Skor Sikap	Kode Nilai
1	Mau menerima pendapat teman.	100		450	90,00	SB
2	Memberikan solusi terhadap permasalahan.	100				
3	Memaksakan pendapat sendiri kepada anggota kelompok.		100			
4	Marah saat diberi kritik.	100				
5	...		50			

Catatan :

1. Skor penilaian Ya = 100 dan Tidak = 50 untuk pernyataan yang positif, sedangkan untuk pernyataan yang negatif, Ya = 50 dan Tidak = 100
2. Skor maksimal = jumlah pernyataan dikalikan jumlah kriteria = 5 x 100 = 500
3. Skor sikap = (jumlah skor dibagi skor maksimal dikali 100) = $(450 : 500) \times 100 = 90,00$
4. Kode nilai / predikat :
 - 75,01 – 100,00 = Sangat Baik (SB)
 - 50,01 – 75,00 = Baik (B)
 - 25,01 – 50,00 = Cukup (C)
 - 00,00 – 25,00 = Kurang (K)

- **Penilaian Jurnal** (*Lihat lampiran*)

b. Pengetahuan

- **Tertulis Uraian dan atau Pilihan Ganda** (*Lihat lampiran*)
- **Tes Lisan/Observasi Terhadap Diskusi, Tanya Jawab dan Percakapan**
Praktek Monolog atau Dialog

Penilaian Aspek Percakapan

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	Skala				Jumlah Skor	Skor Sikap	Kode Nilai
		25	50	75	100			
1	Intonasi							
2	Pelafalan							
3	Kelancaran							
4	Ekspresi							
5	Penampilan							
6	Gestur							

- **Penugasan** (*Lihat Lampiran*)

Tugas Rumah

- Peserta didik menjawab pertanyaan yang terdapat pada buku peserta didik
- Peserta didik memnta tanda tangan orangtua sebagai bukti bahwa mereka telah mengerjakan tugas rumah dengan baik
- Peserta didik mengumpulkan jawaban dari tugas rumah yang telah dikerjakan untuk mendapatkan penilaian.

c. Keterampilan

- **Penilaian Unjuk Kerja**

Contoh instrumen penilaian unjuk kerja dapat dilihat pada instrumen penilaian ujian keterampilan berbicara sebagai berikut:

Instrumen Penilaian

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	Sangat Baik (100)	Baik (75)	Kurang Baik (50)	Tidak Baik (25)
1	Kesesuaian respon dengan pertanyaan				
2	Keserasian pemilihan kata				
3	Kesesuaian penggunaan tata bahasa				
4	Pelafalan				

Kriteria penilaian (skor)

- 100 = Sangat Baik
 75 = Baik
 50 = Kurang Baik
 25 = Tidak Baik

Cara mencari nilai (N) = Jumlah skor yang diperoleh siswa dibagi jumlah skor maksimal dikali skor ideal (100)

Instrumen Penilaian Diskusi

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	100	75	50	25
1	Penguasaan materi diskusi				
2	Kemampuan menjawab pertanyaan				
3	Kemampuan mengolah kata				
4	Kemampuan menyelesaikan masalah				

Keterangan :

- 100 = Sangat Baik
 75 = Baik
 50 = Kurang Baik
 25 = Tidak Baik

- **Penilaian Proyek** (*Lihat Lampiran*)

- **Penilaian Produk**

Rubrik Penilaian Holistik keterampilan menulis

Kriteria	Skor	Deskripsi
Excellent (Amat baik)	85 - 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gagasan jelas terfokus dan antar paragraf koheren. ✓ Menggambarkan keaslian tulisan. ✓ Struktur kalimat benar. ✓ Penggunaan tenses benar. ✓ Pemilihan kosa kata benar. ✓ Pemilihan kosa kata tepat dan bervariasi. ✓ Tidak ada kesalahan meknis (ejaan, tanda baca, penggunaan huruf capital)
Good (Baik)	75 - 84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gagasan jelas tapi kurang terfokus. ✓ Struktur kalimat benar, ada kesalahan tapi tidak mengganggu. ✓ Penggunaan tenses benar, kadang – kadang ada yang salah. ✓ Pemilihan kosa kata tepat tetapi tidak bervariasi. ✓ Tidak ada kesalahan mekanis (ejaan, tanda baca, penggunaan huruf kapital)
Fair (Cukup)	60 - 74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gagasan jelas terfokus tetapi antar paragraph kurang koheren. ✓ Ada beberapa kesalahan struktur kalimat. ✓ Penggunaan tenses benar. ✓ Pemilihan kosa kata benar tetapi tidak bervariasi. ✓ Ada beberapa kesalahan mekanis (ejaan, tanda baca, penggunaan huruf kapital)
Inacceptable (Kurang)	< 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gagasan tidak jelas terfokus tetapi antar paragraph kurang koheren. ✓ Struktur kalimat banyak yang tidak benar. ✓ Penggunaan tenses benar, tetapi salah memilih bentuk kata. ✓ Pemilihan kosa kata kurang tepat. ✓ Banyak kesalahan mekanis (ejaan, tanda baca, penggunaan huruf kapital)

Nilai akhir adalah jumlah skor yang diperoleh peserta didik.

- **Penilaian Portofolio**

Kumpulan semua tugas yang sudah dikerjakan peserta didik, seperti catatan, PR, dll

Instrumen Penilaian

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	100	75	50	25
1					
2					
3					
4					

2. Instrumen Penilaian (terlampir)

- a. Pertemuan Pertama
- b. Pertemuan Kedua
- c. Pertemuan Ketiga

3. Pembelajaran Remedial dan Pengayaan

a. Remedial

Bagi peserta didik yang belum memenuhi kriteria ketuntasan minimal (KKM), maka guru bisa memberikan soal tambahan misalnya sebagai berikut :

- 1) Buatlah mind map tentang idolamu yang mencakup informasi personal, riwayat pendidikan, prestasi/pencapaian, hal yang kamu sukai dari idolamu tersebut.
- 2) Susunlah informasi yang kalian dapatkan ke dalam beberapa paragraph / teks biografi sesuaikan dengan struktur dan ciri-ciri kebahasaan teks recount yang telah kalian pelajari.
- 3) Mintalah pendapat dari teman sebayamu mengenai tulisan atau paragraf yang kalian susun.

CONTOH PROGRAM REMIDI

Sekolah :
 Kelas/Semester :
 Mata Pelajaran :
 Ulangan Harian Ke :
 Tanggal Ulangan Harian :
 Bentuk Ulangan Harian :
 Materi Ulangan Harian :
 (KD / Indikator) :
 KKM :

No	Nama Peserta Didik	Nilai Ulangan	Indikator yang Belum dikuasai	Bentuk Tindakan Remedial	Nilai Setelah Remedial	Keterangan
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
dst						

b. Pengayaan

Guru memberikan nasihat agar tetap rendah hati, karena telah mencapai KKM (Kriteria Ketuntasan Minimal). Guru memberikan soal pengayaan sebagai berikut :

- 1) Membaca biografi tentang tokoh-tokoh terkenal di internet. Pilihlah 3 tokoh dalam bidang yang berbeda (misal tokoh olahragawan, tokoh pendidikan dan entrepreneur)
- 2) Buatlah identifikasi informasi mengenai kata-kata terkait dengan perjuangan hidup, profesionalisme dalam bekerja, kejadian/peristiwa yang sedang banyak dibicarakan dari masing-masing tokoh yang telah kalian baca biografinya.
- 3) Mintalah pendapat teman mengenai hasil identifikasi yang kalian temukan.
- 4) Tuliskan pendapat atau kesan kalian terhadap biografi dari masing-masing tokoh tersebut.

BAHAN AJAR DAN LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK (LKPD)



B. J. Habibie

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as B. J. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998-1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R. A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo, mother of a Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewomen from Yogyakarta. His parents met while Studying in Bogor. When he Was 14 years old, Habibie's father was died.

Following his father's death, Habibie continued his studies in Jakarta and then in 1955 moved to Germany. In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany, giving him the title Diplom-Ingenieur. He remained in Germany as a research assistant under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl und Institut fur Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was re-painted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. The two married on May 12, 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had their first son, Ilham Akbar Habibie, and later another son, lhareq Kemal Habibie.

When Habibie's minimum salary forced him to work time, he found Marque Talbot's employment with the Automotive, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which were received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train constructions offered his position to his retirement three years later, but Habibie refused.

Habibie accepted Hamburg position with Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm. There, developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmit on the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto's drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned Nusantara Gate Aircraft Industry company. In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998. On 21 May 1998, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as president. Habibie's government has been stabilized in the face of the Asian financial crisis and chaos of the last few months of Suharto's presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, Habibie has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia. However, he has also been active as a presidential adviser during Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called *Detik-Detik Yang Menatakan: The Long Way of Indonesia Towards Democracy* (Decisive Moments Indonesia's Long Road Towards Democracy).

1. When did Habibie's father die?
2. Why did Habibie move to Germany?
3. What happened to Habibie in 1962?
4. What theory was developed by Habibie?
5. What had happened before Habibie was sworn in as a president?



JEROME POLIN

Jerome Polin Sijabat, better known as Jerome Polin, is a YouTuber and Indonesian internet celebrity. His name began to be known to the public since actively loading content about his personal life or teaching Japanese and Mathematics on YouTube and Instagram. Jerome is currently continuing his studies at Waseda University, Japan, majoring in applied mathematics.

Studying abroad was Jerome's wish or dream since he was a child. The thing that motivated Jerome at that time was because he heard the vacation stories of his elementary school friends who often traveled abroad and when he graduated from junior high school, Jerome entered the top 10 highest National Examination scores in East Java and continued his schooling at SMAN 5 Surabaya, his desire to be able to continue his education abroad grew even greater, he too often participated in the Olympics and achievers so that his opportunities were broader to get scholarships abroad although at first Jerome always failed, but when in grade 11 slowly he succeeded in winning the Olympics that were followed. When Jerome is soon completing his education in high school, he is increasingly active in studying and searching for scholarship information abroad. Jerome also enrolled at Nanyang Technological University Singapore, this campus gave a Full scholarship and he did not waste the opportunity, but his test results stated that he only got a partial scholarship not a full scholarship, because he did not want to burden his parents with the cost of his life while in Singapore later, he left the opportunity. One time Jerome got information from his brother Jehian P Sijabat, if there was a company in Japan Mitsui Bussan who gave full scholarships to 2 Indonesian students. After stepping up step by step with his persistence finally Jerome Polin became one of the two people to get a scholarship, he was accepted to study in Japan with this scholarship in 2016 and is now enrolled in the department of applied mathematics at Waseda University. Until now Jerome Polin has also become an outstanding student at Waseda University and the ideals of this outstanding national figure are to become the Minister of Education in the future, he wants to make education in Indonesia progress.

Jerome also studied non-academics such as sports, singing, playing musical instruments. His voice is very melodious at all. Jerome learned musical instruments when he was in high school. He attended extracurricular activities outside the academic field so that his abilities could be trained. Jerome is an example of a young person who can balance learning, hobbies and play. He sometimes shares his videos covering songs on Instagram.

Besides uploading content about mathematics in social media accounts, Jerome also poured mathematical formulas into a book. In his Twitter tweet on July 5, 2019, Jerome announced that the mathematics book he had written could be ordered. The book entitled Soul's Soul Appointments "Practice Book" does not only contain mathematical problems but also contains philosophies and solutions working on mathematical problems derived from Jerome's life experience but also contains motivational quotes, his hopes from the book can encourage and motivate many person.

QUESTION

1. Why Jerome really wants to study at overseas?
2. What is the content of the book that he made?
3. Where is he studying now?
4. What does he do in addition to being a student?
5. When was he born?



SUSI PUDJIASTUTI

Dr. (HC) Susi Pudjiastuti (born in Pangandaran, 15 January 1965; age 52 years) is a Minister of Marine and Fisheries from Cabinet Work 2014-2019 who is also a businessman and owner of the PT. ASI Pudjiastuti Presdir Marine Product exporters, the outcomes of fisheries and PT ASI Pudjiastuti Aviation or aviation Susi Air from West Java. Until the beginning of 2012, Susi Air operates 50 aircraft of various types such as 32 Cessna Grand Caravan, 9 Pilatus PC-6 Porter and 3 Piaggio P180 Avanti. Susi Air employs 185 pilots, with 175 of them are foreign pilots. The year 2012 Susi Air received income Rp300 billion and serving 200 flight pioneers.

Susi, born on 15 January 1965 in Pangandaran. His father was Haji Ahmad Karlan and his mother was Hajjah Suwuh Lasminah, both of whom come from Central Java, but it's been five generations living in Pangandaran. The family cattle business has Susi, trade in hundreds of cattle from Central Java to be traded in West Java. His great-grandfather was Haji Cpanel, which is known as the landlord in his area. After being educated up to junior level, Susi continued his education to SMA Negeri 1 Yogyakarta, but stopped in class 2 because he was dismissed from school due to his involvement in Golput.

Business

After leaving school, Susi sold his regalia and raised capital of Rp. 750,000 to be a fish trader in Pangandaran in 1983. [3] His business grew until in 1996 Susi's fish processing plant set up PT ASI Pudjiastuti Marine Product with excellent products in the form of lobster seasoned brand "Susi Brand." Fish processing business was expanded with the market to Asia and America. Because of this, Susi Air transportation requires that it can quickly immerse its results in a state still fresh.

In 2004, Susi decided to buy a Cessna Caravan worth Rp20 billion using bank loans. PT ASI Pudjiastuti Aviation through which he founded and then, the only aircraft that he has it he used to haul lobster and fresh fish catches of fishermen in various beaches in Indonesia to Japan and Jakarta market. The call sign used Cessna it was Susi Air.



Mark Zuckerberg

Zuckerberg was born in 1984 in White Plains, New York. He is the son of Karen (née Kempner), a psychiatrist, and Edward Zuckerberg, a dentist. He and his three sisters, Randi, Donna, and Arielle, were brought up in Dobbs Ferry, New York. Zuckerberg was raised Jewish, had his bar mitzvah when he turned 13, and has since described himself as an atheist.

At Ardsley High School, Zuckerberg excelled in classics. He transferred to Phillips Exeter Academy in his junior year, where he won prizes in science (math, astronomy and physics) and classical studies (on his college application, Zuckerberg claimed that he could read and write French, Hebrew, Latin, and ancient Greek). He was a fencing star and captain of the fencing team. In college, he was known for reciting lines from epic poems such as The Iliad.

Mark Elliot Zuckerberg is an American computer programmer and internet entrepreneur. He is best known as one of five co-founders of the social networking website Facebook. As of April 2013, Zuckerberg is the chairman and chief executive of Facebook, Inc. and in 2013 his personal wealth was estimated to be US\$16.8 billion.

Together with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes, Zuckerberg launched Facebook from Harvard's dormitory rooms. The group then introduced Facebook onto other campuses nationwide and moved to Palo Alto, California, United States (U.S.) shortly afterwards. In 2007, at the age of 23, Zuckerberg became a billionaire as a result of Facebook and the number of Facebook users worldwide reached a total of one billion in 2012. Zuckerberg was involved in various legal disputes that were initiated by others in the group, who claimed a share of the company based upon their involvement during the development phase of Facebook.

Since 2010, Time magazine has named Zuckerberg among the 100 wealthiest and most influential people in the world as a part of its Person of the Year distinction. In 2011, Zuckerberg ranked first on the list of the "Most Influential Jews in the World" by The Jerusalem Post and has since consistently topped the list every year as of 2013. Zuckerberg was played by actor Jesse Eisenberg in the 2010 film The Social Network, in which the rise of Facebook is portrayed.

1. What do you know about Mark Zuckerberg?
2. When was Mark Zuckerberg born ?
3. When did he create Facebook ?
4. How many his fellow involved in creating Facebook ? who were they ?
5. What did happen with Mark Zuckerbeg in 2011 ?





Her full name is Ayunda Faza Maudya. She was born in Jakarta, December 19, 1994. She is a famous singer, actress and model. There are 4 people in her family. They are her father, mother, and 1 sibling. Her father's name is Didit Jasmedi. Her mother name is Mauren Jasmedi. Her sibling is Amanda Khairunnisa. Her hobbies are singing, reading and writing. She can play piano and guitar.

Maudy is smart, multit talented, beautiful, friendly and funny. She was a runner up in a speech competition at her school. She can speak English, Mandarin and Spanish. After graduating from British Internasional School, she continues her studies to Oxford University.

Maudy Ayunda's first film role was in *Untuk Rena* (2005) alongside Surya Saputra. Her next film was *Sang Pemimpi* (2009), directed by Riri Riza, where she played the role of Zakiah Nurmala, the protagonist's love interest. Her song "Mengejar Mimpi" was featured on the soundtrack.

In 2011, Ayunda appeared in two musicals, *Rumah Tanpa Jendela* and *Tendangan dari Langit*. In 2012, she had a role in *Malaikat Tanpa Sayap*, alongside Adipati Koesmadji.

Ayunda released her debut album, *Panggil Aku...*, in 2011 that featured 10 songs, one of which she wrote "Tetap Bersama". In 2012, her vocal of "Perahu Kertas", written by Dewi Lestari was used for the soundtrack of movie called *Perahu Kertas*.



LISA BLACKPINK

Lalisa Manoban (birth name: Pranpriya Manoban, born March 27, 1997 in Bangkok, Thailand) better known by her stage name, Lisa, is a Thai rapper, singer and dancer, based in South Korea. She is a member of Blackpink.

Her birth name is Pranpriya Manoban, she later legally changed her first name to Lalisa. Her ethnicity and nationality is Thai. Lisa's biological parents' names have not been released to the public, her stepfather is Marco Bruschweiler, a swiss renowned chef, active in Thailand.

As a child, Lisa was part of a dance group, that performed shows in her home country before she made a successful audition to the YG Entertainment Competition in 2010 when she was only 13 years old. She ranked first place in the said competition, and was offered by Yang Hyun-suk to become a YG Entertainment trainee, Lisa agreed to the offer. In 2011, she moved to South Korea, to begin her formal training in performing, for her K-pop Idol career, which lasted five years. During this time, she was a member of a dance group named We Zaa Cool along with fellow Thai K-pop Idol trainees, Bambam and Ten.

In 2016, she took her stage name of Lisa and became the main dancer, lead rapper, a supporting vocalist and the maknae of K-pop girl group, Blackpink, which debuted on August 8, 2016. Lisa is also the first non-Korean YG Entertainment artist.

1. Who is Lisa Blackpink ?
2. What is the birth name of Lisa from Blackpink ?
3. How old was she when she won audition from YG Entertainment ?
4. Why did she move to South Korea ?
5. When did she debut as girlgroup ? and what are her position ?

