

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Satuan Pendidikan : SMK Penggerak
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas / Semester : X / Ganjil
Tema : Teks Deskriptif
Sub Tema : Paragraf Deskripsi tentang Tempat Wisata
Pembelajaran ke : 1
Alokasi Waktu : 10 menit

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

1. Melalui kegiatan diskusi kelompok, peserta didik dapat menganalisis aspek menulis paragraf deskripsi tentang tempat wisata yaitu fungsi sosial, struktur paragraf, dan unsur kebahasaan dengan kerjasama
2. Melalui kegiatan Collaborative Writing, peserta didik dapat menyusun teks tulis tentang tempat wisata dengan memperhatikan aspek menulis yaitu fungsi sosial, struktur paragraf, dan unsur kebahasaan dengan tanggungjawab

B. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

NO	KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN	ALOKASI WAKTU
1	KEGIATAN PENDAHULUAN	
	<p>Orientasi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Membuka kelas dengan salam pembuka- Mengucapkan syukur dan mengingatkan pentingnya menjaga kesehatan di masa pandemic Covid 19 dengan 3M- Mengecek kehadiran siswa dan kesiapannya- Berdoa <p>Apersepsi</p> <p>Mengaitkan materi pembelajaran dengan pengalaman peserta didik tentang tempat wisata dengan melakukan polling melalui padlet</p>	5 menit

	<p>https://padlet.com/w_ekawati/k6v9jevason5tceo) dengan menjawab pertanyaan berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What tourism place do you like to enjoy when you are in holiday? - What do you know about beach? <p>Menyimak penjelasan guru tentang tujuan pembelajaran:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menganalisis aspek menulis paragraf deskripsi tentang tempat wisata wisata yaitu fungsi sosial, struktur paragraf, dan unsur kebahasaan (tata bahasa, kosakata, ejaan dan tanda baca) dengan kerjasama - Menulis paragraf deskripsi tentang tempat wisata dengan memperhatikan aspek menulis yaitu fungsi sosial, struktur paragraf, dan unsur kebahasaan dengan tanggung jawab <p>Motivasi dan Acuan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dengan bimbingan guru, peserta mendapatkan gambaran manfaat mempelajari paragraf deskripsi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari dan masa depannya. - Melakukan kesepakatan terkait garis besar cakupan kegiatan/skenario pembelajaran dan informasi tentang penilaian 	
2	KEGIATAN INTI	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peserta didik mengamati paragraf deskripsi tentang Watu Ulo Beach - Dengan bimbingan guru, peserta didik mempertanyakan tentang aspek menulis paragraf deskripsi yaitu: Fungsi sosial dengan mengidentifikasi gagasan utama (topic), struktur paragraf (kalimat utama dan kalimat penjelas yang koheren), dan unsur kebahasaan (tata bahasa, kosa kata, ejaan dan tanda baca) - Dengan leading questions (pertanyaan giringan) peserta didik melakukan diskusi kelompok untuk menganalisis aspek menulis paragraf deskripsi tentang Watu Ulo Beach - Setiap kelompok mengunggah hasil diskusi kelompok pada padlet yang disediakan: https://padlet.com/w_ekawati/nm76huz7fsc98h9o - Setiap kelompok menanggapi minimal 1 hasil analisis kelompok lain dengan mengetik pada kolom “tambahkan komentar” unggahan hasil diskusi 	

	<p>kelompok</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guru memberikan umpan balik hasil diskusi kelompok - Setiapkelompok menyusun teks tulis (menulis) paragraf deskripsi dengan mempertimbangkan aspek menulis tentang pantai sesuai dengan gambar yang disediakan. - Setiap kelompok melakukan Self assessment (lampiran 1) untuk mengecek kembali hasil paragrafnya. - Setiap kelompok mengunggah paragrafnya di padlet yang disediakan: https://padlet.com/w_ekawati/8bu87fnwn27t88y3 - Setiap kelompok menanggapi minimal 1 tulisan kelompok lain - Guru memberikan umpan balik 	
3	<p>KEGIATAN PENUTUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peserta didik menyimpulkan hasil pembelajaran - Peserta didik dan guru melakukan TIP TOP (refleksi pembelajaran. Top : hal baik yang sudah dilakukan, Tip: hal yang masih perlu ditingkatkan) - Guru memberikan tindak lanjut berupa menulis individu tentang tempat wisata yang disukai dan dinilai dengan menggunakan rubric penilaian menulis (Lampiran 2) - Mengucapkan salam penutup 	

C. Penilaian

Teknik Penilaian

Pengetahuan	Keterampilan	Sikap
<p>Menganalisis aspek menulis paragraf deskripsi tentang tempat wisata (Tes Tulis) Kisi-Kisi dan Rubrik Penilaian terlampir pada Lampiran 4)</p>	<p>Menulis paragraf deskripsi tentang tempat wisata yang paling disukai dengan memperhatikan aspek menulis (fungsi sosial (content), struktur paragraf (organization), dan unsur kebahasaan yang terdiri dari: Tata Bahasa (Grammar), Kosa kata (Vocabulary), dan Mechanic (ejaan dan tanda baca)</p> <p>(Rubrik Penilaian terlampir pada Lampiran 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kerjasama - Tanggung jawab <p>(lembar pengamatan/jurnal selama proses pembelajaran terlampir pada Lampiran 2)</p>

D. Remedial dan Pengayaan

= Remedial

Pada kegiatan remedial guru memberikan pemahaman kepada peserta didik yang belum mencapai indikator pencapaian kompetensi. Alternatif dalam memberikan remedi adalah memberikan lembar kerja/soal untuk dikerjakan oleh siswa yang belum tuntas pada bagian materi/nomor soal yang belum tuntas.

Namun jika 85% dalam satu kelas tidak tuntas, maka akan dilakukan remedial teaching.

_ Pengayaan

Pengayaan diberikan kepada peserta didik yang telah mencapai atau melebihi KKM (85), yaitu dengan memberikan tugas pengayaan mendeskripsikan tempat di sekitar tempat tinggal peserta didik yang berpotensi menjadi tempat wisata secara individu.

Mengetahui
Kepala Sekolah

Jember, 18 Februari 2021
Guru Mata Pelajaran



Wahyu Ekawati, M.Pd

INSTRUMEN PENILAIAN

Lampiran 1

Self Assessment Instrument (Check List)

No	Descriptor	Yes	No
1	Our paragraph is started with a topic sentence (dimulai dengan kalimat utama)		
2	The topic sentence is supported by details coherently (Kalimat utama tersebut diikuti oleh kalimat – kalimat penjelas secara runtut)		
3	Using senses such as hear, see or feel to describe the topic (Menggunakan kata yang berhubungan dengan panca indra untuk mendeskripsikan kalimat utama)		
4	Using present verbs appropriately (menggunakan kata kerja present dengan tepat)		
5	Using adjectives or adverbs appropriately (Menggunakan kata sifat atau kata keterangan dengan tepat)		
6	Avoiding the same words repeating over and over again (menghindari pengulangan kata yang sama berkali-kali)		
7	Spelling all words correctly (Menggunakan ejaan kata yang benar)		
8	Using punctuation correctly (Menggunakan tanda baca dengan benar)		

Lampiran 2. Penilaian Sikap Indikator Penilaian Sikap

Kerjasama	Tanggung jawab
1. Kesiapan melaksanakan tugas secara bersama-sama	1. Komitmen terhadap penyelesaian tugas tepat pada waktunya
2. Menghargai pendapat siswa lain	2. Konsekuensi terhadap tindakan yang dilakukan
3. Berbagi informasi kepada siswa lain	3. Melaksanakan peran yang diberikan dalam diskusi
4. Tidak mendominasi di dalam kelas	4. Berpartisipasi dalam aktivitas pembelajaran

Rubrik Penilaian Sikap

Komponen Sikap	Skor	Uraian
Kerjasama	4	Melakukan semua indicator sikap Kerjasama
	3	Melakukan 3 dari 4 indicator sikap Kerjasama
	2	Melakukan 2 dari 4 indicator sikap Kerjasama
	1	Melakukan 1 dari semua indicator sikap Kerjasama
Tanggung Jawab	4	Melakukan semua indicator sikap Tanggung Jawab
	3	Melakukan 3 dari 4 indicator sikap Tanggung Jawab
	2	Melakukan 2 dari 4 indicator sikap Tanggung Jawab
	1	Melakukan 1 dari semua indicator sikap Tanggung Jawab

Maximum Score is 8

Range of Score	Descriptor
7 - 8	Very Good
5 - 6	Good
3 - 4	Fair
1 - 2	Poor

Jurnal (Catatan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pembelajaran)

Aspek yang diamati: Tanggung Jawab dan kerja sama

No.	Nama Siswa	Catatan
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

Lampiran 3
The Descriptive Writing Rubric (adapted from Cohen 1994)

Component of Writing	Score	Descriptor
Organization	4	Topic sentence grabs the reader's attention, expresses the main idea and supported by details which are written coherently
	3	Paragraph has a topic sentence that states the main idea and supported by details which are written coherently
	2	Paragraph has a topic sentence but the main idea is unclear and the details are not written coherently
	1	Paragraph does not have a topic sentence and the details are not written coherently
Vocabulary	4	Paragraph has no inappropriate vocabulary
	3	Paragraph has a few inappropriate vocabulary
	2	Paragraph has some inappropriate vocabulary
	1	Paragraph has many inappropriate vocabulary
Grammar	4	Paragraph shows good control of grammatical items.
	3	Paragraph shows occasional slips in the grammatical items but not disturbing comprehension.
	2	Paragraph shows frequent grammatical errors disturbing comprehension.
	1	Paragraph shows consistent, serious grammatical errors causing misinterpretation
Mechanic	4	Paragraph has no error in spelling capitalization or punctuation
	3	Paragraph has a few errors in spelling, capitalization and/or punctuation but the paragraph is still easy to read.
	2	Paragraph has some errors in spelling, capitalization and/or punctuation and the paragraph is still readable.
	1	Paragraph has many errors in spelling, capitalization and/or punctuation and the paragraph is hard to read.

Level of Interpretation

Range of Score	Descriptor
15 - 16	Very Good
12 - 14	Good
9 - 11	Above
6 - 8	Fair
3 - 5	Poor

0 - 2 Very Poor

The mark can be gained by using the following formula:

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ Score}}{\text{Maximum score}} \times 100$$

Maximum Score is 16

KISI-KISI PENULISAN SOAL ASPEK PENGETAHUAN

NO	KOMPETENSI DASAR	IPK	Materi Pokok	INDIKATOR SOAL	LEVEL COGNITIF	BENTUK SOAL	NO SOAL
1	3.4 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi pendek dan sederhana terkait orang, benda dan tempat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.	3.4.1 Menyimpulkan Fungsi sosial teks deskriptif tulis	Fungsi sosial teks deskriptif tulis	Disajikan paragraf deskriptif tentang tempat wisata, peserta didik menyimpulkan fungsi teks sesuai dengan isi teks	C4	Pilihan Ganda	1
		3.4.2 Menyimpulkan struktur teks deskriptif tulis	Struktur teks deskriptif tulis	Disajikan paragraf deskriptif tentang tempat wisata, peserta didik menyimpulkan gagasan pokok paragraf	C4	Pilihan Ganda	2
				Disajikan paragraf deskriptif tentang tempat wisata, peserta didik menyimpulkan kalimat pendukung gagasan pokok (supporting detail) paragraf	C4	Pilihan Ganda	3
				Disajikan paragraf deskriptif tentang tempat wisata, peserta didik menemukan informasi rinci	C4	Pilihan Ganda	4
		3.4.3 menentukan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif yang tepat	Unsur Kebahasaan	Disajikan paragraf deskriptif tentang tempat wisata, peserta didik menentukan makna kata dengan tepat	C4	Pilihan Ganda	5
				Disajikan paragraf deskriptif tentang tempat wisata, peserta didik menentukan jawaban tentang paragraf dengan menggunakan kata kerja dengan tepat	C4	Pilihan Ganda	6

Butir Soal dan Pedoman Penskoran

No Soal	Soal	Kunci Jawaban	Skor
	<p>Antrogan waterfall, located 35 km to the northwest of Jember, is an interesting hot spot to enjoy. It has 54 metre height and produces water at the rate of 198 liters per second. The clear and cool water splashing over the edge of stone cliff into the river below makes this waterfall has <u>spectacular</u> natural sight. Many people often visit it because of the beautiful scenery around the waterfall. Some visitors can make camps around the waterfall area. The local people sometimes provide a good place for fishing around the waterfall area. All visitors who visit Antrogan waterfall will enjoy the beautiful scenery on the way to the waterfall. To visit the waterfall visitors can hire a rental car and travel there, in approximately 30 minutes from the downtown of Jember.</p> <p>Adapted from :www.jember.eastjava.com</p>		
1	<p>Why does the writer write the text?</p> <p>A. He would like to tell his experience in Jember. B. He would like to describe the Antrogan waterfall in Jember. C. He would like to persuade readers to visit Antrogan waterfall in Jember. D. He would like to know more about Antrogan waterfall in Jember.</p>	B	Benar : 1 Salah : 0
2	<p>What is the main idea of the paragraph above?</p> <p>A. Antrogan is a famous waterfall. B. Antrogan is a nice place to remember. C. Antrogan is a fascinating waterfall to enjoy. D. Antrogan waterfall is a tourism place in Jember</p>	C	Benar : 1 Salah : 0
3	<p>Why do people like to enjoy Antrogan waterfall?</p> <p>A. It is due to the fabulous scenery of nature. B. It is because of the transportation available. C. It is because of the near distance from Jember. D. It is because they have to go to the waterfall.</p>	A	Benar : 1 Salah : 0
4	<p>What makes Antrogan waterfall beautiful?</p> <p>A. The amount of water which falls per second B. The river under the edge of a stone cliff C. The splashing of water which falls over the stone cliff D. The camp area available around the waterfall</p>	C	Benar : 1 Salah : 0

5	What is the closest meaning of the underlined word "spectacular" (line 3)? A. dull B. good C. tedious D. fabulous	D	Benar : 1 Salah : 0
6	How do people get Antrogan waterfall? A. People have got there by a rental car. B. People get there by car. C. People gets there by car D. People got there by car	B	Benar : 1 Salah : 0

Lampiran: Materi Pembelajaran

- A. What tourism place do you like to enjoy when you are in holiday?
- B. What do you know about beach?

Klik this link and fill at the comment column

https://padlet.com/w_ekawati/k6v9jevason5tceo

B. What does Watu Ulo beach look like?

Watu Ulo Beach



Source of picture : www.jember.eastjava.com

topic
sentence/
definition

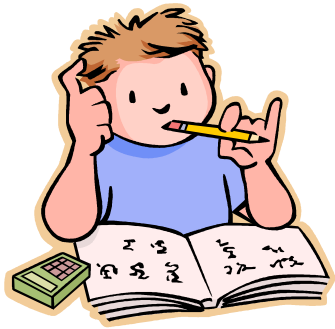
supporting
details/
descriptions

Located in the south part of Jember regency, Watu Ulo is a nice beach to enjoy. We can see various coral reefs straight after we pass the entrance gate. One of the coral reefs is shaped like a snake (Ulo = Javanese). Its length from the coastline is more than 50 meters with width of 4 meters and a height of 2 meters above the sea surface. The extreme point of the coral is called "Watu Ulo". To the west of the beach is "Pasir Putih." It is white sand which is located along the coastal area. It takes less than half an hour from Watu Ulo to Pasir Putih on foot through a small forest called Tanjung Papuma. The atmosphere is very quiet and peaceful. We can see the blue color of the sky and its beautiful scenery. We can hear the sound of high waves. We can feel the peacefulness and happiness air because the wind blows softly. Usually people spend their leisure time here for some time, have a chat, enjoy the holidays, get together, or do other activities. Indeed you will be happy if we visit "Watu Ulo".

C. Check your comprehension	
------------------------------------	--

1. What is the text about?
2. Where is Watu Ulo beach located?
3. What do you think about the beach?
4. What can you enjoy there?

D. Write the meaning of difficult words



- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| atmosphere | coral reefs |
| scenery | entrance gate |
| quiet | sea surface |
| peacefulness | coastal area |
| happiness | high wave |
| | leisure time |
| | Have a chat |


3. How is a descriptive paragraph organized?


- Remember that a paragraph is a group of sentences (kumpulan kalimat) about one topic. The topic of paragraph is usually stated (dinyatakan) in the first sentence. This sentence is called (disebut) *topic sentence* (kalimat utama). The other sentences add details (menjelaskan) to the topic. They are called (disebut) *supporting sentences* (kalimat penjelas/pendukung). Some paragraphs also have a *concluding sentence* (kalimat penutup), which summarizes (merangkum) the ideas of the paragraph. It is the last sentence (kalimat terakhir) of the paragraph (Blanchart and Root, 2004).
- At the beginning of the descriptive paragraphs above, we find out *what* is described (apa yang digambarkan) and what does the writer think (pendapat penulis) about it. This is called the **definition** or **topic sentence**. With your highlighter mark the answers to these questions in the table below.


Title	What is described?	Why does the writer describe them?
Antrogan Waterfall		
Watu Ulo		

Beach		
-------	--	--

Read the text carefully then fill in the blanks with the suitable topic sentence with

<p>Topic sentence/ Definition</p> <p>Supporting details/ description</p> 	<p>Text 1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My Bedroom</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....It is 5 by 4 Meter wide. The wall is yellow. If you visit my bedroom, the first thing you will see is a rectangle table in the corner. On top of it is a computer and a color printer. Next to the table is a book case. A single bed is near the window next to the book case.</p> <p>Adopted from Mukminatien (2008)</p>
---	---

<p>Topic sentence/ Definition</p> <p>Supporting details/ description</p> 	<p>Text 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Our Town Park</p> <p>.....</p> <p>It has lots of trees, flowers, grass and benches in it. There are places for tennis, volleyball and a small restaurant too. There is also a pond for small boats and a very small zoo with a few wild animals in it. The park has playground for children to swing, slide and go around for hours. We need almost a day to walk around the whole of our town park.</p> <p>Adopted from Pelajaan Bahas Inggris Kelas VIII SMP</p>
--	---

<p>Topic sentence/ Definition</p>	<p>Text 3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Singapore</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>It has lots of clean parks and open spaces. Most of the people live in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern, with lots of tall new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In Chinatown, there are rows of old shop houses. The government buildings in Singapore are very beautiful and date from the colonial days.</p>
<p>Supporting details/ description</p>	
	

3. After the definition or topic sentence, we find the reason why the writer thinks that Watu Ulo is a nice beach to enjoy. This is called **description** or **supporting details**. Fill in the table to get short description of Antrogan waterfall Watu Ulo beach.

A. Antrogan Waterfall

Item	Adjective	Size/height	Location

B. Watu Ulo beach

--	--	--	--

4. A descriptive paragraph begins with topic sentence or definition then followed with the coherent supporting details or descriptions. Arrange the following sentences into a coherent descriptive paragraph.

1. Other popular products are the fermented cassava called “tape” and its manufacture “suwar suwir” that taste sweet.
2. Finally, the society is dominated mostly by ethnic of Madura; therefore, the Madurase is widely spoken among the society members in their daily activities.
3. Located in the east part of the East Java Province, Jember takes five hours from Surabaya by bus or train. It is a nice place to live in.
4. The tobacco production has become Jember trademark as it has been exported to Germany.
5. Besides, Jember as fascinating places to visit including beaches, waterfall, water fountains, national conservation, and various home industries of hand craft.
6. As a result, this city really awards peaceful living.
7. The mountainous surrounding gives cool weather and fertile lands which provide productive plantation of tobacco, coffee and tea.

Adapted from Fardhani (2005)



Rembangan

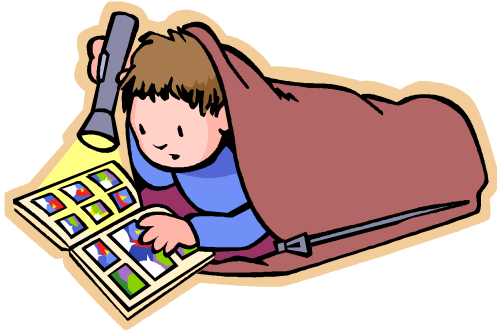


1. Because of the fresh air and beautiful scenery, this tourism object is called a resort destination.

2. The visitors are surrounded by blue skies, green plants, and singing birds as far as the eye can see.
3. Upon swimming in the pool in early morning, visitors can enjoy the beautiful sunrise.
4. It is completed with convention hall where the visitors can hold seminar or workshop.
5. Visitors can reach the resort in 15 minutes from central Jember by public transportation, rental car or taxi.
6. The specialty of Rembangan is ginger tea and cheese bananas.
7. Rembangan, 12 km to the north of Jember, is a mountainous tourism object complete with swimming pool, hotel and the coffee agro tourism of the Rayap plantation.

Adapted from www.jember.eastjava.com

4. How are the sentences in descriptive paragraph written?



A descriptive paragraph consists of some sentences. Every sentence consists of some words or phrases such as adjective, noun, noun phrase, pronoun, preposition, and present verb. Different words or phrases do different jobs.

1. **Adjective** (kata sifat) of quality is often used in a descriptive paragraph to describe thing, people or place. Here are the examples of adjectives to describe places.

Adjectives for Describing Places

No	Adjective	Meaning
1	amazing/awesome/astonishing/wonderful/ admiring/magnificent	Mengangumkan/ menakjubkan
2	nice/beautiful/pretty	Indah
3	Lovely	menyenangkan

4	Windy	Berangin
5	Cold	Dingin
6	Silent/quiet	Tenang/sunyi
7	Steep	Curam/terjal
8	Rusty	Berkarat(untuk besi)
9	Fascinating/charming	Sangat menarik/mempesona
10	Comfortable	Nyaman
11	interesting	Menarik
12	cool	Sejuk
13	Fresh	Segar
14	Shady	Teduh
15	Bending	Beliku/berbelok2
16	Sturdy	Kokoh/kuat
17	peaceful	damai

2. Noun (Kata benda)

There are four kinds of nouns in English. The following is the examples of nouns which are often used in describing places.

No	Kinds of Noun	Examples
1	Common Noun	beach, land, mountain, field, water, sky, wave, stone, sand, coral, plants, fence, air, vapor, etc.
2	Proper Noun	Antrogon, Jember, Watu Ulo, Bromo, etc.
3	Abstract Noun	sight/scenery/panorama, happiness, peacefulness, height, distance,
4	Collective Noun	Team, group, crowd, flock, swarm

3. Noun Phrase

Adjectives in English usually come before nouns. It is called **noun phrase**.

Noun as modifier can also come before another noun. See the following chart.

Adjective	Noun	Noun	Noun Phrase
nice		Swimming	nice swimming pool

		pool	
Beautiful		scenery	Beautiful scenery
Clean and cool		water	Clean and cool water
	happiness	air	happiness air (air of happiness)
	temperature	air	Air temperature (temperature of air)

Read the following sentences and highlight the noun phrases in it.

1. There is a rusty fence in front of the old house. On the right, some oak tree grows and covers the right side of the house.
2. The houses are in low lying area.
3. It is really enjoyable. From the hill, I can see the sceneries of both town and villages. They give charming views.
4. The green color of farms and trees dominate the village.
5. The flying fresh water vapor creates the cool weather.
6. We can hear the eddy of water sound flowing surround the fall.
7. The outlook gives a portrait of the greatness of God and powerless of human.
8. Jember is one of the regencies located in the eastern part of the province of East Java which has great tourism potential.
9. Most of the people live in high-rise flats in different parts of Singapore island.
10. Jember has beautiful views along the beach.

4. Pronoun

A good paragraph does not repeat the same noun many times. We can use pronoun instead. See the examples below.

San Francisco is my favorite city in the United States. *It* is beautiful, clean, not too big, and *it* has something for everybody. I love the streets and buildings in *it*. The streets wind up and down the hills, with beautiful old brick and wooden houses on either side.

In the paragraph above, San Francisco is only written once. It is replaced by (diganti dengan) *it* for the rest of the sentences. A good paragraph does not repeat the same noun many times. We can use pronoun instead. Make the paragraph below better by changing the proper noun with appropriate pronoun if it is necessary.



[:www.jember.eastjava.com](http://www.jember.eastjava.com)

Jember

Jember is one of the regencies located in the eastern part of the province of East Java which has great tourism potential. Geographically, Jember borders the Indonesian ocean in the south. Jember has beautiful views along the beach. In the northern and eastern part of Jember there are mountain ranges where spectacular waterfalls can be found. Jember is also famous for its plantations. Therefore many foreign tourists are interested in the agro tourism available in Jember.

5. Preposition

Preposition used in descriptive paragraph usually shows the position of a thing or place. See the following examples:

in the middle of	close to	near
to the left side of	next to	in
to the right of	opposite	at
on the other side of	against	on
in front of	behind	to

6. Present Verb

In a descriptive paragraph, the verbs usually are in the present form. It has the same form as the infinitive but adds an **s** for the third person singular.

Example:

1. People *spend* the holidays at the beach.

2. She *spends* the holidays at the beach.

Modal is also usually used in a descriptive paragraph such as can (dapat), may (boleh), should (seharusnya), or will (akan). It is followed by infinitive verb (kata kerja dasar)

Example:

1. We can see the beauty of nature.
a b

2. The visitors may enjoy the mini zoo in the botanical park.
a b

a → modal

b → infinitive verb

Fill in the table based on the information in the descriptive paragraph entitled 'Antrogan Waterfall and Watu Ulo beach.

A. Antrogan Waterfall

Verb	Noun	Noun phrase	Adjective	Preposition

B. Watu Ulo Beach

Verb	Noun	Noun phrase	Adjective	Preposition

7. Mechanic

To make the paragraph easy to read, you should be careful with:

A. Spelling

Miss spelling (salah ejaan) makes your paragraph difficult to read. If you are afraid to make mistake, look up the spelling of certain word in a dictionary.

B. The Capital Letters

The use of capital letter depends on different rules. It is used for:

- the first word to begin each sentence.

→ *The* big plants make the air fresh.

It is very beautiful.

- the names of specific people, place, things, days of the week, and months.

→ Antrogan waterfall is located at the north of Tanggul.

There are more visitors in Sunday.

- the pronoun *I*(saya: as subject)

→ My friend and *I* choose Zelandia plantation as the hot spot because the scenery is beautiful.

C. Punctuation

- put full stops (.) to show where each sentence ends.
- Use comma (,) to separate items, words, phrases, or clauses in a series.
- Use an exclamation mark (!) after sentences that express strong command or an emotion.

Here are two examples of descriptive paragraphs but the writer did some mistakes in **spelling**, she also left out all the **full stops, comma** and **capital**

letters. This makes the paragraph is very difficult to read so you have to correct the mistakes.

Paragraph 1

antrokan waterfall located 35 km to the southwest of jember is an interesting hot spot to enjoy it has 54 m height and produces water at the rate of 198 liters per second the clear and cool water splashing over the edge of a stone cliff into the river below makes this waterfall has spectacular natural sight many people often visit it because of the beautiful scenery around the waterfall some visitors can make camps around the waterfall area.

Paragraph 2

watu ulo is a nice beach to enjoy it is situated at the south part of jember we can see sand wave and long coral reefs straight after we pass the entrance gate one of the coral reefs is shaped like a snake (Ulo = Javanese) its length from the coastline is more than 50 meters with width of 4 meters and a height of 2 meters above the sea surface

5. Let's write a descriptive paragraph in group

Instruction:

1. Prepare your own group paragraph, entitled "My School" by filling in the provided Tell ad Show T-Chart based on your observation (do these activities after school/sepulang sekolah).
2. At your home, write your free-writing based on your group's T-Chart.
→ menulis paragraph descriptive dalam beberapa menit berdasarkan informasi yang telah ditulis dalam T-Chart tanpa takut melakukan kesalahan

- (tidak perlu memperdulikan pengaturan, tata bahasa, penulisan dan tanda baca).
3. Write your group's draft based on your free-writing in the classroom. You can ask teacher to guide (membimbing) your group.
 4. Check your paragraph by filling (mengisi) the table of group assessment (penilaian kelompok) with a tick (√).
 5. Discuss the good and drawback (kekurangan) of the displayed one of the group draft (salah satu hasil kerja kelompok yang ditayangkan). The name of the group will not be displayed.
 6. Revise (perbaiki) your group's first draft after school.
 7. Display (pajang) your work at the classroom's displaying board (papan pajangan) and have 'shopping' activity

In short the scheme of your work as follows:

