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APPENDIX

A

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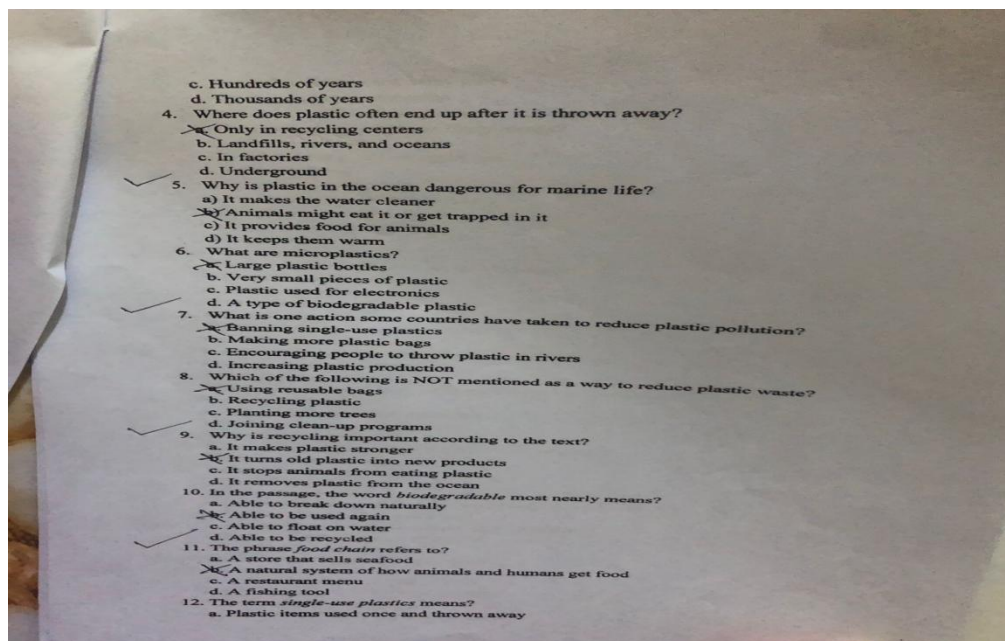
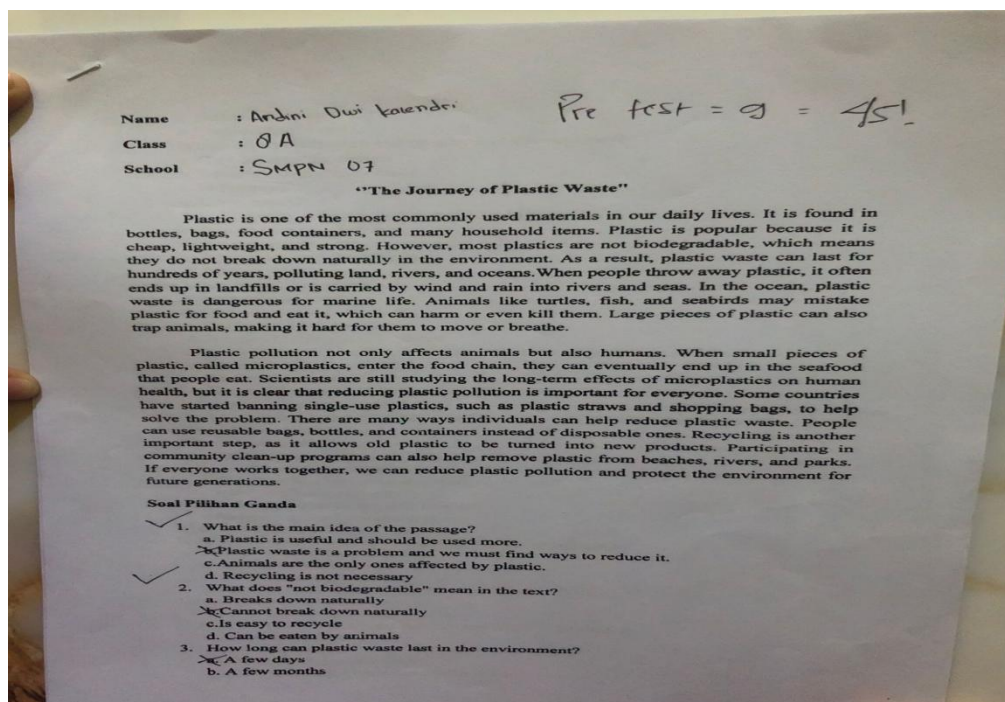
X

Documentation Of Activities In The Classroom Smpn 07 Bengkulu





Documentation of pre test.



- b. Plastic that can be used many times
 c. Plastic that is very expensive
~~a. Plastic that is made from plants~~
13. The word *ban* in the text most likely means?
~~a. To allow something~~
 b. To forbid or stop something by law
 c. To sell something
~~d. To encourage something~~
- ✓ 14. The word *environment* refers to?
~~a. The natural world around us~~
 b. A type of recycling center
 c. A large factory
 d. An ocean animal
15. The word *reduce* in the last paragraph means?
 a. To make smaller or less
~~b. To make more~~
 c. To throw away
 d. To sell
16. The phrase *future generations* refers to?
~~a. People living in the past~~
 b. People who will live after us
 c. People in other countries
 d. People living today
17. We can conclude that plastic pollution is harmful because it?
 a. Helps animals grow
 b. Affects both animals and humans
~~c. Makes oceans more beautiful~~
~~a. Improves the food chain~~
- ✓ 18. If people stop using single-use plastics, it will likely?
~~a. Reduce plastic waste~~
 b. Increase microplastics
 c. Harm the environment
 d. Make oceans dirtier
19. If plastic continues to pollute the ocean, what might happen?
 a. Marine animals will be healthier
 b. Humans may eat seafood containing microplastics
~~c. Recycling will no longer be needed~~
~~d. Oceans will become safer~~
- ✓ 20. The author most likely wants readers to?
 a. Use more plastic products
 b. Ignore the problem of plastic waste
~~c. Take action to reduce plastic pollution~~
 d. Stop eating seafood

Documentasi post test

Name : Andini Dwi Kaiendri Post test = 18 = 90

Class : 8 A

School : SMPN 07

"The Journey of Plastic Waste"

Plastic is one of the most commonly used materials in our daily lives. It is found in bottles, bags, food containers, and many household items. Plastic is popular because it is cheap, lightweight, and strong. However, most plastics are not biodegradable, which means they do not break down naturally in the environment. As a result, plastic waste can last for hundreds of years, polluting land, rivers, and oceans. When people throw away plastic, it often ends up in landfills or is carried by wind and rain into rivers and seas. In the ocean, plastic waste is dangerous for marine life. Animals like turtles, fish, and seabirds may mistake plastic for food and eat it, which can harm or even kill them. Large pieces of plastic can also trap animals, making it hard for them to move or breathe.

Plastic pollution not only affects animals but also humans. When small pieces of plastic, called microplastics, enter the food chain, they can eventually end up in the seafood that people eat. Scientists are still studying the long-term effects of microplastics on human health, but it is clear that reducing plastic pollution is important for everyone. Some countries have started banning single-use plastics, such as plastic straws and shopping bags, to help solve the problem. There are many ways individuals can help reduce plastic waste. People can use reusable bags, bottles, and containers instead of disposable ones. Recycling is another important step, as it allows old plastic to be turned into new products. Participating in community clean-up programs can also help remove plastic from beaches, rivers, and parks. If everyone works together, we can reduce plastic pollution and protect the environment for future generations.

Soal Pilihan Ganda

✓ 1. What is the main idea of the passage?
~~a. Plastic is useful and should be used more.~~
~~b. Plastic waste is a problem and we must find ways to reduce it.~~
 c. Animals are the only ones affected by plastic.
~~d. Recycling is not necessary~~

✓ 2. What does "not biodegradable" mean in the text?
 a. Breaks down naturally
~~b. Cannot break down naturally~~
 c. Is easy to recycle
 d. Can be eaten by animals

✓ 3. How long can plastic waste last in the environment?
 a. A few days
 b. A few months

- ☒ ~~a. Hundreds of years~~
☒ ~~d. Thousands of years~~
 4. Where does plastic often end up after it is thrown away?
☒ ~~a. Only in recycling centers~~
☒ ~~b. Landfills, rivers, and oceans~~
☒ ~~c. In factories~~
☒ ~~d. Underground~~
 5. Why is plastic in the ocean dangerous for marine life?
☒ ~~a. It makes the water cleaner~~
☒ ~~b. Animals might eat it or get trapped in it~~
☒ ~~c. It provides food for animals~~
☒ ~~d. It keeps them warm~~
 6. What are microplastics?
☒ ~~a. Large plastic bottles~~
☒ ~~b. Very small pieces of plastic~~
☒ ~~c. Plastic used for electronics~~
☒ ~~d. A type of biodegradable plastic~~
 7. What is one action some countries have taken to reduce plastic pollution?
☒ ~~a. Banning single-use plastics~~
☒ ~~b. Making more plastic bags~~
☒ ~~c. Encouraging people to throw plastic in rivers~~
☒ ~~d. Increasing plastic production~~
 8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to reduce plastic waste?
☒ ~~a. Using reusable bags~~
☒ ~~b. Recycling plastic~~
☒ ~~c. Planting more trees~~
☒ ~~d. Joining clean-up programs~~
 9. Why is recycling important according to the text?
☒ ~~a. It makes plastic stronger~~
☒ ~~b. It turns old plastic into new products~~
☒ ~~c. It stops animals from eating plastic~~
☒ ~~d. It removes plastic from the ocean~~
 10. In the passage, the word *biodegradable* most nearly means?
☒ ~~a. Able to break down naturally~~
☒ ~~b. Able to be used again~~
☒ ~~c. Able to float on water~~
☒ ~~d. Able to be recycled~~
 11. The phrase *food chain* refers to?
☒ ~~a. A store that sells seafood~~
☒ ~~b. A natural system of how animals and humans get food~~
☒ ~~c. A restaurant menu~~
☒ ~~d. A fishing tool~~
 12. The term *single-use plastics* means?
☒ ~~a. Plastic items used once and thrown away~~

- ☒ ~~b. Plastic that can be used many times~~
☒ ~~c. Plastic that is very expensive~~
☒ ~~d. Plastic that is made from plants~~
 13. The word *ban* in the text most likely means?
☒ ~~a. To allow something~~
☒ ~~b. To forbid or stop something by law~~
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 18. If people stop using single-use plastics, it will likely?
☒ ~~a. Reduce plastic waste~~
☒ ~~b. Increase microplastics~~
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☒ ~~a. Use more plastic products~~
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Reading text**Multiple choice****'The Journey of Plastic Waste'**

Plastic is one of the most commonly used materials in our daily lives. It is found in bottles, bags, food containers, and many household items. Plastic is popular because it is cheap, lightweight, and strong. However, most plastics are not biodegradable, which means they do not break down naturally in the environment. As a result, plastic waste can last for hundreds of years, polluting land, rivers, and oceans. When people throw away plastic, it often ends up in landfills or is carried by wind and rain into rivers and seas. In the ocean, plastic waste is dangerous for marine life. Animals like turtles, fish, and seabirds may mistake plastic for food and eat it, which can harm or even kill them. Large pieces of plastic can also trap animals, making it hard for them to move or breathe.

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Question

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2. What does "not biodegradable" mean in the text?
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 - b. Cannot break down naturally
 - c. Is easy to recycle
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3. How long can plastic waste last in the environment?
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 - b. A few months
 - c. Hundreds of years
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- c. Recycling will no longer be needed
 - d. Oceans will become safer
20. The author most likely wants readers to?
- a. Use more plastic products
 - b. Ignore the problem of plastic waste
 - c. Take action to reduce plastic pollution
 - d. Stop eating seafood

Answer key

1. b . Plastic waste is a problem and we must find ways to reduce it□
2. b .Cannot break down naturally□
3. c . Hundreds of years□
4. b . Landfills, rivers, and oceans□
5. b . Animals might eat it or get trapped in it□
6. b . Very small pieces of plastic□
7. a . Banning single use plastics□
8. c .Planting more trees□
9. b .It turns old plastic into new products□
10. a .Able to break down naturally□
11. b . A natural system of how animals and humans get food□
12. A. Plastic items used once and thrown away□
13. b .To forbid or stop something by law□
14. a .The natural world around us□
15. a .To make smaller or less□
16. b .People who will live after us□
17. b . Affects both animals and humans□
18. a .Reduce plastic waste□
19. b .Humans may eat seafood containing microplastics□
20. c . Take action to reduce plastic pollution□

CURRICULUM VITAE



Name	: Desliana
Date of birth	: Bungin Tambun, 18 November 2002
Religion	: Islam
Address	: Bungin Tambun, Kecamatan Padang Guci Hulu, Kabupaten Kaur

My name is Desliana, the daughter of Mr. Intodi Tarman Joyo and Mrs. Iliana. I was raised in the village of Bungin Tambun, Padang Guci District, Kaur Regency on November 18, 2002. I am a student of the English Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu. I started my formal education in 2008 at SDN 02 KAUR. In 2015, I continued my secondary education at SMPN 09 Kaur and graduated in 2018. Then, I continued my senior high school education at SMK Negeri Kaur majoring in TKJ (Computer Engineering and Networking) and graduated in 2021. In 2021, I enrolled in the English Language Education Study Program at Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu and completed my undergraduate studies in 2025