

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

Sekolah	SMK Negeri 6 Kuningan	Materi	Descriptive
Mata Pelajaran	Bahasa Inggris	Alokasi Waktu	3 x 3JP
Kelas/Semester	X / I (satu)	Pertemuan ke	2 (dua)

A. KOMPETENSI DASAR		B. INDIKATOR PENCAPAIAN KOMPETENSI			
3.4. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya		1. Memisahkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 2. Merekonstruksi fungsi sosial teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks 3. Menyusun paragraph acak teks deskriptif pendek terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal			
4.1. Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks		C. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN 1. Peserta didik dapat memisahkan ungkapan-ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan tepat 2. Peserta didik dapat merekonstruksi kesesuaian materi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan baik dan benar. 3. Peserta didik dapat menyusun paragraph acak teks deskriptif sederhana terkait tempat wisata dengan baik dan benar secara bertanggung jawab			
D. MODEL DAN METODE		E. MEDIA DAN SUMBER BELAJAR			
1. Model : STEAM 2. Metode: Problem Based Learning (PBL)		Media : Power Point Sumber :- Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE) - Media elektronik dan Internet	<u>LinkYoutube :</u> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_s9bRq0dg https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44e_QkBpl2s		
F. LANGKAH-LANGKAH PEMBELAJARAN					
KEGIATAN PENDAHULUAN					
1. Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembukaan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran, dan mengecek kehadiran siswa 2. Menginstruksikan siswa memimpin doa sebelum belajar 3. Memberikan motivasi dan menyampaikan motivasi tentang apa yang akan dapat diperoleh (tujuan dan manfaat) dengan mempelajari materi : Descriptive Text 4. Persepsi dan motivasi terhadap kebersihan serta mengingatkan siswa tetap mengikuti protokol kesehatan dalam masa pandemic covid-19					
KEGIATAN INTI					
FASE	GURU	SISWA			
SCIENCE (ENGAGEMENT)	Memberi brainstorming berupa pertanyaan yang sesuai dengan materi yang akan disampaikan dari teks descriptive sederhana tentang tempat wisata, dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.	1. Mengexplorasi pemahaman tentang teks descriptive sederhana 2. <u>Mengajukan pertanyaan</u> mengajukan pertanyaan bagaimana cara mendasar apa yang harus dilakukan peserta didik terhadap topik/pemecahan masalah terhadap proyek tersebut			
TECHNOLOGY (EXPLORATION)	Menyampaikan video pembelajaran tentang deskripsi sederhana tentang orang, tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_s9bRq0dg https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44e_QkBpl2s	<u>Membandingkan</u> tentang materi deskripsi dari video			
ENGINEERING (EXPLANATION)	Memberikan materi bahan ajar dan power point tentang language feature yang digunakan pada teks descriptive sederhana tentang orang, tempat wisata, dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal	Siswa <u>mengumpulkan</u> informasi dari teks descriptive sederhana			
ART (ELABORATION EXTENSION)	Menyampaikan materi dengan komunikasi dan persentasi serta memberikan model atau soal teks acak dari fungsi kebahasaan deskriptif teks secara berkelompok.	1. Siswa <u>membuktikan</u> kesesuaian materi dari tabel tentang ciri-ciri dari teks descriptive sederhana tentang orang, tempat wisata, dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan prsentasi/penjelasan guru 2. Siswa <u>merekonstruksi</u> soal acak menjadi sebuah paragraf deskriptif yang sempurna			
MATH (EVALUATION)	Menyusun paragraph acak dari sebuah teks deskriptif teks tentang orang dan tempat wisata terkenal	Siswa dapat menyusun paragraph acak deskriptif teks dengan baik dan benar secara bertanggung jawab.			
KEGIATAN PENUTUP					
1. Guru dan peserta didik mengulas tentang point-point penting yang muncul dalam kegiatan pembelajaran yang baru dilakukan 2. Menginstruksikan siswa berdoa setelah proses belajar mengajar					
G. PENILAIAN					
Pengetahuan	Keterampilan	Sikap			
Tes teks acak fungsi kebahasaan serta penyusunan teks deskriptif dengan baik dan benar.	Teks dan Video desripsi tempat	observasi, penilaian diri, teman sejawat (capaian siswa dinilai oleh guru, siswa sendiri dan temannya dengan menggunakan daftar cek atau skala penilaian rating scale) yang disertai rubrik			

Mengetahui
Kepala SMK Negeri 6 Kuningan

Kuningan, 10 April 2021
Guru Mata Pelajaran,

KOMPETENSI INTI

- KI 1 dan KI 2 : Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya, Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, peduli (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai) bertanggung jawab, responsif, dan pro-aktif dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sesuai dengan perkembangan anak dilingkungan, keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar, bangsa, negara, kawasan regional, dan kawasan internasional
- KI 3 : Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, procedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahu tentang ilmu pengetahuan , teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian. Serta menerapkan pengetahuan procedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memcahkan masalah
- KI 4 : Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

A. KOMPETENSI DASAR	B. INDIKATOR PENCAPAIAN KOMPETENSI
3.4.Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 4.1. Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	1. <u>Memisahkan</u> fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 2. <u>Merekonstruksi</u> fungsi sosial teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks
C. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN	
	1. Peserta didik dapat <u>memisahkan</u> ungkapan-ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan tepat 2. Peserta didik dapat <u>merekonstruksi</u> kesesuaian materi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal dengan baik dan benar.

LEARNING MATERIAL – SECOND MEETING

MAIN ACTIVITY ➤

Just like any other texts, descriptive text also has its own language features. Here are the language features used in a descriptive text:

- a. Specific participant: has a certain object, is not common and unique
- b. The use of simple present tense: The sentence pattern used is simple present because it tells the fact of the object described.
- c. Use linking verbs or relational process frequently (is, are, has, have, belongs to) in order to classify and describe appearance or qualities and parts or functions of phenomena
- d. Use action verbs or material process and behavioral process in giving additional description regarding and behavior done by the participants in text
- e. Use mental verb or mental process when describing feelings
- f. Use nominal group frequently to describe
- g. Using words explaining characteristics features (size, shape, location, color, etc.)
- h. Use adjective and adverbs to add information to nouns and add information to verbs to provide more detailed description about the topic
- i. Use adverbial phrases to add more information about manner, place, or time and sometimes realized in embedded clause which functions as circumstances

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE ➤

Simple present tense is one of tenses in English. Simple present tense is used for following functions:

a. Describing habits, general truth and unchanging situations

I **live** in Remboken (*unchanging situation*)

He **likes** volleyball (*habits*)

Jakarta **is** the capital of Indonesia

b. Giving directions

You walk for 200 meters and then **you turn** left at the end of the road

c. To express fixed arrangement

The class **starts** at 09.00 A.M.

The meeting **finishes** at 01.00 P.M.

In constructing a sentence with simple present tense, you have to know the formula of simple present tense:

Formula :	
Subject + V1 + O	
Subject (I, You, We, They) + V1 Examples: a) I go to school b) You write a letter c) We eat banana d) You visit the museum e) They learn English	Subject (He, She, It) + V1S Examples: a) He goes to school b) He writes a letter c) It eats banana d) The dog bites him e) Andrew visits the museum
<i>The examples above are in form of affirmative sentences. To change the sentences in negative form you can use auxiliary verb “do not” or “does not”.</i>	
a) I do not go to school b) You do not write a letter c) We do not eat banana d) You do not visit the museum	a) He does not go to school b) He does not write a letter c) It does not eat banana d) The dog does not bite him

Formula:		
Subject + Tobe (is,am,are) + O		
Subject (I) + am + O a) I am a teacher b) I am handsome c) I am tall	Subject (You, We, They) + are a) You are beautiful b) We are family c) They are smart people	Subject (He, She, It) + is a) He is my friend b) She is smart c) It is a big wall
<i>The examples above are in form of affirmative sentences. To change the sentences in negative form you just put not after tobe ; “am not”, “are not” or “is not”.</i>		

Why does the descriptive text use simple present tense? Because descriptive describes facts and habit of a particular object

KOMPETENSI INTI

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STUDENTS ACTIVITY SHEET (LKPD) – SECOND MEETING



DO YOU STILL REMEMBER?

Have you understand what is the descriptive text?

Is it difficult for you?

Do you know how to make a description text about a person or place?

.....
.....
.....



LET'S FIND OUT

For better understand the characteristic of descriptive text, please watch the video below!

Video 1



Source Link : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D_s9bRqDdg

Video 2



Source Link : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44e_QkBpI2s

TASK 1

Write down the differences and similarity characteristic of Descriptive Text from both video!

	Video 1	Video 2
Social function		
Generic structure		
Characteristic / language feature		



DO YOU KNOW?

LANGUAGE FEATURES

When describing, writers use Simple Present Tense, use of Adjectives and Adverbs and use of Specific Nouns/Noun Phrases. Many noun phrases in trying to make readers get the mental picture of what is being described. As you know, noun is a thing, a place, or a person, an animal, while adjective is a word that describes a noun. An adjective that describes a noun is called a modifier. A noun that goes with a **modifier** is called a **noun phrase**. Observe where the position of the modifier is.

For Example :

ADJECTIVES	NOUN	NOUN PHRASES
Beautiful	Bird	Beautiful bird
Unique	Monkey	Unique monkey
Enormous	Nose	Enormous nose

TASK 2

The words on the left columns (blue) are adjectives and the words on the right columns (orange) are nouns. Combine them to make **noun phrase**. See number 1 as example.

Attractive	Memorable	Lake	Waterfall
Fresh	Deep	Atmosphere	Trees
Clear	Gigantic	People	Air
Quiet	Relaxing	Situation	Water
Friendly	Intricate	Journey	Dome
Beautiful	Breathtaking	Cave	Flora and fauna
Large	Various	Stones	Souvenirs
Spectacular	Misty	View	

Spectacular view			

TASK 3

To assess your understanding about the language features of descriptive text, read the text below and highlight or underline the sentences with Simple Present tense.

TANJUNG SETIA BEACH

Lampung is not only famous for its Way Kambas National Park. One of the best tourist attractions of this province is Tanjung Setia Beach. This beach is located in the village of Tanjung Setia, West Lampung district, Lampung province. It is about 273 km or about six to seven hour driving from Bandar Lampung, the capital city of Lampung province.

This beach has not been well known by the citizens of Indonesia yet, but for the world surfers this beach is a hidden paradise for surfing. This beach is exactly laid on the track of large Indian Ocean currents that make this beach have waves which are quite perfect for surfing. The perfect wave of this beach usually lasts from June to August with the height which can reach up to six to seven meters with a 200 meters length.

In addition to perfect waves for surfing, the beach also has an ambience which is quite natural with white sand along the beach. Rows of palm tree which grow also adorn this beach. For local people, the beach area is also an ideal place for fishing. Some fish which are often obtained by the fisherman are blue marlin which is so big enough that its weight can reach up to 70 kilograms. By local residents this fish is known by the name of Iwa Tuhuk.

Source <https://www.englishiana.com/2016/05/contoh-descriptive-text-tempat-wisata.html>

TASK 4

To assess your understanding about the language features of descriptive text, there is a simple test for you. Just click the link and do your own test.

<https://forms.gle/u9gVvKiAYugTR6DE7>



IT'S TIME TO DISCUSSION

If you get trouble to understanding the material, please write your question in your Google Classrom, and we will discuss about it. Attention to the teacher instruction for all of the students join in google meet, just click this link <https://meet.google.com/gof-yrrb-wvg>



LET'S SEE YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Arrange the jumbled texts bellow into the correct order and determine the generic structure of the texts, underline the language feature and tell the reader about their social function.

TEXT 1

No.	PARAGRAPH	GENERIC STRUCTURE
1	In addition to perfect waves for surfing, the beach also has an ambience which is quite natural with white sand along the beach. Rows of palm tree which grow also adorn this beach. For local people, the beach area is also an ideal place for fishing. Some fish which are often obtained by the fisherman are blue marlin which is so big enough that its weight can reach up to 70 kilograms. By local residents this fish is known by the name of Iwa Tuhuk.
2	Lampung is not only famous for its Way Kambas National Park. One of the best tourist attractions of this province is Tanjung Setia Beach. This beach is located in the village of Tanjung Setia, West Lampung district, Lampung province. It is about 273 km or about six to seven hour driving from Bandar Lampung, the capital city of Lampung province.

<p>3 This beach has not been well known by the citizens of Indonesia yet, but for the world surfers this beach is a hidden paradise for surfing. This beach is exactly laid on the track of large Indian Ocean currents that make this beach have waves which are quite perfect for surfing. The perfect wave of this beach usually lasts from June to August with the height which can reach up to six to seven meters with a 200 meters length.</p>	<p>.....</p>
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The social function of the text is

.....

TEXT 2 ➤

No.	PARAGRAPH	GENERIC STRUCTURE
1	Lembah Pelangi Waterfall has two levels where the waterfall on the second level has two branches. The height of the first level waterfall is about 100 meters, while the second level waterfall is about dozens of meters. The best enchantment of this waterfall is the rainbow which appears between the valley and the waterfall as the name suggests. The soft flowing gurgling waterfall sounds is like a chant of nature which can remove the tiredness of the long trip to go there. Under the waterfall, there are several spots of warm water which can be an interesting spot for bathing
2	In this place, you will be shown a panorama of natural beauty which is very interesting for every pair of eyes seeing it. Rocky hills accompanied by leafy trees will actually soothe both your eyes.
3	Lembah Pelangi Waterfall sounds unfamiliar for either local or foreign tourists. Lembah Pelangi Waterfall is located in Sukamaju village, Ulubelu sub district, Tanggamus district, Lampung province, Indonesia. The access to this place is quite difficult because Ulu Belu sub district is a remote area in Lampung with its hilly contours which make this tourist spot

The social fungtion of the text is

.....

INDIVUAL ASSIGNMENT ➤

Please Create a resume as a learning conclusion from this module. And send it to this link.

<https://forms.gle/vvFSMex2BpEC4Ng19>

RUBIK PENILAIAN

1. Penilaian Sikap

- a. Teknik : Pengamatan Sikap
- b. Bentuk : Lembar Pengamatan
- c. Instrumen :

No.	Nama	Religius				Jujur				Percaya Diri				Skor	Nilai	Konv.
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			

Rubrik

Rubrik	Skor
Sama sekali tidak menunjukkan usaha sungguh-sungguh dalam melakukan kegiatan	1
Menunjukkan sudah ada usaha sungguh-sungguh dalam melakukan kegiatan tetapi masih belum konsisten	2
Menunjukkan ada usaha sungguh-sungguh dalam melakukan kegiatan yang cukup sering dan mulai konsisten	3
Menunjukkan adanya usaha sungguh-sungguh dalam melakukan kegiatan secara terus-menerus dan konsisten	4

Pedoman penilaian sikap :

Skor = jumlah perolehan angka seluruh aspek

Nilai = (Skor yang diperoleh : skor maksimal) x 100

Konversi nilai = (nilai/100) x 4

2. Penilaian Pengetahuan

- a. Teknik : Tes tertulis
- b. Bentuk : uraian
- c. Instrumen :
 - Mengidentifikasi struktur teks serta unsur kebahasaan dari teks deskripsi.

Lembar Kerja :

Nama : Kelas : Sekolah :

Instrumen	Identifikasi		Skor	Nilai	Konv.
	Struktur teks	Unsur kebahasaan			
Teks diberikan pada siswa					

Rubrik

Rubrik	Skor
Menuliskan identifikasi struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan kurang tepat	1
Menuliskan identifikasi struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan cukup tepat	2
Menuliskan identifikasi struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan tepat	3
Menuliskan identifikasi struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan sangat tepat	4

Pedoman penilaian :

Skor = jumlah perolehan angka seluruh aspek

Nilai = (Skor yang diperoleh : skor maksimal) x 100

Konversi nilai = (nilai/100) x 4

3. Penilaian Keterampilan

- Teknik : Tes unjuk kerja
- Bentuk : tes uji petik kerja
- Instrumen :

Rubrik

Items Analysis	Scores	Criterion of Scoring
Content	4	- Excellent to very good : knowledgeable, substantive, relevant to assigned topic
	3	- Good to average : some knowledge of subject, adequate range, mostly relevant to the topic, but lacks detail
	2	- Fair to Poor : limited knowledge of subject, little substance, inadequate development of topic
	1	- Very Poor : does not show knowledge of subject, non substantive, not pertinent or not enough to evaluate
Organization	4	- Excellent to very good : ideas clearly stated/supported, succinct, well-organized, logical sequencing, cohesive
	3	- Good to average : loosely organized but main ideas stand out, limited support, logical but incomplete sequencing
	2	- Fair to Poor : ideas confused or disconnected, lacks logical sequencing, and development
	1	- Very Poor : no organization or not enough to evaluate

Vocabulary	4	- Excellent to very good : sophisticated range, effective word or idiom choice and usage, word from mastery
	3	- Good to average : adequate range, occasional errors of word/idiom form, usage but meaning not obscured
	2	- Fair to Poor : limited range, frequent errors of word/idiom form, usage but meaning confused and obscured
	1	- Very Poor : essentially translation, little knowledge of English vocabulary, idioms, word form, or not enough to evaluate
Grammar / Language Use	4	- Excellent to very good : few errors of agreement, tense, number, word order/function, article, pronouns, and preposition
	3	- Good to average : several errors of agreement, tense, number, word order/function, articles, pronouns, and preposition, but meaning seldom obscured
	2	- Fair to Poor : frequent errors of agreement, tense, number, word order/function, articles, pronouns, and preposition, but meaning confused and obscured
	1	- Very Poor : virtually no mastery of sentence construction rules, dominated by errors, not enough to evaluate
Mechanic	4	- Excellent to very good : few errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and paragraphing
	3	- Good to average : occasional errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and paragraphing but meaning not obscured
	2	- Fair to Poor : frequent errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and paragraphing, meaning is confused or obscured
	1	- Very Poor : dominated by errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and paragraphing, not enough to evaluate
Total of Score	100	

Pedoman penilaian :

Skor = jumlah perolehan angka seluruh aspek

Nilai = (Skor yang diperoleh x 5) = 100 (nilai max)

Mengetahui
Kepala SMK Negeri 6 Kuningan

Kuningan, 13 Juli 2020
Guru Mata Pelajaran,

Drs. H. Rosidin
NIP. 19670706 199403 1 014

Fajar Nurjaman, M.Pd.