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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: The Reading Test

Pre-test and Post-test

Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer!

Read the following text to answer questions number 1-4!

The destruction of more than a third of Gaza's homes as Israel bombards the territory in pursuit of Hamas is leading international legal experts to raise the concept of "domicide", writes our diplomatic editor, Patrick Wintour, in his latest Guardian analysis piece.

In the current Gaza war, launched after Hamas launched its 7 October terror attack on southern Israel, independent experts estimate that as much as 40% of the housing in Gaza has been damaged or destroyed. The United Nations says 1.8 million people are internally displaced inside the strip, many living in overcrowded UN shelters in the south.

Although Gaza has been damaged in previous conflicts and rebuilt, largely with money from the Gulf states, the current scale of the devastation is of a different order, says Patrick. Israel says all damage to buildings and loss of civilian life is regrettable but made necessary by Hamas deliberately hiding in schools and hospitals and by its refusal to surrender.

From Guardian on Instagram,

<https://www.instagram.com/p/C09BDQuIovj/?igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==>

1. What is the term that international legal experts are using to describe the destruction of Gaza's homes?
A) Genocide C) Homicide
B) Domicide D) Ecocide
2. When did Hamas launch its terror attack on southern Israel that triggered the current Gaza war?
A) 7 September C) 7 November
B) 7 October D) 7 December



3. How many people are internally displaced inside the strip, according to the United Nations?
- A) 800,000 C) 1.8 million
B) 1.2 million D) 2.4 million
4. What is Israel's justification for the damage to buildings and loss of civilian life in Gaza?
- A) Hamas deliberately hiding in schools and hospitals and refusing to surrender
B) Hamas launching rockets and missiles at Israeli cities and towns
C) Hamas violating the ceasefire agreements and international law
D) Hamas supporting terrorist groups and radical ideologies



Read the following text to answer questions number 5-8!

South Sulawesi village inundated, isolated for two months following flash flood

Wara village in North Luwu regency, South Sulawesi has reportedly been inundated for two months as a reservoir in the neighborhood was damaged by a flash flood on July 13.

“An embankment located in neighboring Lembang-Lembang village was broken, causing an inundation up to 1 meter high in our village,” Wara village head Basruddin said on Monday.

The situation has further isolated the village from the rest of North Luwu regency.

Residents of Wara can only reach other areas by riding a motorboat to get staple food and clean water, among other essentials. They have to pay Rp 10,000 (67 US cents) for a motorboat ticket.

The residents hope the authorities will soon help them with the flooding, as well as distribute food and medicines to the village.

“Some volunteers sent us aid, but we are running out of it. We cannot carry out any activities in the village [to fulfill our daily needs] due to the prolonged inundation,” Basruddin added, as reported by kompas.com.

From thejakartapost.com, [South Sulawesi village inundated, isolated for two months following flash flood \(thejakartapost.com\)](http://thejakartapost.com)

5. What caused the inundation in Wara village?
- A) A reservoir in the neighborhood was damaged by a flash flood
 - B) A dam in the nearby city was breached by heavy rain
 - C) A river in the region overflowed due to melting snow
 - D) A lake in the area burst its banks due to an earthquake
6. How long has Wara village been inundated?
- A) One month
 - B) Two months
 - C) Three months
 - D) Four months



What do the residents of Wara village hope the authorities will do?

- A) Help them with the flooding and distribute food and medicines
 - B) Relocate them to a safer place and provide compensation
 - C) Build a new embankment and restore the reservoir
 - D) All of the above
8. How much do the residents of Wara village have to pay for a motorboat ticket?
- A) Rp 5,000
 - B) Rp 10,000
 - C) Rp 15,000
 - D) Rp 20,000



Read the following text to answer questions number 9-14!

A group of parents are campaigning against proposals to close their village school.

The Diocese of Ely Multi Academy Trust (DEMAT) wants to close Ten Mile Bank Riverside Academy and move the children to Hilgay Riverside Academy. The trust said the larger school would give the children a broader and richer experience. But parents say Ten Mile Bank School is "at the heart of the community", and is rated "good" by Ofsted.

Julia Dix, 44, whose son Hayden goes to Ten Mile Bank Riverside Academy, chairs the Friends of the school. She said it had been a "fantastic school" for her son, who has special educational needs (SEN). "He's already moved from Bedfordshire to Ten Mile Bank," she said. "He'll have to move to Hilgay - and in year seven he'll have to move to a secondary school.

"That's a lot for any child, but for a child with SEN, it's a catastrophe." She said she believed not enough thought had been given to the Hilgay move, with too little space for parking and recreation.

Isla Wicker, 28, drives her daughter Delilah to Ten Mile Bank from Pymoor, Cambridgeshire. She chairs the action group fighting plans to shut the school. Like Ms Dix, she says she thinks the Hilgay school lacks suitable outside space to take on more pupils.

"I think some more advertising from the school, not just in the catchment area, would be good - I am happy to travel over here because it's such a great school."

People in Ten Mile Bank said the village had already lost its pub and shop. The school's former chairman of governors, Colin Wills, said the small school remained at the heart of the community. "Shut the school, and that's our community really seriously affected," he said. "It would be a great, great shame. It's an excellent school."

A spokeswoman from the trust said DEMAT wanted to ensure "every child gets the best possible education and opportunities".

"Sadly, in very small schools - such as Ten Mile Bank Riverside Academy - where only a few children join reception each year, it is extremely difficult to provide the great educational experience that families deserve," she said. "Bringing Ten Mile erside together with Hilgay Riverside will mean that we can offer a much nd enriching experience for all children."

C News, <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-norfolk-67766504>



9. What is the name of the trust that wants to close Ten Mile Bank Riverside Academy?
- A) The Diocese of Ely Multi Academy Trust
 - B) The Diocese of Cambridge Multi Academy Trust
 - C) The Diocese of Norfolk Multi Academy Trust
 - D) The Diocese of Suffolk Multi Academy Trust
10. What is the name of the school that the children from Ten Mile Bank would be moved to?
- A) Hilgay Riverside Academy
 - B) Pymoor Riverside Academy
 - C) Bedfordshire Riverside Academy
 - D) Ely Riverside Academy
11. What is the special condition of Julia Dix's son, who goes to Ten Mile Bank School?
- A) He has special educational needs
 - B) He has a physical disability
 - C) He has a chronic illness
 - D) He has a learning disability
12. What is the main benefit that the trust claimed for bringing Ten Mile Bank Riverside together with Hilgay Riverside?
- A) It would save a lot of money and resources for the trust
 - B) It would offer a much broader and enriching experience for all children
 - C) It would increase the diversity and inclusion of the schools
 - D) It would improve the academic performance and outcomes of the children
13. "The **trust** said the larger school would give the children a broader and richer experience." (paragraph 1) The bold word refers to...
- A) The action group fighting plans to shut the school
 - B) The Friends of the school
 - C) The Diocese of Ely Multi Academy Trust
 - D) The school's former chairman of governors



14. “A spokeswoman from the trust said DEMAT wanted to ensure “every child gets the best possible education and **opportunities**”.” (paragraph 7). The bold word refers to...
- A) The activities for the children to enjoy at school
 - B) The choices for the children to attend different schools
 - C) The benefits for the children to have a larger school
 - D) The chances for the children to learn and grow



Read the following text to answer questions number 15-20!

World's smallest 'fanged' frogs found in Indonesia

Frogs are amphibians, and they lay eggs that are encapsulated by jelly, rather than a hard, protective shell. To keep their eggs from drying out, most amphibians lay their eggs in water. To the research team's surprise, they kept spotting the terrestrial egg masses on leaves and mossy boulders several feet above the ground. Shortly after, they began to see the small, brown frogs themselves.

"Normally when we're looking for frogs, we're scanning the margins of stream banks or wading through streams to spot them directly in the water," Frederick says. "After repeatedly monitoring the nests though, the team started to find attending frogs sitting on leaves hugging their little nests." This close contact with their eggs allows the frog parents to coat the eggs with compounds that keep them moist and free from bacterial and fungal contamination.

Closer examination of the amphibian parents revealed not only that they were tiny members of the fanged frog family, complete with barely visible fangs, but that the frogs caring for the clutches of eggs were all male. "Male egg guarding behavior isn't totally unknown across all frogs, but it's rather uncommon," says Frederick.

Frederick and his colleagues hypothesize that the frogs' unusual reproductive behaviors might also relate to their smaller-than-usual fangs. Some of the frogs' relatives have bigger fangs, which help them ward off competition for spots along the river to lay their eggs in the water. Since these frogs evolved a way to lay their eggs away from the water, they may have lost the need for such big imposing fangs. (The scientific name for the new species is *Limnonectes phyllofolia*; *phyllofolia* means "leaf-nester.")

"It's fascinating that on every subsequent expedition to Sulawesi, we're still discovering new and diverse reproductive modes," says Frederick.

"Our findings also underscore the importance of conserving these very special tropical habitats. Most of the animals that live in places like Sulawesi are quite unique, and habitat destruction is an ever-looming conservation issue for preserving the hyper-diversity of species we find there. Learning about animals like these frogs that are found nowhere else on Earth helps make the case for protecting these valuable ecosystems."



7s.org, www.phys.org, [World's smallest 'fanged' frogs found in Indonesia \(phys.org\)](http://www.phys.org)

5. What kind of animals are frogs?

- A) Reptiles C) Amphibians
 B) Mammals D) Insects
16. Where did the research team find the terrestrial egg masses of the fanged frogs?
- A) On leaves and mossy boulders several feet above the ground
 B) On the margins of stream banks or in the water
 C) On the branches and trunks of tall trees
 D) On the roofs and walls of nearby buildings
17. What did the frog parents do to keep their eggs moist and free from contamination?
- A) They covered them with mud and leaves
 B) They coated them with compounds
 C) They sprayed them with water
 D) They ate them and regurgitated them later
18. What does the scientific name of the new species, *Limnonectes phyllofolia*, mean?
- A) Fanged frog C) Small brown frog
 B) Leaf-nester D) Male guardian
19. What is the main difference between the new species of fanged frogs and their relatives?
- A) The new species lay their eggs away from the water
 B) The new species have smaller fangs
 C) The new species have male egg guarding behavior
 D) All of the above
20. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph of the text?
- A) To summarize the main points of the text
 B) To provide additional information about the new species
 C) To emphasize the importance of conserving the tropical habitats
 D) To invite the readers to join the next expedition to Sulawesi



Appendix 2: Questionnaire

Pre-test

1. What ways do you use to make reading easier, and how do they help you understand the text better?
2. Can you tell me about a time when you used a reading strategy to understand something better?
3. How do you make sure you feel good about understanding what you read?
4. What are some challenges or difficulties that you face when reading a text? How do you overcome them?
5. What's your favourite genre or type of material to read, and why do you enjoy it?

Appendix 3: Questionnaire

Post-test

1. How did skimming technique affect your reading speed and efficiency?
2. How did skimming technique influence your interest and motivation in reading?
3. How confident do you feel about your reading comprehension after applying skimming technique?
4. How did skimming reading affect your attention and concentration while reading the text?
5. What do you think is the most challenging aspect about skimming technique?

Appendix 4: Treatment

Power-point Material

What is Skimming?

- Skimming is a reading technique that involves glancing over the text to grasp the main idea or the gist².
- Skimming is useful when you want to cover a lot of material in a short time, or when you want to preview the text before reading in detail³.
- Skimming can be done by reading the first and last paragraph, the headings, subheadings, the topic sentences, and the keywords⁴.



Scanning?

Scanning is a reading technique that involves searching for a specific piece of information in the text⁵.

- Scanning is useful when you want to find an answer to a question, a date, a name, a fact, or a statistic⁶.
- Scanning can be done by using your eyes to quickly move over the text, looking for keywords, numbers, or symbols.

What is Intensive Reading?

- Intensive reading is a reading technique that involves reading carefully by paying complete attention to understand every word of the text.
- Intensive reading is useful when you want to analyze, interpret, or evaluate a text, such as an academic article, a report, or a contract.
- Intensive reading can be done by examining and deciphering each unfamiliar word or expression, making notes, and highlighting the important points.

What is Extensive Reading?

- Extensive reading is a reading technique that involves reading for pleasure and enjoyment.
- Extensive reading is useful when you want to relax, have fun, or improve your general language skills.
- Extensive reading can be done by choosing a text that interests you, reading at your own pace, and not worrying about every detail or unknown word.

What is Speed Reading?

- Speed reading is a reading technique that involves reading faster than the normal rate, while maintaining comprehension.
- Speed reading is useful when you want to save time, increase your productivity, or cope with a large amount of reading material.
- Speed reading can be done by using various strategies, such as eliminating subvocalization, widening your eye span, reducing regressions, and using a pointer.

Skimming is a reading technique that involves quickly going through text to get a general understanding without focusing on every word or detail. It can be used for various purposes, such as saving time, ascertaining the main idea, or planning a reading strategy¹². Skimming can be done by reading the first and last paragraph, the headings, the subheadings, the topic sentences, and the keywords³. Skimming is different from scanning, which is another reading technique that involves

; for a specific piece of information in the text



Appendix 5: Treatment

Reading Practices

Text 1

The Way Kambas National Park in Lampung is home to the Sumatran elephant, a protected and endangered species. The park reopened for tourists in December 2023, after the COVID-19 pandemic. It also welcomed the birth of two elephant calves in 2023, Yongki and another unnamed one.

The park offers new tour packages that focus on education and conservation, rather than entertainment. Visitors can interact with the elephants, watch them patrol the forest, and learn about their habitat and threats. They can also see other wildlife, such as rhinos, tigers, and birds.

The park is located about 105 kilometers from Bandarlampung City and covers an area of 1,300 square kilometers. It is a refreshing and lush destination for nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts. It is also a symbol of pride for the Lampung people and Indonesia.

1. What is the name of the national park in Lampung that is home to the Sumatran elephant?
2. What is the status of the Sumatran elephant according to the text?
3. When did the park reopen for tourists after the COVID-19 pandemic?
4. How many elephant calves were born in the park in 2023?
5. What are the new tour packages that the park offers that focus on education and conservation?
6. What are some other wildlife that visitors can see in the park besides elephants?

How far is the park from Bandarlampung City and how big is it?



Text 2

Cruising Mahakam River, the pulse of Samarinda City

The Mahakam River is the life source and the pulse of Samarinda City, the center of East Kalimantan Province. The river has witnessed the long history and civilization of the city, which was established in 1668 and is now a tolerant and welcoming place for migrants. The river also offers a unique perspective to explore the city's beauty and diversity.

One of the ways to enjoy the river is by taking the *susur sungai*, or the river ferry tour, that shows the scenic views of the city from the water. Tourists can see the landmarks of the city, such as the Great Mosque of Darusalam, the Islamic Center, the Big Mall, and the colorful bridges that light up at night. They can also observe the daily activities of the locals who use the river for transportation, recreation, and livelihood.

The city's government has a vision to build Samarinda as the 'City of Civilization', the most attractive among other cities. To achieve this, the government has launched several infrastructure programs, such as the Teras Mahakam, a riverside project that will create scenic parks and a walking promenade along the river. The project will also provide a stopover for tourist boats in the river.

The Mahakam River is not only a tourist attraction, but also a symbol of pride for the Samarinda people and Indonesia. The river is a reflection of the city's culture, identity, and potential. It is also a reminder of the need to preserve and protect the river's environment and biodiversity



1. What is the name of the river that is the life source and the pulse of Samarinda City?
2. When was Samarinda City established and what is its characteristic for migrants?
3. What is the name of the river ferry tour that shows the scenic views of the city from the water?
4. What are some of the landmarks of the city that tourists can see from the river?
5. What is the name of the riverside project that will create scenic parks and a walking promenade along the river?
6. What is the vision of the city's government to build Samarinda as?
7. Why is the Mahakam River a symbol of pride for the Samarinda people and Indonesia?

Appendix 6: Interview

Interview Query

- What strategies and methods do you use in teaching English?
- How do you motivate students who are less interested in learning English?
- How familiar are you with reading techniques and how often do you use them in your teaching?
- How do you assess students' reading comprehension skills and provide feedback?
- What are some of the reading strategies that you use or teach to improve reading comprehension?
- How do you use technology or online resources to enhance reading comprehension instruction and learning?
- How do you motivate and engage reluctant or struggling readers in reading comprehension activities?
- What are some of the challenges or difficulties that you face when teaching reading comprehension?



Appendix 7: Documentations

