

### LESSON PLAN 3

<b>School</b>	: SMPN 1 Seputih Banyak
<b>Subject</b>	: English
<b>Class/Semester</b>	: VIII/Second
<b>Aspect/Skill</b>	: Reading
<b>Kind of Text</b>	: Narrative
<b>Time Allocation</b>	: 2 x 40 minutes

**Standard Competence:** Students are able to construct meaning of functional text and simple monolog of narrative and recount text to communicate with surroundings.

**Basic Competence** : Understanding meaning and rhetoric steps accurately, fluently and in the right way relates to surroundings in form of narrative and recount text.

**Indicators:**

1. The students are able to find out the main ideas of the text
2. The students are able to identify the specific details or information from the text
3. The students are able to infer the information from the text
4. The students are able to reveal the meaning of the words
5. The students are able to determine the reference of words stated in the text

**Characters:**

1. Critical
2. Logic
3. Dilligence

**Objectives:**

1. The students are able to find out the main ideas of the text
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5. The students are able to determine the reference of words stated in the text

**Characters:**

1. The students are expected to be critical
2. The students are expected to be logic
3. The students are expected to be dilligent

**Teaching Material:**  
Reading text

**The Legend of Rawa Pening**



Once upon a time, there was a little poor boy came into a little village. He was very hungry and weak. He knocked at every door and asked for some food, but nobody cared about him. Nobody wanted to help the little boy.

Finally, a generous woman helped him. She gave him shelter and a meal. When the boy wanted to leave, this old woman gave him a “lesung”, a big wooden mortar for pounding rice. She reminded him, “please remember, if there is a flood you must save yourself. Use this “lesung” as a boat”. The “lesung” was happy and thanked the old woman. The little boy continued his journey. While he was passing through the village, he saw many people gathering on the field. The boy came closer and saw a stick stuck in the ground. People challenged each other to pull out that stick. Everybody tried, but nobody succeeded. “Can I try?” asked the little boy. The crowd laughed mockingly. The boy wanted to try his luck so he stepped forward and pulled out the stick. He could do it very easily. Everybody was dumbfounded.

Suddenly, from the hole left by stick, water spouted out. It did not stop until it flooded the village. And no one was saved from the water except the little boy and the generous old woman who gave him shelter and meal. As she told him, he used the “lesung” as a boat and picked up the old woman. The whole village became a huge lake. It is now known as Rawa Pening Lake in Salatiga, Central Java, Indonesia.

**Learning Activities:**

Pre activities

1. The teacher greets the students
2. The teacher checks the students’ attendance list
3. The teacher gives apperception by giving some questions such as:
  - Have you ever gone to Salatiga, Central Java?
  - What is a famous lake there?
  - Do you know how the lake can be shaped?

While activities

1. The students are shown a picture.
2. The students are encourages to predict what the author will discuss next in the text. The leading questions can be:
  - From the picture, can you predict the topic of the text?
  - Who are the characters of the story?
  - Is the story is fiction or non fiction?
  - What does the picture tell you about the story?

- According to the picture, how can the lake possibly shape?
  - What background do you bring to the story?
  - How might this story relate to your life?
  - Predict what will happen in the story.
3. The students are asked to make some groups consisting five people of each.
  4. The students are asked to write their predictions
  5. The teacher checks their prediction to see whether it makes sense or not.
  6. The teacher writes some difficult words to the students on the whiteboard
  7. The students are asked to predict the meaning of words
  8. The teacher gives a sentence oral summary about the content of the text, such as this text contains a story about how Rawa Pening lake is shaped.
  9. The students are asked to formulate some questions that they thought the passage might answer, for example, what questions do you have that you think the story might answer? (it can be main idea, supporting details, reference, vocabulary and inferential questions)
  10. The students are asked to write their questions
  11. The teacher delivers the reading passage
  12. The students are asked to read the text
  13. The teacher gives several questions to check their comprehension

#### Post activities

1. The students are asked to discuss whether they have some difficulties on the lesson or not
2. The teacher closes the meeting

#### Media

1. Reading text
2. Some pictures:



#### Sources

<http://texteks.blogspot.com/2012/02/contoh-narrative-text-legenda-rawa.html>

### Evaluation

- Technique : Answering question  
 Form : Written text  
 Instrument : The teacher asks the students to write their prediction, make the questions based on the picture given. Then the teacher gives a text with 10 comprehension questions to the students.

Scoring system :

$$\text{The score of the test (s)} = \frac{\text{the total of the right answer (R)}}{\text{the total items (N)}} \times 100$$

For example:

The right answer = 10

The total numbers = 10

$$S = \frac{10}{10} \times 100$$

$$= 100$$

### The Legend of Rawa Pening



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Finally, a generous woman helped him. She gave him shelter and a meal. When the boy wanted to leave, this old woman gave him a “lesung”, a big wooden mortar for pounding rice. She reminded him, “Please remember, if there is a flood you must save yourself. Use this “lesung” as a boat”. The boy was happy and thanked the old woman. He continued his journey. While he was passing through the village, he saw many people gathering on the field. The boy came closer and saw a stick stuck in the ground. People challenged each other to pull out that stick. Everybody tried, but nobody succeeded. “Can I try?” asked the little boy. The crowd laughed mockingly. The boy wanted to try his luck so he stepped forward and pulled out the stick. He could do it very easily. Everybody was dumbfounded.

Suddenly, from the hole left by stick, water spouted out. It did not stop until it flooded the village. And no one was saved from the water except the little boy and the generous old woman who gave him shelter and meal. As she told him, he used the “lesung” as a boat and picked up the old woman. The whole village became a huge lake. It is now known as Rawa Pening Lake in Salatiga, Central Java, Indonesia.

Direction:

Answer these questions bellow.

1. Who are the main characters of the story?
2. "He could do **it** very easily" (paragraph 2)  
The word **it** in the sentence above refers to...
3. What was the message from the old woman after giving the lesung?
4. What happen in the village when the boy passed it?
5. What happened to the village finnaly?
6. Why could the disaster possibly happen?
7. What moral value can we learn from the story?
8. "He was very hungry and weak." (first paragraph)  
The opposite of the underlined word is...
9. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
10. What will happen to the village if the boy does not follow the challenge?

Answers key

1. The main characters of the story are the boy and the generous old woman.
2. It refers to pulled out the stick.
3. The boy should save hissself when the flood come by using the lesung.
4. There was a stick stuck in the ground and people challenged each other to pull out that stick
5. The water spouted out from the hole left by stick and it did not stop until it flooded the village.
6. Because there was a magic power when the boy pulled out the stick so the water spouted out from the hole left by stick and it did not stop until it flooded the village.
7. We have to help eah other and never underestimate people by judging them from their covers.
8. The opposite of weak is strong.
9. The disaster come and Rawa Peningg lake was shaped.
10. The disaster will not happed and the lake will not be shaped.

Specification that was used to judge the content validity of the reading comprehension test concerning the narrative text.

No.	Reading Skills	Items Number
1.	Determining main idea	9
2.	Finding supporting details	1, 3, 4,
3.	Finding inference meaning	5, 6 ,7, 10
4.	Understanding vocabulary	8
5.	Finding reference	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>10 items</b>

Table specification of reading comprehension test, specifically in terms of literal, interpretative and critical comprehension concerning the narrative text.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Level of Comprehension</b>	<b>Items number</b>
1.	Literal Comprehension	1, 2, 3, 4, 8
2.	Interpretative Comprehension	5, 7, 9
3.	Critical Comprehension	6, 10
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>