

## Appendix 1

### TRANSLITERATION

No	Page	Name of Surah/Verse	Surah	English	Indonesian
1.	2	Al Kahfi 91-93	<p>كَذٰلِكَ وَقَدْ  أَحْطْنَا بِمَا لَدَيْهِ  خُبْرًا ﴿٩١﴾ ثُمَّ اتَّبَعَ  سَبِيلًا ﴿٩٢﴾ حَتَّىٰ  إِذَا بَلَغَ بَيْنَ  الْجَبَلَيْنِ وَجَدَ  مِنْ دُونَهُمَا  قَوْمًا لَّا يَكَادُونَ  يَفْقَهُونَ قَوْلًا ﴿٩٣﴾</p>	<p>91. "He left them) as they were: We completely understood what was before him.  92. Then followed he (another) way,  93. until, he reached (a tract) between two mountains, he founds beneath them, a people who scarcely understood a word"</p>	<p>91. Demikianlah, dan sesungguhnya Kami mengetahui segala sesuatu yang ada padanya (Zulkarnain).  92. Kemudian dia menempuh suatu jalan (yang lain lagi)  93. Hingga ketika dia sampai di antara dua gunung, didapatinya di belakang (kedua gunung itu) suatu kaum yang hampir tidak memahami pembicaraan.</p>
2.	4	Al Alaq: 1-5	<p>اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ  الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾  خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ</p>	<p>1. Read! In the name of your lord who has created (all that exists).  2. He has created man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated</p>	<p>1. Bacalah dengan (menyebut) nama Tuhanmu yang menciptakan,  2. Dia telah menciptakan manusia dari</p>

			<p>عَلَقٍ ۞ أَقْرَأَ</p> <p>۞ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۞</p> <p>الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ</p> <p>۞ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ</p> <p>۞ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ</p>	<p>blood).</p> <p>3. Read! And your lord is the most generous.</p> <p>4. Who has taught (the writing) by the pen.</p> <p>5. He has taught man that which he knew not.</p>	<p><i>segumpal darah.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Bacalah, dan Tuhanmulah yang Maha Mulia,</i></p> <p>4. <i>Yang mengajar (manusia) dengan perantaran kalam</i></p> <p>5. <i>Dia mengajar kepada manusia apa yang tidak diketahuinya.</i></p>
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Purwanto.(2011).*Al- Qur'an dan Terjemahannya*.Bandung: PT Al-Mizan

## **Appendix 2**

### **A. General Description of Research Location**

#### **1. Brief History of English Department**

English Department or called Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris of Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin was opened in 1983. The first person who led this major is Drs. H. Kadir Munsyi, Dipl, Ad, Ed and Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur, M.Ag as the secretary. The next leadership was continued by Drs. H. Syarifuddin Syukur, MA and the secretary was Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur, M.Ag. However, in academic year 1988/1989 Jurusan Bahasa Inggris was closed because it was waiting for operational permission from the Department of religion affairs (DEPAG).

After academic year 1997/1998 Tadris Bahasa Inggris was opened for the second time and named Tadris Bahasa Inggris was led by Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur, M.Ag and Drs. Sa'adillah as the secretary. Because Drs. Sa'adillah was continuing his S2 study, the secretary position was substituted by Drs. Husnul Yakin, M.Ed. Since 2003, secretary position was substituted by Dra.Wardah Hayati with Drs. Ahdi Makmur, M.Ag the head of English Department. Then in September 2005 until 2006, the head of English Department was Drs. Isa Ashari, MZ and Dra. Hj. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd as the secretary. After Drs. Isa Ashari, MZ passed away, the head of English Department was led by Dr. Syaifuddin Ahmad Husin, MA since January 2007 and Dra. Hj. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd as the secretary, but in Agustus 2007 and Dr.

Syaifuddin Ahmad Husin, M.A resigned from his position. As the next leader, Dra. Hj. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd handled English Department.

Since January 2008 until December 2012 English Department has been led by Dra. Hj. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd and Nur Laila Kadariyah, S. Ag, M. Pd as the secretary. From January until June 2010, Dr.Ridha Fadillah, M. Ed as a secretary, because Dr. Ridha Fadillah, M. Ed was continuing his study S3 the secretary position was substituted by Nani Hizriani, M.A since July. In January 2013 until 2016, the head of English Department is Drs. Sa'adillah, M. Pd and Nani Hizriani, M.A as the secretary. In 2016 until now, the head of English Department is Nani Hizriani, M.A and Puji Sri Rahayu, M.A as the secretary.

The main purpose of English Department are producing qualified English Department scholar than can exist in development English teaching, in Elementary and Middle degree, and makes English Department as the center of occupation and development of English teacher staff.

The curriculum that is used in English Department consists of 160 SKS. It includes institute subject, Faculty and English Department subject. The students need at least 4 years to finish their study in English Department. English Department has 15 permanent lecturers (civil servants) from different educational background.

The English Department used to work together with RELO (Regional English Language Office) to invite English teacher who are native speaker of English. This cooperation aims to encourage Indonesia's students qualify in English competency. It

is also aims to improve teachers' competency of teaching and learning methods, approaches, techniques and material, especially English Department.

This cooperation began since academic year 2007/2008. There were three native speaking fellows, who were ready assigned to teach in English Department, including: Suzannah Mary Schoff, MA (2007/2008) Andrea Taylor, MA (2008/2009), Asleigh Sayer, MA (2009/2010) and Spenser Edward Lemaich (2016/2017).

English fellows of English Department IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin from US Embassy (2007-2017)

No	Name	Subject	Assigned task and Long task	
			English fellows*	Expertise**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Susannah M. Schoff, M.A*	Cross Cultural Understanding Sociolinguistics Psycholinguistics	1 September 2007-30 June 2008 (teaching and public speaking)	Michael Ruder, Ph. D** Kun Herrini, M.Pd Director Relo US Embassy
2	Andrea Taylor, M.A*	Cross Cultural Understanding Sociolinguistics Psycholinguistics	1 September 2008-30 June 2009	Rebecca Sheriff, BA** Chrissy. M.A
3	Ashleigh Sayer, M.A.	Speaking I, II, III Sociolinguistics Psycholinguistics	1 September 2009-30 June 2010	DR. George Szhozz **
4	Spenser Edward Lemaich	Speaking III Toefl Preparation	1 September 2016-30 June 2017	

### Head and Secretary of English Department

No.	Name	Position	Period
1	Drs. H. Abdul Kadir Munsyi Dipl. Ad. Ed.	Head	1984-1987
2	Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur M. Ag	Secretary	1984-1987
3	Drs. Syarifuddin Syukur, MA	Head	1987-1988
4	Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur, M.Ag	Secretary	1987-1988
5	Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur, M. Ag	Head	1997-1998
6	Drs. Sa'adillah, M. Pd	Secretary	1997-1998
7	Drs. H. Husnul Yaqin, M. Ed	Secretary	1998-2002
8	Dra. Hj. Wardah Hayati, M.A	Secretary	2003
9	Drs. H. Isa Anshari Mz	Head	2005-2006
10	Dra. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd	Secretary	2005-2006
11	Drs. Saifuddin Ahmad Husin, M.A	Head	2007
12	Dra. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd	Secretary	2007
13	Dra. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd	Head	2008-2012
14	Nurlaila Kadariyah, S.Ag, M. Pd	Secretary	2008-2009
15	Dr. Ridha Fadillah, M. Ed	Secretary	2010
16	Nani Hizriani, M.A	Secretary	2010-2012
17	Drs. Sa'adillah, M. Pd	Head	2013- 2016
18	Nani Hizriani, M.A	Secretary	2013- 2016
19	Nani Hizriani, M.A	Head	2016- now
20	Puji Sri Rahayu, M.A	Secretary	2016- now

### The Number of Lecturers of English Department IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin in academic year 2015/2016

No.	Name	Last Graduation	Subject
1	Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur, M. Ag, Ph. D	S1 Bahasa Inggris IKIP Jogjakarta S2 Islamic Studies Canada dan UIN Jakarta S3 University Utara Malaysia	Writing Academic Writing Research in ELT
2	Drs. H. Husnul Yaqin, M. Ed	S1 Pendidikan Agama Islam FK. Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Educational Administration Curtin University of Technology,	Education of Admistration of Education of management

		Perth, Australia S3 Pendidikan Islam UIN Jakarta	
3	Drs. Saifuddin Ahmad Husin, M.A	S1 Bahasa Inggris FK. Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Linguistic University of Colorado United State of America S3 Linguistic UGM Jogjakarta	Phonology Morpho-syntax Psycholinguistics
4	Drs. Sa'adillah, M. Pd	S1 Bahasa Inggris FK. Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Managemen Pendidikan UNLAM Banjarmasin	Vocabulary English for Islamic Studies
5	Dra. Hj. Nida Mufidah, M. Pd	S1 Bahasa Inggris UNLAM Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Sastra Indonesia dan Daerah UNLAM S3 Pendidikan Bahasa Sastra Indonesia dan Daerah UM Malang	Language Learning Assessment Teaching Media Seminar (Linguistic /LT)
6	Dra. Hj. Wardah Hayati, M.A	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris UNLAM S2 Women Studies Flinders University Australia	Reading Education of Gender
7	Hj. Nur Laila Kadariyah, S. Ag, M. Pd	S1 Pendidikan Agama Islam FK. Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Sastra Indonesia dan Daerah UNLAM	Indonesian Grammar
8	Nani Hizriani, S. Pd, M.A	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang S2 TESOL and Foreign Language Teaching University of Canberra	TEFL Reading Grammar

		Australia	
9	Rusnadi, S. Pd. I, M. Pd. I, M.A	S1 Bahasa Inggris FK. Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Islam IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 TESOL Murray, Kentucky USA	Speaking TEFL
10	Dr. Ridha Fadillah, S. Pd, M. Ed	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Islam Malang S2 TESOL University Kedah Malaysia S3 Bahasa Inggris Universitas Negeri Semarang	Extensive Reading English for Specific Purposes
11	Rahmila Murtiana, SS, M.A	S1 Sastra Inggris Universitas Diponegoro Semarang S2 TESOL Flinders University Australia	Basic Writing Skill Academic Writing Introduction to Literature Play Performance
12	Raida Asfihana, S. Pd., M. Pd	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris UNLAM Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Negeri Malang	Grammar Curriculum Material Development English for Specific purposes
13	Puji Sri Rahayu, M.A	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang S2 Applied Linguistics, The University of Queen Island Australia	Intro to linguistics Pronunciation Practice Sociolinguistics
14	Hj. Noor Maulidiyah, M. A	S1 English Language and Writing Literature International Islamic University Malaysia S2 TESL International Islamic University Malaysia	Basic writing skill Academic Writing Advanced listening
15	Siti Muflichah, M.Ag, M.Ed	S1 Bahasa dan Sastra Arab IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	Maharah al Qiraah 1, 2, English



		S2 Pemikiran Pendidikan Islam /Management IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta S2 Management & Leadership Flinders University South Australia	
16	Drs. H. Muhammad Yusuf, P, Fil.I	S1 PAI F. Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Filsafat Islam IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin	Education of Islamic knowledge
17	Nur Alfa Rahmah, S.S.,M.Pd	S1 Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Universitas Negeri Malang S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Negeri Malang	Pronunciation Practice Sociolinguistics
18	Afifah Linda Sari, S.S., M.Pd	S1 Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Universitas Negeri Malang S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Negeri Surakarta	Reading Introduction to literature

List of Lecturers part time of English Department

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME / NIP</b>	<b>Last Graduation</b>	<b>Subject</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Drs. H. M. Fahmi, M.Pd. NIP. 19621119 199512 1 001	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Unlam Banjarmasin S2 Manajemen Pendidikan Unlam Banjarmasin	English and Management
2	Drs. M. Syahrani Mashaka, M.Pd. NIP. 19580601 198312 1 020	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Unlam Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris UNPAR	English
3	Yokke Andini, S.S., M.Pd	S1 Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Universitas Negeri Jakarta S2 Teknologi Pendidikan Universitas	English

		Negeri Jakarta	
4	Willy Ramadan, S.Pd., M.Si	S1 Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Psikologi Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	English
5	Yetty Setyawaty, M.Pd	S1 Sastra Inggris Universitas Gajayana Malang S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris UPI Bandung	English
6	Hidayah Nor, M.Pd	S1 IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin (Tadris Bahasa Inggris) S2 Universitas Negeri Malang (Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris)	English
7	Azizah Yuzzintani, M.Pd	S1 Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Unlam Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Unlam Banjarmasin	Indonesian
8	Muhammad Yusuf, S.Pd.I., M.A	S1 Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Program Studi Pengkajian Amerika Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta	English
9	Syatria Adymas Pranajaya, S.Pd., M.Si	S1 Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin S2 Pendidikan Psikologi Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	English

The Administration Staff of English Department IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin in academic year 2015/2016

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Graduated</b>	<b>Year</b>
1	Saidil Imani, S. Pd	S1 IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin	2007-now
2	Nor Izatil Hasanah, S. Pd	S1 IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin	2011-2012
3	Herlena, S. Pd	S1 IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin	2012-2013
4	Hidayah Nor, S. Pd, M. Pd	S2 Universitas Negeri Malang	2013-now

### Appendix 3

Name:-----

Class:-----

SRN :-----

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION TEST

*Translate from English into Indonesian*

#### **Earth**

Earth is the third planet from the sun and the fifth largest planet in our solar system. Earth is the only planet in our solar system that has liquid water. The atmosphere of Earth is made up of nitrogen, oxygen, a little carbon dioxide, and some other gasses. This mix of liquid water and atmosphere make Earth the perfect place for us to live!

The earth orbits around the sun once every 365 days (365.24 days to be exact). The Earth also rotates, or spins, on its axis once every 24 hours (23.934 hours to be exact). This rotation is what causes day and night. Because the Earth's axis is tilted a little bit, we also get a change of seasons. If the axis of the Earth were straight up and down, the temperature where you live would stay almost the same all year long.

Like Mars and Venus, Earth has volcanoes, mountains, and valleys. Earth has only one naturally occurring satellite, the Moon. From Earth, you can only see one side of the moon.

## Appendix 4

### READING COMPREHENSION ABILITY TEST

**(Multiple Choices) Choose the correct answer!**

*The following text is for questions 1 until 3*

Mars is named after the Roman god of war. Mars is the fourth planet from the sun and is about half the size of earth. It is a dry, dusty, rocky planet where the soil appears reddish brown because it contains iron oxide, or rust. Mars is sometimes called “The Red Planet”.

Mars has a very thin atmosphere consisting of carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and argon. The temperature on mars ranges from 125 to 23 degrees Fahrenheit. It is too cold and the atmosphere is too thin for liquid water to exist on the surface of Mars. Water does exist in the frozen polar ice caps of Mars.

All of the planet, Mars has the largest volcanic mountain, Olympus Mons, and the largest known canyon, Valles Marineris, in the solar system. Olympus Mons is three times taller than Mt. Everest and Valles Marineris dwarfs the Grand Canyon.

Mars has two small natural satellites (or moons), Phobos and Deimos. It is thought that these moons may be asteroids captured by Mars’ gravity.

Since Mars has an axial tilt similar to that of Earth, it has seasons just like the Earth. Mars orbits the sun once every 1.8807 Earth years. A day on Mars is 24.62 hours, about the same as it is on Earth.

1. How many natural satellites does Mars have ?
  - A. two
  - B. three
  - C. four
  - D. five
2. Mars has the largest volcanic mountain and the largest known...
  - A. natural satellites
  - B. polar ice caps
  - C. canyon
  - D. Galilean satellites
3. A day on Mars is about as long as a day on?
  - A. Earth

- B. Mercury
- C. Venus
- D. Jupiter

**Questions 4-7**

Venus, named after the Roman god of love and beauty, is the second planet from the Sun and the closest planet to Earth. The thick cloud cover on Venus reflect the Sun's light which causes Venus to be the second brightest object in our night sky. Venus is often called the Evening Star.

Venus is also the hottest planet. It covered by very thick, rapidly spinning clouds of water vapor and carbon dioxide. These clouds hold in heat and are continually warming the planet. The surface of Venus can reach almost 900 degrees F!

Venus orbits the Sun once every 225 Earth days. Venus rotates so slowly on its axis, and in a direction opposite the other planets, that a single rotation takes 243 Earth days. If you lived on Venus, you could watch the sun rise in the west and set in the east. You'd also have no excuse for not finishing your homework since a day on Venus is longer than a year!

4. Which planet is closest to Venus?
  - A. Mars
  - B. Mercurius
  - C. Earth
  - D. Jupiter
5. It takes the Venus....days to orbit the sun.
  - A. 243
  - B. 225
  - C. 252
  - D. 525
6. The surface of Venus can reach....degrees F.
  - A. 90
  - B. 900
  - C. 9.000
  - D. 90.000
7. Venus is often called the...
  - A. Morning star
  - B. Evening star
  - C. Sunset star
  - D. Afternoon star

### Questions 8-16

The locations of stars in the sky relative to one another do not appear to the naked eye to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in position. Many unaware stargazers falsely assume that each star has its own permanent home in the nighttime sky.

In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the tremendous distances between stars themselves and from stars to Earth, the changes are barely perceptible here. An example of a rather fast-moving star demonstrates why this misconception prevails; it takes approximately 200 years for a relatively rapid star like Bernard's star to move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the earth's moon. When the apparently negligible movement of the stars is contrasted with the movement of the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

8. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
  - A. What the eye can see in the sky
  - B. Bernard's star
  - C. Planetary Movement
  - D. The Ever moving stars
9. The expression "*naked eye*" in line 1 most probably refers to...
  - A. a telescope
  - B. a scientific method for observing stars
  - C. unassisted vision
  - D. a camera with a powerful lens
10. According to the passage, the distances between the stars and Earth are...
  - A. barely perceptible
  - B. huge
  - C. fixed
  - D. moderate
11. The passage states that in 200 years Bernard's star can move...
  - A. around Earth's moon
  - B. next to the earth's moon
  - C. a distance equal to the distance from earth to the moon
  - D. a distance seemingly equal to the diameter of the moon
12. The passage implies that from earth it appears that the planets...
  - A. are fixed in the sky
  - B. move more slowly than the stars
  - C. show approximately the same amount of movement as the stars
  - D. travel through the sky considerably more rapidly than the stars
13. The word "*negligible*" in line 8 could most easily be replaced by...
  - A. negative
  - B. insignificant

- C. rapid
  - D. distant
14. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. stars do not appear to the eye to move.
  - B. the large distances between stars and the earth tend to magnify movement to the eye
  - C. Bernard's star moves quickly in comparison with other stars
  - D. although stars move, they seem to be fixed
15. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses...
- A. the movement of the planets
  - B. Bernard's star
  - C. the distance from earth to the moon
  - D. why stars are always moving
16. This passage would most probably be assigned reading in which course?
- A. astrology
  - B. geophysics
  - C. astronomy
  - D. geography

***Questions 17-23***

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice; Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation- which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow- on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more- between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can



make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

17. The main purpose of paragraph 1 is to...
- A. accept a conclusion
  - B. introduce an argument
  - C. provide a brief history
  - D. deny a common belief
18. The best title for this passage would be...
- A. Earth's Many Deserts
  - B. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
  - C. A Desert of Ice
  - D. Unusual Blizzards
19. Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?
- A. low temperatures
  - B. high temperatures
  - C. frequent blizzards
  - D. low precipitation
20. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for "*precipitation*"?
- A. moisture in the air that falls to the ground
  - B. any type of weather event
  - C. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
  - D. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall
21. In paragraph 2 the author writes, "*And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all.*" Using this information, it can be understood that...
- A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
  - B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
  - C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
  - D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach
22. According to the final paragraph, any snow that falls over Antarctica
- I. Becomes part of the Antarctica ice sheet
  - II. Is blown around by strong winds
  - III. Evaporates back into the atmosphere
- A. I only
  - B. I and II only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. I, II and III

23. Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of...
- A. Freezing cold temperatures
  - B. Large amounts of snowfall
  - C. Low amounts of precipitation
  - D. Strong winds

**Questions 24-25**

A supernova occurs when all of the hydrogen in the core of a huge star is transformed to iron and explodes. All stars die after their nuclear fuel has been exhausted. Stars with little mass die gradually, but those with relatively large mass die in a sudden explosion, a supernova. The sudden flash of light can then be followed by several weeks of extremely bright light, perhaps as much light as twenty million stars.

Supernovae are not very common; they occur about once every hundred years in any galaxy, and in 1987 a supernova that could be seen by the naked eye occurred in the Magellan Cloud, a galaxy close to the Milky Way. Scientists periodically detect supernovae in other galaxies; however, no supernovae have occurred in the Milky Way (the galaxy that includes the Earth) since 1604. One very impressive supernova occurred in the Milky Way on July 4, 1054. There was a great explosion followed by three months of lighted skies, and historical chronicles of the time were full of accounts and unusual explanations for the misunderstood phenomenon-many people believed that it meant that the world was coming to an end.

24. A “*supernova*” in line 1 is which of the following?
- A. The iron component of a star
  - B. The core of a star
  - C. The hydrogen in a star
  - D. The explosion of a star
25. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the “*Magellan Cloud*” in line 7?
- A. A galaxy inside the Milky Way
  - B. A cloud composed of hydrogen
  - C. A galaxy near the Earth’s galaxy
  - D. A cloud in the sky above the Earth

## ANSWER KEY

### Indonesian Translation

#### **BUMI**

Bumi merupakan planet terdekat ketiga dari matahari dan planet terbesar kelima dalam sistem tata surya. Bumi satu satunya planet dalam sistem tata surya yang mengandung air. Atmosfer di bumi terdiri dari nitrogen, oksigen, karbon dioksida, dan gas lainnya. Perpaduan antara air dan atmosfer membuat bumi menjadi tempat yang sempurna bagi kehidupan kita !

Bumi berputar mengelilingi matahari sekali setiap 365 hari (tepatnya 365.24 hari). Bumi juga berotasi pada porosnya sekali setiap 24 jam (tepatnya 23.934 jam). Rotasi inilah yang menyebabkan siang dan malam. Karena poros bumi sedikit miring, kita juga mengalami perubahan musim. Jika poros bumi lurus ke atas atau ke bawah, suhu udara di tempat kita hidup akan sama sepanjang tahun.

Seperti mars dan venus, bumi memiliki gunung berapi, pegunungan, dan lembah. Bumi hanya memiliki satu satelit alami, yaitu bulan. Dari bumi, kita hanya bisa melihat bulan dari satu sisi.

## ANSWER KEY

### Reading Comprehension Ability

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

## Appendix 6

### WORKING TABLE OF DATA ANALYSIS

No.	X	Y	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>
1	63	60	3780	3969	3600
2	90	52	4680	8100	2704
3	75	64	4800	5625	4096
4	78	80	6240	6084	6400
5	93	84	7812	8649	7056
6	65	64	4160	4225	4096
7	78	72	5616	6084	5184
8	72	84	6048	5184	7056
9	73	64	4672	5329	4096
10	75	64	4800	5625	4096
11	71	56	3976	5041	3136
12	74	68	5032	5476	4624
13	67	80	5360	4489	6400
14	65	52	3380	4225	2704
15	64	56	3584	4096	3136
16	50	60	3000	2500	3600
17	79	80	6320	6241	6400
18	76	64	4864	5776	4096
19	69	80	5520	4761	6400
20	72	68	4896	5184	4624
21	69	64	4416	4761	4096
22	65	80	5200	4225	6400
23	66	80	5280	4356	6400
24	68	80	5440	4624	6400
25	74	64	4736	5476	4096
26	65	72	4680	4225	5184
27	60	60	3600	3600	3600
28	60	76	4560	3600	5776
29	63	56	3528	3969	3136
30	64	60	3840	4096	3600
31	56	68	3808	3136	4624
32	82	60	4920	6724	3600
33	84	68	5712	7056	4624

<b>34</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4368</b>	<b>6084</b>	<b>3136</b>
<b>35</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>6400</b>	<b>3136</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5780</b>	<b>7225</b>	<b>4624</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4464</b>	<b>3844</b>	<b>5184</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4284</b>	<b>3969</b>	<b>4624</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6640</b>	<b>6889</b>	<b>6400</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5700</b>	<b>5625</b>	<b>5776</b>
<b>N= 40</b>	<b>2851</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>193976</b>	<b>206547</b>	<b>187920</b>

Appendix 7

CRITICAL VALUES OF THE  $r$  PRODUCT MOMENT

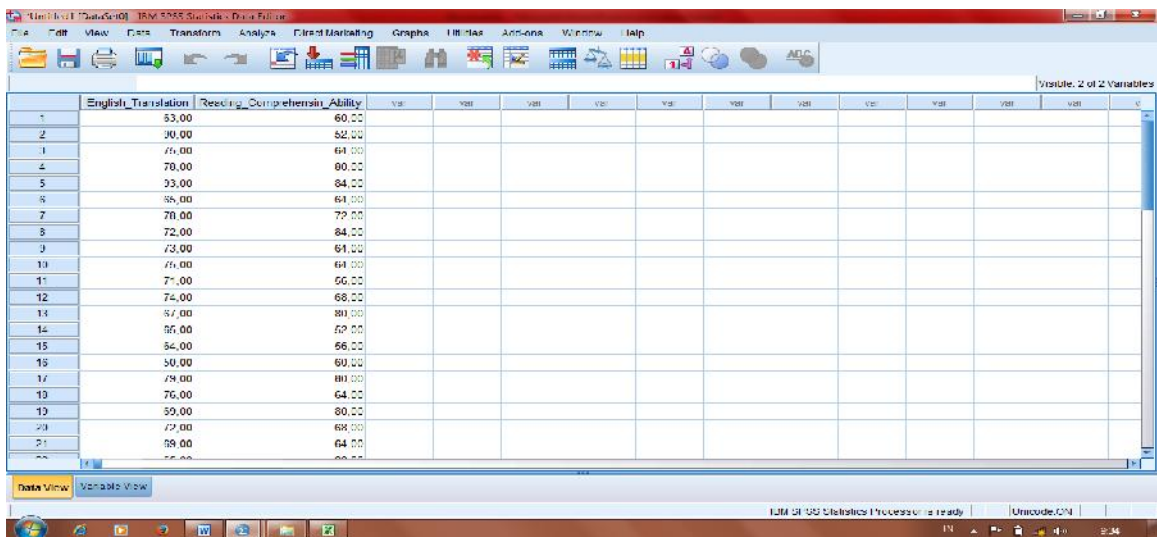
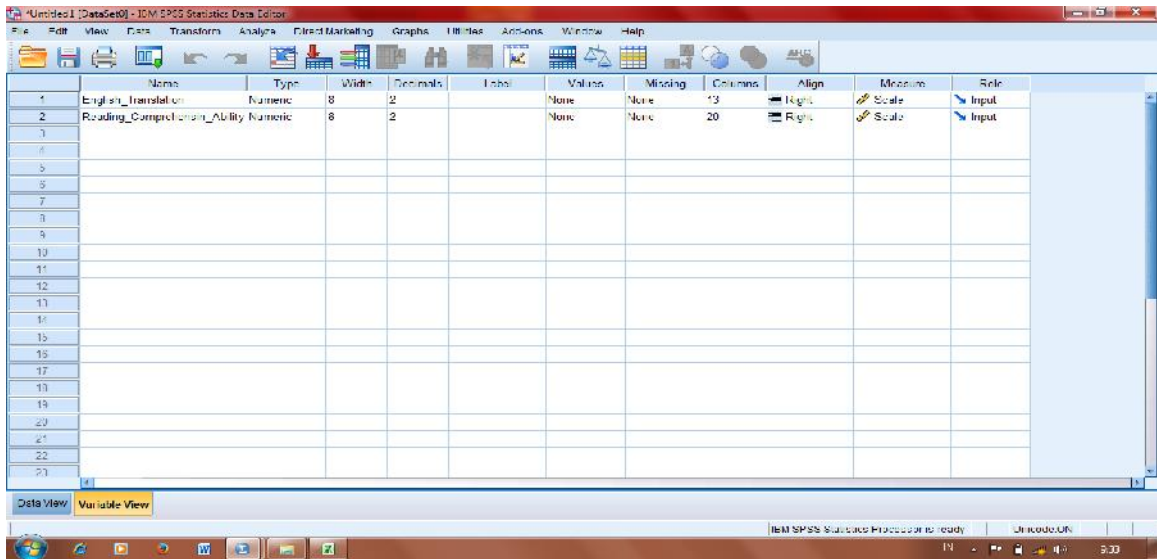
N	Level of Significance		N	Level of Significance		N	Level of Significance	
	5%	1%		5%	1%		5%	1%
			26	0,388	0,496	55	0,266	0,345
			27	0,381	0,487	60	0,254	0,330
3	0,997	0,999	28	0,374	0,478	65	0,244	0,317
4	0,950	0,990	29	0,367	0,470	70	0,235	0,306
5	0,978	0,959	30	0,361	0,463	75	0,227	0,296
6	0,811	0,917	31	0,355	0,456	80	0,220	0,286
7	0,574	0,874	32	0,349	0,449	85	0,213	0,278
8	0,707	0,874	33	0,344	0,442	90	0,207	0,270
9	0,666	0,798	34	0,339	0,436	95	0,202	0,263
10	0,632	0,765	35	0,334	0,430	100	0,195	0,256
11	0,602	0,735	36	0,329	0,424	125	0,176	0,230
12	0,576	0,708	37	0,325	0,418	150	0,159	0,210
13	0,553	0,684	38	0,320	0,413	175	0,148	0,194
14	0,532	0,661	39	0,316	0,408	200	0,138	0,181
15	0,514	0,641	40	0,312	0,403	300	0,113	0,148
16	0,497	0,623	41	0,308		400	0,098	0,128
17	0,482	0,606	42	0,304		500	0,088	0,115
18	0,468	0,590	43	0,301		600	0,080	0,105
19	0,456	0,575	44	0,297		700	0,074	0,097
20	0,444	0,561	45	0,294		800	0,070	0,091
21	0,433	0,549	46	0,291		900	0,065	0,086
22	0,423	0,537	47	0,288		1000	0,062	0,081
23	0,413	0,526	48	0,284				
24	0,404	0,515	49	0,281				
25	0,396	0,505	50	0,279				

(Riduwan, 2005, p.234)

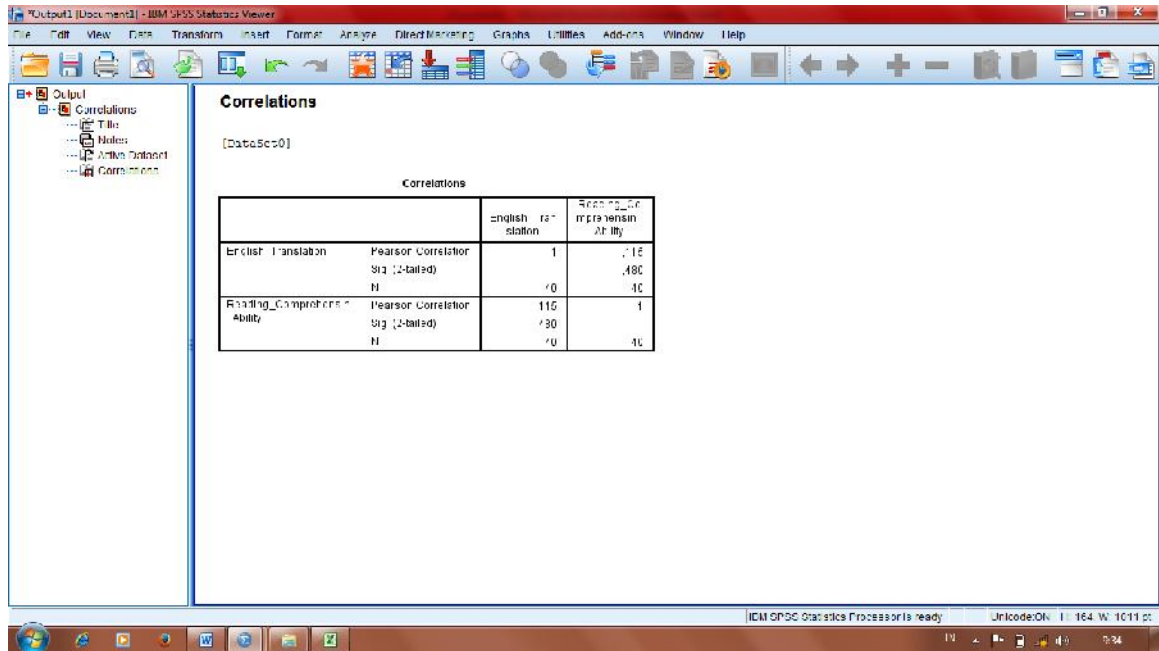
## Appendix 8

### Langkah-langkah

1. Buka program IBM SPSS Statistic
2. Aktifkan variabel view dan data view, kemudian masukkan data
3. Klik menu analyse, >> correlate kemudian klik bivariate
4. Klik ok







### Correlations

		English Translation	Reading Comprehension Ability
English Translation	Pearson Correlation	1	,115
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,480
	N	40	40
Reading Comprehension Ability	Pearson Correlation	,115	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,480	
	N	40	40

## Appendix 9

### THE NAME OF THE SAMPLE

Names Sample of Class A of English Department At Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016

No	SRN	NAME
1.	1301240877	Ahmad Khusairi
2.	1301240758	Firdha Hayati
3.	1301240915	Muhammad Riswan
4.	1301240878	Ahmad Naufal
5.	1301240822	Nur Amalia
6.	1301240821	Novia Indri Yanti Yunitazami
7.	1301240838	Resti Wulandari
8.	1301240926	Tri Haryanto Ali Wargito

Names Sample of Class B of English Department At Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016

No	SRN	NAME
1.	1301240744	Astriani
2.	1301240771	Hildayanti
3.	1301240898	Jauhari
4.	1301240796	Mariana
5.	1301240808	Munida Ulyadini
6.	1301240844	Rizkia Dini Safitry
7.	1301240924	Rudiansyah
8.	1301240851	Siti Aulia Magfirah

Names Sample of Class C of English Department At Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016

No	SRN	NAME
1.	1301240884	Akhmad Fiqri Ramdani
2.	1301240807	Mulia Istiqamah
3.	1301240920	Muhammad Yunizar Firdaus
4.	1301240772	Husnul Khotimah
5.	1301240792	Mahmudah
6.	1301240738	Andi Puput Oktavia
7.	1301240897	Irwan Riswandi
8.	1301240867	Zaitun

Names Sample of Class D of English Department At Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016

<b>No</b>	<b>SRN</b>	<b>NAME</b>
1.	1301240885	Aliannor
2.	1301240761	Fitri Nur Khaeri
3.	1301240914	Muhammad Nisfi
4.	1301240913	Muhammad Hanafi
5.	1301240925	Sahrani
6.	1301240860	Siti Rusidah
7.	1301240927	Umar
8.	1301240834	Rahmida Erleyani

Names Sample of Class E of English Department At Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016

<b>No</b>	<b>SRN</b>	<b>NAME</b>
1.	1301240767	Helda Maghfirohtin
2.	1301240779	Isma Hanna
3.	1301240814	Noor Jannah
4.	1301240795	Marhamah
5.	1301240907	Muhammad Rizqy Afdhali
6.	1301240848	Salmah
7.	1301240855	Siti Mawaddatul
8.	1301240922	Nor Effendi



## CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Name : Siti Marpuah
2. Place and Date of Birth : Tandik, July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1994
3. Gender : Female
4. Religion : Islam
5. Nationality : Indonesia
6. Marital status : Single
7. Address : Jl. Aspol Bina Brata, Gg. IX RT. 28  
RW. 02 No. 70 Kel. Kebun Bunga  
Banjarmasin Timur
  
8. Education :
  - a. TK Perwanida, graduated in 2000
  - b. SDN Kapuh Tengah 1, graduated in 2006
  - c. MTsN Padang Batung Sungai Paring, graduated in 2009
  - d. MAN 1 Kandangan, graduated in 2012
  - e. English Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Trainings at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin graduated in 2016
  
9. Organization :
  - a. KOPMA
  - b. Kerukunan Mahasiswa HSS
  - c. Forum Komunikasi Mahasiswa HSS
  
10. Parents
  - 1) Father
    - a. Name : Muchtar
    - b. Occupation : Farmer
  - 2) Mother
    - a. Name : Sabariah
    - b. Occupation : Housemother
  
11. Address : Jl. Tandik RT.4,RW.2, Desa Wasah Tengah,  
Kec. Simpur, Kabupaten HSS, 71261
  
12. Siblings
  - a. Rusda Ili Yanti
  - b. Rahmah Hayati

Banjarmasin, Rabi'ul Awwal 22<sup>th</sup> 1438 A.H  
December 22<sup>th</sup> 2016 A.D