

DOCUMENTATION





INSTRUMENT OF THE RESEARCH

PRE-TEST

Name : ARTIKA KIRANA

Class : XI B1

I. Arrange the letter into a word!

Keyword: Things in the kitchen / Food

1. O-W-L-B = BOWL
2. H-E-S-C-E-E = CHEESE
3. P-P-E-P-R-E = PEPPER
4. O-C-F-F-E = COFFE

II. Fill in the blank space with the correct answer in the box!

The Unhealthy Fast Food

Fast food nowadays is considered a normal 1) choice venture. People are not just eating out on special occasion or weekends anymore. It means that all the time they mostly eat fast foods. However, is fast food good for health?

Fast food has its popularity in the 1940's. Within a few years, fast-food 2) was popped up everywhere. With the compelling rise in fast-food restaurants 3) since the 1940's, oddly it started the rise in obesity and cancer during that 4) same time period. Fast food is highly 5) with a wide array of addictive. To ensure fast food's low 6) cost, the fast food products are made 7) with highly-processed ingredients to give it shelf-life, to hold consistency, and to enhance flavor. Fast food is altered from its original healthy form.

It is not the calories in fast food 8) which damage health and waistline. It is the chemical additives such as aspartame and MSG (monosodium glutamate). Studies show that the chemical additives 9) lead to weight and disease issues.

So, there is absolutely nothing nutritional about fast food. Fast food 10) costs. Feeds hunger and craving.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a. since | f. cost |
| b. eating | g. same |
| c. operations | h. lead |
| d. processed | i. which |
| e. with | j. simply |

III. Choose the correct answer from options a,b,c,d, or e!

Smoking in Restaurant

Smoking in restaurant is just not on. It must not be allowed because it is rude, harmful to others and dangerous for the smokers. Firstly, smoking in a restaurant is impolite. The smell of the some affects all people and can turn them off their food. People pay to taste good food and not to be put off by foul smelling smoke. Another reason smoking should not be allowed in restaurant is the harm it can do to others. Passive smoking that is breathing in smoke made by a smoker can lead to asthma attacks and even cancer.

Finally, smoking is dangerous and health risk to the smokers. Cigarettes cause heart and lung disease and people should not smoke anywhere, not just in restaurants. Therefore, smoking in restaurants is impolite, harmful to others and a health risk to the smokers and should not be allowed in any restaurants.

1. Smoking in the restaurant must be avoided because....
 - a. It is harmful to others.
 - b. It is impolite.
 - c. It's dangerous to the smokers.
 - ☒ d. It can cause heart and lung disease.
 - e. All answer are correct.
2. We have many reason to say that smoking must be avoided. The world reasons means....
 - a. conclusion
 - b. point of view
 - ☒ c. argument
 - d. reinforcement
 - e. statement
3. Since we can find a thesis, arguments and reiteration in the text, so we can conclude that this text belongs to....
 - a. descriptive
 - ☒ b. narration
 - c. anecdote
 - d. procedure
 - e. analytical exposition
4. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To inform the reader to the readers.

- b. To persuade to the readers.
c. To describe to the readers.
~~X~~ d. To tell a story to the readers. ✗
e. To argue about smoking to the readers.
5. The synonym of the word "dangerous" in the text is....
a. rude
b. impolite
c. health risk ✓
~~X~~ d. harmful
e. disease
6. The word "reiteration" in the context of the text refers to _____.
a. introduction
b. repetition
c. conclusion ✗
d. summary
~~X~~ e. explanation
7. The word "impolite" in the text can be replaced with _____.
~~X~~ a. rude ✓
b. kind
c. considerate
d. pleasant
e. respectful
8. The word "affects" in the text is closest in meaning to _____.
a. helps
b. influences
~~X~~ c. avoids ✗
d. improves
e. ignores
9. The word "harm" in the text is synonymous with _____.
~~X~~ a. benefit ✗
b. protection

- c. damage
- d. assistance
- e. recovery

10. The term "health risk" in the text suggests that smoking can _____.

- a. improve health
- b. cause health problems ✓
- ~~c~~. be harmless
- d. enhance fitness
- e. reduce disease

11. The word "dangerous" in the context of the passage most nearly means _____.

- a. safe
- b. secure
- c. perilous ✓
- ~~d~~. harmless
- e. beneficial

12. The phrase "put off" in the text most closely means _____.

- ~~a~~. attracted
- b. discouraged
- c. energized ✓
- d. pleased
- e. entertained

13. The word "asthma" mentioned in the passage refers to a _____.

- a. type of food
- b. breathing disorder ✓
- c. heart condition
- ~~d~~. lung cancer
- e. healthy habit

14. The word "foul" in the context of "foul smelling smoke" can be replaced by _____.

- • a. pleasant
- b. refreshing
- c. noxious
- ☒ d. fragrant
- e. appetizing

X

15. The word "smokers" in the text refers to people who _____.

- ☒ a. avoid smoking
- b. smoke cigarettes
- c. quit smoking
- d. hate smoking
- e. are affected by smoke

X

**INSTRUMENT OF THE RESEARCH
PRE-TEST**

Name : Artina Kirana

Class : XI B1

52

I. Arrange the letter into a word!

Keyword: Kind of a natural phenomenon

1. V-L-O-A-E-S-C-N-O = ~~VOLCANES~~ X **VOLCANOES**
2. S-T-U-A-N-I-M = **Tsunami** ✓
3. D-O-O-F-L = **FLOOD** ✓
4. D-E-S-L-I-A-L-N-D = **LANDSLIDE** ✓

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II. Fill in the blank space with the correct answer in the box!

How Chocolate is Made

Have we wondered how we get chocolate from? Well, this time we will enter the amazing world of chocolate so we can understand exactly we are eating.

Chocolate starts a tree 1) grows cacao tree. This tree 2) called in equatorial regions, especially in place such as South America, Africa, and Indonesia. The cacao tree 3) produce a fruit about the size of a small pineapple. Inside the fruits are the tree's seeds. They are also 4) known as coco beans.

20

Next, the beans are 5) fermented for about a week, dried in the sun. After that, they are shipped to the chocolate maker. The chocolate maker 6) contain processing by roasting the beans to bring out the flavour. Different beans from different places have different qualities and flavour. So they are often sorted and blended to produce a distinctive mix.

The next process is winnowing. The roasted beans are winnowed to remove the meat nib of the cacao bean from its shell. Then the nibs 7) start blended. The blended nibs are 8) ground to make it liquid. The liquid 9) are called chocolate liquor. It tastes bitter.

All seeds 10) is some amount of fat and cacao beans are no different. However, cacao beans are half fat, which is why they ground nibs from liquid. It is pure bitter chocolate.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ·a. called | ·f. fermented |
| ·b. contain | ·g. are |
| ·c. grows | ·h. starts |
| ·d. produces | ·i. grounded |
| ·e. known | ·j. is |

III. Choose the correct answer from options a,b,c,d, or e!

Earthquakes

Earthquakes - being among the most deadly natural hazards - strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human lives as well as economic loss.

Technically, an earthquake (also known as tremor, quake or temblor) is a kind of vibration through the earth's crust. This vibration occurs as a result of powerful movement of rocks in the earth's crust. These powerful movements trigger a rapid release of energy that creates seismic waves that travel through the earth. Earthquakes are usually brief, but may repeat over a long period of time. (Earth Science. 2001)

Earthquakes are classified as large and small. Large earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take form of violent shocks. The vibrations from a large earthquake last for a few days known as aftershocks. Small earthquakes are usually slight tremors and do not cause much damage. Large earthquakes are known to take down buildings and cause death and injury (Richter, 1935). According to some statistics, there may be an average of 500,000 earthquakes every year but only about 100,000 can be felt and about 100 or so can cause damage each year.

Earthquakes are dreaded by everyone.

1. ... **strike** without any prior warning. The synonym of "strike" is...

☒ Punch

☒ b) Attack

c. Avoid

d. Break

e. Kill

2. These powerful movements trigger a rapid release of energy that **creates** seismic waves that travel through the earth. The word "creates" has the same meaning to...

a. Destroy

b. Hit

c. Find

d. Come

☒ Make

3. Earthquakes are **dreaded** by everyone. The synonym of "dreaded" is

a. Brave

☒ Scary

- c. Dare
 - d. Care
 - e. Like
4. Earthquakes are usually brief, but may repeat over a long period of time. The antonym of "brief" is ...
- ☒ a. Short
 - b. Concise
 - c. Curt
 - ☒ d. Long
 - e. Lapidary
5. Large earthquakes are known to take down buildings and cause death and injury. The antonym of "take down" is...
- a. Destroy
 - ☒ b. Build
 - c. Kill
 - d. Crush
 - e. Ruin
6. Which suffix can add at the end of 'power' to make new word?
- ☒ a. ful
 - b. ly
 - c. ing
 - d. er
 - e. est
7. Which suffix can add at the end of 'create' to make new word?
- ☒ a. ly
 - b. ful
 - ☒ c. ion
 - d. ness
 - e. ment

How Recycling Occurs

Recycling is a collection, processing, and reuse of materials that would otherwise be thrown away. Materials ranging from precious metals to broken glass, from old newspapers to plastic spoons, can be recycled. The recycling process reclaims the original material and uses it in new products.

In general, using recycled materials to make new products costs less and requires less energy than using new materials. Recycling can also reduce pollution, either by reducing the demand for high-pollution alternatives or by minimizing the amount of pollution produced during the manufacturing process.

Paper products that can be recycled include cardboard containers, c, and office paper. The most commonly recycled paper product is newsprint. In newspaper recycling, old newspapers are collected and searched for contaminants such as plastic bags and aluminum foil. The paper goes to a processing plant where it is mixed with hot water and turned into pulp in a machine that works much like a big kitchen blender. The pulp is screened and filtered to remove smaller contaminants. The pulp then goes to a large vat where the ink separates from the paper fibers and floats to the surface. The ink is skimmed off, dried and reused as ink or burned as boiler fuel. The cleaned pulp is mixed with new wood fibers to be made into paper again.

8. The recycling process reclaims the original material and uses it in new products. The antonym of "new" is....
- a. Recent
 - b. Fresh
 - c. Strange ✓
 - ☒ d. Old
 - e. Odd
9. The pulp then goes to a large vat where the ink separates from the paper fibers and floats to the surface. The antonym of "large" is....
- a. big
 - b. wide
 - c. full ✓
 - ☒ d. small
 - e. many
10. The ink is skimmed off, dried and reused as ink or burned as boiler fuel. The antonym of "dried" is...
- a. Fanned
 - ☒ b. Watered
 - ☒ c. Dipped
 - d. Left
 - e. Separated
11. In general, using recycled materials to make new products costs less and requires less energy than using new materials. The synonym of "cost" is...

- ☒ a. Fee
- b. Duty
- c. Payment
- ☒ d. Money
- e. Output

12. Recycling can also **reduce** pollution. The word reduce has same meaning with....

- a. Enhance
- ☒ b. Minimize
- c. Add
- d. Increase
- e. Replace

13. Below the prefix that can be added to the word 'contaminate' is....

- a. Mis
- b. Re
- ☒ c. De
- d. Sub
- ☒ e. Dis

14. Below the word that has prefix, except....

- a. Recycle
- b. Reuse
- ☒ c. Reduce
- d. Reclaim
- ☒ e. Remove

15. Which suffix can be added at the end of 'product'?

- a. ly
- b. ful
- c. ness
- ☒ d. able
- ☒ e. ion

INSTRUMENT OF THE RESEARCH

POST-TEST

Name : Andi Alfiah

Class : D-1

I. Arrange the letter into a word!

Keyword: Kind of a natural phenomenon

1. V-L-O-A-E-S-C-N-O = VOLCANOES ✓

2. S-T-U-A-N-I-M = Tsunami ✓

3. D-O-O-F-L = Flood ✓

4. D-E-S-L-I-A-L-N-D = LANDSLIDE ✓

II. Fill in the blank space with the correct answer in the box!

How Chocolate is Made

Have we wondered how we get chocolate from? Well, this time we will enter the amazing world of chocolate so we can understand exactly we are eating.

Chocolate starts a tree 1) a cacao tree. This tree 2) c in equatorial regions, especially in place such as South America, Africa, and Indonesia. The cacao tree 3) d a fruit about the size of a small pineapple. Inside the fruits are the tree's seeds. They are also 4) e as coco beans.

Next, the beans are 5) f for about a week, dried in the sun. After that, they are shipped to the chocolate maker. The chocolate maker 6) h processing by roasting the beans to bring out the flavour. Different beans from different places have different qualities and flavour. So they are often sorted and blended to produce a distinctive mix.

The next process is winnowing. The roasted beans are winnowed to remove the meat nib of the cacao bean from its shell. Then the nibs 7) g blended. The blended nibs are 8) i to make it liquid. The liquid 9) j called chocolate liquor. It tastes bitter.

All seeds 10) b some amount of fat and cacao beans are no different. However, cacao beans are half fat, which is why they ground nibs from liquid. It is pure bitter chocolate.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. called | f. fermented |
| b. contain | g. are |
| c. grows | h. starts |
| d. produces | i. grounded |
| e. known | j. is |

III. Choose the correct answer from options a,b,c,d, or e!

Earthquakes

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Earthquakes are classified as large and small. Large earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take form of violent shocks. The vibrations from a large earthquake last for a few days known as aftershocks. Small earthquakes are usually slight tremors and do not cause much damage. Large earthquakes are known to take down buildings and cause death and injury (Richter, 1935). According to some statistics, there may be an average of 500,000 earthquakes every year but only about 100,000 can be felt and about 100 or so can cause damage each year.

Earthquakes are dreaded by everyone.

- 26
- ✓ 1. ... strike without any prior warning. The synonym of "strike" is...
 - a. Punch
 - ✗ Attack
 - c. Avoid
 - d. Break
 - e. Kill
 - ✗ 2. These powerful movements trigger a rapid release of energy that creates seismic waves that travel through the earth. The word "creates" has the same meaning to...
 - a. Destroy
 - b. Hit
 - c. Find
 - ✗ Come
 - e. Make
 - ✓ 3. Earthquakes are dreaded by everyone. The synonym of "dreaded" is
 - a. Brave
 - ✗ Scary
 - c. Dare

d. Care

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4. Earthquakes are usually **brief**, but may repeat over a long period of time. The antonym of "brief" is ...

a. Short

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5. Large earthquakes are known to **take down** buildings and cause death and injury. The antonym of "take down" is...

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In general, using recycled materials to make new products costs less and requires less energy than using new materials. Recycling can also reduce pollution, either by reducing the demand for high-pollution alternatives or by minimizing the amount of pollution produced during the manufacturing process.

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 - b. Fresh
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 - ✗ d. Old
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- a. Fanned
 - b. Watered
 - ✗ c. Dipped
 - d. Left
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- ✓ In general, using recycled materials to make new products **costs** less and requires less energy than using new materials. The synonym of "cost" is...
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INSTRUMENT OF THE RESEARCH

PRE-TEST

Name : Andi Alfiat

Class : 0-1

I. Arrange the letter into a word!

Keyword: Things in the kitchen / Food

1. O-W-L-B = ... Bowl ✓
- 20 2. H-E-S-C-E-E = ... Cheese ✓
3. P-P-E-P-R-E = ... Pepper ✓
4. O-C-F-F-E = ... Coffee ✓

II. Fill in the blank space with the correct answer in the box!

The Unhealthy Fast Food

Fast food nowadays is considered a normal 1) v venture. People are not just eating out on special occasion or weekends anymore. It means that all the time they mostly eat fast foods. However, is fast food good for health?

Fast food has its popularity in the 1940's. Within a few years, fast-food 2) (j) popped up everywhere.

20 With the compelling rise in fast-food restaurants 3) (a) the 1940's, oddly it started the rise in obesity and cancer during that 4) (d) time period. Fast food is highly 5) (i) with a wide array of addictive. To ensure fast food's low 6) (f), the fast food products are made 7) (c) highly-processed ingredients to give it shelf-life, to hold consistency, and to enhance flavor. Fast food is altered from its original healthy form.

It is not the calories in fast food 8) (c) damage health and waistline. It is the chemical additives such as aspartame and MSG (monosodium glutamate). Studies show that the chemical additives 9) (h) to weight and disease issues.

So, there is absolutely nothing nutritional about fast food. Fast food 10) (b) Feeds hunger and craving.

- | | |
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- c. It's dangerous to the smokers.
- d. It can cause heart and lung disease.

(e) All answers are correct.

✓ 2. We have many reasons to say that smoking must be avoided. The word reasons means....

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- b. point of view
- (c) argument
- d. reinforcement
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✓ 3. Since we can find a thesis, arguments and reiteration in the text, so we can conclude that this text belongs to....

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- b. narration
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 - c. To describe to the readers.
 - d. To tell a story to the readers.
 - ☒ e. To argue about smoking to the readers.
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 - ☒ d. harmful
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 - d. pleasant
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 - ☒ d. improves
 - e. ignores
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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PAREPARE
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
(RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES)

Alamat : Gedung F3.19 Kampus II UMPAR, Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani KM. 6 Kota Parepare, Kode Pos 91113, e-mail : ippm@umpar.ac.id

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Nomor : 0340/L.PPM/II.3.AU/IP/2024
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Permohonan Izin Penelitian

Kepada Yth
KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PTSP PROV. SULSEL
di-
Makassar

Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Suci Hardiana S. Madjid
NIM : 220 110 009
Fakultas/Prodi : FKIP/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare yang bermaksud untuk melakukan penelitian dengan judul *"The Use of Baamboozle as A Learning Media in Improving Student's Learning Outcomes in English Subject at SMA Negeri 2 Parepare"*.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, dimohon kepada Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan izin penelitian kepada Mahasiswa tersebut selama 1 (satu) Bulan di SMA Negeri 2 Parepare. Atas Perhatian dan kerjasamanya, diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Parepare, 26 Juli 2024

Ketua,

Dr. Iradhatullah Rahim, M.P.
NIDN. 0926117601

Tembusan Yth

1. Ketua BPSI UMPAR
2. Wakil Rektor I UMPAR
3. Wakil Rektor III UMPAR
4. Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan UMPAR
5. Sdr. Suci Hardiana S. Madjid
6. Arsip



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN
DINAS PENDIDIKAN

UPT SMA NEGERI 2 PAREPARE

Jalan.Jend.Sudirman No.31 Telp.21982 – 21674 Kotak Pos 18 Parepare 91122
Website : <http://www.sman2parepare.sch.id> Email : smaka_parepare@yohos.co.id

SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

Nomor : 421.3/ 355 - UPT SMAN.02 / PRP/DISDIK

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Kepala UPT SMA Negeri 2 Parepare menerangkan bahwa :

N a m a	: Suci Hardiana S.Madjid
NIM	: 220 110 009
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Pekerjaan/Lembaga	: Mahasiswa (S1)

Benar yang tersebut namanya di atas telah mengadakan Penelitian di UPT SMA Negeri 2 Parepare pada tanggal 01 Agustus s/d 01 September 2024 berdasarkan surat dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu, Nomor : 20506/S.01/PTSP/2024 tanggal 01 Agustus 2024 dengan judul penelitian :

“ THE USE OF BAAMBOOZLE AS A LEARNING MEDIA IN IMPROVING STUDENT'S
LEARNING OUTCOMES AT SMA NEGERI 2 PAREPARE ”

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dan diberikan kepadanya untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.



Parepare, 21 Agustus 2024
Kepala UPT SMA Negeri 2 Parepare

MARDIAL S Pd, M.Pd
Pangkat : Pembina Tk.I
NIP. 19800906 200212 2 005



#BerAKHLAK
#SIPAKATAU

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KETUA DAERAH, SEKRETARIS DAERAH, KEPALA DAERAH
PEMERINTAH PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN
DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Jl. Bougainville No.5 Telp. (0411) 441077 Fax. (0411) 448938
Website : <http://simap-new.sulselprov.go.id> Email : ptsp@sulselprov.go.id
Makassar 90231

Nomor : 20504/S.01/PTSP/2024 Kepada Yth.
Lampiran : - Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Prov.
Perihal : Izin penelitian Sulawesi Selatan

di-
Tempat

Berdasarkan surat Ketua LPPM Univ. Muhamamdiyah Parepare Nomor : 0340/LPPM/II.3.AU/IP/2024 tanggal 26 Juli 2024 perihal tersebut diatas, mahasiswa/peneliti dibawah ini:

Nama : SUCI HARDIANA S.MADJID
Nomor Pokok : 220110009
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Pekerjaan/Lembaga : Mahasiswa (S1)
Alamat : Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani Km. 06 Parepare
PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN

Bermaksud untuk melakukan penelitian di daerah/kantor saudara dalam rangka menyusun SKRIPSI, dengan judul :

" THE USE OF BAAMBOOZLE AS A LEARNING MEDIA IN IMPROVING STUDENT'S LEARNING OUTCOMES IN ENGLISH SUBJECTS AT SMA NEGERI 2 PAREPARE "

Yang akan dilaksanakan dari : Tgl. 01 Agustus s/d 01 September 2024

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas, pada prinsipnya kami *menyetujui* kegiatan dimaksud dengan ketentuan yang tertera di belakang surat izin penelitian.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini diberikan agar dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Diterbitkan di Makassar
Pada Tanggal 01 Agustus 2024

KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU
SATU PINTU PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN



ASRUL SANI, S.H., M.Si.
Pangkat : PEMBINA TINGKAT I
Nip : 19750321 200312 1 008

Tembusan Yth
1. Ketua LPPM Univ. Muhamamdiyah Parepare;
2. *Peringgal*.

Nomor: 20504/S.01/PTSP/2024

KETENTUAN PEMEGANG IZIN PENELITIAN :

1. Sebelum dan sesudah melaksanakan kegiatan, kepada yang bersangkutan melapor kepada Bupati/Walikota C q. Kepala Bappelitbangda Prov. Sulsel, apabila kegiatan dilaksanakan di Kab/Kota
2. Penelitian tidak menyimpang dari izin yang diberikan
3. Mentaati semua peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku dan mengindahkan adat istiadat setempat
4. Menyerahkan 1 (satu) eksamplar hardcopy dan softcopy kepada Gubernur Sulsel, Cq. Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah Prov. Sulsel
5. Surat izin akan dicabut kembali dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku apabila ternyata pemegang surat izin ini tidak mentaati ketentuan tersebut diatas.

REGISTRASI ONLINE IZIN PENELITIAN DI WEBSITE :

<https://izin-penelitian.sulselprov.go.id>

NOMOR REGISTRASI 20240801180859



Catatan :

- UU ITE No. 11 Tahun 2008 Pasal 5 ayat 1 "Informasi Elektronik dan/atau hasil cetaknya merupakan alat bukti yang sah."
- Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik menggunakan **sertifikat elektronik** yang diterbitkan **BSrE**.
- Surat ini dapat dibuktikan keasliannya dengan melakukan scan pada QR Code



PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Proposal Penelitian dengan Judul: THE USE OF BAAMBOOZLE
AS A LEARNING MEDIA IN IMPROVING STUDENT'S OUTCOMES
AT SMA NEGERI 2 PAREPARE

Atas mahasiwa berikut ini:

Nama : Suci Hardiana S.Madjid

NIM : 220110009

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Setelah diperiksa dan diteliti ulang, telah memenuhi persyaratan untuk diujikan
dalam Seminar Proposal pada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas
Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan UMPAR.

Parepare, 26 Juni 2024

Pembimbing I,

Patahuddin, S. Pd., M.Pd.

NBM. 859502

Pembimbing II,

Badaruddin, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NBM. 1037435

Diketahui,

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dr. Khadijah Maming, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NBM. 986844



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PAREPARE
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN (FKIP)
KAMPUS I : Jl. Muhammadiyah No. 8 Telp. (0421) 21608 Parepare
KAMPUS II : Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani Km. 7 Telp. (0421) 22575 Parepare

**PERBAIKAN NASKAH SEMINAR PROPOSAL YANG TELAH
DISEMINARKAN**

Naskah Usulan Penelitian Saudari : Suci Hardiana S. Madjid
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 220 110 009
Program Pendidikan : S1 (Sarjana)
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP UMPAR
Judul Usulan Penelitian : The use of Baamboozle As a Learning Media in Improving Student's Learning Outcomes in English Subject at SMA Negeri 2 Parepare
Telah diperbaiki sesuai saran yang muncul dalam diskusi selama pelaksanaan seminar hasil penelitian.

NO	NAMA	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1	Patahuddin, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	1.
2	Dr. Khadijah Maming, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	2.
3	Dr. Syawal, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	3.
4	Badaruddin, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	4.

Parepare, 22 July 2024
Ka. Prodi,

Dr. Khadijah Maming, S.Pd., M.Pd
NBM. 986 844

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Seminar Hasil dengan Judul: **THE USE OF BAAMBOOZLE AS A
LEARNING MEDIA IN IMPROVING STUDENT'S ENGLISH
VOCABULARY MASTERY AT SMA NEGERI 2 PAREPARE**

Atas mahasiswa berikut ini:

Nama : Suci Hardiana S.Madjid

NIM : 220110009


Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

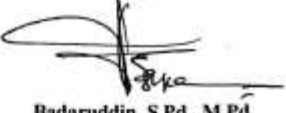
Setelah diperiksa dan diteliti ulang, telah memenuhi persyaratan untuk diujikan dalam Seminar Proposal pada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan UMPAR.

Parepare, 22 Januari 2025

Pembimbing I,



Patahuddin, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NBM. 859502

Pembimbing II,


Badaruddin, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NBM. 1037435

Diketahui,

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Dr. Khadijah Maming, S.Pd., M. Pd.
NBM. 986844



PERPUSTAKAAN

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PAREPARE

Kampus II: Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani Km. 6 Parepare Telp (0421) 22757

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 162 /PERPUSTAKAAN UMPAR/I.3/B/M-P/2025

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Pariman Parid, S.I. Pust
NBM : 1277 093
Jabatan : Kepala Perpustakaan UMPAR

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : **SUCI HARDIANA S.MADJID**
Nim : **220110009**
Fakultas/Prodi : FKIP/BAHASA INGGRIS
Hasil Similarity : 24% (Dua Puluh Empat Persen)
Judul : THE USE OF BAAMBOOZLE AS A LEARNING MEDIA IN
IMPROVING STUDENT'S ENGLISH VOCABULARY MASTERY AT SMA NEGERI 2
PAREPARE

Telah melakukan pengecekan kesamaan menggunakan aplikasi turnitin. Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa hasil similarity tersebut adalah **Benar** Sebagaimana terlampir. Adapun Kebenaran bebas plagiat merupakan tanggung jawab penulis dengan menandatangani pernyataan Bebas plagiat yang menjadi dokumen terpisah bersama hasil karya tulis Skripsi/Tesis/Disertasi*. Penulis wajib dan bersedia dimintai pertanggungjawaban terkait klaim dalam karya tulis ini.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Parepare, 25 Februari 2025
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Pariman Parid, S.I. Pust
NBM : 1277 093

Tembusan Yth



PERPUSTAKAAN

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PAREPARE

Kampus II: Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani Km. 6 Parepare Telp (0421) 22757

Arsip

SURAT PERNYATAAN BEBAS PLAGIAT

SAYA YANG BERTANDA TANGAN DIBAWAH INI :

Nama : **SUCI HARDIANA S.MADJID**

Nim : **220110009**

Fakultas/Prodi : **FKIP/BAHASA INGGRIS**

Hasil Similarity : **24% (Dua Puluh Empat Persen)**

Judul : **THE USE OF BAAMBOOZLE AS A LEARNING MEDIA IN
IMPROVING STUDENT'S ENGLISH VOCABULARY MASTERY AT SMA NEGERI 2
PAREPARE**

DENGAN INI MENYATAKAN BAHWA JUDUL TERSEBUT BENAR BEBAS DARI PLAGIAT, DAN APABILA PERNYATAAN INI TERBUKTI TIDAK BENAR MAKA SAYA BERSEDIA MENERIMA SANKSI KETENTUAN YANG BERLAKU. DEMIKIAN SURAT PERNYATAAN INI SAYA BUAT UNTUK DIPERGUNAKAN SEBAGAIMAN MESTINYA.

PAREPARE, 25 Februari 2025
YANG MEMBUAT PERNYATAN,

SUCI HARDIANA S.MADJID
220110009



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PAREPARE
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN (FKIP)

KAMPUS I : Jl. Muhammadiyah No. 8 Telp. (0421) 21608 Parepare

KAMPUS II : Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani Km. 7 Telp. (0421) 22575 Parepare

**PERBAIKAN NASKAH SEMINAR HASIL YANG TELAH
DISEMINARKAN**

Naskah Usulan Penelitian Saudari : Suci Hardiana S. Madjid

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 220 110 009

Program Pendidikan : S1 (Sarjana)

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP UMPAR

Judul Usulan Penelitian : The Use of Baamboozle As A Learning
Media in Improving Student's English
Vocabulary Mastery At SMA Negeri 2
Parepare

Telah diperbaiki sesuai saran yang muncul dalam diskusi selama pelaksanaan seminar hasil penelitian.

NO	NAMA	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1	Dr. Khadijah Maming, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	1.
2	Nasrullah A, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	2.
3	Patahuddin, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	3.
4	Badaruddin, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Supervisor	4.

Parepare, 18 Maret 2025
Ka. Prodi,

Dr. Khadijah Maming, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NBM. 986 844