


RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

| | |
|---|--|
| Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris Sekolah : SMK Tridaya Bekasi Kelas/Semester : X/ Ganjil | KD : 3.4 dan 4.4 Alokasi waktu : 1 sesi daring (60 Menit) Model Pembelajaran : Problem Based Learning |
| A. KOMPETENSI DASAR | B. INDIKATOR PENCAPAIAN KOMPETENSI |
| 3.4. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya | 3.4.1 Menganalisis makna, fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya |
| | C. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melalui tayangan video dan powerpoint yang disajikan dalam <i>google classroom</i>, Peserta didik mampu menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya • Melalui tayangan video dan powerpoint yang disajikan dalam <i>google classroom</i>, Peserta didik mampu menyimpulkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya |
| KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN | |
| Kegiatan Awal (10 Menit) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru memberikan salam kepada peserta didik melalui <i>google meet</i> sebagai wujud sikap <i>religius</i>. Link https://meet.google.com/uyd-panz-mid • Peserta didik dipimpin ketua kelas berdoa sebelum pembelajaran dimulai sebagai sikap disiplin dan bertanggungjawab • Guru meminta peserta didik mengisi kehadiran di <i>google classroom</i>. https://classroom.google.com/u/1/c/MTgyNDc0Njc0NjIx/mc/MTgyNDc0Njc0NjMz/ • Guru memberikan motivasi kepada peserta didik dan menyiapkan untuk memulai pembelajaran • Guru menyebutkan tujuan pembelajaran pada pertemuan daring hari ini melalui <i>google meet</i> • Guru menginformasikan peserta didik untuk belajar mandiri selama 30 menit menyimak materi dan mengerjakan LKPD yang sudah dikirim dalam <i>google classroom</i> dan bertemu kembali di <i>google meet</i> untuk berdiskusi • Guru mengakhiri <i>google meet</i> dan memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk belajar mandiri | |
| Kegiatan Inti (40 Menit) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peserta didik secara mandiri melihat tayangan video yang dibagikan dalam <i>google classroom</i> • Peserta didik secara mandiri mengamati powerpoint teks deskriptif Raja Empat <i>Tourism Object</i> • Peserta didik secara mandiri menganalisis makna, fungsi sosial, struktur teks deskripsi, dan unsur kebahasaan yang terdapat dalam teks tersebut • Peserta didik mengemukakan pendapatnya mengenai analisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks deskripsi, dan unsur kebahasaan yang terdapat dalam teks tersebut dalam <i>google meet</i>. Link: https://meet.google.com/wdm-ookd-bfr • Peserta didik saling bertukar informasi mengenai hasil analisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks deskripsi, dan unsur kebahasaan yang terdapat dalam teks tersebut dalam <i>google meet</i> • Guru mendampingi peserta didik selama diskusi berjalan dalam <i>google meet</i> | |
| Kegiatan Penutup(10 Menit) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peserta didik diminta mengumpulkan tugas nya terkait analisis dan menyimpulkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks deskripsi, dan unsur kebahasaan yang terdapat dalam teks tersebut di <i>google classroom</i>. https://classroom.google.com/u/1/w/MTgyNDc0Njc0NjIx/t/all • Peserta didik melakukan refleksi di bantu oleh guru melalui <i>google meet</i> • Guru menyampaikan materi untuk pertemuan selanjutnya. • Guru menutup pertemuan dengan berdoa dan mengucapkan salam melalui <i>google meet</i> | |
| MEDIA, ALAT DAN SUMBER BELAJAR | |
| Media: <i>Google Classroom, handbook, google meet, powerpoint, audio</i> . Alat : Laptop Sumber: Handout Descriptive text. Buku Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas X. Kemendikbud, Revisi Tahun 2016. https://www.studiobelajar.com/descriptive-text/ .Nanda Widya S.Hum,Decriptive Text. | |
| PENILAIAN | |
| Sikap : Penilaian sikap melalui observasi lembar penilaian siswa (lampiran) Pengetahuan :Penilaian pengetahuan melalui Tes Tertulis dalam bentuk <i>essay</i> (lampiran) Keterampilan :Penilaian keterampilan <i>speaking skill</i> (lampiran) | |

Materi *Deskriptive Teks* berupa *powerpoint*



Design by: Rista Novani, S.Pd



What do you see in the picture?

What does it look like ?





PERSON

A THING

HISTORICAL PLACE

Kompetensi Dasar dan Tujuan Pembelajaran

| KOMPETENSI DASAR | TUJUAN |
|---|--|
| 3.4 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya | Melalui tayangan video dan powerpoint yang disajikan dalam google classroom, Peserta didik mampu menganalisis makna, fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya dengan benar |
| 4.4.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal. | Melalui tayangan video dan powerpoint yang disajikan dalam google classroom, Peserta didik mampu menyimpulkan makna, fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya dengan baik |

DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

- ✓ DEFINITION
- ✓ SOCIAL FUNCTION
- ✓ LANGUAGE FEATURES



DEFINITION

a text which says what a person, place, or a thing is like

GENERIC STRUCTURE

1. IDENTIFICATION
Introduction a thing that will be discussed in the text
2. DESCRIPTION
Describe parts qualities, or characteristic in details.

LANGUAGE FEATURES

- ✓ Using action verb
eg: play, see, sunbathe
- ✓ Using adjective or adverb
Eg beautiful, amazing, high,
adverb : clearly
- ✓ Using present passive voice

Rules for Simple Present

Active Voice

We use
First form of Verb

Example

1. Girl clicks Selfie
2. Girls clicks Selfie
3. Girls click Selfies

Passive Voice

We use
Is/Are + Third form of Verb

Example

1. Selfie is clicked by girl
2. Selfie is clicked by girls
3. Selfies are clicked by girls

LANGUAGE FEATURES

- ✓ Using specific thing or noun
eg: **Monumen Nasional, Bali Beach**

- ✓ Using simple present tense
eg: **she is beautiful, you can see the sunset**

PRESENT SIMPLE

| TO BE | VERBS |
|--|---|
| + | S + am/is/are + predicate... |
| - | S + am/is/are + not + predicate... S + don't/doesn't + verb + object... |
| ? | Am/Is/ Are + S + predicate? Do/ Does + S + verb + object? |
| Usage | Example |
| Express general truth | The sun rises in the east. |
| Habits | I play badminton every Tuesday. |
| Future timetables | Our train leaves at 9 am. |
| Future after "when", "until"... | I won't go out until it stops raining. |
| Permanent situations | He works in a bank. |
| For newspaper headlines | Man enters space. |
| With non-progressive | I believe that you are innocent. |
| When telling stories | Suddenly, the window opens and a masked man enters. |
| For giving directions and instructions | First of all, you break the eggs and whisk with sugar. |

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly).



Identification

Bromo is one of mountains in Java that is known around the world. As one of the special tourism places in Java, Bromo Mountain is not only rich of its natural beauty but also in harmony with the local people around it. In Bromo, the visitors can enjoy both the beauty of the nature and also the culture in that area because Bromo is not simply a mountain but also an important place for ritual ceremony of Hindu.

Description

Located around 2,5 hours from Malang city, Bromo is one of active volcano mountain which is a part of the Bromo Tengger Semeru National park. The beauty of Bromo can be seen clearly from the top of Penanjakan Mountain which is close to Bromo and has higher level (2,770 meters). Bromo itself is only 2,392 meters. Even Bromo is not too high volcano mountain, but the history of the eruption was so dramatic. The sands around it which people called the sea of sands (segara wedi) are the proof that this mountain had ever been killing the life surrounded that area. The name of Bromo is taken from the name one of the God of Hindu, Brahma. People of Tengger has a myth about that mountain that makes it has mystical nuance. But it is more than myth as long as people still believe that by creating Kasada festival every year, they express their gratitude to God in a symbolic way by throwing vegetables, cattle, and also money as an offering in the Bromo's crater.



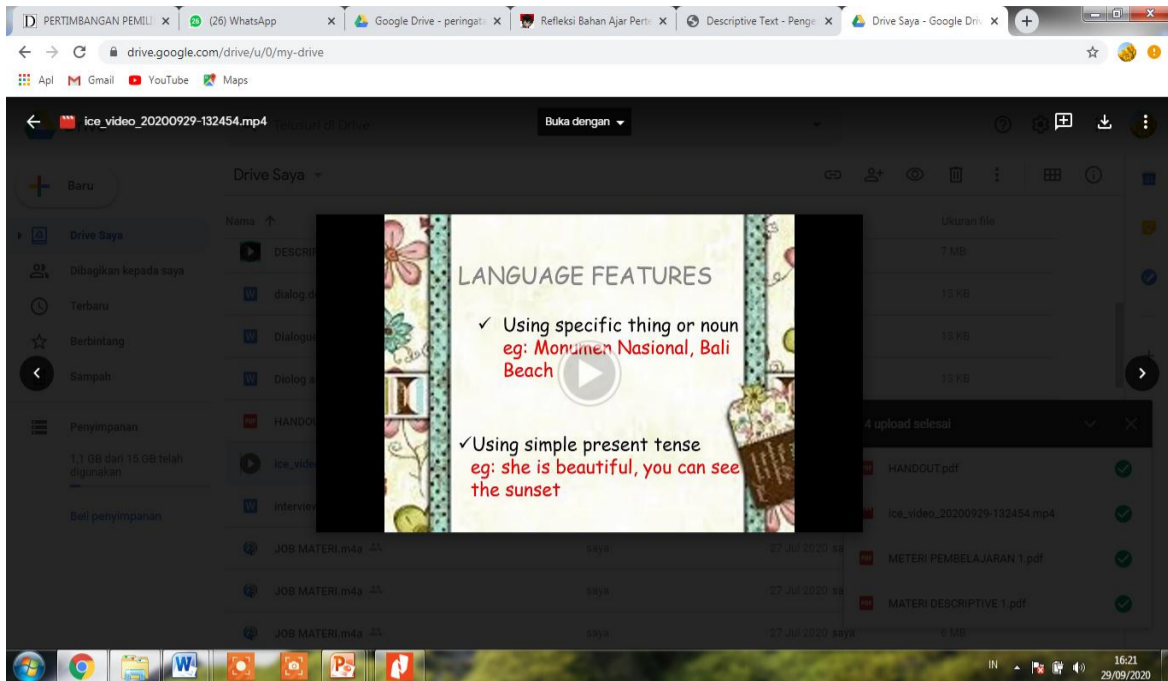
Bromo is a volcano mountain located in Central Java. Bromo is known around the world. As one of the special tourism places in Java, Bromo Mountain is not only rich of its natural beauty but also in harmony with the local people around it. In Bromo, the visitors can enjoy both the beauty of the nature and also the culture in that area because Bromo is not simply a mountain but also an important place for ritual ceremony of Hindu.

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Click to add title

- ✓ Simple present tense
- Bromo is a volcano mountain
- The visitors can enjoy
- ✓ Adjective
- rich, special, active, high
- ✓ Adverb
- clearly

2. Audio penjelasan powerpoint

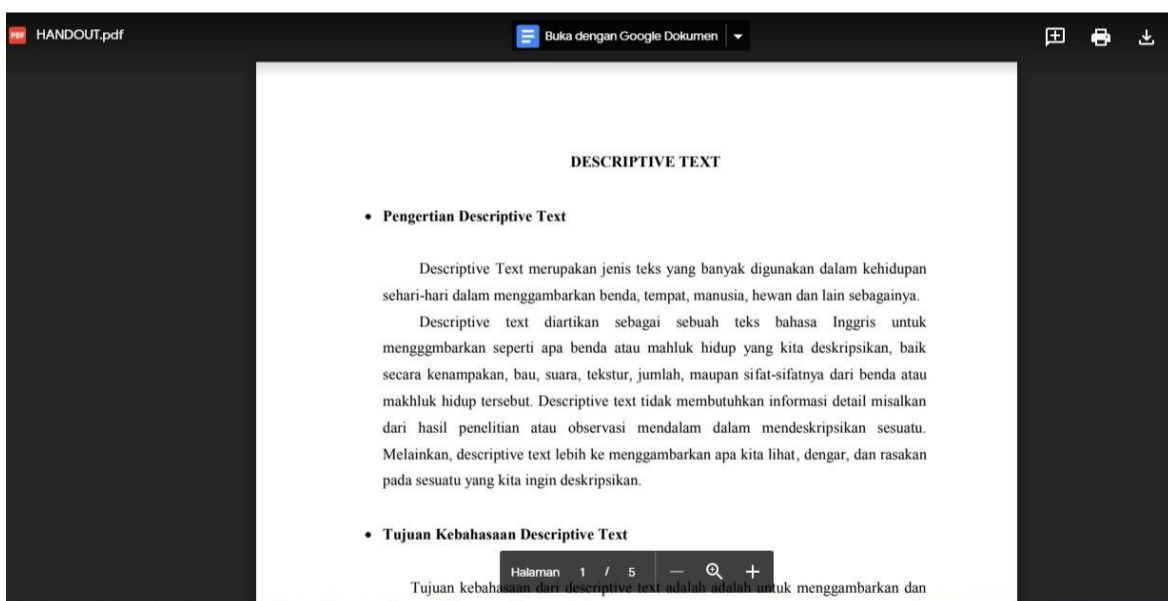


Dapat diakses pada link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NYS9BGA6qSv39JP6GcFxaBN7BbOL4UaC/view?usp=sharing>

3. Untuk menambah pengetahuan siswa dapat mengakses handout pada, link ...

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vs_8Gw7IpzpeJ33lSRFQu9PZAYv2vE34/view?usp=sharing



• **Penilaian Sikap**

Penilaian Observasi

Penilaian observasi berdasarkan pengamatan sikap dan perilaku peserta didik sehari-hari, baik terkait dalam propembelajaran maupun secara umum. Pengamatan langsung dilakukan oleh guru. Berikut contoh instrumen penilaian sikap

| No | Nama Siswa | Aspek Perilaku yang Dinilai | | | | Jumlah Skor | Skor Sikap | Kode Nilai |
|----|------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | BS | JJ | TJ | DS | | | |
| 1 | Soenarto | 75 | 75 | 50 | 75 | 275 | 68,75 | C |
| 2 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Keterangan :

BS : Bekerja Sama

JJ : Jujur

TJ : Tanggun Jawab

DS : Disiplin

Catatan :

1. Aspek perilaku dinilai dengan kriteria:

100 = Sangat Baik

75 = Baik

50 = Cukup

25 = Kurang

2. Skor maksimal = jumlah sikap yang dinilai dikalikan jumlah kriteria = 100×4

3. Skor sikap = jumlah skor dibagi jumlah sikap yang dinilai = $275 : 4 = 68,75$

4. Kode nilai / predikat :

75,01 – 100,00 = Sangat Baik (SB)

50,01 – 75,00 = Baik (B)

25,01 – 50,00 = Cukup (C)

00,00 – 25,00= Kurang (K)

5. Format di atas dapat diubah sesuai dengan aspek perilaku yang ingin dinilai

• **Instrument penilaian**

Berupa test tulis berbentuk essay dikirim melalui *google classroom*.

Read the text carefully and answer the questions!

Raja Ampat is located in West Papua province. This tourist spot is one of many "must-visit" tourist attractions in Indonesia. Travellers who likes to spent most of their times exploring the picturesque part of the earth will love Raja Ampat. The origin of the name Raja Ampat is believed to be taken from a local legend. Raja Ampat means "The Four Kings."



Raja Ampat is well known as a diving heaven for people around the world. It is also well-known for the underwater. The underwater biodiversity of Raja Ampat is massive with around 540 types of corals, 700 types of molluscs, and more than 1.000 types of coral fish. Moreover, The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International reported that around 75% of world's species live in Raja Ampat. This report solidifies that Raja Ampat is the archipelago with the most diverse coral reef and underwater biota. The beauty of Raja Ampat is not only about its underwater treasures but also its landscapes. One would say the surface view is beyond words. Those rock islets, clear blue water, and bright blue sky provide breathtaking vibes all around. The visitors who want to embrace Mother Nature will not go home disappointed. The place is also famous for thick jungle that is the home of many bird species. Cendrawasih, one of the species live in Raja Ampat, is nicknamed "Bird of Paradise" because of their beauty feels like not from this world. This unique bird becomes the symbol of Papua.

Questions :

1. What is the purpose of the text above?
2. "It is also well-known for the underwater." In paragraph 1. The word "It" refers to...
3. Why do many divers come to Raja Ampat?

4. Please analyze the main idea in each paragraph of the text!

| Paragraph | Main idea |
|-------------|-----------|
| Paragraph 1 | |
| Paragraph 2 | |

5. Please analyse the language features of the text!

| Language Features | Example |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Simple Present Tense | |
| Adjective | |
| Adverb | |
| Present Passive Voice | |
| Specific Noun | |

Key Answers

- To describe Raja Ampat Tourism Object
- Raja Ampat Tourism Object
- Because Raja Ampat has underwater biodiversity. There are 540 types of coral, 700 types of molluscs and more than 1000 types of coral fish
- Please analyze the main idea in each paragraph of the text!

| Paragraph | Main idea |
|-------------|---|
| Paragraph 1 | Raja Ampat is located in West Java Province |
| Paragraph 2 | The beauty of underwater biodiversity |

5. Please analyse the language features of the text!

| Language Features | Example |
|-----------------------|---|
| Simple Present Tense | This tourism object is one of many 'must' visit', one of species live in Raja Ampat, the place is so famous, unique birds becomes a symbol. |
| Adjective | Clear, blue, bright, unique |
| Adverb | - |
| Present Passive Voice | Raja Ampat is located in West Papua Province, the origin name of Raja Ampat is believed. Raja Ampat is well known. |
| Specific Noun | Raja Ampat |

**LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK
DESCRIPTIVE TEXT**

Name :
Class :

A. Identity

School : SMK TRIDAYA BEKASI
Subject : English
Class/Term : X / I
School Year : 2020/2021
Times : 30 Minutes
Materi : Descriptive Text

B. Kompetensi Dasar dan Tujuan Pembelajaran

| KOMPETENSI DASAR | TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN |
|--|--|
| 3.4 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. | Melalui tayangan video dan powerpoint yang disajikan dalam google classroom, Peserta didik mampu menganalisis makna, fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya dengan benar |
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C. Material

Description Text

- ✓ Definition
a text which says what a person, place , or a thing is like
 - ✓ Social function
to describe and reveal a particular person, place or thing in specific
 - ✓ Generic Structure
 1. Identification
Introduction a thing that will be discussed in the text
 2. Description
Describe parts qualities, or characteristic in details.
- Language Features
- Using specifik noun : my car, monumen Jakarta
 - Using adjective or adverb
Eg beautiful, amazing, high,
 - Using adveb, eg: clearly
 - Using present passive voice

D. Directions

1. Pray before do the LKPD
2. Read the text and answer the questions
3. Collect your task in *google classroom*. Link:
<https://classroom.google.com/u/1/w/MTgyNDc0Njc0NjIx/t/all>

E. Task

Read the text carefully and answer the questions!

Raja Ampat is located in West Papua province. This tourist spot is one of many "must-visit" tourist attractions in Indonesia. Travellers who likes to spent most of their times exploring the picturesque part of the earth will love Raja Ampat. The origin of the name Raja Ampat is believed to be taken from a local legend. Raja Ampat means "The Four Kings".



Raja Ampat is well known as a diving heaven for people around the world. It is also well-known for the underwater. The underwater biodiversity of Raja Ampat is massive with around 540 types of corals, 700 types of molluscs, and more than 1,000 types of coral fish. Moreover, The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International reported that around 75% of world's species live in Raja Ampat. This report solidifies that Raja Ampat is the archipelago with the most diverse coral reef and underwater biota. The beauty of Raja Ampat is not only about its underwater treasures but also its landscapes. One would say the surface view is beyond words. Those rock islets, clear blue water, and bright blue sky provide breathtaking vibes all around. The visitors who want to embrace Mother Nature will not go home disappointed. The place is also famous for thick jungle that is the home of many bird species. Cendrawasih, one of the species live in Raja Ampat, is nicknamed "Bird of Paradise" because of their beauty feels like not from this world. This unique bird becomes the symbol of Papua.

Questions :

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| Paragraph 1 | |
| Paragraph 2 | |

5. Please analyse the language features of the text!

| Language Features | Example |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Simple Present Tense | |
| Adjective | |
| Adverb | |
| Present Passive Voice | |
| Specific Noun | |

EVALUASI PEMBELAJARAN

Tes ini dikirim melalui *google form* kepada peserta didik untuk dikerjakan.

Link : <https://forms.gle/NV3gp8bexr1YgbwZA>

The image shows a screenshot of a Google Form titled "EVALUASI MATERI DESCRIPTIVE TEXT". The form is displayed in a browser window. The title "EVALUASI MATERI DESCRIPTIVE TEXT" is at the top. Below the title, there is a section for "Alamat email *" with a sub-label "Alamat email yang valid" and a note "Formulir ini mengumpukan alamat email. ubah setelah". Below that is a section for "NAMA LENGKAP" with a sub-label "Teks jawaban singkat". The form is part of a survey with "Poin total: 100" and "Bagian 1 dari 6".

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Read the following text to answer questions number 1 to 3.

Yogyakarta is one of the foremost cultural centers of Java, the seat of the mighty Javanese empire of Mataram from which present day Yogyakarta has the best inherited of traditions. The city itself has a special charm, which seldom fails to captivate the visitor. Gamelan, classical and contemporary Javanese dances, leather puppet, theater and other expressions of traditional art will keep the visitor spellbound. Local craftsmen excel in arts such batiks, silver and leather works. Next to the traditional, contemporary art has found fertile soil in Yogya's culture oriented society.

Yogyakarta is often called the main gateway to the Central Java as where it is geographically located. It stretches from Mount Merapi to the Indian Ocean. There is daily air service to Yogya from Jakarta, Surabaya and Bali as well as regular train service and easy accessibility by road. Yogyakarta is commonly considered as the modern cultural of Central Java. It is a very lively city and a shopper's delight. The main road, Malioboro Street, is always crowded and famous for its night street food-culture and street vendors. Many tourist shops and cheap hotels are concentrated along this street or in the adjoining tourist area such Sosrowijayan Street.

The key attraction of Yogyakarta is 'Kraton' (the Sultan's Palace), the centre of Yogya's traditional life and despite the advance of modernity; it still emanates the spirit of refinement, which has been the hallmark of Yogya's art for centuries. This vast complex of decaying buildings was built in the 18th century, and is actually a walled city within the city with luxurious pavilions and in which the current Sultan still resides. Yogyakarta is also the only major city, which still has traditional 'Becak' (rickshaw-style) transport.

1. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To amuse the readers with Yogyakarta
 - b. To describe the location of Yogyakarta
 - c. To persuade the readers to go to Yogyakarta
 - d. To promote Yogyakarta as tourist destination
 - e. To tell the readers the history of Yogyakarta
2. What is generic structure of the text above?
 - a. Orientation-Complication-Resolution
 - b. Classification-Description
 - c. Identification-Description
 - d. Orientation-Description
 - e. Introduction-Events-Reorientation
3. From the text above we can conclude that...
 - a. Yogyakarta has special attractios for tourist to visit
 - b. Becak is not a special veicle as on of a transfortation
 - c. There are no place for culinary and shopping
 - d. People prefer stay in modern hotels than cheap hotels
 - e. Yogyakarta is a minor city in central Java

Read the following text to answer questions number 4 to 5.

Orchard Road is a Boulevard which becomes business and entertainment center in SingaporE. Orchard Road is surrounded by a lush tropical and flower gardens which are beautiful. At first, Orchard Road is just a suburban street lined with orchards, plantations nutmeg, and pepper farming. However, in the 1970s, it turned into a shopping center in SingaporE. In 1960 and 1970 entertainment industries began to enter this roaD. Shopping centers such as mall and Plaza was built in 1974.

Orchard Road runs along about 2.2 km. This road is one-way street flanked by a variety of shopping malls, hotels and restaurants. The shopping area which is nearly 800,000 square meters provides a wide range of Things, food, and entertainment. In this area there are many options that can satisfy visitors from all walks of life starting from the luxury branded things to the Popular branded, from exclusive restaurants to fast food.

There are so many ways that can be accessed to get to Orchard road such as: by taxi, bus or drive your own car. For those who are driving to Orchard Road can be entered from the west through the Napier RoaD. Vehicles from Dunearn Road can turn to left at the intersection of the Marriott Hotel junction. Vehicles that come from Paterson can turn right onto Orchard RoaD. Orchard is always crowded so you have to be careful in order not to get lost.

4. Which statement is TRUE?
 - a. At first Orchard Road is a crowded settlement
 - b. Orchard road became business and entertainment center since 1974
 - c. Vehicles from Dunrean road turn to the left at intersection of the Marriott Hotel junction
 - d. Orchard road is infamous place at Singapore
 - e. Orchard road is not surrounded by flower garden

5. In the third paragraph the writer describes about?
- The location of Orchard Road
 - The things that we can see at orchard road
 - The direction to get to Orchard Road**
 - The history of Orchard Road
 - The distance of Orchard Road

Read the following text to answer questions number 6

Petruk cave is one of the leading tourist attractions in Kebumen, Central Java. The cave is located in the dukuh Mandayana Candirenggo Village, Ayah District, Kebumen regency. In the petruk cave there is no lighting that illuminates the cave. It is still 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. The cave 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 first is a basic cave, Hindu caves 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 to the ancestor. 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

6. Why did Petruk cave named as one of character in Punokawan puppet?
- Because the cave is belong to Petruk
 - Because Petruk is the first explorer of the cave
 - Because Petruk is buried at the cave
 - Because the cave's length is as long as Petruk's nose**
 - Because the cave's depth is as deep as Petruk's hair
7. What is stalactites means?
- A type of formation that hangs from the ceiling of caves
 - Types of formation that lay on the floor of caves
 - Types of food given to ancestor
 - Someone who guide the visitor in the cave
 - kind of animals in the cave

Read the following text to answer questions number 8 to 10.

Victoria C. Beckham

Victoria Caroline Beckham is an English singer – songwriter, dancer, model, actress, fashion designer and business woman. She was born on April 17, 1974, in Essex, England. She became famous in the 1990's with the pop group "The Spice Girl" and was known as Posh Spice. In 1999, she married the Manchester United and England footballer, David Beckham. They have four children, three sons and a daughter.

After The Spice Girl split up, she pursued a solo singer career, but also started her own fashion range called dVb Style. Since this initial foray into fashion Victoria Beckham has brought out her own range of sunglasses and fragrance, entitled "Intimately Beckham" and a range of handbags and jewelry.

In addition she had written two best-selling books: one her autobiography and the other, a fashion guide.

8. What did Victoria do before being a solo singer?
 - a. Married to David Beckham
 - b. Worked as fashion designer
 - c. Joined The Spice Girl
 - d. Created fashion style
 - e. Lawyer

9. We found in the text that
 - a. Victoria named her fragrance by dVb style
 - b. Beckham is Victoria's autobiography
 - c. Beckham is Victoria's brand for her fragrance
 - d. Posh Spice is the title of her new album
 - e. Victoria is Death singer

10. Based on the text, what do we know about Victoria?
 - a. She is an ordinary woman
 - b. She is a multi-talented woman
 - c. She designed The Spice Girl
 - d. She married to an ordinary person
 - e. She is a lawyer

ISTIQLAL MOSQUE

Istiqlal Mosque, Largest Mosque in Indonesia and South East Asia. The interior of Istiqlal mosque; the grand domed prayer hall supported by 12 columns.

Sukarno actively followed the planning and construction of the mosque, including acting as the chairman of the jury for the mosque design competition held in 1955. The design submitted by Frederich Silaban, a Christian architect, with the theme: “Ketuhanan” (Indonesian: Divinity) was chosen as the winner. The foundation stone was laid by Sukarno on 24 August 196 and the construction took 17 years. Indonesian president Suharto inaugurated the Indonesian national mosque on 22 February 1978. It is still the largest mosque in the region: more than 120,000 people can congregate at the mosque at the same time.

The rectangular main prayer hall building is covered by a 45 meter diameter central spherical dome. The dome is supported by twelve round columns and the prayer hall is surrounded by rectangular piers carrying four levels of balcony. Staircases at the corners of the building give access to all floors. The main hall is reached through an entrance covered by a dome 10 meters in diameter. The interior design is minimalist, simple and clean cut, with minimal adornment of aluminium geometric ornaments. The 12 columns are covered with aluminium plates. On the main wall on qibla there is a mihrab and minbar in the center. On the main wall, there is a large metalwork of Arabic calligraphy spelling the name of Allah on the right side and Muhammad on the left side, and also the calligraphy of Surah Thaha 14th verse in the center.

The latter structure is directly connected to the arcades which run around the large courtyard. The mosque also provides facilities for social and cultural activities, including lectures, exhibitions, seminars, conferences, bazaars and programmes for women, young people and children.

Some Muslims in Indonesia said Istiqlal’s dome and minaret structure was too Arabic in style. They regarded the architecture as being out of harmony with the Islamic culture and architecture in Indonesia. In response, former president Suharto began an initiative to construct more mosques of the Javanese triple-roofed design.

The mosque can accommodate up to 120,000 people. The prayer hall is supported by 12 columns and is covered by 45-meter central spherical dome. It was designed to be cooled without air conditioning by blocking sunlight and ensuring a free flow of winds.

Taken from: <http://omponk.routelink.net/blog/istiqlal-mosque-by-christian-architect>

Questions:

1. Why the text is called descriptive text?
2. “It was designed to be cooled without air conditioning”. The word ‘it’ in paragraph 6 refers to ..
3. Please describe in short about Istiqlal Mosque!
4. Please analyze the main idea in each paragraph of the text!

| Paragraph | Main idea |
|-------------|-----------|
| Paragraph 1 | |
| Paragraph 2 | |
| Paragraph 3 | |
| Paragraph 4 | |
| Paragraph 5 | |
| Paragraph 6 | |

5. Please analyse the language features of the text!

| Language Features | Example |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Simple Present Tense | |
| Adjective | |
| Adverb | |
| Present Passive Voice | |
| Specific Noun | |

Key Answer

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

II. ESSAY

1. Because the text is tell us about the description of Istiqlal Mousque in details.
2. The prayer Hall
3. Any possible answers

4.

| Paragraph | Main idea |
|-------------|---|
| Paragraph 1 | Istiqlal mousque is the largest mousque |
| Paragraph 2 | Sukarno actively followed the planning and construction of the mosque |
| Paragraph 3 | Istiqlal Mosque building design |
| Paragraph 4 | The facilities available in Istiqlal mousque |
| Paragraph 5 | The iniciative of presiden to bulid triple-roofed design in Java |
| Paragraph 6 | the capacity of people in the mosque |

5.

| Language Features | Example |
|-----------------------|---|
| Simple Present Tense | Staircases at the corners of the building give access to all floors, The mosque can accommodate up to 120,000 people, The mosque also provides facilities, It is still the largest mosque |
| Adjective | Free, central, minimalist, simple and clean, large |
| Adverb | actively |
| Present Passive Voice | The rectangular main prayer hall building is covered by a 45 meter, the prayer hall is surrounded |
| Specific Noun | Istiqlal Mousque |

RUBRIK PENILAIAN

1. PILIHAN GANDA

Nilai pilihan ganda, setiap jawaban yang benar dalam soal tersebut bernilai 10 sehingga point seluruhnya adalah 100

Jumlah soal benar $\times 10 = \dots$

2. ESSAY

| Kriteria | Score |
|--|-------|
| Siswa dapat menjawab pertanyaan dengan tepat | 20 |
| Siswa dapat menentukan ide pokok sesuai paragraf dengan baik | 20 |

Nilai essay, setiap jawaban yang benar dalam soal tersebut bernilai 20 sehingga point seluruhnya adalah 100

Score = Jumlah benar PG + Jumlah benar essay : 2