



**AN ANALYSIS ON STUDENTS' ABILITY  
ON READING SCIENCE ARTICLE  
FROM INTERNET AT GRADE XI SMA N 1  
TAMBANGAN MANDAILING NATAL**

**A THESIS**

*Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan as a Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Islamic Education Scholar  
(S.Pd.I) in English*

by:

**KHOIRUNNISA**

**Reg No: 09 340 0009**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
THE STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC  
STUDIES**

**PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

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**ADVISOR I**

**H. Nurfin Sihotang, M.A., Ph.D**  
NIP. 19570719 199303 1 001

**ADVISOR II**

**Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M. Ag.**  
NIP.19710510 200003 2 001

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
THE STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**2014**

Term : Thesis  
2015

a.n. Khoirunnisa

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Padangsidempuan, 01 September 2014

To:

Dekan Tarbiyah and teacher Training Faculty

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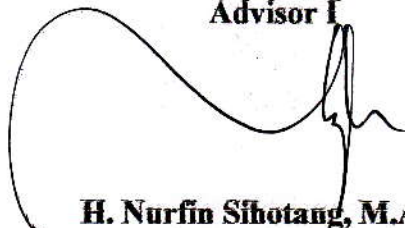
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on thesis belongs to KHOIRUNNISA, entitled "*An Analysis on Students' Ability in Reading a Science Article from Internet at Grade IX SMA N 1 Tambangan Mandailing Natal*" we approved that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the degree of Graduate of Islamic Education (S.Pd.I) in English.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of me Thesis Examiner Team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Advisor I



**H. Nurfin Sihotang, M.A., Ph.D**  
NIP. 19570719 199303 1 001

Advisor II



**Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag**  
NIP. 19710510 200003 2 001

## **DECLARATION LETTER OF WRITING OWN THESIS**

The name who signed here:

Name : **Khoirunnisa**

Reg. No. : 09. 340 0009

Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI-2

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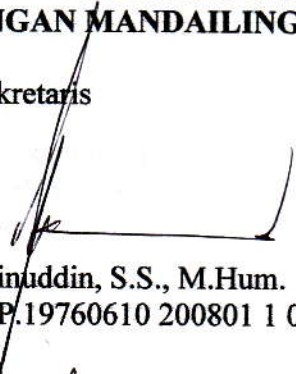
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XI SMA N 1 TAMBANGAN MANDAILING NATAL**

**Ketua**



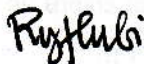
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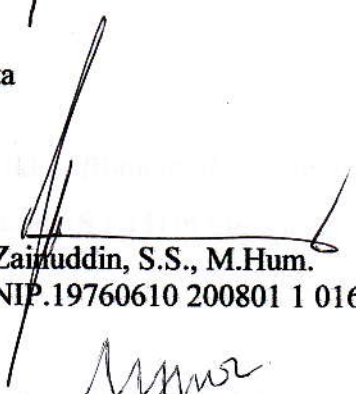


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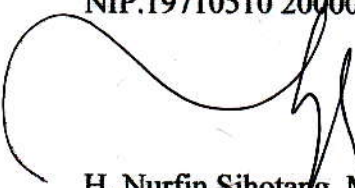
**Anggota**




**Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag.**  
**NIP.19710510 200003 2 001**



**Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum.**  
**NIP.19760610 200801 1 016**



**H. Nurfin Sihotang, M.A., Ph.D.**  
**NIP.19840815 200912 1 005**



**Yusni Sinaga, S.Pd., M.Hum.**  
**NIP.19700715 200501 2 010**

**Pelaksana Sidang Munaqasyah**

**Di**

**: Padangsidimpuan**

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**Alamat: Jl. H.T. RijalNurdin KM. 4,5 Sihitang Padangsidimpuan  
Tlpn.(0634)22080 Fax.(0634)24022 Padangsidimpuan 22733**

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**LEGALIZATION**

**The Thesis with Title : AN ANALYSIS ON STUDENTS' ABILITY IN  
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GRADE XI SMA N 1 TAMBANGAN MANDAILING NATAL**

**Name : KHOIRUNNISA**

**Reg. No : 09 340 0009**

The thesis has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of requirement for degree  
of Graduate of Islamic Education (S.Pd.I) in English.

Padangsidimpuan, 12 March, 2015



**H. Zuhimma, S.Ag., M.Pd.  
NIP. 19720702 199703 2 003**



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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

First of all, I would like to say thank you to Allah the Almighty who has given me time and healthy in writing and finishing this thesis. Next, I do not forget to send Shalawat to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness into the lightness.

In finishing this thesis, I got a lot of advices, suggestions, and aids from the following;

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2. Mrs. Hj. Zulhimma, S. Ag., M. Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah Education and Pedagogic.
3. Mrs. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., the Leader of English Education Department.
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5. Mrs. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., as the second advisor who has given much suggestions and helps in writing this thesis. May God bless Her.
6. All lecturers of IAIN Padangsidempuan who have given much, much and much knowledge during I studied in this beloved institute.

7. My beloved parent, ((alm)Mhd. Haddad Matondang and Ros Dani Lubis) who taught me how to fight the bended life and always be patient in all life conditions, my two elder sister(Ainun Fadilah & Rifatul Khoiriah), and my brother (Zaidan Nur hidayat)who always give their materials, prays, motivation, and moral encouragement to finish my study.
8. IAIN Padangsidimpuan Librarian (Yusri Fahmi, S. Ag., S. S., M. Hum), for their cooperative and permission to use their books.
9. My beloved friends Bu Tri, Enfa, Chuya, Pausia, Aisyah, Bang Ben, Bang Mahadir, Bang Birin, Bang Mahdan MTD and Riah, Lia, Wanna thanks for your help, patience and care to support me from starting to be the university student till finishing my thesis.
10. All my friends in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, good luck for you.
11. All the people who have helped me to finish my study that I cannot mention one by one.

May Allah, the Almighty bless them all, Amin. Finally, I realize that there must be some weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, I welcome to all good and value critics that can improve this thesis.

Padangsidimpuan, September 01<sup>th</sup> 2014

Researcher,



**KHOIRUNNISA**

## **ABSTRACT**

Name : **KHOIRUNNISA**  
Reg. No : **09 340 0009**  
Faculty : **Tarbiyah**  
Department : **Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI-1)**  
Title of Thesis : **AN ANALYSIS ON STUDENTS' ABILITY IN  
READING SCIENCE ARTICLE AT GRADE XI SMA N 1  
TAMBANGAN.**

This research discussed about students' ability in reading science article ar XI grade SMA N 1 Tambangan. Most of students felt easy when their read some book, it is undeniably that reading is necessary for every body in variety purposes and needs. So, researcher want to analyze students' ability in reading grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan Mandailing Natal. How far their understanding about the texts that they read and how far they used their background knowledge that they read

This research supposed to find students' ability in reading science article from internet at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan. To solve the problem, the research conducted by qualitative research by using descriptive method. This research is conducted by qualitative research by using descriptive method. This study aims at revealing the students' ability in reading science article from internet at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan. The objective of this study is to find out what the ability of students when their reading science article from internet. The participants of this research are the researcher himself, the grade XI-IPA SMA N 1 Tambangan, the English Teacher, and Headmaster. Next, this research uses test and interview as instruments. The researcher analyzes the data by describing of the data and the last taking the conclusion.

Based on the research result, showed that the students' ability in reading have mean score 13,43,from the 20 , it could know that the score of the respondents was between 10 up to 18 . It means that the highest score got by respondents was 18, the lowest score was 10 . The means score 13,43 , the median 13, and the modus 13. So the students' ability in reading science article at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan were have ability different every students. There were the students had ability in reading science article from internet. From category test literal comprehension have 14 students with correct answer. Category interpretation have 15 students with correct answer. Category creative reading have 6 students with correct answer



## APPENDIX I

Name :

Class :

*Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d*

Read the article and then answer the Question based on the text.

### A. Article 1

#### CELL

The cell is the basic structural, functional and biological unit of all known living organisms. Cells are the smallest unit of life that is classified as a living thing, and are often called the "building blocks of life".

Cells consist of a protoplasm enclosed within a membrane, which contains many biomolecules such as proteins and nucleic acids. Organisms can be classified as unicellular (consisting of a single cell; including most bacteria) or multicellular (including plants and animals). While the number of cells in plants and animals varies from species to species, humans contain about 100 trillion ( $10^{14}$ ) cells. Most plant and animal cells are visible only under the microscope, with dimensions between 1 and 100 micro meters.

The cell was discovered by Robert Hooke in 1665. The cell theory, first developed in 1839 by Matthias Jakob Schleiden and Theodor Schwann, states that all organisms are composed of one or more cells, that all cells come from preexisting cells, that vital functions of an organism occur within cells, and that all cells contain the hereditary information necessary for regulating cell functions and for transmitting information to the next generation of cells. Cells emerged on Earth at least 3.5 billion years ago.

The word *cell* comes from the Latin *cella*, meaning "small room". It was coined by Robert Hooke in his book *Micrographia* (1665), in which he compared the cork cells he saw through his microscope to the small rooms monks lived in.

1. Cell theory developed by Robert Hooke in 1839. "develop". (paragraph 3 line2) the underline word closest meaning to.....
2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
3. From the paragraph 2, we can conclude that.....

## B. Article 2

### Prokaryotic cells

Prokaryotic cells were the first form of life on Earth. They are simpler and smaller than eukaryotic cells, and lack membrane-bound organelles such as the nucleus. Prokaryotes include two of the domains of life, bacteria and archaea. The DNA of a prokaryotic cell consists of a single chromosome that is in direct contact with the cytoplasm. The nuclear region in the cytoplasm is called the nucleoid.

A prokaryotic cell has three architectural regions:

1. On the outside, flagella and pili project from the cell's surface. These are structures (not present in all prokaryotes) made of proteins that facilitate movement and communication between cells.
2. Enclosing the cell is the cell envelope – generally consisting of a cell wall covering a plasma membrane though some bacteria also have a further covering layer called a capsule. The envelope gives rigidity to the cell and separates the interior of the cell from its environment, serving as a protective filter. Though most prokaryotes have a cell wall, there are exceptions such as *Mycoplasma* (bacteria) and *Thermoplasma* (archaea). The cell wall consists of peptidoglycan in bacteria, and acts as an additional barrier against exterior forces. It also prevents the cell from expanding and bursting (cytolysis) from osmotic pressure due to a hypotonic environment. Some eukaryotic cells (plant cells and fungal cells) also have a cell wall.
3. Inside the cell is the cytoplasmic region that contains the genome (DNA), ribosomes and various sorts of inclusions. The prokaryotic chromosome is usually a circular molecule (an exception is that of the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi*, which causes Lyme disease).<sup>[11]</sup> Though not forming a *nucleus*, the DNA is condensed in a *nucleoid*. Prokaryotes can carry extrachromosomal DNA elements called plasmids, which are usually circular. Plasmids encode additional genes, such as antibiotic resistance genes.

4. The DNA of a prokaryotic cell consists of.....
5. Inside the cell is the cytoplasmic region that contains.....
6. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
7. From the first paragraph we can conclude that.....



### C. Article 3

#### Cell Membrane

The '*cell membrane*' (also known as the plasma membrane or cytoplasmic membrane) is a biological membrane that separates the interior of all cells from the outside environment. The cell membrane is selectively permeable to ions and organic molecules and controls the movement of substances in and out of cells. The basic function of the cell membrane is to protect the cell from its surroundings. It consists of the phospholipid bilayer with embedded proteins. Cell membranes are involved in a variety of cellular processes such as cell adhesion, ion conductivity and cell signaling and serve as the attachment surface for several extracellular structures, including the cell wall, glycocalyx, and intracellular cytoskeleton. Cell membranes can be artificially reassembled.

The cell membrane or plasma membrane surrounds the cytoplasm of living cells, physically separating the intracellular components from the extracellular environment. Fungi, bacteria and plants also have the cell wall which provides a mechanical support for the cell and precludes the passage of larger molecules. The cell membrane also plays a role in anchoring the cytoskeleton to provide shape to the cell, and in attaching to the extracellular matrix and other cells to help group cells together to form tissues.

The membrane is selectively permeable and able to regulate what enters and exits the cell, thus facilitating the transport of materials needed for survival. The movement of substances across the membrane can be either "passive", occurring without the input of cellular energy, or active, requiring the cell to expend energy in transporting it. The membrane also maintains the cell potential. The cell membrane thus works as a selective filter that allows only certain things to come inside or go outside the cell. The cell employs a number of transport mechanisms that involve biological membranes:

1. Passive osmosis and diffusion: Some substances (small molecules, ions) such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), can move across the plasma membrane by diffusion, which is a passive transport process. Because the membrane acts as a barrier for certain molecules and ions, they can occur in different concentrations on the two sides of the membrane. Such a concentration gradient across a semipermeable membrane sets up an osmotic flow for the water.
2. Transmembrane protein channels and transporters: Nutrients, such as sugars or amino acids, must enter the cell, and certain products of metabolism must leave the cell. Such

molecules are pumped across the membrane by transmembrane transporters or diffuse through protein channels such as Aquaporins (in the case of water (H<sub>2</sub>O)). These proteins, also called permeases, are usually quite specific, recognizing and transporting only a limited food group of chemical substances, often even only a single substance.

3. Endocytosis: Endocytosis is the process in which cells absorb molecules by engulfing them. The plasma membrane creates a small deformation inward, called an invagination, in which the substance to be transported is captured. The deformation then pinches off from the membrane on the inside of the cell, creating a vesicle containing the captured substance. Endocytosis is a pathway for internalizing solid particles (cell eating or phagocytosis), small molecules and ions (cell drinking or pinocytosis), and macromolecules. Endocytosis requires energy and is thus a form of active transport.
4. Exocytosis: Just as material can be brought into the cell by invagination and formation of a vesicle, the membrane of a vesicle can be fused with the plasma membrane, extruding its contents to the surrounding medium. This is the process of exocytosis. Exocytosis occurs in various cells to remove undigested residues of substances brought in by endocytosis, to secrete substances such as hormones and enzymes, and to transport a substance completely across a cellular barrier. In the process of exocytosis, the undigested waste-containing food vacuole or the secretory vesicle budded from Golgi apparatus, is first moved by cytoskeleton from the interior of the cell to the surface. The vesicle membrane comes in contact with the plasma membrane. The lipid molecules of the two bilayers rearrange themselves and the two membranes are, thus, fused. A passage is formed in the fused membrane and the vesicles discharges its contents.

8. What is endocytosis?

9. From paragraph two we can conclude that .....

10. The membrane is selectively permeable and able to regulate what enters and exits the cell, thus facilitating the transport of materials needed for survival. This sentence can we found in paragraph.....

11. What the function of Passive osmosis and diffusion?

12. The main idea from first paragraph is....

#### D. Article 4

### Eukaryotic cells

Plants, animals, fungi, slime moulds, protozoa, and algae are all eukaryotic. These cells are about fifteen times wider than a typical prokaryote and can be as much as a thousand times greater in volume. The main distinguishing feature of eukaryotes as compared to prokaryotes is compartmentalization: the presence of membrane-bound compartments in which specific metabolic activities take place. Most important among these is a cell nucleus, a membrane-delineated compartment that houses the eukaryotic cell's DNA. This nucleus gives the eukaryote its name, which means "true nucleus." Other differences include:

1. The plasma membrane resembles that of prokaryotes in function, with minor differences in the setup. Cell walls may or may not be present.
2. The eukaryotic DNA is organized in one or more linear molecules, called chromosomes, which are associated with histone proteins. All chromosomal DNA is stored in the cell nucleus, separated from the cytoplasm by a membrane. Some eukaryotic organelles such as mitochondria also contain some DNA.
3. Many eukaryotic cells are ciliated with primary cilia. Primary cilia play important roles in chemosensation, mechanosensation, and thermosensation. Cilia may thus be "viewed as a sensory cellular antennae that coordinates a large number of cellular signaling pathways, sometimes coupling the signaling to ciliary motility or alternatively to cell division and differentiation.
4. Eukaryotes can move using motile cilia or flagella. Eukaryotic flagella are less complex than those of prokaryotes.

#### Structure of a typical plant cell

Table 2: Comparison of structures between animal and plant cells

	Typical animal cell	Typical plant cell
Organelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nucleus<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Nucleolus (within the nucleus)</li></ul></li><li>• Rough endoplasmic reticulum (ER)</li><li>• Smooth endoplasmic reticulum</li><li>• Ribosomes</li><li>• Cytoskeleton</li><li>• Golgi apparatus</li><li>• Cytoplasm</li><li>• Mitochondria</li><li>• Vesicles</li><li>• Lysosomes</li><li>• Centrosome<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Centrioles</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nucleus<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Nucleolus(within the nucleus)</li></ul></li><li>• Rough endoplasmic reticulum</li><li>• Smooth endoplasmic reticulum</li><li>• Ribosomes</li><li>• Cytoskeleton</li><li>• Golgi apparatus (dictiosomes)</li><li>• Cytoplasm</li><li>• Mitochondria</li><li>• Plastids and their derivatives</li><li>• Vacuole(s)</li><li>• Cell wall</li></ul>



13. Eukaryotic cell include to?
14. Nucleus (within the nucleus), Rough endoplasmic reticulum, Smooth endoplasmic reticulum, Ribosomes, Cytoskeleton, Golgi apparatus (dictiosomes), Cytoplasm, Mitochondria, Plastids and their derivatives, Vacuole(s) is the characteristic from:
15. Eukaryotic flagella are less complex than those of prokaryotes. This sentence is one of difference from....
16. what is the main idea from paragraph one?

## E. Article 5

### Embryonic

Embryonic stem (ES) cell lines are cultures of cells derived from the epiblast tissue of the inner cell mass (ICM) of a blastocyst or earlier morula stage embryos. A blastocyst is an early stage embryo approximately four to five days old in humans and consisting of 50–150 cells. ES cells are pluripotent and give rise during development to all derivatives of the three primary germ layers: ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm. In other words, they can develop into each of the more than 200 cell types of the adult body when given sufficient and necessary stimulation for a specific cell type. They do not contribute to the extra-embryonic membranes or the placenta. The endoderm is composed of the entire gut tube and the lungs, the ectoderm gives rise to the nervous system and skin, and the mesoderm gives rise to muscle, bone, blood in essence, everything else that connects the endoderm to the ectoderm.

Nearly all research to date has made use of mouse embryonic stem cells (mES) or human embryonic stem cells (hES). Both have the essential stem cell characteristics, yet they require very different environments in order to maintain an undifferentiated state. Mouse ES cells are grown on a layer of gelatin as an extracellular matrix (for support) and require the presence of leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF). Human ES cells are grown on a feeder layer of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) and require the presence of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF or FGF-2). Without optimal culture conditions or genetic manipulation, embryonic stem cells will rapidly differentiate.

A human embryonic stem cell is also defined by the expression of several transcription factors and cell surface proteins. The transcription factors Oct-4, Nanog, and Sox2 form the core regulatory network that ensures the suppression of genes that lead to differentiation and the maintenance of pluripotency. The cell surface antigens most commonly used to identify hES cells are the glycolipids stage specific embryonic antigen 3 and 4 and the keratan sulfate antigens Tra-1-60 and Tra-1-81. The molecular definition of a stem cell includes many more proteins and continues to be a topic of research.

There are currently no approved treatments using embryonic stem cells. The first human trial was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration in January 2009. However, the human trial was not initiated until October 13, 2010 in Atlanta for spinal injury victims. On November 14, 2011 the company conducting the trial announced that it will discontinue further development of its stem cell programs. ES cells, being pluripotent cells, require specific signals for correct differentiation—if injected directly into another body, ES cells will differentiate into many different types of cells, causing a teratoma. Differentiating ES cells into usable cells while avoiding transplant rejection are just a few of the hurdles that embryonic stem cell researchers still face. Many nations currently have moratoria on either ES cell research or the production of new ES cell lines. Because of their combined abilities of unlimited expansion and pluripotency,

embryonic stem cells remain a theoretically potential source for regenerative medicine and tissue replacement after injury or disease.

17. What is embryonic stem?
18. When human trial was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration?
19. Human ES cells are grown on a feeder layer of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) and require the presence of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF or FGF-2). We can found this sentence in paragraph.....?
20. How much cell types of the adult body when given sufficient and necessary stimulation for a specific cell type.

GOOD LUCK



## **Appendix II**

### **PEDOMAN WAWANCARA (INTERVIEW GUIDANCE)**

#### **A. Interview to the English Teacher**

1. What book is used by the teacher in teaching reading?
2. What is the students result in learning reading?
3. What are students' difficulties in reading science article?
4. What are teachers' solutions towards the problem?
5. What are the used media for reading science article?
6. What are used indicators to determine the students' ability in reading article from internet?

#### **B. Interview to the Headmaster**

1. What is the background of SMA N 1 tambangan?
2. When did the school establish?)
3. How many teachers are in SMP A 1 Tamabangan?
4. How many students are in SMA N 1 Tambangan?

#### **C. Interview to the Students**

1. Did you like English ?
2. Do you like reading?
3. Is it problem to read science article from internet?
  - a. Do you used your background of knowledge when read science articles from internet?
  - b. Do you know difficult word in science article from internet?
  - c. Do you like science article from internet? Why?
4. Which one is problem?
5. Do you like read article from internet?

## APPENDIX III

### THE ANSWER

1. Cells consist of a protoplasm enclosed within a membrane
2. Organisms cells consist unicellular and multi cellular.
3. Amendable.
4. A single chromosome and cytoplasm
5. Genome (DNA), ribosome ad various sorts of inclusions.
6. The first from of life on Earth is prokaryotic cells.
7. Part of DNA of a prokaryotic cell consists of a single chromosome.
8. The '*cell membrane*' (also known as the plasma membrane or cytoplasmic membrane) is a biological membrane that separates the interior of all cells from the outside environment.
9. The cell membrane or plasma membrane surrounds the cytoplasm of living cells
10. Paragraph three
11. Some substances (small molecules, ions) such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), can move across the plasma membrane by diffusion, which is a passive transport process.
12. Endocytosis is the process in which cells absorb molecules by engulfing them. The plasma membrane creates a small deformation inward, called an invagination, in which the substance to be transported is captured.
13. Plants, animals, fungi, slime moulds, protozoa, and algae
14. Plants, animals, fungi, slime moulds, protozoa, and algae are all eukaryotic
15. Plant cell
16. Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic

17. Culturesc of cells derived from the [epiblast](#) tissue of the [inner cell mass](#) (ICM) of a [blastocyst](#) or earlier [morula](#) stage embryos
18. in January 2009
19. More than 200 cells type
20. Second paragraph

## APPENDIX IV

The Score of Students' Ability in reading science article from internet at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan.

No	initial	cell			prokaryotic cell				Cell membrane					Eukaryotic cell				Embryonic				sum
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	AJ	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	75
2	AN	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	70
3	BM	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	80
4	ISS	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	75
5	IL	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	60
6	IH	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	70
7	KD	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	65
8	MT	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	80
9	NF	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	70
10	NA	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	80
11	NS	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	70

12	SA	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	80
13	SH	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	70
14	SIR	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	65
15	WS	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	55
16	ZH	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	70
Total																						1135
Mean Score																						56.75
Highest Score																						80
Lowest Score																						55
Median																						70
Modus																						70



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **A. Identity**

Name : Khoirunnisa Matondang  
Place and birthday : Lumban Pasir 18 September 1990  
Sex : Female  
Religion : Moslem  
Address : Lumban Pasir Kec. Tambangan Madina

### **B. Parents**

Father : (alm) Muhammad Haddad Matondang  
Mother : Ros Dani Lubis

### **C. Background of Education**

1. Elementary School at SD N , 2002
2. SMP N 1 Tambangan Mandailing Natal, 2005
3. SMA N Plus Mandailing Natal, 2009
4. Student of English Section at State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN)Padangsidimpuan 2009-2014.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Problem

Education is important term in daily life in which education is the total process of developing human ability and behavior, drawing on almost all life's experience. In dictionary of psychology said that education is the institutional procedures which are employed in accomplishing the development of knowledge, habits and attitudes.<sup>1</sup> It can be concluded that, education is the base to follow the growth of world to get the best life.

Nowadays, to achieve education modern, English learning is an important term. English language as an international language has been well known around people in the world. In Indonesia, English learning has been included in curriculum of education. It can be seen that it is learned from elementary school up to university level. Besides that, English learning also has included in national examination. That is why, students must be able to master English learning.

Language plays so important role in human life. Language is considered to be a system of communicating with other people using sounds, symbol and words in expressing meanings, ideas or thoughts. Language has been used by human as a tool of communication since they born. As we see, babies use the language by crying. It have been characterized when the baby was hungry, sleepy or over heat.

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<sup>1</sup>Muhibbin Syah, *Psikologi Pendidikan* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010), p. 10-11.

Crying is used as a tool of communication with people around him to convey the desired and the thought. Along with the development and growth of the child's language will also be developed into a well structure language. Allah has said in holy book, Ar-Rum: 22, as follow:

وَمِنْ ءَايَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَبَائِكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ

لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

The meaning:

And among his sign in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and variations in your language and your colours; verily in that are signs for those who know.

Language has a lot variations in the world, such as Indonesia, Chinese, Japanes, English and others. At this time the world has an international that is English . Today, English is an important language. Now the most widely used as language in the world medium of communication for international relation. It is also widely used a language of printed

information. As the most important language in the world, it is applied in learning in many countries all over the world include Indonesia.

In Indonesia the necessary of English is as a foreign language comparative. It has function as an instrument to transfer modern language, culture and to develop international relation. Realizing how important this language, our government has determined English as foreign language to be taught in Indonesia. It has been as compulsory subject for elementary school until university.

One of the English teaching goal in senior high school I development communicative competence of English because English spoken or written. It involves listening, speaking, reading, and writing. These four skills are hoped to prepare and supply the senior high school to the higher education level or to enter the work world, especially in sector which needs English competencies. Especially in teaching reading the students must be able to read and understand the content of reading. Because, it is item obligatory base on their curriculum that the students' are able to read and understand reading text.

Reading is an important language skill either for academic purpose or daily life demands. We find information which are presented in written form everyday and almost everywhere in our world, which demand us to read them in order to fulfill our needs. Besides, reading in educational setting is the commonest way of learning besides listening, practicing and

other ways modeled by the scientist of education. The following illustration will present some significance of reading for our life.

First, we get knowledge through reading. A lot of information are presented in written form such as books, journals, articles, newspaper, magazines, tabloid, and internet. Thus, we cannot get knowledge and information from these sources without reading them. The more we read, the more we know. The lesser we read we know. In short, the extent of somebody's reading relates to the extent of his knowledge and wisdom.

Second, reading activates our brain for thinking and problem solving. In the process of reading, our brain is activated to remember, analyze, and synthesize information. Brain gives images of knowledge's applications and implications in the real world and relates them to the prior knowledge that have before reading the text. Besides, it also advances the brain to acquire ways to facilitate the gathering of information whenever find difficulties. Such impacts on our brain in turn will develop our ability in thinking and solving our problem in the real world.

Allah has said in holy book, Suroh Al-Alaq 1-5 as follow:

أَقْرَأْ بِأَسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ أَلَمْ يَكُنْ الْأَكْرَمُ الَّذِي

عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ



The meaning:

Recite in the name of your lord is most generous(1). Created man from a clot of congealed blood(2). Recite and your lord is most generous(3).

Who taught by the pen(4). Taught man what he did not know(5).<sup>2</sup>

According to suroh Al-Alaq 1-5,

نَحْنُ نَحْمِلُ الْوِزْرَ جُودَ وَعَلَا نِيَّةَ سِرَّارَ زَقْنَهُمْ مِمَّا وَانْفَقُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَقَامُوا اللَّهَ كِتَابَ تِلْوُونَ الَّذِينَ إِنَّ

شَكَوْرُ غُفُورٌ إِنَّهُ فَضْلُهُ مَنْ وَيَزِيدُهُمْ أَجُورَهُمْ لِيُوفِّيَهُمْ تَبُورًا

The meaning:

(29) those who rehearse the book of Allah, establish regular prayer, and spend (in charity) out of what we have provided for them, secretly and openly, hope for a commerce that will never fail. (30) for he will pay them their meet, nay, he will give them (even) more out of his Bounty: for he is oft- forgiving most ready to appreciate (service).

Finally, we can learn thought reading. Written texts are representation of the author's thought, so that reading is a way to understand the depth and the way of thinking of their selves by reading their own writings. The more writings the we read, that research understand about people's ways of thinking.

Based on the illustration above, it is undeniably that reading is necessary for every body in variety purposes and needs. So, researcher want analyzed students' ability in reading grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan Mandailing Natal.

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<sup>2</sup> Abdul Yusuf Ali, *The Meaning of Holy Qur'an in the English Language*, (Al- Alami Publication: Beirut, 2001), p. 924.

How far their understanding about the texts that they read from internet and how far they used their knowledge that they read.

In this case researcher gave science articles from internet to the students for reading. Because researcher had some information. From their teacher that many students had problems about the language in the article that they get from internet and usually the language from articles from internet is so high.

### **B. Focus of the Problem.**

Based on the point of view in the background of this research, the students of senior high school level have problems about reading comprehension. The problem is caused by certain reading habituals, moving eyes, motivation, lack of vocabulary, lazy, not interest with the text, background knowledge and using of technique is not suitable. So, researcher wants to analyze about the students' ability in reading science article from internet at XI grade SMAN 1 Tambangan.

Research sees, how the student's ability in reading article from internet, because students usually read a text from task book. That the language has standard for senior high school, but from internet using high language.

In senior high school some study about science, like biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics and astronomy. So, in this case researcher focused to biology articles from internet. Because in biology always use the English terminology especially in study about cell biology.

### **C. Limitation of Key Terms.**

To avoid ambiguity, researcher clarified the term used in this research as follow:

1. According to Horby, “ The Analysis is the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship”.<sup>3</sup> While in Indonesia Dictionary stated that “ Analisis adalah penyelidikan terhadap suatu peristiwa untuk mengetahui keadaan yang sebenarnya”.<sup>4</sup>( Analysis is the investigation of an event to find out the real situation). From the definitions above, it can be concluded that analysis is the study about something to find out the real situation.
2. Students are a person who is studying at an university or college.<sup>5</sup> The students be intended in this research is at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan.
3. Ability is a capacity or power to do something physical or mental, like: cleverness, intelligence a man of great or special natural power to do something well.<sup>6</sup> Ability meant also skill to perform certain action both physically and mentally
4. According to J. Michael Omalý “reading is knowledge about the world as well as on knowledge of language print”.<sup>7</sup> David Nunan said “reading is a fluent

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<sup>3</sup>A.S Horby, *Oxford Advence Learner's Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p.38.

<sup>4</sup>Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: BalaiPustaka, 2001), p.43.

<sup>5</sup>A.S. Hornby, *Op. Cit.*,p 1344.

<sup>7</sup>J. Michael Omalý, *Authentic Assessment for English Language Learner* (USA: Publishing Company, 1996), p. 94

process of readers combining information from a text and their own knowledge to build meaning<sup>8</sup>”.

5. A.S Hornby said “article is a piece of writing about particular subject in newspaper or magazine.<sup>9</sup>” Science is knowledge about the structure and behavior of the natural and physical world, based on facts that you can prove, for example by experiments: new developments in science and technology.<sup>10</sup>
6. According to Rusman, “internet (interconnection and networking) adalah jaringan informasi global, “ the largest global network of computers, that enables people through the world to connect.”<sup>11</sup>

From explanation above, we can conclude that researcher focused explanation about reading ability, science article and internet.

#### **D. Formulations of the Problem.**

From the identification and limitation of the problem that been explained above, so the formulation of the research are:

1. How the students ability in comprehension about reading science article from internet at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan?
2. What is students problem when they comprehend the article of science from internet?

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<sup>8</sup>David Nunan, *practical English Language Teaching* (new York: Mc. Grow Hill,2003), p.68

<sup>9</sup>A.S Hornby, *Op.Cit.*,p.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid*, p.1189

<sup>11</sup>Rusman, *Model-Model Pembelajaran Mengembangkan Profesionalisme Guru*, (Bandung:Raja WaliPers, 2010), p.340

3. What are the teacher/ headmaster to solve from reading comprehension about science article from internet?

#### **E. The Purposes of the Research**

From the formulation of problem that been explained so, the purpose of the research as follow:

1. To know the students' ability on reading comprehension science article from internet at SMA N 1 Tambangan.
2. To know what the students' problems when they read a science article from internet.
3. To know what the teacher's efforts when the students find difficulties in reading science article from internet.
4. A Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a Particular fulfillment of requirement for degree of Islamic Education scholar (S.Pd.I) in English.

#### **F. Significances of the Research**

According to background of the problems, significances of the research are

1. An adding experience and knowledge for the researcher
2. To further researcher can use same topic to get research better again.
3. To students, to improve their Quality in reading articles.

4. The headmaster, to help him/her and to give suggestion to the English teacher to improve learners' ability in English especially in reading a science article from internet.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

#### A. Students Ability in Reading

##### 1. Students

Students is a person who is studying at a university or college. According Rama Yulis in his book “Ilmu Pendidikan Islam”, the student is the member of society that tries to develop his or her self thorough education level process and kinds of certain educations”.<sup>1</sup>

##### 2. Ability

Ability is physical, mental or legal to perform (he has ability to accomplish whatever he sets his mind to).<sup>2</sup> Then Ability is a capacity or power to do something physical or mental, like: cleverness, intelligence a man of great or special natural power to do something well.<sup>3</sup> Ability meant also skill to perform certain action both physically and mentally.

##### 3. Reading

Reading is a complex cognitive process of decoding symbols in order to construct or derive meaning (reading comprehension). It is means of language acquisition of communication, and sharing information and ideas. Like all language, it is a complex interaction between the text and the reader which is shaped by the reader’s prior knowledge, experiences, attitude, and language community which is culturally and socially situated. The reading process requires continuous practice, development, and refinement.

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<sup>1</sup>Ramayulis, *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam* (Jakarta: Kalam Mulia, 2010), p. 169.

<sup>2</sup>A Merriam Webster, *Webster’s Collegiate Thesaurus* (USA: Massa Chusetts, 1976), p. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Nirmala

Teaching reading usually has at least two aspects. “First, it can refer to teaching learners who are learning to read for the very first time. The second aspect of teaching reading refers to teaching learners who already have reading skill in their first language.”<sup>4</sup>

Reading process for second language are similar to those acquired in the first language in that they call for knowledge of sound/symbol relationships, syntax, grammar, and semantics to predict and confirm meaning.

Reading is the meaningful interpretation of written or printed verbal symbols. Reading is an extension of oral communication and a process involving meaning is self-evident, but it can hardly be overemphasized that meaningful response is the very heart of the reading process. Reading is a very complex process in which the recognition and comprehension of written symbols are influenced by the perceptual skills, the word analysis skills, the experience, the language background, the mind set and the reasoning ability of the reader.<sup>5</sup> Then, Otto states that reading is not just saying the words. Reading must always be a meaning getting process.<sup>6</sup>

According to Douglas Brown that “reading is a process negotiating meaning; the reader brings to the text a set of schemata for understanding it, and it is take the product of that interaction”.<sup>7</sup> Then, David Nunan stated that “reading is a fluent process of readers combining information from a text and their own background knowledge to build meaning”. The reader background knowledge integrates with the text to create the meaning. Thus, reading means the process involving and getting meaning by integrates the text by using background knowledge.

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<sup>4</sup> David Nunan, *Practical English Language Teaching*, (Singapore: Mc. Grow Hill, 2003), p. 3-7

<sup>5</sup> A.J. Harris, *How to Increase Reading Ability* (New York: David McKay Company, 1969), p. 3-7.

<sup>6</sup> Wayne Otto, *How to Teach Reading* (USA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1979), p. 147.

<sup>7</sup> Douglas Brown, *Language Assessment* (USA: Longman, 2004), p. 189.

#### 4. Types of Reading

There are three of types reading as follow:<sup>8</sup>

##### a. Developmental Reading

- 1) Skill in the mechanics reading ; developing of large sight vocabulary, development of skill in identifying unfamiliar word, development of good eye movement habits, development of proper habits of posture, holding books, and soon, development speed and fluency in reading article, development of oral reading skill, phrasing, expression, pitch, volume, pronunciation, background knowledge and another.
- 2) Skill in reading comprehension, acquisition of a rich, extensive and accurate vocabulary, ability to grasp the meaning of units of increasing size; phrase, sentence, paragraph, whole selection, ability to grasp the organization of the author's plan, ability to follow direction accurately, ability to evaluate what one reads, ability to remember what one has read.

##### b. Functional Reading

- 1) Ability to located needed reading material; use of index, use table of contents, use of dictionary, use encyclopedia, use of skimming in reach information.
- 2) Ability to comprehend informational material, development of specific skill needed by special subject matter e.g ; reading of science article, reading of map, chart and graphs, ability to selected the material needed, ability to organize what is read; ability to summarize, ability to outline.

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<sup>8</sup> Albert J. Harris, *How to Increase Reading Ability*, (New York: David McKay Company, 1969), p. 3.

### **c. Reactional Reading**

- 1) Development of interest enjoyment of reading as a voluntary leisure time activity, skill in selecting appropriate reading matter for one self, satisfaction of present interest and tastes through reading.
- 2) Improvement and refinement of reading interest; development of more varied reading interest, development of more nature reading interest, achievement of personal development through reading.
- 3) Refinement of literary judgment and taste; establishment of differential criteria for fiction and nonfiction prose, and poetry, and also drama development of appreciation for style and beauty of language, learning to seek for deeper symbolic message.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the types of reading include are: ability to find state topic, ability to understand main ideas, ability to understand supporting ideas, ability to grasp the meaning of units of word, phrase, sentence, paragraph, ability to answer the specific question, and ability to evaluate what one reads.

## **5. Models of Reading.**

Theories of reading in second language have changed since mid 1970s from exclusive bottom-up models that describe reading as an interaction between bottom-up and top-down processes.

## **6. Reading Comprehension**

Reading comprehension is interaction between thought and language and bases evaluation of success in comprehension on the extent the reader's reconstructed message

agrees with the writer's intended message.<sup>9</sup> Then, according to Gordon,<sup>10</sup> reading comprehension is complex processes which take part of useful of good and poor ability. Next, Tampubolon<sup>11</sup> said that, reading comprehension is speed reading and content understanding all the contents.

In addition, Reading comprehension has been described as a complex intellectual process involving a number of abilities. Readers must use information already acquired to filter, interpret, organize, reflect upon and establish relationship with the new incoming information on the page. In order to understand the text, the readers must be able to identify words rapidly, know the meaning of almost all of the words and able to combine units meaning into a coherent message.<sup>12</sup>

Furthermore, reading comprehension is the product of three main factors:<sup>13</sup>

- 1) Considerate texts
- 2) The compatibility of the reader's knowledge and text content
- 3) The active strategies the reader employs to enhance understanding and retention, and to circumvent comprehension failures

Then, Smith in Otto suggests that reading comprehension may be divided into four categories, they are:<sup>14</sup> 1) Literal comprehension: getting the direct meaning that has been explicitly stated, 2) Interpretation: identifying ideas not explicitly stated, 3) Critical reading: evaluating what is read, 4) Creative reading: applying ideas read to new situations. In

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<sup>9</sup>Wayne Otto, *Op.Cit.*, p. 151.

<sup>10</sup>Gordon Wainwright, *Speed Reading Better Recalling* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2007), p. 42.

<sup>11</sup>DP. Tampubolon, *Kemampuan Membaca, Teknik Membaca Efektif dan Efisien* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1987), p. 7.

<sup>12</sup>Sylvia Linan, Thompson and Sharon Vaughn. *Research-Based Method of Reading Instruction for English Language Learners Grade K-4* (Virginia USA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD), 2007), p. 115.

<sup>13</sup>Palincsar and Brown, *Op. Cit.*, p. 118.

<sup>14</sup>Wayne Otto, *Op. Cit.*, p. 153.

addition, reading comprehension also has divided into four taxonomic levels, they are: 1).Literal recognition or recall, 2).Inference, 3).Evaluation, and 4).Appreciation.<sup>15</sup>

From the statement above, researcher concludes that, reading comprehension is to understand a written text containing information to find what he or she wants to now and to get the information of what he or she needs. It can also be concluded that, reading is the first step for someone to get the meaning of the text, while the second step is comprehension, which requires more effort of the reader to interpret and to get deeper understanding.

Moreover, reading comprehension may be divided into four categories, they are: literal comprehension, interpretation, critical reading and creative reading. Then, reading comprehension also has been divided into four taxonomic levels, they are: literal recognition or recall, inference, evaluation, and appreciation. So, reader must get direct meaning by identifying and applying ideas.

## **B. Science Article from Internet**

### **1) Definition of Science.**

The word “Science” probably brings to mind many different pictures: a fat textbook, white lab coats and microscopes and an astronomer peering through a telescope, a naturalist in the rainforest, Einstein’s equations scribbled on a chalkboard, the launch of the space shuttle, bubbling beakers. All of those images reflect some aspect of science, but none of them provides a full picture because science has so many facets:

- (a) Science is both a body of knowledge and a process. In school, science may sometimes seem like a collection of isolated and static facts listed in a textbook, but that’s only a small part of the story. Just as importantly, science is also a process of

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<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*,



discovery that allows us to link isolated facts into coherent and comprehensive understanding of the natural world.

- (b) Science is exciting. Science is a way of discovering what's in the universe and how those things work today, how they worked in the past, and how they are likely to work in the future. Scientists are motivated by the thrill of seeing or figuring out something that no one has before.
- (c) Science is useful. The knowledge generated by science is powerful and reliable. It can be used to develop new technologies, treat diseases, and deal with many other sorts of problems.
- (d) Science is ongoing. Science is continually refining and expanding our knowledge of the universe, and as it does, it leads to new questions for future investigation. Science will never be "finished".
- (e) Science is a global human endeavor. People all over the world participate in the process of science.

According to Mathukutty M Monippally Science is a particular way of knowledge generation. The view of science outlined above is only one of the views of science as other views suggesting how to knowledge can be generated and what science is also exist.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Math Kutty M Manipplay and Badrinarayan Shankar Pawai, *Academic Writing A Guide Management Student's and Researchers*, (New Delhi: Response Books, 2010), p.7.

## 2) Biology.

Biology is the science of life and living things, and their evolution. Living things include plants, animals, fungi (such as mushrooms), and microorganism such as bacteria and archaea.

People study biology are called biologists. Biology looks at how animals and other organism behave and work, and what they are like. Biology also studies how organisms react with each other and environment. It has existed as a science for about 200 years, and proceeded by natural history. Biology has many research fields and branches. Like all sciences, biology uses the scientific method. This means that biologists must be able to show evidence for their ideas and other biologists must be able to test the ideas for themselves.

## 3) Definition of Article.

According to A.S Hornby “Articles here used in the sense of a statement or item in a summary”.<sup>17</sup> An article is a written work published in a print or electronic medium. It may be for the purpose of propagating the news, research result, academic analysis or debate.

An article discusses current or recent news of either general interest (i.e. daily newspaper)nor of a specific topic (i.e. political or trade news magazines, club newsletters, or technology new websites).

An article can include accounts of eye witnesses to the happening event. It can contain photographs, accounts, statistics, graphs, recollections, interviews, polls, debates on the topic; science etc. headlines can be used to focus the reader’s attention on a particular (main) part of the article. The writer can also give facts and

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<sup>17</sup> A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), p.

detailed information following answers to general questions like who, what, when, where, why and who.

Quoted references can also be helpful. References to people can also be made through written accounts of interviews and debates confirming the factuality of the writer's information and the reliability of his source. The writer can use redirection to ensure that the reader keeps reading the article and to draw her attention to other articles.

While a good conclusion is an important ingredient for newspaper articles, the immediacy of a deadline environment means that copy editing often takes the form of deleting everything past an arbitrary point in the story corresponding to the dictates of available space on a page. Therefore, newspaper reporters are trained to write in inverted pyramid style, with all the most important information in the first paragraph or two. If less vital details are pushed towards the end of the story, the potentially destructive impact of draconian copy editing will be minimized.

So science article is the article that they have discussed about nature, physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, and other that the pertinent to science.

#### 4) Description of Internet

The internet is a powerful new means of communication. It is global, it is fast, and it is growing rapidly. Reaching to the far corners of the earth, the internet is making the world at once at smaller and more connected, transmitting, information at nearly real time speed. An estimated 377 million people are currently using the internet. The world wide web is bringing rapid and radical change into our.

In education, the internet is making it possible for more individuals than ever to access knowledge and to learn in new and different ways. At the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the education landscape is changing. Elementary and secondary schools are experiencing growing enrolments, coping with critical shortages of teachers.

The internet is enabling us to address these educational challenges, bringing learning to students instead of bringing communities that defy the constrain of time and distance as it provides access to knowledge that was once difficult to obtain. This is true in schoolhouse, on the college campus and in corporate training rooms.

Increased access to technology in schools and classrooms and with public support for its use, we can now look to the future where the internet and other emerging information technologies have the potential to foster ever more dramatic improvements in education. We have the potential to create an educational system enhanced by technology that could be better suited to the needs of educators, students and their families.

### **C. Review of Related Findings**

While according to research done by Lisma Ritonga's script entitled "An Analysis on Students' Ability In Reading Sport Texts at Grade X MAS YPKS Padangsidimpuan"<sup>18</sup>. Based on the calculating score it was have mean score is 50%. Based on the criteria above, it could be categorized in to enough category.

Khotimah script entitled "an analysis of students' ability in understanding references text at grade VIII-5 students of MTsN Batang Angkola in academic 2012-2013

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<sup>18</sup> Lisma Ritonga, "An Analysis On Students' Ability I Reading Sport Text at Grade X MAS YKS Padangsidimpuan", (A Thesis, STAIN Padangsidimpuan),

years in identifying references was enough category”. Found the total mean score was 59,05%<sup>19</sup>.

#### **D. Conceptual Framework**

Reading is one of skills is very important. Reading can help students to understand every material, especially in English material. Vocabulary is one aspect which can build one word can related into sentence. By knowing much vocabulary students can understand about the text. And also, students will easier in reading comprehension.

Besides background of knowledge, lack of vocabulary also a problem when the students reading science article from internet. Because the vocabulary in internet used the difficult word and difficult language.

The successful of reading comprehension depends on many factors. One of them is how the students comprehend that their reading. The category of reading is very important to reading comprehension. They are 1) Literal comprehension: getting the direct meaning that has been explicitly stated, 2) Interpretation: identifying ideas not explicitly stated, 3) Critical reading: evaluating what is read, 4) Creative reading: applying ideas read to new situations. When students used that category when reading science article from internet their ability in reading science article will be better.

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<sup>19</sup> Khotimah, Analysis of Students' Ability in Understanding References Descriptive Text at Grade VIII-5 of MTsN Batang Angkola in 2012-2013 Academic Year (Unpublished Script), (Padangsidimpuan: STAIN, 2013) p. 56

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 1. Methodology Research

##### A. Location and Time of the Research

##### 1) Location of the Research

This research is located at SMA N 1 Tambangan, Jl. Medan Padang Laru  
Lombang Kec. Tambangan, Mandailing Natal.

##### 2) Time of the Research

Time of this research had been done on May 2013 until finish at SMA N  
1 Tambangan.

#### 2. Approach and Kind of Research

Based on analysis of data, this research used qualitative approach. Pendekatan kualitatif adalah penelitian yang bermaksud untuk memahami fenomena tentang apa yang dialami oleh subjek penelitian dengan memanfaatkan metode ilmiah.<sup>1</sup> It means, qualitative research that's means to understand the phenomenon about what is the subject research undergone by using natural method.

While according to Abdul Azis that copied by Burhan Bungin in Analisis data Penelitian Kualitatif (Qualitatif Resarch) adalah salah satu pendekatan utama yang pada dasarnya adalah sebuah label atau nama yang bersifat umum saja dari sebuah rumpun besar metodologi penelitian.<sup>2</sup> (Qualitative research is one of the main approaches that basically is a label or the name of generally from a research methodology).

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<sup>1</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), p. 126.

<sup>2</sup> Burhan Bugin, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007), p.19.

Based on the method, this research used descriptive method. Method descriptive is penelitian yang menggambarkan objek sesuai apa adanya. Deskriptif is a research want to describe object).<sup>3</sup> This method would use to describe the analysis on the student's ability on reading science article from internet at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan.

Based on the place, this research is field research.<sup>4</sup> This research would be done in SMA N 1 Tambangan.

This research deals with two variables. According to L.R Gay, descriptive research is a descriptive study determines and describes the way things. It may also compare how subgroups such as male and females or experienced and inexperienced teacher view issues and topic.<sup>5</sup> Generally, the research which method is descriptive method, it is usually has not a hypothesis, so the step of this research would not use a hypothesis. Next, Winarno Surakhman that:

“Metode descriptive adalah penyelidikan yang menentukan dan mengalokasikan penyelidikan dengan teknis interview, angket, observasi, atau teknistes, studi kasus waktu dan gerakan analisis komperatif atau operasional”.<sup>6</sup>

It means, Descriptive method is a survey that determines and allocates it with technical interview, observation or technical test, studying time of problem and indicator of comparative analysis or operation.

So the aim of the research is to describe the real conditions of the students' ability in using articles at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan in 2011-2012. Whereas, the description of

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<sup>3</sup> Sukardi, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Kompetensinya dan Prakteknya*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2003), p. 157.

<sup>4</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedure Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p. 8-9

<sup>5</sup> L. R. Gay & Peter Airasian, *Educational Research*, (Competencies for Analysis and Application), (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2000), p. 275.

<sup>6</sup> Winarno Surakman, *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah Dasar Metode dan Teknis*, (Bandung: Kasito, 1982), p. 2.

the students' ability is shown from the capability of them in answer some questions which are related of reading articles from internet.

Based on the aim of research, this research explorative research. It is done to give expression the phenomena as.

### **3. Source of Data and Analysis Unit**

The sources data of this research consist of two sources, they are the source of primary data and the source of secondary data. They are:

#### **a. Primary source of data.**

The data had been collect from the XI grade SMAN 1 Tambangan, they are 120 students. They are divide into three classes. This research will do by using purposive sampling. Riduan said purposive sampling is “ one of technical that can be used by researcher has some of considerations take the certainly sampling to get the aim”.<sup>7</sup> Actually, researcher takes one class to do research. The researcher take the certainly class because it class studios and read up students. It could be representative to took the result of the research. So, there were 35 students who answer the test.

#### **b. Secondary source of data is information.**

The English teacher and headmaster of SMA N 1 Tambangan.

### **4. Technique Data Collection.**

The instruments of collecting data taht had been used in this research are:

#### **a. Test**

The researcher used the test to make some question about conditional sentences in order to get the information about ability of students in reading articles from internet.

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<sup>7</sup> Riduan, *Belajar Mudah penelitian Untuk Guru-Karyawan dan Peneliti Pemula*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p.63.



The researcher stated that total of test were 25 items, and the score for each items is four. It meant that the totality of score for this test was 100. The researcher made the indicator of test as follows:

Table 1  
Indicator of the test.

No	Indicator	Title	Items	Number Items	Score
1	Article I	Cell	3	1-3	20
2	Article II	Prokaryotic Cell	4	4-7	20
3	Article III	Cell Membrane	5	8-13	20
4	Article IV	Eukaryotic Cells	4	14-16	20
5	Article V	Embryonic	4	17-20	20
Sum			20	20	100

#### b. Interview

Interview is a purposeful interaction usually between two people, focused on one person trying to get information from the other person.<sup>8</sup> In this research used structural interview, the researcher prepared the question and alternative of the answer that would be given to the respondent.<sup>9</sup> So, the researcher did the interview to headmaster of SMA Negeri 1 Tambangan about the general finding of the school, and English teacher about the effort of English teacher in overcoming the difficulties in reading articles from internet.

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<sup>8</sup> L.R. Gay and Peter Airasion, *Educational Research Competencies for Analysis and Application*, (USA: Prentice Hall, 2000), p. 219.

<sup>9</sup> Amirul Hadi and Naryono, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 1998), p. 136.

## **5. Technique of Data Analysis**

After the collecting data, the researcher would analyzed the data by using some steps, they are:

- a. Checked data whether the data are true or false.
- b. Counted sum of the true from the students' answer and then classified them based on their score.
- c. Description of data. It is done to described or interpreted data that have been collected systematically.
- d. After conclusion, it is done conclude the discussion solidly and briefly.

## **6. The Technique of Data Trustworthiness**

Trustworthiness is qualitative research is very important because checking to the trustworthiness of data used to contradict the assumption of qualitative research is not scientific. There many techniques to determine the data trustworthiness but the researcher only uses discussion. The discussion is by giving the test to students and also interview the students after giving the test. And then interview the teacher of English, also head master of SMA N 1 Tambangan.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE RESULT OF RESEARCH

#### A. Findings

##### 1. General Finding

This research is done in SMA N 1 Tambangan which instreet Medan-Padang. Laru Lombang Kecamatan Tambangan Kabupaten Mandailing Natal 22994.

This school has location borders as below:

1. North side is abutted with Medan-Padang street
2. East side is abutted with sub district office of Tambangan
3. South side is abutted with Hutabaringin
4. West side is abutted withpielball of LaruLombang.

The location was not too far from main street and easy to be reached. The wide of area was 2 Ha, that's wide enough to create the effective learning environment. SMA Negeri 1 Tambangan was also had good infrastructures.

##### a. Stand History

This school was built on 2004 year. Before SMA N 1 Tambanganin sub district Tambangan, Kotanopan, LembahSorikMarapi, and PuncaksorikMarapi just have one Senior High School is SMA N 1 kotanopan. In 2004 year government of district in Mandailing Natal building a new Senior High School is SMA N 1 Tambangan.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Mr. Asmad, S.Pd, Head Master of SMA N 1 Tambangan, *private Interview*, at januari 30<sup>rd</sup> 2014

### b. Situation of Equipments and Facilities

Equipment and facilities are the factor which establish in the implementation education effort to got purpose maximally, there are some equipments in SMA N 1 Tambangan as follows :

Table II

Facilities of SMA N 1 Tambangan

No	Kinds of infrastructure	Number n	Info
1	Landmass	1	Good
2	Buildings	5	Good
3	Sport area	1	Good
4	Classes	6	Good
5	Teacher's Room	1	Good
6	Headmaster' Room	1	Good
7	Assistent Headmaster's Room	1	Good
8	Administration Room	1	Good
9	Library	1	Good
10	Computer Room	1	Good
11	Mushalla	1	Good
12	Bath room	5	Good
13	UKS room	1	Good
14	Student's consult (BP/BK)	1	Good

From those infrastructures above, physically, SMA N 1 Tambangan had a sufficiency building, where all buildings even classes or offices had built permanently. To complete the process of teaching learning, SMA N 1 Tambangan has 34 teachers and official to teach all students with their own teaching capability. Teacher is one of factor who establish students success in learning process.

## 1. Specific Findings

### a. Students' Ability in Reading Science Article from Internet

#### 1) Result of the test

Based on the result of the test to the students. In this case, the students were asked to answered the questions about science article especially about cell. The description scores of the students in understanding vocabulary could seen on appendix IV.

Based on the result of the test gaveto respondents, it could know that the score of the respondents was between 55 up to 80 . It means that the highest score got by respondents were 80, the lowest score was 55. The means score 56.75 , the median 70, and the modus 70. It could see on the table below:

Table III  
Score of the Students

Highest score	: 80
Lowest score	: 55
Means score	: 56,75
Median	: 70
Modus	: 70

Based on the test result that test giving to the students, to determined an analysis of the students' ability in reading science article are enaughtwith means score 13,43 . It could be seen on the table Riduan:

Table IV  
Criteria Score Interpretation

Percentage	Criteria
0 % – 20%	Very low
21% – 40%	Low
41% – 60%	Enough
61% – 80%	High
81% – 100%	Very high. <sup>2</sup>

Based on the result above the test had been given respondents, it could be seen that the description scores of XI grade SMA N 1 Tambangan could see in these following explanations.

**a. Article I (Cell)**

Table V

Article I (Cell)

No	Initial	Item		
		1	2	3
1	AJ	5	5	0
2	AN	5	5	0
3	BM	5	5	5
4	ISS	5	5	5
5	IL	5	5	0
6	IH	5	5	0
7	KD	0	5	0
8	MT	5	5	0
9	NF	5	5	5

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<sup>2</sup>Riduan, *Belajar Mudah Penelitian Untuk Guru-Karyawan dan Peneliti Pemula* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p. 89. 9

10	NA	5	5	0
11	NS	5	5	0
12	SA	5	5	0
13	SH	5	5	0
14	SIR	5	5	0
15	WS	5	5	0
16	ZH	0	0	0

From the data above, it can be known that in question number one 14 students (87.5%) can answer with correct answer that is “Cells consist of a protoplasm enclosed within a membrane” and just 2 students (12.5%) have un correct answer with initial ZH, and KD.

Question number 2 have 15 students (93.75%) with correct answer that is “Organisms cells consist unicellular and multi cellular”. And one student (6.25%) can’t answer with correct answer. He is ZH.

The last question number 3 just one student (6.25%) know the correct answer that is “Amendable.” And 15 students (93.75%) don’t know the correct answer, in this case students have misunderstood with the question, so many students have the wrong answer.

**b. Article II (Prokaryotic Cell)**

Table VI

Prokaryotic Cell

No	Initial	Item			
		4	5	6	7
1	AJ	5	5	5	5
2	AN	5	5	5	0
3	BM	5	0	5	5
4	ISS	5	5	0	0
5	IL	5	5	5	0
6	IH	5	0	0	5
7	KD	5	0	5	5
8	MT	5	5	5	5
9	NF	0	5	0	0
10	NA	5	5	5	5
11	NS	5	5	0	5
12	SA	5	5	5	0
13	SH	5	5	0	0
14	SIR	5	5	0	0
15	WS	5	0	0	0
16	ZH	5	5	5	0



From the data above, question number 4, 15 students (93.75) can answer the question correctly answer that is “A single chromosome and cytoplasm” and just one student (6.25%) have wrong answer. She is WS.

Next question number 5, 12 students (75%) with the correct answer, that is “Genome (DNA), ribosome ad various sorts of inclusions”. And 4 students (25%) have un correct answer, they are BM, IH,KD and WS.

Question number 6, 9 students (56.25%) with correct answer, the correct answer is “The first from of life on Earth is prokaryotic cells.” Students that have un correct answer are 7 students (43.75), they are ISS, IH, NF, NS, SIR and WS.

The last in number seven 7 students (43.75) with correct answer, the correct answer is “Part of DNA of a prokaryotic cell consists of a single chromosome” and 9 students with un correct answer.

### c. Article III Cell Membrane

Table VII

Cell Membrane

No	Initial	Item				
		8	9	10	11	12
1	AJ	0	5	5	0	5
2	AN	0	5	5	0	5
3	BM	5	5	0	5	0
4	ISS	0	5	5	5	0

5	IL	0	5	5	0	5
6	IH	5	5	0	5	5
7	KD	5	5	0	5	0
8	MT	5	5	5	0	5
9	NF	5	0	5	0	5
10	NA	5	5	5	5	5
11	NS	5	5	5	0	5
12	SA	5	5	5	5	5
13	SH	5	5	5	0	5
14	SIR	5	5	0	5	5
15	WS	0	5	0	5	5
16	ZH	0	5	5	5	5

From the table above researcher can see from question number 8, 10 students (62.5%) with the correct answer, the correct answer is “The '*cell membrane*' (also known as the plasma membrane or cytoplasmic membrane) is a biological membranethat separates the interior of all cells from the outside environment” and 6 students (37.5%) with un correct answer.

Question number 9 have 15 students (93.75%) with the correct answer, the correct answer is “The cell membrane or plasma membrane surrounds the cytoplasm of living cells” and just one students (6.25%) with the wrong answer.

And then question number 10 have 11 students (68.7%) with correctly answer, the correct answer is “paragraph three” and have 6 students (31.5%) with un correct answer. From question

number 11, have 9 students (56,25%) with correct answer, the correct answer is “Some substances (small molecules, ions) such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), can move across the plasma membrane by diffusion, which is a passive transport process.” And have 7 students with un correct answer.

From question number 12 have 13 students (81.25%) with correct answer, the correct answer is “Endocytosis is the process in which cells absorb molecules by engulfing them. The plasma membrane creates a small deformation inward, called an invagination, in which the substance to be transported is captured.” And 3 students (18,75%) with un correct answer.

**d. Article IV (Eukaryotic Cell)**

Table VIII

Eukaryotic Cell

No	Initial	Item			
		13	14	15	16
1	AJ	0	0	5	5
2	AN	5	0	5	0
3	BM	5	5	0	5
4	ISS	5	0	5	5
5	IL	0	0	0	0
6	IH	0	5	0	5
7	KD	0	5	5	0
8	MT	5	5	5	0
9	NF	0	5	5	5

10	NA	0	5	0	0
11	NS	0	5	5	0
12	SA	5	5	5	0
13	SH	0	0	5	0
14	SIR	0	5	0	0
15	WS	0	5	0	0
16	ZH	5	5	5	5

From the table above it can be seen that from question number 13 6 students (37.5%) with the correct answer, the correct answer is “Plants, animals, fungi, slime moulds, protozoa, and algae” and have 10 students (62.5%) with un correct answer.

From question number 14 have 11 students (68.75%) with the correct answer, the correct answer is “Plants, animals, fungi, slime moulds, protozoa, and algae are all eukaryotic” and have 5 students (31.25%) with un correct answer. Then from question number 15 have 11 students (68.75%) with correct answer, the correct answer is “ plant cell”. And 5 students (31.25%) with un correct answer.

The last from table above, question number 16 have 6 students (37.5%) with the correct answer, the correct answer is “Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic” and 10 students (62.5) with un correct answer.

**e. Article V (Embryonic)**

Table IX

Embryonic

No	Initial	Item			
		17	18	19	20
1	AJ	5	5	5	5
2	AN	5	5	5	5
3	BM	5	5	5	5
4	ISS	5	5	5	5
5	IL	5	5	5	5
6	IH	5	5	5	5
7	KD	5	5	5	5
8	MT	0	5	5	5
9	NF	5	5	5	5
10	NA	5	5	5	5
11	NS	0	5	5	5
12	SA	0	5	5	5
13	SH	5	5	5	5
14	SIR	5	5	5	5
15	WS	5	5	5	5
16	ZH	0	5	5	5

From the table above can we see that from question number 17 have 12 students (75%) with the correct answer and the correct answer is “Culture of cells derived from the epiblast tissue of the inner cell mass (ICM) of a blastocyst or earlier morula stage embryos” and have 4 students (25%) with un correct answer.

Question number 18 all of students (100%) have the correct answer and no students (0%) with un correct answer. Questions number 19 and 20 same with question number 18 no students with un correct answer. All of students know what the answer from the question.

## **2) Result of interview**

### **a. Result Interview from Students**

Based on the result on the interview to the students, there were some ability that usually faced by students when understanding content of article. In this research the researcher was interviewed four students.

#### **i. Article I (Cell)**

In article one have three questions, From question in cell article they have misunderstanding with question number three. In question number three they think meaning of closet meaning is to translate in to Indonesia. But closet meaning same with synonym. According to Ahmad Junaidi,<sup>3</sup> he never hear word of closet meaning. About main idea Budi Martua said they usually explore about it when the teacher give text.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Ahmad Junaidi, Student of SMAN 1 Tambangan, *Interview*, January 28<sup>rd</sup> 2014

<sup>4</sup>Budi Martua, Student of SMAN 1 Tambangan, *Interview*, January 28<sup>rd</sup> 2014

ii. Article II (prokaryotic Cell)

In article II have four question, 99.38% students have the correct answer. According to NurAiniChaniago question number one until seven is the easy question, so they answer the question with correctly. From question number four until seven, Zulhaidir told me he used his background of knowledge when answer the question.<sup>5</sup>

iii. Article III (Cell Membran)

From article III have five question. Inthis article they have many question with un correct answer. According to Sititold me that she not have ability in reading science article, because she not has ability in translate from English to Indonesian. So she have difficulties in reading science article from internet<sup>6</sup>.

iv. Article IV (Eukaryotic Cell)

From article IV (Eukaryotic Cell) students have more mistake when answer the question. According Nursaimah eukaryotic Cell is a difficult theory in biology<sup>7</sup>. Sowhen they answer the question more answer un correct. In this case their not used their background of knowledge.

v. Article V (Embryonic)

From article V, more students have correct answer, because the article just their study in biology, so their background of knowledge when answer the question.

Based on the descriptions above the researcher could concluded that the students'ability in reading science article at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambanganwere have ability different every students. There were the students had ability in reading science article from internet.

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<sup>55</sup> Ahmad Haidir, Student of SMAN 1 Tambangan, *Interview*, January 28<sup>rd</sup> 2014

<sup>6</sup> Nuraini, Student of SMAN 1 Tambangan, *Interview*, January 28<sup>rd</sup> 2014

<sup>7</sup> Nursaimah, Student of SMAN 1 Tambangan, *Interview*, January 28<sup>rd</sup> 2014

b. Result Interview from the Teacher.

There were some abilities on the students in understanding reading science article especially about cell.

Based on the result of the interview to teacher Mr. Firman Ali S.Pd told me that students' ability in reading science article not low and not high. Some students' like reading and some students' not like reading. Students' that like reading have ability when they read and their value good in reading. And students' that not like read have low value when reading<sup>8</sup>.

c. Result Interview from Head Master

Based on the interview from head master, he told me that this school not have internet network. Another problem come from students, some students lazy when teacher gave the articles, especially from internet. Because in article from internet have many difficult word and difficult meaning.<sup>9</sup>

**b. The Students' Problem in Reading Science Article**

Based on the result of the interview to students, there were some difficulties that usually faced by students when reading science article. Some factors that makes students can't reading science article are:

1) Less of Background knowledge

According to Ahmad Junaidi told me that he have ability in understanding reading science article because he usually read science article when learning

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<sup>8</sup>Mr Firman Ali. S.Pd, teacher of English in SMA N 1 Tambangan, *Private Interviews*, at January 30<sup>rd</sup> 2013.

<sup>9</sup>Mr. Asmad, Teacher of English in SMA N 1 Tambangan, *Private interviews*, at January 30<sup>rd</sup> 2013



biology<sup>10</sup>. But he have difficulties in translate the difficult word, because the word that use in internet is hard level.

## 2) Less of Vocabulary

Budi Martua told me that she have ability in reading science article<sup>11</sup>. In reading science article gave us more information about biology, because we are also learn biology in here, Budi's said. But he can't use his background of knowledge when reading science article, so he must looking dictionary every meet difficult words.

## 3) Lazy and Unlike reading

Nur Aini Chaniago told me that she not have ability in reading science article, because she not have ability in translate from English to Indonesian<sup>12</sup>. This case make her lazy to read. So she have difficulties in reading science article from internet. The last Zul Haidir told me that he not have ability in reading science article from internet, because he don't like reading. He said that reading is a boring activity<sup>13</sup>.

From the interview with teacher Mr. Firman Ali S.Pd told me : there were some students' difficulties in reading, especially in reading science article<sup>14</sup>. But, From all subjects the students more have ability in reading, especially reading science article.

Based on the problem above the researcher could concluded that the students'at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan have ability in reading science articles, especially about cell.

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<sup>10</sup> Ahmad Junaidi, *Log. Cit.*

<sup>11</sup> Budi Martua, *Log. Cit*

<sup>12</sup> NurAiniChaniago, *Log. Cit.*

<sup>13</sup> Zulhaidir, *Log. Cit*

<sup>14</sup> Mr. Firman Ali S.Pd, *Log. Cit*

### c. The Teacher's Efforts for Solution of the Problem in reading Science

Based on the result of the interview toward English teacher, to anticipate the difficulties of the students in reading science Articles from internet found and other examples in the word in environment. To overcome students' difficulties translate and use their background of knowledge.

#### 1. According to Teacher

Firman Ali, S.Pdtold me :

I taught students about reading. First I search more article from internet. Next, I choose article that related with their subject, like biology, physic , chemistry and other. After that, I commanded the student's to read with use silen reading. Then, I commanded to read with loudly reading in front of class, after that they translate the article and the last I commanded to make a conclusion about the article.<sup>15</sup>

From explanations above can be known that to overcome students' difficulties in reading science article from internet. First, he search article from internet, commanded to students' to read the article. Next, he commanded to translate and make the conclusion from article.

#### 2. According to Head Master

Samad, S.Pd told me:

I will prepare the Internet network in this school used computer library with maximal to improve students ability in reading science article from internet. I also gave more motivation for students to study hard about reading, especially in reading science articles from Internet.

From the explanation above can be known that facilities in SMA N 1 Tambangan not complete, so students can not find internet network for search science article from Internet. This case make them less of vocabulary, not used

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<sup>15</sup>Mr. Firman Ali S.Pd, *Log. Cit*

their background of knowledge and make them lazy to read science article from internet.

## **B. Discussion**

After analyzing the collecting data, It was gotten that an analysis of students' ability in reading science article from internet at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan is enough categories. It could known from the calculating score (Appendix IV) that the students' ability in reading science article at Grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan was 13.43% was categorize into enough category.

According to result of test, interview to teacher and head master there were some students' difficulties in reading, especially in reading science article. But, From all subjects the students more have ability in reading, especially reading science article.

Based on the problem above the researcher could concluded that the students' at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan have ability in reading science articles, especially about cell.

From category test literal comprehension have 14 students with correct answer. Category interpretation have 15 students with correct answer. Category creative reading have 6 students with correct answer.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusions

After getting the result of the research the researcher was come to the conclusions as follows:

1. The ability in reading science articles from internet at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan could categorize is enough categories, because mean score was 13.43%. From category test literal comprehension have 14 students with correct answer. Category interpretation have 15 students with correct answer. Category creative reading have 6 students with correct answer
2. The problems of the students in reading science article from internet. First, the students can't use their background of knowledge when read, then some students' don't like reading. The last, in science article from internet, students meets many difficult word.

According to result of interview some problems of the students in reading science article from internet are:

- a. Less of Background knowledge

According to Ahmad Junaidi told me that he have ability in understanding reading science article because he usually read science article when learning biology. But he have difficulties in translate the difficult word, because the word that use in internet is hard level.

b. Less of Vocabulary

Budi Martua told me that she have ability in reading science article. In reading science article gave us more information about biology, because we are also learn biology in here, Budi's said. But he can't use his background of knowledge when reading science article, so he must looking dictionary every meet difficult words.

c. Lazy and Unlike reading

NurAini Chaniago told me that she not have ability in reading science article, because she not have ability in translate from English to Indonesian. This case make her lazy to read. So she have difficulties in reading science article from internet. The last Zul Haidir told me that he not have ability in reading science article from internet, because he don't like reading. He said that reading is a boring activity

3. The efforts by teacher, he search article from internet, commanded to students' to read the article. Next, he commanded to translate and make the conclusion from article.

a. According to Teacher

Firman Ali, S.Pdtold me :

I taught students about reading. First I search more article from internet. , I choose article that related with their subject, like biology, physic , chemistry and other. After that, I commanded the student's to read with use silent reading. Then, I commanded to read with loudly reading in front of class, after that they translate the article and the last I commanded to make a conclusion about the article.

b. According to Head Master

Samad, S.Pd told me:

I will prepare the Internet network in this school used computer library with maximal to improve students ability in reading science article from internet. I also gave more motivation for students to study hard about reading, especially in reading science articles from Internet.

## **B. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusions and the implication of the research that have mention previously, the researcher would like to give some suggestions to people who gets benefits from this research.

1. To the head master of SMA N 1 Tambangan to complete Wifi in this school and used computer library with maximal to improve students ability in reading science article from internet and also have language library to improve students ability in teaching English especially in reading.
2. To teacher of English , especially in reading subjective hoping to develop the students' ability in reading science article from internet.
3. To the students at grade XI SMA N 1 Tambangan shall do often excercise in reading, especially in reading science article from internet.

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