

PROVINSI MALUKU
SMA NEGERI 1 AMBON

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN
(RPP)

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA Negeri 1 Ambon
Kelas/ Semester : X/I
Materi Pokok : Teks Recount
Alokasi Waktu : 10 menit

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

- **Menghayati** dan **mengamalkan** ajaran agama yang dianutnya.
- **Kerjasama** dan **bertanggungjawab** dalam mengikuti kegiatan pembelajaran dan mengerjakan tugas.
- **Menentukan** fungsi social teks Recount terkait peristiwa bersejarah,
- **Menulis ulang** sebuah teks recount terkait peristiwa bersejarah dengan menggunakan kata-kata sendiri .

B. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

- ✓ Peserta didik Mengamati sebuah Teks recount terkait peristiwa bersejarah berjudul "The Battle of Surabaya "
- ✓ Dengan bimbingan guru secara berkelompok mendiskusikan fungsi social, Teks "The battle of Surabaya ".
- ✓ Mempresentasikan hasil diskusi terkait Materi berdasarkan text "The Battle of Surabaya "

C. PENILAIAN PEMBELAJARAN

Jenis/Teknik Penilaian

- Sikap : Observasi (Jurnal)
 - Pengetahuan : Tes tertulis (Uraian)
 - Keterampilan : Produk
- Remedial : Kriteria <77 Tutor Sebaya/Tugas diakhiri dengan Tes

Ambon, 15 Juli 2021

Mengetahui

Kepala Sekolah

Drs. A.R. Tahalele, M.Si

NIP. 196410171988031006

Guru Mata Pelajaran



M. Nanlohy. S.Pd

NIP. 198301162014082001

LAMPIRAN 1

BAHAN AJAR

Definition

Recount is a text which retells events or experiences in the past. Its purpose is either to inform or to entertain the audience. There is no complication among the participants and that differentiates from narrative

Social Function/Purpose

To retell past experience

Generic Structure

- **Orientation**
It gives the readers the background information needed to understand the text, such as who was involved, where it happened, and when it happened.
- **Events**
A series of events, ordered in a chronological sequence.
- **Re-orientation**
A personal comment about the event or what happened in the end.

Language Features

- Using the simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, and past perfect continuous tense.
- Using temporal sequence, e.g. On Saturday. On Monday, On Sunday
- Focus on specific participant, e.g. I (the writer)
- Using the conjunctions, such as: then, before, after, etc.
- Using action verb, e.g. went, stayed

LAMPIRAN 2
HANDOUT PPT



" Historical Event "

- Historical recount adalah salah satu bentuk recount text yang isinya menceritakan peristiwa sejarah. Singkatnya, historical recount adalah cerita sejarah dalam bahasa Inggris.

01

Definition Recount Text

Recount is a text which retells events or experiences in the past. Its purpose is either to inform or to entertain the audience. There is no complication among the participants and that differentiates from narrative.

02

Purpose of Recount Text

To retell past experience

03

GENERIC STRUCTURE

- Orientation : It gives the readers the background information needed to understand the text, such as who was involved, where it happened, and when it happened.
- Events : A series of events, ordered in a chronological sequence.
- Re-orientation : A personal comment about the event or what happened in the end.

04

The Characteristics/Language Feature of Recount Text

- ❖ Using the simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, and past perfect continuous tense.
- ❖ Using temporal sequence, e.g. On Saturday, On Monday, On Sunday
- ❖ Focus on specific participant, e.g. I (the writer)
- ❖ Using the conjunctions, such as then, before, after, etc
- ❖ Using action verb, e.g. went, stayed

The Battle Of Surabaya

Orientation

On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or Heroes Day in remembrance of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945. The bloody battle took place as Indonesians refused to surrender their weaponry to British army which was part of the Allied forces then. The defiant Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a pivotal role in this battle.

Events

It all started due to a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A. W. S. Mallaby. While Brigadier Mallaby already had an agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya requesting Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action angered the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.

On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops' post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports surrounding the death but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison brought in reinforcements in preparation of sieging the city.

In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Despite the heroic resistance from the Indonesians, half of the city was conquered within 3 days while the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6,000 and 15,000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side are only numbered at about 500.

Reorientation

Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose weaponry which hampered the country's independence struggle. However, the same battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the country's independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution.

LAMPIRAN 3

Lembaran Kegiatan Peserta Didik (LKPD)

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA Negeri 1 Ambon
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/ Semester : XI/ I
Materi Pokok : Teks Recount
Pembelajaran ke : 1
Alokasi Waktu : 10 menit

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

- **Menghayati** dan **mengamalkan** ajaran agama yang dianutnya.
- **Percaya diri dan bertanggung jawab** dalam mengikuti kegiatan pembelajaran dan mengerjakan tugas.
- **Menentukan** fungsi social teks Recount terkait peristiwa bersejarah,
- **Menulis** ulang sebuah teks recount terkait peristiwa bersejarah dengan memperhatikan fungsi social, struktur teks dan unsure kebahasaan secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

B. Langkah-Langkah Kegiatan

Langkah 1.

1. Siswa dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok
2. Masing-masing kelompok menentukan fungsi social dari teks **The Battle of Surabaya**.

Langkah 2

1. Siswa mengerjakan tugasnya dalam kelompok masing-masing melalui kegiatan mengamati, membaca Teks dan diskusi.

The Battle of Surabaya

On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or Heroes Day in remembrance of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945. The bloody battle took place as Indonesians refused to surrender their weaponry to British army which was part of the Allied forces then. The defiant Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a pivotal role in this battle.

It all started due to a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A. W. S. Mallaby. While Brigadier Mallaby already had an agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya requesting Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action angered the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.

On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops' post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports surrounding the death but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison brought in reinforcements in preparation of sieging the city.

In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Despite the heroic resistance from the Indonesians, half of the city was conquered within 3 days while the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6,300 and 15,000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side are only numbered at about 600.

Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose weaponry which hampered the country's independence struggle. However, the same battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the country's independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution.

Based on the above text, identify the social function, then Write your discussion result in the following column.

Social function
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

LAMPIRAN 4
PENILAIAN HASIL PMBELAJARAN

1. PENILAIAN SIKAP

No	Nama	Sikap			Keterangan
		Tanggungjawab	Peduli	Kerjasama	
1.	Arelia				
2.	Astuti				
3.					
4.					
40.	Yaniman				

Keterangan:

Skala penilaian sikap dibuat dengan rentang antara 1 s.d 5

- 1 = sangat kurang;
- 2 = kurang konsisten;
- 3 = mulai konsisten;
- 4 = konsisten;
- 5 = selalu konsisten

2. PENILAIAN PENGETAHUAN

Tertulis Pilihan Ganda

LEMBAR PENILAIAN PENGETAHUAN TERTULIS
(Bentuk Pilihan Ganda)

Pilih satu jawaban yang Paling Tepat!

1. a
- b
- c
- d
- e

Penilaian pengetahuan – Tes Tulis Pilihan Ganda.

Topic :

Indicator :

Soal :

Jawaban :

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....
- e.....

LEMBAR PENILAIAN PENGETAHUAN (ANALISIS)- TES TERTULIS

NO	NAMA	PILIHAN GANDA										SKOR	NILAI
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10		
1													
2													

3. PENILAIAN KETRAMPILAN

Rubrik Penilaian Menulis

Writing Rubric

Ideas and content

- 5 developed a sense of story, holds the reader’s attention
- 3 beginning to develop a controlling idea, yet parts of the story are not clear or focused
- 1 story is difficult to follow, lacks a controlling idea.

Organization

- 5 writing includes an interesting lead and has a clear beginning, middle and end
- 3 story has a beginning, middle and end but lacks smooth transition and good pacing
- 1 writing has no sense of direction and no clear beginning or ending

Voice

- 5 writing is lively and expression
- 3 writing in beginning to sound personal, yet ideas are repeated and expression is uneven.
- 1 story lacks energetic and personal phrases and uses dull language.

Word choice

- 5 writing chooses words carefully and uses a precise vocabulary
- 3 writing includes some interesting language. Yet mostly includes ordinary words.
- 1 writing lacks interesting and new language.

Fluency

- 5 Sentences begins in different way, sentences structure is varied.
- 3 Sentences structure is correct, but sentences are short and choppy.
- 1 Story is hard to read, sentences are short and irregular.

Convention

- 5 Writing is edited carefully for spelling, pronunciation and capitalization
- 3 Evidence of proofreading, but still noticeable errors
- 1 Story errors and the story is difficult to read.

Sumber : Classroom Management Bonnie Campbell Hill ,Cynthis Ruptic and Lisa Norwick, page 243

Those components are scored as shown below:

A. Ideas and Content	1	3	5
B. Organization	1	3	5
C. Voice	1	3	5
D. Word Choice	1	3	5
E. Fluency	1	3	5
F. Convention	1	3	5

Table 3.2 Scoring scale for students' score

Classification	Score
<i>Outstanding</i>	85 – 100
<i>Good</i>	70 – 84
<i>Adequate</i>	55 – 69
<i>Poor</i>	< 54

Information:	
S	: score
R	: Students Score
N	: Total Score (30)
100	: constant number

To analyze the result, the researcher used formula by Nikijuluw (cited in Latuny, 2013)

as follows: $S = \frac{R}{N} \times 100$

Scoring Rubrics

No	Nama siswa	Criteria's						Total Score
		Ideas and content	Organi zation	Voice	Word Choice	Fluen cy	Conventi on	
1.	Desdores							
2.	Aldino							

LAMPIRAN 5

SOAL ULANGAN HARIAN

Nama :

Kelas :

Choose the best answer by crossing A, B, C, D or E

Text 1

On August 6, 1945 an atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima by the United States. It demoralized the spirit of the Japanese army in the world. The following day, The Committee for Indonesian Independence confirmed the wish to achieve the Independence of Indonesia. On August 9, 1945, the second atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, causing the Japanese surrendered to the United States and its allies.

On 14 August 1945, Japan formally surrendered to the Allies on board the USS Missouri. hearing this a young group urged elderly to immediately proclaim the independence of Indonesia. However, the elderly did not want group did want to rush. Some consultation was conducted in days of meeting. They then prepared the text of the proclamation of Indonesian Independence.

The next morning ,on 17 August 1945, Soekarno read the text of the proclamation of Indonesia independence. Then the flag of Indonesia was raised-followed by a speech by Soewirijo, deputy mayor of Jakarta. It was the mark of the The next morning ,on 17 August 1945, Soekarno read the text of the proclamation of Indonesia independence. Then the flag of Indonesia was raised-followed by a speech by soewirijo, deputy mayor of Jakarta. It was the mark of the independence of a country.

1. What is the text about?
 - a. The events which happened before the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence
 - b. The events which happened after the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence
 - c. The events which happened when Soekarno was declaring Indonesian Independence
 - d. The events which happened when Soekarno was meeting with the committee of Indonesian Independence
 - e. The events which happened when a young group was urging Soekarno to state the Indonesian Independence

2. When did Indonesian Independence proclamation happen?
 - a. on 17 August 1945
 - b. On 6 August 1945
 - c. On 9 August 1945
 - d. On 14 August 1945
 - e. on 15 August 1945

3. What is not the background event?
 - a. The bombing in Hiroshima
 - b. The bombing in Nagasaki
 - c. Japan surrendered to the Allies
 - d. A young group urged elderly
 - e. The flag of Indonesia was raised

4. What happened before 14 August 1945?
 - a. The bombing in Nagasaki
 - b. Soekarno read the text of the proclamation
 - c. A young group urged elderly
 - d. The flag of Indonesia was raised
 - e. The spirit of the Japanese army was demoralized

5. How is the date 17 August 1945 for Indonesia?
 - a. usual
 - b. common
 - c. unspecial
 - d. unimportant
 - e. significant

TEXT 2

The Supersemar, the Indonesian abbreviation for “Surat Perintah Sebelas Maret” (Order of March the Eleventh), was a document signed by the Indonesian President Sukarno on 11 March 1966.

It is said that it was giving the army commander Lt. General Soeharto authority to take whatever measures he “deemed necessary” to restore order to the chaotic situation during the Indonesian killings of 1965-1966.

The abbreviation of “Supersemar” is a play on the name of Semar, the mystic and powerful figure who commonly appears in Javanese mythology including wayang puppet shows. The invocation of Semar was presumably intended to help draw on Javanese mythology to lend support to Soeharto’s legitimacy during the period of the transition of authority from Soekarno to Soeharto.

6. What is actually Supersemar?
 - a. Agreement between Soekarno and Soeharto in 1966
 - b. Soekarno’s legal order to give Soeharto authority in 1966
 - c. Official letter from Soeharto to take the immediate action
 - d. Formal decree of Soeharto to President in March 1965
 - e. The official decree from Soekarno to Soeharto in 1959

7. It is said that it was.....(second paragraph line 1). What does the word “it” refer to?
 - a. Authority
 - b. Document
 - c. Instruction
 - d. Supersemar
 - e. Chaotic situation

8. How long was the chaotic situation happened?
 - a. One month
 - b. Three months
 - c. Six months
 - d. Eight months
 - e. One year

9. What does the last paragraph tell us about?
 - a. The origin of word supersemar
 - b. The history of supersemar
 - c. The spirits of supersemar

- d. The effect of supersemar
- e. The expectation of supersemar

10." The invocation of Semar was presumably *intended*"(line 9). The *italic* word has closest in meaning to...

- a. planned
- b. ordered
- c. neglected
- d. wasted
- e. ignored