

LESSON PLAN

Subject	: English
Language Focus	: Structure
Theme	: Adjective Degrees of Comparison
Sub Theme	: Adjective Positive Degree
Class	: Junior High School Second Year
Semester	: 1
Time Allocation	: 45 minutes

A. Competence

1. Basic Competence

- Understanding the Adjective Positive Degree.

2. Achievement Indicators

Students are able to:

- Find the patterns of Adjective Positive Degree.
- Answer the questions in order to apply the Adjective Positive Degree.
- Choose the correct answer in constructing the Adjective Positive Degree.

B. Learning Material

- Students' Worksheet.

C. Teaching and Learning Activities

1. Techniques

- Communicative Approach
- Question Answer
- Individual work
- Discussion

2. Class Activities

Warming-up:

- Teacher greets the students.
- Teacher introduces herself to the students..

a. Pre-Instructional Activities

1. The teacher gives the following question: “What is the meaning of Adjectives?”
2. Students are given some adjectives on the Activity 1.
3. Students are asked to give the meaning of Adjectives.

b. Whilst-Instructional Activities

1. Students are given some questions in order to get sentences illustrating the examples of Adjective Positive Degree on the activity 2.

- a. Mr. Randy is 157 cm tall. Mrs. Paula is 160 cm tall. Miss Anna is 160 cm tall.

Are Mrs. Paula and Miss Anna tall or short?

(Mrs. Paula and Miss Anna are **tall**. It means that Mrs. Paula is as **tall as** Miss Anna.)

- b. Richard and Miss Paula are 50 kg weight. Mr. Randy is 70 kg weight.

Are Richard and Mrs. Paula thin or fat?

(Richard and Mrs. Paula are **thin**. It means that Richard is **as thin as** Mrs. Paula.)

- c. Jane and tom are eight years old. Mary is twelve years old.

Are Jane and tom old or young?

(Jane and Tom are **young**. It means that Jane is **as young as** Tom.)

- d. Mrs. Albert’s hair is 12 cm long. Mrs. Andrew and Ruby have 18 cm long hair.

Do Mrs. Andrew and Ruby have long hair or short hair?

(Mrs. Andrew and ruby have **long** hair. It means that Mrs. Andrew’s hair is **as long as** Ruby’s.)

2. Students are asked to find the patterns of Adjective Positive degree on the activity 3.

3. The teacher explains the Adjective Positive Degree as on Focus 1.
 - B. Students are asked to select the correct answer on Activity 4.
 - C. Students are asked to complete the sentences with the appropriate adjectives in the correct forms of adjectives on Activity 5.
- c. Post-Instructional Activities
1. Some students are asked to write down the answer on the whiteboard.
 2. Students are asked to discuss the correct answer.
- D. Source
- Badalamenti, Victoria; Henner-Stanchina, Carolyn; and Larsen-Freeman, Diane (drt). 1993. "Grammar Dimensions: Form, Meaning, and Use." Massavhusetts: Heinle and Heinle Publihers.
 - Murphy, Raymond. 1998. "English Grammar in Use". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 - Hall, Dianne and Foley, Mark. 2003. "Advanced Learners' Grammar: A self-study Reference and Practicce Book with Answers." England: Longman.
- E. Answer Key

Activity 1

Pay attention to the words below give the meanings!

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Tall | = tinggi |
| 2. Young | = muda |
| 3. Short | = pendek |
| 4. Fat | = gemuk |
| 5. Long | = panjang |
| 6. Thin | = kurus |
| 7. Old | = tua |

Activity 2

The answers are as on the lesson plan.

Activity 3

Subject + Predicate + as Adjective as + Subject + Predicate

Activity 4

Choose the right answer!

1. This exercise doesn't seem as quite (**a. easy**) as the last one.
2. the last story was as (**b. interesting**) as the other one.
3. Everyone else was as (**b. nervous**) as you were.
4. I didn't have as (**d. good**) as luck with it as Frank.
5. The tall girl is as (**b. tall**) as the dark girl.

Activity 5

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

1. That chair is (**as cheap**) as this chair.
2. The Ajax Company has (**as many**) employees as this one.
3. Mr. Wilson wasn't (**as calm**) as the others in the respect.
4. Jane's car is (**as big**) as yours.
5. I don't have (**as much**) information as his.

STUDENTS' WORKSHEET

Activity 1

Pay attention to the words below and give the meanings!

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1. Tall | =..... | 5. Long | =..... |
| 2. Young | =..... | 6. Thin | =..... |
| 3. Short | =..... | 7. Old | =..... |
| 4. Fat | =..... | | |

Activity 2

Complete the sentences below and study the sentences!

1. Mr. Randy is 157 cm tall. Mrs. Paula is 160 cm tall. Miss Anna is 160 cm tall.

Are Mrs. Paula and Miss Anna tall or short?

Mrs. Paula and Miss Anna are

It means that Mrs. Paula is as **tall as** Miss Anna.

2. Richard and Miss Paula are 50 kg weight. Mr. Randy is 70 kg weight.

Are Richard and Mrs. Paula thin or fat?

Richard and Mrs. Paula are

It means that Richard is Mrs. Paula.

3. Jane and tom are eight years old. Mary is twelve years old.

Are Jane and tom old or young?

Jane and Tom are

It means that Jane is Tom.

4. Mrs. Albert's hair is 12 cm long. Mrs. Andrew and Ruby have 18 cm long hair.

Do Mrs. Andrew and Ruby have long hair or short hair?

Mrs. Andrew and ruby have..... hair. It means that Mrs. Andrew's hair isRuby's.

Activity 3

From the example above we can find the pattern of Adjective Positive Degree.

+	+	+	+
---	---	---	---

Focus 1

Study the explanation carefully!

Positive Form of Adjectives

It is used to indicate the things, people, or places being compared are equal in some respect (perbandingan yang menyatakan persamaan dua benda, orang, atau tempat). The positive form of adjective is usually employed as a predicate adjective, preceded and followed by the word “as”.

For example:

1. Miss Anna is **as tall as** Miss Paula.
2. Richard is **as thin as** Miss Paula.
3. Richard’s hair is **as curly as** Miss Paula’s.

Activity 4

Choose the right answer!

1. This exercise doesn’t seem as quite.....as the last one.
 - a. easy
 - b. easier
 - c. easiest
 - d. as easy
2. The last story was as.....as the other one.
 - a. more interesting
 - b. interesting
 - c. most interesting
 - d. interesting than
3. Everyone else was as.....as you were.
 - a. more nervous
 - b. nervous
 - c. most nervous
 - d. the most nervous
4. I didn’t have as.....as luck with as Frank.
 - a. the best
 - b. better
 - c. well
 - d. good
5. The tall girl is as.....as the dark girl.
 - a. tallest
 - b. tall
 - c. taller
 - d. high

Activity 5

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

1. That chair is.....(cheap) as this chair.
2. The Ajax Company has.....(many) employees as this one.
3. Mr. Wilson wasn't.....(calm) as the others in the respect.
4. Jane's car is.....(big) as yours.
5. I don't have.....(much) information as his.

LESSON PLAN

Subject : English
Language Focus : Structure
Theme : Adjective Degrees of Comparison
Sub Theme : Adjective Comparative Degree
Class : Junior High School
Second Year
Semester : 1
Time Allocation : 45 minutes

E. Competence

1. Basic Competence

- Understanding the Adjective Comparative Degrees.

2. Achievement Indicators

Students are able to:

- a. Find the patterns of Adjective Comparative Degree.
- b. Answer the questions in order to apply the Adjective Comparative Degree.
- c. Choose the correct answer in constructing the Adjective Comparative Degree.

F. Learning Material

- Students' Worksheet.

G. Teaching and Learning Activities

1. Techniques

- Communicative Approach
- Question Answer
- Individual work
- Discussion

2. Class Activities

Warming-up:

- Teacher greets the students.
- Teacher asks some questions in order to review the previous material.

a. Pre-Instructional Activities

1. The students are given some adjectives on the activity 1.
2. The students are asked to give the meanings of given Adjectives.
3. The students are given some questions in order to get sentences illustrating the examples of Adjective Comparative Degree on activity 2.

- a. Mr. Albert is 38 years old. John is 6 years old.

Is Mr. Albert young or old? (Mr. Albert is old. It means that Mr. Albert is **older than** John.)

- b. Mr. Albert is 160 cm tall. John is 95 cm tall.

Is Mr. Albert tall or short? (Mr. Albert is tall. It means that Mr. Albert is **taller than** John.)

- c. Jane is 8 years old. Mrs. Andrew is 35 years old.

Is Jane young or old? (Jane is young. It means that Jane is **younger than** Mrs. Andrew.)

- d. Jane is 120 cm tall. Mrs. Andrew is 165 cm tall.

Is Jane tall or short? (Jane is short. It means that Jane is **shorter than** Mrs. Andrew.)

- e. Mrs. Andrew's hair is 25 cm long. Jane's hair is 10 cm long.

Is Mrs. Andrew's hair long or short? Her hair is long. It means that Mrs. Andrew's hair is **longer than** Jane's.)

- f. Mr. and Mrs. Albert have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew have two children.

Do The Albert have more children or fewer children?

(The Albert have **more** children **than** The Andrew).

b. Whilst-Instructional Activities

1. The students are asked to find the patterns of Adjective Comparative Degree from the example on Activity 3.
2. The teacher explains the Adjective Comparative Degree as on Focus 1.
3. Students are asked to select the correct answers on Activity 4.
4. Students are asked to complete the sentences with the appropriate adjectives in the correct forms on Activity 5.

c. Post-Instructional Activities

1. Some students are asked to write down the answer on the whiteboard.
2. Students are asked to discuss the correct answer.

H. Source

- Badalamenti, Victoria; Henner-Stanchina, Carolyn; and Larsen-Freeman, Diane (drt). 1993. "Grammar Dimensions: Form, Meaning, and Use." Massachusetts: Heinle and Heinle Publishers.
- Murphy, Raymond. 1998. "English Grammar in Use". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hall, Dianne and Foley, Mark. 2003. "Advanced Learners' Grammar: A self-study Reference and Practice Book with Answers." England: Longman.

F. Answer Key

Activity 1

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Taller = lebih tinggi | 4. Older = lebih tua |
| 2. Shorter = lebih pendek | 5. Younger = lebih muda |
| 3. More = lebih banyak | 6. Longer = lebih panjang |

Activity 2

The answers are as on the lesson plan.

Activity 3

Subject + Predicate +	Adjective + -er	+ Subject + Predicate
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	More + adjective	
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Activity 4

Choose the right answer!

6. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be (**a. smaller**).
7. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere (**c. quieter**)?
8. The dress was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be (**b. more expected**).
9. English cooking is bad but Scottish cooking is (**c. worse**).
10. I've got two daughters. Sophie is the younger one and Kathryn is the (**d. older**) one.
11. Tom looks (**c. older**) than he is.
12. I spent (**a. less**) money than you.
13. Your English is improving. It's getting (**d. better**).

Activity 5

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

6. The city center was (**more crowded**) than usual.
7. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (**farther**) away?
8. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's (**more comfortable**).
9. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something (**more interesting**).
10. This coffee is very light. I'd like it a bit (**stronger**).

STUDENTS' WORKSHEET

Activity 1

Pay attention to the words below and give the meaning!

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1. Taller | =..... | 4. Older | =..... |
| 2. Shorter | =..... | 5. Younger | =..... |
| 3. More | =..... | 6. Longer | =..... |

Activity 2

Complete the sentences below and study the sentences!

- Mr. Albert is 38 years old. John is 6 years old.
Is Mr. Albert young or old? Mr. Albert is **old**. Mr. Albert is **older than** John.
- Mr. Albert is 160 cm. John is 95 cm.
Is Mr. Albert tall or short? Mr. Albert is tall. Mr. Albert is **taller than** John.
- Jane is 8 years old. Mrs. Andrew is 35 years old.
Is Jane young or old? Jane is..... **than** Mrs. Andrew.
- Jane is 120 cm tall. Mrs. Andrew is 165 cm tall.
Is Jane tall or short? Jane is..... **than** Mrs. Andrew.
- Mrs. Andrew's hair is 25 cm long. Jane's hair is 10 cm long.
Is Mrs. Andrew's hair long or short....Mrs. Andrew's hair is.....**than** Jane's.)
- Mr. and Mrs. Albert have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew have two children.
Do The Albert have more children or fewer children?.....
The Albert have children **than** The Andrew.

Activity 3

From the example above we can find the pattern of Adjective Comparative Degree.

+	+	+	+
---	---	---	---

Focus 1.

Study the explanation carefully!

Comparative Form of Adjective

One way to compare two things, people or places is to use the comparative of adjectives + than (perbandingan dua benda dengan menggunakan Adjectives + er atau dengan penambahan more, kemudian diikuti than).

ADJECTIVE	RULE	EXAMPLE
Adjective with one syllable		
Ending in –e	Add –r	
Large	Larger	Cinema is larger than Café.
Consonant--vowel— consonant	Double the consonant and add –er	
Big	Bigger	Mercedes car is bigger than VW car.
All others	Add –er	
Tall	Taller	Mrs. Lia is taller than Bob.
Adjective with two or more syllable		
Ending in –y	Change the –y to –i and add –er	
Lazy	Lazier	Grace is lazier than Louise.
All others	Use more before the adjective	
Diligent	More diligent	Sylvie is more diligent than Rose.

The form of comparative adjective also has the irregular comparison as following:

1. Fiat car is a **good** car. It has seat belt and 3 years warranty. Ford Sierra car has automatic seat belt system, air bags and 5 years warranty.
Ford Sierra car is **better than** Fiat car.
2. Public Library is **far** from the park. It is about 5 km from the park. Laundromat is about 7 km from the park.
Laundromat is **farther than** Public Library from the park.

The other irregular form of comparative adjective as following:

Positive Form	Comparative Form
Bad/ill	Worse
Little (amount)	Less
Many/Much	More
Far (place + time)	Further
Late (time)	Later

We use **further or farther** to talk about a greater distance.

Example: John's house is the **farther** one.

I've moved **further** away from my parents. (=a greater distance away)

We use further (not farther) with the meaning of **more**.

Example: Let me know if you have any **further** questions. (more)

Positive Form	Comparative Form
Little	Smaller
Little	Less

We use **smaller** to talk about size of the things.

Example: Her dress is **smaller** than mine.

We use **less** to talk about amount.

Example: He earns **less** money than his brother.

Activity 4

Choose the right answer!

- The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be.....
a. smaller b. taller c. wider d. higher
- It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere.....?
b. Farther b. quiet c. quieter d. far
- The dress was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be.....
c. more beautiful c. more comfortable
d. more expensive d. more interesting
- English cooking is bad but Scottish cooking is.....
a. farther b. less c. worse d. more
- I've got two daughters. Sophie is the younger one and Kathryn is the.....one.
a. fatter b. thinner c. taller d. older
- Tom looks.....than he is.
a. as old as b. the oldest c. older d. old
- I spent.....money than you.
a. less b. fewest c. fewer d. least

8. Your English is improving. It's getting.....
- a. good b. as good as c. best d. better

Activity 5

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

1. The city center was..... (crowded) than usual.
2. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit..... (far) away?
3. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's..... (comfortable).
4. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something..... (interesting).
5. This coffee is very light. I'd like it a bit..... (strong).

LESSON PLAN

Subject	: English
Language Focus	: Structure
Theme	: Adjective Degrees of Comparison
Sub Theme	: Adjective Superlative Degree
Class	: Junior High School Second Year
Semester	: 1
Time Allocation	: 45 minutes

A. Competence

- Basic Competence
 - Understanding the Adjective Superlative Degree.
- Achievement Indicators

Students are able to:

 - a. Find the patterns of Adjective Superlative Degree.
 - b. Answer the questions in order to apply the Adjective Superlative Degree.
 - c. Choose the right answer in constructing the Adjective Superlative Degree.

B. Learning Material

- Students' Worksheet.

C. Teaching and Learning Activities

1. Techniques
 - Communicative Approach
 - Question Answer
 - Individual work
 - Discussion

2. Class Activities

Warming-up:

- Teacher greets the students.
- Teacher asked some questions in order to review the previous material.

a. Pre-Instructional Activities

1. The students are given some adjective on the activity 1.
2. The students are asked to give the meaning of Adjectives.
3. The students are given some questions in order to complete sentences illustrating the examples of Adjective Superlative Degrees of Comparison as on Activity 2.

b. Whilst-Instructional Activities

1. Students are asked to find the pattern of Adjective Superlative Degree from the example on the Activity 3.
2. Teacher explains the Adjective Superlative Degree.
3. Students are asked to choose the right answer in the activity 4.
4. Students are asked to complete the sentences with the appropriate adjectives in the right form in the activity 5.

c. Post-Instructional Activities

1. Some students are asked to write down the answer on the blackboard.
2. Students are asked to discuss the right answer.

D. Source

Murphy, Raymond. 1998. "English Grammar in Use". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

STUDENTS' WORKSHEET

Activity 1

Pay attention to the words below and give the meaning!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 7. Oldest | =..... | 10. Quietest | =..... |
| 8. Most crowded | =..... | 11. Narrowest | =..... |
| 9. Most modern | =..... | 12. Widest | =..... |

Activity 2

Complete the sentences below and study the sentences!

- VW car is produced in 17's. Ford Sierra car is produced in 18's. Mercedes car is produced in 19's.
 - What does VW car look like, is VW car old or modern? VW car is **old**.
 - What does Mercedes car look like, is Mercedes car old or modern? Mercedes car is **modern**.

It means that VW car is **the oldest** car. Mercedes car is **the most modern**.

- There are two people at the park, four people on the street, and hundreds people in the stadium.

What does the stadium look like, is the stadium crowded or quiet?

The situation in the stadium is.....and the situation in the park is.....

- Café width is 4 meters. Cinema width is 8 meters. The stadium width is 20 meters.

Is the stadium narrow or wide?..... The stadium is.....building in the town

Activity 3

From the example above we can find the pattern of Adjective Superlative Degree.

+	+	+	+
---	---	---	---

Focus 1

Study the explanation carefully!

Superlative Form of Adjective

Use the Superlative form to rank a person or thing at the top or bottom of the group (Perbandingan yang menyatakan “**paling**”). This form is usually preceded by “the”, added ending ‘-est’ to the positive form of adjective and followed by the nouns they modify (menggunakan “**the+Adjective + –est**” atau “**the+most+Adjective**”).

ADJECTIVE	RULE	EXAMPLE
<i>Adjective with one syllable</i>		
Ending in –e Wide	Add –st Widest	Stadium is <u>the widest</u> building in the town.
Consonant-vowel-consonant Thin	Double the consonant and add –est Thinner	Miss Anna is <u>the thinnest</u> of all.
All others Tall	Add –est Tallest	Mr. Robert is <u>the tallest</u> of all.
<i>Adjective with two or more syllables</i>		
Ending in –y Lazy	Change in the –y to –i and add –est Laziest	Jim is <u>the laziest</u> student in the class.
All others Diligent	Use the + most before adjective The most diligent	Mike is <u>the most diligent</u> student in the class.

The form of superlative adjective also has the irregular comparison as following:

1. Honda Civic car is a good car. It has manual seat belt. Ford Sierra car has automatic seat belt system. Mercedes car has automatic seat belt system and air bags.
Mercedes car is **the best** car.

2. Public Library is **far** from the park. It is about 5 km from the park. Laundromat is 7 km from the park. Factory is 15 km from the park. Factory is **the farthest** from the park.

The other irregular form of Superlative Adjective as follow:

Positive Form	Superlative Form
Bad/ill	Worst
Little (amount)	Least
Many/Much	Most
Far (place + time)	Furthest
Late (time)	Last

We use **furthest or farthest** to talk about a greater distance.

Example: John's house is **the farthest** from New York.

I've moved **the furthest** away from my parents. (=a greater distance away)

We use further (not farther) with the meaning of **extra** or **most**.

Example: I know that you have the **furthest** information. (=extra/most)

Positive Form	Comparative Form
Little	Smallest
Little	Least

We use **smallest** to talk about size of the things.

Example: The beautiful dress is **the smallest** in Glamour shop.

We use **least** to talk about amount.

Example: Mr. Andy had **the least** profit last year.

Activity 4

Choose the right answer!

- It's a very nice room. It's the.....room in the hotel.
a. nice b. nicest c. nicer d. as nice
- What's the.....film you've ever seen?
a. better b. good c. well d. best

3. The United States is very large but Canada is the.....
 a. largest b. large c. larger d. as large as
4. He is the.....teacher in the school. Since he has been there for twenty years.
 a. experienced c. as experienced
 b. more experienced d. most experienced
5. The harvest this year is the.....one since the war.
 a. worse b. bad c. worst d. little
6. Yesterday was the.....day of the year.
 a. hottest b. hotter c. hot d. as hot as
7. Louise Drake is the..... of all the girls.
 a. pretty b. prettiest c. prettier d. as pretty as
8. That lesson is the.....of all the lessons.
 a. as difficult as b. most difficult c. more difficult d. difficult

Activity 5.

Complete the sentences below with the Adjective in the right form!

1. It was a very happy day. It was the.....(happy) day of my life.
2. The.....(beautiful) house in the neighborhood is that one.
3. Thank you for the money. It was the.....(generous) of you.
4. That tall woman is the.....(ambitious) secretary in the office.
5. The film was really boring. It was the.....(boring) film I've ever seen.

LESSON PLAN

Subject	: English
Language Focus	: Structure
Theme	: Adjective Degrees of Comparison
Sub Theme	: Adjective Positive Degree
Class	: Junior High School Second Year
Semester	: 1
Time Allocation	: 45 minutes

I. Competence

1. Basic Competence

- Understanding the Adjective Positive Degree.

2. Achievement Indicators

Students are able to:

- Find the patterns of Adjective Positive Degree.
- Answer the questions in order to apply the Adjective Positive Degree.
- Choose the correct answer in constructing the Adjective Positive Degree.

J. Learning Material

- Students' Worksheet.

K. Teaching and Learning Activities

1. Techniques

- Communicative Approach
- Question Answer
- Individual work
- Discussion

2. Class Activities

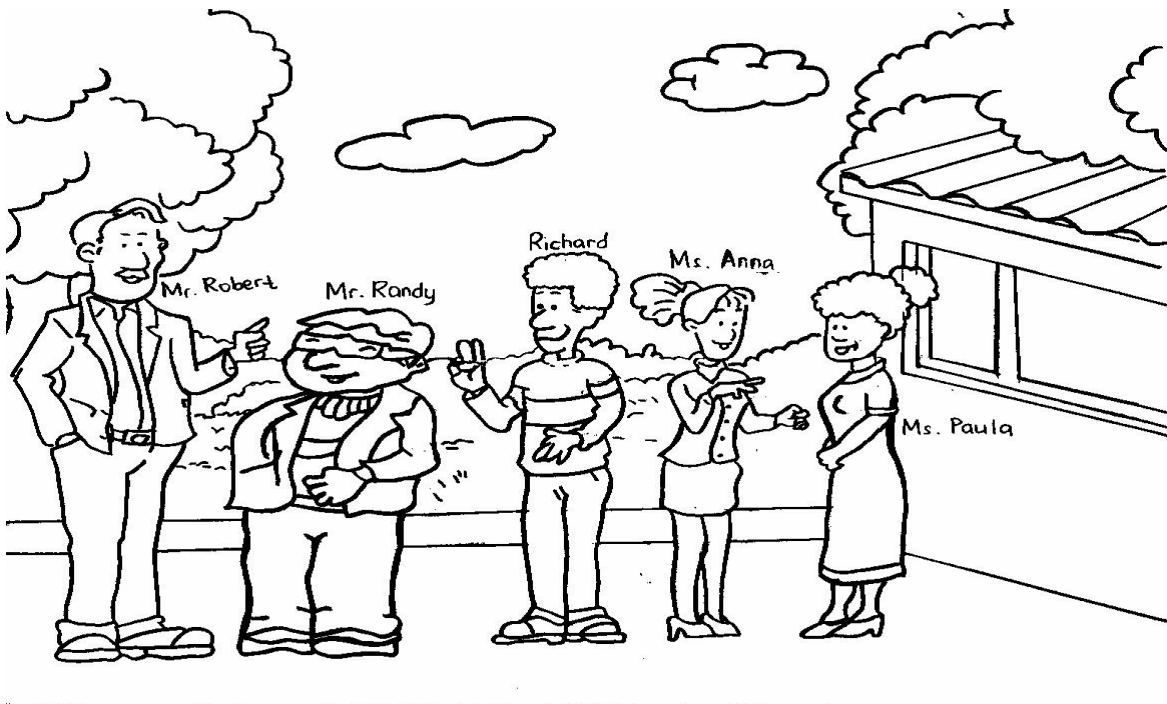
Warming-up:

- Teacher greets the students.
- Teacher introduces herself to the students..

a. Pre-Instructional Activities

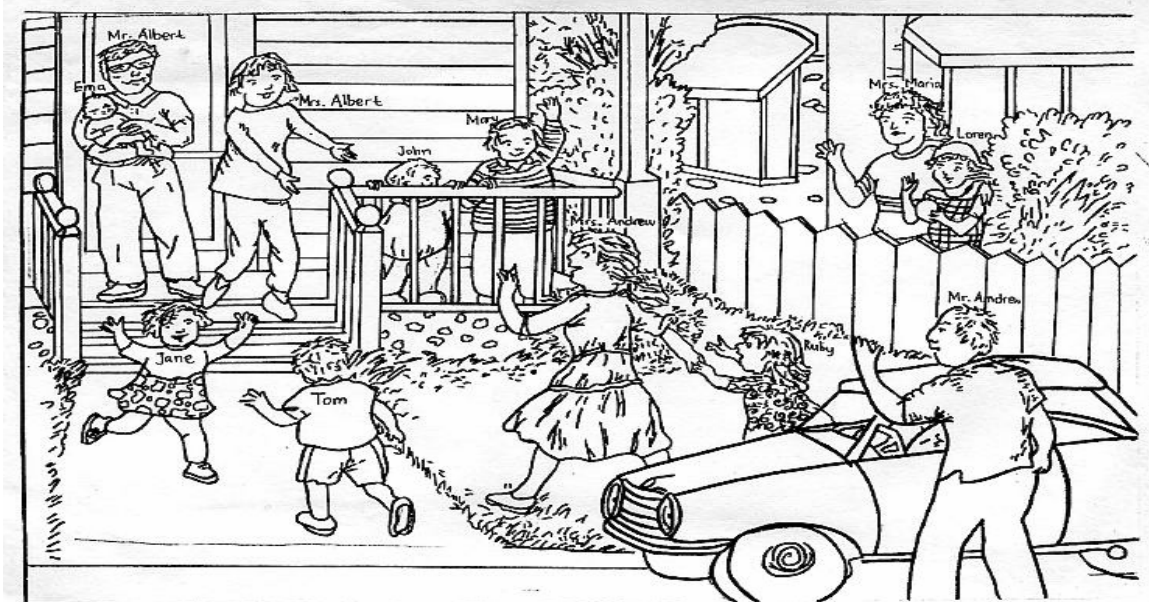
1. The teacher gives the following question: “What is the meaning of Adjectives?”
2. The teacher shows the pictures and asks the students to interpret the pictures.

PICTURE 1



3. Teacher asks some questions based on the pictures as follows then the students write the adjectives on the activity 1:
 - What do the differences between Mr. Randy and Richard?
(Mr. Randy is **fat and short**. Richard is **thin and tall**.)
- b. What do the differences between Mr. Robert's hair and Richard's hair?
(Mr. Robert's hair is **straight**; Richard's hair is **curly**.)

PICTURE 2



c. What do the differences between Jane and Mrs. Albert?

(Jane is **young**. Mrs. Albert is **old**.)

d. What do the differences between Mrs. Andrew's hair and Jane's hair?

(Mrs. Andrew's hair is **long**. Jane's hair is **short**.)

4. The teacher asks the students to write down the adjectives on the activity 1 as illustrated on the pictures.

b. Whilst-Instructional Activities

5. The teacher shows the pictures as same as above illustrating the examples of Adjective Positive Degree.

6. The teacher asks some questions as follows:

a. What do the differences between Mr. Randy, Miss Paula, and Miss Anna?
Are Miss Paula and Miss Anna tall or short?

(Miss Paula and Miss Anna are **tall**. It means that Miss Paula is **as tall as** Miss Anna.)

b. What do the differences between Richard, Miss Paula, and Mr. Randy?
Are Richard and Miss Paula thin or fat?

(Richard and Miss Paula are **thin**. It means that Miss Paula is **as thin as** Miss Anna.)

- c. What do the differences between Jane, Tom, and Mary? Are Jane and Tom old or young?

(Jane and tom are **young**. It means that Jane is **as young as** Tom.)

- d. What do the differences between Mrs. Albert's hair, Mrs. Andrew's hair, and Ruby's hair?

Do Mrs. Andrew and ruby have long hair or short hair?

(Mrs. Andrew and Ruby have **long** hair. It means that Mrs. Andrew's hair is **as long as** Ruby's.)

7. Students are asked to find the patterns of Adjective Positive degree on the activity 2.
8. The teacher explains the Adjective Positive Degree as on Focus 1.
9. Students are asked to select the correct answer on Activity 3.
10. Students are asked to complete the sentences with the appropriate adjectives in the correct forms of adjectives on Activity4.

c. Post-Instructional Activities

1. Some students are asked to write down the answer on the whiteboard.
2. Students are asked to discuss the correct answer.

L. Source

- Badalamenti, Victoria; Henner-Stanchina, Carolyn; and Larsen-Freeman,Diane(drt).1993."Grammar Dimensions:Form, Meaning, and Use." Massavhusetts: Heinle and Heinle Publihers.
- Murphy, Raymond.1998."English Grammar in Use". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hall, Dianne and Foley, Mark.2003."Advanced Learners' Grammar: A self-study Reference and Practicce Book with Answers." England:Longman.

G. Answer Key

Activity 1

Pay attention to the pictures given by your teacher and mention the adjectives!

(Mr. Randy is **fat and short**. Richard is **thin and tall**.)

(Mr. Robert's hair is **straight**; Richard's hair is **curly**.)

(Jane is **young**. Mrs. Albert is **old**.)

(Mrs. Andrew's hair is **long**. Jane's hair is **short**.)

Activity 2

Subject	+	Predicate	+	as Adjective as	+	Subject	+	Predicate
---------	---	-----------	---	-----------------	---	---------	---	-----------

Activity 3

Choose the right answer!

14. This exercise doesn't seem as quite (**a. easy**) as the last one.

15. the last story was as (**b. interesting**) as the other one.

16. Everyone else was as (**b. nervous**) as you were.

17. I didn't have as (**d. good**) as luck with it as Frank.

18. The tall girl is as (**b. tall**) as the dark girl.

Activity 4

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

11. That chair is (**as cheap**) as this chair.

12. The Ajax Company has (**as many**) employees as this one.

13. Mr. Wilson wasn't (**as calm**) as the others in the respect.

14. Jane's car is (**as big**) as yours.

15. I don't have (**as much**) information as his.

STUDENTS' WORKSHEET

Activity 1

Pay attention to the pictures given by your teacher and mention the adjectives!

Activity 2

From the example above we can find the pattern of Adjective Positive Degree.

+	+	+	+
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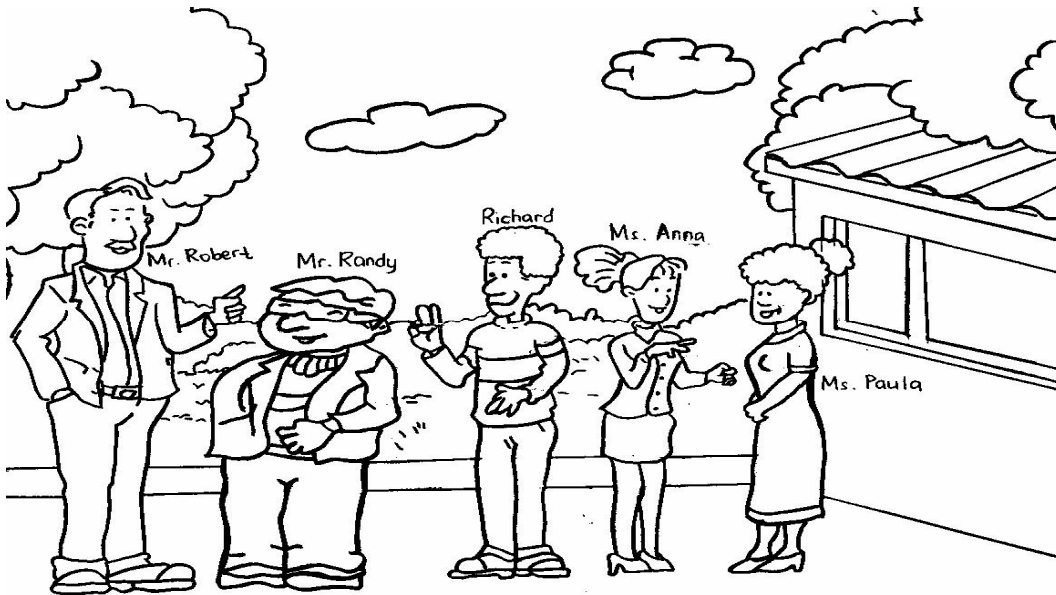
Focus 1

Study the explanation carefully!

Positive Form of Adjectives

It is used to indicate the things, people, or places being compared are equal in some respect (perbandingan yang menyatakan persamaan dua benda, orang, atau tempat). The positive form of adjective is usually employed as a predicate adjective, preceded and followed by the word “as”.

For example:



1. Miss Anna is **as tall as** Miss Paula.
2. Richard is **as thin as** Miss Paula.
3. Richard's hair is **as curly as** Miss Paula's.

Activity 3

Choose the right answer!

6. This exercise doesn't seem as quite.....as the last one.
a. easy b. easier c. easiest d. as easy
7. The last story was as.....as the other one.
a. more interesting c. most interesting
b. interesting d. interesting than
8. Everyone else was as.....as you were.
a. more nervous b. nervous c. most nervous d. the most nervous
9. I didn't have as.....as luck with as Frank.
a. the best b. better c. well d. good
10. The tall girl is as.....as the dark girl.
a. tallest b. tall c. taller d. high

Activity 4

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

6. That chair is.....(cheap) as this chair.
7. The Ajax Company has.....(many) employees as this one.
8. Mr. Wilson wasn't.....(calm) as the others in the respect.
9. Jane's car is.....(big) as yours.
10. I don't have.....(much) information as his.

LESSON PLAN

Subject	: English
Language Focus	: Structure
Theme	: Adjective Degrees of Comparison
Sub Theme	: Adjective Comparative Degree
Class	: Junior High School Second Year
Semester	: 1
Time Allocation	: 45 minutes

M. Competence

1. Basic Competence

- Understanding the Adjective Comparative Degree.

2. Achievement Indicators

Students are able to:

- Find the patterns of Adjective Comparative Degree.
- Answer the questions in order to apply the Adjective Comparative Degree.
- Choose the correct answer in constructing the Adjective Comparative Degree.

N. Learning Material

- Students' Worksheet.

O. Teaching and Learning Activities

1. Techniques

- Communicative Approach
- Question Answer
- Individual work
- Discussion

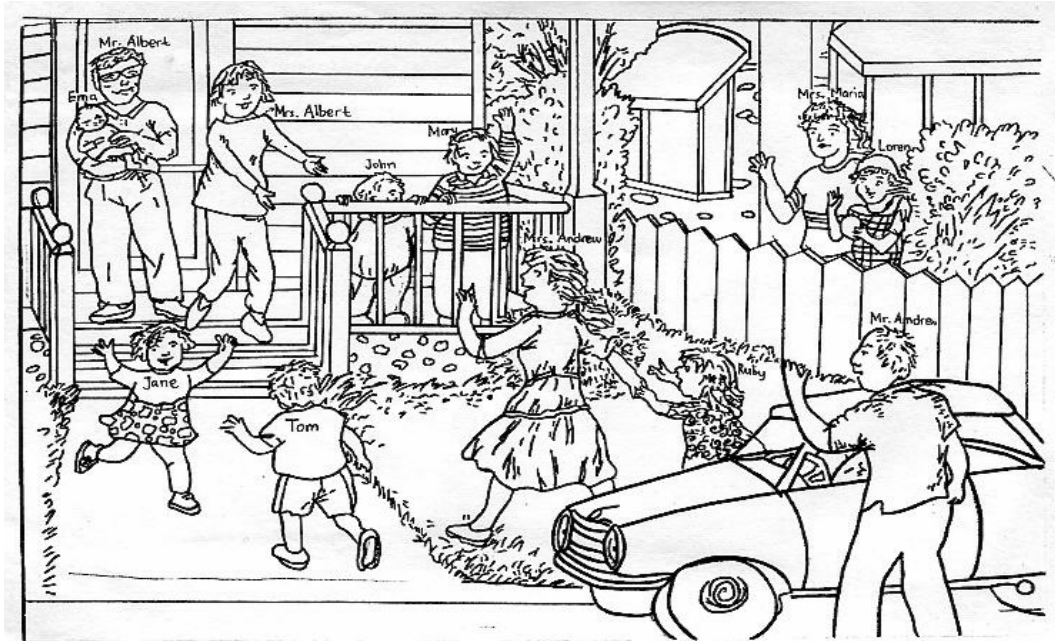
2. Class Activities

Warming-up:

- Teacher greets the students.
- Teacher asks some questions in order to review the previous material.

a. Pre-Instructional Activities

1. The teacher shows the pictures illustrating the examples of Adjective Comparative Degree.



2. Teacher asks some questions as follow:

- What does Mr. Albert look like when we compare him with John?
 - 1) Is he young or old? (He is old. It means that Mr. Albert is **older than** John.)
 - 2) Is he tall or short? (He is tall. It means that Mr. Albert is **taller than** John.)
- What does Jane look like when we compare her with Mrs. Andrew?
 - 1) Is she young or old? (She is young. It means that Jane is **younger than** Mrs. Andrew.)
 - 2) Is she tall or short? (She is short. It means that Jane is **shorter than** Mrs. Andrew.)
 - 3) Is Mrs. Andrew's hair long or short? (Her hair is long. It means that Mrs. Andrew's hair is **longer than** Jane's.)
- How many children do Mr. and Mrs. Albert have? (Four children)

How many children do Mr. and Mrs. Andrew have? (Two children) It means that the Alberts have **more** children **than** The Andrew.

b. Whilst-Instructional Activities

11. Students are asked to find the patterns of Adjective Comparative Degree on Activity 2.
12. The teacher explains the Adjective Comparative Degree as written on Focus 1.
13. Students are asked to select the correct answer on the activity 3.
14. Students are asked to complete the sentences with the appropriate adjectives in the correct forms on the activity 4.

c. Post-Instructional Activities

1. Some students are asked to write down the answer on the whiteboard.
2. Students are asked to discuss the correct answer.

P. Source

- Badalamenti, Victoria; Henner-Stanchina, Carolyn; and Larsen-Freeman, Diane (drt). 1993. "Grammar Dimensions: Form, Meaning, and Use." Massavhusetts: Heinle and Heinle Publihers.
- Murphy, Raymond. 1998. "English Grammar in Use". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hall, Dianne and Foley, Mark. 2003. "Advanced Learners' Grammar: A self-study Reference and Practicce Book with Answers." England: Longman.

H. Answer Key

Activity 2

Subject + Predicate +	Adjective + -er	+ Subject + Predicate
	More + adjective	

Activity 4

Choose the right answer!

19. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be (**a. smaller**).
20. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere (**c. quieter**)?
21. The dress was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be (**b. more expected**).
22. English cooking is bad but Scottish cooking is (**c. worse**).
23. I've got two daughters. Sophie is the younger one and Kathryn is the (**d. older**) one.
24. Tom looks (**c. older**) than he is.
25. I spent (**a. less**) money than you.
26. Your English is improving. It's getting (**d. better**).

Activity 5

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

16. The city center was (**more crowded**) than usual.
17. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (**farther**) away?
18. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's (**more comfortable**).
19. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something (**more interesting**).
20. This coffee is very light. I'd like it a bit (**stronger**).

STUDENTS' WORKSHEET

Activity 1

Pay attention to the pictures given by your teacher and study the examples!

Activity 2

From the example above we can find the pattern of Adjective comparative Degree.

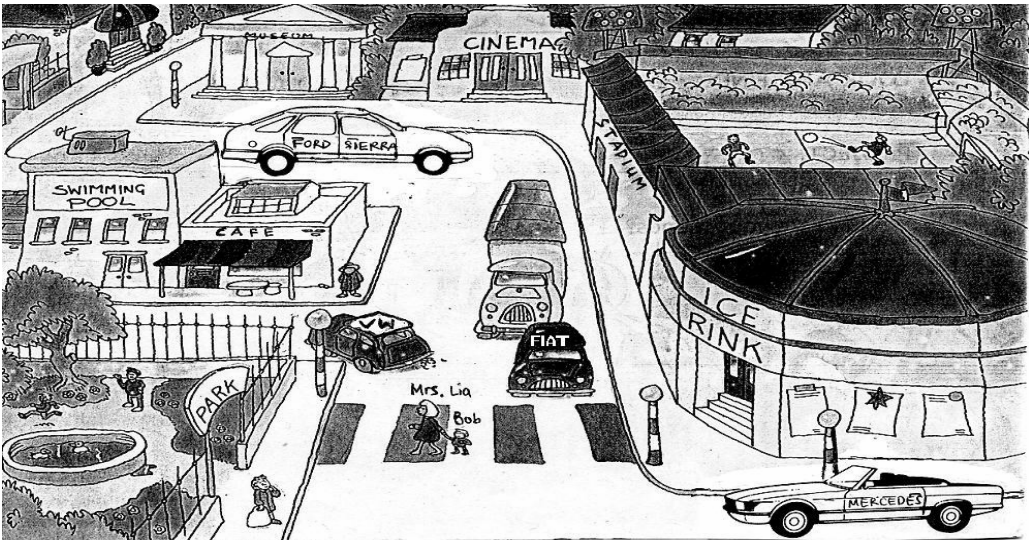
+	+	+	+
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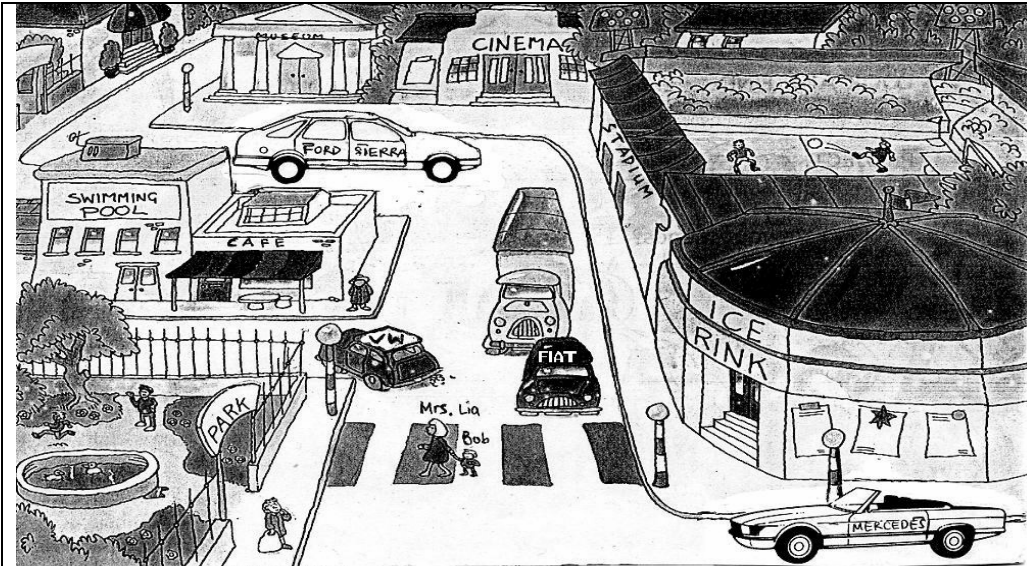
Focus 1

Study the explanation carefully!

Comparative Form of Adjectives

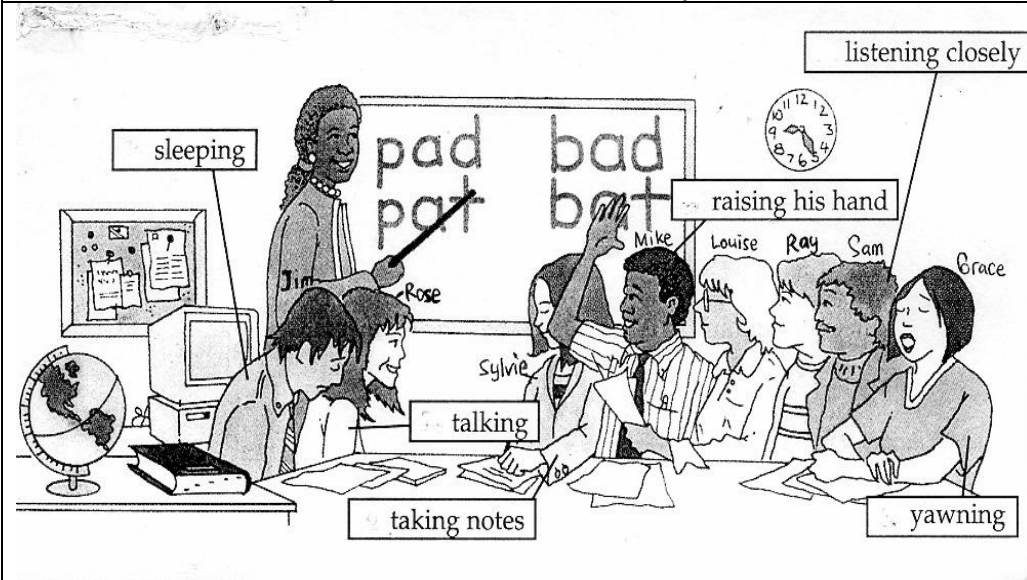
One-way to compare two things, people or places is to use the comparative of adjectives + than (perbandingan dua benda dengan menggunakan Adjectives + er atau dengan penambahan more, kemudian diikuti than).

ADJECTIVE	RULE	EXAMPLE
Adjective with one syllable		
		
1. Ending in -e	Add -r	
Large	Larger	Cinema is <u>larger than</u> Café.



2. Consonant-- vowel—consonant	Double the consonant and add -er	
Big	Bigger	Mercedes car is <u>bigger than</u> VW car.
3. All others	Add -er	
Tall	Taller	Mrs. Lia is <u>taller than</u> Bob.

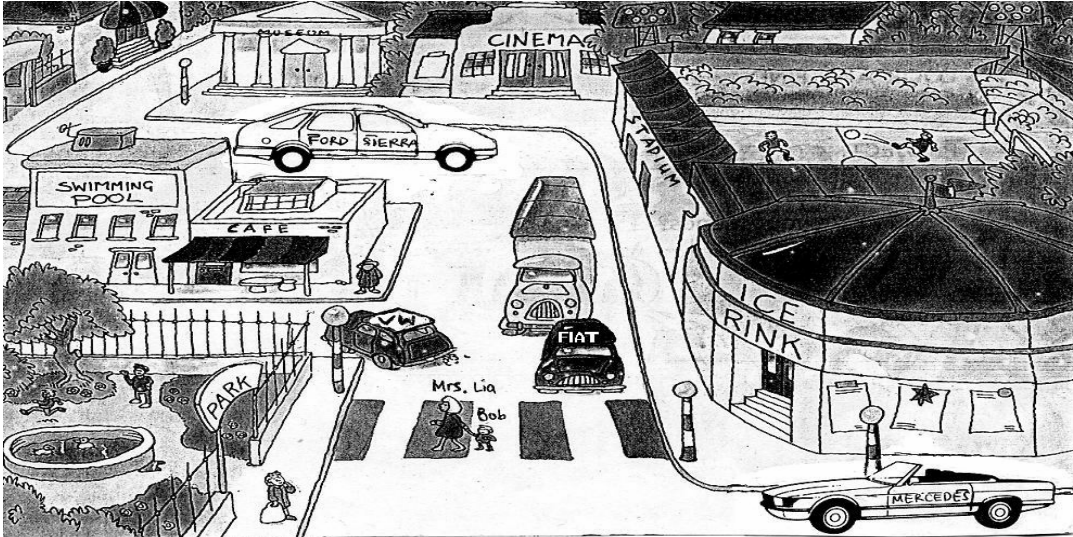
Adjective with two or more syllable



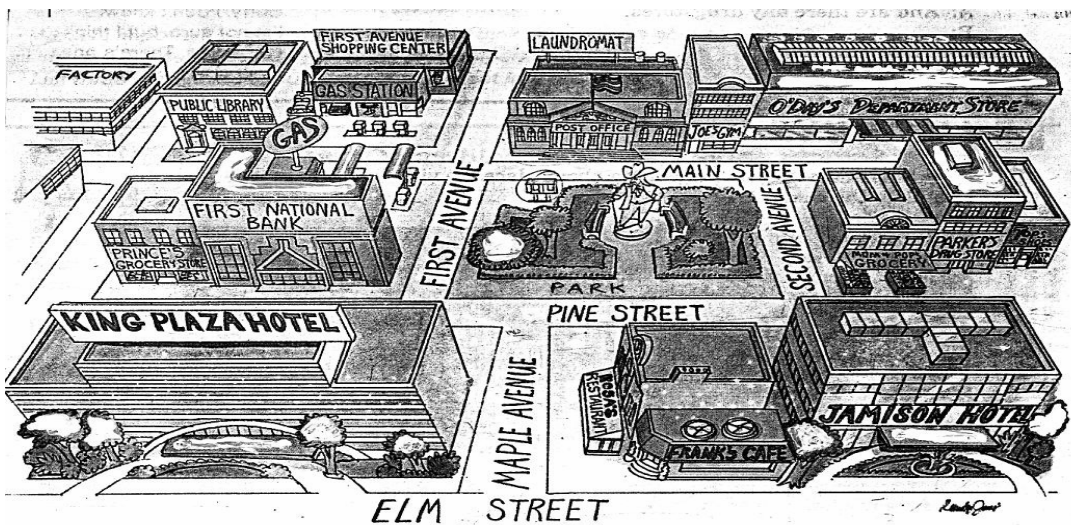
1. Ending in -y	Change the -y to -i and add -er	
Lazy	Lazier	Grace is <u>lazier than</u> Louise.
2. All others	Use more before the	

	adjective	
Diligent	More diligent	Sylvie is <u>more diligent</u> than Rose.

The form of comparative adjective also has the irregular comparison as following:



1. Fiat is a **good** car.
2. Ford Sierra is **better than** Fiat.



1. Public Library is **far** from the park.
2. Laundromat is **farther than** Public Library from the park.

The other irregular form of comparative adjective as following:

Positive Form	Comparative Form
Bad/ill	Worse
Little (amount)	Less
Many/Much	More
Far (place + time)	Further
Late (time)	Later

We use **further or farther** to talk about a greater distance.

Example: John's house is the **farther** one.

I've moved **further** away from my parents. (=a greater distance away)

We use further (not farther) with the meaning of or **more**.

Example: Let me know if you have any **further** questions. (more)

Positive Form	Comparative Form
Little	Smaller
Little	Less

We use **smaller** to talk about size of the things.

Example: Her dress is **smaller** than mine.

We use **less** to talk about amount.

Example: He earns **less** money than his brother.

Activity 3

Choose the right answer!

11. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be.....
a. smaller b. taller c. wider d. higher
12. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere...?
b. Farther b. quiet c. quieter d. far
13. The dress was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be...
c. more beautiful c. more comfortable
d. more expensive d. more interesting
14. English cooking is bad but Scottish cooking is...
a. farther b. less c. worse d. more

15. I've got two daughters. Sophie is the younger one and Kathryn is the.....one.
a. fatter b. thinner c. taller d. older
16. Tom looks...than he is.
a. as old as b. the oldest c. older d. old
17. I spent.....money than you.
a. less b. fewest c. few d. least
18. Your English is improving. It's getting.....
a. good b. as good as c. best d. better

Activity 4

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate Adjectives in the right form!

11. The city center was..... (crowded) than usual.
12. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit..... (far) away?
13. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's..... (comfortable).
14. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something..... (interesting).
15. This coffee is very weak. I'd like it a bit..... (strong).

LESSON PLAN

Subject	: English
Language Focus	: Structure
Theme	: Adjective Degrees of Comparison
Sub Theme	: Adjective Superlative Degree
Class	: Junior High School Second Year
Semester	: 1
Time Allocation	: 45 minutes

E. Competence

- Basic Competence
 - Understanding the Adjective Superlative Degree.
- Achievement Indicators

Students are able to:

 - a. Find the patterns of Adjective Superlative Degree.
 - b. Answer the questions in order to apply the Adjective Superlative Degree.
 - c. Choose the right answer in constructing the Adjective Superlative Degree.

F. Learning Material

- Students' Worksheet.

G. Teaching and Learning Activities

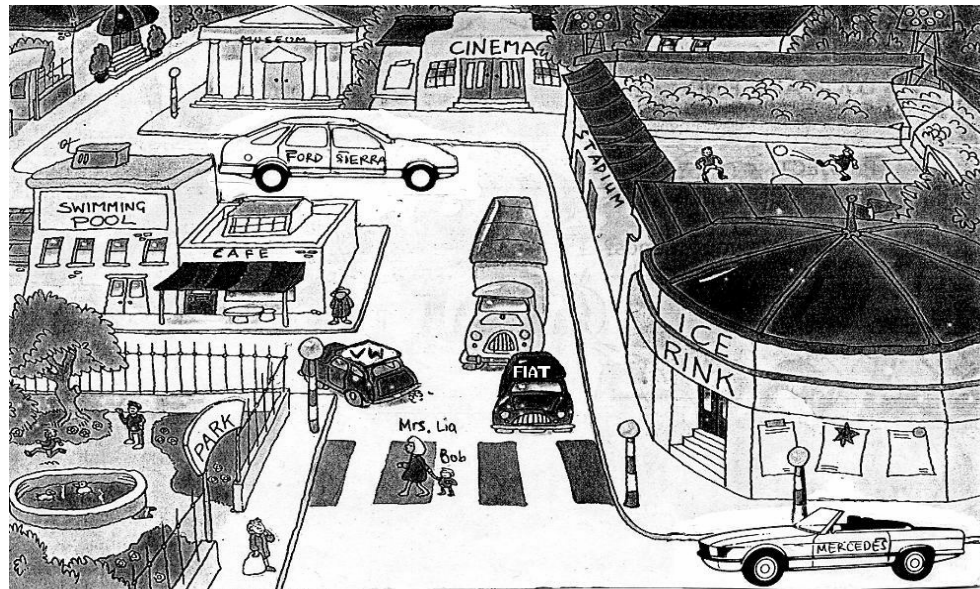
1. Techniques

- Communicative Approach
- Question Answer
- Individual work
- Discussion

2. Class Activities

Warming-up:

- Teacher greets the students.
 - Teacher asked some questions in order to review the previous material.
- a. Pre-Instructional Activities
1. The teacher shows the pictures illustrating the examples of Adjective Superlative Degree.



2. Teacher asks some questions to the students as follow:
 - 2) Pay attention to VW car, Mercedes car and Ford Sierra car!
 - What does VW car look like? Is VW car old or modern?
VW car is old. It means that VW car is **the oldest** car.
 - What does Mercedes car look like? Is Mercedes car old or modern?
Mercedes car is modern. It means that Mercedes car is **the most modern**.
 - 3) Pay attention to the situation at the park, in the stadium, and on the street!
How many people are at the park? (Two people)
How many people are in the stadium? (Four people)
How many people are on the street? (Hundreds)
It means that the situation in the stadium is **the most crowded**.
 - 4) Pay attention to the buildings in the town!
Is Cafe larger than the Stadium? (No)

Is Cinema larger than the Stadium? (No)

Is Museum larger than the Stadium? (No)

It means that the Stadium is **the largest** building in the town.

b. Whilst-Instructional Activities

- Students are asked to find the patterns of Adjective Superlative Degree on Activity 2.
- The teacher explains the Adjective Superlative Degree as on Focus 1.
- Students are asked to select the correct answer on the activity 3.
- Students are asked to complete the sentences with the appropriate adjectives in the correct forms on the activity 4.

c. Post-Instructional Activities

1. Some students are asked to write down the answer on the whiteboard.
2. Students are asked to discuss the correct answer.

H. Source

- Badalamenti, Victoria; Henner-Stanchina, Carolyn; and Larsen-Freeman, Diane (drt). 1993. "Grammar Dimensions: Form, Meaning, and Use." Massachusetts: Heinle and Heinle Publishers.
- Murphy, Raymond. 1998. "English Grammar in Use". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hall, Dianne and Foley, Mark. 2003. "Advanced Learners' Grammar: A self-study Reference and Practice Book with Answers." England: Longman.

I. Answer Key

Activity 2

Subject + Predicate	Adjective + -er	Subject + Predicate
	More + Adjective	

Activity 4

9. It's a very nice room. It's the **(b. nicest)** room in the hotel.
10. What's the **(d. best)** film you've ever seen?
11. The United States is very large but Canada is the **(a. largest)**
12. He is the **(d. most experienced)** teacher in the school. Since he has been there for twenty years.
13. The harvest this year is the **(c. worst)** one since the war.
14. Yesterday was the **(a. hottest)** day of the year.
15. Louise Drake is the **(b. prettiest)** of all the girls.
16. That lesson is the **(b. most difficult)** of all the lessons.

Activity 5

6. It was a very happy day. It was the **(happiest)** day of my life.
7. The **(most beautiful)** house in the neighborhood is that one.
8. Thank you for the money. It was the **(most generous)** of you.
9. That tall woman is the **(most ambitious)** secretary in the office.
10. The film was really boring. It was the **(most boring)** film I've ever seen.

STUDENTS' WORKSHEET

Activity 1

Pay attention to the pictures given by your teacher and study the examples!

Activity 2

From the examples given we can find the patterns of Adjective Superlative Degree.

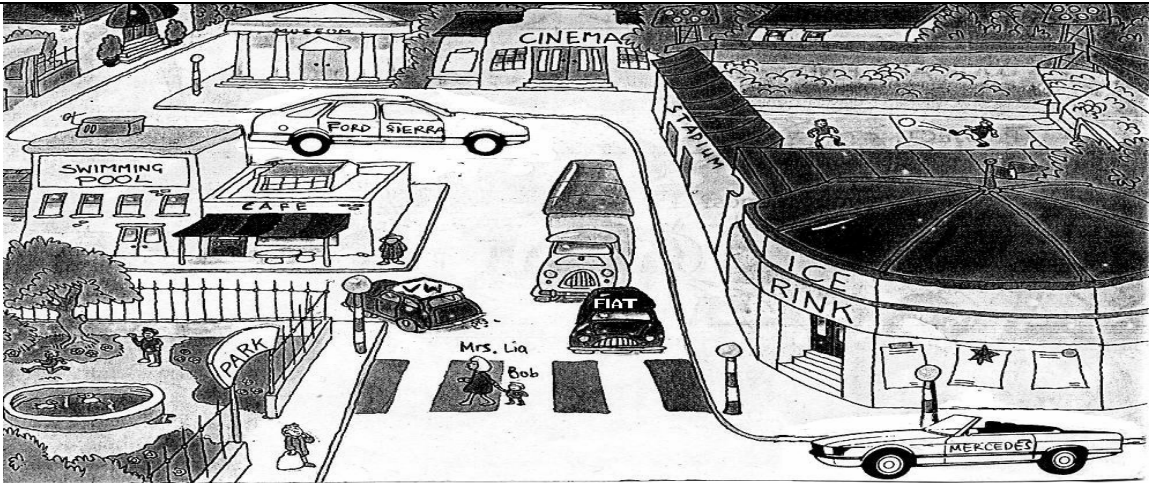
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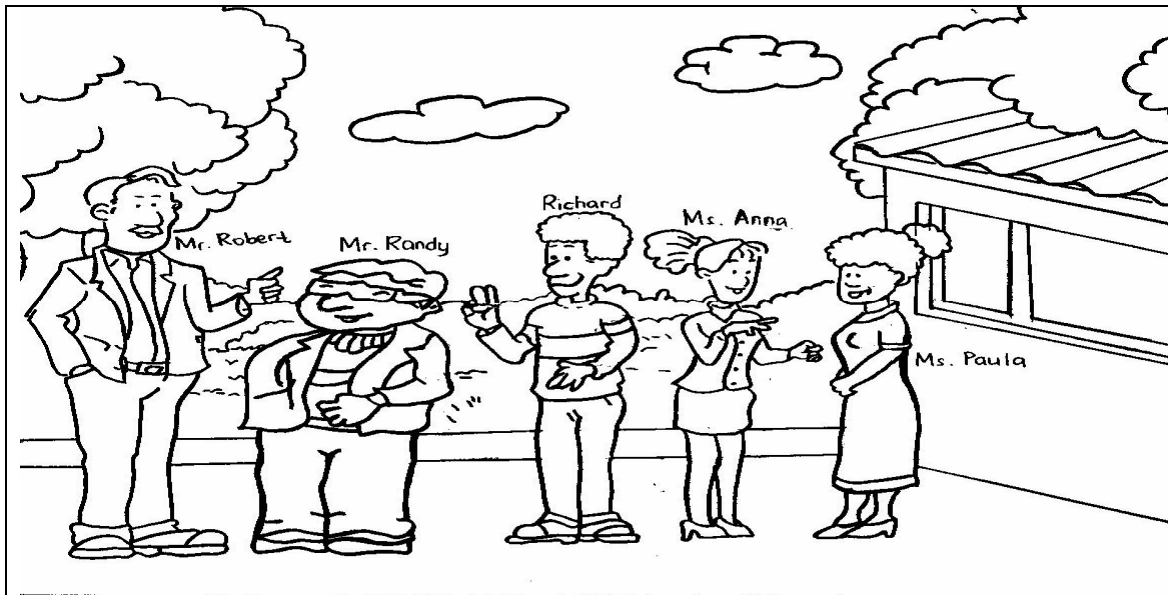
Focus 1

Study the explanation carefully!

Superlative Form of Adjective

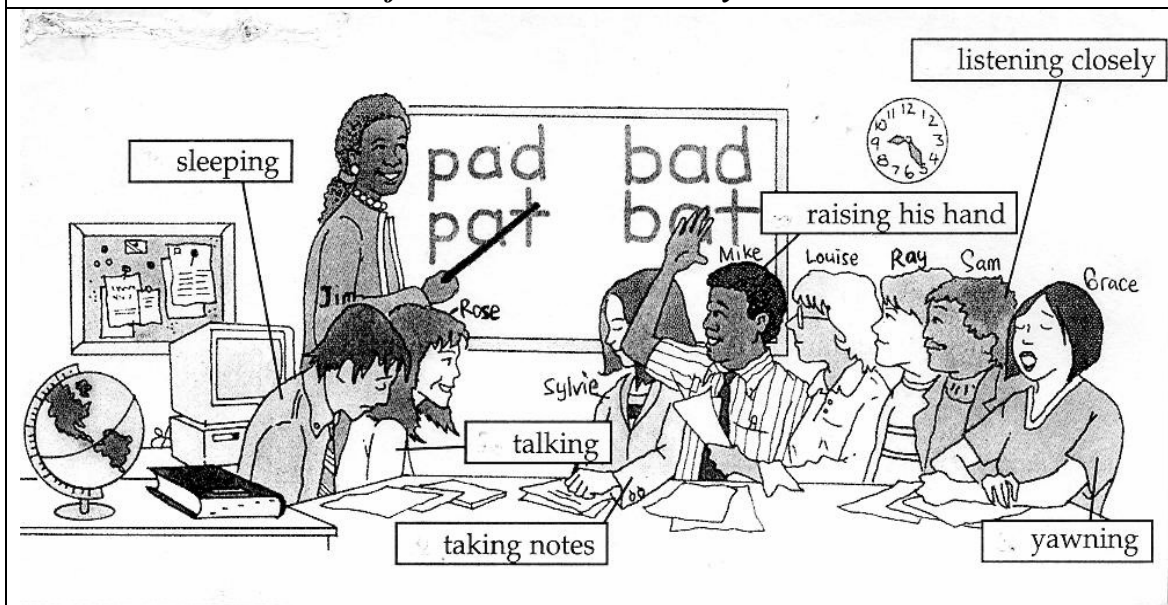
Use the Superlative form to rank a person or thing at the top or bottom of the group (Perbandingan yang menyatakan “**paling**”). This form is usually preceded by “the”, added ending ‘-est’ to the positive form of adjective and followed by the nouns they modify (menggunakan “**the+Adjective + -est**” atau “**the+most+Adjective**”).

ADJECTIVE	RULE	EXAMPLE
<i>Adjective with one syllable</i>		
		
Ending in -e	Add -st	
Large	Largest	Stadium is the largest building in the town.
Consonant-vowel-consonant	Double the consonant and add -est	
Thin	Thinner	Miss Anna is the thinnest of all.



All others	Add -est	
Tall	Tallest	Mr. Robert is <u>the tallest</u> of all.

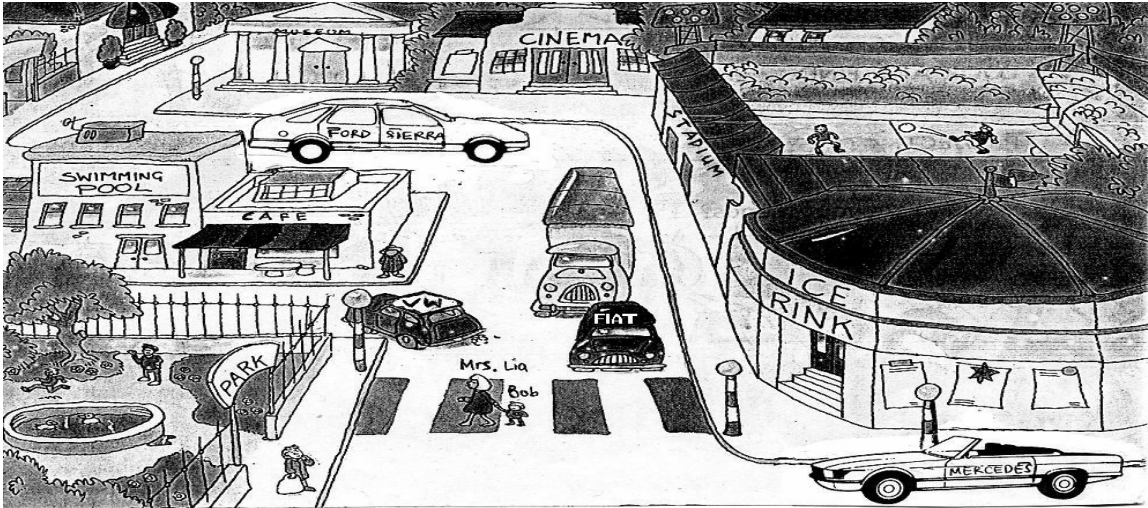
Adjective with two or more syllables



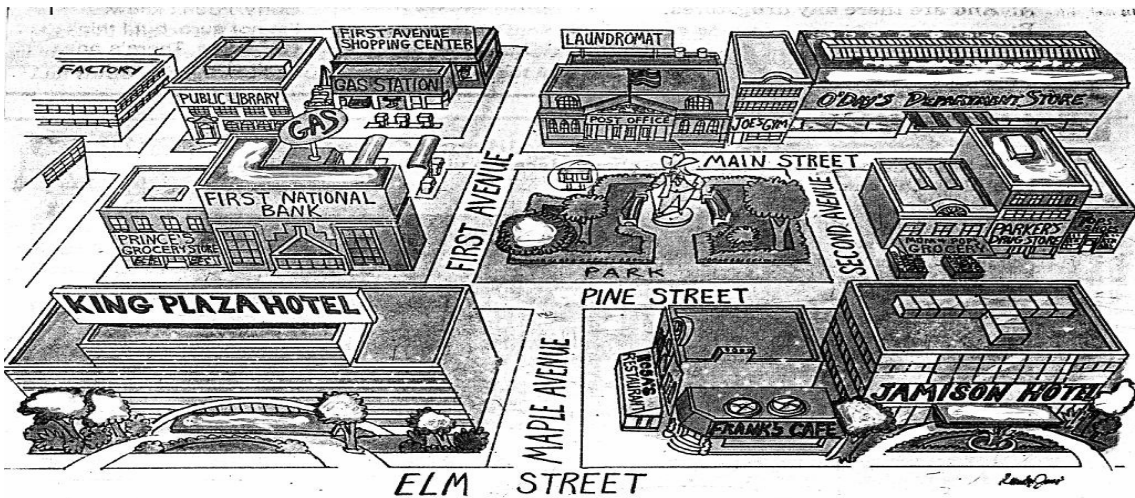
Ending in -y	Change in the -y to -I and add -est	
Lazy	Laziest	Jim is <u>the laziest</u> student in the class.
All others	Use the + most before adjective	

Diligent	The most diligent	Mike is <u>the most diligent</u> student in the class.
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The form of superlative adjective also has the irregular comparison as following:



Fiat is a **good** car. Mercedes is **the best** car.



Laundromat is far from the park. Factory is **the farthest** from the park.

The other irregular form of Superlative Adjective as follow:

Positive Form	Superlative Form
---------------	------------------

Good	Best
Bad/ill	Worst
Little (amount)	Least
Much	Most
Far (place + time)	Furthest
Late (time)	Last

We use **furthest or farthest** to talk about the greatest distance.

Example: John's house is **the furthest** from New York.

I've moved **the furthest** away from my parents. (=the greatest distance away)

We use further (not farther) with the meaning of **extra** or **most**.

Example: I know that you have the **furthest** information. (=extra/most)

Positive Form	Superlative Form
Little	Smallest
Little	Least

We use **smallest** to talk about size of the things.

Example: The beautiful dress is **the smallest** in Glamour shop.

We use **least** to talk about amount.

Example: Mr. Andy had **the least** profit last year.

Activity 3

Choose the right answer!

- It's a very nice room. It's the.....room in the hotel.
a. nice b. nicest c. nicer d. as nice
- What's the.....film you've ever seen?
a. better b. good c. well d. best
- The United States is very large but Canada is the.....
a. largest b. large c. larger d. as large as
- He is the.....teacher in the school. Since he has been there for twenty years.
a. experienced c. as experienced
b. more experienced d. most experienced

5. The harvest this year is the.....one since the war.
a. worse b. bad c. worst d. as bad as
6. Yesterday was the.....day of the year.
a. hottest b. hotter c. hot d. as hot as
7. Louise Drake is the..... of all the girls.
a. pretty b. prettiest c. prettier d. as pretty as
8. That lesson is the.....of all the lessons.
a. as difficult as b. most difficult c. more difficult d. difficult

Activity 4.

Complete the sentences below with the Adjective in the right form!

1. It was a very happy day. It was the.....(happy) day of my life.
2. The.....(beautiful) house in the neighborhood is that one.
3. Thank you for the money. It was the.....(generous) of you.
4. That tall woman is the.....(ambitious) secretary in the office.
5. The film was really boring. It was the.....(boring) film I've ever seen.

THE TABLE OF DIFFICULTY INDEX AND DISCRIMINATION POWER

No	Difficulty Index	Interpretation	Discrimination Power	Interpretation
1.	$FV = \frac{31}{44} = 0.705$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
2.	$FV = \frac{33}{44} = 0.75$	Easy	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
3.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
4.	$FV = \frac{15}{44} = 0.341$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{7}{11} = 0.636$	Very Effective
5.	$FV = \frac{18}{44} = 0.409$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
6.	$FV = \frac{26}{44} = 0.591$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
7.	$FV = \frac{32}{44} = 0.727$	Easy	$D = \frac{6}{11} = 0.545$	Very Effective
8.	$FV = \frac{31}{44} = 0.705$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
9.	$FV = \frac{30}{44} = 0.68$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
10.	$FV = \frac{27}{44} = 0.614$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
11.	$FV = \frac{14}{44} = 0.318$	Difficult	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
12.	$FV = \frac{17}{44} = 0.386$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
13.	$FV = \frac{11}{44} = 0.25$	Difficult	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
14.	$FV = \frac{18}{44} = 0.409$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
15.	$FV = \frac{27}{44} = 0.614$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
16.	$FV = \frac{19}{44} = 0.42$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
17.	$FV = \frac{29}{44} = 0.659$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{8}{11} = 0.727$	Very Effective
18.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory

19.	$FV = \frac{20}{44} = 0.455$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
20.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
21.	$FV = \frac{30}{44} = 0.682$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
22.	$FV = \frac{35}{44} = 0.795$	Easy	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
23.	$FV = \frac{30}{44} = 0.682$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
24.	$FV = \frac{35}{44} = 0.795$	Easy	$D = \frac{6}{11} = 0.545$	Very Effective
25.	$FV = \frac{25}{44} = 0.568$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{8}{11} = 0.727$	Very Effective
26.	$FV = \frac{19}{44} = 0.432$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{5}{9} = 0.455$	Very Effective
27.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
28.	$FV = \frac{33}{44} = 0.75$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
29.	$FV = \frac{18}{40} = 0.409$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
30.	$FV = \frac{20}{44} = 0.455$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory

THE ANNALYSIS OF RELIABILITY INDEX

Variance:

$$V = \frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n}$$

$$= 20,72040169$$

KR 21 Formula:

$$R = \frac{K}{K-1} \left[1 - \frac{M(K-M)}{KV} \right]$$

$$= 0,675855$$

THE TABLE OF DIFFICULTY INDEX AND DISCRIMINATION POWER

o	Difficulty Index	Interpretation	Discrimination Power	Interpretation
1.	$FV = \frac{31}{44} = 0.705$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
2.	$FV = \frac{33}{44} = 0.75$	Easy	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
3.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
4.	$FV = \frac{15}{44} = 0.341$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{7}{11} = 0.636$	Very Effective
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6.	$FV = \frac{26}{44} = 0.591$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
7.	$FV = \frac{32}{44} = 0.727$	Easy	$D = \frac{6}{11} = 0.545$	Very Effective
8.	$FV = \frac{31}{44} = 0.705$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
9.	$FV = \frac{32}{44} = 0.727$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
10.	$FV = \frac{27}{44} = 0.614$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
11.	$FV = \frac{14}{44} = 0.318$	Difficult	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
12.	$FV = \frac{17}{44} = 0.386$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
13.	$FV = \frac{9}{44} = 0.205$	Difficult	$D = \frac{1}{11} = 0.091$	Low
14.	$FV = \frac{18}{44} = 0.409$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
15.	$FV = \frac{27}{44} = 0.614$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
16.	$FV = \frac{20}{44} = 0.455$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
17.	$FV = \frac{29}{44} = 0.659$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{8}{11} = 0.727$	Very Effective

18.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
19.	$FV = \frac{20}{44} = 0.455$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
20.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory
21.	$FV = \frac{30}{44} = 0.682$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
22.	$FV = \frac{35}{44} = 0.795$	Easy	$D = \frac{5}{11} = 0.455$	Very Effective
23.	$FV = \frac{30}{44} = 0.682$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
24.	$FV = \frac{35}{44} = 0.795$	Easy	$D = \frac{6}{11} = 0.545$	Very Effective
25.	$FV = \frac{25}{44} = 0.568$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{8}{11} = 0.727$	Very Effective
26.	$FV = \frac{19}{44} = 0.432$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{5}{9} = 0.455$	Very Effective
27.	$FV = \frac{37}{44} = 0.841$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
28.	$FV = \frac{33}{44} = 0.75$	Easy	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
29.	$FV = \frac{17}{40} = 0.386$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{3}{11} = 0.273$	Satisfactory
30.	$FV = \frac{20}{44} = 0.455$	Acceptable	$D = \frac{4}{11} = 0.364$	Satisfactory

THE ANNALYSIS OF RELIABILITY INDEX

$$V = \frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n}$$

$$= 20,20454545$$

KR 21 Formula:

$$R = \frac{K}{K-1} \left[1 - \frac{M(K-M)}{KV} \right]$$

$$= 0.6624$$

TEST

Subject	: English
Language Focus	: Structure
Theme	: Adjective Degrees of Comparison
Class	: Junior High School (Second Year)
Time allocation	: 45 minutes

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FOR THE QUESTIONS BELOW!

1. This is the..... lesson in the book.
a. as easy b. easier c. easy d. easiest
2. This tie is.....in color than that one.
a. bright b. brighter c. as bright d. brightest
3. Mr. Slater's house is.....than our house.
a. bigger b. big c. biggest d. as big
4. My dresses are as.....as my sister's.
a. long b. longest c. longer d. as long
5. Marie is certainly not as.....as her sister.
a. more intelligent c. intelligent
b. most intelligent d. as intelligent
6. What's the.....place in Surabaya.
a. as interesting c. interesting
b. most interesting d. more interesting
7. That brown chair is.....than this one.
a. more comfortable c. most comfortable
b. comfortable d. as comfortable
8. I can't do this sum. It is the.....of all in the exercises.
a. difficult c. as difficult
b. most difficult d. more difficult
9. Fred is astudent than his brother.
a. more ambitious c. the most ambitious
b. ambitious d. as ambitious
10. The painting is the.....you have ever done.
a. as bad b. worst c. worse d. bad

11. Her bag is as.....as mine.
 a. better b. as good c. good d. best
12. Which is.....from here, Bandung or Bogor?
 a. far b. farther c. the farthest d. farthest
13. Does your country have as.....weather as this?
 a. bad b. worse c. as bad d. worst
14. We've had.....difficulty with this part than the other one.
 a. less b. least c. little d. the least
15. New York has the.....tall buildings of any city in the world.
 a. many b. more c. most d. much
16.people in that country speak French than German.
 a. the most b. many c. more d. much
17. You may be.....than the man, but you are certainly not as.....as he is.
 a. rich, happier c. richer, happy
 b. richer, happier d. richest, happy
18. Market Lane is theand.....part of this village.
 a. busiest, noisiest c. busier, noisy
 b. busy, noisier d. as busy, the noisiest
19. "Which is the.....way to the post-office?"
 "There are only two ways, the one on the left is....."
 a. short, shortest c. shortest, short
 b. shortest, shorter d. shortest, short
20. Today is the.....day of the week. However it is not as.....as it was last Tuesday.
 a. warm, warm c. warmer, warmest
 b. warmest, warm d. warm, warmer
21. The Atlantic Ocean is 5000 meters deep, Java Sea is 500 and Toba Lake is 300. Atlantic Ocean is.....than Java Sea, but Toba Lake is.....
 a. deeper, shallow c. deeper, the shallowest
 b. deep, shallow d. deepest, shallow

22. A car is.....than a cart, but an airplane is the.....of all.
 a. fast, fast b. faster, fast c. fastest, faster d. faster, fastest
23. All the people in the world know who Maradona is, some people know Albert, but none knows Kurniawan. Albert is.....than Kurniawan, but Maradona is the.....in the world.
 a. popular, most popular c. more popular, most popular
 b. more popular, popular d. as popular, popular
24. Iwan : Why do you hang Holyfield's photo on your room?
 Edi : He is my favorite boxer. He is the.....in the world.
 a. strongest b. weakest c. fastest d. bigger
25. My school is about 5 km from home. It is.....than my brother's, because it's about 10 km far.
 a. farther b. nearer c. further d. longer
26. Fauzan : My family and I will go to Bali next holiday.
 Donna : Oh, it's nice. How are you going to go there?
 Fauzan : I'm not sure whether to go by plane or by train.
 Donna : You'd better go by plane. It's.....
 a. comfortable c. less comfortable
 b. more comfortable d. most comfortable
27. Mr. Agus : How cheap is Brantas Swimming pool?
 The students : It is.....than PM swimming pool.
 Brantas swimming pool is the.....of all. So I can swim there every time I want to.
 a. cheaper, cheapest c. reasonable, more reasonable
 b. more expensive, most expensive d. comfortable, most comfortable

Deluxe Sport Shop	
Footbal Shoes	Rp. 200.000
Running Shoes	Rp. 250.000
Tennis Shoes	Rp. 300.000
Basketball Shoes	Rp. 300.000
Golf Shoes	Rp. 500.000

28. Tennis shoes are.....than football shoes.

- a. more economical
- b. more expensive
- c. more fascinating
- d. more beautiful

29. Football shoes are.....of all.

- a. the fewest
- b. the longest
- c. the smallest
- d. the cheapest

30. Running shoes are..... than Golf shoes.

- a. bigger
- b. fewer
- c. cheaper
- d. cleaner

ANSWER KEY

1. D	11. C	21. C
2. B	12. B	22. D
3. A	13. A	23. C
4. A	14. A	24. A
5. C	15. C	25. B
6. B	16. C	26. B
7. A	17. C	27. A
8. B	18. A	28. B
9. A	19. B	29. D
10. B	20. B	30. C

CONTROL GROUP

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

1. $H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B$; there is no significant difference between pretest and posttest.

$H_a: \mu_A > \mu_B$; there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest.

2. T-test, where $db = n-1 = 42-1=41$

$$t(.05) = 1.671$$

3. Calculation for t-observation:

$$\bar{D} = \frac{\sum D}{n} = 8.595$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot \sum D^2 - (\sum D)^2}{n(n-1)}} = 6.736$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} = 8.272$$

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation (8.272) is greater than t table (1.671), so H_a is accepted.

Hence, the writer concludes that there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

1. $H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B$; there is no significant difference between pretest and posttest.

$H_a: \mu_A > \mu_B$; there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest.

2. T-test, where $db = n-1 = 43-1=42$

$$t(.05) = 1.671$$

3. Calculation for t-observation:

$$\bar{D} = \frac{\sum D}{n} = 11.442$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot \sum D^2 - (\sum D)^2}{n(n-1)}} = 6.998$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} = 10.724$$

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation (10.724) is greater than t table (1.671), so H_a is accepted.

Hence, the writer concludes that there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest.

PRE-TEST OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

1. $H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B$; there is no significant difference between the means of the two groups.

$H_a: \mu_A > \mu_B$; there is a significant difference between the means of the two groups.

2. T-test, where $df = N_A + N_B - 2 = 43 + 42 - 2 = 83$
 $t(.05) = 1.658$

3. Calculation for t-observation:

A: Class VIII-B (Experimental Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 59.228 \quad ; n = 43$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 11.312$$

B: Class VIII-A (Control Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 58.230 \quad ; n = 42$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 11.874$$

$$t_o = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_A - 1) \cdot SA^2 + (n_B - 1) \cdot SB^2}{n_A + n_B - 2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B} \right]}} = 0.06239$$

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation (t_o) = 0.06239 < t-table (1.658), so H_0 is accepted.

Hence, the writer concludes that there is no significant difference between two

groups. It means that both the experimental and control groups have the similar beginning ability in the Adjective Degrees of Comparison.

POSTTEST OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

1. Ho: $\mu_A = \mu_B$; there is no significant difference between the means of the two groups.

Ha: $\mu_A > \mu_B$; there is a significant difference between the means of the two groups.

2. T-test, where $df = N_A + N_B - 2 = 43 + 42 - 2 = 83$

$$t(.05) = 1.658$$

3. Calculation for t-observation:

A: Class VIII-B (Experimental Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 71.097 \quad ; n = 43$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 10.039$$

B: Class VIII-A (Control Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 67.081 \quad ; n = 42$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 11.456$$

$$t_o = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_A - 1).SA^2 + (n_B - 1).SB^2}{n_A + n_B - 2} \left[\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B} \right]}} = 1.72105$$

4. Conclusion

Because $t\text{-observation } (t_o) = 1.72105 > t\text{-table } (1.658)$, so H_0 is rejected.
Hence, the writer concludes that there is a significant difference between two groups.
It means that the score of the experimental group is better than the score of the control group .

ENGLISH MID TEST SCORE (PILOT GROUP AND CONTROL GROUPS)

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

5. $H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B$; there is no significant difference between the total question scores of the two groups.

$H_a: \mu_A \neq \mu_B$; there is a significant difference between the total question scores of the two groups.

6. T-test, where $df = N_A + N_B - 2 = 44 + 42 - 2 = 84$

$$T(.05/2) = -1.98 < t_o < 1.98$$

7. Calculation for t-observation:

A: Class VIII-C (Pilot Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 67.1 \quad ; n = 44$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 3.85$$

B: Class VIII-A (Control Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 67.8 \quad ; n = 42$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 10.63$$

$$t_o = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_A - 1).SA^2 + (n_B - 1).SB^2}{n_A + n_B - 2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B} \right]}} = -0.410846$$

8. Conclusion

Because t-observation (to) = - 0.410846 < t (.05/2), so Ho is accepted. Hence, the writer concludes that there is no significant difference between the means of group A (Pilot Group) and group B (Control Group).

ENGLISH MID TEST SCORE (PILOT GROUP AND EXPERIMENTAL GROUP)

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

1. Ho: $\mu_A = \mu_B$; there is no significant difference between the total question scores of the two groups.

Ha: $\mu_A \neq \mu_B$; there is a significant difference between the total question scores of the two groups.

2. T-test, where $df = N_A + N_B - 2 = 44 + 43 - 2 = 85$

$$T (.05/2) = -1.98 < t_o < 1.98$$

3. Calculation for t-observation:

A: Class VIII-C (Pilot Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 67.1 \quad ; n = 44$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 3.85$$

B: Class VIII-B (Experimental Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 67.4 \quad ; n = 43$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 5.01$$

$$t_o = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_A - 1) \cdot SA^2 + (n_B - 1) \cdot SB^2}{n_A + n_B - 2} \left[\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B} \right]}} = -0.313545$$

4. Conclusion

Because t-observation (t_o) = - 0.313545 < $t_{(.05/2)}$, so H_o is accepted. Hence, the writer concludes that there is no significant difference between the means of group A (Pilot Group) and group B (Experimental Group).

ENGLISH MID TEST SCORE (CONTROL AND EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS)

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

1. $H_o: \mu_A = \mu_B$; there is no significant difference between the total question scores of the two groups.

$H_a: \mu_A \neq \mu_B$; there is a significant difference between the total question scores of the two groups.

2. T-test, where $df = N_a + N_b - 2 = 44 + 42 - 2 = 83$

$$T_{(.05/2)} = -1.98 < t_o < 1.98$$

3. Calculation for t-observation:

A: Class VIII-A (Control Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 67.8 \quad ; n = 42$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 10.63$$

B: Class VIII-B (Experimental Group)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 67.4 \quad ; n = 43$$

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}}{n(n-1)} = 5.01$$

$$t_o = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_A - 1) \cdot SA^2 + (n_B - 1) \cdot SB^2}{n_A + n_B - 2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B} \right]}} = 0.223177$$

4. Conclusion

Because $t\text{-observation } (t_o) = 0.223177 < t (.05/2)$, so H_o is accepted. Hence, the writer concludes that there is no significant difference between the means of group A (Control Group) and group B (Experimental Group).