

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA Negeri 6 Tualang
Kelas/Semester : X/ II
Tema : Text Recount
Sub Tema : Memberi, meminta informasi terkait tokoh terkenal
Pembelajaran ke :
Alokasi Waktu : 2*45 menit

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, siswa diharapkan mampu:

1. Menjelaskan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan fungsi kebahasaan dari teks recount sederhana lisan dan tulis tentang biografi seseorang (BJ Habibie)
2. Menjelaskan isi teks yang menceritakan biografi seseorang secara lisan dan tulis dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount sesuai konteks penggunaannya
3. Menceritakan biografi seseorang secara lisan dan tertulis dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount sesuai konteks penggunaannya

B. Kegiatan pembelajaran

1. Kegiatan Awal (10')
 - a. Mengucapkan salam
 - b. Mengecek kehadiran siswa
 - c. Mengaitkan materi yang akan dipelajari dengan karakter
 - d. Dengan merujuk pada silabus dan RPP, menyampaikan tujuan dari pembelajaran yang akan dibahas dengan siswa
2. Kegiatan inti (70')
 - a. Eksplorasi
 - Memberikan stimulus berupa pemberian materi pertanyaan teks monolog tentang tokoh yang akan dibahas
 - Mendiskusikan materi bersama siswa
 - Memberikan kesempatan kepada siswa mengkomunikasikan materi secara lisan mengenai teks berbentuk recount
 - Siswa diminta membaca dan mendiskusikan struktur teks recount
 - b. Elaboras
 - Membiasakan siswa membuat kalimat sederhana berbentuk recount
 - Memfasilitasi siswa melalui pemberian tugas yang berhubungan dengan materi teks recount secara individu
 - c. Konfirmasi

- Memberikan umpan balik dengan memberikan penguatan dalam bentuk lisan kepada siswa yang telah dapat menyelesaikan tugasnya
 - Memberi konfirmasi pada hasil pekerjaan yang sudah dikerjakan oleh siswa melalui sumber buku lain
 - Memfasilitasi siswa melakukan refleksi untuk memperoleh pengalaman belajar yang sudah dilakukan
 - Memberi motivasi kepada siswa yang kurang paham dan belum bisa mengikuti dalam materi mengenai teks monolog sederhana berbentuk recount
3. Kegiatan akhir (10')
- a. Siswa diminta membuat rangkuman mengenai teks sederhana berbentuk recount
 - b. Siswa dan guru melakukan refleksi terhadap kegiatan yang sudah dilaksanakan
 - c. Siswa diberikan pekerjaan rumah (PR) mengenai teks sederhana berbentuk recount
 - d. Menyampaikan rencana pembelajaran pada pertemuan berikutnya

C. Penilaian Pembelajaran

1. Indikator, teknik, bentuk dan contoh

no	indikator	teknik	bentuk	contoh
1	Membaca teks recount	Tes lisan dan tulis	Menjelaskan fungsi sosial dari teks	What is the social function of the texts?
2	Membaca teks recount	Tes lisan dan tulis	Menjelaskan struktur teks recount	What is the structure of the texts?
3	Membaca teks recount	Tes lisan dan tulis	Menjelaskan fungsi kebahasaan dari teks recount	

2. Materi pembelajaran

BJ HABIBI

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 and R.A Tuti Marini Puspowardoyo. His father was an agricultural 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, 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. Muhammad 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 Marke Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Machos, 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-Bölkow-Blohm in Hamburg. There he developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the 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, Soeharto 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 as 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 Asia 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 Toward Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998. (Adapted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._J._Habibie)

