RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJAR JARAK JAUH (DARING) DAN

OFFLINE

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA NEGERI 17 SURABAYA

Kelas / Semester : 2 (genap)

Tema : EXPLANATION TEXT

Sub Tema : WRITING AND READING

Muatan Terpadu : ENGLISH

Pembelajaran ke 8

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

1. Melalui pendekatan saintifik dan metode discovery learning, pesera didik mampu membedakan fungsi social, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari explanation teks dengan baik.

2. Setelah melihat video, peserta didik dapat memahami isi bacaan explanation text dengan tepat.

3. Peserta didik mampu menyusun kalimat explanation text dengan baik.

B. SUMBER BELAJAR

1. Aplikasi Gmeet atau Whatsapp
2. Buku panduan pegangan guru Blossom
3. Buku Bahasa inggris Blossom (Buku MGMP Surabaya)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

Kegiatan	Deskripsi Kegiatan
Pendahuluan	• Guru memulai dengan kegiatan rutin membuka kelas (salam,berdoa, dsb) dan memberikan pesan-pesan harian menggunakan platform daring yang dipilih. • Memotivasi peserta didik secara kontekstual mengenai manfaat pembelajaran teks explanation dalam kehidupan sehari baik tentang alam, manusia, dan binatang. • Mengajukan pertanyaan yang terkait tentang teks explanation • Guru menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran yang ingin dicapai PROSES
Kegiatan Inti	Minta murid untuk: 1. Memahami definisi, fungsi social, struktur text dan unsur kebahasaan dari explanation text 2. Mengamati isi video tentang explanation text. 3. Menjawab pertanyaan bebas yang terkait dengan kejadian bencana alam 4. Menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan pilihan yang berkaitan tentang proses alam, tumbuhan dan kehidupan hewan. 5. Mampu melengkapi sebuah paragraph explanation text yang belum lengkap dengan kata-kata yang tepat. 6. Memahami proses kehidupan tumbuhan, alam dan binatang dengan menghubungkan pejelasan dengan gambar. 7. Mampu Menyusun sebuah paragraph acak menjadi sebuah paragraph lengkap dari teks explanation. 8. Membaca dan memahami isi bacaan kemudian menentukan benar atau salah pada soal yang di tanya 9. Membaca dan menjawab soal yang memberika beberapa pilihan a,b,c,d dan e (KONTEN DAN PRODUK) * Untuk murid yang belum bisa menulis dengan lancar guru akan melakukan bimbingan individual atau meminta orang tua membantu melatih murid tersebut membuat kalimat sederhana. Guru akan membagikan beberapa strategi yang dapat diterapkan oleh orang tuadi rumah. (*Guru melakukan diferensiasi proses*) Sebagai produk pembelajaran, murid kemudian diminta untuk menjelaskan tentang contoh teks explanation yang ada di sekitar kita. (*Guru melakukan diferensiasi produk berdasarkan kesiapan/readiness*) - Murid yang sudah bisa menulis akan menjelaskan dalam bentuktulisan. - Murid yang belum bisa menulis dengan lancar, boleh menjelaskan dalam bentuk gambar yang dibubuhi dengan satuatau dua kata dan kemudian menjelaskannya secara lisan.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

	- Murid dapat mengirimkan pekerjaan kepada guru melalui aplikasi WA. Pekerjaan tertulis murid dapat di foto, dan penjelasan lisan dapat direkam melalui fungsi rekaman suaraatau video.
Kegiatan Penutup	• Guru memberikan umpan balik kepada murid. • Guru menutup pembelajaran sesuai dengan prosedur rutin(salam, terimakasih, doa, dsb).

D. PENILAIAN

- Penilaian sikap : pengamatan
- Penilaian pengetahuan : test tertulis dengan Quizziz
- Penilaian ketrampilan : Presentation / praktik

MATERI

What is explanation text?

Explanation text is akind of text which is more complex than instructions. It is usually used to explain processes or sequences of activity. The meaning of a text is why or how.

For examples:

Why do things happen?

- Why did we go to war in 1939?
- Why does the moon seem to change shape?
- Why do we pay tax?
- Why was there an earthquake in Haiti?

How do things work?

- How does a plane fly?
- How does a car engine work?
- How does a pigeon find its way home?
- How do you fly a hot air balloon?

Purpose: to explain the processes involved in natural and social phenomena, or to explain how something works.

Generic Structures

1) **General statement to introduce the topic**
   It describes or identifies the phenomenon.
2) **A sequence of explanations of why or how something occurs**

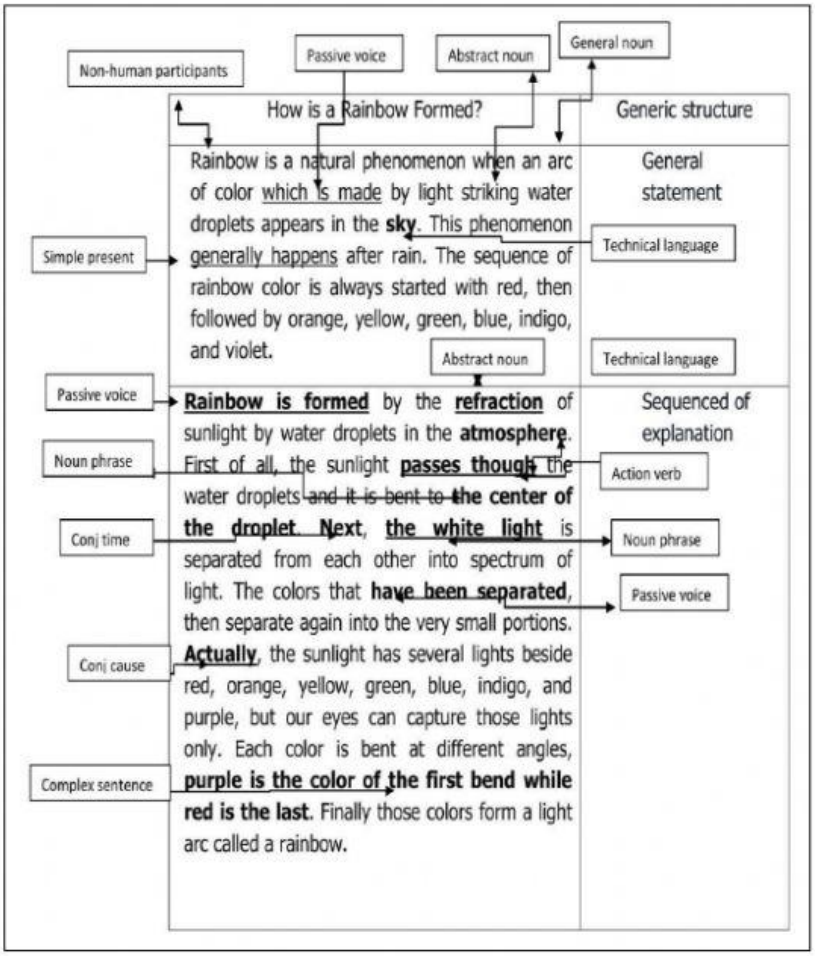
LIVEWORKSHEETS

They tell how or why the feature or process changes.
Words should show cause and effect or time.

3) **Closing /Concluding Statement (Optional)**
It sums up the explanation and talks about its application; may also give examples.

Language Features

- ✓ Focus on generic, non-human participants
- ✓ The use of general and abstract nouns
- ✓ The use of action verbs
- ✓ The use of simple present tense
- ✓ The use of passive voice
- ✓ The use of conjunctions of time and cause
- ✓ The use of noun phrases
- ✓ The use of complex sentences
- ✓ The use of technical language



LKPD
LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK

NAME :

CLASS :

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LET'S SEE THE MOVIE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What is that phenomenon called?

   .....

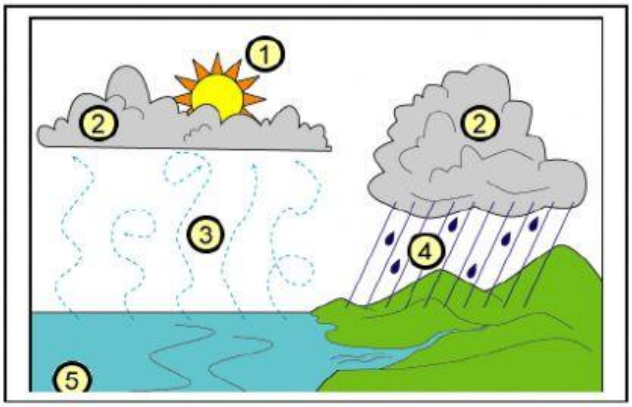
2. How could it happen?

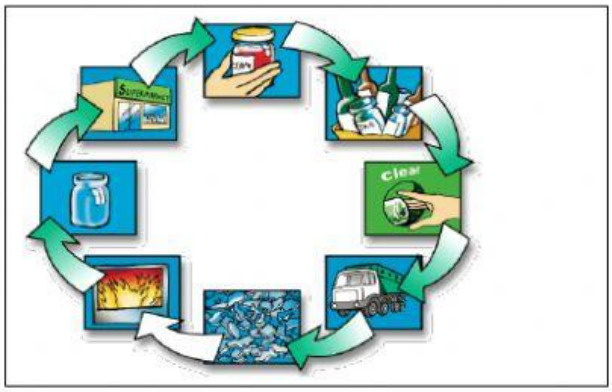
   .....

3. Where does it take place? What may people think when they see it for thefirst time?

   .....

Choose one of the right topics in the picture





LIVEWORKSHEETS

Fill in the blanks with the suitable words in the box.

Significant	Company	Technology	digital
Distribution	Designed	automation	computer
Effectively	fusion	Smart devices	Giant leap

Industrial Revolution 4.0 along with IoT (Internet of things) is central to .....(1) transformation in manufacturing industries. Computers and .....(2) come together in a new and innovative way to control robotics with very little human intervention, ultimately creating a 'smart factory'.

Industry 4.0 has already begun to transform products, how companies operate, and how they manage production. It is a .....(3) for manufacturing innovation, characterized by .....(4) that can take control of machines on the shop floor,

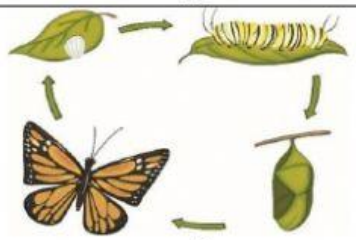
communicating autonomously "device-to-device" to manage manufacturing operations and .....(5) Through monitoring of productivity and efficiency of employees, machinery, and business process, the company management is now able to access important information in real-time. The entire manufacturing value chain can be monitored, from concept to completion and beyond. '

The .....(6) of Big Data, the internet of Things, and advanced analytics are providing manufaturers with unprecedented insights into manufacturing performances,customer behaviour, and new product development, as never seen before. Another critical benefit this new .....(7) delivers is a consistent feedback flow between companies and their customers in which products could be improved orhighly influenced by the end-users. It can transform how products are.....(8)
and produced.

Manufacturers need to manage the transition by up-skilling their workforce to utilize these technologies .....(9) and prepare knowledge and awareness into comcrete investments and real projects. They need to be convinced that industry 4.0will make a.....(10) difference to their businesses.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

. **Match the paragraphs with the pictures on the right side.**

The Life Cycle of a Butterfly		
No.	Paragraphs	Pictures
1	The life of a butterfly is divided into four stages: egg, larva, pupa and butterfly. The four stages are called the life cycle of thebutterfly	 A
2	A butterfly begins life as an egg. Most eggs are laid on the leaves of plants. They can be round, oval or even cylindrical in shape depending on the type of butterfly that laid them	 B
3	Inside the egg is a larva, which is known as a caterpillar. When it is ready, the larva hatches and eats the leaf its egg was laid on. It then continues eating for most of its short life. The larva's skin cannot stretch as it grows, so it keeps shedding its skin and growing a new one.	 C
4	When it has finished growing, the larva turns itself into a pupa, which is also called a chrysalis. The pupa is like a case to enclose the larva while it changes itself into a butterfly. The larva does not eat while it is in the pupa, but it gradually changes its body and grows wings.	 D
5	Finally, when it is ready, an adult butterfly emerges from the pupa. At first its wings are soft because they have been folded up inside the pupa, but after it has rested, the butterfly pumps blood through them so that it is ready to fly.	 E

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PLEASE DROP TO THE RIGHT BOX BASED ON THE RIGHT PARAGRAPH!

	Kites have been known for thousand of years. They are used for military orscientific purposes. Todays kites are much used for leisure and competition
	A kite uses wind to make it fly because it is heavier than air. When windtravels over the surface of the kite, it is split into two streams of air. One stream of the air goes over the kite while the second stream goes under thekite.
	The high pressure area has a pushing effect while the low pressure area hasa pulling effect.
	A kite is an object which is made from a light material stretched over a frame.Due to its light material a kite will lift off the ground and fly when it is tilted into the wind.
	The upper stream above the kite. The lower stream hits the kite at a shallow angle and creates an area of high pressure.
	The combination of push and pull can create enough force to lift the kite intothe air.

How the Body Reacts to Heat

When the human body is exposed to very hot conditions one result can be heatstroke. This is often the case for athletes and people who have to work outside in summer.Heatstroke is a sudden, uncontrolled rise in body temperature. It is a reaction that is a result from not being able to replace fluid lost-through perspiration. If the lost fluids are not replaced then dehydration occurs and this leads to a decrease in blood.

In this situation the body must decide whether to give the blood to the main organs (livers, kidneys, and so on) or to the skin. Because the main organs are more important, they will receive the blood. Also, as a consequence of the drop in fluids, the body loses its ability to sweat. The situation becomes critical. The body now can't produce sweat; therefore, it can't cool itself. Excess heat can't be released through the skin as a result of the loss of blood supply to that part of the body. The lack of blood supply and the inability to sweat together cause the body to overheat.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Heatstroke can cause permanent injury if not treated properly. It is one of how the body can react to heat.

A. Write T (true) or F (false) for these statements!

1. Heatstroke occurs as the result of cold condition of the human body. TRUE FALSE
2. People get heatstroke when he works in inside in summer. TRUE FALSE
3. The body loses its ability to sweat because of the drop in fluid. TRUE FALSE
4. Heatstroke can't cause permanent injury. TRUE FALSE

Taking care of the keyboard

The keyboard is a roburts deivice used for inputting data on to your computer. As you type in information small letters are sent via the table to the inside of the machine where they are organized into the words that you see. Keep your cable straight.

It is important that the keyboard cable has no kinks or that no object is placed on the cable to restrict the flow of letters to the machine. Care also must be taken that letters with sharp point do not become snared in the cable.

X's and Z's are the most common letters to be snared and the result will be words appearing on the screen with these letters missing. O's and D's move the easiest through the cable.

To best take care of your keyboard cable stretch it out and straighten the kinks frequently. Letters are snared most frequently where the cable enters the machine so be sure to straighten that section of cable so on a weekly basis.

Be aware that any spelling mistakes may be the result of letters stuck in the cable rather than dyslexic fingers. Letters caught in the cable decay away quickly once the machine is turned off so no lasting damage occurs in the build up of snaredletters.

1. The description of the script includes ...
   A. Selling your keyboard
   B. Cleaning your keyboard
   C. Washing your keyboard
   D. None of the options are correct
   E. All of the options are correct

2. What does the writer compared keyboard with?
   A. Small machine
   B. Tools
   C. Group of small letters
   D. Robust device
   E. Hardward

LIVEWORKSHEETS