RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)
DESKRIPTIF TEKS
(Berdasarkan Model Format RPP Sesuai Surat Edaran Kemendikbud
No 14 Tahun 2019)

Satuan Pendidikan   : SMPN I KOTABARU
Mata Pelajaran   : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas / Semester   : VII/ Genap
Materi Pokok   : Text Deskriptif
Sub Tema   : Memberi dan meminta informasi terkait deskripsi tentang orang
Alokasi waktu   : 1 Jam Pelajaran @ 10 menit

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran :

Melalui kegiatan pembelajaran dengan pendekatan Scientific menggunakan model Pembelajaraan Discovery Learning peserta didik diharapkan dapat :

1. Menjelaskan fungsi sosial (social function), struktur teks (generic struktur), unsur kebahasaan (language feature) teks deskriptif.
2. Mengidentifikasikan struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif.
3. Membuat teks deskriptif singkat berdasarkan informasi yang didapat dan dilihat berdasarkan teks dan gambar yang diberikan.
4. Menyelesaikan masalah yang berkaitan dengan teks deskriptif.

B. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

1. Kegaiatan Pendahuluan
   a. Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran (PPK: Religius), literasi dan memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin secara langsung menyiapkan fisik dan psikis peserta didik dalam mengawali kegiatan pembelajaran.
   b. Mengaitkan *materi/tema/kegiatan* pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik sebelumnya dengan mengingatkan kembali materi prasyarat . dan menghubungkan dengan materi baru yang akan dipelajari/sedang berlangsung.
   c. Memberikan gambaran tentang manfaat mempelajari pelajaran yang akan dipelajari dan menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran pada pertemuan yang berlangsung.
   d. Memberitahukan materi pembelajaran,kompetensi dasar tujuan pembelajaran, dan menjelaskan pelaksanaan pengalaman belajar sesuai dengan langkah-langkah pembelajaran.

2. Kegiatan Inti
   a. Guru memberikan motivasi berupa kegiatan Literasi selama proses pembelajaran untuk melihat, mengamati, membaca, dan menuliskan kembali. Diberikan tayangan gambar dan penyajian bahan bacaan materi dalam bentuk teks deskriptif.
   b. Guru menayangkan sebuah teks deskriptif dan meminta siswa melihat, mengamati,teks descriptive.
   c. Guru membagikan lembar Kerja (LK) dan memberikan kesempatan kepada siswa dari tiap-tiap kelompok untuk menanggapi teks deskriptif dengan Critikal Thinking siswa diberikan kesempatan untuk mengidentifikasikan dengan mengajukan pertanyaan berkaitan dengan teks deskriptif yang disajikan.
   d. Guru meminta siswa mendengarkan pemberian pejelasan materi terkait teks descriptive, lalu siswa menyimak penjelasan tentang materi teks deskriptif.

e. Guru membagikan Lembar Kerja (LK) sekaligus melakukan pemilaian sikaf, melalui kegiatan siswa untuk melakukan collaboration di dalam kelompoknya selama proses pelaksanaan pembelajaran berlangsung untuk mendiskusikan, mengamati mengumpulkan informasi yang relevan untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang telah diidentifikasi melalui kegiatan mengamati, kemudian setiap kelompok menyusun jawaban pada lembar kerja dan menunjuk salah seorang anggotanya sebagai juru bicara yang akan menyampikan presentasi hasil kerja kelompok untuk saling tukar informasi melalui diskusi dan mengolah informasi lebih luas.

f. Guru meminta siswa di dalam masing-masing kelompok melakukan Communication supaya mempresentasikan hasil kerja kelompok sehingga bisa mengemukan pendapat atas presentasi yang dilakukakn untuk membuktikan hasil kerjanya dengan mengembangan sikap jujur, teliti, displin, kerja keras, kemampuann menerapkan prosedur dan kemampuan berpikir induktif serta deduktif dalam membuktikan.

g. Guru membimbing siswa menyusun kesimpulan tentang teks deskriptif dan membuat resume point-point penting yang muncul dalam kegiata pembelajaran yang baru dilakukan

h. Guru memberikan soal latihan lalu siswa mengerjakan.

3. Kegiatan Penutup
   a. Guru memeriksa pekerjaan siswa dan diberi paraf bagi yang selesai mengerjakan dengan benar dan memberikan penghargaan kepada siswa didalam kelompok yang memiliki kinerja dan kerjasama yang baik
   b. Gurumemberikan penguatan terhadap materi yang telah diberikan dan meminta siswa mencari teks deskriptif lainnya sebagai penugasan.
   c. Guru menaympaikan materi pada pertemuan selanjutya danmenutup pertemuan dengan mengucapkan salam, atau meminta ketua kelas untuk mengucapkan salam/berdoa.

B. Penilaian

Aspek Penilaian	Teknik/ Jenis Penilaian	Bentuk Penilaian	Instrumen Penilaian
Sikap	Observasi dan jurnal	catatan perilaku peserta didik selama pembelajaran	(Terlampir)
Pengetahuan	Penilaian/Tes Tertulis	Pilihan Ganda dan Uraian	Terlampir
Keterampilan	Penilaian roduk	Membuat teks descriptive berdasarkan gambar	Terlampir

Karawang, ……. Mei 2021

Mangetahui
Kepala Sekolah

Guru Mata Pelajaran

Drs. H. Ade Sutisna, M.Pd
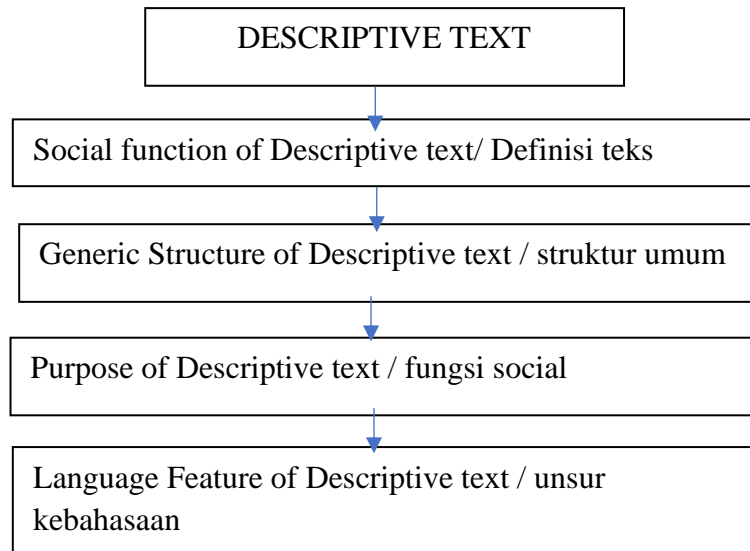NIP. 196306211995121001

Yani Nuraeni, S.Pd.,M.M.Pd
NIP. 197101102007012005

*Catatan : Komponen lainnya sebagai pelengkap

KOMPONEN PELENGKAP DAN LAMPIRAN
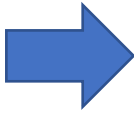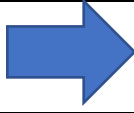
MATERI AJAR:

Let's be an observer

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│           DESCRIPTIVE TEXT                │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Social function of Descriptive text/ Definisi teks │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Generic Structure of Descriptive text / struktur umum │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Purpose of Descriptive text / fungsi social │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Language Feature of Descriptive text / unsur │
│ kebahasaan                                │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
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Genre	Social function	Generic Structure	Purpose of Descriptive text	Language Feature
Descriptive text	To describe person, place or thing	Identification ➢ The introduction of person, place or thing Description ➢ A description of something such as; characteristic, general physical, behavior, quality	❖ To describe person, thing or place in specific. ❖ To describe a particular person, thing or place	✦ **The use of Simple Present Tense**. The sentence pattern used is simple present tense because it tells fact of the object described. ✦ The use of the **nouns**. Example : Teacher, house, my cat, etc. ✦ The use of the **Adjective** to clarify the noun,

				describing, numbering. Example ; a beautiful beach, a handsome man, the famous place in Bali.
				🔸 Action verb: verbs that show an activity for example: run, sleep, walk, cut, love, etc.
				🔸 The use of Linking verb. Example : is, have, seem, appear,

Jenis teks	Fungsi Sosial	Struktur teks	Tujuan Teks Deskriptif	Ciri-ciri Kebahasaan
Teks Deskriptif	Teks deskriptif adalah salah satu jenis teks yang menggambarkan dengan jelas sifat-sifat yang melekat pada sesuatu, baik itu manusia, hewan, tumbuhan maupun benda mati.	1. Identification. ➢ Bagian ini, yang terletak pada bagian pertama, bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi suatu objek yang akan dideskripsikan. ➢ Identification berfungsi untuk memperkenalkan kepada pembaca tentang objek yang akan dijelaskan sebelum diberikan informasi atau	❖ Untuk mendeskripsilan orang, barang atau tempat secara secifik ❖ Untuk mendeskripsdikan orang, barang, atau tempat tertentu (khusus)	🔸 Menggunakan **Simple Present Tense Teks** ini menggunakan Simple Present Tense karena teks ini mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta yang melekat pada suatu objek, dan salah fungsi dari Simple Present Tense adalah untuk menunjukkan suatu fakta atau kebenaran. Misalkan bila Ananda ingin mendeskripsikan

| | | deskripsi yang lebih rinci mengenai objek tersebut pada bagian selanjutnya.

2. Description.
➢ Bagian ini, terletak setelah identification, berisi tentang sifat-sifat yang melekat pada sesuatu yang sudah diidentifikasi atau diperkenalkan. | | mengenai tempat tidur kamu, kamu bisa menggunakan kalimat: My bedroom is blue.

🔸 Menggunakan banyak kata sifat (adjective) Karena fungsi dari teks ini adalah untuk memberikan informasi dengan menggambarkan suatu objek yang dideskripsikan, padateks deskriptif akan banyak dijumpai kata sifat (adjective). Contohnya adalah big, small, colorful, dan sebagainya.

🔸 Menggunakan kata kerja penghubung (linking verb) Linking verb adalah kata kerja yang memberikan penjelasan terhadap kata benda yang menjadi subjek dari suatu kalimat. Contohnya: is, have, seem, appear, dan kata kerja lainnya |

Generic Structure of Descriptive texts.

➢ The introduction of person, place or thing	➡	**Identification**
➢ A description of something such as; characteristic, general physical, behavior, quality	➡	**Description**

The mind map to write descriptive text

TITTLE

………………………………………………..

INTRODUCTION

………………………………………………………………………………………………

DESCRIPTION

………………………………………………………………………………………………
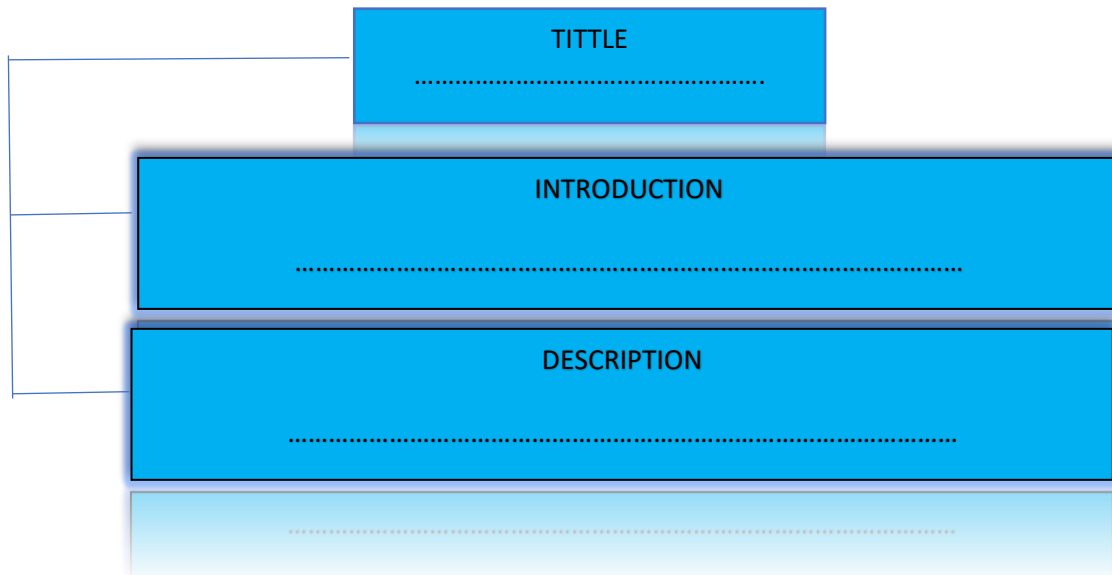
Descriptive text

Look at the picture!

"Ing ngarso sung tulodho
Ing madyo mangun karso
Tut wuri handayani"
– Ki Hajar Dewantara

Based on the picture, answer the questions
1. Who is he?
2. Where does he come from?
3. When does he born?
4. Do you know him?
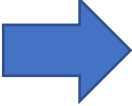5. What does he do for Indonesia?

Read the descriptive text carefully. Then answer the questions
Ki Hajar Dewantara

Raden Mas Soewardi Soerjaningrat is known as Ki Hadjar Dewantara. He is a very famous as Father of education. He is born in Pakualaman- Yogyakarta, Central Java, 2nd May 1889. His father is GPH Soerjaningrat, dan his grandfather is Pakualam III. Ki Hajar Dewantara is the first teaching minister in Indonesa. In 1957 He receives an honorary doctorate or a doctor honoris causa from Gadjah Mada University. He is a very famous as Father of education National Indonesia and the date of his birth on date 2nd May is the day of national education which is commemorated every year. Ki Hajar Dewantara dies in Yogyakarta on 26th April 1959. He buries at Taman Wijaya Brata in Jogyakarta, Central Java.

Ki Hajar Dewantara has dark brown skin, black hair, black eyes. He wears glasses, and pointed nose. He is about 178 cm. He is a loyal to the country of Indonesia, brave, down to earth and kind person. He is also intelligent, painstaking, commitment, tenacious and somewhat based on knowledge. He loves Indonesian education, and he is aware of the importance of unity and integrity in the nation and state.

Generic Struture of descriptive text

Raden Mas Soewardi Soerjaningrat is known as Ki Hadjar Dewantara. He is a very famous as Father of education. He is born in Pakualaman- Yogyakarta, Central Java, 2nd May 1889. His father is GPH Soerjaningrat, dan his grandfather is Pakualam III. Ki Hajar Dewantara is the first teaching minister in Indonesa. In 1957 He receives an honorary doctorate or a doctor honoris causa from Gadjah Mada University. He is a very famous as Father of education National Indonesia and the date of his birth on date 2nd May is the day of national education which is commemorated every year. Ki Hajar Dewantara dies in Yogyakarta on 26th April 1959. He buries at Taman Wijaya Brata in Jogyakarta, Central Java.	→	Identification
Ki Hajar Dewantara has dark brown skin, black hair, black eyes. He wears glasses, and pointed nose. He is tall about 178 cm. He is a loyal to the country of Indonesia, brave, down to earth and kind person. He is also intelligent, painstaking, commitment, tenacious and somewhat based on knowledge. He loves Indonesian education, and he is aware of the importance of unity and integrity in the nation and state.	→	Description

Language Features of Descriptive text: Simple Present Tense, Adjectives and linking verbs.

Simple Present Tense	Adjectives	Linking verb
1. Raden Mas Soewardi Soerjaningrat is known as Ki Hadjar Dewantara. 2. He is a very famous as Father of education. He is born in Pakualaman- Yogyakarta, Central Java, 2nd May 1889.	Description (Par.2) 1. Dark Brown 2. Black	1. Is 2. Is 3. …. 4. …. 5. ….

3. ……………………………………………………..	3. ………	
4. …………………………………………………	4. …………	
5. ……………………………………………………..	5. ………	

MATERI PEMBELAJARAN DALAM BENTUK POWER POINT (PPt)
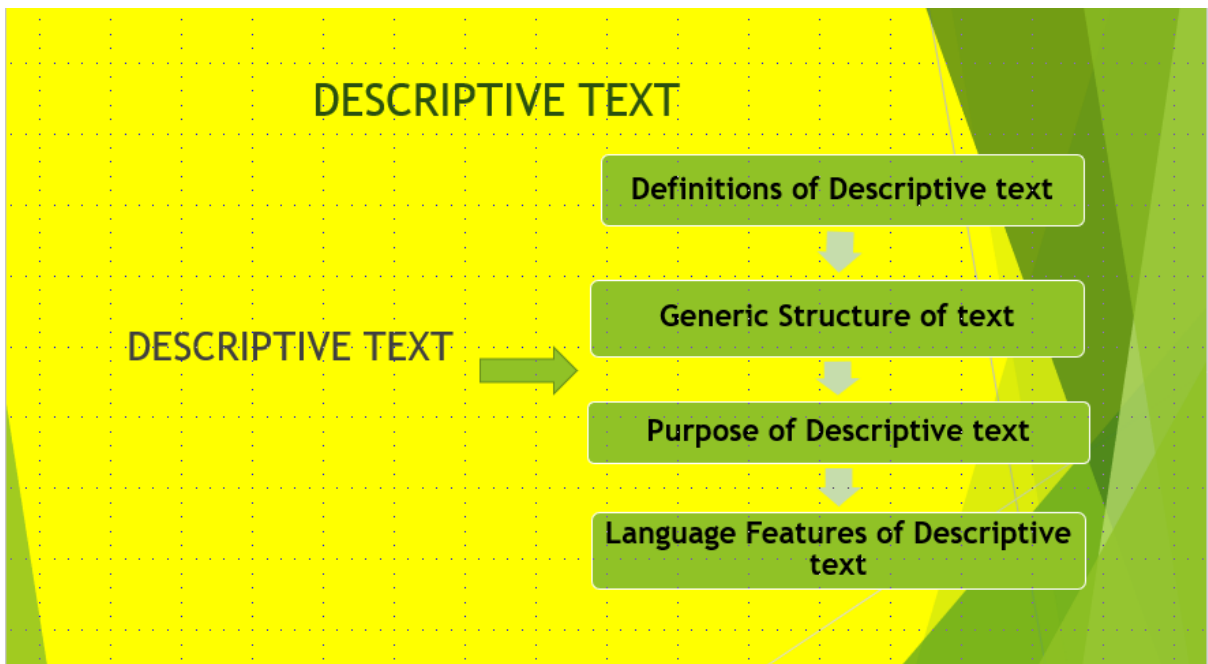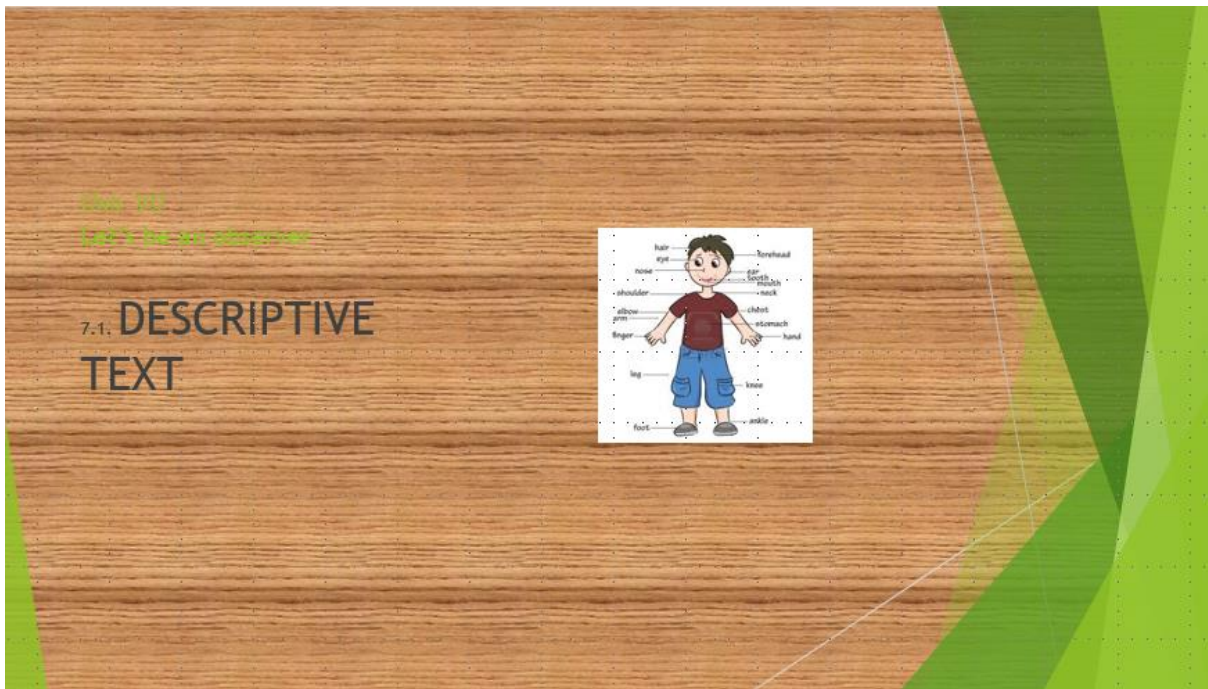
Descriptive text

DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

▶ Is a text which describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing.

PURPOSE OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

➤ To describe a particular person, place or thing.

➤ To describe person, thing, or place in specific

GENERIC STRUCTURE OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

1. Identification

Contains about the introduction of person, place, animal or object will be described.

2. Description

Contains a description of something such animal, things, place or person by describing its features , forms, colors, or anything related to what the writer describe.

LANGUAGE FEATURE OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Specific participant	• Has a certain object (only one) • For example : Kuta beach, Borobudur temple, etc
The use of Adjective to clarify of noun	• For example : beautiful, famous, etc • A beautiful beach,
The use of the simple present tense, linking verb	• Simple Present Tense use to be is, am, are • Linking verb, for example : is, have, seem, appear , etc

Example of descriptive text

Ki Hajar Dewantara

Raden Mas Soewardi Soerjaningrat is known as Ki Hadjar Dewantara. He is a very famous as Father of education. He is born in Pakualaman- Yogyakarta, Central Java, 2nd May 1889. His father is GPH Soerjaningrat, dan his grandfather is Pakualam III. Ki Hajar Dewantara is the first teaching minister in Indonesa. In 1957 He receives an honorary doctorate or a doctor honoris causa from Gadjah Mada University. He is a very famous as Father of education National Indonesia and the date of his birth on date 2nd May is the day of national education which is commemorated every year. Ki Hajar Dewantara dies in Yogyakarta on 26th April 1959. He buries at Taman Wijaya Brata in Jogyakarta, Central Java.

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Generic Structure of Descriptive text

Identification

- Raden Mas Soewardi Soerjaningrat is known as Ki Hadjar Dewantara. He is a very famous as Father of education. He is born in Pakualaman- Yogyakarta, Central Java, 2nd May 1889. His father is GPH Soerjaningrat, dan his grandfather is Pakualam III. Ki Hajar Dewantara is the first teaching minister in Indonesa. In 1957 He receives an honorary doctorate or a doctor honoris causa from Gadjah Mada University. He is a very famous as Father of education National Indonesia and the date of his birth on date 2nd May is the day of national education which is commemorated every year. Ki Hajar Dewantara dies in Yogyakarta on 26th April 1959. He buries at Taman Wijaya Brata in Jogyakarta, Central Java

Description

- Ki Hajar Dewantara has dark brown skin, black hair, black eyes. He wears glasses, and pointed nose. He is tall about 178 cm. He is a loyal to the country of Indonesia, brave, down to earth and kind person. He is also intelligent, painstaking, commitment, tenacious and somewhat based on knowledge. He loves Indonesian education, and he is aware of the importance of unity and integrity in the nation and state.

# Language Features of Descriptive text: Simple Present Tense, Adjectives and linking verbs.

Ki Hajar Dewantara

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Simple Present Tense	Adjectives	Linking verbs
1. He is a very famous as Father of education.	1. Dark	1. Is
2	2. Brown	2. Has
3.	3.	3. .....
4.	4.	4. ......
5.	5.	5. ......

THE MIND MAP TO WRITE DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

TITTLE

INTRODUCTION
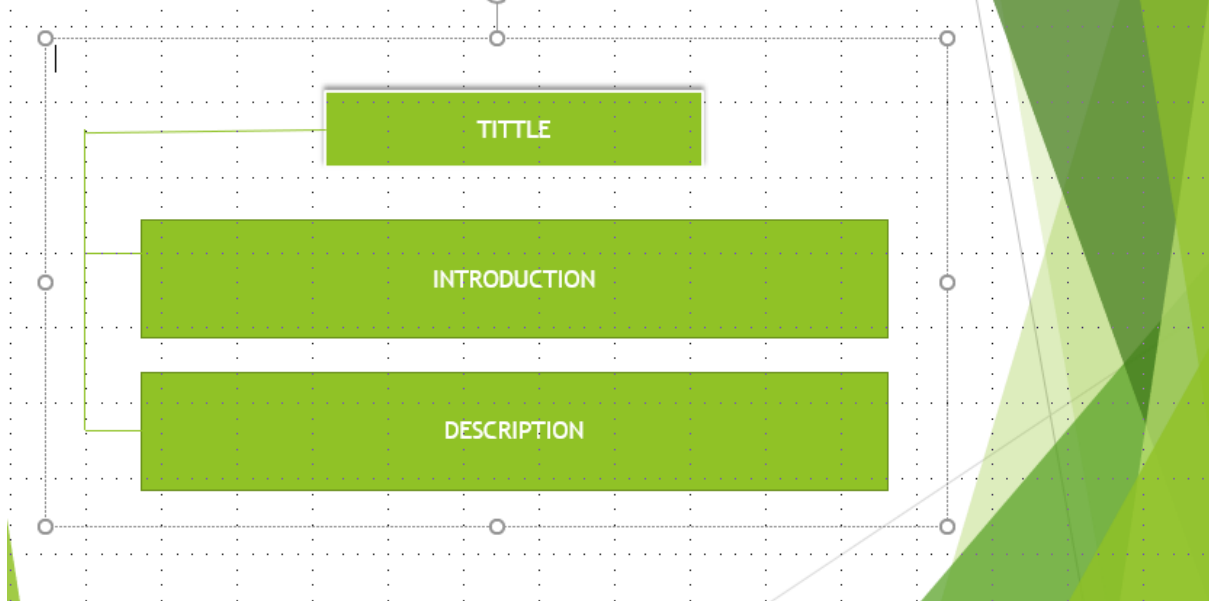
DESCRIPTION

PENJELASAN DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA YA.

BACA
PAHAMI
TULIS DI DALAM BUKU CATATAN
ADA CONTOH LATIHAN TEKS, KATA SIFAT, KATA
PENGHUBUNG DIISI.

Read the explanation below about descriptive texts. Baca penjelasan berikut tentang teks deskriptif!

▶ Teks deskriptif adalah salah satu jenis teks yang menggambarkan dengan jelas sifat-sifat yang melekat pada sesuatu, baik itu manusia, hewan, tumbuhan maupun benda mati.

▶ Tujuan dari teks ini adalah memberikan informasi dengan jelas mengenai objek yang digambarkan kepada pembaca atau pendengar.

▶ Teks deskriptif mempunyai aturan tersendiri mengenai strukturnya.

Berikut ini adalah bagian - bagian teks deskriptif

1. Identification

   Bagian ini, yang terletak pada bagian pertama, bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi suatu objek yang akan dideskripsikan.

▶ Identification berfungsi untuk memperkenalkan kepada pembaca tentang objek yang akan dijelaskan sebelum diberikan informasi atau deskripsi yang lebih rinci mengenai objek tersebut pada bagian selanjutnya.

2. Description

   Bagian ini, terletak setelah identification, berisi tentang sifat-sifat yang melekat pada sesuatu yang sudah diidentifikasi atau diperkenalkan

Read another explanation below about descriptive texts.
Baca penjelasan lain berikut ini tentang teks deskriptif!

- Ciri-ciri teks deskriptif
- Menggunakan Simple Present Tense Teks ini menggunakan Simple Present Tense karena teks ini mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta yang melekat pada suatu objek, dan salah fungsi dari Simple Present Tense adalah untuk menunjukkan suatu fakta atau kebenaran.
- Misalkan bila ingin mendeskripsikan mengenai tempat tidur kamu, kamu bisa menggunakan kalimat: My bedroom is blue.

- Menggunakan banyak kata sifat (adjective) Karena fungsi dari teks ini adalah untuk memberikan informasi dengan menggambarkan suatu objek yang dideskripsikan, padateks deskriptif akan banyak dijumpai kata sifat (adjective). Contohnya adalah big, small, colorful, dan sebagainya.
- Menggunakan kata kerja penghubung (linking verb) Linking verb adalah kata kerja yang memberikan penjelasan terhadap kata benda yang menjadi subjek dari suatu kalimat. Contohnya: is, have, seem, appear, dan kata kerja lainnya.

EXERCISE

Answer the questions based on the picture!
1. Do you know she is?
2. Do you hear about her ?
3. What do you think about her?
4. What does She look like?
5. Is she on of the famous female figure in Indonesia?

Read the text carefully!
      Dewi Sartika is one of the famous female figures in Indonesia. She hero in the world of women's education. Dewi Sartika is born on December 4th, 1884 in Cicalengka, Bandung, West Java. Her father's name is Raden Somanagara. While her mother's name is Nyi Raden Rajapermas. Dewi Sartika gains the knowledge about the Sundanese culture of her uncle.

      In Raden Sartika's book, the pioneer, the woman who is familiarly called Uwi turns out to be a tomboy even though every day she always wears a kebaya an her hair is in a bun. Dewi Sartika has white skin. She has black and round eyes. She is very smart and she shows her potential in the world education and child.

Answer the question based the text

1. What type of the text?

……………………………………………………………………………..

2. Explain Social function of descriptive text.

……………………………………………………………………………..

3. Describe Purpose of descriptive text.

…………………………………………………………………………..

4. Identify generic structurer of descriptive text.

	➡	**Identification**
.	➡	**Description**

5. Analyze Language feature of descriptive text
Read the text again carefully to identify the use Simple Present tense, Adjectives, and linking verbs. Then, fill the table based on your identification

Simple Present Tense	Adjective	Linking verbs
1. …………………. 2. ………………… 3. ………………… 4. ………………… 5. …………………..	1. ………….. 2. …………. 3. ………… 4. …………. 5. …………..	1. ………… 2. …………. 3. …………. 4. …………. 5. …………..

LAMPIRAN INSTRUMEN PENILAIAN

A. PENILAIAN SIKAP

No.	Nama Siswa	Disiplin	Tanggung jawab	Kerjasama	Menyampaikan Pendapat secara santun
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					

B. PENILAIAN PENGETAHUAN
Soal Pilihan Ganda
Level soal : C4 (Menganalisis)

Read the text carefully!

Dewi Sartika is one of the famous female figures in Indonesia. She is hero in the world of women's education. Dewi Sartika is born on December 4th, 1884 in Cicalengka, Bandung,

West Java. Her father's name is Raden Somanagara. While her mother's name is Nyi Raden Rajapermas. Dewi Sartika gains the knowledge about the Sundanese culture of her uncle.

In Raden Sartika's book, the pioneer, the woman who is familiarly called Uwi turns out to be a tomboy even though every day she always wears a kebaya an her hair is in a bun. Dewi Sartika has white skin. She has black and round eyes. She is very smart and she shows her potential in the world education and child.

Choose the right answer a, b, c, or d

1. Do you know who is a woman the picture?
   a. Yes. She is
   b. Yes. she does
   c. Yes. I am
   d. Yes. I do

2. Do you hear about her ?
   a. Yes. She is
   b. Yes. she does
   c. Yes. I am
   d. Yes. I do

3. Is she on of the famous female figure in Indonesia?
   a. Yes. She is
   b. Yes. she does
   c. No. She isn't
   d. No. She doesn't

4. What kind of the text above?
   a. Recount text
   b. Report text
   c. Descriptive text
   d. Procedure text

5. What is the generic structure of descriptive text?
   a. Identification-description
   b. Description-identification
   c. Identification-explanation
   d. Explanation-identification

6. Which paragraph tell us about the identification?
   a. The first paragraph
   b. The second paragraph
   c. The third paragraph
   d. All the paragraph

7. Which paragraph tell us about the description?
   a. The first paragraph
   b. The second paragraph
   c. The third paragraph
   d. All the paragraph

8. What kind of tense that is used in the Dewi Sartika text?
   a. Simple Past Tense

b. Simple Past Continuous Tense
c. Simple Present Tense
d. Simple Future Tense

9. Who is Dewi Sartika?
   a. She is hero in the world of women's education.
   b. Someone who works for our environment
   c. A woman who teaches in your school
   d. A woman who studies at university

10. She is very smart and she shows her potential in the world education and child.
    The underlined word has the same meaning with …..
    a. R.A. Kartini
    b. Dewi Sartika
    c. Cut Nyak Dien
    d. Nyi Raden Rajapermas

C. PENILAIAN KETERAMPILAN

Write a descriptive text about the famous person in education in Indonesia, and show the picture him or her.

Rubrik penilaian produk

1. Kerapihan literasi (menulis/mengetik)
   - Sangat rapi — 100
   - Rapi — 75
   - Kurang rapi — 50
   - Tidak rapi — 25

2. Keutuhan teks
   - Judul, generic structure (identification, description), Language Features (The Simple Present Tense, noun, adjectives, linking verb) — 100
   - Generic structure (identification, description), Language Features (The Simple Present Tense, noun, adjectives, linking verb) — 75
   - Judul, generic structure (identification), language features. — 50
   - Tidak ada judul, ada generic structure, tidak ada language features — 25