

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Satuan Pendidikan : SMP DIPONEGORO Tumpang

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Kelas / Semester : IX / GENAP

Tema : REPORT TEXT

Sub Tema : Memperoleh gambaran umum tentang orang, binatang, benda, gejala dan peristiwa alam dan sosial, secara objektif dan ilmiah.

Pembelajaran Ke : 5 (lima)

Alokasi Waktu : 2 Jam Pelajaran @45 Menit

Kompetensi Dasar	Indikator
3.13 Menerapkan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks <i>factual report</i> dengan menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang teks ilmiah faktual tentang orang, binatang, benda, gejala dan peristiwa alam dan sosial, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks pembelajaran di pelajaran lain di Kelas IX. dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/ tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang sedang dilakukan / terjadi pada saat ini, waktu lamau dan yang	Memperoleh gambaran umum tentang orang, binatang, benda, gejala dan peristiwa alam dan sosial, secara objektif dan ilmiah.
4.14 Menangkap makna dalam teks ilmiah faktual (<i>report</i>) lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait dengan mata pelajaran lain di Kelas IX.	a. Menyebutkan jenis atau golongan dari obyek yang dipaparkan. b. Memaparkan deskripsi obyek termasuk nama, bagian-bagian, sifat dan perilaku yang umum ditemukan/ dilihat.

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik dapat:

1. Memperoleh gambaran umum tentang binatang
2. Menyebutkan jenis atau golongan dari obyek yang dipaparkan.
3. Memaparkan deskripsi obyek termasuk nama, bagian-bagian, sifat dan perilaku yang umum ditemukan/ dilihat.

B. METODE PEMBELAJARAN DAN SUMBER BELAJAR

1. Metode : Problem Based Learning
2. Sumber Belajar : Buku Siswa Bahasa Inggris K 13 Kelas IX

C. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

Pendahuluan (20')

1. Guru menyapa peserta didik, memberi salam, bertanya keadaan peserta didik
2. Guru mengecek kehadiran peserta didik.
3. Guru membagi siswa kedalam beberapa kelompok
4. Guru Menyampaikan tujuan Pembelajaran dan memotivasi peserta didik

Kegiatan Inti (60')

1. Guru memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk mengumpulkan informasi tentang Report Text baik itu melalui buku paket atau melalui materi yang disajikan lewat infocus.
2. Dengan bimbingan guru, peserta didik dapat mengidentifikasi Report Text
3. Guru dan peserta didik melakukan tanya jawab / diskusi tentang materi Report Text
4. Guru memberikan tugas / latihan kepada peserta didik tentang materi Report Text untuk dikerjakan secara kelompok.
5. Guru memberikan kesempatan kepada beberapa kelompok untuk menyajikan dan membahas hasil jawaban latihan yang diberikan, kelompok lain memberikan tanggapan.

Penutup (10')

1. Guru bersama peserta didik membuat rangkuman tentang materi Report Text
2. Guru memberikan tugas untuk dikerjakan di rumah secara mandiri
3. Guru menyampaikan materi pembelajaran pada pertemuan selanjutnya
4. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan salam

D. PENILAIAN

- Pengetahuan : Tugas Tertulis
Afektif : Lembar observasi
Keterampilan : Presentasi unjuk kerja

Lampiran 1

REPORT TEXT

- Report Text Is A Text Which Presents Information About Something
- Teks report adalah suatu jenis teks yang menggambarkan/mendeskripsikan suatu bentuk, ciri atau sifat umum “general” benda, hewan, tumbuh-tumbuhan, manusia atau peristiwa,

Generic Structure :

1. General Classification (Contain General Statements That Describe The Subject Of The Report)
2. Description (Describe The Thing Which Will Be Discussed In Detail In Terms Of Parts, Qualities, Habbits Or Behaviour)
3. Conclusion (Explain The Summary Of The Description About The Subject Of The Report)

Purpose of the Text :

- The Purpose Of Report Text Is To Organise And Present Information About A Class Of Things In General
- Tujuan teks report ialah untuk menyampaikan informasi hasil pengamatan dan analisa yang sistematis.

Ciri-ciri :

- Umumnya menggunakan bahasa ilmiah.
- Report text didominasi oleh simple present tense.
- Judulnya akan terlihat umum, contohnya playing football dan bukan Manchester Football Club.
- Pada umumnya terdapat gambar ataupun data statistik yang didalamnya terdapat diagram ataupun peta sebagai bentuk dalam menyakinkan bahwa hasil penelitiannya dilakukannya secara ilmiah.

Contoh Report Text :

Dragonflies are the fastest flying insects. They swoop over the streams and ponds up to 90 km per hour. Meanwhile, damselflies have longer, thinner bodies and are more delicate, with a slow, fluttering flight. The wings of the damselfly are almost transparent. They similar as the damselfly searches for small insects to eat.

Dragonflies and damselflies live near water. They lay their eggs on plants. When they hatch, the young ones called nymphs come out of the eggs. They feed on water creatures, and after two years the nymphs grow into adults.

Choose the best answer!

1. What does the text mostly talk about?
 - a. Dragonflies and nymphs
 - b. Dragonflies and damselflies**
 - c. Water creatures and flying insects
 - d. Dragonflies and damselflies wings
2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - a. Dragonflies and damselflies lay eggs
 - b. Dragonflies are the fastest flying insects
 - c. Damselflies have longer and thinner bodies
 - d. Dragonflies and damselflies live near water**
3. “When they hatch, the young ones” (par 2). The underlined word refers to...
 - a. Eggs and Dragonflies
 - b. Dragonflies and Plants
 - c. Plants and Eggs
 - d. Damselflies and Dragonflies**

Lampiran 2

TUGAS KELOMPOK

1. Try to read the text with your groups
2. Understand the meaning
3. Answer the question

For many years people believed that the cleverest animal after man were the chimpanzees. Now, however, there is a proof that dolphins may be even cleverer than these big apes.

Although a dolphin lives in the sea, it is not a fish. It is a mammal. It is in many ways, therefore, like a human being.

Dolphins have a simple language, they are able to talk to one another. It may be possible for man to learn how to talk to dolphins. But, this will not be easy because dolphins can't hear any kind of sounds man can make. If man wants to talk to a dolphin, therefore, he will have to make a third language which both he and the dolphin can understand.

Dolphins are also very friendly toward man. They often follow ships. There are many stories about dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous waters.

Choose the best answer!

1. The text above is in the form of ...
 - a. Spoof
 - b. Report**
 - c. Recount
 - d. Procedure
2. To tell the factual information, the writer mostly uses ...
 - a. Passive voice
 - b. Simple past tense**
 - c. Present perfect tense
 - d. Simple present tense
3. What kind of animal is a dolphin?
 - a. Insect
 - b. Fish
 - c. Mammal**
 - d. Bird
4. Why is talking to a dolphin not easy?
 - a. Dolphins can't hear the kind of human sound**
 - b. Dolphins can't think as humans
 - c. Dolphins like playing with humans
 - d. Dolphins feel annoyed by humans
5. What is the characteristic of a dolphin according to the text?
 - a. Fierce
 - b. Friendly**
 - c. Naughty
 - d. Shy

Tugas Mandiri Individu

Choose The Best Answer!

The shark, which plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems, is a fish that lives in the sea, particularly in warm waters. Like all fish, sharks breathe through their gills.

There are about 375 species of sharks. The smallest shark is called the dwarf dogfish, less than 20 centimetres long. The huge whale shark can be more than 15 metres long. Sharks usually eat fish and shellfish, but great white sharks sometimes eat seals, dolphins, whales, and other marine mammals.

Sharks are vertebrates, animals with a backbone. However, a shark's skeleton is not made of bone. It is made of a bendable material called cartilage. A shark's teeth are set into its gums. While eating, a shark often loses teeth. But, there are always rows of new teeth growing behind the first set. As a shark loses teeth, new ones move forward to replace them.

1. What is the smallest species of sharks?
 - A. Great White shark.
 - B. Dwarf dogfish.**
 - C. Whale shark.
 - D. Bull shark.
2. Where do sharks live?
 - A. In shallow water.
 - B. In warm water.**
 - C. In cold water.
 - D. In hot water.
3. What is paragraph 3 about?
 - A. The differences and similarities of sharks and fish.
 - B. The physical description of sharks.**
 - C. The habitat of sharks.

- D. The blood of sharks.
4. What happens when a shark loses its tooth?
- A. **A new tooth will replace it.**
- B. The shark will have no tooth.
- C. There will be a hole in the tooth.
- D. The shark will not be able to eat.
5. What do sharks eat?
- A. Fish, human beings, shellfish, and whales.
- B. Fish, vegetables, shellfish, and planktons.
- C. Fish, shellfish, plankton, and other sharks.
- D. **Fish, shellfish, seals, dolphins, and whales.**
6. How do sharks breathe?
- A. Through their skin.
- B. **Through their gills.**
- C. Through their lungs.
- D. Through the hole on their head.
7. ". . . an important role in maintaining ecosystems . . ." (Paragraph 1) The underlined word means
- A. all human beings living in a small area
- B. all the plants and living creatures in the world
- C. all human beings, plants, and animals in the world
- D. **all the plants and living creatures in a particular area**

The following text is for questions 8 to 12.

Eucalyptus Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus) is a tall evergreen tree native to Australia and Tasmania. The leaves and oil of the eucalyptus plant are used for medicinal purposes. Eucalyptus oil consists of volatile oil extracted from fresh leaves and branch tops of the eucalyptus plant. Topical ointments which contain eucalyptus oil have been used in traditional Aboriginal medicines to heal wounds and fungal infections.

There are many species of eucalyptus. Some are the size of an ornamental shrub and some grow to be giant trees. The type of eucalyptus that is most often used medicinally is called blue gum or Australian fever tree. It can grow as high as 230 feet. Its 4-12 inch leaves are dark green and shiny. Its blue-gray bark peels to reveal a cream-coloured inner bark.

Teas containing eucalyptus leaves were also used to reduce fevers. The therapeutic uses of eucalyptus soon spread to other traditional medicine systems, including Chinese, Indian and Greco-European.

8. Where is Eucalyptus originally from?
- A. Asia.
- B. Africa.
- C. America.
- D. **Australia.**
9. What kind of eucalyptus is used for medicine?
- A. **Ornamental shrub.**
- B. Giant trees.
- C. Blue gum.
- D. Red fever.
10. ". . . the volatile oil extracted . . ." (Paragraph 1) The underlined word means
- A. substance that changes quickly
- B. expensive and valuable plant
- C. plants used for medicine
- D. **liquid substance**

Lampiran 3
Rubrik Penilaian

1. Penilaian Kelompok

Kerja sama	1. Baik nilai 80 2. Cukup nilai 75 3. Kurang nilai 60	Nilai 1 (N1) :
Kekompakan	1. Baik nilai 80 2. Cukup nilai 75 3. Kurang nilai 60	Nilai 2 (N2) :
Hasil kerja	1. Betul 1 nilai 20 2. Betul 2 nilai 40 3. Betul 3 nilai 60 4. Betul 4 nilai 80 5. Betul 5 nilai 100	Nilai 3 (N3) :

$$N1 + N2 + N3 = \frac{\quad}{3} = \text{Nilai Akhir Kelompok}$$

2. Penilaian individu

NO	NAMA	NILAI HASIL KERJA (Betul X 10)

3. Lembar Observasi Siswa

NO	NAMA	KERJASAMA	KEKOMPAKAN

Keterangan :
A = 85
B = 75
C = 65