

Appendix 1

THE COMPUTATION OF PRE-TEST VALIDITY

➤ **SPSS Calculation**

Correlations

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12
S1 Pearson Correlation	1	.206	.218	.336	.126	.023	.429	.126	-.218	-.023	.031	-.275
Sig. (2-tailed)		.384	.355	.147	.597	.924	.059	.597	.355	.924	.898	.241
N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S2 Pearson Correlation	.206	1	-.105	-.015	.303	.099	.480*	.303	.105	.341	.279	-.308
Sig. (2-tailed)	.384		.660	.951	.195	.678	.032	.195	.660	.142	.234	.186
N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S3 Pearson Correlation	.218	-.105	1	.140	.289	-.157	.327	-	-.167	.157	.140	.140
Sig. (2-tailed)	.355	.660		.556	.217	.508	.159	.289	.482	.508	.556	.556
N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.217	20	20	20	20
S4 Pearson Correlation	.336	-.015	.140	1	.081	.308	.275	.081	-.140	-.015	-.176	-.176
Sig. (2-tailed)	.147	.951	.556		.735	.186	.241	.735	.556	.951	.457	.457
N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S5 Pearson Correlation	.126	.303	.289	.081	1	.182	.378	.200	-.192	-.182	.404	.081
Sig. (2-tailed)	.597	.195	.217	.735		.444	.100	.398	.416	.444	.077	.735
N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S6 Pearson Correlation	.023	.099	-.157	.308	.182	1	.435	.182	-.105	.099	.015	.015
Sig. (2-tailed)	.924	.678	.508	.186	.444		.055	.444	.660	.678	.951	.951
N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

.289	.126	.061	.182	1	-.067	.000	.192	-.289	.467*	.289	-.081	-.067	.389
.217	.597	.800	.444		.780	1.000	.416	.217	.038	.217	.735	.780	.090
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
.289	.378	.303	-.061	-.067	1	.000	.192	.000	-.067	.289	-.081	.467*	.479*
.217	.100	.195	.800	.780		1.000	.416	1.000	.780	.217	.735	.038	.033
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
.102	.134	.257	-.043	.000	.000	1	.408	-.153	.471*	.102	.057	.000	.440
.669	.574	.274	.858	1.000	1.000		.074	.519	.036	.669	.811	1.000	.053
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
.250	.145	.105	.245	.192	.192	.408	1	-.167	.192	.667*	-.327	.192	.450*
.288	.541	.660	.299	.416	.416	.074		.482	.416	*	.160	.416	.047
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.001	20	20	20
-.250	.218	-.105	-.419	-.289	.000	-.153	-.167	1	-.289	.063	-.140	.000	-.136
.288	.355	.660	.066	.217	1.000	.519	.482		.217	.794	.556	1.000	.567
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
.289	.378	.061	.182	.467*	-.067	.471*	.192	-.289	1	.000	-.081	.200	.449*
.217	.100	.800	.444		.780	.036	.416	.217		1.000	.735	.398	.047
20	20	20	20	.038	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
.063	.218	.157	.105	.289	.289	.102	.667*	.063	.000	1	-.490*	.289	.512*
.794	.355	.508	.660	.217	.217	.669	*	.794	1.000		.028	.217	.021
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.001	20	20	20	20	20	20
.210	-.336	.308	-.015	-.081	-.081	.057	-.327	-.140	-.081	-	1	-.404	-.240
.374	.147	.186	.951	.735	.735	.811	.160	.556	.735	.490*		.077	.309
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.028	20	20	20

Appendix 2

THE COMPUTATION OF POST-TEST VALIDITY

➤ **SPSS Calculation**

		Correlations											
		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12
S1	Pearson Correlation	1	.200	-.126	.061	.467*	-.192	.115	.200	.182	.174	-.132	-.333
	Sig.(2-tailed)		.398	.597	.800	.038	.416	.628	.398	.444	.463	.578	.151
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S2	Pearson Correlation	.200	1	.126	.061	.200	-.192	.346	.467*	.182	-.058	-.132	.467*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.398		.597	.800	.398	.416	.135	.038	.444	.808	.578	.038
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S3	Pearson Correlation	-.126	.126	1	.206	.378	-.218	.655**	.378	.252	.504*	-.150	.630**
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.597	.597		.384	.100	.355	.002	.100	.285	.023	.527	.003
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S4	Pearson Correlation	.061	.061	.206	1	.061	-.245	.105	.303	.319	.179	-.168	.303
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.800	.800	.384		.800	.299	.660	.195	.171	.450	.478	.195
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S5	Pearson Correlation	.467*	.200	.378	.061	1	-.192	.577**	.200	.182	.406	-.132	.200
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.038	.398	.100	.800		.416	.008	.398	.444	.076	.578	.398
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S6	Pearson Correlation	-.192	-.192	-.218	-.245	-.192	1	-.333	-.192	-.454*	-.302	-.076	-.192
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.416	.416	.355	.299	.416		.151	.416	.044	.196	.749	.416
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S7	Pearson Correlation	.115	.346	.655**	.105	.577**	-.333	1	.115	.314	.302	-.229	.577**
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.628	.135	.002	.660	.008	.151		.628	.177	.196	.331	.008
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
S8	Pearson Correlation	.200	.467*	.378	.303	.200	-.192	.115	1	-.061	.174	-.132	.200
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.398	.038	.100	.195	.398	.416	.628		.800	.4	.578	.398
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

➤ Tryout for Pre-test

Choose the best answer for each question based on the alternative given!

Read the following text to answer questions 1-12!

PANDA

Have you ever watch the cartoon movie "Kung fu Panda"? But the Panda that would be described below is not the Panda who can do Kung fu like in that movie. Panda is the icon of the Chinese country because its unique. Here are the description about Panda.

Giant pandas are bear-like in shape with striking black and white markings. The "Giant" Pandas are hardly "Giants". It would take about forty (40) giant pandas to weigh as much as one elephant. Adult giant pandas have a length of 160 to 180 centimeters (5 1/4 to 6 feet). The weight of an adult male giant panda is normally between 80 and 125 kilograms (176 and 276 pounds) with males typically weighing about 10% to 20% more than females -- about the same size as the American black bear. However, unlike the black bear, giant pandas do not hibernate and cannot walk on their hind legs. Giant panda bears have a massive head, heavy body, short tail (approximately 5 inches), rounded ears and plantigrade feet (i.e., both heel and toe make contact with the ground when walking in a manner similar to humans). The throat of the giant panda has an esophagus with a tough, horny lining to protect the bear from injury by bamboo splinters. The stomach is similarly protected with its thick muscular wall linings. Giant pandas have forepaws which are extremely flexible. They have an enlarged wrist bone (the radial sesamoid) that works in the manner of an opposable thumb. This highly functional thumb allows the panda to manipulate

bamboo stems and leaves, with dexterity and precision. The hind feet of the giant panda lacks the heel pad found in the other seven bear species.

The basic fur color of the giant panda is white with black eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders. White areas are different shades of white from pure white to orangish or a light brown. Within its natural environment (the deep forest and, at upper elevations, snow and rock), its mottled coloring provides camouflage. There is also speculation that its striking color pattern may be a clear message to other pandas to stay away since the giant panda is an extremely solitary animal. The fur of the giant panda is thick and coarse. It consists of a coarse outer layer and a very dense, wooly-like underfur. To the touch, the fur feels oily. This oily protective coating helps protect pandas from the cool and damp climate in which the bear lives.

Giant pandas generally move in a slow, determined manner. When startled, they will move at a slow trot to escape danger. Giant pandas, with their sharp claws, are capable of climbing trees very easily. Giant panda cubs are born weighing 3 to 5 ounces or about 4-5 grams each (1/900th of the mother's weight). The cubs are born blind and hairless. At about 10 days the skin where the black hair will eventually grow turns gray.

Choose the best answer by crossing (x) a, b, c, or d.

1. Panda is the icon from...

a. New York	c. Singapore
b. Chinese	d. Hong Kong
2. Giant pandas are bear-like in shape with striking markings.

a. Red and brown	c. Black and white
b. Black and brown	d. Brown and white
3. How long the adult giant pandas have?

a. 160 to 180	c. 160 to 165
b. 160 to 190	d. 160 to 170
4. How the weight of an adult male giant panda?

- a. 60 and 125 kilograms
 - b. 80 and 123 kilograms
 - c. 80 and 100 kilograms
 - d. 80 and 125 kilograms
5. Male giant panda is normally between 80 and 125 kilograms or...
- a. 176 and 276 pounds
 - b. 176 and 275 pounds
 - c. 176 and 278 pounds
 - d. 176 and 274 pounds
6. Giant panda bears have a massive head,
- a. Head, heavy body, long tail, rounded ears, and plantigrade feet
 - b. Head, thin body, short tail, rounded ears, and plantigrade feet
 - c. Head, heavy body, short tail, rounded ears and plantigrade feet
 - d. Head, thin body, long tail, rounded ears , and plantigrade feet
7. The stomach is similarly protected with **its** thick muscular wall linings.
The bold word refers to..
- a. Lion
 - b. Elephant
 - c. Panda
 - d. Giant panda
8. The basic fur color of the giant panda is
- a. Orangish with white eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
 - b. White with orangish eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
 - c. White with red eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
 - d. White with black eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
9. Panda usually eats..
- a. Tree
 - b. Bamboo
 - c. fruit
 - d. leaf
10. The fur of the giant panda is
- a. Thin and soft
 - b. Thin and coarse
 - c. thick and soft
 - d. thick and coarse
11. When we touch the fur of giant panda, the fur is..
- a. Oily
 - b. Dry
 - c. wet
 - d. coarse
12. Giant panda moves...
- a. Slowly
 - b. Quickly
 - c. hardly
 - d. speedily

This text for number 13 until 25.

ELEPHANT

Elephant is the world's largest living land mammals which are best known for their huge size, unique body parts, social behavior, and longevity.

Two African elephant species are recognized: the larger and more widespread savanna elephant (*L. africana*), and the forest elephant (*L. cyclotis*), which is smaller, has downward-pointed tusks, and smaller, rounder ears. Some genetic evidence suggests there may be a third species, the west African elephant, intermediate to these two. The animals' trunks, unique among living mammals, are versatile, enabling elephants to manipulate tiny objects or tear down huge tree limbs. Wide, padded feet enable elephants to walk quietly. Large, flappable ears help these huge animals to cool off, although elephants often must retreat to the shade or water during the hottest part of the day.

Male African elephants of the savanna species grow up to 25 feet long, stand up to 11 feet tall and weigh up to 14,000 pounds. Males are usually larger than females.

African elephants live in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, although their range is now broken into patches. Small numbers of forest elephants live in dense equatorial forests of Central Africa from Zaire west to Mauritania, while savanna elephants are far more widespread in drier woodlands and savannas. Savanna elephants are now most common in Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. The suspected third species lives in both savanna and forest in west Africa.

African elephants live wherever they can find enough food and water with minimal disturbance from people. Most of the continent's elephants live on savannas and in dry woodlands. In some regions, they occur in desert areas; in others, they are found in mountains. In Congo and other equatorial countries, forest elephants live in dense tropical rainforest.

Females and young males live in cohesive herds of about ten related adults and their offspring. The matriarch, usually the oldest and largest female, sets the pace of the group's activities. Males leave herds at puberty, around their 13th year, and travel alone or in bachelor groups. Elephants travel widely in search of food. Movements vary depending upon food availability. African elephants communicate with rumbles, growls, bellows, and moans. Some of these varied, low-frequency sounds may travel a mile or more.

13. The elephant is a
 - a. Amphibian
 - b. Mammals
 - c. reptile
 - d. aves
14. *L. Africana* is the name of...
 - a. Savanna elephant
 - b. Forest elephant
 - c. savanna and forest elephant
 - d. all the answer is right
15. *L. cyclotisis* the nme of...
 - a. Savanna elephant
 - b. Forest elephant
 - c. savanna and forest elephant
 - d. all the answer is right
16. Elephants often must retreat to the shade or water during the part of the day.
 - a. Hot
 - b. coldest
 - c. hottest
 - d. cold
17. Male African elephants of the savanna species grow up to
 - a. 28 feet long
 - b. 23 feet long
 - c. 25 feet long
 - d. 24 feet long
18. Males are usually than females.
 - a. Larger
 - b. Smaller
 - c. bigger
 - d. smallest
19. Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, and America. Except the Savanna elephants are now most common in
 - a. Tanzania
 - b. South Africa
 - c. America
 - d. Namibia

20. The suspected third species lives in both savanna and forest in
- a. West Africa
 - b. Zimbabwe
 - c. South Africa
 - d. Tanzania
21. African elephants live wherever they can find enough with minimal disturbance from people.
- a. Food
 - b. Water
 - c. food and food
 - d. food and water
22. In some regions, they occur in desert areas; in others, they are found in
- a. Rivers
 - b. Mountains
 - c. wasteland
 - d. forest
23. In Congo and other equatorial countries, forest elephants live in dense...
- a. Tropical rainforest
 - b. Forest
 - c. wasteland
 - d. river
24. Males leave herds at puberty, around their year.
- a. 12th
 - b. 14th
 - c. 15th
 - d. 13th
25. Elephants travel widely in search of ...
- a. Mate
 - b. Food
 - c. hide
 - d. drink

>(*GOOD LUCK*)<

Appendix 4

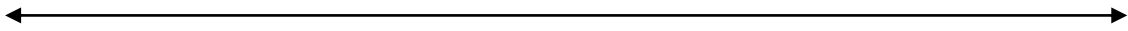
ANSWER SHEET OF TRYOUT TEST

(PRE-TEST)

Name :

Class :

Number :



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										

No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A										
B										
C										
D										

No.	21	22	23	24	25
A					
B					
C					
D					

Appendix 5

ANSWER KEY OF TRYOUT TEST

(PRE-TEST)

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. A | 21. D |
| 2. C | 12. A | 22. B |
| 3. A | 13. B | 23. A |
| 4. D | 14. A | 24. D |
| 5. A | 15. B | 25. B |
| 6. C | 16. C | |
| 7. C | 17. C | |
| 8. D | 18. A | |
| 9. B | 19. C | |
| 10. D | 20. A | |

Appendix 6

➤ Tryout for Post-test

This Text from DK Readers Book

Born to Be a Butterfly

A butterfly flits from flower to flower. Her red-striped wings shine in the sun. She touches the petals with her feet and her feelers. She looks for a leaf where she can lay her eggs. A butterfly flits from leaf to leaf. On each little leaf she lays one or two eggs. She squeezes the eggs out of her body. The outside of each egg is covered with a shell.

A caterpillar grows inside each egg. Soon one is ready to hatch. She bites through the shell with her strong, sharp jaws. She munches the leaves around her. The caterpillar makes a tent from a leaf. She hides from the birds, who are sharp-eyed and hungry. Hundreds of caterpillars hatch alongside her. Some are unlucky.

Hungry birds peck them. Furry bats snatch them. Spiders catch them. The caterpillar is hungry. She needs to grow so she crawls from her leaf tent. She climbs up strong stems and clings to young leaves. The caterpillar munches and crunches all the leaves she can find. The caterpillar munches and crunches. She gets bigger and bigger. Her black and yellow skin gets tighter and tighter.

Suddenly the skin starts to split open!. The caterpillar wriggles out with a brand-new skin. The caterpillar grows quickly. She sheds her skin four times before she is fully grown. She looks for a leaf that is sturdy and strong. She hangs upside down. The caterpillar is changing into a chrysalis (KRIS-uh-liss). Outside, her skin turns hard to keep her safe. Inside, something amazing is happening.

Then one day the chrysalis splits open. Something crawls out into the sunshine. It has a head and six legs. It has wings and a body. What can it be? A brand-new butterfly rests in the sunshine! She is too wet to fly. She holds out her wings to help them dry faster. The butterfly flits from flower to flower. She sucks up the sweet nectar with her long, hollow tongue. When she is not eating, her

tongue is curled like a spring. Sometimes she rests with her wings held together. She looks brown as the tree bark so hungry birds can't see her.

Now it is time to look for a mate. She finds him sitting on a leaf. They dance in the sunshine and fly off together. The butterfly flits from flower to flower. Her red-striped wings shine in the sun. She looks for a leaf where she can lay her eggs. Soon, a hundred more butterflies will fly in the sun.

Choose the best answer by crossing (x) a, b, c, or d!

1. Butterfly have red-striped shine in the sun.

a. Foot	c. Head
b. Wings	d. Flits
2. A butterfly flits from flower to...

a. Stem	c. Flower
b. Root	d. Leaf
3. She touches the petals with...

a. Feelers	c. Feet and feelers
b. Feet	d. Feet and tongue
4. Why a butterfly look for a leaf?

a. To put her eggs	c. To put her wings
b. To put her feelers	d. To put her egg
5. How much a butterfly lays her egg in every leaf?

a. Two or three eggs	c. One or two eggs
b. One until four eggs	d. Just two eggs
6. The egg is covered with..

a. Leaf	c. Shells
b. Shell	d. Skin
7. Where a caterpillar grows?

a. Outside of egg	c. Behind of egg
b. Beside of egg	d. Inside of egg
8. The caterpillar munches...

a. Roots	c. Leaves
b. Stems	d. Flowers

9. The caterpillar makes a tent to...
- a. Hides
 - b. Eat
 - c. Pick
 - d. Lay
10. The caterpillar makes a tent to stay away from..
- a. Birds
 - b. Spider
 - c. Bats
 - d. All of them are true
11. The caterpillar eats..
- a. Old leaves
 - b. Young stems
 - c. Young leaves
 - d. Old stems
12. The caterpillar's skin are...
- a. Yellow and red
 - b. Black and yellow
 - c. Red and black
 - d. Black, yellow and red
13. **Its** can starts to split open. The word its refers to...
- a. Skin
 - b. Shell
 - c. Leaf
 - d. All of them are true
14. The caterpillar looks for a leaf that...
- a. Sturdy
 - b. Strong
 - c. Weak and brittle
 - d. Sturdy and strong
15. Then she change into...
- a. Skin
 - b. Wings
 - c. Chrysalis
 - d. Shell
16. The caterpillar's skin turns ...
- a. Hard
 - b. Soft
 - c. Smooth
 - d. Weak
17. The chrysalis split open. Something crawls out. What is that?
- a. A bird
 - b. A caterpillar
 - c. A butterfly
 - d. A spider
18. She holds out her wings to help them dry faster. The underline word refers to...
- a. Foot
 - b. Caterpillar
 - c. Butterfly
 - d. Wings

19. A butterfly suck up the sweet nectar with..
- a. Tongue
 - b. Mouth
 - c. Feelers
 - d. Nose
20. Sometimes butterfly rest with her wings held together. So, can't see her.
- a. Spider
 - b. Bird
 - c. Bat
 - d. Snake
21. After look for a mate. They together.
- a. Dance
 - b. Fly
 - c. Dance and fly
 - d. Dance and eat
22. They flits together from..
- a. Flower to flower
 - b. Flower to stem
 - c. Flower to leaves
 - d. Flower to sky
23. Her red-striped wings shine in the...
- a. Sky
 - b. Sun
 - c. Star
 - d. Stain
24. The butterfly looks for a leaf to...
- a. Lay her eggs
 - b. Put her eggs
 - c. Take her eggs
 - d. Make her eggs
25. So, a many will fly in the sun.
- a. Butterfly
 - b. Caterpillar
 - c. Caterpillars
 - d. Butterflies

>(*GOOD LUCK*)<

Appendix 7

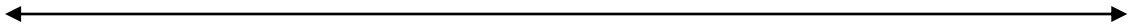
ANSWER SHEET OF TRYOUT TEST

(POST-TEST)

Name :

Class :

Number :



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										

No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A										
B										
C										
D										

No.	21	22	23	24	25
A					
B					
C					
D					

Appendix 8

ANSWER KEY OF TRYOUT TEST

(POST-TEST)

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. C | 21. A |
| 2. C | 12. B | 22. A |
| 3. C | 13. A | 23. B |
| 4. A | 14. D | 24. A |
| 5. C | 15. C | 25. D |
| 6. B | 16. A | |
| 7. D | 17. C | |
| 8. C | 18. D | |
| 9. A | 19. A | |
| 10. D | 20. B | |

PRE-TEST OF THE RESEARCH

Choose the best answer for each question based on the alternative given!

Read the following text to answer questions 1-10!

PANDA

Have you ever watch the cartoon movie "Kung fu Panda"? But the Panda that would be described below is not the Panda who can do Kung fu like in that movie. Panda is the icon of the Chinese country because its unique. Here are the description about Panda.

Giant pandas are bear-like in shape with striking black and white markings. The "Giant" Pandas are hardly "Giants". It would take about fourty (40) giant pandas to weigh as much as one elephant. Adult giant pandas have a length of 160 to 180 centimeters (5 1/4 to 6 feet). The weight of an adult male giant panda is normally between 80 and 125 kilograms (176 and 276 pounds) with males typically weighing about 10% to 20% more than females -- about the same size as the American black bear. However, unlike the black bear, giant pandas do not hibernate and cannot walk on their hind legs. Giant panda bears have a massive head, heavy body, short tail (approximately 5 inches), rounded ears and plantigrade feet (i.e., both heel and toe make contact with the ground when walking in a manner similar to humans). The throat of the giant panda has an esophagus with a tough, horny lining to protect the bear from injury by bamboo splinters. The stomach is similarly protected with its thick muscular wall linings. Giant pandas have forepaws which are extremely flexible. They have an enlarged wrist bone (the radial sesamoid) that works in the manner of an opposable thumb. This highly functional thumb allows the panda to manipulate bamboo stems and leaves, with dexterity and precision. The hind feet of the giant panda lacks the heel pad found in the other seven bear species.

The basic fur color of the giant panda is white with black eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders. White areas are different shades of white from pure white to orangish or a light brown. Within its natural environment (the deep forest and, at upper elevations, snow and rock), its mottled coloring provides camouflage. There is also speculation that its striking color pattern may be a clear message to other pandas to stay away since the giant panda is an extremely solitary animal. The fur of the giant panda is thick and coarse. It consists of a coarse outer layer and a very dense, woolly-like underfur. To the touch, the fur feels oily. This oily protective coating helps protect pandas from the cool and damp climate in which the bear lives.

Giant pandas generally move in a slow, determined manner. When startled, they will move at a slow trot to escape danger. Giant pandas, with their sharp claws, are capable of climbing trees very easily. Giant panda cubs are born weighing 3 to 5 ounces or about 4-5 grams each (1/900th of the mother's weight). The cubs are born blind and hairless. At about 10 days the skin where the black hair will eventually grow turns gray.

Choose the best answer by crossing (x) a, b, c, or d.

1. Panda is the icon from...

a. New York	c. Singapore
b. Chinese	d. Hong Kong
2. Giant pandas are bear-like in shape with striking markings.

a. Red and brown	c. Black and white
b. Black and brown	d. Brown and white
3. How long the adult giant pandas have?

a. 160 to 180	c. 160 to 165
b. 160 to 190	d. 160 to 170
4. How the weight of an adult male giant panda?

a. 60 and 125 kilograms	c. 80 and 100 kilograms
b. 80 and 123 kilograms	d. 80 and 125 kilograms

5. Male giant panda is normally between 80 and 125 kilograms or...
 - a. 176 and 276 pounds
 - b. 176 and 275 pounds
 - c. 176 and 278 pounds
 - d. 176 and 274 pounds
6. The basic fur color of the giant panda is
 - a. Orangish with white eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
 - b. White with orangish eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
 - c. White with red eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
 - d. White with black eye patches, ears, legs, feet, chest, and shoulders
7. Panda usually eats..
 - a. Tree
 - b. Bamboo
 - c. Fruit
 - d. leaf
8. The fur of the giant panda is
 - a. Thin and soft
 - b. Thin and coarse
 - c. thick and soft
 - d. thick and coarse
9. When we touch the fur of giant panda, the fur is..
 - a. Oily
 - b. Dry
 - c. Wet
 - d. coarse
10. Giant panda moves...
 - a. Slowly
 - b. Quickly
 - c. Hardly
 - d. speedily

This text for number 11 until 20.

ELEPHANT

Elephant is the world's largest living land mammals which are best known for their huge size, unique body parts, social behavior, and longevity.

Two African elephant species are recognized: the larger and more widespread savanna elephant (*L. africana*), and the forest elephant (*L. cyclotis*), which is smaller, has downward-pointed tusks, and smaller, rounder ears. Some genetic evidence suggests there may be a third species, the west African elephant,

intermediate to these two. The animals' trunks, unique among living mammals, are versatile, enabling elephants to manipulate tiny objects or tear down huge tree limbs. Wide, padded feet enable elephants to walk quietly. Large, flappable ears help these huge animals to cool off, although elephants often must retreat to the shade or water during the hottest part of the day.

Male African elephants of the savanna species grow up to 25 feet long, stand up to 11 feet tall and weigh up to 14,000 pounds. Males are usually larger than females.

African elephants live in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, although their range is now broken into patches. Small numbers of forest elephants live in dense equatorial forests of Central Africa from Zaire west to Mauritania, while savanna elephants are far more widespread in drier woodlands and savannas. Savanna elephants are now most common in Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. The suspected third species lives in both savanna and forest in west Africa.

African elephants live wherever they can find enough food and water with minimal disturbance from people. Most of the continent's elephants live on savannas and in dry woodlands. In some regions, they occur in desert areas; in others, they are found in mountains. In Congo and other equatorial countries, forest elephants live in dense tropical rainforest.

Females and young males live in cohesive herds of about ten related adults and their offspring. The matriarch, usually the oldest and largest female, sets the pace of the group's activities. Males leave herds at puberty, around their 13th year, and travel alone or in bachelor groups. Elephants travel widely in search of food. Movements vary depending upon food availability. African elephants communicate with rumbles, growls, bellows, and moans. Some of these varied, low-frequency sounds may travel a mile or more.

11. The elephant is a

a. Amphibian

c. Reptile

- b. Mammals
d. aves
12. *L. Africana* is the name of...
- a. Savanna elephant
c. savanna and forest elephant
b. Forest elephant
d. all the answer is right
13. *L. cyclotis* is the name of...
- a. Savanna elephant
c. savanna and forest elephant
b. Forest elephant
d. all the answer is right
14. Male African elephants of the savanna species grow up to
- a. 28 feet long
c. 25 feet long
b. 23 feet long
d. 24 feet long
15. Males are usually than females.
- a. Larger
c. Bigger
b. Smaller
d. smallest
16. The suspected third species lives in both savanna and forest in
- a. West Africa
c. South Africa
b. Zimbabwe
d. Tanzania
17. African elephants live wherever they can find enough with minimal disturbance from people.
- a. Food
c. food and food
b. Water
d. food and water
18. In some regions, they occur in desert areas; in others, they are found in
- a. Rivers
c. Wasteland
b. Mountains
d. forest
19. In Congo and other equatorial countries, forest elephants live in dense...
- a. Tropical rainforest
c. Wastland
b. Forest
d. river
20. Elephants travel widely in search of ...
- a. Mate
c. Hide
b. Food
d. drink

>(GOOD LUCK)<

Appendix 10

ANSWER SHEET OF PRE-TEST

Name :

Class :

Number :



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										

No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A										
B										
C										
D										

Appendix 11

ANSWER KEY OF PRE-TEST

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

POST-TEST OF THE RESEARCH

Choose the best answer for each question based on the alternative given!

Born to Be a Butterfly

A butterfly flits from flower to flower. Her red-striped wings shine in the sun. She touches the petals with her feet and her feelers. She looks for a leaf where she can lay her eggs. A butterfly flits from leaf to leaf. On each little leaf she lays one or two eggs. She squeezes the eggs out of her body. The outside of each egg is covered with a shell.

A caterpillar grows inside each egg. Soon one is ready to hatch. She bites through the shell with her strong, sharp jaws. She munches the leaves around her. The caterpillar makes a tent from a leaf. She hides from the birds, who are sharp-eyed and hungry. Hundreds of caterpillars hatch alongside her. Some are unlucky.

Hungry birds peck them. Furry bats snatch them. Spiders catch them. The caterpillar is hungry. She needs to grow so she crawls from her leaf tent. She climbs up strong stems and clings to young leaves. The caterpillar munches and crunches all the leaves she can find. The caterpillar munches and crunches. She gets bigger and bigger. Her black and yellow skin gets tighter and tighter.

Suddenly the skin starts to split open!. The caterpillar wriggles out with a brand-new skin. The caterpillar grows quickly. She sheds her skin four times before she is fully grown. She looks for a leaf that is sturdy and strong. She hangs upside down. The caterpillar is changing into a chrysalis (KRIS-uh-liss). Outside, her skin turns hard to keep her safe. Inside, something amazing is happening.

Then one day the chrysalis splits open. Something crawls out into the sunshine. It has a head and six legs. It has wings and a body. What can it be? A brand-new butterfly rests in the sunshine! She is too wet to fly. She holds out her wings to help them dry faster. The butterfly flits from flower to flower. She sucks up the sweet nectar with her long, hollow tongue. When she is not eating, her

tongue is curled like a spring. Sometimes she rests with her wings held together. She looks brown as the tree bark so hungry birds can't see her.

Now it is time to look for a mate. She finds him sitting on a leaf. They dance in the sunshine and fly off together. The butterfly flits from flower to flower. Her red-striped wings shine in the sun. She looks for a leaf where she can lay her eggs. Soon, a hundred more butterflies will fly in the sun.

Choose the best answer by crossing (x) a, b, c, or d!

1. Butterfly have red-striped shine in the sun.

a. Foot	c. Head
b. Wings	d. Flits
2. A butterfly flits from flower to...

a. Stem	c. Flower
b. Root	d. Leaf
3. She touches the petals with...

a. Feelers	c. Feet and feelers
b. Feet	d. Feet and tongue
4. Why a butterfly look for a leaf?

a. To put her eggs	c. To put her wings
b. To put her feelers	d. To put her egg
5. How much a butterfly lays her egg in every leaf?

a. Two or three eggs	c. One or two eggs
b. One until four eggs	d. Just two eggs
6. The egg is covered with..

a. Leaf	c. Shells
b. Shell	d. Skin
7. Where a caterpillar grows?

a. Outside of egg	c. Behind of egg
b. Beside of egg	d. Inside of egg
8. The caterpillar munches...

a. Roots	c. Leaves
b. Stems	d. Flowers

9. The caterpillar eats..
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. Old leaves | c. Young leaves |
| b. Young stems | d. Old stems |
10. The caterpillar's skin are...
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Yellow and red | c. Red and black |
| b. Black and yellow | d. Black, yellow and red |
11. **Its** can starts to split open. The word its refers to...
- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| a. Skin | c. Leaf |
| b. Shell | d. All of them are true |
12. The caterpillar looks for a leaf that...
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| a. Sturdy | c. Weak and brittle |
| b. Strong | d. Sturdy and strong |
13. Then she change into...
- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| a. Skin | c. Chrysalis |
| b. Wings | d. Shell |
14. The caterpillar's skin turns ...
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a. Hard | c. Smooth |
| b. Soft | d. Weak |
15. A butterfly suck up the sweet nectar with..
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. Tongue | c. Feelers |
| b. Mouth | d. Nose |
16. Sometimes butterfly rest with her wings held together. So, can't see her.
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. Spider | c. Bat |
| b. Bird | d. Snake |
17. They flits together from..
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. Flower to flower | c. Flower to leaves |
| b. Flower to stem | d. Flower to sky |
18. Her red-striped wings shine in the...
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a. Sky | c. Star |
| b. Sun | d. Stain |

19. The butterfly looks for a leaf to...

- a. Lay her eggs
- b. Put her eggs
- c. Take her eggs
- d. Make her eggs

20. So, a many will fly in the sun.

- a. Butterfly
- b. Caterpillar
- c. Caterpillars
- d. Butterflies

>(*GOOD LUCK*)<

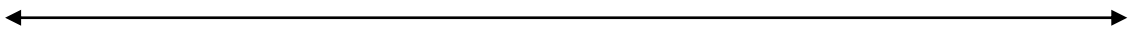
Appendix 13

ANSWER SHEET OF POST-TEST

Name :

Class :

Number :



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										

No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A										
B										
C										
D										

Appendix 14

ANSWER KEY OF POST-TEST

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

Appendix 15

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN(RPP)

KELAS EKSPERIMEN

Sekolah : MTs. Sunan Muria Kelet

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Kelas : VIII B

Semester : 1

Standar Kompetensi : Membaca

5. Memahami makna teks tulis fungsional dan esei pendek sederhana berbentuk *descriptive* dan *recount* yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar.

Kompetensi Dasar : 5.3 Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei pendek sederhana secara akurat, lancar dan berterima yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar dalam teks berbentuk *descriptive* dan *recount*.

Indikator : 1. Mengidentifikasi suatu teks dalam bentuk *descriptive text* dengan benar.

2. Mengidentifikasi *generic structure* dan *language feature* pada teks *descriptive* dengan tepat.

Alokasi Waktu : 2 x 40 menit (1 kali pertemuan)

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Diakhir pembelajaran peserta didik (minimal 75%) dapat :

1. Merespon dan mengidentifikasi suatu teks dalam bentuk *descriptive text* dengan berdiskusi.

2. Merespon dan mengidentifikasi *generic structure* dan *language feature* pada teks *descriptive* dengan berdiskusi.

B. Materi Pembelajaran

Terlampir

C. Metode Pembelajaran

1. Teknik : The Communicative Approach
Metode : Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT)

D. Langkah-langkah Pembelajaran

- Pendahuluan (10 menit)
 - Salam
 - Berdoa
 - Memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik
 - Mengulas materi sebelumnya
- Inti (65 menit)
 - BKOF (Building Knowledge of Field)
 - Tanya jawab dengan peserta didik tentang materi yang akan diberikan
 - MOT (Modeling of Text)
 - Menjelaskan materi tentang *descriptive text*
 - Memberikan teks dari DK Readers Book pada siswa
 - Membaca bersama teks dari DK Readers Book
 - JCOT (Joint Construction of Text)
 - Membagi peserta didik dalam beberapa kelompok
 - Meminta peserta didik (kelompok) untuk merangkai sebuah cerita berdasarkan *descriptive text*.
 - ICOT (Independent Construction of Text)
 - Peserta didik diminta untuk mengerjakan soal dari guru atau *take home*
- Penutup (5 menit)
 - Merangkum materi yang telah diajarkan
 - Memberi motivasi pada peserta didik untuk belajar lebih giat

- Memberi informasi tentang materi selanjutnya

E. Sumber dan Media Pembelajaran

1. Media : Buku
2. Alat/Bahan : laptop, LCD proyektor, papan tulis, dan spidol.
3. Sumber Belajar : ENGLISH ACTIVITIES for grade VIII, DK Readers Book

F. Evaluasi

Indikator	Evaluasi		
	Teknik	Instrumen	Contoh
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Merespon dan mengidentifikasi suatu teks dalam bentuk <i>descriptive text</i>. ➤ Merespon dan mengidentifikasi <i>generic structure</i> dan <i>language feature</i> pada <i>descriptive text</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tes Tertulis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arrange the paragraph below! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arrange the paragraph below based on descriptive text structure! <p>Snakes Slither and Hiss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This baby rat snakeslides out of its egg.Hiss! - Hiss! See the scaly snakes slither here and there.

G. Rubric Penilaian

1. Tes Tertulis (kelompok)

Aspek	Nilai	Penjelasan
Kerjasama antar peserta didik	4	Sangat bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
	3	Bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
	2	Kurang bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
	1	Tidak bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
Keaktifan peserta didik dalam kelompok	4	Sangat aktif dalam kelompok
	3	Aktif dalam kelompok
	2	Kurang aktif dalam kelompok
	1	Tidak aktif dalam kelompok

Skor dalam kelompok :

Skor maksimum setiap siswa : 8

Untuk memperoleh nilai yang tepat guru membagi skor total dengan skor maksimal dan di kali dengan 100.

Rumus:

$$n = \frac{\text{skor total}}{\text{skor maksimum}} \times 100$$

Contoh :

Kelompok Jessy mendapatkan 7 poin. Jadi, mereka mendapat skor:

$$n = \frac{7}{8} \times 100 = 87.5$$

Jepara, 19 Februari 2018

Peneliti,

Yeti Fatma Ningrum

NIM. 141320000082

Appendix 16

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN(RPP)

KELAS KONTROL

Sekolah : MTs. Sunan Muria Kelet

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Kelas : VIII A

Semester : 1

Standar Kompetensi : Membaca

5. Memahami makna teks tulis fungsional dan esei pendek sederhana berbentuk *descriptive* dan *recount* yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar.

Kompetensi Dasar : 5.3 Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei pendek sederhana secara akurat, lancar dan berterima yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar dalam teks berbentuk *descriptive* dan *recount*.

Indikator : 1. Mengidentifikasi suatu teks dalam bentuk *descriptive text* dengan benar.

2. Mengidentifikasi *generic structure* dan *language feature* pada teks *descriptive* dengan tepat.

Alokasi Waktu : 2 x 40 menit (1 kali pertemuan)

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Diakhir pembelajaran peserta didik (minimal 75%) dapat :

1. Merespon dan mengidentifikasi suatu teks dalam bentuk *descriptive text* dengan berdiskusi.

2. Merespon dan mengidentifikasi *generic structure* dan *language feature* pada teks *descriptive* dengan berdiskusi.

B. Materi Pembelajaran

Terlampir

C. Metode Pembelajaran

1. Teknik : The Communicative Approach
Metode : Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT)

D. Langkah-langkah Pembelajaran

- Pendahuluan (10 menit)
 - Salam
 - Berdoa
 - Memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik
 - Mengulas materi sebelumnya
- Inti (65 menit)
 - BKOF (Building Knowledge of Field)
 - Tanya jawab dengan peserta didik tentang materi yang akan diberikan
 - MOT (Modeling of Text)
 - Menjelaskan materi tentang *descriptive text*
 - Memberikan teks dari buku ajar kelas VIII
 - Membaca bersama teks dari buku ajar kelas VIII
 - JCOT (Joint Construction of Text)
 - Membagi peserta didik dalam beberapa kelompok
 - Meminta peserta didik (kelompok) untuk merangkai sebuah cerita berdasarkan *descriptive text*.
 - ICOT (Independent Construction of Text)
 - Peserta didik diminta untuk mengerjakan soal dari guru atau *take home*
- Penutup (5 menit)
 - Merangkum materi yang telah diajarkan
 - Memberi motivasi pada peserta didik untuk belajar lebih giat

- Memberi informasi tentang materi selanjutnya

E. Sumber dan Media Pembelajaran

1. Media : Buku
2. Alat/Bahan : laptop, LCD proyektor, papan tulis, dan spidol.
3. Sumber Belajar : ENGLISH ACTIVITIES for grade VIII

F. Evaluasi

Indikator	Evaluasi		
	Teknik	Instrumen	Contoh
<p>➤ Merespon dan mengidentifikasi suatu teks dalam bentuk <i>descriptive text</i>.</p> <p>➤ Merespon dan mengidentifikasi <i>generic structure</i> dan <i>language feature</i> pada <i>descriptive text</i>.</p>	<p>➤ Tes Tertulis</p>	<p>➤ Arrange the paragraph below!</p>	<p>➤ Arrange the paragraph below based on descriptive text structure!</p> <p>PURA ULUWATU Pura Uluwatu is a spectacular Hindu temple in Bali... . Pura Uluwatu is one of the six main temples in Bali... .</p>

G. Rubric Penilaian

1. Tes Tertulis (kelompok)

Aspek	Nilai	Penjelasan
Kerjasama antar peserta didik	4	Sangat bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
	3	Bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
	2	Kurang bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
	1	Tidak bersemangat dalam mengerjakan tugas
Keaktifan peserta didik dalam kelompok	4	Sangat aktif dalam kelompok
	3	Aktif dalam kelompok
	2	Kurang aktif dalam kelompok
	1	Tidak aktif dalam kelompok

Skor dalam kelompok :

Skor maksimum setiap siswa : 8

Untuk memperoleh nilai yang tepat guru membagi skor total dengan skor maksimal dan di kali dengan 100.

Rumus:

$$n = \frac{\text{skor total}}{\text{skor maksimum}} \times 100$$

Contoh :

Kelompok Jessy mendapatkan 7 poin. Jadi, mereka mendapat skor:

$$n = \frac{7}{8} \times 100 = 87.5$$

Jepara, 19 Februari 2018

Peneliti,

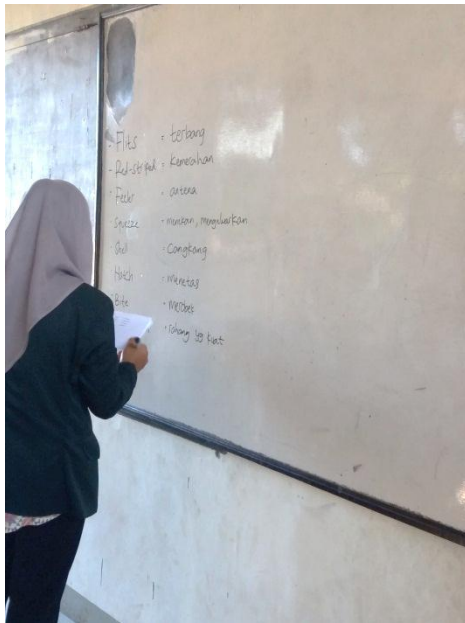
Yeti Fatma Ningrum

NIM. 141320000082

Appendix 17

DOCUMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH

Researcher write the difficult words on the white board (in the experimental class)



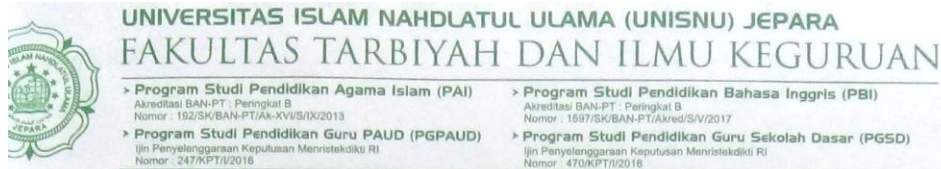
Researcher explain the material using DK Readers



Researcher explain the materials by using konvensional media



PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL SKRIPSI



PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL SKRIPSI FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Proposal Skripsi mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Yeti Fatma Ningrum
NIM : 141320000082
NIRM :
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Tempat, Tgl. Lahir : Pati, 08 Januari 1995
Alamat : Sirahan RT 11/RW VI Cluwak Pati
Judul Proposal : THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING DK READERS AS
ALTERNATIVE MEDIA FOR IMPROVING READING
COMPREHENSION AT EIGHTH GRADE OF MTs. SUNAN MURIA
KELET

Telah diseminarkan oleh Dewan Penguji Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan UNISNU Jepara pada tanggal 11 Januari 2018.

Berdasarkan hasil seminar tersebut, Dewan Penguji merekomendasikan untuk melanjutkan penelitian dalam rangka penyusunan skripsi sesuai dengan proposal yang telah disetujui.

Jepara, 19 Januari 2018

Penguji I,

Taufiqqurohman, SS., M.Hum.

Penguji II,

Husni Mubarak, M.Pd.

SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN MA'ARIF NU KABUPATEN JEPARA
YAYASAN NURUSSALAM KELET JEPARA

MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH NU 06
SUNAN MURIA KELET
KELING - JEPARA - JAWA TENGAH
STATUS: TERAKREDITASI

NSM : 121233200049 NPSN : 20364250

Alamat: Jalan Raya Jepara - Kelet KM. 16 Jepara 5139451 telp (0291) 578142 e-mail : mbsunanmuria@gmail.com

SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN
Nomor : 423.6/520/MTs.SM/IV/2018

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Achmad Zamroji, S.Pd.I
Jabatan : Kepala MTs. Sunan Muria Kelet Kec. Keling Kab. Jepara


Menerangkan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa :

Nama : YETI FATMA NINGRUM
NIM : 141320000082
Alamat Rumah : Desa Sirahan RT 11/RW 06 Cluwak Pati
Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Islam Nahdlatul Ulama Jepara
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Benar-benar telah melakukan Observasi pada tanggal 11 Februari 2018, dan penelitian pada tanggal 12, 19 s/d 20 Februari 2018 di MTs. Sunan Muria Kelet Kecamatan Keling Kabupaten Jepara, untuk keperluan pembuatan Skripsi dengan judul :

**THE EFFECTIVENES OF USING DK READERS AS ALTERNATIVE MEDIA
FROM IMPROVING READING COMPREHENSION AT EIGHTH GRADE OF MTs.
SUNAN MURIA KELET**

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Jepara, 21 April 2018
Kepala Madrasah

Achmad Zamroji, S.Pd.I.

