

## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Sekolah : SMP Negeri 1 Banyuwangi  
 Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris  
 Kelas/Semester : IX/Genap  
 Tema : Teks Naratif  
 Sub Tema : **Teks Naratif**; Memberi dan meminta informasi terkait *fairytale*s  
 Pertemuan Ke : 2  
 Alokasi Waktu : 10 Menit

### A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat:

- Mengidentifikasi isi cerita teks *fairytale*s yang bagikan oleh guru via [Google Classroom, Google Doc](#)
- Mengidentifikasi informasi dari isi teks
- Menyebutkan bagian-bagian cerita
- Menuliskan makna cerita terkait *fairytale*s, sangat pendek dan sederhana
- Membuat vidio tentang Narrative text fairy tale

### B. Media/alat, Bahan dan Sumber Belajar

**Media** : [Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube](#)  
**Alat/Bahan** : Notebook, Smartphone  
**Sumber Belajar** : e-book Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran BAHASA INGGRIS kelas IX, Kemendikbud, Revisi Tahun 2018; Internet

### C. Langkah-Langkah Pembelajaran

<b>Kegiatan Pendahuluan (10 Menit)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran secara tertulis melalui <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube</a>.</li> <li>• Memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin melalui <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google</a></li> <li>• menyampaikan skenario pembelajaran <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube</a>.</li> <li>• Menyampaikan motivasi tentang semangat dan menguatkan siswa untuk tetap di rumah dan berpikiran positif bahwa kita semua dapat melalui masa pandemic ini</li> </ul>	
<b>Kegiatan Inti ( 10Menit )</b>	
<b>Kegiatan Literasi</b>	Peserta didik diberi bahan bacaan terkait materi <i>Teks naratif fairytale</i> s. via <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube</a> .
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	Guru memberikan kesempatan untuk mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin hal yang belum dipahami, tentang teks yang diberikan via <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube</a> . Pertanyaan ini berkaitan dengan materi <i>Teks naratif fairytale</i> s.
<b>Collaboration and Communication</b>	Peserta didik di ajak untuk mendiskusikan, mengumpulkan informasi, dan saling bertukar informasi mengenai <i>Teks naratif fairytale</i> <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube</a> .
<b>Creativity</b>	Peserta didik diberikan kesempatan untuk menuliskan kesimpulan tentang hal-hal yang telah dipelajari terkait <i>Teks naratif fairytale</i> s dan mengirimnya via <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube</a> .
<b>Kegiatan Penutup (1 Menit)</b>	
Guru membuat klarifikasi rangkuman/simpulan pelajaran tentang poin-poin penting yang muncul dalam kegiatan pembelajaran yang baru dilakukan via <a href="#">Google Classroom, Google Meet, Google Fom, Google Doc, Youtube</a> .	

## A. Penilaian Hasil Belajar

### a. Sikap Spiritual dan Sosial

Religious, kedisiplinan melalui kehadiran mengisi presensi secara tepat waktu, dan keaktifan di Google Classroom, Google Meet dan Google Doc., WA.

## 1. B. Penilaian Pengetahuan

- a. **Pengetahuan** : **Google Form** Tes Tertulis (Uraian/esai)
- b. **Keterampilan** : Proyek (Menyelesaikan tugas yang berkaitan dengan pengamatan dan eksplorasi) *Google Document*

## B. Pembelajaran Remedial dan Pengayaan

### a. Remedial

- ❖ Remedial dapat diberikan kepada peserta didik yang belum mencapai KKM
- ❖ Pengayaan diberikan untuk menambah wawasan peserta didik mengenai materi pembelajaran yang dapat diberikan kepada peserta didik yang telah tuntas mencapai KKM atau mencapai Kompetensi Dasar.

Mengetahui,  
Kepala Madrasah

Supriyadi,S.Pd,M.Pd  
NIP.19691108 199703 1006

Banyuwangi,13 Januari 2021

Guru Mata Pelajaran,

Mariyat,S.Pd,M.Pd  
NIP.196309091989031014

## Lampiran 1: Materi

### 2. TEACHING MATERIAL

Jika sebelumnya kita sudah mempelajari tentang Procedure Text dan Recount Text, maka sekarang kita akan membahas tentang Narrative Text. Di dalam postingan ini kita akan membahas seluruh materi dari Narrative text mulai dari pengertian, generic structure, ciri - ciri, contoh, dan Soal Latihan. Narrative text adalah pelajaran yang cukup sering kita jumpai di SMP maupun di SMA. Di dalam pelajaran ini siswa dituntut untuk menceritakan cerita fiktif atau dongeng. Selain itu mereka juga harus memahami unsur intrinsik, generic structure, dan juga menganalisa moral value dari cerita. Tanpa basa basi lagi mari kita langsung saja ke materi.

#### Apa itu Narrative Text?

Narrative text adalah cerita fiksi atau cerita karangan yang dibuat untuk menghibur pembaca. Narrative text biasanya kita jumpai dalam bentuk dongeng, cerita rakyat, maupun cerita fiksional lainnya. Tujuan Narrative text, seperti yang sudah disebutkan diatas adalah untuk menghibur pembaca/ pendengar dalam suatu cerita dengan kejadian berurutan yang mengarah ke dalam suatu klimaks, dan akhirnya menemukan penyelesaian.



#### Generic Structure dari Narrative Text

Narrative text mempunyai 3 susunan struktur seperti berikut ini:

**Orientation** Bagian Orientation berisi tentang pengenalan tokoh-tokoh, latar belakang tempat dan waktu dari cerita. (siapa, apa, kapan, dan dimana)

**Complication** Pada bagian complication, masalah-masalah mulai muncul dan harus di selesaikan oleh tokoh utama pada cerita tersebut.

**Resolution** Resolution adalah dimana cerita berakhir. Pada bagian ini masalah terselesaikan oleh si tokoh utama. Dalam bagian Resolution juga biasanya terdapat moral value atau nasihat dari cerita tersebut atau yang biasa disebut juga dengan Coda.

#### Penggunaan Grammar dalam Narrative Text

Dalam Narrative text kita harus menggunakan bentuk lampau atau past, karena cerita ini merupakan cerita karangan atau fiksi. Bentuk tenses bisa menggunakan past perfect, past continuous, past perfect continuous, atau bisa saja past future continuous. Semua aturan ini tidak harus dijadikan sebagai acuan karena tenses itu mengacu kepada kondisi dan situasi kalimat.

#### Ciri - Ciri Narrative Text

Menggunakan Action Verb dalam bentuk Past Tense. Misalnya : Walked, Said, Wondered, dsb.

Menggunakan Nouns tertentu sebagai kata ganti orang, hewan dan benda tertentu dalam cerita. Misalnya : the princess, the girl, the queen, dsb.

Menggunakan Adjectives yang membentuk noun phrase. Misalnya : The red riding hood, the poisoned apple, dsb.

Menggunakan Time Connectives dan Conjunctions untuk mengurutkan kejadian-kejadian. Misalnya : before, after, then, next,soon, dsb.

Menggunakan Adverbs dan Adverbial Phrase untuk menunjukkan lokasi kejadian atau peristiwa. Misalnya : on the sea, in the mountain, there, happily ever after, dsb

### 1. Understanding Narrative Text

- Kinds of Narrative Text

- Myth

- A traditional story accepted as history; serves to explain the world view of a people. A story of great but unknown age which originally embodied a belief regarding some fact or phenomenon of experience, and in which often the forces of nature and of the soul are personified; an ancient legend of a

god, a hero, the origin of a race, etc.; a wonder story of prehistoric origin; a popular fable which is, or has been, received as historical.

*Example of Myth :*

*The Story of Batara Kala Swallowed Sun The Myth Of Malin Kundang*

➤ **Legends**

Legends also stories that have been made, but they are different from the myth. myth reply questions about the workings of nature, and is set in a time long ago, before written history. Legend of the people and the actions or deeds. People are living in a more recent and is mentioned in history. Stories submitted for the purpose and is based on the facts, but they do not really exist.

*Example of Legends :*

*The Story of Crying Stone The Story of Toba Lake The Legend of Surabaya*

➤ **Fables**

Fables are about animals that can talk and act like a man, or a plant or forces of nature such as lightning or wind. Plants may be able to move and speak and natural forces cause things to happen in the story because of their strength.

*Example of Fables :*

*The Story of Crocodile and Mouse deer The Wolf And The House Dog*

➤ **Fairy Tales**

Fairy tales are stories written specifically for children, often about magical characters such as elves, fairies, goblins and ogres. Sometimes animal characters.

*Example of Tales :*

*The Story of Mermaid Snow White And The Seven Dwarfs*

## Lampiran 2: Penilaian

### Penilaian Narrative Text

Read the text below carefully and choose the answer between A, B, C, D, or E

#### The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

1. What type of text is the above text? It is ...
  - a. a narrative text
  - b. a description text
  - c. a recount text
  - d. an anecdote text
  - e. an expository text

2. What destroyed the homes of all rats?
  - a. a group of mice did
  - b. the hunter did
  - c. elephant-hunter did
  - d. a group of elephant did
  - e. elephant's herd
  
3. What helped the elephant's herd free?
  - a. the elephant-hunter did
  - b. the hunters did
  - c. the trapped elephants did
  - d. a group of king did
  - e. entire group of rats did
  
4. What is generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?
  - a. Identification
  - b. Orientation
  - c. Complication
  - d. Resolution
  - e. Description
  
5. At the end of the story, how was the elephant's herd?
  - a. angry
  - b. sad
  - c. happy
  - d. dead
  - e. disappointed

**Read the text carefully and answer the questions below**

### Sura and Baya

A long time ago, there were two animals, Sura and Baya. Sura was the name of a shark and Baya was a crocodile. They lived in a sea.

Once Sura and Baya were looking for some food. Suddenly, Baya saw a goat.

"Yummy, this is my lunch," said Baya.

"No way! This is my lunch. You are greedy" said Sura. Then they fought for the goat. After several hours, they were very tired.

Feeling tired of fighting, they lived in the different places. Sura lived in the water and Baya lived in the land. The border was the beach, so they would never fight again.

One day, Sura went to the land and looked for some food in the river. He was very hungry and there was not much food in the sea. Baya was very angry when he knew that Sura broke the promise.

They fought again. They both hit each other. Sura bit Baya's tail. Baya did the same thing to Sura. He bit very hard until Sura finally gave up and went back to the sea. Baya was happy.

6. What is the title of a narrative text above?
7. How many characters in the story?
8. What is seen Baya?
9. Why are they fighting?
10. Anyone who violates the agreement between Sura and Baya?
11. What lessons can we learn in the story?