

LESSON PLAN ON READING

Satuan Pendidikan	: SMA Pawyatan Daha Kediri
Kelas / Semester	: XII / 1
Tema	: Reading Text Narrative
Sub Tema	: Narrative Text
Pertemua ke	: 4
Alokasi Waktu	: 2 x 45 menit

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Based on the written monologue text in the form of narrative, students are able to:

1. Identify specific information
2. Explain word meaning
3. Explain referent meaning
4. Conclude implicit information
5. Conclude stated information
6. Identify the moral value

B. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

1. Opening

- Greeting and checking attendance
- Informing the target of the achieved indicators
- Giving Warm-up activities

2. Main-Teaching Activities

- Inviting students to review about the definition of narrative text, its generic structure, and its social function.
- Inviting students to review about the the lexicogrammatical feature of explanation text and the vocabulary in context dealing with the text that is going to read.
- Students study the questions
- Teacher monitors and guides the students reading the text to get the answer from the given question.
- Teacher and students discuss the answer together from the given question

3. Closing

- Assigning the students to sum up the written narrative text that has just been learned into written summary
- Assigning the students to find another type of narrative text in the internet (done as homework)
- Checking the students' learning progress
- Closing and Leave-taking

C. PENILAIAN PEMBELAJARAN

Type / Form : Formative / Written test

Scoring technic

$\frac{\text{number of correct items}}{\text{number of items}} \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots$

Istrumen Penilaian

Text 1

1) a long time ago, in a small village near the beach in west Sumatra, lived a woman and her son. Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang's father had died when he was a baby and he had to live with his mother.

2) Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong child. He usually went to the sea to catch fish and bring the fish to his mother or sold them in the town.

3) One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing as usual, he saw a merchant's ship that was being raided by a small band of pirates. With his bravery and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was happy and asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. Malin Kundang agreed.

4) Many years later Malin Kundang became a **wealthy merchant** with a huge ship and landed on a beach. The villagers recognized him and the news spread out the town. His mother came too, but he wouldn't recognize her. His mother was angry and cursed him and he turned into stone.

1. What is the text about?
 - a. Story from Sumatra
 - b. Story of merchant
 - c. Story of Malin Kundang
 - d. a wealthy merchant
 - e. the description of malin kundang
2. The following wasn't Malin Kundang's condition when he was a child.
 - a. Healthy
 - b. Strong
 - c. Clever
 - d. Weak
 - e. poor
3. When did Malin Kundang's father pass away?
 - a. When Malin Kundang was a baby
 - b. Yes, he did
 - c. when Malin Kundang was old
 - d. when Malin Kundang was a boy
 - e. when Malin Kundang was rich
4. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 - a. Merchant ship was big
 - b. Merchant ship was full of loading
 - c. Good merchant raided by pirates in the sea
 - d. Malin Kundang met merchant ship
 - e. A small pirates
5. Malin Kundang became a wealthy merchant. The antonym of the underlined word is
6. What is the moral value of the text?
 - a. Wealthy made success
 - b. Many people like someone because of the wealthy
 - c. Wealthy made someone arrogant
 - d. Wealthy was everything for our lives
 - e. We need wealth to make our lives easier
7. The villagers recognized **him** and the news spread out the town. What does the word **him** refer to?
 - a. Wealthy Merchant
 - b. People
 - c. Malin Kundang
 - d. New merchant
 - e. reader
8. Why was Malin Kundang's mother angry with him?
 - a. He didn't admit her
 - b. He didn't know her
 - c. He got married without her permission
 - d. He admitted her
 - e. His mother was poor
9. Wemy friends in Bandung last month.
 - a. Didn't Visit
 - b. Were not visiting
 - c. don't Visit
 - d. didn't visited
 - e. Was not visited
10. My friendsby headmaster came to his office yesterday.
 - a. is called
 - b. were called
 - c. were being called
 - d. were called
 - e. were called

b. have been called

d. was called