

## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Nama Sekolah : SMA Negeri 09 Kota bengkulu

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Kelas/Semester : X/2nd

Materi : The Influence of Listening Materials on

Listening Ability

Alokasi Waktu : 8 x 45 Menit (8 pertemuan)

#### A. KOMPETENSI INTI

- 1. Memahami dan menerapkan pengetahuan (faktual, konseptual, dan prosedural) berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya terkait fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.
- 2. Mengolah, menyaji, dan menalar dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak sesuai dengan yang dipelajari di sekolah dan sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang/teori.

#### **B. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN**

Setelah mempelajari materi ini, siswa diharapkan mampu:

- 1. Mengenali berbagai jenis materi mendengarkan dalam Bahasa Inggris.
- 2. Menganalisis pengaruh jenis materi mendengarkan terhadap pemahaman informasi.
- 3. Membahas manfaat menggunakan sumber daya digital seperti podcast untuk meningkatkan kemampuan mendengarkan.

#### C. KOMPETENSI DASAR DAN INDIKATOR PENCAPAIAN KOMPETENSI

KOMPETENSI DASAR	IPK (Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi)
dan tulis dalam berbagai konteks	3.1.1 Memahami informasi lisan dan tulis dalam berbagai konteks yang berkaitan dengan kehidupan sehari-hari secara ekstensif.
lifulis dalam berbagai konfeks	3.2.1 Menghasilkan teks lisan dan tulis dalam berbagai konteks yang berkaitan dengan kehidupan sehari-hari secara ekstensif.

#### D. MATERI PEMBELAJARAN

- Pertemuan 1 : Introduction to Podcasts & Listening
   Comprehension Strategies (Pretest)
- Pertemuan 2 : How English Has Changed (Podcast Episode)
- > Pertemuan 3 : Time Management (Podcast Episode)
- Pertemuan 4 : Deep Thinking (Podcast Episode)
- Pertemuan 5 : Buying a Car (Podcast Episode)
- ➤ Pertemuan 6 : New Year, New Mindset (Podcast Episode)
- Pertemuan 7 : Conversations (Podcast Episode)
- **Pertemuan 8**: Introverts and Extroverts (Posttest)

#### E. METODE PEMBELAJARAN

- **Pendekatan:** 
  - Saintifik
  - Kritis

#### **➤** Model:

Discussion Based Learning (DBL)

#### > Strategi:

- o Brainstorming
- Listening activity
- o Group discussion

### > F. MEDIA, ALAT, DAN SUMBER PEMBELAJARAN

#### **≻** Media:

- Power Point
- Audio recordings (different listening materials)
- Graphic organizer (Venn Diagram etc.)

#### > Alat:

- Laptop
- Speaker

#### Sumber Pembelajaran:

- Textbook excerpts on listening comprehension strategies
- Online audio resources (short excerpts from lectures, podcasts etc.)

#### G. TOPIK PEMBAHASAN PEMBELAJARAN

Pertemuan	Topik Podcast	Deskripsi	Tujuan Pembelajaran
1	Mengerjakan Pretest	Mengerjakan soal Pretest	- Melakukan Pengerjaan Soal Pretest untuk mengukur kemampuan Mendengar siswa

	2	How English Has Changed	Bagaimana bahasa Inggris telah berubah	- Memahami perubahan bahasa Inggris dari waktu ke waktu - Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan perubahan bahasa Inggris
IN CRIVERSITA		Time Management	Manajemen waktu Berpikir	- Mempelajari strategi manajemen waktu yang efektif - Menerapkan strategi manajemen waktu untuk meningkatkan produktivitas  - Memahami konsep berpikir mendalam dan manfaatnya - Melatih
	4	Deep Thinking	mendalam	kemampuan berpikir mendalam untuk menyelesaikan masalah dan membuat

			keputusan
2 SATALKS// AS 2	New Year, New Mindset	Membeli mobil Tahun Baru, Pola Pikir Baru	- Mempelajari proses membeli mobil di negara berbahasa Inggris - Memahami terminologi dan frasa yang umum digunakan dalam pembelian mobil  - Memahami pentingnya memiliki pola pikir positif untuk mencapai tujuan - Menerapkan strategi untuk mengembangkan
$\leq 1$	BENG	VOL	pola pikir positif
7	Conversations	Percakapan	- Mempelajari teknik percakapan yang efektif dalam bahasa Inggris - Berlatih percakapan dalam berbagai konteks sosial

			- Melakukan
			pengerjaan soal
			posttest
			bertujuan untuk
			mengukur
8	Mengerjakan	Mengerjakan	perbandingan
0	Posttest	soal Posttest	kemampuan
	MEGIL	$RI_{F_{\infty}}$	siswa tentang
	. 1/1		pemahaman
- A	1	100	tentang
.65	////-/-A	1-11	kemampuan
N/A		-1	mendengar.
	$/T \rightarrow \rightarrow$		

# H. LANGKAH LANGKAH KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

#### Pertemuan Pertama

Kegiatan Langl	Alokasi Waktu
Pendahuluan	1. Datang dengan senyum dan 10'
	wajah penuh semangat
	2. Menyapa dengan salam
	& Greeting
	3. Memperhatikan kenyamanan
	dan kebersihan kelas

	·
	4. Mengajukan pertanyaan-
	pertanyaan yang terkait dengan materi
	yang akan dipelajari
	5. Guru menyampaikan kompetensi
	dasar (KD) yang akan diajarkan
	6. <b>Guru menyampaikan tujuan</b>
	pembelajaran
	5///-
Inti	Stimulasi(observing) 30'
5	1. Peserta didik diberikan instruksi
2	tentang latihan kemampuan mendengar
	2. Peserta didik mendengarkan audio yang akan diputar
MIVE	
Z	3. Peserta didik menyimak audio
2	yang sedang diputar
-	4. Pemutaran audio akan diputar sebanyak 2X
	5. Peserta didik memahami
	penjelasan yang disampaikan terkait
	materi yang diajarkan
	Pernyataan/Identifikasi masalah (questioning)
	1. Peserta didik didorong untuk melakukan
	Tanya jawab terkait materi yang diajarkan

	2. Peserta didik diinstruksikan untuk
	berdiskusi dengan teman sebangku tentang matei
	yang dajarkan
	Pengumpulan data
	1. peserta didik Mendengarkan audio yang sedang diputar
	2. peserta didik menjawab soal yang sudah
6	tertera dilembar soal
72	3. — Pemutaran audio akan diputar sebanyak 2X
SS.	
ш	S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Penutup	1. Penarikan kesimpulan terhadap Pembelajaran 5'
3	Yang berlangsung dikelas saat itu
	2. Pendidik menyampaikan rencana materi
	pembelajaran pada pertemuan selanjutnya

## Listen to the audio podcast and answer the question !! Podcast audio will play 1X berofe answering the question

- 1. What is old english?
  - a. The earliest form of English and it was spoken between the 5th and 11th centuries.

- A form of modern English used between the 18th and b. 19th centuries.
- A dialect of English spoken only in Scotland during c. the 14th century.
- An ancient language .
  modern English. E. R. d. An ancient language that is completely unrelated to
- When was middle english spoken? 2.
  - From the tenth to the twelfth century. a.
  - From the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. b.
  - From the twelve to the fifteenth century. c.
  - d. From the ninth to the eleventh century.
- Synonyms for modern English is?
  - Current English. a.
    - b. Present-day.
    - Contemporary English. c.
    - Up-to-date English. d.
- What event significantly influenced the development of 4. Middle English?
  - The Roman invasion of Britain.
  - The Viking invasions in the 8th century.
  - The Norman Conquest of 1066.
  - The Industrial Revolution.

- 5. Which language had the greatest impact on English vocabulary after the Norman Conquest?
  - a. German.
  - b. Latin.
  - c. French.
  - d. Spanish.
- 6. What is one of the main characteristics of Old English?
  - a. It borrowed heavily from Latin and French.
  - b. It had a complex system of noun endings (inflections).
  - c. It used modern grammar and spelling.
  - d. It was written in the Roman alphabet from the start.
- 7. Which of the following is a reason why English became more simplified over time?
  - a. Contact with other languages and peoples.
  - b. The invention of the printing press.
  - c. The influence of the American Revolution.
  - d. The Renaissance.
- 8. Modern English began to emerge during which period?
  - a. During the Viking invasions of England.
  - b. At the end of the 14th century.
  - c. After the Industrial Revolution.

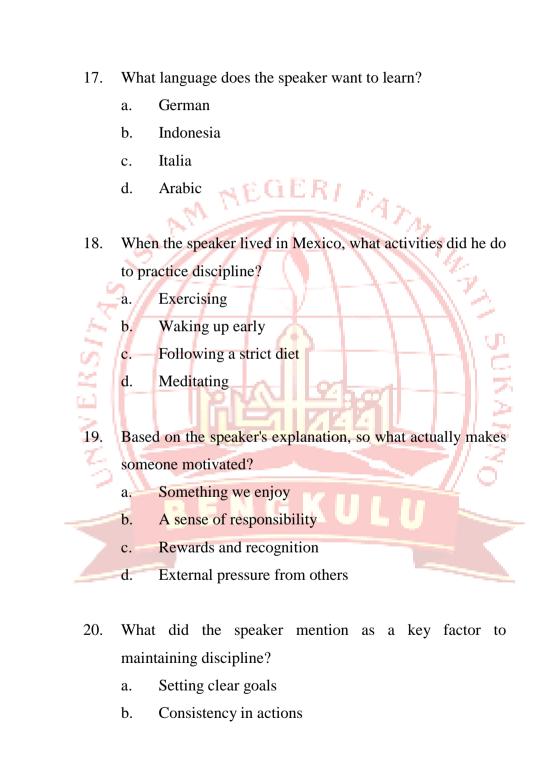
- d. Around the late 16th century.
- 9. What kind of car does he wants to buy?
  - a. The car has three lines, is large, has many seats and can accommodate eight people.
  - b. The car is small, fuel-efficient, and perfect for city driving.
  - c. The car is a convertible, stylish, and perfect for driving along the beach.
  - d. The car is an electric vehicle, eco-friendly, and suitable for long trips without refueling.
- 10. What are the risks of buying a used car from someone you don't know?
  - a. The car might have hidden mechanical issues that are expensive to fix, and the buyer might not realize it until after the purchase.
  - b. Buyers don't know if the seller is being honest about the condition of the car, so buyers need to be extra vigilant and do extra checks.
  - c. There is a risk that the car has been involved in illegal activities, such as theft, and the buyer could face legal issues.

- d. The seller might not provide proper ownership documents, making it difficult for the buyer to transfer the title or prove ownership.
- 11. What does the speaker suggest when we want to buy a used car?
  - a. You can buy from a dealer, don't buy from a private seller.
  - b. Make sure the color of the car matches your favorite color to be lucky.
  - c. Check if the car can fly at least once a week.
  - d. If there are cute animal stickers on the car, it means the car brings good luck.
- 12. What is the main reason the man wants to buy a new car?
  - a. His old car is too expensive to maintain.
  - b. He wants a car that is more environmentally friendly.
  - c. His family has grown, and he needs a larger vehicle.
  - d. He just got a promotion and wants to reward himself.
- 13. What feature does the woman prioritize when choosing a car?
  - a. The car's color and design.
  - b. Its fuel efficiency and affordability.
  - c. The speed and engine power.

- d. The brand and reputation of the manufacturer.
- 14. What advice does the speaker give for negotiating the price of a car?
  - a. Always accept the first offer from the dealer.
  - b. Be polite but firm and know the market value of the car.
  - c. Offer a lower price without any research.
  - d. Only negotiate if you are buying a luxury car.
- 15. Why does the man suggest getting a car history report?
  - a. To know if the car has been involved in accidents or has mechanical issues.
  - b. To check how fast the car can go.
  - c. To find out how many people have driven the car.
  - d. To see if the car was made in another country.

### BENGKULU

- 16. What is the first thing the speaker advises doing when test-driving a used car?
  - a. Drive it as fast as possible to test its speed.
  - b. Check how comfortable the seats are.
  - c. Listen carefully for any unusual noises from the engine.
  - d. Make sure the air conditioner is working.



- c. Rewarding yourself
- d. Comparing yourself to others
- 21. According to the speaker, what is the main challenge in staying motivated?
  - a. Not having enough free time
  - b. Lack of focus on long-term goals
  - c. External distractions
  - d. Not knowing where to start
- 22. How does the speaker suggest improving self-discipline?
  - a. By avoiding difficult tasks
  - b. Breaking tasks into smaller steps
  - c. Relying on others for motivation
  - d. Rewarding yourself frequently
- 23. What strategy does the speaker recommend for overcoming procrastination?
  - a. Waiting for the right moment
  - b. Finding a new hobby
  - e. Starting with small, manageable tasks
  - d. Ignoring distractions altogether
- 24. What does the speaker say is the ultimate motivator for success?
  - a. Fear of failure

- b. Approval from others
- c. Personal satisfaction and achievement
- d. Competition with peers
- 25. What kind of mindset can help someone do time management properly?
  - a. If they start seeing it as an obligation and not seeing it
    as an option, if they don't see any other alternative,
    then time management can be done.
  - b. If they focus solely on short-term goals and avoid long-term planning to stay flexible.
  - c. If they view time management as an unnecessary task, trusting that things will work out naturally.
  - d. If they prioritize and set clear deadlines, realizing the importance of balancing tasks to avoid burnout.
- 26. The speaker said that he has room for self-improvement, what kind of room for self-improvement does the speaker mean?
  - a. The space for self-improvement that the speaker meant was having a fixed sleep time that must be adhered to in order to refresh the brain and restore the speaker's energy.
  - b. The space for self-improvement that the speaker meant was setting clear goals and continuously

- skills to learning new achieve personal professional growth.
- The space for self-improvement that the speaker c. meant was managing time more effectively to balance work and personal life.
- The space for self-improvement that the speaker d. meant was improving communication skills to build better relationships and collaborate more efficiently.
- What is the first step in effective time management according to the speaker? MINERS
  - Avoiding procrastination and finishing tasks right a. before deadlines.
  - Setting realistic and achievable goals to maintain b. focus and motivation.
  - c. Prioritizing leisure activities over work to avoid burnout.
  - d. Understanding your priorities and organizing tasks according to their importance.
  - 28. According to the speaker, how can technology help improve time management?
    - a. By providing distractions that can help relieve stress during work hours.

- b. By using various apps to plan tasks and set reminders for deadlines.
- c. By allowing unlimited multitasking, which can help finish tasks faster.
- d. By offering tools to organize tasks, set reminders, and monitor progress efficiently.
- 29. How does the speaker recommend dealing with distractions during work?
  - a. By multitasking between several activities to keep things interesting.
  - By completely avoiding all social interactions during work hours.
  - c. By identifying distractions and setting specific times to deal with them, like checking messages during breaks.
  - d. By leaving tasks unfinished and returning to them when the distractions are over.
- 30. Why is long-term planning important in time management according to the speaker?
  - a. Because it helps avoid any kind of unexpected events or changes.
  - b. Because it helps maintain focus on big goals while keeping daily tasks manageable.

- c. Because it eliminates the need for flexibility in schedules.
- d. Because it ensures that short-term tasks are always completed on time.
- 31. What is the benefit of taking regular breaks while managing time?
  - a. It helps improve focus and productivity by allowing the mind to rest and recharge.
  - b. It decreases the urgency of deadlines, making work less stressful.
  - c. It allows more time for relaxation, which can lead to better task completion.
  - d. It increases the number of tasks you can complete in a shorter amount of time.
- 32. What strategy does the speaker suggest for overcoming procrastination?
  - a. Breaking down large tasks into smaller, more manageable steps.
  - b. Avoiding any kind of leisure activities until all tasks are completed.
  - c. Setting unrealistic deadlines to force quick completion.

- d. Waiting for motivation to naturally return before starting any task.
- 33. According to the podcast you heard, how does the speaker view what he or she owns?
  - a. Every good thing that happens, every good thing that we have is not something that we deserve, but rather it is a gift given to us so that we can appreciate and be more grateful throughout the day.
  - b. Everything we have is the result of our own hard work, so we have the right to enjoy it without thinking about others.
  - c. The things we have should be used to maximize personal gain, because that is the goal of success.
  - d. What we have is a form of social status that must be shown to others to gain recognition.
- 34. According to the speaker, how does the speaker feel if he is always grateful in his days?
  - a. When we are grateful, the days feel longer and more colorful, and we can enjoy and appreciate the little things and details that may seem unimportant.
  - b. By being grateful, all the problems we face feel easier and we are not too burdened by difficulties.

- c. Gratitude makes us calmer and able to overcome stress and anxiety in life.
- d. Being grateful every day makes us feel more connected to the people around us and creates better relationships.
- 35. Why does the speaker want to improve his mindset before the new year?
  - a. Because the speaker wants to be a better person in viewing things as gifts received.
  - Because the speaker believes that a positive mindset
     will attract better opportunities in the upcoming year.
  - c. Because the speaker feels that personal growth requires setting goals before the new year starts.
  - d. Because the speaker wants to let go of past mistakes and start the new year with a clean slate.
- 36. What is the speaker's main message about starting a new year with a new mindset?
  - a. It's important to have resolutions that focus solely on personal success and financial gain.
  - b. The new year is an opportunity to reset your mindset and approach life with gratitude and positivity.
  - c. A new year should be used to reflect on the past and hold on to regrets for better decision-making.

- d. A new mindset should be about achieving more material wealth than the previous year.
- 37. According to the podcast, why is it essential to let go of past mistakes as you enter a new year?
  - a. Past mistakes teach us to be more cautious in the future.
  - b. Holding on to past mistakes helps us remember our failures and avoid them.
  - c. Letting go allows us to focus on the present and future without being weighed down by regret.
  - d. Forgetting past mistakes means that you will likely repeat them.
- 38. How does the speaker suggest one should approach goals in the new year?
  - a. Set ambitious goals to achieve more than last year.
  - b. Focus on goals that bring happiness and fulfillment, rather than just success.
  - c. Set only realistic goals to avoid disappointment.
  - d. Goals should be focused solely on career advancement.
- 39. What does the speaker imply about a mindset of gratitude?

- It makes daily life more enjoyable by appreciating a. even the small things.
- Gratitude can only be felt when you achieve major b. life goals.
- Being grateful means you should avoid setting c. ambitious goals.
- Gratitude makes you less motivated to achieve d. success.
- According to the podcast, how can a positive mindset help 40. overcome challenges in the new year? MINERS
  - A positive mindset eliminates all obstacles that might a. come your way.
  - b. It helps you see problems as opportunities to grow and learn.
  - c. A positive mindset makes challenges feel smaller and less important.
  - d. It allows you to avoid dealing with challenges altogether.
  - What is the purpose of deep thinking?
    - Deep thinking aims to make better decisions, because a. by thinking deeply a person will be able to start predicting the consequences of what they will do, so they will be more careful in making decisions.

- Deep thinking helps a person recall all the moments of his childhood in great detail, so it can be used for nostalgia.
- c. Deep thinking allows a person to understand the language of animals, such as cats and birds, through intense contemplation.
- d. Deep thinking helps increase physical strength because muscles will be more developed with a sharp mind.
- 42. What is one way we can expand our thinking capacity and start practicing?
  - a. Having a healthy skepticism, in the sense of not believing everything people say.
  - b. Counting the number of leaves on every tree you see every day.
  - c. Avoiding all kinds of new information so as not to confuse your mind.
  - d. Spending time just talking to yourself without listening to others.
- 43. It has been mentioned that thinking too skeptically is also not good. So what is the speaker's response to that?
  - a. Yes, thinking too skeptically is also not good, therefore we must balance it with the development of

- ideas and further examination. Not everything needs to be rejected when we hear someone say, we still have to sort it out first, look at what someone said from two perspectives.
- b. No, thinking skeptically is essential in every situation. We must always question what we hear, even if it seems logical at first. Without skepticism, we are more likely to be misled.
- c. Skepticism is necessary to avoid being easily deceived, but too much skepticism can make us closed-minded. We need to be open to new perspectives and willing to change our views when presented with valid evidence.
- d. Yes, thinking skeptically is not good, because if we keep thinking skeptically, we can get tired and our brain can run out of energy faster, so it's better to just believe what other people say so we can stay relaxed.

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- 44. Why is deep thinking considered important in decision-making?
  - a. Deep thinking allows a person to guess the future with accuracy.
  - b. Deep thinking helps someone to analyze different outcomes before taking action.

- c. Deep thinking encourages careful consideration of the consequences of a decision.
- d. Deep thinking speeds up the process of making decisions.

#### 45. What can help improve our ability to think deeply?

- a. Ignoring new ideas and only focusing on what we already know.
- b. Engaging in discussions that challenge our perspectives.
- c. Spending time alone without engaging with different viewpoints.
- d. Only listening to people who have similar beliefs to us.
- 46. According to the speaker, how can skepticism become harmful?
  - a. Skepticism is never harmful and should always be used.
  - b. Being overly skeptical helps you stay sharp and focused.
  - c. Excessive skepticism can close the mind to new ideas and hinder open thinking.
  - d. Skepticism leads to a more relaxed mind because it avoids overthinking.

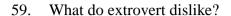
- 47. What does the speaker recommend when faced with complex problems?
  - Taking time to reflect and think critically from a. multiple angles.
  - Relying on instincts and gut feelings to solve b. problems quickly.
  - Asking others to make decisions for you to avoid overthinking.
  - Avoiding overcomplication by choosing the simplest solution available.
- 48. What are the etiquettes for someone when listening to someone they are talking to explaining something?
  - a. Wait until he finishes speaking, do not interrupt or act restless as if you are uncomfortable with the conversation being discussed.
  - b. Avoid eye contact, because staring too much can make the situation awkward.
  - Just stay silent without giving any reaction, because c. talking or giving gestures can disrupt the speaker's flow.
  - d. Divert attention to something else, such as checking your phone or doing something else while the speaker is talking.

- 49. What should you do if you do not understand a part of the conversation you are listening to?
  - Politely ask for clarification and request the speaker a. to repeat or explain it again.
  - Ignore the confusing part and pretend you understand b. everything.
  - Interrupt the speaker immediately and demand an c. explanation.
  - Avoid eye contact and silent until stay the conversation is over.
- MINER SO How can you show active listening during a conversation?
  - Respond only with nodding, even if you don't follow a. the conversation.
  - Make eye contact, nod occasionally, and give verbal b. cues like "I see" or "That's interesting."
  - c. Wait until the conversation ends before showing any reaction.
  - Check your phone while the person is speaking to d. multitask efficiently.

51. What was the topic of the podcast? Friendship a. b. Introverts Legacy c. d. Symbiosis

What character is there in introverts? 52. Have many friend Generally quiet and shy d. What do introvert dislike? Being the center of attention a. Likes to be alone b. c. Think out loud d. Generally quiet and shy How do introvert recharge their energy? 54. Spend time alone a. Hangout with lots of friends b. Being the center of attention c. d. Generally likes to socialize

- 55. What are the weaknesses of introverts?
  - a. Being the center of attention
  - b. Generally quiet and shy
  - c. To be alone
  - d. Thinking out loud
- 56. How extroverts are generally known?
  - a. Usually enjoy getting attention in a group
  - b. Generally quiet and shy
  - c. Thinking out loud
  - d. Likes to be alone
- 57. How do extroverts recharge their energy?
  - a. Read a book
  - b. Going out and talking to lots of people
  - c. Listening music
  - d. Watch a movie
- 58. What are the weaknesses of extroverts?
  - a. Going out and talking to lots of people
  - b. Generally quiet and shy
  - c. To be alone
  - d. Thinking out loud



- a. Work together
- b. Going out and talking to lots of people
- c. Being the center of attention
- d. Likes to be alone
- 60. What do extrovert like?
  - a. Likes to be alone
  - b. Being the center of attention
  - c. Think out loud
  - d. Generally quiet and shy

BENGKULU

## TEST THE VALIDITY OF SPSS DATA RESULT SMAN 3 BENGKULU CITY

Question Item	r-value	r-tabel	interpretation
Question 1	0.074	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 2	0,003	0,361	Valid
Question 3	0,000	0,361	Valid
Question 4	0,718	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 5	0,002	0,361	Valid
Question 6	0,837	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 7	0,682	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 8	0,385	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 9	0,001	0,361	Valid
Question 10	0,039	0,361	Valid
Question 11	0,244	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 12	0,355	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 13	0,083	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 14	0,007	0,361	Valid
Question 15	0,165	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 16	0,094	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 17	0,017	0,361	Valid
Question 18	0,493	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 19	0,003	0,361	Valid

Question 20	0,000	0,361	Valid
Question 21	0,164	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 22	0,064	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 23	0,074	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 24	0,718	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 25	0,837	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 26	0,355	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 27	0,001	0,361	Valid
Question 28	0,007	0,361	Valid
Question 29	0,083	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 30	0,165	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 31	0,094	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 32	0,493	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 33	0,064	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 34	0,074	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 35	0,718	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 36	0,083	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 37	0,355	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 38	0,017	0,361	Valid
Question 39	0,003	0,361	Valid
Question 40	0,165	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 41	0,074	0,361	Tidak Valid

Question 42	0,497	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 43	0,406	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 44	0,244	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 45	0,001	0,361	Valid
Question 46	0,001	0,361	Valid
Question 47	0,057	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 48	0,064	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 49	0,007	0,361	Valid
Question 50	0,001	0,361	Valid
Question 51	0,355	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 52	0,017	0,361	Valid
Question 53	0,003	0,361	Valid
Question 54	0,493	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 55	0,164	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 56	0,385	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 57	0,244	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 58	0,064	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 59	0,058	0,361	Tidak Valid
Question 60	0,003	0,361	Valid

### SPSS REALITY DATA RELIABILITY RESULTS SMAN 3 BENGKULU CITY

Reliability Statistics
------------------------

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.919	20

#### **Pre-test and Post-test Question**

### Listen to the audio podcast and answer the question !! Podcast audio will play 1X berofe answering the question

- 1. When was middle english spoken?
  - e. From the tenth to the twelfth century.
  - f. From the fifteenth to the seventeenth century.
  - g. From the twelve to the fifteenth century.
  - h. From the ninth to the eleventh century.
- 2. Synonyms for modern English is?
  - e. Current English.
  - f. Present-day.
  - g. Contemporary English.
  - h. Up-to-date English.
- 3. Which language had the greatest impact on English vocabulary after the Norman Conquest?
  - e. German.
  - f. Latin.
  - g. French.
  - h. Spanish.
- 4. What kind of car does he wants to buy?
  - e. The car has three lines, is large, has many seats and can accommodate eight people.

- f. The car is small, fuel-efficient, and perfect for city driving.
- g. The car is a convertible, stylish, and perfect for driving along the beach.
- h. The car is an electric vehicle, eco-friendly, and suitable for long trips without refueling.
- 5. What are the risks of buying a used car from someone you don't know?
  - e. The car might have hidden mechanical issues that are expensive to fix, and the buyer might not realize it until after the purchase.
  - f. Buyers don't know if the seller is being honest about the condition of the car, so buyers need to be extra vigilant and do extra checks.
  - g. There is a risk that the car has been involved in illegal activities, such as theft, and the buyer could face legal issues.
  - h. The seller might not provide proper ownership documents, making it difficult for the buyer to transfer the title or prove ownership.
- 6. What advice does the speaker give for negotiating the price of a car?
  - e. Always accept the first offer from the dealer.
  - f. Be polite but firm and know the market value of the car.
  - g. Offer a lower price without any research.
  - h. Only negotiate if you are buying a luxury car.

Italia g. Arabic h. Based on the speaker's explanation, so what actually makes 8. someone motivated? Something we enjoy A sense of responsibility f. Rewards and recognition External pressure from others h. What did the speaker mention as a key factor to maintaining discipline? Setting clear goals e. Consistency in actions Rewarding yourself g. h. Comparing yourself to others What is the first step in effective time management according to 10.

Avoiding procrastination and finishing tasks right before

Setting realistic and achievable goals to maintain focus

Prioritizing leisure activities over work to avoid burnout.

What language does the speaker want to learn?

7.

e.

f.

German

the speaker?

deadlines.

and motivation.

e.

f.

g.

Indonesia

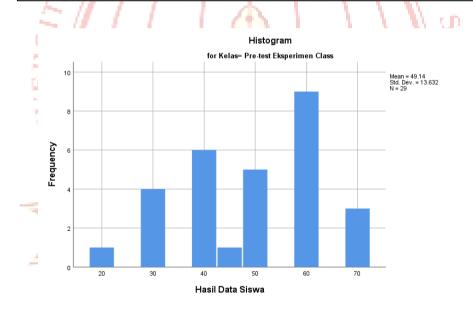
- h. Understanding your priorities and organizing tasks according to their importance.
- 11. According to the speaker, how can technology help improve time management?
  - e. By providing distractions that can help relieve stress during work hours.
  - By using various apps to plan tasks and set reminders for deadlines.
  - g. By allowing unlimited multitasking, which can help finish tasks faster.
  - h. By offering tools to organize tasks, set reminders, and monitor progress efficiently.
- 12. How does the speaker suggest one should approach goals in the new year?
  - e. Set ambitious goals to achieve more than last year.
  - f. Focus on goals that bring happiness and fulfillment, rather than just success.
  - g. Set only realistic goals to avoid disappointment.
  - h. Goals should be focused solely on career advancement.
- 13. What does the speaker imply about a mindset of gratitude?
  - e. It makes daily life more enjoyable by appreciating even the small things.
  - Gratitude can only be felt when you achieve major life goals.
  - g. Being grateful means you should avoid setting ambitious goals.

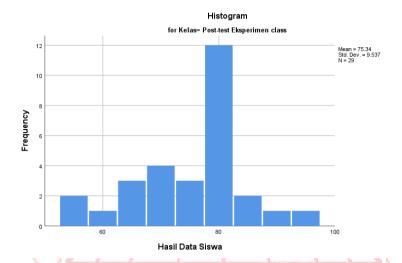
- h. Gratitude makes you less motivated to achieve success.
- 14. What can help improve our ability to think deeply?
  - e. Ignoring new ideas and only focusing on what we already know.
  - f. Engaging in discussions that challenge our perspectives.
  - g. Spending time alone without engaging with different viewpoints.
  - h. Only listening to people who have similar beliefs to us.
- 15. According to the speaker, how can skepticism become harmful?
  - e. Skepticism is never harmful and should always be used.
  - f. Being overly skeptical helps you stay sharp and focused.
  - g. Excessive skepticism can close the mind to new ideas and hinder open thinking.
  - h. Skepticism leads to a more relaxed mind because it avoids overthinking.
- 16. What should you do if you do not understand a part of the conversation you are listening to?
  - e. Politely ask for clarification and request the speaker to repeat or explain it again.
  - f. Ignore the confusing part and pretend you understand everything.
  - g. Interrupt the speaker immediately and demand an explanation.
  - h. Avoid eye contact and stay silent until the conversation is over.

- 17. How can you show active listening during a conversation?
  - e. Respond only with nodding, even if you don't follow the conversation.
  - f. Make eye contact, nod occasionally, and give verbal cues like "I see" or "That's interesting."
  - g. Wait until the conversation ends before showing any reaction.
  - h. Check your phone while the person is speaking to multitask efficiently.
- 18. What character is there in introverts?
  - e. Expressive
  - f. Like to talk
  - g. Have many friend
  - h. Generally quiet and shy
- 19. What do introvert dislike?
  - e. Being the center of attention
  - f. Likes to be alone
  - g. Think out loud
  - h. Generally quiet and shy
- 20. What do extrovert like?
  - e. Likes to be alone
  - f. Being the center of attention
  - g. Think out loud
  - h. Generally quiet and shy

# **Normality Test Eksperiment Class**

Tests of Normality									
		Kolmogo	orov-Sn	nirnov <sup>a</sup>	Sha	piro-Wilk	(		
	Kategori	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.		
hasil	Pretest Eksperiment class	.201 E G L	29 R	.004	.929	29	.052		
	Posttest Eksperiment class	.239	29	.000	.923	29	.037		
a. Lillie	fors Significance Correcti	on							



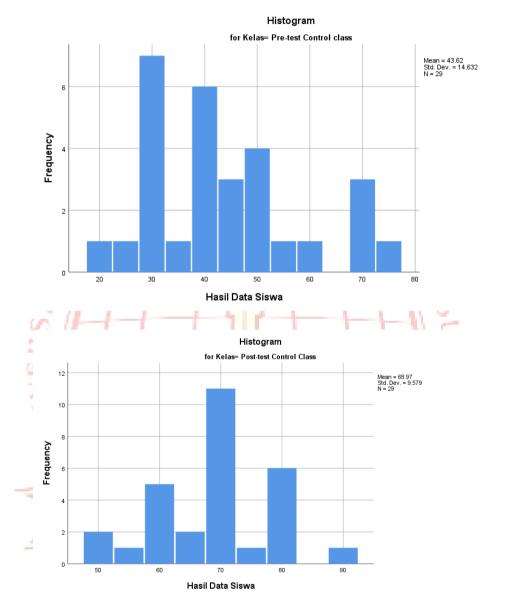


Tabel 4.4

Normality Test Control Class

	Tests of Normality										
7		Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup> Shapiro-Wilk					(				
5	kategori	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.				
hasil	Pretest Control Cass	.149	29	.097	.924	29	.038				
	Posttest Control class	.198	29	.005	.938	29	.088				

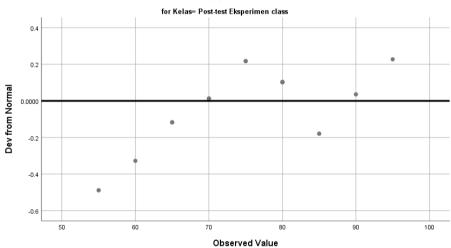
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



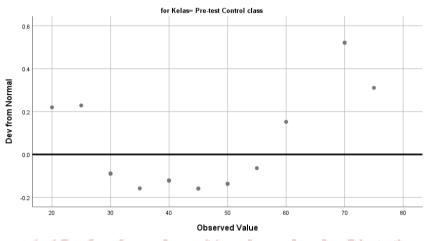
#### Detrended Normal Q-Q Plot of Hasil Data Siswa



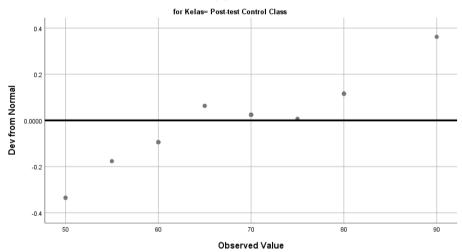


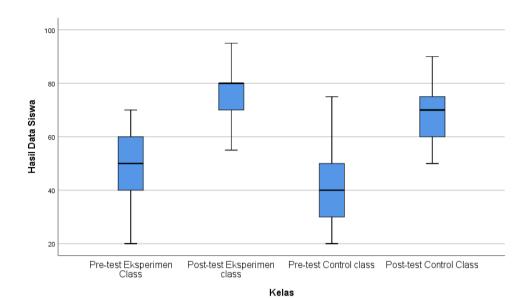


#### Detrended Normal Q-Q Plot of Hasil Data Siswa



### Detrended Normal Q-Q Plot of Hasil Data Siswa





# Test of Homogeneity

## **Test of Homogeneity of Variance**

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Hasil Data Siswa	Based on Mean	.046	1	56	.831
	Based on Median	.008	1	56	.928
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.008	1	54.401	.928
	Based on trimmed mean	.047	1	56	.829

# **Paired Samples Statistics**

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pretest Ekspeimen	49.14	29	13.632	2.531

	Posttest Ekspeiment	75.34	29	9.537	1.771
Pair 2	Pretest Control	43.62	29	14.632	2.717
	Posttest Control	68.97	29	9.579	1.779

# **Paired Samples Correlations**

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Pretest Ekspeimen & Posttest Ekspeiment	29	.723	.000
Pair 2	Pretest Control & Posttest Control	29	.346	.066
VERS	PI S	V.E.		UKA

# **Paired Samples Test**

### Paired Differences

					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower
Pair 1	Pretest Ekspeimen - Posttest Ekspeiment	-26.207	9.416	1.749	-29.789
Pair 2	Pretest Control - Posttest Control	-25.345	14.450	2.683	-30.841

## **Paired Samples Test**

	•	anoa oampioo			
		Paired			
		Differences			
		95% Confidence			
		Interval of the			
		Difference			
		Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Pretest Ekspeimen - Posttest Ekspeiment	-22.625	-14.987	28	.000
Pair 2	Pretest Control - Posttest Control	-19.848	-9.445	28	.000
	7 11 1 1				49.

# **Group Statistics**

	Kelas	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Hasil Data Siswa	Post-test Eksperiment class	29	75.34	9.537	1.771
	Post-test Control Class	29	68.97	9.579	1.779

## **Independent Samples Test**

Levene's Test	for Equality of	t-test for Equality of		
Variances		Means		
F	Sig.	t	df	

Hasil Data Siswa	Equal variances assumed	.046	.831	2.542	56
	Equal variances not assumed			2.542	55.999

## **Independent Samples Test**

### t-test for Equality of Means

		Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Hasil Data Siswa	Equal variances assumed	.014	6.379	2.510
	Equal variances not assumed	.014	6.379	2.510

## **Independent Samples Test**

t-test for Equality of Means

### 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference

		Lower	Upper
Hasil Data Siswa	Equal variances assumed	1.351	11.407
	Equal variances not assumed	1.351	11.407

# APPENDIX XIV Documention Class Experiment



Picture 1

Researcher giving explanation of the Audio Lingual Method strategy in teaching listening





Picture 2
Researchers carry out treatment on students





Researchers coaching students on pre test and post test practice questions





Picture 4
Class atmosphere when working on questions





## APPENDIX XV

## **Documention Class Control**



Picture 3

Researchers coaching students on pre test and post test practice questions



Picture 2

# Researcher went around watching students work on the questions



Class atmosphere when working on questions





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: Try Afriyadi Syafutra Pembimbing I :Pebri Prandika Putra, M.Hum

Judul Skripsi: The Influence of using the : Pend. Bahasa Inggris Spotify Podcast Aplication Toward listening

Ability of Senior High School students (A

Quasi Experimental Research of Student's

Program Studi

: Tadris Bahasa Inggris Ten Grade at SMAN 09 In Bengkulu City)

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3.	5/2024	-Chapter 1-3 -Ingtroment	- the interment should be validated - Acc to data collect process Bengkulu,	2024

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Kepada Yth.

1. Dr. Ali Akbarjono, M.Pd (Penyeminar I)

2. Pebri Prandika Putra, M.Hum

(Penyeminar II)

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dengan ini kami sampaikan jadwal Seminar Proposal Skripsi Mahasiswa Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Tadris UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu pada:

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: Jum'at, 8 Desember 2023

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1.	Asih Sulita 2011230007	08.00-09.00	The Utilization of Interactive Learning English in the Merdeka Curriculum for the Tenth Grade Students of SMA Negeri 3 Kota Bengkulu
2.	Lusi Susanti 2011230008	09.00-10.00	The Effect of Songs as a Medium Learning to Improve Vocabulary in Elementary School
3.	Try Afriyadi Syafutra 2011230056	10.00-11.00	The Influence of Using the Spotify Podcast Application at Listening Ability of Senior High School in Bengkulu
4.	Lesky Ekta Yosa 2011230048	11,00-12.00	The Correlation Between Motovation in Learning English and Learning English Achievement (A coleration study at the seventh grade of SMP 01 Bengkulu City)

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2 Nama

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- Dosen yang bersangkutan
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NPM : 2011230056

Program Studi : SI Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: Tarbiya dan Tadris Fakultas

Telah selesai melakukan Penelitian pengambilan data Terhitung 24 Juli s.d 24 Agustus 2024. Dengan Judul "The Influence Of Using The Spotify Podcast Application Toward Listening Ability For Senior High School Students ( A Quasi Experimental Researceh of Student's Ten Grade at SMAN 9 in Bengkulu City.".

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Fakultas

: Tarbiya dan Tadris

Bahwa nama yang tersebut diatas diizinkan untuk melakuakan Prapenelitian di SMAN 9 Kota Bengkulu ,berdasarkan surat dari Unuversitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu Perihal

Permohonan Izin melakukan penelitian.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Juli 2024

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#### **DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP**



Nama Penulis Try Afriyadi Syafutra, lahir di Bengkulu, 21 April 2002. Saya pernah menjadi seorang sekretaris divisi minat bakat diorganisasi sans indonesia. Saya juga berpengalaman dalam berbicara di publik dan menjadi Master of ceremony dikampus. Saya juga sering dipercaya untuk menjadi

temua umum HIMA bahasa inggris dikampus dan juga pernah menjadi Fasilitator UPT Pengembangan karier (CDC) serta sekarang masih aktif di beberapa organisasi antara lain Ukm Seni UINFAS Bengkulu, Sans Indonesia. Selama masa perkuliahan penulis mengikuti perkuliahan dengan baik sebagai mahasiswi di universitas ini. Penulis selalu menjunjung tinggi kesopanan santunan,berpakaian dengan baik dan mengikuti perkuliahan dengan aktif selama masa perkuliahan dilaksanakan. Semoga skripsi ini memberikan kontribusi mampu bagi pihak pembacanya. Akhir kata penulis mengucapkan rasa syukur atas terselesaikannya skripsi yang berjudul: The Influence of Using the Spotify Podcast Application Toward Listening Ability for Senior High School Students (A Quasi Experimental Research of Ten Grade Student's at SMAN 09 In Bengkulu City)