RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN JARAK JAUH (RPPJJ)

Disusun Oleh:

DETTY MULYANI ASTERINA, S.Pd
Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris
Kelas X Semester Genap

SMK NEGERI 9 KABUPATEN TANGERANG
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SMK NEGERI 9 KABUPATEN TANGERANG

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RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN JARAK JAUH

(HOME LEARNING) 2020

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/ Semester : X / 1
Materi Pokok   : Narrative Text
Alokasi waktu   : 1 x 45 menit (1 x pertemuan)
Skill   : Reading - Writing

Kompetensi Dasar :
3.8 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks naratif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait legenda rakyat, sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
4.8 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks naratif, lisan dan tulis sederhana terkait legenda rakyat

Indikator :
3.8.1   Menjelaskan pengertian dan struktur teks naratif legenda.
3.8.2   Membandingkan perbedaan dan persamaan teks legend dengan teks narrative lainnya

4.8.1   Menyimpulkan teks naratif terkait legenda rakyat
4.8.2.   Menyusun kembali teks narrative dengan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat.

Tujuan Pembelajaran:
- Setelah membaca teks Power point, peserta didik dapat menjelaskan pengertian dan struktur teks naratif legenda.dengan jelas
- Setelah peserta didik memperhatikan video yang diberikan guru, peserta didik dapat membandingkan perbedaan dan   persamaan teks legend dengan teks narrative lainnya
- Setelah membaca teks narratif, peserta didik dapat menyimpulkan teks naratif terkait legenda rakyat dengan benar dan teliti
- Berdasarkan latihan soal yang diberikan guru, siswa dapat menyusun kembali teks narrative dengan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat.melalui kegiatan merekonstruksi kalimat menjadi sebuah paragraf yang padu

Media Pembelajaran :
WAG, Video Pembelajaran Google Classroom, Microsoft 365, YouTube link,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbZV2cUcTNY

Metode Pembelajaran
1) Pendekatan   : Saintifik
2) Model Pembelajaran   : Discovery learning, Problem Based Learning (PBL)
3) Metode   **:** Tanya jawab, wawancara, diskusi

Materi Pembelajaran
Fungsi Sosial
- Mendapat hiburan, menghibur, mengajarkan nilai-nilai luhur, mengambil teladan

Struktur Teks
- Orientasi
- Komplikasi
- Resolusi
- Orientasi ulang

Materi Pembelajaran
Unsur Kebahasaan
- Kalimat-kalimat dalamsimple past tense, past continuous, dan lainnya yang relevan
- Kosa kata: terkait karakter, watak, dan setting dalam legenda
- Adverbia penghubung dan penujuk waktu
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan

Topik
- Cerita legenda yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

Kegiatan Pendahuluan

- Guru melakukan salam pendahuluan melalui Google Classroom
- Peserta didik mengisi daftar hadir melalui Google Form (https://forms.gle/nZX9bMH3ANv1Wm6s8)
- Peserta didik mempersiapkan diri dengan mempersiapkan kerapian dan sikap disiplin selama kegiatan pembelajaran
- Peserta didik bergabung pada link zoom meeting yang diberikan di Google Classroom
- Guru melakukan apersepi dengan mengaitkan pelajaran yang lalu dengan materi yang akan diberikan ,
- Guru menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran, materi, dan KKM pada pertemuan yang akan berlangsung
- Guru melakukan kegiatan membaca awal yaitu :
  - Guru mengaktifkan pengetahuan sebelumnya dengan kegiatan brainstorming untuk menghimpun gagasan dan pendapat, dengan cara mengajukan pendapat atau gagasan sebanyak-banyaknya.
  - Siswa menyimak mengenai aspek-aspek kebahasaaan yang merupakan hasil dari gagasan siswa seperti, jenis kata kerja, bentuk waktu dan pengucapan.
  - Guru menginformasikan kepada siswa tentang materi pembelajaran membaca yang akan diperlajari pada hari tersebut.
- Guru membagi siswa ke dalam 5 kelompok, masing-masing kelompok berjumlah 6 orang

Kegiatan Inti

- Peserta didik diberikan pertanyaan terkait dengan video yang akan ditayangkan
- Guru menampikan video contoh narrative text, yaitu legend, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbZV2cUcTNY
- siswa diminta memperhatikan dan menjawab pertanyaan secara berkelompok dan melampirkan jawaban tersebut melalui google classroom dengan terlebih dahulu dengan kode kelas https://classroom.google.com/c/NTM0OTk2MTk4MjVa?cjc=xhpi7ka
- Guru menampilkan slide powerpoint yang berisi teks narrative selanjutnya Guru melakukan kegiatan membaca inti yaitu :
  - Guru melakukan kegiatan membaca Modelled reading yang bertujuan untuk mendemostrasikan bagaimana cara membaca secara efficient, lancar yang diikuti oleh jeda dan ungkapan yang benar
  - Siswa melakukan kegiatan membaca dengan cepat tanpa membaca keseluruhan teks dengan tujuan mendapatkan informasi penting (scanning)
  - Siswa melakukan kegiatan membaca dengan mencari inti sari dari bacaan (skimming)
  - Siswa mengidentifikasi jenis teks yang dibaca, memeriksa struktur kalimat dan struktur kebahasannya

Kegiatan Penutup

- Guru dan peserta didik menarik kesimpulan tentang poin-poin yang penting yang muncul dalam kegiatan pembelajaran mengenai Narrative text
- Guru dan peserta didik melakukan kegiatan membaca akhir yaitu mengidentifikasi poin utama dari teks
- Siswa membuat kalimat pernyataan sederhana tentang isi teks yang telah dibaca (*summarizing)*
- Guru memberi tugas uraian singkat mengenai narrative teks di google classroom
- Guru memberikan tugas berupa pilihan ganda mengenai teks narrative di google classroom

Penilaian Sikap	**Penilaian Pengetahuan**	**Penilaian Keterampilan**
Teknik : Observasi **Bentuk Instrumen** : Lembar Observasi - Disiplin dalam melakukan absensi - Disiplin di dalam kegiatan pembelajaran - Aktif dalam kegiatan diskusi individu maupun kelompok - Menggunakan bahasa yang baik di dalam pembelajaran - Bertanggung jawab terhadap hasil diskusi	**Teknik** : Tertulis **Bentuk Instrumen** : Soal PG - Menerangkan pengertian dan struktur teks naratif legenda.dengan jelas - Membandingkan perbedaan dan persamaan teks legend dengan teks narrative lainnya	**Teknik** : Tertulis **Bentuk Instrumen** : Soal Uraian - Menyimpulkan teks naratif terkait legenda rakyat dengan benar dan teliti - Menyusun kembali teks narrative dengan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat.melalui kegiatan merekonstruksi kalimat menjadi sebuah paragraf yang padu

Mengetahui
Kepala SMKN 9 Kab. Tangerang

EVI RESTI RAHMAYANI, M.Pd
NIP. 197709022006042003

Tangerang,   Juli 2020
Guru Pengampu

DETTY MULYANI ASTERINA, S.Pd
NIP.

BAHAN AJAR
LEGEND (NARRATIVE TEXT)

Sekolah   : SMK Negeri 9 Kabupaten Tangerang
Mata Pelajaran   : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/ Semester   : X / 1
Materi Pokok   : Legend (Narrative Text)
Alokasi waktu   : 1 x 45 menit (1 x pertemuan)

Kompetensi Dasar :
3.8 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks naratif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait legenda rakyat, sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
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A. URAIAN MATERI

a. Pengertian Teks Naratif

Narrative text is an imaginative story to entertain or amuse the readers or listeners. It also can be based from real story but with additional seasoning to the story to make it more interesting.

(Source: Otong Setiawan Dj., 2013)

b. Jenis-jenis teks narrative

Common forms of narrative text which are studied in high school are:

(1) Legend

A legend is a narrative of human actions that are perceived both by teller and listeners to take place within human history. Typically, a legend is a short, traditional and historicized narrative performed in a conversational mode. Some define legend as folktale.

Example:
- Sangkuriang
- Malin Kundang
- The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu

(2) Fable

Fable is a short allegorical narrative making a moral point, traditionally by mean of animal characters who speak and act like human beings.

Example:
- Mousedeer and crocodile
- A fox and a cat
- The story of monkey and crocodile

(3) Fairy tale

Fairy tale is an English language term for a type of short narrative corresponding to the French phrase "conte de fee". A fairy tale typically features such folkloric characters as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants or gnomes, and usually magic or enchantments.

Example:
- Cinderella
- Snow White
- Beauty and the Beast

(Source: Rahmat Wijaya, 2011)

c. Fungsi Sosial Teks Naratif (Legend)

- To present the story of human actions in such a way that they are perceives by the listeners or readers
- To entertain or to amuse the readers about the interesting story.

d. Struktur Teks Naratif (Legend)

- **Orientation**

  Orientation is the first part of Narrative Text, located at the beginning of the story or in the first paragraph. The function of Orientation is to introduce to the reader or listener the character of the narrative story, time, and setting of the story. The Orientation usually written briefly and can answer the questions who, what, where, when.

- **Complication**

  Complication is the next part of Narrative Text. This section is the one awaited by readers and listeners because in this section the problems in the story arise, so that Narrative Text becomes more interesting to read and not boring. In making Narrative Text, the writers may give one or more problems in this, section so that the text is more interesting. Usually, problems that arise in this section involve the main characters of the text.

- **Resolution**

  Resolution is the next part after Complication. At Resolution, the problems found in Complication begin to be resolved with various solutions. Solutions to overcome or end the problem do not always good and happy ending, sometimes there are bad and sad ending solutions. In addition, there are other solutions to overcome problems but do not solve the problems but hang up to the end of the story, thus making the readers more curious. It aims to maintain the reader's interest in the story.

- **Re-orientation**

  Re-orientation is the last part of the Narrative text and usually at the end of the story or in the last paragraph. Re-orientation is a choice which means that the writer who wants to make Narrative Text can use the Re-orientation or not. This a part usually contains useful messages for readers related to the story. The messages can be moral messages, or teachings from the author.

e. Characteristic Legend

- A legend is set in a specific place and time
- The main character is often heroic
- The main character is human, not a God
- A legend is a fictional story
- Usually there is some historical truth at the heart of every legend
- Heroes perform great deeds with their strength and intelligent
- Heroes often give up dreams of happiness to tell others
- The hero is real but some part of the story are not completely true
- Handed down through generation
- The story was told orally and turns into literally masterpieces

f. Fitur kebahasaan teks naratif (Legend)

- The use of adjective that form of the noun phrase
- Time connectives and conjunctions
- The use of adverb and adverbial phrase
- The use of action verb in the past tense
- The used of saying verbs that mark remarks
- The used of thinking verbs that mark the thought
- The use of dialogue to elicit an emotional response from the reader

e. Example of legend text

Lutung Kasarung

http://feradesliaahyar.wordpress.com/

Prabu Tapa Agung had led a kingdom in West Java for a long time. He was getting old and therefore wanted to choose a successor. But unfortunately, he had no son. He thought of choosing one of his daughters, Purbararang and Purbasari. But it wasn't an easy choice. They were both very pretty and smart. The only difference was their temperament. Purbararang was rude and dishonest, while Purbasari was kind and caring. With those considerations, Prabu Tapa Agung finally chose Purbasari to be his successor.

Purbararang didn't agree with her father's decision. "It's supposed to be me, Father. I'm the eldest daughter!" Purbararang said. Prabu Tapa Agung smiled. "Purbararang, to be a queen takes more than age. There are many other qualities that one must possess," explained Prabu Tapa Agung wisely. "What does Purbasari have that I don't?" Purbararang pouted. "You'll find out when Purbasari has replaced me," Prabu Tapa Agung answered.

After the discussion, Purbararang went back to her room. "Is there something wrong?" asked Indrajaya. Indrajaya is Purbararang's future husband. "I'm upset! Father chose Purbasari as his successor and not me! I have to do something!" Purbararang said. Driven mad by her anger, she came to a witch and asked her to send rash all over Purbasari's body. Before going to bed, Purbasari started to feel itch all over her body. She tried applying powder to her body, but it's no use. Instead, the itching grew even worse. She didn't want to scratch it, but she just couldn't help it. In the next morning, there were scratch mark all over Purbasari's body. "What happened to you?" asked Purbararang, pretending to be concerned. "I don't know, sis. Last night, my body suddenly felt very itchy. I scratched and scratched, and this is what happened," Purbasari answered. Purbararang shook her head. "You must have done something really awful. You've been punished by the gods!"

That day, the whole kingdom was scandalized. "What have you done, Purbasari?" demanded Prabu Tapa Agung. Purbasari shook her head. "I didn't do anything that would upset the gods, Father," she answered. "Then how can you explain what happened to your body?" Prabu Tapa Agung asked again. "If you don't confess, I'll banish you to the woods." Purbasari took a deep breath. "Like I said before, I didn't do anything wrong. And I'd rather be thrown into the woods than to confess to a deed I didn't commit."

After a short discussion with his advisor, Prabu Tapa Agung ordered Purbasari to be moved to the woods. Purbasari was very sad, but she couldn't do anything to defy her father's order. She was accompanied to the woods by a messenger. He built a simple hut for Purbasari. After the messenger left, suddenly a black monkey came to Purbasari's hut. He carried a bunch of bananas. From behind him, some animals looked on. "Are the bananas for me?' Purbasari asked. The black monkey nodded, as if he understood what Purbasari said. Purbasari took the bananas with pleasure. She also said thanks. The other animals that were looking on also seemed to smile. "Are you willing to be my friend?" Purbasari asked them. All the animals nodded happily. Although she was living by herself in the woods, Purbasari never lacked of supplies. Everyday, there were always animals bringing her fruits and fish to eat.

A long time had passed since Purbasari was banished to the woods, but her body still itched. At some places, her skin was even ulcerating. What am I supposed to do?" Purbasari sighed. The monkey who was sitting next to her stayed still, there were tears in his eyes. He hoped Purbasari would remain patient and strong.

One night, on a full moon, the monkey took Purbasari to a valley. There is a pond with hot spring water. The monkey suddenly spoke, "The water of this pond will heal your skin," he said. Purbasari was surprised, "You can talk? Who are you?" she asked. "You'll find out, in time," the monkey said. Purbasari didn't want to force the monkey. She then walked to the pond. She bathed there. After a few hours, Purbasari walked out of the pond. She was shocked to see her face reflected on the clear pond water. Her face was beautiful again, with smooth and clean skin. Purbasari observed her entire body. There were no traces of any skin ailments. "I'm cured! I'm cured!" Purbasari shouted in joy. She quickly offered thanks to the gods and also to the monkey.

The news of Purbasari's condition quickly spread to the kingdom, irritating Purbararang. She then accompanied by Indrajaya go to the woods to see Purbasari. Purbasari asked if she would be allowed to go home. Purbararang said she would let Purbasari return to the palace if Purbasari's hair were longer than hers. Purbararang then let her hair down. It was so long, it almost touched the ground. But it turned out that Purbasari's hair was twice longer than Purbararang's hair.

"Fine, so your hair is longer than mine." Purbararang admitted. "But there is one more condition you must fulfill, do you have a future husband who is handsomer than mine?" said Purbararang as she walked toward Indrajaya. Purbasari felt miserable. She didn't have a future husband yet. So, without much thought, she pulled the black monkey beside her.

Purbararang and Indrajaya burst out, but their laughter didn't last long. The monkey meditates and suddenly transformed into a very handsome young man, a lot more handsome than Indrajaya. "I'm a prince from a kingdom far away. I was cursed to be a monkey because of a mistake I committed. I could regain my true form only if there's a girl who would be willing to be my wife," said the young man.

Finally, Purbararang gave up. She accepted Purbasari as the queen, and also confessed everything she had done. "Please forgive me. Please don't punish me," Purbararang said, asking for forgiveness. Instead of being angry, Purbasari smiled. "I forgive you, sis," she said. Soon after, Purbasari become queen. Beside her was the handsome prince, the former monkey known as Lutung Kasarung.

B. AKTIVITAS PEMBELAJARAN
1. KEGIATAN MEMBACA AWAL
a. Melakukan brainstorming
1. Do you still remember what is narrative text? what do you think about the text ?
2. What do you feel after you read the legend ?
3. Do you still remember the structure of legend?
4. How about language features ? do you often found saying verbs or action verbs in the legend text?

b. Eksplorasi
Unsur Kebahasaan Legend (Narrative Text)

The language features in narrative text include the following indicators:

(1) Certain nouns, pronouns, animals, and certain things in the story, such as maid, stepsisters, housework, etc.

(2) Adjectives extending noun phrases, such as long black hair, two red apples, etc.

(3) Time connectives and conjunctions to make events sequence, such as then, before, that, soon, next, etc.

Adverb of time tell us when an action happened, and also for how long and how often

When	How Long	How Often
Adverbs that tell us when are usually placed at the end of the sentence. ** Example: yesterday, today, tomorrow	Adverbs that tell us for how long are also usually placed at the end of the sentence. ** Example: all day, for a year, since 1996	Adverbs that tell us how often express the frequency of an action. They are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as *be*, *have*, *may*, and *must*). ** Example: often, never, seldom

(4) Adverbs and adverbial phrases to show location and time of events, such as here, in the mountain, happily ever after, etc.

(5) Action verbs in past tense: stayed, climbed, jumped, etc.

(6) Saying verbs indicating utterance such as said, told, promised, etc.

(7) Thinking verbs identifying the thought, perception or feeling of the characters in the story, such as thought, understood, felt, seemed, etc.

(8) **The use of Past Tense**

Simple Past Tense (Subject + past simple)

It is used to express:
(1) an action that began and ended at a particular time in the past
(2) an action that occurred over a period of time but was completed in the past
(3) an activity that took place regularly in the past
Example:
(1) Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong child.

Past Continuous Tense (Subject + to be *(past)* + present participle)

It is used to express:
(1) interrupted actions
(2) a continuous state or repeated action in the past
(3) events planned in the past
Example:
(1) Malin Kundang was sailing as usual.

Past Perfect Tense (Subject + had + past participle)

It is used to express:
(1) a past action that occurred before another past action
(2) an action that was expected to occur in the past
Example:
(1) Malin Kundang's father had passed away when he was a baby.

(Source: Ahmad Husein & Anni Holila Pulungan, 2017 & EF Education First)

c. Menginformasikan materi yang akan diberikan
The following is how to get reading comprehension and find out the purpose of learning to read:

The way to understand the text by reading
Skimming
Skimming is a reading strategy in which the learning process of reading is only done by skimming, for example, when reading essays, articles or chapters to find the essence of the reading. This reading technique is often defined as a reading learning activity that aims to extract the essence

Scanning
Scanning is an activity to read quickly. The purpose of speed reading is for important information without reading the entire text. For example, when you want to find information about a person's name, date or to find the key to a concept into a certain group of information.

Identifying the text type
Identifying the text type is an activity of identifying the type of text. The ability to communicate is essentially the ability to discourse, namely the ability of a person to understand and create discourse.

Summarizing
The purpose of this stage is to encourage students to identify the main points of the text. Summarizing activities can be started by asking students to discuss what they can guess about the text content they have read in a simple statement sentence.

d. Kolaborasi
Membagi siswa menjadi 3 kelompok

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3
Abdul Kohar	Desra Natalia	Muhamad Fathul Rizki
Adellia	Dewi drupadi	Nawita Kasih Prastia
Adhitya dwi nugroho	Evi salsabila	Nurwita
Ahmad yudha perdana	Florentina Natalia Anggeraeni	Patmawati
Amelia	Hanun febrianti	Putri
Anastasia Putri P	Iksan Badru Saban	Rosna nijah
Anissa Isnaini Yuningsih	Kartikah	Safira dwi febriyanti
Auliya dwi Diestya	Laelatul Qodriah	Trianty Handayani S
Ayundita Astrining	Mela agustin	Zahra Putri I Shavira
Bella Zulaikha	Muhamad Diki Arya	Zakyfahmi Harahap

LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK

Sekolah : SMK Negeri 9 Kabupaten Tangerang
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/ Semester : X / 1
Materi Pokok : Legend (Narrative Text)
Alokasi waktu : 1 x 45 menit (1 x pertemuan)

Kompetensi Dasar :
3.8 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks naratif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait legenda rakyat, sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
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4.8.2. Menyusun kembali teks narrative dengan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat.

Tujuan Pembelajaran:
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- Berdasarkan latihan soal yang diberikan guru, siswa dapat menyusun kembali teks narrative dengan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat.melalui kegiatan merekonstruksi kalimat menjadi sebuah paragraf yang padu

2. KEGIATAN MEMBACA INTI 1
A. MELAKUKAN BRAINSTORMING
   Brainstorming 1

   1. Do you still remember what is narrative text? what do you think about the text ?
   2. What do you feel after you read the legend ?
   3. Do you still remember the structure of legend?
   4. How about language features ? do you often found saying verbs or action verbs in the legend text?

   Brainstorming 2
   1. Have you ever hear about Fuji mount ?
   2. Where is the Fuji mount located?
   3. Do you know the legend of the Fuji mount ?
   4. Why does the mount called Fujiyama Mount ?
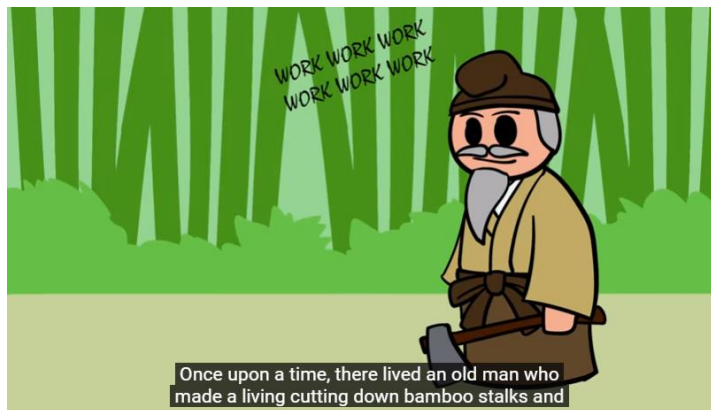
B. OBSERVING 1

   Read the following questions !
   1. Based on the Tale of the Bamboo Cutter, what was the problem of the story ?
   2. What the conclusion can be drawn from the story ?
   3. What are the moral messages from the story ?
   4. Why is the mountain then called Mount Fuji?

   Watch the video to answer the questions above !

   Japanese Folktales: Tale of the Bamboo Cutter

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbZV2cUcTNY

C. OBSERVING 2

Guru menampilkan slide powerpoint yang berisi teks narrative

Mengamati

- Guru melakukan kegiatan membaca Modelled reading yang bertujuan untuk mendemostrasikan bagaimana cara membaca secara efficient, lancar yang diikuti oleh jeda dan ungkapan yang benar, siswa mengamati

The Legend of Batu Gantung

Once upon a time there was a family with a single daughter. They lived near Lake Toba. They had stayed there for years. They lived happily and peacefully. They earned their living by cultivating their land. Every year they harvested a lot of crops.

One day the family's daughter was at home. She did not go to the farm land. Instead the girl stayed at home with her beloved pet, a nice dog. She felt tired after working for several days in the farm land. She slept all day.

"My daughter", shouted her mother.

That father was looking for where his daughter was. Her mother was astonished at the condition of her daughter. She was weak and pale.

"What's the matter, my daughter?", asked her mother.

"Nothing, mother", the girl tried to hide her sad feeling. She did not want to hurt her mother.

The next morning, the girl followed her parents to the farm land. They could not concentrate and helped her parents. She looked sad and frustrated.

Several days ago, her mother told her that she would be married to a guy. The girl did not like him. She had chosen another guy to her wife-to be. That was why the girl felt sorrowful and hopeless.

"I prefer to die to marry to a guy I don't like. I promise", said the girl to herself.

Suddenly, there was a thunder and lighting followed by a heavy rain. That girl was afraid of the thunder and lighting. It worsened her feeling of hatred of her parents' decision. It was hard for her to refuse but it was hard to live with a guy she never loved. Then the girl had an idea to go to lake Toba.

It was a clear afternoon. The girl was at the bank of the lake accompanied by her beloved dog. The girl decided to commit suicide. She could not imagine how she could live with the guy she never met.

All of sudden, the girl's legs were slipped into a big hole. Then she fell down. She tried to get up but she failed. It was dark. She was flanked with hard rocks. She could not stop crying.

Finding that event, the girl's dog was barking loudly. The sound the dog's barking was heard a few meters from Lake Toba. Two fishermen were suspicious of the sound and came closer.

"Oh my God. How can it be?", asked one of the fishermen. He tried to pull the girl's legs, but failed. The girl's legs were squeezed by two big stones.

"All right. Don't move. I'll call your parents", said the other fishermen.

Suddenly, there was a voice from inside saying "Prapat...Prapat...Prapat...the stone". The two fishermen looked at each other. They did not know where the voice came from.

A few hours later, the girl's parents arrived. They felt very sad finding their daughter. They could do nothing. It was too late. Their daughter was swallowed by the two big stone.

They were crying and sorrowful. They realized that their decision to marry her to someone she did not like.

Several months later, a lot of people living surrounding Lake Toba came to the place where the girl was swallowed by the stones. Several stones at the cliffs near Lake Toba fell down. That event was frightening the people. It was unbelievable, some stones were hanging, not falling.

People then called them "Batu Gantung", because they were hanging on the rock like a girl.

Source : The Legend of Batu Gantung, page 7-13. Retold by Slamet Riyanto. Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta, 2009.

Mengeksplorasi

- Siswa melakukan kegiatan membaca dengan cepat tanpa membaca keseluruhan teks dengan tujuan mendapatkan informasi penting (scanning)
- Siswa melakukan kegiatan membaca dengan mencari inti sari dari bacaan (skimming)
- Siswa mengidentifikasi jenis teks yang dibaca, memeriksa struktur kalimat dan struktur kebahasannya

Mengasosiasi

- Siswa mengerjakan latihan soal

URAIAN SINGKAT

Read the text and answer the questions !
1. According to you, what problems arose based the story?
2. In what sentence indicates the complication?
3. What does paragraph 18 tells us about?
4. Why did the girl decided to commit suicide?
5. What meaning can be drawn from the story?

READING

> **A Crying Stone**
>
> On a hill in area of Borneo, there lived a poor widow and her daughter. The girl was really beautiful. However, she was very lazy and spoiled. She loved to dress up every day, but never helped her mother.
>
> One day, they went down to a village for shopping. A market was far away from their house. They walked there. The girl got dressed very nice and walked in front of her mother. While the widow walked behind, carried a basket, wore dirty clothes. Nobody knew they were mother and daughter.
>
> While entering village, people looked at them. Young men were so fascinated by girl's beauty. However, she was in contrast to a woman walking behind her. It made people wonder. Some young men asked her whether woman was her mother. But girl arrogantly replied that she was her slave. More people asked her along the way to market. She gave a same answer that widow was her slave.
>
> Eventually, mother's heart hurt to hear her daughter's answer. Mother prayed to God to punish her ungodly daughter. Suddenly, girl stopped then slowly turned to be a stone. Daughter cried; she apologized to his mother. But it was too late. A pretty girl was turned into a stone but continued to tear; it's called A Crying Stone.

1. **Based on the text above, we know that the pretty girl ...**
   a. spoiled
   b. kind-hearted
   c. evil
   d. like to buy clothes
   e. lazy and spoiled

2. **Why did that pretty girl said that her mother was his slave?**
   a. because she was tired
   b. because she was beautiful
   c. because she was arrogant
   d. because she liked to dress up
   e. because she was embarrassed

3. **"The pretty girl was turned into a stone but continued to tear, it's s called A Crying Stone". The word It's in the sentence refers to ….**
   a. Stone
   b. Pretty girl
   c. Mother
   d. Young men
   e. slave

4. **"While entering village, people looked at them. Young men were so fascinated by girl's beauty."What is the synonym of the underlined word?**
   a. Fall in love
   b. Interested
   c. Admired
   d. Arrogant
   e. Envied

5. **What can we learn from the legend "A Crying Stone".**
   a. Do not be arrogant
   b. do not disobey your mother
   c. don't like to dress up
   d. don't go to the market
   e. do not be lazy

WRITING

Rearrange the sentences below into a good paragraph!

a. Dayang Sumbi prayed to God.
b. Sangkuriang realized that he had been tricked.
c. That is the legend of Tangkuban Parahu.
d. He was angry; he kicked that boat into the middle of a forest.
e. The roosters crowed so all genies left that job.
f. Sangkuriang agreed then worked with help of many genies.
g. The dam and boat were almost finished.
h. Then, that boat shaped like a mountain.

I. PROGRAM REMEDIAL DAN PENGAYAAN

1. PROGRAM REMEDIAL

Program remedial akandilakukandengan 2 carayaitu:

- Cara klasikal, dilakukan jika lebih dari 75% siswa memiliki nilai dibawah KKM, maka akan diberikan dulupendalaman materi,lewat google class siswa disuruh belajar lagi materi tersebut setelah itu siswa diberikan soal yang sama untuk diisi kembali.

- Cara individual, dilakukan jika kurang dari 25% siswa memiliki nilai di bawah KKM, maka siswa akan dipanggil dan disuruh belajar sendiri materi yang di remedialkan, setelah itu diberikan soal yang sama satu ulangan untuk diisi kembali yang diapload di google class

Once upon a time, there was a powerful prince named Bandung Bondowoso. In a war, Bandung Bondowoso killed Prabu   Baka. Then, Bandung Bondowoso fell in love with Prabu Baka's daughter named Roro Jonggrang.

Bondowoso wanted to marry this beautiful princess. However, princess hated him because he had killed her father. Roro Jonggrang was thinking of a way to refuse Bodowoso's marriage proposal. Finally, she decided to marry Bandung Bondowoso if he could build a thousand temples before dawn.

Being helped by genies, Bondowoso built many temples very fast. Roro Jonggrang wanted to fail him. She asked all women in her village to hit rice so rooster crowed signing that morning was   coming. All genies left their project until 999 temples. They   thought morning came afterward.

Finally, Bondowoso knew that Roro Jonggrang tricked him. He got very angry so he cursed Roro Jonggrang into a rock statue "Arca". Roro Jonggrang statue is inside Candi Prambanan to complete the project of a thousand temples.

After read the story above, please answer the questions !

1. Why didi Roro Jonggrang hated Bandung Bondowoso?
2. Why did all genies left their project until 999 temples?
3. What does paragraph 1 tell us about?
4. On the last paragraph line 2, where does "he" refer to?
5. From the legend of Candi Prambanan? What message that we can learn?

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RORO JONGGRANG

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Bondowoso wanted to marry this beautiful princess. However, princess hated him because he had killed her father. Roro Jonggrang was thinking of a way to refuse Bodowoso's marriage proposal. Finally, she decided to marry Bandung Bondowoso if he could build a thousand temples before dawn.

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Finally, Bondowoso knew that Roro Jonggrang tricked him. He got very angry so he cursed Roro Jonggrang into a rock statue "Arca". Roro Jonggrang statue is inside Candi Prambanan to complete the project of a thousand temples.

1. Why did Bandung Bondowoso wanted to marry Roro Jonggrang?
   a. because she is beautiful
   b. because she was the daughter of King Baka
   c. because she was a princess
   d. because she was rich
   e. because she wanted revenged

7. Why were the genies afraid that morning will come afterward?
   a.because the genie was afraid of the sun
   b. because the genie heard the sound of a rooster crowing
   c. because the genie liked darkness
   d. because the genie helped Bandung Bondowoso
   e. because all the women in the hit rice

8. Being helped by genies, Bondowoso built many temples very fast. Roro Jonggrang wanted to fail him.
   The word "him" refer to …
   a. Genies
   b. Bandung Bondowoso
   c. Temple
   d. Roro Jonggrang
   e. Prabu Baka

9. In which paragraph did Roro Jonggrang gave the requirement for marriage to Bandung Bondowoso?
   a. Second paragraph line 1
   b. First paragraph line 2
   c. Third paragraph line 1
   d. Fourth paragraph line 2
   e. Second paragraph line 3

10. From the legend of Candi Prambanan? What message that we can learn?
    a. Don't break the promises
    b. Don't be evil
    c. Don't be arrogant
    d. Don't hit rice
    e. Don't be beautiful girl

LAMPIRAN

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	Soenarto	75	75	50	75	275	68,75	C
2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Keterangan :
• BS : Bekerja Sama
• JJ : Jujur
• TJ : Tanggun 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 x 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)
5. Format di atas dapat diubah sesuai dengan aspek perilaku yang ingin dinilai

2. Penilaian Pengetahuan
a. Penilaian Kemampuan Menulis

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	Kriteria		Skor 1-5	Skor 1-4
1	Keaslian Penulisan	Sangat original		5	4
		Original		4	3
		Cukup original		3	2
		Kurang memahami	Hampir tidak original	2	1
		Tidak original		1	
2	Kesesuaian isi dengan judul	Isi sangat sesuai dengan judul		5	4
		Isi sesuai dengan judul		4	3
		Isi cukup sesuai dengan judul		3	2
		Isi kurang sesuai dengan judul	Isi hampir tidak sesuai dengan judul	2	1

[

Isi kurang sesuai dengan judul	Isi hampir tidak sesuai dengan judul	2	1
Isi tidak sesuai dengan judul		1	
Keruntutan teks sangat tepat		5	4
Keruntutan teks tepat		4	3
Keruntutan teks cukup tepat		3	2
Keruntutan teks kurang tepat	Isi hampir tidak sesuai dengan judul	2	1
Keruntutan teks tidak tepat		1	
Pilihan kosakata sangat tepat		5	4
Pilihan kosakata tepat		4	3
Pilihan kosakata cukup tepat		3	2
Pilihan kosakata kurang tepat	Pilihan kosakata hampir tidak tepat	2	1
Pilihan kosakata tidak tepat		1	
Pilihan tata bahasa sangat tepat		5	4
Pilihan tata bahasa tepat		4	3
Pilihan tata bahasa cukup tepat		3	2
Pilihan tata bahasa kurang tepat	Pilihan tata bahasa hamper tidak tepat	2	1
Pilihan tata bahasa tidak tepat		1	
Penulisan kosakata sangat tepat		5	4
Penulisan kosakata tepat		4	3
Penulisan kosakata cukup tepat		3	2
Penulisan kosakata kurang tepat	Penulisan kosakata hampir tidak tepat	2	1
Penulisan kosakata tidak tepat		1	
Tulisan rapi dan mudah terbaca		5	4
Tulisan tidak rapi tetapi mudah terbaca		4	3

		Tulisan tidak rapi dan tidak mudah terbaca		3	2
		Tulisan tidak rapi dan sulit terbaca	Tulisan rapi dan hampir tidak terbaca	2	1
		Tulisan tidak rapi dan tidak terbaca		1	

Skor Penilaian

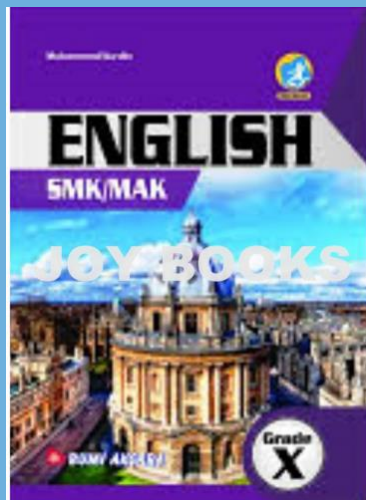| No.	Huruf	Rentang angka
1.	Sangat Baik (A)	86-100
2.	Baik (B)	71-85
3.	Cukup (C)	56-70
4.	Kurang (D)	≤ 55

Once upon a time, there lived an old man who made a living cutting down bamboo stalks and
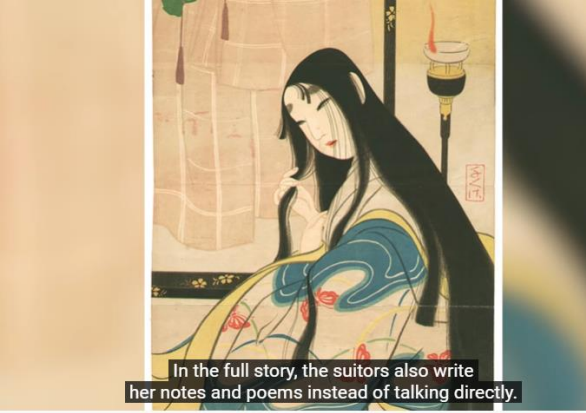
In the full story, the suitors also write her notes and poems instead of talking directly.

The Emperor did not want to live forever if he could no longer see her.

ANSWER KEY READING & WRITING

VIDEO : THE TALE OF BAMBOO CUTTER
1. The problem was that Kaguya Hime wasn't from Earth and she couldn't marry with a human on Earth
2. Princess Kaguya is a lunar creature who is being punished on earth and must immediately return to the moon
3. The moral message of the Princess Bambu Fairy Tale If you reject something, try not to offend the person who is being rejected. Sometimes, the way we refuse determines the attitude of others towards us
4. Because the mountain is a mountain where the medicine of eternal life burns then it is named Fushi no yama (eternal mountain) which is now known as Fujiyama.

TEXT : THE LEGEND OF BATU APUNG
1. A girl doesn't want to be married to a man she doesn't like, and she already has another man she loves.
2. It was a clear afternoon. The girl was at the bank of the lake accompanied by her beloved dog. The girl decided to commit suicide. She could not imagine how she could live with the guy she never met.
3. Her parents realized that their decision to marry her to someone she did not like.
4. Because the girl couldn't refuse her parents decision and she felt hard to live with a guy she never loved
5. Express your opinion along with the reasons for each problem at hand, never keep the problem to yourself and then end your life

TEXT : A CRYING STONE
1. E (lazy and spoiled)
2. C (because she was arrogant)
3. A (stone)
4. B (interested)
5. B (do not disobey your mother)

ANSWER KEY
PENGAYAAN DAN REMEDIAL

SHORT ANSWER
1. Because he had killed her father
2. Because they thought morning came afterward.
3. Bandung Bondowoso was a powerful prince
4. Bandung Bondowoso
5. Do good things and avoid evil deeds. And Don't break the promises

MULTIPLE CHOICE
1. A (because she is beautiful)
2. A (because the genie was afraid of the sun)
3. B (Bandung Bondowoso)
4. E (second paragraph line 3)
5. A (don't break the promises)