

## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA Negeri 1 Bogor

Kelas/ Semester : X/ 1

Tema : Teks Deskriptif

Sub Tema : Memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal

Pembelajaran ke : 4

Alokasi Waktu : 10 menit

### A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Melalui kegiatan pembelajaran dengan menggunakan metode *Cooperative Learning* (*Numbered Head Together –NHT*) dan teknik *Guessing Objects*, peserta didik dapat:

- Mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal.

### B. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

Tahap	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Alokasi Waktu
Pendahuluan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Berdoa</li><li>• Salam dan tegur sapa</li><li>• Memeriksa kehadiran dan kebersihan kelas</li><li>• Apersepsi</li><li>• Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran kepada peserta didik dan kegiatan yang akan dilakukan</li></ul>	2'
Kegiatan Inti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Peserta didik menyimak atau mengamati teks deskriptif lisan dan/ atau tulis yang disampaikan melalui beberapa kalimat yang menggambarkan sebuah tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal. (Peserta didik dibagi menjadi beberapa kelompok yang terdiri dari 5 orang dan setiap anggotanya memiliki nomor masing-masing, yaitu nomor 1, 2 3, 4, dan 5).</li><li>• Peserta didik mencoba menebak tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal yang digambarkan melalui setiap kalimat yang disampaikan secara lisan dan/ atau tulis. (Peserta didik yang memiliki nomor yang disebutkan oleh guru mengangkat tangan untuk</li></ul>	6'

Tahap	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Alokasi Waktu
	<p>menjawab atau menebak tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah yang digambarkan).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setelah peserta didik berhasil menebak, guru menampilkan gambar tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah yang berhasil ditebak dan memberi poin kepada peserta didik dan kelompoknya.</li> <li>• Peserta didik menyimak atau membaca kembali teks yang disampaikan dan melakukan tanya jawab mengenai fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif.</li> </ul>	
Penutup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peserta didik menyimpulkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks deskriptif.</li> </ul>	2'

### C. PENILAIAN

1. Penilaian dalam pembelajaran
2. Penugasan

Mengetahui,  
Kepala SMAN 1 Bogor

Bogor, Juli 2021  
Guru Mapel Bahasa Inggris

Dr. R Bambang Aryan Soekisno, M.Pd.  
NIP. 197002061992011001

Susianti Rosalina, M. Pd.  
NIP. 197602182005012007

## Lampiran

### Contoh-contoh teks deskriptif

#### Text 1



*Demak Great Mosque*  
(Taken from: <https://www.popbela.com/>)

*Demak Great Mosque is one of the oldest mosques in Indonesia, located in the center town of Demak, Central Java, Indonesia. The mosque is believed to be built by the Wali Songo ("Nine Muslim Saints") with the most prominent figure Sunan Kalijaga, during the first Demak Sultanate ruler, Raden Patah during the 15th century.*

*Although it has had a number of renovations, it is thought to be largely in its original form. It is a classic example of a traditional Javanese mosque. Unlike mosques in the Middle East, it is built from timber. Rather than a dome, which did not appear on Indonesian mosques until the 19th century, the roof is tiered and supported by four saka guru teak pillars.*

*Its walls contain Vietnamese ceramics. With their shapes derived from conventions of Javanese woodcarving and brickwork, they are thought to have been specially ordered. The use of ceramic rather than stone is thought to have been in imitation of the mosques of Persia.*

(Taken from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demak\\_Great\\_Mosque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demak_Great_Mosque))

*Answer the following questions.*

- 1. Where is Demak Great Mosque located?*
- 2. Who built Demak Great Mosque?*
- 3. Why is it thought to be largely in its original form?*
- 4. What is the text type?*

#### Text 2



*Kalasan Temple*  
(Taken from: <http://sleman.unimus.ac.id/index.php/perpustakaan/candi/candi-kalasan/>)

*Kalasan, also known as Kalibening Temple, is an 8th-century Buddhist temple in Java, Indonesia. It is located 13 kilometers (8.1 mi) east of Yogyakarta, on the south side of the main road between Yogyakarta and Surakarta. Administratively, it is located in the Kalasan District of Sleman Regency.*

*The temple was erected by the will of Guru Sang Raja Sailendravamçatilaka, the Jewel of Sailendra family who succeeded in persuading Maharaja Tejapurnapana Panangkaran to construct Tarabhavanam, a holy building for the goddess. In addition, a vihara or monastery was built for buddhist monks from the Sailendra family's realm. Panangkaran awarded the Kalaça village to sangha, a buddhist monastic community.*

*Despite being renovated and partially rebuilt during the Dutch colonial era, the temple currently is in poor condition. The temple stands on a square 14.20 metres sub-basement. The temple plan is cross-shaped, and designed as a twelve-cornered polygon. The temple is richly decorated with buddhist figures such as the Bodhisattva and gana. The Kala face above the southern door has been photographed and used by a number of foreign academics in their books to give an idea of the artistry in stone by Central Javanese artists of a millennia ago.*

*(Taken from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalasan>)*

*Answer the following questions.*

- 1. What is Kalasan?*
- 2. Where is Kalasan temple located?*
- 3. Why was Kalasan erected?*
- 4. How is the condition of Kalasan Temple?*
- 5. What is the text structure?*

*Text 3*



*Surakarta Palace*

*(Taken from: <https://indonesiakaya.com/>)*

*Surakarta Palace was built by Susuhan Pakubuwono II in 1744 as replacement of Kartasura Palace after being damaged by Geger Pecinan in 1743. It has area about 54 are and many collections such as sculptures, weapons and royal heritages. There is an interesting building in the palace. Its name is Sanggabuana Tower. The tower which built by Sri Susuhan Pakubuwono III in 1782 has height about 30 meters. At colonial era, the tower had function to spy on Dutch.*

*When you visit Surakarta Palace, there are some places that are not allowed to enter like the residence of the King. But you are allowed to enter in public spaces like pavilion in Sasana Sewaka. When you enter to Sasana Sewaka, you must release your footwears and walk barefoot on the sand taken directly from Parangkusumo Beach and Merapi Mount. You can also visit the museum in the palace area. There are many collections such as royal carriages, palanquins, sculptures, ancient weapons and some other collections.*

*Taken from <https://solocity.travel/destinations/surakarta-hadiningrat-royal-palace/>*

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Susuhan Pakubuwono II build Surakarta Palace?
2. Why is Sanggabuwana an interesting building in the palace?
3. What are the regulations when visiting Surakarta Palace?
4. What are the language features?

### Latihan Soal

Choose the best answer.

This text is for questions number 1–5



*Petruk Cave*

(Taken from: <https://inibaru.id/>)

*Petruk cave is one of the leading tourist attractions in Kebumen, Central Java. The cave is located in the Dukuh Mandayana Candirenggo Village, Kebumen regency. In the petruk cave there is no lighting that illuminates the cave. It is a very natural cave so that petruk cave is very dark to be entered. Petruk cave's name is taken from the Punokawan of puppet characters that is Petruk. It is named Petruk cave because the length of cave is as long as petruk's nose.*

*In the cave there are 3 floors that are the base cave, Hindu cave and Petruk cave. The base cave is a short cave which is just 100 meters away. The cave is used for tourist attractions. Hindu cave is part of the cave that is usually used to put offerings for the ancestors. Inside Petruk cave there are so many stalactites and stalagmites which are really awesome. If you want to explore this cave, you must be led by guides who are ready to take you through the cave. After arriving at the end of the cave, you can see the beach or waterfall located near at the end of the cave.*

1. What is the purpose of the text?
  - A. To inform readers about tourism in Kebumen
  - B. To entertain reader about Petruk Cave
  - C. To explain the reader about floors in Petruk Cave
  - D. To Introduce The Local tourism in Kebumen
  - E. To describe Petruk Cave
2. Why is Petruk Cave named with one of characters of Punokawan puppets? Because.....
  - A. The cave's length is considered the same short as Petruk's nose.
  - B. The cave is not considered the same long as Petruk's nose.
  - C. The cave is considered the same long as Petruk's nose.
  - D. The cave's length is not as long as Petruk's nose
  - E. The cave's length is considered as short as Petruk's nose.

3. Which part of Petruk Cave is used to put foods for ancestors?
- A. The basic cave
  - B. Petruk cave
  - C. Hindu cave
  - D. In front of the cave
  - E. The Inside the cave
4. What are stalactites?
- A. Types of formation that hang on the ceiling of caves
  - B. Types of formation that lay on the floor of caves
  - C. Types of food given to ancestors
  - D. Someone who guide the visitor in the cave
  - E. Kinds of animals in the cave
5. What does the word "lead" mean in paragraph 2?
- A. Guide
  - B. Take
  - C. Bring
  - D. Put
  - E. Place

*This text is for questions number 6 to 7*



*Ambarawa Museum*

*(Taken from: <https://destinasiku.com/museum-kereta-api-ambarawa/>)*

*This museum is located in Ambarawa in central Java. The museum focuses on the collection of steam locomotive. Ambarawa was a military city during the dutch colonial government. King Willem I ordered the construction of the new railway station to enable the government to transport its troops to Semarang. On may the 21st 1873, the Ambarawa railway station was built on 100,027,500 squares meter land. Back then it was known as the Willem I station. The Ambarawa railway museum was established much later on October 16, 1976 in the Ambarawa station to preserve the steam locomotive. They were coming to the end of their useful life when the 3 feet and 6 Inches guard railway or the Indonesian state railway or Perusahaan Negara Kereta Api was closed. The steam locomotives are parked in the open air next to the original station.*

6. What was the Ambarawa called during the Dutch colonial government?
- A. A military city
  - B. A railway museum
  - C. A new railway town
  - D. King Willem I station
  - E. Steam locomotives station
7. Why was the Ambarawa railway museum established?
- A. To build new railway museums.
  - B. To transport government troops.
  - C. To preserve the steam locomotives
  - D. To build a new government station.
  - E. To park the locomotives at the original station.

This text is for questions number 8 to 10



*Masjid Sultan Suriansyah*

(Taken from: <http://zamrudkhatulistiwa34.blogspot.com/>)

*Masjid Sultan Suriansyah is a historical mosque. Built 300 years ago, this building is the oldest mosque in South Kalimantan. The mosque is located in the North Kuin Village of Banjarmasin. It was built in the reign of Sultan Suriansyah known as Pangeran Samudera. He was the first Banjarnese King who converted into Islam. This mosque was found on the bank of the Kuin River, near Kampung Kraton, which was destroyed by the Dutch colonial. The construction of Masjid Sultan Suriansyah was unique. The roof is layered. It took the Banjar's past architecture before Islam came. Different from any other old mosques in Banjar, the mihrab has its own roof, separated from the main building.*

8. *Masjid Sultan Suriansyah was constructed in the era of ....*
- A. Banjar people
  - B. Kalimantan people
  - C. Dutch colonial
  - D. Kalimantan King
  - E. Sultan Suriansyah
9. *What is mainly discussed in the text?*
- A. A king reign

- B. A palace complex*
- C. An Islamic location*
- D. A historical mosque*
- E. Banjar region*

10. *From the text we know that ....*

- A. Some construction of the mosque takes the local style*
- B. Banjar people burned down the mosque*
- C. There is nothing special from this mosque*
- D. The Dutch colonial built the mosque*
- E. The construction of the mosque took Islamic architecture.*

(Taken from <https://englishadmin.com/2018/11/>)

*Answers:*

- 1. E
- 2. C
- 3. C
- 4. A
- 5. A
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. D
- 10. A