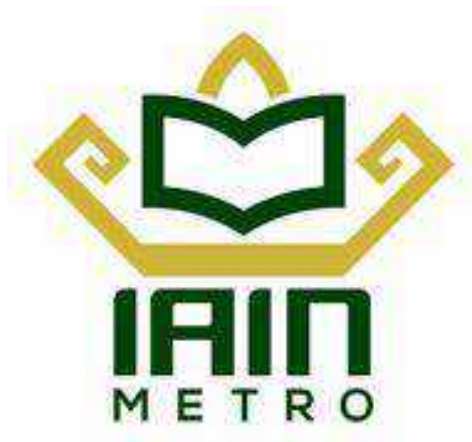**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG

By:

NURULITA LUTFIANA

STUDENT NUMBER : 1901050029

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER'S TRAINING FACULTY

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN) METRO

1444 H / 2023

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD

THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF THE ELEVENTH

GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

in English Education Department

By:

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Student Number: 1901050029

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

English Education Department

Sponsor : Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN) METRO

1444 H / 2023

APPROVAL PAGE

Title : THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG

Name : Nurulita Lutfiana

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Study Program : English Education

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED BY:

To be examined in Munaqosyah in Tarbiyah Faculty and Teacher Training of State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Metro.

Head of English Education Study Program

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Metro, 31 Mei 2023
Sponsor

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NOTA DINAS

Nomor   :
Lampiran   : -
Perihal   : Persetujuan Munaqosyah

Kepada Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN)
di-Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Setelah kami adakan pemeriksaan dan pertimbangan seperlunya maka skripsi yang disusun oleh:

Nama   : Nurulita Lutfiana
NPM   : 1901050029
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Fakultas   : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Judul Skripsi : THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG

Sudah kami setujui dan dapat dimunaqosyahkan. Demikian harapan kami dan atas penerimaannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 31 Mei 2023
Pembimbing

Mengetahui,
Ketua Program Studi TBI

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NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number :
Appendix :
Matter : **In order to hold the munaqosyah
of Nurulita Lutfiana**

To :
The Honorable of the Head of Faculty of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
State Islamic Institute of (IAIN) Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is written by:

Name : Nurulita Lutfiana
Student Number : 1901050029
Study Program : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teaching Training
Title : THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Faculty in order to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Metro, 31 Mei 2023
Sponsor

Head of English Education Study
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RATIFICATION PAGE

No. B-3713/ In.28.1/ D/ 1P.00.9 /06/2023

The Undergraduate Thesis entitled: THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG. Written by Nurulita Lutfiana, student number 1901050029. English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty on Friday, June 16th 2023 at 10.00 - 12.00 p.m.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

Chairperson : Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd   (.........................)

Examiner I : Dr. Umi Yawisah, M.Hum   (.........................)

Examiner II : Yeasy Agustina Sari, M.Pd   (.........................)

Secretary : Aisyah Sunarwan, M.Pd   (.........................)

The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty

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THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRALLAMPUNG

ABSTRACT
By:
NURULITA LUTFIANA

This study aims to determine whether the Showdown Technique can influence the reading comprehension of class XI students at SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Lampung Tengah. Reading is a skill that must be mastered by students to gain a better reading comprehension. Therefore, students who have mastered reading skills will easily get information and knowledge. However, many students think that reading is not easy. With this students become lazy and bored. A teacher must choose techniques that can interest students and encourage their involvement. The Showdown technique is a cooperative learning technique whose main purpose is to ask students to work in groups. This technique is able to overcome students' difficulties in developing ideas and solving students' motivation problems in reading.

This research was quantitative design. The population of this research was the eleventh grader students. The sample were 48 students established through the cluster random sampling technique. The researcher used test and documentation as the data collecting method. In order to analyze the data, the researcher used Independent sample t-test by using SPSS.

In this research, the result of normality test was: post-test experimental class Sig. = 0,417, post-test control class Sig. = 0.914. Then the result of homogeneity test was Sig. = 0.011. It means that the data was normal and homogeneous. The result of t-test that has been calculated using Independent sample t-test formula which is significant level (2-tailed) was 0.000 which is less than the alpha 0.05. Based on these description above Ho is rejected, it means that there was a positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique toward the students' reading comprehension of the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN TEKNIK SHOWDOWN TERHADAP PEMAHAMAN MEMBACA SISWA KELAS XI SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR LAMPUNG TENGAH

ABSTRAK
Oleh:
NURULITA LUTFIANA

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah Teknik Showdown dapat mempengaruhi pemahaman membaca siswa kelas XI SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Lampung Tengah. Membaca merupakan keterampilan yang harus dikuasai oleh siswa untuk memperoleh pemahaman bacaan yang lebih baik. Oleh karena itu, siswa yang telah menguasai keterampilan membaca akan dengan mudah mendapatkan informasi dan pengetahuan. Namun, banyak siswa yang beranggapan bahwa membaca itu tidak mudah. Dengan ini siswa menjadi malas dan bosan. Seorang guru harus memilih teknik yang dapat menarik minat siswa dan mendorong keterlibatan mereka. Teknik Showdown merupakan salah satu teknik pembelajaran kooperatif yang tujuan utamanya adalah meminta siswa untuk bekerja dalam kelompok. Teknik ini mampu mengatasi kesulitan siswa dalam mengembangkan ide dan memecahkan masalah motivasi siswa dalam membaca.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas XI. Sampel sebanyak 48 siswa yang dibentuk melalui teknik cluster random sampling. Peneliti menggunakan tes dan dokumentasi sebagai metode pengumpulan data. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan Independent sample t-test dengan menggunakan SPSS.

Pada penelitian ini diperoleh hasil uji normalitas: kelas eksperimen post-test Sig. = 0,417, kelas kontrol postes Sig. = 0,914. Kemudian hasil uji homogenitas adalah Sig. = 0,011. Hal ini berarti data normal dan homogen. Hasil uji-t yang telah dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus Independent sample t-test tingkat signifikan (2-tailed) adalah 0,000 yang lebih kecil dari alpha 0,05. Berdasarkan uraian di atas Ho ditolak, artinya terdapat pengaruh yang positif dan signifikan penggunaan Teknik Showdown terhadap pemahaman membaca siswa kelas XI SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Lampung Tengah.

Kata kunci: Teknik Showdown, Pemahaman Membaca, teks naratif.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The Undersigned:

Name	: NURULITA LUTFIANA
St. Number	: 1901050029
Department	: English Education
Faculty	: Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research, in exception of the certain parts which are excerpted from the bibliographies mentioned,

Metro, May 29, 2023
The Researcher

NURULITA LUTFIANA
St. Number 1901050029

ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama   : NURULITA LUTFIANA

NPM   : 1901050029

Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas   : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah asli hasil penelitian penulis, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 29 Mei 2023
Peneliti

NURULITA LUTFIANA
NPM 1901050029

MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ ٱلْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝ إِنَّ مَعَ ٱلْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝

"Because actually after the difficulty there is ease, in fact after the difficulty there

is ease."

(Al-Insyirah: 5-6)

"Good learning is learning while teaching"

(Iswantoro)

DEDICATION PAGE

This undergraduate thesis would highly be dedicated to:

1. *Allah who always give His full rohmah and blessing.*

2. *My beloved parents Budi Santoso (ALM) and Hamidah (ALMH) who always pray for me from heaven.*

3. *My beloved grandparents they are Hadi suwito and Poniti who have become my second parents who have prayed for and supported me with their affection and love.*

4. *My beloved bestfriends Candra Ayu Setyoningsih, Siti Aminatur Ro'azah, Inatarisa Nurlisa, and Suci Haerani who always supporting and helps me.*

5. *My Sponsor Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd thanks for guiding me.*

6. *My Almamater IAIN Metro the place where I got much knowledge and good experience.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise is only to Allah SWT, the Lord of the Universe, the inspiration of his life, that the researcher finally could complete this research proposal entitled "The Influence Of Using Showdown Technique Toward The Students' Reading Comprehension Of The Eleventh Grade Of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung". Realizing that this research proposal would not be able accomplished without any helps and supports from many helpful individuals. In this lovely chance, the researcher would like to sincerely acknowledgement his gratitude.

The researcher cannot stand alone, there were many persons who contributed their meaningful hands in accomplishing his undergraduate thesis. The researcher would like to gratitude for :

1. Dr. Hj. Akla, M.Pd., as the Dean of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Metro.

2. Mr. Andianto M.Pd as the Head of English Education Department.

3. Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd., as the sponsor who has motivated the researcher to finish this research as soon as possible, and spent the available time to guide and give a good suggestion for the researcher.

4. All my lecturer, who has given me knowledge and information.

5. All of the staff in English Education Department, who helped the researcher in processing of administration.

6. SMA Negeri 1 Punggur, that give me opportunity to conducted this research.

7. My beloved family, that never tired to pray and support for the good of the researcher .

8. All of my beloved friends who always supports and help one another.

Nobody is perfect, the researcher do apologizes for all mistakes that he has made in writing and presentation items. Hopefully, this An Undergraduate Thesis can be a meaningful benefit for the researcher especially and all readers generally.

Metro, May 2023
The writer

Nurulita Lutfiana
St. Number 1901050029

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is the human capacity for deriving and applying complex systems of communication. It serves as way to interact, to cooperate, and to connect among human with a language. Without Language, it's difficult to provide the intend and information to be conveyed. As already know that there are diverse languages in the world. One of the languages which will be studied in this research is English. English is an international language that is almost employed by all countries as the first or the second language. Besides being used in the environment, people use language as a means of international communication among the nations all over the world. Moreover, English has been stated as a formal language on international language for many years. The students are also aware of English is an important to get more advanced knowledge, if they do not master English they will be left behind and also be difficult to get a job. In learning English they are obliged to achieve the four skills, such as: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

Reading is a skill that must be mastered by students. Students master reading skills to gain better reading comprehension. Therefore, students who have mastered reading skills will easily get information and knowledge. In addition, reading comprehension is important because it can help learners acquire skills such as making inferences based on what they read and noting details that support main ideas. Comprehension is one way to make readers

gain understanding when they read something. Comprehension has a real correlation in reading, because in understanding we get points from what we read.

However, many students think that reading is not easy. To read English text they must know the vocabulary in the text. Based on the author's observation, students claim that they face several problems of not knowing the contents of the text they read, both long and short texts, because they do not understand the meaning of the reading. With this case students become lazy and bored. In addition, students also have problems regarding the complicated language used in the text. This is caused by the lack of vocabulary they have. These problems then make students avoid reading. In addition, students' reluctance to read will cause some problems. They may lack knowledge, and will not get good grades.

The role of the teacher in the teaching process using good techniques is important to improve skills in the teaching and learning process of reading.

A teacher must choose techniques that can interest students and encourage their involvement. With the aim of encouraging student participation, and so that students are not bored and are more creative during learning. In addition, teachers also need techniques that are group work so that students can contribute ideas to each other so that students can more easily develop reading comprehension.

The Showdown technique is a cooperative learning technique whose principal aim is to ask students to work in groups. The Showdown Technique

cooperative learning model is recommended by Kagan & Kagan to develop social skills, communication skills, knowledge, information processing, and thinking skills. This technique is able to solve students' difficulties in developing ideas and solve students' motivation problems in reading

In line with reading problems above, researcher also had found related reading problems at the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung. The researcher held a pre-survey on the date of 1st December 2022 researcher got the following results:

Figure 1.1
Data of Pre-Survey Result
Reading comprehension among the eleventh graders at SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung
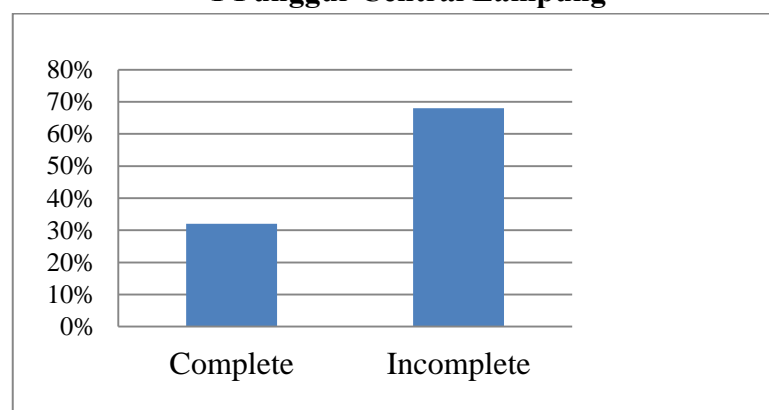
The result of the pre survey above are represented in the following table:
Table 1.1
The Classification of the Students' Reading Comprehension Abilty at SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

No	Grade	Criteria	Frequencies	Percentage
1	≥ 75	Complete	8	32%
2	≤ 75	Incomplete	17	68%
Total			25	100%

Source : The result of the teacher archives

Based on the Prasurvey, they are 25 students in the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung. The English minimum passing grade in this school is 75. In other word, the students who gain the score under 75, they do not pass the examination. Based on the result above, there are 8 students who got score >75 or 32%, while there are 17 students who got score <75 or 68%. From these data means that students who have a score under 75 they don't pass the test. It can be concluded that students reading comprehension is still low.

In addition, based on the information provided by the teacher, students still encounter many things in learning English, especially in reading comprehension. Among the visible problems are; students have difficulty understanding the essence of the story, students do not understand the topic, students have difficulty analyzing word structures, so students do not understand the meaning of words and students have low scores in reading comprehension.

Based on these reasons, techniques are needed that can support students in mastering reading skills. With the Showdown Technique, it is hoped that it can help the problems that exist in students. The existence of this technique will increase student motivation, student convidence and reading comprehension in English.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to know wheter the Showdown Technique can influence on students' reading comprehension at the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

B. Problem Identification

Based on the background above, the writer could identify the problem as follows:

1. Students have limited mastery of English vocabulary.

2. Students have difficulty understanding the meaning of the reading text.

3. Students have difficulties in reading comprehension

4. Students have difficulties in determining main ideas and supporting ideas.

5. Students have low motivation to read.

C. Problem Limitation

Limitation is very useful for the researcher to determine the focus point of problem that will be analyzed. So, the researcher would like to limit the problem only to " Students have difficulties in reading comprehension".

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the background problem above, the writer formulates the research problem as follows :

"Is there any positive and significant Influence Of Using Showdown Technique Toward The Students' Reading Comprehension Of The Eleventh Grade Of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung?".

E. **Objective and Benefit of Study**

1. **Objective of the Study**

The objectives of this research is to know whether there is a positive and significant the Influence of Showdown Technique Toward The Students' Reading Comprehension Of The Eleventh Grade Of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

2. **Benefit of the Study**

a. For the students

This research is expected to be useful for students so that students can be more motivated in the reading comprehension.

b. For the teacher

By implementing this research, it is expected that English teachers can make Showdown Technique an alternative effective technique in teaching reading.

F. **Prior Research**

There are three previous of some research that have relation to this research. The current researcher found three research in the form of journals from previous researchers who had comparisons with the current research. The first research is based on the research journal Margieles A. Custodio and Arlene C. Dolotallas, Ph.D (2018) with the title "Performance in Algebra of

Students Exposed to Showdown Strategy".[1] Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the researcher knows that there is a significant difference in students' Algebra pretest scores when grouped with the Showdown Technique and the Lecture method, besides that the researcher also knows the different results on the students' Algebra posttest scores when exposed to the Showdown technique and the Lecture method. The difference from the first research and this research is specifically in learning algebra.

Furthermore, the second research journal is a journal researched by Basim Mohamed Jasim with the title "The effectiveness of Showdown and concept connection strategies on logic thinking of second intermediate grade students and their achievement in mathematics". This study aims to determine the effect of the concept and technique of confrontational relations (express your paper) on mathematics achievement and the development of logical thinking among high school students, to achieve research objectives. Based on the results of this study, several conclusions were obtained, including that both the concept link strategy and the confrontational strategy (disclose your paper) are effective strategies with positive impacts in increasing the level of mathematics achievement among students. Besides that, the strategy also has a positive and effective impact in developing students' logical thinking skills.

The design of mathematics lessons, which is in accordance with the concept of link strategy, can lead to the creation of a positive, stimulating and highly educational atmosphere, which reflected in student learning and

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[1] Margieles A. Custodio and Arlene C. Dolotallas. *Performance in Algebra of Students Exposed to Showdown Strategy. Journal of Education & Social Policy. Vol. 5, No. 3, September 2018*

eliminates the prevailing mathematics subject difficulties among students. furthermore, Teaching according to active learning strategies, especially the reveal your paper strategy, helps in improving general learning of mathematics and serves to increase students' attainment of the laws of mathematics quickly and easily.[2]

The third previous study was a research journal by Ira Ari Santika, Faiza Hawa, Fitri Yulianti with the title " Effectiveness Of Showdown Strategy Games to Improve Junior High School Students` Reading Comprehension". Based on the results of this study, it can be seen that before students were taught using the Showdown strategy it was evident that students did not know the characteristics, linguistic features, and generic structure of narrative text. On the other hand, after being taught using the Showdown strategy, students get more information and knowledge that can help them understand narrative texts. Students can better understand the structure contained in narrative text after being taught when compared to before being given treatment. It can be said that the Showdown technique has a significant effect on reading comprehension, and is recommended to be applied by class VIII students of SMPN 1 Banjarharjo. [3]

Based on the results of the previous research, there is a difference between the previous research and this research, which lies in the media and

[2] Basim Mohamed Jasim, *The Effectiveness of Showdown and Concept Connection Strategies on Logic Thinking of Second Intermediate Grade Students and Their Achievement In mantematics (Dapartment of Mathematics, College of Education 2020.p. 1*

[3] Ira Ari Santika , Faiza Hawa , Fitri Yulianti, *THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SHOWDOWN STRATEGY GAMES TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL,* (Universitas PGRI Semarang) Vol. 2, No. 1, Desember 2021 (pp. 64-75)

methods used. In research conducted by Margieles A. Custodio and Arlene C. Dolotallas, Ph.D (2018) using the lecture method but in this study the researchers used the group method. Furthermore, the difference in the research conducted by Basim Mohamed Jasim and this research lies in the Subject, Basim Mohamed's research focuses on mathematical abilities while this research focuses on reading comprehension. And the third previous research, the difference between research conducted by Ira Ari Santika, Faiza Hawa, Fitri Yulianti used media in the form of cards distributed to students containing narrative text material, while this research used media in the form of blank paper used to write answers after being given questions in the form of narrative text.

So from all the previous research that has been done about the use of this showdown technique, what different it from the research that I will do is the use of media, usually in other studies the media used are question cards, whereas in this study I used a blank sheet of paper to answer questions for each student as well as a sheet of paper containing narrative text supplemented with questions.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. The Concept of Reading

1. The Definition of Reading

Reading is the process of constructing meaning through the dynamic interaction of the reader's existing knowledge, the knowledge provided by written language, and the context of the reading situation.[4] Definition of reading from Anthony, H. Pearson, P., & Raphael, T is a process that is carried out to build interaction using the dynamic interaction of the knowledge read by the reader.

Furthermore, According to Arthur C. Graesser, reading is an extraordinary feat considering the number of levels and components to manage.[5] The reader should also consider what it takes to read a simple story. The word must contain a grapheme, phoneme, and morpheme.

According to Widdowson reading is a 'process of obtaining linguistic information from printed media. Besides Widdowson, Perfetti also explained that reading can be considered as thinking guided by writing, with reading ability as a text comprehension skill.[6]

[1.] Thomas S. C. Farrell, *A strategic approach to teaching readin,(* Singapore: National Institute of Education, 2022), P.137

[2] Danielle S. McNamara, *Reading Comprehension Strategies: Theories, Interventions, and Technologies* (New York, London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Taylor & Francis Group, 2007). p. 3

[3.] Sandy Urquhart and C.J. Weir, *Reading in a Second Language: Process, Product and Practice*, (London and New York: Routledge, 2013), P. 17

Reading is a process of understanding, namely understanding the construction of meaning. Meaning is constructed by the reader by interacting through the text. According to schema theory, readers understand what they read only in terms of what they already know. Based on schema theory, has been proven through research on the Importance of prior knowledge in reading. That is, their knowledge of a particular topic influences the extent to which they understand what they read about that topic. Since the text is not fully explicit, the reader must draw from existing knowledge to understand it.[7]

Reading is making meaning from print and from visible statistics. However reading is not easy. Reading is a lively technique that requires a superb deal of practice and skill. For you to be readers, inexperienced persons must take their ability to pronounce words and to "read" images after which make the words and photos imply something. Reading comprehension strategies are tools that gifted readers use to remedy the comprehension troubles they come across in texts.[8]

Reading process is based totally at the phrases and newbies assemble which means from context via spotting each phrase. This version believes that readers who make use of this manner quickly grow to be skilled readers. Furthermore, readers who're successful at spotting the

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[4.] Anna P. Sweet, *Ten Proven Principles for Teaching Reading*, (U.S. Department of Education, 1993), P.5

[5.] Judi Moreillon, Collaborative Strategies for Teaching Reading Comprehension, (AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Chicago, 2007), P.10

phrases turn out to be proficient readers whose talent is progressed by using their capacity to decode.[9]

Based on the definitions above, it is able to be inferred that reading is a process undertaken to reduce uncertainty approximately meanings a text conveys. The manner results from a negotiation of that means between the textual content and its reader.

2. **The Types of Reading**

There are types of reading, which can be divided into Intensive reading, Extensive reading, Aloud Reading and Silently Reading.**[10]**

a. Intensive Reading

Intensive reading is reading progress with the aid of focusing greater on vocabulary and idioms. This may make college students advantage mastery of the language in terms of speaking and writing.

b. Extensive Reading

Extensive reading is a process of reading without the help of a teacher in the target language, which aims to train students to read directly and fluently. Extensive reading is also fear of pleasure when the reader wants to know something.

[6.] Mohammad Reza Ahmadi,Hairul Nizam Ismail,& Muhammad Kamarul Kabilan Abdullah, *The Importance of Metacognitive Reading Strategy Awareness in Reading Comprehension,*(English Language Teaching; Vol. 6, No. 10; 2013), P.239

[7.] Dr. M.F. Patel, Praveen M.Jain*, English Language Teaching (Metods, Tools, Techniques),* (Sunrise Publishers Distributors, 2008), p. 117-124

c. Aloud Reading

In teaching English, reading aloud may be very essential, because in it there's a fundamental pronunciation of words which when it's far unnoticed, it will be hard to retain to the following level.

d. Silent Reading

One of the essential studying talents in English is silent studying. This happens because when reading silently, college students can study without experiencing problems and the reading method might be greater centered.

3. **The Purpose of Reading**

There are several purposes of reading according to William Grabe and Fredika L. Stoller, including[11]:

a. Reading to search for simple information

Reading for simple information is a common reading ability, although some researchers view it as a relatively independent cognitive process. Because basically when reading, the reader will get information easily and simply. It is often used in reading assignments which are perhaps best seen as a type of reading ability.

b. Reading to skim quickly

Reading to skim Quick is a common part of many reading task and a useful ability in its personal right. It includes, in essence, a combination of strategies for guessing in which important is probably

---

[8.] William Grabe and Fredika L. Stoller. *Teaching and Researching reading*. (Pearson Education Limited. 2011). P.6

inside the text, after which the use of basic reading comprehension skills on those segments of the text until a general concept is formed.

c. Reading to learn from texts

Reading to learn commonly takes place in educational and professional contexts in which someone needs to learn a considerable amount of information from a text, it requires abilities to remember main ideas, recognize and construct rhetorical frames and link the text to the reader base.

d. Reading to integrate information

Reading to integrate information requires additional decision about the relative importance of complementary, together supporting or conflicting information and probable restructuring of a rhetorical frame to accommodate information from multiple sources.

e. Reading to write (or search for information needed for writing)

Reading to write means reading will develop writing skills by reading and analyzing different types of texts. Reading also makes it easier for us to find the information we need when we are writing.

f. Reading to critique texts

Reading to criticize a written work is to describe and give an idea to the reader about the author's overall intent and purpose. Then the reader can analyze and examine how the structure and language of the text is conveyed in the text.

g. Reading for general comprehension

Reading for general comprehension while done by a skilled fluent reader, require very speedy and automated processing of words, strong skills in forming a general meaning representation of main idea, and efficient coordination of many processes under very limited time constraint.

Reading has many benefits, reading can increase knowledge. The purpose of reading is not only for students, but also society in general. They have to read a lot to get information and knowledge about social life. This can help a person stay informed about the social, political and economic issues of his country.

B. The Concept of Reading Comprehension

1. Definition of Reading Comprehension

In his book, Douglas Brown defines reading comprehension primarily a matter of developing appropriate, efficient comprehension strategies.[12]

Comprehension in evaluation is a complicated ability that relies upon on a selection of things, contexts, and analyzing goals.[13] Applebee assumes that comprehension is the interpretation of the records inside the textual content, the usage of earlier know-how to interpret this information

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[9.] H. Doughlas Brown, *Teaching by Principle and Interactive Approach to Language Pedadogy*, (san Francisco : State University, 2001),P.306

[10.] Scott G. Paris, Children's Reading Comprehension and Assessment, (London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2005), P 83

and in the long run the construction of coherent illustration or image in the reader's mind of what the textual content is ready.[14].

Anderson and Hiebert defines Reading comprehension is a process of constructing meaning by harmonizing a number of complex processes that include word reading, word and world knowledge, and reading fluency.[15]

Reading comprehension is usually taught in faculties using a variety of methods. One method is to have students study a textual content, after which examine feedback or answer questions about the textual content.[16]

Reading comprehension is a process that functions during reading to create intellectual illustrations of defined situations using textual content, referred to as situation models.[17]

Based on the explanation consistent with the experts above, reading can be interpreted as a specific gaining knowledge of purpose, in conjunction with responsibilities that help students acquire those dreams. With the aid of analyzing, students can enhance their capabilities, thoughts and statistics, all of which may be acquired from studying something. In different phrases, those are simple competencies that English freshmen need to have.

[11.] Danielle S. McNamara, *Reading Comprehension Strategies, (*New York London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2007), P. 28-29

[12.] Janette K. Klingner, *Teaching Reading Comprehension to Students with learning Difficulties*, (New York: The Guilford Press, 2007), P. 2

[13.] Allan Collins and Edward E. Smith, *Teaching the Process of Reading Comprehension*, (Champaign: Illinois, 2007), P. 2

[14.] Kristi L. Santi and Deborah K. Reed, *Improving Reading Comprehension of Middle and High School Students*, (New York: Springer, 2015), P. 2

2. The Strategies for Reading Comprehension

Based on the fact that most second language beginners are fluent and understand letters in their previous language, reading comprehension is on the whole a matter of growing suitable and green comprehension strategies. A few techniques are associated with bottom-up methods, and others decorate top-down tactics.

The following are several strategies for reading comprehension, including:

a. Identify the purpose in reading

Efficient reading consists of clearly identifying the purpose of reading something. The benefit of using this is being able to know what the reader is looking for and being able to weed out potentially disturbing information.

b. Use graphemic rules and patterns to aid in bottom-up decoding

At the beginning degrees of studying English, one of the problems students come upon in gaining knowledge of to read is making the correspondences between spoken and written English.

c. Use efficient silent reading techniques for relatively rapid comprehension

If you are teaching starting level students, this unique strategy will not observe because they may be nevertheless suffering aith the control of a restrained vocabulary and grammatical pattern.

d. Skim the text

Skimming is quickly running one's eyes across an entire textual content (including an essay, article or chapter) for its gist. Skimming deliver readers the advantege of being capable of are expecting the reason of passage, the main topic, or message and possibly some of the developing or helping thoughts. This gives them a head start as they embark on extra targeted reading.

e. Scan the text

The second inside the most treasured class is scanning, or quickly looking for some particular piece or pieces of information in a text. The purpose of scanning is to extract specific information without reading throught the whole text.

3. Teaching Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is normally taught in schools in one in every of two methods. One method is to have students read a textual content, and then study remarks or solution questions about the text. The remarks and questions can range over an expansion of topics, from what unique words imply to the main point of the whole textual content. This technique stresses essential additives of analyzing comprehension, however treats them basically as merchandise instead of as tactics.

Any other common approach of teaching reading comprehension is group analyzing. Within the reading group, the kids take turns reading aloud. The teacher usually allows when students have problems, and from time to time remarks or asks questions on the text. This method leads to

teaching the process of reading comprehension, but commonly teachers best deal with low-level problems (word and interpreting problems) and ask questions most effective about interpretation.[18]

In accordance with what has been explained above, there are many methods and strategies that can be used by teachers to assist in the process of understanding texts carried out by students in reading comprehension.

4. **The Measurements of Reading Comprehension**

To measure the achievement of students' reading ability, it must be measured using reading assessment, including:

a. Pronominal Questions, Imperatives

In pronominal questions, the scholars ought to be answer the questions by using writing a few thoughts from the textual content as their answer in keeping with the questions. The assessment relies upon on the completeness and accuracy of the scholars' solution on this question. In those questions, quick solution is needed and these kinds of questions are called brief answer questions.

b. True/False, Yes/No, Alternative Questions, Multiple-Choice

In this query model, students do not make their personal answers but choose the answers provided in the questions or instructions. In more than one choice questions, you can ask approximately details or wellknown aspects of a textual content Uusually, each query consists of four choices and certainly one of them is the suitable answer.

[15.] Allan Collins and Edward E. Smith, *Teaching the Process*., P 2-3

c. Information Transfer

To degree the students' comprehension, the teacher can use incomplete information switch diagrams in reading evaluation. The learners read the text and fill inside the diagram with quick notes.[19]

5. **The Assessing of Reading Comprehension**

Tests and grades do give us an indication of how students are doing over time. In plain words, is a method of measuring a person's ability or knowledge in a given domain.[20] Based on this, the researcher used a multiple choice test as an assessment of students' reading comprehension. There are indicators of students' reading comprehension tests, namely:

a. Students are able to identify reading topic.

b. Students are can identify the purpose of the text.

c. Students are able to determine the main idea and supporting idea of the text.

d. Students are able to know the meaning of vocabulary provided in the text.

In assessing students' reading comprehension, there are indicators for assessing reading comprehension that must be achieved by students, namely:

[16.] I.S.P Nation, *Teaching ESL/EFL.*, p. 77-79.

[17.] H. Doughlas Brown, *Teaching by Principle and Interactive Approach to Language Pedadogy*, (san Francisco : State University, 2001),P.384

Table 2.1

The Students` Reading Comprehension Assessment

No.	Score	Criteria
1.	90-100	Excellent : main ideas, vocabulary, purpose of the text, and details information from the text accurate, all connected to each other and to the task sufficient to support
2.	75-89	Good : main ideas, vocabulary, purpose of the text, and details information from the text accurate, all connected to each other and to the task, but are insufficient or inappropriate support
3.	60-74	Average : the response does not address the task. The response is few or not accurate details from the text and these details are not relevant to the task
4.	30-59	Poor : the response does not address the task. The response provides no accurate details from the text and these details are not relevant to the task.

C. The Concept of Showdown Technique

1. The Definition of Showdown Technique

Showdown is taken into consideration as one kind of cooperative learning techniques in teaching and learning activity this is created with the aid of Spencer Kagan. Consistent with Kagan, Showdown technique is

one among cooperative studying method which set the scholars into a few

companies and deliver them the opportunity to write down their personal

answer, show and compere with teammates.[21]

According to Kagan in Virginia, she said that showdown is to

identify factors of literature in response to questions; express an opinion,

summarize, explain, discuss, and talk ideas in an prepared specific a factor

of view supplying supporting facts.[22]

Based on this idea, besides requiring students to answer a question,

this technique can also build their minds to express opinions that exist in

their thoughts, summarize, discuss, communicate ideas, and in a cohesive

way.[23]

Showdown technique is in which students answer questions and

while the showdown captain calls "Showdown", teammates will display

their personal solutions. Teammates will either have fun or show the crew

while doing the interest.[24]

The applicable concept also comes from Jack C. Richard, "with

cooperative learning, college students work collectively in businesses

whose regular size is to four individuals. However, cooperative learning is

extra than simply setting college students in corporations and giving them

something to do. Cooperative gaining knowledge of concepts and

[18] Spencer Kagan, Cooperative Learning(San Clemente, CA:Kagan, 1994). 6.35

[19] Kagan. 2009. Cooperative Learning Resources, (Article of Description: Showdown), retrieved on March 9, 2014.

[20] Virginia P.Rojas. Strategies for Success with ELL: A Toolkit for Teachers .(EARCOS institute, 2009), p.20

[21] Margieles A. Custodio and Arlene C. Polotallas, Performance In Agebra Of Students Exposed To Showdown Strategy, VOL. 5. No. 3; 2018 – Journal Of Education Dan Social policy, P 1

strategies are tools which teachers use to encourage mutual helpfulness within the agencies and the lively participation of all individuals.[25]

Regarding to the idea of cooperative learning, Van Dat Tran elaborated that "cooperative learning comprises academic methods wherein teachers prepare students into small companies, which then paintings collectively to assist one another examine educational content material.[26] Additionally, Damon and Phelps argued that," 3 varieties of organization gaining knowledge of may be outstanding: Tutoring, cooperative learning, and collaborative studying. In cooperative gaining knowledge of, college students are seated in corporations and feature a mutual goal. Generally, student assignments in a cooperative studying putting do not require college students to work collectively: The assignments can also be completed individually.[27]

Based on the explanation above regarding showdown according to experts, it can be concluded that the showdown technique has the goal to be achieved, the main goal to be achieved from the showdown technique is not only for students to be able to solve and complete an exercise together but also aims to improve individual abilities. Through the contribution of all members in the group. So, even though working in groups, evaluation in cooperative learning is allocated individually. Not only as a learning

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[22.] Jack C. Richardsand Willy A. Renandya, Methodology in Language Teaching, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 52

[23.] Van Dat Tran, The Effects of Cooperative Learning on the Academic Achievement and Knowledge Retention,InternationalJournal of Higher Education Vol. 3, No. 2; 2014, p.131

[24.] EddaLuzzattoand Giordano DiMarco, Collaborative Learning Methodology Types of Interactions and Techniques, (New York : Nova Science Publishers Inc., 2010), p.199

method that applies group work, cooperative learning can also be the best solution for developing student motivation.

2. Structure that Emphasize in Showdown Technique

Showdown technique have emphasize the structure, including:

a. Classbuilding

In this technique one of the structures emphasized is class building. Where in this structure can change the classroom atmosphere greatly affects the activeness of students in the learning process in the classroom. A condusive and good classroom atmosphere will increase student enthusiasm for learning.

b. Teambuilding

Team building is a variety of activities used to improve social relations by defining the role of each individual in a team, namely by collaborating on various tasks.

c. Social Skills

Social skills are student abilities in any way that facilitate interaction and communication between students. In this case, rules and social relations are created, conveyed, and changed orally and not verbally. The process of learning these skills is called socialization.

d. Communication Skills

Communication skills are a series of skills to procedure and bring messages efficiently so that the intent of a message is conveyed nicely

to have a sure effect. Communication in the learning process is a very important thing. Because if good communication is not established, then the learning process will experience various kinds of problems.

3. **Advantage And Disadvantage of Showdown Technique**

It can be seen that each technique or strategy has its own advantages and disadvantages. Here there are advantages and disadvantages of the showdown technique, including:

a. The Advantage

1) Showdown technique can inspired students to help their teammates be successful. [28] Based on the following statement, it can be seen that the role of friends in expressing ideas in a reading is very important. And because of that, there is a need for a process.

2) Can make the learning process more interesting, because basically this technique tends to lead to a game between groups.

3) Can increase student confidence in answering a question. Because even though this technique is a group, students must work on it individually.

4) Another advantage of showdown is that this technique can meet students' needs related to status or dominance.[29] Because in this technique each student is given the same time to answer, without any arrogance between students.

[25.] Spencer Kagan, Cooperative Learning(San Clemente, CA:Kagan, 1994).p 4.9
[26.] Spencer Kagan,Kagan Cooperative, p.11.32

b. The Disadvantages

1) The chairman or leader has a great responsibility. Because basically this technique the role of the leader is needed in the discussion process, where the leader gives an overview of the material to be presented and checks the work of friends.

2) This technique can cause the class to become crowded and rowdy.

4. **The Step of Showdown Technique in Teaching Reading Comprehension**

The Showdown Technique can be applied in class as follow :

a. The teacher divides students into several groups. Each group consists of 5 students.

b. In each group there is 1 captain. The teacher is in charge of selecting one student in each team to be the Captain for the first round.

c. The teacher gives a sheet of paper containing descriptive text along with the questions\ in a closed position and gives each student a blank piece of paper to answer

d. Captain Showdown opens the reading sheet along with the problem and gives time to think.

e. Work on each question including the captain, then write their answers on a piece of paper that has been prepared.

f. When finished, teammates signal that they are done.

g. The captain calls, "Showdown." Teammates show their answers.

h. Captain Showdown led the inspection.

i. If it's true, the team celebrates by clapping/saying yeyyy!!

j. If wrong, then the correct teammate should explain, then celebrate together.

k. The teacher's duty is to provide an explanation of the correct answer.

l. People to the left of Captain Showdown become Captain Showdown for the next round.[30]

D. Theoretical Framework and Paradigm

1. Theoretical Framework

Basically every research, there are 2 variables. Both are variables in this study. They are the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). The independent variable (X) is the Showdown technique and the dependent variable (Y) is Reading Comprehension.

In the learning process, reading comprehension becomes a very important point in realizing student abilities. Because reading is one of the four important basic skills in which each student must master this ability. Because with reading comprehension, it can make it easier for us to get a lot of information when reading. However, many students think that understanding a reading text is very boring and very lazy. It is based on the fact, that to understand the text is not easy. Therefore, every language learner should be able to use language learning techniques either consciously or unconsciously when they begin to process new information and perform assignments in language class.

[17.] Spencer Kagan, Cooperative Learning(San Clemente, CA:Kagan, 1994).p 6.35

In fact in the world of reading there are many techniques and strategies that can be used to support the process of reading comprehension. The researcher in this study used one of the techniques, namely the showdown technique to teach reading comprehension which will focus on class IX students of SMA N 1 Punggur. The reseacher assumes that by using this showdown technique it will make it easier for students in the learning process of reading comprehension. If students can already master reading comprehension, it will be easier for students to get the information they want to know in each reading.

However, if the showdown technique is effective in a learning process, it will have a good effect on the teacher and students.

2. **Paradigm**

Paradigm is the correlation pattern at the variables to be able to be researched. Moreover, based totally on theoritical framework above, the author described the paradigm as follows;

Figure 2.1
The Description of Research Paradigm
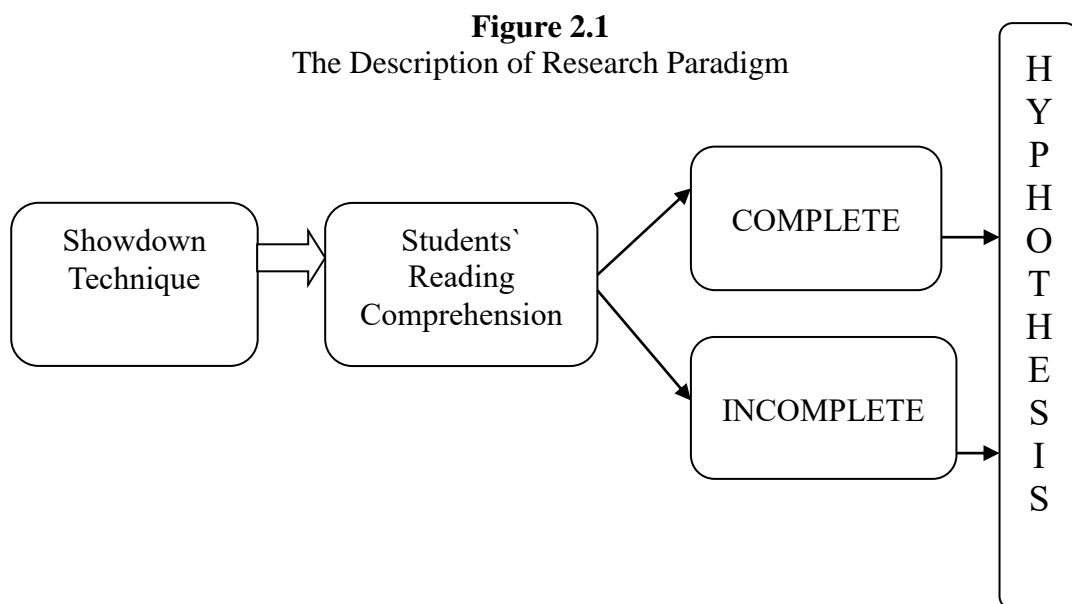
Based on the explanation in the table above, it can be seen that if the use of the showdown technique is high and the students' comprehension is good, it can have a positive and significant effect on students' reading comprehension. Conversely, if the showdown technique is low and students' reading comprehension is poor, then there is no positive and significant effect of using the showdown technique on students' reading comprehension.

E. Hypothesis

1. Hypothesis Formulation

The research hypothesis is the hypotheses developed from observation, the related literature, and/or the theory described in the study. A research hypothesis states the relationship one expects to find as a result of the research.[31]

Hypothesis is predictions made by researchers about the expected relationships between variables in quantitative research. [32] There two kinds of hypothesis, such as alternative and null hypothesis.

Based on assumption above, hypothesis for this research can be formulated as follows:

a. Alternative Hypothesis (Ha)

[28.] Donal Ary et al., *Introduction to research in Education*, (USA: Wadsworth Cenggage Learning, 2010), 8th Edition, p. 91

[29.] John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaces Third Edition*, (The United States of Amrica: Sage Publication, 2009, P. 132

There is a positive and significant the influence of using

Showdown Technique on the students reading comprehension.

b. Null Hypothesis (Ho)

There is no a positive and significant the influence of using

Showdown Technique on the students reading comprehension.

2. Statistical Hypothesis

Regarding the statistical hypothesis concept, Yogesh defines that " A hypothesis can be stated in the null form which is an assertion that no relationship or no difference exists between or among the variables. This form null hypothesis is a statistical hypothesis which is testable within the framework of probability theory. It is also a non- directional form of hypothesis". [33] This hypothesis is considered as an assumption about a population parameter.

The formulation of statistical hypothesis in this research are:

a. If the probability or Sig. < α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

b. If the probability or Sig. > α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

[30.] Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2006), p.61

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this research the researcher used a quantitative design to research whether there is a positive and significant the influence of using Showdown Technique on students' reading comprehension.

There is a statement stating that there are two types of quantitative research designs, namely experimental designs and non-experimental designs. Experimental design is defined as a test under controlled conditions made to demonstrate a known truth or check the validity of a hypothesis.[34]

In this research, the researchers conducted the experimental design using two classes. As a control class, XI IPA 1 I provide treatment using learning techniques commonly used by subject teachers, namely the lecture method and as an experimental class, XI IPA 2 that receives the treatment that is taught by the Showdown Technique. The design is follows :
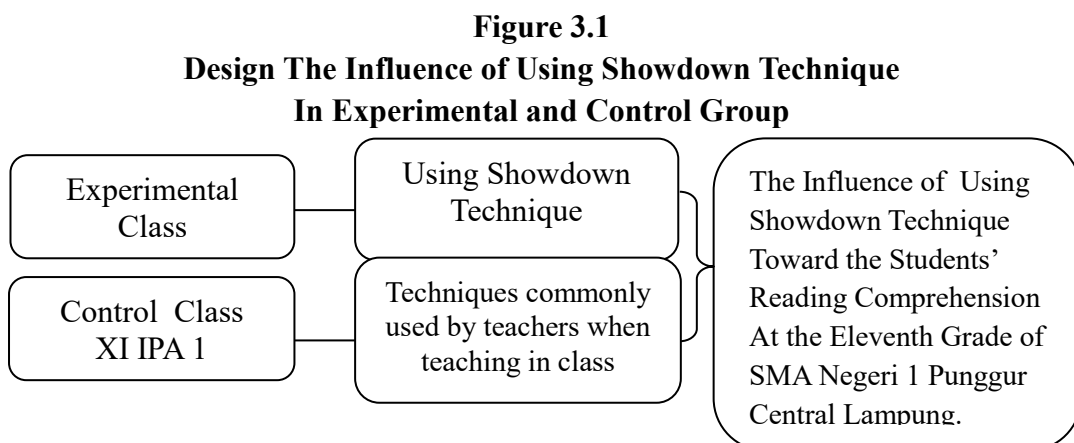
Figure 3.1
Design The Influence of Using Showdown Technique
In Experimental and Control Group

[1.] Daniel Mujis, *Doing Quantitative Research In Education*, (London: Sage Publications, 2004), P. 13

Firstly, both of classes received the pre-test before doing a treatment. Secondly, the experimental class (XI IPA 2) got a treatment using Showdown Technique and control class (XI IPA 1) didn't get a treatment. Thirdly, both Classes received the post-test with the same instrument in the pre-test. Finally, it could be found the influence of using Showdown Technique on the students' reading comprehension. The description of sequence is:

Table 3.1
The True Experiment Design

Group	1. Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
Experimental Group	X	X	X
Control Group	X		X

Following the post-test, the analyses of statistical are carried out to look whether or not the treatment has had an effect for experimental class.[35]

B. Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

1. Population

The Population is the group of individuals having one characteristic that distinguishes them from other groups.[36] Based on his

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2. *Ibid.,P. 18*

book, Jack R. Freenkel defines that the term population refers to all the members of a specific group. It is the interesting group that is to be generalized by researcher in the result of study.[37] It means that population is all members of group such as people, object, or events that is determinded in research

In this research, the population is all of eleventh graders of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur. There are 311 students at the eleventh grader of eleventh graders of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur.

2. Sample

Sample is "the part of population that will be researched".[38] The sample is part of the population to be taken as a source of data can represent all population. Therefore, the researcher used the simple random sampling, and decide that class XI IPA 2 as an experiment class which consist 23 students and class XI IPA 1 as a control class which consist 25 students. So, there are 48 students as the sample. The researcher choosed class XI IPA 2 as an experimental class because in this class the students got low score in reading result.

3. Sampling Technique

Sampling refers to the process of selecting the individuals who will participate in a research study. In this research, the researcher will use

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[3.] John W. Creswell, "*Educational ResearchPlanning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitave and Quaitative Research",* (United States of America:Pearson, 2012), Fourth Edition, P 381.

[4.] Jack Fraenkel R. and Norman E. Wallen, *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009), 7th Edition, P. 105

[5.] L.R. Gay, *Educational Research-Competenccies for Analysis and Application,* (New York: Mc millan publishing company,1990), Second Edition, p. 102

simple random sampling to analyst the statistic specific. Random sampling is the process of selecting sample in such an away that all individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent change of being selected for the sample.[39]

C. The Operational Definition of variable

In quantitative research, operational definitions are used to specify how variables might be degree inside the study. By using operational definitions, researcher can proceed with investigations that might not in any other case be feasible. There are two kinds of variables, namely:

1. Independent Variable

Independent variable are variables that the researcher believes may in some way relate to or influence the dependent variable.[40] Based on that statement can be concluded that these variables are the main variables, selected, manipulated and measured by the researcher.

The independent variable (X) of this research is the Showdown Technique. Showdown is a technique that aims to improve reading comprehension. This technique focuses on structured interaction between students with the aim of obtaining information and knowledge with enjoy games.

[6.] *Ibid*., P. 104

[7.] Graeme Keith Porte, *Appraising Research in Second Language Learning (A oractical approach to critical analysis of quantitative research*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2002), P. 23

The researcher determines several indicators that have to be achieved by student within the Showdown technique (independent variables) as follows:

a. Students are able to work in groups.

b. Students from the group must be ready to become a captain.

c. Students are able to work on assignments individually.

d. Students are able to use the best possible time to answer a question.

e. Students are able to be confident in their answers.

2. **Dependent Variable**

In experimental studies, the treatment is the independent variable and the outcome is the dependent variable.[41] It approach that based variable is the outcomes or end result of the influence of the independent variables.

The dependent variable (Y) of this research is reading comprehension that can be described as knowledge of student in identity the text which include; main idea, subject matter, and many others. To measure students reading comprehension, the researcher given the exercise.

The student gets the reading comprehension test. The student will answer reading comprehension question based totally on the text. It became a simple test as a sample to understand about the students' reading comprehension ability. The indicators of reading test in this variable are :

[8.] Donal Ary, et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, (USA: Wadsworth Cenggage Learning, 2010), Eight Editio, P. 37

a. Students are able to identify reading topic.

b. Students are can identify the purpose of the text.

c. Students are able to determine the main idea and supporting idea of the text.

d. Students are able to know the meaning of vocabulary provided in the text.

D. Data Collection Technique

The researcher used some technique to obtain the accurate data at SMA Negeri 1 Punggur. In collecting the data, the writer used the technique such as:

1. Test

Consistent with Donald Ary, a test is a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit responses on the basis of which a numerical score can be assigned.[42] Tests are used to measure a person's ability or knowledge in a particular field.

a. Pre-test

The pre-test will be held in the first meeting before doing treatment in order to know the ability of the students before doing the action research.

b. Post-test

The post-test was held in the last meeting after doing treatments to find out whether the treatment gives any contribution to the students'

[9.] DonalAry, et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, (USA: Wadsworth Cenggage Learning, 2010), Eight Editio, P. 67

achievement in the class.

Therefore, the researcher was used the test to get the data of the students reading comprehension. The reading comprehension test is used the reading test that 30 question multiple choice and in these test the author uses narrative text. This test is given to the eleventh graders of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

2. Documentation

Documentation is a method use to find data about things or variables needed during research. The researchers uses this method to get the data about the history of school, the conditions of teachers and official employees, the quantity of students, and the organization structures of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur.

E. Research Instrument

The researcher instrument in this research held the test which has explained follows:

1. Instrument Blueprint

To get the data needed by researchers to collect information in the field, blueprints can be used. In the instrument contains a test. The type of the test used is a reading test. The researcher uses English text which will be the assessment instrument. The instrument used to measure the students' reading comprehension as bellow:

Table 3.2

The Instrument Blueprint of Pre-Test and Post-Test

No.	Indicator	Question Number
1.	Students are able to identify reading topic	1,2,3,11,19,21,23,
2.	Students are can identify the purpose of the text	9,16,22,
3.	Students are able to determine the main idea and supporting idea of the text	4,7,8,10,12,13,14,15,20,24,27,29,30
4.	Students are able to know the meaning of vocabulary provided in the text.	5,6,17,18,25,26,28,

2. **Instrument Calibration**

Scale of measurement with a view to be used to examination of instrument items that made by researcher. The researcher used objective test. The researcher designs the instrument primarily based on the subject matter content to be able to be researched. The instrument that became designed represents the subject that has been measured. The test which was given to the students was reading test.

a. Validity

A valid test of reading ability is one that actually measures reading ability and not, say, 20/20 vision, previous knowledge of a subject, or some other variable of questionable relevance.[43] Basically, In language tests the most real validity is that which is supported by subsequent personal observations by teachers and peers. The validity of a high score on a foreign language course's final exam will be evidenced by "actual" proficiency in the language. Class tests designed to assess mastery of a grammatical point in communicative use will have validity if the test scores correlate well with subsequent observed behavior or with some other communicative measure of the grammatical point in question.

The researcher need to know the validity of the test to understand whether or not the test have a good validity or not. Validity refers to "advantage of the check not to test itself. Test in valid if the measure what it purpose to measure. The formula used is the product moment correlation, (Riduwan, 2011: 82) as follows:

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

dengan angka kasar

[10.] H. Doughlas Brown, *Teaching by Principle and Interactive Approach to Language Pedadogy*, (san Francisco : State University, 2001),P.387

Keterangan :

r_{xy} = Koefisien korelasi antara variabel X dan variabel Y

Σxy = Jumlah perkalian antara variabel x dan Y

Σx^2 = Jumlah dari kuadrat nilai X

Σy^2 = Jumlah dari kuadrat nilai Y

$(\Sigma x)^2$ = Jumlah nilai X kemudian dikuadratkan

$(\Sigma y)^2$ = Jumlah nilai Y kemudian dikuadratkan

The calculation of the research data analysis technique uses the help of SPSS 22.

1) Content validity

If a test actually samples the subject matter about which conclusions are to be drawn, if it requires the test-taker to perform the behavior that is being measured, it can claim content validity.[44]

Content validity is a way of measuring the degree to which a test measures a representative sample of the subject matter or behavior being investigated. For example, when a test is designed to survey arithmetic skills at the third grade level, content validity indicates how well the test represents the range of possible arithmetic operations at that level.

[11.] H. Doughlas Brown, *Teaching by Principle and Interactive Approach to Language Pedadogy*, (san Francisco : State University, 2001),P.388

2) Construct validity

Construct validity is about how well a test measures the concept it was designed to evaluate. It's crucial to establishing the overall validity of a method.

One way to look at construct validity is to ask the ques- tion "Docs this test actually tap into the theoretical construct as it has been defined?" "Proficiency" is a construct.[45] In this case, a teacher must understand the knowledge of text selection because that is an adequate definition of a construct.

b. Reliability

A reliable test is consistent and dependable. Sources of unreliability may lie in the test itself or in the scoring of the test, known respectively as test reliability and rater (or scorer) reliability.[46] Scorer reliability is the consistency of scoring by two or more scorers. If very subjective techniques are employed in the scoring of a test, one would not expect to find high scorer reliability.

Reliability is the quantity to which a test produces consistent result when administered inside the same conditions. In different word, whether or not it consistent predictability and accuracy.

The research instrument was in the form of multiple choices, so the rehabilitation test was measured using the Cronbach alpha formula. To

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[12.] H. Doughlas Brown, *Teaching by Principle and Interactive Approach to Language Pedadogy*, (san Francisco : State University, 2001),P.389

[13.] H. Doughlas Brown, *Teaching by Principle and Interactive Approach to Language Pedadogy*, (san Francisco : State University, 2001),P.386

determine whether a reliable instrument can use a limit of less than 0.6 which is not good, while 0.7 is acceptable and above 0.8 is good, Priyanto (2011: 269). This calculation uses SPSS 22.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Furthermore, to investigate whether there is the influence of using Showdown Technique toward the students' reading comprehension, at the eleventh grade of of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung, the researcher analyzed the data by using Independent Sample t-test with SPSS 22 for windows with the hypothesis as followed;

Ho: There is no positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique toward the students' reading comprehension at the eleventh grade of of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

Ha: There is positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique toward the students' reading comprehension at the eleventh grade of of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

Independent Sample t-test Guidelines;

1. If the probability or Sig. < α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

2. If the probability or Sig. > α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULT OF RESEARCH

A. **Descriptions of the Data**

1. **Research Setting**

The general description about research location was as the complementary data. It was subjectively concerned on the condition of school, such as the brief of school history, vision and mission, the number of the students, teachers, buildings and structure of organization.

a. **The Brief History about the Establishment of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung**

Initially, the Punggur Sub-District Head (Drs. Rusnadi, M.Si) tried hard to advance education in his working area, namely to seek the construction of a public high school in Punggur District. And in the end the desire of the Punggur sub-district head for the existence of a public high school in his working area was welcomed by the people of Kampung Nunggal Rejo. So on February 26, 2002 the people of Kampung Nunggal Rejo donated 1.5 hectares of land for Kampung Nunggal Rejo with the Land Grant Deed Number: 04/PGR/2002 dated April 24, 2002 to the Government of Central Lampung Regency.

SMA Negeri 1 Punggur begun to accept new students based on the head of Education Department and the head of tourism, Art and Culture department's decision of Lampung Tengah Regency, number: 420/003/05/D.8/2003 in March 17, 2003. Thus, the learning-teaching

activity of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur was begun in academic year 2003/2004.

In first of existence, the management and development of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur was implemented by the Head of SMA Negeri 1 Kotagajah (Drs. Syatbi Tahmid, M.M) because SMA Negeri 1 Punggur had not teachers and staffs yet. So the Head of SMA Negeri 1 Kotagajah assigned the Vice Head of SMA Negeri 1 Kotagajah (Drs. Sontang Simanjuntak) to manage SMA Negeri 1 Punggur.

b. **Vision, Mission, and Purpose of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung**

1) Vision

    To create a graduates Realizing pious, knowledgeable and virtuous.

2) Mission

    a) To form students who have piety towards God Almighty.

    b) Realizing innovative, creative, and fun learning activities.

    c) Form students who have knowledge and skills.

    d) Prepare students to continue on to higher education.

    e) Develop a polite, ethical and high aesthetic attitude and personality.

3) Purpose

    a) Increasing the Faith and Piety of all school members towards God Almighty

b) Have qori and qoriah that can be included in the MTQ at the district level

c) The average score of the National Examination for all Programs: 70

d) Graduates of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur can be accepted at state universities at least 25% of the total number of students from SMA Negeri 1 Punggur taking part in the UMPTN

e) The Punggur 1 Public High School Olympiad team was able to win first place at the Lampung Province level

f) Graduates of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur have basic skills in operating computers

g) 25% of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur graduates are able to communicate properly and correctly in English

h) Has a Football Team, Volleyball Team, Basketball and Athletics field that can become finalists at the Central Lampung Regency level.

c. **School Identity of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung**

1) School statistics number : 301120208048

2) National School Identification Number : 10801962

3) School name : SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR

4) Address

a) Road : Raya Nunggalrejo

b) Village   : Nunggal Rejo

c) District   : Punggur

d) Regency / City   : Lampung Tengah

e) Province   : Lampung

f) Postal Code   : 34152

g) Area code /Telpon/Fax No   : 0725-47413

5) School Opened Year   : 2003

6) Status   : Accreditation A

d. The quantity of Study Groups

The students' quantity of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central
Lampung in the Academic Year of 2022/2023 is that can be identified
as follows:

Table 4.1

**The Quantity Study Group of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central
Lampung**

NO	Academic Year	Quantity of Study Group				
		X	XI.IPA	XI.IPS	XII.IPA	XII.IPS
1	2019 / 2020	9	5	4	5	4
2	2020 / 2021	9	5	4	5	4
3	2021 / 2022	9	5	4	5	4
4.	2022/2023	9	5	4	5	4

Source: Documentation of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur

e. **The building of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung**

The Buildings of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung as follows:

Table 4.2

The Buildings of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

NO	Name Buildings	Total	Wide	Condition
1	Page		15.000 M2	Good
2	Sports field		2.000 M2	Good
3	Headmaster room	1	32 M2	Good
4	Vice headmaster	1	32 M2	Good
5	Administration room	1	40 M2	Good
6	Teacher's room	1	96 M2	Good
7	BP / BK room	1	24 M2	Good
8	UKS Room	1	24 M2	Good
9	Chemistry Laboratory Room	1	120 M2	Good
10	Physics Laboratory Room	1	120 M2	Good
11	Computer lab	1	72 M2	Good
12	IPS Laboratory	1	72 M2	Good

13	Library room	1	120 M2	Good
14	Study Room / class	3 room	216 M2	Good
		3 room	216 M2	Good
		2 room	144 M2	Good
		2 room	144 M2	Good
		2 room	144 M2	Good
15	Mosque	1	144 M2	Good
16	Bathroom / WC Master	4 room	96 M2	Good
17	Student bathroom/WC	5 room	15 M2	Good
18	Hall	1	1250 M2	Good
19	Parking	1 room	48 M20	Good
20	Student rouncil room	1 room	28 M2	Good

Source: Documentation of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur

f. Organization Structure of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur

Organization Structure of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur as follow:

Figure 4.1

Organization Structure of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung
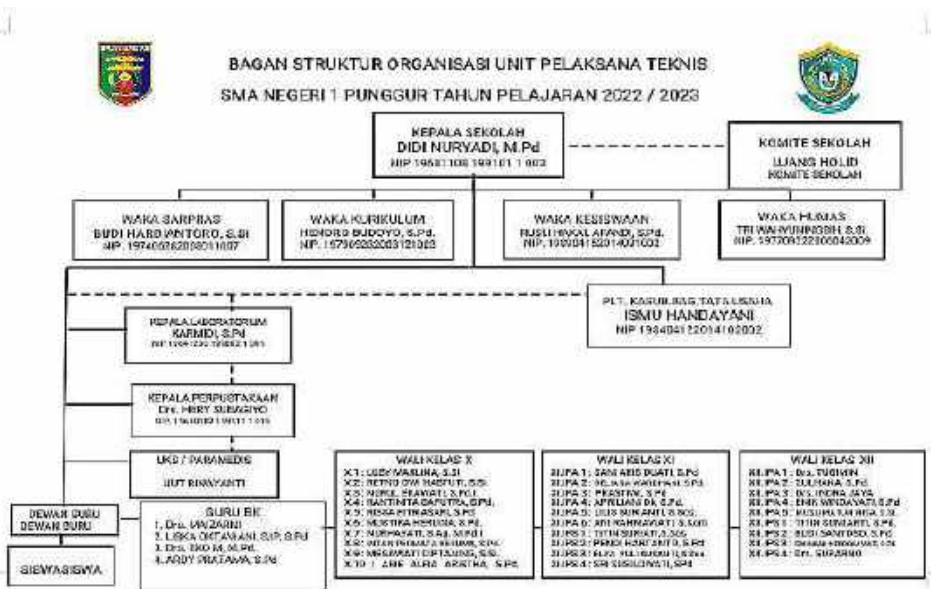
Source: Documentation of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur

2. Validity and Reliability Test

a. Validity Test

Validation is a measure that determines the level of validity of a measuring instrument. If the instrument is said to be valid if the measuring instrument used to obtain valid data so that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. In calculating the validity of this study using 30 Multiple Choice and 23 respondents.

Table 4.3
Result Validity Test

Question number	Person Correlation (r_{hitung})	r_{table}	Information
1	0.603	0,413	Valid
2	0,482	0,413	Valid
3	0,477	0,413	Valid
4	0.535	0,413	Valid
5	0,655	0,413	Valid
6	0,616	0,413	Valid
7	0,492	0,413	Valid
8	0,604	0,413	Valid
9	0,661	0,413	Valid
10	0,668	0,413	Valid
11	0,528	0,413	Valid
12	0,546	0,413	Valid
13	0,657	0,413	Valid
14	0,560	0,413	Valid
15	0,626	0,413	Valid
16	0,462	0,413	Valid
17	0,574	0,413	Valid
18	0,739	0,413	Valid
19	0,643	0,413	Valid
20	0,600	0,413	Valid
21	0,578	0,413	Valid
22	0,671	0,413	Valid
23	0,650	0,413	Valid
24	0,425	0,413	Valid
25	0,767	0,413	Valid
26	0,701	0,413	Valid
27	0,543	0,413	Valid
28	0,438	0,413	Valid
29	0,531	0,413	Valid
30	0,671	0,413	Valid

Source: SPSS 22 processing results

b. **Reliability Test**

Reliability testing is carried out on statement items that are included in the valid category. Reliability testing is done by testing the instrument. Then analyzed using Alpha Cronbach method. The

question is said to be reliable if the reliability coefficient is positive and greater than 0.7. The results of the reliability test are as follows:

Table 4.4

Result Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.768	31

The reliability value of the statement items on the questionnaire for each variable being studied is greater than 0.70. This result indicates that the statement items in the questions are reliable for measuring the variables.

3. **Research Data**

a. **The Result of the Students' Pre-Test**

The researcher conducted pre-test in the first meeting of the research in order to find out the initial different between the classes who have similar level. The pre-test in this research is reading test. The Result of Students' Experimental Class Pre-Test can be identified as follow:

Figure 4.2

The Result of Students' Experimental Class Pre-Test at the

Eleventh Grade

of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung
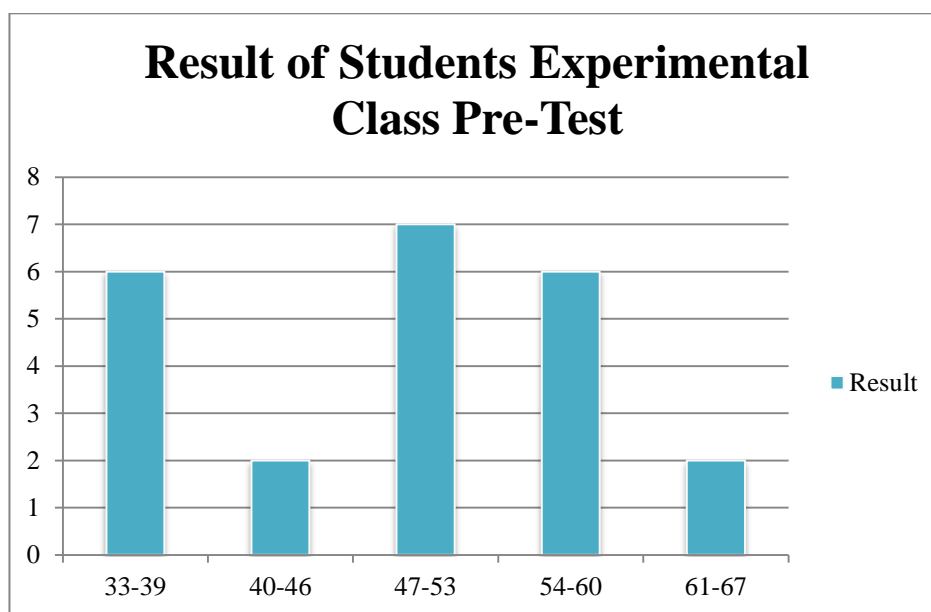
Source: The Result of Students' Experimental Class Pre-Test on May 15th, 2023.

Table 4.5

Frequency Distribution as the Result of Experimental Class Pre-Test at the Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

Interval	Frequency	Percentages %
33-39	6	26,1%
40-46	2	8,7%
47-53	7	30,4%
54-60	6	26,1%
61-67	2	8,7%
	23	100%

Based on the figure and table of frequency distribution above, it can be inferred that no one students who passed from 75 as the Minimum Mastery Criteria (MMC). Therefore, it can be concluded that the students' report reading comprehension is very low.

Table 4.6

Descriptive Statistic of Pre-test (Experimental Class)

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Pre-Test Experimental	23	33	33	66	1127	49.00	2.150	10.313	106.364
Valid N (listwise)	23								

Based on the table, could be identified that total students (N) = 23, range score = 33, minimum score = 33, maximum score 66, total score and mean 1127 and 49.00. The standard deviation = 10.313, variance = 106.364.

In addition, based on the frequency distribution, it appears that none of the students scored above 75. Based on this, it can be concluded that students' reading comprehension is still very low.

Furthermore, the researcher also conducted pre-test to the control class. The result of pre-test could be identified as followed:

Figure 4.3

The Result of Students' Control Class Pre-Test at the Eleventh Grade

of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung
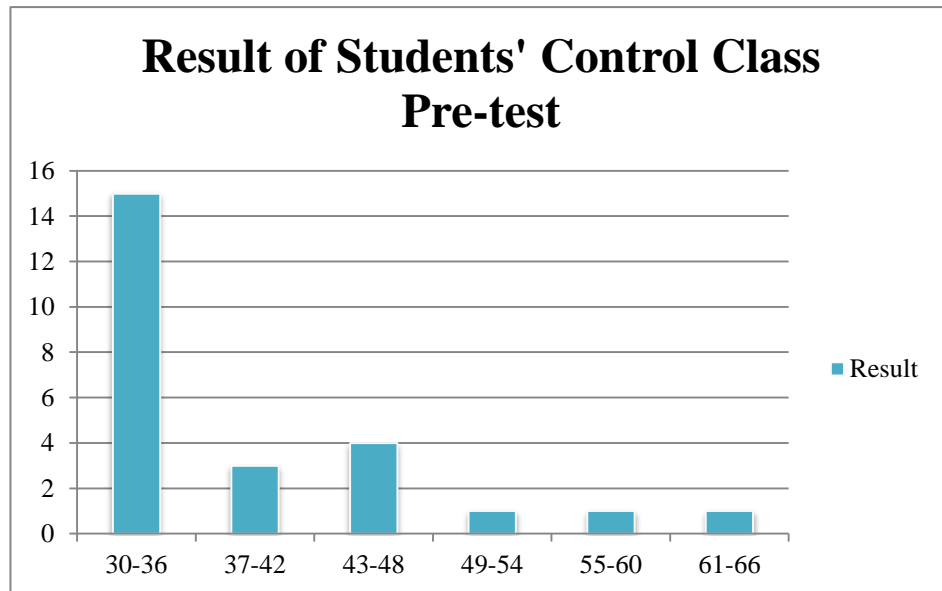
Source: The Result of Students' Control Class Pre-Test on May 15th, 2023

Table 4.7

Frequency Distribution as the Result of Control Class Pre-Test

at the Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central

Lampung

Interval	Frequency	Percentages %
30-36	15	60%
37-42	3	12%
43-48	4	16%
49-54	1	4%
55-60	1	4%
61-66	1	4%
	25	100%

Based on the figure and table of frequency distribution above, it can be inferred that no one students who passed from 75 as the Minimum Mastery Criteria (MMC). Therefore, it can be concluded that the students' report reading comprehension is very low.

Table 4.8

Descriptive Statistic of Pre-test (Control Class)

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Pre-Test Control	25	36	30	66	959	38.36	1.890	9.451	89.323
Valid N (listwise)	25								

Based on the table, could be identified that total students (N) = 25, range score = 36, minimum score = 30, maximum score 66, total score and mean 959 and 38,36. The standard deviation = 9,451, variance = 89,323.

In addition, based on the frequency distribution, it appears that none of the students scored above 75. Based on this, it can be concluded that students' reading comprehension is still very low.

b. The Result of the Students' Post-Test

The researcher conducted post-test in the last meeting of the research in order to compare the students' report reading comprehension before and after a treatment was given. And the data of post-test score at the experimental class as follows:

Figure 4.4

The Result of Students' Experimental Class Pre-Test at the Eleventh Grade

of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

Result of Students' Experimental Class Post-test
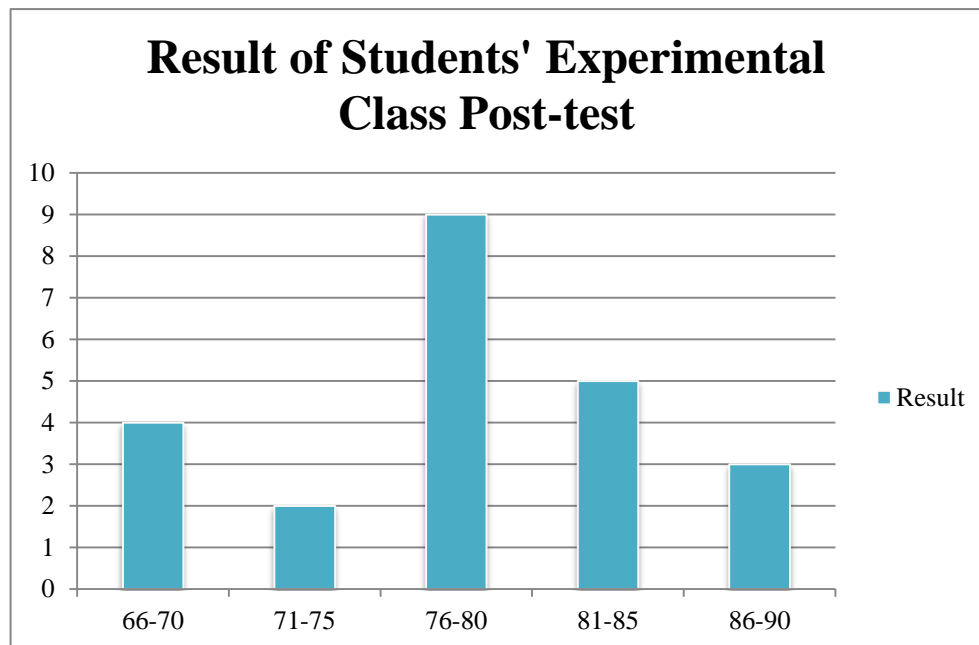
Table 4.9

Frequency Distribution as the Result of Experimental Class Post-Test at the Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

Interval	Frequency	Percentages %
66-70	4	17,4%
71-75	2	8,7%
76-80	9	39,1%
81-85	5	21,7%
86-90	3	13,1%
	23	100 %

Based on the table of frequency distribution above, it can be

inferred that there were 17 (73,9%) students passed from 75 as the

Minimum Mastery Criteria (MMC). Therefore, it can be concluded

that the students' report reading comprehension in post-test was increased or good.

Table 4.10

Descriptive Statistic of Post-test (Experimental Class)

		N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
		Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Post-Test Experimental Class		23	24	66	90	1795	78.04	1.391	6.671	44.498
Valid N (listwise)		23								

Based on the table, could be identified that total students (N) = 23, range score = 24, minimum score = 66, maximum score 90, total score and mean 1795 and 78,04. The standard deviation = 6,671, variance = 44,498.

The frequency distribution showed that the students that got score above 75 was 17 students (73,9% of them). Moreover, the average score was significantly improved to the 75. It showed that they were successfully brush up their reading comprehension. It means that the treatment through Technique Showdown was successfully influence on the students' reading comprehension.

The researcher also conducted post-test for the control class. The result of the students' post-test at the control class can be identified as follows:

Figure 4.5

The Result of Students' Control Class Pre-Test at the Eleventh Grade

of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung
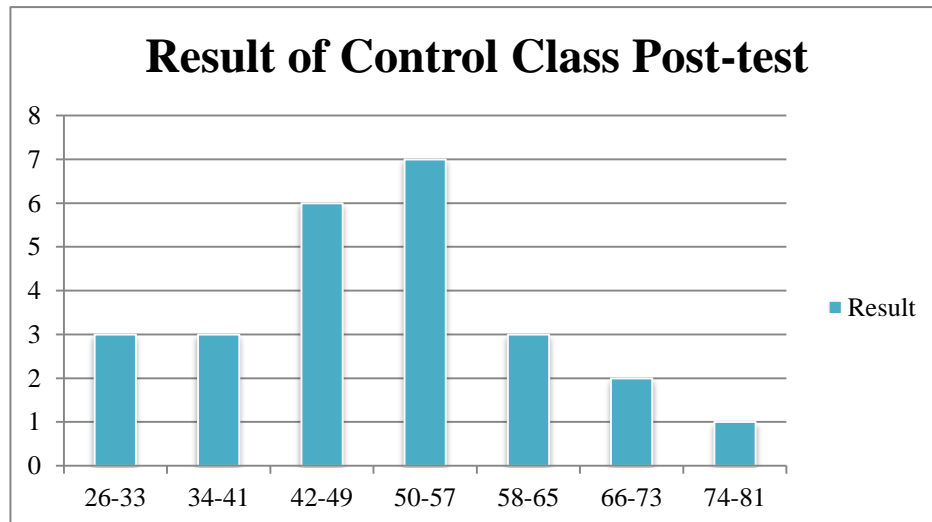
Table 4.11

Frequency Distribution as the Result of Control Class Post-Test at

the Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

Interval	Frequency	Percentages %
26-33	3	12%
34-41	3	12%
42-49	6	24%
50-57	7	28%
58-65	3	12%
66-73	2	8%
74-81	1	4%
	25	100%

Based on the figure and table of frequency distribution above, it

can be inferred that there were only 1 (4%) students who passed from

75 as the Minimum Mastery Criteria (MMC). Therefore, it can be concluded that the students' report reading comprehension is still low.

Table 4.12

Descriptive Statistic of Post-test (Control Class)

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
							Std.		
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Error	Statistic	Statistic
Post-Test Control	25	50	26	76	1241	49.64	2.522	12.612	159.073
Valid N (listwise)	25								

Based on the table, could be identified that total students (N) = 25, range score = 50, minimum score = 26, maximum score 76, total score and mean 1241 and 49,64. The standard deviation = 12.612, variance = 159,073.

Based on the frequency distribution, it could be seen that there was no significant change between the pre-test and the post-test on the control class. There was only 1 student got score above 75.

B. **The Influence of Using Showdown Technique Toward The Students`**

Reading Comprehension

As soon as the researcher applied the series of research activities using Showdown Technique, the researcher analyzed the data with Paired sample t-test by using SPSS 22 for windows. The researcher analyzed the data in order to prove whether there is a positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique toward the Students` Reading Comprehension At The Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

It would be (Ho) rejected if there was a positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique toward the students' Reading Comprehension and (Ho) accepted if there was no positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique Toward the Students` Reading Comprehension.

1. **Prerequisite Test**

   ➢ **Normality Test**

   Normality test was a test that conducted to determine whether the distribution of data was normally distributed or not. Normality test useful to determine data that has been collected was normally distributed or taken from a normal population. In order get the data about normality test the researcher used SPSS 22 for windows with;

   Ho: The data that has been collected was abnormally distributed.

   Ha: The data that has been collected was normally distributed.

   Normality Test Guidelines;

1) If the probability or Sig. (Shapiro-Wilk) > α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

2) If the probability or Sig. (Shapiro-Wilk) < α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

Table 4.13

The result of Normality Tests by using SPSS

Tests of Normality

	Class	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Result of reading Comprehension	Post-test Experimental Class	.142	23	.200[*]	.958	23	.417
	Post-test Control Class	.094	25	.200[*]	.982	25	.914

[*]. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the table, could be seen that all the probability or Sig. number (Shapiro-Wilk) from the whole 2 classes were 0.417, 0914. Since the probability or Sig. number (Shapiro-Wilk) > than the α (0.05), hence the Ho is rejected and the Ha is accepted. It means, the whole data that has been collected was normally distributed.

In addition, in order to make clear understanding, the researcher have made the interpretations' table of normality test. The table as followed;

Table 4.14

The Interpretation table of normality test

No.	Class	Sig	Criteria	Category
1.	Post-Test Experimental Class	.417	> 0.05	Normal
2.	Post-Test Control Class	.914	> 0.05	Normal

➢ **Homogeneity Test**

Homogeneity test was a test that proved that the variances of two or more distributions was equal or not. In order to get the data about homogeneity test the researcher used SPSS 22 for windows with;

Ho = Data did not homogenous

Ha = Data homogenous

Homogeneity Test Guidelines;

1) If the probability or Sig. (Based on Mean) > α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

2) If the probability or Sig. (Based on Mean) < α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

Table 4.15

Test of Homogeneity of Variance

Test of Homogeneity of Variance		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Result of Readng Comprehension	Based on Mean	6.962	1	46	.011
	Based on Median	6.667	1	46	.013
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	6.667	1	37.317	.014
	Based on trimmed mean	6.987	1	46	.011

Based on the table it could be concluded that based on mean the Sig. number 0.011 > 0.05. So, that the Ho is rejected and the Ha is accepted. It means that the data was homogeneous.

2. **Hypothesis Testing**

Hypothesis testing was done to know whether there was a significant influence or not of variable X (Showdown Technique) to variable Y (students' Reading Comprehension). There were several ways to test the hypothesis, such as T-test (manually) or computerize T-test (using SPSS application).

Based on the normally test and the homogeneity test, it could be seen that the data was normal and homogeneous. So that, the hypothesis testing using Independent Sample T-test with SPSS 22 for windows could be applied, with the hypothesis as followed;

Ho: There is no positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique Toward the students' Reading Comprehension at the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

Ha: There is positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique Toward the students' Reading Comprehension at the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

Independent Sample T-Test Guidelines;

a. If the probability or Sig. number < α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

b. If the probability or Sig. number > α (0.05), then the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

Table 4.16

The Result of Independent T-test by Using SPSS

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Result	Equal variances assumed	6.962	.011	9.627	46	.000	28.403	2.950	22.465	34.342
	Equal variances not assumed			9.860	37.074	.000	28.403	2.881	22.567	34.240

Based on the table, it could be seen that the probability number Sig. (2-tailed) was 0.000. As a result, since the probability or Sig number (2-tailed) was < 0.005, hence the null hypothesis Ho is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. It means, there was a positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique Toward the students' Reading Comprehension at the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central

Lampung.

C. Discussion

In this research there are two variables, independent variable that is Showdown Technique (X) and dependent variable, that is Reading Comprehension (Y). The variables were tested by using formula of Independent t-test to investigate whether there is a positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique Toward The students` Reading Comprehension at The Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

During the research, the writer observed that the students are interesting learning English material through using Showdown Technique. They were enthusiastic during the learning process. They were also active in the class during the discussion of the material by using Showdown Technique.

They were able to understand the English material through using Showdown Technique more easily. The writer assumed that teaching and learning by Showdown Technique can influence students' Reading Comprehension well. Through using Showdown as Technique, the students learn English easier way because the students can found the new vocabulary and knowing the meaning and purpose of the text it's more easily and effectively, they learned by applying Showdown Technique. So it has proved that using Showdown Technique can influence the students Reading Comprehension than the other Technique especially for the students at the eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

Furthermore, the result of this research confirmed about the influence of Showdown Technique toward the Students' Reading Comprehension was right and success. This research also clarified that the theory of The Influence of Using Showdown Technique toward the Students` Reading Comprehension at The Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

In other words, the result of the research may vary on the other educational institutions. It depends on several factors such as condition, situation, research setting, and subject of the research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, SUGGESTION, AND IMPLICATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the research that has been conducted, the researcher can conclude that using Showdown Technique had a positive and significant influence. In other words, using Showdown Technique was influence on the students' Reading Comprehension at the Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung.

Through the result, could be defined that there were significant differences between the reading score from the experimental class and the control class where the post-test score of the experimental class was higher. It could be identified that the average score of the control class is 49,64, whereas on the experimental class is 78,04. Therefore, the average score of the experimental class was higher than the control class. It means, there was a positive and significant influence of using Showdown Technique toward the students' Reading comprehension.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion of this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions:

1. For the Teacher

   It is suggested to the teacher to use Google Assistant in order to make the students more easily to understand how the English word was supposed to be pronounced.

2. For the Students

   It is suggested to the students to be more encourage to learn English, specially practicing pronunciation.

3. For the Headmaster

   The headmaster in supervising the English teacher to take advantages of the technology in order to help students to learn English, so that the students can be more excited in learning English.

C. Implication

Implications are drawn from the research findings. The study came up with a finding that there was a significant difference in students' reading comprehension between students who were taught using the Showdown technique and others who were taught using the usual technique taught by the teacher subject, namely the lecture method.

Considering the conclusions drawn above, it implies that the use of the showdown technique can affect the improvement of students' reading comprehension which can be seen from the progress of students' reading scores after being given treatment using the showdown technique. It is hoped that teachers are highly recommended to utilize the showdown technique in

the process of teaching reading in order to improve students' reading comprehension.

Students are motivated and enjoy the process of learning to read when they are taught using the showdown technique. Therefore, this implies that the use of the showdown technique can maintain students' interest and help them understand the contents of the text and increase knowledge about the vocabulary that has been read in the narrative text that has been given by the researcher.

In short, the use of the Showdown Technique during research can improve student achievement in their reading comprehension. Therefore, the application of the showdown technique needs to be applied continuously to teach reading. Because the use of the Showdown Technique can be an effective technique to help students in the process of understanding a text enjoyably. Therefore, it can help the learning process so that the competency standards of the learning process can be achieved.

Not only for students of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung, but it is hoped that the use of this Showdown Technique can also be used by various levels of school and university, especially IAIN Metro. Because basically learning based on cooperative learning, namely the showdown technique can make students and students feel enjoy and happy during the learning process.

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APPENDICES

The Instrument Blueprint of Pre-Test and Post-Test

No.	Indicator	Question Number
1.	Students are able to identify reading topic	1,2,3,11,19,21,23,
2.	Students are can identify the purpose of the text	9,16,22,
3.	Students are able to determine the main idea and supporting idea of the text	4,7,8,10,12,13,14,15,20,24,27,29,30
4.	Students are able to know the meaning of vocabulary provided in the text.	5,6,17,18,25,26,28,

SILABUS

Satuan Pendidikan	:	SMA
Mata Pelajaran	:	Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester	:	XI
Tahun Ajaran	:	2022/2023

Standar Kompetensi: 1. Mendengarkan: Memahami makna dalam teks percakapan transaksional dan internasional resmi dan berlanjut dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
- Merespon makna dalam percakapan transaksional (to get thinks done) dan interpersonal (bersosialisasi) resmi dan berlanjut (sustained) secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima yang menggunakan ragam bahasa lisan dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan melibatkan tindak tutur: menyampaikan pendapat, meminta pendapat, menyatakan puas dan menyatakan tidak puas	- Menyampaikan pendapat. - Meminta pendapat - Menyatakan puas - Menyatakan tidak puas	- Mendengarkan kaset/CD dengan materi menggunakan ungkapan menyampaikan pendapat dan meminta pendapat TM,PT - Mendengarkan kaset/CD dengan materi menggunakan ungkapan puas dan ungkapan tidak puas TM,TP - Melengkapi dialog dengan menggunakan ungkapan yang sudah dipelajari TM,TP	(Rasa ingin tahu ,Mandiri) (Mandiri,Disiplin,Rasa ingin tahu, gemar membaca) - (Mandiri,kerja keras,Disiplin, Rasa ingin tahu)	- Mengidentifikasi makna kata - Mengidentifikasi makna tindak tutur menyampaikan pendapat - Merespon tindak tutur menyampaikan pendapat - Mengidentifikasi makna tindak tutur meminta pendapat - Merespon tindak tutur meminta pendapat - Mengidentifikasi makna tindak tutur menyatakan puas - Merespon tindak tutur menyatakan puas	Jenis: - Kuis - Tugas Individu - Tugas Kelompok - Ulangan Harian Bentuk Instrumen: - Tes Tertulis PG - Tes Tertulis Uraian	4 x 45'	- Kaset /CD - Tape/ VCD /TV - Listening Script - Lab. Bahasa - Buku cetak
- Merespon makna dalam percakapan transaksional (to get things done) dan interpersonal (bersosialisasi)	- Menasehati - Memperingatkan - Meluluskan permintaan - Menyatakan perasaan	- Mendengarkan kaset/CD dengan materi menggunakan ungkapan menasehati, memperingatkan - Mendengarkan kaset/CD dengan materi menggunakan meluluskan	(Mandiri,kerja keras,Rasa ingin tahu,gemar membaca) (Mandiri,Rasa ingin tahu,Disiplin	- Mengidentifikasi makna tindak tutur menyatakan tidak puas - Merespon tindak tutur menyatakan tidak puas - Mengidentifikasi makna tindak tutur		4x45	

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
resmi dan berlanjut (sustained) secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima yang menggunakan ragam bahasa lisan dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan melibatkan tindak tutur: menasehati, memperingatka n meluluskan permintaan, serta menyatakan perasaan relief, pain, dan pleasure		permintaan, menyatakan perasaan relief, pain dan pleasure TM	gemar membaca)	menasehati - Mengidentifika si makna tindak memperingatka n - Mengidentifika si makna tindak tutur meluluskan permintaan - Mengidentifika si makna tindak tutur menyatakan perasaan relief, pain dan pleasure - Merespon tindak tutur menasehati, memperingatka n, meluluskan permintaan, serta menyatakan perasaan relief, pain dan pleasure			

Standar Kompetensi: 2. Mendengarkan: Memahami makna dalam teks fungsional pendek dan monolog berbentuk narrative, report dan analytical exposition dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-har.

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
- Merespon makna yang terdapat dalam teks lisan fungsional pendek resmi dan tak resmi secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima dalam berbagai konteks kehidupan sehari-hari	- Teks fungsional pendek lisan (Undangan lisan)	- Mendengarkan kaset/CD tentang undangan rapat TM - Mendiskusikan isi dan bentuk bahasa yang digunakan secara berkelompok TM,PT - Mendengar kan teks report, narrative dananalytical exposition TM.	(Mandiri,Dis iplin,kerja keras,Rasa ingin tahu,gemar membaca) (Mandiri,kerja keras,Disiplin, Rasa ingin tahu) (Disiplin,Ker] a keras,rasa ingin tahu,gemar	- Mengidentifi kasi topik sebuah teks fungsional pendek yang didengar - Mengidentifi ka si informasi tertentu dari teks fungsional - Mengidentifik asi tujuan komunikasi teks fungsional pendek yang didengar	Jenis: - Kuis - Tugas Individu - Tugas Kelompo k - Ulangan Harian Bentuk Instrumen: - Tes Tertulis PG - Tes Tertulis Uraian	2 x 45' 6x45'	- Buku Paket - Buku referens i lain

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Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
- Merespon makna yang terdapat dalam teks monolog yang menggunakan ragan bahasa lisan secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dalam teks berbentuk : report, narrative, dan analytical exposition.	- Teks report - Teks narrative - Teks analytical exposition	PT - Mendiskusi kan isi dan bentuk teks yang sudah didengar TM,PT - Mendiskusi kan bentuk bahasa lisan berdasarkan teks yang di dengar secara berkelompok TM	*membaca)* - *(Kerja Keras,Rasa ingin tahu,gemar membaca)* *(Mandiri,Kerja keras,Rasa Ingin tahu,soliderita s,gemar membaca)*	- Mengidentifik asi main idea dari teks report - Mengidentifik asi tokoh dari cerita narasi - Mengidentifik asi kasus yang yang didengar			

Standar Kompetensi: 3. Berbicara: Mengungkapkan makna dalam teks percakapan transaksional dan interpersonal resmi dan berlanjut dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
- Mengungkap kan makna dalam percakapan transaksional *(to get things done)* dan interpersonal *(bersosialisas i)*berlanjut (Sustained) secara akurat,lancer dan berterima yang menggunakan ragam bahasa lisan dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan melibatkan tindak tutur;menyam	- Menyampai kan pendapat. - Meminta pendapat - Menyatakan puas - Menyatakan tidak puas	- Mendiskusikan tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam percakapan yang didengar melalui kaset/CD TM,PT - Mempraktek kan ungkapan yang sudah dipelajari TM,PT - Bermain peran secara berkelompok TM,PT	- *(Mandiri,Kerj a Keras,gemar membaca)* *(Kerja Keras,kreatif,Ra sa ingin tahu)* *(kerja sama,kerja keras,kreatif,Ra sa ingin tahu)*	- Menggunaka n tindak tutur menyampaika n pendapat - Menggunaka n tindak tutur meminta pendapat - Menggunaka n tindak tutur menyatakan puas - Menggunaka n tindak tutur menyatakan tidak puas	Jenis: - Kuis - Tugas Individu - Tugas Kelompo k - Ulangan Harian Bentuk Instrumen: - Tes Tertulis PG - Tes Tertulis Uraian	4 x 45'	- Buku Paket - Buku referensi lain

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
paikan pendapat,me minta pendapat, menyatakan puas,menyata kan tidak puas - Mengungkap kan makna dalam percakapan transaksional *(to get things done)* dan interpersonal *(bersosialisas i)* resmi dan berlanjut *(sustained)* secara akurat,lancar, dan berterima yang menggunakan bahasa lisan dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan melibatkan tindak tutur;menaseh a ti,mempering atkan, meluluskan permintaan	- Menasehati - Mempering atkan - Meluluskan permintaan - Menyatakan perasaan	- Mendiskusikan tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam percakapan yang didengar melalui radio/CD **TM** - Mempraktek kan ungkapan yang sudah dipelajari **TM,PT** - Bermain peran secara berkelompok **TM**	- *(Mandiri,Kerja keras,Rasa ingin tahu,gemar membaca)* *(Kerja keras,Rasa ingin tahu)* *(kretati,,Kerja keras,rasa ingin tahu,komunikati f)*	- Menggunaka n tindak tutur menasehati - Menggunaka n tindak tutur memperingat kan - Menggunaka n tindak tutur meluluskan permintaan - Menggunaka n tindak tutur menyatakan perasaan relief, pain dan pleasure		4x45"	

Standar Kompetensi: 4. Membaca: Memahami makna teks fungsional pendek dan teks tulis esei berbentuk narrative, report dan analytical exposition dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
- Merespon makna dalam teks fungsional pendek (mis. Banner, poster pamphlet,dll) resmi dan tak resmi yang menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari	- Banner - Poster - Pamphlet	- Membaca nyaring bermakna berita/deskripsi/naratif/ secara individu TM - Mendiskusikan berbagai aspek dari teks seperti isi, struktur teks, secara berkelompok TM,PT - Berlatih menggunakan kalimat simple present,untuk menyata kan fakta dan kalimat pasif untuk menyatakan inti berita TM,PT	- *(Kerja keras, rasa ingin tahu)* - - *(Mandiri, Kerja keras,rasa ingin tahu)* - *(Kerja keras, rasa ingin tahu)*	- Mengidentifik a si topik dari teks yang dibaca - Mengidentifik a si informasi tertentu dari teks fungsional pendek - Membaca nyaring bermakna wacana ragam tulis yang di bahas dengan ucapan dan intonasi yang benar - Mengidentifik a si makna kata dalam teks yang dibaca	Jenis: - Kuis - Tugas Individu - Tugas Kelompok - Ulangan Harian Bentuk Instrumen: - Tes Tertulis PG - Tes Tertulis Uraian	2 x 45"	- Buku Paket - Buku referensi lain
- Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalm esei yang mengguna kan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untukk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan	- Noun phrase - Adjective clause - Narrative text - Report text - Analytical exposition text	- Membaca nyaring bermakna teks report//naratif/anal ytical exposition secara individu TM - Mendiskusikan berbagai aspek dari teks seperti isi, struktur teks, secara berkelompok TM,PT	*(Kerja keras, rasa ingin tahu)* *(Kerja keras, rasa ingin tahu)*	- Mengidentifik a si komplikasi dalam sebuah teks narasi Mengidentifik a si argumen yang diberikan - Mengidentifik a si tujuan komunikasi teks yang dibaca		6 x 45"	

Standar Kompetensi: 5. Menulis: Mengungkapkan makna dalam tek tulis monolog yang berbentuk narrative, report dan analytical exposition secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
- Mengungkapkan makna dalam bentuk teks fungsional pendek (Mis. banner, poster, pamphlet, dll) resmi dan tak resmi dengan menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari	- Banner - Poster - Pamphlet	- Membuat draft teks berupa banner, poster, pamphlet dengan melakukan chain writing TM - Melakukan koreksi oleh teman sejawat untuk menyempur nakan draft TM,PT. - Menyempurnakan draft ber dasarkan hasil koreksi teman TM	- *(Kerja keras, rasa ingin tahu)* *(Mandiri,Kerja keras,rasa ingin tahu)* *(Mandiri,Kerja keras,rasa ingin tahu)*	- Menggunakan tata bahasa, kosa kata, tanda baca, ejaan, dan tata tulis dengan akurat - Menulis gagasan utama - Mengelaborasi gagasan utama - Membuat draft, merevisi, menyunting	Jenis: - Kuis - Tugas Individu - Tugas Kelompok - Ulangan Harian Bentuk Instrumen: - Tes Tertulis PG - Tes Tertulis Uraian	4 x 45'	- Buku Paket - Buku referensi lain
- Mengungkapkan makna dan lang kah retorika dalam esei dengan menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari- hari dalam teks berbentuk : report, narrative, dan analytical exposition	- Teks report - Teks narrative - Teks analytical exposition	- Membuat kalimat simple present untuk menyatakan fakta dan kalimat kompleks yang meng gunakan modal untuk menyata kan opini TM,PT	*Mandiri,Kerja keras,rasa ingin tahu)*	- Menghasilkan banner, poster, atau pamphlet - Menggunakan kalimat adjective clause dalam menyampaikan sebuah berita - Menggunakan kalimat adjective phrase dalam membuat sebuah report - Menghasilkan teks report - Menghasilkan teks narrative - Menghasilkan teks analytical exposition		6 x 45"	

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok/ Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Nilai Karakter	Indikator	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
-	-	- Membuat draft teks report,narrative, dan analytical exposition **TM,PT** - Melakukan koreksi oleh teman sejawat untuk menyempur nakan draft. **TM,PT** - Menyempurnakan draft ber dasarkan hasil koreksi teman **TM,PT**	- *(Mandiri, Kerja keras,rasa ingin tahu)* - *(Mandiri, Kerja keras,rasa ingin tahu)tahu)*	-	-		

Punggur,   Mei 2023

Mengetahui
Guru Mata Pelajaran

APRILIANI DWI KURNIASIH, S.Pd
NIP. 19730415 200312 2 018

Mahasiswa

NURULITA LUTFIANA
NPM. 1901050029

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN
(RPP)

Sekolah   : SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR
Mata Pelajaran   : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester   : XI / II
Materi Pokok   : Narrative Text
Alokasi Waktu   : 2 x 45 menit (2 Kali Pertemuan)

A. Kompetensi Inti

- KI-3: Memahami, menerapkan, menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, procedural dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan procedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah.

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

B. Kompetensi Dasar dan Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Kompetensi Dasar	Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi
5.2. Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei yang menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancer dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan dalam teks berbentuk Naratif.	1. Membaca nyaring bermakna teks naratif dengan ucapan dan intonasi yang benar 2. Menemukan topik main idea supporting detail, dan makna yang terdapat dari teks naratif 3. Menemukan ciri kebahasaan melangkah langkah retorika dalam teks berbentuk naratif 4. Menemukan tujuan teks naratif 5. Menemukan karakter setting permasalahan resolusi dalam cerita pada teks naratif
6.2. Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalm esei yang mengguna kan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untukk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan	1. Mengidentifikasi topik dari teks yang dibaca 2. Mengidentifikasi informasi tertentu dari teks fungsional pendek 3. Mengidentifikasi makna kata dalam teks yang dibaca 4. Mengidentifikasi argumen yang diberikan 5. Mengidentifikasi komplikasi dalam sebuah teks narasi

C. Tujuan Pembelajaraan

Pada akhir pelajaran diharapkan siswa dapat melakukan semua hal yang tersebut dalam indikator di atas.

D. Materi Pembelajaran

- Definition of Narrative Text

    Narrative text is a story with complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problems. An important part of narrative text is the narrative mode, the set of methods used to communicate the narrative through a process narratio.

- The Purpose of narrative text

    To entertain the reader with a story.

- Generic Structures of Narrative Text
    1. Orientation (set the scene : where and when the story happens and introduces the participants of the story, who and what is involved in the story.
    2. Complication (tells the beginning of the problems which leads to the crisis (climax) of the main participants.
    3. Resolution (the problem/the crisis is resolved, either in a happy ending or in asad/tragic ending.
    4. Re-Orientation/Coda (this is also remark to the story and it is optional. Itcnsists of moral lesson. Advice or teaching from the writer.

- The Language Features of Narrative Text
    1. Using simple past tense
    2. Using of Adverb of time
    3. Using Time Conjunction
    4. Using Specific Character/not in general
    5. Using Action Verb
    6. Using Direct Speech

- Example of Narrative Text

    Text 1

    Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

    The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

    Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

    Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed

away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Finally, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right? I could replied your kindness."

Text 2

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned 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 got out and thanked the old man.

E. Metode Pembelajaran
1. Metode : Cooperative Learning
2. Strategi : pendekatan ilmiah / scientific approach: melakukan pengamatan, mengajukan pertanyaan, mengeksplorasi data, mengasosiasi, dan mengomunikasikan.

F. Media Dan Alat
1. Media
   - Worksheet atau lembar kerja (siswa)
   - Teks Naratif
2. Alat/Bahan
   - Papan tulis
   - Spidol

G. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Pendahuluan (15 Menit)
Guru masuk ke dalam kelas, lalu memberi salam atau sapaan berbahasa inggris seperti "Good Morning" kepada siswa.

	Guru mengabsen siswa dan mengkondisikan siswa agar dapat segera melakukan kegiatan pembelajaran.
	Guru menyampaikan materi pembelajaran.
	Guru memberi semangat serta motivasi belajar pada siswa.

Kegiatan Inti **(35 Menit)**	
Kegiatan Literasi	• Guru memberi penjelasan yang berkaitan dengan narrative text, termasuk tujuan, susunan kebahasaan (generic structure), dan contoh-contohnya. • Guru memberi siswa contoh teks naratif (narrative text) dalam berbagai macam bentuk (fiksi / non fiksi / dongeng / cerita rakyat / mitos) • Guru memberi penjelasan mengenai generic structure of narrative text yang dibagi menjadi 3 bagian (orientasi, komplikasi, dan resolusi) menggunakan contoh teks naratif yang telah diberikan kepada siswa.
Critical Thinking	• Guru memberikan pertanyaan yang berhubungan dengan materi pembelajaran yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya, seperti : 1. What is narrative text? 2. What is the purpose of narrative text? 3. Can you explain what orientation is about? 4. Can you explain what complication is about? 5. Can you explain what resolution is about? 6. Etc. • Siswa menjawab pertanyaan- pertanyaan yang diberikan. • Guru memberikan kesempatan siswa untuk bertanya apabila masih ada siswa yang kurang paham dengan yang dijelaskan oleh guru. • Guru dapat mengulang dalam menjawab pertanyaan siswa dan menjelaskan kembali hingga siswa memahami materi yang diajarkan
Collaboration	• Guru meminta siswa membuat kelompok yang terdiri dari 5 orang. • Guru menntukan 1 orang menjadi captain pada masing-masing keolmpok. • Guru memberikan lembar soal teks naratif pada masing-masing kelompok dan memberikan 1 kertas kosong untuk menjawab soal pada setiap anggota kelompok. • Guru meminta siswa berdiskusi dengan kelompok untuk mengerjakan soal pada teks naratif secara mandiri oleh masing masing anggota kelompok.
Communication	Peserta didik menunjukan masing-masing jawaban saat captain mengatakan "Showdown!"
	Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang hal-hal yang

Creativity	telah dipelajari terkait *Teks Naratif*. Peserta didik kemudian diberi kesempatan untuk menanyakan kembali hal-hal yang belum dipahami, atau guru diberi kesempatan untuk bertanya guna mengetes pemahaman siswa mengenai materi *Teks Naratif*

Kegiatan Penutup **(10 Menit)**
• Peserta didik dan guru menarik kesimpulan dari hasil kegiatan. • Melakukan refleksi terhadap kegiatan pembelajaran dan manfaat-manfaatnya. • Pembelajaran Peserta didik diberikan penilaian akhir serta apresiasi atas pencapaian dari tugas tersebut.
• Peserta didik dan pendidik menutup pembelajaran dengan doa bersama. • Peserta didik dan pendidik mengucapkan salam penutup.

H. Instrumen Penilaian

1. Multiple Choice

Jumlah Soal	Keterangan	Skor
30 butir soal	Jawaban benar	1
	Jawaban salah	0

Penilaian : Jumlah Skor Perolehan x 100
          Jumlah soal

2. Penilaian

No.	Score	Criteria
1.	90-100	Excellent : main ideas, vocabulary, purpose of the text, and details information from the text accurate, all connected to each other and to the task sufficient to support
2.	75-89	Good : main ideas, vocabulary, purpose of the text, and details information from the text accurate, all connected to each other and to the task, but are insufficient or inappropriate support
3.	60-74	Average : the response does not address the task. The response is few or not accurate details from the text and these details are not relevant to the task
4.	30-59	Poor : the response does not address the task. The response provides no accurate details from the text and these details are not relevant to the task.

Guru Mata Pelajaran

Punggur,   Mei 2023
Mahasiswa

Apriliani Dwi Kurniasih, S.Pd
NIP.19730415 200312 2 018

Nurulita Lutfiana
NPM. 1901050029

Name :
Class :

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters
2. The last paragraph tells us about ….
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from thehunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lionform the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend
3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were thegood friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promiseto repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he didnot eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by thehunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
    a. a fox
    b. a goat
    c. an old man and the fox
    d. a fox and a goat
    e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
    a. how the fox helped the goat
    b. why the fox got into the well
    c. how the fox got out of the well
    d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well
    e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
    a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
    b. The fox was very smart
    c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
    d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
    e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person

around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   c. Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
   a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
   c. Midas' child became a little

gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is …
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
   e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted."But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only

one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines
    e. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
    a. David could beat the Goliath
    b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
    c. How David defeated Goliath
    d. Goliath and David
    e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
    b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
    c. The kingdom of Israelites
    d. The kingdom of philistines
    e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
    a. David who was killed by Goliath
    b. A giant Goliath

c. David and Goliath were the heroes
d. The war between Israelites and philistine
e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
    a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
    b. The frog was the weak animal.
    c. The hawk was the strong animal.
    d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
    b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
    c. Two intimate friendships
    d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
    a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
    e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
    a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
    b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
    c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
    d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
    e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot

mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
c. Raden Begawan will not die.
d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.
e. Raden is hopeless

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
a. The wicked fairy
b. The nice fairy
c. Princess Nirmala
d. Prince Teja
e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity   between fairies and humans according to the text…
a. The place they live.
b. The jealousy that they possess.
c. The way they don't feel love.
d. The strength they have.
e. The face they have.

Quention for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?
a. Another village
b. Mountains
c. Forests
d. Hills
e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?
a. The young woman's brother.
b. The young woman's son.
c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
d. The young woman's brother's son.
e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?
    a. Ah Tm
    b. The woman
    c. The woman's son.
    d. Her brother's nephew.
    e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?
    a. He was afraid.
    b. He was stumbled by a stone.
    c. He ran slowly.
    d. The woman cried.
    e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...
    a. She loved her nephew than her son.
    b. She thought about how her brother would be.
    c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
    d. She was crazy
    e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to theball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not trueaccording to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with herstepsister

b. Cinderella felt happy with herhusband

c. Cinderella had to do all the homework

d. Cinderella felt annoyed with herstepsister

e. Cinderella was helped by

a fairy toget to the ball

POST-TEST
READING COMPREHENSION

Name :
Class   :

Question For Number 1-10!
Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fishin the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn"t apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?

   a. North Sumatera

   b. West Sulawesi

   c. West Sumatera

   d. Kalimantan

   e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?

   a. When he was child

   b. Before he sails

   c. After he got married

   d. When hewas curse into stone

   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?

   a. Sailing with fisherman

   b. catching fish

   c. trading

   d. helping merchants

   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?

   a. Because the merchant needs a crew

   b. Because Malin needs money

   c. Because Malin helped the merchant

   d. Because his mother ordered it

   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)

   What does the underlined word refer to?

   a. Malin"s father

   b. The Merchant

   c. Fisherman

   d. Malin Kundang

   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?

   a. Released

   b. yelled

   c. denied

   d. begged

   e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?

   a. He would leave his mother

   b. He would apologize

   c. He laughed

   d. He cursedhis mother

   e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?

   a. Forgave her son

   b. She cursed her son

   c. She left her son

d. She cried

e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?

    a. To entertain the readers

    b. To describe a particular person

    c. To tell the experience

    d. To explain the truth

    e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?

    a. Reorientation

    b. complication

    c. resolution

    d. orientation

    e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came.

He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting , Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but afher several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not

realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?

a. A wrath son

b. West java's tales

c. Tumang a Dog husband

d. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu

e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang

12. According to he story, Tumang was….
a. Actually a handsome prince

b. Married to Dayang Sumbii

c. Sangkuriang pet dog

d. good at hunting deer

e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father

13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?

a. She liked weaving clothers

b. She looked for the heart of a deer

c. She was beautiful

d. She was looking at her fallen tool

e. She and her son were alike

14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?

a. She set up conditions in doing things

b. A young man fall in love with her

c. She married a dog

d. She knew how to take care her body

e. God gave her an eternal beauty

15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?

a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang

b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang

c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis

d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis

e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?

a. People must keep their words all the time

b. Do not make a promise to easily

c. Never be reluctant to do good things

d. We should not hate our decendants

e. Just do what we have planned

17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to……

a. Samgkuriang

b. Tumang

c. Dayang Sumbi

d. The king

e. Father

18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2).   the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her….

a. Husband

b. Maid

c. Boss

d. Son

e. King

19. The complication starts when….

a. Sangkuriang   arrived at his own village

b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing

c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart

d. Dayang Sumbiand Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry

e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night

20. "once upon a time, in west java,

Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter."
(paragraph 1).

What is the function of the above sentence?

a. A crisis

b. A complication

c. An orientation

d. A reorientation

e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, oh,

very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?

a. Narrative

b. Discussion

c. Hortatory Exposition

d. Recount

e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

a. To persuade readers to do something

b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing

c. To guide the readers

d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....

a. Crow

b. Cow

c. Crow and Fox

d. Bird

e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text….

a. Crow buy the meat.

b. The fox found a meat in the street.

c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.

d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.

e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....

    a. Stop

    b. Enough

    c. Noisy

    d. Sad

    e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..

    a. Gently

    b. Merely

    c. Quickly

    d. Simply

    e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....

    a. Perfect tenses

    b. Simple past tenses

    c. Present perfect

    d. Simple present tenses

    e. Present continues tenses

28. "The fox said   politely   to her"

    The underline word means….

a. Smile

b. Gently

c. Respectful

d. Cry

e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said….

    a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"

    b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. the Eghr,. oh, very sorry,"

    c. "I can!"

    d. "Oh , Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"

    e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

    a. The Fox fall in love with the crow

    b. Hitting by the crow

    c. Crying

    d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away

    e. The   Fox   disappointed

KEY ANSWER

1. **Pre-test**

1. B	6. A	11. C	16.C	21.C	26.A
2. C	7. E	12. A	17.D	22.D	27.C
3. B	8. A	13. D	18.D	23.A	28.E
4. D	9. A	14. A	19.C	24.B	29.D
5. C	10. A	15. E	20.B	25.B	30.A

2. **Post-test**

1. C	6. B	11. D	16. A	21. A	26. C
2. A	7. A	12. B	17. B	22. D	27. B
3. B	8. B	13. C	18. A	23. C	28. C
4. C	9. A	14. E	19. E	24. D	29. A
5. D	10. D	15. A	20. C	25. E	30. D

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN
NPP: 1807062F0000001
Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp (0725) 41507; Faks (0725) 47296; Website: digilib.metrouniv.ac.id; pustaka.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-557/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/05/2023

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama	: NURULITA LUTFIANA
NPM	: 1901050029
Fakultas / Jurusan	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2022 / 2023 dengan nomor anggota 1901050029

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 31 Mei 2023
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H., C.Me.
NIP.19750505 200112 1 002

100

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
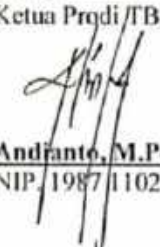
Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Ketua Progrram Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa

Nama   : Nurulita Lutfiana
NPM   : 1901050029
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)

Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada Jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 31 Mei 2023
Ketua Prodi TBI

Andrianto, M.Pd
NIP. 1987 1102 201503 1 004

Nomor   : B-5144/In.28/J/TL.01/11/2022
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : **IZIN PRASURVEY**

Kepada Yth.,
DIDI NURYADI SMA NEGERI 1
PUNGGUR
di-
      Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Tugas Akhir/Skripsi, mohon kiranya Saudara berkenan memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami, atas nama :

Nama	:	**NURULITA LUTFIANA**
NPM	:	1901050029
Semester	:	7 (Tujuh)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION

untuk melakukan prasurvey di SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi.

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya prasurvey tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 29 November 2022
Ketua Jurusan,

Andianto M.Pd
NIP 19871102 201503 1 004

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SURAT KETERANGAN
No : 423 / 568 / V.01 / SMA / 2022

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Kabupaten Lampung Tengah menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	**NURULITA LUTFIANA**
NPM	:	1901050029
Semester	:	7 (Tujuh)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Akan mengadakan Penelitian pada tahun pelajaran 2022 – 2023 untuk tugas akhir yaitu pembuatan skripsi dengan judul : **" THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION "**. Berdasarkan surat dari Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Nomor : B-5144/IN.28/J/TL.01/11/ 2022, tertanggal : 29 November 2022 perihal permohonan izin Penelitian.
Pada dasarnya kami mengizinkan sepanjang tidak mengganggu proses belajar mengajar di SMA Negeri 1 Punggur.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Punggur, 08 Desember 2022
Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Punggur,

DIDI NURYADI, M.Pd.
NIP. 19681108 199101 1 002

Nomor   : B-2194/In.28/D.1/TL.00/05/2023
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : IZIN RESEARCH

Kepada Yth.,
KEPALA SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR
di-
    Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-2195/In.28/D.1/TL.01/05/2023, tanggal 12 Mei 2023 atas nama saudara:

Nama	:	**NURULITA LUTFIANA**
NPM	:	1901050029
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG".

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 12 Mei 2023
Wakil Dekan Akademik dan
Kelembagaan,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT TUGAS
Nomor: B-2195/In.28/D.1/TL.01/05/2023

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:

Nama   : **NURULITA LUTFIANA**
NPM   : 1901050029
Semester   : 8 (Delapan)
Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk :   1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka meyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG".

2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di   : Metro
Pada Tanggal   : 12 Mei 2023

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat

Hendri Budoyo, S.Pd
NIP. 19790928 200312 1 003

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan,
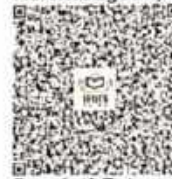
Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI LAMPUNG
DINAS PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR
NPSN : 10801962 NSS : 301120208048
AKREDITASI "A"
Alamat : Jl. Raya Nunggalrejo Lampung Tengah (34152) Telp. (0725) 47413
Website : www.sman1punggur.sch.id Email : sman1punggur@yahoo.co.id

SURAT KETERANGAN
No : 420 / 224 / SMAN01PGR. 01 / 2023

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Kabupaten Lampung Tengah menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	**NURULITA LUTFIANA**
NPM	:	1901050029
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Akan mengadakan Observasi/Survey pada tahun pelajaran 2022 – 2023 sebagai syarat menyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi dengan judul : "THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWRD THE STUDENTS READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG".Berdasarkan surat Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Nomor : B-2195 / In.28 / D.1 / TL.01 / 2022, tertanggal : 12 Mei 2023 perihal permohonan izin Observasi/Survey.

Adapun waktu pelaksanaan dilakukan selama 2 bulan yaitu dari bulan : Mei s.d. Juni 2023. Pada dasarnya kami mengizinkan sepanjang tidak mengganggu proses belajar mengajar di SMA Negeri 1 Punggur.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Punggur, 15 Mei 2023
Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Punggur,

DIDI NURYADI, M.Pd.
NIP. 19681108 199101 1 002

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Nurulita Lutfiana
NPM : 1901050029

Program Studi : TBI
Semester : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Jumat / 24 Maret 2023	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Chapter 1, 2, 3	
2.	Senin / 27 Maret 2023	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Chapter 1, 2, 3.	
3.	Senin / 27 Maret 2023	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Acc for Proposal Seminar	

Mengetahui
Ketua Program Studi TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd
NIP. 19790929 200502 2 006

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Nurulita Lutfiana

NPM : 1901050029

Program Studi : TBI

Semester : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	9 Mei 2023. Selasa	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Tambahkan kisi - kisi soal	
2.	11 Mei 2023. Kamis	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Acc APD.	

Mengetahui
Ketua Program Studi TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd
NIP. 19790929 200502 2 006

Nomor   : B-1937/In.28.1/J/TL.00/05/2023
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : SURAT *BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI*

Kepada Yth.,
Aria Septi Anggaira (Pembimbing 1)
(Pembimbing 2)
di-
   Tempat
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama	:	**NURULITA LUTFIANA**
NPM	:	1901050029
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Fakultas	:	Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
   a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
   b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 03 Mei 2023
Ketua Jurusan,

Andianto M.Pd

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Nurulita Lutfiana   Program Studi : TBI
NPM : 1901050029   Semester   : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Selasa, 23 Mei 2023	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Chapter 4 2 5	
2.	Senin, 29 Mei, 2023	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Chapter 4 & 5, appendixes	
3.	Rabu, 31 Mei, 2023	Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd	Abstract and appendix Acc for Munaqosah	

Mengetahui
Ketua Program Studi TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 1987110 2201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Aria Septi Anggaira, M.Pd
NIP. 19790929 200502 2 006

1. Attendance List of Experimental Class Students

ATTENDANCE LIST OF STUDENTS

CLASS : X I IPA 2

NO	NAME	PRE-TEST		TREATMENT		POST-TEST	
1	MAULIA TAUSIA						
2	TERA YUNITA SARI						
3	ZAHRA ETA NOVITA						
4	MISHEL CLARISTA						
5	Ninda Ewyana						
6	Nabila ayu wulan D						
7	Veronika Davani						
8	A. DBRIO AGAMCI						
9	MAELINA SAFI						
10	Lily Nazarima						
11	Nadita Sari Islami						
12	Anggi Aulia Dewi						
13	Alana Cacyati						
14	Pramewari Ramadhani						
15	Haya Salsabila.S						
16	Tari Cahya Lestari						
17	MOH Prasetyo Jr						
18	Dinda Deswita sari						
19	Dimas Hardiansyah						
20	M. Bintang Prajitno						
21	APMAH NURUL HUDA						
22	muhamad Fatwr Fansa						
23	Angela Sayyidah						
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

2. Attendance List of Control Class Students

ATTENDANCE LIST OF STUDENTS

CLASS : XI IPA 1

NO	NAME	PRE-TEST		TREATMENT	POST-TEST	
1	Cantika Nabilla	1.		1.	1.	
2	Dewi selvi Rahmawati				2.	
3	Nabila Aliya Nurrisa	3.		3.	3.	
4	DWI FITRI MADLEAIE	4.		4.	4.	
5	NABILA CINDY M	5.		5.	5.	
6	ESSI WIDIANTI S.		6.	6.	6.	
7	Thuiza masyadila	7.		7.	7.	
8	Lira Aristia		8.	8.	8.	
9	DHEA ATU CAHYANI	9.		9.	9.	
10	Sheany Wuian Dari		10.	10.	10.	
11	JESICCA WULANDARI	11.		11.	11.	
12	Natasya Diska Pratiwi		12.	12.	12.	
13	Desma Amanda S			13.	13.	
14	Rjeng secar ayu				14.	
15	fitri Ainunohmah	15.		15.	15.	
16	Luvita Anggraini				16.	
17	MUHAMMAD MAKRUF	17.		17.	17.	
18	HAFIL Nova KHARIFI		18.	18.	18.	
19	ABI Saputra	19.		19.	19.	
20	Muhammad Sumpa Amir		20.	20	20	
21	ANGGIA GIBYA PUTRA	21.		21.	21	
22	NINDIA AFARA.		22.	22	22.	
23	CHINTYA	23.		23	23.	
24	Dui Feby Maylani		24.	24.	24.	24.
25	Marta Tiara Kasih	25.		25.	25.	
26			26.	26.	26.	26.
27		27.		27.	27.	
28			28.	28.	28.	
29		29.		29.	29.	
30			30	30		30

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The Result of Students' Experimental Class Pre-Test at the Eleventh Grade
of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

No.	Name	Score	Criteria			
			Excellent (90-100)	Good (75-89)	Average (60-74)	Poor (30-59)
1.	MF	56				√
2.	TYS	50				√
3.	ZEN	53				√
4.	MC	53				√
5.	NE	53				√
6.	NAWD	53				√
7.	VD	56				√
8.	ADA	33				√
9.	MS	60			√	
10.	LN	56				√
11.	NSI	33				√
12.	AAD	33				√
13.	NC	36				√
14.	PR	56				√
15.	HSS	53				√
16.	DCL	63			√	
17.	MGH	33				√
18.	DDS	66			√	
19.	DH	36				√
20.	MBP	46				√
21.	ANH	43				√
22.	MFF	50				√
23.	AS	56				√
Total						1127
The highest score						66
The lowest						33
The number of the students who got 75 or more						0

Source: The Result of Students' Experimental Class Pre-Test on May 15th, 2023.

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READING COMPREHENSION

B · 20

Name : Dindo Dccwito sari

Class : XI IPA2

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   x. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   x. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   x. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man
5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well
6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   c. Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   e. A greedy Midas
8. What is the main idea of the text?
   a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
   c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king
9. The purpose of the text is ...
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
   e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted. "But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

e. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
    a. David could beat the Goliath
    b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
    c. How David defeated Goliath
    d. Goliath and David
    e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
    b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
    c. The kingdom of Israelites
    d. The kingdom of philistines
    e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
    a. David who was killed by Goliath
    b. A giant Goliath
    c. David and Goliath were the heroes
    d. The war between Israelites and philistine
    e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
    a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
    b. The frog was the weak animal.
    c. The hawk was the strong animal.
    d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
    b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
    c. Two intimate friendships
    d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

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(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.——

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
    a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
    e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
    a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
    b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
    c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
    d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
    e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
    a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
    b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
    c. Raden Begawan will not die.
    d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
    a. The wicked fairy
    b. The nice fairy
    c. Princess Nirmala
    d. Prince Teja
    e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
    a. The place they live.
    b. The jealousy that they possess.
    c. The way they don't feel love.
    d. The strength they have.

Quention for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

   a. Another village
   b. Mountains
   X Forests
   d. Hills
   e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

   a. The young woman's brother.
   b. The young woman's son.
   c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
   X The young woman's brother's son.
   e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

   X Ah Tm
   b. The woman
   c. The woman's son.
   d. Her brother's nephew.
   e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

   a. He was afraid.
   X He was stumbled by a stone.
   c. He ran slowly.
   d. The woman cried.
   e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

   a. She loved her nephew than her son.
   b. She thought about how her brother would be.
   X She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
   d. She was crazy
   e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

PRE-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

B = 16

Name : *Haya Salsabila . S*

Class : *XI IPA 2*

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ….
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is …
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   c. Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
   a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
   c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is ...
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
   e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted."But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

e. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
   a. David could beat the Goliath
   b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
   c. How David defeated Goliath
   d. Goliath and David
   e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
   a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
   b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
   c. The kingdom of Israelites
   d. The kingdom of philistines
   e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
   a. David who was killed by Goliath
   b. A giant Goliath
   c. David and Goliath were the heroes
   d. The war between Israelites and philistine
   e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
   a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
   b. The frog was the weak animal.
   c. The hawk was the strong animal.
   d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
   e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
   a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
   b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
   c. Two intimate friendships
   d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
   e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

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(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
    a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
    e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
    a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
    b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
    c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
    d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
    e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
    a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
    b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
    c. Raden Begawan will not die.
    d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
    a. The wicked fairy
    b. The nice fairy
    c. Princess Nirmala
    d. Prince Teja
    e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
    a. The place they live.
    b. The jealousy that they possess.
    c. The way they don't feel love.
    d. The strength they have.

Quention for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

    a. Another village
    b. Mountains
    f. Forests
    d. Hills
    e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

    a. The young woman's brother.
    b. The young woman's son.
    c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
    d. The young woman's brother's son.
    e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

    a. Ah Tm
    b. The woman
    c. The woman's son.
    d. Her brother's nephew.
    e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

    a. He was afraid.
    b. He was stumbled by a stone.
    c. He ran slowly.
    d. The woman cried.
    e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

    a. She loved her nephew than her son.
    b. She thought about how her brother would be.
    c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
    d. She was crazy
    e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

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were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

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READING COMPREHENSION

B : 15

Name : MUHAMMAD FATHIR FAHSA

Class : XI IPA A

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   c. Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
   a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
   c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is …
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
   e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted."But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

c. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
    a. David could beat the Goliath
    b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
    c. How David defeated Goliath
    d. Goliath and David
    e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
    b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
    c. The kingdom of Israelites
    d. The kingdom of philistines
    e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
    a. David who was killed by Goliath
    b. A giant Goliath
    c. David and Goliath were the heroes
    d. The war between Israelites and philistine
    e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
    a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
    b. The frog was the weak animal.
    c. The hawk was the strong animal.
    d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
    b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
    c. Two intimate friendships
    d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
  a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
  e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
  a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
  b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
  c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
  d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
  e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
  a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
  b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
  c. Raden Begawan will not die.
  d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
  a. The wicked fairy
  b. The nice fairy
  c. Princess Nirmala
  d. Prince Teja
  e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
  a. The place they live.
  b. The jealousy that they possess.
  c. The way they don't feel love.
  d. The strength they have.

Quention for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

   a. Another village
   b. Mountains
   c. Forests
   d. Hills
   e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

   a. The young woman's brother.
   b. The young woman's son.
   c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
   d. The young woman's brother's son.
   e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

   a. Ah Tm
   b. The woman
   c. The woman's son.
   d. Her brother's nephew.
   e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

   a. He was afraid.
   b. He was stumbled by a stone.
   c. He ran slowly.
   d. The woman cried.
   e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

   a. She loved her nephew than her son.
   b. She thought about how her brother would be.
   c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
   d. She was crazy
   e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
   a. Cinderella
   b. Snow white
   c. Aladin
   d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
   e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
   a. Cinderella get married
   b. Cinderella went to the invitation
   c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
   d. Cinderella lived happy
   e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
   a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
   b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
   c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
   d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
   e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
   a. Her stepsister
   b. Her mother
   c. Her sister
   d. The fairy godmother
   e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
   a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
   b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
   c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
   d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
   e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

$\frac{4}{3}$

$\mathcal{B}$ - 13
Name : ARHAN ALRIL WODA

Class : X1 IPA 2

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox if the water was good. "Good", said the fox

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"It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

c. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
a. Gold and Happiness
b. King Midas and Bacchus
c. Bacchus and Silenus
d. King Midas and Gold
e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
d. Midas was not happy became the king
e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is ...
a. To entertain the readers about the story
b. To inform an event in the past
c. To describe the life of the king Midas
d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted."But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
a. To entertain the readers
b. To tell a story of giant
c. To inform an event in the past
d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

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e. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
    a. David could beat the Goliath
    b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
    c. How David defeated Goliath
    d. Goliath and David
    e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
    b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
    c. The kingdom of Israelites
    d. The kingdom of philistines
    e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
    a. David who was killed by Goliath
    b. A giant Goliath
    c. David and Goliath were the heroes
    d. The war between Israelites and philistine
    e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon spluttered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
    a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
    b. The frog was the weak animal.
    c. The hawk was the strong animal.
    d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
    b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
    c. Two intimate friendships
    d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
   a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
   e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
   a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
   b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
   c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
   d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
   e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
   a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
   b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
   c. Raden Begawan will not die.
   d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
   a. The wicked fairy
   b. The nice fairy
   c. Princess Nirmala
   d. Prince Teja
   e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
   a. The place they live.
   b. The jealousy that they possess.
   c. The way they don't feel love.
   d. The strength they have.

Quention for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

    a. Another village
    (b) Mountains
    c. Forests
    d. Hills
    e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

    a. The young woman's brother.
    b. The young woman's son.
    (c) The young woman's brother and nephew.
    d. The young woman's brother's son.
    e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

    a. Ah Tm
    (b) The woman
    c. The woman's son.
    d. Her brother's nephew.
    e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

    a. He was afraid.
    b. He was stumbled by a stone.
    c. He ran slowly.
    (d) The woman cried.
    e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

    a. She loved her nephew than her son.
    b. She thought about how her brother would be.
    c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
    (d) She was crazy
    e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

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B=10

Name : A. DESRIO AGAMU,

Class : XI IPA²

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
    a. A kind little mouse
    b. The lion and the mouse

c. A kind lion
    ✗ The lion, little mouse and hunters
    e. The hunters
2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
    a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
    b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
    ✗ How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
    d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
    e. The mouse and the lion became friend
3. The main idea of the text above is ...
    a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
    ✗ A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
    c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
    d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
    e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   X a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man
5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   X the fox's idea how to get out of the well

e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well
6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   X The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness ✗
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   c. Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
   a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic ✗
   c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is ...
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus ✗
   e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted. "But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?'are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines ✗

e. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
    a. David could beat the Goliath
    X The war between Israelites with the philistines
    c. How David defeated Goliath
    d. Goliath and David
    e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
    X The goliath was giant and three metres tall
    c. The kingdom of Israelites
    d. The kingdom of philistines
    e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
    a. David who was killed by Goliath
    b. A giant Goliath
    c. David and Goliath were the heroes
    X The war between Israelites and philistine
    e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
    a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
    b. The frog was the weak animal.
    c. The hawk was the strong animal.
    X The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
    b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
    c. Two intimate friendships
    d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
    X The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
   a. Sang Prabu was the father of his only daughter.
   b. Sang Prabu was a king of a kingdom in West Java.
   ✗ Sang Prabu was taken to Kahyangan by a wicked fairy.
   d. Sang Prabu was a wise man.
   e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
   a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
   ✗ She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
   c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
   d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
   e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
   a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
   ✗ Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
   c. Raden Begawan will not die.
   d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
   a. The wicked fairy
   ✗ The nice fairy
   c. Princess Nirmala
   d. Prince Teja
   e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
   a. The place they live.
   ✗ The jealousy that they possess.
   c. The way they don't feel love.
   d. The strength they have.

Question for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

   X Another village

   b. Mountains

   c. Forests

   d. Hills

   e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

   a. The young woman's brother.

   b. The young woman's son.

   X The young woman's brother and nephew.

   d. The young woman's brother's son.

   e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

   X Ah Tm
   b. The woman
   c. The woman's son.
   d. Her brother's nephew.
   e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

   a. He was afraid.
   X He was stumbled by a stone.
   c. He ran slowly.
   d. The woman cried.
   e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

   a. She loved her nephew than her son.
   X She thought about how her brother would be.
   c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
   d. She was crazy
   e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

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were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    ✗ Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    ✗ Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    ✗ Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    ✗ Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    ✗ Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

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The Result of Students' Control Class Pre-Test at the Eleventh Grade

of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

No.	Name	Score	Criteria			
			Excellent (90-100)	**Good (75-89)**	**Average (60-74)**	**Poor (30-59)**
1.	CN	30				√
2.	DSR	30				√
3.	NAN	36				√
4.	DFM	30				√
5.	NCM	30				√
6.	EWS	40				√
7.	FM	30				√
8.	LA	33				√
9.	DAC	40				√
10.	SW	33				√
11.	JW	36				√
12.	NDP	33				√
13.	DAS	30				√
14.	ASA	46				√
15.	FA	40				√
16.	LAN	53				√
17.	MM	33				√
18.	HNK	56				√
19.	AS	30				√
20.	MSA	33				√
21.	AGP	36				√
22.	NA	46				√
23.	ST	46				√
24.	DFML	43				√
25.	MTK	66			√	
Total						959
The highest score						66
The lowest						30
The number of the students who got 75 or more						0

Source: The Result of Students' Control Class Pre-Test on May 15th, 2023.

PRE-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

B - 20
Name : Marta Tiara kasih

Class : XI IPA 1

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
    a. Gold and Happiness
    b. King Midas and Bacchus
    c. Bacchus and Silenus
    d. King Midas and Gold
    e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
    a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
    b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
    c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
    d. Midas was not happy became the king
    e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is …
    a. To entertain the readers about the story
    b. To inform an event in the past
    c. To describe the life of the king Midas
    d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
    e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves." he boasted. "But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

c. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
    a. David could beat the Goliath
    b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
    c. How David defeated Goliath
    d. Goliath and David
    e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
    b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
    c. The kingdom of Israelites
    d. The kingdom of philistines
    e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
    a. David who was killed by Goliath
    b. A giant Goliath
    c. David and Goliath were the heroes
    d. The war between Israelites and philistine
    e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
    a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
    b. The frog was the weak animal.
    c. The hawk was the strong animal.
    d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
    b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
    c. Two intimate friendships
    d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
    a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
    e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
    a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
    b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
    c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
    d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
    e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
    a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
    b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
    c. Raden Begawan will not die.
    d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
    a. The wicked fairy
    b. The nice fairy
    c. Princess Nirmala
    d. Prince Teja
    e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
    a. The place they live.
    b. The jealousy that they possess.
    c. The way they don't feel love.
    d. The strength they have.

Question for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

    a. Another village
    b. Mountains
    c. Forests
    d. Hills
    e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

    a. The young woman's brother.
    b. The young woman's son.
    c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
    d. The young woman's brother's son.
    e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

    a. Ah Tm
    b. The woman
    c. The woman's son.
    d. Her brother's nephew.
    e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

    a. He was afraid.
    b. He was stumbled by a stone.
    c. He ran slowly.
    d. The woman cried.
    e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

    a. She loved her nephew than her son.
    b. She thought about how her brother would be.
    c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
    d. She was crazy
    e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

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PRE-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

R - 17
Name : Jijie₁₁ Noⁿᴬ Ɫₗₐₚₗₜₑₗ

Class : X₁ IPⁱⁱ 2

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse

✗ A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   ✗ How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   ✗ A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox if the water was good. "Good", said the fox

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"It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   ✗ a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   ✗ the fox's idea how to get out of the well

e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   ✗ The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   c. Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   ⊠ A greedy Midas
8. What is the main idea of the text?
   ⊠ Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
   c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king
9. The purpose of the text is ...
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
   ⊠ To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted."But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    ⊠ To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

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e. To report the war between the Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
   a. David could beat the Goliath
   b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
   c. How David defeated Goliath
   d. Goliath and David
   e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
   a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
   b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
   c. The kingdom of Israelites
   d. The kingdom of philistines
   e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
   a. David who was killed by Goliath
   b. A giant Goliath
   c. David and Goliath were the heroes
   d. The war between Israelites and philistine
   e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond

in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
   a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
   b. The frog was the weak animal.
   c. The hawk was the strong animal.
   d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
   e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
   a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
   b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
   c. Two intimate friendships
   d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
   e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

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(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
    a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
    e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
    a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
    b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
    c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
    d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
    e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
    a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
    b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
    c. Raden Begawan will not die.
    d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
    a. The wicked fairy
    b. The nice fairy
    c. Princess Nirmala
    d. Prince Teja
    e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
    a. The place they live.
    b. The jealousy that they possess.
    c. The way they don't feel love.
    d. The strength they have.

Question for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

   x. Another village

   b. Mountains

   c. Forests

   d. Hills

   e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

   x. The young woman's brother.

   b. The young woman's son.

   c. The young woman's brother and nephew.

   d. The young woman's brother's son.

   e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

   x. Ah Tm
   b. The woman
   c. The woman's son.
   d. Her brother's nephew.
   e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

   a. He was afraid.
   x. He was stumbled by a stone.
   c. He ran slowly.
   d. The woman cried.
   e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

   a. She loved her nephew than her son.
   x. She thought about how her brother would be.
   c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
   d. She was crazy
   e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

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   b. The young woman's son.

   c. The young woman's brother and nephew.

   d. The young woman's brother's son.

   e. The young' man

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Question for 26-30

Cinderella
   Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

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B: 12

Name : Siiri Murrohmah

Class : XI IPA 1

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   c. Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
   a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
   c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is ...
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
   e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted."But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?'are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

c. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
    a. David could beat the Goliath
    b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
    c. How David defeated Goliath
    d. Goliath and David
    e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
    b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
    c. The kingdom of Israelites
    d. The kingdom of philistines
    e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
    a. David who was killed by Goliath
    b. A giant Goliath
    c. David and Goliath were the heroes
    d. The war between Israelites and philistine
    e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
    a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
    b. The frog was the weak animal.
    c. The hawk was the strong animal.
    d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
    a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
    b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
    c. Two intimate friendships
    d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
    e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

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(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
   a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
   e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
   a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
   b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
   c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
   d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
   e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
   a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
   b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
   c. Raden Begawan will not die.
   d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
   a. The wicked fairy
   b. The nice fairy
   c. Princess Nirmala
   d. Prince Teja
   e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
   a. The place they live.
   b. The jealousy that they possess.
   c. The way they don't feel love.
   d. The strength they have.

Question for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

   a. Another village
   b. Mountains
   c. Forests
   d. Hills
   e. Sea.

22. Who was Ah Tim?

   a. The young woman's brother.
   b. The young woman's son.
   c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
   d. The young woman's brother's son.
   e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

   a. Ah Tim
   b. The woman
   c. The woman's son.
   d. Her brother's nephew.
   e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

   a. He was afraid.
   b. He was stumbled by a stone.
   c. He ran slowly.
   d. The woman cried.
   e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

   a. She loved her nephew than her son.
   b. She thought about how her brother would be.
   c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
   d. She was crazy
   e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

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were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

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PRE-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

B = 11
Name : JESIKA WULANDARI

Class : XI IPA 1

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse

c. A kind lion
d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox if the water was good. "Good", said the fox

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"It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said; "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

   e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
    a. Gold and Happiness
    b. King Midas and Bacchus
    c. Bacchus and Silenus
    d. King Midas and Gold
    e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
    a. Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
    b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
    c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
    d. Midas was not happy became the king
    e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is ...
    a. To entertain the readers about the story
    b. To inform an event in the past
    c. To describe the life of the king Midas
    d. To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
    e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted."But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    c. To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

e. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
   a. David could beat the Goliath
   b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
   c. How David defeated Goliath
   d. Goliath and David
   e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
   a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
   b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
   c. The kingdom of Israelites
   d. The kingdom of philistines
   e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
   a. David who was killed by Goliath
   b. A giant Goliath
   c. David and Goliath were the heroes
   d. The war between Israelites and philistine
   e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
   a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
   b. The frog was the weak animal.
   c. The hawk was the strong animal.
   d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
   e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
   a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
   b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
   c. Two intimate friendships
   d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
   e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
    a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
    e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
    a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
    b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
    c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
    d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
    e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
    a. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
    b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
    c. Raden Begawan will not die.
    d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
    a. The wicked fairy
    b. The nice fairy
    c. Princess Nirmala
    d. Prince Teja
    e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
    a. The place they live.
    b. The jealousy that they possess.
    c. The way they don't feel love.
    d. The strength they have.

Quention for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

   a. Another village
   b. Mountains
   c. Forests
   d. Hills
   e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

   a. The young woman's brother.
   b. The young woman's son.
   c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
   d. The young woman's brother's son.
   e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

   a. Ah Tim
   b. The woman
   c. The woman's son.
   d. Her brother's nephew.
   e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

   a. He was afraid.
   b. He was stumbled by a stone.
   c. He ran slowly.
   d. The woman cried.
   e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

   a. She loved her nephew than her son.
   b. She thought about how her brother would be.
   c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
   d. She was crazy
   e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

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were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

PRE-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

B = 9
Name : NABILA CINDY MAHARANI

Class : XI IPA 1

Once, when the lion was a sleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon awaked the lion.

The lion placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. The little mouse felt very afraid and he could not move anywhere. "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 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.

Sometimes later, the lion was caught in a trap by the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the circus, tied him to a tree while they went in search of wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by and see the sad plight in which the lion was. He went up to the lion and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts. Then, the lion and the mouse ran away while the mouse said "wasn't I right?, I could replied your kindness."

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a. A kind little mouse
   b. The lion and the mouse
   c. A kind lion
   d. The lion, little mouse and hunters
   e. The hunters

2. The last paragraph tells us about ....
   a. The lion was trapped by the hunters
   b. The lion tried to run away from the hunters
   c. How the little mouse save the lion form the hunters
   d. The mouse saw the lion in a trap
   e. The mouse and the lion became friend

3. The main idea of the text above is ...
   a. A little mouse and the lion were the good friend.
   b. A little mouse could fulfil his promise to repay the lion's kindness.
   c. The lion freed the mouse and he did not eat the little mouse.
   d. The lion had been caught by the hunters.
   e. The mouse couldn't save the lion.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 4 and 6)

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. And then a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well and asked the fox 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 by 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. The goat was very confused and scared then he asked the fox how to get out from the well.

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 turned to him and said: "If you only had though 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 got out and thanked the old man.

4. The best title for the text above is....
   a. a fox
   b. a goat
   c. an old man and the fox
   d. a fox and a goat
   e. the goat and an old man

5. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about ...
   a. how the fox helped the goat
   b. why the fox got into the well
   c. how the fox got out of the well
   d. the fox's idea how to get out of the well

   e. how both the goat and the fox got out of the well

6. What is the main idea of the text ...
   a. The goat could deceive the fox to help him getting out from the well
   b. The fox was very smart
   c. The fox got in the well to help the fox getting from the well.
   d. The fox and the goat were very thirsty.
   e. The fox couldn't come out from the well.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text or the questions number 7 and 8)

Once there lived a rich king. His name was Midas. However he was not happy because he wanted to be the richest king all around the world.

One day as Midas sat on his throne, his servant came to him with an old man. " Master, " said the servant." We have found this person around your orchard. He's Silenus, the friend of the god Bacchus." Midas had an idea. He welcomed the old man as his guest for ten days.

At the end of the ten days, Midas took Silenus back to the god Bacchus. Bacchus was very happy to see his lost friend. He said to Midas," I will grant you any wish you make." Midas was very happy. Then, he asked everything he touched would turn into gold.

On his return to his place, Midas tried out his new power. Everything he touched, it

became gold. Then, he went for a walk in the garden. His children ran up to him. Without thinking he touched his children and instantly they turned into little gold statues. Midas cried. He hurried to Bacchus.

Bacchus felt sorry for Midas and ordered him to go to the River Pactolus and wash his hands in its water. This would take away the golden touch. Midas had found out that all gold in the world did not bring any happiness.

7. What is the topic of the text?
   a. Gold and Happiness
   b. King Midas and Bacchus
   ☒ Bacchus and Silenus
   d. King Midas and Gold
   e. A greedy Midas

8. What is the main idea of the text?
   ☒ Midas wanted to be the richest king all around the world.
   b. Silenus was the richest King in the world and he had the magic
   c. Midas' child became a little gold statues
   d. Midas was not happy became the king
   e. Midas and Bacchus were the rich king

9. The purpose of the text is ...
   a. To entertain the readers about the story
   b. To inform an event in the past
   c. To describe the life of the king Midas
   ☒ To report that Silenus have back to the god Bacchus
   e. To explain how The king Midas can produce the gold

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The questions for number 10 and 13)

Once upon a time, the Israelites were at war with the philistines. The leader of the philistines was a giant named goliath, who was three metres tall. A spear was long across his shoulders and a heavy sword hung from a belt around his waist.

Goliath challenged the Israelites to send a leader to fight with him. "if he can kill me, we shall be your slaves," he boasted. "But if I kill him, then you shall be our slaves."

No one except a young shepherd boy dared volunteer to fight goliath. The shepherd boy's name was David. He was armed with only a sling.

When goliath saw David, he laughed, "what?"are you the only one they can send to fight with me ? why, I will tear you apart and feed you the birds ! "Then he charged at David with his sword. Calmly, David took a stone, put it on his sling and shot carefully at the giant's eyes.

The stone struck goliath and he fell to the ground. David freed his people from the terror of goliath.

10. What is the writer's purpose of writing this kind of text?
    a. To entertain the readers
    b. To tell a story of giant
    ☒ To inform an event in the past
    d. To tell the terror of the leader of the philistines

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e. To report the war between the is Israelites and philistine

11. The fourth paragraph tells us about.....
a. David could beat the Goliath
b. The war between Israelites with the philistines
c. How David defeated Goliath
d. Goliath and David
e. Israelites and philistine

12. The main idea of the text is ...
a. David had freed his people from the terror of goliath.
b. The goliath was giant and three metres tall
c. The kingdom of Israelites
d. The kingdom of philistines
e. David was armed with only a sling

13. What is the best title for the text?
a. David who was killed by Goliath
b. A giant Goliath
c. David and Goliath were the heroes
d. The war between Israelites and philistine
e. David was a hero

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you. (The text for the questions number 14 and 15)

A mouse, who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance, formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived, for the most part, in the water.

One day, the Frog was intent on mischief. He tied the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they usually searched for food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pond in which he lived, until reaching the banks of the water, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon sputtered and drowned in the water, and his poor dead body floating about on the surface.

A Hawk observed the floating Mouse from the sky, and dove down and grabbed it with his talons, carrying it back to his nest.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

14. What is the topic of the text?
a. The frog, the mouse and the hawk.
b. The frog was the weak animal.
c. The hawk was the strong animal.
d. The hawk could eat the frog and the mouse.
e. The frog lived in the water and the mouse lived in the land.

15. The main idea of the text is ...
a. The mouse sank because he used to live on the land not on the water.
b. The frog and the mouse were dead in the river.
c. Two intimate friendships
d. The hawk had eaten the frog and the mouse.
e. The frog forced the mouse to follow him where he went.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing and giving the cross mark to the best answer according to you.

(The text for the questions number 16 until 20)

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 through a show of strength.

After that, the Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan 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.

16. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
    a. Sang Prabu was the 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.
    ✗ Sang Prabu was a wise man.
    e. Sang Prabu was a poor man.

17. Why the wicked fairy did use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
    a. She didn't like Raden Begawan.
    b. She didn't want Raden Prabu to marry the princess.
    c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wed
    ✗ She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
    e. She didn't know

18. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
    ✗ Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
    b. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
    c. Raden Begawan will not die.
    d. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.

19. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
    a. The wicked fairy
    ✗ The nice fairy
    c. Princess Nirmala
    d. Prince Teja
    e. The queen Rapunzel

20. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
    a. The place they live.
    ✗ The jealousy that they possess.
    c. The way they don't feel love.
    d. The strength they have.

Quention for number 21-25!

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go

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from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

21. What separated one village from another a long time ago in the New Territories?

    a. Another village
    b. Mountains
    c. Forests
    d. Hills
    e. Sea

22. Who was Ah Tim?

    a. The young woman's brother.
    b. The young woman's son.
    c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
    d. The young woman's brother's son.
    e. The young' man

23. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?

    a. Ah Tim
    b. The woman
    c. The woman's son.
    d. Her brother's nephew.
    e. The sister

24. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?

    a. He was afraid.
    b. He was stumbled by a stone.
    c. He ran slowly.
    d. The woman cried.
    e. He was hungry

25. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...

    a. She loved her nephew than her son.
    b. She thought about how her brother would be.
    c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
    d. She was crazy
    e. She was crying

Question for 26-30

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They

were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.

One day, an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go, so Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince, who fell in love with her, then later he married her. They lived happily ever after.

26. What is the story above ?
    a. Cinderella
    b. Snow white
    c. Aladin
    d. Bawang merah and bawang putih
    e. Mermaid

27. What is the main idea from the paragraph 2 ?
    a. Cinderella get married
    b. Cinderella went to the invitation
    c. Cinderella did not go to the invitation
    d. Cinderella lived happy
    e. Cinderella was sick

28. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?
    a. Cinderella and her stepsister lived happily
    b. Cinderella went to forest and live happily
    c. Cinderella not fell in love with the prince
    d. Cinderella married but she is not happy
    e. Cinderella married and lived happily

29. Who does help Cinderella to get to the ball ?
    a. Her stepsister
    b. Her mother
    c. Her sister
    d. The fairy godmother
    e. The prince

30. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
    a. Cinderella lived happily with her stepsister
    b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
    c. Cinderella had to do all the homework
    d. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
    e. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball

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The Result of Students' Experimental Class Post-Test at the

Eleventh Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

No.	Name	Score	Excellent (90-100)	Good (75-89)	Average (60-74)	Poor (30-59)
1.	MF	86		√		
2.	TYS	83		√		
3.	ZEN	83		√		
4.	MC	80		√		
5.	NE	83		√		
6.	NAWD	70			√	
7.	VD	83		√		
8.	ADA	76		√		
9.	MS	80		√		
10.	LN	83		√		
11.	NSI	66			√	
12.	AAD	66			√	
13.	NC	73			√	
14.	PR	76		√		
15.	HSS	73			√	
16.	DCL	90	√			
17.	MGH	70			√	
18.	DDS	90	√			
19.	DH	76		√		
20.	MBP	76		√		
21.	ANH	76		√		
22.	MFF	80		√		
23.	AS	76		√		
Total						1795
The highest score						90
The lowest						66
The number of the students who got 75 or more						17

Source: The Result of Students' Experimental Class Post-Test on May 16th, 2023.

B:27

POST-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

Name: dui cahye lestari

Class: XI IIA 2.

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn"t apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

d. West Sumatera
d. d. Kalimantan
e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?
   a. When he was child
   b. Before he sails
   c. After he got married
   d. When he was curse into stone
   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?
   a. Sailing with fisherman
   b. catching fish
   c. trading
   d. helping merchants
   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?
   a. Because the merchant needs a crew
   b. Because Malin needs money
   c. Because Malin helped the merchant
   d. Because his mother ordered it
   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)
   What does the underlined word refer to?
   a. Malin"s father
   b. The Merchant
   c. Fisherman
   d. Malin Kundang
   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly"?
   a. Released
   b. yelled
   c. denied

d. begged
e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail?
   a. He would leave his mother
   b. He would apologize
   c. He laughed
   d. He cursed his mother
   e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?
   a. Forgave her son
   b. She cursed her son
   c. She left her son
   d. She cried
   e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?
   a. To entertain the readers
   b. To describe a particular person
   c. To tell the experience
   d. To explain the truth
   e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph?
    a. Reorientation
    b. complication
    c. resolution
    d. orientation
    e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

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11. What is the story about?
    a. A wrath son
    b. West java's tales
    c. Tumang a Dog husband
    ✗ The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
    e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang
12. According to he story, Tumang was....
    ✗ actually a handsome prince
    b. married to Dayang Sumbii
    c. Sangkuriang pet dog
    d. good at hunting deer
    e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father
13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
    a. She liked weaving clothers
    b. She looked for the heart of a deer
    ✗ She was beautiful
    d. She was looking at her fallen tool
    e. She and her son were alike
14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?
    a. She set up conditions in doing things
    b. A young man fall in love with her
    c. She married a dog
    d. She knew how to take care her body
    ✗ God gave her an eternal beauty
15. Who are the main caraethers in the story?
    ✗ Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
    b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
    c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
    d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
    e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
    ✗ People must keep their words all the time
    b. Do not make a promise to easily
    c. Never be reluctant to do good things
    d. We should not hate our decendants
    e. Just do what we have planned
17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
    a. Samgkuriang
    ✗ Tumang
    c. Dayang Sumbi
    d. The king
    e. Father
18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
    ✗ Husband
    b. Maid
    c. Boss
    d. Son
    e. King
19. The complication starts when....
    a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
    b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
    c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
    d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
    ✗ Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night
20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female, I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting, Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but afher several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

a. A crisis
b. A complication
~~c. An orientation~~ (marked with X)
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
X a. Narrative
b. Discussion
c. Hortatory Exposition
d. Recount
e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
a. To persuade readers to do something
b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
X c. To guide the readers
d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
a. Crow
b. Cow
X c. Crow and Fox
d. Bird
e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
a. Crow buy the meat.
b. The fox found a meat in the street.
c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
X d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25."The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....
a. Stop
b. Enough
c. Noisy
d. Sad
X e. Silent

26."The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..
a. Gently
b. Merely
X c. Quickly
d. Simply
e. Carefully

27.To tell the story, the writer uses....
a. Perfect tenses
X b. Simple past tenses
c. Present perfect
d. Simple present tenses
e. Present continues tenses

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28."The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

    a. Smile
    b. Gently
    X Respectful
    d. Cry
    e. Angry

29.The crow was very angry when the fox said....

    X "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
    b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.

Eghr,.... oh, very sorry,"
    c. "I can!"
    d. "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
    e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30.What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

    X The Fox fall in love with the crow
    b. Hitting by the crow
    c. Crying
    d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
    e. The   Fox   disappointed

POST-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

B = 24
Name : Mishel clarista

Class : XI IPA 2

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

✗ West Sumatera
d. d. Kalimantan
e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?
  ✗ When he was child
  b. Before he sails
  c. After he got married
  d. When he was curse into stone
  e. After be old

3. What he did usually do?
  ✗ Sailing with fisherman
  b. catching fish
  c. trading
  d. helping merchants
  e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?
  a. Because the merchant needs a crew
  b. Because Malin needs money
  ✗ Because Malin helped the merchant
  d. Because his mother ordered it
  e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)
  What does the underlined word refer to?
  a. Malin"s father
  b. The Merchant
  c. Fisherman
  ✗ Malin Kundang
  e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?
  a. Released
  ✗ yelled
  c. denied

d. begged
e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?
  ✗ He would leave his mother
  b. He would apologize
  c. He laughed
  d. He cursed his mother
  e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?
  a. Forgave her son
  ✗ She cursed her son
  c. She left her son
  d. She cried
  e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?
  ✗ To entertain the readers
  b. To describe a particular person
  c. To tell the experience
  d. To explain the truth
  e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?
  a. Reorientation
  b. complication
  c. resolution
  ✗ orientation
  e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

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time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog. its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting, Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but afher several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?
    a. A wrath son
    b. West java's tales
    c. Tumang a Dog husband
    ✗ The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
    e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang
12. According to he story, Tumang was....
    a. actually a handsome prince
    ✗ married to Dayang Sumbii
    c. Sangkuriang pet dog
    d. good at hunting deer
    e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father
13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
    a. She liked weaving clothers
    b. She looked for the heart of a deer
    ✗ She was beautiful
    d. She was looking at her fallen tool
    e. She and her son were alike
14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?
    a. She set up conditions in doing things
    b. A young man fall in love with her
    c. She married a dog
    d. She knew how to take care her body
    ✗ God gave her an eternal beauty
15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
    ✗ Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
    b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
    c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
    d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
    e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
    ✗ People must keep their words all the time
    b. Do not make a promise to easily
    c. Never be reluctant to do good things
    d. We should not hate our decendants
    e. Just do what we have planned
17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
    a. Samgkuriang
    ✗ Tumang
    c. Dayang Sumbi
    d. The king
    e. Father
18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
    ✗ Husband
    b. Maid
    c. Boss
    d. Son
    e. King
19. The complication starts when....
    ✗ Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
    b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
    c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
    d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
    e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night
20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

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a. A crisis
b. A complication
~~c.~~ An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
~~a.~~ Narrative
b. Discussion
c. Hortatory Exposition
d. Recount
e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
~~a.~~ To persuade readers to do something
b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
c. To guide the readers
d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
a. Crow
b. Cow
~~c.~~ Crow and Fox
d. Bird
e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
a. Crow buy the meat.
b. The fox found a meat in the street.
c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
~~d.~~ The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....

a. Stop
b. Enough
c. Noisy
d. Sad
~~e.~~ Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..

a. Gently
b. Merely
~~c.~~ Quickly
d. Simply
e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....

a. Perfect tenses
~~b.~~ Simple past tenses
c. Present perfect
d. Simple present tenses
e. Present continues tenses

28. "The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

   a. Smile
   b. Gently
   ✗ Respectful
   d. Cry
   e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said....

   ✗ "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
   b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.

Eghr,..... oh, very sorry,"
   c. "I can!"
   d. "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
   e. "Oh,.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph,....

   a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
   b. Hitting by the crow
   c. Crying
   ✗ The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
   c. The   Fox   disappointed

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READING COMPREHENSION

B = 21

Name : MOH Prasetyo Jr

Class : XI IPA 2

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn"t apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

c. West Sumatera
d. d. Kalimantan
e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?
 a. When he was child
 b. Before he sails
 c. After he got married
 d. When he was curse into stone
 e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?
 a. Sailing with fisherman
 b. catching fish
 c. trading
 d. helping merchants
 e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?
 a. Because the merchant needs a crew
 b. Because Malin needs money
 c. Because Malin helped the merchant
 d. Because his mother ordered it
 e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)
 What does the underlined word refer to?
 a. Malin"s father
 b. The Merchant
 c. Fisherman
 d. Malin Kundang
 e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?
 a. Released
 b. yelled
 c. denied

d. begged
e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?
 a. He would leave his mother
 b. He would apologize
 c. He laughed
 d. He cursed his mother
 e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?
 a. Forgave her son
 b. She cursed her son
 c. She left her son
 d. She cried
 e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?
 a. To entertain the readers
 b. To describe a particular person
 c. To tell the experience
 d. To explain the truth
 e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?
 a. Reorientation
 b. complication
 c. resolution
 d. orientation
 e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

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time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting , Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on hin.. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

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   X The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
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12. According to he story, Tumang was ....
   a. actually a handsome prince
   b. married to Dayang Sumbii
   c. Sangkuriang pet dog
   d. good at hunting deer
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   c. She married a dog
   d. She knew how to take care her body
   X God gave her an eternal beauty

15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
   X Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
   b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
   c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog. Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
   d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
   e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
   X People must keep their words all the time
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   a. Samgkuriang
   X Tumang
   c. Dayang Sumbi
   d. The king
   e. Father

18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
   X Husband
   b. Maid
   c. Boss
   d. Son
   e. King

19. The complication starts when....
   a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
   b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
   c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
   d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
   X Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night

20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

a. A crisis
b. A complication
c. An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
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b. Discussion
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e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
a. To persuade readers to do something
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c. To guide the readers
d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

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a. Crow buy the meat.
b. The fox found a meat in the street.
c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....
a. Stop
b. Enough
c. Noisy
d. Sad
e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..
a. Gently
b. Merely
c. Quickly
d. Simply
e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....
a. Perfect tenses
b. Simple past tenses
c. Present perfect
d. Simple present tenses
e. Present continues tenses

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28. "The fox said politely to her" the underline word means ....

a. Smile
b. Gently
X Respectful
d. Cry
e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said....

a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
X "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.

Eghr,..... oh, very sorry."
c. "I can!"
d. "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
b. Hitting by the crow
c. Crying
X The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
e. The   Fox   disappointed

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READING COMPREHENSION

B = 19

Name: Nadita Sari Islami

Class: XI IPA 2

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn"t apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

b. West Sumatera

d. d. Kalimantan

e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?

   a. When he was child

   b. Before he sails

   c. After he got married

   d. When hewas curse into stone

   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?

   a. Sailing with fisherman

   b. catching fish

   c. trading

   d. helping merchants

   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?

   a. Because the merchant needs a crew

   b. Because Malin needs money

   c. Because Malin helped the merchant

   d. Because his mother ordered it

   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)

What does the underlined word refer to?

   a. Malin"s father

   b. The Merchant

   c. Fisherman

   d. Malin Kundang

   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?

   a. Released

   b. yelled

   c. denied

   d. begged

   e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?

   a. He would leave his mother

   b. He would apologize

   c. He laughed

   d. He cursedhis mother

   e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?

   a. Forgave her son

   b. She cursed her son

   c. She left her son

   d. She cried

   e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?

   a. To entertain the readers

   b. To describe a particular person

   c. To tell the experience

   d. To explain the truth

   e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?

   a. Reorientation

   b. complication

   c. resolution

   d. orientation

   e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting , Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but afher several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?
    a. A wrath son
    b. West java's tales
    c. Tumang a Dog husband
    d. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
    e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang

12. According to he story, Tumang was....
    a. actually a handsome prince
    b. married to Dayang Sumbii
    c. Sangkuriang pet dog
    d. good at hunting deer
    e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father

13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
    a. She liked weaving clothers
    b. She looked for the heart of a deer
    c. She was beautiful
    d. She was looking at her fallen tool
    e. She and her son were alike

14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?
    a. She set up conditions in doing things
    b. A young man fall in love with her
    c. She married a dog
    d. She knew how to take care her body
    e. God gave her an eternal beauty

15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
    a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
    b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
    c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog. Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
    d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog. Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
    e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
    a. People must keep their words all the time
    b. Do not make a promise to easily
    c. Never be reluctant to do good things
    d. We should not hate our decendants
    e. Just do what we have planned

17. "He brought her the failing tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
    a. Samgkuriang
    b. Tumang
    c. Dayang Sumbi
    d. The king
    e. Father

18. " if you are male. 1 will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
    a. Husband
    b. Maid
    c. Boss
    d. Son
    e. King

19. The complication starts when....
    a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
    b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
    c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
    d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
    e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night

20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

a. A crisis
b. A complication
c. An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
   a. Narrative
   b. Discussion
   c. Hortatory Exposition
   d. Recount
   e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
   a. To persuade readers to do something
   b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
   c. To guide the readers
   d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
   a. Crow
   b. Cow
   c. Crow and Fox
   d. Bird
   e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
   a. Crow buy the meat.
   b. The fox found a meat in the street.
   c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
   d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
   e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....
   a. Stop
   b. Enough
   c. Noisy
   d. Sad
   e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..
   a. Gently
   b. Merely
   c. Quickly
   d. Simply
   e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....
   a. Perfect tenses
   b. Simple past tenses
   c. Present perfect
   d. Simple present tenses
   e. Present continues tenses

28."The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

    a. Smile
    b. Gently
    c. Respectful
    d. Cry
    e. Angry

29.The crow was very angry when the fox said....

    a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
    b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.

Eghr,.... oh, very sorry."
    c. "I can!"
    d. "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
    e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30.What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

    a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
    b. Hitting by the crow
    c. Crying
    d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
    e. The   Fox   disappointed

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B - 15

Name : MUHAMMAD MA'RUF

Class :

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

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c. West Sumatera
d. c. Kalimantan
e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?
   a. When he was child
   b. Before he sails
   c. After he got married
   d. When he was curse into stone
   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?
   a. Sailing with fisherman
   b. catching fish
   c. trading
   d. helping merchants
   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?
   a. Because the merchant needs a crew
   b. Because Malin needs money
   c. Because Malin helped the merchant
   d. Because his mother ordered it
   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)
   What does the underlined word refer to?
   a. Malin"s father
   b. The Merchant
   c. Fisherman
   d. Malin Kundang
   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?
   a. Released
   b. yelled
   c. denied

d. begged
e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?
   a. He would leave his mother
   b. He would apologize
   c. He laughed
   d. He cursed his mother
   e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?
   a. Forgave her son
   b. She cursed her son
   c. She left her son
   d. She cried
   e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?
   a. To entertain the readers
   b. To describe a particular person
   c. To tell the experience
   d. To explain the truth
   e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?
    a. Reorientation
    b. complication
    c. resolution
    d. orientation
    e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

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time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much. especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting , Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived, at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, later, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

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11. What is the story about?
    a. A wrath son
    b. West java's tales
    c. Tumang a Dog husband
    d. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
    e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang

12. According to he story, Tumang was....
    a. actually a handsome prince
    b. married to Dayang Sumbii
    c. Sangkuriang pet dog
    d. good at hunting deer
    e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father

13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
    a. She liked weaving clothers
    b. She looked for the heart of a deer
    c. She was beautiful
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    e. She and her son were alike

14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?
    a. She set up conditions in doing things
    b. A young man fall in love with her
    c. She married a dog
    d. She knew how to take care her body
    e. God gave her an eternal beauty

15. Who are the main caraethers in the story?
    a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
    b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
    c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
    d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
    e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
    a. People must keep their words all the time
    b. Do not make a promise to easily
    c. Never be reluctant to do good things
    d. We should not hate our decendants
    e. Just do what we have planned

17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
    a. Samgkuriang
    b. Tumang
    c. Dayang Sumbi
    d. The king
    e. Father

18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
    a. Husband
    b. Maid
    c. Boss
    d. Son
    e. King

19. The complication starts when....
    a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
    b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
    c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
    d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
    e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night

20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

a. A crisis
b. A complication
c. An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
  a. Narrative
  b. Discussion
  c. Hortatory Exposition
  d. Recount
  e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
  a. To persuade readers to do something
  b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
  c. To guide the readers
  d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
  a. Crow
  b. Cow
  c. Crow and Fox
  d. Bird
  e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
  a. Crow buy the meat.
  b. The fox found a meat in the street.
  c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
  d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
  e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....
  a. Stop
  b. Enough
  c. Noisy
  d. Sad
  e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..
  a. Gently
  b. Merely
  c. Quickly
  d. Simply
  e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....
  a. Perfect tenses
  b. Simple past tenses
  c. Present perfect
  d. Simple present tenses
  e. Present continues tenses

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28. "The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

a. Smile
b. Gently
c. Respectful
d. Cry
e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said....

a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.
Eghr,.... oh, very sorry."
c. "I can!"
d: "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
b. Hitting by the crow
c. Crying
d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
e. The Fox disappointed

The Result of Students' Control Class Post-Test at the Eleventh

Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Punggur Central Lampung

No.	Name	Score	Excellent (90-100)	Good (75-89)	Average (60-74)	Poor (30-59)
			Criteria			
1.	CN	46				√
2.	DSR	46				√
3.	NAN	43				√
4.	DFM	46				√
5.	NCM	36				√
6.	EWS	43				√
7.	FM	53				√
8.	LA	36				√
9.	DAC	26				√
10.	SW	53				√
11.	JW	56				√
12.	NDP	40				√
13.	DAS	46				√
14.	ASA	50				√
15.	FA	60			√	
16.	LAN	56				√
17.	MM	50				√
18.	HNK	56				√
19.	AS	33				√
20.	MSA	30				√
21.	AGP	60			√	
22.	NA	70			√	
23.	ST	70			√	
24.	DFML	60			√	
25.	MTK	76			√	
Total						1241
The highest score						76
The lowest						26
The number of the students who got 75 or more						1

Source: The Result of Students' Control Class Post-Test on May 16th, 2023.

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POST-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

Name : Marta Tiara Kasih

Class : XI IPA 1

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
    a. North Sumatera
    b. West Sulawesi

b. West Sumatera
d. d. Kalimantan
e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?
   a. When he was child
   b. Before he sails
   c. After he got married
   d. When he was curse into stone
   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?
   a. Sailing with fisherman
   b. catching fish
   c. trading
   d. helping merchants
   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?
   a. Because the merchant needs a crew
   b. Because Malin needs money
   c. Because Malin helped the merchant
   d. Because his mother ordered it
   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)
   What does the underlined word refer to?
   a. Malin"s father
   b. The Merchant
   c. Fisherman
   d. Malin Kundang
   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?
   a. Released
   b. yelled
   c. denied

d. begged
e. ented

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?
   a. He would leave his mother
   b. He would apologize
   c. He laughed
   d. He cursed his mother
   e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?
   a. Forgave her son
   b. She cursed her son
   c. She left her son
   d. She cried
   e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?
   a. To entertain the readers
   b. To describe a particular person
   c. To tell the experience
   d. To explain the truth
   e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?
    a. Reorientation
    b. complication
    c. resolution
    d. orientation
    e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

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time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog. its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting . Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?
   a. A wrath son
   b. West java's tales
   c. Tumang a Dog husband
   d. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
   e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang
12. According to he story, Tumang was....
   a. actually a handsome prince
   b. married to Dayang Sumbii
   c. Sangkuriang pet dog
   d. good at hunting deer
   e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father
13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
   a. She liked weaving clothers
   b. She looked for the heart of a deer
   c. She was beautiful
   d. She was looking at her fallen tool
   e. She and her son were alike
14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?
   a. She set up conditions in doing things
   b. A young man fall in love with her
   c. She married a dog
   d. She knew how to take care her body
   e. God gave her an eternal beauty
15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
   a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
   b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
   c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
   d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
   e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
   a. People must keep their words all the time
   b. Do not make a promise to easily
   c. Never be reluctant to do good things
   d. We should not hate our decendants
   e. Just do what we have planned
17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
   a. Sangkuriang
   b. Tumang
   c. Dayang Sumbi
   d. The king
   e. Father
18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
   a. Husband
   b. Maid
   c. Boss
   d. Son
   e. King
19. The complication starts when....
   a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
   b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
   c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
   d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
   e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night
20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

a. A crisis
b. A complication
c. An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow, How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
   a. Narrative
   b. Discussion
   c. Hortatory Exposition
   d. Recount
   e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
   a. To persuade readers to do something
   b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
   c. To guide the readers
   d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
   a. Crow
   b. Cow
   c. Crow and Fox
   d. Bird
   e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
   a. Crow buy the meat.
   b. The fox found a meat in the street.
   c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
   d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
   e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....
   a. Stop
   b. Enough
   c. Noisy
   d. Sad
   e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..
   a. Gently
   b. Merely
   c. Quickly
   d. Simply
   e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....
   a. Perfect tenses
   b. Simple past tenses
   c. Present perfect
   d. Simple present tenses
   e. Present continues tenses

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28. "The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

a. Smile
b. Gently
c. Respectful
d. Cry
e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said....

a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.
Eghr,.... oh, very sorry,"
c. "I can!"
d. "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
b. Hitting by the crow
c. Crying
d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
e. The   Fox   disappointed

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POST-TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

Name : ANGGA GIBYA PUTRA

Class : XI IPA I

Question: For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

c. West Sumatera

d. d. Kalimantan

e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?

    a. When he was child

    b. Before he sails

    c. After he got married

    d. When he was curse into stone

    e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?

    a. Sailing with fisherman

    b. catching fish

    c. trading

    d. helping merchants

    e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?

    a. Because the merchant needs a crew

    b. Because Malin needs money

    c. Because Malin helped the merchant

    d. Because his mother ordered it

    e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)

What does the underlined word refer to?

    a. Malin"s father

    b. The Merchant

    c. Fisherman

    d. Malin Kundang

    e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?

    a. Released

    b. yelled

    c. denied

d. begged

e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?

    a. He would leave his mother

    b. He would apologize

    c. He laughed

    d. He cursed his mother

    e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?

    a. Forgave her son

    b. She cursed her son

    c. She left her son

    d. She cried

    e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?

    a. To entertain the readers

    b. To describe a particular person

    c. To tell the experience

    d. To explain the truth

    e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?

    a. Reorientation

    b. complication

    c. resolution

    d. orientation

    e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you suddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting, Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not believe her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?
    a. A wrath son
    b. West java's tales
    c. Tumang a Dog husband
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    e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang
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    c. Sangkuriang pet dog
    d. good at hunting deer
    e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father
13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
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    c. She was beautiful
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    a. She set up conditions in doing things
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    d. She knew how to take care her body
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15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
    a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
    b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
    c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
    d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
    e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
    a. People must keep their words all the time
    b. Do not make a promise to easily
    c. Never be reluctant to do good things
    d. We should not hate our decendants
    e. Just do what we have planned
17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
    a. Sangkuriang
    b. Tumang
    c. Dayaag Sumbi
    d. The king
    e. Father
18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
    a. Husband
    b. Maid
    c. Boss
    d. Son
    e. King
19. The complication starts when....
    a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
    b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
    c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
    d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
    e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night
20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

a. A crisis
b. A complication
c. An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
a. Narrative
b. Discussion
c. Hortatory Exposition
d. Recount
e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
a. To persuade readers to do something
b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
c. To guide the readers
d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
a. Crow
b. Cow
c. Crow and Fox
d. Bird
e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
a. Crow buy the meat.
b. The fox found a meat in the street.
c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....

a. Stop
b. Enough
c. Noisy
d. Sad
e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..

a. Gently
b. Merely
c. Quickly
d. Simply
e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....

a. Perfect tenses
b. Simple past tenses
c. Present perfect
d. Simple present tenses
e. Present continues tenses

28. "The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

a. Smile
b. Gently
c. Respectful
d. Cry
e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said....

a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.
Eghr,.... oh, very sorry."
c. "I can!"
d. "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
b. Hitting by the crow
c. Crying
d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
e. The Fox disappointed

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B = 17

Name: Jessica Wulandari

Class: XI IPA 1

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn"t apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

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c. West Sumatera

d. d. Kalimantan

e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?

   a. When he was child

   b. Before he sails

   c. After he got married

   d. When he was curse into stone

   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?

   a. Sailing with fisherman

   b. catching fish

   c. trading

   d. helping merchants

   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?

   a. Because the merchant needs a crew

   b. Because Malin needs money

   c. Because Malin helped the merchant

   d. Because his mother ordered it

   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)

  What does the underlined word refer to?

   a. Malin"s father

   b. The Merchant

   c. Fisherman

   d. Malin Kundang

   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?

   a. Released

   b. yelled

   c. denied

   d. begged

   e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?

   a. He would leave his mother

   b. He would apologize

   c. He laughed

   d. He cursed his mother

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8. What did his mother do eventually?

   a. Forgave her son

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9. What is the purpose of the story above?

   a. To entertain the readers

   b. To describe a particular person

   c. To tell the experience

   d. To explain the truth

   e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?

   a. Reorientation

   b. complication

   c. resolution

   d. orientation

   e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting , Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not believe her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?
    a. A wrath son
    b. West java's tales
    c. Tumang a Dog husband
    d. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
    e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang

12. According to he story, Tumang was….
    a. actually a handsome prince
    b. married to Dayang Sumbi
    c. Sangkuriang pet dog
    d. good at hunting deer
    e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father

13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
    a. She liked weaving clothers
    b. She looked for the heart of a deer
    c. She was beautiful
    d. She was looking at her fallen tool
    e. She and her son were alike

14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?
    a. She set up conditions in doing things
    b. A young man fall in love with her
    c. She married a dog
    d. She knew how to take care her body
    e. God gave her an eternal beauty

15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
    a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
    b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
    c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
    d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
    e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
    a. People must keep their words all the time
    b. Do not make a promise to easily
    c. Never be reluctant to do good things
    d. We should not hate our decendants
    e. Just do what we have planned

17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to……
    a. Sangkuriang
    b. Tumang
    c. Dayang Sumbi
    d. The king
    e. Father

18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her….
    a. Husband
    b. Maid
    c. Boss
    d. Son
    e. King

19. The complication starts when….
    a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
    b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
    c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
    d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
    e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night

20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

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a. A crisis
b. A complication
X An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
a. Narrative
b. Discussion
c. Hortatory Exposition
d. Recount
e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
a. To persuade readers to do something
b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
c. To guide the readers
X To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
a. Crow
b. Cow
X Crow and Fox
d. Bird
e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
a. Crow buy the meat.
b. The fox found a meat in the street.
c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
X The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
c. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....

a. Stop
b. Enough
c. Noisy
d. Sad
: Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..

a. Gently
b. Merely
: Quickly
d. Simply
e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....

a. Perfect tenses
b. Simple past tenses
c. Present perfect
d. Simple present tenses
e. Present continues tenses

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28. "The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

   a. Smile
   b. Gently
   c. Respectful
   d. Cry
   e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said....

   a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
   b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.

Eghr,..... oh, very sorry,"
   c. "I can!"
   d. "Oh, Miss Crow, How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
   e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

   a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
   b. Hitting by the crow
   c. Crying
   d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
   e. The   Fox   disappointed

B = 11

Name : LIRA ARISTIA

Class : XI IPA 1

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn"t apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

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f. West Sumatera

d. d. Kalimantan

e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?

   a. When he was child

   b. Before he sails

   c. After he got married

   d. When hewas curse into stone

   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?

   a. Sailing with fisherman

   b. catching fish

   c. trading

   d. helping merchants

   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?

   a. Because the merchant needs a crew

   b. Because Malin needs money

   c. Because Malin helped the merchant

   d. Because his mother ordered it

   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)
What does the underlined word refer to?

   a. Malin''s father

   b. The Merchant

   c. Fisherman

   d. Malin Kundang

   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly" ?

   a. Released

   b. yelled

   c. denied

   d. begged

   e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?

   a. He would leave his mother

   b. He would apologize

   c. He laughed

   d. He cursedhis mother

   e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?

   a. Forgave her son

   b. She cursed her son

   c. She left her son

   d. She cried

   e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?

   a. To entertain the readers

   b. To describe a particular person

   c. To tell the experience

   d. To explain the truth

   e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?

   a. Reorientation

   b. complication

   c. resolution

   d. orientation

   e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female, I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting, Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but afher several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?
   a. A wrath son
   b. West java's tales
   c. Tumang a Dog husband
   d. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu
   e. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang

12. According to he story, Tumang was....
   a. actually a handsome prince
   b. married to Dayang Sumbii
   c. Sangkuriang pet dog
   d. good at hunting deer
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13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
   a. She liked weaving clothers
   b. She looked for the heart of a deer
   c. She was beautiful
   d. She was looking at her fallen tool
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   a. She set up conditions in doing things
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   c. She married a dog
   d. She knew how to take care her body
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15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
   a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
   b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
   c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
   d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
   e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
   a. People must keep their words all the time
   b. Do not make a promise to easily
   c. Never be reluctant to do good things
   d. We should not hate our decendants
   e. Just do what we have planned

17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
   a. Samgkuriang
   b. Tumang
   c. Dayang Sumbi
   d. The king
   e. Father

18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
   a. Husband
   b. Maid
   c. Boss
   d. Son
   e. King

19. The complication starts when....
   a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
   b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
   c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
   d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
   e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night

20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

a. A crisis
b. A complication
c. An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr, ... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
    a. Narrative
    b. Discussion
    c. Hortatory Exposition
    d. Recount
    e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
    a. To persuade readers to do something
    b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
    c. To guide the readers
    d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
    a. Crow
    b. Cow
    c. Crow and Fox
    d. Bird
    e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
    a. Crow buy the meat.
    b. The fox found a meat in the street.
    c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
    d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
    e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....
    a. Stop
    b. Enough
    c. Noisy
    d. Sad
    e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..
    a. Gently
    b. Merely
    c. Quickly
    d. Simply
    e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....
    a. Perfect tenses
    b. Simple past tenses
    c. Present perfect
    d. Simple present tenses
    e. Present continues tenses

28. "The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

   a. Smile
   b. Gently
   c. Respectful
   d. Cry
   e. Angry

29. The crow was very angry when the fox said....

   a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
   b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.

Eghr,.... oh, very sorry,"
   c. "I can!"
   d. "Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
   e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30. What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

   a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
   b. Hitting by the crow
   c. Crying
   d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
   e. The   Fox   disappointed

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2.6

B : 8   READING COMPREHENSION

Name : DHEA AYU CHYTHNI

Class : YI PO I

Question For Number 1-10!

Malin Kundang

A long time ago, in a smaller village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and his mother. His mother was a single parent had to live hard with her son.

Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish, he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town, "Malin Kundang became rich and now he is here."

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well-dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times his mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!"

After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and angriness.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wracked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid a curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

1. Where did the story occur?
   a. North Sumatera
   b. West Sulawesi

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c. West Sumatera
d. d. Kalimantan
e. Lampung

2. When Malin's father gone?
   a. When he was child
   b. Before he sails
   c. After he got married
   d. When hewas curse into stone
   e. After he old

3. What he did usually do?
   a. Sailing with fisherman
   b. catching fish
   c. trading
   d. helping merchants
   e. sleeping

4. Why did the merchant ask Malin Kundang to sail with him?
   a. Because the merchant needs a crew
   b. Because Malin needs money
   c. Because Malin helped the merchant
   d. Because his mother ordered it
   e. Because Malin is handsome

5. "The villagers recognized him" (paragraph 4)
   What does the underlined word refer to?
   a. Malin"s father
   b. The Merchant
   c. Fisherman
   d. Malin Kundang
   e. The Fish

6. Which word in the fifth paragraph that means "shouted loudly"?
   a. Released
   b. yelled
   c. denied

d. begged
e. eated

7. What did Malin Kundang do after he ordered his crews to set sail ?
   a. He would leave his mother
   b. He would apologize
   c. He laughed
   d. He cursedhis mother
   e. He was angry

8. What did his mother do eventually?
   a. Forgave her son
   b. She cursed her son
   c. She left her son
   d. She cried
   e. She died

9. What is the purpose of the story above?
   a. To entertain the readers
   b. To describe a particular person
   c. To tell the experience
   d. To explain the truth
   e. To tell the fish

10. What is the text organization of the first paragraph ?
    a. Reorientation
    b. complication
    c. resolution
    d. orientation
    e. koda

Question for number 11-20!

Once upon a time in west java, lived a writer king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same

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time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you sunddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood usying his arrow. When he went hunting, Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang when to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but afher several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived, at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not beliave her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

11. What is the story about?
   a. A wrath son
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   e. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father

13. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
   a. She liked weaving clothers
   b. She looked for the heart of a deer
   c. She was beautiful
   d. She was looking at her fallen tool
   e. She and her son were alike

14. What made Dayang Sumbi stay young?
   a. She set up conditions in doing things
   b. A young man fall in love with her
   c. She married a dog
   d. She knew how to take care her body
   e. God gave her an eternal beauty

15. Who are the main caracthers in the story?
   a. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
   b. The king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
   c. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the ganie, and the spiritis
   d. The king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
   e. The king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God

16. What moral value can we learn from the story?
   a. People must keep their words all the time
   b. Do not make a promise to easily
   c. Never be reluctant to do good things
   d. We should not hate our decendants
   e. Just do what we have planned

17. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to......
   a. Samgkuriang
   b. Tumang
   c. Dayang Sumbi
   d. The king
   e. Father

18. " if you are male, I will marry you' (paragraph 2). the sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
   a. Husband
   b. Maid
   c. Boss
   d. Son
   e. King

19. The complication starts when....
   a. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
   b. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
   c. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
   d. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
   e. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night

20. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?

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28."The fox said politely to her" the underline word means....

    a. Smile
    b. Gently
    c. Respectful
    d. Cry
    e. Angry

29.The crow was very angry when the fox said....

    a. "Oh, sorry you can't, because you can't sing a song"
    b. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest.

Eghr,.... oh, very sorry,"
    c. "I can!"
    d. "Oh, Miss Crow, How beautiful you are, what lovely feathers you have!"
    e. "Oh.. you're so beautiful"

30.What is the main idea of the last paragraph....

    a. The Fox fall in love with the crow
    b. Hitting by the crow
    c. Crying
    d. The Fox got the meat by tricking The Crow and run away
    e. The   Fox   disappointed

a. A crisis
b. A complication
c. An orientation
d. A reorientation
e. A resolution

Question for number 21 - 30

The Fox And The Crow

One day a crow stole a big pieces of meal. Then she flew on a branch of a tree to enjoy it. A fox knew this. He wanted the meat for himself. He came near the tree. The fox said politely to her.

"Oh, Miss Crow. How beautiful you are, what a lovely feathers you have!" The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet. "But, ... eghr ... could you be the most beautiful princess in this forest. Eghr. .... oh, very sorry," the fox continued. Miss crow was surprise to see him in doubt. "Oh, Sorry you can not, because you can not sing a song" the fox said slowly and looked disappointed. When she heard the fox's last word, the crow was angry. She shouted loudly, "I can!". Just then, the meat missed from the crow's break and fell down. The fox got it and went away.

21. What kind of text is it?
   a. Narrative
   b. Discussion
   c. Hortatory Exposition
   d. Recount
   e. Descriptive

22. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
   a. To persuade readers to do something
   b. To tell past events for the purpose of informing
   c. To guide the readers
   d. To amuse the readers with funny stories

e. To explain the way fox and crow communicate

23. The text tells the story of....
   a. Crow
   b. Cow
   c. Crow and Fox
   d. Bird
   e. Fox

24. Which statement is true according to the text....
   a. Crow buy the meat.
   b. The fox found a meat in the street.
   c. Crow fly to house to enjoy the meat.
   d. The fox get meat from the crow and run away.
   e. Fox wants to eat the meat together with the crow.

25. "The crow was very glad to hear, but she kept quiet." The underlined means....
   a. Stop
   b. Enough
   c. Noisy
   d. Sad
   e. Silent

26. "The fox said slowly and looked disappointed". The antonym of the underlined word is..
   a. Gently
   b. Merely
   c. Quickly
   d. Simply
   e. Carefully

27. To tell the story, the writer uses....
   a. Perfect tenses
   b. Simple past tenses
   c. Present perfect
   d. Simple present tenses
   e. Present continues tenses

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1. **Pre-test Activity**
   a. **Experimental Class**

   b. **Control Class**

The condition of students during pre-test.

2. Treatment Activity

Researchers divided the groups

The researcher chose the captain in each group

Distribution of narrative text questions and blank paper

The captain says "Showdown!" and students raised their answer paper.

The researcher explained about the narrative reading questions and the correct answers

3. Post-test Activity
   a. Experimemtal Class

b. Control Class

The condition of students during Post-Test.

THE INFLUENCE OF USING SHOWDOWN TECHNIQUE TOWARD THE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA NEGERI 1 PUNGGUR CENTRAL LAMPUNG

by Nurulita Lutfiana 1901050029

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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the only child of Mr. Budi santoso (ALM) and hamidah (ALMH). So, since she was 9 years old until now hse has been raised by her two grandparents who are Mr. Hadi Suwito and Mrs. Poniti with great affection.

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