



APENDICES

Appendix 01

BLUE PRINT READING COMPEREHENSION TEST (Developed based on the theory of Nuttal, 1982)

Standar Competence : Reading. (Understanding the meaning of the written text in form of descriptive text in the daily context and use them to acces knowledge)

Basic Comptence : Responding the meaning of the written text in the daily context and use them to acces knowledge in the form of descriptive)

Indicators : Students are able to identify the topic sentence, specific information, References, Inference and Vocabulary from the descriptive text.

Material : Descriptive Text

Number of The Test Items : 20

Score : 100

No	Component of Reading	Indicator	Number of Questions
1	Topic Sentence	Mentioning the topic of descriptive text	1,8,14,17
2	Spesific Information	Determine the specific information of the descriptive text	2,7, 11, 12
3	References	Determine word or phrases used either before or after the reference in the reading material	3, 10, 16, 19
4	Inference	Determine an educational guess or	4, 15, 18, 20

		prediction about something unknown based on available fact and information	
5	Vocabulary	Determine stock of word used by people or even person	5, 6, 9, 13

INSTRUMENT RESEARCH

STUDENT TEST OF PRE TEST

Instructions : Chose the correct answer (a,b,c,d)

I. THE ROBOT

I just got a new toy from my uncle. My uncle is a sailor. He bought me a robot when he sailed abroad. I love this robot. My robot is very nice. It is about twenty centimeters tall. The colour of the robot is blue. The robot has a strong body. It has two big red eyes. It has two strong legs are covered with blade boots.

My robot can be moved with two medium sized batteries. After inserting the batteries at the back of the robot body, we can make it move when we push the button behind its neck. The robot will move its left dan right foot in turn. It will move its two arms in turn too. However, the robot could not bend its feet and it moves forward only.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph two?
 - A. The writer's robot can be move with two medium sizes batteries
 - B. The robot can be moved without batteries
 - C. The robot is difficult to move
 - D. The batteries must be put to make the robot strong
2. What are the colour of the robot's eyes?
 - A. Red
 - B. Black
 - C. Blue
 - D. White
3. "It has two big red eyes". It refers to ...
 - A. The robot
 - B. The body
 - C. The writer
 - D. the battery

II. ISYANA SARASVATI

Do you know Isyana Sarasvati? She is a very famous singer from Indonesia. She is pretty and very talented. Her fulname is Isyana Sarasvati. She is usually called Isyana. This beautiful lady was born in Bandung, West Java, on May 2, 1993. Her parents are Sapta Dwi Kardana and Luana Marpanda.

Isyana, the Taurus girl, is slim. She is only 50 kg and 165 tall. She has a long smooth beautiful hair. By glimpsing, she looks like a korean star.

Talking about her personality, Isyana is kind of introvert girl. She seems very quiet. But actually she is friendly enough to people. Talking about her passion in music. Isyana likes jazz, RnB, pop, and soul. She also can play piano, saxophone, and violin. That's fantastic. What do you know about her song? Isyana is being famous because of a very romantic song entitled "Keep Being You" and "Tetap dalam Jiwa."

4. From the text above we know that...
 - A. She is a famous and talented singer
 - B. She dislikes jazz and RnB
 - C. She can't play musical instrument
 - D. Isyana is an extrovert girl
5. "She is a very famous singer from Indonesia". The underlined word means
 - A. Strange
 - B. Well-known
 - C. Unpopular
 - D. Clumsy

III. MY CLASSROOM

My classroom is very big. There are twenty classroom and forty chairs for students. The teacher's table is in front of the classroom. The teacher sit behind the table. Behind her is the whiteboard. Beside the whiteboard is a map of Indonesian archipelago. Under the map, there is a bookshelf. There are two windows in the room. Between the windows is a picture of Prambanan temple. I like my classroom very much.

6. "My classroom is very big". The underlined word ...
 - A. Large
 - B. Little
 - C. Short
 - D. Small
7. Where does the teacher sit ?
 - A. In front of the classroom
 - B. Behind the table
 - C. Behind the whiteboard
 - D. Behind the board

IV. YOGYAKARTA

Yogyakarta is one of the foremost cultural centers of Java, the seat of the mighty Javanese empire of Mataram from which present day Yogyakarta has the best inherited of traditions. The city itself has a special charm, which seldom fails to captivate the visitor. Gamelan, classical and contemporary Javanese dances, leather puppet, theater and other expressions of traditional art will keep the visitor spellbound. Local craftsmen excel in arts such batiks, silver and leather works. Next to the traditional, contemporary art has found fertile soil in Yogya's culture oriented society.

Yogyakarta is often called the main gateway to the Central Java as where it is geographically located. It stretches from Mount Merapi to the Indian Ocean. There is daily air service to Yogya from Jakarta, Surabaya and Bali as well as regular train service and easy accessibility by road. Yogyakarta is commonly considered as the modern cultural of Central Java. It is a very lively city and a shopper's delight. The main road, Malioboro Street, is always crowded and famous for its night street food-culture and street vendors. Many tourist shops and cheap hotels are concentrated along this street or in the adjoining tourist area such Sosrowijayan Street.

The key attraction of Yogyakarta is 'Kraton' (the Sultan's Palace), the centre of Yogya's traditional life and despite the advance of modernity; it still emanates the spirit of refinement, which has been the hallmark of Yogya's art for centuries. This vast complex of decaying buildings was built in the 18th century, and is actually a walled city within the city with luxurious pavilions and in which the current Sultan still resides. Yogyakarta is also the only major city, which still has traditional 'Becak' (rickshaw-style) transport.

8. We know from the second paragraph that
 - A. Plane is the most convenient access to reach Yogyakarta
 - B. Many local tourists prefer staying in Sosrowijayan Street
 - C. Sosrowijayan is also known as shopping and culinary delight
 - D. There are many convenient stores in the streets of Yogyakarta

9. " ... spirit of refinement, which has been the hallmark of Yogya's art for centuries (Paragraph 3) The underlined word is closest in meaning
 - A. Settlement
 - B. Development
 - C. Improvement
 - D. Involvement

10. "... of modernity; it still emanates the spirit of refinement, which has been the hallmark of Yogya's art for centuries. The underlined word refer to...
 - A. Central Java
 - B. Key Attraction
 - C. Kraton
 - D. Vast Complex

V. NATURAL BRIDGE NATIONAL PARK

Natural Bridge National Park is lush tropical rainforest. It is located 110 kilometers from south of Brisbane and is reached by following the Pacific Highway to Nerang and then by travelling through the Numinbah Valley. This scenic roadway lies in the shadow of Lamington National Park.

The phenomenon of the rock formed into a natural 'arch' and the cave through which a waterfall cascades is a short one-kilometer walk below a dense rainforest canopy from the main picnic area. Swimming is permitted in the rock pools. Night-time visitors to the cave will discover the unique feature of the glow worms. Picnic areas offers toilets, barbeque, shelter sheds, water and fireplaces; however, overnight camping is not permitted.

11. Where is the natural bridge national park located?
 - A. 110 kilometers from South of Brisbane
 - B. 110 kilometers from Pacific Highway
 - C. 110 kilometers from Numinbah Valley
 - D. 110 kilometers from Lamington National Park
12. What the visitors will see in the night?
 - A. a common glow worm
 - B. the unique feature of the glow worms
 - C. a great dark cave
 - D. the unique rocks
13. The word 'luscious' in the text means...
 - A. Succulent
 - B. Dense
 - C. Dull
 - D. Dry

VI. KEDIRI

Kediri is a name of a town. It is situated in a valley between the Kelud and Willis mountains and inhabited by about 1.3 million people. In the centre of the town there is a large hill which is called the Dathok Mountain. Because of the topography of the region, Kediri is called a chilly town by the locals. There is a big river called Brantas cutting off the centre of the town.

Beside the temples, Kediri is also famous for its products like cigarettes and a special kind of tofu or bean curd. This highly nutritious food is delicacy of Kediri and has a distinctive taste. The cigarettes factory dominates the town economy and employs the majority of the women labor force. Kediri and the cigarettes factory are inseparable and it is considered the biggest cigarette factory in Indonesia. Most of the local people work in this factory. Those who do not work here are farmers or traders.

14. What does the above text tell about?
 - A. The history of Kediri

- B. The famous products of Kediri
C. The Description of Kediri
D. The People
15. From the text above, we can conclude that...
- A. Kediri is famous for its products
B. The special food is tofu
C. Kediri has the highly nutritious products
D. Kediri considered the biggest factory
16. "Those who do not work here ..." (last sentence). The underlined word refers to
- A. The local people
B. The factory workers
C. The farmers
D. The traders
17. What is the main idea of paragraf two on the text above...
- A. Kediri is a name of a town
B. Kediri is called a chilly town by the locals
C. Kediri is famous for its products like cigarettes and nutritious food
D. There is a big river called Brantas cutting off the centre of the town
18. Kediri is called a chilly town by the locals, because...
- A. The topography of the region
B. The cigarettes factory dominates the town economy
C. There is a large hill
D. Kediri and the cigarettes factory are inseparable
19. "It is situated in a valley between the Kelud..". The underlined word refers to..
- A. The factory
B. The bridge
C. The product
D. Kediri
20. Kediri is also famous for its products, because..
- A. There is a big factory dominates the town economy
B. There is a large hill
C. Kediri and the cigarettes factory are inseparable
D. The topography of the region

(STUDENT'S TEST OF CYCLE I)

Instructions : Chose the correct answer (a,b,c,d)

I. THE MONA LISA

The Mona Lisa is a very popular painting by Leonardo Da Vinci. Da Vinci started the painting in 1503 and it took around four years to finish. He then sold the painting to the king of France in 1516. It is now owned by the French government and hangs in the Louvre museum in Paris.

The Mona Lisa painting is a portrait of a woman with a curious smile. Many art experts are still not sure who the model of the Mona Lisa was. Some experts said that it was an Italian noblewoman. One expert actually believed that the painting was a disguised self portrait of Leonardo Da Vinci himself. The fact that people are still uncertain about the identity of the model adds to the value of the painting.

The model in the painting is also famous for her smile. For centuries, people have been puzzled by the "Mona Lisa smile". The smile has been described as both strange, yet very attractive. All these mysteries about the painting are the reason why this is one of the world's most well known paintings.

The Mona Lisa has been estimated as the world's most expensive painting. This is strange considering that it has only been sold once, by the painter himself. Today, if the painting were to be sold, it would be valued at around 608 million US dollars.

1. What is the topic sentence of paragraph one?
 - a. Da Vinci started the painting in 1503 and it took around four years to finish.
 - b. He then sold the painting to the king of French government.
 - c. The Mona Lisa is a very popular painting by Leonardo Da Vinci.
 - d. The painting hangs in the Louvre museum in Paris.
2. One expert actually believed that the painting was a disguised self portrait of...
 - a. Italian noblewoman.
 - b. Leonardo Da Vinci.
 - c. Mona Lisa Smile.
 - d. The Mona Lisa painting.
3. "...it would be valued at around 608 million US dollars". The underlined word refers to..
 - a. The painting of Mona Lisa
 - b. The expert
 - c. Da Vinci Pictures
 - d. Louvre Museum

4. From the text above we can conclude that...
 - a. The painting is a portrait of a woman with a curious smile
 - b. The model in the painting is also famous for her smile
 - c. The Mona Lisa has been estimated as the world's most expensive painting
 - d. Many art experts are still not sure who the model
5. “The Mona Lisa painting is a portrait of a woman with a curious smile”. What is the synonym of the underlined word...
 - a. Inquisitive
 - b. Pensive
 - c. Astonished
 - d. Dumbfounded
6. “All these mysteries about the painting are the reason why this is one of the world's most well known painting”. The underlined word same the meaning with...
 - a. Old
 - b. Famous
 - c. Lagging
 - d. Outdated
7. How long did it take Leonardo Da Vinci to finish the Mona Lisa painting...
 - a. About two year
 - b. It took around four year to finish
 - c. 3 years
 - d. 5 years

II. THE RAIN FOREST

A rain forest is a very dense forest usually found in tropical areas. These forests have warm climates. Rain forests also receive a high amount of rainfall. A special trait of these forests is the large amount of plants and animals living in them.

Another trait of the rain forest is the forest canopy. This canopy is formed by the branches and leaves of the large trees. The canopy forms a green roof over the forest. Most birds live in the branches of the canopy.

Unfortunately, rain forests are rapidly depleting. People are clearing more and more rain forests for timber. Some people are cutting down trees illegally. This is called illegal logging. If the forests are cleared, many animals and plants may become extinct.

8. What is the topic sentence of the first paragraph?
 - a. A special trait of these forests is the large amount of plants and animals living in them.
 - b. A rain forest is a very dense forest usually found in tropical areas.

- c. Rain forests also receive a high amount of rainfall.
 - d. These forests have warm climates.
9. "This canopy is formed by the branches and leaves of the large trees." The synonym of the underlined word is...
- a. Receive
 - b. Cut
 - c. Molded
 - d. Clear.
10. "...These forests have warm climates". The underlined word refers to..
- a. A rain forest
 - b. A summer
 - c. A big forest
 - d. A tropic forest.
11. Another trait of the rain forest is the forest canopy. What makes up the forest canopy?
- a. A big tree
 - b. A big leaves
 - c. the branches and leaves of the large trees
 - d. green roof
12. . What is it called when Some people are cutting down trees illegally?
- a. Fishing
 - b. Gathering
 - c. Illegal logging
 - d. Reforestation

III. A THEATRE

A theater is a place where people entertain the audience. The people, who perform, called actors and actresses, act in plays on a stage. A stage can be raised platform, or it can be part of the floor in a room, either in the centre of the room or against a wall. The audience is a very important part of a theatre because it is for the audience that the actors and actresses act, and the playwright writes. Without an audience, they are only rehearsing or practicing.

A theatre can be anywhere- in home, school auditorium, park and a hall. Theatre means action. In this text theatre is used in connection with performances on stage by live actors and actresses. It is living theatre.

Theatre in the East differs greatly from that of the West. The Asian theatre is, for the most part, nonrealistic, or symbolic. Western theatre, on the other hand, tends to be realistic.

13. "...Without an audience, they are only rehearsing or practicing". What is the same meaning of the underlined word?
- Training
 - Running
 - Stunning
 - Growing
14. What is the topic sentence of the first paragraph?
- Without an audience, they are only rehearsing or practicing.
 - The audience is a very important part of a theatre because it is for the audience that the actors and actresses act, and the playwright writes.
 - The people, who perform, called actors and actresses, act in plays on a stage.
 - A theater is a place where people entertain the audience.
15. The audience is a very important part of a theatre because...
- it is for the audience that the actors and actresses act.
 - It is living theatre.
 - In this text theatre is used in connection with performances on stage by live actors and actresses.
 - Theatre means action.

IV. LIFE IN THE DRY SEASON

In Indonesia, the dry season usually occurs from May to October. The weather is very hot and dry, and rain rarely falls. This condition can pose many problems for people.

The biggest problem is that a lot of rivers, ponds and wells dry up. People soon have difficulties in finding water for their daily needs. Sometimes they have to walk long distances to get clean water. Villagers also have less water for their plants and livestock. It is common to see many villagers selling their plants and livestock during the hard times of the dry season. They also have to plant crops that do not need irrigation. For example: cassava, corn, and tobacco. That way, they can save water for daily necessities.

Another problem that frequently happens during the dry season is forest fire. The hot weather dries up a lot of grass, leaves, and barks of trees. When a small fire starts, it will burn all the dry grass and leaves on the ground. As soon as the fire burns the trees, it can quickly spread to become a large forest fire. The fire may destroy large areas of forest and farm land.

Finally, farming can be very difficult and risky during the dry season. There is a high chance of a failed harvest. To cope with this difficult situation, a lot of villagers prefer to find work in the city as laborers or vendors. That way, they can still earn money to buy food and other needs. They try many things to survive in the difficult time of the dry season.

16. "...They also have to plant crops that do not need irrigation". The underlined word refers to...
- This condition
 - The Weather
 - The villagers
 - The people
17. What is the topic sentence of the second paragraph?
- Villagers also have less water for their plants and livestock.
 - The biggest problem is that a lot of rivers, ponds and wells dry up.
 - They also have to plant crops that do not need irrigation. For example: cassava, corn, and tobacco.
 - That way, they can save water for daily necessities.
18. A lot of villagers prefer to find work in the city as laborers or vendors. That way, they can still earn money to buy food and other needs, just because...
- To cope with the difficult situation.
 - The hot weather dries up a lot of grass, leaves, and barks of trees.
 - As soon as the fire burns the trees, it can quickly spread to become a large forestfire.
 - The fire may destroy large areas of forest and farm land.
19. "... This condition can pose many problems for people". The word "this condition" refers to...
- a high chance of a failed harvest
 - dry season
 - less water
 - daily necessities
20. From the first paragraph on the text above, we can conclude that the dry season...
- can pose many problems for people
 - can give benefit to many people
 - can give good impact
 - can make a good weather

POST TEST OF CYCLE II

Instruction : Chose the correct answer (a,b,c,d)

I. MASS MEDIA

Mass media are the various ways by which information and news is given to large number of people, especially televisions, radios, computer, newspapers and magazines.

Computers are used in many ways. There are not only used for solving mathematical problems. Businessmen use computer for bookkeeping and accounting. Many banks have computer to record the amount of money deposited or with drawn by each costumer. Doctors use them to help diagnose illness. They are also used to play games, to do housework, and many other kinds of work.

Many improvements have been made in their design and operation, so that today's computers work remark ably faster and are more sophisticated. They are smaller in size and are much cheaper. If you connect your computer to the internet, you can communicate with many internet users all over the world. You can correspond with them, exchange information or data and you can event chat with them.

America and European countries have use internet as 'market' to promote or sell their product. At present computers have become one of man's important media in all aspects of life.

1. Which of the following statements refers to the topic sentence of paragraph two?
 - a. There are not only used for solving mathematical problems.
 - b. Computers are used in many ways.
 - c. Many banks have computer to record the amount of money deposited or with drawn by each costumer.
 - d. They are also used to play games, to do housework, and many other kinds of work.
2. What are mass media?
 - a. Mass media are news and information
 - b. Mass media are many kind of electronic that used for selling
 - c. Mass media are various ways by which advertisement is given to the people.
 - d. Mass media are various ways by which information and news is given to large numbers of people.

3. ... They are also used to play games, to do housework, and many other kinds of work". The word "they" refers to...
 - a. Business women
 - b. Teacher
 - c. Business, doctor and the banks
 - d. The nurse
4. From paragraph two on the text above, we can conclude that computers..
 - a. Has many problem
 - b. Can solve many problems
 - c. Can give some obstacles
 - d. Has a good impact
5. "...so that today's computers work remarkably faster and are more sophisticated". What is the same meaning of the underlined word?
 - a. Advanced
 - b. Retarded
 - c. Underdeveloped
 - d. Backward

II. A TREE

A tree is an upright growing plant with a woody trunk. It has four major structural parts: the trunk including the branches and the twigs; the leaves; the roots, and reproductive system.

The central part of a tree is a stem. It grows upward from the root. Throughout the lifetime of a tree it acts as the transport system for water and foodstuff. The woody trunk has two layers of bark. The outer layer protects the inner life of the tree, for example; it takes care that the inner cells of the tree are not exposed to extreme heat or cold. The outer bark consists of dead cells; the inner bark has living cells and is a part of the transport system.

The leaves produce the foodstuff. They contain a green pigment called chlorophyll that gives the leaves their green colour. Even more; the leaves manufacture carbohydrates during a process called photosynthesis. The chlorophyll catches sunrays and uses this energy to 'mix' the carbon dioxide from the air with water. A carbohydrate is a sugar type foodstuff and the main energy source for a tree.

The roots consist of one or more large woody networks. There is a 'taproot', which grows almost vertically downward and fixes the tree in its place. The whole network of roots functions again as part of the transport system, especially for collecting and distributing water.

The flower is the unit a reproductive function. It contains male and female cells called pollen are of a fine dust-like powder and they have to meet the female egg cells so that fertilization can take place. The 'transport' of the pollen sometimes is done by insect, sometimes pollen is carried by the wind. Once fertilization has taken place the female egg cell develops into a fruit that can contain one or more seeds. The seed serves as the developer of a new tree.

6. "...the female eggcell **develops** into a fruit that can contain one or more seeds". The bolded word same the meaning with..
- Growth
 - Decreased
 - Decline
 - Down
7. What is a part of a tree that has function to collect and distribute water?
- The flowers
 - The woods
 - The roots
 - The trunk
8. Which of the following statements refers to the topic sentence of the first paragraph?
- Throughout the lifetime of a tree it acts as the transport system for water and foodstuff.
 - A tree has four major structural parts: the trunk including the branches and the twigs; the leaves; the roots, and reproductive system.
 - The outer bark consists of dead cells, the inner bark has living cells and is a part of the transport system.
 - A tree is an upright growing plant with a woody trunk.
9. "...The roots consist of one or more large woody **networks**". The bolded word same the meaning with...
- Tissues.
 - Branches
 - Twig
 - leaves
10. "...It contains male and female cells called pollen are of a fine dust-like powder". "It" in the sentence refers to...
- The roots
 - The leaves
 - The flowers
 - The branch
11. What is the process of the leaves manufacturing carbohydrates called?
- Photosynthesis
 - Photographers
 - Fertilization

d. Transportation

III. ANIMAL

There are many different kinds of animal in the world. Most of them are invertebrates, they do not have internal skeleton with backbones. Many invertebrates have shell; others have external skeleton. Invertebrates include insects, which make up 80% of all animal in the world.

About 5% of the world's animals are vertebrates, that is, have internal skeleton with backbones. The main groups of vertebrates are fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Fish, which live in water, are the largest group. Examples of two kinds of fish are tuna and sharks. Not all vertebrates that live in water are fish. Amphibians live between land and water, a frog is a typical example. Reptiles, such as snakes, are cold-blooded animals, which live in land. Birds are like reptiles in many ways, but they are warm-blooded. They are big differences between different kinds of birds. Compare an eagle with a duck for example.

Mammals are warm blooded, like birds. But unlike birds, mammals grow up their babies inside them, and when the babies are born, their mother's feed them on milk.

12. There are many different kinds of animal, such as
- Fish and birds
 - Reptiles and mammals
 - Vertebrates and invertebrates
 - Hot blooded animals and cold blooded animals
13. "...Invertebrates include insects, which make up 80% of all animal in the world. The underlined word same the meaning with...
- Consist
 - Inside
 - Between
 - Include
14. Which of the following statements refers to the topic sentence of paragraph three?
- Their mother's feed them on milk.
 - Mammals are warm blooded, like birds.
 - Mammals grow up their babies inside them.
 - Mammals are unlike birds.

IV. ZOO

Zoo is a public place where we can see a lot of animals and the variety of plants. There are certain signs that we should pay attention at the zoo. So we will not get lose or attacked by animals.

Before we start watching animals, makes sure that we have seen the map, which is usually attached at the gate. Follow the arrow mark given to show

us the right direction. When we read 'Do not feed', it means we are really not allowed to feed the animal, because it may reach our hand or the animal can only eat certain kinds of food. The other sign that says 'Keep the distance' means that we cannot stand too close to the animal. The sign that says 'No taking picture' warns us not to take the picture of the animal, because the flash of the camera will make it afraid or even angry. There are still a lot of signs we should pay attention to. As long as we follow the instructions, we can enjoy visiting the zoo.

15. The sign that says "No taking picture" warns us not to take the picture of the animal, because...
- the flash of the camera will make it afraid or even angry
 - the animal can only eat certain kinds of food
 - not allowed to feed the animal
 - cannot stand too close to the animal
16. "...because it may reach our hand...". the word "it" in the sentence, refers to..
- The sign
 - The zoo
 - The animals
 - The animal food
17. Which of the following statements is the topic sentence of the first paragraph?
- Zoo is a public place where we can see a lot of animals and the variety of plants.
 - There are certain signs that we should pay attention to at the zoo.
 - Follow the arrow mark given to show us the right direction.
 - As long as we follow the instructions, we can enjoy visiting the zoo.
18. From the text above we can conclude that before we start watching the animals in the zoo, we must..
- Give the animal food
 - Take a picture of the animals
 - pay attention to signs that must be obeyed at the zoo
 - keep distance with the animals
19. "...**its** means we are really **not** allowed to feed the animal". The bolded word refers to..
- The animals
 - The zoo
 - The sign of "do not feed"
 - The sign of "don't take a picture"
20. In the second paragraph of the text above, we can conclude that...
- not all animals are approachable.
 - All animals can be fed
 - not all animals can be visited
 - all animals can be touched

Apenddix 03

**THE OBSERVATION JOURNAL OF SHEET
STUDENTS READING COMPREHENSION**

(Developed based on : Arisusanti, 2007)

Teaching Activity	SQ3R STEP	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY
<p>Pre Activity</p>	<p>Survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Giving explanation about reading comprehension. - Giving illustration about the topic being discussed and the technique used.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asked the students to see the reading text that will be analysed on their books based on the curriculum. - Explaining the technique that will be used and the steps conducted on that technique.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asking the students to survey the text carefully by focusing on the title, first sentence and the last sentence of the text.
<p>Whilst Activity</p>	<p>Question</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asking the students to answer three questions related to the text as pre-questions). - Dividing the students into some groups
	<p>Read</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asking the students to read - Asking them to understand the reading text in their groups
	<p>Recite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asking them note all to the underlined, italicized, bold printed words or phrases. - Asking the students to discuss the answer of the questions in their own group - Asking them to presents the answer in front of the classroom, with the clues and the explanation of the answers - Asking them to respond the other groups' answer - Responding the students answer and guiding them how to find

		<p>the answers On the reading text and identify important the information correctly.</p>
Post Activity	Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asking the students to read the text again more deeply once or twice more - Asking the students to submit their works - Asking the students to answer different questions (five to ten items of multiple choice type test) about the text individually without looking at the text. - Asking the students to check their individual answer by looking at the text - Asking them to complete or correct their answers - Asking the students to review everything once more by rereading their notes to establish again the major ideas of the chapter and their relationship to each other.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Giving emphasis on students' work - Giving some explanation on the students mistakes - Give a chance to the students to ask or discuss the problems that they meet during the teaching and learning process.

Apenddix 04. Result Of Reading Competency Pre Test

NO	SUBJECT	SCORE
1	St. 1	35
2	St. 2	40
3	St. 3	40
4	St. 4	35
5	St. 5	75
6	St. 6	75
7	St. 7	50
8	St. 8	75
9	St. 9	45
10	St. 10	45
11	St. 11	40
12	St. 12	20
13	St. 13	75
14	St. 14	45
15	St. 15	80
16	St. 16	40
17	St. 17	35
18	St. 18	40
19	St. 19	75
20	St. 20	25
21	St. 21	20
22	St. 22	50
23	St. 23	40
24	St. 24	80
Total		1180
Mean		49,2

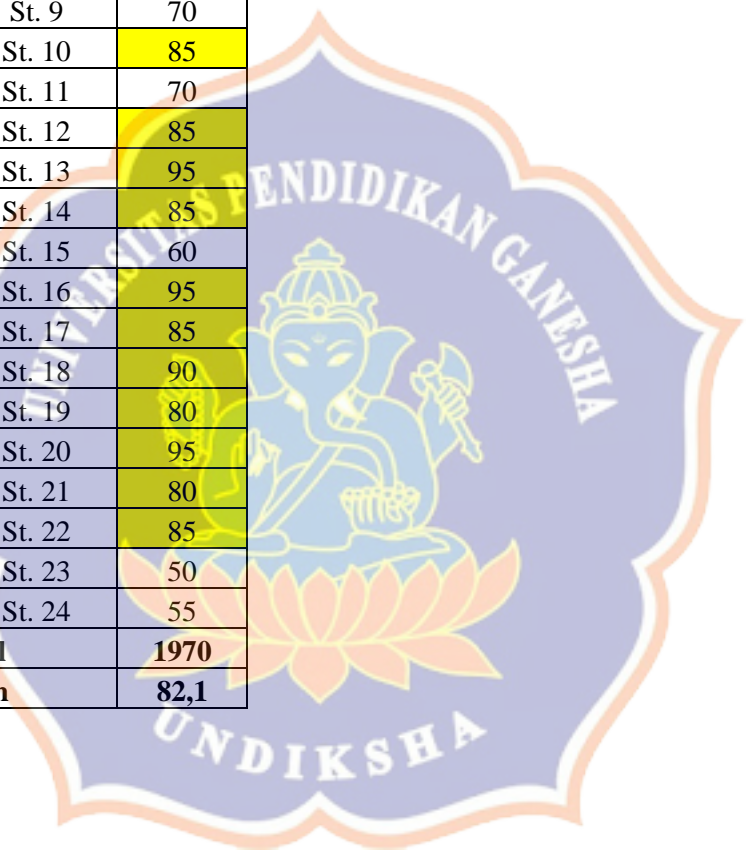


Apenddix 05. Result Of Reading Competency Cycle I

NO	SUBJECT	SCORE
1	St. 1	55
2	St. 2	75
3	St. 3	70
4	St. 4	75
5	St. 5	85
6	St. 6	80
7	St. 7	55
8	St. 8	80
9	St. 9	70
10	St. 10	70
11	St. 11	40
12	St. 12	85
13	St. 13	80
14	St. 14	60
15	St. 15	70
16	St. 16	75
17	St. 17	65
18	St. 18	75
19	St. 19	85
20	St. 20	30
21	St. 21	80
22	St. 22	55
23	St. 23	60
24	St. 24	40
Total		1575
Mean		65,6

Apenddix 06. Result Of Reading Competency Cycle II

NO	SUBJECT	SCORE
1	St. 1	95
2	St. 2	80
3	St. 3	85
4	St. 4	90
5	St. 5	85
6	St. 6	90
7	St. 7	90
8	St. 8	90
9	St. 9	70
10	St. 10	85
11	St. 11	70
12	St. 12	85
13	St. 13	95
14	St. 14	85
15	St. 15	60
16	St. 16	95
17	St. 17	85
18	St. 18	90
19	St. 19	80
20	St. 20	95
21	St. 21	80
22	St. 22	85
23	St. 23	50
24	St. 24	55
Total		1970
Mean		82,1



Apenddix 07. The Researcher's Diary on Students' Reading Activities

CYCLE I

A. First Session

The first session of cycle I conducted the teaching and learning activity from 09.00 until 10.30. the class was verry noisy when the researcher entered the classroom. The students greeted her and replied the students greeting. The researcher gave brief explanation to the students that they were going to have english reading class. The researcher explained what they would do during the lesson and the purpose of it. The researcher told the students that he would apply SQ3R strategy. He explained what SQ3R was. The students looked enthusiastic about the new reading strategy introduced by the researcher. Some students asked question about it, and the researcher answered it patiently. Then the researcher led the students to the topic by giving them several question to activity their prior knowledge.

Next, the researcher guided the students to the whilst-activity. The researcher distributed text especially a descriptive text then the researcher guided students using the strategy. First, he asked the students to skim the chapter, finding out the part of text, which had special character (bold and italic type, and underlined). Second, by skimming the text, the researcher told them to make questions of what the text was, by using the information gained from the first step. Third, the researcher asked them to answer their own question by reading the whole text completely. Fourth, the researcher asked them to recite or note important points of the text. The important

points could lead them to understand the text. The important points could be gained from the answer of their own question and from their reading. Finally, they have to do a review in order to check whether their understanding of the text was right or wrong.

Then, the researcher led students to the next activity. He asked students to answer the questions provided below the text. He also reminded them not to cheat because this is an individual assignment. The researcher went around monitoring the students' activity. The researcher helps them when they find difficulties. After they finish answering the question, he asked them to check their answer again. Then, the researcher asked them to write their answers on the board and discussed the answer together. After that, the researcher collected their works.

Before ending the class, the researcher asked the students if there was any question related to the text and the technique. The students together with the teacher did reflection on the activity and the use of SQ3R during the activity. The researcher finally concluded the lesson together with the students and closed the lesson. The researcher ended the class by saying goodbye.

B. Second session

The students' reading comprehension test in cycle I started from 9.00 to 10.30. The test was in the form of multiple choices. It consisted of 20 items including 4 items for main idea, 4 items for specific information, 4 items for inference, 4 items for textual reference and 4 items for word meaning.

The reading texts given in the evaluation were in form of descriptive text adapted from relevant sources.

When entering the class, the researcher found that the class situation was rather calm. The students greeted the researcher and the researcher replied. Then, The researcher announced that the time allotment in doing the test was 40 minute. Then, the researcher distributed test to the students and asked them to do it individually. A few minutes after the students received the test, some students tried to discuss the answer with their friends. The researcher then reminded them to do it individually and the class remained silent. From the observation during the test was administrated, the students looked calm and serious in doing the test. Some students finished earlier and the researcher asked them to check their work again. When the time was up, the researcher collected students' work.

After conducting the students' reading comprehension test, the researcher told the students that they would have more of reading if most of them did not pass the score that was 75. Finally, the researcher closed the class and say goodbye.

CYCLE II

A. First Session

The first session in cycle II started on 7.30 to 9.00 before conducting the first session, the researcher prepared lesson plans, researcher's diary, and reading comprehension test. Then, the researcher entered the classroom, the

class was rather busy and some students still preparing their equipments for studying. The captain of the class gave instruction to greet the researcher. The researcher replied students' greeting, made an interview about the previous session and asked students randomly whether they were still remembering about how to use the reading strategy of SQ3R.

Researcher started the lesson by checking students' attendance and telling the activities would be done in the classroom during this session. In this session, the researcher explained that they would do it in pairs and not individual liked the previous session. Then, the researcher moved to the whilst-activity. It started by dsistributing the text to the students. As in the previous session the researcher asked them to do the step of SQ3R on the texts. The difference was this time they did it in pairs. The first step, the researcher asked the students to skim the text together. Next, the teacher asked them to write down the question in the second step of SQ3R, the answer the question in the third step and recite in the fifth step, all of them written on piece of paper. The researcher monitored it by went around the classroom. The classroom situasion was bit noisy because the stidents were sharing their ideas and discusing with thei partner. Students looked actively discussed the text with their partner. Sometimes students asked question to the reseracher when faced difficulties and the researcher calmnly assisted them. Only some of them looked confused, then the reseracher came to them and help them based on their problem.

The next activity was answering the question provide below the text. Students answered the question quietly. This activity was done individually.

When the time is over, reseracher asked students to submit their works on the teachers table.

Before ending the class, the reserach gave chance to the students to ask questions or give comments related to the text, the strategy and the modification of the strategy. The reacher the closed the lesson and told them that they would have reading another reading session on the next meeting before the test. The resercher ended the class by saying goodbye.

B. Second Session

The students' reading comperehension test in cycle II started from 7.30 to 9.00. the test wa in from of multiple choices. It consisted of 20 items included 4 items for main idea (MI), 4 items for spesific information (SI), 4 items for inferences, 4 items for textual reference (TR), and 4 items for word meaning (WM). The reading texts given in the evaluation were in form of descriptive text adaptaed from relevant source.

When entering the class, the researcher found that the claass situation was rather calm. The students greeted the researcher and the researcher replied. Then, the researcher checked the students' attendance. The researcher announced that the time allotment in doing the test is 40 minutes. Then, the reseracher distributed test to the students and asked them to do it individually. The students looked calm and serious in doing the test.

The researcher asked the students to stop working and asked them to submit their answer on the teacher's table after 40 minutes. Then, the researcher closed the lesson and say goodbye.

Apenddix 08. Documentation



