

APPENDIX I

MOTHER TERESA.

Mother Teresa is well known in India and all over the world, although she has no money, no property and no savings. She is loved by the poor and destitute and admired by Hindus, Muslims and Christians alike for her work for the very poor in Calcutta, India. She has accomplished to her lifetime dream: to help the poor in any way she can. She has set up 60 schools for 7,500 children, 213 dispensaries where 960,000 patients are cared for, 54 clinics where 47,000 lepers are treated, 29 homes where 1,600 abandoned or orphaned children find a home and 23 homes for 3,400 destitute or dying people. All these are in 35 cities and towns in India and a dozen other countries such as Tanzania, Yemen, Bangladesh, Australia, Britain, Ireland, Venezuela and the United States of America.

Who is Mother Teresa? She was born in 1910 in Skopje, Yugoslavia, of Albanian parents. Ever since she was a little child she wanted to help poor people, and when she turned 16 she felt she had to follow her calling. She left home and decided to become a nun. After training in Ireland she was sent to Calcutta, where she taught at a high school and later became its principal. In 1946 she felt she had to go into the slums in order to be of better use of the poor. After she received permission from Rome, she went to Patna, India, for a short, intensive training course in nursing.

She then returned to the slums of Calcutta, where she began collecting the abandoned children and teaching them hygiene. She has never tried of prescribing medicine for the poor and bringing them food. She has washed, cleaned and treated the wounds of the sick and dying, opened schools, dispensaries and clinics. All in the interest of the poor, who always been close to her heart. She is full of compassion and love, without asking anything in return. In her efforts she is helped by many assistants, nuns who share her dedication and willingness to sacrifice themselves in the interest of the poor. She has begun the "Missionaries of Charity", which now has branches in many countries.

from: Bahasa Inggris 21

VOCABULARY PRE-TEACHING TECHNIQUE

Step I

The teacher selects the difficult words

Step II

The teacher presents the selected word in context

Accomplish

John cannot finish all of his task successfully, but
Ann and Bob accomplish all of their task.

Lifetime dream

When he was a little boy he had a dream to be an
engineer, now he become an engineer. His lifetime
dream comes true!

Nun

Ann becomes a nun, a woman who takes religious vows
and serves God during her life.

Calling

Tom does not want to be a businessman, even he is
forced by his father. Tom want to be a doctor, since
he feels that to be a doctor is in line with what he
want to be. He fills his calling.

Slum

They live in the slum area in where all of the houses are dirty and in bad condition.

Return

Ten years ago John lived in Surabaya, but in 1935 he moved to Jakarta and now he returns to Surabaya.

In return

Mary likes to help her friends and refuses to be paid for it. She helps her friend without asking anything in return.

Charity

WHO is one of the examples of charity organizations, an organization for serving those in need.

Step 3

The teacher writes the sentences which use selected words on the blackboard. After that she asks some students to predict the meaning of underlined word based on the given context.

Step 4

If the pointed students cannot predict the meaning, the teacher asks the class to discuss it. If the class cannot predict it, the teacher may give them some helps.

APPENDIX II

BANKING

There are two principal types of banking. One is commercial banking and the other is central banking. A commercial bank provides various services to its customers. Two of its services are accepting savings deposits to its customers and providing loans to them. A commercial bank also serve as a place where its customers can pay some of their bills, like those for telephone or electricity. It may also rent safe deposit boxes to its customers. In the USA some commercial banks buy travel tickets for their customers.

A central bank also provides loans to its customers. But the customers are not individuals as in the case of a commercial bank. The customers of central banks are government, other commercial banks and financial institutions. A country will have one central bank. In England it is the Bank of England. In our country it is the Bank of Indonesia. The central bank often has the duty of formulating and implementing the country's monetary and credit policies, usually in cooperation with the government.

For uss individuals, the commercial bank is more important because it directly provides us with services. We can enjoy more important because it directly provides us with services. We can enjoy the services by establishing an account at the bank.

Prequestioning Technique

Step 1

The teacher makes one-sentence summary

One-sentence summary:

This reading text is about two principal types of banking, commercial banking and central banking.

Step 2

The teacher reads the summary in front of the class.

Step 3

The teacher asks the class to formulate questions based on the summary which is read by the teacher.

Step 4

The teacher selects the appropriate questions which are made by the students to the text. It is hoped the student formulate the questions like the following:

Prequestions:

- What is a commercial banking?
- What is a central banking?
- Who is the customer of a commercial banking?
- Who is the customer of central banking?
- What services that are provided by a commercial banking?
- What services that are provided by central banking?
- How many central bankings are in your country?
- How many commercial bankings are in your country?

Step 5

The teacher asks the students (who make appropriate questions to the text) to write their question on the black board.

APPENDIX III

SURVIVAL TACTICS IN THE ANIMAL WORLD

Just as soldiers need rifles, guns, etc., animals also need weapons to enable them to attack their enemies or prey or defend themselves. For them, the weapons are natural ones, provided by God. They come in the different forms, such as teeth, claws, and horns. The hind legs of a horse can also be regarded as weapons as can the venom of a snake. Not all animals have these kind of weapons, though. Some animals do not even need any weapons, since they hardly ever attack. In order to "defend" or protect themselves, that is, in order for them to survive, some of these animals rely on their ability to run from danger. Take a rabbit, for example. What means of survival does it have? In order to protect itself it relies on its ability to run at high speed. And a skunk. How does it protect itself? One way is by producing a bad smell which deters its enemies.

While a skunk produces its bad smell to protect itself, a cuttlefish produces something different. Sensing danger it sprays an ink-like liquid that darkens the surrounding water. The darkened water, then, serves as its hiding place, and it has a good chance of surviving the danger so long as it is hidden from its enemy.

There is yet another means of survival in the animal world. It is camouflage. Certain animals have colours which are similar to the color of their habitats. Those that live on the ground, for example, are usually brown and black, while those that lives in the trees are sometimes green. These animals cannot change their basic natural colors, however. They are not as "clever" as the chameleon. This strange-looking animal can change color to suit that of its surroundings. In green surroundings it is greenish. In brown surrounding it is brownish.

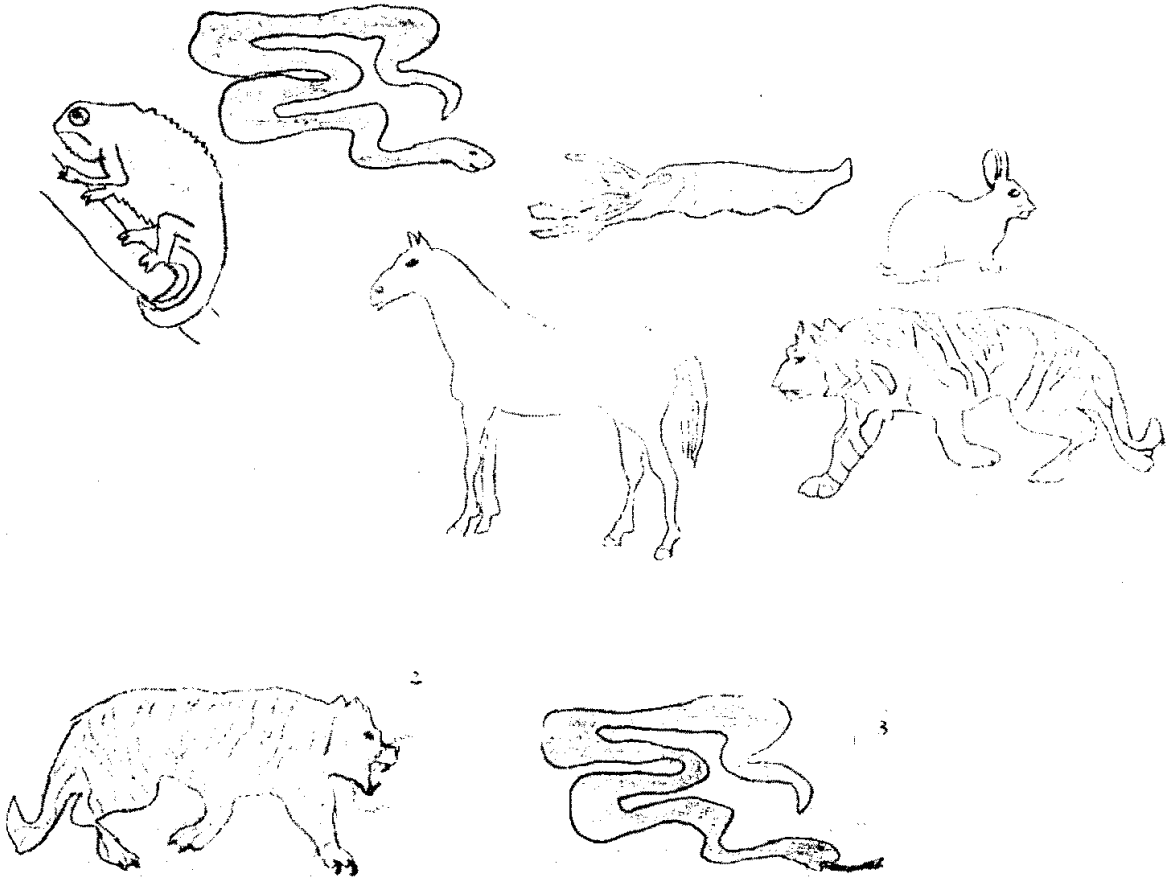
Pictorial Technique

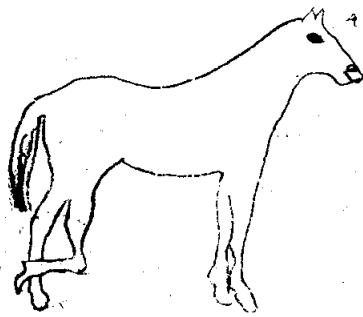
Step 1

The teacher selects some pictures which represents the idea of the text.

Step 2

The teacher gives some actions of the pictures to attract the students' attention.





Step 3

The teacher show the selected pictures to the students.

Step 4

The teacher asks the students to describe the content of the pictures, to connect the idea of a picture to the other, to guess the content of the reading passage that is going to be read.

APPENDIX IV
LESSON PLAN

FIELD OF STUDY : LANGUAGE
SUB-FIELD OF STUDY : ENGLISH
TOPIC : 12.2 READING
SUB-TOPIC : 12.2.1 READING ABOUT
ASTRONAUT
CLASS/SEMESTER : I/I
TIME : 45 MINUTES

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVE

The students can understand and interpret the content of the reading passage concerning astronaut through observation, interpretation and application.

II. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. The students are able to answer the factual questions correctly.
2. The students are able to answer the referential questions correctly.

3. The students are able to conclude the content of the passage by answering inferential questions given by the teacher.

III. MATERIAL

A. PREREADING ACTIVITY

- Vocabulary preteaching:

1. The sun is **beyond** the ground.
2. Tono is a good basketball player. He must be **selected** for the basketball competition next month.
3. Haji Naro was a vice president **candidate** for the latest pemilu.
4. Tono asks his permission to be **considered**, to be thought about.

- One-sentence-summary:

1. This passage is about the selection to be an astronaut.

B. WHILST READING ACTIVITY

THE ASTRONAUT

An astronaut is a person trained for flight beyond the earth's atmosphere. A total of 73 men were selected as U.S. astronauts in 1959. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration

flew in the Mercury, Gemini, Appolo and skylab program. When 35 new astronaut candidates were selected in 1978 for the Space Shuttle program, 26 of the astronauts chosen earlier still had flight status.

At president Eisenhower's recomendation, the original Mercury, 7 astronauts were selected from the military services. Only qualified test pilots with at least 1,500 hours of flight time were considered. Of 508 persons only 7 men were selected.

A second group of astronauts was selected in 1962. All were test pilots, but only 7 were from the military services. A third group of 14 military and civilian test pilots was selected in 1963. In June 1965 a group of 6 scientists was selected for astronaut training. Only one- Harrison H. Schmitt, a geologist- flew to the moon. The other orbited in skylab, the space laboratory.

Six women were among the 35 new candidates selected in 1978, for the space shuttle program.

from:
Structure and Reading Comprehension
page 127-129

Questions for Whilst Reading Activity

Paragraph I

1. "Of these 43 flew in the Mercury, Gemini, Appolo and Skylab program." What does this sentence mean?

Paragraph II

1. "Of 508 **persons** only seven men were selected."
Which persons that are meant by this sentence?

Paragraph III

1. "All were test pilots, but only two were from the military services." What does all refer to?
2. How many geologists flew to the moon?

Paragraph IV

1. For what program were the six women selected in 1970?

IV. LEARNING TEACHING ACTIVITIES

1. Greeting
2. Pre-reading Activity
 - a. Presents the selected vocabulary in context.
 - b. Asks the students to discuss the meaning
 - c. presents one-sentence summary
 - d. asks the students to formulate prequestions based on the given summary
3. Whilst Reading Activity
 - a. Reading loudly
 - b. Asks the students to read the passage.
 - c. Gives the students chance to ask some questions
 - d. Asks questions about the content of each paragraph.

e. Asks the whole class whether he agree with the answer or not.

4. Post Reading activity

a. Asks questions concerning the content of the whole passage

b. Discussing the students' answer.

5. Closing

V. METHOD & TECHNIQUE OF TEACHING

METHOD : Communicative Competance

TECHNIQUE : Discussion

VI. REFERENCES

Active English I for the 1st Year of High School Students

VII. EVALUATION

A. Circle the correct answer!

1. A person trained for flight beyond the earth's atmosphere is called....

a. an astronaut

c. a driver

b. a pilot

d. a scientist

2. Who selected the astronaut candidates?

a. The National Aeronautics.

b. Space Administration.

c. President Eisenhower

d. The National Aeronautics and Space
Administration.

3. Of these 43 flew in the Mercury, Gemini, Apollo
and Skylab program.

Question:

These in that sentence refers to... .

a. astronauts

c. NASA

b. astronaut candidates

d. aeronautics

4. When was a second group of astronauts selected?

a. in 1962 b. in 1959 c. in 1961 d. in 1963

5. Harrison H. Scmitt was... .

a. a geologist who flew to the moon.

b. an astronaut candidate

c. a president

d. a civilian test pilot

6. There were ... women among 35 new candidates
selected in 1978.

a. 5

b. 7

c. 8

d. 9

B. Answer the following question!

1. What does NASA stand for?

2. What are the duty of NASA?

3. What is an astronaut?

4. What is skylab?

VIII. THE ANSWER KEY

A. 1.a 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.a 6.a

B. 1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

2. to select the astronaut candidates.

3. a person trained for flight beyond the earth's atmosphere

4. the space laboratory

IX. TIME ALLOCATION

Opening : 1 minute

Prereading activity : 10 minutes

Whilst reading activity : 20 minutes

Post reading activity : 13 minutes

Closing : 1 minute +

45 minutes

