# **APPENDIX** 1

 $xA^2$ No  $xB^2$  $xC^2$ хA хB  $\mathbf{x}C$ 1 4,5 20,25 3,5 12,25 3,5 12,25 2 5 25 6,5 42,25 5,9 34,81 3 8,5 72,25 3 9 4 16 4 7,4 54,76 6,5 42,25 5 25 5 3 9 4.5 20,25 7,5 56,25 6 6,5 42,25 6 36 6,5 42,25 7 3 Q 6,5 42,25 8,5 72,25 8 4,8 23,04 3 0 5,5 30,25 9 5 25 3,7 13,69 6 36 10 4,8 23,04 6 36 5,5 30,25 11 3 9 3 9 5 25 12 9,61 3,1 5,5 30,25 3 9 13 4.5 20,25 8,8 77,44 5,4 29,16 14 6 36 4 16 5 25 15 3,2 7,4 10,24 4 16 54,76 16 3 9 3 9 6 36 17 36 25 6 5 3,5 12,25 18 5,6 31,36 3,3 10,89 4 16 19 5,8 33,64 6 36 4.8 23.04 20 3,5 12,25 8,2 67,24 5,5 30,25 21 3 9 5,5 30,25 5 25 22 4 16 4,5 20,25 3,8 14,44 23 6 36 9 3 6,2 38,44 24 4,5 20,25 6,5 42.25 4 16 25 3,5 12,25 6 36 4,5 20,25 3.5 26 12,25 7 49 5,8 33,64 27 3,5 12,25 6 36 5 25 28 9,2 84,64 5 25 4,5 20,25 29 4 16 5,5 30,25 7,1 50.41 30 3,9 15,21 4,5 20,25 3,5 12,25 31 3,5 12,25 42,25 . 6,5 5 25 32 6,5 42,25 3,8 14,44 5,5 30,25 33 3,8 14,44 3,5 12,25 3 9 34 4 16 3,5 12,25 9 81 35 5,5 30,25 6 36 4,1 16,81 36 3 9 5,7 32,49 3 9 37 6 36 9 3 6,5 42,25 38 4,5 20,25 4 16 4 16 39 9 5 81 25 4,5 20,25 40 7 49 3,5 4.5 20.25 12.25 Total 194,1 1.055,73 205 199 1.078,44 1.133,26 n 40 40 40 4,8525 Mean 4,975 5,125 SD 1,709 1,506 1,456

THE CALCULATION OF THE SUMMATIVE TEST SCORES

Test of Hypothesis of Class II A and class II B :

- 1. Ho : mA = mB there is no significant difference between grA and grB. Ha :  $mA \neq mB$  there is significant difference between group A and group B.
- 2. T-test where df = nA + nB 2 = 78, t (.05/2) = 2,000
- 3. Calculation for t-observation

A: Class II A

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = 4,8525$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}} = 1,709$ 

B : Class II B

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{n} x = 4,975$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}} = 1,506$ 

to = 
$$\bar{x} A - \bar{x} B$$
 = 0,340195  
 $\sqrt{\frac{(nA-1)SA^2 + (nB-1)SB^2}{nA + nB - 2}} \left(\frac{1}{nA} + \frac{1}{nB}\right)$ 

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation is 0,340 < t ( .05/2 ) so Ho is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference between group A and group B.

Test of Hypothesis of Class II A and class II C :

- 1. Ho : mA = mB there is no significant difference between grA and grC. Ha :  $mA \neq mB$  there is significant difference between group A and group C.
- 2. T-test where df = nA + nB 2 = 78, t (.05/2) = 2,000 ·
- 3. Calculation for t-observation

A: Class II A

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{n} x = 4,8525$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)^2}} = 1,709$ 

B : Class II C

x = 
$$\sum_{n} x = 5,125$$
 ; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}} = 1,456$ 

to = 
$$\bar{x} A - \bar{x} B$$
 = 0,767811  
 $\sqrt{\frac{(nA-1)SA^2 + (nB-1)SB^2}{nA + nB - 2}} \left(\frac{1}{nA} + \frac{1}{nB}\right)$ 

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation is 0,768 < t (.05/2) so Ho is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference between group A and group C. Test of Hypothesis of Class II B and class II C :

- 1. Ho : mA = mB there is no significant difference between grB and grC. Ha :  $mA \neq mB$  there is significant difference between group B and group C.
- 2. T-test where df = nA + nB 2 = 78, t (.05/2) = 2,000
- 3. Calculation for t-observation

A : Class II B

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n} = 4,975$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)}{n(n-1)}^2} = 1,506$ 

B : Class II C

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{n} x_{n} = 5,125$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^{2} - (\sum x)^{2}}{n(n-1)^{2}}} = 1,456$ 

to = 
$$\frac{\bar{x} A - \bar{x} B}{\sqrt{\frac{(nA-1)SA^2 + (nB-1)SB^2}{nA + nB - 2}}} = 0,452994$$

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation is 0,453 < t (.05/2) so Ho is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference between group B and group C.

No	x	x <sup>2</sup>	No	x	x 2
1	13	169	21	19	361
2	16	256	22	13	169
3	10	100	23	20	400
4	17	289	24	10	100
5	16	256	25	15	225
6	20	400	26	16	256
7	19	361	27	17	289
8	14	169	28	15	225
9	15	225	29	17	289
10	11	121	30	15	225
11	12	144	31	9	81
12	12	144	32	14	196
13	12	144	33	15	225
14	15	225	34	17	289
15	16	256	35	15	225
16	14	196	36	15	225
17	13	169	37	17	289
18	11	121	38	19	361
19	10	100	39	9	81
20	19	361	40	7	49
			Total	579	8.811
			n	40	
			Mean	14,475	
			Var	11,025	

# THE CALCULATION OF TRY OUT RELIABILITY

R = 
$$\frac{K}{K-1} \left(\frac{1-M(K-M)}{KV^2}\right) = 0,671$$

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Number of Item	Item Difficulty	Interpretation
1	0,85	E
2	0,70	A
3	0,85	E
4	0,85	E
5	0,70	A
6	0,85	E
7	0,675	Α
8	0,70	А
9	0,85	E
10	0,70	А
11	0,85	E
12	0,85	Е
13	0,70	А
14	0,70	А
15	0,85	Е
16	0,675	А
17	0,85	E
18	0,70	· A
19	0,275	D
20	0,275	D
Formula	FV = R	-
	N	

# THE CALCULATION OF ITEM DIFFICULTY

where :

E = easy

A = acceptable

D = difficult

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Number of Item	Item Discrimination	Interpretation
1	0.3	S
2	0.8	E
2	0.5	E
	0.2	S
- т - с	0.4	Е
5	04	E
7	03	S
0	0,5	Е
8	0.2	S
10		E
10	0.8	Е
11	0.3	S
12	0.4	E
13	0.4	Ē
14	0.3	S
15	0,3	E E
16	0,4	E E
17	0,8	
18	0,4	
19	0,6	E S
20	0,2	5
Earnula		-
Formula	$D = \frac{O - D}{n}$	

# THE CALCULATION OF ITEM DISRIMINATION

where :

E = effective

S = satisfactory

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No	TR	<u> </u>	GW	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	xA	xA <sup>2</sup>	xB	xB <sup>2</sup>
1	20	400	20	400
2	20	400	25	625
3	15	225	25	625
.1	25	625	25	625
5	25	625	20	400
6	25	625	20	400
7	25	625	20	400
8	20	400	20	400
9	25	625	25	625
10	15	225	25	625
	20	400	20	400
17	20	400	20	400
12	20	400	20	400
13	20	400	20	400
14	25	625	25	625
15	23	025	25	625
10		400	25	625
17	20	400	20	400
18	20	400	20	400
19	20	400	25	625
20	25	625	25	625
21	25	625	15	225
22	20	400	20	400
23	25	625	25	625
24	15	225	25	625
25	25	625	25	625
26	20	400	20	400
27	25	625	25	625
28	20	400	25	625
29	25	625	25	6,25
30	25	625	25	625
31	15	225	20	400
32	20	400	20	400
33	25	625	20	400
34	20	400	25	625
35	25	625	25	625
36	20	400	15	225
37	25	625	25	625
38	25	625	25	625
39	20	400	20	400
40	15	225	25	625
Total	875	19,175	900	20.600
n	40		40	
Mean	21,875		22,50	
SD	0,939		2,996	

THE CALCULATION OF TWO MEANS TEST IN FACTUAL QUESTIONS

Test of Hypothesis

- 1. Ho : mA = mB there is no significant difference between the mean groups. Ha : mA > mB score of group A is greater than group B
- 2. T-test where df = nA + nB 2 = 78, t (.05) = 1,671
- 3. Calculation for t-observation
  - A: Group Work (Factual)

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{n} x_{n} = 22,50$$
;  $n = 40$   
 $S = \sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^{2} - (\sum x)^{2}}{n(n-1)^{2}}} = 2,996$ 

B: Traditional Reading (Factual)

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{n} x = 21,875$$
; n = 40  
 $S = \sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)^2}} = 0,939$ 

to = 
$$\overline{x} A - \overline{x} B$$
 = 1,260  
 $\sqrt{\frac{(nA-1)SA^2 + (nB-1)SB^2}{nA+nB-2}} \left(\frac{1}{nA} + \frac{1}{nB}\right)$ 

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation is 1,260 < t (.05) so Ho is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference between group A and group B.

GW TR No xB<sup>2</sup> xA<sup>2</sup> хB хA 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 29,000 24.075 1.040 Total n 23,625 Mean 7,089 6,697 SD

THE CALCULATION OF TWO MEAN	S TEST IN INFERENCE OUESTIONS
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Test of Hypothesis

- 1. Ho : mA = mB there is no significant difference between the mean groups. Ha : mA > mB score of group A is greater than group B
- 2. T-test where df = nA + nB 2 = 78, t (.05) = 1,671
- 3. Calculation for t-observation
  - A: Group Work (Inference)

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{n} x = 26$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n (n - 1)^2}} = 7,089$ 

B: Traditional Reading (Inference)

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{n} x = 23,625$$
; n = 40  
 $S = \sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)^2}} = 6,697$ 

to = 
$$\overline{x} A - \overline{x} B$$
 = 2,378  
 $\sqrt{\frac{(nA-1)SA^2 + (nB-1)SB^2}{nA+nB-2}} \left(\frac{1}{nA} + \frac{1}{nB}\right)$ 

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation is 2,378 > t (.05) so Ho is rejected. Hence, we conclude that the difference between groups is significant and Group Work can improve the students' reading comprehension achievement better than the traditional reading technique.

No	TR		GW	
	xA	xA <sup>2</sup>	xB	xB²
1	20	400	25	625
2	15	225	15	225
3	5	25	15	225
4	15	225	25	625
5	20	400	30	900
6	30	900	30	900
7	25	625	35	1.225
8	15	225	15	225
9	15	225	25	625
10	10	100	10	100
11	20	400	20	400
12	15	225	30	900
13	10	100	15	225
14	15	225	20	400
15	20	400	25	625
16	10	100	15	225
17	20	400	15	225
18	15	225	15	225
19	5	25	15	225
20	25	625	35	1.225
21	15	225	25	625
22	15	225	25	625
23	30	900	40	1.600
24	15	225	20	400
25	20	400	20	400
26	30	900	35	1.225
27	30	900	25	625
28	20	400	25	625
29	15	225	20	400
30	30	900	40	1.600
31	10	100	10	100
32	20	400	25	625
33	25	625	20	400
34	20	400	30	900
35	25	625	25	625
36	15	225	20	400
37	25	625	35	1.225
38	30	900	40	1.600
39	15	225	15	225
40	5	25	10	100
Total	735	15.525	935	24.675
n	40		40	
Mean	18,375		23,375	
SD	7,196		8,502	

THE CALCULATION OF TWO MEANS TEST IN MAIN IDEA QUESTIONS

Test of Hypothesis

Ho: mA = mB there is no significant difference between the mean groups.
 Ha: mA > mB score of group A is greater than group B

. . . . . .

- 2. T-test where df = nA + nB 2 = 78, t (.05) = 1,671
- 3. Calculation for t-observation

A : Group Work (Main Idea)

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{n} x = 23,375$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{n \sum_{n} x^2 - (\sum_{n} x)^2} = 8,502$ 

$$\sqrt{\frac{n-n-1}{n(n-1)}}$$

#### B: Traditional Reading (Main Idea)

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{n} x = 18,375$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}}$  = 7,196

to = 
$$\overline{x} A - \overline{x} B$$
 = 2,839  
 $\sqrt{\frac{(nA-1)SA^2 + (nB-1)SB^2}{nA+nB-2}} \left(\frac{1}{nA} + \frac{1}{nB}\right)$ 

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation is 2,839 > t ( .05 ) so Ho is rejected. Hence, we conclude that the difference between groups is significant and Group Work can improve the students' reading comprehension achievement better than the traditional reading technique.

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No	TR		GV	V
	xA	xA <sup>2</sup>	xB	xB <sup>2</sup>
1	65	4.225	65	4.225
2	60	3,600	70	4.900
3	40	1.600	55	3.025
4	65	4.225	85	7.225
5	80	6,400	85	7.225
6	85	7.225	80	6,400
7	80	6.400	85	7.225
8	60	3.600	65	4.225
9	70	4,900	80	6,400
10	40	1.600	60	3.600
11	60	3,600	65	4.225
12	60	3.600	70	4,900
13	45	2.025	55	3.025
14	65	4.225	75	5.625
14	65	4.225	70	4.900
16	55	3.025	70	4,900
17	65	4.225	55	3.025
18	55	3.025	65	4.225
19	45	2.025	60	3.600
20	85	7.225	95	9.025
20	70	4.900	75	5.625
21	55	3,025	75	5.625
23	90	8.100	100	10.000
23	45	2.025	60	3.600
25	80	6.400	75	5.625
26	70	4.900	70	4.900
20	80	6 400	75	5.625
28	60	3 600	75	5.625
20	65	4.225	75	5,625
30	75	5.625	90	8,100
31	40	1.600	50	2.500
32	60	3,600	70	4.900
33	75	5.625	65	4.225
34	65	4.225	80	6.400
35	75	5,625	85	7.225
36	60	3,600	65	4.225
37	80	6.400	95	9.025
38	85	7.225	100	10.000
39	40	1.600	45	2.025
40	30	900	45	2.025
Total	2 545	170.575	2.880	214.800
n	40		40	
Mean	63 625		72	
SD	13,812		14,892	

THE CALCULATION OF TWO MEANS TEST IN TOTAL QUESTIONS

Test of Hypothesis

- 1. Ho : mA = mB there is no significant difference between the mean groups.
  - Ha : mA > mB score of group A is greater than group B
- 2. T-test where df = nA + nB 2 = 78, t (.05) = 1,671
- 3. Calculation for t-observation
  - A: Group Work (Total)

$$\overline{x} = \underline{\Sigma x}_{n} = 72$$
; n = 40  
 $S = \sqrt{\frac{n\Sigma x^{2} - (\Sigma x)^{2}}{n(n-1)^{2}}} = 14,892$ 

#### B: Traditional Reading (Total)

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{n} x = 63,625$$
; n = 40  
S =  $\sqrt{\frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n (n - 1)}}$  = 13,812

to = 
$$\overline{x} \overline{A} - \overline{x} \overline{B}$$
 = 2,608  
 $\sqrt{\frac{(nA-1)SA + (nB-1)SB}{nA+nB-2}} \left(\frac{1}{nA} + \frac{1}{nB}\right)$ 

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation is 2,608 > t (.05) so Ho is rejected. Hence, we conclude that the difference between groups is significant and Group Work can improve the students' reading comprehension achievement better than the traditional reading technique.



Topic	: Health		
Date	: November 20, 1997		
Time Allotment	: 45'		
Source	: Bahasa Inggris untuk Siswa Kelas 2 SLTP		

#### Read the passage carefully !

Health is very important. We are happy and we can do everything well when we are healthy. When we are sick, we do not have appetite to eat and we cannot do anything. Therefore, we must keep our body healthy. It is better to prevent than to cure the sickness.

Our body consists of some organs. Every organ needs food to do its function. Our body needs some nutriments-carbohydrate, protein, minerals, fats, and vitamins. If our body is lack of one of the nutriments, we will not be healthy; even, we will be ill.

To be healthy, we must eat nutritious food. We must also eat regularly. We may eat three times a day - in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. Besides eating regularly, doing exercise is very important. We also have to clean our body. We have to take a bath twice a day - in the morning and in the afternoon. We have to wash our hands before eating. We have to brush our teeth twice a day at least or after eating.

#### **Reading Comprehension Questions** :

- 1. Why is health important?
- 2. What is the use of food for the organs in our body?
- 3. What will happen if our body is lack of nutriments?
- 4. Every organ needs food to do its function (par. 2) The word its refers to ....
- 5. Which paragraph tells us about the importance of food for our body?
- 6. What's the main idea of the last paragraph?
- 7. Mention the things we must do to keep our body healthy !
- 8. What's the best title for the text?

Topic	Recreation
Date	: November 27, 1997
Time Allotment	: 45'
Source	: English '94 for SLTP 2

#### Read the passage carefully !

A zoo is a place where we can see animals from many different countries. There is usually one zoo in every country.

Some people do not like zoos. They think that it is cruel to keep wild animals in cages. Other people think that if the cage is large, the animals are happy. The animals have good food everyday and if they are ill, they are given medicine. They do not have to worry about enemies.

In the jungle, small animals often do not live for long time because they are killed and eaten by large animals. In a zoo, these animals are safer. It is probable, therefore, only the very large animals - the lions, tigers, and bears - that are unhappy. They miss the wide open spaces where they roamed.

Most children enjoy a visit to a zoo. They usually prefer to look at the large animals although, in fact, these are not always interesting.

Sometimes visitors in a zoo are not kind to the animals. They throw things at them and tease them. In one famous zoo there is a cage near the entrance. Inside the cage there is a statue of a small boy. The notice on the cage says " Cruel boy, found in all countries ".

#### **Reading Comprehension Questions :**

- 1. How many zoos are there in every country?
- 2. Why do some people not like zoos?
- "... and if they are ill, they are given medicine.." (par 2) The underlined word refers to ...
- 4. What are the advantages the animals have in a zoo?

- 5. Which paragraph tells us about why the numbers of small animals in the jungle are decreasing ?
- 6. Do you think small animals will be safer in a zoo? Why?
- 7. What's the main idea of paragraph 4?
- 8. How can we say that sometimes the visitors treat the animals badly ?

Topic	: Transportation	
Date	: December 1, 1997	
Time Allotment	: 45'	
Source	: English '94 for SLTP 2	

#### Read the passage carefully !

A hydrofoil is a means of transportation through seas. It is used to carry people as well as goods. We can find it in the seas near Madura Island and other coasts in Indonesia.

A hydrofoil is designed to sail in a high speed. There are two foils at the sides of the body. They function as the wings of a bird. The movement of the foils against the water produces a great power. It lifts up the whole body to come out from the water. Then the ship "flies" on the surface of the sea water. The speed can be attained as fast as 70 m.p.h or it is about 180 kilometres per hour.

The foils are also used as a brake. When the foils fold their sheets, the body goes down into the water and the speed lessen.

People in an isolated island need this boat to cross the wide sea. The fare, of course, is more expensive than that of the traditional ferry. However, it safer and faster.

## **Reading Comprehension Questions** :

- 1. What's a hydrofoil?
- 2. What's the main idea of the first paragraph?
- 3. What's a hydrofoil designed for ?
- 4. "It lifts up ..." ( par 2 line 3 ) What does the word it refer to ?
- 5. How fast can a hydrofoil travel?
- 6. What's the main idea of the third paragraph?
- 7. Explain how the foils function as a brake !
- 8. What are the better qualities of a hydrofoil than that of a traditional ferry ?

#### THE POST TEST

Read the passages carefully and then choose the best answer !

Text I:

There are many kinds of bacteria. Some bacteria cause diseases. If you look at bacteria under a microscope, you would see that they have just 3 main shapes. What are the three main shapes of bacteria ? They are rod-shaped bacteria, round-shaped bacteria and spiral-shaped bacteria.

Some bacteria grow alone; others grow in pairs; still others grow in chains. Bacteria may also grow in different kinds of clumps or in threads.

When bacteria reach a certain size, they divide or split into two. Each one doubles itself, one tiny plant becomes two, two become four, four become eight, eight become sixteen and so on. From a single bacterium, it is possible for a million bacteria to grow in just a few hours.

Bacteria grow best in wet places, in dark places and in warm places. Most bacteria can be killed by dryness, by sunlight, or at very high temperatures.

Most bacteria stop growing or grow very slowly at very low temperatures. That is why people always keep some food like milk in the refrigerator.

> Taken from: Bahasa Inggris untuk Siswa Kelas 2 SLTP

1. There are ..... main shapes of bacteria.

a. many c. eight

b. three d. a million

2. The correct form of spiral-shaped bacteria is :

- a. O c. 🛆
- b. () d. É

- 3. "... You would see that <u>they</u> have just 3 main shapes" (par.2 line 2). The underlined word refers to :
  - a. microscope c. bacteria
  - b. diseases d. shapes
- 4. The first paragraph tells us about :
  - a. The diseases bacteria can cause
  - b. How to look at bacteria with microscope
  - c. The three main shapes of bacteria
  - d. The spiral-shaped bacteria
- 5. There are some factors which can kill bacteria except :
  - a. dryness c. sunlight
  - b. warm places d. high temperatures
- 6. In which condition are bacteria likely to die ?
  - a. In boiling water c. In the bathtubs
  - b In a can of water d. In a dark room
- 7. How bacteria grow into numbers is stated in paragraph :

a. 1 and 2	c. 3 and 4
b. 1 and 5	d. 4 and 5
8. Which is the best title for the text ?	
a. The dangerous bacteria	c. Killing bacteria to be healthy
b. Three shapes of bacteria	d. Bacteria, the cause of disease

Text II:

Spending holidays on the beach is one of the choices for many people. It is always amusing to swim in the sea, to play volley, and to surf while enjoying the beautiful scenery.

Watu Ulo is one of the best choices you can make. Why is it called Watu Ulo? The beach has coral reefs of many shapes. One of the coral reefs is shaped like a snake (Ulo = Javanese). Its length from the coastline is more than 50 metres with a width of 4 metres and a height of 2 metres above the sea surface. The extreme point of the coral is called Watu Ulo.

To the west of Watu Ulo is White Sand (Pasir Putih) which is located along the coastal area. It takes less than half an hour from Watu Ulo to Pasir Putih on foot.

The atmosphere at Pasir putih is very quiet and peaceful. Our eyes can watch the blue colour of the sky and our ears can hear the sound of the waves. The wind always blows softly. It gives an air of peacefulness and happiness to our feelings.

Usually people spend their leisure time here for some time, have a chat, enjoy the holiday, get together, or do other activities. Indeed you will be happy if you visit Watu Ulo.

Taken from: English '94 for SLTP 2

d. a stone

9. One of the coral reefs has the form of :

a. a coastline	c. a snake

b. a beach

10. The second paragraph tells us about :

- a. Where Watu Ulo is situated c. Why people go to Watu Ulo
- b. Why people call it Watu Ulo
- d. How to spend holiday at Watu Ulo

11. "It gives an air of peacefulness" (par. 4) The underlined word refers to :

- a. The wind c. The sky
- b. The beach d. The water

12. To walk from Watu Ulo to Pasir Putih, you need less than ...... minutes.

a. sixty c. fifteen

b. ninety d. thirty

- 13. The main idea of the fourth paragraph is :
  - a. The location of Pasir Putih
  - b. How to get to Pasir Putih
  - c. How to spend holiday at Pasir Putih
  - d. The situation of Pasir Putih

14. The best title for the passage is :

- a. Spending holiday at the beach
- b. How large Watu Ulo beach is
- c. The beauty of Watu Ulo beach
- d. Going from Watu Ulo to Pasir Putih

#### Text III:

The first development in modern transportation was the steamship. It could sail against the wind. Then came the railroads. They carried large numbers of people quickly over long distances. The fare was low.

More recently, automobiles and airplanes have made travel faster and more convenient. A trip across the ocean that would have taken weeks only a hundred years ago, now takes just a few hours. As it became easier to travel, better places to stay grew up. At first hotels were built in big cities, then at the seaside resorts. All were served by railroads. By then people can get away from crowded cities.

> Taken from: English '94 for SLTP 2

15. The second development in modern transportation was :

- a. steamships c. automobiles
- b. railroads d. airplanes
- 16. Modern transportation makes us able to :
  - a sail against the wind c. travel over long distances faster
  - b. stay at hotels in seaside resorts d. pay for any transportation cheaper
- 17. In the beginning hotels grew at :
  - a. big cities c. seaside resorts
  - b. crowded cities d. villages
- 18. Which statement is true according to the text?
  - a. The fare of railroads was very expensive
  - b. Travelling by airplanes is not comfortable
  - c. It is impossible to travel faster nowadays
  - d. Railroads could carry lots of passengers

19. The first paragraph tells us about :

a. Steamships as the first modern transportation

b. Many people travel by using modern transportation

c. The fare needed to take modern transportation

d. The first means of modern transportation

20. The main idea of the last paragraph is :

a. There are many hotels in big cities now

b. Transportation affects the development of hotels

c. People do not like to stay in the crowded cities

d. Hotels at the seaside resorts are better than the others

#### **ANSWER KEY**

#### **POST TEST**

1. B	6. A	11. A	16. C
2. D	7. C	12. D	17. A
3. C	8. D	13. D	18. D
4. C	9. C	14. C	19. D
5. B	10. B	15. B	20. B

	Factual	Inference	Main Idea
Text I	no 1, 5	no 2, 3, 6	no 4, 7, 8
Text II	no 9	no 11, 12	no 10, 13, 14
Text III	no 15, 17	no 16, 18	no 19, 20
Total number	5	7	8

#### **TREATMENT 1**

- 1. Because we can do everything well when we are healthy.
- 2. To do their functions (e.g: to give us energy)
- 3. We will be sick.
- 4. Every organ.
- 5. The second paragraph.
- 6. What we must do to keep us healthy.
- 7. We must :
  - eat nutritious food regularly
  - exercise
  - clean our body and brush our teeth regularly
  - wash our hands before eating
- 8. Keeping our body healthy.

Type of Question	Factual	Inference	Main Idea
Number	1, 3, 7	2,4	5, 6, 8

1. There is usually at least one zoo.

2. Because they think that it is cruel to keep wild animals in cages.

3. The animals.

- 4. They are given food and medicine.
- 5. The third paragraph.
- 6. Yes. Because large animals cannot eat and kill them.
- 7. Why children like to go to the zoo.
- 8. They throw things at the animals and also tease them.

Type of Question	Factual	Inference	Main Idea
Number	1, 2	3, 4, 6, 7, 8	5

### **TREATMENT 3**

- 1. It is a means of transportation through seas.
- 2. What a hydrofoil is.
- 3. It is designed to sail in a high speed.
- 4. A great power.
- 5. It can travel as fast as 70 m.p.h.
- 6. How the foils function as a brake.
- 7. First, the foils fold their sheets. Then, the body of the hydrofoil goesa down into the water and the speed lessen.
- 8. A hydrofoil is safer and faster than a traditional ferry.

Type of Question	Factual	Inference	Main Idea
Number	1, 3	4, 5, 7, 8	2,6