

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Comparison between samples of students answer and the key-answers

(Beginning level)

Number of Subjects	Numbers of Questions	Text B	Text B	
		Students Answers	Key-Answer	
			Indonesian language	English language
Subject 1	5	<u>The use is around the house hold to soften hard water.</u>	Kegunaan Boraks adalah untuk menghilangkan kesadahan air dan sebagai antiseptic, serta logam las.	The use of Borax is to soften hardwater, as an antiseptic and as a flux for welding metals.
	6	A substance <u>dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface.</u>	Borax melarutkan oksida logam untuk membentuk permukaan logam yang mengkilap, kemudian digunakan sebagai lapisan untuk las.	Borax dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and then is used as a flux for welding metals.
Subject 2	5	<u>Around the household to soften hardwater and</u>	Kegunaan boraks adalah untuk menghilangkan	The use of borax is to soften hard water, as an

	6	<p>sometimes <u>as an antiseptic.</u></p> <p>A substance <u>dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and is used as flux.</u></p>	<p>kesadahan air sebagai antiseptic dan logam las.</p> <p>Borax melarutkan oksida logam untuk membentuk permukaan logam yang mengkilap, kemudian digunakan sebagai lapisan untuk las.</p>	<p>antiseptic, and as a flux for welding metals.</p> <p>Borax dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and then is used as a flux for welding metals.</p>
Subject 3	5	Untuk las	Kegunaan boraks adalah untuk menghilangkan kesadahan air, sebagai antiseptic dan logam las.	The use of borax is to soften hardwater, as an antiseptic, and as a flux for welding metals.
	6 (wrong answer)	Karena Borax bisa meleleh dan sebagai salah satu unsur pada las (formula $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$)	Borax melarutkan oksida logam untuk membentuk permukaan logam yang mengkilap, kemudian digunakan sebagai lapisan untuk las.	Borax dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and then is used as a flux for welding metals.
Subject 4	5	A clean	Kegunaan	The use of

	(uncomplete answer)	metallic surface and <u>is used as a flux for welding metal</u> .	boraks adalah untuk menghilangkan kesadahan air, sebagai antiseptic dan logam las.	Borax is to soften hardwater, as an antiseptic, and as a flux for welding metal.
	6 (wrong answer)	Karena mengandung formula $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$	Borax melarutkan oksida logam untuk membentuk permukaan yang mengkilap, kemudian digunakan sebagai lapisan untuk las.	Borax dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and then is used as a flux for welding metals.
Subject 5	5 (uncomplete answer)	Clean metallic surface, and <u>is used as a flux for welding metals</u> .	Kegunaan boraks adalah untuk menghilangkan kesadahan air, sebagai antiseptic dan logam las.	The use of Borax is to soften hardwater, as an antiseptic, and as a flux for welding metals.
	6 (wrong answer)	Borax mengandung formula $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$	Borax melarutkan oksida logam untuk membentuk permukaan yang mengkilap, kemudian digunakan	Borax dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and then is used as a flux for welding

			sebagai lapisan untuk las.	metals.
Subject 6	5 (correct answer)	<u>The use is around the household to soften hard water and sometimes as an antiseptic.</u>	Kegunaan boraks adalah untuk menghilangkan kesadahan air, sebagai antiseptic dan logam las.	The use of borax is to soften hard water, as an antiseptic, and as a flux for welding metal.
	6 (wrong answer)	For making glasses and enamels	Boraks melarutkan oksida logam untuk membentuk ...	Borax dissolves metallic ...
Subject 7	5 (correct answer)	<u>The use is around the household to soften hard water and sometimes as an antiseptic.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	<u>dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface</u>		
Subject 8	5 (correct answer)	<u>Around the house hold to soften hard water and sometimes as an antiseptic.</u>		
	6 (wrong answer)	<u>Karena borax bisa</u>	ditto	ditto

	answer)	<u>digunakan</u> <u>untuk</u> <u>membersihkan</u> <u>metallic</u> <u>surface, a flux</u> <u>for welding</u> <u>metals.</u>		
Subject 9	5 (correct answer)	<u>Borax use is</u> <u>around the</u> <u>household to</u> <u>soften</u> <u>hardwater and</u> <u>sometimes as</u> <u>an antiseptic.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	<u>Borax</u> <u>dissolves</u> <u>metallic oxide,</u> <u>form a clean</u> <u>metallic</u> <u>surface, and is</u> <u>used as a flux</u> <u>for welding</u> <u>metals.</u>		
Subject 10	5 (correct answer)	The <u>use is</u> <u>around the</u> <u>household to</u> <u>soften</u> <u>hardwater and</u> <u>sometimes as</u> <u>an antiseptic.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	a substance <u>dissolves</u> <u>metallic</u> <u>oxides, forms</u> <u>a clear</u> <u>metallic</u> <u>surface.</u>		

Subject 11	<p>5 (correct answer)</p> <p>6 (correct answer)</p>	<p>The use is around the household to <u>soften hardwater and sometimes as an antiseptic.</u></p> <p>a substance <u>dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and is used as a flux for welding metals.</u></p>	ditto	ditto
Subject 12	<p>5 (correct answer)</p> <p>6 (wrong answer)</p>	<p><u>The use is around the household to soften hardwater and sometimes as an antiseptic.</u></p> <p>Were used for making glasses and enamels for past two more decades considerable quantities of compounds have been used in making</p>	ditto	ditto

		borosilicates glass.		
Subject 13	5 (correct answer)	The use is around the household to <u>soften hardwater and sometimes as an antiseptic.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (wrong answer)	A substance <u>dissolved metallic oxides forms a clean metallic surface and is used as a flux for welding metals.</u>		
Subject 14	5 (correct answer)	Untuk antiseptik	ditto	ditto
	6 (uncomplete answer)	Because <u>borax forms a clean metals.</u>		
Subject 15	5 (wrong answer)	Colourless flame, one of alcohol.	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	A substance <u>dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface.</u>		
Subject 16	5	Antiseptic	ditto	ditto
	6	Karena boric acid		

		crystallizes in colorless, lustrous scales. Karena botak dikristalisasi untuk pewarnaan lidah api, sehingga timbul sinar yang berkilauan, dan juga <u>substansi yang melarutkan metalik oksida.</u>		
Subject 17	5 (correct answer)	Untuk antiseptik dan soften hardwater	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	<u>Karena melarutkan substansi oksida pada las, dari pembersihan metallic surface.</u>		
Subject 18	5 (wrong answer)	Borax untuk melapisi kaca agar tak mudah pecah, gelas pyrex.	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct)	A substance <u>dissolves</u>		

	answer)	<u>metallic oxides, form a clean metallic surface.</u>		
Subject 19	5 (correct answer)	Digunakan sebagai air sadah dan <u>antiseptik.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	Karena dapat <u>melarutkan metalik oxide</u> , membersihkan metalik dan <u>digunakan untuk logam las.</u>		
Subject 20	5 (correct answer)	<u>The use is around the household to soften hardwater and antiseptic.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	<u>Because borax a substance dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and is used as a flux for welding metals.</u>		
Subject 21	5 (wrong answer)	Kegunaan Borax adalah membuat kaca	ditto	ditto

	6 (wrong answer)	dan enamels. Digunakan Borosilicates glass.		
Subject 22	5 (correct answer)	<u>The use is around the household to soften hardwater and sometimes for an antiseptic.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (uncomplete answer)	For a flux for <u>welding metals.</u>		
Subject 23	5 (correct answer)	Around the household <u>to soften hardwater and sometimes as an antiseptic.</u>	ditto	ditto
	6 (correct answer)	Because substance <u>dissolves metallic oxides – forms a clean metallic surface.</u>		

APPENDIX B

A General Opinion of the Subjects toward Text A and Text B in Beginning Level

Categories	The Text that is chosen by students	
	A	B
Which text is more comprehensible	73.91%	26.09%
The text that is better for the material in classroom lecturing	73.91%	26.09%
The text that is easier to study	72.73%	27.27%
The vocabularies of both texts are too difficult	Yes 63.64%	No 36.36%

APPENDIX C

A General Opinion of the Subjects toward Text A and Text B in High Beginning I Level

Categories	The Text that is chosen by students	
	A	B
Which text is more comprehensible	68.42%	31.58%
The text that is better for the material in classroom lecturing	52.63%	47.37%
The text that is easier to study	63.16%	36.84%
The vocabularies of both texts are too difficult	Yes 57.9%	No 42.11%

APPENDIX D

TEXT A

Colemanite, a borate of calcium which has the formula $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is found in the desert regions of Southern California and Nevada. Several hundred tons of this mineral are mined daily in death valley, California, and treated with Sodium Carbonate to remove the calcium and form Borax, which is then hauled out of the desert by trucks which have replaced the twenty-mule teams. Some free borax is found too. These beds, with some ulexite, which is a double salt of sodium and calcium borate, supply the boron needed for the boric acid and borax industries. Boric acid, H_3BO_3 , is found in nature in some volcanic regions, especially in Tuscanny, where it issues from the earth dissolved in the waters of steam jets.

I. Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut!

1. Apakah topik bacaan diatas?
2. Dimanakah Colemanite bias ditemukan?
3. Berapa ton Colemanite diperoleh tiap hari?
4. Apakah Borax diperoleh dari penambangan di death valley?
5. Bagaimana Borax diperoleh dari penambangan di death valley?
6. Bagaimana borax dapat dibentuk?

Vocabularies:

- remove = memindahkan
- hauled out = diangkut
- beds = lapisan tanah

- dissolved = terlarut
- steam jets = pancaran uap air panas
- southern = selatan

II. Setelah membaca text diatas, jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut (no 1 sampai 4, pilihlah satu jawaban)

1. Apakah anda mengerti garis besar isi bacaan ini? (pilih salah satu)
 - a. Tidak memahaminya sama sekali
 - b. Kurang memahaminya
 - c. Cukup memahaminya
 - d. Sangat memahaminya
2. Apakah kalimat-kalimatnya mudah dipahami? (pilih salah satu)
 - a. Mudah
 - b. Agak sukar
 - c. Sukar
 - d. Sangat sukar
3. Apakah isi bacaan ini mudah dipahami?
 - a. Mudah
 - b. Agak sukar
 - c. Sukar
 - d. Sangat sukar
4. Apakah isi bacaan ini membingungkan?
 - a. Tidak membingungkan
 - b. Agak membingungkan
 - c. Membingungkan
 - d. Sangat membingungkan
 - e. Sangat sukar

5. Apakah waktunya cukup untuk menjawab bacaan ini?

TEXT B

The element Boron has been isolated, has had no commercial value. Combining with carbon, to form “Norbide”, a carbide has the formula B_4C . The hardest synthetic compound ever made was used as an abrasive. Boric acid crystallizes in might be introduced into the eye as an eyewash with safety. The impartation is a colourless flame, one of alcohol for example, a beautiful green colour. Borax, Sodium tetraborate, has the formula $Na_2B_4O_7$. The use is around the house hold to soften hardwater and sometimes as an antiseptic. Many more satisfactory antiseptics are known. A substance dissolves metallic oxides, forms a clean metallic surface and is used as a flux for welding metals. The borates of certain metals were used for making glazes and enamels. For the past two or more decades considerable quantities of compounds have been used in making borosilicates glass. Pyrex glass is an example.

I. Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut!

1. Apakah topic bacaan diatas?
2. Apakah formula dari “Norbide”?
3. Apakah asam borat asam kuat?
4. Apakah salah satu kegunaan asam borat?
5. Apakah kegunaan Borax?
6. Bagaimana Borax bisa digunakan untuk logam pada las?

Vocabularies:

- Synthetic compound = senyawa sintetik/buatan
- Lustrous = berkilauan

- Flame = lidah api
- Hardwater = air sadah, mengandung banyak ion Ca^{2+} dan Mg^{2+}
- Dissolves = melarutkan
- Enamels = lapisan yang memantulkan cahaya
- Welding metals = logam untuk las

II. Setelah membaca text diatas, jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut (no 1 sampai 4, pilihlah satu jawaban)

1. Apakah anda mengerti garis besar isi bacaan ini? (pilih salah satu)

- a. Tidak memahaminya
- b. Kurang memahaminya
- c. Cukup memahaminya
- d. Sangat memahaminya

2. Apakah kalimat-kalimatnya mudah dipahami? (pilih salah satu)

- a. Mudah
- b. Agak sukar
- c. Sukar
- d. Sangat sukar

3. Apakah cerita bacaan ini mudah dipahami?

- a. Mudah
- b. Agak sukar
- c. Sukar
- d. Sangat sukar

4. Apakah isi bacaan ini membingungkan?

- a. Tidak membingungkan
- b. Agak membingungkan
- c. Membingungkan

d. Sangat membingungkan

5. Apakah waktunya cukup untuk menjawab bacaan ini?

III. Pertanyaan setelah mahasiswa membaca kedua text:

1. Text bacaan mana yang lebih mudah dipahami?(A atau B) Mengapa?

2. Apakah kosakata masing-masing bacaan terlalu sukar?

a. Ya

b. Tidak

3. Untuk teks yang kurang anda pahami, apa penyebabnya menurut anda?

Jawab:

4. Dari kedua text, text A dan B, text manakah yang menurut anda lebih baik untuk bahan kuliah?

5. Text manakah yang menurut anda lebih mudah dipelajari sebagai materi belajar?

