**Questionnaire of Students’ Appraisal After Learning Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture to Improving Reading Comprehension**

**Petunjuk Pengisian : (Charging Instructions)**

* 1. **Read the questions below carefully.**

(Bacalah pertanyaan dibawah ini dengan baik dan teliti.)

* 1. **Choose answers based on your true and honest feelings, desires, and circumstances.**

(Pilihlah jawaban yang sesuai dengan perasaan, keinginan, dan keadaan kalian yang sebenar-benarnya dan sejujur-jujurnya.)

* 1. **Put a mark (√) in the answer box which you think is the most appropriate.**

Berilah tanda (√) pada kotak jawaban yang kalian anggap paling sesuai.

* 1. **Information** (Keterangan)

**Strongly Agree** : Sangat Setuju

**Agree** : Setuju

**Disagree** : Tidak Setuju

**Strongly Disagree** : Sangat Tidak Setuju

**Name :**

**Class :**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Questions** | **Strongly Agree** | **Agree** | **Disagree** | **Strongly Disagree** |
| **1.** | **Using Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture in reading English text makes me easier in learning English reading.** (Menggunakan Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal dalam membaca teks bahasa Inggris memudahkan saya dalam belajar membaca bahasa Inggris.) |  |  |  |  |
| **2.** | **I am more interested to read English text using Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture as materials.**(Saya lebih tertarik membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan menggunakan Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal sebagai materi.) |  |  |  |  |
| **3.** | **I can read the Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture without the guidance of my teacher.**(Saya dapat membaca Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal tanpa bimbingan guru saya.) |  |  |  |  |
| **4.** | **I am more interested to read English text after being taught using Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture.**(Saya lebih tertarik membaca teks bahasa Inggris setelah diajar menggunakan Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal.) |  |  |  |  |
| **5.** | **I am willing to ask questions when the teacher using Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture as materials.**(Saya bersedia mengajukan pertanyaan jika guru menggunakan Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal sebagai materi.) |  |  |  |  |
| **6.** | **I can define the words that I did not understand from the Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture.**(Saya dapat mendefinisikan kata-kata yang tidak saya mengerti dari Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal.) |  |  |  |  |
| **7.** | **It is easy to remember vocabularies using Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture as materials.**(Kosakata mudah diingat dengan menggunakan Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal sebagai materi.) |  |  |  |  |
| **8.** | **I can grasp the main idea easily in reading the Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture as materials.**(Saya dapat memahami ide pokok dengan mudah dalam membaca Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal sebagai materi.) |  |  |  |  |
| **9.** | **I think the material improve my motivation to read more on the ‘real’ English texts.**(Menurut saya materi tersebut meningkatkan motivasi saya untuk membaca lebih lanjut tentang teks 'asli' dalam bahasa Inggris.) |  |  |  |  |
| **10.** | **I can explain and summarize after reading the Descriptive Text Related to the Local Culture as materials.**(Saya dapat menjelaskan dan meringkas setelah membaca Teks Deskriptif Terkait Budaya Lokal sebagai materi.) |  |  |  |  |

## Reading Comprehension Test (PRE-TEST & POST-TEST)

**(PRE-TEST)**

**Name :**

**Class : XI MIPA 7**

**Time : 30 Minutes**

**Multiple Choice**

**Choose the best answer (A) , (B) , (C) or (D)!**

**Read the following text to answer questions number 1 to 7.**

 Frenchman Edouard de Laboulaye first proposed the idea of a monument for the United States in 1865. Ten years later, sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design a sculpture with 1876 in mind for completion, to commemorate the centennial of the American Declaration of Independence. The Statue was named "Liberty Enlightening the World" and was a joint effort between America and France.

 It was agreed that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly in the United States. However, the **dearth** of funds was a problem on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In France, public fees, various forms of entertainment, and a lottery were among the methods used to raise funds. In the United States, benefit theatrical events, art exhibitions, auctions, and prizefights assisted in providing needed funds. Financing for the pedestal was completed in August 1885, and pedestal construction was finished in April 1886.

 The Statue was completed in France in July 1884 and arrived in New York Harbor in June 1885 onboard the French frigate "Isere". In transit, it was reduced to 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. **It** was reassembled on its new pedestal in four months' time. On October 28, 1886, President Grover Cleveland oversaw the dedication of the Statue of Liberty in front of thousands of spectators.

 The United States Lighthouse Board had responsibility for the operation of the Statue of Liberty until 1901 when the care and operation of the Statue were placed under the Department. A Presidential Proclamation declared Fort Wood (and the Statue of Liberty within it) as a National Monument on October 15, 1924, and the monument's boundary was set at the outer edge of Fort Wood. In 1933, the care and administration of the National Monument was transferred to the National Park Service.

 On September 7, 1937, **jurisdiction** was enlarged to encompass all of Bedloe's Island and in 1956, the island's name was changed to Liberty Island. On May 11, 1965, Ellis Island was also transferred to the National Park Service and became part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. ​

1. What does the text tell above?
2. The accomplishment of the statue of liberty national monument
3. The replacement of the statue of liberty national monument
4. The history of the statue of liberty national monument
5. The joint cooperation in the building of the statue of liberty national monument
6. In paragraph 2 line 3, **dearth** could best be replaced by...
7. Source
8. Flow
9. Availability
10. Shortag
11. The word **it** in paragraph 3 line 3 refers to...
12. Statue
13. Isere
14. Pedestal
15. Harbor
16. From the passage, the following is NOT the way to raise funds to build the monument?
17. Auctions
18. Art exhibitions
19. Donation
20. Public fees
21. In subject, which this passage will likely be discussed?
22. Sociology
23. Anthropology
24. History
25. Economy
26. The word **jurisdiction** in last paragraph first line is closest in meaning to...
27. Development
28. Area
29. Avenue
30. Management
31. According to the passage, the creation of the statue was completed in…
32. France
33. New York Harbor
34. Ellis Island
35. Atlantic Ocean

**Read the following text to answer questions number 8 to 12.**

Verrazano, an Italian about whom little is known, sailed to New York Harbour in 1524 and named it Angouleme. He described it as a very agreeable situation located within two small hills in the midst of which flowed a great river. Though Verrazano is by no means considered to be a great explorer, his name will probably remain immortal, for, on November 21st, 1964, the greatest bridge in the world was named after him. The Verrazano Bridge, which was design by Othmar Ammann, joins Brooklyn to Staten Island. It has a span of 4260 feet.

The bridge is so long that shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer. Two great towers support for huge cables. The towers are built on **immense** underwater platforms made of steel and concrete. The platforms extend to a depth of over 100 feet under the sea. These alone took sixteen months to build. Above the surface of the water, the towers rise to a height of nearly 700 feet. They support the cable from which the bridge has been suspended. Each of the four cables contains 26.108 lengths of wire.

It has been estimated that if the bridge were packed with cars, it would only be carrying a third of its total capacity. However, size and strength are not the only important things about this bridge. Despite its immensity, **it** is both simple and elegant, fulfilling its designer's dream to create an enormous object drawn as faintly as possible.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
2. The greatest bridge in the world
3. The Italian explorer
4. The designer of Verrazano bridge
5. The building of Verrazano bridge
6. What is **NOT** mentioned in the passage about Verrazano Bridge?
7. It stretches from Brooklyn to Staten Island
8. It took sixteen months to build
9. It was named after an Italian explorer
10. It has four huge cables
11. Which of the following words could best substitute the word **immense** in paragraph 3 line 3…
12. Large
13. Wide
14. Gigantic
15. Sturdy
16. The word **it** in paragraph 3 line 3 refers to...
17. Bridge
18. Immensity
19. Strength
20. Simple and elegant
21. Why was the bridge named after Verrazano?
22. Because he was one of explorers sailed to New York Harbour
23. Because he was a great explorer in New York
24. Because he designed the bridge
25. Because he remained immortal

**Read the following text to answer questions number 13 to 16.**

The Zanzibar Conference on "Women of Africa for a Culture of Peace" held in Tanzania from thPe 17th to the 20th of May 1999 with the sponsorship of UNESCO in conjunction with the government of Tanzania, the Organization of African Unity, the African Women's Committee for Peace and Development and other inter-and non-governmental organizations is a case in point. More than 300 participants including policy makers, academics, peace activists, and members of non-governmental organization from forty-nine African countries and six European and North American countries representatives of the UN family, the OAU, ECA, and other regional institutions, including 25 ministers from 60 countries, 50 of them African, came together to talk about women's initiatives and potential for peace-building.

The conference was billed as providing a forum for African women to develop their own agenda for conflict resolution, peace-building, and reconciliation. Its premise as understood by its UNESCO backers was that "African women's quest for peace and their strong determination to be involved in political decision-making in order to help solve problems at the roots instead of utilizing stopgap measures in emergency situations" had to be supported. In the words of IngeborgBreines, Director of UNESCO's Women and a Culture of Peace.

Faced with the ever increasing number of armed conflicts and persistence of violence world-wide, and **acknowledging** that women's visions, talents, skills, and experience have been under-utilized in decision-making for far too long, the ultimate goal of the Conference was to provide a forum for African women to coordinate their actions for peace so as to effectively and significantly impact decision making processes on the continent and serve as an early warning mechanism. The premise of the Zanzibar Declaration" emanating from the conference was that women had, in the post-colonial period, enjoyed limited participation in democratization processes and negotiations for peace on the continent tended also to be male dominated.

This marginalization had denied Africa the use of women's talents, experience, and skills as agents for peace and development" (Zanzibar Declaration 1999:Clause 2). Participants pledged themselves to promote non-violent means of conflict resolution, "African values for a culture of peace" and consensus-building and dialogue. Appealing to African governments and parliaments to reduce military expenditures and re-channel these resources to people's basic development needs, the Zanzibar Declaration highlights the importance of education in establishing a culture of peace and calls for the "strengthening of African women's capacities to sensitize, mobilize, and reconcile the **entire** continent to the importance of peaceful means of conflict prevention, resolution, and transformation" (Zanzibar Declaration 1999:Clause 16).

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. A forum for African women to develop their own agenda for conflict resolution, peace-building, and reconciliation
3. The Zanzibar Conference on "Women of Africa for a Culture of Peace"
4. The Zanzibar Conference on the director of UNESCO's Women and a Culture of Peace
5. The Organization of African African Women's Committee for Peace and Development, and other inter-and non-governmental organizations
6. From the text we may conclude that the writer's objective is to show the public that...
7. The Zanibar Conference held in 21th century
8. There is a new theory about the cause of The Zanibar Conference
9. The enormous widen for women participation in Africa
10. It was during the peace war in Africa thus the conference was held
11. From the passage, according to Zanibar Declaration, we know that...
12. In the word of development, African women should know to strengthen their stands and their decision-making
13. In the word of development, African women should be given the opportunity to be included as political decision maker
14. In the word of development, African women should be known as political decision maker and their spreader peace
15. In the word of development, African women should see their position to win the conference
16. The underlined word “**entire**” in the last sentence in the last paragraph has the opponent meaning with…
17. Whole
18. Part
19. Nothing
20. Appear

**Read the following text to answer questions number 17 to 20.**

Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than $ 40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business Administration, has noted, “The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur".

What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still excluded from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, "In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they've found out that isn't going to happen, so they go out on their own". In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in "women's fields: cosmetics and clothing, for example. But **this** is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a $ 22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers **keep tabs on** their newspaper carriers-and her office was a bedroom at home, with a shoebox under the bed to hold the company's cash.

After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns $ 66.9 million of stock. Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face **hurdles** in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small. But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzigs in the years ahead.

1. Paragraph 2 tells about ...
2. Most American entrepreneurs were men
3. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small
4. In the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men
5. In the business and corporate world, women are still excluded from most executive suites
6. The author mentions the "shoebox under the bed" in the second paragraph in order to...
7. Show the frugality of women in business
8. Show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig
9. Point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's bu- siness were limited
10. Suggest that the company needed to expand
11. In paragraph 2 line 8, the word "**this**" refers to ....
12. Women becoming entrepreneurs
13. Women buying cosmetics and clothing
14. Women working in "women's fields"
15. Women staying at home
16. The expression "**keep tabs on**" in paragraph 2 line 12 is closest in meaning to....
17. recognize the appearance of
18. keep records of
19. provide transportation for
20. pay the salaries of

**(POST-TEST)**

**Name :**

**Class : XI MIPA 7**

**Time : 30 Minutes**

**Multiple Choice**

**Choose the best answer (A) , (B) , (C) or (D)!**

**Read the following text to answer questions number 1 to 4.**

The Zanzibar Conference on "Women of Africa for a Culture of Peace" held in Tanzania from thPe 17th to the 20th of May 1999 with the sponsorship of UNESCO in conjunction with the government of Tanzania, the Organization of African Unity, the African Women's Committee for Peace and Development and other inter-and non-governmental organizations is a case in point. More than 300 participants including policy makers, academics, peace activists, and members of non-governmental organization from forty-nine African countries and six European and North American countries representatives of the UN family, the OAU, ECA, and other regional institutions, including 25 ministers from 60 countries, 50 of them African, came together to talk about women's initiatives and potential for peace-building.

The conference was billed as providing a forum for African women to develop their own agenda for conflict resolution, peace-building, and reconciliation. Its premise as understood by its UNESCO backers was that "African women's quest for peace and their strong determination to be involved in political decision-making in order to help solve problems at the roots instead of utilizing stopgap measures in emergency situations" had to be supported. In the words of IngeborgBreines, Director of UNESCO's Women and a Culture of Peace.

Faced with the ever increasing number of armed conflicts and persistence of violence world-wide, and **acknowledging** that women's visions, talents, skills, and experience have been under-utilized in decision-making for far too long, the ultimate goal of the Conference was to provide a forum for African women to coordinate their actions for peace so as to effectively and significantly impact decision making processes on the continent and serve as an early warning mechanism. The premise of the Zanzibar Declaration" emanating from the conference was that women had, in the post-colonial period, enjoyed limited participation in democratization processes and negotiations for peace on the continent tended also to be male dominated.

This marginalization had denied Africa the use of women's talents, experience, and skills as agents for peace and development" (Zanzibar Declaration 1999:Clause 2). Participants pledged themselves to promote non-violent means of conflict resolution, "African values for a culture of peace" and consensus-building and dialogue. Appealing to African governments and parliaments to reduce military expenditures and re-channel these resources to people's basic development needs, the Zanzibar Declaration highlights the importance of education in establishing a culture of peace and calls for the "strengthening of African women's capacities to sensitize, mobilize, and reconcile the **entire** continent to the importance of peaceful means of conflict prevention, resolution, and transformation" (Zanzibar Declaration 1999:Clause 16).

1. From the text we may conclude that the writer's objective is to show the public that...
2. The Zanibar Conference held in 21th century
3. There is a new theory about the cause of The Zanibar Conference
4. The enormous widen for women participation in Africa
5. It was during the peace war in Africa thus the conference was held
6. What is the main idea of the text?
7. A forum for African women to develop their own agenda for conflict resolution, peace-building, and reconciliation.
8. The Zanzibar Conference on "Women of Africa for a Culture of Peace"
9. The Zanzibar Conference on the director of UNESCO's Women and a Culture of Peace.
10. The Organization of African African Women's Committee for Peace and Development, and other inter-and non-governmental organizations.
11. From the passage, according to Zanibar Declaration, we know that...
12. In the word of development, African women should know to strengthen their stands and their decision-making
13. In the word of development, African women should be given the opportunity to be included as political decision maker
14. In the word of development, African women should be known as political decision maker and their spreader peace
15. In the word of development, African women should see their position to win the conference
16. The underlined word “**entire**” in the last sentence in the last paragraph has the opponent meaning with…
17. Whole
18. Part
19. Nothing
20. Appear

**Read the following text to answer questions number 5 to 11.**

 Frenchman Edouard de Laboulaye first proposed the idea of a monument for the United States in 1865. Ten years later, sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design a sculpture with 1876 in mind for completion, to commemorate the centennial of the American Declaration of Independence. The Statue was named "Liberty Enlightening the World" and was a joint effort between America and France.

 It was agreed that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly in the United States. However, the **dearth** of funds was a problem on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In France, public fees, various forms of entertainment, and a lottery were among the methods used to raise funds. In the United States, benefit theatrical events, art exhibitions, auctions, and prizefights assisted in providing needed funds. Financing for the pedestal was completed in August 1885, and pedestal construction was finished in April 1886.

 The Statue was completed in France in July 1884 and arrived in New York Harbor in June 1885 onboard the French frigate "Isere". In transit, it was reduced to 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. **It** was reassembled on its new pedestal in four months' time. On October 28, 1886, President Grover Cleveland oversaw the dedication of the Statue of Liberty in front of thousands of spectators.

 The United States Lighthouse Board had responsibility for the operation of the Statue of Liberty until 1901 when the care and operation of the Statue were placed under the Department. A Presidential Proclamation declared Fort Wood (and the Statue of Liberty within it) as a National Monument on October 15, 1924, and the monument's boundary was set at the outer edge of Fort Wood. In 1933, the care and administration of the National Monument was transferred to the National Park Service.

 On September 7, 1937, **jurisdiction** was enlarged to encompass all of Bedloe's Island and in 1956, the island's name was changed to Liberty Island. On May 11, 1965, Ellis Island was also transferred to the National Park Service and became part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. ​

1. From the passage, the following is NOT the way to raise funds to build the monument?
2. Auctions
3. Art exhibitions
4. Donation
5. Public fees
6. What does the text tell above?
7. The accomplishment of the statue of liberty national monument
8. The replacement of the statue of liberty national monument
9. The history of the statue of liberty national monument
10. The joint cooperation in the building of the statue of liberty national monument
11. The word **it** in paragraph 3 line 3 refers to...
12. Statue
13. Isere
14. Pedestal
15. Harbor
16. The word **jurisdiction** in last paragraph first line is closest in meaning to...
17. Development
18. Area
19. Avenue
20. Management
21. According to the passage, the creation of the statue was completed in…
22. France
23. New York Harbor
24. Ellis Island
25. Atlantic Ocean
26. In subject, which this passage will likely be discussed?
27. Sociology
28. Anthropology
29. History
30. Economy
31. In paragraph 2 line 3, **dearth** could best be replaced by...
32. Source
33. Flow
34. Availability
35. Shortag

**Read the following text to answer questions number 12 to 15.**

Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than $ 40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business Administration, has noted, “The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur".

What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still excluded from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, "In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they've found out that isn't going to happen, so they go out on their own". In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in "women's fields: cosmetics and clothing, for example. But **this** is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a $ 22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers **keep tabs on** their newspaper carriers-and her office was a bedroom at home, with a shoebox under the bed to hold the company's cash.

After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns $ 66.9 million of stock. Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face **hurdles** in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small. But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzigs in the years ahead.

1. The expression "**keep tabs on**" in paragraph 2 line 12 is closest in meaning to....
2. recognize the appearance of
3. keep records of
4. provide transportation for
5. pay the salaries of
6. The author mentions the "shoebox under the bed" in the second paragraph in order to...
7. Show the frugality of women in business
8. Show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig
9. Point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's bu- siness were limited
10. Suggest that the company needed to expand
11. Paragraph 2 tells about ...
12. Most American entrepreneurs were men
13. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small
14. In the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men
15. In the business and corporate world, women are still excluded from most executive suites
16. In paragraph 2 line 8, the word "**this**" refers to ....
17. Women becoming entrepreneurs
18. Women buying cosmetics and clothing
19. Women working in "women's fields"
20. Women staying at home

**Read the following text to answer questions number 16 to 20.**

Verrazano, an Italian about whom little is known, sailed to New York Harbour in 1524 and named it Angouleme. He described it as a very agreeable situation located within two small hills in the midst of which flowed a great river. Though Verrazano is by no means considered to be a great explorer, his name will probably remain immortal, for, on November 21st, 1964, the greatest bridge in the world was named after him. The Verrazano Bridge, which was design by Othmar Ammann, joins Brooklyn to Staten Island. It has a span of 4260 feet.

The bridge is so long that shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer. Two great towers support for huge cables. The towers are built on **immense** underwater platforms made of steel and concrete. The platforms extend to a depth of over 100 feet under the sea. These alone took sixteen months to build. Above the surface of the water, the towers rise to a height of nearly 700 feet. They support the cable from which the bridge has been suspended. Each of the four cables contains 26.108 lengths of wire.

It has been estimated that if the bridge were packed with cars, it would only be carrying a third of its total capacity. However, size and strength are not the only important things about this bridge. Despite its immensity, **it** is both simple and elegant, fulfilling its designer's dream to create an enormous object drawn as faintly as possible.

1. What is **NOT** mentioned in the passage about Verrazano Bridge?
2. It stretches from Brooklyn to Staten Island
3. It took sixteen months to build
4. It was named after an Italian explorer
5. It has four huge cables
6. The word **it** in paragraph 3 line 3 refers to...
7. Bridge
8. Immensity
9. Strength
10. Simple and elegant
11. Which of the following words could best substitute the word **immense** in paragraph 3 line 3…
12. Large
13. Wide
14. Gigantic
15. Sturdy
16. Why was the bridge named after Verrazano?
17. Because he was one of explorers sailed to New York Harbour
18. Because he was a great explorer in New York
19. Because he designed the bridge
20. Because he remained immortal
21. What is the main idea of this passage?
22. The greatest bridge in the world
23. The Italian explorer
24. The designer of Verrazano bridge
25. The building of Verrazano bridge