

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)
(Simulasi Mengajar Guru Penggerak)

Nama Sekolah	: SMA Teladan Palembang	Kelas / Semester : X / Ganjil
Mata pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris	Pertemuan Ke- : 1
Tema	: Descriptive Text	
Subtema	: Tempat Wisata dan Bangunan Bersejarah Terkenal	Alokasi Waktu : 1x 10 menit (2 X 40 Menit)
Kompetensi Dasar : 3.4 dan 4.4		

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mengikuti pembelajaran ini siswa diharapkan:

- menggunakan pendekatan saintifik dan model pembelajaran *discovery learning* diharapkan siswa dapat menjelaskan, menentukan, menyajikan, dan menyelesaikan masalah berkaitan dengan *Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya*
- Mengenal tempat bersejarah dan wisata di kota sendiri
- Peserta didik mampu menganalisis struktur teks deskripsi terkait bangunan bersejarah dan tempat-tempat wisata.

B. LANGKAH-LANGKAH PEMBELAJARAN

KEGIATAN PENDAHULUAN 2 MENIT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa. • Menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran pertemuan hari ini. • Apersepsi materi yang akan disampaikan dengan mengaitkan pelajaran pada hari ini dengan pengalaman, pertanyaan- pertanyaan untuk mengingat dan menghubungkan dengan materi yang akan diberikan • Guru menyampaikan motivasi tentang apa yang akan diperoleh (tujuan dan materi pembelajaran struktur teks dan mengamati gambar) • Menjelaskan hal-hal yang akan dipelajari, kompetensi yang akan dicapai serta refleksi diri 	
KEGIATAN INTI 6 MENIT	
<i>Stimulus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peserta didik diberi motivasi atau rangsangan untuk memusatkan perhatian pada topik materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i>
<i>Identifikasi masalah</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru memberikan kesempatan pada peserta didik untuk mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i>
<i>Pengumpulan data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengamati dengan seksama materi : <i>gambar yang diberikan kepada peserta didik</i> Mencari dan membaca berbagai referensi dari berbagai sumber guna menambah pengetahuan dan pemahaman tentang materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i> • Mengajukan pertanyaan berkaitan dengan materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i>
<i>Pembuktian</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berdiskusi tentang data dari materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i>. • Peserta didik mengerjakan beberapa soal mengenai materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i>.
<i>Menarik kesimpulan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menyampaikan hasil diskusi tentang materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i> berupa kesimpulan berdasarkan hasil analisis secara lisan dan tertulis, untuk mengembangkan sikap jujur, teliti, toleransi, kemampuan berpikir sistematis, mengungkapkan pendapat dengan sopan • Mempresentasikan hasil diskusi kelompok secara klasikal tentang materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i>. • Bertanya atas presentasi tentang materi : <i>Pengertian teks deskriptif, contoh dan penggunaannya</i> dan peserta didik lain diberi kesempatan untuk menjawabnya.
KEGIATAN PENUTUP, REFLEKSI DAN KONFIRMASI 2 MENIT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refleksi pencapaian siswa/formatif asesmen, dan refleksi guru untuk mengetahui ketercapaian proses pembelajaran dan perbaikan. • Menginformasikan kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan pada pertemuan berikutnya. • Guru mengakhiri kegiatan belajar dengan memberikan pesan dan motivasi tetap semangat belajar dan diakhiri dengan berdoa. 	

C. PENILAIAN PEMBELAJARAN (ASESMEN)

No	Aspek yang dinilai	Bentuk Penilaian	Instrumen Penilaian	Waktu Penilaian
1	Sikap	Observasi dan Jurnal	Pengamatan sikap (jurnal)	Selama KBM

2	Pengetahuan	Tes tertulis	Soal tes	Setelah KBM
3	Keterampilan	- Unjuk kerja - Laporan tertulis	- Pengamatan unjuk kerja - Penilaian laporan tertulis	- Pada saat presentasi - Pengumpulan tugas

Palembang, 18 Juli 2021

Mengetahui,

Kepala SMA Teladan Palembang

Guru Mata Pelajaran

Drs. Alfabri Rasyid

Fenny Octari Zega, M.Pd

Lampiran-lampiran

1. Materi

a) Definition

Descriptive text is a kind of text that describes particular things (person, animal, and public area) in details.

b) Purpose

Its purpose is to describe particular things (person, animal, and public place)

c) Generic Structure

➤ **Identification**

To introduce things (person, animal, and public area).

➤ **Description**

To describe particular things (person, animal, and public area).

d) Language Features

➤ Using simple present tense

➤ Adjective

➤ Has/have

➤ Action Verb

➤ To be : is

2. Gambar-gambar

Picture 1: Cow



(taken from

<https://www.popmama.com/kid/4-5-years-old/jemima/hewan-paling-pintar-di-dunia/1> ubli)

Picture 2: People



(Taken from

https://www.google.com/search?q=gambar+orang&tbo=isch&ved=2ahUKEwin2euojtxAhV7o0sFHXPFA sYQ2-cCegQIABAA&oq=gambar+&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQARgA)

Picture 3 : Public Area



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(Taken from <https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-photo-nagoya-sakae-public-area-image19240205>)

Picture 4



(Taken from

[\)](https://www.google.com/search?q=benteng+kuto+besak+palembang&tbo=isch&ved=2ahUKEwii6rLlNjxAhWPSSsKHD_bFDTMQ2-cCegQIABAA&oq=benteng+kuto+&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQARgBMgIIADICCAyBAgAEB4yBAgAEB4yBAgAEB4yBAgAEB4yBAgAEB4yBAgAEB4yBAgAEB4yBggAEAUQHjIGCAAQBR AeOgQIIxAnOgQIAABDOgclIxDqAhAnOgcIABCxAxBDOgUIABCxAzoICAAQsQMQgwE6CggAELEDEIMBEENQ1-gKWO-3C2CmxwtoAXAAeAWAAaAFiAH4KpIBCjMuMTEuMy41LTWYAQCgAQGqAQtnd3Mtd2I6LWltZ7ABCsABAQ&sclient=img&ei=dGTpYKLgBo-TrQHWi7eYAw&bih=600&biw=1366#imgrc=Oqv-Kbalu_IZM)</p></div><div data-bbox=)

3. Penugasan

TASK 1

Read the text carefully. Then answer the following questions.

Benteng Kuto Besak

Before Kuto Besak, the center of the Sultanate of Palembang was located at Kraton Kuto Gawang, located at what is now the headquarters of the Pupuk Sriwidjaja, a state-owned fertilizer company. In 1651, the kraton was attacked by the [Dutch East India Company](#) who wanted to monopolize the trade in Palembang. The attack devastated the fortified palace of Kuto Gawang and as a result, the royal palace was transferred to a new place at Kraton Beringin Janggut (now the site is located at Pasar 16 Ilir). During the reign of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I (1724-1758), the kraton was moved again to Kraton Kuto Lama.^[2]

Sultan [Mahmud Badaruddin I](#) had a plan to build the fourth kraton. The construction of the fort only started decades later in 1780, during the reign of Muhammad Bahauddin (1776-1803). The construction was supervised by the Chinese using native and Chinese laborers. Construction took seventeen years and in 1797 the new fort was completed. Sultan Mahmud Bahauddin officially inaugurated the new fort on February 21, 1797. At the same time, the royal family and the government administration of the Sultanate moved to the new fort.^[1] At its completion, the fort was one of the four kratons of the Palembang Sultanate; the other kratons were Kraton Kuto Gawang, Kraton Beringin Janggut, and Kraton Kuto Batu/Kuto Lama, which together acted as administrative centers of the Sultanate.^[2]

On June 25, 1821, the Palembang Sultanate fell to the Dutch colonial government. The kraton Kuto Besak was officially taken over by the Dutch colonial government on July 1, 1821. Before the kraton was taken over by force, the Sultan ordered the destruction of all the valuables inside the kraton. When the Dutch entered the kraton, they discovered only books, several coins and gold, and 74 cannons.^[3] On July 13, 1821, Sultan [Mahmud Badaruddin II](#) and his relatives were exiled from the kraton to the island of [Ternate](#), [Maluku](#). Mahmud Badaruddin stayed in Ternate until

his death on September 26, 1852. The kraton was then re-purposed as the residence for Resident R. Keer and mess halls for 400 Dutch soldiers.^[3]

Today Kuto Besak is used as the headquarters of the defense command [Kodam II/Sriwijaya](#), a legacy from the colonial era which the Indonesian government did not manage to change. With very little maintenance, the inner buildings of the 18th-century fort degraded slowly, despite its former might and importance. The fort is still closed to the public.^[2]

Fort building



The eastern gate of Kuto Besak in the 1930s, the gate still exists.

Kraton Kuto Besak was strategically located overlooking the [River Musi](#) as part of the defensive strategy of the Sultanate at that time. It was surrounded by a roughly 30 feet (9.1 m) high white-washed brick wall. Bricks are mainly used for the construction of the wall. The bonding adhesive used for the bricks is a mixture of egg white and limestone taken from the upstream region of Ogan River. The brick wall surrounds the kraton, which is rectangular in shape of 288.75 metres (947.3 ft) long and 183.75 metres (602.9 ft) wide. The wall is equipped with bastions, three bastions at the east, south, and west are trapezoid-shaped, while the one on the northwest is shaped like a pentagon. The main gate of the fort is known as *lawang kuto*, located facing the Musi River. The other two gates, the *lawang borotan* is located in the west side and the east side of the fort.^[2]

When the kraton was completed in late 18th-century, the kraton was surrounded by Palembang's many crisscrossing streams: the Sekanak to the west, the Tengkuruk to the east, and the Kapuran to the north. The Tengkuruk stream was buried and converted into a street in 1928. The street is now Jalan Lintas Timur Sumatera, the street that leads to the [Ampera Bridge](#).^[2] Inside the kraton were buildings used by the Palembang Sultanate's royal family. The palace proper, known as the *dalem*, stood inside a square and had a yard where two small [sawo](#) trees grew. The *dalem* was divided into two parts. One was the sultan's private quarters separated from other parts by a wall.^[4] The other parts of the *dalem* was a building for the noble women. The kraton also had a pond with small boats, surrounded with garden of fruit trees, a typical feature in the kraton of Indonesia.^{[5][1]}

Many buildings are established outside the wall of the Kraton Kuto Besak e.g. Pemarekan Building (building used to welcome guests of honor) and Pendopo Pemarekan, both are located to the east of the main gate Lawang Kuto.^[2]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuto_Besak

Questions:

1. What does the text tell about?
2. Where is the Benteng Kuto Besak located?
3. Who is the name of Sultan built of Benteng Kuto Besak?
4. What are do people of Palembang with Benteng Kuto Besak now?
5. Have you ever go to there? Explain what do you do in

TASK 2

Complete the table below based on the text “Callanish ‘standing stones’ at Scotland”

Generic Structure	Benteng Kuto Besak
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Identification	
Description	

TASK 3

Find linguistic features from the text “Benteng Kuto Besak”

No.	Linguistic Features	Words	Meaning
1.	Simple present tense		
2.	Adjective		
3.	Action Verb		

4. Rubrik Penilaian

a. Penilaian Sikap

Penilaian sikap berfokus pada sikap yang ditunjukan peserta didik didalam kesehariannya baik didalam kelas maupun diluar kelas, diantaranya kejujuran, kemandirian, kerjasama, kreatif, dan menghargai.

Tabel Penilaian Sikap:

No	Hari/Tanggal	Nama Peserta Didik	Kelas	Kejadian	Tindak Lanjut
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

b. Penilaian pengetahuan

diambil berdasarkan kemampuan peserta didik dalam mengerjakan tugas-tugas harian.

Bobot penilaian pengetahuan dengan bobot dari 0 – 100.

Tabel penilaian pengetahuan:

No	Nama Peserta Didik	Tugas 1	Tugas 2	Tugas 3	Tugas 4	Tugas 5	Tugas 6	Tugas 7
		13/04	20/4	27/04	4/5	11/05	18/5	25/5
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

c. Penilaian Keterampilan

Penilaian keterampilan berdasarkan kemampuan peserta didik dalam menggunakan bahasa Inggris. Keterampilan yang diukur biasanya adalah keterampilan berbicara dan keterampilan menulis.

Rubrik penilaian keterampilan berbicara:

KRITERIA	SKOR	INDIKATOR
Kelancaran (<i>fluency</i>)	3	Lancar
	2	Kurang lancar
	1	Tidak lancar
Pengucapan (<i>pronunciation</i>)	3	Baik
	2	Kurang baik
	1	Tidak baik
Intonasi (<i>intonation</i>)	3	Sesuai
	2	Kurang sesuai
	1	Tidak sesuai
Pilihan kata (<i>Diction</i>)	3	Tepat
	2	Kurang tepat
	1	Tidak tepat

Rubrik penilaian keterampilan menulis:

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	Kriteria	Skor
1	Kesesuaian isi dengan tujuan penulisan pesan	100% isi sesuai	5
		80% isi sesuai	4
		60% isi sesuai	3
		40% isi sesuai	2
		20% isi sesuai	1

Tabel Penilaian Keterampilan berbicara:

No	Nama Peserta Didik	Kelancaran (<i>Fluency</i>)	Pengucapan (<i>Pronunciation</i>)	Intonasi (<i>Intonation</i>)	Pemilihan Kata (<i>Diction</i>)	Jumlah
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Rumus Penilaian Keterampilan Berbicara

$$\text{Nilai Keterampilan berbicara} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Nilai Keseluruhan Aspek}}{4}$$

Tabel Penilaian Keterampilan Menulis:

No	Nama Peserta Didik	Kesesuaian Isi	Nilai
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

