

## **RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN PJJ 4**

### **RPP PJJ 4**

Satuan Pendidikan	:	SMP Negeri 1 HAURWANGI
Mata Pelajaran	:	Bahasa Inggris
Kelas / Semester	:	IX / Ganjil
Materi Pokok	:	<b>Report text</b>
Alokasi Waktu	:	8 Jam Pelajaran (4 X Pertemuan)

#### **A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN :**

1. Siswa mampu Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks information report lisan dan tulis, sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait topic virus corona
2. Siswa mampu menganalisis karakteristik, klasifikasi dan penyakit oleh Virus
3. Siswa mampu mengevaluasi tentang virus Corona
4. Siswa mampu menyusun text report sederhana sederhana tentang tahapan virus Corona

#### **B. MODEL/METODE**

Model Pembelajaran: Project Based Learning

#### **C. MEDIA DAN SUMBER BAHAN AJAR**

Media : - E Learning, Google classroom, Ruang Guru – Youtube dan Canva  
Sumber bahan ajar :

Buku Bahasa Inggris Kelas IX Kemendikbud. Revisi Tahun 2018

<http://disdik.jabarprov.go.id/category/product/58/materi-belajar-%28covid-19%29>

#### **D. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN**

Kegiatan pembelajaran dilaksanakan di dalam rumah dan kelas virtual melalui googlemeet serta aplikasi E Learning yang disediakan di sekolah.

#### **PERTEMUAN 1**

##### 1. Pendahuluan :

###### a. Apersepsi :

Wabah yang disebabkan oleh virus Corona sedang menjadi perbincangan dan perhatian dunia karena penyakit yang ditimbulkannya pada kondisi tertentu dapat menyebabkan kematian, mempengaruhi berbagai aktifitas dalam berbagai bidang baik kesehatan, ekonomi, pariwisata, pendidikan, politik dan sebagainya.

###### b. Motivasi :

Setiap individu masyarakat dapat berperan serta dalam upaya pencegahan terhadap serangan virus Corona menjadi “Agen Informasi” Virus Corona atau Covid-19. Untuk dapat berperan sebagai “ Agen Informasi “ diperlukan pembelajaran tentang Virus khususnya Virus Corona.

###### c. Prasarat pengetahuan :

Makhluk hidup ada yang berukuran sangat kecil ( mikroskopis) ada pula yang berukuran besar ( makroskopis), ada yang menguntungkan ada pula yang merugikan.

###### d. Kegiatan Inti :

- Pemaparan materi tentang teks report di e learning dan dan dijelaskan melalui pertemuan googlemeet
- Menunjukkan generic structure dari teks report berjudul elephant
- Menterjemahkan teks report berjudul elephant

## PERTEMUAN 2

### Kegiatan inti

NO	Kegiatan pembelajaran
1.	Mencermati dan memahami materi artikel teks report berjudul INTERNATIONAL PROTOCOL TO RESPONSE COVID-19 untuk memahami virus Corona.
2.	Menterjemahkan teks yang sudah disediakan tentang virus corona

## PERTEMUAN 3

### Kegiatan inti

No	Kegiatan pembelajaran
1.	Mencari text tentang Virus Corona berbahasa inggris, dari internet atau sumber lainnya
2.	Menterjemahkan text tersebut

## PERTEMUAN 4

### Kegiatan inti

No.	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
1.	Siswa ditugaskan mencermati dan mempelajari berbagai sumber belajar tentang Virus Corona yang bersumber dari guru atau hasil browsing oleh siswa sendiri
2.	Siswa menganalisis karakteristik, klasifikasi dan penyakit-penyakit yang dapat disebabkan oleh virus dan menuliskan hasil analisisnya pada Lembar Kerja Siswa yang disediakan
3.	Siswa menyusun teks report terkait virus corona

### e. Kegiatan Penutup :

Guru bersama siswa melaksanakan refleksi terhadap kegiatan pembelajaran tentang virus Corona

## E. PROSES PENILAIAN :

### 1. Penilaian aspek kognitif :

- pemberian nilai pada pengisian Lembar Kerja Siswa untuk kegiatan pembelajaran dan 2, 3 dan 4
2. Penilaian aspek Keterampilan :  
berupa penilaian pada produk kegiatan pembelajaran 4
  3. Penilaian aspek sikap :
    - a. Kedisiplinan melaksanakan pembelajaran dan mengerjakan tugas
    - b. Pengamatan tentang penerapan pola hidup sehat di rumah

Haurwangi, 16 Juli 2020

Menyetujui,  Kepala Sekolah	Catatan Kepala Sekolah  .....  .....	Guru Bahasa Inggris
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## INTERNATIONAL PROTOCOL TO RESPONSE COVID-19

(Sumber : World Health Organization)

The COVID-19 virus is a new pathogen that is highly contagious, can spread quickly, and must be considered capable of causing enormous health, economic and societal impacts in any setting. It is not SARS and it is not influenza. Building scenarios and strategies only on the basis of well-known pathogens risks failing to exploit all possible measures to slow transmission of the COVID-19 virus, reduce disease and save lives.

COVID-19 is not SARS and it is not influenza. It is a new virus with its own characteristics. For example, COVID-19 transmission in children appears to be limited compared with influenza, while the clinical picture differs from SARS. Such differences, while based on limited data, may be playing a role in the apparent efficacy of rigorously applied non-pharmaceutical, public health measures to interrupt chains of human-to-human transmission in a range of settings in China. The COVID-19 virus is unique among human coronaviruses in its combination of high transmissibility, substantial fatal outcomes in some high-risk groups, and ability to cause huge societal and economic disruption. For planning purposes, it must be assumed that the global population is susceptible to this virus. As the animal origin of the COVID-19 virus is unknown at present, the risk of reintroduction into previously infected areas must be constantly considered. The novel nature, and our continuously evolving

understanding, of this coronavirus demands a tremendous agility in our capacity to rapidly adapt and change our readiness and response planning as has been done continually in China. This is an extraordinary feat for a country of 1.4 billion people.

China's uncompromising and rigorous use of non-pharmaceutical measures to contain transmission of the COVID-19 virus in multiple settings provides vital lessons for the global response. This rather unique and unprecedented public health response in China reversed the escalating cases in both Hubei, where there has been widespread community transmission, and in the importation provinces, where family clusters appear to have driven the outbreak.

Although the timing of the outbreak in China has been relatively similar across the country, transmission chains were established in a wide diversity of settings, from megacities in the north and south of the country, to remote communities. However, the rapid adaptation and tailoring of China's strategy demonstrated that containment can be adapted and successfully operationalized in a wide range of settings. China's experience strongly supports the efficacy and effectiveness of anchoring COVID19 readiness and rapid response plans in a thorough assessment of local risks and of utilizing a differentiated risk-based containment strategy to manage the outbreak in areas with no cases vs. sporadic cases vs. clusters of cases vs. community-level transmission. Such a strategy is essential for ensuring a sustainable approach while minimizing the socio-economic impact.

The time gained by rigorously applying COVID-19 containment measures must be used more effectively to urgently enhance global readiness and rapidly develop the specific tools that are needed to ultimately stop this virus.

COVID-19 is spreading with astonishing speed; COVID-19 outbreaks in any setting have very serious consequences; and there is now strong evidence that non-pharmaceutical interventions can reduce and even interrupt transmission. Concerningly, global and national preparedness planning is often ambivalent about such interventions. However, to reduce COVID-19 illness and death, near-term readiness planning must embrace the large-scale implementation of high-quality, non-pharmaceutical public health measures. These measures must fully incorporate immediate case detection and isolation, rigorous close contact tracing and monitoring/quarantine, and direct population/community engagement. A huge array of COVID-19 studies, scientific research projects and product R&D efforts are ongoing in China and globally. This is essential and to be encouraged and supported. However, such a large number of projects and products needs to be prioritized. Without prioritizing, this risks compromising the concentration of attention and resources and collaboration required to cut timelines by precious weeks and months. While progress has been made, the urgency of the COVID-19 situation supports an even more ruthless prioritization of research in the areas of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines.