



YASAN PEMBANGUNAN PERTANIAN DAN PEDESAAN INDONESIA (YPPPI)

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PEMBELAJARAN DALAM JARINGAN (ONLINE)

MATA PELAJARAN : BAHASA INGGRIS

KELAS/ SEMESTER : XI SEMUA JURUSAN

GURU PENGAMP : MARDIANA APSARI, S.Pd

WAHYU SUCI PD,S.Pd

DYAH AYU M,S.Pd

MATERI POKOK : FACTUAL REPORT

A. RINGKASAN MATERI

PERTEMUAN 1

FACTUAL REPORT

a. Definition

factual report text in English is English text that describes something based on facts or consists of facts, based on data, not a text that only consists of theories or personal opinions.

[Evan Sanjaya](#)

(definition of report text) adalah text, presenting some information as the result of observation and analysis about something.

https://gudangpelajaran.com/contoh-report-text/#Pengertian_Report_Text

b. Social Function

Social function of factual report are :

- Used for the document, organize and store factual information on a topic.
- Used to classify and describe the phenomena of the world.
- To talk about a whole class of things, e.g transportations, animals, plants, planets, countries, etc.

c. Text Structure

- General Classification: General statements that describe the subject of the report, description, and classification.

- Description: tells what the phenomenon under discussion in terms of parts, qualities, habits or behaviors.

d. Lexicogrammatical Features

- **Noun phrase** is a group of words that work together to name and describe a person, place, thing, or idea. When we look at the structure of writing, we treat a noun phrase the same way we treat a common noun.

Like all nouns, a noun phrase can be a subject, object, or complement.

Examples of Noun Phrases

- They are good swimmers and use their trunks like snorkels.
Good is adjective who explain swimmers (noun).
- Definition of Simple Present Tense
Simple present tense is a form of verb to state facts, habits, or events that occur at the time this. This verb form is most often used in English.
Consider the example in the table below.

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Subject	bare infinitive	verb-1
Tita / she / he	want	Wants
Book	lie	Lies
I / you / we / they / men / you and I	work	Work
Tita / she / he / it	be	Is
I	be	Am
you / we / they / men / you and I	be	Are

Subject-Verb Agreement

The following is the *simple present tense* formula for positive, negative, and interrogative sentences.

Simple Present Tense formula	Example of Simple Present Tense
positive sentence (+): S + verb-1 / <u>be</u> (am / is / are)	She likes eating out
	The children are naughty.
negative sentence (-):	She doesn't like eating out

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S + auxiliary (do / does) + not + bare infinitive • S + be (am / is / are) + not 	The children aren't naughty
Interrogative sentence (?) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do / does + S + bare infinitive • be (am / is / are) + S 	Does she like eating out
	Are the children naughty

Examples of Simple Present Tense sentences :

Menyatakan habitual action

1. I always come on time.
(Saya selalu datang tepat waktu).
2. He sometimes hears a ringing in his ears.
(Dia terkadang mendengarbunyi dering di telinganya).

Factual (kebenaran umum/fakta yang tak terbantahkan)

1. Elephant are the largest land animals on earth.
2. They have the largest brains of any mammals.

B. TUGAS

1. Tulislah materi tentang 'Factual Report' di atas dibuku tulis masing – masing.
2. Terjemahkan teks bacaan dibawah ini kedalam bahasa Indonesia



Elephant are the largest land animals on earth.

They have the largest brains of any mammals. Elephants talk to each other. Researchers have discovered more than 50 different types of calls that they use to communicate with each other.

Their trunks are strong enough to pick up trees but sensitive enough to pick up a flower. They use them as tools to sweep paths, to scratch themselves, to swat flies, and to draw in the dirt. They are good swimmers and use their trunks like snorkels.

3. Tulislah 3 kalimat dalam bentuk Simple Present Tense yang terdapat pada teks diatas

GOOD LUCK

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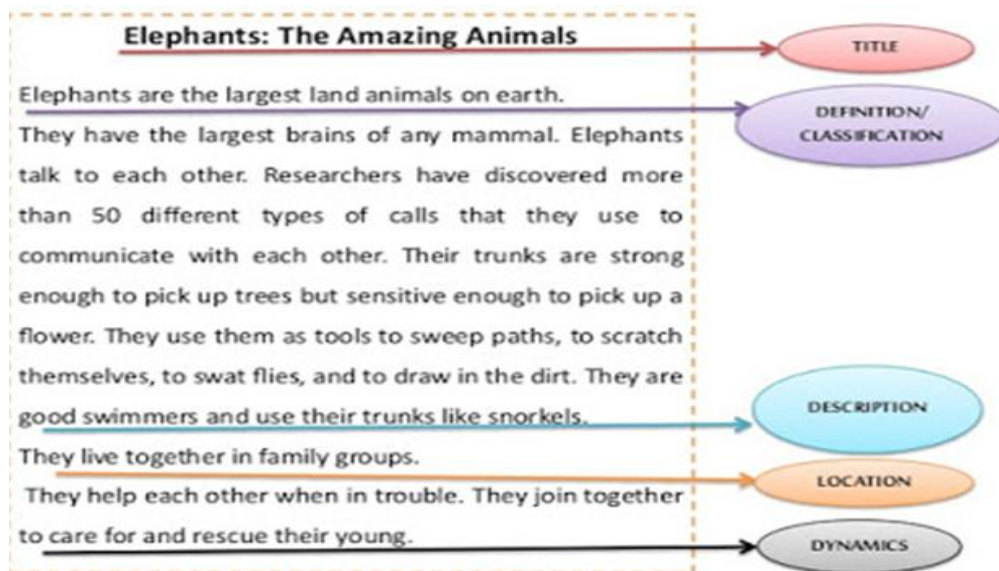
DYAH AYU M,S.Pd

MATERI POKOK : FACTUAL REPORT

A. RINGKASAN MATERI

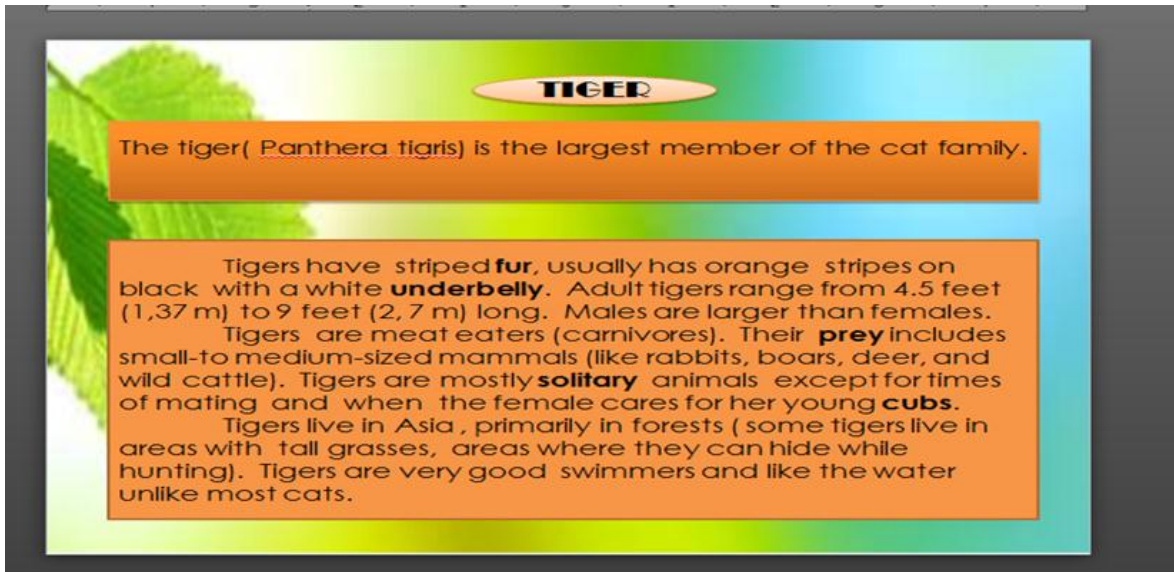
PERTEMUAN 2

Write the part of text below



TUGAS

1. Read this text



TIGER

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the largest member of the cat family.

Tigers have striped **fur**, usually has orange stripes on black with a white **underbelly**. Adult tigers range from 4.5 feet (1,37 m) to 9 feet (2,7 m) long. Males are larger than females.

Tigers are meat eaters (carnivores). Their **prey** includes small-to medium-sized mammals (like rabbits, boars, deer, and wild cattle). Tigers are mostly **solitary** animals except for times of mating and when the female cares for her young **cubs**.

Tigers live in Asia , primarily in forests (some tigers live in areas with tall grasses, areas where they can hide while hunting). Tigers are very good swimmers and like the water unlike most cats.

2. Find out the general description based on the text!
3. What is the topic of the text?
4. What are the purposes of the writer write the text above?
5. Pasangkan yang di kolom A dengan kolom B

Match the words in column A with the phrases in column B			
No	Column A	Answer	Column B
1	Fur		A. Abdomen stomach underbody
2	Underbelly		B. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals.
3	Prey		C. The young of a fox, bear, lion, or other carnivorous mammal.
4	Solitary		D. Done or existing alone
5	Cub		E. An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food

GOOD LUCK

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PERTEMUAN 3

1. Arrange these sentences to be good paragraph and translate in Indonesia!

a. They have the largest brains of any mammals. Elephants talk to each other. Researchers have discovered more than 50 different types of calls that they use to communicate with each other.
b. Elephant are the largest land animals on earth.
c. They are good swimmers and use their trunks like snorkels.
d. Their trunks are strong enough to pick up trees but sensitive enough to pick up a flower. They use them as tools to sweep paths, to scratch themselves, to swat flies, and to draw in the dirt.

2. Write down a composition of factual report, choose one of the theme (animals) based on the clues below :

- a. Monkey
 - b. Cat
 - c. Cow
 - d. Bird
- 1. Their classification
 - 2. Their physical appearance
 - 3. Their nature
 - 4. Their habitat