SCORING GUIDE

Aspect	Level	Score	Criteria
	Excellent – Very Good	30-27	Relevant to the topic, give the detail information, and match the purpose of the text.
Content	Good - Average	26-22	Mostly relevant to the topic, lacks of detail.
	Fair - Poor	21-17	Inaedaquate development of the topic, almost match to the purpose of the text.
N &	Very poor	16-13	Does not relate to the topic and does not match the purpose.
	Excellent – Very Good	20-18	Fluent expression, ideas clearly stated, well organized, logical sequencing cohesive.
Organization	Good - Average	17-14	Loosely organized, limited support, logical but incomplete sequencing.
	Fair - Poor	13-10	Non-fluent, ideas confused or unconnected, lacks logical development and sequencing.
	Very poor	9-7	Does not communicate, no organization, not enough to evaluate.
	Excellent – Very Good	20-18	Use effective word/word choice/word usage, word form mastery.
Vocabulary	Good - Average	17-14	Occasional errors of word form, choice/word usage but meaning not obscured.

			Frequent errors of word form, choice,
	Fair - Poor	13-10	usage and meaning obscured/confused.
	Very poor	9-7	Essentially translation, little knowledge of English, not enough to evaluate.
	Excellent – Very Good	25-22	Few errors of agreement, tense, and word order.
Language use	Good - Average	21-18	Several errors of agreement, tense, and word order.
	Fair - Poor	17-11	Frequent errors and meaning obscured.
	Very poor	10-5	Dominated by error, does not communicate, not enough to evaluate.
	Excellent – Very Good	5	Exemplary mechanism, may have minor errors in punctuation, capitalization, and spelling, need little or no editing.
Mechanics	Good - Average	4	Adequate mechanism, have some errors in punctuation, capitalization, and spelling, need editing but does not impede readability.
Wiethanics	Fair - Poor	3	Limited mechanism, consistent errors of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling, impede readability.
	Very poor	E ₂ S	Inadequate mechanism, serious and consistent errors in punctuation, capitalization, and spelling impedes understanding/communication.

Scoring Guide (Assessment Rubric of Writing (Jacob, 1981))

How to Total the Score:

 $Total\ Score\ of\ Content\ + \ Organization\ + \ Vocabulary\ + \ Language\ \ Use\ + \ Mechanics$

	=+	+	+	+	=	
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PRE TEST

Please Write an Analytical Exposition Text Based on the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis: Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. Choose one of topics below:
 - Reading
 - Air Pollution
 - Rubbish
 - Early Marriage

POST TEST

Please Write an Analytical Exposition Text Based on the Following Criteria:

- 4. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 5. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis: Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 6. Choose one of topics below:
 - Bullying
 - Learning English
 - Global Warming
 - Environment

LESSON PLAN

LESSON PLAN (1)

CONTROL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Fast Food

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

I. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

- Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- Diberikan sebuah teks, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition :

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function :

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
 - b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.
 - c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

Example of Analytical Exposition Text :

Fast Food

Fast food describes the food that is not healthy or have little nutritional content. Unnutrious foods contain large amounts of fat. Fast food such as hamburgers, French fries from McDonald's, KFC and Pizza Hut are often considered as unnutrious food. Indeed all the food is delicious but it can bring a few effects to your body.

First, eat fast food twice or more in a week have the possibility of diabetes and die because of diseases of the heart, compared to participants who seldom or never eat fast food. Even the participants that are known eat fast food four times or more in a week, have the risk of death from a heart attack.

The second effect is children who almost everyday consume fast food have lower IQ than children who don't eat fast food much. The study proved that children's diet on consume fast food is smarter.

Therefore, it can be conculde that consume fast food regularly bring some bad impacts on health. As mentioned above, it can trigger various diseases on adult and make children have lower IQ.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type)

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
The teacher gives brainstorming to	• The students discuss with their
the students such as:	chairmate and answer the teacher
	questions by raising their hand.
The teacher gives students pictures	12.4
about a phenomenon, for the	43
example about "fast food". Then	<- x //
asks students to express their	011
opinions about the pictures. The	21.
teacher asks students to discuss with	
their chairmate. The teacher builds	
students' views by asking:	
a. What makes a lot of people like	
fast food?	
b. Why is fast food dangerous?	

•	After the students give their	The students pay attention and
	opinions, the teacher tells students	listen it
	that when they express their	
	opinions about a phenomenon of	
	fast food it is called by analytical	
	exposition and this text is the kind	
	of text that we will learn today.	
•	The teacher gives information	The students pay attention and
	about competence that must be	listen it
	achieved and learning objectives.	114
	(42	
	11 11 15	-32.1/2
	915	35.3
	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)
O	bserving:	Observing:
•	The teacher gives an example of	• The students discuss with their
•		
•	The teacher gives an example of	The students discuss with their
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to	The students discuss with their
Ol	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD	The students discuss with their
Ol	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read	The students discuss with their
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read the text and discuss it with their	The students discuss with their
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read the text and discuss it with their chairmate about the contents of the	The students discuss with their
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read the text and discuss it with their chairmate about the contents of the text.	• The students discuss with their chairmate.
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read the text and discuss it with their chairmate about the contents of the text. The teacher gives a question to	The students discuss with their chairmate. The students answer the teacher
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read the text and discuss it with their chairmate about the contents of the text. The teacher gives a question to students about what is the contents	The students discuss with their chairmate. The students answer the teacher
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read the text and discuss it with their chairmate about the contents of the text. The teacher gives a question to students about what is the contents	The students discuss with their chairmate. The students answer the teacher
•	The teacher gives an example of analytical exposition text to students on the projector's LCD screen, then asks students to read the text and discuss it with their chairmate about the contents of the text. The teacher gives a question to students about what is the contents of the text in paragraph 1?	The students discuss with their chairmate. The students answer the teacher question by raising their hands.

	provides further information that	
	thesis is one of the generic	
	structure from analytical exposition	
	text.	
•	After that with their chairmate, the	The students discuss with their
	teacher asks students to discuss	chairmate and answer the teacher
	what is the content of the next	question by raising their hands.
	paragraph by asking "What did the	
	writer say about the phenomenon?"	
	- M	111.
	Then the teacher tells students that	The students pay attention and
	what they say is called by	listen it.
	"argument", one of generic	-51.3 11
	structure in analytical exposition	
	text.	
•	The teacher also does the same	The students discuss with their
	thing with the last paragraph of the	chairmate and answer the teacher
	text. The teacher asks students to	question by raising their hands.
	discuss and then gives a question	
	"what is the content of last	7.43
	paragraph?"	< * //
	11 0-	The students pay attention and
	After answer the question, the	listen it.
	teacher tells students that this is	
1	called by "reiteration/conclusion"	
	called by "reiteration/conclusion" which is one of generic structure	
	which is one of generic structure	
	which is one of generic structure type in analytical exposition text.	
	which is one of generic structure type in analytical exposition text. Then the teacher gives a conclusion	

	structures, among others are thesis,	
	•	
	argument, and	
	reiteration/conclusion.	
•	The teacher provides the kinds of	The students discuss with their
	language features in analytical	chairmate and raise their hands,
	exposition text on a slide, then asks	then mention the identification
	students to read that. After that asks	results.
	students to discuss with their	
	chairmate to identify what	
	language feature which contain in	111.
	the text.	ONA II
•	Then, the teacher informs students	The students pay attention and
	that today students will be asked to	listen to it.
	write analytical exposition text	
	about fast food with graphic	
	organizer (concept map type).	
•	The teacher gives an example	The students pay attention and
	directly in front of class with guide	listen it carefully.
1	the students by using whiteboard	12 2 11
	about how to create a graphic	
	organizer (concept map type).	< * //
Qı	uestioning:	Questioning:
•	The teacher gives opportunity to	The students prepare and ask the
	the students for ask about part of	questions.
	analytical exposition text which is	
	still don't understand.	
•	The teacher gives opportunity to	The students ask for that.
	the students for ask about	
	procedure of using graphic	
		<u> </u>

organizer (concept map-type)	
which is still don't understand.	
Exploring:	Exploring:
• The teacher gives students a blank paper and asks the students to start their map framework and the teacher monitors the student activities.	 In their blank paper, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left and write the topic there. From the head of circle/box, the students draw three lines or branch then connected it to another circles/boxes. So here the students draw again the another circles/boxes. In those circles/boxes, th students write generic structure of analytical exposition text among others are
Z	thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion.
After the students create a map	• The students read a text about fast
framework, the teacher gives	food.
students a text about fast food and	<- × //
asks the students to read the text.	CIV //
From the text, the teacher asks	• The students take notes words list in
students to take notes words list as	another blank paper.
the ideas in another blank paper.	
After taking notes words list, the	The students back on their
teacher asks students to back on	circles/boxes then organize the
their circles/boxes then organize	ideas into categories such as which
the ideas into categories such as	one ideas suitable with thesis,
which one ideas suitable with	arguments, and

thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Here the teacher reminds students that they can draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.

reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidence, or example.

- After that, the teacher reminds students dont't forget to write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box. To write linking words, the students can use language features in writing analytical exposition text.
- The students write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box with language features in analytical exposition text such as internal conjunction like: "but", "meanwhile", "besides ", "first", "second", "then", "so", etc. In addition, the students also can use causal conjunctions like: "because", "for that reason", "due to", "by", "consequently", "as a result", etc.

Associating:

- In this section, the teacher asks students to write an analytical exposition text about fast food in their blank paper based on words that they already collected at the map.
- **Associating:**
- The students write an analytical exposition text about fast food in their blank paper based on words that already collected at the map.
- The teacher asks students to check their writing before submitted.
- The students check their writing before submitted.

After check their writing, the	The students submit their work to
teacher asks students to submit their	the teacher.
analytical exposition text.	
Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)	Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)
Communicating:	Communicating:
The teacher reviews the activities	The students pay attention to the
that they have done.	teacher.
Then, the teacher closes the lesson	The students answer the questions.
by asking to the students about what	114
they have learned today and gives	
some questions related with the	-3, 4,
material.	33

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Whiteboard
- Boardmarker
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Fast Food".



LESSON PLAN (2)

CONTROL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Trees

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

II. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

 Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4. Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 4. Diberikan sebuah teks, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition:

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function :

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
 - b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.

c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

• Example of Analytical Exposition Text:

Plant Trees to Save our Life

As we know, trees are number one to provide oxygen for us so we can live. Without oxygen, every human and animals will die. But, nowadays, oxygen is decrease because of human activity, the polution they make from cars, factories, etc.

Therefore as a human what we can do to fix this serious situation is plant trees from now and start the reforestation. With reforestation, we can little bit reduce the effect of globalization, polution, and give back oxygen for life. We can start from plant trees on front/back yard of our house, then plant more trees around the building, streets, and other public place.

Furthermore we also need to keep our forest, stop illegal logging and build some building in forest area. Together we have to keep our environment.

From those all it can be conclude that tree is the important thing in our life. With keep the trees, we can keep our life healthy and more comfortable. Cause when we save trees, we save human and animal. So, let's plant tree from now and have a good life.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type)

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
The teacher gives brainstorming to	The students pay attention and
the students such as:	answer the question
"Today we will continue our	
previous material nemely analytical exposition text. Look at	UHA
this slide, I have several pictures	-2.7/4
(Here the teacher gives pictures	351.25
about trees). From these pictures,	
can you guess what is the topic of	
analytical exposition text today?"	
The teacher gives information	The students pay attention and
about competence that must be	listen it
achieved and learning objectives.	13.5
Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)
Observing:	Observing:
The teacher reviews the students'	The students pay attention to the
writing in the previous meeting.	teacher.
The teacher sheets the students	The students now attention to the
The teacher checks the student's mamory about the meterial with	The students pay attention to the teacher
memory about the material with	teacher
give an example of analytical	

exposition text from the previous	
meeting.	
The teacher asks students to read	The students discuss with their
the text and discuss with their	chairmate.
chairmate to identify the generic	
structure of the text.	
After read and discuss with their	The students mention the
chairmate, the teacher asks	identification results by raising
students to mention the	their hands.
identification results with give a	1114
reason.	UMA.
After that, the teacher checks	The students discuss with their
student's memory about language	chairmate and raise their hands,
feature of analytical exposition text	then mention the identification
by asking the students to discuss	results.
with their chairmate and identify	
what language feature which	
contain in the text.	
Then, the teacher informs students	The students pay attention and
that today students will be asked to	listen to it.
write analytical exposition text	< * //
about trees with graphic organizer	014
(concept map type).	5111
• The teacher reminds the students	The students pay attention and
about how to create a graphic	listen it carefully.
organizer (concept map type).	
Questioning:	Questioning:
The teacher gives opportunity to	The students prepare and ask the
the students for ask about part of	questions.

analytical exposition text which is	
still don't understand.	
The teacher gives opportunity to	• The students ask for that.
the students for ask about	
procedure of using graphic	
organizer (concept map-type)	
which is still don't understand.	
Exploring:	Exploring:
	• In their blank paper, the students
C M	draw a circle/box as the head at the
// , 45 !!!	center, top or left and write the topic
// 1	there.
11 515	• From the head of circle/box, the
• The teacher gives students a blank	students draw three lines or branch
paper and asks the students to start	then connected it to another
their map framework and the	circles/boxes. So here the students
teacher monitors the student	draw again the another
activities.	circles/boxes.
	• In those circles/boxes, th students
	write generic structure of analytical
X	exposition text among others are
// Cn-	thesis, arguments, and
// AKE	reiteration/conclusion.
After the students create a map	• The students read a text about trees.
framework, the teacher gives	
students a text about trees and asks	
the students to read the text.	
From the text, the teacher asks	• The students take notes words list in
students to take notes words list as	another blank paper.
the ideas in another blank paper.	

- After taking notes words list, the
 teacher asks students to back on
 their circles/boxes then organize
 the ideas into categories such as
 which one ideas suitable with
 thesis, arguments, and
 reiteration/conclusion. Here the
 teacher reminds students that they
 can draw another circles/boxes
 with branch to put the details,
 supporting evidance, or example.
- The students back on their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.
- After that, the teacher reminds students dont't forget to write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box. To write linking words, the students can use language features in writing analytical exposition text.
- The students write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box with language features in analytical exposition text such as internal conjunction like: "but", "meanwhile", "besides ", "first", "second", "then", "so", etc. In addition, the students also can use causal conjunctions like: "because", "for that reason", "due to", "by", "consequently", "as a result", etc.

Associating:

 In this section, the teacher asks students to write an analytical exposition text about *trees* in their

Associating:

• The students write an analytical exposition text about *trees* in their blank paper based on words that already collected at the map.

blank paper based on words that they already collected at the map.	
The teacher asks students to check their writing before submitted.	The students check their writing before submitted.
After check their writing, the teacher asks students to submit their analytical exposition text.	The students submit their work to the teacher.
Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)	Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)
Communicating:	Communicating:
Communicating: • The teacher reviews the activities	Communicating: • The students pay attention to the
CV	
The teacher reviews the activities	The students pay attention to the
The teacher reviews the activities that they have done.	The students pay attention to the teacher.
 The teacher reviews the activities that they have done. Then, the teacher closes the lesson 	The students pay attention to the teacher.
 The teacher reviews the activities that they have done. Then, the teacher closes the lesson by asking to the students about what 	The students pay attention to the teacher.

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Whiteboard
- Boardmarker
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Trees".

LESSON PLAN (3)

CONTROL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Cellphones

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

III. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

 Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 6. Diberikan sebuah teks, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition:

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function :

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
 - b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.

c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

Example of Analytical Exposition Text :

Should not Bring Mobile Phone to School

Nowadays students always bring their mobile phones everywhere and anytime. Especially go to school. Somehow, mobile phones are helpful sometimes, but it also can bring bad effects for their studying at school.

Firstly, mobile phones makes the students not focus on their study at school. If students bring their mobile phones, it makes the students play a game in his mobile phone. He is ignore the teacher and his obligation to study at school.

Secondly, mobile phones makes students become dependent. As we know that there are facilities in mobile phones such as calculator, dictionary, and google. It is afraid if students depend on their mobile phones, for example a student needs to answer a mathematic question. To make it easy, he uses his calculator in mobile phones. This thing makes him become dependent student because he depends his accounting skill on mobile phones calculator.

For those reasons mobile phones should be banned for students at school because although mobile phones may be helpful for students somehow, but the bad effect is many more.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type)

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
• The teacher gives brainstorming to the students such as: "Today we will continue our previous material nemely analytical exposition text. Look at this slide, I have several pictures (Here the teacher gives pictures about cellphones). From these pictures, can you guess what is the topic of analytical exposition text today?"	The students pay attention and answer the question
The teacher gives information about competence that must be achieved and learning objectives. Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	The students pay attention and listen it Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)
Observing: • The teacher reviews the students' writing in the previous meeting.	Observing: • The students pay attention to the teacher.

The teacher checks the student's The students pay attention to the memory about the material with teacher give an example of analytical exposition text from the previous meeting. The teacher asks students to read The students discuss with their the text and discuss with their chairmate. chairmate to identify the generic structure of the text. The students mention the After read and discuss with their chairmate, the teacher asks identification results by raising students to mention the their hands. identification results with give a reason. After that, the teacher checks The students discuss with their student's memory about language chairmate and raise their hands, then mention the identification feature of analytical exposition text by asking the students to discuss results. with their chairmate and identify what language feature which contain in the text. Then, the teacher informs students The students pay attention and that today students will be asked to listen to it. write analytical exposition text about bringing phones to school with graphic organizer (concept map type). The teacher reminds at a glance to • The students pay attention and the students about how to create a listen it carefully.

graphic organizer (concept map	
type).	
Questioning:	Questioning:
• The teacher gives opportunity to	• The students prepare and ask the
the students for ask about part of	questions.
analytical exposition text which is	
still don't understand.	
The teacher gives opportunity to	• The students ask for that if still there
the students for ask about	is a thing which is still don't
procedure of using graphic	understand.
organizer (concept map-type)	
which is still don't understand.	-3-1//
Exploring:	Exploring:
	In their blank paper, the students
	draw a circle/box as the head at the
	center, top or left and write the topic
	there.
	• From the head of circle/box, the
• The teacher gives students a blank	students draw three lines or branch
paper and asks the students to start	then connected it to another
their map framework and the	circles/boxes. So here the students
teacher monitors the student	draw again the another
activities.	circles/boxes.
	• In those circles/boxes, th students
	write generic structure of analytical
	exposition text among others are
	thesis, arguments, and
	reiteration/conclusion.
After the students create a map	• The students read a text about
framework, the teacher gives	cellphones.

students a text about cellphones and asks the students to read the text.

- From the text, the teacher asks students to take notes words list as the ideas in another blank paper.
- The students take notes words list in another blank paper.
- After taking notes words list, the teacher asks students to back on their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Here the teacher reminds students that they can draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.
- The students back on their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.
- After that, the teacher reminds students dont't forget to write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box. To write linking words, the students can use language features in writing analytical exposition text.
- The students write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box with language features in analytical exposition text such as internal conjunction like: "but", "meanwhile", "besides ", "first", "second", "then", "so", etc. In addition, the students also can use causal conjunctions like: "because", "for that reason", "due

	to", "by", "consequently", "as a result", etc.
Associating:	Associating:
• In this section, the teacher asks	The students write an analytical
students to write an analytical	exposition text about cellphones in
exposition text about cellphones in	their blank paper based on words
their blank paper based on words	that already collected at the map.
that they already collected at the	
map.	
• The teacher asks students to check	The students check their writing
their writing before submitted.	before submitted.
After check their writing, the	The students submit their work to
teacher asks students to submit their	the teacher.
analytical exposition text.	W P
Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)	Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)
Communicating:	Communicating:
• The teacher reviews the activities	The students pay attention to the
that they have done.	teacher.
• Then, the teacher closes the lesson	The students answer the questions.
by asking to the students about what	< * //
they have learned today and gives	alk //
some questions related with the	5111/
material.	

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Whiteboard
- Boardmarker
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Cellphones".

LESSON PLAN (4)

CONTROL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Social Media

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

IV. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

7. Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

8. Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- 7. Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 8. Diberikan sebuah teks, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition:

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function :

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
 - b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.

c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

Example of Analytical Exposition Text :

Social Media are Bad for Teenagers

Social media web sites, such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and many others have become nearly inescapable facets of modern life, particularly for teenagers. Social media becomes more than just a part of their world, it's becomes their world. Teens are spend more and more time in world online. They are constantly post pictures via Instagram and many others. However, it bad for them.

Firstly, teens don't know how to disconnect. Social media take their life to be online world from the time they wake up till they back to sleep via their smart phone. One reason why this "always connect" activity is harmful because the trend of cyberbullying. Now bullying not only in the real world but online world is also.

Another impact social media on teens is teens become more comfortable share their feel in the social media. A separate study by the National Citizen Service says that rather than talk to their parents, girls find their comfort on social media when they are worry.

Therefore it can be conclude that too much exposure of social media can also be bad especially for teenagers. This is because social media are dangerous for teenagers' health both mentally and emotionally.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type)

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
• The teacher gives brainstorming to the students such as: "Today we will continue our previous material nemely analytical exposition text. Look at this slide, I have several pictures (Here the teacher gives pictures about social media). From these pictures, can you guess what is the topic of analytical exposition text today?"	The students pay attention and answer the question
The teacher gives information about competence that must be achieved and learning objectives.	The students pay attention and listen it
Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)
Observing:	Observing:
The teacher reviews the students' writing in the previous meeting.	The students pay attention to the teacher.

The teacher checks the student's The students pay attention to the memory about the material with teacher give an example of analytical exposition text from the previous meeting. The teacher asks students to read The students discuss with their the text and discuss with their chairmate. chairmate to identify the generic structure of the text. After read and discuss with their The students mention the chairmate, the teacher asks identification results by raising students to mention the their hands. identification results with give a reason. After that, the teacher checks The students discuss with their student's memory about language chairmate and raise their hands, feature of analytical exposition text then mention the identification by asking the students to discuss results. with their chairmate and identify what language feature which contain in the text. Then, the teacher informs students The students pay attention and that today students will be asked to listen to it. write analytical exposition text about social media with graphic organizer (concept map type). Questioning: **Questioning:** • The teacher gives opportunity to • The students prepare and ask the the students for ask about part of questions.

analytical exposition text which is	
still don't understand.	
Exploring:	Exploring:
	• In their blank paper, the students
	draw a circle/box as the head at the
	center, top or left and write the topic
	there.
	• From the head of circle/box, the
• The teacher gives students a blank	students draw three lines or branch
paper and asks the students to start	then connected it to another
their map framework and the	circles/boxes. So here the students
teacher monitors the student	draw again the another
activities.	circles/boxes.
	• In those circles/boxes, th students
	write generic structure of analytical
	exposition text among others are
	thesis, arguments, and
	reiteration/conclusion.
• After the students create a map	• The students read a text about social
framework, the teacher gives	media.
students a text about social media	< * //
and asks the students to read the	CIK //
text.	21, //
• From the text, the teacher asks	• The students take notes words list in
students to take notes words list as	another blank paper.
the ideas in another blank paper.	
After taking notes words list, the	The students back on their
teacher asks students to back on	circles/boxes then organize the
their circles/boxes then organize	ideas into categories such as which
the ideas into categories such as	one ideas suitable with thesis,

which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Here the teacher reminds students that they can draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.

arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.

- After that, the teacher reminds students dont't forget to write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box. To write linking words, the students can use language features in writing analytical exposition text.
- The students write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box with language features in analytical exposition text such as internal conjunction like: "but", "meanwhile", "besides ", "first", "second", "then", "so", etc. In addition, the students also can use causal conjunctions like: "because", "for that reason", "due to", "by", "consequently", "as a result", etc.

Associating:

- In this section, the teacher asks students to write an analytical exposition text about social media in their blank paper based on words that they already collected at the map.
- **Associating:**
- The students write an analytical exposition text about social media in their blank paper based on words that already collected at the map.
- The teacher asks students to check their writing before submitted.
- The students check their writing before submitted.

After check their writing, the	The students submit their work to
teacher asks students to submit their	the teacher.
analytical exposition text.	
Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)	Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)
Communicating:	Communicating:
The teacher reviews the activities	The students pay attention to the
that they have done.	teacher.
Then, the teacher closes the lesson	• The students answer the questions.
by asking to the students about what	114
they have learned today and gives	OHA.
some questions related with the	-3, 4,
material.	53.3

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Whiteboard
- Boardmarker
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Social Media".



APPENDIX

LESSON PLAN

LESSON PLAN (1)

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Fast Food

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

I. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

- Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- Diberikan sebuah video, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition :

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function:

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
 - b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.
 - c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

Example of Analytical Exposition Text :

Fast Food

Fast food describes the food that is not healthy or have little nutritional content. Unnutrious foods contain large amounts of fat. Fast food such as hamburgers, French fries from McDonald's, KFC and Pizza Hut are often considered as unnutrious food. Indeed all the food is delicious but it can bring a few effects to your body.

First, eat fast food twice or more in a week have the possibility of diabetes and die because of diseases of the heart, compared to participants who seldom or never eat fast food. Even the participants that are known eat fast food four times or more in a week, have the risk of death from a heart attack.

The second effect is children who almost everyday consume fast food have lower IQ than children who don't eat fast food much. The study proved that children's diet on consume fast food is smarter.

Therefore, it can be conculde that consume fast food regularly bring some bad impacts on health. As mentioned above, it can trigger various diseases on adult and make children have lower IQ.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type) with Schoology

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
The teacher gives brainstorming to	The students discuss with their
the students such as:	chairmate and answer the teacher
	questions by raising their hand.
The teacher gives students pictures	42 45 11
about a phenomenon, for the	43
example about "fast food". Then	<- × //
asks students to express their	C14 //
opinions about the pictures. The	511
teacher asks students to discuss with	
their chairmate. The teacher builds	
students' views by asking:	
a. What makes a lot of people like	
fast food?	
b. Why is fast food dangerous?	

•	After the students gives their	The students pay attention and
	opinions, the teacher tells students	listen it
	that when they express their	
	opinions about a phenomenon of	
	fast food it is called by analytical	
	exposition and this text is the kind	
	of text that we will learn today.	
•	The teacher gives information	The students pay attention and
	about competence that must be	listen it
	achieved and learning objectives.	114
	// , 0.5	
	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)
	9	34.3
0	bserving:	Observing:
•	The teacher gives an example of	The students discuss with their
	analytical exposition text to	chairmate.
	students on the projector's LCD	
	screen, then asks students to read	
	the text and discuss it with their	13.5
	chairmate about the contents of the	7.43
	text.	- * //
<u> </u>		
•	The teacher gives a question to	The students answer the teacher
•	The teacher gives a question to students about what is the contents	The students answer the teacher question by raising their hands.
•		CIV //
•	students about what is the contents	CIV //
•	students about what is the contents	CIV //
•	students about what is the contents of the text in paragraph 1?	question by raising their hands.
•	students about what is the contents of the text in paragraph 1? Then, the teacher tells students that	question by raising their hands.The students pay attention and
•	students about what is the contents of the text in paragraph 1? Then, the teacher tells students that what they say about paragraph 1 is	question by raising their hands.The students pay attention and
•	students about what is the contents of the text in paragraph 1? Then, the teacher tells students that what they say about paragraph 1 is called by "thesis". The teacher	question by raising their hands.The students pay attention and

	structure from analytical exposition		
	text.		
•	After that with their chairmate, the	•	The students discuss with their
	teacher asks students to discuss		chairmate and answer the teacher
	what is the content of the next		question by raising their hands.
			question by raising their natios.
	paragraph by asking "What did the		
	writer say about the phenomenon?"		
	Then the teacher tells students that		
	Then the teacher tells students that	•	The students pay attention and
	what they say is called by		listen it.
	"argument", one of generic		14/1
	structure in analytical exposition		
	text.	1	
•	The teacher also does the same	•	The students discuss with their
	thing with the last paragraph of the	J y	chairmate and answer the teacher
	text. The teacher asks students to	ورا	question by raising their hands.
	discuss and then gives a question	W.	
	"what is the content of last	مخمد	
	paragraph?"		11 12 2
		•	The students pay attention and
	After answer the question, the		listen it.
	teacher tells students that this is		1 × //
	called by "reiteration/conclusion"	6	
	which is one of generic structure		
	type in analytical exposition text.		
	Then the teacher gives a conclusion		
	to the students that in the analytical		
	exposition text there are 3 generic		
	structures, among others are thesis,		

	argument, and	
	reiteration/conclusion.	
•	The teacher provides the kinds of	The students discuss with their
	language features in analytical	chairmate and raise their hands,
	exposition text on a slide, then asks	then mention the identification
	students to read that. After that asks	results.
	students to discuss with their	
	chairmate to identify what	
	language feature which contain in	
	the text.	111.
•	Then, the teacher informs students	The students pay attention and
	that today students will be asked to	listen to it.
	write analytical exposition text	54.3
	about fast food with graphic	
	organizer (concept map-type) with	
	schoology.	
•	The teacher gives an example	The students pay attention and
	directly in front of class with guide	listen it carefully.
	the students by using the projector's	132 (1
	LCD screen about how to create a	1 25
	graphic organizer (concept map	< * //
	type) with schoology.	-11/4
Qı	uestioning:	Questioning:
•	The teacher gives opportunity to	The students prepare and ask the
	the students for ask about part of	questions.
	analytical exposition text which is	
	still don't understand.	
•	The teacher gives opportunity to	The students ask for that.
	the students for ask about	
	procedure of using graphic	
1		

Exploring:
• In their schoology account, the
students draw a circle/box as the
head at the center, top or left on
blank document and write the topic
there.
• From the head of circle/box, the
students draw three lines or branch
then connected it to another
circles/boxes. So here the students
draw again the another
circles/boxes.
• In those circles/boxes, the students
write generic structure of analytical
exposition text among others are
thesis, arguments, and
reiteration/conclusion.
• The students watch a video about
fast food in their schoology account.
last lood in their schoology account.
• The students take notes words list in
another blank document.
• The students back on their
circles/boxes then organize the

their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Here the teacher reminds students that they can draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.

ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.

- After that, the teacher reminds students dont't forget to write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box. To write linking words, the students can use language features in writing analytical exposition text.
- The students write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box with language features in analytical exposition text such as internal conjunction like: "but", "meanwhile", "besides ", "first", "second", "then", "so", etc. In addition, the students also can use causal conjunctions like: "because", "for that reason", "due to", "by", "consequently", "as a result", etc.

Associating:

In this section, the teacher asks
 students to write an analytical
 exposition text about fast food in
 their schoology account based on
 words that they already collected at
 the map.

Associating:

 The students write an analytical exposition text about fast food in their schoology account based on words that already collected at the map.

• The teacher asks students to check	The students check their writing
their writing before submitted.	before submitted.
The teacher asks students to submit	The students submit their work
their analytical exposition text	through schoology account.
through schoology account.	
Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)	Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)
Communicating:	Communicating:
Communicating.	Communicating:
The teacher reviews the activities	The students pay attention to the
The teacher reviews the activities	The students pay attention to the
The teacher reviews the activities that they have done.	The students pay attention to the teacher.
 The teacher reviews the activities that they have done. Then, the teacher closes the lesson 	The students pay attention to the teacher.
 The teacher reviews the activities that they have done. Then, the teacher closes the lesson by asking to the students about what 	The students pay attention to the teacher.

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Laptop or Computer
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Fast Food".



LESSON PLAN (2)

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Trees

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

II. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

 Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4. Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 4. Diberikan sebuah video, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition:

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function :

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
- b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.

c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

• Example of Analytical Exposition Text:

Plant Trees to Save our Life

As we know, trees are number one to provide oxygen for us so we can live. Without oxygen, every human and animals will die. But, nowadays, oxygen is decrease because of human activity, the polution they make from cars, factories, etc.

Therefore as a human what we can do to fix this serious situation is plant trees from now and start the reforestation. With reforestation, we can little bit reduce the effect of globalization, polution, and give back oxygen for life. We can start from plant trees on front/back yard of our house, then plant more trees around the building, streets, and other public place.

Furthermore we also need to keep our forest, stop illegal logging and build some building in forest area. Together we have to keep our environment.

From those all it can be conclude that tree is the important thing in our life. With keep the trees, we can keep our life healthy and more comfortable. Cause when we save trees, we save human and animal. So, let's plant tree from now and have a good life.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type) with Schoology

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
The teacher gives brainstorming to	The students pay attention and
the students such as:	answer the question
'Today we will continue our	UH.
previous material nemely	
analytical exposition text. Look at	-33 /
this slide, I have several pictures	1 2 2
(Here the teacher gives pictures	
about trees). From these pictures,	
can you guess what is the topic of	
analytical exposition text today?"	W A W
The teacher gives information	The students pay attention and
about competence that must be	listen it
achieved and learning objectives.	_3 + //
Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)
Observing:	Observing:
The teacher reviews the students'	The students pay attention to the
writing in the previous meeting.	teacher.

The teacher checks the student's • The students pay attention to the memory about the material with teacher give an example of analytical exposition text from the previous meeting. The teacher asks students to read The students discuss with their the text and discuss with their chairmate. chairmate to identify the generic structure of the text. The students mention the After read and discuss with their chairmate, the teacher asks identification results by raising students to mention the their hands. identification results with give a reason. After that, the teacher checks The students discuss with their student's memory about language chairmate and raise their hands, then mention the identification feature of analytical exposition text by asking the students to discuss results. with their chairmate and identify what language feature which contain in the text. Then, the teacher informs students The students pay attention and that today students will be asked to listen to it. write analytical exposition text about trees with graphic organizer (concept map-type) with schoology. The teacher reminds the students The students pay attention and about how to create a graphic listen it carefully.

organizer (concept map type) with	
schoology.	
Questioning:	Questioning:
The teacher gives opportunity to	The students prepare and ask the
the students for ask about part of	questions.
analytical exposition text which is	
still don't understand.	
The teacher gives opportunity to	The students ask for that.
the students for ask about	
procedure of using graphic	III
organizer (concept map-type) with	
schoology which is still don't	-33.72
understand.	
Exploring:	Exploring:
	• In their schoology account, the
	students draw a circle/box as the
1 3 N = 100	head at the center, top or left on
	blank document and write the topic
	there.
	• From the head of circle/box, the
The teacher asks the students to	students draw three lines or branch
start their map framework and the	then connected it to another
teacher monitors the student	circles/boxes. So here the students
activities.	draw again the another
	circles/boxes.
	• In those circles/boxes, th students
	write generic structure of analytical
	exposition text among others are
	thesis, arguments, and
	reiteration/conclusion.

- After the students create a map framework, the teacher asks students to watch a video about trees in their schoology account.
- The students watch a video about *trees* in their schoology account.
- From the video, the teacher asks students to take notes words list as the ideas in another blank document.
- The students take notes words list in another blank document.
- After taking notes words list, the teacher asks students to back on their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Here the teacher reminds students that they can draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.
- The students back on their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.
- After that, the teacher reminds
 students dont't forget to write
 linking words in each line or
 branch to explain the meaning of
 relationship between one circle/box
 to another circle/box. To write
 linking words, the students can use
 language features in writing
 analytical exposition text.
- The students write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box with language features in analytical exposition text such as internal conjunction like: "but", "meanwhile", "besides ", "first", "second", "then", "so", etc. In addition, the students also can use causal conjunctions like:

"because", "for that reason", "due
to", "by", "consequently", "as a
result", etc.
Associating:
The students write an analytical
exposition text about trees in their
schoology account based on words
that already collected at the map.
114
The students check their writing
before submitted.
The students submit their work
through schoology account.
Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)
Communicating:
The students pay attention to the
teacher.
• The students answer the questions.
SIT //

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Laptop or Computer
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Trees".

LESSON PLAN (3)

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Cellphones

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

III. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

 Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- Diberikan sebuah video, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition:

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function :

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
- b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.

c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

• Example of Analytical Exposition Text:

Should not Bring Mobile Phone to School

Nowadays students always bring their mobile phones everywhere and anytime. Especially go to school. Somehow, mobile phones are helpful sometimes, but it also can bring bad effects for their studying at school.

Firstly, mobile phones makes the students not focus on their study at school. If students bring their mobile phones, it makes the students play a game in his mobile phone. He is ignore the teacher and his obligation to study at school.

Secondly, mobile phones makes students become dependent. As we know that there are facilities in mobile phones such as calculator, dictionary, and google. It is afraid if students depend on their mobile phones, for example a student needs to answer a mathematic question. To make it easy, he uses his calculator in mobile phones. This thing makes him become dependent student because he depends his accounting skill on mobile phones calculator.

For those reasons mobile phones should be banned for students at

school because although mobile phones may be helpful for students somehow, but the bad effect is many more.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type) with Schoology

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
The teacher gives brainstorming to	The students pay attention and
the students such as: 'Today we will continue our previous material nemely analytical exposition text. Look at	answer the question
this slide, I have several pictures (Here the teacher gives pictures	
about cellphones). From these pictures, can you guess what is the	
topic of analytical exposition text today?"	SIK
The teacher gives information	The students pay attention and
about competence that must be	listen it
achieved and learning objectives.	
Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes

Observing:	Observing:
The teacher reviews the students' writing in the previous meeting.	The students pay attention to the teacher.
The teacher checks the student's memory about the material with give an example of analytical exposition text from the previous meeting.	The students pay attention to the teacher
• The teacher asks students to read the text and discuss with their chairmate to identify the generic structure of the text.	The students discuss with their chairmate.
• After read and discuss with their chairmate, the teacher asks students to mention the identification results with give a reason.	The students mention the identification results by raising their hands.
• After that, the teacher checks student's memory about language feature of analytical exposition tex by asking the students to discuss with their chairmate and identify what language feature which contain in the text.	The students discuss with their chairmate and raise their hands, then mention the identification results.
Then, the teacher informs students that today students will be asked to write analytical exposition text about bringing phones to school	The students pay attention and listen to it.

with graphic organizer (concept	
map-type) with schoology.	
The teacher reminds at a glance to	The students pay attention and
the students about how to create a	listen it carefully.
graphic organizer (concept map	
type) with schoology.	
Questioning:	Questioning:
The teacher gives opportunity to	• The students prepare and ask the
the students for ask about part of	questions.
analytical exposition text which is	114
still don't understand.	
The teacher gives opportunity to	• The students ask for that if still there
the students for ask about	is a thing which is still don't
procedure of using graphic	understand.
organizer (concept map-type) with	
schoology which is still don't	
understand.	
understand. Exploring:	Exploring:
	Exploring: • In their schoology account, the
	• In their schoology account, the
Exploring:	In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the
• The teacher asks the students to	In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left on
• The teacher asks the students to start their map framework and the	• In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left on blank document and write the topic
• The teacher asks the students to start their map framework and the teacher monitors the student	• In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left on blank document and write the topic there.
• The teacher asks the students to start their map framework and the	 In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left on blank document and write the topic there. From the head of circle/box, the
• The teacher asks the students to start their map framework and the teacher monitors the student	 In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left on blank document and write the topic there. From the head of circle/box, the students draw three lines or branch
• The teacher asks the students to start their map framework and the teacher monitors the student	 In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left on blank document and write the topic there. From the head of circle/box, the students draw three lines or branch then connected it to another
• The teacher asks the students to start their map framework and the teacher monitors the student	 In their schoology account, the students draw a circle/box as the head at the center, top or left on blank document and write the topic there. From the head of circle/box, the students draw three lines or branch then connected it to another circles/boxes. So here the students

• In those circles/boxes, th students write generic structure of analytical exposition text among others are thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. • The students watch a video about • After the students create a map framework, the teacher asks cellphones in their schoology students to watch a video about account. cellphones in their schoology account. • From the video, the teacher asks • The students take notes words list in students to take notes words list as another blank document. the ideas in another blank document. After taking notes words list, the The students back on their teacher asks students to back on circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which their circles/boxes then organize one ideas suitable with thesis, the ideas into categories such as arguments, and which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another reiteration/conclusion. Here the teacher reminds students that they circles/boxes with branch to put can draw another circles/boxes the details, supporting evidance, or with branch to put the details, example. supporting evidance, or example. The students write linking words in • After that, the teacher reminds students dont't forget to write each line or branch to explain the linking words in each line or meaning of relationship between branch to explain the meaning of one circle/box to another relationship between one circle/box

circle/box with language features

to another circle/box. To write	in analytical exposition text such
linking words, the students can use	as internal conjunction like: "but",
language features in writing	"meanwhile", "besides ", "first",
analytical exposition text.	"second", "then", "so", etc. In
	addition, the students also can use
	causal conjunctions like:
	"because", "for that reason", "due
	to", "by", "consequently", "as a
	result", etc.
Associating:	Associating:
In this section, the teacher asks	The students write an analytical
students to write an analytical	exposition text about cellphones in
exposition text about cellphones to	their schoology account based on
school in their schoology account	words that already collected at the
based on words that they already	map.
collected at the map.	
The teacher asks students to check	The students check their writing
their writing before submitted.	before submitted.
The teacher asks students to submit	The students submit their work
their analytical exposition text	through schoology account.
through schoology account.	< * //
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Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)	Post-Teaching (10 Minutes)
Communicating:	Communicating:
The teacher reviews the activities	The students pay attention to the
that they have done.	teacher.
• Then, the teacher closes the lesson	The students answer the questions.
by asking to the students about what	
they have learned today and gives	

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Laptop or Computer
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Cellphones".

LESSON PLAN (4)

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

Name of School : MA. Masyhudiyah Giri

Lesson Subject : English

Class/Semester : XI/1

Material : Analytical Exposition Text

Theme : Social Media

Time Allotment : 3 x 40 Minutes (1 Meeting)

Skill : Writing

IV. Kompetensi Inti

4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri serta bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

II. Kompetensi Dasar

4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

III. Indikator Pembelajaran

Siswa dapat:

7. Mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

8. Membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

IV. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- 7. Diberikan sebuah contoh teks, siswa dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada teks untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 8. Diberikan sebuah video, siswa dapat membuat teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

V. Materi Pembelajaran

Analytical Exposition Text

• Definition:

Analytical exposition is a text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. It can be said that while having the text, the writer's opinion is involved. To make the readers easily get the purpose of the text, it is necessary to arrange the text in good order.

• Function :

The purpose is to persuade the reader by presenting arguments so they will agree and follow the writer's wish.

• Generic Structure:

- a. Thesis: In this section, the author introduces the main topic or idea that will be discussed. Thesis is always presented in the first paragraph of analytical exposition text.
- b. Argument: In this section, the author presents arguments or opinions to support the author's main idea.

c. Reiteration/Conclusion: In this section, the author restates his perspective to strengthen the main idea in the first paragraph. This is also called by conclusion of the entire text. Reiteration is always presented on the last paragraph of analytical exposition text.

• Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text:

- a. Using internal conjunction such as but, meanwhile, besides, first, second, then, so, etc.
- b. Using causal conjunctions such as because, for that reason, due to, by, consequently, as a result, etc.
- c. Using simple present tense.

• Example of Analytical Exposition Text:

Social Media are Bad for Teenagers

Social media web sites, such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and many others have become nearly inescapable facets of modern life, particularly for teenagers. Social media becomes more than just a part of their world, it's becomes their world. Teens are spend more and more time in world online. They are constantly post pictures via Instagram and many others. However, it bad for them.

Firstly, teens don't know how to disconnect. Social media take their life to be online world from the time they wake up till they back to sleep via their smart phone. One reason why this "always connect" activity is harmful because the trend of cyberbullying. Now bullying not only in the real world but online world is also.

Another impact social media on teens is teens become more comfortable share their feel in the social media. A separate study by the National Citizen Service says that rather than talk to their parents, girls find their comfort on social media when they are worry.

Therefore it can be conclude that too much exposure of social media can also be bad especially for teenagers. This is because social media are dangerous for teenagers' health both mentally and emotionally.

VI. Metode Pembelajaran

Graphic Organizer (Concept Map-type) with Schoology

VII. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Guru	Kegiatan Siswa
Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)	Pre-Teaching (15 Minutes)
• The teacher gives brainstorming to the students such as: "Today we will continue our previous material nemely analytical exposition text. Look at this slide, I have several pictures (Here the teacher gives pictures about social media). From these pictures, can you guess what is the topic of analytical exposition text today?"	• The students pay attention and answer the question
The teacher gives information about competence that must be achieved and learning objectives.	The students pay attention and listen it
Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)	Whilst-Teaching (95 Minutes)

Observing:	Observing:
The teacher reviews the students' writing in the previous meeting.	The students pay attention to the teacher.
The teacher checks the student's memory about the material with give an example of analytical exposition text from the previous meeting. The teacher asks students to read.	The students pay attention to the teacher The students discuss with their
• The teacher asks students to read the text and discuss with their chairmate to identify the generic structure of the text.	The students discuss with their chairmate.
After read and discuss with their chairmate, the teacher asks students to mention the identification results with give a reason.	The students mention the identification results by raising their hands.
• After that, the teacher checks student's memory about language feature of analytical exposition text by asking the students to discuss with their chairmate and identify what language feature which contain in the text.	The students discuss with their chairmate and raise their hands, then mention the identification results.
Then, the teacher informs students that today students will be asked to write analytical exposition text about social media with graphic	The students pay attention and listen to it.

Questioning:
• The students prepare and ask the
questions.
Exploring:
• In their schoology account, the
students draw a circle/box as the
head at the center, top or left on
blank document and write the topic
there.
• From the head of circle/box, the
students draw three lines or branch
then connected it to another
circles/boxes. So here the students
draw again the another
circles/boxes.
• In those circles/boxes, th students
write generic structure of analytical
exposition text among others are
thesis, arguments, and
reiteration/conclusion.
• The students watch a video about
social media in their schoology
account.

- From the video, the teacher asks students to take notes words list as the ideas in another blank document.
- The students take notes words list in another blank document.
- After taking notes words list, the teacher asks students to back on their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Here the teacher reminds students that they can draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.
- The students back on their circles/boxes then organize the ideas into categories such as which one ideas suitable with thesis, arguments, and reiteration/conclusion. Then, the students draw another circles/boxes with branch to put the details, supporting evidance, or example.
- After that, the teacher reminds students dont't forget to write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box. To write linking words, the students can use language features in writing analytical exposition text.
- The students write linking words in each line or branch to explain the meaning of relationship between one circle/box to another circle/box with language features in analytical exposition text such as internal conjunction like: "but", "meanwhile", "besides ", "first", "second", "then", "so", etc. In addition, the students also can use causal conjunctions like: "because", "for that reason", "due to", "by", "consequently", "as a result", etc.

Associating:

Associating:

In this section, the teacher asks The students write an analytical students to write an analytical exposition text about social media exposition text about social media in their schoology account based on in their schoology account based words that already collected at the on words that they already map. collected at the map. • The teacher asks students to check The students check their writing their writing before submitted. before submitted. • The teacher asks students to submit The students submit their work their analytical exposition text through schoology account. through schoology account. Post-Teaching (10 Minutes) Post-Teaching (10 Minutes) **Communicating: Communicating:** • The teacher reviews the activities • The students pay attention to the that they have done. teacher. • Then, the teacher closes the lesson The students answer the questions. by asking to the students about what they have learned today and gives some questions related with the material.

VIII. Alat/ Sumber Belajar

- Internet
- Worksheet

IX. Media Pembelajaran

- Laptop or Computer
- LCD Projector

X. Penilaian:

• Jenis : Penilaian tes tulis

• Teknik : Tes tulis

• Instrumen :

Instruction:

Write an Analytical Exposition Text with the Following Criteria:

- 1. The analytical exposition text should be at least 160 words.
- 2. The analytical exposition text should be consist of generic structure below:
 - Thesis : Introduce the main topic or idea that will be discussed.
 - Argument: Present argument or opinion to support the main idea.
 - Reiteration (Conclusion): Restate the perspective to strengthen the main idea. This is called by conclusion of the entire text.
- 3. The topic is about "Social Media".