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APPENDICES

Appendix A

The interview between the writer and the teacher of eight grade students of SMP Persatuan Tarbiyah Islam Palembang (Palembang, December 14th 2016)

The writer   : Good Morning, Ma'am. Can I interview you?

The teacher   : Yes, of course.

The writer   : Ma'am, can you tell what the problems that you face in teaching reading?

The teacher   : yes, I always find the students hard to understand the reading. They love to read. However, they don't know what they have read

The writer   : Can you tell me why the students find it hard to understand reading, ma'am?

The teacher   : Most of them are lack of vocabulary. The students are lack of vocabulary that make them hard to understand the text or even to get the main idea of the text.

The writer   : How about the students understanding in narrative text?

The teacher   : Well, they only know the story if they have translated in Bahasa, and sometimes they are confused how to determine the general structure in narrative text.

The writer   : How about the average score of the students of reading achievement, ma'am?

The teacher   : The average score is about 60-70.

The writer   : It's mean that it is below the standard, isn't it?

The teacher   : Yes. But, some students sometimes get 90 or 100, too.

The writer   : Well, thank you very much for the time, Ma'am.

The teacher   : You're welcome.

Appendix B

Students' Scores from Pretest to Posttest in Control Group (VIII. B)

No	Name	Score		Improvement
		Pretest	Posttest	(%)
1.	Student 1	50	43	-7
2.	Student 2	30	37	7
3.	Student 3	50	42	8
4.	Student 4	37	35	2
5.	Student 5	32	30	2
6.	Student 6	32	32	0
7.	Student 7	30	30	0
8.	Student 8	45	42	3
9.	Student 9	37	35	2
10.	Student 10	37	40	3
11.	Student 11	32	35	3
12.	Student 12	27	32	5
13.	Student 13	30	30	0
14.	Student 14	40	40	0
15.	Student 15	32	32	0
16.	Student 16	35	37	-5
17.	Student 17	25	30	5
18.	Student 18	37	37	0
19.	Student 19	25	27	-2
20.	Student 20	37	35	-2
21.	Student 21	37	40	3
22.	Student 22	30	32	2
23.	Student 23	35	40	5
24.	Student 24	35	37	2
25.	Student 25	27	35	8

Appendix C

Students' Scores Pretest to Posttest in Experimental Group (VIII. A)

No	Name	Score		Improvement (%)
		Pretest	Posttest	
1.	Student 1	22	50	28
2.	Student 2	15	50	35
3.	Student 3	50	60	10
4.	Student 4	30	45	15
5.	Student 5	20	50	30
6.	Student 6	27	47	20
7.	Student 7	22	52	30
8.	Student 8	25	52	27
9.	Student 9	42	65	23
10.	Student 10	17	57	40
11.	Student 11	22	55	33
12.	Student 12	20	55	35
13.	Student 13	25	55	30
14.	Student 14	30	50	20
15.	Student 15	27	45	18
16.	Student 16	30	50	20
17.	Student 17	20	45	25
18.	Student 18	37	42	5
19.	Student 19	25	50	25
20.	Student 20	27	40	13
21.	Student 21	25	42	17
22.	Student 22	27	37	10
23.	Student 23	35	40	5
24.	Student 24	22	52	30
25.	Student 25	25	55	30

Appendix D

Teaching Schedule

No	Text's Title	Kind of Text	Meeting	Time Allocation	Date
PRE-TEST					17-July-2017
1.	- The Story of Smart Parrot - Molly's dream - Peter Pan and Tinker Bell - The Snake Prince - Legend of the first banana story	Narrative Text	1st-2nd	2 x 40 Miutes	20-25-July-2017
2.	- The Frog Prince - The monkey and the crocodile - The story of bawang merah and bawang putih - Roro Anteng and Joko Seger - The old Grandfather and His Grandson		3rd-4th	2 x 40 Miutes	27July-01-August-2017
3.	- The Singer and The Dolphin - The Mouse Who Wanted to be a Beautiful Girl - Mouse deer and Tiger - The Ant and Dove - The Grasshopper and the Ant		5th-6th	2 x 40 Miutes	03-08-August-2017
4.	- The Lion and The Mouse - The Crow and the Oyster - The Wind and Sun - The Fairy Tulip Story - The Cry Stone		7th-8th	2 x 40 Miutes	10-15-August-2017

5.	- The White Rabbit Story - The Mouse Princess - The Fox and the Crow - Sura and Baya - Snow White		9th-10th	2 x 40 Miutes	22-24-August-2017
POST-TEST					26-August-2017

LESSON PLAN

School	**: SMP Persatuan Tarbiyah Islam Palembang**
Subject	**: English**
Class/Semester	**: VIII**
Time Allocation	**: 2 x 40 minutes**
Meeting	**: 1st-2nd**

A. Standard of Competence

1.1 Understanding the meaning of simple functional text and essay in the form of text to access to interact with the surroundings.

B. Basic Competency

1.1. Responding to the meaning and the step rhetoric in essay that used a variety of writtenlanguage accurately, fluently and acceptable to access science in daily life context in the form of: narrative.

C. Indicators

1. Responding the meaning of the text
2. Identifying the structure of the text
3. Finding the main idea and specific information of the text

D. The Goal of Learning

In the end of the learning process, students will be able to:
1. Respond the meaning of the text
2. Identify the structure of the text
3. Finding the main idea and specific information of the text

E. Material of Learning

Narrative Text

Narrative text is story with complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problems, it is a kind of the text that

happened at the past and it may just be real or just a fiction. The purpose of narrative is to entertain , create, stimulate emotions, motivate, guide and teach.

Structure of narrative text

There are some structures in narrative text, which are :

1. **Orientation :**introducing the characters, setting, time of the story.
2. **Complication :**the characters face the problem.
3. **Resolution :**the complication needs resolution.

The Mouse Princess

A daughter was born to the king and a great feast was prepared for the baptism. Unfortunately, through a terrible oversight, the witch was not invited. To avenge herself for this insult, the witch put an evil spell on the baby girl and turned her into a mouse, "She will only become herself again on the day my sister laughs!"

All the clowns and comedians in the kingdom were called, but they did not succeed in getting even a smile from the sister of the witch. The king had no alternative in the end but to banish all cats from his kingdom so that the royal mouse would not be eaten.

One day, a prince in the next kingdom held a ball at his castle. The other three daughters of the king all attended, dressed magnificently, of course. The little mouse, on the other hand, was left at home as usual, but she decided to go to the ball.

She jumped on the back of a cockerel, and tied some red ribbon through its beak as reins, and set off. When she got to the bail, the sight of the ribboned cockerel, with a white mouse on its beak, was so comical, that the witch's sister at last burst out laughing. Then, the little white mouse was changed back into a young lady, so beautiful that the prince fell in love with her at once, and asked for her hand in marriage.

The Crying Stone

Once upon a time, in Kalimantan there lived a mother with her daughter. The daughter, named Lisa Yadomaru, was a beautiful girl. However, she had a bad personality. She was an arrogant, lazy girl. She never helped her mother do the housework.

One day, Lisa and her mother wanted to buy something in the market. The location of the marketwas really a long way from their house, so they had to walk miles away.

Lisa walked in front of her mother. She wore a beautiful dress. Meanwhile, her mother walked behind her. Her dress was dirty and ugly. No one expected that the two people were a mother and her daughter.

Along the journey, people were so impressed with Lisa's beauty. However, they wondered who the old woman walkingbehind her was. Then, one of them asked Lisa, "Hey, beautiful girl, is that your mother who is walking behind you?"

Lisa arrogantly said, "Of course not. She is my maid."They continued their journey. And then, a young man met them and asked, "Hey sweetie, is that your mother who is walking behind you?"

"No. She's really different from me. How could you say that she's my mother? She is my maid," replied Lisa.

Every time they walked, Lisa said that the woman walking behind her was her maid. She never admitted that the woman was her mother.

Her mother was really disappointed with Lisa. She couldn't bear it. Lisa's sentences had hurt her. The poor mother finally prayed to God, "Oh, God. I can't stand this. My daughter always humiliates me. I am so disappointed with her. Please give her punishment." With the power of God, suddenly Lisa's body turned into a stone. Lisa cried and asked for a help, "Please

forgive me, Mom ... please help me.

But, it was to late. All of Lisa's body had turned into a stone.Although all of Lisa's body had turned into a stone, people could see that the stone was crying. The people called the stone 'The Crying Stone'.

Snow White and Seven Dwarfs

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

One day, she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have money to take Snow White with them. Snow White was so sad and disappointed at the same time. The next day, she ran away from home while her aunt and uncle were having breakfast. She ran away into the woods without looking back. After that, she was verytired and hungry. Then , she saw a little hut. She knocked the door, but no one answered. So, she went inside.

Snow White was a diligent girl. When she saw that the room was dirty, she cleaned it right away. Afterwards, she felt tired and fell asleep.

At night, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. They went inside the hut. There they found Snow White sleeping. They also found that their house was not dirty anymore. Then, Snow White woke up and saw the dwarfs. At first, Snow White was terrified. But, the dwarfs smiled kindly to Snow White. Then Snow White told to the dwarfs the whole story abouther. The dwarfs felt sorry for Snow White. One of the dwarfs said, "If you have nowhere to go, you can stay here with us."

Snow White was very happy. From that moment, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily even after

The White Rabbit story

There once lived a white rabbit on a small island. One day, when he was on the beach, he saw a large island in the distance.

"There must be a lot of good fresh grass on that island. But how can I go to it without a boat?" while he was thinking about what to do a big

shark swam close to the beach. The rabbit saw the shark and called to him. "Hello, Mr. Shark, you look a clever fellow. Do you think there are more sharks than rabbits in this world?"

"We would have to count them to find that out," answered the shark.

"Well," said the rabbit, "You line up your sharks between this island and that one and I'll count them."

"Very well," said the shark, and he called to all of his friends to come and float side by side between the two islands. When they were ready, the rabbit jumped from one shark to the next counting them. "One, two, three ….." he had almost reached the other island when he laughed and said without thinking, "You stupid shark! What is the use of counting you? I only wanted to cross over to this island."

At once, the sharks were very angry because they did not like being cheated. They began to bite the white rabbit who asked them to forgive him. Finally they let go but all of his lovely white fur was torn off. His skin was bare.

He sat down and cried. Soon three men came along and asked him why he was crying. The rabbit told them what had happened. The men looked at each other and then one of them said, "The best thing you can do is to wash yourself in the sea and then let the sun dry you. Your wounds will heal and your white fur will grow again."

The rabbit ran back to the sea and then sat in the sun. But his skin was only more painful. It began to hurt so badly that he cried out, "Who

will save my life? Help! Help!"

A young man, who was coming along the road, stopped when he heard the rabbit crying. "What has happened to you, Rabbit?"

He asked. He felt sorry for the rabbit. The poor creature could not stop crying and told his story as the tears ran down his face. The young man was annoyed when he heard how the rabbit had been treated. "The three men did not give you good advice. Please forgive them. I'll help you. Now, go and wash your body in fresh river water and I'll get a bed ready for you."

The rabbit did as he was told and returned to rest on the soft grass bed which the young man had made ready for him. The poor rabbit rested and was warm and comfortable. His white fur grew again. He was so happy that he did not try to cheat anyone again.

The Frog Prince

A young and very beautiful princess lost her ball in the water, while she was playing by the side of a lake. She began to cry so sadly that the frog who sat beside the lake croaked to her, "What will you give me if I get you your ball back?"

"All the gold you could wish for!" replied the princess. "No, I ask only that I am allowed to stay with you and be your friend," said the frog. The princess gave her word (what did such a promise cost her if it meant she could have her ball back?), but she had absolutely no intention of keeping her promise. In fact, the moment she had her ball back she ran off so fast that the frog could not keep up with her. Nevertheless, after a while the frog arrived at the palace.

As soon as she saw the frog, the princess was frightened. She ran to ask for help from her father, but the king, who knew what had happened, ordered his daughter to keep her promise. So the

princess picked the frog up gently in her hand, but, with a shiver of disgust, she let it drop to the ground again. But that one brief touch was enough to break the spell that bound that frog, and caused it to turn back into the young and handsome prince he had been before.

The story ends with the happiest of wedding ceremonies.

F. Source of Learning: Book and the internet
Drs. H. Haryadi, M.S.I, Lks Bahasa Inggris, Galileo untuk SMP VIII, KTSP 2006: Jawa Tengah
Retrieved from http://englishstory12.blogspot.com/2012/07/narrative-short-story.html

G. Method in Learning:

Literatute Circles Strategy

H. Media   : Dictionary, Book, and The text

I. Teaching and Learning Activities:

Pre – Activities (10 minutes)

- The teacher greets the students.

- The teacher checks the students' attendance.

- The teacher gives some motivation based on the topic of study.

- The teacher starts the lesson by introducing about literature circles to the students and the process in literature circles in learning process, teacher explains the students job in the group. Students give feed back related to literature circles.

Whilst Activities (50 minutes)

- The teacher divides the students into groups

- The teacher gives a text to each group, the topic is different with other groups. Students will have different roles within the group as follow:

Disscussion director :   Student asks other member to ask questions
and evaluates about text.

Connector :   Student finds the connection between the text
that he/she reads and connects it with his/her

experience.

Illustrator : Student illustrates or desribes the text that he/she reads, it can be in picture to conclude the text.

Vocabulary enricher Student finds the key words in the story words in the story, find the meaning and discuss it.

Summarizer : Students re-explains about the story and gives short summary.

- All groups do the discussion and every students do their roles in the group.
- Every group comes in front of class to give presentation
- Other groups give questions related to the presentations.

Post Activity (20 minutes)

- The teacher and students concluded the result of today's lesson.
- The teacher gives some motivational word and encourage the students to practice reading to improve their English as much as possible.
- The teacher closes the class.

J. Guided Assessment

Grade	Characters	Predicate
86 – 100	A	Excellent
76 – 85	B	Very Good
56- 75	C	Fair
<55	D	Poor

Teacher of English

Palembang,   2017
Researcher

Yudith, S.Pd

Beta Nurlinda
NIM. 12250015

Mengetahui;
Kepala SMP PTI Palembang

Indarwan, S.Ag

NIY. 6900035

Appendix G

Reliability

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	.112
		N of Items	20[a]
	Part 2	Value	.351
		N of Items	20[b]
		Total N of Items	40
Correlation Between Forms			.590
Spearman-Brown Coefficient	Equal Length		.742
	Unequal Length		.742
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient			.741

a. The items are: item1, item2, item3, item4, item5, item6, item7, item8, item9, item10, item11, item12, item13, item14, item15, item16, item17, item18, item19, item20.

b. The items are: item21, item22, item23, item24, item25, item26, item27, item28, item29, item30, item31, item32, item33, item34, item35, item36, item37, item38, item39, item40.

Appendix H

INSTRUMENT

School	: SMP Persatuan Tarbiyah Islam Palembang
Class	: VIII (Delapan)
Time	: 80 minutes

Petunjuk Menjawab Soal:

1. *Write your name on your answer sheet.*
2. *Read the directions for each text.*
3. *Fill the correct answer by crossing (X) from four options (a),(b),(c),(d) given in the following questions.*
4. *Each correct answer will be scored 1.66*

Read the text and answer the questions 1 to 8

The Singer and The Dolphin

Arion did not put up a struggle; instated he asked only that he be allowed to sing one last song. His wish was granted and the sailors were so enchanted by his voice that they were hardly aware what happened next. At the first notes of his song, a dolphin swam along side, attracted by the beautiful music.

line 5 Immediately Arion jumped overboard onto the dolphin's back and he was carried back across the sea. In memory of this event, a statue, of a young man on the back of a dolphin, erected in the port of Corinth. This statue is still there today.

Arion was one of the most **famous** singers in the ancient world. On one line 10 occasion he won an important festival in Sicily, and as his prize he received so many jewels and golden cups that he was obliged to hire a ship to carry them all home to Corinth.

When the ship finally reached port in Corinth, the **wicked** sailors began to tell everyone that there had been a storm, during which the famous singer had line 15 been lost at sea. They were struck dumb with amazement, however, when Arion arrived with a company of soldier to arrest them. Unfortunately, this huge treasure made the sailors very jealous, and in order to have it for themselves, they attacked the singer and were about to throw him overboard.

(Taken from: Wardiman, Artono et, al. 2008. English in Focus. Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan)

1. What happened to Arion when he   5. Where did he win an important

was at the first notes of his song?
a. A dolphin swam along side, attracted by the beautiful music.
b. Arion jumped overboard onto the dolphin's back.
c. Arion was carried back across the sea.
d. A dolphin like his song

2. What is the text mainly about?
a. It is about Arion who was a singer
b. It is about Arion and the dolphin
c. It is about dolphin swam along side
d. It is about dolphin

3. Who was Arion?
a. Arion was animal kipper.
b. Arion was one of the most famous singers in ancient world.
c. Arion was an singer.
d. Arion was the famous song writer.

4. What did Arion get for his prize?
a. He received so many jewels and golden cups
b. He received so many jewels
c. He received so many golden cups
d. He received money, jewels and golden cups

festival?
a. In Corinth
b. In Ancient world
c. In Sicily and Corinth
d. In Sicily

6. What happened next when the ship finally reached port in Corinth?
a. The wicked sailors began to tell everyone that there had been a storm, during which the famous singer had been lost at sea.
b. The sailors share the wrong information
c. The sailors were struck dumb with amazement
d. The famous singer will arrive at the sea safely

7. Which of the following words is the antonym of "**wicked**" in paragraph 4 line 12?
a. Kind   c. Bad
b. Ugly   d. Sweet

8. Which of the following words is the synonym of "**famous**" in paragraph 3 line 8?
a. Bad   c. Infamous
b. Well-known   d. Great

Read the text and answer the questions 9 to 14

A stupid Man and His Cows

One day, a stupid man went to market. He bought six cows. After that, he rode one cow home and made the others walks in front of him. On the way he counted them, but he could only see five cows. He counted **them** again and again. He was **certain** that he had lost one. He was afraid that he would be scolded by his wife.

His wife was waiting for him in front of their house. As soon as he saw her, he said sadly that he had lost one of their cows. He did not know how it could happen. He was very careful.

Then, his wife asked him how many cows he bought. The **stupid** man answered that he bought six cows. However, he could only see five of them. His wife looked him and laughed. She said that he was very stupid. There was not one cow less. There was one more.

line 5

line 10

(Taken From: Priyana, J., irjayanti, A. R., Renitasari, F. 2008. Scaffolding. Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan)

9. How many cows did the stupid man buy?
   a. One   c. Six
   b. Five   d. Seven

10. On his way home, how many cows did he see?
    a. One   c. Six
    b. Five   d. Seven

11. Which of the following statements is *true* according to the text?
    a. The stupid man spent much money on cows.
    b. The stupid man was scolded by his wife.
    c. The stupid man thought that he had lost one of his cows.
    d. The stupid man lost one cow on his way home.

12. What does the word "**them**" in paragraph 1 line 3 refer to?
    a. The theirs   c. The lost cows.
    b. The cows   d. One of the cows.

13. Which of the following words is the antonym of "**certain**" in paragraph 1 line 4?
    a. Sure   c. Positive
    b. Unsure   d. Clear

14. Which of the following words is the synonym of "**stupid**" in paragraph 3 line 8?
    a. Unlucky   c. Bright
    b. Diligent   d. Dull

Read the text and answer the questions 15 to 22

The Story of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih

There was a girl named Bawang Putih. She lived with her stepmother and her stepsister named Bawang Merah. Bawang Putih's life was sad. Her stepmother and her stepsister treated Bawang Putih badly and always asked her to do all the household chores.

One morning, Bawang Putih was washing some clothes in a river. Accidentally, her mother's clothes fell down to the river. Bawang Putih followed the river flow to find the clothes. Finally, she met an old woman. The old woman returned the clothes. **She** also gave Bawang Putih a small pumpkin. At home, Bawang Putih sliced the pumpkin in front of her step-mother and step-sister. They were all surprised when they found jewelry inside it. Bawang Putih's step-mother was greedy so she asked Bawang Merah to go to the river. She said, "Bawang Merah hurry up. Go to the river then find the old woman and take the biggest pumpkin." In short, Bawang Merah found the old woman and got the pumpkin. When her step-mother sliced the pumpkin, **they** were screaming. There were a lot of snakes inside the pumpkin.

Finally, both of them realized their mistakes. They apologized and Bawang Putih forgave them. Then, they lived happily ever after.

(Taken from: http://www.nurdiono.com/the-story-of-bawang-merah-and-bawang-putih.html)

15. What is the story about?
    a. Bawang Putih and Bawang Merah
    b. Bawang Putih's kindness
    c. Bawang Putih's family
    d. Bawang Putih's honesty

16. Who was Bawang Merah?
    a. Bawang Putih's mother
    b. Bawang Putih's older sister
    c. Bawang Putih's sibling
    d. Bawang Putih's step-sister

17. The underlined word "**She**" in paragraph 2 line 8 refers to …
    a. The old woman.
    b. An old man.
    c. A woman.
    d. Bawang Merah.

18. Why were Bawang Merah and her mother screaming?

20. What is the moral value of the text?
    a. Don't be a greedy person.
    b. Love your step-mother and step-sister.
    c. Don't wash your clothes in a river.
    d. Don't take the big pumpkin.

21. What do you think of the end if Bawang Merah and her mother did not take the bigger pumpkin?
    a. They were not screaming.
    b. They would not see snakes.
    c. They found much jewelry.
    d. They would not realize their mistakes.

a. There was a snake inside the pumpkin.
b. They found jewelry.
c. The clothes fell down to the river.
d. There were a lot of snakes inside the pumpkin.

19. The aim of the text is …
a. To inform the readers about Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih.
b. To entertain the readers about Bawang Putih's kindness.
c. To entertain the readers about Bawang Putih and Bawang Merah.
d. To inform the readers about Bawang Putih's kindness.

22. The underlined word "**they**" in paragraph 3 line 14 refers to ….
a. Bawang Putih and Bawang Merah
b. Bawang Putih's step-mother and Bawang Merah
c. Bawang Merah and her father
d. Bawang Putih's step-mother and her father

Read the text and answer the questions 23 to 28

Little Brother, Little Sister

Maltreated by their stepmother, who was a witch, a little brother and sister fled into the woods. After running for a while, the brother said, "I'm so thirsty. Let's find a spring and have a drink."

However, as the young boy bent down to drink, his sister heard a voice which said, "Who drinks from me will turn into a fawn." It was the witch! Too late, the sister tried to prevent her brother from drinking. The young boy changed at once into a fawn. In tears, the little girl made a lead and collar out of her belt, and led the fawn off into the woods. There they found an abandoned cottage and lived together, far from any danger.

One day, however, the king was hunting in the woods, and he spied the fawn, which could not resist the urge to wander away from the cottage. The king and his hunters chased the fawn all the way back home. There, the king followed it into he cottage, where he found a young girl stroking the frightened animal. She was so beautiful and gentle that the king fell in love with her at once. He asked her to be his wife, and his words caused the maiden to cry for joy. When one of her tears fell on the fawn, it changed back to her brother once more. Theirgoodness and love had overcome the witch's evil spell, and they lived safely and happily with the king for ever after.

(Taken from: Wardiman, Artono et, al. 2008. English in Focus. Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan)

23. What did the text tell us about?
    a. A little brother and sister fled into the woods
    b. Step mother and little sister
    c. Step mother and little brother
    d. The sisterhood with the brotherhood

24. Why did the brother and sister flee into the woods?
    a. Because they felt very happy.
    b. Because they had been maltreated by their stepmother.
    c. Because they had been treated well their stepmother
    d. Because they wanted to leak home

25. The young boy changed at once into…
    a. Dog   c. Fawn
    b. Cat   d. Cow

27. How did he change back to be her brother?
    a. When he met the King.
    b. When he walked like an animal.
    c. When he met a frightened animal.
    d. When one of her tears fell on the fawn.

28. Who asked her to be his wife?
    a. The Queen   c. The Fawn
    b. The King   d. The Evil

25. What caused the young boy to

change into a fawn?
a. He was drinking something.
b. He was eating something.
c. He was saying something bad.
d. He was having cursed by
   someone.

Read the text and answer the questions 29 to 35

Lake Toba

Once a fisherman named Batara Guru Sahala lived in Batakland. One day, he caught a fish. To his surprise, he found that the fish could talk! It begged Sahala to set it free. Sahala did accordingly. As soon as the fish was free, it
line 5 changed into a woman. She was so beautiful that the fisherman fell in love with her at once. He asked her to marry him. The woman agreed to marry Sahala.

However, she told him that he must never let out the secret that she was once a fish. Sahala promised her that he would not tell anyone about it. They were
line 10 happily married, and had two daughters. Every morning, Sahala went out fishing. His daughters would bring him his lunch. One day, however, instead of bringing the food to their father, the girls ate it.

When Sahala learnt what they had done with his meal, he got very angry. **He** shouted at them, saying, "You behaved exactly like the daughters of a fish."
line 15 The girls did not understand what their father meant. They went home and asked their mother about it. When they told her what he had said, she was very annoyed. Although Sahala apologized to her later, she would not forgive him for breaking his promise. Then, the earth began to tremble, and volcanoes started to erupt. The earth cracked to form a big hole. People said that this hole became Lake Toba.

(Taken from: ***Direktorat PSMP Kemendikbud****. Pengayaan un 2014-2015 Sekolah Menengah Pertama)*

29. What is the text mainly about?
    a. It's about fisherman
    b. It's about lake Toba
    c. It's about fish
    d. It's about Batakland

30. Why did the girls' mother get angry with Sahala?
    a. He broke his promise.
    b. He did not get the food.

32. Where did Batara Guru Sahala live?
    a. In Batak land
    b. In toba lake
    c. In a big hole
    d. In the river

33. He shouted at them.The underlined word "*He*" in paragraph 3 line 15 refers to ….

c. She apologized for the daughters.

d. The girls did not understand him

a. Sahala's wife
b. Toba
c. Sahala's daughter
d. Sahala

31. Which one the complication in show in the story?
    a. Sahala get the fish which could talk
    b. Sahala told to his daughter behaved exactly like the daughters of a fish.
    c. Sahala went out fishing
    d. Sahala married with the fish

34. What is the main idea of last paragraph?
    a. The earth began to erupt and tremble very hard.
    b. What happened after sahala broke his promise.
    c. The volcanoes erupted as soon as the earth trembled.
    d. The earth and the volcanoes made a hole for the people.

35. What is the moral value of telling the story?
    a. Father has to care all his daughters.
    b. Children must obey their mother.
    c. It is not good to break our promise
    d. We have to be good with our

Read the text and answer the questions 36 to 42

Roro Anteng and Joko Seger

Once upon a time, Roro Anteng and Joko Seger lived on the foot of Mount Bromo. After six years of marriage, **they** had not any children. They prayed, pleaded to Gods for children. Their prayer was granted in one condition. They had to sacrifice their youngest son to the Bromo crater.

After sometime, Roro Anteng gave birth to a child, and it happened every year until they had 25 children. They lived happily and forgot about the agreement. The Mount Bromo erupted signaling that the Gods asked the couple to fulfill their promise. But, they did not want their youngest son, Raden Kusuma, to be sacrificed to the crater. Raden Kusuma learned about the deal his parents had made.

Meanwhile, the lava from the crater had made the people living near the mountain suffered. Since Raden Kusuma was a kind and noble man, **he** didn't want his siblings and other people suffered because of him. Therefore, he went to Mount Bromo and sacrificed himself to the crater. The eruption suddenly stopped.

After that day, the Tengger people have given offering to the crater, as Raden Kusuma had sacrificed himself before.

(Taken from: indonesianfolklore.blogspot.com)

36. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
    a. Raden Kusuma sacrificed himself.
    b. Raden Kusuma could not stop the eruption.
    c. Raden Kusuma went to the crater.
    d. Raden Kusuma helped the villagers.

37. Why did Roro Anteng and Joko Seger have to sacrifice their youngest son?
    a. They already had 25 children.
    b. They had a promise.
    c. The youngest son was a naughty boy.
    d. The son broke the promise.

38. What are the generic structures of the text above?

39. They had not any children. The word "**They**" in paragraph 1 line 2 refers to?
    a. Mount Bromo
    b. Roro Anteng and Joko Seger
    c. Raden Kusuma and joko seger
    d. Roro Anteng and Raden Kusuma

40. "*He* didn't want his siblings and other people suffered because of him..."
    The underlined word "*He*" in paragraph 3 line 11 refers to ….
    a. Noble man   c. Joko Seger
    b. Raden Kusuma   d. RoroAteng

41. Who sacrificed himself to the crater to stop eruption?
    a. Raden Kusuma   c. Joko Segar
    b. Rara Anteng   d. His father

42. The moral of the story is ….

a. Orientation-events-evaluation
b. Orientation-Events-resolution
c. Orientation-complication-resolution
d. Orientation-events-reorientation

a. We do not need to keep our promise.
b. All parents love their children.
c. We have to pray to God.
d. We have to fulfill our promise.

Read the text and answer the questions 43 to 50

The Old Grandfather and His Grandson

Once upon a time there was a very old grandfather. His eyes were almost blind, his ears were deaf, and his knees shook. When he sat at the table, he could not hold a spoon strongly. He spilled soup on the tablecloth. Besides
line this, some of his soup would run back out of his mouth.
5 His son and his son's wife were annoyed by this. Finally, they made the old grandfather sit in the corner behind the stove. They gave him not **enough** food in a clay bowl. **He** sat there and looked sadly at the table. He was almost crying.
line One day the old grandfather could not hold the bowl because his hands were
10 too **weak**. The bowl fell to the ground and broke. The woman scolded. However, the old grandfather did not say anything. He could only cry. Then, bought him a wooden bowl and made him eat from it.
Once when they were all sitting there, the four year old grandson put some
line pieces of wood together on the floor. His father asked him what he was doing.
15 The little grandson said that he was making a little trough for his father and mother to eat from when he was big.
The man and the woman looked at one another. **They** began to cry. They brought the old grandfather to the table immediately. Since then, they always let him eat there. If he spilled a little, they did not say anything.

(Taken From: Priyana, J., irjayanti, A. R., Renitasari, F. 2008. Scaffolding. Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan)

43. What is the main idea from the text

47. What does the word "**he**" in

above?

a. There was old grandfather and his grandson
b. The old man who were almost blind, his ears were deaf, and his knees shook
c. The story about his son and his son's wife
d. Old grandfather almost blind, his ears were deaf, and his knees shook

44. How did the old grandfather feel about his son's and his son's wife's behavior toward him?
a. He felt very sad about it
b. He felt satisfied about it
c. He was really angry with them
d. He was always complaining about it.

45. How did the old grandfather's son and his son's wife treat him?
a. They treated him nicely.
b. They treated him very badly
c. They treated him lie child
d. They treated him very carefully

46. What did the old grandfather's son and his son's wife do after they realized their mistake?
a. They scolded their so
b. They let their son eat at the table
c. They let their father eat the table
d. They did not say anything

paragraph 2 line 8 refers to?
a. The old grandfather
b. The old grandfather's son
c. The wife of the old grandfather's son
d. The four year old grandson

48. What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 5 line 20 refer to?
a. The man and the grandson
b. The man and the woman
c. The woman and the grandson
d. The man and the grandfather

49. Which of the following words is the antonym of "**weak**" in paragraph 3 line 11?
a. Feeble
b. Strong
c. Fragile
d. Frail

50. Which of the following words is the synonym of "**enough**" in paragraph 2 line 8?
a. Less
b. Correct
c. Many
d. Adequate

Appendix I

Validity

Appendix J

Validity Result of Each Questions Items

No	Validity test	Sig. (2-tailed) of Person Correlation	r-table score	Result
1	Item 1	0	0.380	Invalid
2	Item 2	0.558	0.380	**Valid**
3	Item 3	0.531	0.380	**Valid**
4	Item 4	0.345	0.380	Invalid
5	Item 5	0.876	0.380	**Valid**
6	Item 6	0.317	0.380	Invalid
7	Item 7	0.876	0.380	**Valid**
8	Item 8	0.792	0.380	**Valid**
9	Item 9	0.345	0.380	Invalid
10	Item 10	0.558	0.380	**Valid**
11	Item 11	0.792	0.380	**Valid**
12	Item 12	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
13	Item 13	0.359	0.380	Invalid
14	Item 14	0.404	0.380	**Valid**
15	Item 15	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
16	Item 16	0.792	0.380	**Valid**
17	Item 17	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
18	Item 18	0.792	0.380	**Valid**
19	Item 19	0.317	0.380	Invalid
20	Item 20	0.792	0.380	**Valid**
21	Item 21	0.250	0.380	Invalid
22	Item 22	0.792	0.380	**Valid**
23	Item 23	0.876	0.380	**Valid**

24	Item 24	0.404	0.380	**Valid**
25	Item 25	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
26	Item 26	0.707	0.380	**Valid**
27	Item 27	0.792	0.380	**Valid**
28	Item 28	0.531	0.380	**Valid**
29	Item 29	0.531	0.380	**Valid**
30	Item 30	0.707	0.380	**Valid**
31	Item 31	0.273	0.380	Invalid
32	Item 32	0.404	0.380	**Valid**
33	Item 33	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
34	Item 34	0.439	0.380	**Valid**
35	Item 35	0.452	0.380	**Valid**
36	Item 36	0.239	0.380	Invalid
37	Item 37	0.876	0.380	**Valid**
38	Item 38	0.345	0.380	Invalid
39	Item 39	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
40	Item 40	0.250	0.380	Invalid
41	Item 41	0. 502	0.380	**Valid**
42	Item 42	0.692	0.380	**Valid**
43	Item 43	0.012	0.380	Invalid
44	Item 44	0.359	0.380	Invalid
45	Item 45	0.876	0.380	**Valid**
46	Item 46	0.250	0.380	Invalid
47	Item 47	0.404	0.380	**Valid**
48	Item 48	0.452	0.380	**Valid**
49	Item 49	0.016	0.380	Invalid

50	Item 50	0.277	0.380	Invalid
51	Item 51	0.439	0.380	**Valid**
52	Item 52	0.959	0.380	**Valid**
53	Item 53	0.558	0.380	**Valid**
54	Item 54	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
55	Item 55	0.404	0.380	**Valid**
56	Item 56	0.404	0.380	**Valid**
57	Item 57	0.620	0.380	**Valid**
58	Item 58	0.108	0.380	Invalid
59	Item 59	0.452	0.380	**Valid**
60	Item 60	0.404	0.380	**Valid**

Appendix K

INSTRUMENT

Appendix L

Frequency Data of Students' Pretest Scores in Control Group

pre_control

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	25	2	8.0	8.0	8.0
	27	2	8.0	8.0	16.0
	30	4	16.0	16.0	32.0
	32	4	16.0	16.0	48.0
	35	3	12.0	12.0	60.0
	37	6	24.0	24.0	84.0
	40	1	4.0	4.0	88.0
	45	1	4.0	4.0	92.0
	50	2	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Frequency Data of Students' Posttest Scores in Control Group

post_control

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	27	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
	30	4	16.0	16.0	20.0
	32	4	16.0	16.0	36.0
	35	5	20.0	20.0	56.0
	37	4	16.0	16.0	72.0
	40	4	16.0	16.0	88.0
	42	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Frequency Data of Students' Pretest Scores in Experimental Group

pre_experiment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
	17	1	4.0	4.0	8.0
	20	3	12.0	12.0	20.0
	22	4	16.0	16.0	36.0
	25	5	20.0	20.0	56.0
	27	4	16.0	16.0	72.0
	30	3	12.0	12.0	84.0

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	35	1	4.0	4.0	88.0
	37	1	4.0	4.0	92.0
	42	1	4.0	4.0	96.0
	50	1	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Frequency Data of Students' Posttest Scores in Experimental Group

post_experiment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	37	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
	40	2	8.0	8.0	12.0
	42	2	8.0	8.0	20.0
	45	3	12.0	12.0	32.0
	47	1	4.0	4.0	36.0
	50	6	24.0	24.0	60.0
	52	3	12.0	12.0	72.0
	55	4	16.0	16.0	88.0
	57	1	4.0	4.0	92.0
	60	1	4.0	4.0	96.0
	65	1	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Appendix M

Descriptive Statistic on Students' Pretest-Posttest Scores in Control Group

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
pre_control	25	25	50	34.56	6.640
post_control	25	27	42	35.36	4.377
Valid N (listwise)	25				

Descriptive Statistic on Students' Pretest-Posttest Scores in Experimental Group

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
pre_experiment	25	15	50	26.68	7.782
post_experimen	25	37	65	49.64	6.658
Valid N (listwise)	25				

Appendix N

Normality of Pretest-Posttest in Control and Experimental Group

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		pre_control	post_control	pre_experime nt	post_experim en
N		25	25	25	25
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	34.56	35.36	26.68	49.64
	Std. Deviation	6.640	4.377	7.782	6.658
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.197	.139	.204	.162
	Positive	.197	.139	.204	.090
	Negative	-.086	-.135	-.115	-.162
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.983	.693	1.018	.808
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.288	.722	.251	.531
a. Test distribution is Normal.					

Appendix O

Homogeneity Test of Students' Pretest Scores in Control and Experimental group

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Control

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.340	1	48	.253

Homogeneity Test of Students' Pretest Scores in Control and Experimental group

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

experiment

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.078	1	48	.781

Appendix P

Paired Sample T-test

Appendix Q

DOCUMENTATION