Format Buku Kerja Praktik Mahasiswa (BKPM)

BUKU KERJA PRAKTIK MAHASISWA (BKPM)

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH

SEMESTER II

OLEH:

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TIF 1 A

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH

PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA

JURUSAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

POLITEKNIK NEGERI JEMBER

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Acara 1

Materi Pembelajaran : Computer (Parts of Speech)

Acara Praktikum/Praktik : Analyzing parts of speech found in an article about computer

Tempat : Laboratorium Bahasa

Alokasi Waktu : 1x1x170'

a. Kemampuan Akhir yang Direncanakan (KAD)
   i. Mahasiswa mampu mengenal istilah-istilah khusus berkaitan dengan komputer/teknologi.
   ii. Mahasiswa mampu menemukan informasi dari sebuah teks dengan baik.
   iii. Mahasiswa mampu menganalisa kelas kata pada teks yang dibaca.

b. Indikator Penilaian
   i. Kualitas tulisan: informatif dan tersusun dengan baik
   ii. Penggunaan tata bahasa dan mekanik

c. Dasar Teori

A part of speech is the basic types of words that English has. It is important to be able to recognize and identify the different types of words in English, so that you can understand grammar explanations and use the right word form in the right place. A *part of speech* is a term used in traditional grammar for one of the nine main categories into which words are classified according to their functions in sentences, such as nouns or verbs. Also known as *word classes*, these are the building blocks of grammar. Word types can be divided into nine parts of speech:

1. Nouns

   Nouns are a person, place, thing, or idea. They can take on a myriad of roles in a sentence, from the subject of it all to the object of an action. They are capitalized when they're the official name of something or someone, called *proper nouns* in these cases. Examples: *pirate, Caribbean, ship, freedom, Captain Jack Sparrow.*

2. Pronouns

   Pronouns stand in for nouns in a sentence. They are more generic versions of nouns that refer only to people. Examples: *I, you, he, she, it, ours, them, who, which, anybody, ourselves.*

3. Verbs

   Verbs are action words that tell what happens in a sentence. They can also show a sentence subject's state of being (*is*, *was*). Verbs change form based on tense (present, past) and count distinction (singular or plural). Examples: *sing, dance, believes, seemed, finish, eat, drink, be, became*

4. Adjectives

   Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. They specify which one, how much, what kind, and more. Adjectives allow readers and listeners to use their senses to imagine something more clearly. Examples: *hot, lazy, funny, unique, bright, beautiful, poor, smooth.*

5. Adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs. They specify when, where, how, and why something happened and to what extent or how often. Examples: *softly, lazily, often, only, hopefully, softly, sometimes.*

6. Prepositions

Prepositions show spacial, temporal, and role relations between a noun or pronoun and the other words in a sentence. They come at the start of a prepositional phrase, which contains a preposition and its object. Examples: *up, over, against, by, for, into, close to, out of, apart from.*

7. Conjunctions

Conjunctions join words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. There are coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions. Examples: *and, but, or, so, yet, with.*

8. Articles/determiners

Articles and determiners function like adjectives by modifying nouns, but they are different than adjectives in that they are necessary for a sentence to have proper syntax. Articles and determiners specify and identify nouns, and there are indefinite and definite articles. Examples: articles: *a, an, the*; determiners: *these, that, those, enough, much, few, which, what.*

9. Interjections

Interjections are expressions that can stand on their own or be contained within sentences. These words and phrases often carry strong emotions and convey reactions. Examples: *ah, whoops, ouch, yabba dabba do!*

Some words can be considered more than one part of speech, depending on context and usage.

Exercise I

Fill in the blanks with the correct words!

Headphones	Keyboard	Laptop	Memory stick
Microphone	Desktop	Mouse	Printer
Screen	Touch screen	Tablet	Webcam
Wi-fi			

1. Use the right button of your MAUSE to copy and paste.

2. My 32GB MEMORY STICK is amazing. I can save thousands of documents and photos in it!

3. The MICROPHONE he was using was very old, and so we couldn't hear what he was saying.

4. Where are my HEADPHONE? I want to listen to music while you're watching your favourite TV programme.

5. I couldn't see anything since the SCREEN was blurry.

6. Save this document on your DEKSTOP so that you can see it every time you turn on your computer.

7. We need to have a microphone and WEBCAM when we work online, so that we can hear, speak and see our classmates.

8. Use the KEYBOARD to type your name.

9. I love my new TOUCHSCREEN I use it as an agenda and to draw anim. Its TABLET enormous!

10. A LAPTOP is much better than a computer because you can carry it around easily.

11. My WIFI connection is sometimes unstable and my classmates say I'm frozen.

12. I'll use my PRINTER to make a copy of this document.

Exercise II

Do the quiz in the link https://quizizz.com/join?gc=15243643 before February, 8th 2023 at 12.30 p.m.

Exercise III

Read your article! Find the vocabularies related to computer and find their meaning in online dictionary! List them below!

It seems that human life in this century can no longer be separeted from technology, especially computers. In fact, many computer based equipment is currently commonly used and owned by the public, for example personal data assistant(PDAs), global possition system(GPS), mobile computers(dekstop,laptop), mobile phones(HP), translator, and so on.

The term computer comes from the latin"computare", which means a calculating tool, because initialy the computer was used more as an auxiliary device in terms of calculating numbers before finally becoming a multifuncinal device.

In operating a compute, there are 3 main componen that must be met. Hardware, software, and brainware.

1. Hardware is a componet in a omputer system that can be physically seen and touched.if thee is no hardware consists of input/output device, storage device, posesing device. Each of these devices is, keyboard, mouse, monitor, hardisk, ram, cpu, and other. These hardware device form a single unit so that they can function.

2. Software is a program that is used in a computer in the form of instruction(commands) that can be undersood by a computer. This software operates the hardware on the computer. Whithout software, computer cannot be operated.

3. Brainware is a computer user or user, in other words, a person who operated computer hardware through the software on the computer. No matter how sophisticates a computer is, if there are no users to operate it(brainware), then the exitence of the computer is just as meaningless. Because the computer will not be able to work alone without being operated by user.

https://www.kompasiana.com/desnaagungsaputra7643/62c2eeb64fdf917dbd73b224/sejarah-singkat-komputer

The following is a vocabulay releted to computer :

No	Vocabularies	Meaning
1	Hardware	Perangkat keras komputer
2	Software	Perangkat lunak komputer
3	Brainware	Pemaakai/pengguna komputer
4	Hardisk	Perangkat penyimpanan data

5	Computer	Alat elektronik untuk memanipulasi data
6	RAM	Memori internal
7	CPU	Chip kecil untuk menjalankan intruksi
8	Mouse	Perangkat input untuk mengontrol kursor dalam penggunaan
9	Dekstop	Tampilan utama
10	Kerboard	Papan tombol
11	User	Pengguna
12		Perangkat keras
13	Monior	Menampilkan hasil proses secara visual

Exercise IV

Categorize the vocabularies that you have found into their parts of speech!

Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective	Preposition	Conjuction	Interjection
computer	They	Operated	Then	advenced	In	because	
ram			Just			for	
Mause							
Keyboard							

Exercise V

Make 10 sentences using the words in the table above!

1. A computer is an electronic device for storing data
2. Use the right button of your mouse to copy and paste
3. Use the keyboard to type your name
4. Because the computer will not be able to work alone without being operated by user.
5. Ram is good hardware
6. The computer will not work if it is not turned on by the user
7. Computer is very easy to operate
8. For data storage, the computer requires a storage card
9. Monitor to visually display process results
10. Save this document on your dekstop so that you can see it every time you turn on your computer