APPENDIX A

The Calculation of r Biserial

(The Familiar Reading Materials)

	Familiarities						
Number	Familiar	F^2	Unfamiliar	UF ²			
1	4	16	2	4			
2	5	25	3	9			
3	3	9	3	9			
4	4	16	2	4			
5	3	9	2	4			
6	3	9	2	4			
7	3	9	3	9			
8	4	16	2	4			
9	5	25	3	9			
10	3	9	3	9			
11	3	9		1			
12	4	16	2	4			
13	4	16	2	4			
14	3	9	2	4			
15	3	9	2	4			
16	3	9	3	9			
17	3	9	2	4			
18	4	16	2	4			
19	3	9	2	4			
20	4	16					
21	4	16					
22	3	9	·····				
23	4	16					
24	3	9	······				
25	4	16					
26	4	16	····				
27	3	9					
28	3	9					
29	3	9					

3	9		
3	9		
4	16		
3	9		
3	9		
4	16		
4	16		
4	16		
3	9		
4	16		
4	16		
3	9		
4	16		
4	16		
3	9		
3	9		<u> </u>
4	16		
4	16		
3	9		
169	611	43	103
48	~~~>	19	
0.7164		0.2836	
3.5208	0 2	2.2632	
67		ΣΧ	212
	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 169 \\ 48 \\ 0.7164 \\ 3.5208 \\ 67 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Class	n	р	0	(Or-Ot)	$(Or-Ot)^2/p$	Μ	(Or-Ot)M
		3	0				
F	48	0.7164		0.3395	0.1610	3.5208	1.1953
			0.3395				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
UF	19	0.284		-0.3395	0.4058	2.2632	-0.7683
			0				
Total	67	1			0.5668		0.4270

Preparation to Calculate r Biserial

n = number of students

- p = individual proportion in group
- O = ordinate
- Or = Lower Ordinate
- Ot = Higher Ordinate

M = Mean

SD total =
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{N^2}}$$

$$r_{dwis} = \frac{\sum (Or - Ot)M}{SDtot\sqrt{\sum ((Or - Ot)^2/p)}}$$

= 0.70636

Correction factor (rk) = 1.125 (get from table based on r_{dwis})

 $r = (r_{dwis}) r k = 0.7947$

Hypothesis testing:

- 1. Ho : r = 0; there is no correlation between familiarity and the test result. Ha : r # 0; there is a correlation between familiarity and the test result.
- 2. Level of significance = 5%, n = 67, r table = 0.235.

If $/r \ge r$ table, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

If /r < r table, Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected.

3. Conclusion:

Because /r/= 0.7947 > r table, then Ho is rejected.

It means there is a significant correlation between familiar reading materials and the students' reading comprehension achievement.

APPENDIX B

The Calculation of r Biserial

(The Unfamiliar Reading Materials)

	Familiarities					
Number	Familiar	F^2	Unfamiliar	UF ²		
1	3	9	3	9		
2	4	16	3	9		
3	4	16	2	4		
4	3	9	3	9		
5	2	4	3	9		
6	4	16	2	4		
7	4	16	2	4		
8	4	16	3	9		
9	3	9	3	9		
10	2	4	3	9		
11	2	4	3	9		
12	4	16	2	4		
13	4	16	3	9		
14	4	16	4	16		
15	4	16	-4	16		
16	4	16	2	4		
17	3	9	3	9		
18	3	9	5	25		
19		10 A 10 A 10 A	3	9		
20		1101	4	16		
21		<u> </u>	3	9		
22			2	4		
23			2	4		
24			3	9		
25			3	9		
26			3	9		
27			2	4		
28			2	4		
29			1	1		

30			3	9
31			2	4
32			2	4
33			3	9
34			2	4
35			2	4
36			3	9
37			3	9
38			2	4
39			2	4
40			2	4
41			3	9
42			2	4
43			3	9
44			3	9
45			3	9
46				1
47			3	9
48			3	9
49	<u></u>		2	4
50			3	9
Sum	61	217	133	381
n	18		50	
р	0.2647		0.7350	24
М	3.3888		2.6600	2
N	68		ΣΧ	194
		A COLUMN TO A	ΣX^2	598

Class	n	р	0	(Or-Ot)	$(Or-Ot)^2/p$	Μ	(Or-Ot)M
			0				
F	18	0.2647		0.3275	0.4048	3.3888	1.1099
			0.3275				
UF	50	0.7353		-0.3275	0.1460	2.6600	-0.8713
			0				
Total	68	1			0.5508		0.2386

n = number of students

- p = individual proportion in group
- O = ordinate
- Or = Lower Ordinate
- Ot = Higher Ordinate

M = Mean

SD total =
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{N^2}}$$

$$= 0.8093$$

$$r_{dwis} = \frac{\sum (Or - Ot)M}{SDtot\sqrt{\sum ((Or - Ot)^2/p)}}$$
$$= 0.3974$$

Correction factor (rk) = 1.212 (taken from table based on r_{dwis})

 $r = (r_{dwis}) r k = 0.4817$

Hypothesis testing:

- 1. Ho : r = 0; there is no correlation between familiarity and the test result. Ha : $r \neq 0$; there is a correlation between familiarity and the test result.
- 2. Level of significance = 5%, n = 68, r table = 0.235.

If $/r \ge r$ table. Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

If /r / < r table, Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected.

3. Conclusion:

Because /r/= 0.482 > r table, then Ho is rejected.

It means there is a significant correlation between familiar reading

materials and the students' reading comprehension achievement.

APPENDIX C

TABLE OF ORDINATE

P	8	0	Z	P	Р	0	T
0,005 0,010 0,015	0,995 0,900 0,985	0,01446 0,02665 0,03787	2,5758 2,3263 2,1701	0,255 0,260 0,255	0,745 0,740 0,735	0,32111 0,32437 0,32754	0,6588 0,6433
0,020 0,055	0,980 0,975	0,04842 0,05845	2,0537 1,9600	0,270 0,275	0,730 0,725	0,33065 0,33367	0,6128
0,035 0,040 0,045 0,050	0,965 0,960 0,955 0,950	0,06804 0,07727 0,08617 0,09479 0,10314	1,8808 1,8119 1,7507 1,6954 1,6449	0,280 0,285 0,290 0,295 0,300	0,720 0,715 0,710 0,705	0,33662 0,33950 0,34230 0,34534 0,34769	0,5828 0,5681 0,5534 0,5388 0,5244
0,055	0,945	0,11124	1,5982	0,305	0,695	0,35028	0,5101
0,060	0,940	0,11912	1,5548	0,310	0,690	0,35279	0,4959
0,065	0,935	0,12679	1,5141	0,315	0,685	0,35524	0,4817
0,070	0,930	0,13427	1,4758	0,320	0,680	0,35761	0,4677
0,075	0,925	0,14156	1,4395	0,325	0,675	0,35992	0,4538
0,080 0,085 0,090 0,095 0,100	0,920 0,915 0,910 0,905 0,900	0,14867 0,15561 0,16239 0,16902 0,17550	1,4051 1,3722 1,3408 1,3106 1,2816	0,330 0,335 0,340 0,345 0,350	0,670 0,655 0,660 0,655 0,655	0,36215 0,36431 0,36641 0,36844 0,36844 0,37040	0,4399 0,4261 0,4125 0,3989 0.3853
0,105	0,895	0,18184	1,2536	0,355	0,645	0,37229	0,3719
0,110	0,890	0,18804	1,2265	0,360	0,640	0,37412	0,3585
0,115	0,885	0,19410	1,2004	0,365	0,635	0,37588	0,3451
0,120	0,880	0,20004	1,1750	0,370	0,630	0,37757	0,3319
0,125	0,875	0,20585	1,1503	0,375	0,625	0,37920	0,3186
0,130	0,870	0,21155	1,1264	0,380	0,620	0,38076	0,3055
0,135	0,865	0,21712	1,1031	0,385	0,615	0,38225	0,2924
0,140	0,850	0,22_J3	1,0803	0,390	0,610	0,38368	0,2793
0,145	0.855	0,22792	1,0581	0,395	0,605	0,38504	0,2663
0,150	0,850	0,23316	1,0364	0,400	0,600	0,38634	0,2533
0,155	0,845	0.23829	1,0152	0,405	0,595	0,38758	0,2404
0,160	0,840	0,24331	0,9945	0,410	0,590	0,38875	0,2275
0,165	0,835	0,24823	0,9741	0,415	0,585	0,38985	0,2147
0,170	0,830	0,25305	0,9542	0,420	0,580	0,39089	0,2019
0,175	0,825	0,25778	0,9346	0,425	0,575	0,39187	0,1891
0,180	0,820	0,26240	0,9154	0,430	0,570	0,39279	0,1764
0,185	0,815	0,26693	0,8965	0,435	0,565	0,39364	0,1637
0,190	0,810	0,27137	0,8779	0,440	0,560	0,39442	0,1510
0,195	0,805	0,27571	0,8596	0,445	0,555	0,39515	0,1383
0,200	0,800	0,27996	0,8416	0,450	0,550	0,39581	0,1257
0,205	0,795	0,28413	0,8239	0,455	0,545	0,39640	0,1130
0,210	0,790	0,28820	0,8064	0,460	0,540	0,39694	0,1004
0,215	0,785	0,29219	0,7892	0,465	0,535	0,39741	0,0878
0,220	0,780	0,29609	0,7722	0,470	0,530	0,39781	0,0753
0,225	0,775	0,29991	0,7554	0,475	0,525	0,39816	0,0627
0,230	0,770	0,30365	0,7388	0,480	0,520	0,39844	0,0502
0,235	0,765	0,30730	0,7225	0,485	0,515	0,39866	0,0376
0,240	0,760	0,31087	0,7063	0,490	0,510	0,39892	0,0251
0,245	0,755	0,31437	0,6903	0,495	0,505	0,39891	0,0125
0,250	0,750	0,31778	0,6745	0,500	0,500	0,39894	0,0000

APPENDIX D

TABLE OF CORRECTION FACTOR

_ 1			JL	JMLAH K	ATEGOR	<u>u</u>			
「	2	3	•,	5	6	7	8	9	10
0,01	1,253	1,112	1,068	1,047	1,037	1,030	1,025	1,072	1,019
0,02	1,253	1,112	1,068	1,047	1,037	1,030	1,025	1,022	1,019
0.03	1,253	1,112	1,068	1.047	1,037	1,030	1,025	1.022	1,019
0.04	1,253	1,112	1,068	1.047	1.037	1,030	1,025	1.022	1,019
0.05	1,253	1,112	1,069	1,047	1,037	1,030	1,025	1,022	1,019
0.06	1.252	1.111	1.068	0.047	1.037	1.030	1.025	1.022	1.019
0.07	1.252	1.111	1.068	0.047	1.037	1.030	1.025	1.022	1.019
0.08	1.252	1.111	1.068	0.047	1.037	1.030	1.025	1.072	1.019
0.09	1.251	1,111	1.067	0 047	1 037	1.030	1.025	1 022	1.019
0.10	1.251	1,111	1.067	0_047	1.037	1,029	1,025	1.022	1.019
0.11	1 250	1 111	1 067	1 047	1 037	1 029	1 025	1 022	1 019
0 12	1 250	1 111	1 067	1 047	1 036	1 029	1 025	1 071	1 019
0,12	1 748	1 110	1.067	1.047	1,036	1 029	1 025	1,021	1,019
0,13	1 768	1,110	1,067	1.047	1,036	1,029	1,025	1,021	1,019
0,14	1,248	1,110	1,067	1,047	1,036	1,029	1,025	1,021	1,019
0,15	1,248	1,110	1,007	1,047	1,030	1.013	1,025	1,021	1,014
0,16	1,247	1,109	1,066	1,046	1,036	1,029	1,025	1,021	1,019
0,17	1,246	1,109	1,066	1,046	1,036	1,029	1,024	1,021	1,019
0,18	1,245	1,108	1,066	1,046	1,036	1,029	1,024	1,021	1,019
0,19	1,244	1,108	1,066	1,046	1,036	1,023	1,024	1,021	1,019
0,20	1,243	1,108	1,065	1,045	1,035	1,029	1,024	1,021	1,018
0.21	1.242	1,107	1.065	1.046	1.035	1,029	1.024	1.021	1.018
0.22	1.241	1,107	1.065	1.045	1.035	1.028	1.024	1.021	1.010
0.23	1.240	1,106	1.065	1.045	1.035	1.028	1.024	1.021	1.018
0.24	1.239	1.106	1.064	1.045	1.035	1.028	1.024	1.021	1.018
0,25	1,237	1,105	1,064	1,045	1,035	1,028	1,024	1,020	1,018
0.26	1.236	1.105	1.064	1.045	1.034	1.028	1.024	1.020	1.018
0.27	1.234	1.104	1.063	1.044	1.034	1.028	1.023	1.020	1.018
0.28	1,233	1,103	1.063	1.044	1.034	1.028	1.023	1.020	1.018
0.29	1.232	1,103	1.063	1.044	1.034	1.027	1.023	1.020	1.018
0.30	1,230	1,102	1.062	1.044	1.034	1.027	1.023	1.020	1.018
0,00	1 220	1 101	1 062	1.002	1 032	1.027	1 022	1 020	1 017
0,31	1,220	1,101	1,002	1,043	1,033	1,027	1,023	1,020	1,017
0,32	1,227	1,101	1,001	1,043	1,033	1,027	1,023	1,020	1,017
0,33	1,220	1,100	1,001	1,043	1,033	1,027	1,023	1,020	1,017
0,34	1,224	1,100	1,000	1,042	1,033	1,027	1,022	1,020	1,017
0,35	1,222	T*044	1,000	1,042	1,032	1,026	1,022	1,013	1,017
0,36	1,220	1,098	1,059	1,042	1,032	1,026	1,022	1,019	1,017
0,37	1,218	1,097	1,058	1,041	1,032	1,026	1,022	1,019	1,017
0,38	1,216	1,096	1,058	1,041	1,032	1,016	1,022	1,019	1,017
0,39	1,214	1,095	1,057	1,041	1,031	1,025	1,622	1,019	1,016
0,40	1,212	1,095	1,057	1,040	1,031	1,025	1,021	1,019	1,016
0,41	1,210	1,094	1,055	1,040.	1,031	1,025	1,021	1,019	1,016
_0,42	1,208	1,093	1,055	1,040	1,031	1,025	1,021	1,018	1,016
0.43	1,206	1,092	1,055	1,039	1,030	1,024	1,021	1,018	1,016
0,44	1,204	1,091	1,054	1,039	1,030	1,024	1,020	1,018	1,016
0,45	1,201	1,090	1,054	1,039	1,030	1,024	1,020	1,018	1,016
0_46	1.190	1,089	1.053	1.038	1,029	1,024	1,020	1,017	1,015
0.47	1.197	1,088	1,053	1,038	1,029	1,023	1,020	1,017	1,015
0.48	1.194	1.087	1.052	1.037	1.029	1.023	1,020	1,017	1,015
0.49	1.192	1.086	1.051	1.037	1.028	1,023	1,020	1,017	1.015
0.50	1.189	1.085	1.051	1.036	1.028	1,023	1,019	1,017	1.015
	-,			di	sambung				

				JUN	ILAH KA	TEGORI			:3322222
	2	3	ų	5	6	7	8	9	10
0,51	1,187	1.084	1.050	1.036	1.028	1.022	1.019	1.016	1.015
0.52	1,184	1.083	1.049	1.035	1.027	1.022	1.019	1.016	1.014
0,53	1.181	1.081	1.049	1.035	1.027	1.022	1.018	1.016	1.014
0.54	1.179	1.080	1.048	1.034	1.027	1 021	1.018	1.016	1.014
0,55	1,176	1,079	1,047	1,034	1,026	1.021	1,018	1.016	1.014
0.56	1.173	1.078	1 047	1 033	1 026	1 021	1 010	1 015	1 010
0.57	1 170	1 077	1 046	1,000	1 026	1,021	1,010	1,015	1 012
0 58	1 167	1 075	1 045	1,033	1 025	1,021	1,017	1,015	1,013
0,50	1 164	1 074	1 000	1,032	1,025	1,021	1,017	1,015	1,013
0,60	1,161	1.073	1.044	1 031	1 024	1 020	1 017	1 010	1 013
0.61				1,001	1,014	1,020	1,01/	1,014	1.015
0,61	1,158	1,071	1,043	1,031	1,024	1,020	1,016	1,014	1,012
0,62	1,100	1,070	1,042	1,030	1,023	1,019	1,016	1,014	1,012
0,63	1,152	1,069	1,041	1,029	1,022	1,019	1,015	1,014	1,012
0.64	1,148	1,067	1,040	1,029	1,022	1,019	1,015	1,013	1,012
0,65	1,145	1,066	1,040	1,028	1,022	1,018	1,015	1,013	1,011
0,66	1,142	1,0 <mark>64</mark>	1,039	1,028	1,021	1,018	1,015	1,013	1,011
0,67	1,138	1,063	1,038	1,027	1,021	1,018	1,014	1,012	1,011
0,68	1,135	1,061	1,037	1,026	1,020	1,017	1,014	1,012	1,011
0,69	1,132	1,060	1,036	1,026	1,020	1,017	1,014	1,012	1,010
0,70	1,128	1 <mark>,05</mark> 8	1,035	1,025	1,019	1,016	1,013	1,012	1,010
0,71	1,125	1,057	1,034	1,024	1,019	1,016	1.013	1,011	1,010
0,72	1.121	1,055	1.033	1.024	1.018	1.015	1.013	1.011	1.010
0,73	1,117	1.053	1.032	1.023	1.018	1.015	1.012	1.011	1.009
0.74	1,114	1,052	1.031	1.022	1.017	1.014	1.012	1.010	1.009
0,75	1,110	1,050	1,030	1,022	1,017	1,014	1,012	1.010	1,009
0,76	1,105	1,049	1,029	1,021	1.015	1.014	1.011	1.010	1,009
0 77	1,102	1.047	1.028	1.020	1.016	1.013	1.011	1.009	1.008
0.78	1.098	1.045	1.027	1.020	1.015	1.013	1.010	1.009	1.008
0.79	1.094	1.043	1.026	1.019	1.015	1.012	1.010	1.009	1.008
0,80	1,090	1,041	1,025	1,018	1,014	1,012	1,010	1,808	1,007
0.81	1.086	1.040	1.024	1 017	1 013	1 011	1 009	1 008	1 007
0.82	1.082	1.038	1.023	1,016	1.013	1.011	1,009	1 008	1 007
0.83	1.078	1.036	1 022	1 016	1 012	1 010	1 009	1 007	1 005
0.84	1.074	1.032	1.019	1 014	1 011	1 010	1 009	1 007	1 006
0,85	1 070	1,032	1,019	1.014	1.011	1.009	1.008	1.007	1.006
0.86	1.065	1.030	1.018	1 013	1 010	1 000	1 007	1 005	1 005
0,87	1 061	1.028	1 017	1 012	1 000	1 009	1 007	1 006	1,005
0.99	1 057	1 026	1 015	1 011	1,009	1,008	1,007	1,000	1,005
0,00	1,057	1,020	1,010	1 011	1,008	1,007	1,008	1,005	1,005
0,99	1.047	1.022	1.013	1,010	1,005	1,007	1,005	1,005	1 004
	1 000	1 000	1 01 2		1,007	1,000	1,000	1,00*	1,004
0.00	1 020	1 010	1,012	T 000	1,007	1,006	1,005	1,004	1,004
0,52	1,030	1,016	1,011	1,008	1,005	1,005	1,004	1,004	1,003
0,30	1,034	7°010	1,030	T 001	1,005	1,004	1,004	1,003	1,003
0,94	1,029	1,014	1,008	1,006	1,004	1,004	1,003	1,003	1,002
0,95	1,024	1,011	1,007	1,005	1,004	1,003	1,003	1,002	1,002
0,96	1,020	1,009	1,006	1,004	1,003	1,003	1,002	1,002	1,002
0,97	1,015	1,007	1,004	1,003	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,001	1,001
0,98	1,010	1,005	1,003	1,002	1,002	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001
0,99	1,005	1,002	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,000	1,000
1,00	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	, 1=543333;	==========	22222222	===========	=================	===================	=========	=========	======

.

APPENDIX E

TABLE OF CRITICAL VALUE

HARGA KRITIK DARI r PRODUCT HOMENT

3333	***************************************										
א	Interval N Kepercayaan		И	Inte Kepere	erval cayaan	И	Interval Kepercayaan				
	324	953		951	95%		95%	95%			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)			
3	0,997	0,999	26	0,388	0,496	55	0.266	0,345			
4	0,950	0,990	27	0,381	0,487	60	0.254	0.330			
5	0,878	0,959	28	0,374	0,478	65	0,244	0,317			
6	0,811	0,917	29	0,367	0,470	70	0.235	0.306			
7	0,754	0,874	30	0,361	0,463	75	0.227	0.296			
8	0,707	0.874	31	0.355	0.456	80	0.220	0.286			
9	0,666	0,798	32	0.349	0.449	85	0.213	0.278			
10	0,632	0,765	33	0.344	0.442	90	0.207	0.270			
		0.000	34	0.339	0.436						
11	0,002	0,735	€ 35	0.334	9.430	95	0,202	0,263			
12	0,5/0	0,708	1 26			100	0,195	0,256			
13	0,553	0,584	30	0,329	0,424	125	0,176	0,230			
14	0,532	0,651	37	0,325	0,418	150	0,159	0,210			
15	0,314	0.641	38	0,320	0,413	175	0,148	0,194			
16	0.497	0.623	39	0,316	0,408	200	0 138	0 181			
17	0.482	0.606	40	0,312	0,403	300	0.113	0 148			
18	0.468	0.590	41	0.308	0.395	400	0.098	0 128			
19	0.456	0.575	42	0.304	0.393	500	0 088	0 115			
20	0.444	0.561	43	0.301	0.389	500	0,080	0 105			
	-		44	0 297	0 394	000	0,000	0,200			
21	0,433	0,549	45	0 294	0 390	700	0,074	0,097			
22	0,423	0,537	1	0,234	0,000	800	0,070	0,091			
23	0,413	0,526	46	0,291	0,376	900	0,065	0,086			
24	0,404	0,515	47	0,288	0,372	1000	0.050	0 001			
25	0,396	0,505	48	0,284	0,368	1000	0,062	0.0et			
			49	0,281	0,364						
			50	0.279	0.361						
			1		01001						

APPENDIX F QUESTIONNAIRE

Give your answers by crossing the available boxes:

 Thomas Alva Edison is a scientist. He is an English scientist. He is the inventor of telephone. His invention has something to do with electrical power. You get the comprehension about Thomas Alva Edison from : Magazine School Book Television Newspaper others 	Yes	
 Do you think our country has different time zone ? Different time zone means different hour. Is it true that Indonesia has two time zones ? The earth is divided into twenty-four time zones You get the comprehension about Time Zone from : Magazine School Book Television Newspaper others 	Yes	
 Are diamonds used for jewelry only? Does the value of diamonds lie in their hardness ? Diamonds are cut through solid rocks. Do you think diamonds are useful for industrial needs? You get the comprehension about diamonds from : Magazine School Book Television Newspaper others 	Yes	No □ □ □

 Have you ever learned about atom? Do you think atom is big? Can atom be made through chemical process? Do you think atom move faster when they are hot? You get the comprehension about atom from : Magazine School Book Television Newspaper others 	Yes	
 Do you know where ballet come from? Does it take years to be a ballet dancer? Are ballet dancers women only? Ballet is not just a dancing, it is also a drama You get the comprehension about ballet from : Magazine School Book Television 	Yes	
 Have you ever learned about computer? Can you operate a computer? Do you know what DOS is? Can computers be designed for many specialized purposes? You get the comprehension about computer from : Magazine School Book Television Newspaper others 	Yes	No
 Have you ever heard about Tour de France? Is Tour de France a motor-cycle race? Is the race carried out more than a week? Is it an annual race? You get the comprehension about Tour de France from : Magazine School Book Television 	Yes	No D D D

 Do you know about Co Is Williamsburg named Is Williamsburg in Ame Is Williamsburg a name You get the comprehen Magazine Newspaper 	Ionial Williamsburg? after King William III of erica? of city? sion about Colonial Willis School Book others	England? [[amsburg from : Television	Yes 그 그 그	
 Do you agree that amound Amoebas are one-celled Amoebas live in the wate Amoebas are heavy and You get the comprehen Magazine Newspaper 	ebas are big animals? d animals. iter. mals. ision about amoebas from School Book	: Television	Yes	
 Columbus is an European. Columbus did his adventure by horse-riding. Columbus discovered the America continent. Columbus was killed by native people. You get the comprehension about Columbus from : Magazine School Book Television Newspaper others 		m : I Television	Yes	

APPENDIX G Reading Materials Selection

Bacalah bacaan di bawah ini dan tentukan pilihan anda dengan menyilang salah satu kotak yang tersedia dibawahnya.

Thomas Alva Edison was awarded more patents on inventions than any other American. When he died in 1931, Americans wondered how they could best show their respect for him.

One suggestion was that the nation observe a minute or two of total blackout. All electric power would be shut off in homes, streets, and factories.

Perhaps this suggested plan made Americans realize fully what Edison and his inventions meant to them. Electric power was too important to the country. Shutting it off for even a short time would have led to complete confusion. A blackout was out of question.

On the day of Edison's funeral, many people silently dimmed their lights. In this way they honored the man who had done more than anyone else to put the great force of electricity at his countrymen's fingertips.

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🖵 familiar 🗖 unfamiliar

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty four time zones, one hour apart. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more of fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Traveling west, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you across the line, you change your calendar one full day, backward or forward. Traveling east, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow!

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🗖 familiar 🗖 unfamiliar

The most important diamonds are those we never see--the diamonds used in industry. Their value lies in their hardness, not their beauty, and in the thousands of jobs they do.

Industrial diamonds make the needles for hi-fi phonographs. Diamonds cut through solid rock in search of oil. Dentist use diamonds too--often as a powder glued to paper or a wheel. Other diamond wheels cut and polish stones and cut metal parts for all kinds of engines. They are also used to make wheels for grinding and polishing metals.

Most marvelous of all are the diamond dies. These are flat diamonds through which small holes have been drilled. When metal is pulled through the small holes in the diamond, it comes out as a thin wire.

Cars, airplanes, nails, tin cans, radios, refrigerators, and most electrical equipment could not be made without using industrial diamonds.

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🗖 familiar 📮 unfamiliar

Atoms are all around us. They are the bricks of which everything is made. Many millions of atoms are contained in just one grain of salt, but despite their small size they are very important. The way an everyday object behaves depends on what kinds of atoms are in it and how they act.

For instance, you know that most solid objects melt if they get hot enough. Why is this? It is the effect of the heat on the object's atoms. All atoms move constantly. When they are hot, they move faster.

Usually the atoms in an object hold together and give the object its shape. But if the object grows hot, its atoms more so fast that they break the force that usually holds them together. They move out of their usual places so that the object loses its shape. Then we say that the object is melting

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🖵 familiar 🖵 unfamiliar

Although the first thing that comes to mind when we hear the word ballet is a graceful ballerina gliding across the stage, the ballet is not just dancing. The final production is a combination of four arts: dancing, music, drama, and painting. It is also a combination of the efforts of many people.

The ballerina and her partner dance the main roles. It may be hard to realize that behind their seemingly effortless movements are long years of practice. She had to dance in minor roles for many years. The premier danscur had to learn the art of partnering, of showing off the ballerina so that she appears to be perfect.

Some of the people who create a ballet never appear on stage. They are responsible for the music to which the dancers move, the theme of the ballet's story, the sets, and the costumes. It is the fusion of these many talents that creates the one, overall effect that is a ballet.

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🗖 familiar 🗍 unfamiliar

A computer is a machine designed to perform work mathematically and to store and select information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can add or subtract nine thousand times a second, or divided five hundred times a second, multiply a thousand times a second. Its percentage of error is about one in a billion digits. It has been estimated that human beings making calculations average about one mistake per two hundred digits.

The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum tubes, or transistors. Its electronics circuits work a thousand times faster than the nerve cells in the human brain. A problem that might take a human being two years to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute, but in order to work properly, a computer must be given instructions--it must be programed.

Computers can be designed for many specialized purposes--they can be used to prepare payrolls, guide airplane flights, direct traffic, even to play chess. Computers play an esential role in modern automation in many plants and factories throughout the world.

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🗖 familiar 🗋 unfamiliar

Few can predict a winner in the popular Tour de France, the annual twenty-four-day bike race over twenty-five hundred miles of French countryside. Anything can happen, and usually does, in the grueling cycle race which has been called the world's roughest road race. Accidents and exhaustion may force more than half the contestants to drop out before reaching the finish line.

A cyclist can stay in the pack, finish respectably, and still suffer rough physical punishment, but the real dangers of the race become apparent when he decides to win. Cycling down windswept mountain road, a racer may hit sixty miles an hour--with no hope of stopping; if he loses control then, he's out of the race in a split second, slamming over a cliff or into a rocky ditch. But the reward for the skillful and lucky winner is substantial--it's possible for him to earn as much as a hundred thousand dollars a year.

Hundreds of spectators follow the Tour de France in cars, and cheering crowds line the streets of every small town and village along the route. The Tour de France is a midsummer madness for which the United States has no counterpart, either in danger or in national appeal.

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🛛 familiar 🗖 unfamiliar

Pomp and ceremony do not seem out of place in the colonial city of Williamsburg, Virginia. Perhaps that is why President Reagan choose it as the place to greet foreign heads of state when they visited the United States. The meeting in Williamsburg also gave these important visitors a chance to see what American was like before the American Revolution.

Williamsburg was settled by the English in 1633 and named for King William III of England. It served as the state capital of Virgina from 1699 until 1780 when the capital was moved to Richmond. In 1926 the philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., donated the money to rebuild Williamsburg by establishing the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Some 80 of the city's original buildings, including many homes, were restored to their colonial appearance. The historic area covers 170 acres and includes 50 major buildings. One of these buildings is the governor's palace.

Colonial Williamsburg is a popular tourist attraction. Visitors may see costumed artisans at work in 15 craft shops that include blacksmiths working at a forge, cabinet- and barrelmakers, and candlemakers. Some of the homes, filled with a fine collection of antique furniture, are also open to the public.

Williamsburg is also a living city and modern housing developments surround the historic area. However, it will be preserved forever to remind Americans of the way the colonial settlers lived in the 1700s.

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🖵 familiar 🗖 unfamiliar

Amoebas are tiny animals that live in freshwater ponds. They resemble the first animals, which lived about a billion years ago. Under a microscope their one-celled bodies look something like irregular drops of water.

The amoebs has never developed any special organs. No part of its body does a special job. The amoeba moves by pushing some part, any part, of its body forward as a kind of foot and then flowing into it.

It eats by flowing around its food and surrounding it; any part of its body can serve as a mouth or a stomach. It breathes by drawing in oxygen from the water around it, and any part of its body can serve as gills. The entire body is sensitive to light and sound. So any part of it can act as an eye or an ear. The amoeba's body is a jack-of-all-trades.

Bagi anda baccan di atas: 🖸 familiar 🖾 unfamiliar

Columbus made four voyages to the west between 1492 and 1504 in his vain search for a sea route to Asia. The mystery of wby he failed to find it haunted him and filled him with sadness.

Wherever he went-- to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, South America, Panama, down the coast of Central America--it was always the same story. Instead of golden palaces, there were grass huts and palm-leaf tents. Instead of silkrobed merchant princes, he found "Indians" who did not have so much as a shirt on their backs.

At times Columbus became reconciled to the truth that this new land was not China, not Japan, not the Spice Islands. He seemed to accept it as a part of the earth that the geographersof Europe had never heard of before. It was another world--and he called it exactly that--but Columbus also insisted until he died that the land he had reached was an unknown part of Asia.

Bagi anda bacaan di atas: 🗖 familiar 🗖 unfamiliar



APPENDIX H The Instrument of Reading Comprehension Test

Thomas Alva Edison was awarded more patents on inventions than any other American. When he died in 1931, Americans wondered how they could best show their respect for him.

One suggestion was that the nation observe a minute or two of total blackout. All electric power would be shut off in homes, streets, and factories.

Perhaps this suggested plan made Americans realize fully what Edison and his inventions meant to them. Electric power was too important to the country. Shutting it off for even a short time would have led to complete confusion. A blackout was out of question.

On the day of Edison's funeral, many people silently dimmed their lights. In this way they honored the man who had done more than anyone else to put the great force of electricity at his countrymen's fingertips.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. This selection says that Thomas Edison
 - A. was the only important American inventor
 - B. received the first American patent
 - C. received more patents than any other American
 - D. was the first American inventor
- 2. People decided to honor Edison when
 - A. he made the first electric light
 - B. electric power was 100 years old
 - C. the country realized electricity's importance
 - D. he died in 1931
- 3. The suggested plan was to
 - A. turn off the lights in factories and schools
 - B. observe a few minutes of total silence
 - C. dim all electric lights
 - D. shut off all electricity for a short time
- 4. Americans fully realized what Edison's inventions meant when they
 - A. heard of his death
 - B. heard of the plan to honor him
 - C. first used electric power
 - D. tried to carry out the plan

- 5. The plan was never carried out because
 - A. not everyone wanted to honor Edison
 - B. it was too difficult
 - C. electric power was too important to the country
 - D. it honored only one of Edison's inventions

The most important diamonds are those we never see--the diamonds used in industry. Their value lies in their hardness, not their beauty, and in the thousands of jobs they do.

Industrial diamonds make the needles for hi-fi phonographs. Diamonds cut through solid rock in search of oil. Dentist use diamonds too--often as a powder glued to paper or a wheel. Other diamond wheels cut and polish stones and cut metal parts for all kinds of engines. They are also used to make wheels for grinding and polishing metals.

Most marvelous of all are the diamond dies. These are flat diamonds through which small holes have been drilled. When metal is pulled through the small holes in the diamond, it comes out as a thin wire.

Cars, airplanes, nails, tin cans, radios, refrigerators, and most electrical equipment could not be made without using industrial diamonds.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The most important diamonds are those used

- A. for jewelry
- B. in industry
- C. as drilling bits
- D. both A and B

2. The important quality in industrial diamonds is their

- A. color
- B. hardness
- C. beauty
- D. roughness
- 3. Dentists often use diamonds as
 - A. needle

B. a powder glued to a wheel

- C. metal polishers
- D. stone polishers

4. A diamond die is a

- Λ . thin wire
- B. round, smooth diamond
- C. diamond with a small hole
- D. kind of drill
- 5. Dies are used for
 - A. drilling small holes
 - B. polishing metals
 - C. making thin wire
 - D. cutting stones

Columbus made four voyages to the west between 1492 and 1504 in his vain search for a sea route to Asia. The mystery of why he failed to find it haunted him and filled him with sadness.

Wherever he went-- to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, South America, Panama, down the coast of Central America--it was always the same story. Instead of golden palaces, there were grass huts and palm-leaf tents. Instead of silkrobed merchant princes, he found "Indians" who did not have so much as a shirt on their backs.

At times Columbus became reconciled to the truth that this new land was not China, not Japan, not the Spice Islands. He seemed to accept it as a part of the earth that the geographers of Europe had never heard of before. It was another world--and he called it exactly that--but Columbus also insisted until he died that the land he had reached was an unknown part of Asia.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. In the course of his four voyages, Columbus succeeded in
 - A. finding China and the Spice Islands.
 - B. visiting several parts of Central and South America.
 - C. trading with many merchants.
 - D. sailing to Asia.
- 2. According to this selection, Columbus sailed in order to find
 - A. new lands for the king.
 - B. a water route round the world.
 - C. a new way to reach Asia.
 - D. both B and C.

3. Each time he landed, Columbus expected to find

- A. natives in grass huts
- B. vast, wild lands.
- C. established merchants and cities.
- D. both A and B.
- 4. Columbus thought that
 - A. others had sailed to Asia before him.
 - B. it was impossible to sail to Asia.
 - C. the land he had found was not China or Japan.
 - D. the geographers knew about the land he had found.

5. Columbus always believed that the land he had found was

- A. China or Japan.
- B. an unknown part of the world.
- C. part of Asia.
- D. both B and C.

Pomp and ceremony do not seem out of place in the colonial city of Williamsburg, Virginia. Perhaps that is why President Reagan choose it as the place to greet foreign heads of state when they visited the United States. The meeting in Williamsburg also gave these important visitors a chance to see what American was like before the American Revolution.

Williamsburg was settled by the English in 1633 and named for King William III of England. It served as the state capital of Virgina from 1699 until 1780 when the capital was moved to Richmond. In 1926 the philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., donated the money to rebuild Williamsburg by establishing the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Some 80 of the city's original buildings, including many homes, were restored to their colonial appearance. The historic area covers 170 acres and includes 50 major buildings. One of these buildings is the governor's palace.

Colonial Williamsburg is a popular tourist attraction. Visitors may see costumed artisans at work in 15 craft shops that include blacksmiths working at a forge, cabinet- and barrelmakers, and candlemakers. Some of the homes, filled with a fine collection of antique furniture, are also open to the public.

Williamsburg is also a living city and modern housing developments surround the historic area. However, it will be preserved forever to remind Americans of the way the colonial settlers lived in the 1700s. Choose the correct answer:

- 1. President Reagan entertained heads of state at Williamsburg because he wanted to
 - A. see the artisans at work.
 - B. show them how America looked in colonial days.
 - C. treat them like tourists.
 - D. honor them personally.
- 2. Williamsburg was named after
 - A. a town in England.
 - B. a U.S. president.
 - C. an English king.
 - D. a state capital.
- 3. The restoration of Williamsburg was paid for by
 - A. the United States government.
 - B. an American philanthropist.
 - C. an English king.
 - D. the people of Virginia.
- 4. Williamsburg's blacksmiths may be seen
 - A. making barrels and cabinets.
 - B. dipping candles.
 - C. working at an open forge.
 - D. collecting antique furniture.
- 5. Visitors to Williamsburg homes may see a fine collection of :
 - A. documents.
 - B. costumes.
 - C. antique furniture.
 - D. cabinet

APPENDIX I

KEY ANSWERS

