

**BAHAN PENYERTA
MEDIA AUDIO SMART ENGLISH TODAY (S-E-T)**

HOW RAIN IS FORMED

A. IDENTIFIKASI NASKAH

Kode	:	30/SET/XI/I-2/2018
Tema	:	<i>Geography</i>
Sub tema	:	<i>Rain</i>
Fungsi Bahasa	:	<i>Explaining and describing details related to natural phenomena.</i> Menjelaskan dan menggambarkan detil suatu kejadian alam.
Sasaran	:	Siswa Kelas XI
Level		Intermediate-2
Kompetensi Dasar	:	3.8. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks explanation lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas XI, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4.8. Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks explanation lisan dan tulis, terkait gejala alam atau sosial yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas XI.
Indikator Pencapaian Hasil Belajar	:	3.8.1 Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial teks lisan berbentuk explanation terkait Geografi. 3.8.2 Mengidentifikasi struktur teks lisan berbentuk explanation terkait Geografi. 3.8.3. Mengidentifikasi unsur kebahasaan teks lisan berbentuk explanation terkait Geografi. 4.8.1 Menangkap makna teks lisan berbentuk explanation terkait Geografi. 4.8.2. Menyusun teks explanation pendek tentang fenomena alam dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.
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Materi		
Pengkaji Media	:	Widiyo Prio Pamungkas, S.Pd.

B. URAIAN MATERI

1. UNSUR KEBAHASAAN

a. Kosakata dan Idiom

<i>raindrops (noun)</i>	:	tetes air hujan
<i>heat (noun)</i>	:	panas
<i>evaporate (verb)</i>	:	menguap
<i>vapour (noun)</i>	:	uap
<i>turns into (phrasal verb)</i>	:	berubah menjadi
<i>heavy (adjective)</i>	:	berat
<i>cloud (noun)</i>	:	awan
<i>increase (verb)</i>	:	bertambah
<i>lower (adjective)</i>	:	lebih rendah
<i>falls down (phrasal verb)</i>	:	turun

b. Tata Bahasa

Adverbs: Then / Finally

Conjunctions for cause and effect: Because of / Due to / As a consequence

Simple present tense:

Subject + verb + complement

The rain process starts with the heat of the sun.

Present passive:

Subject + to be (are) + verb 3

The particles of water are formed.

c. Ungkapan Kebahasaan

Explaining and describing details related to natural phenomena

Explaining a process:

The rain process starts with the heat of the sun.

Then, the liquid droplets become heavy and they change into clouds.

Finally, the cloud which is filled with water goes through a process called precipitation.

Showing cause-effect:

Because of the sun's heat, the temperature becomes very high.

This causes the water vapour to condense.

As a consequence, every cloud will overlap.

Due to the high temperature, the liquid droplets become heavy and they change into clouds.

2. MATERI AUDIO

a. Transkrip Monolog

High School students are having an outing class at the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (BMCG). An officer is providing an explanation on rain.

THE OFFICER:

Good morning, everyone.

Rain is a natural phenomenon. It is the most important source of water on earth for human beings. So today, I'm going to talk about the process of rain formation.

The rain process starts with the heat of the sun. It is the main source of energy in the universe. The heat of the sun makes the surface water from the seas, rivers, and lakes evaporate into the air. Because of the sun's heat, the temperature becomes very high. This causes the water vapour to condense and then it turns into liquid droplets. Then, due to the high temperature, the liquid droplets become heavy and they change into clouds.

The wind helps the clouds move to other places and as they are transported by the wind, the size of the clouds increase. As a consequence, every cloud will overlap and reach the atmosphere, which is a lower temperature. At this temperature, the particles of water are formed.

Finally, when the wind cannot resist the weight of the cloud, the cloud which is filled with water, goes through a process called precipitation. In this last process of precipitation, the rain falls down to the earth.

Any questions?

b. Task 1 (Extensive Listening)

Answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

- 1) What is the monologue about?
 - A. How clouds occur
 - B. How droplets are formed
 - C. How water is transported
 - D. How rain is formed

- 2) What kind of information can we learn from the monologue?
 - A. About the process of cloud formation
 - B. About the process of droplet formation
 - C. About the process of water transportation
 - D. About the process of rain formation

- 3) Who is the speaker?
 - A. A host
 - B. An officer from the BMCG
 - C. A teacher
 - D. A student

c. Kunci Jawaban

Task 1 (Extensive Listening)

- 1) D. How rain is formed
- 2) D. About the process of rain formation
- 3) B. An officer from the BMCG

d. Task 2 (Intensive Listening)

Answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

- 1) What makes the surface water from seas, rivers, and lakes evaporate into the air?
 - A. The heat of the sun
 - B. The wind
 - C. The cycle rotation
 - D. The atmosphere

- 2) During what process does the rain fall down to the earth?
 - A. Condensation
 - B. Precipitation
 - C. Water transportation
 - D. Liquid droplets

- 3) Based on the monologue, what can we conclude about the wind?
 - A. The clouds can move to other places with help from the wind.
 - B. The wind causes the size of the cloud to decrease.
 - C. The wind always resists the weight of a water filled cloud.
 - D. The wind helps the cloud to move to the atmosphere, which is a higher temperature.

- 4) When are the particles of water formed?
- When the wind cannot resist the weight of the cloud
 - When the vapour condenses due to the high temperature
 - When the clouds reach the atmosphere, which is a lower temperature
 - When the wind causes the size of the clouds to increase
- 5) "The rain process starts with the heat of the sun." The synonym of the word 'starts' is _____ .
- Completes
 - Concludes
 - Stops
 - Begins

e. Kunci Jawaban

Task 1 (Intensive Listening)

- A. The heat of the sun
- B. Precipitation
- A. The clouds can move to other places with help from the wind.
- C. When the clouds reach the atmosphere, which is a lower temperature
- D. Begins

f. Task 3 (Post-Listening)

In this part of the activity, you will hear a short monologue. Listen carefully to understand what the speaker is saying. Then, you have two questions related to the monologue. Choose A, B, C or D to answer the questions given.

OFFICER:

Let me tell you some facts about rain. First, rain comes in many forms. It can be a slight drizzle or heavy rainfall. Next, the speed of the rainfall is influenced by the speed of the wind. In addition, water levels can rise rapidly due to heavy rain which can cause flash floods! And a final point, rainwater is the purest form of water and it has a bland taste. PAUSE 2"

- How many facts about rain did the speaker present?
 - Two
 - Four

- C. Five
 - D. Three
- 2) What does the word *bland* in the expression “it has a *bland* taste” mean?
- A. Sweet
 - B. Fresh
 - C. Tasty
 - D. Tasteless

g. Kunci Jawaban
Task 3 (Post Listening)

- 1) B. Four
- 2) D. Tasteless

C. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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Learn Science: how rain is formed? Diakses dari www.kidsworldfun.com/learn-science pada tanggal 27 Mei 2018