

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Sekolah : SMP Negeri 2 Jabung
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/semester : IX/2
Materi : Teks Report (Binatang)
Alokasi Waktu : 10 menit

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengikuti pembelajaran tentang teks report dengan tema binatang , peserta didik dapat :

1. menemukan ide pokok teks report tentang binatang dengan topic yang berbeda-beda dengan benar secara jujur,disiplin dan bertanggung jawab
2. informasi tersurat/tersirat teks report tentang binatang dengan topic yang berbeda-beda dengan benar secara jujur,disiplin dan bertanggung jawab
3. Menentukan tujuan komunikasi penulisan teks report tentang binatang dengan topic yang berbeda-beda dengan benar secara jujur,disiplin dan bertanggung jawab.

B. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

1. Kegiatan Awal (1 menit)

- a. Memberikan motivasi belajar pada siswa
- b. Menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran serta gambaran materi yang akan dipelajari

2. Kegiatan Inti (8 menit)

- a. Mendiskusikan kosa kata terkait tema
- b. Membentuk kelompok kecil (4 siswa), 1 orang sebagai “expert” yang bertugas mencatat jawaban, yang 3 bertugas sebagai “racer” yang bertugas menemukan jawaban pertanyaan dari dalam teks yang dipajang di dinding kelas.
- c. Dengan diberi waktu terbatas, tiap kelompok berlomba menemukan jawaban di dalam teks yang ditempel di dinding kelas. Guru memberi reward berupa bonus nilai kepada kelompok sesuai urutan selesai dalam mengerjakan tugas.
- d. Mendiskusikan hasil jawaban kelompok dan pemberian skor masing-masing kelompok

3. Kegiatan akhir (1 menit)

- a. Menyimpulkan hasil belajar
- b. Siswa dan guru melakukan refleksi terhadap kegiatan pembelajaran yang telah dilalui hari itu dengan menuliskan di kertas dan menempelkannya di tempat yang sudah disediakan
- c. Penugasan berupa menjawab soal pemahaman teks report tentang binatang di rumah.

C. PENILAIAN

1. Sikap : observasi (instrument terlampir)
2. Pengetahuan : tes tulis (instrument terlampir)

Mengetahui,
Kepala Sekolah,

Malang, 6 Januari 2021
Guru Mata Pelajaran,

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A. Penilaian Hasil Pembelajaran

1. Sikap

- Penilaian Observasi

Penilaian observasi berdasarkan pengamatan sikap dan perilaku peserta didik sehari-hari, baik terkait dalam proses pembelajaran maupun secara umum. Pengamatan langsung dilakukan oleh guru. Berikut contoh instrumen penilaian sikap

No	Nama Siswa	Aspek Perilaku yang Dinilai				Jumlah Skor	Skor Sikap	Kode Nilai
		BS	JJ	TJ	DS			
1	...	75	75	50	75	275	68,75	C
2

Keterangan :

- BS : Bekerja Sama
- JJ : Jujur
- TJ : Tanggung Jawab
- DS : Disiplin

Catatan :

1. Aspek perilaku dinilai dengan kriteria:
100 = Sangat Baik
75 = Baik
50 = Cukup
25 = Kurang
2. Skor maksimal = jumlah sikap yang dinilai dikalikan jumlah kriteria = $100 \times 4 = 400$
3. Skor sikap = jumlah skor dibagi jumlah sikap yang dinilai = $275 : 4 = 68,75$
4. Kode nilai / predikat :
75,01 – 100,00 = Sangat Baik (SB)
50,01 – 75,00 = Baik (B)
25,01 – 50,00 = Cukup (C)
00,00 – 25,00 = Kurang (K)

2. Instrumen Penilaian Pengetahuan

Choose the correct answer !

Buffalo

Buffalo are big, strong, dark-coloured mammals with huge horns. African buffalo live in herds of several hundred – usually near water, as they love to wallow in mud. African buffalo have very bad tempers, so humans have never managed to tame them.

Water buffalo are found in the wetter areas of Asia. Few are found in the wild now and they are mostly kept as farm animals. Water buffalo have been domesticated for 3,000 years. They are used to pull carts and ploughs, but they can be kept for their meat, milk, and hides. Only a few survive in the wild in Asia, but buffalo are released to run free in the swamps of the Northern Territory of Australia.

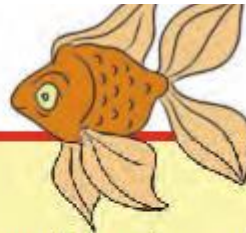
(Adapted from The Little Animal Encyclopedia, 2001, p. 26)

1. What is the text about?

- A. Buffalo
- B. Asian Buffalo
- C. Water Buffalo
- D. African Buffalo

2. The detailed facts that you can find in the text are about ...
 - A. habitat, habit, material, physical characteristic, and function
 - B. material, physical and emotional characteristics, and function
 - C. elements, physical and emotional characteristics, and function
 - D. habitat, habit, physical and emotional characteristics, and function

3. Which sentence tells us the detailed fact about emotional characteristic?
 - A. Water buffalo are found in the wetter areas of Asia.
 - B. Few are found in the wild now and they are mostly kept as farm animals.
 - C. African buffalo have very bad tempers, so human have never managed to tame them.
 - D. They are used to pull carts and ploughs, but they can be kept for their meat, milk and hides.



Fish

Fish live in saltwater and freshwater all over the world. They come in many different shapes and sizes, but most are covered in scales and have strong fins for swimming. A fish's scales all lie in the same direction to help the fish slip through water.

Like us, fish need oxygen to live. But instead of breathing air, they absorb the oxygen in water. Water enters the mouth and is swept over the gills. The oxygen passes from the water into tiny blood vessels in the gills.

Fish often swim in groups called shoals. One reason they do this is for protection. Many fish together can confuse a predator. This makes it hard for the predator to single out a fish.

(Adapted from The Amazing World of Living Things, no date, p. 75)

4. The characteristic of fish is that
 - A. they live only in saltwater
 - B. their scales lie in the different direction
 - C. they absorb oxygen only from water
 - D. they are found in all over the world

5. "*Many fish together can confuse a predator.*" The sentence tells us the detailed fact of
 - A. characteristic
 - B. material
 - C. habitat
 - D. habit

Pedoman Penilaian

Jawaban Benar mendapat skor 1, jawaban salah mendapat skor 0

Skor yang diperoleh
 Nilai siswa : ----- X 100
 Skor maksimal

B. Teks report yang ditempel di dinding (untuk kegiatan reading race)

TEXT 1

The Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhenos sumatransis*) is considered to be the smallest rhino species. It weighs up to 1,000 kg and reaches up to 1,3 m in length. Unlike the other Asian rhinos, they are covered with coarse and bristly hair although they also have folded skin like the others. They are also the only rhino in Asia with two horns. The longest one is located in the front at about 90 cm in length. The rear one is sometimes so small that the animal looks as if it is single-horned.

Female rhinos reach sexual maturity at about the age of five or six while the males between the ages of seven and eight. Female rhinos always have a single calf. Their gestation period is about 15 to 18 months. The calf may feed on its mother milk for up to two years. It usually remains with its mother until she is about to give birth once more. The calf is only raised by its mother.

However, Sumatran rhinos have become almost extinct because of illegal hunting and habitat destruction. There are less than 310 Sumatran rhinoceros surviving in Indonesia and Malaysia.

TEXT 2

Jellyfish are not really fish. They are invertebrate animals. This means that unlike fish or people, they have no backbones. In fact, they have no bones at all.

Jellyfish have stomachs and mouths. but no heads. They have nervous systems for sensing the world around them, but no brains. They are made almost entirely of water, which is why you can look through them.

Some jellyfish can glow in darkness by making their own light. The light is made by a chemical reaction inside the jellyfish. Scientists believe jellyfish glow for several reasons. For example" they may glow to scare away predators or to attract animals they like to eat.

Most jellyfish live in salt water, apart from a few types that live in fresh water.

Jellyfish are found in oceans and seas all over the world. They live in warm, tropical seas and in icy waters near the North and South poles.

TEXT 3

Penguin is a bird that cannot fly, they are more like aquatic animals, because they spend half of their time in the oceans and the other half on the land. Generally, they live in the Southern Hemisphere, but it doesn't mean that they can live only in a cold place, because Penguins are also found in Galapagos Island, which consider to be a tropical area. There are 16 species of Penguin in the world, one of them is Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) which known as the largest Penguin.

Penguins have various body size depending on their species. The largest Penguin, The Emperor Penguin, can reach the size of 1,1 m with the weight of 35 kg or more. The smallest Penguin, the Little Blue Penguin, can reach the size of 40 cm and the weight of 1 kg. Some others species such as King Penguin, Gentoo Penguin, Magellanic Penguin and Yellow-eyed Penguin are vary between those sizes.

The head of a Penguin resemble the head of a bird with a beak in front of it and eyes on each side of the head. They have two wings that function as flippers which help them to swim. Their foot is similar to duck's foot, this also support them in the water. They have a wide and short tail. The tail and wings help them to keep their balance when they are walking on the ground. The color of their inner body is white and the color of their back is dark (usually black). This turns out to be a camouflage that protects them from predator when they are underwater.

Source : <http://www.bigbanktheories.com>

C. Daftar pertanyaan untuk siswa/kelompok (untuk kegiatan reading race)

1. In which paragraph do you find the body characteristics of a Sumatran Rhino?
2. People have endangered the Sumatran rhinoceroses by
3. ... until she is about to give birth once more. (Last paragraph).

What does the underlined word refer to?

4. What does a young rhino under two years feed on?
5. Which one creates jellyfish's light?
6. Based on the text, we know that they belong to ... animals, because they have no bones at all.
7. What is the text about?
8. "Some jellyfish can glow in darkness by making their own light."
The word "glow" in the sentence means
9. The text describes the Penguins related to their
10. The intention of writing the text is to

Kunci Jawaban

1. 1
2. Illegal hunting and destructing their habitat
3. A female rhino
4. Milk
5. Chemical reaction.
6. Invertebrate
7. Penguins
8. shine
9. species, habitat, performance, and function of their organs
10. describe penguins in general