

APPENDICES

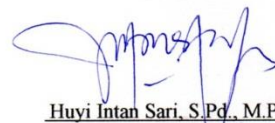
Validacion Rubric

No.	Component	Criteria	Grading		
			Excellence	Good	Adequate
			4	3	2
1.	Design/format	The format is standard			
2.	Typing, Font, Spacing and Layout	a. The typing is well-typed, neat and regular			
		b. The font is readable in terms of the choice and size.			
		c. The spacing is appropriate and consistent			
		d. The layout is clear and attractive			
3.	Organization of the materials	The organization of the materials in the form of text and activities are appropriate.			
4.	Instructional Objectives	a. The instructional objectives are clear			
		b. The instructional objectives are stated and ordered appropriately			
5.	Text	a. The texts can develop reading skill			
		b. The texts can be exploited into communicative tasks.			
		c. The number of text is sufficient			
6.	Vocabulary	The selection of vocabulary is appropriate for the target learners			
7.	Comprehension Questions	a. The questions are appropriate to the given Context.			
		b. The questions are helpful to develop students' reading skill			

		c. The question are suitable for enjoyment activities.			
8.	Grammar	a. The grammar is relevant to the text.			
		b. The grammar is relevant to the given context.			
		c. The grammar is relevant to the students' needs			
		d. The grammar is relevant to the students' skill			
9.	Activities	a. The activities are appropriate to the given context			
		b. The activities mirror communicative purpose.			
		c. The activities are relevant to the learning purposes.			
10.	Direction	The content of direction is clear, understandable, and appropriate.			
11.	Coverage materials	a. The coverage of materials is relevant to the needs of students.			
		b. The coverage of materials represents the aspect of reading skill.			
12.	Content of materials	a. The content of materials relates directly to the instructional objective.			
		b. The content of materials is appropriate for enjoyment activity.			

Semarang, September 30th, 2019

Advisor


Huyi Intan Sari, S.Pd., M.Pd

SILABUS K13
MATA PELAJARAN BAHASA INGGRIS
SMA ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG 1 SEMARANG
 Kelas X
 Tahun Pelajaran 2018/2019

KOMPETENSI INTI

3. Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, dan prosedural berdasarkan rasa inginnya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah.
4. Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri dan mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan.

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Waktu 45 menit
3.4 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungsi Sosial Membanggakan, menjual, mengenalkan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritik, dsb. • Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifikasi (nama keseluruhan dan bagian) - Sifat (ukuran, warna, jumlah, bentuk, dsb.) - Fungsi, manfaat, tindakan, kebiasaan • Unsur kebahasaan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kosa kata dan istilah terkait dengan tempat wisata dan bangunan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan teks deskriptif sederhana tentang tempat wisata dan/atau bangunan bersejarah terkenaldengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar. - Mencermati danbertanya jawab tentang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat seperti tabel, <i>mind map</i>, dan kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis beberapa deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan lain - Mencermati cara mempresentasikan hasil analisis secara lisan, mempraktekkan di 	<p>- 1 x45</p> <p>2 x45</p>
4.4 Teks <i>deskriptif</i>			
4.4.1 Menangkap			

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Waktu 45 menit
<p>makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks <i>deskriptif</i>, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal</p> <p>4.4.2 Menyusun teks <i>deskriptif</i> lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks</p>	<p>bersejarah terkenal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverbia terkait sifat seperti <i>quite, very, extremely, dst.</i> - Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam tense yang benar - Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their,</i> dsb. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topik Deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI 	<p>dalam kelompok masing-masing, dan kemudian mempresentasikan di kelompok lain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mengunjungi tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarah untuk menghasilkan teks deskriptif tentang tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarah setempat. - Menempelkan teks di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar. 	2 x45

**RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN
(RPP)**

Nama Sekolah : SMA ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG 1
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester : XII / Ganjil
Alokasi Waktu : 1 x 45 menit
Materi : Narrative
Pertemuan Ke : 1

I. Standar Kompetensi

Memahami makna teks fungsional pendek dan teks tulis essay berbentuk *narrative* dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan

II. Kompetensi Dasar

1. Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei yang menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan dalam teks berbentuk *narrative*
2. Mengungkap-kan makna dan langkah retorika da-lam teks mo-nolog dengan mengguna-kan ragam bahasa tulis secara aku-rat, lancar dan berteri-ma dalam konteks kehi-dupan sehari-hari dalam teks berben-tuk *narrative*.

III. Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	Nilai Budaya Dan Karakter Bangsa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam teks yang dibaca ▪ Mengidentifikasi tokoh dari cerita yang didengar ▪ Mengidentifikasi kejadian dalam teks yang 	Religius, jujur, toleransi, disiplin, kerja keras, mandiri, demokratis, rasa ingin tahu, semangat kebangsaan, cinta tanah air,

<p>didengar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengidentifikasi keuntungan dari suatu kejadian ▪ Menghasilkan kalimat dalam bentuk <i>Past tense</i> ▪ Menghasilkan teks berbentuk <i>Narrative</i> 	<p>menghargai prestasi, bersahabat, cinta damai, gemar membaca, peduli lingkungan, peduli sosial, tanggung jawab, mandiri</p>
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Kewirausahaan/ Ekonomi Kreatif :

- Percaya diri (keteguhan hati, optimis).
- Berorientasi pada tugas (bermotivasi, tekun/tabah, bertekad, enerjik).
- Pengambil resiko (suka tantangan, mampu memimpin)
- Orientasi ke masa depan (punya perspektif untuk masa depan)

IV. Materi Ajar

1. The Legend of Mount Wayang

Long, long ago, when the gods and goddesses used to mingle in the affairs of mortals, there was a small kingdom on the slope of Mount Wayang in West Java. The King, named Sang Prabu, was a wise man. He had an only daughter, called Princess Teja Nirmala, who was famous for her beauty but she was not married. One day Sang Prabu made up his mind to settle the matter by a show of strength.

After that, Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan had won the competition. Unfortunately, the wicked fairy, Princess Segara fell in love with Raden Begawan and used magic power to render him unconscious and he forgot his wedding. When Sang Prabu was searching, Raden Begawan saw him and soon realized that he had been enchanted by the wicked fairy. The fairy could not accept this, so she killed Raden Begawan. When Princess Teja Nirmala heard this, she was very sad. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan.

2. The legend of Kebo Iwa

A long time ago, there lived on the island of Bali a giant-like creature named Kbo Iwo. The people of Bali used to say that Kbo Iwo was everything, a destroyer as well as a creator. He was satisfied with

the meal, but this meant for the Balinese people enough food for a thousand men.

Difficulties arose when for the first time the barns were almost empty and the new harvest was still a long way off. This made Kbo Iwo wild with great anger. In his hunger, he destroyed all the houses and even all the temples. It made the Balinese turn to rage.

So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant by using his stupidity. They asked Kbo Iwo to build them a very deep well, and rebuild all the houses and temples he had destroyed. After they fed Kbo Iwo, he began to dig a deep hole.

One day he had eaten too much, he fell asleep in the hole. The oldest man in the village gave a sign, and the villagers began to throw the limestone they had collected before into the hole. The limestone made the water inside the hole boiling. Kbo Iwo was buried alive. Then the water in the well rose higher and higher until at last it overflowed and formed Lake Batur. The mound of earth dug from the well by Kbo Iwo is known as Mount Batur.

Dalam text narrative selalu menggunakan bentuk past tense, berikut penjelasan bentuk past tense:

1. Simple Past Tense

The 'simple past tense' is used to tell actions or situations in the past. In Unit 1 you learned the 'simple past tense' used in positive and negative sentences. In this unit you learn the 'simple past tense' in interrogative sentences. Here are the patterns.

a. Verbal Sentence.

S + V2 + O (positive sentence)

S + did + not + V1 + O (negative sentence)

Did + S + V1 + O (interrogative sentence)

Example:

- Donita went to Jakarta yesterday.
- Iman walked alone last night.

b. Nominal Sentence.

S + to be (was/were) + adj/adv/N (positive sentence)

S + was/ were + not + adj/adv/N (negative sentence)

Was/ were + S + adj/adv/N (interrogative sentence)

Example:

- Rani was here last month.
- Bani was not in Jakarta yesterday.

V. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam teks yang dibaca
- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi tokoh dari cerita yang didengar
- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi kejadian dalam teks yang didengar
- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi keuntungan dari suatu kejadian
- Siswa dapat menyusun kalimat dalam bentuk *Past Tense*
- Siswa dapat menghasilkan teks berbentuk *Narrative*

VI. Metode Pembelajaran/Teknik:

Pre Reading Activity

VII. Langkah-langkah Kegiatan Pembelajaran

a. Kegiatan Awal

- Berdoa sebelum membuka pelajaran (religius)
- Absensi (disiplin, tanggung jawab, rasa ingin tahu)
- Menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran;
- Mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang akan berkaitan dengan narrative teks.
- Menjelaskan tentang narrative teks

b. Kegiatan Inti

Eksplorasi

- Guru memberikan stimulus berupa pemberian materi Tesk narrative dan siswa menyimak.
- Guru membagikan contoh Narrative Teks dan menunjuk beberapa orang siswa untuk membaca

Elaborasi

- Memfasilitasi siswa melalui pemberian tugas mengerjakan latihan soal yang diberikan guru untuk dikerjakan secara individual.

Konfirmasi

- Memberikan umpan balik pada siswa dengan memberi penguatan dalam bentuk lisan pada siswa yang telah dapat menyelesaikan tugasnya.
- Tanya jawab berhubungan dengan materi yang diajarkan.

c. Kegiatan Akhir

- Guru dan Siswa menyimpulkan materi yang diajarkan.
- Siswa diberikan pekerjaan rumah (PR) berkaitan dengan materi Tesk narrative.

VIII. Sumber belajar

Buku teks yang relevan

- Be Smart in English 3
- Teks narrative
- Internet

IX. Penilaian

Penilaian

No	Uraian	Skor
1,2,3,4,5	Isi benar, tata bahasa benar	20
	Isi benar, tata bahasa kurang tepat	10
	Tidak menjawab	0

Jumlah skor maksimal = $5 \times 20 = 100$

Penilaian : $\frac{\text{Jumlah skor perolehan}}{\text{skor maksimal}} \times 100$

Semarang, 24 Januari 2020

Disetujui oleh
Guru Mata Pelajaran

Mahasiswa

Jamal, S.Pd.,M.Si.

Fajar Imam Murifqi

**RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN
(RPP)**

Nama Sekolah	: SMA ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG 1
Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester	: XII / Ganjil
Alokasi Waktu	: 1 x 45 menit
Materi	: Narrative
Pertemuan Ke	: 2

I. Standar Kompetensi

Membaca

Memahami makna teks fungsional pendek dan teks tulis essay berbentuk *narrative* dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan

Menulis

Mengungkapkan makna dalam teks tulis monolog yang berbentuk *narrative* secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

II. Kompetensi Dasar

1. Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei yang menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan dalam teks berbentuk *narrative*
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Kewirausahaan/ Ekonomi Kreatif :

- Percaya diri (keteguhan hati, optimis).
- Berorientasi pada tugas (bermotivasi, tekun/tabah, bertekad, enerjik).
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- Orientasi ke masa depan (punya perspektif untuk masa depan)

IV. Materi Ajar

1. A Woman and the Wolves

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forest. One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said " it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you though the forest."

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down. At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, “ please eat my own son instead.” Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son’s life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman’s baby the wolves were playing with him.

2. The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu

Once upon a time in west java, lived a wise king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you suddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood using his arrow. When he went hunting , Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer’s heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang went to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang’s heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang’s heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang

was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not believe her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, leter, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

Dalam text narrative selalu menggunakan bentuk past tense, berikut penjelasan bentuk past tense:

2. Simple Past Tense

The 'simple past tense' is used to tell actions or situations in the past. In Unit 1 you learned the 'simple past tense' used in positive and negative sentences. In this unit you learn the 'simple past tense' in interrogative sentences. Here are the patterns.

c. Verbal Sentence.

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Example:

- Donita went to Jakarta yesterday.
- Iman walked alone last night.

d. Nominal Sentence.

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Example:

- Rani was here last month.
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V. Tujuan Pembelajaran

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- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi tokoh dari cerita yang didengar
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- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi keuntungan dari suatu kejadian
- Siswa dapat menyusun kalimat dalam bentuk *Past Tense*
- Siswa dapat menghasilkan teks berbentuk *Narrative*

VI. Metode Pembelajaran/Teknik:

Pre Reading Activity

VII. Langkah-langkah Kegiatan Pembelajaran

d. Kegiatan Awal

- Berdoa sebelum membuka pelajaran (religius)
- Absensi (disiplin, tanggung jawab, rasa ingin tahu)
- Menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran;
- Mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang akan berkaitan dengan narrative teks.
- Menjelaskan tentang narrative teks

e. Kegiatan Inti

Eksplorasi

- Guru memberikan stimulus berupa pemberian materi Tesk narrative dan siswa menyimak.
- Guru membagikan contoh Narrative Teks dan menunjuk beberapa orang siswa untuk membaca

Elaborasi

- Memfasilitasi siswa melalui pemberian tugas mengerjakan latihan soal yang diberikan guru untuk dikerjakan secara individual

Konfirmasi

- Memberikan umpan balik pada siswa dengan memberi penguatan dalam bentuk lisan pada siswa yang telah dapat menyelesaikan tugasnya.
- Tanya jawab berhubungan dengan materi yang diajarkan.

				Write a folktale using <i>Simple Past Tense</i> based on the clues
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III. Pedoman Penilaian

Reading

No	Uraian	Skor
1,2,3,4,5	Isi benar, tata bahasa benar	20
	Isi benar, tata bahasa kurang tepat	10
	Tidak menjawab	0

Jumlah skor maksimal = $5 \times 20 = 100$

Penilaian : $\frac{\text{Jumlah skor perolehan}}{\text{skor maksimal}} \times 100$

Semarang, 24 Januari 2020

Disetujui oleh
Guru Mata Pelajaran

Mahasiswa

Jamal, S.Pd.,M.Si.

Fajar Imam Murifqi

**RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN
(RPP)**

Nama Sekolah : SMA ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG 1
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester : XII / Ganjil
Alokasi Waktu : 1 x 45 menit
Materi : Narrative
Pertemuan Ke : 3

I. Standar Kompetensi

Memahami makna teks fungsional pendek dan teks tulis essay berbentuk *narrative* dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan

II. Kompetensi Dasar

Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei yang menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan dalam teks berbentuk *narrative*

III. Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	Nilai Budaya Dan Karakter Bangsa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam teks yang dibaca ▪ Mengidentifikasi tokoh dari cerita yang didengar ▪ Mengidentifikasi kejadian dalam teks yang didengar ▪ Mengidentifikasi keuntungan dari suatu kejadian 	<p>Religius, jujur, toleransi, disiplin, kerja keras, mandiri, demokratis, rasa ingin tahu, semangat kebangsaan, cinta tanah air, menghargai prestasi, bersahabat, cinta damai, gemar membaca, peduli lingkungan, peduli sosial, tanggung</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Menghasilkan kalimat dalam bentuk <i>Past tense</i> ▪ Menghasilkan teks berbentuk <i>Narrative</i> 	jawab, mandiri
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Kewirausahaan/ Ekonomi Kreatif :

- Percaya diri (keteguhan hati, optimis).
- Berorientasi pada tugas (bermotivasi, tekun/tabah, bertekad, enerjik).
- Pengambil resiko (suka tantangan, mampu memimpin)
- Orientasi ke masa depan (punya perspektif untuk masa depan)

IV. Materi Ajar

1. The Good Stepmother

The old witch locked Hansel in a cage and set Gretel to clean the house. She planned to eat them both. Each night the children cried and begged the witch to let them go.

Meanwhile, at home, their stepmother was beginning to wish she had never tried to get rid of the children. "I must find them," she said and set off into the forest.

Many hours later, when her feet were tired from walking and her lips were dry from thirst, she came to the cottage belonging to the witch. The stepmother peeped through the window. Her heart cried out when she saw the two children.

She picked up the broom leaning against the door and crept inside. The witch was putting some stew in the oven when the stepmother gave her an almighty push. The witch fell into the oven and the stepmother shut the door.

'Children, I have come to save you,' she said hugging them tightly. I have done a dreadful thing.

I hope in time you will forgive me. Let me take you home and become a family again. They returned to their home and the stepmother became the best mother anyone could wish to have, and of course they lived happily ever after!

2. The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no other parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. “You are a stupid bird! Why can’t you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!” but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that he shouted over and over, “Say Catano, or I’ll kill you!” but the bird wouldn’t talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. “You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too.” In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday’s dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left. The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw! He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, “Say Catano, or I’ll kill you!”

Dalam text narrative selalu menggunakan bentuk past tense, berikut penjelasan bentuk past tense:

3. Simple Past Tense

The ‘simple past tense’ is used to tell actions or situations in the past. In Unit 1 you learned the ‘simple past tense’ used in positive and negative sentences. In this unit you learn the ‘simple past tense’ in interrogative sentences. Here are the patterns.

e. Verbal Sentence.

S + V2 + O (positive sentence)

S + did + not + V1 + O (negative sentence)

Did + S + V1 + O (interrogative sentence)

Example:

- Donita went to Jakarta yesterday.
- Iman walked alone last night.

f. Nominal Sentence.

S + to be (was/were) + adj/adv/N (positive sentence)

S + was/ were + not + adj/adv/N (negative sentence)

Was/ were + S + adj/adv/N (interrogative sentence)

Example:

- Rani was here last month.
- Bani was not in Jakarta yesterday.

V. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam teks yang dibaca
- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi tokoh dari cerita yang didengar
- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi kejadian dalam teks yang didengar
- Siswa dapat mengidentifikasi keuntungan dari suatu kejadian
- Siswa dapat menyusun kalimat dalam bentuk *Past Tense*
- Siswa dapat menghasilkan teks berbentuk *Narrative*

VI. Metode Pembelajaran/Teknik:

Pre Reading Activity

VII. Langkah-langkah Kegiatan Pembelajaran

g. Kegiatan Awal

- Berdoa sebelum membuka pelajaran (religius)
- Absensi (disiplin, tanggung jawab, rasa ingin tahu)
- Menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran;

- Mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang akan berkaitan dengan narrative teks.
- Menjelaskan tentang narrative teks

h. Kegiatan Inti

Eksplorasi

- Guru memberikan stimulus berupa pemberian materi Tesk narrative dan siswa menyimak.
- Guru membagikan contoh Narrative Teks dan menunjuk beberapa orang siswa untuk membaca

Elaborasi

- Memfasilitasi siswa melalui pemberian tugas mengerjakan latihan soal yang diberikan guru untuk dikerjakan secara individual.

Konfirmasi

- Memberikan umpan balik pada siswa dengan memberi penguatan dalam bentuk lisan pada siswa yang telah dapat menyelesaikan tugasnya.
- Tanya jawab berhubungan dengan materi yang diajarkan.

i. Kegiatan Akhir

- Guru dan Siswa menyimpulkan materi yang diajarkan.
- Siswa diberikan pekerjaan rumah (PR) berkaitan dengan materi Tesk narrative.

VIII. Sumber belajar

Buku teks yang relevan

- Be Smart in English 3
- Teks narrative
- Internet

IX. Penilaian

Penilaian

I. Indikator, Teknik, Bentuk, dan Contoh.

No.	Indikator	Teknik	Bentuk	Contoh
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memahami makna kalimat dalam teks yang dibaca ▪ Mengetahui tokoh dari cerita yang didengar ▪ Memahami urutan kejadian dalam teks yang dibaca ▪ Mengetahui keuntungan dari suatu kejadian ▪ Membuat kalimat dalam bentuk <i>Simple Past Tense</i> ▪ Membuat teks berbentuk <i>Narrative</i> 	<p>Tes Tulisan</p> <p>Tulisan</p>	<p>Essai</p>	<p>Read the text and answer the question</p> <p>Write a folktale using <i>Simple Past Tense</i> based on the clues</p>

III. Pedoman Penilaian

Reading

No	Uraian	Skor
1,2,3,4,5	Isi benar, tata bahasa benar	20
	Isi benar, tata bahasa kurang tepat	10
	Tidak menjawab	0

Jumlah skor maksimal = $5 \times 20 = 100$

Penilaian : $\frac{\text{Jumlah skor perolehan}}{\text{skor maksimal}} \times 100$

Semarang, 24 Januari 2020

Disetujui oleh
Guru Mata Pelajaran

Mahasiswa

Jamal, S.Pd.,M.Si.

Fajar Imam Murifqi

**RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN
(RPP)**

Nama Sekolah : SMA ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG 1
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester : XII / Ganjil
Alokasi Waktu : 1 x 45 menit
Materi : Narrative
Pertemuan Ke : 4

I. Standar Kompetensi

Memahami makna teks fungsional pendek dan teks tulis essay berbentuk *narrative* dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan

II. Kompetensi Dasar

1. Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei yang menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dan untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan dalam teks berbentuk *narrative*
2. Mengungkap-kan makna dan langkah retorika da-lam teks mo-nolog dengan mengguna-kan ragam bahasa tulis secara aku-rat, lancar dan berteri-ma dalam konteks kehi-dupan sehari-hari dalam teks berben-tuk *narrative*

III. Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	Nilai Budaya Dan Karakter Bangsa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengidentifikasi makna kalimat dalam teks yang dibaca ▪ Mengidentifikasi tokoh dari cerita yang didengar 	Religius, jujur, toleransi, disiplin, kerja keras, mandiri, demokratis, rasa ingin tahu, semangat

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengidentifikasi kejadian dalam teks yang didengar ▪ Mengidentifikasi keuntungan dari suatu kejadian ▪ Menghasilkan kalimat dalam bentuk <i>Past tense</i> ▪ Menghasilkan teks berbentuk <i>Narrative</i> 	<p>kebangsaan, cinta tanah air, menghargai prestasi, bersahabat, cinta damai, gemar membaca, peduli lingkungan, peduli sosial, tanggung jawab, mandiri</p>
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Kewirausahaan/ Ekonomi Kreatif :

- Percaya diri (keteguhan hati, optimis).
- Berorientasi pada tugas (bermotivasi, tekun/tabah, bertekad, enerjik).
- Pengambil resiko (suka tantangan, mampu memimpin)
- Orientasi ke masa depan (punya perspektif untuk masa depan)

IV. Materi Ajar

1. The Legend of Aji Saka

In the Kingdom of Medang Kamulan, in Java, came a young man, by the name of Aji Saka to fight Dewata Cengkar, the cruel King of The Country who had a habit to eat human flesh of his own people. Aji Saka himself he came from Bumi Majeti.

One day he told his two servants, by the name of Dara and Sembodo, that he was going to java. He told them that while he was away, both of them have to guard his Heirloom / Pusoko. No one except Aji Saka himself not allowed to take the Pusoko. In the big battle, Aji Saka could successfully push Dewata Cengkar to fall to the South Sea. Dewata Cengkar did not die, he became a Bajul Putih (White Crocodile). Aji Saka became a ruler of Medangkamulan.

Meanwhile a woman of the village of Dadapan, found an egg. She put the egg in her Lumbung (Rice Barn). After a certain period the egg vanished, instead a snake found in the rice barn. The villagers would like to kill the snake, but the snake said : "I'm the son Aji Saka, bring me to him".

Aji Saka told the snake, that he would be recognized as his son, if he could kill the Bajul Putih in the South Sea. After a long stormy battle

which both sides demonstrating physical strength and showing skillfull ability of fighting, the snake could kill Bajul Putih.

As had been promised the snake was recognized as Aji Saka's son and he was given a name Jaka Linglung (a stupid boy).

In the palace Jaka Linglung greedily ate domestic pets of the palace. He was punished by the King, expelling him to live in the Jungle of Pesanga. he was tightly roped until he could not move his head. He was instructed only to eat things which fall to his mouth.

One day, a group of 9 (nine) village boys were playing around in that Jungle. Suddenly it was raining heavily. They had to find a shelter, luckily there was a cave. Only 8 (eight) boys went inside the cave, the other one who was suffering from very bad skin disease, sting and dirty, he had to stay out of the cave. All of a sudden, the cave was falling apart. The 8 (eight) boys vanished, only the one who stayed outside was safe. The cave in fact was the mouth of Jaka Linglung.

2. Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih

Once upon a time, there lived a beautiful girl with her father, her stepmother, and her stepsister. One day, her father passed away. Her stepmother and stepsister treated her very bad whereas they used to love her before her father died. She had to do all the house work.

On the morning day, Bawang Putih went to the river to wash a lot of clothes. Then she was a goldfish needed a help. Its mouth was stuck on a hook. Bawang Putih felt sorry and helped the poor goldfish.

"Thank you for your kindness", the goldfish said.

Bawang Putih was very surprised that the goldfish could speak. However the goldfish helped her to wash the clothes and they became best friend.

Unfortunately, Bawang Merah her stepsister knew about the goldfish. She caught the goldfish and gave it to her mom. After that, they cooked it and ate it. When Bawang Putih knew it, she took the bone and buried it. She felt very sad that she could not take care of her best friend.

Several days later, grew a beautiful tree on the burial. Surprisingly, a price came to see it. He needed the tree to make his father well again. When he asked who own the tree, Bawang Merah said that it was hers. However, when she wanted to pull the tree, she could not do it. Even everyone could not do it, but Bawang Putih. Bawang Putih pull the tree easily and gave it to the price.

The prince married Bawang Putih. She forgave her stepmother and stepsister and they lived happily ever after.

Dalam text narrative selalu menggunakan bentuk past tense, berikut penjelasan bentuk past tense:

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	<p><i>Simple Past Tense</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Membuat teks berbentuk <i>Narrative</i> 	Tulisan		<p>Write a folktale using <i>Simple Past Tense</i> based on the clues</p>
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Penilaian : Jumlah skor perolehan : skor maksimal x
100

Semarang, 24 Januari 2020

Disetujui oleh
Guru Mata Pelajaran

Mahasiswa

Jamal, S.Pd.,M.Si.

Fajar Imam Murifqi

PRE TEST

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Kelas : X

Petunjuk

- Berdoa sebelum mengerjakan soal.
- Tulis Nama, Nomor absen, dan Kelas dikolom yang disediakan.
- Jawablah pertanyaan dibawah ini dengan memilih salah satu jawaban yang paling tepat dengan memberi tanda silang (X) pada huruf a,b,c,d, atau e.

In this section you will read seven passages. Each one is followed by several question about it. For this section, you choose the best answer for each question !

Passage 1

The Legend of Mount Wayang

Long, long ago, when the gods and goddesses used to mingle in the affairs of mortals, there was a small kingdom on the slope of Mount Wayang in West Java. The King, named Sang Prabu, was a wise man. He had an only daughter, called Princess Teja Nirmala, who was famous for her beauty but she was not married. One day Sang Prabu made up his mind to settle the matter by a show of strength.

After that, Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan had won the competition. Unfortunately, the wicked fairy, Princess Segara fell in love with Raden Begawan and used magic power to render him unconscious and he forgot his wedding. When Sang Prabu was searching, Raden Begawan saw him and soon realized that he had been enchanted by the wicked fairy. The fairy could not accept this, so she killed Raden Begawan. When Princess Teja Nirmala heard this, she was very sad. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan.

<http://kerjaonline-aisah.blogspot.com/2012/02/teks-naratif-legend-of-mount-wayang.html>

1. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
 - A. Sang Prabu was a father of his only daughter
 - B. Sang Prabu was a king of a kingdom in West Java
 - C. Sang Prabu was taken to Kahyangan by a wicked fairy
 - D. Sang Prabu was a wise man
 - E. Sang Prabu didn't have a son

2. Why the wicked fairy did used her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious? Because,.....
 - A. She didn't like Raden Begawan
 - B. She didn't want Raden Prabu marry the princess

- C. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wedding
 - D. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan marry the princess
 - E. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan feel love with her
3. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people in the earth at that time?
- A. Princess Segara will have married with Raden Begawan
 - B. Sang Prabu will not hold strength competition
 - C. Raden Begawan will not die
 - D. Teja Nirmala will stay in the Kahyangan
 - E. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life
4. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word her in the sentence refers to...
- A. the wicked fairy
 - B. the nice fairy
 - C. Princess Nirmala
 - D. Prince Teja
 - E. the prince of Blambangan
5. The similarity between fairy and human according to the text.
- A. the place they live
 - B. the jealousy that they possess
 - C. the way they don't feel a love
 - D. the strength they have
 - E. their life that is immortal

Passage 2

The legend of Kebo Iwa

A long time ago, there lived on the island of Bali a giant-like creature named Kbo Iwo. The people of Bali used to say that Kbo Iwo was everything, a destroyer as well as a creator. He was satisfied with the meal, but this meant for the Balinese people enough food for a thousand men.

Difficulties arose when for the first time the barns were almost empty and the new harvest was still a long way off. This made Kbo Iwo wild with great anger. In his

hunger, he destroyed all the houses and even all the temples. It made the Balinese turn to rage.

So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant by using his stupidity. They asked Kbo Iwo to build them a very deep well, and rebuild all the houses and temples he had destroyed. After they fed Kbo Iwo, he began to dig a deep hole.

One day he had eaten too much, he fell asleep in the hole. The oldest man in the village gave a sign, and the villagers began to throw the limestone they had collected before into the hole. The limestone made the water inside the hole boiling. Kbo Iwo was buried alive. Then the water in the well rose higher and higher until at last it overflowed and formed Lake Batur. The mound of earth dug from the well by Kbo Iwo is known as Mount Batur.

[\(https://indonesiaexpat.biz/outreach/the-legend-of-kebo-iwa/\)](https://indonesiaexpat.biz/outreach/the-legend-of-kebo-iwa/)

6. Which the following fact is true about Kbo Iwo?
 - A. Kbo Iwo ate a little amount of meat
 - B. Kbo Iwo is a destroyer that cannot make anything
 - C. Kbo Iwo was angry because his food was stolen by Balinese people
 - D. Kbo Iwo destroyed all the house but not the temple
 - E. Kebo eat food was equal for food of thousand people
7. Why did Kbo Iwo feel angry to the Balinese people?
 - A. Because Balinese people ate his meal
 - B. Because Balinese people took his food so his barns was empty
 - C. Because Balinese people didn't give him food
 - D. Because Balinese people were in hunger
 - E. Because Balinese people turned to rage
8. According to the story, if Kbo Iwa is never existed in Bali island, what do you think will happen?
 - A. There will be no Bali island
 - B. Bali People will never be angry
 - C. All Bali people will live in a prosperous way
 - D. We are not able see the beauty of Lake Batur
 - E. Mount Batur will not be a sacred place now

9. “So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant.....”(Paragraph 3). The antonym of the word “oppose “ is....

- A. support
- B. defeat
- C. turn Against
- D. beat
- E. change

10. What is mount batur? It is.....

- A. a lake build by Kbo Iwa
- B. a well dug by Kbo iwa
- C. the mountain build by Kbo Iwa
- D. a mound of earth dug from the well by Kbo iwa
- E. a home build by Balinese people to Kbo Iwa

Passage 3

A Woman and the Wolves

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forest.

One day, a farmer’s young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said “ it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you though the forest.”

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down. At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, “ please eat my own son instead.” Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son’s life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman’s baby the wolves were playing with him.

(<http://mahir-msoffice.blogspot.com/2016/03/contoh-soal-narrative-text-pilihan.html>)

11. What separated between one village to another a long time ago in the New Territories ?

- A. Another village
 - B. Mountains
 - C. Forests
 - D. Hills
 - E. Towers and logs
12. Who was Ah Tim ? He was.....
- A. the young woman's brother
 - B. the young woman's son
 - C. the young woman's brother and nephew
 - D. the young woman's brother's son
 - E. one of the men who fetched a stick
13. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim ?
- A. he was afraid
 - B. he was stumbled by a stone
 - C. he ran slowly
 - D. the woman cried
 - E. the wolves were good runners
14. The woman gave her son to the wolves because
- A. she loved her nephew than her son.
 - B. she thought about how her brother would be
 - C. she wanted her son was eaten by the wolves
 - D. she was crazy
 - E. she kept a grudge on his brother
15. What did the villagers bring sticks for ? They brought them....
- A. for the weapon to beat the wolves
 - B. to bring the woman's nephew
 - C. for the fire woods.
 - D. for playing

- E. for building a house for the woman.
16. “ all men in the village fetched thick stick ... “ The word “ fetched” in paragraph 4 has a similar meaning to :
- A. received
 - B. caught
 - C. got
 - D. hit
 - E. lifted
17. From the passage we learn that the villages were
- A. located in one huge area
 - B. situated in a large district
 - C. separated by untamed jungles.
 - D. wild and unsafe
 - E. dark and very dangerous
18. What is the purpose of the writer by writing the story above ? it is....
- A. to describe the danger of the villages
 - B. to entertain the readers of the story
 - C. to tell the villagers’ relationship
 - D. to explain how important a relative is
 - E. to narrate how the wolves were playing with the baby.

Passage 4

The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu

Once upon a time in west java, lived a wise king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you suddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood using his arrow. When he went hunting, Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang went to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog, Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then they all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head. Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fell in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not believe her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult conditions. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spirits, Sangkuriang tried to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spirits thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, later, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

(<http://bopaesaa.blogspot.com/2015/12/story-telling-legend-of-tangkuban-perahu.html>)

19. What is the story about? It is about...

- A. a wrath son
- B. West java's tales
- C. Tumang a Dog husband
- D. the legend of Tangkuban Perahu
- E. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang

20. According to the story, Tumang was....
- A. actually a handsome prince
 - B. married to Dayang Sumbii
 - C. Sangkuriang's pet dog
 - D. good at hunting deer
 - E. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father
21. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
- A. She liked weaving clothers
 - B. She looked for the heart of a deer
 - C. She was beautiful
 - D. She was looking at her fallen tool
 - E. She and her son were alike
22. Who are the main characters in the story? They are.....
- A. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
 - B. the king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
 - C. the king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the genie, and the spiritis
 - D. the king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
 - E. the king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God
23. What moral value can we learn from the story?
- A. people must keep their words all the time
 - B. do not make a promise to easily
 - C. never be reluctant to do good things
 - D. we should not hate our descendants
 - E. just do what we have planned
24. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to.....
- A. Samgkuriang
 - B. Tumang

- C. Dayang Sumbi
 - D. the king
 - E. Father
25. “if you are male, I will marry you’ (paragraph 2). The sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
- A. husband
 - B. maid
 - C. boss
 - D. son
 - E. king
26. The complication starts when....
- A. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
 - B. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing
 - C. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer’s heart
 - D. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fellinlove and decided to marry
 - E. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night
27. “once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter.” (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?
- A. a crisis
 - B. a complication
 - C. an orientation
 - D. a reorientation
 - E. a resolution

Passage 5**The Good Stepmother**

The old witch locked Hansel in a cage and set Gretel to clean the house. She planned to eat them both. Each night the children cried and begged the witch to let them go.

Meanwhile, at home, their stepmother was beginning to wish she had never tried to get rid of the children. “I must find them,” she said and set off into the forest.

Many hours later, when her feet were tired from walking and her lips were dry from thirst, she came to the cottage belonging to the witch. The stepmother peeped through the window. Her heart cried out when she saw the two children.

She picked up the broom leaning against the door and crept inside. The witch was putting some stew in the oven when the stepmother gave her an almighty push. The witch fell into the oven and the stepmother shut the door.

‘Children, I have come to save you,’ she said hugging them tightly. I have done a dreadful thing.

I hope in time you will forgive me. Let me take you home and become a family again. They returned to their home and the stepmother became the best mother anyone could wish to have, and of course they lived happily ever after!

(<https://englishahkam.blogspot.com/2013/06/narrative-text-beserta-soal-dan-jawaban.html>)

28. The story is about....

- A. two children went to school for the first time
- B. a witch who is really kind
- C. a father who begged a witch for money
- D. a stepmother who saved her children from a witch
- E. two children saved their stepmother from a witch

29. Which statement is FALSE about the witch?

- A. she locked Hansel in a cage
- B. she planned to eat Hansel & Gretel
- C. she fell into the ocean
- D. she hated the children
- E. she set Gretel to clean the house

30. “The witch fell into the oven and the stepmother shut the door.” (Paragraph 4). The word “shut” can be replaced by the word...

- A. marked
- B. painted
- C. opened
- D. polished
- E. closed

31. How did the stepmother find her children?

- A. she walked into the forest
- B. she got tired and met her children
- C. she peeped through the window of the witch's cottage
- D. she fell into the cliff
- E. she was pushed against the wall

Passage 6

The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no other parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got so angry that he shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too." In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left. The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw! He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!"

<https://www.scribd.com/document/324326981/The-Story-of-the-Smart-Parrot-docx>

32. Where does the story take place?

- A. Indonesia
- B. Brazil
- C. Puerto Rico
- D. New York
- E. Japan

33. From the text we learn that...

- A. we have to follow others
- B. we have to respect pet owner

- C. we have to imitate others
 - D. we are not allowed to force others
 - E. we are not allowed to help others
34. Which statement is false according to the text?
- A. Catano was the name of the city where the parrot came from
 - B. the man got angry at the parrot
 - C. the parrot couldn't say Catano
 - D. the man killed the parrot
 - E. the parrot could say Catano
35. "It was very, very smart". The underlined word "It" refers to...
- A. the chicken
 - B. the man
 - C. the Catano
 - D. the city
 - E. the bird

Passage 7

The Legend of Aji Saka

In the Kingdom of Medang Kamulan, in Java, came a young when man, by the name of Aji Saka to fight Dewata Cengkar, the cruel King of The Country who had a habit to eat human flesh of his own people. Aji Saka himself he came from Bumi Majeti.

One day he told his two servants, by the name of Dara and Sembodo, that he was going to java. He told them that while he was away, both of them have to guards his Heirloom / Pusoko. No one except Aji Saka himself not a allowed to take the Pusoko. In the big battle, Aji Saka could successfully push Dewata Cengkar to fall to the South Sea. Dewata Cengkar did not die, he became a Bajul Putih (White Crocodile). Aji Saka became a ruler of Medangkamulan.

Meanwhile a woman of the village of Dadapan, found an egg. She put the egg in her Lumbung (Rice Barn). After a certain period the egg vanished, instead a snake found in the rice barn. The villagers would like to kill the snake, but the snake said : "I'm the son Aji Saka, bring me to him".

Aji Saka told the snake, that he would be recognized as his son, if the could kll the Bajul Putih in the South Sea. After a long stormy battle which both sides demonstrating physical strength and showing skillfull ability of fighting, the snake could kill Bajul Putih.

As had been promised the snake was recognized as Aji Saka's son and he was given a name Jaka Linglung (a stupid boy).

In the palace Jaka Linglung greedily ate domestic pets of the palace. He was punished by the King, expelling him to live in the Jungle of Pesanga. he was tightly roped until he could not move his head. He was instructed only to eat things which fall to his mouth.

One day, a group of 9 (nine) village boys were playing around in that Jungle. Suddenly it was raining heavily. They had to find a shelter, luckily there was a cave. Only 8 (eight) boys went inside the cave, the other one who was suffering from very bad skin disease, sting and dirty, he had to stay out of the cave. All of a sudden, the cave was falling apart. The 8 (eight) boys vanished, only the one who stayed outside was safe. The cave in fact was the mouth of Jaka Linglung.

(<https://storytalegend.weebly.com/story-time/the-legend-of-sumatran-tiger>)

36. Who was Dewata cengkar ? He was.....

- A. a young wise man
- B. the cruel king
- C. white crocodile
- D. Bajul Putih
- E. Jaka linglung

37. Where did the woman put the egg ? She put it.....

- A. In a rice barn
- B. In the south sea
- C. In the palace
- D. In the jungle of pasanga
- E. Inside the cave

38. Where did Aji Saka come from ? He come from...

- A. Medang Kamulan
- B. South Sea
- C. Jungle of Pesanga
- D. Bumi Majeti
- E. Dadapan Village

39. Who was Jaka Linglung ?

- A. a greedy pet belong to Aji Saka
 - B. the cruel king
 - C. a stupid boy
 - D. the snake was recognized as Dewara cengkar's son
 - E. the snake was recognized as Aji Saka's son
40. Why did the king punish Jaka linglung to live in the jungle of Pesanga? because
- A. Jaka linglung greedily ate human flesh of the village
 - B. Jaka linglung greedily ate domestic pets of the palace
 - C. Jaka linglung put the egg in the rice born
 - D. Jaka linglung could kill Bajul Putih
 - E. Jaka linglung pushed Dewata Cengkor to fall to the Sout sea

Taken from : <http://englishadmin.com/2018/12/65-contoh-soal-narrative-text-legend-dan-jawabannya.html>

Semarang, September 30th,2019

Advisor

Examiner

Huyi Intan Sari, S.Pd., M.Pd

Elok Widiyati, S.Pd., M.Pd

POST TEST

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Kelas : X

Hari/Tanggal :
Waktu :

Petunjuk

- Berdoa sebelum mengerjakan soal.
- Tulis Nama, Nomor Absen, Kelas, Hari/Tanggal dan Waktu dikolom yang disediakan.
- Jawablah pertanyaan dibawah ini dengan memilih salah satu jawaban yang paling tepat dengan memberi tanda silang (X) pada huruf a, b, c, atau d.
- Diberikan waktu 45 menit untuk mengerjakan seluruh soal.

BISMILLAH

Passage 1

The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu

Once upon a time in west java, lived a wise king who had a beautiful daughter. Her name was Dayang Sumbi. She liked weaving very much. Once she was weaving a cloth when one of her tools fell to the ground. She was very tired, at the same time she was too lazy to take it. Then she just shouted out loudly.

Anybody there! Bring me my tool. I will give you special present. If you are female. I will consider you as my sister if you are male, I will marry you suddenly a male dog, its name was Tumang came. He brought her the falling tool. Dayang Sumbi was very surprised. She regretted her words but she could not deny it. So she had marry Tumang and leave her father. Then they lived in a small village. Several months later they had a son. His name was Sangkuriang. He was a handsome and healthy boy.

Sangkuriang liked hunting very much, especially deer. He often hunted to the wood using his arrow. When he went hunting , Tumang was always with him.

One day Dayang Sumbi wanted to have deer's heart so she asked Sangkuriang to hunt for a deer. Then Sangkuriang went to the wood with his arrow and his faithful dog. Tumang, but after several days in the wood Sangkuriang could not find any deer. Then where all disappeared. Sangkuriang was exhausted and desperate. He did not want to disappoint her mother so he killed Tumang. He did not know that Tumang was his father. Tumang's heart to her mother. But Dayang Sumbi knew that it was Tumang's heart. She was so angry that she could not control her emotion. She hit Sangkuriang at his head Sangkuriang was wounded. There was a scar in his head. She also repelled her son. Sangkuriang left her mother in sadness.

Many years passed and Sangkuriang became a strong young man. He wandered everywhere. One day he arrived. at his own village but he did not realize it. There he met Dayang Sumbi. At the time Dayang Sumbi was given an

eternal beauty by God so she stayed young forever. Both of them did know each other. So they fall in love and then they decided to marry. But then Dayang Sumbi recognized a scar on Sangkuriang's head. She knew that Sangkuriang was his son. It was impossible for them to marry. She told him but he did not believe her. He wished that they marry soon. So Dayang Sumbi gave very difficult condition. She asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night! She said she needed that for honeymoon.

Sangkuriang agreed. With the help of genie and spiritis, Sangkuriang tired to build them. By midnight he had completed the lake by building a dam in Citarum river. Then he started making the boat. It was almost dawn when he almost finished it. Meanwhile Dayang Sumbi kept watching on him. She was very worried when she knew this. So she made lights in the east. Then the spiritis thought that was already dawn. It was time for them to leave. They left Sangkuriang alone. Without their help he could not finish the boat.

Sangkuriang was angry. He kicked the boat. Then the boat turned upside down. It, later, became Mounth Tangkuban Perahu. Which means an upside-down boat. From a distant the mount really looks like an upside down boat.

1. What is the story about? It is about....
 - A. a wrath son
 - B. West java's tales
 - C. Tumang a Dog husband
 - D. the legend of Tangkuban Perahu
 - E. Dayang Sumbi's rejection to marry Sangkuriang
2. According to he story, Tumang was....
 - A. actually a handsome prince
 - B. married to Dayang Sumbii
 - C. Sangkuriang's pet dog
 - D. good at hunting deer
 - E. in fact Dayang Sumbi's father
3. What did Dayang Sumbi look like?
 - A. She liked weaving clothers
 - B. She looked for the heart of a deer
 - C. She was beautiful
 - D. She was looking at her fallen tool
 - E. She and her son were alike

4. Who are the main characters in the story? They are.....
- A. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang
 - B. the king Dayang Sumbi, the dog and Sangkuriang
 - C. the king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the genie, and the spiritis
 - D. the king, Dayang Sumbi, the dog, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, and the spiritis
 - E. the king, Dayang Sumbi, sister, daughter, the dog, a young man, Sangkuriang, the mount, the boat, the genie, the spiritis and God
5. What moral value can we learn from the story?
- A. people must keep their words all the time
 - B. do not make a promise to easily
 - C. never be reluctant to do good things
 - D. we should not hate our decendants
 - E. just do what we have planned
6. "He brought her the falling tool". The underline word "He" refers to.....
- A. Samgkuriang
 - B. Tumang
 - C. Dayang Sumbi
 - D. the king
 - E. Father
7. "if you are male, I will marry you" (paragraph 2). The sentence mean that the one who helped Dayang Sumbi became her....
- A. husband
 - B. maid
 - C. boss
 - D. son
 - E. king
8. The complication starts when....
- A. Sangkuriang arrived at his own village
 - B. Tumang came bringing Dayang Sumbi fallen thing

- C. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to find deer's heart
 - D. Dayang Sumbi and Sangkuriang fell in love and decided to marry
 - E. Dayang Sumbi asked Sangkuriang to build a lake and a boat in one night
9. "once upon a time, in west java, Indonesia lived a wise king who had beautiful daughter." (paragraph 1). What is the function of the above sentence?
- A. a crisis
 - B. a complication
 - C. an orientation
 - D. a reorientation
 - E. a resolution

Passage 2

A Woman and the Wolves

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forest.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said " it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you though the forest."

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down. At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, " please eat my own son instead." Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby the wolves were playing with him.

10. What separated between one village to another a long time ago in the New Territories ?
- A. Another village
 - B. Mountains

- C. Forests
 - D. Hills
 - E. Towers and logs
11. Who was Ah Tim ? He was.....
- A. the young woman's brother
 - B. the young woman's son
 - C. the young woman's brother and nephew
 - D. the young woman's brother's son
 - E. one of the men who fetched a stick
12. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim ?
- A. he was afraid
 - B. he was stumbled by a stone
 - C. he ran slowly
 - D. the woman cried
 - E. the wolves were good runners
13. The woman gave her son to the wolves because
- A. she loved her nephew than her son.
 - B. she thought about how her brother would be
 - C. she wanted her son was eaten by the wolves
 - D. she was crazy
 - E. she kept a grudge on his brother
14. What did the villagers bring sticks for ? They brought them....
- A. for the weapon to beat the wolves
 - B. to bring the woman's nephew
 - C. for the fire woods.
 - D. for playing
 - E. for building a house for the woman.
15. " all men in the village fetched thick stick ... " The word " fetched" in paragraph 4 has a similar meaning to :
- A. received

- B. caught
- C. got
- D. hit
- E. lifted

16. From the passage we learn that the villages were

- A. located in one huge area
- B. situated in a large district
- C. separated by untamed jungles.
- D. wild and unsafe
- E. dark and very dangerous

17. What is the purpose of the writer by writing the story above ? it is....

- A. to describe the danger of the villages
- B. to entertain the readers of the story
- C. to tell the villagers' relationship
- D. to explain how important a relative is
- E. to narrate how the wolves were playing with the baby.

Passage 3

The legend of Kebo Iwa

A long time ago, there lived on the island of Bali a giant-like creature named Kbo Iwo. The people of Bali used to say that Kbo Iwo was everything, a destroyer as well as a creator. He was satisfied with the meal, but this meant for the Balinese people enough food for a thousand men.

Difficulties arose when for the first time the barns were almost empty and the new harvest was still a long way off. This made Kbo Iwo wild with great anger. In his hunger, he destroyed all the houses and even all the temples. It made the Balinese turn to rage.

So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant by using his stupidity. They asked Kbo Iwo to build them a very deep well, and rebuild all the houses and temples he had destroyed. After they fed Kbo Iwo, he began to dig a deep hole.

One day he had eaten too much, he fell asleep in the hole. The oldest man in the village gave a sign, and the villagers began to throw the limestone they had collected before into the hole. The limestone made the water inside the hole boiling. Kbo Iwo was buried alive. Then the water in the well rose higher and higher until at last it overflowed and formed Lake Batur. The mound of earth dug from the well by Kbo Iwo is known as Mount Batur.

18. Which the following fact is true about Kbo Iwo?
- A. Kbo Iwa ate a little amount of meat
 - B. Kbo Iwa is a destroyer that cannot make anything
 - C. Kbo Iwa was angry because his food was stolen by Balinese people
 - D. Kbo Iwa destroyed all the house but not the temple
 - E. Kebo eat food was equal for food of thousand people
19. Why did Kbo Iwa feel angry to the Balinese people?
- A. Because Balinese people ate his meal
 - B. Because Balinese people took his food so his barns was empty
 - C. Because Balinese people didn't give him food
 - D. Because Balinese people were in hunger
 - E. Because Balinese people turned to rage
20. According to the story, if Kbo Iwa is never existed in Bali island, what do you think will happen?
- A. There will be no Bali island
 - B. Bali People will never be angry
 - C. All Bali people will live in a prosperous way
 - D. We are not able see the beauty of Lake Batur
 - E. Mount Batur will not be a sacred place now
21. "So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant....."(Paragraph 3). The antonym of the word "oppose " is....
- A. support
 - B. defeat
 - C. turn Against
 - D. beat
 - E. change
22. What is mount batur? It is.....
- A. a lake build by Kbo Iwa
 - B. a well dug by Kbo iwa
 - C. the mountain build by Kbo Iwa

- D. a mound of earth dug from the well by Kbo iwa
- E. a home build by Balinese people to Kbo Iwa

Passage 4**The Legend of Mount Wayang**

Long, long ago, when the gods and goddesses used to mingle in the affairs of mortals, there was a small kingdom on the slope of Mount Wayang in West Java. The King, named Sang Prabu, was a wise man. He had an only daughter, called Princess Teja Nirmala, who was famous for her beauty but she was not married. One day Sang Prabu made up his mind to settle the matter by a show of strength.

After that, Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan had won the competition. Unfortunately, the wicked fairy, Princess Segara fell in love with Raden Begawan and used magic power to render him unconscious and he forgot his wedding. When Sang Prabu was searching, Raden Begawan saw him and soon realized that he had been enchanted by the wicked fairy. The fairy could not accept this, so she killed Raden Begawan. When Princess Teja Nirmala heard this, she was very sad. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan.

23. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
- A. Sang Prabu was a father of his only daughter
 - B. Sang Prabu was a king of a kingdom in West Java
 - C. Sang Prabu was taken to Kahyangan by a wicked fairy
 - D. Sang Prabu was a wise man
 - E. Sang Prabu didn't have a son
24. Why the wicked fairy did used her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious? Because,.....
- A. She didn't like Raden Begawan
 - B. She didn't want Raden Prabu marry the princess
 - C. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wedding
 - D. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan marry the princess
 - E. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan feel love with her
25. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people in the earth at that time?
- A. Princess Segara will have married with Raden Begawan
 - B. Sang Prabu will not hold strength competition
 - C. Raden Begawan will not die

- D. Teja Nirmala will stay in the Kahyangan
 - E. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life
26. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word her in the sentence refers to...
- A. the wicked fairy
 - B. the nice fairy
 - C. Princess Nirmala
 - D. Prince Teja
 - E. the prince of Blambangan
27. The similarity between fairy and human according to the text.
- A. the place they live
 - B. the jealousy that they possess
 - C. the way they don't feel a love
 - D. the strength they have
 - E. their life that is immortal

Passage 5

The Legend of Aji Saka

In the Kingdom of Medang Kamulan, in Java, came a young when man, by the name of Aji Saka to fight Dewata Cengkar, the cruel King of The Country who had a habit to eat human flesh of his own people. Aji Saka himself he came from Bumi Majeti.

One day he told his two servants, by the name of Dara and Sembodo, that he was going to java. He told them that while he was away, both of them have to guards his Heirloom / Pusoko. No one except Aji Saka himself not a allowed to take the Pusoko. In the big battle, Aji Saka could successfully push Dewata Cengkar to fall to the South Sea. Dewata Cengkar did not die, he became a Bajul Putih (White Crocodile). Aji Saka became a ruler of Medangkamulan.

Meanwhile a woman of the village of Dadapan, found an egg. She put the egg in her Lumbung (Rice Barn). After a certain period the egg vanished, instead a snake found in the rice barn. The villagers would like to kill the snake, but the snake said : "I'm the son Aji Saka, bring me to him".

Aji Saka told the snake, that he would be recognized as his son, if he could kill the Bajul Putih in the South Sea. After a long stormy battle which both sides demonstrating physical strength and showing skillfull ability of fighting, the snake could kill Bajul Putih.

As had been promised the snake was recognized as Aji Saka's son and he was given a name Jaka Linglung (a stupid boy).

In the palace Jaka Linglung greedily ate domestic pets of the palace. He was punished by the King, expelling him to live in the Jungle of Pesanga. he was tightly roped until he could not move his head. He was instructed only to eat things which fall to his mouth.

One day, a group of 9 (nine) village boys were playing around in that Jungle. Suddenly it was raining heavily. They had to find a shelter, luckily there was a cave. Only 8 (eight) boys went inside the cave, the other one who was suffering from very bad skin disease, sting and dirty, he had to stay out of the cave. All of a sudden, the cave was falling apart. The 8 (eight) boys vanished, only the one who stayed outside was safe. The cave in fact was the mouth of Jaka Linglung.

28. Who was Dewata cengkar ? He was.....

- A. a young wise man
- B. the cruel king
- C. white crocodile
- D. Bajul Putih
- E. Jaka linglung

29. Where did the woman put the egg ? She put it.....

- A. In a rice barn
- B. In the south sea
- C. In the palace
- D. In the jungle of pasanga
- E. Inside the cave

30. Where did Aji Saka come from ? He come from...

- A. Medang Kamulan
- B. South Sea
- C. Jungle of Pesanga
- D. Bumi Majeti
- E. Dadapan Village

31. Who was Jaka Linglung ?

- A. a greedy pet belong to Aji Saka

- B. the cruel king
- C. a stupid boy
- D. the snake was recognized as Dewara cengkar's son
- E. the snake was recognized as Aji Saka's son

32. Why did the king punish Jaka linglung to live in the jungle of Pesanga? because

- A. Jaka linglung greedily ate human flesh of the village
- B. Jaka linglung greedily ate domestic pets of the palace
- C. Jaka linglung put the egg in the rice born
- D. Jaka linglung could kill Bajul Putih
- E. Jaka linglung pushed Dewata Cengkor to fall to the Sout sea

Passage 6

The Story of the Smart Parrot

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no other parrot like it. It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too." In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left. The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw! He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!"

33. Where does the story take place?

- A. Indonesia
- B. Brazil
- C. Puerto Rico
- D. New York
- E. Japan

34. From the text we learn that...
- A. we have to follow others
 - B. we have to respect pet owner
 - C. we have to imitate others
 - D. we are not allowed to force others
 - E. we are not allowed to help others
35. Which statement is false according to the text?
- A. Catano was the name of the city where the parrot came from
 - B. the man got angry at the parrot
 - C. the parrot couldn't say Catano
 - D. the man killed the parrot
 - E. the parrot could say Catano
36. "It was very, very smart". The underlined word "It" refers to...
- A. the chicken
 - B. the man
 - C. the Catano
 - D. the city
 - E. the bird

Passage 7

The Good Stepmother

The old witch locked Hansel in a cage and set Gretel to clean the house. She planned to eat them both. Each night the children cried and begged the witch to let them go.

Meanwhile, at home, their stepmother was beginning to wish she had never tried to get rid of the children. "I must find them," she said and set off into the forest.

Many hours later, when her feet were tired from walking and her lips were dry from thirst, she came to the cottage belonging to the witch. The stepmother peeped through the window. Her heart cried out when she saw the two children.

She picked up the broom leaning against the door and crept inside. The witch was putting some stew in the oven when the stepmother gave her an almighty push. The witch fell into the oven and the stepmother shut the door.

Children, I have come to save you,' she said hugging them tightly. I have done a dreadful thing.

I hope in time you will forgive me. Let me take you home and become a family again. They returned to their home and the stepmother became the best mother anyone could wish to have, and of course they lived happily ever after!

37. The story is about....

- A. two children went to school for the first time
- B. a witch who is really kind
- C. a father who begged a witch for money
- D. a stepmother who saved her children from a witch
- E. two children saved their stepmother from a witch

38. Which statement is FALSE about the witch?

- A. she locked Hansel in a cage
- B. she planned to eat Hansel & Gretel
- C. she fell into the ocean
- D. she hated the children
- E. she set Gretel to clean the house

39. "The witch fell into the oven and the stepmother shut the door." (Paragraph 4). The word "shut" can be replaced by the word...

- A. marked
- B. painted
- C. opened
- D. polished
- E. closed

40. How did the stepmother find her children?

- A. she walked into the forest
- B. she got tired and met her children
- C. she peeped through the window of the witch's cottage
- D. she fell into the cliff
- E. she was pushed against the wall

Semarang, September 30th,2019

Advisor

Examiner

Huyi Intan Sari, S.Pd., M.Pd

Elok Widiyati, S.Pd., M.Pd

STUDENTS' SCORE OF PRE-TEST
EXPERIMENTAL CLASS X MIPA 2

No	Students' Code	Score
1	E-1	60
2	E-2	70
3	E-3	70
4	E-4	75
5	E-5	70
6	E-6	70
7	E-7	75
8	E-8	70
9	E-9	75
10	E-10	65
11	E-11	70
12	E-12	70
13	E-13	70
14	E-14	55
15	E-15	55
16	E-16	65
17	E-17	75
18	E-18	65
19	E-19	65
20	E-20	60
21	E-21	65
22	E-22	60
23	E-23	65
24	E-24	70
25	E-25	65

STUDENTS' SCORE OF POST-TEST
EXPERIMENTAL CLASS X MIPA 2

No	Students' Code	Score
1	E-1	70
2	E-2	80
3	E-3	80
4	E-4	80
5	E-5	80
6	E-6	80
7	E-7	80
8	E-8	85
9	E-9	85
10	E-10	80
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12	E-12	80
13	E-13	70
14	E-14	65
15	E-15	65
16	E-16	80
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19	E-19	75
20	E-20	70
21	E-21	70
22	E-22	70
23	E-23	75
24	E-24	85
25	E-25	75

STUDENTS' SCORE OF PRE-TEST
CONTROL CLASS X IPS 3

No	Students' Code	Score
1	C-1	60
2	C-2	55
3	C-3	60
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5	C-5	45
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20	C-20	50
21	C-21	55
22	C-22	50
23	C-23	45

STUDENTS' SCORE OF POST-TEST
CONTROL CLASS X IPS 3

No	Students' Code	Score
1	C-1	60
2	C-2	55
3	C-3	60
4	C-4	50
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21	C-21	55
22	C-22	50
23	C-23	45

Permission Letter



**YAYASAN BADAN WAKAF SULTAN AGUNG
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG (UNISSULA)**
Jl. Raya Kaligawe Km.4 Semarang 50112 Telp.(024) 6583584 (8 Sal) Fax.(024) 6582455
email:informasi@unissula.ac.id web :www.unissula.ac.id

FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN ILMU KOMUNIKASI

Bismillah Membangun Generasi Khaira Ummah

Nomor : 759/D.1/FBIK/IX/2019
Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi
Hal : Permohonan Ijin Mengadakan Penelitian

Semarang, 01 Shafar 1441 H
30 September 2019 M

Kepada : Kepala Sekolah SMA Islam Sultan Agung I
Jl Mataram No. 657 Wonodri Semarang
di-
Tempat.

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

Dengan ini kami menyampaikan bahwa dalam rangka penulisan skripsi/ tugas akhir program S1 di Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi UNISSULA, mahasiswa kami

Nama : Fajar Imam Murifqi
NIM : 31801600629
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

bermaksud mengadakan penelitian dengan judul :


“The Effectiveness of Pre Reading Activities To Improve Students’ Reading Comprehension”

dengan Dosen Pembimbing : **Huyi Intan Sari, S.Pd., M.Pd. (NIK. 210810017)**

Untuk itu dengan segala hormat dan kerendahan hati kami bermaksud memohon kepada Bapak untuk bersedia menerima dan mengizinkan mahasiswa tersebut di atas untuk melakukan penelitian di Sekolah yang Bapak pimpin.

Demikian permohonan kami untuk dapat kiranya dikabulkan. Atas kerjasama dan perkenan yang diberikan, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.


Haktoro, S.S., M. Pd.
Dekan

Tembusan :

1. Yang bersangkutan
2. Arsip.

Answer

Sheet

Pre Test Experiment Class

LEMBAR JAWABAN SISWA

Name : Fabella Ade K.N.

Class : X.MIPA1

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
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36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D

Post Test Experiment Class

LEMBAR JAWABAN SISWA

Name : Vivian RestantiClass : X MIPA 2

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34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D E
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D X
40	A	B	C	D

Pre Test of Control Class

LEMBAR JAWABAN SISWA

Name : Nando Muhammad FarisClass : X-IPS 3

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40	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	C	D	E

Post Test of Control Class

LEMBAR JAWABAN SISWA

Name : Irwan I.G. Saenoe
 Class : X-IPS 3

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40	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D	E

DOCUMENTATION

Pre Test of Experimental Class



Treatment to Experimental Group Using Pre Reading Activity



Conventional Teaching of Control Class



Post Test of Control Class

