

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

SIMULASI MENGAJAR GURU PENGGERAK

Satuan Pendidikan	: SMAN 6 KEPULAUAN ARU
Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester	: X/Genap
Topik	: Recount Text - Biography
Alokasi Waktu	: 10 Menit

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik mampu:

1. Menjelaskan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount sederhana tulis tentang biografi seseorang sesuai konteks penggunaannya.
2. Menjelaskan isi teks yang menceritakan biografi seseorang secara tulis dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount dengan benar sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

B. Langkah-Langkah Pembelajaran

1. Kegiatan Pendahuluan

- a. Guru menyapa siswa, meminta salah seorang siswa berdoa dan mengecek kehadiran siswa.
- b. Guru menyampaikan pengantar materi yang akan dipelajari dan tujuan pembelajaran

2. Kegiatan Inti

Stimulasi

- Guru menunjukkan beberapa gambar dan meminta siswa menyampaikan apapun yang mereka tahu tentang gambar tersebut.

Problem statement

- Guru meminta siswa mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan tentang gambar yang di tampilkan. Pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut di tulis oleh guru di papan tulis

Data Collection

- Guru meminta siswa membuat kelompok 4-5 orang
- Setiap pasangan diberikan teks "B.J. Habibie" yang telah diacak untuk disusun. Siswa diberi waktu 7 menit untuk melakukan kegiatan ini.
- Guru meminta siswa bertukar pekerjaan untuk dikoreksi bersama.
- Guru memberikan LKPD 1 untuk mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount – biografi kepada setiap kelompok untuk dikerjakan.

Data Processing

- Setiap kelompok diminta menyimpulkan fungsi sosial teks recount – biografi berdasarkan teks B.J. Habibie.
- Setiap kelompok diminta menentukan unsur kebahasaan yakni tense yang digunakan dalam teks biografi.

- Setiap kelompok di minta menentukan struktur teks berdasarkan teks B. J. Habibie.
- Setiap kelompok berdiskusi untuk menjawab pertanyaan mengenai isi teks recount – biografi B.J. Habibie.

Verification

- Guru memfasilitasi diskusi antar kelompok untuk membahas LKPD secara berurutan mulai dari fungsi sosial, struktur teks, language feature dan jawaban pertanyaan yang telah diberikan.

Generalisation

- Guru membimbing setiap kelompok membuat kesimpulan terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount – biografi berdasarkan hasil diskusi antar kelompok.

3. Kegiatan penutup

- Guru memotivasi siswa agar belajar lebih baik lagi untuk memiliki biografi yang baik.
- Guru memberikan tugas untuk pertemuan selanjutnya.
- Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dengan mengucapkan salam.

C. PENILAIAN

- a. Penilaian Kelompok
- b. Penilaian Sikap

Mengetahui,
Plt. Kepala Sekolah,

Marlasi, 17 Juli 2021

Guru Mapel Bahasa Inggris

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Lampiran

1. Foto B.J. Habibie



Sumber: <https://www.jawapos.com/nasional/11/09/2019/mengenang-b-j-habibie-pembuat-pesawat-yang-pernah-benci-pesawat-2/>



Sumber :

<https://www.popbela.com/career/inspiration/emillia-nurdivahafsari-kusumawardani/10-prestasi-bj-habibie-yang-harus-diketahui-millennials/1>



Sumber: [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/B. J. Habibie](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._J._Habibie)

2. Teks Recount – Biography

B. J. Habibie



Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. 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 Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist 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 assistant under Hans Ebner at the *Lehrstuhl und 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. The two married on 12 May 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 their first 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 Marque Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train constructions offered his position to Habibie upon his retirement three years later, but Habibie refused.

Habibie did accept a position with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in Hamburg. 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 Suharto's drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made 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 21 May 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 a 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 Moments: Indonesia's Long Road Towards Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998.

(Adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._J._Habibie)

3. LKPD

Nama Kelompok :

Nama Anggota :

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.....

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Setelah membaca biografi tentang B.J. Habibie diatas, diskusikanlah teks tersebut bersama teman kelompokmu dan kerjakanlah latihan berikut ini:

1. What is the social function (fungsi sosial) of the text above?
2. Recount are used to tell about past events. Remember that a recount consists of orientation (opening), a series of events, and reorientation (closing). Complete the following chart to find out the structure of the biographical recount of B.J. Habibie.

Paragraph	Details
Orientation (Opening)	
Event 1	
Event 2	
Event 3	
Event 4	
Event 5	

Reorientation (Closing)	
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3. a. What is the tense used in the text?

b. Fill the following table with sentences from the text which use that tense. Please underline the verbs!

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

4. Answer the following questions by referring to the reading text about B. J. Habibie!

1. When did Habibie's father die?
2. Why did Habibie move to Germany?
3. When did Habibie receive a degree in engineering in Germany?
4. Why did Habibie remain in Germany after getting a degree?
5. What happened to Habibie in 1962?
6. Had Habibie met Ainun before meeting her in 1962?
7. Where did the new couple settle in after getting married in May 1962?
8. What was Habibie's role in Talbot?
9. What theory was developed by Habibie?
10. What was Habibie's first position when he returned to Indonesia?
11. When was Habibie appointed CEO of IPTN?
12. What had happened before Habibie was sworn in as a president?

4. Rubrik Penilaian

1. Format Lembar Penilaian Diskusi (Kelompok)

No	Sikap/Aspek yang dinilai	Nama kelompok/	Nilai Kualitatif	Nilai Kuantitatif
Penilaian kelompok				
1.	Menyelesaikan tugas kelompok dengan baik			
2.	Kerjasama kelompok (komunikasi)			
3.	Hasil tugas (relevansi dengan bahan)			
4.	Pembagian <i>Job</i>			
5.	Sistematiasi Pelaksanaan			
Jumlah Nilai Kelompok				

2. Format Lembar Penilaian Diskusi (Individu Peserta Didik)

No	Sikap/Aspek yang dinilai	Nama kelompok/	Nilai Kualitatif	Nilai Kuantitatif
Penilaian Individu Peserta didik				
1.	Berani mengemukakan pendapat			
2.	Berani menjawab pertanyaan			
3.	Inisiatif			
4.	Ketelitian			
5.	Jiwa kepemimpinan			
6.	Bermain peran			
Jumlah Nilai Individu				

3. Kriteria Penilaian

Kriteria Indikator	Nilai Kualitatif	Nilai Kuantitatif
80-100	Memuaskan	4
70-79	Baik	3
60-69	Cukup	2
45-59	Kurang cukup	1