

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS'  
VOCABULARY MASTERY AND READING  
COMPREHENSION OF ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT  
MA AT – TAQWA TANGERANG**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

Arrange as one of partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain  
a Bachelor Degree In English Education



By:

**Mardiatun Nisa**

**2223141568**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA**

**2018**

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## PRONOUNCEMENT

Hereby The Author of this Undergraduate Thesis

Title : "The Correlation between students' Vocabulary Mastery  
and Reading Comprehension at Eleventh grade of MA At  
– Taqwa Tangerang"

Name of Student : Mardiatun Nisa

NIM : 2223141568

Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

Stated whole-heartedly that undergraduate thesis is originally made by the researcher. It is neither a plagiarism nor made by others. The things related to other people's works are written in quotation and included within bibliography. If it is proved that the researcher cheats, the researcher is ready to take the responsibility.

Serang, 18<sup>th</sup> September 2018



Mardiatun Nisa

2223141568

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

**APPROVAL SHEET AFTER PROPOSAL EXAMINATION**

Research Title : **THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' VOCABULARY MASTERY AND READING COMPREHENSION OF ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT MA AT – TAQWA TANGERANG**

Name : Mardiatun Nisa

Student's Number : 2223141568

Department : English Education Department

Program : English Study (S1 Degree)

Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

**Approved by  
Advisory Committee,**

Advisor I



**Drs. Pupun Sampurna, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19670909 199601 1001

Advisor II



**Rahman Hakim, M.Pd.**  
NIP. 19760403 200313 1002

The Head of English Department



**Dr. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19770603 200312 2002

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## THESIS APPROVAL

It is hereby stated that this Undergraduate Thesis:

**Title** : The Correlation between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Reading Comprehension of Eleventh Grade Students at MA At-Taqwa Tangerang  
**Name of Student** : Mardiatun Nisa  
**Student Number** : 2223141568  
**Faculty** : Teacher Training and Education

has been assessed and defended on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2018 through Undergraduate Thesis Assessment in Department of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa and declared PASS / ~~PAH~~.

Date October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Thesis Advisor I,

**Pupun Sampurna, M.Pd.**  
NIP 19670909 199601 1 001

Date October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Thesis Advisor II,

**Rahman Hakim, M.Pd.**  
NIP 19760403 200312 1 002

Date October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Chairperson,

**Dr. Syafrizal, M.Pd.**  
NIP 19760130 200112 1 001

Date October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
First Examiner,

**Pupun Sampurna, M.Pd.**  
NIP 19670909 199601 1 001

Date October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Second Examiner,

**Rahman Hakim, M.Pd.**  
NIP 19760403 200312 1 002

Approved by

Date October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Dean of Teacher Training and Education,

**Dr. H. Aceng Hasani, M.Pd.**  
NIP 19670820 199802 1 003

Date October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Head of English Education,

**Dr. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd.**  
NIP 19770603 200312 2 002

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Table of Contents

<b>PRONOUNCEMENT .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>THESIS APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of Problem .....	1
1.2 Identification of problem .....	3
1.3 Limitation of problem.....	3
1.4 Formulation of the problem .....	3
1.5 Purposes of the Study .....	3
1.6 Significance of the study.....	3
1.6.2 Practically .....	4
A. For students:.....	4
B. For teachers: .....	4
C. For Other Researchers.....	4
1.7 Hypothesis of the research .....	5
1.8 Operational definition.....	5
1.8.1 Correlation.....	5
1.8.2 Reading .....	5
1.8.3 Vocabulary Mastery.....	6
1.8.4 Reading Comprehension .....	6
1.9 Paper Organization .....	7
<b>CHAPTER II.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Reading.....	8
2.1.1 Definition of Reading .....	8
2.1.2 Purpose of reading .....	8

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

2.1.3 Type of Reading .....	10
2.1.4 Strategies of Reading .....	12
2.1.5 Reading Comprehension .....	13
2.1.6 Concept of Reading Aspect .....	13
2.2 Vocabulary Mastery .....	15
2.2.1 Definition of vocabulary .....	15
2.2.2 The Definition of Vocabulary Mastery .....	16
2.2.3 Aspect of Knowing a Word .....	17
2.3 Previous Study .....	24
<b>CHAPTER III .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Research Method .....	25
3.2 Place and Time of Research .....	26
3.3 Variable of the research .....	26
3.4.1 Population .....	27
3.4.2 Sample .....	27
3.5 Data Collecting Technique .....	27
3.6 Research Instrument .....	28
3.6.1 Test of Vocabulary Mastery .....	28
3.6.2 Reading Comprehension Test .....	29
3.7 Validity and reliability .....	30
3.7.1 Validity of the test .....	30
3.7.2 Reliability of test .....	31
3.8 Data Analysis Technique .....	32
3.8.1 Normality Test .....	33
3.8.2 Homogeneity test .....	33
3.8.3 Hypothesis analysis .....	34
3.8.4 Coefficient Determination .....	35
3.9 Research Procedure .....	36
<b>Chapter IV .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Research findings and discussion .....</b>	<b>37</b>

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

4.1 Data Description.....	37
4.1.1 Vocabulary Mastery Test (Tryout) .....	37
4.1.2 Vocabulary Mastery Test .....	38
4.1.3 Reading Comprehension Test (Tryout).....	39
4.1.4 Reading Comprehension Test.....	40
4.2 The Result of Validity and Reliability .....	40
4.2.1 Validity and Reliability of Vocabulary Mastery Test (Tryout) .....	40
4.2.2 Validity and Reliability of Vocabulary Mastery Test .....	41
4.2.3 Validity and Reliability of Reading Comprehension Test (Try Out).....	41
4.2.4 Validity and Reliability of Reading Comprehension Test .....	42
4.3 Data Analysis Technique .....	43
4.3.1 The Correlation between Students' Reading Habit and Their Reading Comprehension. ....	43
4.3.2 Test Normality .....	45
4.3.3 Test of Homogeneity .....	46
4.3.4 The Hypothesis Analysis.....	47
4.3.5 Coefficient Determination.....	48
<b>CHAPTER V .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....</b>	<b>49</b>
5.1 Conclusion .....	49
5.2 Suggestion.....	50
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>54</b>

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## LIST OF TABLE

Table 3.1	: Specification of vocabulary mastery .....	21
Table 3.2	: Indicators & Scores of vocabulary mastery test .....	22
Table 3.3	: Specification of Reading Comprehension Test .....	23
Table 4.1	: The Result table of Vocabulary mastery tryout .....	38
Table 4.2	: The Result table of Vocabulary Mastery Test .....	38
Table 4.3	: The Result table of Reading Comprehension tryout .....	39
Table 4.4	: The Result table of Reading Comprehension Test .....	38
Table 4.5	: Table R Interpretation .....	44
Table 4.6	: The Result of normality test X Variable .....	45
Table 4.7	: The Result of normality test Y Variable.....	46
Table 4.8	: The Result of Test Homogeneity.....	47



**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



## LIST OF APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 : Research Instrument

#### 1.1 Students' Vocabulary Mastery Test

#### 1.2 Students' Reading Comprehension Test

### Appendix 2 : Data Calculation

#### 2.1 Respondent

#### 2.2 Row score of Vocabulary Mastery Test

#### 2.3 Row score of Reading Comprehension Test

#### 2.4 Validity of the Vocabulary Mastery test

#### 2.5 Validity of the Reading Comprehension test

#### 2.6 Validity and Reliability of the Vocabulary Mastery test

#### 2.7 Validity and Reliability of the Reading Comprehension test

#### 2.8 Normality of Vocabulary Mastery Test

#### 2.9 Normality of Reading Comprehension Test

#### 2.10 Variance Homogeneity of test

#### 2.11 Independent T-Test

#### 2.12 Correlation between Students' vocabulary mastery and Students' Reading Comprehension

### Appendix 3 : Table

#### 3.1 Table of r Product Moment

#### 3.2 Table of Normal Curve O – Z

#### 3.3 Table Chi – Square ( $\chi^2$ )

#### 3.4 Table of F Distribution

#### 3.5 Table of T

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Appendix 4 : Research Documentation

### 4.1 Picture Documentation of Research

#### 4.2 Letters



#### **PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

# The Correlation between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Reading Comprehension at the Eleventh Grade of MA At - Taqwa Tangerang

Mardiatun Nisa

2223141568

English education

## ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to find out whether there is a correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension at the eleventh grade of MA At - Taqwa Tangerang. The researcher used quantitative research by applying ex-facto design for conducting the research. The population of this research consisted of 41 students of XI IPA. The researcher took the correlation study because it is involved the collection of two sets of data from two instruments. The instruments of this research were vocabulary mastery test and reading comprehension test. The data measured through Pearson Product Moment in order to see the correlation between variable X (Students' vocabulary mastery) and variable Y (students' Reading Comprehension). The result  $r = 0.400$ . It means that there is a correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension. It was also supported by the data of  $r$  interpretation and value of  $r_{\text{count}} 0.400$  which was more than  $0.308$  with significance  $0.05\%$ . Besides that, the value of  $t_{\text{count}} 2.739$  is more than  $t_{\text{table}} 1.99$ . it indicated that there is a correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension.

**keyword :** Vocabulary Mastery, Reading Comprehension, Correlation

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Problem

Reading is one of the most important language skills. By reading, people may get a lot of information. Besides that it also motivate the students to be clever. As its stated by (Laddoo, 2007) reading forces the reader's brain cells to worked on a regular basis as this will keep the reader sharper and smarter. Actually the information that can be obtained anywhere like it comes to seminars, discussions, watches the news and others. But the information was different when someone is reading. For example, someone who reads a newspaper will get more information than someone who watches news on television. A reader can read the news in detail, while watch news just describe the outline. This is supported by (Willis, 2008) who stated that by reading, someone can found the information they needs with specific information.

Vocabulary mastery is important for anyone who learns the language either in listening, speaking, writing, or reading, according to (Lehr, Osborn, & Hiebert, 2004) states that vocabulary is knowledge of words and word meaning in both oral and written language and in productive and receptive form. A foreign language learner will speak fluently and accurately, or write easily, when they understand what they reads or hears if they has enough vocabulary. According to (Sedita, 2005) states that vocabulary knowledge is crucial in reading comprehension and determining how well students in

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

comprehending the texts. According to (Syafrizal & haerudin, 2018) Vocabulary is very important to be learned by the students who want to master a language. So, vocabulary is an element of language which is the most important part in learning a language.

The researcher chose vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension in this research because based on the observation in MA At – Taqwa in eleventh grade. The researcher found that student's problems in that school such as: the students are lacking of vocabulary, Students felt difficulty to answer such questions in reading comprehension, and the students' reading comprehension score is low. The researcher wanted to find out the cause of the students' problem in reading and how vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension in Senior high school.

Based on the background above, it showed that they had close relation. To get empirical data, the researcher organized the test result to prove whether there was significant correlation between student's vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension. By getting the grades, the researcher tried to find out the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension. Accordingly, the research is entitled "***THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' VOCABULARY MASTERY AND READING COMPREHENSION OF ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT MA AT - TAQWA TANGERANG***"

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## 1.2 Identification of problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher could sum up the identification of problem as follow:

1. Students felt difficulty to answer such questions in reading comprehension
2. The students' reading comprehension score was low.
3. The students were lack of vocabulary.

## 1.3 Limitation of problem

The researcher limited the problem of this study in the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension of eleventh grade MA At - Taqwa Tangerang

## 1.4 Formulation of the problem

The problems that will be discussed in this study are:

“Is there any correlation between the students' vocabulary mastery in English and reading comprehension of eleventh grade at MA At – Taqwa Tangerang?”

## 1.5 Purposes of the Study

The purpose of the study was To find out the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of MA At - Taqwa Tangerang.

## 1.6 Significance of the study

As the purpose of the research of itself, it gave benefits to the readers.

Those benefits are on the following:

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### 1.6.1 Theoretically

By conducting the research about the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension, the finding of the research hopefully can be useful as the source of their reference and it was also useful to inform the readers about the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension of the eleventh grades of MA At - Taqwa Tangerang.

### 1.6.2 Practically

#### A. For students:

The result of this research hopefully can be used as a starting point to develop students' understanding about vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension.

#### B. For teachers:

1. The process of this research hopefully can be useful for English teacher in teaching learning reading comprehension.
2. The result of this research hopefully can be used to improve the quality of teaching learning reading comprehension in terms of reading English.

#### C. For Other Researchers

The result of the research can be a reference for other researchers in conducting further research about correlation between vocabulary

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

mastery in English and reading comprehension at different level of students.

### 1.7 Hypothesis of the research

In this research, the researcher would like to propose the hypothesis :

#### 1. Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ )

There is a correlation between the students vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension of eleventh grade at MA At - Taqwa Tangerang.

#### 2. Null Hypothesis ( $H_o$ )

There is no correlation between students vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension of eleventh grade at MA At - Taqwa Tangerang.

### 1.8 Operational definition

As for the sake of clarification and to avoid ambiguity, some terms in this study need to be defined. The term are shown below

#### 1.8.1 Correlation

Correlation is a mutual relation or connection, especially for affecting or depending on each other; (try to) show such a relation or connection something and something else (Hornby, 1990).

#### 1.8.2 Reading

By reading, someone can find the information they needs with specific information. (Willis, D. 2008)

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



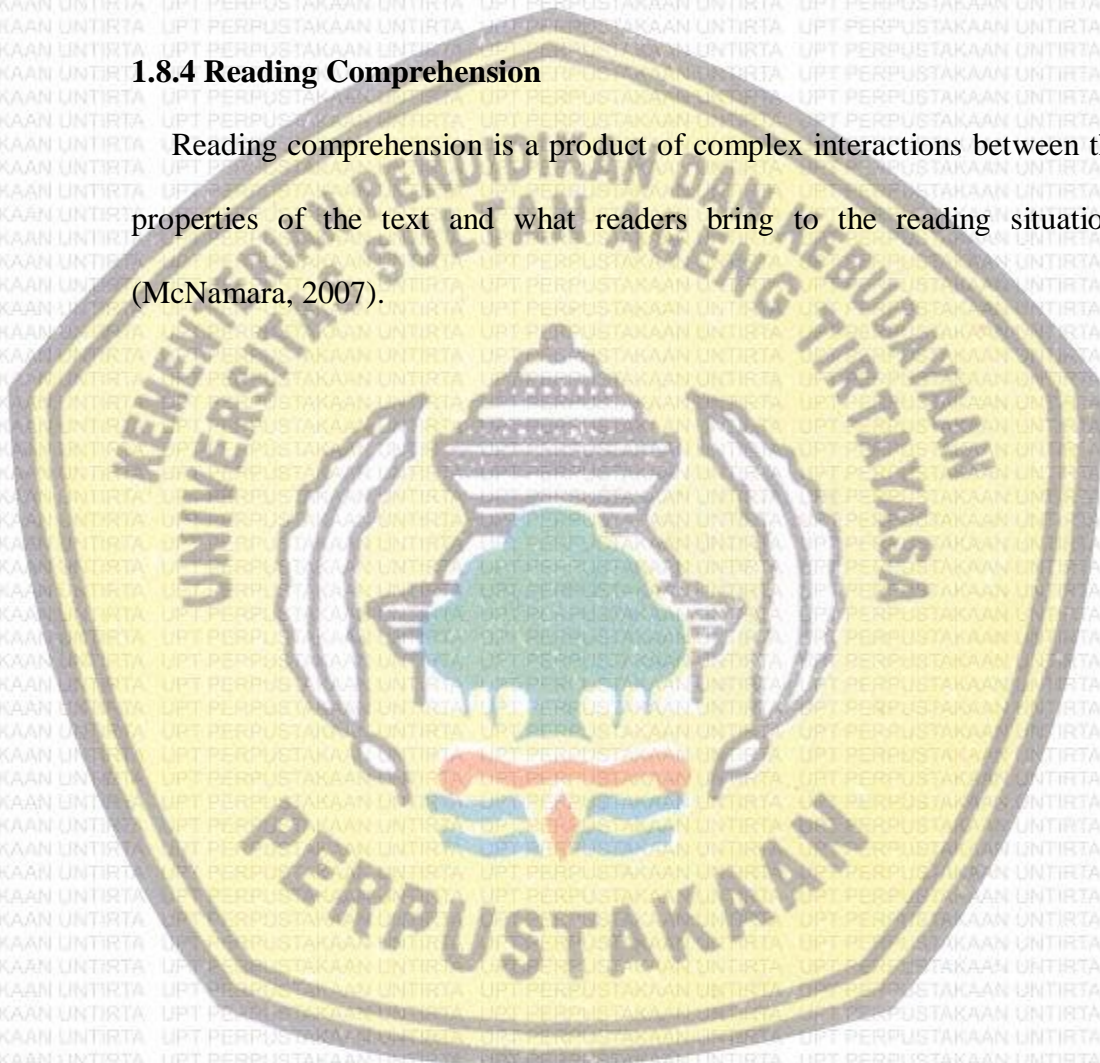
### 1.8.3 Vocabulary Mastery

Vocabulary mastery is crucial in reading comprehension and determining how well students in comprehending the texts (Sedita, 2005)

### 1.8.4 Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is a product of complex interactions between the properties of the text and what readers bring to the reading situation.

(McNamara, 2007).



#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## 1.9 Paper Organization

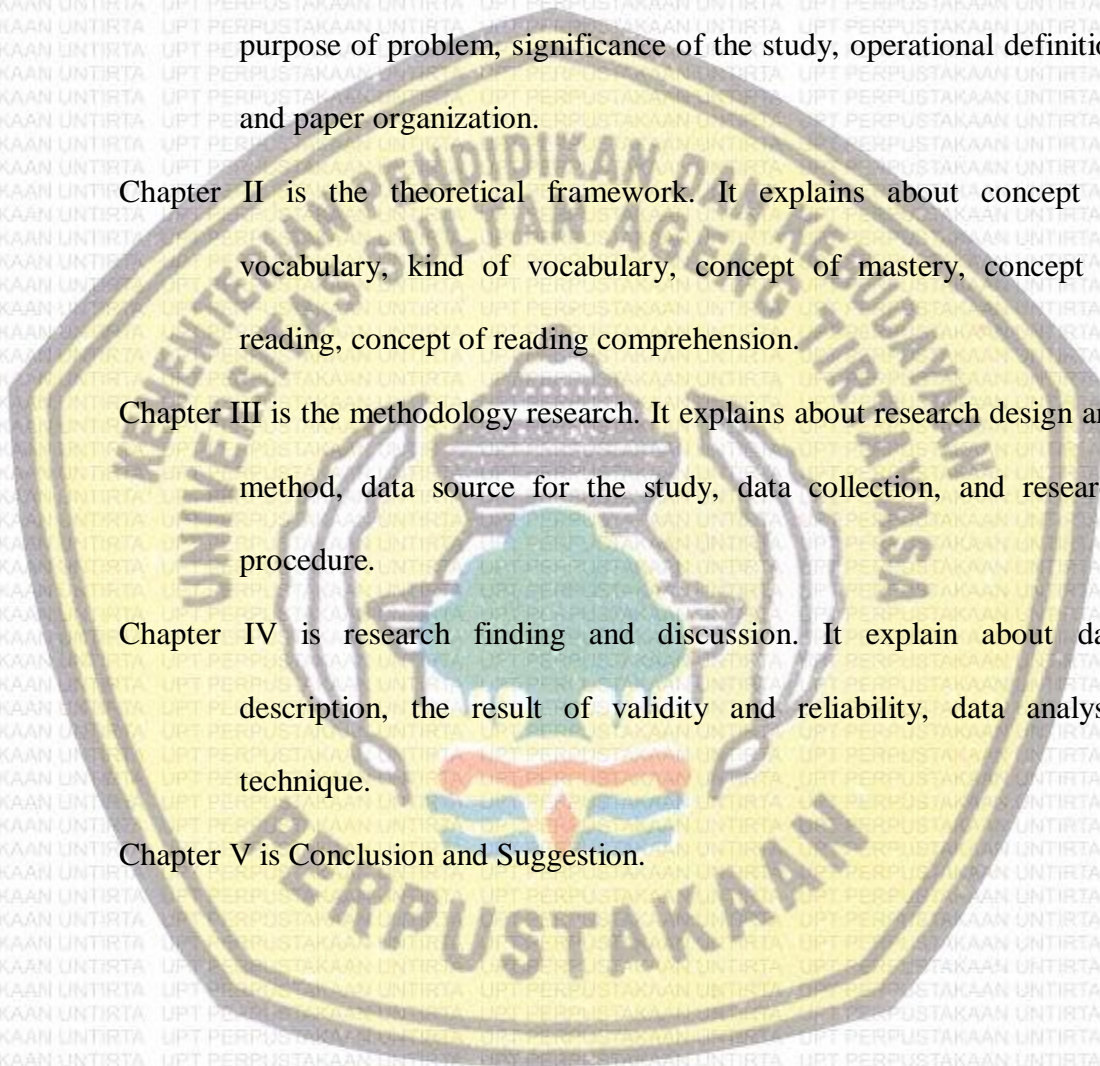
Chapter I is introduction of problem. It explains about the general background of the problem, identification of problem, formulation of problem, purpose of problem, significance of the study, operational definition and paper organization.

Chapter II is the theoretical framework. It explains about concept of vocabulary, kind of vocabulary, concept of mastery, concept of reading, concept of reading comprehension.

Chapter III is the methodology research. It explains about research design and method, data source for the study, data collection, and research procedure.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It explain about data description, the result of validity and reliability, data analysis technique.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.



### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## CHAPTER II

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Reading

#### 2.1.1 Definition of Reading

Reading can be said as a window of knowledge in which people are able to know much information and can get information completely.

According to Scott (2000) reading is used to refer to a transforming process where the reader does more than simply decipher the symbols on the page but actively engages with the text, and as a result creates meanings and understandings for themselves. In addition, Brown (2004) says that reading is a process of negotiating meaning; the reader brings to the text a set of schemata for understanding it, and intake is the product of that interaction.

In other word, reading is the process to understand the information from the text and a result the reader know what the test talk about. Also, reading will bring the information from the texts then take the information as an interaction.

#### 2.1.2 Purpose of reading

Reading has a purpose. According to Grabe and Stoller (2002: 13-15), there are some purposes of reading:

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

1. Reading to search for simple information

Reading to search information is a common reading ability, though some researchers see it as relatively independent cognitive process.

2. Reading to learn from texts

Reading to learn typically occurs in academic and professional contexts in which a person needs to learn a considerable amount of information from a text.

3. Reading to integrate information, write and critique texts

Reading to integrate information requires additional decisions about the relative importance of complementary, mutually supporting or conflicting information and the likely restructuring of a rhetorical frame to accommodate information from multiple sources.

4. Reading for general comprehension

Reading for general comprehension, when accomplished by a skilled fluent reader, requires very rapid and automatic processing of words, strong skills in forming a general meaning representation of main ideas, and efficient coordination of many process under very limited time constraints.

Based on the expert above, the researcher concluded that reading had some purpose. There are: reading to search for simple information, reading to learn from text, reading to integrate information, write and critique text, and reading for general comprehension. Besides, from the

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

purpose of reading the researcher hope the students can develop their ability in reading especially to increase their vocabulary mastery

### 2.1.3 Type of Reading

There are several types to classify of the reading. According to Patel and Jain (2008: 117-123), the types of reading:

#### a. Intensive Reading

Intensive reading is related to further in language learning under the teacher's guidance. Intensive reading will provide a base for explaining difficulties of structure and for extending knowledge of vocabulary and idioms. Intensive reading material will be the basis for classroom activity. It will not only be read but will be discussed in detail in the target language, sometimes analyzed and used as a basis for writing exercises. Intensive reading is text reading or passage reading. In this reading the learner read the text to get knowledge or analysis. The goal of this reading is to read short text. This reading is done to carry out to get specific information.

#### b. Extensive Reading

Extensive reading is used to obtain a general understanding of a subject and includes reading longer texts for pleasure. The reader wants to know about something. The reader does not care about specific or important information after reading. Usually people read to keep them update.

#### c. Aloud Reading

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Aloud reading is basic form of classroom organization and disciplines. In reading aloud, the students are confronted with written sentences which have not spoken before. The aim of reading aloud is the achievement or better speaking ability and the pronunciation of the students.

d. Silent Reading

Silent reading is a very important skill in teaching of English.

This reading should be employed to increase reading ability among learner. Silent reading is done to acquire a lot of information. Silent reading must be based on student's selected text. Silent reading enables the students to read completely silent without making sounds and moving his lips. It helps him read with speed, ease and fluency. It aids comprehension and expands the student's vocabulary.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the type of reading there are four kinds, intensive reading, extensive reading, aloud reading and silent reading, So, the researcher chose silent reading because the most of student used silent reading in learning reading comprehension. Also by silent reading the students can get a lot of information from the text.

## 2.1.4 Strategies of Reading

There are so many strategies in reading techniques. (Grellet, 1999)

proposes the way of reading; he defines the strategies of reading into several points, and they are skimming, scanning, intensive and extensive.

### a. Skimming

Skimming consist of quickly running one's eyes across a whole text (such as an easy, article, or chapter) for its gist".

### b. Scanning

Scanning is quickly searching for some particular piece of information in a text.

### c. Intensive

Intensive is reading shorter text, to extract specific information. This is more accuracy activity involving reading for detail.

### d. Extensive

Extensive reading is to read a longer text, usually for one's own pleasure. This is fluency activity, mainly involving global understanding.

According to those reading strategies the writer sums up the four points of reading strategies as follows: skimming, scanning, intensive, and extensive. So, the researcher chose intensive as reading strategy because the researcher used shorter text and the students can find the specific information more accuracy activity involving reading for detail.

## 2.1.5 Reading Comprehension

It is necessary for the students in senior high school to ability reading comprehension. According to (Snow, 2002:11) “Reading as a process of simultaneously extracting and constructing and meaning through interaction and involvement with written language”. In reading comprehension, a reader should have knowledge about understanding the reading passage. the common of question on the passage are primarily about the main idea, detail, and an interference that can be drawn from the passage. McNamara (2007) defines, “reading comprehension is a product of complex interactions between the properties of the text and what readers bring to the reading situation.” the activity of understanding the text does not end until the students get the meaning of the reading ideas, but the students must also evaluate and respond to the ideas

Then, reading comprehension is a process that requires the reader to search and understand some parts of the text. In conclusion, reading comprehension is an activity to understand the text, build means that when interacting with the text and the process to evaluate, respond to ideas in the text and involves recognize the importance of the message.

## 2.1.6 Concept of Reading Aspect

In reading comprehension there are many aspects. According to (Rubena, 2010) There are five reading aspects in Reading Assessment

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



Test challenges you to read short passages and answer questions they are:

### 1. Identify Main Idea

The main idea is the most important point that the author wants to make. It answers the question “What is important about the topic?” Sometimes the main idea is stated in the topic sentence. In the paragraphs which follow, the author supports his argument through explanations which develop the ideas he has on the topic.

### 2. Getting Specific information

Specific information also called by minor details. Minor details give you more information about the major details (Main idea). examples, facts, an incident, comparison, analogy, cause and effect statistics and quotation.

### 3. References

Instead of repeating the same noun over and over again, writers use pronouns to replace it. The pronoun must agree in number (singular / plural) with the noun it replaces and, if it is a personal pronoun, also in gender (masculine / feminine). Some of the most common pronouns used are: it, they, him, her, one, ones, another, and others

### 4. Inference

The inference is suggested from the facts. Sometimes the author of a text does not state an idea directly, but you, the reader, can

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

understand that the idea follows logically from what the writer does say

## 5. Vocabulary

When you read in English, you will find that there will be a list of basic words that occur again and again in your textbooks and the articles you may read. You will need to understand the various definitions of each word and be familiar with appropriate synonyms that an author might use instead of repeating these words.

From the concept of reading above, the researcher concluded that there are five reading concept: identify main idea, getting specific information, references, inference, and vocabulary. So, the researcher took this reading concept become an indicators for reading comprehension test.

## 2.2 Vocabulary Mastery

### 2.2.1 Definition of vocabulary

Knowing a lot of word in foreign language is very important. The more words people know, the easier they will understand the foreign language. According to (Hiebert & Kamil, 2005), vocabulary is the knowledge of the meanings of words. What complicates this definition is the fact that words come in at least from two forms: oral and print. Knowledge of words also comes in at least from two forms. There are receptive that are able to be understood or recognized, and productive the vocabulary that is used when writing or speaking. In addition, the

definition of vocabulary mentioned by (Richard, 2002) that vocabulary is one of the most obvious components of language and one of the first things applied linguistic turned their attention to.

Based on the expert above, the researcher concluded that. Vocabulary is the most important when study a foreign language, the fact that words come in at least from two forms: oral and print, and Knowledge of words also comes in at least from two forms: There are receptive and Productive

### 2.2.2 The Definition of Vocabulary Mastery

Vocabulary is one of the language aspects which should be learnt. A person is said to know a word if they can recognize its meaning when they see it (Cameron, 2001). It means that in learning vocabulary we have to know the meaning of it and also understand and can use it in sentence context. Vocabulary is considered as the most important part in learning language. It is impossible for the students to read, write and speak a foreign language without having enough knowledge of the vocabulary. Learning the new vocabulary does not only mean memorizing the form of the word but also understand its meaning.

Vocabulary mastery is an important thing in order to master four major skills: speaking, reading, writing, and listening. According to Wilkins as stated in (Thornbury, 2002), “without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed.” One can say very little with grammar, but one can say almost anything with words.

Based on the expert above, the researcher concludes that mastery of the vocabulary is the most important thing to learn a foreign language, learning vocabulary not only memorizing but understand the meaning of a Word, vocabulary is essential to master the four skills: reading, listening, writing and speaking. without grammar just a bit that can be delivered without vocabulary but none that can be delivered.

### 2.2.3 Aspect of Knowing a Word

Nation (2001) explains that at the most general level, a knowing word involved three factors; form, meaning, and use. Each of them has different aspects that include receptive and productive knowledge. Then, each of the receptive and productive knowledge has an indicator that shows the vocabulary knowledge of the learners. The nine aspects of what is involved in knowing a word as shown are important to explain in order to see what aspect includes:

#### 1. Spoken form

From the point of view the receptive knowledge, students who know the spoken form of a word are able to recognize the word when it is heard. On the other hand, in productive knowledge, they are able to produce the spoken form by saying the word with correct pronunciation including stress in order to express a meaning

#### 2. Written form

Students who know the written form of a word are being familiar with its written form so that they are able to recognize it when is met in

reading. It includes in receptive knowledge. On the other hand, one aspect of gaining familiarity with the written form of word is spelling.

So, in productive knowledge, they are able to write the word with correct spelling.

### 3. Word parts

Knowing a word means to know that a word is made up of affixes and a stem that are joined together to make a new form and meaning, for example, in-+legal = illegal. Thus, knowing a word also involves knowing the members of its word family, and what are considered members of the word family will increase as proficiency develops. For example, knowing word mend can also involve knowing its forms, meaning and uses: mends, mended, and meaning. At a later stage of proficiency, knowing mend may also involve knowing mender, mendable, and unmandable. Students who recognize that a word is made up of its parts and can relate its part to its meaning indicate that they have receptive knowledge. In contrast, students who are able to construct a word using the right word parts in appropriate forms indicate that they have productive knowledge.

### 4. Connecting form and meaning

Students not only need to know the form of word and its meaning, they need to be able to connect the two. For example the students might be aware of the form brunch. The students might also know that there is a concept for single meal that takes the place at breakfast and lunch. The

#### **PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

students might also know that the form brunch is the appropriate form to communicate the concept of a meal combining breakfast and lunch.

Receptive knowledge that is involved in this aspect means knowing that a word signals a particular meaning and knowing what the word means in the particular context. On the contrary, productive knowledge that involves in this aspect is being able to produce a word to express its meaning.

### 5. Concept and referents

This aspect includes knowing homonyms, homograph, and homophones. Homonyms are words that have the same form and pronunciation but have completely unrelated meanings. For example, the word like and like can be two quite different words: I like looking...look like new. Another example is the word bank in the bank of a river and the national bank. Homographs are words with identical written forms but are pronounced differently. For example, the words live in a live concert and where do you live? are pronounced differently but spelt the same. Homophones are words with identical spoken forms but are spelt differently; horse and hoarse, meet and meat, tail and tale, aloud and allowed. In the perspective of receptive knowledge, this aspect involves knowing the concept behind the word that will allow understanding in a variety of context. Meanwhile, in the perspective of productive contexts to express the range of meanings of the word in different context to express the range of meanings of the word.

#### **PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## 6. Associations

Synonyms and antonyms are included in the aspect of associations.

According to Thornburry (2002: 7), “synonyms are words that share simple meaning.” Words like old, ancient, antique, aged, elderly are all synonyms in that they share the common meaning of not young/new.

However, the uses of words that have similar meanings are according to certain contexts. It is more likely to say an old record player and even antique one than an elderly record player or an aged one. Synonyms are similar, but seldom the same, such as taxi and cab, soccer and football.

One will be preferred over the other certain contexts and by particular speakers. Harmer (2001) and Thornburry (2002) explain the words with meanings are called antonyms. For example, the word full is the opposite of empty, cheap is the opposite of expensive. A word may have more than one antonym, for example, a rich person-poor person, rich food-plain food, and an old man- a young man, an old record-a new one.

Nation (2001) states that knowing that there are related words includes in receptive knowledge. In the other hand, being able to produce synonyms and opposites for words are productive knowledge.

## 7. Grammatical function

Nation (2001) suggest that in order to use a word, students need to know what parts of speech it is and what grammatical patterns it can fit into. Thornburry (2002) describes eight different word classes or parts of speech: (1) nouns (e.g. bits, pieces, record, player, etc.), (2) pronouns

(e.g I, you, them, etc.), (3) verbs (e.g. like, looking, doing, to look, etc.), (4) adjectives (e.g. old, second-hand, new, etc.), (5) adverbs (e.g. up, below, beautifully, etc.), (6) preposition (e.g. for, like, at, in, etc.), (7) conjunctions (e.g. and, or, but, etc.) and (8) determiners (e.g. a, the, some, this, etc.). In terms of the meanings associated with this word classes, they can be divided into two groups; grammatical words or function words and content words.

Function words mainly contribute to the grammatical structure of the sentence and are generally pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and determiners. On the other hand, content words are these that carry a high information load. Those are usually nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Nation (2001) involves that being able to recognize that a word is used correctly in a sentence in which it occurs as receptive knowledge of the aspect of grammatical functions. In contrast, being able to use a word correctly in a original sentence indicates productive knowledge.

## 8. Collocations

Knowing collocations (also known as word combinations) means knowing words it typically occurs with. Collocation differ greatly in these parts: (1) size, that is the number of words involve in the sequence, (2) type, that includes function words collocating with content words (e.g. look, with, at) and content words collocating with content words (e.g. united with states), (3) closeness of collocates (e.g. expressed their own honest opinion), and (4) the possible range of collocates (e.g.

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



commit with murder, a crime, suicide). In this aspect, the receptive knowledge is being able to recognize that words are typical collocations.

The productive knowledge is being able to produce words that commonly occur with them.

### 9. Constraints on use

In this aspect, knowing that word underdeveloped is not an uncommon word and is not pejorative word indicates receptive knowledge. Meanwhile, being able to decide to use or not use the word to suit the degree of formality of the situation indicates productive knowledge. For example, at preset developing is more acceptable than underdeveloped which carries a slightly negative meaning.

In this research, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Nation (2001) as stated above to measure the students' vocabulary knowledge. But not all the aspects of vocabulary knowledge are used. The researcher only uses the receptive knowledge that can be applied in the reading activities. So the aspect of spoken form is not used.

Table 2.1 indicator Vocabulary Aspect

factor	Aspect	Indicator
Form	Written	Being familiar with a words written form so that it is recognized when it is met in reading
	Word Parts	Recognizing that a word is made up of its parts and being able to relate these parts to its meaning
Meaning	Form and Meaning	Knowing that a word signals a particular meaning and knowing what the word means in a particular context
	Concept and Referent	Recognizing that a word is made

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

		up of its parts and being able to relate these parts to its meaning
	Association	Knowing that a word has its related words including knowing synonyms and antonyms
Use	Grammatical Function	Being able to recognize that a word is used correctly in a sentence in which it occurs, including knowing what parts of speech it is and what grammatical patterns it can fit into
	Collocations	Being able to recognize words that are typical collocations or knowing what words it typically occurs with
	Constraints on use (register, frequency,...)	Being able to recognize that words are suitable and appropriate in the situations

(Nation, 2001)

According to the theories above that the knowledge of vocabulary divides into two forms that are receptive and productive knowledge. Students can learn the receptive and productive knowledge of vocabulary from sources of vocabulary input, for example in the teaching and learning process at schools. The students learn productive knowledge of vocabulary from asking question in English, debating, role playing, writing paragraph, singing a song, and etc.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### 2.3 Previous Study

The researcher present two previous studied The first study is The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery And Their Writing Ability In Descriptive Text", (Azizah, 2015) This research is focused on find out the correlation between English vocabulary mastery and their writing ability in descriptive text.

Secondly, the study about students' reading comprehension has been conducted by (Khaki, 2017). The title is "*Improving Reading Comprehension in a Foreign Language: Strategic Reader*" this research about how important second language reading comprehension for students, especially in a foreign language context.

Thus, the researcher was conducted a research which has different context in the previous one. The first previous study concern about the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their writing ability in descriptive text the second previous study concern about improving reading comprehension in a foreign language: strategic reader. This present research was concern to find out whether students' vocabulary mastery correlates with reading comprehension. The subject of this research is students at eleventh grade at MA At - Taqwa Tangerang.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Method

In this research, The researcher conducted quantitative approach by using ex-post facto designed in order to find out whether there is a correlation between independent variable (Vocabulary Mastery) and the dependent variable (reading comprehension). Ex-post facto designed are often used when the researcher does not have control over the selection and manipulation of independent variable (Hatch and Farhady, 1982). Thus where was not a control group in this research. The researcher has an experiment group only and the researcher tried out the instrument and gave test to measure the correlation between those two variable vocabulary mastery (X) and reading comprehension (Y).

The aim of the research was to find whether there is or not a correlation between students' mastery vocabulary and their reading comprehension. So, the researcher took a correlation study because it involved the collection of two sets of data, students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension. According (Ary, 2010), stated correlational research produces indexes that show both the direction and the strength of relationships among variables, taking into account the entire range of these variables.

Moreover, correlation study allowed the researcher to determine the extent to which score on one test associated with scores on another test.

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Beside, Hatch and Farhady added that design tries to find out a degree of relationship (correlation) rather than a cause and effect relationship. So that it enable the researcher to see if there is a certain amount of agreement between the two sets of scores.

### 3.2 Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted at MA At - Taqwa Tangerang, which was located at Jl. KH. Mu'min No.5, Belendung, Benda, Kota Tangerang, Banten 15123. The researcher conducted the research to the eleventh grade (XI IPA) students of MA At - Taqwa Tangerang in second semester of academic year 2017/2018.

### 3.3 Variable of the research

To know the different cases the researcher used variable X and Y. According to Neuendorf (2002:95) defined variable as a definable and measurable concept that varies: it held different values for different individual cases or units. It meant that variable could be called as an attribute to an object or a unit to be located

In this research, there were two variables that could be identifying namely

:

1. The independent variable was the students' vocabulary mastery (X)
2. The dependent variable was the students' reading comprehension (Y)

### Population and Sample

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### 3.4.1 Population

The population were the people who were the sample in a study.

According to (Ary D, 2010) population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects. Other statement,

According to Arikunto (2006) state that population is all research subjects and sample is half of representative of population which is being research. The populations of this research are the eleventh grade of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang. There are 115 total students; they are 41 science students and 75 social students of eleventh grade of MA At-taqwa.

### 3.4.2 Sample

The researchers chose XI IPA consist 41 students. To determine the sample, the researcher used purposive sampling because this class had good enough level in English subject, it helped the researcher to get the correlation students' reading habit and their reading comprehension. According to Sugiyono (2010 : 300), Purposive sampling was a technique of choosing sample of data source with some of consideration.

### 3.5 Data Collecting Technique

In this research, the researcher used written test for reading comprehension and test for vocabulary mastery as an instrument to get the data. As stated by Creswell (2012: 14), “data collection should use an instrument to measure the variables in the study”. Inaccurate data collection can impact the results of the research and ultimately lead to invalid results. The researcher have two

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

instruments: the first is reading comprehension test in appendix 1 and the second is the test of vocabulary mastery in appendix 1.

### 3.6 Research Instrument

The instruments of this research were vocabulary mastery test and reading comprehension test. The test is about students' vocabulary mastery in English. Then, the reading test focus on examining students' reading comprehension.

#### 3.6.1 Test of Vocabulary Mastery

In this research, the researcher distributed the test to the students to know their vocabulary mastery score. In determining students score, the researcher use. The test consists of 25 items. The indicator of the test used Nation theory in Chapter II Table 2.1. The specification tables of questionnaire were summarized below:

**Table 3.1. Specification of Vocabulary mastery Test**

No	Factor	Aspect	Indicator	Item numbers	Total
1	Form	Written	Being familiar with a word's written form so that it is recognized when it is met in reading	1,2	2
		Word parts	a. Recognizing that a word is made up of its parts	3,4	4
			b. Being able to relate these parts to its meaning	5,6	
2	Meaning	Form and meaning	a. Knowing that a word signals a particular meaning	7,8	4
			b. Knowing what the word means in a particular context	9,10	
		Concept and referents	a. Knowing homonyms	11	3
			b. Knowing homographs	12	
			c. Knowing homophones	13	
		Associations	a. Knowing synonyms	14	2
b. Knowing antonyms	15				

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

3	Use	Grammatical functions	a. Knowing what parts of speech it is	16,17	4
			b. What grammatical patterns it can fit into	18,19	
	Use	Collocations	a. Being able to recognize words that are typical collocations	20,21	4
			b. Knowing what words it typically occurs with	22,23	
	Use	Constrains on use (register, frequency...)	Being able to recognize that words are suitable and appropriate in the situations	24,25	2
	Total				

Based on table above, it showed that there 15 are indicators of vocabulary.

Each indicator had 1 - 4 items. The true answer got 4 score and the false answer got 0 score.

### 3.6.2 Reading Comprehension Test

On the next instrument, the reading comprehension test was administrate to the sample of 41 students conducted in a class in order to get the result of students' reading comprehension skill, In this test there were 20 items taken from the LKS. The indicator of reading test was a concept of reading aspect in chapter II such as Main Idea, Specific Information, Reference, Inference and Vocabulary. The tables of specification of test are summarized below:

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



**Table 3.2 Specification of Reading Comprehension Test**

No	Reading comprehension indicator	Number of item	Total
1	Main Idea	1,7,13,16,21	5
2	Specific Information	2,6,14,19,24	5
3	Reference	3,9,12, 20,25	5
4	Inference	4,8,15,18,22	5
5	Vocabulary	5,10,11,17,23	5
Total			25

Based on table above, it showed that there are five indicators of reading comprehension. Each indicator had four items. The true answer got 5 score and the false answer got 0 score.

### 3.7 Validity and reliability

Validity and reliability test were used to evaluate the instrument of the research. Validity indicated the instrument is suited to measure the data. On the other hand, reliability indicates that the instrument was consistent to measure the data. Both of them have same purposes that made the instruments well

#### 3.7.1 Validity of the test

The instrument that used to measured students' score of vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension. Therefore, researcher used *Product*

*Moment Correlation* to measure the validity of students' vocabulary mastery. The formula as follow:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Explanation:

$r_{xy}$  = correlation coefficient between X and Y variable

N = total number of student

$\sum x$  = sum of original score from x variable

$\sum y$  = sum of original score from y variable

$\sum xy$  = sum of multiply result the original score from X and Y variables

Moreover, to know the criteria of validity of the distribution below:

If  $r_{(count)} \geq r_{(table)}$  : it indicates the data is valid

If  $r_{(count)} \leq r_{(table)}$  : it indicates the data is not valid

### 3.7.2 Reliability of test

Arikunto (2010:223) stated that to measured reliability of the test, the researcher used *Spearman Brown* formula :

$$rk = \frac{2.r_{xy}}{1+r_{xy}}$$

Noted :

Rk : Reliability

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

$r_{1/2/1}$  : pearson r

Moreover, to know the criteria of reliability of the distribution below:

If  $r_{(count)} \geq r_{(table)}$  : it indicates the data is reliable

If  $r_{(count)} \leq r_{(table)}$  : it indicates the data is not reliable

### 3.8 Data Analysis Technique

To objective of this research was to find out the correlation between the students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension. Therefore, the researcher got the data by using correlation product moment with bivariate correlation, which measured the correlation between two variables. The pattern as follows :

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Explanation:

$r_{xy}$  = the correlation coefficient between X and Y variable

N = the total number of student

$\sum x$  = the sum of score of X distribution

$\sum y$  = the sum of score of Y distribution

$\sum x^2$  = the sum of the squared score of X distribution

$\sum y^2$  = the sum of the squared score of Y distribution

$\sum xy$  = the sum of score of X distribution times Y distribution

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### 3.8.1 Normality Test

To determine the normality of the data from both variable X and variable Y, the researcher use Chi Square ( $X^2$ ) According to (Sugiono, 2005) Chi square (X) is a hypothesis testing done by comparing normal curves that are formed from the data we've collected (B) raw or normal curve with standard (A). So compare between (B/A). If B does not differ significantly with A, then B is the data with normal distribution. And the formula which is :

$$x^2 = \sum_{t=1}^k \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Where :

X<sup>2</sup> : the normality of data

F<sub>o</sub>: the frequency of data

F<sub>e</sub>: the expected frequency

The criteria of the test result are as follows:

If  $X^2_{\text{count}} \geq X^2_{\text{table}}$  : the data distribution is not normal

If  $X^2_{\text{count}} \leq X^2_{\text{table}}$  : the data distribution is normal

### 3.8.2 Homogeneity test

In order to measure the homogeneity of the data, the researchers use the following formula :

$$F_{\text{count}} = \frac{\text{Biggest variant}}{\text{Smallest variant}}$$

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

The criteria of homogeneity are as follows:

If  $F_{\text{count}} \geq F_{\text{table}}$  = the data is not homogeny

If  $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$  = the data is homogeny

(Hatch & Lazaranto, 1991)

### 3.8.3 Hypothesis analysis

In analyzing the hypothesis, Hypothesis testing is a procedure for making decisions about results by comparing an observed value of a sample with a population value to determine if no difference or relationship exists between the values (Creswell, 2012). the researcher use t-test formula as follow

$$T_{\text{count}} = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Where :

$T_{\text{count}}$  : the r value

r : the value of correlation coefficient

n : the sun of the sample

1 and 2 : the constant number

The criteria of the test result as follows:

If  $t_{\text{count}} \leq r_{\text{table}}$  = Ho is accepted or Ha is refused

If  $t_{\text{count}} \geq r_{\text{table}}$  = Ha is accepted or Ho is refused

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### 3.8.4 Coefficient Determination

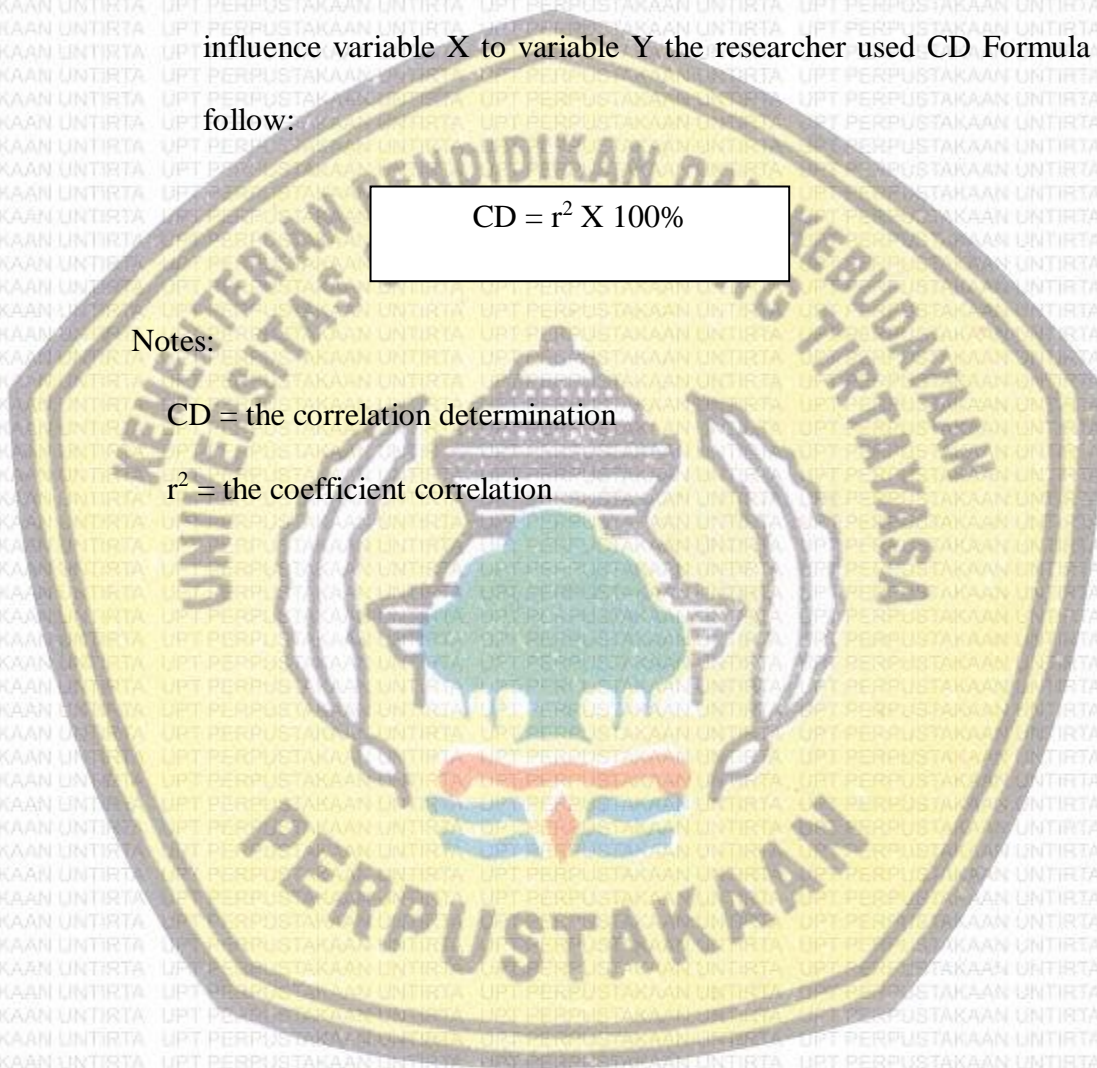
Coefficient determination is used to know the percentage of the variable X that could influence the variable Y. To find out the percentage of influence variable X to variable Y the researcher used the CD Formula as follows:

$$CD = r^2 \times 100\%$$

Notes:

CD = the correlation determination

$r^2$  = the coefficient correlation



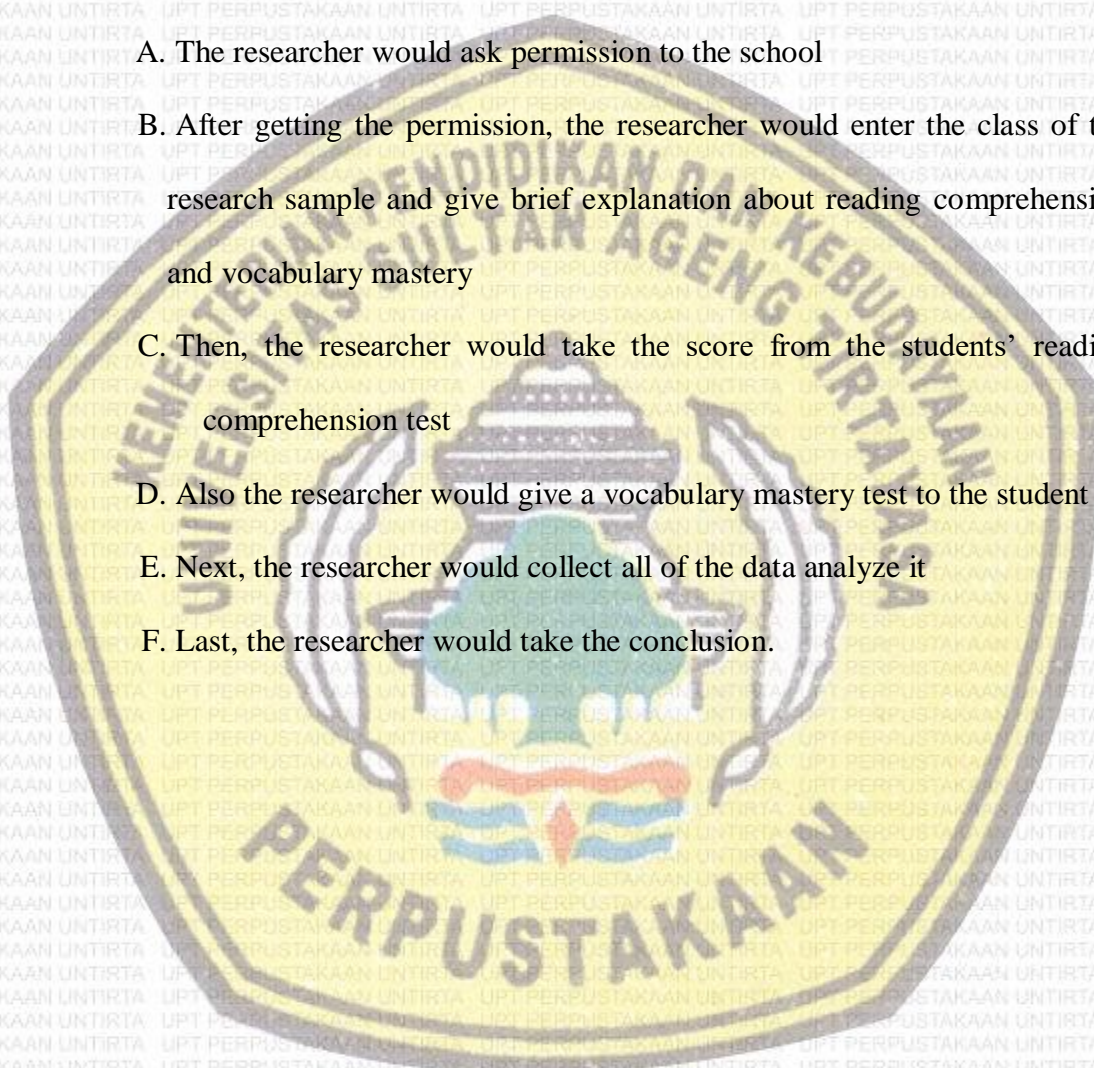
#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### 3.9 Research Procedure

In order to conduct the research well, the researcher would follow the procedure of the research through these steps below:

- A. The researcher would ask permission to the school
- B. After getting the permission, the researcher would enter the class of the research sample and give brief explanation about reading comprehension and vocabulary mastery
- C. Then, the researcher would take the score from the students' reading comprehension test
- D. Also the researcher would give a vocabulary mastery test to the student
- E. Next, the researcher would collect all of the data analyze it
- F. Last, the researcher would take the conclusion.



#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Chapter IV

### Research findings and discussion

#### 4.1 Data Description

The purpose of research is to find out the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension. It described and analyzed based on data collection. The research data consisted of students' vocabulary mastery as the X and students' reading comprehension as Y. Both the X and Y variables were taken from 41 students at the eleventh grade of X.IPA class in MA AT-TAQWA TANGERANG. The class was selected by purposive sampling.

The researcher conducted the research on the second semester in academic year 2017/2018. The Researcher took the data on 2<sup>nd</sup> Mei 2018 by using two instruments such as vocabulary mastery and also reading comprehension test. The vocabulary test was conducted based on chapter II on aspect of knowing word. Meanwhile, the reading comprehension test was conducted based on the material on their book for senior high school to evaluated reading skill. Those instrument has already measure the validity and also reliability.

##### 4.1.1 Vocabulary Mastery Test (Tryout)

The researcher gave the test which consisted of 25 items to 41 students.

The items are about vocabulary mastery. The result of students reading habit served on the table 4.1



**Table 4.1 The result table of Students' vocabulary mastery (tryout)**

Specification	Vocabulary mastery tryout
Mode	88
Mean	67.707
Median	72
Max Score	96
Min Score	40

Based on the table 4.2, it can be assumed that the lowest score of frequency of students' reading habit is 40 and the highest score is 96. The average score is 67.707it gained by calculating the total score of whole data then divided by the number of respondent.

#### 4.1.2 Vocabulary Mastery Test

The researcher gave the questionnaire consisted of 20 items given to 41 students. The items were about vocabulary mastery. The result of students reading habit served on the table 4.1 in appendixes 2

**Table 4.2 The result table of Students' vocabulary mastery test**

Specification	Vocabulary mastery test
Mode	50
Mean	64.87
Median	65
Max Score	95

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Min Score	40
-----------	----

Based on the table 4.2, it can be assumed that the lowest score of frequency of students' vocabulary mastery is 45 and the highest score is 100. The average score is 69.7561 it gained by calculating the total score of whole data then divided by the number of respondent.

#### 4.1.3 Reading Comprehension Test (Tryout)

The reading test was conducted on 2<sup>nd</sup> Mei 2018. The sample was students of XI IPA consisted of 41 students. it was multiple choice forms. The multiple choices gave 25 questions for students to do the reading comprehension test. After got students' score, the researcher found out the maximum score and minimum score. The result of reading comprehension test showed in the table 4.2

**Table 4.3 The result of reading comprehension test (Try out)**

Specification	Reading comprehension tryout
Mode	76
Mean	63.707
Median	64
Max Score	88
Min Score	32

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

#### 4.1.4 Reading Comprehension Test

The reading test was conducted on 2<sup>nd</sup> Mei 2018 the sample of this research was students of XI IPA which consisted of 41 students. it was multiple choice forms. The multiple choices were given 20 questions for students to do the reading comprehension test. After gets students' score, the researcher found out the maximum score and minimum score. The result of reading comprehension test showed in the table 4.3

**Table 4.4 The result of reading comprehension test**

Specification	Reading comprehension test
Mode	95
Mean	77.92
Median	80
Max Score	95
Min Score	40

#### 4.2 The Result of Validity and Reliability

##### 4.2.1 Validity and Reliability of Vocabulary Mastery Test (Tryout)

Analyzing the validity of students' vocabulary mastery, the researcher used *Pearson Product Moment* formula. According to table 4.1, 22 items of test are valid. It shown from  $R_{\text{count}}$  from all items of test that is larger than  $r_{\text{table}}$  (0.308). As Arikunto (2006:184) said that if  $r_{\text{count}}$  is more than  $r_{\text{table}}$  the item is valid. So the researcher applied all items.

Furthermore, in analyzing the reliability of students' vocabulary mastery, the researcher used *Spearman Brown Formula*. The reliability has calculated by using excel. The test is reliable. It shown based on the value of  $r_{\text{count}}$  (0.691) which is higher than  $r_{\text{table}}$  (0.308), it has been consulted to table of *r Product moment* with significance level 5%(see on appendix 3)

#### 4.2.2 Validity and Reliability of Vocabulary Mastery Test

Analyzing the validity of students' vocabulary mastery, the researcher used *Pearson Product Moment* formula. According to table 4.2, 20 items of test are valid. It shown from  $R_{\text{count}}$  from all items of test that is larger than  $r_{\text{table}}$  (0.308). As Arikunto (2006:184) said that if  $r_{\text{count}}$  is more than  $r_{\text{table}}$  the item is valid. So the researcher applied all items.

Furthermore, in analyzing the reliability of students' reading comprehension, the researcher used Spearman Brown Formula. The reliability has calculated by using excel. The test is reliable. It shown based on the value of  $r_{\text{count}}$  (0.894) which is higher than  $r_{\text{table}}$  (0.308), it has been consulted to table of *r Product moment* with significance level 5%(see on appendix 3)

#### 4.2.3 Validity and Reliability of Reading Comprehension Test (Try Out)

Analyzing the validity of students' reading comprehension, the researcher used *Pearson Product Moment* formula. According to table 4.3, 21 items of test are valid. It shown from  $R_{\text{count}}$  from all items of test

that is larger than  $r_{table}$  (0.308). As Arikunto (2006:184) said that if  $r_{count}$  is more than  $r_{table}$  the item is valid. So the researcher applied all items.

Furthermore, in analyzing the reliability of students' reading comprehension, the researcher used *Spearman Brown Formula*. The reliability has calculated by using excel (See result calculation in appendix 2). the test is reliable. It shown based on the value of  $r_{count}$  (0.779) which is higher than  $r_{table}$  (0.308), it has been consulted to table of *r Product moment* with significance level 5%(see on appendix 3)

#### 4.2.4 Validity and Reliability of Reading Comprehension Test

Analyzing the validity of students' reading comprehension, the researcher used *Pearson Product Moment* formula. By using excel, the researcher calculated the validity. According to table 4.3, all the items of test are valid. It shown from  $R_{count}$  from all items of test that is larger than  $r_{table}$  (0.308). As Arikunto (2006:184) said that if  $r_{count}$  is more than  $r_{table}$  the item is valid. So the researcher applied all items.

Furthermore, in analyzing the reliability of students' reading comprehension, the researcher used *Spearman Brown Formula*. The reliability has calculated by using excel (See result calculation in appendix 2). the test is reliable. It shown based on the value of  $r_{count}$  (0.708) which is higher than  $r_{table}$  (0.308), it has been consulted to table of *r Product moment* with significance level 5%(see on appendix 3)

### 4.3 Data Analysis Technique

#### 4.3.1 The Correlation between Students' Reading Habit and Their Reading Comprehension.

According to Arikunto (2006:239), the objective of correlation research was to find out correlation between two variables or more, and how big it has correlation and what this research useful. To calculate the value of variable X (students' vocabulary mastery) and Y (students' reading comprehension) the researcher used Pearson Product Moment formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2].[N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Explanation:

$r_{xy}$  = correlation coefficient between X and Y variable

N = total number of student

$\sum x$  = sum of original score from x variable

$\sum y$  = sum of original score from y variable

$\sum xy$  = sum of the original score from X and Y variables

$\sum x^2$  = sum of the squared original score from X variable

$\sum y^2$  = sum of the squared original score from Y variable

N	X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY
41	2660	3195	184350	257825	211375

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{41(211375) - (2660)(3195)}{\sqrt{\{41(184350) - (7075600)\} \{41(257825) - (10208025)\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{8666375 - 8498700}{\sqrt{(7558350 - 7075600)(10570825 - 10208025)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{167675}{\sqrt{(482750)(362800)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{167675}{\sqrt{175141700000}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{167675}{418499.34}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0.4006$$

**Table 4.5 Table R Interpretation**

R	Interpretation
0.800 – 1.00	Very high
0.600 – 0.799	High
0.400 – 0.599	Enough
0.200 – 0.399	Low
0.000 – 0.199	Very Low

(Sources : Sugiyono, 2005)

Based on the result of the calculation of Pearson Product Moment Coefficient correlation above, the researcher found out there was a correlation between students reading habit and their reading comprehension. It is shown that the  $r_{xy}$  value is 0.4006, indicate that the correlation between students' reading habit and their reading comprehension was enough. Therefore, the researcher concluded that

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

the students who have more vocabulary mastery in learning English, they are also good in their reading comprehension.

### 4.3.2 Test Normality

To measure the normality of variable X (students' vocabulary mastery). The researcher used chi-square formula below:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{t=1}^k \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Notes:

$\chi^2$  : Chi-square

$f_o$  : the observed frequency ( $f_o$ )

$f_e$  : the expected frequency ( $f_e$ )

Table 4.6 The Result of Normality Test X Variable

limit class	z	wide O-Z	wide of each interval of class	$f_o$	$f_e$	$(f_o - f_e)$	$(f_o - f_e)^2$	$\frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$
39,5	-1,75	0,0401	0,0913	6	3,743	2,26	5,092695	1,36048
49,5	-1,12	0,1314	0,1771	11	7,261	3,739	13,979373	1,92524
59,5	-0,50	0,3085	0,2432	4	9,971	-5,971	35,6552	3,57582
69,5	0,13	0,5517	0,2217	8	9,090	-1,090	1,1874	0,13064
79,5	0,75	0,7734	0,1428	9	5,855	3,145	9,8923	1,68960
89,5	1,38	0,9162	0,0610	3	2,501	0,499	0,24900	0,099561
99,5	2,00	0,9772						
chi square								<b>8,78</b>

$\chi_{table}$  score for  $df = K - 1$  (6-1) and significant level 0.05% is 8.78.

So  $6.79 \leq 11.07$  then  $\chi^2 \leq \chi_{table}$  and it indicated that the distribution of variable X was normal. Further, to measure the normality of

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



students' vocabulary mastery test, the researcher used the same formula it was Chi – Square as follow:

Table 4.7 The Result of Normality Test Y variable

limit class	z	wide O-Z	wide of each interval of class	fo	fe	(fo-fe)	(fo-fe) <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$
39,5	-1,58	0,0571	0,0764	3	3,132	-0,13	0,017530	0,00560
49,5	-1,101	0,1335	0,1341	7	5,498	1,502	2,255704	0,41027
59,5	-0,62	0,2676	0,1767	6	7,245	-1,245	1,5493	0,21385
69,5	-0,14	0,4443	0,1888	5	7,741	-2,741	7,5120	0,97044
79,5	0,34	0,6331	0,1636	9	6,708	2,292	5,2551	0,78345
89,5	0,83	0,7967	0,1082	10	4,436	5,564	30,95587	6,978015
99,5	1,31	0,9049						
chi square								<b>9,36</b>

$X_{table}$  Score for  $df=K-1$  (6-1) and significant level 0.05 % is 9.36. So,  $9.36 \leq 11.07$  the  $X^2 \leq X_{table}$  and it indicated that the distribution of data Y variable was normal.

### 4.3.3 Test of Homogeneity

To test the homogeneity of analysis variant data, the researcher used

$F_{count}$ . The following is the formula:

$$F_{count} = \frac{\text{Biggest variant}}{\text{Smallest variant}}$$

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

**Table 4.8 The Result of Test Homogeneity**

Variant Value of Sample	Kinds of Variable The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension	
	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>
S	8.78	9.36
N	41	41

**Step 1 : Calculated the value of F<sub>count</sub> by using the formula as follows :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{BV}{sv} \\
 &= \frac{9.36}{8.78} \\
 &= 1.066
 \end{aligned}$$

Note : BV = The biggest variant  
 SV = The smallest variant

So,  $0.1.066 \leq 4.098$  or  $F_{\text{count}} \leq f_{\text{table}}$  and it indicate that the Vocabulary Mastery test and Reading Comprehension Test was **Homogeneous**

### 4.3.4 The Hypothesis Analysis

In analyzing the hypothesis, the researcher used t-test formula as follow

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{count}} &= \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \\
 T_{\text{count}} &= \frac{0.400\sqrt{41-2}}{\sqrt{1-0.400^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

$$T_{count} = \frac{0.400\sqrt{39}}{\sqrt{1-0.16}}$$

$$T_{count} = \frac{0.400 \times 6.24}{0.9110433579}$$

$$T_{count} = \frac{2.496}{0.9110433579}$$

$$T_{count} = 2.739$$

From the value of  $t_{table}$  is 1.99 and  $t_{count}$  is 2.739, it indicate  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  or  $2.739 > 1.99$ . So, the researcher concluded that Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is refused and Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted. It means that there is a correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension.

#### 4.3.5 Coefficient Determination

To know how much frequency of correlation between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension, the researcher used Coefficient Determination as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} CD &= r^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 0.400^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 0.16 \times 100\% \\ &= 16\% \end{aligned}$$

From the result above, the researcher concluded that students' vocabulary mastery contributes students' reading comprehension as much 16%.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the research, the researcher concluded that students at eleventh grade of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang had average score 64.87 in their vocabulary mastery. While, students at eleventh grade of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang had average score 77.92 in reading comprehensions. It means that students' vocabulary mastery had a correlation with students' reading comprehension. It showed  $r_{xy}$  that was calculated (0.400) was the higher than  $r_{table}$  (0.308). So, there is a significant correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension.

By analyzing the data of the research, it showed from the value of  $t_{count}$  (2.739) that is higher than  $t_{table}$  (1.99). So, Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is refused and Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted. It means that there was a correlation between students' reading habit and their reading comprehension at the eleventh grade of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang. It means that students' reading comprehension contributes students' reading comprehension as much 16%. this value was a result from the calculation of Coefficient Determination.

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result the researcher that students' vocabulary mastery had a contribution to students' reading comprehension as much as 16%, the researcher has some suggestion for the students, the teacher and other researcher as follow:

### 1. For student

They could improve their vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension in their English learning in or outside classroom, they could improve by themselves in a text such as magazine, newspaper, articles or story book.

### 2. For the teacher

Teacher should try to compare students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension. So, the students will not only increase in their comprehension but they can enrich their vocabulary too.

### 3. For the other researcher.

The result of this research hopefully can be used as a reference for further study on similar problems about vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension at different level of students. The result of this research hopefully can be used for further investigation about several factors that influence students reading comprehension which have not investigated in this study yet.

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

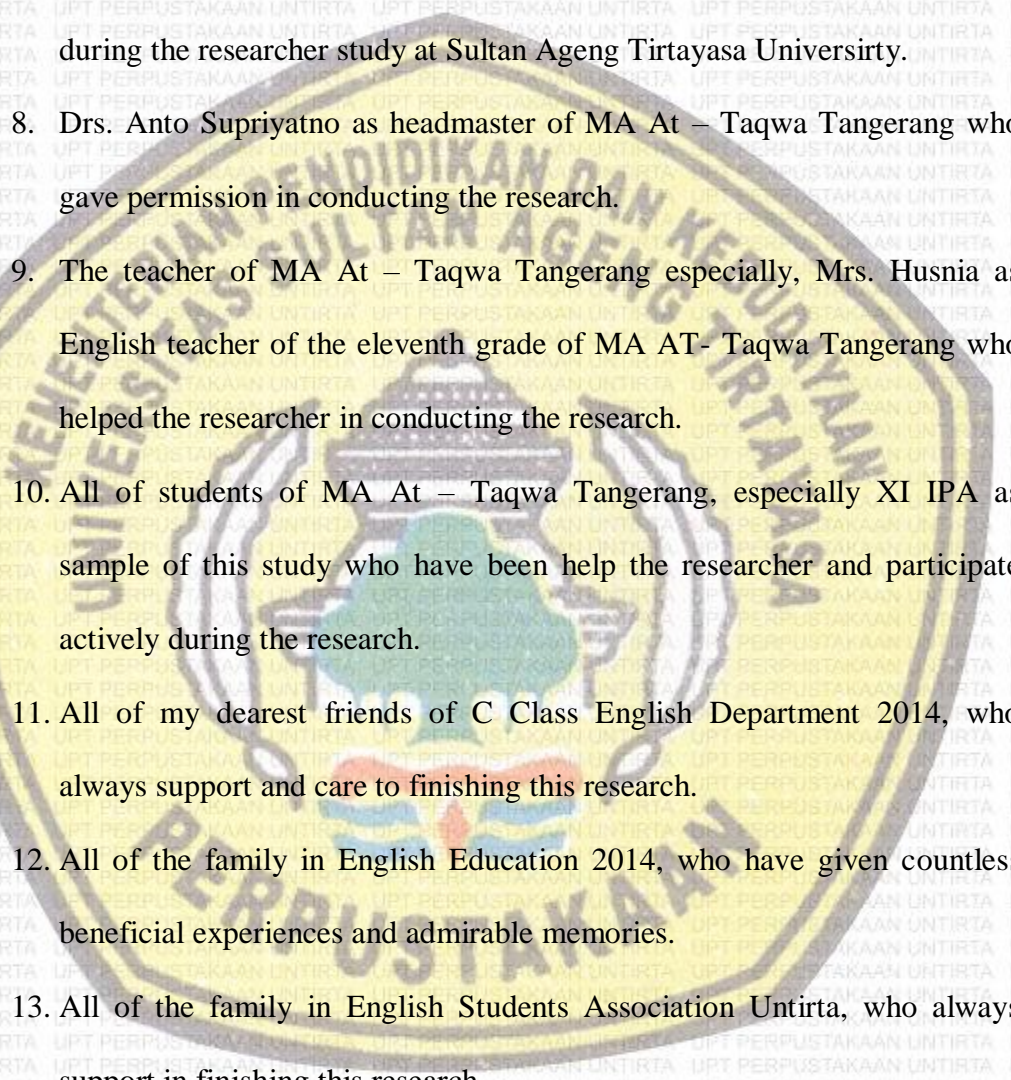
In the name of Allah, the researcher would like to express her highest gratitude to Allah SWT, the almighty for endless blessing and mercy for everything in her life.

The research paper entitled *The Correlation between Students' Reading Habit and Their Reading Comprehension at the Eleventh Grade of MA At - Taqwa Tangerang* has been finished maximally as partial fulfillment of the required for S1 degree in English department at teacher training and education faculty of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University. For the accomplishment of this research paper, the researcher would like to express her gratitude to

1. Prof. Dr. H. Soleh Hidayat, M. Pd as Rector of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University.
2. Dr. H. Aceng Hasani, M. Pd as Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty.
3. Dr. Siti Hikmah, M. Pd as Head of English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University.
4. Drs. Pupun Sampurna, M. Pd and Rahman Hakim, M. Pd as the advisors who have been giving contributive critics, detailed corrections, suggestions, and ideas with patient and care guided the researcher during the process of finishing this final project.
5. Dr. Syafrizal, M.Pd. as the examiner who has been giving contributive critics, detailed corrections, suggestions, and ideas with patient and care guided the researcher during the process of finishing this final project.

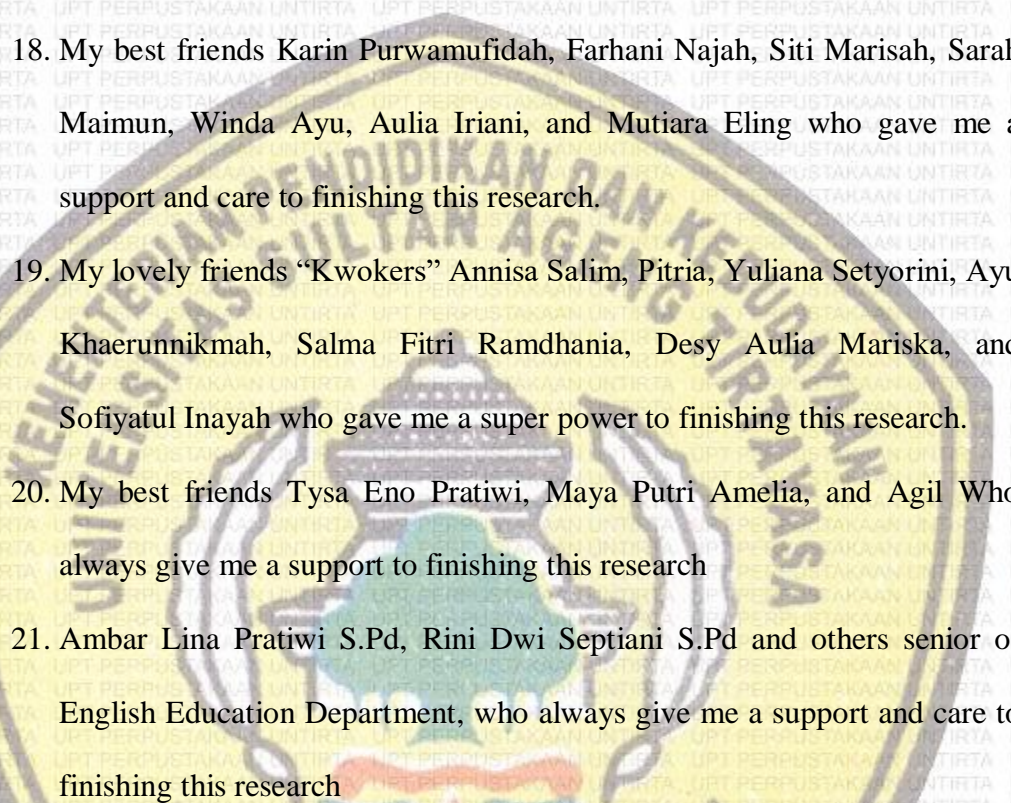
### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

- 
6. The team of examination who have examined and corrected this final project.
  7. All lecturer of English Education Department for all guidance and support during the researcher study at Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University.
  8. Drs. Anto Supriyatno as headmaster of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang who gave permission in conducting the research.
  9. The teacher of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang especially, Mrs. Husnia as English teacher of the eleventh grade of MA AT- Taqwa Tangerang who helped the researcher in conducting the research.
  10. All of students of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang, especially XI IPA as sample of this study who have been help the researcher and participate actively during the research.
  11. All of my dearest friends of C Class English Department 2014, who always support and care to finishing this research.
  12. All of the family in English Education 2014, who have given countless beneficial experiences and admirable memories.
  13. All of the family in English Students Association Untirta, who always support in finishing this research
  14. All of the family in BEM FKIP Untirta, who always support in finishing this research
  15. All of the family in KKM 87 Cikolelet, who always support in finishing this research

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

- 
16. All of the family in PPLK 2017 SMP Islam Pariskian, who always support in finishing this research
  17. My beloved sister for support in finishing this research paper.
  18. My best friends Karin Purwamufidah, Farhani Najah, Siti Marisah, Sarah Maimun, Winda Ayu, Aulia Iriani, and Mutiara Eling who gave me a support and care to finishing this research.
  19. My lovely friends “Kwokers” Annisa Salim, Pitria, Yuliana Setyorini, Ayu Khaerunnikmah, Salma Fitri Ramdhanian, Desy Aulia Mariska, and Sofiyatul Inayah who gave me a super power to finishing this research.
  20. My best friends Tysa Eno Pratiwi, Maya Putri Amelia, and Agil Who always give me a support to finishing this research
  21. Ambar Lina Pratiwi S.Pd, Rini Dwi Septiani S.Pd and others senior of English Education Department, who always give me a support and care to finishing this research

Furthermore, the researcher believes that her research paper is still far from being perfect. Moreover, the researcher wishes some critiques and suggestion for better research. Hopefully, this research will be useful and gives some benefit for reader, teacher and further researcher.

Serang, September 2018

Mardiatun Nisa

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.




## Bibliography

- Arikunto. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Ary, D. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education*. Wadsworth: Cengage learning.
- Azizah, Y. (2015). "The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery And Their Writing Ability In Descriptive Text".
- Brown, H. (2004). *Language Assesment : Principle and Classroom Practices*. New York: Pearson Education.
- Cameron, L. (2001). *Teaching Languages to Young Learners*. Cambridge: Cambridge Press.
- Chee, J. (2015). *Pearson's Product Moment Correlation : Sample Analysis*. University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Nursing.
- Chettri, K., & Rout, S. (2013). Reading Habits - An Overviee. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 14(6).
- Goana, J. (2011). 2011. *Relationship Between Reading Habit, University Library and Academic Performance in a Sample of Psychology Students, XL (i)*.
- Grabe, W., & Stoller, F. L. (2002). *Teaching and Researching Reading*.
- Grellet, F. (1999). *Developing Reading Skills*. New York: Cambridge University.
- Grinnell. (1988). *Social work research and evaluation*. Itasca: Illinois: F. E. Peacock Publishers.
- Gunning, S. (1992). *How to Increase Reading Ability. A guide to Developmental and Remedial Methods* (Seventh ed.). New York: Longman Pubelisher Inc.
- Hatch, E., & H, F. (1982). *Research Design adn Statistics for Applied Linguistics*. New York: NY : Newbury House.
- Hatch, E., & H., F. (1982). *Research Design and Statistics for Applied Linguistics*. New York: NY : Newbury House.
- Hatch, E., & Lazaranto, A. (1991). *The Research Manual: Design and Statistics for Applied Linguistics*. Los Angeles; University of California.

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

- 
- Hiebert, E. H., & Kamil, M. L. (2005). *Teaching and Learning vocabulary*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate, Inc.
- Hornby, A. (1990). *Oxford Advance Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford University Press.
- Johnson. (1987). *an introduction to foreign language learning and teaching*. london: pearson.
- Khaki, N. (2017). *Improving Reading Comprehension in a Foreign language: Statigic Reader*.
- Laddo. (2007). *The Importance of Reading*. Retrieved February 28, 2018, from <http://www.squidoo.com/the-importance-of-reading>
- Lehr, F., Osborn, J., & Hiebert, E. (2004). *A focus on vocabulary*. Honolulu: HI:Pacific Regional Educational Laboratory.
- McNamara, D. S. (2007). *Reading Comprehension Strategied Theories, Intervention, and Technologies*. New York: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc.
- Nation. (2001). *Learning Vocabulary in another Language*. cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nation. (2001). *Learning Vocabulary in another Language*. cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Neuendorf, K. (2002). *The Content ANalysis Guidebook*. Sage Publication.
- Patel, M. E., & Jain, P. M. (2008). *English Language Teaching (Methods, Tools, & Techniques)*. Jaipur: Sunrise Publisher & Distributor.
- Richard, J. A. (2002). *Curriculum Development in Language Teaching*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Rubena, S. L. (2010). *Focus on Reading*. Venezuela.
- Sangkaeo, S. (1999). *Reading Habit promotion of ASEAN libraries. Paper presented at 65th IFLA Council and General Conference*. Retrieved February 28, 2018, from <http://archive.ifla.org/IV/ifla65/papers/091-114e.htm>
- Scott, D. (2002). *Reading Educational Research and Policy*. London: Routledge Falmer 11 New Fetter Lane.
- Shen, L. (2006). *Computer technology and college students' reading habits*. Chia-Nan Annual Bulletin.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Snow, C. (2002). *Reading for Understanding toward an R&D program in Reading Comprehension*. Santa Monica, California: CA : RAND .

Sugiono. (2005). *Statistika untuk penelitian*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sumarsih. (2018). *Modul Pengayaan Bahasa Inggris Untuk SMA/Ma dan SMK/MAK Semester 2*.

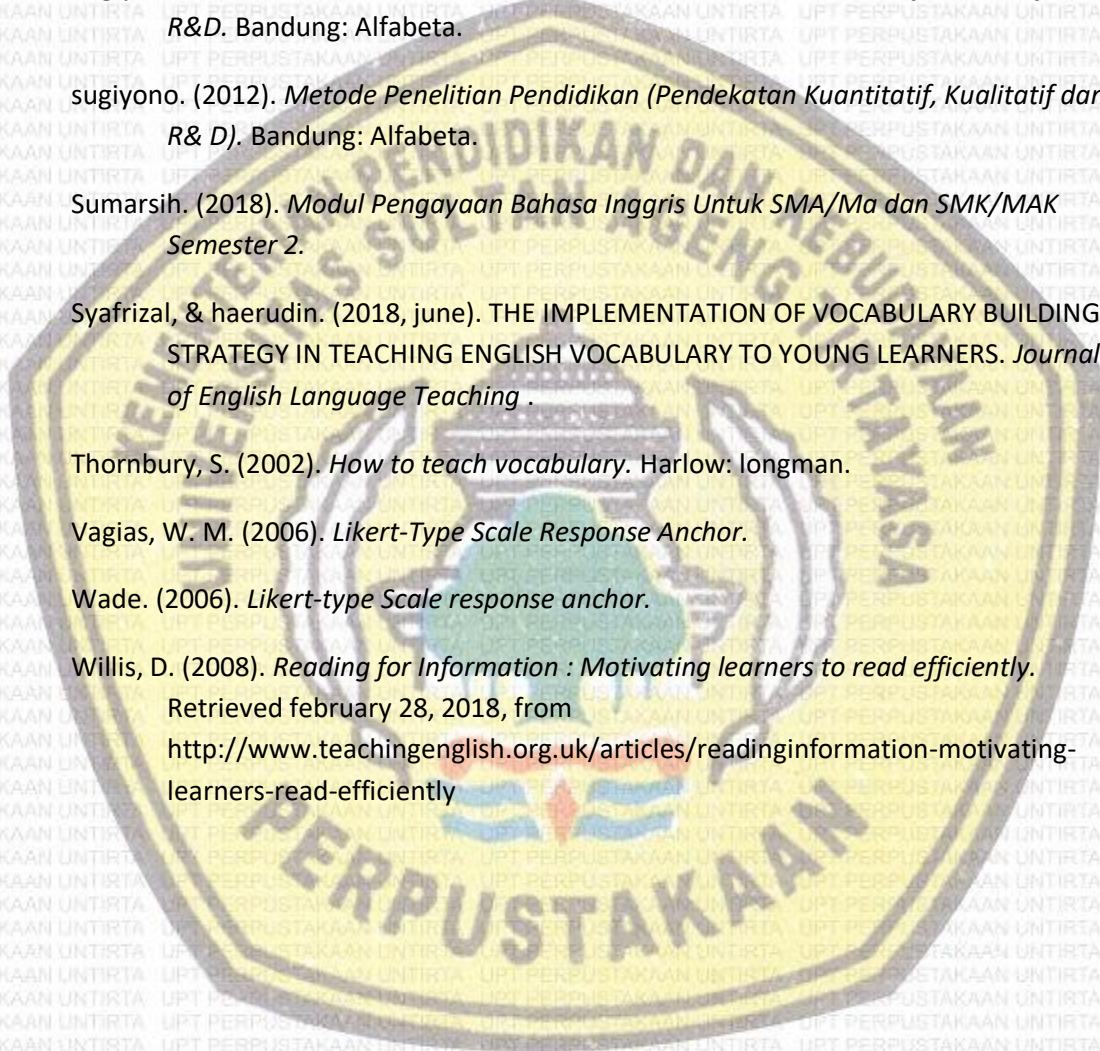
Syafrizal, & haerudin. (2018, june). THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCABULARY BUILDING STRATEGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY TO YOUNG LEARNERS. *Journal of English Language Teaching* .

Thornbury, S. (2002). *How to teach vocabulary*. Harlow: longman.

Vagias, W. M. (2006). *Likert-Type Scale Response Anchor*.

Wade. (2006). *Likert-type Scale response anchor*.

Willis, D. (2008). *Reading for Information : Motivating learners to read efficiently*. Retrieved february 28, 2018, from <http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/articles/readinginformation-motivating-learners-read-efficiently>





# Appendices

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/semuanya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

# Appendix 1

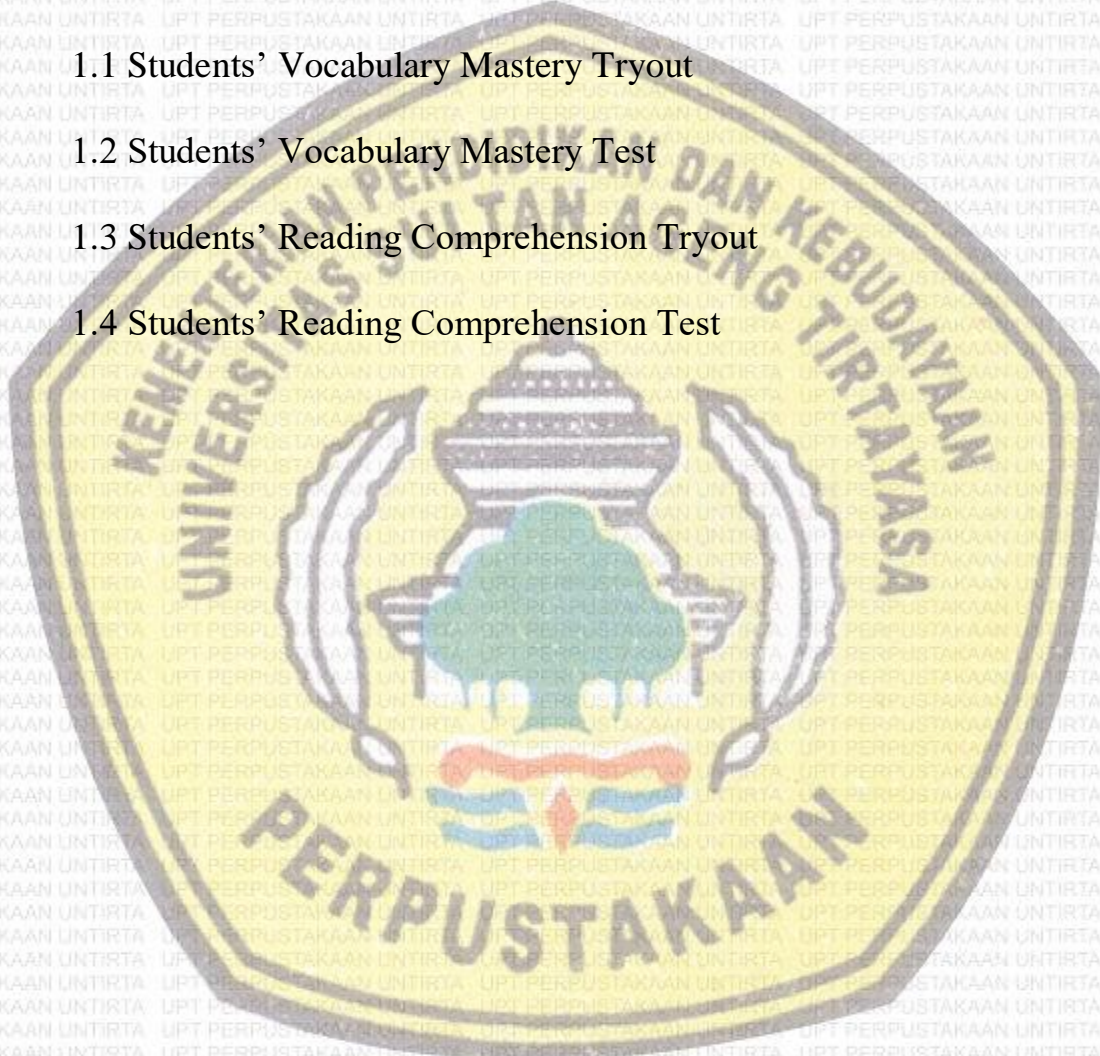
## Research instrument

1.1 Students' Vocabulary Mastery Tryout

1.2 Students' Vocabulary Mastery Test

1.3 Students' Reading Comprehension Tryout

1.4 Students' Reading Comprehension Test



### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## VOCABULARY TEST

### Questions 46

Time : 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X).

Name :

Class :

#### Directions for no. 1-3:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

1. The technical ... of a new car are explained in a guidebook.

- a. s-p-e-c-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
- b. s-p-e-s-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
- c. s-p-e-c-i-f-y-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
- d. s-p-a-c-e-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s

2. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.

- a. p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- b. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- c. p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- d. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

#### Directions for no. 3-6:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

3. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.

- a. annoyance
- b. annoys
- c. annoyed
- d. annoying

4. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house.

- a. spaced
- b. spacious
- c. spacing
- d. spacebar

5. It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping.

- a. buyiarrs
- b. buyors
- c. buyist
- d. buyers

6. She is a professional ... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.

- a. typer
- b. typist
- c. typor
- d. typian

#### Directions for no. 7-13:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

7. When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.

- a. dining room
- b. waiting room
- c. bedroom
- d. restroom

8. When I'm driving I always wear ... if it's very bright and sunny.

- a. glasses
- b. sunglasses
- c. glass
- d. a pair of glasses

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. Most of the population are ..., but about 10% are left-handed.

- a. right-handed      c. two-handed  
b. right-hand      d. normal

10. On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more.

- a. free      c. first-class  
b. cheap      d. low

11. The word *fair* in one of these sentences has a meaning as *quite large*:

- a. This isn't fair on anyone, but it does happen.  
b. We have a fair size garden and we may as well make use of it.  
c. She was only a fair cook  
d. This is the fair city of ours.

12. The word *hold/held* in one of these sentences has a meaning as *arrange*:

- a. I held the picture up to the light.  
b. I was held overnight in a cell.  
c. Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.  
d. The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

13. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones):

- a. *flower* and *flour*  
b. *bear* and *heard*  
c. *now* and *know*  
d. *bean* and *bent*

#### Directions for no. 15-16

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

14. Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional.

- a. aliens      c. amateurs  
b. juniors      d. tutors

15. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.

- a. confused      c. accumulated  
b. designated      d. separated

16. In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a. routine      c. adept  
b. aggressive      d. reckless

#### Directions for no. 17:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

17. He plays flute confidently rather than...

- a. nervously      c. beautifully  
b. poorly      d. bravely

#### Directions for no. 28-23:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

18. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a. a information      c. information  
b. an information      d. informations

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19. The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner.

- a. she                      c. hers
- b. her                      d. his

20. He enjoys ... by plane.

- a. travel                  c. travelled
- b. to travel                d. travelling

21. I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a. hoped                  c. cared
- b. missed                  d. wished for

22. I ... the bus, so I came late.

- a. let                      c. lost
- b. passed                  d. missed

23. She ... a mistake.

- a. made                    c. created
- b. did                      d. produced

**Directions for no. 24-25:**

**Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation**

24. *Disk drive, keyboard, and mouse* are terms in...

- a. fauna                    c. television
- b. computer set            d. broadcasting

25. Here are some terms related to jobs:

- a. employee, wage, striking
- b. student, part-time, lunch
- c. saiyar, business, prescription
- d. sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



## VOCABULARY TEST

Questions 40

Time 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X).

Name :

Class :

Directions for no. 1:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

1. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.

- a. p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- b. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- c. p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- d. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

Directions for no. 2-5:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

2. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.

- a. annoyance
- b. annoys
- c. annoyed
- d. annoying

3. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house.

- a. spaced
- b. spacious
- c. spacing
- d. spacebar

4. It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping

- a. buyiars
- b. buyors
- c. buyist
- d. buyers

5. She is a professional ... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.

- a. typer
- b. typist
- c. typor
- d. typian

Directions for no. 6-10:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

6. When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.

- a. dining room
- b. waiting room
- c. bedroom
- d. restroom

7. Most of the population are ..., but about 10% are left-handed.

- a. right-handed
- b. right-hand
- c. two-handed
- d. normal

8. On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more.

- a. free
- b. cheap
- c. first-class
- d. low

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. The world hold held in one of these sentences has a meaning as arrange:

- a. I held the picture up to the light.
- b. I was held overnight in a cell.
- c. Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.
- d. The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

10. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones):

- a. *flower and flour*
- b. *bear and beard*
- c. *now and know*
- d. *bean and bent*

Directions for no. 11-13

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

- 11. Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional.  
a. aliens                      c. amateurs  
b. juniors                     d. tutors
- 12. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.  
a. confused                  c. accumulated  
b. designated                d. separated

13. In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a. routine                      c. adept
- b. aggressive                 d. reckless

Directions for no. 14:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

14. He plays flute confidently rather than...

- a. nervously                  c. beautifully
- b. poorly                        d. bravely

Directions for no. 15-19:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

15. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a. a information                c. information
- b. an information              d. informations

16. The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner.

- a. she                            c. hers
- b. her                             d. his

17. I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a. hoped                        c. cared
- b. missed                        d. wished for

18. I ... the bus, so I came late.

- a. let                              c. lost
- b. passed                        d. missed

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19. She is a mistake.

- a. made
- b. did
- c. created
- d. produced

**Directions for no. 20:**

**Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation**

20. Here are some terms related to jobs:

- a. employee, wage, striking
- b. student, part-time, lunch
- c. salary, business, prescription
- d. sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class \_\_\_\_\_

### Test of Reading Comprehension

SCORE

Text for Number 1-5

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010 People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon It was Venus eclipse It was very rare amazing natural event It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?

- Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
- Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
- The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

2. How can Venus eclipse happen?

- The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
- The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
- The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
- The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
- The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky

3. .... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse..... (Paragraph 1 Line 3)

The word it refers to?

- Venus eclipse
- On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
- That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
- A very rare phenomenon

4. What can be inferred about text above?

- Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
- The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
- Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

#### PERINGATAN !!!

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment ... (Paragraph 2 Line 4)

The word disappear in second paragraph has the closest meaning of...

- a. Dissolve
- b. Born
- c. Appear
- d. Materialize
- e. show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Andre was born to australian father Michael Andre and Russian Mother Nikka kalashnikova. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old. Andre's first solo exhibition, The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6. When did she Publish her first solo?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2011
- d. 2020
- e. 2003

7. What is the main idea of the text above

- a. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture
- b. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c. Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e. The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism.
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- d. Aelitta Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikova
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

10. .... In group exhibiyion shortly after she turned two.

The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with...

- a. length
- b. long
- c. long-windedly
- d. extended
- e. briefly

Text for no 11 – 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom.

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilomcters. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.

The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11. The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom.

The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the Closest meaning of...

- a. Wet
- b. Hot
- c. Cold
- d. Fume
- e. Cool

12. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it

The word It refers to?

- a. Cloud
- b. River
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain
- e. Sky

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ...

- a. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

14. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

15. what can be inferred about text above?

- a. Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English.

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs: it is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication: (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English.

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding

16. The main idea of the first paragraph is ...

- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
- b. English is the world's most popular languages
- c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
- d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
- e. Indonesian student should study

17. "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English." The word **converse** ( line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A. Call
- B. Write
- C. Confabulate
- D. Discuss
- E. Speak

18. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations.
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world
- e. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

19. what kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will

use English when **they** communicate with each other.

The word **they** refers to?

- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Solar eclipse occurs when the moon is line between the Earth and the Sun. The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's Surface and obscures some parts on the sun. the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth. When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed. However, if the Moon's dark umbral shadow sweeps across Earth's surface, a total eclipse of the sun is seen.

Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth. The moon appears smaller than the sun and cannot completely cover it. Instead, the 'antumbral' or negative shadow reaches the Earth. If you are within this shadow, you will see an eclipse where a ring or 'annulus' of bright sunlight surrounds the Moon at the maximum phase. Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse.

21. what is the main idea of paragraph one?
- Moon is between the Earth and the Sun is one line causes solar eclipse.
  - A total eclipse can be seen if the shadow of the moon across Earth's surface.
  - The Moon's penumbral shadow strikes the earth
  - A partial Eclipse of the sun is observed.
  - The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's surface.
22. What does the word "eclipse" Means in Indonesian?
- Fenomena
  - Gerhana
  - Alamiah
  - Cahaya
  - Bayangan

23. What can be inferred about text above?

- Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse
  - solar eclipse occurs when the moon is in line between the earth and the sun. we can see an eclipse where a ring surround the moon at the maximum.
  - Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth.
  - the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth
  - When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed.
24. what does the proportion of the sun being blocked depend on?
- The position of the observer on the Sun.
  - The position of the observer on the Moon.
  - The position of the observer on the Earth.
  - The position of the observer on the Sky.
  - The position of the observer on the Underground.

25. The moon appears smaller than the Sun and cannot completely cover it.  
The word it refers to...

- Moon
- Sun
- Solar Eclipse
- Sky
- Earth

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class \_\_\_\_\_

### Test of Reading Comprehension

SCORE

Text for Number 1-5

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. It was very rare amazing natural event. It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the, back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?
  - a. Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
  - b. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
  - c. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
  - d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
  - e. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.
2. How can Venus eclipse happen?
  - a. The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
  - b. The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
  - c. The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
  - d. The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
  - e. The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky
3. .... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse..... (Paragraph 1 Line 3)  
The word it refers to?
  - a. Venus eclipse
  - b. On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
  - c. Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
  - d. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
  - e. A very rare phenomenon
4. What can be inferred about text above?
  - a. Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
  - b. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
  - c. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
  - d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
  - e. Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5 Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment ... (Paragraph 2 Line 4)

The word disappear in second paragraph has the closest meaning of

- a Dissolve
- b Born
- c Appear
- d Materialize
- e show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007 Andre was born to australian father Michael Andre and Rusian Mother Nikka kalashnovika. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old. Andre's first solo exhibition, The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6. When did she Publish her first solo?

- a 2010
- b 2017
- c 2011
- d 2020
- e 2003

7 What is the main idea of the text above

- a Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture
- b She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two
- d. Aelitta Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikova
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

10 In group exhibition shortly after she turned two

The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with...

- a length
- b long
- c long-windedly
- d extended
- e briefly

Text for no 11 – 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom.

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.

The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11. The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom.

The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the Closest meaning of...

- a Wet
- b Hot
- c Cold
- d Fume
- e Cool

12. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it.

The word it refers to?

- a. Cloud
- b. River
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain
- e. Sky

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ...

- a. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

14. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

15. what can be inferred about text above?

- a Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

### PERINGATAN !!!

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs: it is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

16. The main idea of the first paragraph is

- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
- b. English is the world's most popular languages
- c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
- d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
- e. Indonesian student should study

17. "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English." The word **converse** (line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A Call
- B Write
- C Confabulate
- D Discuss
- E Speak

18. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world
- e. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business

19. what kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will

use English when they communicate with each other

The word they refers to?

- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

# Try Out Vocabulary Mastery Test .

40

## VOCABULARY TEST

Questions 25

Time : 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X).

Name : M. Alvin Fariz Maulana

Class : IPA

Directions for no. 1-3:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

1. The technical ... of a new car are explained in a guidebook.

- a. s-p-e-c-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
- b. s-p-e-s-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
- c. s-p-e-c-i-t-y-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
- d. s-p-a-c-e-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s

2. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.

- a. p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- b. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- c. p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- d. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

Directions for no. 3-6:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

3. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.

- a. annoyance
- b. annoys
- c. annoyed
- d. annoying

4. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house.

- a. spaced
- b. spacious
- c. spacing
- d. spacebar

5. It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping.

- a. buyiarrs
- b. buyors
- c. buyist
- d. buyers

6. She is a professional... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.

- a. typer
- b. typist
- c. typor
- d. typian

Directions for no. 7-13:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

7. When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.

- a. dining room
- b. waiting room
- c. bedroom
- d. restroom

8. When I'm driving I always wear ... if it's very bright and sunny.

- a. glasses
- b. sunglasses
- c. glass
- d. a pair of glasses

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. Most of the population are ...., but about 10% are left-handed.

- a. right-handed       b. two-handed  
c. right-hand      d. normal

10. On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more.

- a. free       c. first-class  
b. cheap      d. low

11. The word *fair* in one of these sentences has a meaning as *quite large*:

- a. This isn't fair on anyone, but it does happen.  
b. We have a fair size garden and we may as well make use of it.  
 c. She was only a fair cook  
d. This is the fair city of ours.

12. The world *hold/held* in one of these sentences has a meaning as *arrange*:

- a. I held the picture up to the light.  
 b. I was held overnight in a cell.  
c. Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.  
d. The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

13. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones):

- a. *flower* and *flour*  
b. *hear* and *heard*  
c. *now* and *know*  
 d. *hean* and *bent*

#### Directions for no. 15-16

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

14. Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional.

- a. aliens      c. amateurs  
 b. juniors      d. tutors

15. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.

- a. confused       c. accumulated  
b. designated      d. separated

16. In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a. routine      c. adept  
b. aggressive       d. reckless

#### Directions for no. 17:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

17. He plays flute confidently rather than...

- a. nervously      c. beautifully  
 b. poorly      d. bravely

#### Directions for no. 28-23:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

18. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a. a information       c. information  
b. an information      d. informations

#### PERINGATAN !!!

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19 The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner

- a. she                      c. hers  
b. her                       d. his

20 He enjoys ... by plane.

- a. travel                      c. travelled  
b. to travel                       d. travelling

21 I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a. hoped                       c. cared  
b. missed                      d. wished for

22 I ... the bus, so I came late.

- a. let                      c. lost  
b. passed                       d. missed

23 She ... a mistake.

- a. made                      c. created  
b. did                      d. produced

**Directions for no. 24-25:**

**Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation**

24. *Disk drive, keyboard, and mouse* are terms in ...

- a. fauna                      c. television  
b. computer set                      d. broadcasting

25. Here are some terms related to jobs:

- a. employee, wage, striking  
b. student, part-time, lunch  
c. saiairy, business, prescription  
d. sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

VOCABULARY TEST

64

Questions 25

Time : 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X)

Name : EKA NURMANASARI

Class : IPA

Directions for no. 1-3:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

1. The technical ... of a new car are explained in a guidebook.

s-p-e-c-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s

b. s-p-e-s-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s

c. s-p-e-c-i-f-y-c-a-t-i-o-n-s

d. s-p-a-c-e-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s

2. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.

a. p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y

p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y

c. p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y

d. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

Directions for no. 3-6:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

3. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.

annoyance

c. annoyed

b. annoys

d. annoying

4. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house

a. spaced

c. spacing

spacious

d. spacebar

5. It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping.

a. buyiarrs

c. buyist

b. buyors

buyers

6. She is a professional ... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.

a. typer

c. typor

typist

d. typian

Directions for no. 7-13:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.

a. dining room

bedroom

b. waiting room

d. restroom

When I'm driving I always wear ... if it's very bright and sunny.

glasses

c. glass

b. sunglasses

d. a pair of glasses

PERINGATAN !!!

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



9 Most of the population are ..., but about 10% are left-handed.

- a right-handed      c two-handed  
b right-hand      d normal

10 On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more.

- a free       b first-class  
c cheap      d low

11 The word *fair* in one of these sentences has a meaning as *quite large*.

- a This isn't fair on anyone, but it does happen.  
b We have a fair size garden and we may as well make use of it.

c She was only a fair cook

d This is the fair city of ours.

12 The word *hold* held in one of these sentences has a meaning as arrange.

- a I held the picture up to the light.  
b I was held overnight in a cell.

c Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.

d The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

13. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones):

- a flower and flour  
b. hear and heard  
c now and know  
d. bean and bent

#### Directions for no. 15-16

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

14. Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional

- a aliens       b amateurs  
c juniors      d tutors

15. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.

- a confused      c accumulated  
 b designated      d separated

16. In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a routine       b adept  
c aggressive      d reckless

#### Directions for no. 17:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

He plays flute confidently rather than ...

- a. nervously       b. beautifully  
c. poorly      d. bravely

#### Directions for no. 28-23:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

18. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a information      c. information  
b. an information      d. informations

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19. The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner.

- a. she                      c. hers  
b. her                      ~~d. his~~

20. He enjoys ... by plane.

- a. travel                      ~~b. travelled~~  
b. to travel                      d. travelling

21. I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a. hoped                      ~~b. cared~~  
b. missed                      d. wished for

~~22. I ... the bus, so I came late.~~

- a. let                      ~~b. lost~~  
b. passed                      d. missed

~~23. She ... a mistake.~~

- a. made                      c. created  
~~b. did~~                      d. produced

**Directions for no. 24-25:**

**Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation**

~~24. Disk drive, keyboard, and mouse are terms in...~~

- a. fauna                      c. television  
~~b. computer set~~                      d. broadcasting

25. Here are some terms related to jobs:

- ~~a. employee, wage, striking~~  
b. student, part-time, lunch  
c. salary, business, prescription  
d. sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

VOCABULARY TEST

88

Questions : 15

Time 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X).

Name : Muhammad Fauziq

Class : IPA

Directions for no. 1-3:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

1. The technical ... of a new car are explained in a guidebook.

- s-p-e-c-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
p-e-s-i-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
p-e-c-i-t-y-c-a-t-i-o-n-s
p-a-c-e-f-i-c-a-t-i-o-n-s

2. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.

- p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

Directions for no. 3-6:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

3. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.

- annoyance annoyed
annoys annoying

4. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house.

- spaced spacing
spacious spacebar

5. It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping.

- buyiarrs buyist
buyors buyers

6. She is a professional... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.

- typer typor
typist typian

Directions for no. 7-13:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

7. When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.

- dining room bedroom
waiting room restroom

8. When I'm driving I always wear ... if it's very bright and sunny.

- glasses glass
sunglasses a pair of glasses

PERINGATAN !!!

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. Most of the population are ..., but about 10% are left-handed.

- a right-handed      c two-handed  
b right-hand      d normal

10. On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more

- a free      c first-class  
b cheap       d low

11. The word *fair* in one of these sentences has a meaning as *quite large*

- a This isn't fair on anyone, but it does happen.  
 b We have a fair size garden and we may as well make use of it.  
c She was only a fair cook.  
d This is the fair city of ours.

12. The word *hold/held* in one of these sentences has a meaning as *arrange*:

- a. I held the picture up to the light.  
b. I was held overnight in a cell.  
 c. Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.  
d. The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

13. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones):

- a. flower and flour  
b. bear and heard  
c. now and know  
d. bean and bent

#### Directions for no. 15-16

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional.

- a. aliens      c amateurs  
b. juniors       d tutors

15. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative

- a. confused      c accumulated  
 b. designated      d separated

16. In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a. routine       c. adept  
b. aggressive      d. reckless

#### Directions for no. 17:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

17. He plays flute confidently rather than...

- a. nervously      c. beautifully  
 b. poorly      d. bravely

#### Directions for no. 28-23:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

18. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a. a information      c. information  
 b. an information      d. informations

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19 The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner

- a she                      c hers  
 b her                      d his

20 He enjoys ... by plane

- a travel                       c travelled  
 b to travel                      d travelling

21 I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a hoped                       c cared  
 b missed                      d wished for

22 I ... the bus, so I came late.

- a let                      c lost  
 b passed                      d missed

23 She ... a mistake.

- a made                      c created  
 b did                       d produced

Directions for no. 24-25:

Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation

24 Disk drive, keyboard, and mouse are terms in ...

- a. fauna                       c. television  
 b. computer set                      d. broadcasting

25 Here are some terms related to jobs:

- a. employee, wage, striking  
 b. student, part-time, lunch  
 c. salary, business, prescription  
 d. sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

# TryOut Reading Comprehension Test

Name  
Class

M 122G)  
12A

## Test of Reading Comprehension

SCORE
32

Text for Number 1-5

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. It was very rare amazing natural event. It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

2. How can Venus eclipse happen?

- a. The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
- b. The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
- c. The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
- d. The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
- e. The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky

3. .... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse..... (Paragraph 1 Line 3)

The word it refers to?

- a. Venus eclipse
- b. On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- c. Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
- d. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
- e. A very rare phenomenon

4. What is the main idea of the text above?

- a. Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
- b. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
- c. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- e. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

5. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
- b. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- c. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
- d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- e. Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

### PERINGATAN !!!

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment. (Paragraph 2 Line 4)

The word disappear in second paragraph has the closest meaning of .

- a. Dissolve
- b. Born
- c. Appear
- d. Materialize
- e. show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Andre was born to australian father Michael Andre and Russian Mother Nikka kalashnovika. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old Andre's first solo exhibition, The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6. When did she Publish her first solo?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2011
- d. 2020
- e. 2003

7. What is the main idea of the text above...

- a. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture
- b. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c. Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e. The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism.
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two
- d. Aelitta Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikova
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

10. In group exhibition shortly after she turned two  
The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with...

- a length
- b long
- c long-windedly
- d extended
- e briefly

Text for no 11 – 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom.

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.

The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11 The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom.

The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the closest meaning of...

- a Wet
- b Hot
- c Cold
- d Fume
- e Cool

12. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it

The word It refers to?

- a. Cloud
- b. River
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain
- e. Sky

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ...

- a. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

14. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

15. what can be inferred about text above?

- a. Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs: it is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication: (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English.

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

16. The main idea of the first paragraph is ...

- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
- b. English is the world's most popular languages
- c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
- d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
- e. Indonesian student should study

17. "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English." The word converse (line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A. Call
- B. Write
- C. Confabulate
- D. Discuss
- E. Speak

18. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations.
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world
- e. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

19. what kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other

The word they refers to?

- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Solar eclipse occurs when the moon is line between the Earth and the Sun. The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's Surface and obscures some parts on the sun. the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth. When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed. However, if the Moon's dark umbral shadow sweeps across Earth's surface, a total eclipse of the sun is seen.

Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth. The moon appears smaller than the sun and cannot completely cover it. Instead, the 'antumbral' or negative shadow reaches the Earth. If you are within this shadow, you will see an eclipse where a ring or 'annulus' of bright sunlight surrounds the Moon at the maximum phase. Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse.

21. what is the main idea of paragraph one?

- a. Moon is between the Earth and the Sun is one line causes solar eclipse.
- b. A total eclipse can be seen if the shadow of the moon across Earth's surface.
- c. The Moon's penumbral shadow strikes the earth
- d. A partial Eclipse of the sun is observed.
- e. The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's surface.

22. What does the word "eclipse" Means in Indonesian?

- a. Fenomena
- b. Gerhana
- c. Alamiah
- d. Cahaya
- e. Bayangan

23. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse
- b. solar eclipse occurs when the moon is in line between the earth and the sun. we can see an eclipse where a ring surround the moon at the maximum.
- c. Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth.
- d. the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth
- e. When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed.

24. what does the proportion of the sun being blocked depend on?

- a. The position of the observer on the Sun.
- b. The position of the observer on the Moon.
- c. The position of the observer on the Earth.
- d. The position of the observer on the Sky.
- e. The position of the observer on the Underground.

25. The moon appears smaller than the Sun and cannot completely cover it. The word it refers to...

- a. Moon
- b. Sun
- c. Solar Eclipse
- d. Sky
- e. Earth

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Name  
Class

Test of Reading Comprehension  
Amanda Maviana  
IPA

SCORE

60

Text for Number 1-5

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. It was very rare amazing natural event. It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?
- Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
  - Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
  - The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
  - Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
  - Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

- How can Venus eclipse happen?
- The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
  - The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
  - The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
  - The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
  - The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky

3. .... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. .... (Paragraph 1 Line 3)  
The word it refers to?

- Venus eclipse
- On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
- That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
- A very rare phenomenon

- What can be inferred about text above?
- Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
  - The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
  - People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
  - Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
  - Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5 Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment (Paragraph 2 Line 4)

The word disappear in second paragraph has the closest meaning of ...

- a. Dissolve
- b. Born
- c. Appear
- d. Materialize
- e. show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Andre was born to Australian father Michael Andre and Russian Mother Nikka Kalashnikova. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old. Andre's first solo exhibition, *The Prodigy of Color*, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6 When did she Publish her first solo?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2011
- d. 2020
- e. 2003

7 What is the main idea of the text above ...

- a. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture
- b. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c. Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e. The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism.
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two
- d. Aelitta Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikova
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

10 In group exhibition shortly after she turned two.

The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with...

- a. length
- b. long
- c. long-windedly
- d. extended
- e. briefly

Text for no 11 - 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water in the bathroom. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom.

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.

The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11. The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom.

The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the Closest meaning of...

- a. Wet
- b. Hot
- c. Cold
- d. Fume
- e. Cool

12 The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it

The word it refers to?

- a. Cloud
- b. River
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain
- e. Sky

13 What is the main idea of the first paragraph

- a. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

14. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

15. what can be inferred about text above?

- a. Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one of the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs: it is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication: (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English.

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

16 The main idea of the first paragraph is ...

- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
- b. English is the world's most popular languages
- c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
- d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
- e. Indonesian student should study

17. "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English." The word converse ( line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A. Call
- B. Write
- C. Confabulate
- D. Discuss
- E. Speak

18. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. It is one of the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations.
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world
- e. It is one of the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

19. what kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other.

The word they refers to?

- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Solar eclipse occurs when the moon is line between the Earth and the Sun. The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's Surface and obscures some parts on the sun the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth. When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed. However, if the Moon's dark umbral shadow sweeps across Earth's surface, a total eclipse of the sun is seen.

Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth. The moon appears smaller than the sun and cannot completely cover it. Instead, the 'antumbral' or negative shadow reaches the Earth. If you are within this shadow, you will see an eclipse where a ring or 'annulus' of bright sunlight surrounds the Moon at the maximum phase. Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse.

21. what is the main idea of paragraph one?

- a. Moon is between the Earth and the Sun is one line causes solar eclipse.
- b. A total eclipse can be seen if the shadow of the moon across Earth's surface.
- c. The Moon's penumbral shadow strikes the earth
- d. A partial Eclipse of the sun is observed.
- e. The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's surface.

22. What does the word "eclipse" Means in Indonesian?

- a. Fenomena
- b. Gerhana
- c. Alamiah
- d. Cahaya
- e. Bayangan

23. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse
  - b. solar eclipse occurs when the moon is in line between the earth and the sun. we can see an eclipse where a ring surround the moon at the maximum
  - c. Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth.
  - d. the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth
  - e. When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed.
24. what does the proportion of the sun being blocked depend on?
- a. The position of the observer on the Sun.
  - b. The position of the observer on the Moon.
  - c. The position of the observer on the Earth.
  - d. The position of the observer on the Sky.
  - e. The position of the observer on the Underground.

25. The moon appears smaller than the Sun and cannot completely cover it.  
The word it refers to...

- a. Moon
- b. Sun
- c. Solar Eclipse
- d. Sky
- e. Earth

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Name  
Class

Farah  
19a

**Test of Reading Comprehension**

SCORE

88

Text for Number 1-5

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. It was very rare amazing natural event. It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?

- a. Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
- b. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
- c. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- e. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

2. How can Venus eclipse happen?

- a. The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
- b. The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
- c. The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
- d. The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
- e. The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky

3. .... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse..... (Paragraph 1 Line 3)

The word it refers to?

- a. Venus eclipse
- b. On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- c. Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
- d. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
- e. A very rare phenomenon

4. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
- b. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- c. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
- d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- e. Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



5 Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment ... (Paragraph 2 Line 4)

The word disappear in second paragraph has the closest meaning of ...

- a Dissolve
- b Born
- c Appear
- d Materialize
- e show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Andre was born to australian father Michael Andre and Rusian Mother Nikka kalashnovika. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old. Andre's first solo exhibition, The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6. When did she Publish her first solo?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2011
- d. 2020
- e. 2003

7. What is the main idea of the text above

- a. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture
- b. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c. Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e. The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism.
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- d. Aelitta Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed ..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikov
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

10. ... In group exhibition shortly after she turned two

The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with...

- a. length
- b. long
- c. long-windedly
- d. extended
- e. briefly

Text for no 11 – 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.

The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11. The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom.

The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the Closest meaning of...

- a. Wet
- b. Hot
- c. Cold
- d. Fume
- e. Cool

12. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it

The word It refers to?

- a. Cloud
- b. River
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain
- e. Sky

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ...

- a. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

14. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

15. what can be inferred about text above?

- a. Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English.

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs it is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication. (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English.

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

16 The main idea of the first paragraph is ...

- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
- b. English is the world's most popular languages
- c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
- d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
- e. Indonesian student should study

17 "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English " The word **converse** ( line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A. Call
- B. Write
- C. Confabulate
- D. Discuss
- E. Speak

18. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations.
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world
- e. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

19. what kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other.

The word they refers to?

- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Solar eclipse occurs when the moon is line between the Earth and the Sun. The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's Surface and obscures some parts on the sun. the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth. When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed. However, if the Moon's dark umbral shadow sweeps across Earth's surface, a total eclipse of the sun is seen.

Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth. The moon appears smaller than the sun and cannot completely cover it. Instead, the 'antumbral' or negative shadow reaches the Earth. If you are within this shadow, you will see an eclipse where a ring or 'annulus' of bright sunlight surrounds the Moon at the maximum phase. Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse.

21. what is the main idea of paragraph one?
- Moon is between the Earth and the Sun is one line causes solar eclipse.
  - A total eclipse can be seen if the shadow of the moon across Earth's surface.
  - The Moon's penumbral shadow strikes the earth
  - A partial Eclipse of the sun is observed.
  - The moon casts a shadow on the Earth's surface.

22. What does the word "eclipse" Means in Indonesian?
- Fenomena
  - Gerhana
  - Alamiah
  - Cahaya
  - Bayangan

23. What can be inferred about text above?
- Those within the penumbra would observe a partial eclipse
  - solar eclipse occurs when the moon is in line between the earth and the sun. we can see an eclipse where a ring surround the moon at the maximum.
  - Sometimes the Moon is farther away from the Earth and its umbral shadow is not long enough to reach the Earth
  - the proportion of the sun being blocked depends on the position of the observer on the earth
  - When only the moon's penumbral shadow strikes the Earth, a partial eclipse of the sun is observed.
24. what does the proportion of the sun being blocked depend on?
- The position of the observer on the Sun.
  - The position of the observer on the Moon.
  - The position of the observer on the Earth.
  - The position of the observer on the Sky.
  - The position of the observer on the Underground.
25. The moon appears smaller than the Sun and cannot completely cover it.  
The word it refers to...
- Moon
  - Sun
  - Solar Eclipse
  - Sky
  - Earth

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

# Vocabulary Mastery Test

## VOCABULARY TEST

40

Questions 20

Time 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X).

Name : Farah Nabula

Class : IPA

Directions for no. 1:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

1. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.
- a. p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y  
b. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y  
c. p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y  
 d. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

Directions for no. 2-5:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

2. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.
- a. annoyance                      c. annoyed  
b. annoys                              d. annoying
3. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house.
- a. spaced                              c. spacing  
b. spacious                             d. spacebar

4. It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping.

- a. buyiarrs                              c. buyist  
b. buyers                                 d. buyers

5. She is a professional ... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.

- a. typer                                  c. typor  
b. typist                                 d. typian

Directions for no. 6-10:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

6. When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.

- a. dining room                        c. bedroom  
b. waiting room                       d. restroom

7. Most of the population are ..., but about 10% are left-handed.

- a. right-handed                         c. two-handed  
b. right-hand                            d. normal

8. On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more.

- a. free                                      c. first-class  
 b. cheap                                  d. low

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. The world hold held in one of these sentences has a meaning as arrange:

- a. I held the picture up to the light.
- b. I was held overnight in a cell.
- c. Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.
- d. The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

10. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones)

- a. *flower and flour*
- b. *bear and beard*
- c. *now and know*
- d. *bean and bent*

Directions for no. 11-13

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

11. Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional.

- a. aliens
- b. amateurs
- c. juniors
- d. tutors

12. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.

- a. confused
- b. designated
- c. accumulated
- d. separated

13. In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a. routine
- b. aggressive
- c. adept
- d. reckless

Directions for no. 14:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

14. He plays flute confidently rather than...

- a. nervously
- b. poorly
- c. beautifully
- d. bravely

Directions for no. 15-19:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

15. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a. a information
- b. an information
- c. information
- d. informations

16. The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner.

- a. she
- b. her
- c. hers
- d. his

17. I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a. hoped
- b. missed
- c. cared
- d. wished for

18. I ... the bus, so I came late.

- a. let
- b. passed
- c. lost
- d. missed

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19. She ... a mistake.

- a. made
- b. did
- c. created
- d. produced

Directions for no. 20:

Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation

20. Here are some terms related to jobs:

- a. employee, wage, striking
- b. student, part-time, lunch
- c. salary, business, prescription
- d. sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

VOCABULARY TEST

55

Questions : 10

Time : 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X)

Name : Nurul SHOBAH

Class : IPA

Directions for no. 1:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

- 1. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.
- a. p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- b. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- c. p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- d. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

Directions for no. 2-5:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

- 2. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.
- a. annoyance
- b. annoys
- c. annoyed
- d. annoying
- 3. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house.
- a. spaced
- b. spacious
- c. spacing
- d. spacebar

It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping.

- a. buyiarrs
- b. buyors
- c. buyist
- d. buyers
- 5. She is a professional ... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.
- a. typer
- b. typist
- c. typer
- d. typian

Directions for no. 6-10:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

- 6. When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.
- a. dining room
- b. waiting room
- c. bedroom
- d. restroom
- 7. Most of the population are ..., but about 10% are left-handed.
- a. right-handed
- b. right-hand
- c. two-handed
- d. normal
- 8. On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more.
- a. free
- b. cheap
- c. first-class
- d. low

PERINGATAN !!!

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



9. The world hold held in one of these sentences has a meaning as arrange:

- a. I held the picture up to the light.
- b. I was held overnight in a cell.
- c. Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.
- d. The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

10. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones):

- a. flower and flour
- b. bear and beard
- c. now and know
- d. bean and hent

Directions for no. 11-13

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

- 11. Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional.  
a. aliens                      ~~c. amateurs~~  
b. juniors                      d. tutors
- 12. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.  
a. confused                      c. accumulated  
~~b. designated~~                      d. separated

~~13.~~ In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a. routine                      c. adept
- b. aggressive                      ~~d. reckless~~

Directions for no. 14:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

~~14.~~ He plays flute confidently rather than ...

- a. nervously                      c. beautifully
- b. poorly                      d. bravely

Directions for no. 15-19:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

15. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a. a information                      c. information
- b. an information                      ~~d. informations~~

~~16.~~ The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner.

- a. she                      ~~c. hers~~
- b. her                      d. his

~~17.~~ I really... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a. hoped                      c. cared
- b. missed                      ~~d. wished for~~

~~18.~~ I ... the bus, so I came late.

- a. let                      ~~c. lost~~
- b. passed                      d. missed

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19 She a mistake.

- a made                      e created
- b did                        d produced

**Directions for no. 20:**

**Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation**

20 Here are some terms related to jobs:

- a employee, wage, striking
- b student, part-time, lunch
- c salary, business, prescription
- d sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

VOCABULARY TEST

95

Questions : 40

Time : 45 minutes

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D, by crossing (X).

Name : Shohibatul Filizah

Class : IPA

Directions for no. 1:

Choose the one word below which has correct spelling

- 1. The doctor understands his patient's ... very well.
- a. p-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- b. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- c. p-s-c-y-c-h-o-l-o-g-y
- d. p-s-y-c-h-o-l-l-o-g-y

Directions for no. 2-5:

Choose the one word which is formed from the same root as the underlined word.

- 2. They annoy all the people they meet. Their ... surprises everybody.
- a. annoyance
- b. annoys
- c. annoyed
- d. annoying
- 3. There are many spaces in their house. Their house is a ... house.
- a. spaced
- b. spacious
- c. spacing
- d. spacebar

4. It's nice to go shopping at the weekend. You will see the mall full of ... Many of them buy things but come just have a window shopping.

- a. buyiarrs
- b. buyvors
- c. buyist
- d. buyers

5. She is a professional ... She can type very fast, about 200 characters in a minute.

- a. typer
- b. typist
- c. typor
- d. typian

Directions for no. 6-10:

Choose the most suitable compound noun/adjective.

6. When I got at the surgery, I had to sit in the ... for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.

- a. dining room
- b. waiting room
- c. bedroom
- d. restroom

7. Most of the population are ..., but about 10% are left-handed.

- a. right-handed
- b. right-hand
- c. two-handed
- d. normal

8. On trains and planes, you can buy a ... ticket if you are happy to pay a lot more.

- a. free
- b. cheap
- c. first-class
- d. low

PERINGATAN !!!

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. The world hold held in one of these sentences has a meaning as arrange.

- a I held the picture up to the light.
- b I was held overnight in a cell.
- c Mrs. Smith is holding a party next week.
- d The theatre itself can hold only a limited number of people.

10. This pair of words sounds the same but different spellings and meanings (homophones):

- a. flower and flour
- b. bear and beard
- c. now and know
- d. bean and bent

Directions for no. 11-13

Choose the word/phrase below which is closest in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

11. Most competitors are not open to both professionals and nonprofessional.

- a. aliens
- b. juniors
- c. amateurs
- d. tutors

12. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.

- a. confused
- b. designated
- c. accumulated
- d. separated

13. In some states, drivers are fined \$ 100 for careless driving.

- a. routine
- b. aggressive
- c. adept
- d. reckless

Directions for no. 14:

Choose the word below which has the opposite meaning (antonym) to the underlines word on the top.

14. He plays flute confidently rather than...

- a. nervously
- b. poorly
- c. beautifully
- d. bravely

Directions for no. 15-19:

Choose the word below which has the correct grammatical.

15. He refused to give me ... about the hotel.

- a. a information
- b. an information
- c. information
- d. informations

16. The bus leaves Ted and ... at the corner.

- a. she
- b. her
- c. hers
- d. his

17. I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

- a. hoped
- b. missed
- c. cared
- d. wished for

18. I ... the bus, so I came late.

- a. let
- b. passed
- c. lost
- d. missed

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

19 She a mistake.

- a made                      c created  
b did                         d produced

Directions for no. 20:

Choose the word below which has the suitable and appropriate in the situation

20 Here are some terms related to jobs:

- a. employee, wage, striking  
b. student, part-time, lunch  
c. salary, business, prescription  
d. sculpture, employer, interview

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Reading Comprehension Test

### Test of Reading Comprehension

Name : Rai Syifa Sapira  
Class : XI-IPA

SCORE

40

#### Text for Number 1-5

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. It was very rare amazing natural event. It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

X1. What is the main idea of the text above?

- Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
- Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
- The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

2. How can Venus eclipse happen?

- The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
- The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
- The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
- The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
- The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky

X3. .... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.....  
(Paragraph 1 Line 3)

The word it refers to?

- Venus eclipse
- On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
- That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
- A very rare phenomenon

4. What is the conclusion of the text?

- Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
- The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
- Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

#### PERINGATAN !!!

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment ....(Paragraph 2 Line 4)  
The word *disappear* in second paragraph has the closest meaning of...
- a. Dissolve
  - b. Born
  - c. Appear
  - d. Materialize
  - e. show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Andre was born to australian father Michael Andre and Rusian Mother Nikka kalashnovika. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old. Andre's first solo exhibition, The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6. When did she Publish her first solo?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2011
- d. 2020
- e. 2003

7. What is the main idea of the text above...

- a. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture.
- b. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c. Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e. The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. it can be concluded that.....

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism.
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- d. Aelitta Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikov
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

10. .... In group exhibition shortly after she turned two.

The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with...

- a. length
- b. long
- c. long-windedly
- d. extended
- e. briefly

Text for no 11 - 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom.

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always

moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11. The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom.

The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the Closest meaning of...

- a. Wet
- b. Hot
- c. Cold
- d. Fume
- e. Cool

12. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it.

The word it refers to?

- a. Cloud
- b. River
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain
- e. Sky

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ...

- a. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



14. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

15. What is the conclusion about the text?

- a. Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English.

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one the "working" languages

of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs: it is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication: (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English.

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

16. The main idea of the first paragraph is ...

- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
- b. English is the world's most popular languages
- c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
- d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
- e. Indonesian student should study

17. "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English." The word **converse** ( line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A. Call
- B. Write
- C. Confabulate
- D. Discuss
- E. Speak

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

18. we can conclude that ...

- a. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations.
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world
- c. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

19. What kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other.

The word they refers to?

- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Name  
Class

Amanda M.  
10A

### Test of Reading Comprehension

SCORE  
55

#### Text for Number 1-5

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010 People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. It was very rare amazing natural event. It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?

- a Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
- b Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
- c The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- d Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- e Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

How can Venus eclipse happen?

- a The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
- b The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
- c The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
- d The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
- e The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky

3 .... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse .... (Paragraph 1 Line 3)

The word it refers to?

- a Venus eclipse
- b On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- c Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
- d That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
- e A very rare phenomenon

What can be inferred about text above?

- a Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
- b The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
- c People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
- d Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
- e Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5 Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment . (Paragraph 2 Line 4)

The word disappear in second paragraph has the closest meaning of .

- a. Dissolve
- b. Born
- c. Appear
- d. Materialize
- e. show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Andre was born to australian father Michael Andre and Russian Mother Nikka kalashnikova. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old. Andre's first solo exhibition, The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6 When did she Publish her first solo?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2011
- d. 2020
- e. 2003

7 What is the main idea of the text above.

- a. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture.
- b. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c. Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e. The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism.
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- d. Aelitta Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikova
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

10. In group exhibition shortly after she turned two
- X The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with

- a length
- b long
- c long-windedly
- d extended
- e briefly

Text for no 11 - 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water

The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11. The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom
- X The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the Closest meaning of ...

- a Wet
- b Hot
- c Cold
- d Fume
- e Cool

12. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it.

The word it refers to?

- a Cloud
- b River
- c Ocean
- d Mountain
- e Sky

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ...

- a The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water
- e The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

14. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

X what can be inferred about text above?

- a. Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English.

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one of the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs. It is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication. (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English.

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

16. The main idea of the first paragraph is
- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
  - b. English is the world's most popular languages
  - c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
  - d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
  - e. Indonesian student should study

17. "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English." The word converse (line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A. Call
- B. Write
- C. Confabulate
- D. Discuss
- E. Speak

18. What can be inferred about text above?

- a. It is one of the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations.
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world.
- e. It is one of the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

19. what kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other.

The word they refers to?

- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

**Test of Reading Comprehension**

Name : 6M Yayah Silvia  
Class : XI (Cebelaan) IPA

**SCORE**  
90

**Text for Number 1-5**

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse. It was very rare amazing natural event. It was reported that the Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future in 2050. Do you now how the rare Venus eclipse happens?

Well, actually Venus eclipse is like a Sun eclipse. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus. In fact, the moon appears somewhere near it about once a month. However, most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time, and then only for a short period after sunset. The apparent closeness varies from month to month as well.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?
- a. Very rare natural Phenomenon, Venus Eclipse
  - b. Venus eclipse occurs when the position of the earth, moon and Venus is parallel.
  - c. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
  - d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
  - e. Venus planet seems to move to the back side of the moon.

2. How can Venus eclipse happen?
- a. The position of the earth, moon and the sun is parallel
  - b. The position of the earth, moon, and Venus is parallel
  - c. The position of the earth, moon and stars is parallel
  - d. The position of the earth, moon, and orbit is parallel
  - e. The moon and Venus share a similar path in the sky

3. ... People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.... (Paragraph 1 Line 3)  
The word it refers to?

- a. Venus eclipse
- b. On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- c. Venus eclipse will be seen again in the future 2050
- d. That is why it is not unusual for the moon to appear to pass close to Venus
- e. A very rare phenomenon

4. What is the conclusion of the text?
- a. Venus eclipse is one of an amazing natural even, very rare and most people cant see these event because it just happen a half time
  - b. The moon and planets are sharing a similar apparent path in the sky.
  - c. People in most regions in the world have seen a very rare natural phenomenon. It was Venus eclipse.
  - d. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment because it is covered the surface of the Moon.
  - e. Most people don't seen these events because they are visible in the evening sky only half the time

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- 3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5. Venus planet will slowly disappear for a moment ....(Paragraph 2 Line 4)

The word disappear in second paragraph has the closest meaning of...

- a. Dissolve
- b. Born
- c. Appear
- d. Materialize
- e. show up

Text for number 6-10

Aelita Andre was born on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Andre was born to australian father Michael Andre and Rusian Mother Nikka kalashnovika. She learned to paint before she could walk, several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011, when she was four years old. Andre's first solo exhibition, The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery, in Chelsea, it contained 24 of her paintings, each on sale for between \$4,400 and \$10,000.

Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects, including bark, twigs, and feathers, to the canvases. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture. According to the BBC, these sales may make the four-year-old "the youngest ever professional artist"

6. When did she Publish her first solo?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2011
- d. 2020
- e. 2003

7. What is the main idea of the text above...

- a. Buyers of her art at her New York show commented favourably on the paintings' simplicity and richness in texture.
- b. She paints with acrylics and often adds three-dimensional objects
- c. Aelita Andre is the youngest professional artist
- d. Her first solo exhibition opened in New York in June 2011
- e. The Prodigy of Color, ran from June 4<sup>th</sup> to June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Agora Gallery.

8. it can be concluded that.....

- a. Art critics have noted Andre's work, classified as abstract expressionism, for its employment of the Surrealist techniques automatism and accidentalism.
- b. She began to paint when aged nine months, and her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- c. Her work was displayed publicly in group exhibition shortly after she turned two.
- d. Aelita Andre has started to opened her solo exhibition, she is the youngest professional artist and her painting was wanted by painting hunter because her paintings are simplicity and richness
- e. Several months prior to her first birthday. She began to paint when aged nine months

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



9. .... Began to paint when aged nine month and her work was displayed..... (Paragraf 1 line 7)

The word her refers to?

- a. Nikka
- b. Aelita Andre
- c. Kalashnikova
- d. Michael
- e. in Chelsea

10. .... In group exhibition shortly after she turned two.

The word Shortly in first paragraph line 8 has a synonym with...

- a. length
- b. long
- c. long-windedly
- d. extended
- e. briefly

Text for no 11 - 15

Rain always comes clouds. But where do clouds from? How does all that water get into the sky? Think about your bathroom. There is hot water in your bath. Steam goes up from the hot water. The steam makes small clouds in the bathroom. These warm clouds meet the cold walls and windows, and then we see small drops of water on the walls and windows. The word is like your bathroom.

The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers. Rivers run into oceans. And the water from ocean makes clouds and more rain. So water is always

moving from oceans to clouds to rain to rivers to oceans. So the rain on your head was on other head before! The water in your garden was in other garden in other countries.

11. The Steam makes small clouds in the bathroom.

The word Steam in first paragraph line 5 has the Closest meaning of...

- a. Wet
- b. Hot
- c. Cold
- d. Fume
- e. Cool

12. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it.

The word it refers to?

- a. Cloud
- b. River
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain
- e. Sky

13. What is the main idea of the first paragraph ...

- a. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it
- b. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The explanation of the process of rain by comparing the world with a bathroom

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

4. When is the water in the oceans turn into warm?

- a. The cloud can become drop of water because it meets the cold air in the sky
- b. It is warm when the sun shine on the ocean
- c. It is warm when the sky angry
- d. It is warm when the water steam
- e. It is warm when the cold air meets cloud

5. What is the conclusion about the text?

- a. Process of where do clouds come from same as an event in the bathroom. So the steam process of rain come likes steam in the bathroom
- b. The water in the oceans is warm when the sun shines on it. Some of this water goes up into the sky and makes clouds.
- c. The wind carries the clouds for hundreds of kilometers.
- d. Then the cloud meet cold air in the sky, and we see drops of water.
- e. The drop of water are rain. The rain falls and runs into rivers.

Text for no 16-20

Although English is not spoken by a greater number of people, it is the most international of all languages. In the International meeting between nations will almost automatically converse in English. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other. The reasons why a student should study English.

English is also the key which opens doors to scientific and technical knowledge, which is needed for the economic and political development of many countries in the world. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations. It is one the "working" languages

of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

English is a top requirement of those seeking jobs: it is also the universal language of international aviation and sport. It is also the universal language of literacy and public communication: (60%) percent of the world's radio broadcast and (70%) of the world's mail are in English. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English.

Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

16. The main idea of the first paragraph is ...

- a. Indonesia joins the international meeting
- b. English is the world's most popular languages
- c. English can serve as the language of the tourism
- d. foreign tourist from different country converse in English
- e. Indonesian student should study

17. "An international meeting will almost automatically converse in English." The word **converse** ( line 4, paragraph 2) has the closest meaning of ...

- A. Call
- B. Write
- C. Confabulate
- D. Discuss
- E. Speak

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengemukakan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

18. We can conclude that ...

- a. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.
- b. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.
- c. An increase in knowledge of English can contribute to greater understanding among the nations.
- d. We are as the Indonesian should study English and try to study it very well. According to the text, if someone is able to master English, he or she may have wider perception of the world
- e. It is one the "working" languages of the United Nations, and of these it is by far the most frequently used both in debate and in the general conduct of UN business.

19. What kind of things that produce in English?

- a. Public communication
- b. Radio broadcast
- c. Internet
- d. top film, books, and music
- e. Radio and TV

20. Foreign tourist of different nationalities will use English when they communicate with each other.

The word they refers to?

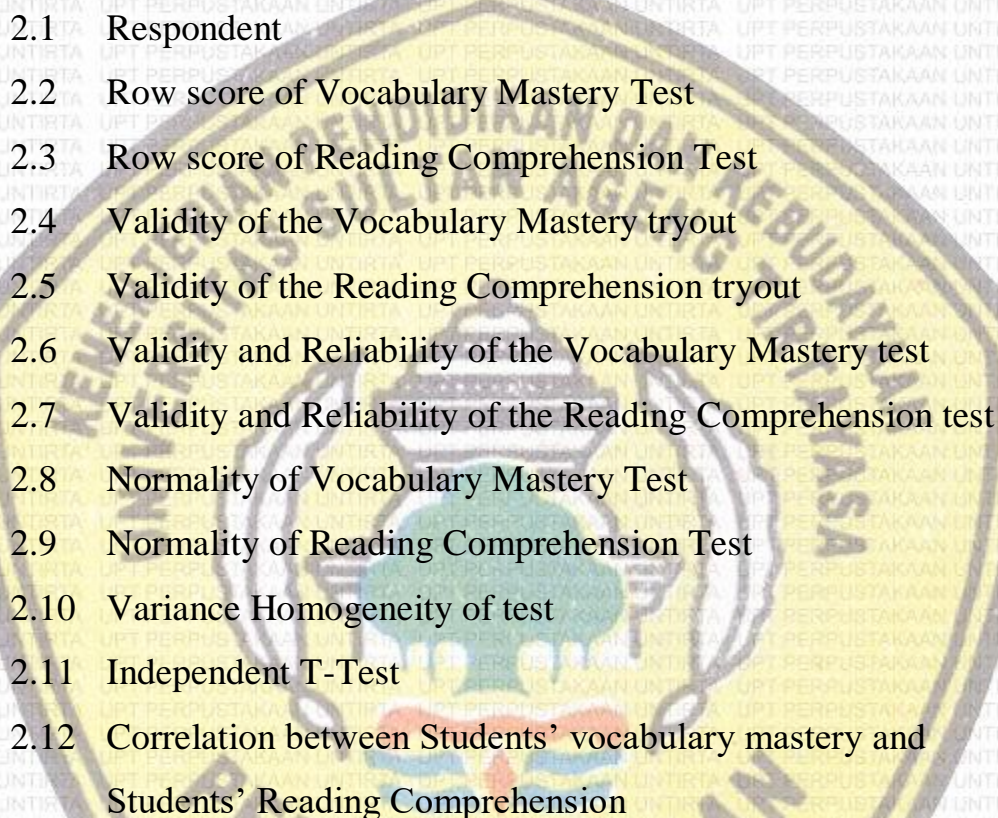
- a. Universal language
- b. Public communication
- c. Foreign tourist of different nationalities
- d. radio broadcast
- e. Internet

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

# APPENDIX 2

## DATA CALCULATION

- 
- 2.1 Respondent
  - 2.2 Row score of Vocabulary Mastery Test
  - 2.3 Row score of Reading Comprehension Test
  - 2.4 Validity of the Vocabulary Mastery tryout
  - 2.5 Validity of the Reading Comprehension tryout
  - 2.6 Validity and Reliability of the Vocabulary Mastery test
  - 2.7 Validity and Reliability of the Reading Comprehension test
  - 2.8 Normality of Vocabulary Mastery Test
  - 2.9 Normality of Reading Comprehension Test
  - 2.10 Variance Homogeneity of test
  - 2.11 Independent T-Test
  - 2.12 Correlation between Students' vocabulary mastery and Students' Reading Comprehension

### **PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### Respondent of Class XI IPA

No	Nama
1	Adji Mukhtami
2	Afif Hafifi Nurdiansyah
3	Amanda Maulana
4	Anggi Pelangi Sajrah
5	Bilqisthi Roihan
6	Danu Amanda
7	Delvia Nurul Chahyadin
8	Dendi Hermawan
9	Devi Handayani
10	Dinda Ayu Hikmah Pertiwi
11	Dwi Febriyanti
12	Eka Nurmalasari
13	Euis Nurfitriah
14	Faclah
15	Fadia Rahmah Dani
16	Fadia Rahmawati
17	Faizah Maulida
18	Fara Delatia Novica
19	Farah Nahwa Romadhon
20	Febriyanti Herlinasari
21	Firmanysah Hadi Suroto
22	Hayatun Nupus
23	Hikmaya Hildayati
24	Indri Febiola
25	M. Alvin Faiz Maulana
26	Maya Hania Salsabila
27	Muhammad Ahzami
28	Muhammad Aqil Muhtadi
29	M. Izzat Bismillah
30	Muhammad Rofiq
31	Nida Umayyah
32	Nudia Kamila Shiliha
33	Nurul Ihza
34	Nurul Shobah
35	Rai Syifa Safira
36	Sapinah Tunnajah
37	Shohibatul Fitriah
38	Siti Yayah Silvia
39	Tariatunnisa

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

40	Yasmin Nadila
41	Yustika Yuniar



**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Row Score Vocabulary Mastery test

No	Nama Siswa	Nomor Soal																					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Adji Mukhtami	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	80	
2	Afif Hafifi Nurdiansyah	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	14	70	
3	Amanda Maulana	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	13	65	
4	Anggi Pelang Sajrah	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	16	80	
5	Bilqisthi Roihan	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	14	70	
6	Danu amanda	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	50	
7	Delvia Nurul Chahyadin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	10	50	
8	Dendi Hermawan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	70	
9	Devi Handayani	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95	
10	Dinda Ayu Hikmah Pertiwi	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	18	90	
11	Dwi Febriyanti	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	10	50	
12	Eka Nurmalasari	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	60	
13	Euis Nurfitri	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	15	75	
14	Faelah	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	10	50	
15	Fadia Rahmah Dani	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	45	
16	Fadia Rahmawati	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	10	50	
17	Faizah Maulida	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	50	
18	Fara Delatia Novica	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	10	50	
19	Farah Nahwa Romadhon	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	8	40	
20	Febriyanti Herlinasari	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	9	45	
21	Firmansyah Hadi Suroto	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	9	45	
22	Hayatun Nupus	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	11	55	
23	Hikmaya Hidayati	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	45	
24	Indri Febiola	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	70	
25	M. Alvin Faiz Maulana	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	11	55	
26	Maya Hania Salsabila	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	55	
27	Muhammad Ahzami	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	13	65	

Row Score of Vocabulary Mastery test

28	Muhammad Aqil Muhtadi	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	16	80	
29	M. Izzat Bismillah	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	90	
30	Muhammad Rofiq	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	14	70	
31	Nida Umayyah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95	
32	Nudia Kamila Shliha	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	80	
33	Nurul Iha	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	85	
34	Nurul Shobah	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	55	
35	Rai Syifa Safira	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	40	
36	Sapinah Tunnajah	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	90	
37	Shohibatul Fitriah	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95	
38	Siti Yayah Silvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	15	75	
39	Tariatunnisa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	16	80	
40	Yasmin Nadila	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	11	55	
41	Yustika Yuniar	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	45	
	Benar (X)	26	25	32	31	27	21	20	30	28	28	26	24	23	24	30	28	25	25	36	23	532	2660

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Row Score of Reading Comprehension test

No	Nama Siswa	Nomor Soal																					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Adji Mukhtami	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	15	75
2	Afif Haffri Nurdiansyah	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	15	75
3	Amanda Maulana	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	55
4	Anggi Pelangi Sajrah	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	14	70
5	Bilqesthi Roihan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	18	90
6	Danu amanda	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	13	65
7	Delvia Nurul Chahyadin	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	15	75
8	Dendi Hermawan	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	15	75
9	Devi Handayani	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	14	70
10	Dinda Ayu Hikmah Pertiwi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	19	95
11	Dwi Febriyanti	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	60
12	Eka Nurmalasari	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	17	85
13	Euis Nurfitri	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	65
14	Faciah	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	12	60
15	Fadia Rahmah Dani	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	11	55
16	Fadia Rahmawati	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	15	75
17	Faizah Maulida	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	18	90
18	Fara Delatia Novica	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	13	65
19	Farah Nahwa Romadhon	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95
20	Febriyanti Herlinasari	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	70
21	Firmanysah Hadi Suroto	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	60
22	Hayatun Nupus	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	65
23	Hikmaya Hildayati	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	80
24	Indri Febiola	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	80
25	M. Alvin Faiz Maulana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95
26	Maya Hania Salsabila	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95
27	Muhammad Ahzami	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95

8000

Row Score of Reading Comprehension test

28	Muhammad Aqil Muhtadi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	19	95	
29	M. Izzat Bismillah	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95
30	Muhammad Rofiq	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	85
31	Nida Umayyah	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	18	90
32	Nudia Kamila Shiliha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	19	95
33	Nurul Ihza	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	60
34	Nurul Shobah	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	12	60
35	Rai Syifa Safira	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	40
36	Sapinah Tunnajah	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	18	90
37	Shohibatul Fitriah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	19	95
38	Siti Yayah Silvia	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	95
39	Tariatunnisa	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	90
40	Yasmin Nadila	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	17	85
41	Yustika Yuniar	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	85
	Benar (X)	31	39	28	31	24	38	27	31	35	25	34	32	37	35	34	35	36	22	33	32	639	3195

**PERINGATAN !!!**

- Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
- Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



### Validity of vocabulary mastery test

No	tcount	ttable	Result
1	0.338	0.308	valid
2	0.333	0.308	valid
3	0.396	0.308	valid
4	0.331	0.308	valid
5	0.359	0.308	valid
6	0.367	0.308	valid
7	0.323	0.308	valid
8	0.385	0.308	valid
9	0.350	0.308	valid
10	0.350	0.308	valid
11	0.338	0.308	valid
12	0.388	0.308	valid
13	0.472	0.308	valid
14	0.3737	0.308	valid
15	0.3692	0.308	valid
16	0.350	0.308	valid
17	0.407	0.308	valid
18	0.333	0.308	valid
19	0.371	0.308	valid
20	0.327	0.308	valid

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### Reliability of Vocabulary mastery test

X	y	x <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup>	Xy
9	7	81	49	63
7	7	49	49	49
8	5	64	25	40
9	7	81	49	63
7	7	49	49	49
5	5	25	25	25
2	8	4	64	16
10	4	100	16	40
10	9	100	81	90
9	9	81	81	81
6	4	36	16	24
7	5	49	25	35
7	8	49	64	56
4	6	16	36	24
4	5	16	25	20
5	5	25	25	25
5	5	25	25	25
3	7	9	49	21
3	5	9	25	15
6	3	36	9	18
6	3	36	9	18
6	5	36	25	30
4	5	16	25	20
5	9	25	81	45
6	5	36	25	30
6	5	36	25	30
8	5	64	25	40
9	7	81	49	63
8	10	64	100	80
8	6	64	36	48
10	9	100	81	90
7	9	49	81	63
8	9	64	81	72
7	4	49	16	28
5	3	25	9	15
8	10	64	100	80
9	10	81	100	90
6	9	36	81	54
7	9	49	81	63

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

4	7	16	49	28
5	4	25	16	20
<b>259</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1839</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>1723</b>

N	X	X <sup>2</sup>	Y	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY
41	259	257	1839	1833	1723

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2] \cdot [N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{41(1723) - (259)(257)}{\sqrt{\{41(1839) - (67081)\} \{41(1833) - (66049)\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{70643 - 66563}{\sqrt{(75399 - 67081)(75153 - 66049)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{4080}{\sqrt{(8318)(9104)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{4080}{\sqrt{75727072}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{4080}{8702.13}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0.468$$

After calculated the value of  $r_{1/2|2}$ , then insert the value of  $r_{1/2|2}$  into Spearman Brown formula.

$$r_k = \frac{2 X r_{1/2|2}}{(1 + r_{1/2|2})}$$

$$r_k = \frac{2 X 0.468}{(1 + 0.468)}$$

$$r_k = \frac{0.936}{1.0468}$$

$$r_k = 0.894$$

Based on the result value of Reliability of the test, it could be seen from r table with 41 despondences (df=n-1)  $41 - 1 = 40$ . It was calculated  $r_{11} \geq r_{table}$  or  $0.894 \geq 0.308$ . it can be concluded that the test was reliable.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

### Validity of the Reading comprehension test

No	Tcount	ttable	Result
1	0.336	0.308	valid
2	0.469	0.308	valid
3	0.403	0.308	valid
4	0.345	0.308	valid
5	0.403	0.308	valid
6	0.342	0.308	valid
7	0.336	0.308	valid
8	0.325	0.308	valid
9	0.317	0.308	valid
10	0.346	0.308	valid
11	0.355	0.308	valid
12	0.326	0.308	valid
13	0.401	0.308	valid
14	0.411	0.308	valid
15	0.509	0.308	valid
16	0.387	0.308	valid
17	0.353	0.308	valid
18	0.401	0.308	valid
19	0.370	0.308	valid
20	0.366	0.308	valid

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

X	Y	x <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup>	xy
6	9	36	81	54
6	9	36	81	54
7	4	49	16	28
6	8	36	64	48
10	8	100	64	80
6	7	36	49	42
8	7	64	49	56
7	8	49	64	56
8	6	64	36	48
10	9	100	81	90
6	6	36	36	36
9	8	81	64	72
6	7	36	49	42
5	7	25	49	35
8	3	64	9	24
7	8	49	64	56
9	9	81	81	81
8	5	64	25	40
9	10	81	100	90
6	8	36	64	48
7	5	49	25	35
5	8	25	64	40
6	10	36	100	60
6	10	36	100	60
10	9	100	81	90
9	10	81	100	90
9	10	81	100	90
10	9	100	81	90
9	10	81	100	90
8	9	64	81	72
9	9	81	81	81
10	9	100	81	90
3	9	9	81	27
5	7	25	49	35
4	4	16	16	16
9	9	81	81	81
10	9	100	81	90
9	10	81	100	90
8	10	64	100	80
8	9	64	81	72

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

8	9	64	81	72
303	321	2425	2709	2477

N	X	X <sup>2</sup>	Y	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY
41	303	321	2425	2709	2477

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2] \cdot [N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{41(2477) - (303)(321)}{\sqrt{\{41(2425) - (91809)\} \{41(2709) - (103041)\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{101557 - 97263}{\sqrt{(99425 - 91809)(111069 - 103041)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{4294}{\sqrt{(7616)(8028)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{4294}{\sqrt{61141248}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{4294}{7819.28}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0.549$$

After calculated the value of  $r_{1/2|2}$ , then insert the value of  $r_{1/2|2}$  into Spearman Brown formula.

$$r_k = \frac{2 X r_{1/2|2}}{(1 + r_{1/2|2})}$$

$$r_k = \frac{2 X 0.549}{(1 + 0.549)}$$

$$r_k = \frac{1.098}{1.549}$$

$$r_k = 0.708$$

Based on the result value of Reliability of the test, it could be seen from r table with 41 despondences ( $df=n-1$ )  $41 - 1 = 40$ . It was calculated  $r_{11} \geq r_{table}$  or  $0.708 \geq 0.308$ . it can be concluded that the test was reliable.

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Normality of Vocabulary Mastery Test

1. Found the highest and the lowest score

The highest score : 100

The lowest score : 40

2. Calculate the range (R)

R = the highest score – the lowest score

$$= 95 - 40$$

$$= 55$$

3. Calculate the sum of classes (BK)

N = the sum of student in control class

$$BK = 1 + 3.3 \log N$$

$$= 1 + 3.3 \log 41$$

$$= 1 + 3.3 (1.61)$$

$$= 1 + 5.313$$

$$= 6.313 = 6$$

4. Calculate the interval of class (i)

$$I = R / BK$$

$$= 55/6$$

$$= 9$$

5. Made the table of distribution data Vocabulary Mastery Test

no	interval	frequency	x	x <sup>2</sup>	f.x	f.x <sup>2</sup>
1	40 - 49	6	44,5	1980,25	267	11881,5
2	50 - 59	11	54,5	2970,25	599,5	32672,75
3	60 - 69	4	64,5	4160,25	258	16641
4	70 - 79	8	74,5	5550,25	596	44402
5	80 - 89	9	84,5	7140,25	760,5	64262,25
6	90 - 99	3	94,5	8930,25	283,5	26790,75
SUM		41	417	30731,5	2764,5	196650,3

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

6. Calculate the mean  $\bar{X}$

$\bar{X}$	$\sum fx$	2764,5	67,43
	$\sum n$	41	

7. Determine the standard of deviation (S)

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{n(\sum f.x^2) - (\sum f.x)^2}}{n(n-1)}$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{41(196650.3) - (2764.5)^2}}{41(41-1)}$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{(8062662.3) - (762460.25)}}{1640}$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{420202.05}}{1640}$$

$$S = \sqrt{256.22}$$

$$S = 19.29$$

8. Made the list of expected frequency

1. Determined the limit of class, namely the grade score on the first left of interval class is decreased by 0.5 and the grade score on the last right of interval class is added by 0.5. so that the value.

Interval		Limit of class	
Left	right	left	Right
40	49	39,5	
50	59	49,5	
60	69	59,5	
70	79	69,5	
80	89	79,5	
90	99	89,5	99.5

2. Calculated the value of z score for limit the interval class by using the following formula:

$$zscore = \frac{\text{limit of class} - x}{s}$$

$$zscore = \frac{39.5 - 67.43}{16} = -1.745$$

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



$$zscore = \frac{49.5 - 67.43}{16} = -1.120$$

$$zscore = \frac{59.5 - 67.43}{16} = -0.495$$

$$zscore = \frac{69.5 - 67.43}{16} = 0.129$$

$$zscore = \frac{79.5 - 67.43}{16} = 0.754$$

$$zscore = \frac{89.5 - 67.43}{16} = 1.379$$

$$zscore = \frac{99.5 - 67.43}{16} = 2.004$$

3. found the wide of O-Z from the table of normal curve by using the grades of limits of class. So the value were obtained:

- 0,0401
- 0,1314
- 0,3085
- 0,5517
- 0,7734
- 0,9162
- 0,9772

4. Determined the wide of each interval class by using the reduction way of grade O – Z. the grade on the first line is decrease by the second line, then the grade on second line is decreased by the third line, etc.

0,0913
0,1771
0,2432
0,2217
0,1428
0,0610

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

5. Calculated the expected frequency ( $f_e$ ) by using multiple way between the wide on each interval and the sum of students of control class ( $n = 41$ ) so the values are obtained:

0,0913	X41	3,743
0,1771	x 41	7,261
0,2432	x 41	9,971
0,2217	x 41	9,090
0,1428	x 41	5,855
0,0610	x 41	2,501

9. Made the table of expected of frequency ( $f_e$ ) and the observed frequency ( $f_o$ )

limit class	z	wide O-Z	wide of each interval of class	$f_o$	$f_e$	$(f_o - f_e)$	$(f_o - f_e)^2$	$\frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$
39,5	-1,75	0,0401	0,0913	6	3,743	2,26	5,092695	1,36048
49,5	-1,12	0,1314	0,1771	11	7,261	3,739	13,979373	1,92524
59,5	-0,50	0,3085	0,2432	4	9,971	-5,971	35,6552	3,57582
69,5	0,13	0,5517	0,2217	8	9,090	-1,090	1,1874	0,13064
79,5	0,75	0,7734	0,1428	9	5,855	3,145	9,8923	1,68960
89,5	1,38	0,9162	0,0610	3	2,501	0,499	0,24900	0,099561
99,5	2,00	0,9772						
chi square								<b>8,78</b>

10. To compare  $x^2_{\text{count}}$  with  $x^2_{\text{table}}$   
 To compare  $x^2_{\text{count}}$  with  $x^2_{\text{table}}$ , it should find the table of chi-square ( $X^2_{\text{table}}$ ) with significance level 0.05 (5%) and calculated degree of freedom ( $df = k - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$ ). The value of  $x^2_{\text{table}} = 11.07$ . the criteria of testing as follows:  
 If  $x^2_{\text{count}} \geq x^2_{\text{table}}$ , it means that the distribution of data was not normal.  
 If  $x^2_{\text{count}} \leq x^2_{\text{table}}$ , it means that the distribution of data was normal.  
 Based on the result of calculation, it was found  $x^2_{\text{count}} \leq x^2_{\text{table}}$  or  $8.78 \leq 11.07$ . it can be conclude that **Vocabulary Mastery test was normally distributed**

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Normality Test of Reading Comprehension test

1. Found the highest score and the lowest score

The highest score = 95

The lowest score = 40

2. Calculate the range (R)

R = the highest score – the lowest score

$$= 95 - 40$$

$$= 55$$

3. Calculate the sum of classes (BK)

N = the sum of student in control class

$$BK = 1 + 3.3 \log N$$

$$= 1 + 3.3 \log 41$$

$$= 1 + 3.3 (1.61)$$

$$= 1 + 5.313$$

$$= 6.313 = 6$$

4. Calculate the interval of class (i)

$$I = R / BK$$

$$= 55/6$$

$$= 9$$

5. Made the table of distribution data Reading Comprehension Test

no	interval		frequency	x	x <sup>2</sup>	f.x	f.x <sup>2</sup>
1	40	49	3	40	1600	120	4800
2	50	59	7	54,5	2970,25	381,5	20791,75
3	60	69	6	64,5	4160,25	387	24961,5
4	70	79	5	74,5	5550,25	372,5	27751,25
5	80	89	9	84,5	7140,25	760,5	64262,25
6	90	99	10	94,5	8930,25	945	89302,5
SUM			40	412,5	30351,25	2966,5	231869,3

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

6. Calculate the mean  $\bar{X}$

$\bar{X}$	$\sum fx$	2966,5	72,35
	$\sum n$	41	

7. Determine the standard of deviation (S)

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{n(\sum f.x^2) - (\sum f.x)^2}}{n(n-1)}$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{41(231869,3) - (2966,5)^2}}{41(41-1)}$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{(9506641,3) - (8800125,25)}}{1640}$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{706519,05}}{1640}$$

$$S = \sqrt{430,80}$$

$$S = 16.61$$

8. Made the list of expected frequency

1. Determined the limit of class, namely the grade score on the first left of interval class is decreased by 0.5 and the grade score on the last right of interval class is added by 0.5. so that the value.

Interval		Limit of class	
Left	right	left	Right
40	49	39,5	
50	59	49,5	
60	69	59,5	
70	79	69,5	
80	89	79,5	
90	99	89,5	99.5

2. Calculated the value of z score for limit the interval class by using the following formula:

$$zscore = \frac{\text{limit of class} - x}{s}$$

$$zscore = \frac{39,5 - 72,35}{20,75} = -1.583$$

$$zscore = \frac{49,5 - 72,35}{20,75} = -1.101$$

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

$$zscore = \frac{59.5 - 72,35}{20,75} = -0.619$$

$$zscore = \frac{69.5 - 72,35}{20,75} = -0.137$$

$$zscore = \frac{79.5 - 72,35}{20,75} = 0,344$$

$$zscore = \frac{89.5 - 72,35}{20,75} = 0.826$$

$$zscore = \frac{99,5 - 72,35}{20,75} = 1.308$$

3. found the wide of O-Z from the table of normal curve by using the grades of limits of class. So the value were obtained:

0,0571

0,1335

0,2676

0,4443

0,6331

0,7967

0,9049

4. Determined the wide of each interval class by using the reduction way of grade O – Z. the grade on the first line is decrease by the second line, then the grade on second line is decreased by the third line, etc.

0,0764

0,1341

0,1767

0,1888

0,1636

0,1082

5. Calculated the expected frequency (fe) by using multiple way between the wide on each interval and the sum of students of control class (n = 41) so the values are obtained:

0,0764 x 41	3,132
0,1341 x 41	5,498
0,176 x 41	7,245
0,1888 x 41	7,741
0,1636 x 41	6,708
0,1082 x 41	4,436

#### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

9. Made the table of expected of frequency ( $f_e$ ) and the observed frequency ( $f_o$ ).

limit class	z	wide O-Z	wide of each interval of class	$f_o$	$f_e$	$(f_o - f_e)$	$(f_o - f_e)^2$	$\frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$
39,5	-1,58	0,0571	0,0764	3	3,132	-0,13	0,017530	0,00560
49,5	-1,101	0,1335	0,1341	7	5,498	1,502	2,255704	0,41027
59,5	-0,62	0,2676	0,1767	6	7,245	-1,245	1,5493	0,21385
69,5	-0,14	0,4443	0,1888	5	7,741	-2,741	7,5120	0,97044
79,5	0,34	0,6331	0,1636	9	6,708	2,292	5,2551	0,78345
89,5	0,83	0,7967	0,1082	10	4,436	5,564	30,95587	6,978015
99,5	1,31	0,9049						
chi square								<b>9,36</b>

10. To compare  $x^2_{\text{count}}$  with  $x^2_{\text{table}}$   
 To compare  $x^2_{\text{count}}$  with  $x^2_{\text{table}}$ , it should find the table of chi-square ( $X^2_{\text{table}}$ ) with significance level 0.05 (5%) and calculated degree of freedom ( $df = K - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$ ). The value of  $x^2_{\text{table}} = 11.07$ . the criteria of testing as follows:  
 If  $x^2_{\text{count}} \geq x^2_{\text{table}}$ , it means that the distribution of data was not normal.  
 If  $x^2_{\text{count}} \leq x^2_{\text{table}}$ , it means that the distribution of data was normal.  
 Based on the result of calculation, it was found  $x^2_{\text{count}} \leq x^2_{\text{table}}$  or  $9.36 \leq 11.07$ . it can be conclude that **Reading Comprehension Test was normally distributed.**

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Homogeneity Variance of Reading Habit and Reading Comprehension

Based on the result of normality test varian X and Y, the test were normally distribted because the value of Chi – Square ( $x^2$ ) or  $x^2_{count} \leq x^2_{table}$ . Then, the researcher calculated the homogeneity variance by comparing the value or two variants (biggest varian and smallest varian) with the level significance 0.05 (5%)

Variant Value of Sample	Kinds of Variable The Correlation Between Students' Reading Habit and Their Reading Comprehension	
	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>
S	8.78	9.36
N	41	41

**Step 1 : Calculated the value of  $F_{count}$  by using the formula as follows :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{count} &= \frac{BV}{sv} \\
 &= \frac{9.36}{8.78} \\
 &= 1.066
 \end{aligned}$$

Note : BV = The biggest variant  
SV = The smallest variant

**Step 2 : Calculated the value of**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= F(1 - \alpha)(dk = k)(dk = N - k - 1) \\
 &= F(1 - \alpha)(dk = 1)(dk = 41 - 2 - 1) \\
 &= F(1 - 0.05)(1)(38) \\
 &= F(0.95)(38) \\
 &= 1 \text{ (numerator) and } 38 \text{ (denominator)}
 \end{aligned}$$

The value of with the level of significance 0.05 is 4.098

If it means that the variance of test was not homogenous

If it means that the variance of test was homogenous

Based on the result above, it was Calculated or  $1.066 \leq 4.098$ . It can

be concluded that **the data of Vocabulary Mastery Test and Reading Comprehension Test was homogenous.**

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Correlation between Students' Reading Habit and Their Reading Comprehension

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2] \cdot [N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{41(211375) - (2660)(3195)}{\sqrt{\{41(184350) - (7075600)\} \{41(257825) - (10208025)\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{8666375 - 8498700}{\sqrt{(7558350 - 7075600)(10570825 - 10208025)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{167675}{\sqrt{(482750)(362800)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{167675}{\sqrt{175141700000}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{167675}{418499.34}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0.4006$$

Based on the result of the calculation of Pearson Product Moment Coefficient correlation of correlation between students reading habit and their reading comprehension. It is shown that the  $r_{xy}$  value is 0.4006, indicate that there is a correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension at the eleventh grade of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang.

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



Computing of Pearson Product Moment Correlation of both Variable Score of Variable X (students' reading habit) and Variable Y (reading comprehension)

no	X	y	x <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup>	xy
1	80	75	6400	5625	6000
2	70	75	4900	5625	5250
3	65	55	4225	3025	3575
4	80	70	6400	4900	5600
5	70	90	4900	8100	6300
6	50	65	2500	4225	3250
7	50	75	2500	5625	3750
8	70	75	4900	5625	5250
9	95	70	9025	4900	6650
10	90	95	8100	9025	8550
11	50	60	2500	3600	3000
12	60	85	3600	7225	5100
13	75	65	5625	4225	4875
14	50	60	2500	3600	3000
15	45	55	2025	3025	2475
16	50	75	2500	5625	3750
17	50	90	2500	8100	4500
18	50	65	2500	4225	3250
19	40	95	1600	9025	3800
20	45	70	2025	4900	3150
21	45	60	2025	3600	2700
22	55	65	3025	4225	3575
23	45	80	2025	6400	3600
24	70	80	4900	6400	5600
25	55	95	3025	9025	5225
26	55	95	3025	9025	5225
27	65	95	4225	9025	6175
28	80	95	6400	9025	7600
29	90	95	8100	9025	8550
30	70	85	4900	7225	5950
31	95	90	9025	8100	8550
32	80	95	6400	9025	7600
33	85	60	7225	3600	5100
34	55	60	3025	3600	3300
35	40	40	1600	1600	1600
36	90	90	8100	8100	8100
37	95	95	9025	9025	9025
38	75	95	5625	9025	7125

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

39	80	90	6400	8100	7200
40	55	85	3025	7225	4675
41	45	85	2025	7225	3825
	2660	3195	184350	257825	211375



**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## The result of independent t<sub>test</sub>

### Hypothesis Testing

To prove the hypothesis of this research, statistic calculation of t-test formula with the degree of significance 5% was used. The formula as follow:

Step 1 : find t<sub>count</sub>

$$Tcount = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$Tcount = \frac{0.400\sqrt{41-2}}{\sqrt{1-0.400^2}}$$

$$Tcount = \frac{0.400\sqrt{39}}{\sqrt{1-0.16}}$$

$$Tcount = \frac{0.400 \times 6.24}{0.9110433579}$$

$$Tcount = \frac{2.496}{0.9110433579}$$

$$Tcount = 2.739$$

Step 2 : calculated the value of t<sub>table</sub>

To find the value of t<sub>table</sub>, the researcher used the formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d.f &= (N_x + N_y - 2) \\ &= (41 + 41 - 2) \\ &= 80 \end{aligned}$$

T<sub>table</sub> with the level of significance 0.05 (5%) was 1.99.

Step 3 : Compared t<sub>count</sub> and t<sub>table</sub>

The criteria of testing as follows:

If t<sub>count</sub> ≥ t<sub>table</sub>, it means that the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) is refused

If t<sub>count</sub> ≤ t<sub>table</sub>, it means that the alternative hypothesis (H<sub>a</sub>) is received

Based on the result of the test mean different significance (independent t<sub>test</sub>), it was Calculated t<sub>count</sub> ≤ t<sub>table</sub> or 2.739 ≥ 1.99. Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) is refused and Alternative Hypothesis (H<sub>a</sub>) is accepted. It can be conclude that there was a

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

correlation between students' reading habit and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of MA At – Taqwa Tangerang.



**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Appendix 3

### Table

3.1 Table of r Product Moment

3.2 Table of Normal Curve O - Z

3.3 Table Chi – Square ( $\chi^2$ )

3.4 Table of F Distribution

3.5 Table of T



#### **PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/semuanya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Tabel r Product Moment  
Pada Sig.0,05 (Two Tail)

N	r	N	r	N	r	N	r	N	r	N	r
1	0.997	41	0.301	81	0.216	121	0.177	161	0.154	201	0.138
2	0.95	42	0.297	82	0.215	122	0.176	162	0.153	202	0.137
3	0.878	43	0.294	83	0.213	123	0.176	163	0.153	203	0.137
4	0.811	44	0.291	84	0.212	124	0.175	164	0.152	204	0.137
5	0.754	45	0.288	85	0.211	125	0.174	165	0.152	205	0.136
6	0.707	46	0.285	86	0.21	126	0.174	166	0.151	206	0.136
7	0.666	47	0.282	87	0.208	127	0.173	167	0.151	207	0.136
8	0.632	48	0.279	88	0.207	128	0.172	168	0.151	208	0.135
9	0.602	49	0.276	89	0.206	129	0.172	169	0.15	209	0.135
10	0.576	50	0.273	90	0.205	130	0.171	170	0.15	210	0.135
11	0.553	51	0.271	91	0.204	131	0.17	171	0.149	211	0.134
12	0.532	<b>52</b>	<b>0.268</b>	92	0.203	132	0.17	172	0.149	212	0.134
13	0.514	53	0.266	93	0.202	133	0.169	173	0.148	213	0.134
14	0.497	54	0.263	94	0.201	134	0.168	174	0.148	214	0.134
15	0.482	55	0.261	95	0.2	135	0.168	175	0.148	215	0.133
16	0.468	56	0.259	96	0.199	136	0.167	176	0.147	216	0.133
17	0.456	57	0.256	97	0.198	137	0.167	177	0.147	217	0.133
18	0.444	58	0.254	98	0.197	138	0.166	178	0.146	218	0.132
19	0.433	59	0.252	99	0.196	139	0.165	179	0.146	219	0.132
20	0.423	60	0.25	100	0.195	140	0.165	180	0.146	220	0.132
21	0.413	61	0.248	101	0.194	141	0.164	181	0.145	221	0.131
22	0.404	62	0.246	102	0.193	142	0.164	182	0.145	222	0.131
23	0.396	63	0.244	103	0.192	143	0.163	183	0.144	223	0.131
24	0.388	64	0.242	104	0.191	144	0.163	184	0.144	224	0.131
25	0.381	65	0.24	105	0.19	145	0.162	185	0.144	225	0.13
26	0.374	66	0.239	106	0.189	146	0.161	186	0.143	226	0.13
27	0.367	67	0.237	107	0.188	147	0.161	187	0.143	227	0.13
28	0.361	68	0.235	108	0.187	148	0.16	188	0.142	228	0.129
29	0.355	69	0.234	109	0.187	149	0.16	189	0.142	229	0.129
30	0.349	70	0.232	110	0.186	150	0.159	190	0.142	230	0.129
31	<b>0.344</b>	71	0.23	111	0.185	151	0.159	191	0.141	231	0.129
32	0.339	72	0.229	112	0.184	152	0.158	192	0.141	232	0.128
33	0.334	73	0.227	113	0.183	153	0.158	193	0.141	233	0.128
34	0.329	74	0.226	114	0.182	154	0.157	194	0.14	234	0.128
35	0.325	75	0.224	115	0.182	155	0.157	195	0.14	235	0.127
36	0.32	76	0.223	116	0.181	156	0.156	196	0.139	236	0.127
37	0.316	77	0.221	117	0.18	157	0.156	197	0.139	237	0.127
38	0.312	78	0.22	118	0.179	158	0.155	198	0.139	238	0.127
39	0.308	79	0.219	119	0.179	159	0.155	199	0.138	239	0.126
40	0.304	80	0.217	120	0.178	160	0.154	200	0.138	240	0.126

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

**STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: Table Values Represent AREA to the LEFT of the Z score.**

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.9	.00005	.00005	.00004	.00004	.00004	.00004	.00004	.00004	.00003	.00003
-3.8	.00007	.00007	.00007	.00006	.00006	.00006	.00006	.00005	.00005	.00005
-3.7	.00011	.00010	.00010	.00010	.00009	.00009	.00008	.00008	.00008	.00008
-3.6	.00016	.00015	.00015	.00014	.00014	.00013	.00013	.00012	.00012	.00011
-3.5	.00023	.00022	.00022	.00021	.00020	.00019	.00019	.00018	.00017	.00017
-3.4	.00034	.00032	.00031	.00030	.00029	.00028	.00027	.00026	.00025	.00024
-3.3	.00048	.00047	.00045	.00043	.00042	.00040	.00039	.00038	.00036	.00035
-3.2	.00069	.00066	.00064	.00062	.00060	.00058	.00056	.00054	.00052	.00050
-3.1	.00097	.00094	.00090	.00087	.00084	.00082	.00079	.00076	.00074	.00071
-3.0	.00135	.00131	.00126	.00122	.00118	.00114	.00111	.00107	.00104	.00100
-2.9	.00187	.00181	.00175	.00169	.00164	.00159	.00154	.00149	.00144	.00139
-2.8	.00256	.00248	.00240	.00233	.00226	.00219	.00212	.00205	.00199	.00193
-2.7	.00347	.00336	.00326	.00317	.00307	.00298	.00289	.00280	.00272	.00264
-2.6	.00466	.00453	.00440	.00427	.00415	.00402	.00391	.00379	.00363	.00357
-2.5	.00621	.00604	.00587	.00570	.00554	.00539	.00523	.00508	.00494	.00480
-2.4	.00820	.00798	.00776	.00755	.00734	.00714	.00695	.00676	.00657	.00639
-2.3	.01072	.01044	.01017	.00990	.00964	.00939	.00914	.00889	.00866	.00842
-2.2	.01390	.01355	.01321	.01287	.01255	.01222	.01191	.01160	.01130	.01101
-2.1	.01786	.01743	.01700	.01659	.01618	.01578	.01539	.01500	.01463	.01426
-2.0	.02275	.02222	.02169	.02118	.02068	.02018	.01970	.01923	.01876	.01831
-1.9	.02872	.02807	.02743	.02680	.02619	.02559	.02500	.02442	.02385	.02330
-1.8	.03593	.03515	.03438	.03362	.03288	.03216	.03144	.03074	.03005	.02938
-1.7	.04457	.04363	.04272	.04182	.04093	.04006	.03920	.03836	.03754	.03673
-1.6	.05480	.05370	.05262	.05155	.05050	.04947	.04846	.04746	.04648	.04551
-1.5	.06681	.06552	.06426	.06301	.06178	.06057	.05938	.05821	.05705	.05592
-1.4	.08076	.07927	.07780	.07636	.07493	.07353	.07215	.07078	.06944	.06811
-1.3	.09680	.09510	.09342	.09176	.09012	.08851	.08691	.08534	.08379	.08226
-1.2	.11507	.11314	.11123	.10935	.10749	.10565	.10383	.10204	.10027	.09853
-1.1	.13567	.13350	.13136	.12924	.12714	.12507	.12302	.12100	.11900	.11702
-1.0	.15866	.15625	.15386	.15151	.14917	.14686	.14457	.14231	.14007	.13786
-0.9	.18406	.18141	.17879	.17619	.17361	.17106	.16853	.16602	.16354	.16109
-0.8	.21186	.20897	.20611	.20327	.20045	.19766	.19489	.19215	.18943	.18673
-0.7	.24196	.23885	.23576	.23270	.22965	.22663	.22363	.22065	.21770	.21476
-0.6	.27425	.27093	.26763	.26435	.26109	.25785	.25463	.25143	.24825	.24510
-0.5	.30854	.30503	.30153	.29806	.29460	.29116	.28774	.28434	.28096	.27760
-0.4	.34458	.34090	.33724	.33360	.32997	.32636	.32276	.31918	.31561	.31207
-0.3	.38209	.37828	.37448	.37070	.36693	.36317	.35942	.35569	.35197	.34827
-0.2	.42074	.41683	.41294	.40905	.40517	.40129	.39743	.39358	.38974	.38591
-0.1	.46017	.45620	.45224	.44828	.44433	.44038	.43644	.43251	.42858	.42465
-0.0	.50000	.49601	.49202	.48803	.48405	.48006	.47608	.47210	.46812	.46414

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

**STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: Table Values Represent AREA to the LEFT of the Z score.**

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.50000	.50399	.50798	.51197	.51595	.51994	.52392	.52790	.53188	.53586
0.1	.53983	.54380	.54776	.55172	.55567	.55962	.56356	.56749	.57142	.57535
0.2	.57926	.58317	.58706	.59095	.59483	.59871	.60257	.60642	.61026	.61409
0.3	.61791	.62172	.62552	.62930	.63307	.63683	.64058	.64431	.64803	.65173
0.4	.65542	.65910	.66276	.66640	.67003	.67364	.67724	.68082	.68439	.68793
0.5	.69146	.69497	.69847	.70194	.70540	.70884	.71226	.71566	.71904	.72240
0.6	.72575	.72907	.73237	.73565	.73891	.74215	.74537	.74857	.75175	.75490
0.7	.75804	.76115	.76424	.76730	.77035	.77337	.77637	.77935	.78230	.78524
0.8	.78814	.79103	.79389	.79673	.79955	.80234	.80511	.80785	.81057	.81327
0.9	.81594	.81859	.82121	.82381	.82639	.82894	.83147	.83398	.83646	.83891
1.0	.84134	.84375	.84614	.84849	.85083	.85314	.85543	.85769	.85993	.86214
1.1	.86433	.86650	.86864	.87076	.87286	.87493	.87698	.87900	.88100	.88298
1.2	.88493	.88686	.88877	.89065	.89251	.89435	.89617	.89796	.89973	.90147
1.3	.90320	.90490	.90658	.90824	.90988	.91149	.91309	.91466	.91621	.91774
1.4	.91924	.92073	.92220	.92364	.92507	.92647	.92785	.92922	.93056	.93189
1.5	.93319	.93448	.93574	.93699	.93822	.93943	.94062	.94179	.94295	.94408
1.6	.94520	.94630	.94738	.94845	.94950	.95053	.95154	.95254	.95352	.95449
1.7	.95543	.95637	.95728	.95818	.95907	.95994	.96080	.96164	.96246	.96327
1.8	.96407	.96485	.96562	.96638	.96712	.96784	.96856	.96926	.96995	.97062
1.9	.97128	.97193	.97257	.97320	.97381	.97441	.97500	.97558	.97615	.97670
2.0	.97725	.97778	.97831	.97882	.97932	.97982	.98030	.98077	.98124	.98169
2.1	.98214	.98257	.98300	.98341	.98382	.98422	.98461	.98500	.98537	.98574
2.2	.98610	.98645	.98679	.98713	.98745	.98778	.98809	.98840	.98870	.98899
2.3	.98928	.98956	.98983	.99010	.99036	.99061	.99086	.99111	.99134	.99158
2.4	.99180	.99202	.99224	.99245	.99266	.99286	.99305	.99324	.99343	.99361
2.5	.99379	.99396	.99413	.99430	.99446	.99461	.99477	.99492	.99506	.99520
2.6	.99534	.99547	.99560	.99573	.99585	.99598	.99609	.99621	.99632	.99643
2.7	.99653	.99664	.99674	.99683	.99693	.99702	.99711	.99720	.99728	.99736
2.8	.99744	.99752	.99760	.99767	.99774	.99781	.99788	.99795	.99801	.99807
2.9	.99813	.99819	.99825	.99831	.99836	.99841	.99846	.99851	.99856	.99861
3.0	.99865	.99869	.99874	.99878	.99882	.99886	.99889	.99893	.99896	.99900
3.1	.99903	.99906	.99910	.99913	.99916	.99918	.99921	.99924	.99926	.99929
3.2	.99931	.99934	.99936	.99938	.99940	.99942	.99944	.99946	.99948	.99950
3.3	.99952	.99953	.99955	.99957	.99958	.99960	.99961	.99962	.99964	.99965
3.4	.99966	.99968	.99969	.99970	.99971	.99972	.99973	.99974	.99975	.99976
3.5	.99977	.99978	.99978	.99979	.99980	.99981	.99981	.99982	.99983	.99983
3.6	.99984	.99985	.99985	.99986	.99986	.99987	.99987	.99988	.99988	.99989
3.7	.99989	.99990	.99990	.99990	.99991	.99991	.99992	.99992	.99992	.99992
3.8	.99993	.99993	.99993	.99994	.99994	.99994	.99994	.99995	.99995	.99995
3.9	.99995	.99995	.99996	.99996	.99996	.99996	.99996	.99996	.99997	.99997

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



Table Chi-Square

df	P = 0.05	P = 0.01	P = 0.001	df	P = 0.05	P = 0.01	P = 0.001
1	3.84	6.64	10.83	51	68.67	77.39	87.97
2	5.99	9.21	13.82	52	69.83	78.62	89.27
3	7.82	11.35	16.27	53	70.99	79.84	90.57
4	9.49	13.28	18.47	54	72.15	81.07	91.88
5	11.07	15.09	20.52	55	73.31	82.29	93.17
6	12.59	16.81	22.46	56	74.47	83.52	94.47
7	14.07	18.48	24.32	57	75.62	84.73	95.75
8	15.51	20.09	26.13	58	76.78	85.95	97.03
9	16.92	21.67	27.88	59	77.93	87.17	98.34
10	18.31	23.21	29.59	60	79.08	88.38	99.62
11	19.68	24.73	31.26	61	80.23	89.59	100.88
12	21.03	26.22	32.91	62	81.38	90.80	102.15
13	22.36	27.69	34.53	63	82.53	92.01	103.46
14	23.69	29.14	36.12	64	83.68	93.22	104.72
15	25.00	30.58	37.70	65	84.82	94.42	105.97
16	26.30	32.00	39.25	66	85.97	95.63	107.26
17	27.59	33.41	40.79	67	87.11	96.83	108.54
18	28.87	34.81	42.31	68	88.25	98.03	109.79
19	30.14	36.19	43.82	69	89.39	99.23	111.06
20	31.41	37.57	45.32	70	90.53	100.42	112.31
21	32.67	38.93	46.80	71	91.67	101.62	113.56

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/ seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/ seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

22	33.92	40.29	48.27	72	92.81	102.82	114.84
23	35.17	41.64	49.73	73	93.95	104.01	116.08
24	36.42	42.98	51.18	74	95.08	105.20	117.35
25	37.65	44.31	52.62	75	96.22	106.39	118.60
26	38.89	45.64	54.05	76	97.35	107.58	119.85
27	40.11	46.96	55.48	77	98.49	108.77	121.11
28	41.34	48.28	56.89	78	99.62	109.96	122.36
29	42.56	49.59	58.30	79	100.75	111.15	123.60
30	43.77	50.89	59.70	80	101.88	112.33	124.84
31	44.99	52.19	61.10	81	103.01	113.51	126.09
32	46.19	53.49	62.49	82	104.14	114.70	127.33
33	47.40	54.78	63.87	83	105.27	115.88	128.57
34	48.60	56.06	65.25	84	106.40	117.06	129.80
35	49.80	57.34	66.62	85	107.52	118.24	131.04
36	51.00	58.62	67.99	86	108.65	119.41	132.28
37	52.19	59.89	69.35	87	109.77	120.59	133.51
38	53.38	61.16	70.71	88	110.90	121.77	134.74
39	54.57	62.43	72.06	89	112.02	122.94	135.96
40	55.76	63.69	73.41	90	113.15	124.12	137.19
41	56.94	64.95	74.75	91	114.27	125.29	138.45
42	58.12	66.21	76.09	92	115.39	126.46	139.66
43	59.30	67.46	77.42	93	116.51	127.63	140.90
44	60.48	68.71	78.75	94	117.63	128.80	142.12

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

45	61.66	69.96	80.08		95	118.75	129.97	143.32
46	62.83	71.20	81.40		96	119.87	131.14	144.55
47	64.00	72.44	82.72		97	120.99	132.31	145.78
48	65.17	73.68	84.03		98	122.11	133.47	146.99
49	66.34	74.92	85.35		99	123.23	134.64	148.21
50	67.51	76.15	86.66		100	124.34	135.81	149.48

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Table of F Distribution

**CRITICAL VALUES for the "F" Distribution ALPHA = 0.5**

DF	Denominator DF									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	161.448	199.500	215.707	224.583	230.162	233.996	236.768	238.883	240.543	241.882
2	18.513	19.000	19.164	19.247	19.298	19.330	19.353	19.371	19.385	19.396
3	10.128	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.013	8.941	8.887	8.843	8.812	8.786
4	7.709	6.944	6.591	6.383	6.256	6.165	6.094	6.041	5.999	5.964
5	6.608	5.706	5.409	5.192	5.050	4.950	4.876	4.818	4.774	4.735
6	5.927	5.143	4.773	4.534	4.387	4.284	4.209	4.147	4.093	4.050
7	5.391	4.577	4.244	4.120	3.972	3.866	3.781	3.726	3.671	3.631
8	5.018	4.189	4.066	3.838	3.687	3.581	3.500	3.438	3.383	3.342
9	4.711	4.236	3.863	3.633	3.482	3.374	3.293	3.230	3.175	3.137
10	4.465	4.102	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217	3.135	3.072	3.017	2.979
11	4.244	3.982	3.557	3.327	3.204	3.095	3.012	2.948	2.893	2.854
12	4.047	3.833	3.420	3.259	3.166	3.056	2.972	2.908	2.853	2.813
13	3.867	3.636	3.411	3.179	3.085	2.975	2.891	2.827	2.771	2.731
14	3.700	3.500	3.344	3.112	2.988	2.878	2.794	2.729	2.673	2.633
15	3.543	3.382	3.237	3.056	2.901	2.791	2.707	2.641	2.585	2.544
16	3.404	3.284	3.200	3.019	2.864	2.754	2.670	2.604	2.548	2.507
17	3.281	3.202	3.117	2.936	2.811	2.699	2.615	2.549	2.493	2.452
18	3.171	3.135	3.060	2.929	2.774	2.662	2.578	2.512	2.456	2.415
19	3.071	3.052	3.027	2.936	2.741	2.629	2.545	2.479	2.423	2.382
20	2.981	3.000	3.008	2.966	2.711	2.599	2.514	2.448	2.392	2.351
21	2.900	2.947	3.000	2.940	2.685	2.573	2.488	2.422	2.366	2.325
22	2.827	2.892	3.000	2.911	2.651	2.539	2.454	2.388	2.332	2.291
23	2.761	2.842	3.028	2.906	2.640	2.528	2.442	2.376	2.320	2.279
24	2.700	2.803	3.000	2.776	2.621	2.508	2.422	2.356	2.300	2.259
25	2.644	2.765	2.991	2.739	2.603	2.490	2.404	2.338	2.282	2.241
26	2.592	2.730	2.975	2.743	2.587	2.474	2.388	2.322	2.266	2.225
27	2.543	2.694	2.960	2.728	2.572	2.459	2.373	2.307	2.251	2.210
28	2.496	2.660	2.947	2.714	2.558	2.445	2.359	2.293	2.237	2.196
29	2.451	2.628	2.934	2.701	2.545	2.432	2.346	2.280	2.224	2.183
30	2.407	2.616	2.922	2.690	2.534	2.421	2.334	2.268	2.212	2.171
31	2.364	2.605	2.911	2.679	2.523	2.410	2.323	2.257	2.201	2.160
32	2.322	2.596	2.901	2.668	2.512	2.399	2.312	2.246	2.190	2.149
33	2.281	2.585	2.892	2.659	2.503	2.390	2.303	2.237	2.181	2.140
34	2.240	2.576	2.883	2.650	2.494	2.381	2.294	2.228	2.172	2.131
35	2.200	2.567	2.874	2.641	2.485	2.372	2.285	2.219	2.163	2.122
36	2.161	2.559	2.866	2.634	2.477	2.364	2.277	2.211	2.155	2.114
37	2.122	2.552	2.859	2.626	2.470	2.356	2.269	2.203	2.147	2.106
38	2.084	2.545	2.852	2.619	2.463	2.349	2.262	2.196	2.140	2.099
39	2.046	2.538	2.845	2.612	2.456	2.342	2.255	2.189	2.133	2.092
40	2.009	2.532	2.839	2.606	2.449	2.335	2.248	2.182	2.126	2.085
41	1.972	2.526	2.833	2.600	2.443	2.329	2.242	2.176	2.120	2.079
42	1.936	2.520	2.827	2.594	2.437	2.323	2.236	2.170	2.114	2.073
43	1.900	2.514	2.822	2.589	2.432	2.318	2.231	2.165	2.109	2.068
44	1.865	2.509	2.816	2.584	2.427	2.313	2.226	2.160	2.104	2.063
45	1.830	2.504	2.810	2.579	2.422	2.308	2.221	2.155	2.100	2.059
46	1.795	2.500	2.805	2.574	2.417	2.303	2.216	2.150	2.094	2.053
47	1.761	2.496	2.800	2.569	2.412	2.298	2.211	2.145	2.090	2.049
48	1.727	2.492	2.795	2.564	2.407	2.293	2.206	2.140	2.084	2.043
49	1.693	2.488	2.790	2.559	2.402	2.288	2.201	2.135	2.080	2.039
50	1.660	2.484	2.785	2.554	2.397	2.283	2.196	2.130	2.074	2.033

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

CRITICAL VALUES for the "t" Distribution ALPHA = 0.5

DF	Denominator DF									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
51	4.030	3.179	2.786	2.553	2.397	2.283	2.195	2.126	2.069	2.022
52	4.027	3.175	2.783	2.550	2.393	2.279	2.192	2.123	2.066	2.019
53	4.023	3.172	2.779	2.546	2.389	2.275	2.188	2.119	2.062	2.015
54	4.020	3.168	2.776	2.543	2.386	2.272	2.185	2.116	2.059	2.011
55	4.016	3.165	2.773	2.540	2.383	2.269	2.181	2.112	2.055	2.008
56	4.013	3.162	2.769	2.537	2.380	2.266	2.178	2.109	2.052	2.005
57	4.010	3.159	2.766	2.534	2.377	2.263	2.175	2.106	2.049	2.001
58	4.007	3.156	2.764	2.531	2.374	2.260	2.172	2.103	2.046	1.998
59	4.004	3.153	2.761	2.528	2.371	2.257	2.169	2.100	2.043	1.995
60	4.001	3.150	2.758	2.525	2.368	2.254	2.167	2.097	2.040	1.992
61	3.998	3.148	2.755	2.523	2.366	2.251	2.164	2.094	2.037	1.990
62	3.996	3.145	2.753	2.520	2.363	2.248	2.161	2.092	2.035	1.987
63	3.993	3.143	2.751	2.518	2.361	2.246	2.159	2.089	2.032	1.985
64	3.991	3.140	2.748	2.515	2.358	2.244	2.156	2.087	2.030	1.982
65	3.988	3.138	2.746	2.513	2.356	2.242	2.154	2.084	2.027	1.980
66	3.986	3.136	2.744	2.511	2.354	2.240	2.152	2.082	2.025	1.977
67	3.984	3.134	2.742	2.509	2.352	2.237	2.150	2.080	2.023	1.975
68	3.982	3.132	2.740	2.507	2.350	2.235	2.148	2.078	2.021	1.973
69	3.980	3.130	2.737	2.505	2.348	2.233	2.145	2.076	2.019	1.971
70	3.978	3.128	2.736	2.503	2.346	2.231	2.143	2.074	2.017	1.969
71	3.976	3.126	2.734	2.501	2.344	2.229	2.142	2.072	2.015	1.967
72	3.974	3.124	2.732	2.499	2.342	2.227	2.140	2.070	2.013	1.965
73	3.972	3.122	2.730	2.497	2.340	2.226	2.138	2.068	2.011	1.963
74	3.970	3.120	2.728	2.495	2.338	2.224	2.136	2.066	2.009	1.961
75	3.968	3.119	2.727	2.494	2.337	2.223	2.134	2.064	2.007	1.959
76	3.967	3.117	2.725	2.492	2.335	2.221	2.133	2.063	2.006	1.958
77	3.965	3.115	2.723	2.490	2.333	2.219	2.131	2.061	2.004	1.956
78	3.963	3.114	2.722	2.489	2.332	2.217	2.129	2.059	2.002	1.954
79	3.962	3.112	2.720	2.487	2.330	2.216	2.128	2.058	2.001	1.953
80	3.960	3.111	2.719	2.486	2.329	2.214	2.126	2.056	1.999	1.951
81	3.959	3.109	2.717	2.484	2.327	2.213	2.125	2.055	1.998	1.950
82	3.957	3.108	2.716	2.483	2.326	2.211	2.123	2.053	1.996	1.948
83	3.956	3.107	2.715	2.482	2.324	2.210	2.122	2.052	1.995	1.947
84	3.955	3.105	2.713	2.480	2.323	2.209	2.121	2.051	1.993	1.945
85	3.953	3.104	2.712	2.479	2.322	2.207	2.119	2.049	1.992	1.944
86	3.952	3.103	2.711	2.478	2.321	2.206	2.118	2.048	1.991	1.943
87	3.951	3.101	2.709	2.476	2.319	2.205	2.117	2.047	1.989	1.941
88	3.949	3.100	2.708	2.475	2.318	2.203	2.115	2.045	1.988	1.940
89	3.948	3.099	2.707	2.474	2.317	2.202	2.114	2.044	1.987	1.939
90	3.947	3.098	2.706	2.473	2.316	2.201	2.113	2.043	1.986	1.938
91	3.946	3.097	2.705	2.472	2.315	2.200	2.112	2.042	1.984	1.936
92	3.945	3.095	2.704	2.471	2.313	2.199	2.111	2.041	1.983	1.935
93	3.943	3.094	2.703	2.470	2.312	2.198	2.110	2.040	1.982	1.934
94	3.942	3.093	2.701	2.469	2.311	2.197	2.109	2.038	1.981	1.933
95	3.940	3.091	2.699	2.466	2.309	2.195	2.108	2.036	1.979	1.931
96	3.939	3.090	2.698	2.465	2.308	2.194	2.107	2.035	1.978	1.930
97	3.938	3.089	2.697	2.463	2.307	2.193	2.106	2.034	1.977	1.929
98	3.937	3.088	2.696	2.462	2.306	2.192	2.105	2.033	1.976	1.928
99	3.936	3.087	2.695	2.461	2.305	2.191	2.104	2.032	1.975	1.927
100										

(Hatch and Lazaraton, 1991:599)

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

**t Table**

cum. prob one-tail two-tails	$t_{.50}$	$t_{.75}$	$t_{.90}$	$t_{.95}$	$t_{.98}$	$t_{.99}$	$t_{.995}$	$t_{.998}$	$t_{.999}$	$t_{.9995}$	
	0.50	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.0005
df											
1	0.000	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	31.82	63.66	318.31	636.62
2	0.000	0.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327	31.599
3	0.000	0.765	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215	12.924
4	0.000	0.741	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173	8.610
5	0.000	0.727	0.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893	6.869
6	0.000	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208	5.959
7	0.000	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785	5.408
8	0.000	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501	5.041
9	0.000	0.703	0.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297	4.781
10	0.000	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144	4.587
11	0.000	0.697	0.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025	4.437
12	0.000	0.695	0.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930	4.318
13	0.000	0.694	0.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852	4.221
14	0.000	0.692	0.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787	4.140
15	0.000	0.691	0.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733	4.073
16	0.000	0.690	0.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686	4.015
17	0.000	0.689	0.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646	3.965
18	0.000	0.688	0.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610	3.922
19	0.000	0.688	0.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579	3.883
20	0.000	0.687	0.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552	3.850
21	0.000	0.686	0.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527	3.819
22	0.000	0.686	0.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505	3.792
23	0.000	0.685	0.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485	3.768
24	0.000	0.685	0.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467	3.745
25	0.000	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450	3.725
26	0.000	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435	3.707
27	0.000	0.684	0.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421	3.690
28	0.000	0.683	0.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408	3.674
29	0.000	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396	3.659
30	0.000	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385	3.646
40	0.000	0.681	0.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307	3.551
60	0.000	0.679	0.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232	3.460
80	0.000	0.678	0.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	3.195	3.416
100	0.000	0.677	0.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174	3.390
1000	0.000	0.675	0.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.330	2.581	3.098	3.300
Z	0.000	0.674	0.842	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090	3.291
	0%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.8%	99.9%
	<b>Confidence Level</b>										

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## Appendix 4

### Research Documentation

#### 4.1 Picture Documentation of Research

#### 4.2 Letters



#### **PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## 4.1 Picture Documentation of Research

### 4.1.1 the researcher gave the vocabulary mastery test



### 4.2.1 the researcher gave the reading comprehension test



#### **PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/ seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/ seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.





KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Alamat: Kampus I Jalan Raya Jakarta Km. 04 Pakupatan Kota Serang  
Kampus II Jalan Raya Crows No. 25 Kota Serang  
Tlp. (0254) 280330 Ext. 111, 7916665/7910908 Fax. (0254) 281254  
Website: www.fkip.untirta.ac.id email: surat.fkip@untirta.ac.id

Nomor : 0003/UN.43.2/KK/2018 23 April 2018  
Lampiran : -  
Hal : Permohonan Penelitian Tugas Akhir / Skripsi

Kepada Yth,  
Kepala MA AT - TAQWA

Di  
Kota Tangerang

Sehubungan dengan rencana Penyusunan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi bagi mahasiswa kami, dengan ini mengajukan permohonan tempat penelitian di Perusahaan/Lembaga yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin.

Adapun data mahasiswa yang bersangkutan adalah sebagai berikut.

Nama : MARDIATUN NISA  
NIM : 2223141568  
Fakultas : FKIP  
Jurusan/Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Semester : Genap  
Telepon / HP : 081905383112  
Durasi (Lama Penelitian) : 1 Minggu  
"THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' READING  
HABIT AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION OF  
ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT MA AT - TAQWA  
TANGERANG"

Demikian permohonan kami sampaikan atas kerjasamanya dan perhatian Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik



Dr. Suroso Mukti Leksono, M.Si.  
NIP. 197202262005011002

Terbuan :

- Ketua Program Studi Pendidid hasa Inggris

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



# YAYASAN PERGURUAN ISLAM ATTAQWA MADRASAH ALIYAH ATTAQWA

Jl. KH. Mu'min Kel. Belendung, Kec. Benda - Kota Tangerang  
Tangerang 15123. Telp. (021) 5534 315

NPSN : 69895948

NSM : 131236710008

## SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : MA.I/038/04/PP.006/217/2018

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala Madrasah Aliyah Attaqwa Belendung Benda Kota Tangerang, dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : **MARDIATUN NISA**  
NIM : 2223141568  
Tempat/Tgl. Lahir : Tangerang, 14 Juni 1996  
Fakultas/Prodi : Fakultas FKIP/Pendidikan  
Program : Strata Satu(S1)  
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Semester : VIII

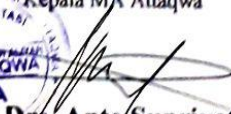
Benar telah melaksanakan Penelitian Pengambilan Data di Madrasah Aliyah Attaqwa Benda Kota Tangerang untuk menguatkan data-data yang diperlukan dalam rangka penyelesaian skripsi, dengan judul :

**“ THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS READING HABIT AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION OF ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT MA AT-TAQWA TANGERANG ”**

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami sampaikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Tangerang, 28 MEI 2018

Kepala MA Attaqwa

  
**Drs. Anto Supriyatno**  
NIP. 196301241992031001

Arsip,-

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.



**KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
UNIVERSITAS SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA**

Nomor : 010/UN43 2/PP/SK/2018

Tentang

**PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING PENYUSUNAN SKRIPSI  
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS**

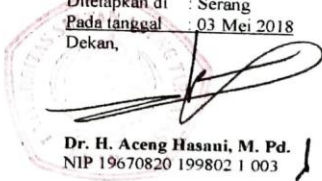
Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa,

- Menimbang : a. Bahwa untuk pelayanan Bimbingan Penyusunan Skripsi mahasiswa, dipandang perlu diangkat Pembimbing Penyusunan Skripsi,  
b. Bahwa pengangkatan Pembimbing Penyusunan Skripsi tersebut perlu ditetapkan dalam keputusan Dekan.
- Mengingat : a. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;  
b. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;  
c. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;  
d. Keputusan Presiden RI Nomor 32 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengerian Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa,  
e. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia Nomor: 17 tahun 2015 tentang Statuta Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa;  
f. Keputusan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi RI Nomor 291/M/KP/VIII/2015 tentang Pengangkatan Prof. Dr. H. Sholeh Hidayat, M.Pd. sebagai Rektor Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa Periode 2015-2019;  
g. SK Rektor Untirta Nomor: 818/UN43/KP/SK/2015 tentang pengangkatan Dekan FKIP Untirta;  
h. Keputusan Rektor Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa Nomor: 325/UN43/AK/SK/2017 tentang Pedoman Akademik Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa Tahun Akademik 2017-2020.
- Memperhatikan : Surat usulan Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Nomor : 165/UN43.2.03/PP/2018 tanggal 02 Mei 2018 tentang Permohonan SK Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi

**MEMUTUSKAN**

- Menetapkan :  
Pertama : Mengangkat saudara yang tercantum dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini sebagai Pembimbing Skripsi.  
Kedua : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan, akan diadakan perubahan dan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di : Serang  
Pada tanggal : 03 Mei 2018  
Dekan,

  
Dr. H. Aceng Hasnani, M. Pd.  
NIP 19670820 199802 1 003

- Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth :  
1. Rektor Untirta.  
2. Wakil Dekan di lingkungan FKIP Untirta  
3. Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
4. Yang bersangkutan.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

Lampiran Surat Keputusan Dekan

Nomor : 010 /UN43.2/PP/SK/2018

Tanggal : 03 Mei 2018

Perihal : Daftar mahasiswa dan Dosen Pembimbing TA/Skripsi  
Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2017/2018

**DAFTAR MAHASISWA DAN DOSEN PEMBIMBING TA/SKRIPSI**  
Semester : Genap Tahun Akademik 2017/2018


No	NIM	Nama	Judul	Dosen Pembimbing
1	2223140455	Tb. Ilham Hidayat	Improving Student's Writing Skill in Narrative Text Using ANimation Movie at Tenth Grade of SMA Negeri 4 Kota Serang	Pembimbing 1 : Dr. John Pahamzah, M.Hum Pembimbing 2: Sutrisno Sadji Evendy, M.Pd.
2	2223140595	Nia Novianti	Improving Students' Vocabulary mastery by Using Pop-Up Book at Seventh Grade of SMPN 8 Kota Serang	Pembimbing 1 : Dr. John Pahamzah, M.Hum Pembimbing 2: Rosmania Rima, M.Pd.
3	2223140724	Siti Nurkholifah	The Influence of Using E-Short towards Students' Vocabulary at the Eighth Grade of SMPN 17 Kota Serang	Pembimbing 1 : Drs. Pupun Sampurna, M.Pd. Pembimbing 2: Ledy Nurlely, M.Pd.
4	2223140904	Fujy Puspita Damayanti	Students' Motivation in English Language Learning. Study Case for Grade Fifth at Lantaratpra Cha Utit School	Pembimbing 1 : Dr. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd. Pembimbing 2: Dina Rachmawati, S.S., M.Pd.
5	2223140999	Humaeroh	Improving Students Reading Comprehension through Listen-Read- Discuss (LRD) Strategy at Eighth Grade of SMPN 1 Cikeusal	Pembimbing 1 : Drs. Pupun Sampurna, M.Pd. Pembimbing 2: Rosmania Rima, M.Pd.
6	2223141544	Riska Lestari	Developing "Pepo-Zee!" Media for Teaching Preposition of Place at the Seventh Grade of SMP Negeri 1 Cikande	Pembimbing 1 : Rosmania Rima, M.Pd. Pembimbing 2. Yusti Fargianti, M.Pd.
7	2223141568	Mardiatus Nisa	The Correlation Between Students' Reading Habit and Their Reading Comprehension of Eleventh Grade Students at MA At-taqwa Tangerang	Pembimbing 1 : Drs. Pupun Sampurna, M.Pd. Pembimbing 2 : Rahman Hakim, M.Pd.
8	2223141707	Zahrah Fawziah	An Analysis of the Implementation of Peer Correction Technique on Students' Exposition Text	Pembimbing 1 : Dr. Yudi Juniardi, M.Pd Pembimbing 2. Dina Rachmawati, S.S., M.Pd.
9	2223142110	Ratu Amalia M	An Analysis of Teachers' Classroom Management Skill in Teaching English at SMPN 5 Kota Serang	Pembimbing 1 : Sutrisno Sadji Evendy, M.Pd. Pembimbing 2. Rosmania Rima, M.Pd.

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

No	NIM	Nama	Judul	Dosen Pembimbing
10	2223142398	Fanisa Fitrianti Putri	Macrolinguistic Errors in Indonesian EFL Learners' Essay	Pembimbing 1: Dhafid Wahyu Utomo, M.A Pembimbing 2: Yusti Fargianti, M.Pd.
11	2223142530	Desy Aulia Mariska	The Effectiveness of using Spelling Bee Game Toward Studentsâ€™ Vocabulary Mastery at Fourth Grade of Anuban Jitjongrak School Krabi Thailand.	Pembimbing 1: Dr. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd Pembimbing 2: Ika Handayani, M.Pd.

Ditetapkan di : Serang  
 Pada tanggal : 03 Mei 2018  
 Dekan,



**Dr. H. Aceng Hasani, M.Pd.**  
 NIP. 196708201998021003

**PERINGATAN !!!**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengemukakan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## CURRICULUM VITAE



The researcher's name is Mardiatun Nisa. She is the first child. She was born on June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1996 in Tangerang. Her father is Abdul Majid S.T and her mother is Densi Marlianti. Her sister is Syifa Majidah. Her hobby is traveling.

The researcher's educational backgrounds are 2008 graduated from MI AL ISLAHUDDINIYAH Tangerang, in 2011 graduated from MTS DAAR EL – QOLAM Islamic Boarding School – Kab. Tangerang, in 2014 graduated from the same school (MA DAAR EL – QOLAM), started from 2014, she entered Department of English Education Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

### PERINGATAN !!!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian/seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.