

## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP) (SIMULASI MENGAJAR GURU PENGGERAK)

<b>Satuan Pendidikan</b>	: SMA Negeri 2 Banjar
<b>Kelas/Semester</b>	: X/ Genap
<b>Tema</b>	: 5-Memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tokoh terkenal; biografi
<b>Sub Tema</b>	: Biografi Tokoh Nasional : BJ.Habibie
<b>Pembelajaran ke</b>	: 1
<b>Alokasi Waktu</b>	: 10 Menit

### A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Melalui kegiatan pembelajaran menggunakan model pembelajaran *Discovery Learning*, peserta didik dapat memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tokoh terkenal; biografi secara lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

### B. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan/Sintaks	Uraian Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
<b>Pendahuluan</b>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Memberikan salam, berdoa dan mengecek kehadiran peserta didik.</li> <li>2. Memberikan motivasi dan apersepsi tentang nilai-nilai sejarah bangsa dan tokoh nasional</li> <li>3. Menyampaikan kompetensi, tujuan pembelajaran, teknik penilaian dan tahapan pembelajaran</li> <li>4. Membagi siswa dalam kelompok 3 s.d 4 orang</li> </ol>	2 Menit
<b>Kegiatan Inti</b>		
Mengamati <i>Discovery: Stimulation</i>  Mempertanyakan <i>Discovery: Problem statement</i>  Pengumpulan Data <i>Discovery: Data Collection</i>  Mengasosiasi <i>Discovery: Data Processing</i>  Mengkomunikasikan <i>Discovery: Verification</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peserta didik mengamati gambar pesawat terbang dan poster film berjudul "Habibie and Ainun"</li> <li>2. Peserta didik dibimbing oleh guru untuk menanyakan pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan materi yang sedang dipelajari</li> <li>3. Peserta didik mengumpulkan informasi tentang makna, struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan dari sebuah teks <i>recount</i> berjudul "BJ. Habibie"</li> <li>4. Peserta didik menyusun <i>short biography</i> tentang B.J. Habibie dari cerita yang dibaca</li> <li>5. Peserta didik mempresentasikan hasil pekerjaan di depan kelas</li> <li>6. Peserta didik saling memberikan saran dan komentar terkait penampilan kelompok yang mempresentasikan hasil pekerjaan</li> </ol>	7 Menit
<b>Penutup</b>		
<i>Discovery: Generalization</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Menarik kesimpulan dan melakukan refleksi materi pelajaran yang belum dipahami</li> <li>2. Guru menyampaikan materi pelajaran yang akan diberikan pada pertemuan berikutnya.</li> <li>3. Guru bersama peserta didik melakukan doa penutup</li> </ol>	1 Menit

### C. Penilaian Pembelajaran

- a. Penilaian Sikap : Lembar Observasi
- b. Penilaian Pengetahuan : Penugasan
- c. Penilaian Keterampilan : Praktik

Mengetahui  
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## Lampiran-lampiran



Sumber : [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habibie\\_%26\\_Ainun\\_\(film\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habibie_%26_Ainun_(film))



Sumber : <https://katadata.co.id/sortatobing/berita/5e9a4e6e8f623/ini-pesawat-karya-bj-abiebie-mr-crack-dunia-penerbangan>

### 1. The Biography of B.J. Habibie adapted from the student's book

#### B.J. Habibie

Bacharudin Jusuf Habibie known as B.J. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998-1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A. Tuti Marini Puspowardoyo. His father was an agriculturalist from Gorontalo of Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father died.

Following his father's death, Habibie continued his studies in Jakarta and then in 1955 moved to Germany. In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany, giving him the title Diplom-Ingenieur. He remained in Germany as a

research assistance under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl Institut für Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was reacquainted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. They married on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had a son, Ilham Akbar Habibie and later another son, Thareq Kemal Habibie.

When Habibie's minimum wage salary forced him into part time work, he found employment with the Automotive Marke Talbot where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on the two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train construction offered his position to Habibie upon his retirement three years later, but Habibie refused. Habibie did accept a position with Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Bolhm in Humberg. There he developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmitt on the development of the airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Soeharto's drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistance to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made the Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN). In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998. On May 21<sup>st</sup> 1998, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as President. Habibie's government stabilized the economy in the face of the Asian financial crisis and the chaos of the last few months of Suharto's presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, Habibie has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia. However, he has also been active as presidential adviser during Susilo Bambang Yudoyono's presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called *Detik-Detik Yang Menentukan: Jalan Panjang Indonesia menuju Demokrasi* (Decisive Movements: Indonesia's Long Road Towards Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998.

Source:

Buku Siswa Bahasa Inggris / Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.-- . Edisi Revisi Jakarta:Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2016.viii, 224 hlm. : illus. ; 25 cm.Untuk SMA/MA/SMK/MAK Kelas X ISBN 978-602-427-106-0 (jilid lengkap) ISBN 978-602-427-107-7 (jilid 1)

**2. LKS (Students' worksheet)**

**2.1. TASK 1.**

**A. Instruction**

Please analyze and write the important information from the picture!

**B. Students' worksheet**

The important information based on pictures of B.J. Habibie

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**2.2 TASK 2.**

**A. Instruction**

Please make a short biography of B.J. Habibie based on the text page 134 and see the guidance on page 136

**B. Students' worksheet**

Short Biography of B.J. Habibie

- Name : .....
- Place of birth : .....
- Date of Birth : .....
- Parents and Origins : .....
- Education : .....
- Marriage date : .....
- Name of wife : .....
- Name of sons : .....

Experiences :

1. ....(years)
2. ....(years)
3. ....(years)
4. ....(years)
5. ....(years)

What is your opinion about B.J. Habibie: .....

### 2.3 TASK 3

**Instruction:** Please perform your work in front of the class.

### Instrument dan Rubrik Penilaian

#### 3.1. TASK 1

A. Kemungkinan Jawaban (*Potential answers*)

- Habibie was born on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1936
- Habibie was the third President of Indonesia
- Habibie has 2 sons

B. Rubrik penilaian Pengetahuan

Aspek yang dinilai	Skor
Jawaban Benar	2
Jawaban Salah	1
Tidak menjawab	0

Skor: (total skor) x 10

Maksimal skor = 100

### 3.2. TASK 2

#### A. Kemungkinan jawaban

##### Short Biography of B.J. Habibie

Name : Bacharudin Jusuf Habibie

Place of birth : Parepare, South Sulawesi

Date of Birth : June 25<sup>th</sup> 1936

Parents and Origins : Alwi Abdul Jalil (Gorontalo), R.A. Tuti Marini  
Puspowardojo (Yogyakarta)

Education : Study in Jakarta, Diplom-Ingenieur in German, Doctoral  
Degree in German

Marriage date : May 12<sup>th</sup> 1962

Name of wife : Hasri Ainun

Name of sons : Ilham Akbar Habibie and Thareq Kemal Habibie

Work Experiences :

1. Automotive Marque Talbot as advisor
2. Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Bolhm in Humberg and became the vice president in this company in 1974
3. He helped Soeharto in developing the Indonesian Government
4. He become the assisstent to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina
5. Habibie was the Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN) in 1976
6. He was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology In 1978
7. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998

8. Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as President in May 21<sup>st</sup> 1998

Opinion: I think Mr.Habibie is..... (example)

### B. Rubrik penilaian pengetahuan

Aspek yang dinilai	Skor
Jawaban Benar	2
Jawaban Salah	1
Tidak menjawab	0

Skor: (total skor) x 10

Maksimal skor = 100

### 3.3. TASK 3

Rubrik Penilaian Keterampilan:

Mendeskripsikan sebuah *short biography* ke depan kelas.

No	Kriteria	Skor	Indikator
1.	Kelancaran siswa mendeskripsikan sebuah <i>short biography</i> di depan kelas ( <i>fluency</i> )	3	Lancar
		2	Kurang lancar
		1	Tidak lancar
2.	Pengucapan siswa ketika mendeskripsikan sebuah <i>short biography</i> di depan kelas ( <i>pronunciation</i> )	3	Baik
		2	Kurang baik
		1	Tidak baik
3.	Intonasi ketika siswa mendeskripsikan sebuah <i>short biography</i> di depan kelas ( <i>intonation</i> )	3	Sesuai
		2	Kurang sesuai
		1	Tidak sesuai
4.	Pilihan kata ketika siswa mendeskripsikan sebuah <i>short biography</i> di depan kelas ( <i>diction</i> )	3	Tepat
		2	Kurang tepat
		1	Tidak tepat

Nilai: (skor perolehan : 12 ) x 100

Nilai maksimal: 100



### 3. Rubrik Penilaian Sikap Siswa

#### Lembar Penilaian Sikap - Observasi pada Kegiatan Diskusi

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Kelas/Semester: X/Genap

Topik/Subtopik : Recount Text/Biograf

Indikator : Peserta didik menunjukkan perilaku kerja sama, santun, toleran, responsif dan proaktif serta bijaksana sebagai wujud kemampuan memecahkan masalah dan membuat keputusan.

No	Nama Siswa	Kerja sama	Rasa Ingin Tahu	Santun	Komunikatif	Keterangan
1						
2						
...						

Kolom Aspek perilaku diisi dengan angka yang sesuai dengan kriteria berikut.

4 = sangat baik

3 = baik

2 = cukup

1 = kurang