

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN DARING

Sekolah : SMAN 9 MATARAM	Kelas/Semester : XI / 2	KD : 3.8 dan 4.8
Mata Pelajaran : BAHASA INGGRIS	Alokasi Waktu : 2 x 45 menit	Pertemuan ke : 1
Materi : Teks Explanation, Informasi Terkait Gejala Alam atau Sosial		

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

- Setelah mengikuti pembelajaran Peserta didik diharapkan mampu mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks explanation

B. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

Metode dan Media	Alat/Bahan	Sumber Belajar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discovery Learning.</i> • Slide presentasi (ppt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laptop, Handphone, tablet dan lain lain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buku guru dan siswa • Pathway to English Th M, Sudarwati, Euday Garce, bahan ajar, internet, dan sumber lain yang relevan

PENDAHULUAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru memberi salam dan mengajak peserta didik berdoa bersama (<i>Religious</i>) • Guru mengecek kehadiran peserta didik. • Guru menyampaikan tujuan dan manfaat pembelajaran tentang topik yang akan diajarkan • Guru menyampaikan garis besar cakupan materi dan langkah pembelajaran
KEGIATAN INTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peserta didik diberi motivasi dan panduan untuk melihat, mengamati, membaca dan menuliskannya kembali materi contoh dengan tema <i>water cycle</i>. Mereka diberi tayangan dan bahan bacaan beberapa macam teks tentang fenomena alam seperti <i>earth quick, lands slide, photosintesis, rainbow</i> (melalui slide dan Whatsapp group, terkait materi teks explanation dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial . (Literasi)) • Guru memberikan kesempatan untuk mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin hal yang belum dipahami, dimulai dari pertanyaan faktual sampai ke pertanyaan yang bersifat hipotetik. Pertanyaan ini harus tetap berkaitan dengan materi fungsi social struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan text explanation dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial . (HOTS) • Peserta didik diberi kesempatan untuk mendiskusikan, mengumpulkan informasi, mempresentasikan ulang, dan saling bertukar informasi mengenai fungsi social, l struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan text explanation dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial. (Collecting information and Problem solving) • Peserta didik mempresentasikan hasil kerjanya kemudian ditanggapi peserta didik yang lainnya . (<i>Communication</i>) • Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang hal-hal yang telah dipelajari terkait fungsi social struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan text dan struktur text explanation dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial , Peserta didik kemudian diberi kesempatan untuk menanyakan kembali hal-hal yang belum dipahami. (<i>Creativity</i>)
PENUTUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru bersama peserta didik merefleksikan pengalaman belajar • Guru memberi tugas kelompok mencari contoh text explanation di internet dengan menentukan fungsi social struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan text dan struktur text explanation dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial. • Guru menyampaikan rencana pembelajaran pada pertemuan berikutnya dan berdoa

C. ASSESMENT

Penilaian terhadap materi ini dapat dilakukan sesuai kebutuhan guru yaitu dari pengamatan sikap, tes pengetahuan (berupa tes tulis) dalam bentuk pilihan ganda dan presentasi unjuk kerja/hasil karya atau proyek dengan rubrik penilain sebagai nilai ketrampilan.

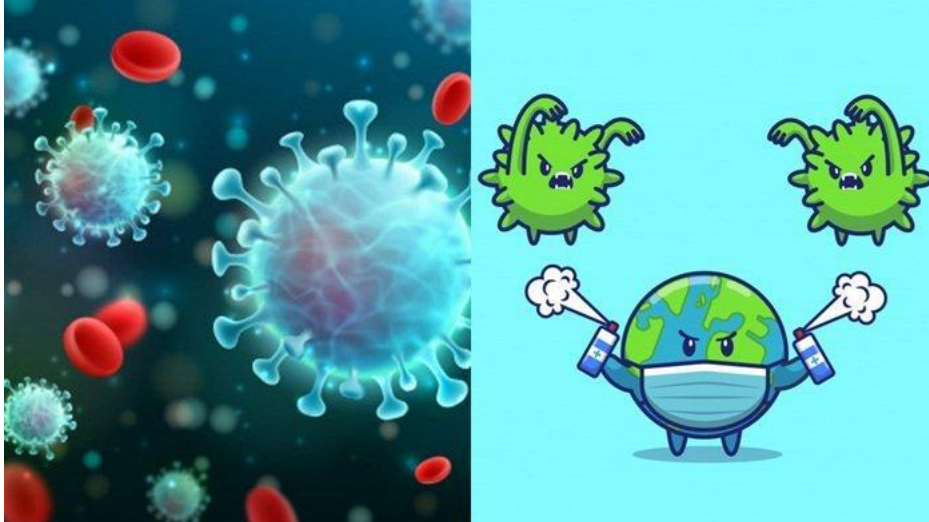
Bentuk test online menggunakan media Whatsapp Auto Reply, jumlah soal 7 (lampiran)

Mataram, 10 Maret 2021
Guru PPPGP

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Read and learn the text below then answer the questions :

TEXT 1 : How COVID-19 Spreads



COVID-19 is a new illness that can affect your lungs and airways. It's caused by a type of coronavirus. COVID-19 is thought to spread mainly through close contact from person-to-person in respiratory droplets from someone who is infected. People who are infected often have symptoms of illness. Some people without symptoms may be able to spread virus.

The virus that causes COVID-19 is spreading very easily and sustainably between people. COVID-19, like the flu, can be spread from person to person. When a person who has COVID-19 coughs, sneezes or talks, they may spread droplets containing the virus a short distance, which quickly settle on surrounding surfaces.

The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person. It spreads quickly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet). And also it can spread through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.

Questions:

1. What does the text mostly talk about?
2. What is paragraph 1 about?
3. What do paragraph 2 discuss on?
4. What does paragraph 3 tell us about?
5. What does the writer write the text for?
6. What kind of tense does the text mostly use?

TEXT 2 : How Does Rain Happen

We all know that rain is primary source of fresh water for most areas of the world, providing suitable condition for diverse ecosystems. Rain is water that descends from the sky through several processes until the rain occurs. Do you know how does rain happen?



Sumber gambar: reference.com

The phenomenon of rain is actually a water circle. The concept of water circle includes the sun heating the Earth's water surface and causing the water surface to evaporate. Earth's water includes water from lake, river, and ocean. Then, the water vapor experiences condensation and becomes condensed vapor. Condensed vapor is formed from droplets so that when the air temperature is higher, it makes the droplets gather, condensed and formed into clouds. The presence of winds helps clouds move and gather in other places that have lower temperatures. At that time, the droplets become heavier and unstoppable and cause the droplets to fall so that there is rain.

If the droplets drop in an area with very cold temperatures, the droplets will drop as snow. However, not all rain reaches the surface. Some evaporates while falling through dry air. This is called Virga, a phenomenon which is often seen in hot, dry desert regions.

Questions:

7. What does the text mostly talk about?
8. What is paragraph 1 about?
9. What do paragraph 2 discuss on?
10. What does paragraph 3 tell us about?
11. What does the writer write the text for?
12. What kind of tense does the text mostly use?

Penjelasan:

Contoh teks di atas adalah explanation text karena teks tersebut menjelaskan tentang fenomena alam yaitu terjadinya hujan. Selain itu,

Explanation Text merupakan salah satu materi teks memuat proses-proses yang berkaitan dengan gejala-gejala alam, sosial, ilmu pengetahuan, budaya dan lainnya. Jenis teks ini umumnya berasal dari pertanyaan penulis tentang mengapa (*why*) dan bagaimana (*how*) terhadap suatu gejala yang ada.

Explanation is a text which tells processes relating to forming of natural, social, scientific and cultural phenomena

Fungsi social :

Menerangkan proses-proses yang terjadi dalam pembentukan sesuatu atau kegiatan yang terkait dengan fenomena-fenomena alam, sosial, ilmu pengetahuan, budaya, dan lainnya yang bertujuan menjelaskan mengapa dan bagaimana hal tersebut bisa terjadi.

Ciri-ciri kebahasaan :

- Menggunakan Simple Present Tense

Dapat kita lihat bahwa semua kalimat pada teks tersebut menggunakan Simple Present Tense.

- Menggunakan Action Verbs. Contohnya, experiences dan drop.
- Berisi penjelasan mengenai proses terjadinya hujan.

Struktur text (Generic Structure):

- General Statement (paragraf 1)

Berisi tentang informasi umum mengenai hujan.

- Explanation (paragraf 2)

Berisi serangkaian tahapan-tahapan terjadinya hujan.

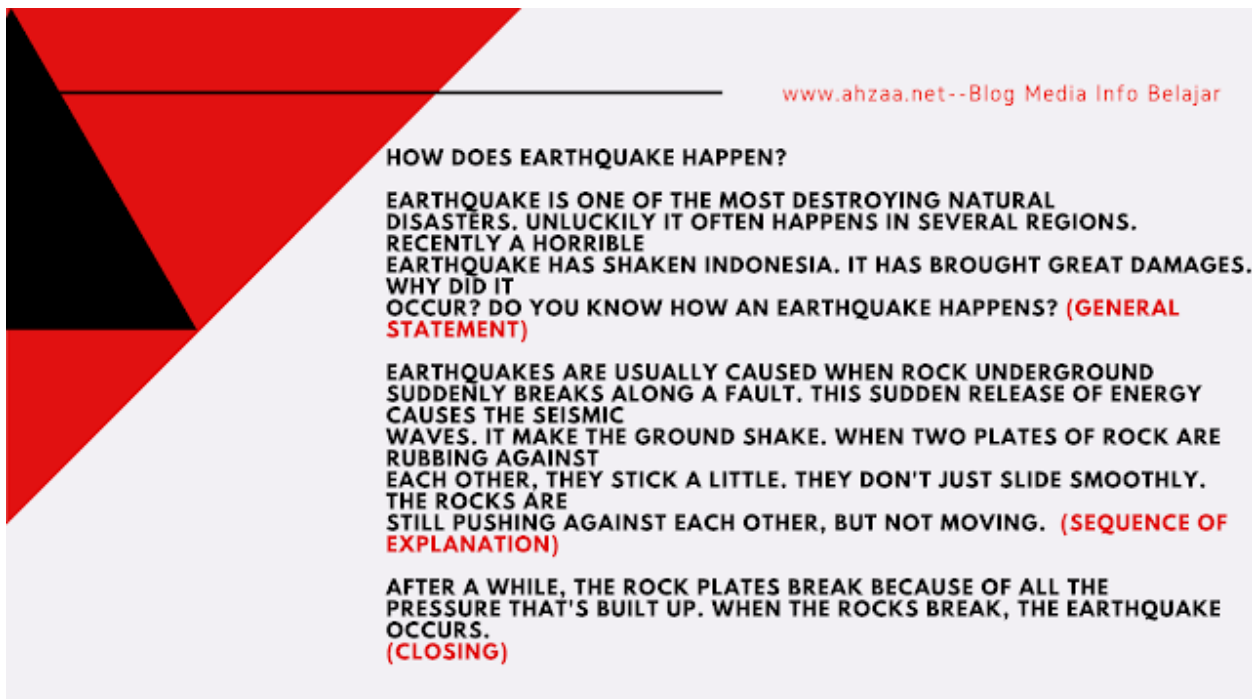
- Closing (paragraf 3)

Bagian closing atau penutup berisi informasi tambahan berupa hujan yang turun di daerah dingin (snow) dan di daerah panas (Virga).

Berikut ini adalah contoh Explanation Text, bisakah kamu menjelaskan mengapa teks ini merupakan Explanation Text dengan menganalisa ciri-ciri dan strukturnya?

Contoh Explanation Text

Contoh 1



www.ahzaa.net -- Blog Media Info Belajar

HOW DOES EARTHQUAKE HAPPEN?

EARTHQUAKE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESTROYING NATURAL DISASTERS. UNLUCKILY IT OFTEN HAPPENS IN SEVERAL REGIONS. RECENTLY A HORRIBLE EARTHQUAKE HAS SHAKEN INDONESIA. IT HAS BROUGHT GREAT DAMAGES. WHY DID IT OCCUR? DO YOU KNOW HOW AN EARTHQUAKE HAPPENS? **(GENERAL STATEMENT)**

EARTHQUAKES ARE USUALLY CAUSED WHEN ROCK UNDERGROUND SUDDENLY BREAKS ALONG A FAULT. THIS SUDDEN RELEASE OF ENERGY CAUSES THE SEISMIC WAVES. IT MAKE THE GROUND SHAKE. WHEN TWO PLATES OF ROCK ARE RUBBING AGAINST EACH OTHER, THEY STICK A LITTLE. THEY DON'T JUST SLIDE SMOOTHLY. THE ROCKS ARE STILL PUSHING AGAINST EACH OTHER, BUT NOT MOVING. **(SEQUENCE OF EXPLANATION)**

AFTER A WHILE, THE ROCK PLATES BREAK BECAUSE OF ALL THE PRESSURE THAT'S BUILT UP. WHEN THE ROCKS BREAK, THE EARTHQUAKE OCCURS. **(CLOSING)**

ASSESSMENT

Indikator : Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks explanation

1. Explanation text is a text which tells
 - a. something that happened in the past
 - b. a series of past event
 - c. an amusement for the reader
 - d. a processes of forming natural, social, scientific and cultural phenomena
 - e. a presents information about something, as it is.
2. What is generic structure of explanation text ?
 - a. Orientation - Complication - Resolution
 - b. Identification - Description
 - c. Orientation - Events - Reorientation
 - d. General classification - Description
 - e. General statement - Explanation - Closing
3. What is dominant language feature used in the explanation text ?
 - a. Using Simple Present Tense and using action verbs
 - b. Using Past tense and using action verb
 - c. Using action verb and chronologically arranged
 - d. Introducing group or general aspect
 - e. Using Imperatives sentence
4. Which one is the right title of explanation text below ?
 - a. The story of Toba lake
 - b. Trip to Borobudur Temple
 - c. How season change ?
 - d. How to serve a cup of milk coffee
 - e. From Bankrupt Candle to Best Seller Soap
5. What is the point in General statement in the text of "How earthquake happen ?"
 - a. State opinion of the writer toward earthquake
 - b. State the description of earthquake in general
 - c. State the goal of the text
 - d. State the general classification of earthquake
 - e. State the explanation of how earthquake happen
6. What is the point in the explanation in the text of "How earthquake happen ?"
 - a. State opinion of the writer toward earthquake
 - b. State the description of earthquake in general
 - c. State the goal of the text
 - d. State the general classification of earthquake
 - e. State the explanation of how earthquake happen
7. What is the point in the closing in the text of "How earthquake happen ?"
 - a. State opinion of the writer toward earthquake
 - b. State the description of earthquake in general
 - c. State the goal of the text
 - d. State the general classification of earthquake
 - e. State the explanation of how earthquake happen

Penilaian bentuk multiple choice

This dialog is for question 1.

Girl : Look, Dhani! The butterfly is very beautiful.

Boy : You're right. Actually it is a transformation from an ugly caterpillar.

Girl : Really? I want to know how it happens.

Boy : Sure. You can find the answer in this book.

Question:

1. What does the girl want to know?

This dialog is for question 2.

Boy : Erna, is it possible that Arka will attend your birthday party tomorrow?

Girl : It's impossible. He doesn't live here now.

Boy : But, he sends you a nice gift, right?

Girl : I don't know. I have received nothing yet.

Question:

2. Why is it impossible for Arka to attend the girl's birthday party?

This dialog is for question 3.

Girl : Arjuna, you look messy. What happened to you?

Boy : My mom doesn't permit me to climb the mountain.

Girl : I know. She doesn't want to see you in danger. It's your first time climbing a mountain, isn't it?

Boy : Yeah, but I actually want to do it.

Question:

3. Why does the boy look messy?

This text is for questions 4 and 5.

When a thunderstorm happens, you will see flashes of lightning and hear loud claps of thunder. Do you know how lightning and thunder happen? Let me tell you about it.

Based on the research, lightning is caused by ice particles in the cloud. The ice particles grind together. Consequently, an electric charge forms at the bottom of the cloud. An opposite charge builds up on the ground right below the cloud. Little streamers come down from the cloud and up from the ground. When two of the streamers meet, a current of electricity happens and we have lightning.

By the way, what about thunder? Thunder is the deep rumbling sound that occurs after a flash of lightning. The sound is a result of the air explosion which has been heated by lightning. You know, thunder has many different sounds. It depends on where you are and what the lightning does. It may sound 'rumbly', or it may just be one loud crack.

Adapted from: Kristine Teo, *Primary English Cloze Passages 4*, 2002, Singapore, Postkid.com Pte Ltd

Questions:

4. What is the text about?
5. What causes the sound of thunder?

This text is for questions 6 and 7.

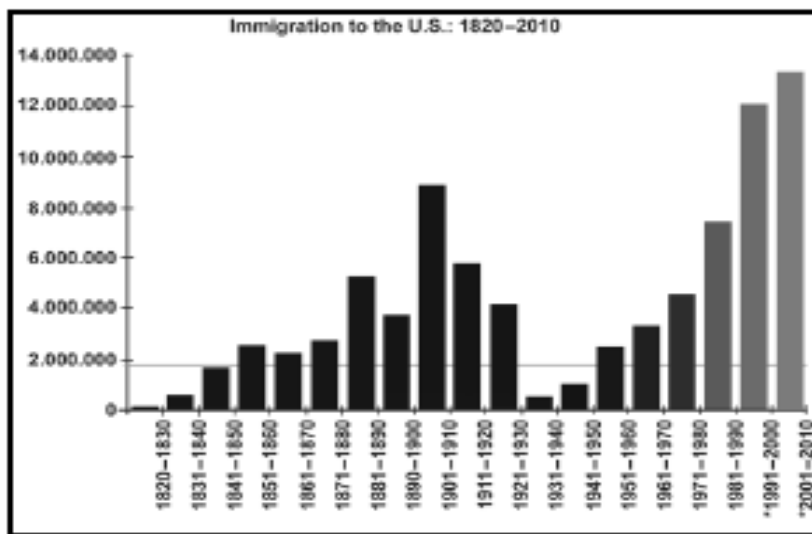
Attention, students.

We have good news for you. To lighten the burden of your parents to pay the school fee, the government and some private companies offer some scholarships for you. The scholarships will last for one year. If you

are interested in getting the scholarships, please fill in the application forms in the administration office. The principal and teachers will decide who deserve the scholarships through the data.

6. Where do you possibly hear such an announcement?
 - A. At school.
 - B. In an administration office.
 - C. In a school canteen.
 - D. In a school library.
 - E. In a principal's office.
7. What should the students do to get the scholarships?
 - A. Hand in their school report cards.
 - B. Do some tests.
 - C. Write an application letter.
 - D. Submit letters from their parents.
 - E. Fill in the application forms.

This graph is for questions 8 to 10.



Source: March 5, 2010 <<http://www.susps.org/images/chart1.gif>>

8. The graph shows the immigration to the U.S. for _____ years.
 - A. 90
 - B. 100
 - C. 190
 - D. 200
 - E. 210
9. The amount of immigration to the U.S. reached about eight million in _____.
 - A. 1881-1890
 - B. 1921-1930
 - C. 1971-1980
 - D. 1981-1990
 - E. 1991-2000
10. How many people moved to the U.S. from 1911 to 1920?
 - A. About 4 million.
 - B. About 6 million.
 - C. About 8 million.
 - D. About 10 million.
 - E. About 12 million.

This text is for questions 11 to 14.

Many floods are directly related to changes in weather. The most common cause of flooding is due to rain falling at extremely high rates or for an unusually long period of time. Additionally, areas that experience a great deal of snow in winter are prone to springtime flooding when the snow and ice melt, especially if the thaw is relatively sudden. Furthermore, rainfall and snowmelt can sometimes combine to cause floods.

Sometimes, floods occur as a result of a unique combination of factors that only indirectly involve weather conditions. For instance, a low-lying coastal area may be prone to flooding whenever the ocean is at high tide. Exceptionally high tides may be attributed to a storm caused by a combination of factors, like low barometric pressure and high winds. Finally, floods sometimes can occur regardless of the climate. Examples are tsunamis (seismic waves on the sea or large lakes that are caused by earthquakes), volcanic heating and rapid melting of a snow pack atop a volcanic mountain or under a glacier, or even failures of natural or man-made dams.

Source: April 12, 2009 <<http://science.jrank.org/pages/2751/Flooding-Causes-floods.html>>

11. What is the purpose of the text?
 - A. To describe something from two points of view.
 - B. To tell why something happens.
 - C. To entertain the readers.
 - D. To tell how to make something.
 - E. To tell past experiences.
12. What is the main cause of flooding?
 - A. Changes in weather.
 - B. High tides.
 - C. A storm.
 - D. High winds.
 - E. High rates of rains.
13. Areas that experience a great deal of snow in winter are prone to springtime flooding when _____.
 - A. the snow and ice melt
 - B. the ocean is at high tide
 - C. it rains heavily
 - D. the volcano erupts
 - E. tsunami happens

14. "... especially if the thaw is relatively sudden." (Paragraph 1)
What is the antonym of the word 'thaw'?
- A. Liquification. B. Melting.
C. Freezing. D. Fusion.
E. Expansion.
15. Arya : The flowers look fresh.
Jelita : Yeah. They _____ by mother every day.
Arya : No wonder.
- A. water B. watered
C. are watering D. are watered
E. were watered
16. Tiara : Mom, have you finished _____?
Mother : I have. What's up, dear?
Tiara : I will go to Lia's birthday party. Which dress should I wear, Mom?
Mother : How about the dress I bought you last week? It's very pretty.
Tiara : Good idea. Thanks.
- A. cook B. cooking
C. cooks D. cooked
E. being cooked

This text is for questions 17 to 20.

A tsunami is a giant wave that can do huge amounts of damage when it hits land. To see how one starts, throw a stone into a pond or lake, and watch the ripples spread out on the surface of the water. A tsunami starts in a similar way to one of these ripples, except that it is not caused by a stone, but by something much bigger, such as an earthquake occurring under the sea.

Once it has started, a tsunami can move across the ocean for huge distances. An earthquake off the coast of South America generated a tsunami that traveled west for over 15,000 kilometers and cause enormous damage when it hit the coast of Japan 22 hours later.

Tsunamis can be caused by volcanic eruptions as well as by earthquakes. The most deadly tsunami in recorded history was the one that followed the eruption of Indonesia's Krakatoa volcano in 1883. About 36,000 people died, and what actually killed most of them was the tsunami rather than the eruption itself.

Tsunamis wave can hit the land in different ways. Sometimes the sea seems to pull the water back at first, uncovering a large expanse of shoreline. When the sea withdraws like this, the tsunami wave is not far behind, and curious people who have walked out onto this newly expose shoreline may find themselves in great danger. In other cases, the wave arrives suddenly and without warning, a dark wall of water which can uproot trees, knock down stone walls, and smash houses into pieces.

Source: Jacky Newbrook, Judith Wilson, Richard Acklam, *New First Certificate Gold Coursebook*, Essex, Pearson Educated Limited, 2004.

17. What is the text about?
- A. A tsunami.
B. The causes of a tsunami.
C. Why and how a tsunami happens.
D. The movement of a tsunami.
E. The events of tsunamis.
18. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- A. The definition of a tsunami.
B. A tsunami which hit Japan.
C. The Krakatoa's eruption.
D. The parable of a tsunami.
E. The ways how tsunamis wave can hit the land.
19. The following statements are true according to the text, **except** _____.
- A. a tsunami is a giant wave
B. in Krakatoa's eruption most people were killed by tsunami
C. before a tsunami wave hits the land, the sea seems to pull the water back
D. tsunamis are caused by earthquakes only
E. a tsunami can move across the ocean
20. "... cause enormous damage when it hit" (Paragraph 2)
The word 'enormous' has similar meaning to _____.
- A. great
B. temporary
C. excessive
D. continuous
E. permanent

Rubrik Penilaian Soal Pilihan ganda

No	Uraian	Skor
1.	Jawaban benar.	1
2.	Jawaban salah.	0

Skor maksimal = 20

Nilai siswa = $\frac{\text{Skor perolehan}}{\text{Skor maksimal}} \times 10 = \dots$

= $\frac{\text{Skor perolehan}}{20} \times 10 = \dots$