RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN
(RPP)

Sekolah	: SMA NASIONAL 1	**Kelas/Semester :**	XII / Ganjil
Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris	**Alokasi Waktu :**	10 menit
Materi	:	Teks **News Item**	

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat:
- Mengidentifikasi bagian-bagian struktur teks *news item* dan mengamati cara penggunaanya, seperti yang dicontohkan
- Mengidentifikasi unsur kebahasaan teks *news item*

B. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

MEDIA	ALAT	SUMBER
• Power point • Picture • Video (Audio-visual)	• Laptop • Infocus • Screen	• FOCUS 4 STUDENTS' PEARSON BOOK • https://www.bbc.com/news/world-54337098 • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9zsQcWEX9-Y • Materi bahan ajar

KEGIATAN PENDAHULUAN (2 MENIT)
Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran, memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin.
Mengaitkan materi teks *News Item* dengan materi sebelumnya, yakni teks *Caption*.
Menyampaikan manfaat yang akan diperoleh dari mempelajari teks *News Item* yaitu peserta didik dapat mengenal berbagai macam berita sehingga dapat memilih informasi yang layak diberitakan tanpa mengandung unsur provokasi, kekerasan dan pornografi.
Menjelaskan hal-hal yang akan dipelajari, kompetensi yang akan dicapai, serta metode belajar yang akan ditempuh.

KEGIATAN INTI (5 MENIT)	
Kegiatan Literasi	Peserta didik mengamati video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9zsQcWEX9-Y mengenai WORLDWIDE CORONAVIRUS DEATH TOLL NEARS 2 MILLION dan gambar CORONAVIRUS COVID-19 sebagai stimulus agar siswa menyampaikan pendapat, fakta dan atau mitos berdasarkan berita yang beredar saat ini.
Critical Thinking	Guru memberikan kesempatan pada peserta didik untuk mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan gambar dan teks yang disajikan "COVID-19 MILESTONE of THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC" (https://www.bbc.com/news/world-54337098) pertanyaan akan diarahkan pada struktur, penggunaan serta unsur kebahasaan dalam teks *News Item* dan akan dijawab oleh siswa yang lain didampingi dengan penguatan dari guru.
Collaboration	Peserta didik dibentuk dalam beberapa kelompok untuk mendiskusikan, mengumpulkan informasi, mempresentasikan ulang, dan saling bertukar informasi dari teks *News Item* yang kelompok masing-masing temukan.
Communication	Peserta didik mempresentasikan hasil kerja kelompok secara klasikal, mengemukakan pendapat atas presentasi yang dilakukan kemudian ditanggapi kembali oleh kelompok yang mempresentasikan. Guru memberikan penghargaan verbal kepada peserta didik yang berani menyampaikan dan menaggapi.
Creativity	Peseta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang hal-hal yang telah dipelajari terkait teks *News Item.* Peserta didik kemudian diberi kesempatan untuk menanyakan kembali hal-hal yang belum dipahami dan diberikan konfirmasi dari guru.

KEGIATAN PENUTUP (3 MENIT)
• Peserta didik dan guru merefleksi atau umpan balik kegiatan pembelajaran.
• Guru menugaskan peserta didik untuk mencari contoh-contoh *news item* yang ditemukan dalam keseharian dan menyampaikan bahwa hal tersebut akan digunakan untuk materi pembelajaran berikutnya, yakni membuat teks *News Item*
• Guru menutup kegiatan pembelajaran dengan mengucapkan salam dan doa.

C. PENILAIAN HASIL PEMBELAJARAN

Sikap : Lembar pengamatan Pengetahuan : Lembar penilaian ketepatan isi presentasi sesuai unsur dan struktur. Ketrampilan : Kinerja & observasi diskusi

Mengetahui,

Pengawas Pembina SR-04 Kota Bekasi

Bekasi, 6 April 2021
Guru Mata Pelajaran / Kepala Sekolah

Drs. Fatah Hidajat, MM.
NIP.196207181984121005

Devi Natassia Irawan, S.Pd.

LAMPIRAN RUBRIK PENILAIAN

LEMBAR PENILAIAN SIKAP - OBSERVASI PADA KEGIATAN DISKUSI

Mata Pelajara : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester : XII / 1
Topik : TEKS NEWS ITEM
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

RUBRIK PENGETAHUAN TEKS *NEWS ITEM*:

ASPEK	KETERANGAN	SKOR
Struktur dan unsur kebahasaan	• Mampu mengidentifikasi semua struktur dan unsur kebahasaan	4
	• Mampu mengidentifikasi semua struktur tetapi ada kesalahan pada unsur kebahasaan	3
	• Mampu mengidentifikasi semua unsur kebahasaan tetapi ada kesalahan pada struktur	2
	• Terdapat kesalahan mengidentifikasi struktur dan unsur kebahasaan	1

RUBRIK KETERAMPILAN TEKS *NEWS ITEM*:

ASPEK	KETERANGAN	SKOR
Kemampuan Presentasi	• dipresentasikan dengan percaya diri, antusias, dan bahasa yang lantang • memanajemen waktu presentasi dengan baik • dapat mengemukakan ide dan berargumen dengan baik	3
	• terdapat dua kriteria pada kemampuan presentasi	2
	• terdapat satu kriteria pada kemampuan presentasi	1

PENGERTIAN DAN TUJUAN

Jika Anda adalah seseorang yang telah akrab dengan koran, maka pasti Anda tidak akan begitu asing dengan jenis teks bahasa inggris, *News item text*.

Menurut *Oxford English Dictionary*, *news item text is a text which informs readers about events of the day* (*News item text* adalah jenis teks yang memberikan informasi mengenai kejadian atau peristiwa harian. *News item* merupakan salah satu jenis teks dalam bahasa Inggris yang digunakan jika Anda ingin belajar menjadi seorang jurnalis handal.

Kejadian yang disampaikan kepada pembaca tersebut adalah kejadian yang dianggap penting dan patut untuk dijadikan sebuah berita. Suatu kejadian yang tidak penting atau tidak pantas diketahui oleh orang banyak tidak layak dijadikan berita. Tujuan komunikatif dari jenis teks ini adalah memberitakan kepada pembaca, pendengar ataupun penonton mengenai peristiwa atau kejadian yang dipandang penting atau layak diberitakan.

STRUKTUR DAN UNSUR KEBAHASAAN

Pada **news item text**, terdapat tiga bagian struktur kebahasaannya, yaitu:

1. *Main event*

Bagian ini juga dikenal dengan *newsworthy event*. Bagian ini adalah bagian yang menceritakan atau berisi berita mengenai peristiwa atau kejadian inti yang biasanya ditulis dalam bentuk ringkasan (*summary*).

2. *Background event*

Bagian yang sering disebut sebagai *Elaboration* ini merupakan bagian yang menceritakan latar belakang peristiwa atau kejadian, siapa yang terlibat dan lokasi kejadian.

3. *Source*

Bagian terakhir adalah *source*, yaitu menceritakan tentang komentar, saksi kejadian, pendapat para ahli, dan sebagainya mengenai peristiwa atau kejadian yang diberitakan.

Pada setiap jenis teks dalam bahasa Inggris terdapat ciri kebahasaan yang dapat membedakannya dengan jenis teks lain. Ciri dari *news item text* yang paling menonjol adalah bahasanya yang singkat dan padat. Berikut ciri-ciri kebahasaan dari news item text lainnya:

- Informasi singkat yang tertuang dalam *headline*
- Fokus pada suatu kejadian
- Dominan menggunakan *saying verbs*, seperti diberitakan, dikutik, mengatakan, memberitakan, dan sebagainya.
- Umumnya menggunakan *action verb*, yaitu kata kerja yang menunjukkan aktivitas
- Sering menggunakan kata kerja bantu yang menunjukkan waktu dan tempat
- Menggunakan *material process*
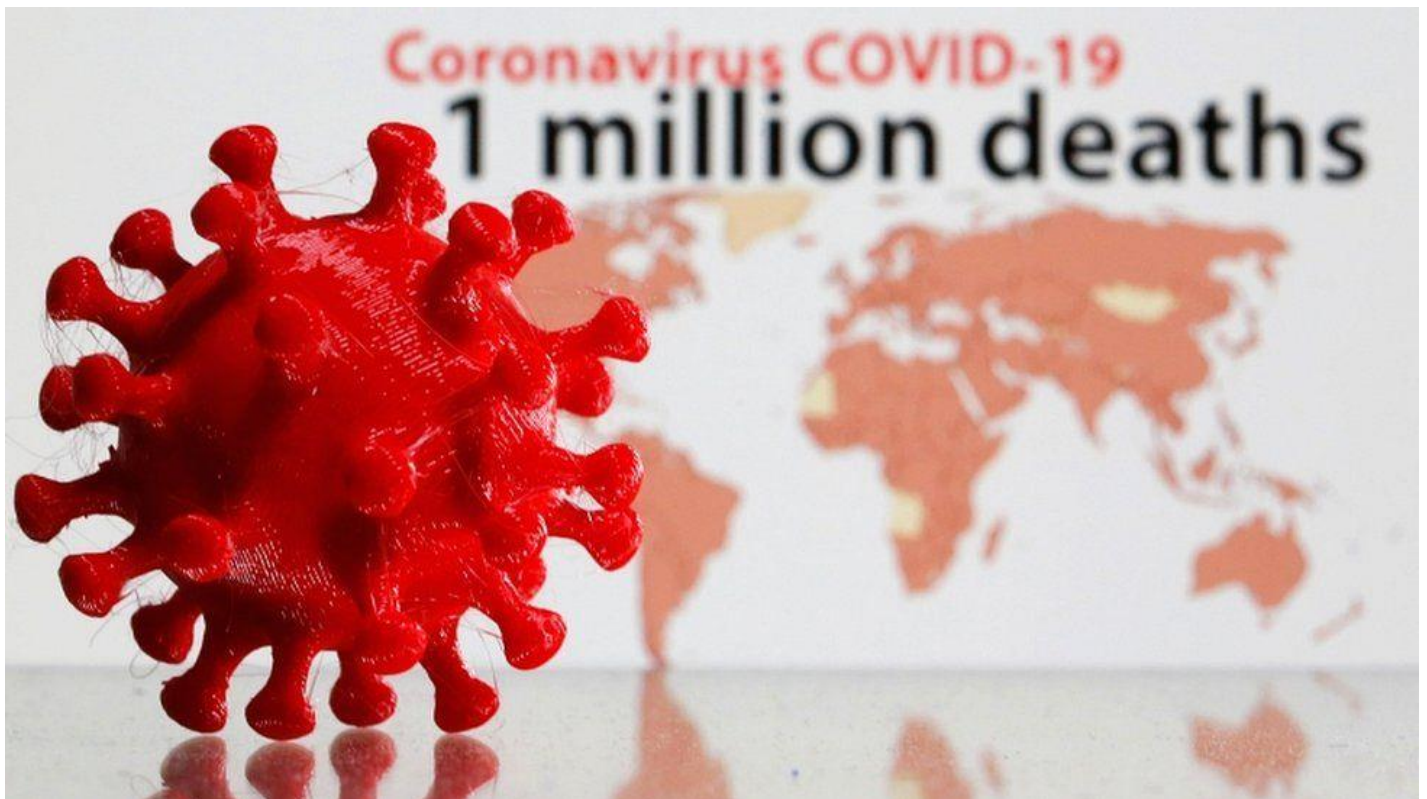
The Covid-19 pandemic began last year in a city in central China, but has since grown to affect nearly every country on earth. The virus has put world leaders in hospital while exposing inequality. It has asked major questions of governments and encroached on the daily lives of billions. And it shows no signs of ending any time soon.

Covid-19: Milestones of the global pandemic

🕓 29 September 2020

☍   Coronavirus pandemic
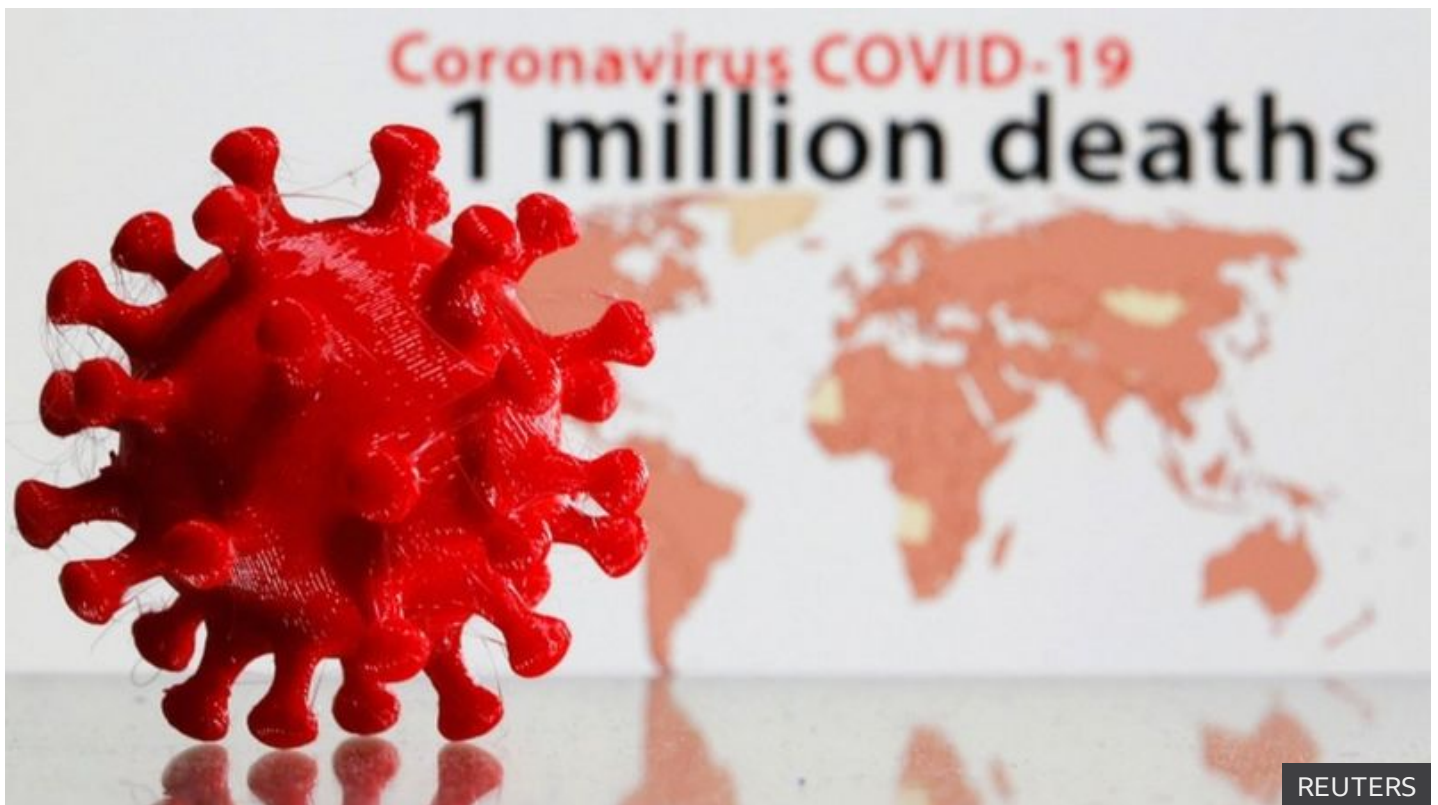
REUTERS

The Covid-19 pandemic began last year in a city in central China, but has since grown to affect nearly every country on earth. The virus has put world leaders in hospital while exposing inequality. It has asked major questions of governments and encroached on the daily lives of billions. And it shows no signs of ending any time soon.

As the number of deaths passes one million, we take a look at some of the landmarks along the way.

9 January 2020 - First reported death

January was a big month for news - it saw the US assassinate an important Iranian general, rampant wildfires in Australia and the death of basketball great Kobe Bryant in a helicopter crash.

We didn't know it at the time, but the biggest story emerged from China, which **the BBC first reported as a cluster of cases of a "mysterious viral pneumonia" in the city of Wuhan.**

On 11 January, China reported its first confirmed death from the virus - a 61-year-old male resident of the city.

Chinese scientists identified the illness as a type of coronavirus, which cause different diseases from the common cold to more severe ones like Sars (severe acute respiratory syndrome).

GETTY IMAGES

The virus first emerged in the Chinese city of Wuhan

There were early signs of the kind of response that would later be

commonplace around the world - the outbreak prompted Singapore and Hong Kong to bring in screening processes for travellers from Wuhan.

There were also fears the virus could spread rapidly as hundreds of millions of people in China prepared to travel around the country for Chinese New Year.

But it was still unclear how the illness was transmitted, with health officials saying no cases of human-to-human transmission had been confirmed.

At that point, the World Health Organization (WHO) said it was aware of the outbreak, it was in contact with the Chinese government and it was closely monitoring the event.

28 January 2020 - 100 deaths

By the end of the month, the toll had passed 100, with infections rising fast. It spread beyond Wuhan, both into other parts of China and to at least 16 countries around the world.

Some nations began to send planes to Wuhan to evacuate citizens. Meanwhile, the US urged its nationals to "reconsider travel" to China.

"Wuhan, add oil!": Watch residents shouting to boost morale in quarantined city

Wuhan and its province Hubei were already effectively in lockdown, with strict

transport restrictions in and out of the area. Wearing masks in public was also, by now, mandatory in some Chinese cities. A 50-year-old man, who had travelled to Wuhan, became the first person in the capital Beijing to die with the virus.

Health officials determined that the virus had emerged from illegally traded wildlife at a seafood market in Wuhan and said it could indeed spread between people. The Chinese authorities said the virus was able to spread during its incubation period and before any symptoms appeared like a normal flu, making it harder to contain.
The outbreak was **declared a global emergency by the WHO on 30 January.**

10 February 2020 - 1,000 deaths

Just two weeks later the toll reached 1,000. More and more countries were starting to see their first cases, but much of the world's attention was still focused on China.

We reported that **the virus had claimed the lives of 97 people in one single day** there, in what was then the highest number of casualties in a day at the time. In one day in April the US reported nearly 2,000 fatalities.

At the time, the WHO said the number of new cases in China was "stabilising" - but warned it was too early to say whether the virus had peaked. It sent an international mission to China to help co-ordinate a response to the outbreak.

Cases of coronavirus outside China
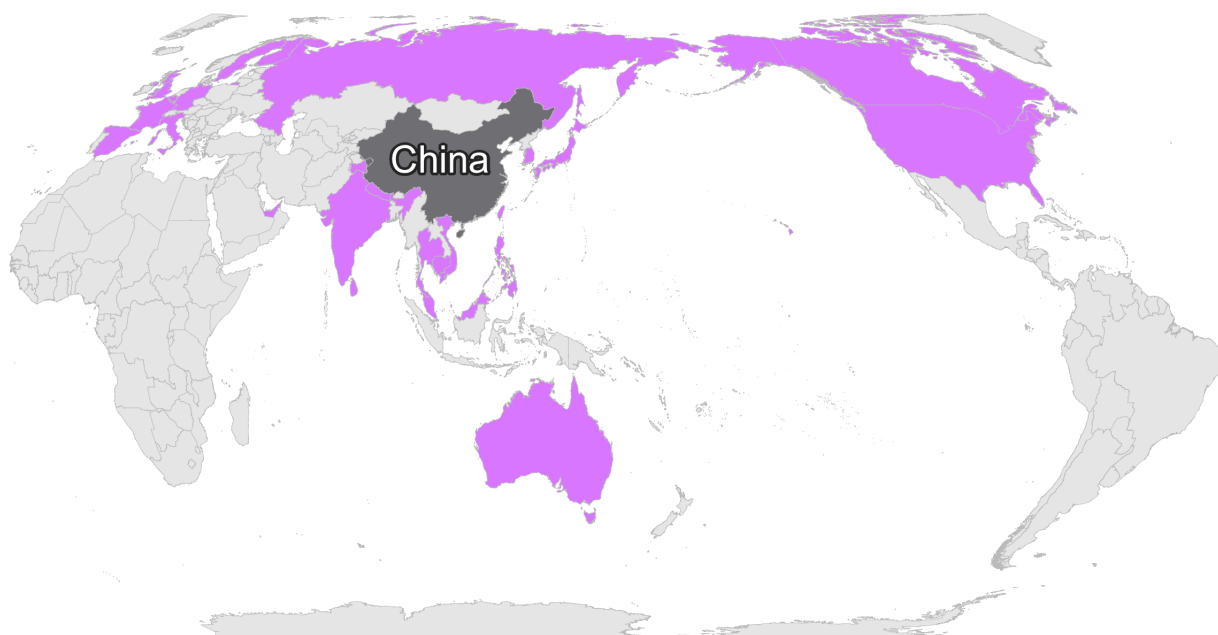
| Japan* 96 | Singapore 43 | Thailand 32 | South Korea 27 |

Japan		Singapore		Thailand		South Korea	
Taiwan	18	Malaysia	18	Australia	15	Germany	14
Vietnam	14	US	12	France	11	UK	8
Canada	7	UAE	7	India	3	Philippines	3
Italy	3	Russia	2	Spain	2	Cambodia	1
Finland	1	Nepal	1	Sri Lanka	1	Sweden	1
Belgium	1						

* figure includes 70 cases on board a cruise ship off the Japanese coast

Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Updated: 10 Feb   **BBC**

By now, the virus had spread to at least 27 other countries and territories, but so far there were only two deaths outside of mainland China, in the Philippines and Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, by late February, hundreds of passengers had tested positive for the virus on the Diamond Princess cruise ship quarantined in Japan, one of many cruise ships that became Covid hotspots. A British man who had been on board the ship became **the first UK national to die with the virus.**

At about the same time the coronavirus was given an official name, Covid-19.

20 March - 10,000 deaths

As **the number of deaths from the virus around the world passed 10,000**, concerns turned to Europe. The continent at that point accounted for about half of the deaths worldwide.

The death toll in Italy - the worst affected country at the time in terms of reported fatalities - reached a total of 4,032. **A nationwide lockdown had been imposed there earlier in the month.**

Meanwhile, China reported no new domestic cases for the second consecutive day.

The number of confirmed cases around the world was at about 250,000 at this point, with more than 80,000 people said to have recovered.

On 19 March UK PM Boris Johnson said he believed the UK could "turn the tide" against the outbreak within the next 12 weeks. **A nationwide lockdown was imposed on 24 March**, when the UK death toll had reached 335.

- **Social distancing may be needed for 'most of year'**

- **UK's already huge changes may just be the start**

9 April - 100,000 deaths

By now, the world looked like a very different place from what it did three months earlier and **the global death toll stood at 100,000**.

President Donald Trump warned **the US could see as many as 100,000 deaths** itself, but denied that his administration had acted too slowly.

By 10 April, New York had more cases than any individual country.

By late September, the **US death toll would be more than 200,000.**

Meanwhile, Europe prepared to spend the Easter weekend under lockdown.

Boris Johnson, who tested positive for the virus the previous month, came out of intensive care on 9 April. The number of deaths in the UK had reached nearly 9,000, with more than 70,000 confirmed cases, with London said to be the "epicentre" of the pandemic in the country.

Watch people around the UK clap for NHS workers on 9 April

29 June - 500,000 deaths

As the pandemic gathered pace, **a new milestone of 500,000 deaths was reached**.

At the same time, lockdown restrictions were eased in some parts of the world, and people in the northern hemisphere turned their attention to how they would spend their summer.

The EU said it would reopen its borders to citizens from various countries from 1 July, including Australia and Canada - but not the US.

Passport control at Larnaca airport, Cyprus

At that point, half the world's cases had been recorded in the US and Europe, but Covid-19 was rapidly growing in the Americas. The virus was also affecting South Asia and Africa, where it was not expected to peak until the end of July.

The WHO warned that the worst could be yet to come and urged governments to implement the right policies.

28 September - One million deaths

On Monday, **the world reached one million recorded deaths from Covid-19.** The US, Brazil and India now make up nearly half of the total, according to Johns Hopkins University.

However, the death toll is thought to be far higher as many cases may not have been officially reported. In June, **BBC analysis of death records in 27 countries found another 130,000 deaths** that had not featured in the daily headline figures.

So what can we expect in the future? We are seeing just over 5,000 recorded coronavirus deaths a day around the world at the moment, says the BBC's head of statistics, Robert Cuffe. If that pace continues, we can expect the daily count to pass two million in just over six months, he adds.

Health authorities have learnt a great deal about the virus since the beginning of the pandemic, but officials say the rise in deaths is set to continue.

"We see no sign of slowing of the death rate," Nancy Baxter, an epidemiologist and head of Melbourne's School of Population and Global Health, told the BBC.

"There's been over a thousand deaths per day worldwide since 18 March and what seems to happen is as Covid-19 becomes controlled in one jurisdiction it gets out of control elsewhere.

"So I think that unfortunately we are looking at a similar number of deaths before a vaccine is actually found and distributed."

BBC

Coronavirus vaccine: How close are you to getting one?

Related Topics

Italy   Coronavirus pandemic   France   China   United States

World Health Organization (WHO)

More on this story

Global Covid-19 death toll passes one million

29 September 2020

Covid map: Where are cases the highest?

21 hours ago

Is coronavirus still spreading in Latin America?

23 September 2020

Two million virus deaths 'very likely', WHO warns

25 September 2020

Top Stories

Brazil daily Covid deaths top 4,000 for first time

Experts warn new variants coming from Brazil could undermine global efforts to control the pandemic.

🕐 18 minutes ago

Covid-19 raises risk of depression and dementia

🕐 8 hours ago

How Saudi Arabia fits into Jordan's crisis

🕐 13 hours ago

Features

▶
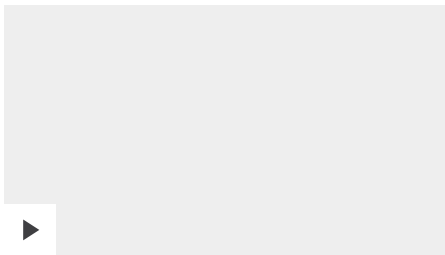
Does China's 'one-child generation' want more kids?
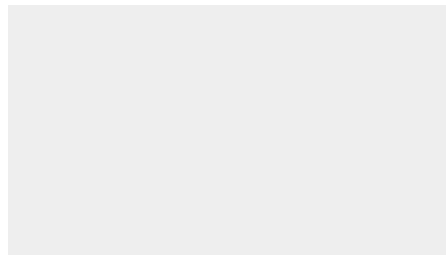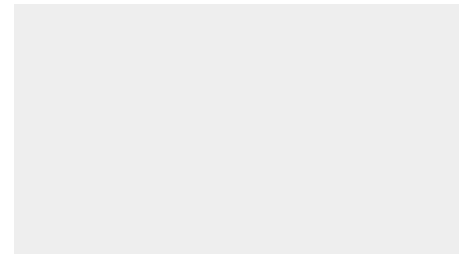
Inner Light: The children surviving conflict in DR Congo
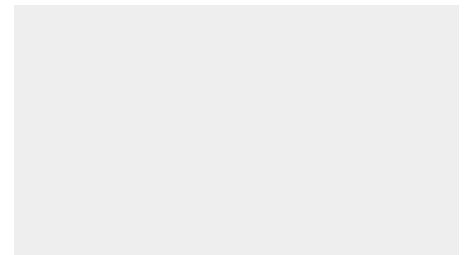
A feud divides Jordan's royals - but who are they?

▶
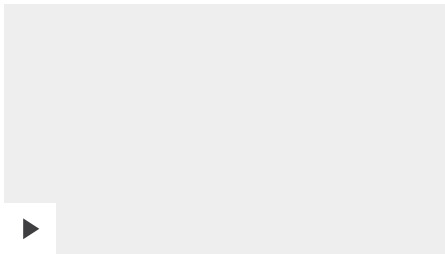
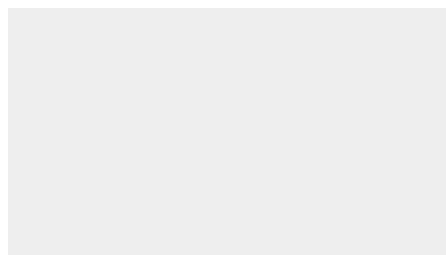**'Why my mother hid her racial heritage'**
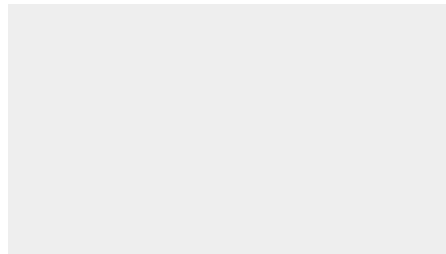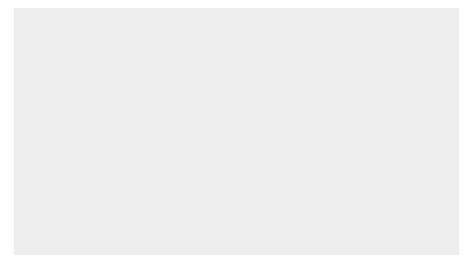
How a film about drinking became a celebration of life

Why Utah is making men pay women's pregnancy costs
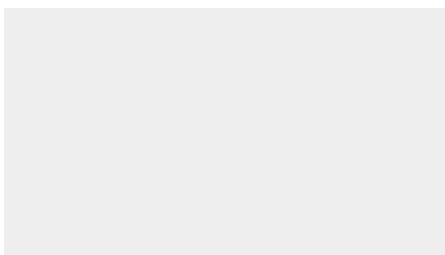
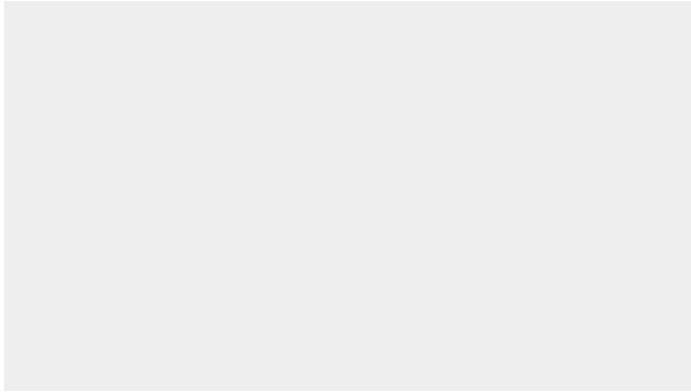**'Think about ICU workers before you party'**
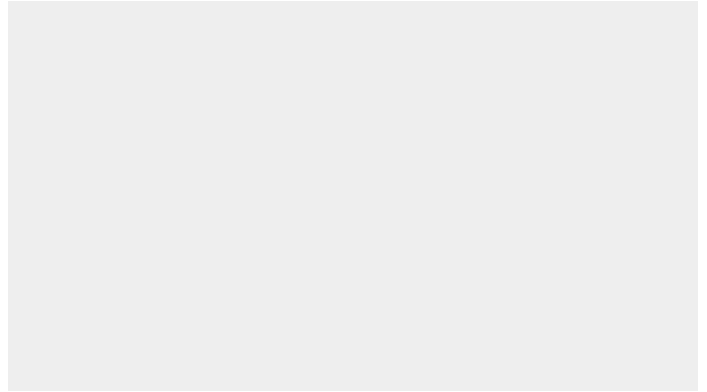
Fact-checking claims about new US election law

BBC Worklife: Why toxic work culture follows you home

Elsewhere on the BBC

Lyrics quiz

Have you been getting these songs wrong?

Feeling hot

What happens to your body in extreme heat?

Most Read

NYC doormen fired for not intervening in attack	1
Brazil daily Covid deaths top 4,000 for first time	2
Covid-19 raises risk of depression and dementia	3
Kim Kardashian West joins billionaires' club	4
Even 'dungers' are too pricey in NZ property market	5
How Saudi Arabia fits into Jordan's crisis	6
Sri Lanka beauty queen injured in on-stage bust-up	7
How a film about drinking became a celebration of life	8
China TV blurs Western brands over Xinjiang cotton	9

BBC News Services

On your mobile

On smart speakers

Get news alerts

Contact BBC News

Home	Sport	Worklife	Future	Music	Weather
News	Reel	Travel	Culture	TV	Sounds

Terms of Use   About the BBC   Privacy Policy   Cookies   Accessibility Help   Parental Guidance

Contact the BBC   Get Personalised Newsletters   Why you can trust the BBC   Advertise with us

AdChoices / Do Not Sell My Info