

## Appendix 1. Permission Request Letter



DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
**FAKULTAS SASTRA**

Jl. Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan Telp. (031) 5035676, 5033080 Fax. 5035807 Surabaya 60286

Nomor : 369-e/J03.1.1/PP/2002  
Lamp. : -  
Hal : Permohonan ijin penelitian

Surabaya, 24 April 2002

Kepada Yth.  
Kepala SMP Negeri 16  
Jl. Bogangin  
Surabaya

Dalam rangka meningkatkan efektivitas belajar mengajar di Fakultas Sastra Universitas Airlangga, mahasiswa kami selain menerima teori-teori di kelas, juga langsung pada obyek studi sesuai dengan mata ajaran yang mereka tekuni, yaitu :

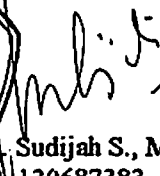
“ Thesis ”

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut di atas, kami mohon Saudara untuk memberi ijin kepada mahasiswa kami seperti tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Bagus Erlangga Pribadi  
NIM. : 079615175  
Jurusan : Sastra Inggris

yang akan mengadakan penelitian di SMP Negeri 16, Jl. Bogangin - Surabaya.

Demikian atas perhatian dan perkenan Saudara, kami sampaikan terima kasih.

A.n. Dekan,  
Rebantu Dekan I,  
  
Dra. Sudijah S., MA  
NIP. 130687383



Tembusan kepada :  
Yth. Dekan Fakultas Sastra Unair  
(sebagai laporan)

## Appendix 2. Statement of Proof



**PEMERINTAH KOTA SURABAYA**  
**DINAS PENDIDIKAN**  
**SEKOLAH LANJUTAN TINGKAT PERTAMA NEGERI 16**  
 Jalan Mastrip Bogangin 1 Telp. (031) 7662387  
 Surabaya 60223

**SURAT - KETERANGAN**  
 Nomor.:800/273/4o2.4.9.13.58/2002

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini Kepala SLTP Negeri 16 Surabaya menerangkan dengan sebenar-benarnya bahwa :

· N a m a : BAGUS ERLANGGA PRIBADI  
 Tempat/ tanggal lahir : Surabaya , 15-01-1979  
 N I M : 079615175  
 Fakultas : UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
 Jurusan : Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris  
 Program : S.I

Mahasiswa tersebut diatas benar-benar melaksanakan SERANGKAIAN UJI KEMAMPUAN BERBAHASA INGGRIS ( MEMBACA ) DENGAN SISWA KELAS II-A , KELAS II-B SE LAMA 3 MINGGU Mulai tanggal 21-10-2002 s/a 09-11-2002 dengan baik di SLTP Negeri 16 Surabaya .

Demikian surat keterangan diberikan agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya .

30-Desember-2002  
 Kepala  
 Drs . R HARI PURNOMO . MM  
 Pembina  
 130932572

### Appendix 3. The Pre-reading Activity Model of Session 1

- **Introduction**

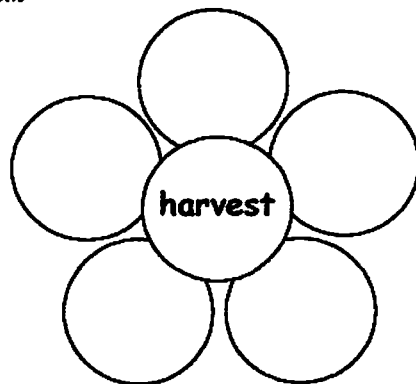
- City and Village are two different places. The people's way of live differs in these places. Next passage will give you a description of these places.

- **Pre-Question**

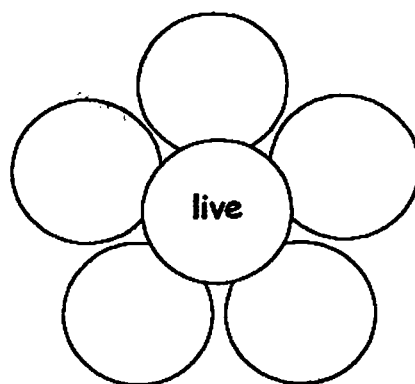
- What do you have in mind about the word 'city'?
- What do you have in mind about the word 'village'?
- The people, how do they do in village and city?

- **Vocabulary**

- *harvest*



- *live*



#### Appendix 4. The Pre-reading Activity Model of Session 2

- **Introduction**

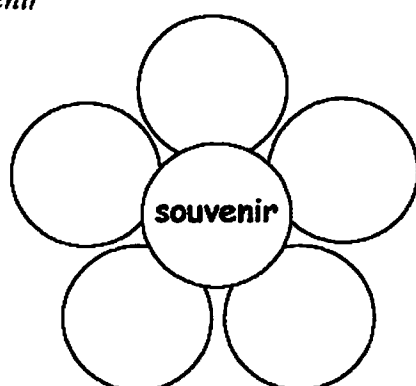
- Handicraft are two popular things in tourism. The following passage is about what, where, and how handicraft is.

- **Pre-Question**

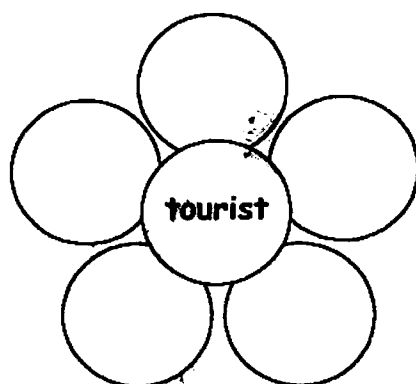
- What do you know about Jogja?
- What kinds of handicraft do you have in mind?
- What is special about them?

- **Vocabulary**

- *souvenir*



- *tourist*



### Appendix 5. The Pre-reading Activity Model of Session 3

- **Introduction**

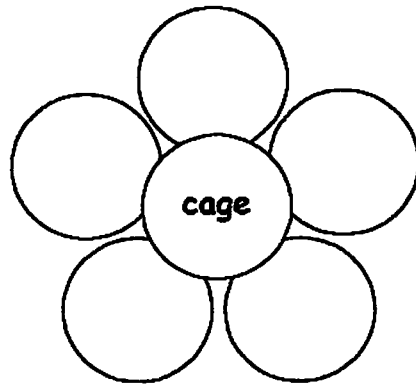
- Animals is always interesting to be seen. Many places use animals as the object of attraction. This passage tells you about one of them.

- **Pre-Question**

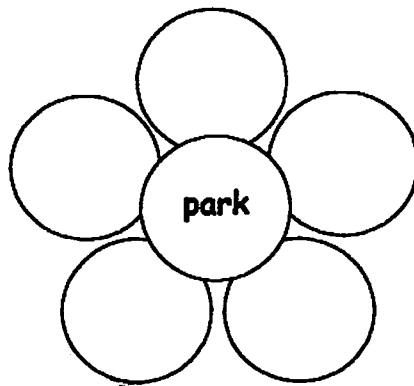
- Where can you find various animals in one place?
- How are they?

- **Vocabulary**

- *cage*



- *park*



## Appendix 6. Reading Comprehension task of Session 1

**City vs. Village Life**

Life is very quiet in the village. The older people like to live there. It is peaceful and the air is fresh, so living there is more healthy. However, most of the younger people go away to get jobs in the big towns because they want to get better earnings. In addition, the big towns offer higher education.

Most people in the village are usually farmers. They plant many kinds of crops, vegetables, and fruits. Harvest time is the time they wait for in their lives. At that time, they usually get a lot of money.

Like other people, my uncle who lives in Pacitan, East Java, is always happy after harvesting. He and his wife can visit their children in Surabaya in order to give money for their studies. However, what is very important is that they can be happy to see one another

***Answer these following questions!***

1. Who likes to live in a village? Why?
2. Who likes to live in a big town? Why?
3. What do villagers usually do?
4. What is special about harvesting?
5. Who lives in Pacitan?
6. What does the writer's uncle do?
7. When do the writer's uncle and aunt visit Surabaya?
8. Why they go to Surabaya?
9. Do they only have one child? How do you know?
10. Which paragraph tells about what villagers usually do?
11. Which paragraph tells about the difference between a town and a village?
12. Which paragraph tells about the writer's uncle?

Source: Dra. Sofia N., Dra. Lasminingsih, Dra. Lilik Endang. 1996. *Let's Learn English 2*. Jakarta: PT. Edumedia

## Appendix 7. Reading Comprehension task of Session 2

**The Handicraft Village**

Desa Wotansari, a beautiful village in Jogjakarta, is an important center for local handicraft. Its aim is to help small business by providing a place for making handicraft and for the display of goods.

Desa wotansari covers a large area of 4,632 hectares. When visitors pass through the beautiful wood carved gates they can see a group of low cottages built like the joglo houses of Java. The roofs are low and covered with black wooden tiles.

At the entrance there are offices and exhibition room for the public. Visitors walk along tidy paths between these two areas to the cottages where the goods are produced and sold.

Although the cottages have a similar design, no tow houses look the same. Each is decorated in a special way – a simple Javanese rock garden, a beautiful wood carving above the door, pretty paper umbrellas o bright garden chairs. The visitors feel comfortable at once.

The handicrafts are attractively displayed inside. In one shop, leather handbags and belts hang from a stand, in another you relax in modern cane chairs over a rattan mat and admire baskets and table lamps. Other shops specialize in silverware, brassware, paintings and wood carvings.

Until 1980, Desa Wotansari is only a drawing on a piece of paper. Now it is a beautiful and valuable tourist attraction. Don't miss it if you go to Jogjakarta!

**I. Answer these questions!**

1. Why was handicraft village built?
2. Name of the buildings at the front and at the far end of Desa Wotansari?
3. Where are the shops found?
4. Name some of the goods made and sold at Handicraft village?
5. When was handicraft village built?

**II. Match the words in column A with ones in column B as they are used in the passage above!**

No.	A	B
1.	Beautiful (.....)	a. goods made of silver
2.	Handicraft (.....)	b. people in general
3.	Business (.....)	c. almost the same
4.	Cottage (.....)	d. attractive, charming
5.	Public (.....)	e. made more beautiful by placing things on
6.	Similar (.....)	f. belonging to the past
7.	Decorated (.....)	g. a small house goods
8.	Silverware (.....)	h. buying and selling goods
9.	Traditional (.....)	i. products or goods made by hand

**III. Arrange these line into the correct sentences!**

1. in – beautiful – desa – Jogjakarta – a – Wotansari – is village
2. along – visitors – paths – walk – tidy
3. at – visitors – once – fell – the – comfortable
4. arranged – the – inside – are – attractively – handicraft.
5. specialize – other – brassware – shops – in – paintings – and
6. attraction – is – desa – a – beautiful – Wotansari – valuable – and – tourist

*Source: Bambang W., Drs., Kustiyah, Endang P., Asianik, Dra., Lilik E., Dra. Zuriaty, B.A. 1995. Meaningful Learning English for SLTP 2. Surabaya: Bina Pustaka Tama*



## Appendix 8. Reading Comprehension task of Session 3

### SAFARI PARK

Safari Park or Taman Safari is quite a unique zoo. It lies about 90 kilometers from Jakarta. It lies in Cisarua, Bogor, about two kilometers from Puncak.

This zoo reminds us of the similar parks in Kenya, Africa. Although it is not as large as the one in Kenya, we can still enjoy the park, which is about one hundred hectares. In conventional, the animals are in cages, but in the Safari Park visitors are in “cages”; they are not allowed to get off the cars or buses. The animals wander freely. Visitors who don’t have cars can use the touring buses available at the park.

Although the animals wander freely, they are grouped into certain blocks. The first block is of wild animals, like tigers, and lions. The second block is for big animals, like elephants, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebras, and giraffes. The next block is of primates, like orang utans and gorillas. Then we can see much kind of sheep and deer.

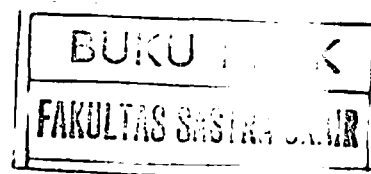
In the last blocks we can see bears, ostriches, and llamas. Animals roam freely in their blocks. The others blocks are like in conventional zoos; the animals are in cages. The animals that are in cages are like white tigers—a rare species from India—several kinds of monkeys, birds, and crocodiles. There are also some tame animals like monkeys, bears, and baby tigers. Visitors can take picture together with them.

This park is provided with playground. In this area visitors can enjoy a circus show, and souvenirs shops. They can also enjoy a small but beautiful waterfall.

Safari Park is not only a recreational park but also a research park. The park has succeeded in developing some species especially the rare ones, like white tigers, giraffes, and hippopotamus. Safari Park is indeed a national asset.

#### *I. Answer the following questions*

1. What can you find at Safari Park?
2. Where are the animals settled in Safari Park?
3. How do the visitors go around Safari Park?
4. In which block can you find wild animals?
5. Is the primates’ block next to the wild animals block?
6. What can the visitors do in Safari Park?
7. What is Paragraph 3 tells us about?
8. What does the word “unique” mean?



**II. Match the words in column A with ones in column B as they are used in the passage above!**

No.	A	B
1.	Zoo (.....)	j. beast, untamed, natural
2.	Cage (.....)	k. get pleasure in something
3.	Visitor (.....)	l. where animals are caged and feed
4.	Park (.....)	m. few, unique, limited
5.	Wild (.....)	n. place to keep animals
6.	Souvenir (.....)	o. people who for/on something
7.	Playground (.....)	p. doing a study or examine
8.	Research (.....)	q. things from special places
9.	Rare (.....)	r. garden or recreational area
10.	Enjoy (.....)	s. are for people to have fun

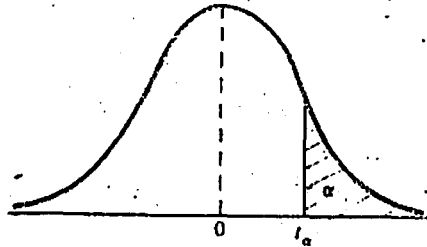
**III. Arrange these line into the correct sentences!**

1. is – Park – Zoo – quite – Safari – a – unique
2. use – the – buses – can – visitors – touring – available
3. freely – blocks – animals – each – roams – their – in
4. circus – visitor – in – show – can – enjoy – the – a – playground – in – the
5. also – park – research – Safari – is – a – Park

*Source: Cipta Science Team. 1999. Panduan & Pembahasan Ehtanas Bahasa Inggris SLTP, Tahun 1998. Surabaya: Yustadi, Surabaya.*

Appendix 9. The standard critical *t* value table

TABEL A.5\*  
Nilai Kritik Sebaran *t*



<i>v</i>	$\alpha$				
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
inf.	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576

\*Tabel diambil dari Tabel IV R. A. Fisher. *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*. Oliver & Boyd Ltd., Edinburgh, dengan izin pengarang dan penerbit.

Source: Sumantri, Bambang, Ir. 1995. *Pengantar Statistika*. (translated From: Walpoe, Ronald E. 1982. *Introduction to Statistics*). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.