# MATRIX

Title	Problem	Variables	Indicators	Data Resources	Research Method	Hypothesis
The Effect of using scramble game on students' reading comprehension of the eight grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Mlandingan in the 2017/2018 academic year	"Is there any significant effect of using scramble game on students' reading comprehension of the eight grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Mlandingan in the 2017/2018 academic year?"	<ol> <li>Independent Variable: Scramble game</li> <li>Dependent Variable: Students' Reading Comprehensi on</li> </ol>	1. Teaching reading using scramble:  - Understanding the meaning - Students completing the game  2. Reading Comprehension - Words comprehension - Sentences comprehension - Text comprehension - Paragraph	1. Respondent: The eight grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Mlandingan  2. Informant: - Headmast er of SMP Negeri 1 Mlanding an - English teacher of SMP Negeri 1 Mlanding an Negeri 1 Mlanding an	1. Kind of Research Experimental Research  2. Design of the Research Non Randomize control group pre-test post-test (Quasi Experimental)  3. Research Subject The eight grade students SMP Negeri 1 Mlandingan  4. Instrument of the research Test (pre-test, post-test)  5. Data analysis of the research t-test $t = \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sqrt{(\frac{\sum x^2 + \sum y^2}{N_x + N_y - 2})(\frac{1}{N_x} + \frac{1}{N_y})}}$	"There is any significant effect of using scrable game on student's reading comprehension in eight grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Mlandingan in the 2017/2018 academic year

# Appendix 8

# **Experimental Group**

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No.	Nama Siswa
1. A	chmad Ighrid Al-madam
2. A	chmad Nurhidatullah
3. A	chmad Badril Umam
4. A	chmad Nadin Tojari
5. D	esi Nawan Sari
6. D	evvi Lailatul Rif'ah
7. D	iyan Fitrah
8. D	oni Prasetya
9. L	ukman Hakim
10. N	I. Syaifudin Zuhri
11. N	I. Dhika Arjuna
12. N	I. Rifki Hidayat
13. N	Ioh. Faisal Efendi
14. N	Ioh. Hendrik Rama
15. N	Ioh. Rumi Hardiyanto
16. N	Ioh. Bakhri
17. N	Ioh. Fachri Ali
	Ioh. Hidayatullah
	adiva Anisa Salsabila
20. N	ova Lia Nur Rahmawati
	ur Fadilah
	hanti Fadilah
10.7	iti Nur omariah
	uyanti Oktavia
25. T	risnawati

# Appendix 9

# **Control Group**

No.	Nama Siswa
1.	Abdur Rahman
2.	Ahmad Sofyan Tsauri
3.	Ahmad Subairi
4.	Bahrus Surur
5.	Chika Cesa Wandini
6.	Dian Hanifatus Syahro
7.	Dwi Puspita Sari
8.	Ega Aulia Putri
9.	Febyyana Sarifatul Fatimah
10.	Fianda Wulan Rhamadhani
11.	Jamilul Fuadi
12.	Moh. Firman Asyari
13.	Moh. Indra Fernanda
14.	Moh. Salman
15.	Nor Hayti
16.	Opi Cahyono
17.	Rendika Tri Febrian
18.	Ria Febriani
19.	Ridho Hidayatullah
20.	Roisul Faisin
21.	Safta Wismantoro
22.	Siti Nur Khalisa
23.	Siti Sofiah
24.	Sukardi
25.	Wahyudi Kurniawan

# **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Merinda Ayom Parikawati is a daughter of Mr. Maryadi and Mrs. Susi Indarwati. She was born on November 1<sup>th</sup>, 1996 in Situbondo.

She began her study at SDN 2 Mlandingan Wetan and finished her study in 2008. Then, she continued her study at SMPN 1 Mlandingan and finished her study in 2011. After that, she continued her study at SMAN 1 Suboh and finished her study in 2014. She continued her study in English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Jember in 2014



TRY OUT TEST	
Nama :	
Kelas :	

Choose the best answer by croosing (X) a, b, c, or d!

The text below is for question number 1-4

#### A Fox and A Goat

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good," said the fox, "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself."

The goat was thirsty so he got into the well. When he had drunk enough, he looked around but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea. You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there. I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you out of the well."

The goat did as he was asked and the fox got on his back and climbed out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him and reminded him of his promise to help him out. The fox merely turn to him and said, "if you only had thought carefully about getting out, you wouldn't have jumped into the well."

The goat felt very sad. He called out loudly. An old man walking nearby heard him and put a plank into the well. The goat out and thanked the old man.

(Source: http://abidtinfaz.blogspot.co.id)

- 1. The text tells the story of ....
  - a. a fox
- c. a fox and a goat
- b. a goat
- d. old man
- 2. What do we learn from the text?
  - a. The fox's idea of how to get out of the well
  - b. How both the goat and the fox got out of the well
  - c. How the fox got out of the well
  - d. How the fox helped the goat
- 3. "The goat did as he was asked..." (paragraph 3)

What does the above sentence mean?

- a. The goat drink enough and looked around
- b. The goat came down to the well and drank

- c. The goat stood on his hint legs and put his forelegs against the side of the well.
- d. The goat waited someone who might help him.
- 4. "Came down and try it yourself." The underlined refers to ...
  - a. well c. a goat
  - b. water d. a fox

# The text below is for question number 5-10Two Brothers

Long ago, there were two brothers called Akomi and Ombah. They were ambitious and winning. Akomi, the elder brother, said, "If we become the King's employees, we can make laws to collect more money from the people. We will become very rich."

They went to see King Aruya. Akomi said, "Your Majesty, let us be your ministers. We will make good laws. All your subjects will be happy. I am wise and clever. I know everything."

King Aruya said angrily, "That is not true! Nobody knows everything. For example, do you know how many stars there are in the sky? Guards! Throw this liar into the river of crocodiles!"

Ombah's hands trembled. Then he thought to himself, "King Aruya will also punish me if I say the wrong thing. My brother said he knew everything and his answer was wrong. So if I say the opposite, my answer will be right." Ombah then said, to King Aruya, "Your majesty, I know nothing."

King Aruya said, "That is also a lie. Nobody knows nothing, truly! Everybody knows at least something. For example, you know your father's name, don't you? Guards! Throw him into the river of crocodiles, too!"

(Source: http://englishahkam.blogspot.co.id)

- 5. The two brother's ambition was to ....
  - a. become rich c. help the King make good laws
  - b. become ministers d. make the King's subjects happy
- 6. King Aruya called Akomi a liar because Akomi ....
  - a. knew everything c. did not tell the truth
  - b. made him angry d. wanted to collect money
- 7. Ombah said I know nothing because he ...
  - a. did not want to lie to King Aruya.
  - b. wanted to see the crocodiles.
  - c. did not know how many stars there were.

- d. thought that the answer would be right.
- 8. Ombah's hands trembled because he ...
  - a. was afraid.
- c. was thinking hard.
- b. knew nothing.
- d. had the right answer.
- 9. From the story, we can see that King Aruya....
  - a. kept many crocodiles
- c. did not need any ministers
- b. could make good laws
- d. disliked people who told lies
- 10. What is the purpose of the text? It is to ...
  - a. show the step
- c. describe something
- b. entertain the reader
- d. tell the story

## The text below is for question 11-15

## The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

(Source: centersoal.blogspot.co.id)

- 11. What type of text is the above text? It is ...
  - a. a narrative text

c. a recount text

b. a description text

- d. an expository text
- 12. What destroyed the homes of all rats?
  - a. A group of mice did
- c. Elephant-hunter did

b. The hunter did

- d. A group of elephant did
- 13. What helped the elephant's herd free?
  - a. The elephant-hunter did
- c. The trapped elephants did

b. The hunters did

d. Entire group of rats did

- 14. What is generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?
  - a. Identification

c. Complication

b. Orientation

d. Resolution

- 15. At the end of the story, how was the elephant's herd?
  - a. Angry

c. Happy

b. Sad

d. Dead

# The text below is for question 16-25

#### The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!

(sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pariwara)

- 16. Where does the story take place?
  - a. London

c. Jakarta

b. Puerto Rico

- d. Buenos Aires
- 17. What is the word that the parrot cannot say?

a. Catano

c. Canato

b. Tacano

d. Nacato

- 18. How often did the owner teach the bird how to say the word?
  - a. Always

c. Many times

b. Everyday

d. Every second

19. "The parrot was very, very smart". The word "smart" means ....

a. stupid c. stubborn

b. clever d. beautiful

20. "It was very, very smart". The underlined word refers to ....

a. the man c. the chicken

b. the bird d. the puerto rico

- 21. Which statement is true according to the text?
  - a. At last the parrot could say Catano
  - b. The parrot could not say Catano
  - c. Catano was the name at the parrot
  - d. The man never got angry at the parrot
- 22. What does the man do to the bird because the bird cannot say the name of a place?

a. The man ate the bird. c. The man killed the bird

b. The sold the bird. d. The man taught the bird

- 23. It is most likely that ...
  - a. the bird killed the three chickens.
  - b. the three chickens killed the bird.
  - c. the bird played with the chicken.
  - d. the bird killed one of the three chickens.
- 24. What is the story about?

a. A parrot and a cat c. A parrot and the owner

b. A parrot and a chicken d. A parrot, the owner and the chicken

25. "The parrot was <u>screaming</u> at the fourth chickens". What does the underlined word mean?

a. Smiling c. Shouting

b. Crying d. Laugh

#### The text below for question 26-30

#### **Snow White**

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were dead.

One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White. Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do that so she decided that it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs.

The dwarfs said, "What is your name?"

Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story.

The dwarfs said, "If you want, you may live here with us."

Snow White answered, "Oh, could I? Thank you."

Finally, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

(Source: caramudahbelajarbahasainggris.net)

- 26. Why Snow White ran away to the woods?
  - a. Her parents passed away
- c. Her uncle and aunt would go to America
- b. Her uncle was angry with her
- d. Snow White was happy to run away
- 27. When did Snow White run away to the woods?
  - a. In the afternoon
- c. In the evening
- b. In the morning
- d. In the full moon
- 28. Where did Snow White live after she ran away to the woods?
  - a. She lived in the cave
- c. She lived everywhere in the woods
- b. She lived in the lion nest
- d. She lived in the dwarfs' cottage
- 29. What type of the text is used by the witer?
  - a. Narrative
- c. Anecdote
- b. Report
- d. Comparative
- 30. The communicative purpose of this text is ....
  - a. to inform the readers about important and newsworthy events
  - b. to entertain readers with fairy tale
  - c. to share an account of an unusual event
  - d. to persuade readers to accept his/her opinions

#### The text below for question 31-34

#### The Lion and The mouse

Once when a lion was asleep, a little mouse began up and down upon him; this soon awoke the lion, who placed his huge paw upon the mouse, and opened his big jaws to swallow him.

"Pardon, O King "cried the little mouse "forgive me this time. I shall never forget it: who knows I may be able to do you a good turn some of these days?".

The lion was so tickled at the idea of the mouse being able to help him. Then he lifted up his paw and let him go.

One day the lion was caught in a trap. Some hunters who to carry him alive to the king, tied him to a tree while they went in search of a wagon to carry him in. Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. The little mouse went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beats. Soon the little mouse had finished growing away the ropes, he asked the lion to run away.

(Source:http://lenyerlinda.blogspot.co.id)

- 31. What is the moral lesson from the text?
  - a. Don't look at someone because of his clothes
  - b. It is best to prepare for the days of necessity
  - c. Common people may prove great ones
  - d. United we stand, divided we fall
- 32. Paragraph three mainly tells that....
  - a. the little mouse asked forgiveness
  - b. the hunters carried the lion alive to the king
  - c. the lion was tied to a tree by the hunters
  - d. the little mouse could prove that he could help the lion
- 33. What did the little mouse do to prove his words?
  - a. He would never forget the lion.
  - b. He tried hard to help the lion free.
  - c. He ran up and down upon the lion
  - d. He asked for apology to the king of the beast
- 34. The word "huge" (p.1) means very....
  - a. old c. tiny
  - b. large c. tall

#### The text below for question 35-40

#### The Little Rabbits

Once upon a time there were four little rabbits. Their names were Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail and Peter. One morning they were allowed to play outside. Their mother reminded them not to go to Mr. McGregor's garden because their father had an accident there.

Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail were good little rabbits. They went down the lane to pick blackberries. But Peter was naughty. He ran straight away to Mr. McGregor's garden. He ate some lettuces, French beans, and radishes. Suddenly, he met Mr. McGregor. Peter was very frightened and rushed away as fast as he

could. He lost a pair of shoes and a jacket while he was running. Peter never stopped running or looked behind him till he got home. During the evening, he was sick because he was so tired. He had to drink some medicine while three of his brother had bread, mild and blackberries for supper.

(Source:http://lenyerlinda.blogspot.co.id)

- 35. Who was the naughtiest rabbit?
  - a. Flopsy
  - b. Mopsy
  - c. Cotton-tail
  - d. Peter
- 36. What did Flopsy, Mopsy and Cotton-tail eat?
  - a. Carrot
  - b. Blackberries
  - c. Lettuce
  - d. Strawberry
- 37. What did Peter lose while he was running?
  - a. A book
  - b. Vegetable
  - c. Medicine
  - d. A pair of shoes
- 38. Why did Peter get sick? Because....
  - a. he was so tired
  - b. he did not eat
  - c. he caught a cold
  - d. he was eating to much
- 39. Whom did Peter meet at the garden?
  - a. Flopsy
  - b. Mr. McGregor
  - c. Mrs. McGregor
  - d. His father
- 40. What type the text above?
  - a. Narrative text
  - b. Recount text

- c. Descriptive text
- d. Procedure text

## The text below for question 41-45

#### The Bear and the Two Friends

Once, two friends were walking through the forest. They knew that anything dangerous can happen to them at any time in the forest. So they promised each other that they would remain united in case of danger.

Suddenly, they saw a large bear approaching tern. One of the friends at once climbed a nearby tree. But the other one did not know how to climb. So being led by his common sense, he lay down on the ground breathless, pretending to be a dead man.

The bear came near the man lying on the ground. It smelt his ears and slowly left the place. Because the bear did not touch him, the friend on the tree came down and asked his friend on the ground, "Friend, what did the bear tell you into your ears?" The other friend replied, "He advised me not to believe a false friend.

(Source: www.itapuih.com)

- 41. What can we get from the story?
  - a. We have to save ourselves
  - b. We have to learn how to climb
  - c. Bear will not harm a dead man
  - d. True friend always stand by us in ups and downs
- 42. "<u>He</u> advised me not to believe a false friend". (Paragraph 3) The underlined word refers to ....
  - a. the bear
  - b. the dead man
  - c. the friend who cannot climb
  - d. the friend who climb the tree
- 43. Where do you think the story happened?
  - a. In the river
  - b. In the park
  - c. In the woods
  - d. In the zoo
- 44. What is the purpose of the text? It is to ....
  - a. show the step

- b. describe something
- c. entertain the reader
- d. tell the story
- 45. What did the bear do to the man?
  - a. Smelt the man ears
  - b. Ripped the man clothes
  - c. Climbed the tree
  - d. Help the man

#### The text below for question 46-50

#### Mouse Deer and Mr. Crocodile

One day, a mouse deer was walking by the river. He was very starving because he hadn't eaten since morning. It was midday. But he found nothing in the land but dying trees. "Huh... I hate this branches, I don't like it!" Across the river, there was green grassland, with young leaves. 'Hmm.. it seems delicious' imagined the mouse deer, 'but how can I get there? I can't swim, the current is very rapid?' The mouse deer was figuring out the way how to reach there. Suddenly, he jumped to the air,'aha.: he then walked to the edge of the river. He didn't see the reflection because the water flowed very fast. He dipped one of his fore legs into the water. A few moment later, appeared Mr. Crocodile showing his sharp teeth.

He then laughed, "Ha... ha... ha, you can't run away from me, You'll be my tasty lunch!" said the crocodile. "Of course I can't. You are very strong, Mr. Croco," replied the mouse deer frightenedly. Then, the other crocodiles approached moving slowly. They approached the edge of the river. "But, before you all have a party, I wonder how many your members are there in the river. If I know your number exactly, I can distribute my meat evenly, "said the mouse deer.

"Oh...o, great, good idea! But we are a large group, I can't count it precisely," Mr. Croco moaned. "Leave it to me, and I can make it for you!" Now, can you ask the others to line up, from one edge to the other edge of the river? The mouse deer requested. Then the crocodiles arranged themselves in line from one edge to the other edge of the river. The mouse deer jumped to the body of one crocodile to the others while he was counting, 'one, two, three; and so forth up to ten. Then at last he arrived at grassland, and he thanked to the dumb crocodiles.

(Source: https://www.itapuih.com)

- 46. Why did mouse deer want to go across the river?
  - a. Because he was very hungry
  - b. Because he wanted to cheat Mr. Crocodile

- c. He wanted to eat some dying trees
- d. He was afraid of the current of the river
- 47. How many crocodiles were there in the story above?
  - a. Three crocodiles
  - b. Ten crocodiles
  - c. Thirteen crocodiles
  - d. Twenty crocodiles
- 48. After reading the text, we may conclude that the mouse deer was ....
  - a. very greedy animal
  - b. cunning animal
  - c. dumb animal
  - d. frightened animal
- 49. "....But we are a large group, I can't count it <u>precisely</u>," The underlined word has closest meaning with ....
  - a. Accurately
  - b. Objectively
  - c. Definitely
  - d. Obviously
- 50. "...because he hadn't eaten since morning." The underlined word refers to....
  - a. the crocodile
  - b. the mouse deer
  - c. the river
  - d. the grassland

## The text below for question 51-60

•••••

A kangaroo is an animal found only in Australia, although it has a smaller relative, called a wallaby, which lives on the Australian island of Tasmania and also in New Guinea.

Kangaroos eat grass and plants. They have short front legs, but very long, and very strong back legs and a tail. These they use for sitting up on and for jumping. Kangaroos have been known to make forward jumps of over eight metres, and leap across fences more than three metres high. Thelsoy can also run at speeds of over 45 kilometres per hour.

The larges kangaroos are the great Grey kangaroo and the Red kangaroo. Adults grow to a length of 160 metres and weigh over 90 kilos.

Kangaroos are marsupials. This means that the female kangaroo has an external pounch on the front of her body. A baby kngaroo is very tiny when it is born, and it crawls at once into this pounch where it spends its first five months of life.

(Source: http://hafiezona.blogspot.com)

- 51. Where is kangaroo found?
  - a. In japan
  - b. In Austria
  - c. In Australia
  - d. In America
- 52. It is about the kangaroos, except....
  - a. they eat grass and plants
  - b. they have short front legs
  - c. they are not marsupials
  - d. they have very strong back legs
- 53. The followings are what the kangaroo can do, except....
  - a. They have been known to make forward jumps of over eight metres
  - b. They can leap across fences more than three metre high
  - c. They can also run at speeds of over 45 kilometres per hour
  - d. They can't walk
- 54. The adult kangaroo grow to a length of...metres.
  - a. 130
  - b. 140
  - c. 150
  - d. 160
- 55. The adult kangaroo grow to a weight over...kilos.
  - a. 90
  - b. 40
  - c. 50
  - d. 80
- 56. A baby kangaroo is....

- a. very big
- b. very long
- c. very smooth
- d. very tiny
- 57. What the title about the text?
  - a. What the kangaroo?
  - b. What the buffalo?
  - c. Kangaroo is marsupials
  - d. What the animal?
- 58. The largest kangaroos are....
  - a. the great grey kangaroo and the white kangaroo
  - b. the great blue kangaroo and the red kangaroo
  - c. the great grey kangaroo and the red kangaroo
  - d. the great red kangaroo and the green kangaroo
- 59. What is the main idea from first paraghraph?
  - a. Kangaroo's live.
  - b. Kangaroo's job
  - c. Kangaroo's name
  - d. Kangaroo's species
- 60. Why kangaroo can run at speeds of over 45 kilometres per hour?
  - a. Kangaroo have short front legs, but very long
  - b. Kangaroo can run like lion
  - c. Kangaroo can run like tiger
  - d. Kangaroo can run like zebra

#### The text below for question 61-65

#### Sang Prabu

Long, long ago, when the gods and goddesses used to mingle in the affairs of mortals, there was a small kingdom on the slope of Mount Wayang in West Java. The King, named Sang Prabu, was a wise man. He had an only daughter, called Princess Teja Nirmala, who was famous for her beauty but she was not married. One day Sang Prabu made up his mind to settle the matter by a show of strength.

After that, Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan had won the competition. Unfortunately, the wicked fairy, Princess Segara fell in love with Raden Begawan and used magic power to render him unconscious and he forgot his wedding. When Sang Prabu was searching, Raden Begawan saw him and soon realized that he had been enchanted by the wicked fairy. The fairy could not accept this, so she killed Raden Begawan. When Princess Teja Nirmala heard this, she was very sad. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan.

(Source: <a href="http://kebuncerita.blogspot.com">http://kebuncerita.blogspot.com</a>)

- 61. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
  - a. Sang Prabu was a father of his only daughter
  - b. Sang Prabu was a king of a kingdom in West Java
  - c. Sang Prabu was taken to Kahyangan by a wicked fairy
  - d. Sang Prabu was a wise man
- 62. Why the wicked fairy did used her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
  - a. She didn't like Raden Begawan
  - b. She didn't want Raden Prabu marry the princess
  - c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wedding
  - d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan marry the princess
- 63. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people in the earth at that time?
  - a. Princess Segara will have married with Raden Begawan
  - b. Sang Prabu will not hold strength competition
  - c. Raden Begawan will not die
  - d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life
- 64. "So a nice fairy took <u>her</u> to the Kahyangan." (Paragraph 2) The underlined word refers to...
  - a. The wicked fairy.
  - b. The nice fairy.
  - c. Princess Nirmala.
  - d. Prince Teja.

65. The similarity between fairy and human according to the text is....

a. The place they live

b. The jealousy that they posses

c. The way they don't feel a love

d. The strength they have

The text below for question 66-70

Kbo Iwa

A long time ago, there lived on the island of Bali a giant-like creature named Kbo Iwo. The people of Bali used to say that Kbo Iwo was everything, a destroyer as well as a creator. He was satisfied with the meal, but this meant for

the Balinese people enough food for a thousand men.

Difficulties arose when for the first time the barns were almost empty and the new harvest was still a long way off. This made Kbo Iwo wild with great

anger. In his hunger, he destroyed all the houses and even all the temples. It made

the Balinese turn to rage.

So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant by using

his stupidity. They asked Kbo Iwo to build them a very deep well, and rebuild all

the houses and temples he had destroyed. After they fed Kbo Iwo, he began to dig

a deep hole.

One day he had eaten too much, he fell asleep in the hole. The oldest man

in the village gave a sign, and the villagers began to throw the limestone they had

collected before into the hole. The limestone made the water inside the hole

boiling. Kbo Iwo was buried alive. Then the water in the well rose higher and

higher until at last it overflowed and formed Lake Batur. The mound of earth dug

from the well by Kbo Iwo is known as Mount Batur.

(Source: http://kebuncerita.blogspot.com)

66. Which the following fact is true about Kbo Iwo?

a. Kebo Iwo is a destroyer that cannot make anything

b. Kebo Iwo was angry because his food was stolen by Balinese people

c. Kebo Iwo destroyed all the house but not the temple

d. Kebo eat food was equal for food of thousand people

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- 67. Why did Kbo Iwo feel angry to the Balinese people?
  - a. Because Balinese people ate his meal
  - b. Because Balinese people took his food so his barns was empty
  - c. Because Balinese people didn't give him food
  - d. Because Balinese people were in hunger
- 68. According to the story, if Kbo Iwa is never existed in Bali island, what do you think will happen?
  - a. There will be no Bali island
  - b. Bali People will never be angry
  - c. All Bali people will live in a prosperous way
  - d. We are not able see the beauty of Lake Batur
- 69. "So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant," (Paragraph 3). The antonym of the word "oppose" is....
  - a. support
  - b. defeat
  - c. turn Against
  - d. beat
- 70. What is mount batur?
  - a. A lake build by Kbo Iwa
  - b. A well dug by Kbo iwa
  - c. The mountain build by Kbo Iwa
  - d. A mound of earth dug from the well by Kbo iwa

# Appendix 3

# ANSWER KEY

1. C	21. A	41. D	61. C
2. A	22. D	42. A	62. D
3. C	23. A	43. C	63. D
4. B	24. C	44. C	64. C
5. A	25. C	45. A	65. B
6. C	26. C	46. A	66. D
7. D	27. B	47. B	67. C
8. A	28. D	48. B	68. D
9. D	29. A	49. A	69. A
10 B	30. B	50. B	70. D
11. A	31. A	51. C	
12. D	32. D	52. C	
13. D	33. B	53. D	
14. A	34. B	54. D	
15. C	35. D	55. A	11
16. B	36. B	56. D	- []
17. A	37. D	57. A	
18. C	38. A	58. C	
19. B	39. B	59. A	
20. B	40. A	60. A	

# ANALYSIS RELIABILITY OF TRY OUT TEST

No.	STUDENTS' NAME	X	Y	$X^2$	$Y^2$	XY					
1.	ABRIAN BAGAS ARDIANSYAH	30	26	900	676	780					
2.	AKHMAD AGIL	27	20	729	400	540					
3.	ALFI HUSATIR ROHMAH	22	25	484	625	550					
4.	ANDIKARA SANTA WIJAYA	23	23	529	529	529					
5.	AVAN REVALDI	18	27	324	729	486					
6.	AVI TAMAMI ULFA	18	26	324	676	468					
7.	AYU DEAH WULANDARI	23	21	529	441	483					
8.	DENI ISAL ALFA RIFQI	19	23	361	529	437					
9.	DIAH FATIMATUZ ZAHRO	21	20	441	400	420					
10.	DIKI FRANSIKO	20	20	400	400	400					
11.	ENIK FEBRIANTI	21	19	441	361	399					
12.	ERIK BAGUS SETIAWAN	21	18	441	324	378					
13.	FERDI HIDAYAT	22	16	484	256	352					
14.	IMAM WAROKI	19	19	361	361	361					
15.	MAHFUD BUSTAMI	20	18	400	324	360					
16.	MARIO EFENDI	15	20	225	400	300					
17.	MOHAMMAD ARIFUL ASROF	18	15	324	225	270					
18.	MUH. ARIF HIDAYATULLAH	14	17	196	289	238					
19.	MUHAMMAD AFTON HILMAN	17	13	289	169	221					
20.	MUHAMMAD SOLIHIN	11	18	121	324	198					
21.	NOVAN DINO PRATAMA	13	16	169	256	208					
22.	NOVITA DWI SAFIRA	14	13	196	169	182					
23.	RIZKY ADITYA TRI AGUSTAF	14	12	196	144	168					
24.	RONI ANDREAN	14	11	196	121	154					
25.	RUDI HARIYANTO	13	10	169	100	130					
26.	SIANI	11	10	121	100	110					
27.	SITI ROSITA	8	10	64	100	80					
28.	TAUFIK HIDAYAT	9	6	81	36	54					
29.	UBAY DILLAH	2	9	4	81	18					
	<b>Total</b> 497 501 9499 9545 9274										

To find the reliability of the test, used Pearson's formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum X Y - (\sum X) (\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$=\frac{29\times9274-(497\times501)}{\sqrt{\{29\times9499-(247009)\}\{29\times9545-(251001)\}}}$$

$$= \frac{268946 - 248997}{\sqrt{\{275471 - (247009)\}\{276805 - (251001)\}}}$$

$$= \frac{19494}{\sqrt{28462 \times 25804}}$$

$$= \frac{19494}{\sqrt{734433448}}$$

$$= \frac{19949}{27100.432616473}$$

$$= 0,736$$

Then the result is calculated again by using Spearman-brown formula:

$$r_{11} = \frac{2rb}{(1+r11)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,7361137102}{(1+0,7361137102)}$$

$$= \frac{1,4722274204}{1.7361137102}$$

$$= 0,848$$

The criterion of the value of correlation are as follow:

0.00 - 0.20 : very low

0.21 - 0.40 : low

0.41 - 0.70 : medium/enough

0.71 - 0.90 : high

0.91 - 1.00 : very high/perfect

Based on the calculation above, the coefficient correlation of the test is high. It can conclude that the test is reliable test.

# PRE TEST (An Experimental Class)

Name	:																			
Class	:																			

### Choose the best answer by croosing (X) a, b, c, or d!

# The text below is for question number 1-4

#### A Fox and A Goat

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good," said the fox, "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself."

The goat was thirsty so he got into the well. When he had drunk enough, he looked around but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea. You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there. I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you out of the well."

The goat did as he was asked and the fox got on his back and climbed out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him and reminded him of his promise to help him out. The fox merely turn to him and said, "if you only had thought carefully about getting out, you wouldn't have jumped into the well."

The goat felt very sad. He called out loudly. An old man walking nearby heard him and put a plank into the well. The goat out and thanked the old man.

(Source: http://abidtinfaz.blogspot.co.id)

- 1. The text tells the story of ....
  - a. a fox
- c. a fox and a goat
- b. a goat
- d. old man
- 2. What do we learn from the text?
  - a. The fox's idea of how to get out of the well
  - b. How both the goat and the fox got out of the well
  - c. How the fox got out of the well
  - d. How the fox helped the goat
- 3. "The goat did as he was asked..." (paragraph 3)

What does the above sentence mean?

- a. The goat drink enough and looked around
- b. The goat came down to the well and drank

- c. The goat stood on his hint legs and put his forelegs against the side of the well.
- d. The goat waited someone who might help him.
- 4. "Came down and try it yourself." The underlined refers to ...
  - a. well
- c. a goat
- b. water
- d. a fox

# The text below is for question number 5-10

#### Two Brothers

Long ago, there were two brothers called Akomi and Ombah. They were ambitious and winning. Akomi, the elder brother, said, "If we become the King's employees, we can make laws to collect more money from the people. We will become very rich."

They went to see King Aruya. Akomi said, "Your Majesty, let us be your ministers. We will make good laws. All your subjects will be happy. I am wise and clever. I know everything."

King Aruya said angrily, "That is not true! Nobody knows everything. For example, do you know how many stars there are in the sky? Guards! Throw this liar into the river of crocodiles!"

Ombah's hands trembled. Then he thought to himself, "King Aruya will also punish me if I say the wrong thing. My brother said he knew everything and his answer was wrong. So if I say the opposite, my answer will be right." Ombah then said, to King Aruya, "Your majesty, I know nothing."

King Aruya said, "That is also a lie. Nobody knows nothing, truly! Everybody knows at least something. For example, you know your father's name, don't you? Guards! Throw him into the river of crocodiles, too!"

(Source: http://englishahkam.blogspot.co.id)

- 5. The two brother's ambition was to ....
  - a. become rich
- c. help the King make good laws
- b. become ministers
- d. make the King's subjects happy
- 6. King Aruya called Akomi a liar because Akomi ....
  - a. knew everything
- c. did not tell the truth
- b. made him angry
- d. wanted to collect money
- 7. Ombah said I know nothing because he ...
  - a. did not want to lie to King Aruya.
  - b. wanted to see the crocodiles.
  - c. did not know how many stars there were.
  - d. thought that the answer would be right.
- 8. Ombah's hands trembled because he ...
  - a. was afraid.
- c. was thinking hard.

- b. knew nothing. d. had the right answer.
- 9. From the story, we can see that King Aruya....
  - a. kept many crocodiles

c. did not need any ministers

b. could make good laws

d. disliked people who told lies

- 10. What is the purpose of the text? It is to ...
  - a. show the step

c. describe something

b. entertain the reader

d. tell the story

#### The text below is for question 11-15

#### The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

(Source: centersoal.blogspot.co.id)

- 11. What type of text is the above text? It is ...
  - a. a narrative text

c. a recount text

b. a description text

- d. an expository text
- 12. What destroyed the homes of all rats?
  - a. A group of mice did

c. Elephant-hunter did

b. The hunter did

- d. A group of elephant did
- 13. What helped the elephant's herd free?
  - a. The elephant-hunter did
- c. The trapped elephants did

b. The hunters did

- d. Entire group of rats did
- 14. What is generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?
  - a. Identification

c. Complication

b. Orientation

d. Resolution

- 15. At the end of the story, how was the elephant's herd?
  - a. Angry

c. Happy

b. Sad

d. Dead

## The text below is for question 16-25

## The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!

(sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pariwara)

- 16. Where does the story take place?
  - a. London

c. Jakarta

b. Puerto Rico

d. Buenos Aires

- 17. What is the word that the parrot cannot say?
  - a. Catano

c. Canato

b. Tacano

d. Nacato

- 18. How often did the owner teach the bird how to say the word?
  - a. Always

c. Many times

b. Everyday

d. Every second

- 19. "The parrot was very, very smart". The word "smart" means ....
  - a. stupid

c. stubborn

b. clever

d. beautiful

- 20. "It was very, very smart". The underlined word refers to ....
  - a. the man

c. the chicken

b. the bird

d. the puerto rico

- 21. Which statement is true according to the text?
  - a. The parrot could say Catano
- c. Catano was the name at the parrot
- b. At last the parrot could say Catano
- d. The man never got angry at the parrot
- 22. What does the man do to the bird because the bird cannot say the name of a place?
  - a. The man ate the bird.

c. The man killed the bird

b. The sold the bird.

d. The man taught the bird

- 23. It is most likely that ....
  - a. the bird killed the three chickens.
- c. the bird played with the chicken
- b. the three chickens killed the bird.
- d. The bird killed one of the three chickens

- 24. What is the story about?
  - a. A parrot and a cat

c. A parrot and the owner

b. A parrot and a chicken

- d. Aparrot, the owner and the chicken
- 25. "The parrot was <u>screaming</u> at the fourth chickens". What does the underlined word mean?
  - a. Smiling
- c. Shouting
- b. Crying
- d. Laugh

# The text below for question 26-30

#### **Snow White**

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were dead.

One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do that so she decided that it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs.

The dwarfs said, "What is your name?"

Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story.

The dwarfs said, "If you want, you may live here with us."

Snow White answered, "Oh, could I? Thank you."

Finally, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

(Source: caramudahbelajarbahasainggris.net)

- 26. Why Snow White ran away to the woods?
  - a. Her parents passed away
- c. Her uncle and aunt would go to America
- b. Her uncle was angry with her
- d. Snow White was happy to run away

- 27. When did Snow White run away to the woods?
  - a. In the afternoon

c. In the evening

b. In the morning

- d. In the full moon
- 28. Where did Snow White live after she ran away to the woods?
  - a. She lived in the cave
- c. She lived everywhere in the woods
- b. She lived in the lion nest
- d. She lived in the dwarfs' cottage
- 29. What type of the text is used by the witer?
  - a. Narrative

c. Anecdote

b. Report

- d. Comparative
- 30. The communicative purpose of this text is ....
  - a. to inform the readers about important and newsworthy events
  - b. to entertain readers with fairy tale
  - c. to share an account of an unusual event
  - d. to persuade readers to accept his/her opinions



# PRE TEST (A Control Class)

Name	:.																		
Class	:.																		

### Choose the best answer by croosing (X) a, b, c, or d!

#### The text below is for question number 1-4

#### A Fox and A Goat

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good," said the fox, "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself."

The goat was thirsty so he got into the well. When he had drunk enough, he looked around but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea. You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there. I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you out of the well."

The goat did as he was asked and the fox got on his back and climbed out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him and reminded him of his promise to help him out. The fox merely turn to him and said, "if you only had thought carefully about getting out, you wouldn't have jumped into the well."

The goat felt very sad. He called out loudly. An old man walking nearby heard him and put a plank into the well. The goat out and thanked the old man.

(Source: http://abidtinfaz.blogspot.co.id)

- 1. The text tells the story of ....
  - c. a fox
- c. a fox and a goat
- d. a goat
- d. old man
- 2. What do we learn from the text?
  - a. The fox's idea of how to get out of the well
  - b. How both the goat and the fox got out of the well
  - c. How the fox got out of the well
  - d. How the fox helped the goat
- 3. "The goat did as he was asked..." (paragraph 3)

What does the above sentence mean?

- a. The goat drink enough and looked around
- b. The goat came down to the well and drank
- c. The goat stood on his hint legs and put his forelegs against the side of the well.

- d. The goat waited someone who might help him.
- 4. "Came down and try it yourself." The underlined refers to ...
  - a. well
- c. a goat
- b. water
- d. a fox

### The text below is for question number 5-10

#### **Two Brothers**

Long ago, there were two brothers called Akomi and Ombah. They were ambitious and winning. Akomi, the elder brother, said, "If we become the King's employees, we can make laws to collect more money from the people. We will become very rich."

They went to see King Aruya. Akomi said, "Your Majesty, let us be your ministers. We will make good laws. All your subjects will be happy. I am wise and clever. I know everything."

King Aruya said angrily, "That is not true! Nobody knows everything. For example, do you know how many stars there are in the sky? Guards! Throw this liar into the river of crocodiles!"

Ombah's hands trembled. Then he thought to himself, "King Aruya will also punish me if I say the wrong thing. My brother said he knew everything and his answer was wrong. So if I say the opposite, my answer will be right." Ombah then said, to King Aruya, "Your majesty, I know nothing."

King Aruya said, "That is also a lie. Nobody knows nothing, truly! Everybody knows at least something. For example, you know your father's name, don't you? Guards! Throw him into the river of crocodiles, too!"

(Source: http://englishahkam.blogspot.co.id)

- 5. The two brother's ambition was to ....
  - a. become rich
- c. help the King make good laws
- b. become ministers
- d. make the King's subjects happy
- 6. King Aruya called Akomi a liar because Akomi ....
  - a. knew everything
- c. did not tell the truth
- b. made him angry
- d. wanted to collect money
- 7. Ombah said I know nothing because he ...
  - a. did not want to lie to King Aruya.
  - b. wanted to see the crocodiles.
  - c. did not know how many stars there were.
  - d. thought that the answer would be right.
- 8. Ombah's hands trembled because he ...
  - a. was afraid.
- c. was thinking hard.
- b. knew nothing.
- d. had the right answer.

- 9. From the story, we can see that King Aruya....
  - a. kept many crocodiles
- c. did not need any ministers
- b. could make good laws
- d. disliked people who told lies
- 10. What is the purpose of the text? It is to ...
  - a. show the step
- c. describe something
- b. entertain the reader
- d. tell the story

#### The text below is for question 11-15

### The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

(Source: centersoal.blogspot.co.id)

- 11. What type of text is the above text? It is ...
  - a. a narrative text
- c. a recount text
- b. a description text
- d. an expository text
- 12. What destroyed the homes of all rats?
  - a. A group of mice did

c. Elephant-hunter did

b. The hunter did

- d. A group of elephant did
- 13. What helped the elephant's herd free?
  - a. The elephant-hunter did
- c. The trapped elephants did
- b. The hunters did
- d. Entire group of rats did
- 14. What is generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?
  - a. Identification

c. Complication

b. Orientation

- d. Resolution
- 15. At the end of the story, how was the elephant's herd?

- a. Angryb. Sadc. Happyd. Dead
- The text below is for question 16-25

### **The Story of the Smart Parrot**

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!

(sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pariwara)

16. Where	16. Where does the story take place?											
a.	London	c. Jakarta										
b.	Puerto Rico	d. Buenos Aires										
17. What	is the word that the parrot	cannot say?										
a.	Catano	c. Canato										
b.	Tacano	d. Nacato										
18. How o	often did the owner teach t	he bird how to say the word?										
a.	Always	c. Many times										
b.	Everyday	d. Every second										
19. "The p	oarrot was very, very <u>smar</u>	t". The word "smart" means										
a.	stupid	c. stubborn										
b.	clever	d. beautiful										
20. " <u>It</u> wa	s very, very smart". The u	nderlined word refers to										
a.	the man	c. the chicken										
b.	the bird	d. the puerto rico										

21. Which statement is true according to the text?

a. The parrot could say Catano

c. Catano was the name at the parrot

b. At last the parrot could say Catano

d. The man never got angry at the parrot

22. What does the man do to the bird because the bird cannot say the name of a place?

a. The man ate the bird.

c. The man killed the bird

b. The sold the bird.

d. The man taught the bird

23. It is most likely that ....

a. the bird killed the three chickens.

c. the bird played with the chicken

b. the three chickens killed the bird.

d. The bird killed one of the three chickens

24. What is the story about?

a. A parrot and a cat

c. A parrot and the owner

b. A parrot and a chicken

d. Aparrot, the owner and the chicken

25. "The parrot was <u>screaming</u> at the fourth chickens". What does the underlined word mean?

a. Smiling

c. Shouting

b. Crying

d. Laugh

# The text below for question 26-30

#### **Snow White**

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were dead.

One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do that so she decided that it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs.

The dwarfs said, "What is your name?"

Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story.

The dwarfs said, "If you want, you may live here with us."

Snow White answered, "Oh, could I? Thank you."

Finally, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

(Source: caramudahbelajarbahasainggris.net)

26. Why Snow White ran away to the woods?

a. Her parents passed away

c. Her uncle and aunt would go to America

b. Her uncle was angry with her

d. Snow White was happy to run away

- 27. When did Snow White run away to the woods?
  - a. In the afternoon

c. In the evening

b. In the morning

- d. In the full moon
- 28. Where did Snow White live after she ran away to the woods?
  - a. She lived in the cave
- c. She lived everywhere in the woods
- b. She lived in the lion nest
- d. She lived in the dwarfs' cottage
- 29. What type of the text is used by the witer?
  - a. Narrative

c. Anecdote

b. Report

- d. Comparative
- 30. The communicative purpose of this text is ....
  - a. to inform the readers about important and newsworthy events
  - b. to entertain readers with fairy tale
  - c. to share an account of an unusual event
  - d. to persuade readers to accept his/her opinions



# RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Sekolah : SMP NEGERI 1 MLANDINGAN

Kelas/Semester : Eksperimen VIII B / 2

Materi Pokok : Teks naratif pendek dan sederhana

Aspek/Skill : Reading

Alokasi Waktu : 2×40 menit

Meeting : 1

# A. Kompetensi Inti

1. Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya

- Menghargai dan menghayati perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggungjawab, peduli (toleransi, gotong royong), santun, percaya diri, dalam berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan sosial dan alam dalam jangkauan pergaulan dan keberadaannya.
- 3. Memahami pengetahuan (faktual, konseptual, dan prosedural) berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, terkait dengan fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.
- 4. Mencoba, mengolah, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret (menggunakan, mengurai, merangkai, memodifikasi, dan membuat) dan ranah abstrak (menulis, membaca, menghitung, menggambar, dan mengarang) sesuai dengan yang dipelajari di sekolah dan sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang/teori.

#### B. Kompetensi Dasar

- 3.14 Memahami fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks naratif berbentuk fabel, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 4.18. Menangkap makna dalam teks naratif lisan dan tulis, berbentuk fabel pendek dan sederhana ssesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

#### C. Indikator

 Memahami makna dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable baik secara individu maupun diskusi dalam kelompok

- 2. Menemukan tokoh utama dan karakternya dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable beserta pesan moral terkait.
- Menangkap makna teks naratif lisan dan tulis, berbentuk fabel pendek dan sederhana.
- 4. Menjawab pertayaan berdasarkan teks naratif dengan struktur kebahasaan yang benar.

### D. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Siswa mampu memahami makna dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable baik secara individu maupun diskusi dalam kelompok
- 2. Siswa mampu menemukan tokoh utama dan karakternya dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable beserta pesan moral terkait.
- 3. Siswa mampu menangkap makna teks naratif lisan dan tulis, berbentuk fabel pendek dan sederhana.
- 4. Siswa mampu membaca teks naratif berbentuk secara baik dalam hal intonasi, pengucapan dan ekspresi.
- 5. Siswa mampu menjawab pertayaan berdasarkan teks naratif dengan struktur kebahasaan yang benar.

### E. Materi Pembelajaran

### Fungsi sosial

Memperoleh hiburan, menghibur dan mengajarkan nilai-nilai luhur melalui cerita dengan tokoh binatang.

#### Struktur teks

- 1. Memperkenalkan tokoh, tempat, waktu terjadinya cerita (orientasi)
- 2. Memberikan penilaian(evaluasi) tentang situasi dan kondisi terjadinya cerita
- 3. Memaparkan krisis yang terjadi terhadap tokoh utama (komplikasi)
- 4. Memaparkan akhir cerita, di mana krisis berakhir (resolusi) dengan bahagia atau sedih
- 5. Memberikan alasan atau komentar umum (reorientasi)

### Unsur kebahasaan

1. Simple Past tense, Simple Past Continouos Tense

- 2. Kosa kata: nama binatang, tempat, waktu dan situasi yang terkait dengan tokoh
- 3. Adverb of time: first, next, then, after that, before, finally, etc
- 4. Prepositional phrase: a long time ago, one day, in the morning, the next day, last
- 5. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi
- 6. Ejaan dan tanda baca

### Contoh materi ajar

- 1. Teks sederhana berbentuk Narrative Text.
- 2. Pengertian teks narrative.

Narrative Text is a text focusing specific participants, and social function is to tell stories or past events and entertain the readers.

Narrative is a text which retells the story or previous experiences.

3. Tujuan teks narrative.

The purpose of the text is to entertain or amuse readers or listeners about the story.

4. Jenis-jenis teks narrative.

There are many kinds of Narrative Text:

a. Legend

Ex: Malin Kundang, The legend of Tangkuban Perahu, and The story of Toba Lake.

b. Fable

Ex: The smartest Parrot and The story of Monkey and Crocodile.

c. Fairy Tale

Ex: Cinderella, Snow White, The story of Rapunzel and Painting the Wall.

5. Generic structure dalam teks narrative.

A Narrative text will consists of the following structure:

**Orientation**: introducing the participants and informing the time and places.

**Complication**: describing the rising crises which the participants have to do with.

**Resolution** : showing the way of participant to solve the crises, better or worse.

Or solution to the problems.

6. Language features dalam teks narrative.

- a. Description of character and Places by using:
  - Adjective to describe Noun, Example: Happy
  - Similes to compare one thing with another, by using Like or as . . . . . as.
- b. Time Words
  - One upon a time
  - Long time ago
  - Then
  - Last week
  - A long long time ago
- c. Verbs: indicating action in the story. By using Simple Past Tense.

$$S + V2 + O$$

Example:

- She went to the shop and bought a can of paint.
- She got an idea.
- 7. The Example of narrative text:

# The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

(Source: centersoal.blogspot.co.id)

### F. Metode Pembelajaran

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### Cooperative Learning dengan metode Game Scramble

### G. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Pendahuluan (10 menit)

- 1. Greeting
- 2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa
- Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran
- 4. Guru menyampaikan cakupan materi
- Guru menyiapkan bahan dan media untuk digunakan dalam pelajaran.
   Media yang digunakan berupa kartu soal dan kartu jawaban, yang sebelumnya jawabannya telah diacak sedemikian rupa.

# Kegiatan Inti (60 menit)

### Mengamati

- 1. Guru mengajukan pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan judul bacaan atau materi yang akan diajarkan
- 2. Siswa mendengarkan instruksi guru untuk tugas yang akan diberikan
- 3. Siswa membaca pertanyaan yang disediakan

### Mempertanyakan

- 1. Siswa menanyakan arti beberapa kata yang masih dirasa sulit.
- 2. Siswa melihat daftar pertanyaan
- 3. Siswa bertanya tentang arti pertanyaan

### Mengeksplorasi

- Siswa mendiskusikan mengenai jawaban pertanyaan yang disajikan dalam kelompok kecil
- 2. Siswa yang terlebih dahulu mampu memahami isi bacaan secara aktif, kemudian memberikan penjelasan kepada teman-teman mereka yang mengalami kesulitan memahami isi bacaan.
- Siswa mengamati urutan dan memberi feedback kepada kelompok lain Mengasosiasi
- 1. Siswa duduk bersama kelompok yang sudah terbentuk
- 2. Berdiskusi dengan kelompoknya masing-masing sesuai tugas yang didapatkan

3. masing-masing anggota kelompok belajar bersama untuk mencocokkan pertanyaan dan menemukan kartu pertanyaan untuk jawaban yang sesuai

# Mengkomunikasikan

- 1. Guru meminta setiap kelompok maju ke depan kelas untuk melihat seberapa jauh siswa memahami teks.
- 2. Siswa membacakan hasil diskusi kelompok mereka yang telah tersusun.

# Penutup (10 menit)

- 1. Siswa dan guru memberikan umpan balik terhadap proses dan hasil pembelajaran.
- 2. Siswa memperhatikan informasi tentang rencana kegiatan pembelajaran untuk pertemuan berikutnya.

# H. Media, Alat, dan Sumber Pembelajaran

Media : Kartu pertanyaan dan kartu jawaban yang telah diacak

Alat : Papan Tulis, Spidol Hitam, Penghapus

Sumber : - Buku Bahasa Inggris kelas 8

- Berbagai sumber dari internet

# I. Penilaian

Teknik

Tes Tulis

Bentuk

Multiple choice test

Rubrik Penilaian:

$$\frac{\textit{Betul}}{\textit{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100$$

Situbondo, 7 Mei 2018

Mengetahui,

Guru Mapel Bahasa Inggris

Praktikan

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Merinda Ayom Parikawati

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# RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

(RPP)

Sekolah : SMP NEGERI 1 MLANDINGAN

Kelas/Semester : Eksperimen VIII B / 2

Materi Pokok : Teks naratif pendek dan sederhana

Aspek/Skill : Reading

Alokasi Waktu  $: 2 \times 40 \text{ menit}$ 

: 2 Meeting

# A. Kompetensi Inti

1. Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya

- 2. Menghargai dan menghayati perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggungjawab, peduli (toleransi, gotong royong), santun, percaya diri, dalam berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan sosial dan alam dalam jangkauan pergaulan dan keberadaannya.
- 3. Memahami pengetahuan (faktual, konseptual, dan prosedural) berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, terkait dengan fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.
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### Fungsi sosial

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  - A long long time ago
- c. Verbs: indicating action in the story. By using Simple Past Tense.

S + V2 + O

Example:

- She went to the shop and bought a can of paint.
- She got an idea.
- 7. The Example of narrative text:

# The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!

(sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pariwara)

### F. Metode Pembelajaran

Cooperative Learning dengan metode Game Scramble

### G. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Pendahuluan (10 menit)

1. Greeting

- 2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa
- Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran
- 4. Guru menyampaikan cakupan materi
- Guru menyiapkan bahan dan media untuk digunakan dalam pelajaran.
   Media yang digunakan berupa kartu soal dan kartu jawaban, yang sebelumnya jawabannya telah diacak sedemikian rupa.

### Kegiatan Inti (60 menit)

### Mengamati

- Guru mengajukan pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan judul bacaan atau materi yang akan diajarkan
- 2. Siswa mendengarkan instruksi guru untuk tugas yang akan diberikan
- 3. Siswa membaca pertanyaan yang disediakan

### Mempertanyakan

- 1. Siswa menanyakan arti beberapa kata yang masih dirasa sulit.
- 2. Siswa melihat daftar pertanyaan
- 3. Siswa bertanya tentang arti pertanyaan

### Mengeksplorasi

- Siswa mendiskusikan mengenai jawaban pertanyaan yang disajikan dalam kelompok kecil
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- 1. Siswa duduk bersama kelompok yang sudah terbentuk
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- 3. masing-masing anggota kelompok belajar bersama untuk mencocokkan pertanyaan dan menemukan kartu pertanyaan untuk jawaban yang sesuai

### Mengkomunikasikan

- 1. Guru meminta setiap kelompok maju ke depan kelas untuk melihat seberapa jauh siswa memahami teks.
- 2. Siswa membacakan hasil diskusi kelompok mereka yang telah tersusun.

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- 1. Siswa dan guru memberikan umpan balik terhadap proses dan hasil pembelajaran.
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Multiple choice test

Rubrik Penilaian:

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Situbondo, 7 Mei 2018

Mengetahui,

Guru Mapel Bahasa Inggris

Praktikan

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# RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

(RPP)

Sekolah : SMP NEGERI 1 MLANDINGAN

Kelas/Semester : Control VIII C / 2

Materi Pokok : Teks naratif pendek dan sederhana

Aspek/Skill : Reading

Alokasi Waktu : 2×40 menit

Meeting : 1

# A. Kompetensi Inti

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### D. Tujuan Pembelajaran

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### Unsur kebahasaan

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Narrative is a text which retells the story or previous experiences.

3. Tujuan teks narrative.

The purpose of the text is to entertain or amuse readers or listeners about the story.

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There are many kinds of Narrative Text:

a. Legend

Ex: Malin Kundang, The legend of Tangkuban Perahu, and The story of Toba Lake.

b. Fable

Ex: The smartest Parrot and The story of Monkey and Crocodile.

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Ex: Cinderella, Snow White, The story of Rapunzel and Painting the Wall.

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**Orientation**: introducing the participants and informing the time and places.

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**Resolution**: showing the way of participant to solve the crises, better or

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- 6. Language features dalam teks narrative.
  - a. Description of character and Places by using:
    - Adjective to describe Noun, Example: Happy

- Similes to compare one thing with another, by using Like or as . . . . as.
- b. Time Words
  - One upon a time
  - Long time ago
  - Then
  - Last week
  - A long long time ago
- c. Verbs: indicating action in the story. By using Simple Past Tense.

S + V2 + O

Example:

- She went to the shop and bought a can of paint.
- She got an idea.
- 7. The Example of narrative text:

# The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!

### F. Metode Pembelajaran

Lecturing

### G. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Pendahuluan (10 menit)

- 1. Greeting
- 2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa
- 3. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran
- 4. Guru menyampaikan cakupan materi

Kegiatan Inti (60 menit)

### Mengamati

- 1. Siswa mendengarkan instruksi guru untuk tugas yang akan diberikan
- 2. Siswa membaca pertanyaan yang disediakan

Mempertanyakan

- 1. Siswa menanyakan arti beberapa kata yang masih dirasa sulit.
- 2. Siswa menanyakan macam-macam teks naratif.

Mengeksplorasi

Siswa mendiskusikan mengenai pertanyaan yang disajikan dalam kelompok kecil

Mengasosiasi

- 1. Siswa duduk bersama kelompok yang sudah terbentuk
- 2. Berdiskusi dengan kelompoknya masing-masing sesuai tugas yang didapatkan

Mengkomunikasikan

Siswa membacakan hasil diskusi kelompok mereka yang telah tersusun.

Penutup (10 menit)

- 1. Siswa dan guru memberikan umpan balik terhadap proses dan hasil pembelajaran.
- 2. Siswa memperhatikan informasi tentang rencana kegiatan pembelajaran untuk pertemuan berikutnya.

# H. Media, Alat, dan Sumber Pembelajaran

Media : Kertas yang berisi pertanyaan dan jawaban

Alat : Papan Tulis, Spidol Hitam, Penghapus

Sumber : Buku Kurikulum 2013 ; Berbagai sumber dari internet

# I. Penilaian

Teknik

Tes Tulis

Bentuk

Multiple choice test

Rubrik Penilaian

$$\frac{\textit{Betul}}{\textit{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100$$

Situbondo, 7 Mei 2018

Mengetahui,

Guru Mapel Bahasa Inggris

Praktikan

Siti Fatimah, S.Pd

NIP.19720806 200501 2 006

Merinda Ayom Parikawati

1410231041

# RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

(RPP)

Sekolah : SMP NEGERI 1 MLANDINGAN

Kelas/Semester : Control VIII C / 2

Materi Pokok : Teks naratif pendek dan sederhana

Aspek/Skill : Reading

Alokasi Waktu : 2×40 menit

Meeting : 1

# A. Kompetensi Inti

1. Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya

- 2. Menghargai dan menghayati perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggungjawab, peduli (toleransi, gotong royong), santun, percaya diri, dalam berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan sosial dan alam dalam jangkauan pergaulan dan keberadaannya.
- 3. Memahami pengetahuan (faktual, konseptual, dan prosedural) berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, terkait dengan fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.
- 4. Mencoba, mengolah, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret (menggunakan, mengurai, merangkai, memodifikasi, dan membuat) dan ranah abstrak (menulis, membaca, menghitung, menggambar, dan mengarang) sesuai dengan yang dipelajari di sekolah dan sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang/teori.

### B. Kompetensi Dasar

- 3.14 Memahami fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks naratif berbentuk fabel, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- 4.18. Menangkap makna dalam teks naratif lisan dan tulis, berbentuk fabel pendek dan sederhana ssesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

### C. Indikator

 Memahami makna dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable baik secara individu maupun diskusi dalam kelompok

- 2. Menemukan tokoh utama dan karakternya dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable beserta pesan moral terkait.
- 3. Menangkap makna teks naratif lisan dan tulis, berbentuk fabel pendek dan sederhana.
- 4. Menjawab pertayaan berdasarkan teks naratif dengan struktur kebahasaan yang benar.

### D. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Siswa mampu memahami makna dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable baik secara individu maupun diskusi dalam kelompok
- 2. Siswa mampu menemukan tokoh utama dan karakternya dalam teks naratif berbentuk fable beserta pesan moral terkait.
- 3. Siswa mampu menangkap makna teks naratif lisan dan tulis, berbentuk fabel pendek dan sederhana.
- 4. Siswa mampu menjawab pertayaan berdasarkan teks naratif dengan struktur kebahasaan yang benar.

# E. Materi Pembelajaran

### Fungsi sosial

Memperoleh hiburan, menghibur dan mengajarkan nilai-nilai luhur melalui cerita dengan tokoh binatang.

### Struktur teks

- 1. Memperkenalkan tokoh, tempat, waktu terjadinya cerita (orientasi)
- 2. Memberikan penilaian(evaluasi) tentang situasi dan kondisi terjadinya cerita
- 3. Memaparkan krisis yang terjadi terhadap tokoh utama (komplikasi)
- 4. Memaparkan akhir cerita, di mana krisis berakhir(resolusi) dengan bahagia atau sedih
- 5. Memberikan alasan atau komentar umum (reorientasi)

### Unsur kebahasaan

- 1. Simple Past tense, Simple Past Continouos Tense
- 2. Kosa kata: nama binatang, tempat, waktu dan situasi yang terkait dengan tokoh
- 3. Adverb of time: first, next, then, after that, before, finally, etc

- 4. Prepositional phrase: a long time ago, one day, in the morning, the next day, last
- 5. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi
- 6. Ejaan dan tanda baca

### Contoh materi ajar

- 1. Teks sederhana berbentuk Narrative Text.
- 2. Pengertian teks narrative.

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Example:

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# The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

(Source: centersoal.blogspot.co.id)

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Lecturing

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### Mempertanyakan

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### Mengkomunikasikan

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Guru Mapel Bahasa Inggris

Praktikan

Siti Fatimah, S.Pd

NIP.19720806 200501 2 006

Merinda Ayom Parikawati

1410231041

# POST TEST (An Experimental Class)

Name	:																		
$\alpha_1$																			

### Choose the best answer by croosing (X) a, b, c, or d!

### The text below is for question number 1-4

#### A Fox and A Goat

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good," said the fox, "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself."

The goat was thirsty so he got into the well. When he had drunk enough, he looked around but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea. You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there. I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you out of the well."

The goat did as he was asked and the fox got on his back and climbed out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him and reminded him of his promise to help him out. The fox merely turn to him and said, "if you only had thought carefully about getting out, you wouldn't have jumped into the well."

The goat felt very sad. He called out loudly. An old man walking nearby heard him and put a plank into the well. The goat out and thanked the old man.

(Source: http://abidtinfaz.blogspot.co.id)

- 1. The text tells the story of ....
  - a. a fox
- c. a fox and a goat
- b. a goat
- d. old man
- 2. What do we learn from the text?
  - a. The fox's idea of how to get out of the well
  - b. How both the goat and the fox got out of the well
  - c. How the fox got out of the well
  - d. How the fox helped the goat
- 3. "The goat did as he was asked..." (paragraph 3)

What does the above sentence mean?

- a. The goat drink enough and looked around
- b. The goat came down to the well and drank
- c. The goat stood on his hint legs and put his forelegs against the side of the well.

- d. The goat waited someone who might help him.
- 4. "Came down and try it yourself." The underlined refers to ...
  - a. well

c. a goat

b. water

d. a fox

# The text below is for question number 5 - 10

### **Two Brothers**

Long ago, there were two brothers called Akomi and Ombah. They were ambitious and winning. Akomi, the elder brother, said, "If we become the King's employees, we can make laws to collect more money from the people. We will become very rich."

They went to see King Aruya. Akomi said, "Your Majesty, let us be your ministers. We will make good laws. All your subjects will be happy. I am wise and clever. I know everything."

King Aruya said angrily, "That is not true! Nobody knows everything. For example, do you know how many stars there are in the sky? Guards! Throw this liar into the river of crocodiles!"

Ombah's hands trembled. Then he thought to himself, "King Aruya will also punish me if I say the wrong thing. My brother said he knew everything and his answer was wrong. So if I say the opposite, my answer will be right." Ombah then said, to King Aruya, "Your majesty, I know nothing."

King Aruya said, "That is also a lie. Nobody knows nothing, truly! Everybody knows at least something. For example, you know your father's name, don't you? Guards! Throw him into the river of crocodiles, too!"

(Source: http://englishahkam.blogspot.co.id)

- 5. The two brother's ambition was to ....
  - a. become rich

c. help the King make good laws

b. become ministers

d. make the King's subjects happy

- 6. King Aruya called Akomi a liar because Akomi ....
  - a. knew everything

c. did not tell the truth

b. made him angry

d. wanted to collect money

- 7. Ombah said I know nothing because he ...
  - a. did not want to lie to King Aruya.
  - b. wanted to see the crocodiles.
  - c. did not know how many stars there were.
  - d. thought that the answer would be right.
- 8. Ombah's hands trembled because he ...

a. was afraid.

c. was thinking hard.

b. knew nothing.

d. had the right answer.

- 9. From the story, we can see that King Aruya....
  - a. kept many crocodiles

c. did not need any ministers

b. could make good laws

d. disliked people who told lies

- 10. What is the purpose of the text? It is to ...
  - a. show the step

c. describe something

b. entertain the reader

d. tell the story

### The text below is for question 11-15

### The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

(Source: centersoal.blogspot.co.id)

- 11. What type of text is the above text? It is ...
  - a. a narrative text

c. a recount text

b. a description text

d. an expository text

- 12. What destroyed the homes of all rats?
  - a. A group of mice did

c. Elephant-hunter did

b. The hunter did

d. A group of elephant did

- 13. What helped the elephant's herd free?
  - a. The elephant-hunter did

c. The trapped elephants did

b. The hunters did

d. Entire group of rats did

- 14. What is generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?
  - a. Identification

c. Complication

b. Orientation

d. Resolution

- 15. At the end of the story, how was the elephant's herd?
  - a. Angry

c. Happy

b. Sad d. Dead

### The text below is for question 16-25

# The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you! 83.1

wara)

c. Catano was the name at the parrot

		15	sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pari
16. V	Wł	nere does the story take place	2 3 3 3 3
8	a.	London	c. Jakarta
ł	<b>o</b> .	Puerto Rico	d. Buenos Aires
17. <b>V</b>	Wł	nat is the word that the parrot	cannot say?
a	a.	Catano	c. Canato
ł	<b>o</b> .	Tacano	d. Nacato
18. I	Но	w often did the owner teach	the bird how to say the word?
8	a.	Always	c. Many times
ł	<b>o</b> .	Everyday	d. Every second
19. '	'Tl	ne parrot was very, very smar	rt". The word "smart" means
	a.	stupid	c. stubborn
	b.	clever	d. beautiful
20. '	<u>'It</u>	was very, very smart". The t	inderlined word refers to
	a.	the man	c. the chicken
	b.	the bird	d. the puerto rico
21. V	Wł	nich statement is true accordi	ng to the text?

a. The parrot could say Catano

b. At last the parrot could say Catano

- d. The man never got angry at the parrot
- 22. What does the man do to the bird because the bird cannot say the name of a place?

a. The man ate the bird.

c. The man killed the bird

b. The sold the bird.

d. The man taught the bird

23. It is most likely that ....

a. the bird killed the three chickens.

c. the bird played with the chicken

b. the three chickens killed the bird.

d. The bird killed one of the three chickens

24. What is the story about?

a. A parrot and a cat

c. A parrot and the owner

b. A parrot and a chicken

d. Aparrot, the owner and the chicken

25. "The parrot was <u>screaming</u> at the fourth chickens". What does the underlined word mean?

a. Smiling

c. Shouting

b. Crying

d. Laugh

# The text below for question 26-30

### **Snow White**

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were dead.

One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do that so she decided that it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs.

The dwarfs said, "What is your name?"

Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story.

The dwarfs said, "If you want, you may live here with us."

Snow White answered, "Oh, could I? Thank you."

Finally, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

 $(Source:\ caramudah belajar bahasaing \textit{gris.net})$ 

26. Why Snow White ran away to the woods?

a. Her parents passed away

c. Her uncle and aunt would go to America

b. Her uncle was angry with her

d. Snow White was happy to run away

- 27. When did Snow White run away to the woods?
  - a. In the afternoon

c. In the evening

b. In the morning

- d. In the full moon
- 28. Where did Snow White live after she ran away to the woods?
  - a. She lived in the cave
- c. She lived everywhere in the woods
- b. She lived in the lion nest
- d. She lived in the dwarfs' cottage
- 29. What type of the text is used by the witer?
  - a. Narrative

c. Anecdote

b. Report

- d. Comparative
- 30. The communicative purpose of this text is ....
  - a. to inform the readers about important and newsworthy events
  - b. to entertain readers with fairy tale
  - c. to share an account of an unusual event
  - d. to persuade readers to accept his/her opinions



# POST TEST (A Control Class)

Name	: .	•																		
Class	: .	•																		

### Choose the best answer by croosing (X) a, b, c, or d!

### The text below is for question number 1-4

#### A Fox and A Goat

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good," said the fox, "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself."

The goat was thirsty so he got into the well. When he had drunk enough, he looked around but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea. You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there. I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you out of the well."

The goat did as he was asked and the fox got on his back and climbed out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him and reminded him of his promise to help him out. The fox merely turn to him and said, "if you only had thought carefully about getting out, you wouldn't have jumped into the well."

The goat felt very sad. He called out loudly. An old man walking nearby heard him and put a plank into the well. The goat out and thanked the old man.

(Source: http://abidtinfaz.blogspot.co.id)

1. The text tells the story of ....

a. a fox c. a fox and a goat

b. a goat d. old man

- 2. What do we learn from the text?
  - a. The fox's idea of how to get out of the well
  - b. How both the goat and the fox got out of the well
  - c. How the fox got out of the well
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What does the above sentence mean?

a. The goat drink enough and looked around

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- c. The goat stood on his hint legs and put his forelegs against the side of the well.
- d. The goat waited someone who might help him.
- 4. "Came down and try it yourself." The underlined refers to ...
  - a. well

c. a goat

b. water

d. a fox

# The text below is for question number 5-10Two Brothers

Long ago, there were two brothers called Akomi and Ombah. They were ambitious and winning. Akomi, the elder brother, said, "If we become the King's employees, we can make laws to collect more money from the people. We will become very rich."

They went to see King Aruya. Akomi said, "Your Majesty, let us be your ministers. We will make good laws. All your subjects will be happy. I am wise and clever. I know everything."

King Aruya said angrily, "That is not true! Nobody knows everything. For example, do you know how many stars there are in the sky? Guards! Throw this liar into the river of crocodiles!"

Ombah's hands trembled. Then he thought to himself, "King Aruya will also punish me if I say the wrong thing. My brother said he knew everything and his answer was wrong. So if I say the opposite, my answer will be right." Ombah then said, to King Aruya, "Your majesty, I know nothing."

King Aruya said, "That is also a lie. Nobody knows nothing, truly! Everybody knows at least something. For example, you know your father's name, don't you? Guards! Throw him into the river of crocodiles, too!"

(Source: http://englishahkam.blogspot.co.id)

- 5. The two brother's ambition was to ....
  - a. become rich

c. help the King make good laws

b. become ministers

- d. make the King's subjects happy
- 6. King Aruya called Akomi a liar because Akomi ....

a. knew everything

c. did not tell the truth

b. made him angry

d. wanted to collect money

- 7. Ombah said I know nothing because he ...
  - a. did not want to lie to King Aruya.
  - b. wanted to see the crocodiles.

- c. did not know how many stars there were.
- d. thought that the answer would be right.
- 8. Ombah's hands trembled because he ...
  - a. was afraid.

- c. was thinking hard.
- b. knew nothing.
- d. had the right answer.
- 9. From the story, we can see that King Aruya....
  - a. kept many crocodiles
- c. did not need any ministers
- b. could make good laws
- d. disliked people who told lies
- 10. What is the purpose of the text? It is to ...
  - a. show the step
- c. describe something
- b. entertain the reader
- d. tell the story

# The text below is for question 11-15

# The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

(Source: centersoal.blogspot.co.id)

- 11. What type of text is the above text? It is ...
  - a. a narrative text

c. a recount text

b. a description text

- d. an expository text
- 12. What destroyed the homes of all rats?
  - a. A group of mice did
- c. Elephant-hunter did

b. The hunter did

- d. A group of elephant did
- 13. What helped the elephant's herd free?
  - a. The elephant-hunter did
- c. The trapped elephants did

b. The hunters did

- d. Entire group of rats did
- 14. What is generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?
  - a. Identification

c. Complication

b. Orientation

d. Resolution

- 15. At the end of the story, how was the elephant's herd?
  - a. Angry

c. Happy

b. Sad

d. Dead

# The text below is for question 16-25

### The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!

(sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pariwara)

- 16. Where does the story take place?
  - a. London

c. Jakarta

b. Puerto Rico

- d. Buenos Aires
- 17. What is the word that the parrot cannot say?

a. Catano

c. Canato

b. Tacano

d. Nacato

- 18. How often did the owner teach the bird how to say the word?
  - a. Always

c. Many times

	b.	Everyday	d. Every seco	ond
19.	"Tł	ne parrot was very, ve	ry smart". The word	"smart" means
	a.	stupid	c. stubborn	
	b.	clever	d. beautiful	
20.	" <u>It</u>	was very, very smart"	. The underlined wor	rd refers to
	a.	the man	c. the chicke	n
	b.	the bird	d. the puerto	rico
21.	Wh	nich statement is true a	according to the text?	
	a.	The parrot could say	Catano	c. Catano was the name at the
		parrot		
	b.	At last the parrot cou	ıld say Catano	d. The man never got angry at
		the parrot		
22.	Wh	nat does the man do to	o the bird because th	e bird cannot say the name of a
	pla	ce?	S CA	
	a.	The man ate the bird.		c. The man killed the bird
	b.	The sold the bird.	The state of the s	d. The man taught the bird
23.	It is	s most likely that		251
	a.	the bird killed the th	ree chickens.	c. the bird played with the
		chicken		
	b.	the three chickens ki	lled the bird.	d. The bird killed one of the
		three chickens	EMBER	
24.	Wh	nat is the story about?		
	a.	A parrot and a cat		c. A parrot and the owner
	b.	A parrot and a chicke	en	d. Aparrot, the owner and the
		chicken		
25.	"T	he parrot was <u>screami</u>	ing at the fourth chick	kens". What does the underlined
	WO	rd mean?		
	a.	Smiling	c. Shouting	
	b.	Crying	d. Laugh	

# The text below for question 26-30

# **Snow White**

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were dead.

One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do that so she decided that it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs.

The dwarfs said, "What is your name?"

Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story.

The dwarfs said, "If you want, you may live here with us."

Snow White answered, "Oh, could I? Thank you."

Finally, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

(Source: caramudahbelajarbahasainggris.net)

- 26. Why Snow White ran away to the woods?
  - a. Her parents passed away

c. Her uncle and aunt would go to

America

b. Her uncle was angry with her

d. Snow White was happy to run

away

- 27. When did Snow White run away to the woods?
  - a. In the afternoon

c. In the evening

b. In the morning

d. In the full moon

- 28. Where did Snow White live after she ran away to the woods?
  - a. She lived in the cave

c. She lived everywhere in the woods

b. She lived in the lion nest

d. She lived in the dwarfs' cottage

- 29. What type of the text is used by the witer?
  - a. Narrative

c. Anecdote

b. Report

d. Comparative

- 30. The communicative purpose of this text is ....
  - a. to inform the readers about important and newsworthy events
  - b. to entertain readers with fairy tale
  - c. to share an account of an unusual event
  - d. to persuade readers to accept his/her opinions

The Table of Pretest and Posttest Score of Experimental Group

Appendix 13

		Tota	al MC	Tota	l Score
No.	Nama Siswa	Pretest	Post	Pre	Post
			Test	test	Test
1.	Achmad Ighrid Al-madam	17	24	57	80
2.	Achmad Nurhidatullah	15	23	50	77
3.	Achmad Badril Umam	20	24	67	80
4.	Achmad Nadin Tojari	19	23	63	77
5.	Desi Nawan Sari	16	26	53	87
6.	Devvi Lailatul Rif'ah	18	26	60	87
7.	Diyan Fitrah	15	23	50	77
8.	Doni Prasetya	16	25	53	83
9.	Lukman Hakim	12	22	40	73
10.	M. Syaifudin Zuhri	13	23	43	77
11.	M. Dhika Arjuna	14	22	47	73
12.	M. Rifki Hidayat	10	19	33	63
13.	Moh. Faisal Efendi	11	28	37	93
14.	Moh. Hendrik Rama	21	19	70	63
15.	Moh. Rumi Hardiyanto	18	20	60	67
16.	Moh. Bakhri	9	25	30	83
17.	Moh. Fachri Ali	13	23	43	77
18.	Moh. Hidayatullah	16	24	53	80
19.	Nadiva Anisa Salsabila	20	22	67	73
20.	Nova Lia Nur Rahmawati	17	20	57	67
21.	Nur Fadilah	14	21	47	70
22.	Shanti Fadilah	- 11	20	37	67
23.	Siti Nur Komariah	15	22	50	73
24.	Suyanti Oktavia	12	26	40	87
25.	Trisnawati	11	24	37	80

The Table of Pretest and Posttest Score of Control Group

Appendix 14

		Tota	al MC	Tota	l Score
No.	Nama Siswa		Post	Pre	Post
		Pretest	Test	test	Test
1.	Abdur Rahman	11	17	37	57
2.	Ahmad Sofyan Tsauri	12	18	40	60
3.	Ahmad Subairi	9	15	30	50
4.	Bahrus Surur	15	16	50	53
5.	Chika Cesa Wandini	10	16	33	53
6.	Dian Hanifatus Syahro	13	13	43	43
7.	Dwi Puspita Sari	16	15	53	50
8.	Ega Aulia Putri	18	13	60	43
9.	Febyyana Sarifatul Fatimah	17	17	57	57
10.	Fianda Wulan Rhamadhani	11	23	37	77
11.	Jamilul Fuadi	16	19	53	63
12.	Moh. Firman Asyari	12	16	40	53
13.	Moh. Indra Fernanda	13	16	43	53
14.	Moh. Salman	16	17	53	57
15.	Nor Hayti	17	17	57	57
16.	Opi Cahyono	15	15	50	50
17.	Rendika Tri Febrian	12	14	40	47
18.	Ria Febriani	17	15	57	50
19.	Ridho Hidayatullah	-11	17	37	57
20.	Roisul Faisin	15	21	50	70
21.	Safta Wismantoro	16	19	53	63
22.	Siti Nur Khalisa	20	21	67	70
23.	Siti Sofiah	9	16	30	53
24.	Sukardi	19	19	63	63
25.	Wahyudi Kurniawan	11	17	37	57

# SCRAMBLE GAME LEARNING





# STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

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Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

I state that this thesis is my own creation. It doesn't copy from other resources that I claim as my own creation.

If it is proved tomorrow, or it could be proved that the thesis is from only copy and paste, I will be ready to all of the consequence.

Jember, July 23<sup>th</sup> 2018 Writer

Merinda Ayom Parikawati NIM. 1410231041

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