

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusions

The first research problem was investigating how the Covid-19 pandemic had an effect on student learning intensity. Researcher answered the first question by conducting interviews and distributing questionnaires to 22 respondents. There is some data obtained by researchers, namely based on the results of interviews the researcher obtained data that there were 17 students who said their learning intensity decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic and 8 other students said their learning intensity remained the same during the Covid-19 pandemic, researcher have identified the cause. Decreased student learning intensity, 22 students said their problems included internet signal problems that disrupted teaching and learning activities so that students did not understand the material being taught, internet quota was limited, then researchers also found student learning motivation during the Covid-19 pandemic, based on the results interviews and questionnaires, 16 students said they had learning motivation while 5 other students said they did not have learning motivation then based on the results of the questionnaire only 1 student said he was never tired of taking online lectures, based on the results of this study it can be concluded that there yes the effect of the covid-19 pandemic on student learning intensity.

The second research problem is how the influence of Covid-19 on student achievement, researcher conducted interviews and student achievement tests by giving 25 multiple choice questions. based on the results of the interview 18 students said their learning achievement had decreased and 4 other students said their learning achievement remained the same as before the Covid-19 pandemic, then the researcher conducted a test on 22

respondents based on the test results, student achievement was in the less category, because 13 people got a score > 50, 5 students are in the less category and 4 students are in the fair category. Based on the results of the study there is an effect of the covid-19 pandemic on student achievement. Comparison of student learning achievement with the average score before COVID-19 was 68.6 classified as good category because it was included in the 61-70 interval then the score after COVID-19 was 44.6 classified as less because it was stated in the 50-0 interval, the results of the study showed significant changes on the intensity and achievement of student learning during COVID-19

## 5.2 Suggestions

After concluding the research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions that can be considered as follow:

### 1. The Students

Students are expected to increase their motivation to learn and deal with the problems they face during the Covid-19 pandemic so that they remain active in learning so that grades do not decrease.

### 2. Other researchers

This research is expected to benefit other the researcher and as a reference or inspiration to conduct further research related to this field.

### 3. Readers

The author hopes that readers get knowledge about the effect of covid-19 on the student's intensity and achievement of learning

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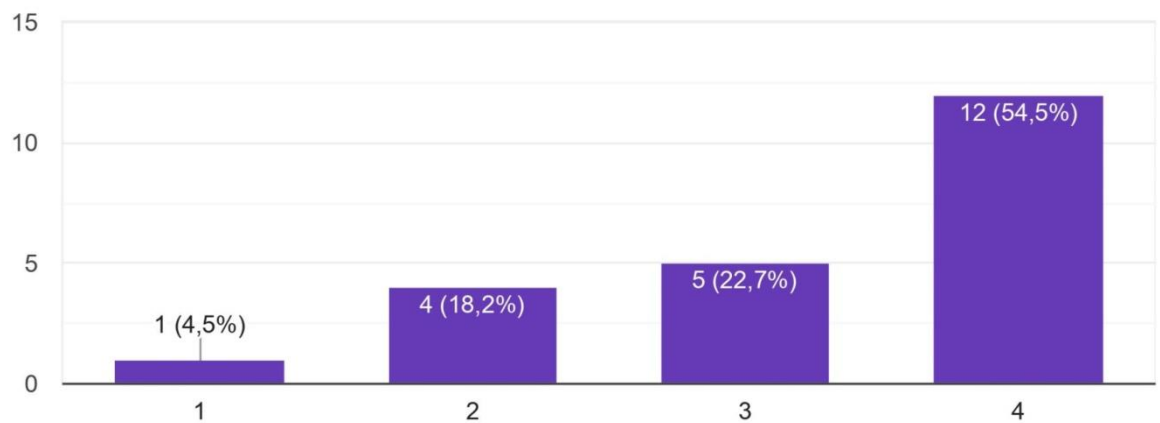


**APPENDICES**

## APPENDICES I Research Questionnaire

I always worked on college assignments during the COVID-19 pandemic (saya selalu mengerjakan tugas kuliah selama pandemi covid 19)

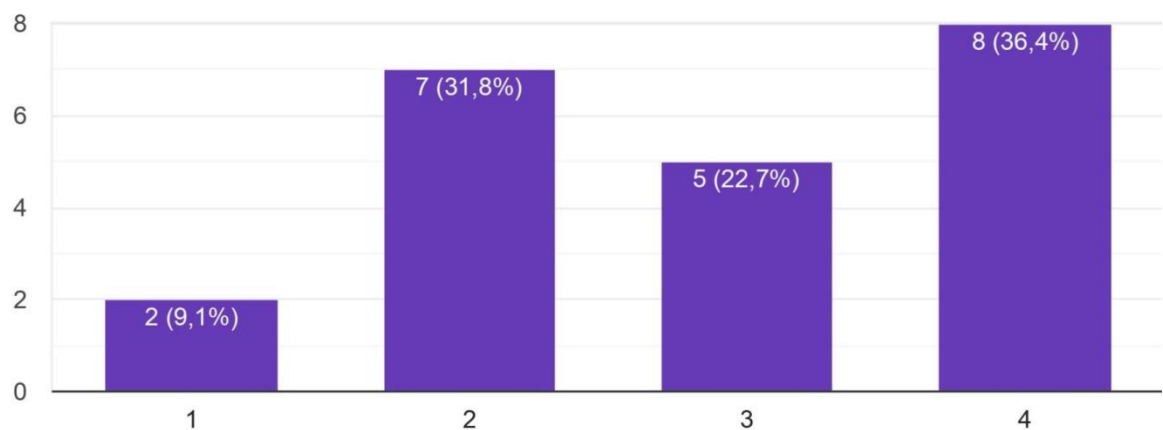
22 tanggapan



I am always excited about attending online lectures (Saya selalu bersemangat menghadiri kuliah online)

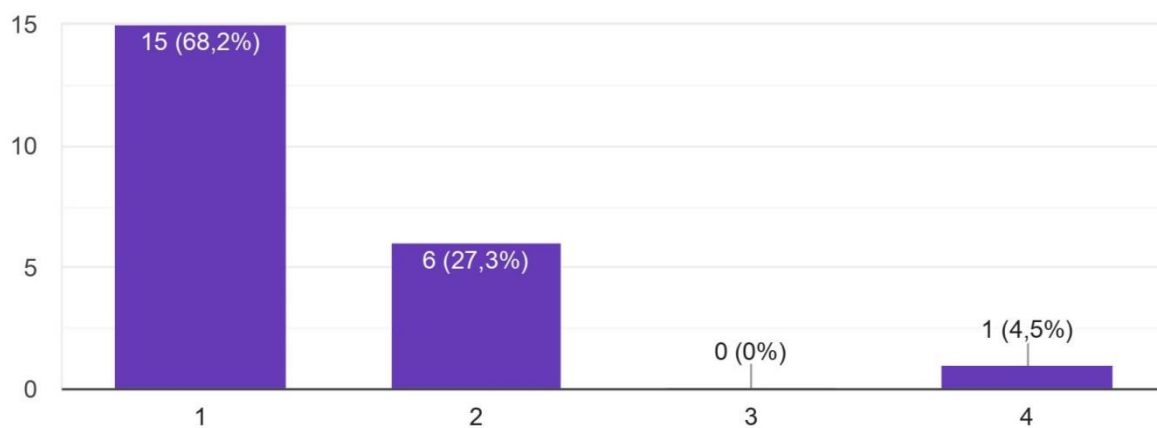


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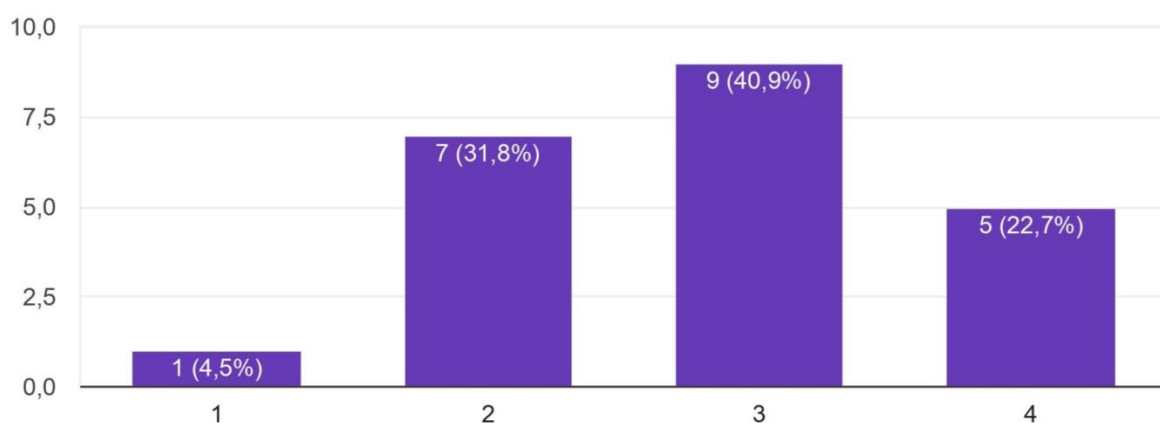
I skipped college because I was often sick during the Covid 19 pandemic(Saya membolos kuliah karena sering sakit saat pandemi Covid 19)

22 tanggapan



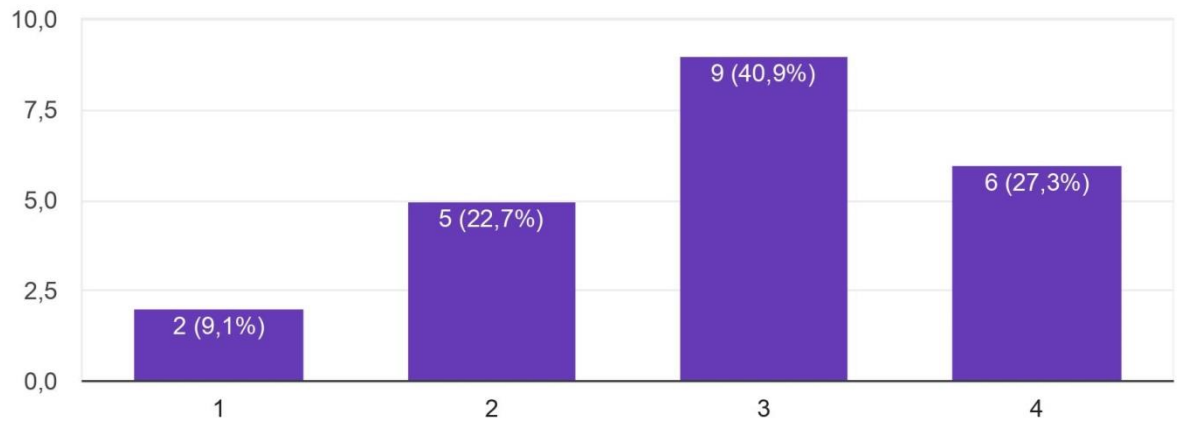
I'm tired of doing online lectures(Saya lelah melakukan kuliah online)

22 tanggapan



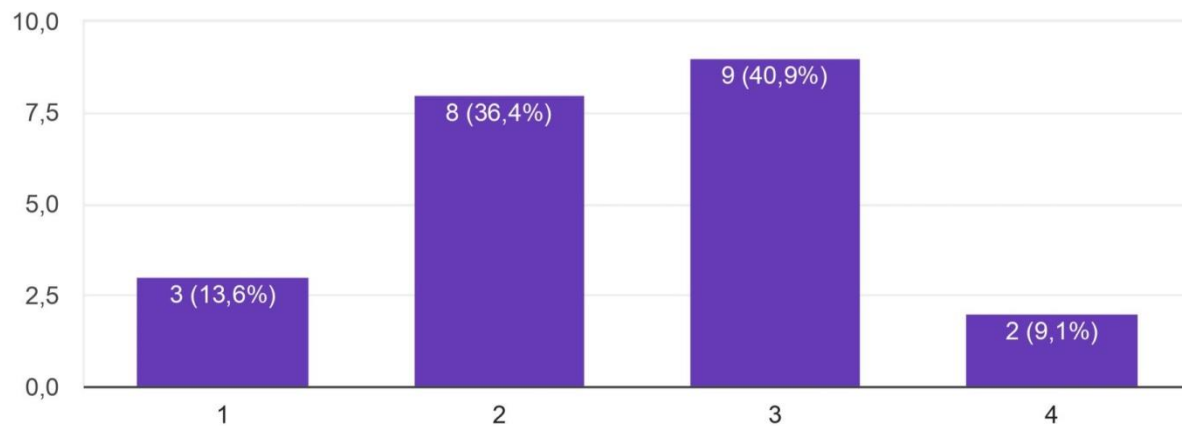
I had difficulty concentrating during online lectures(Saya mengalami kesulitan berkonsentrasi selama kuliah online)

22 tanggapan



I understand the material presented(saya memahami materi yang disampaikan)

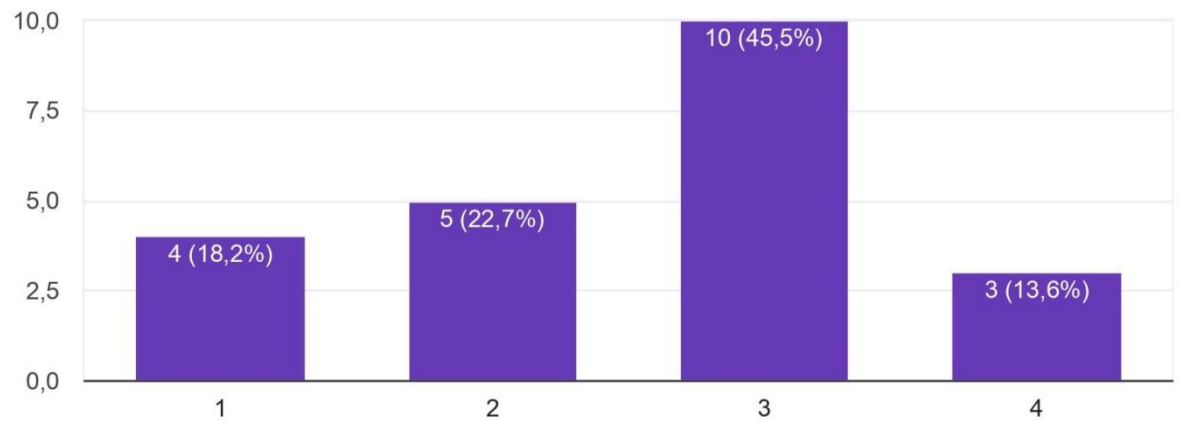
22 tanggapan





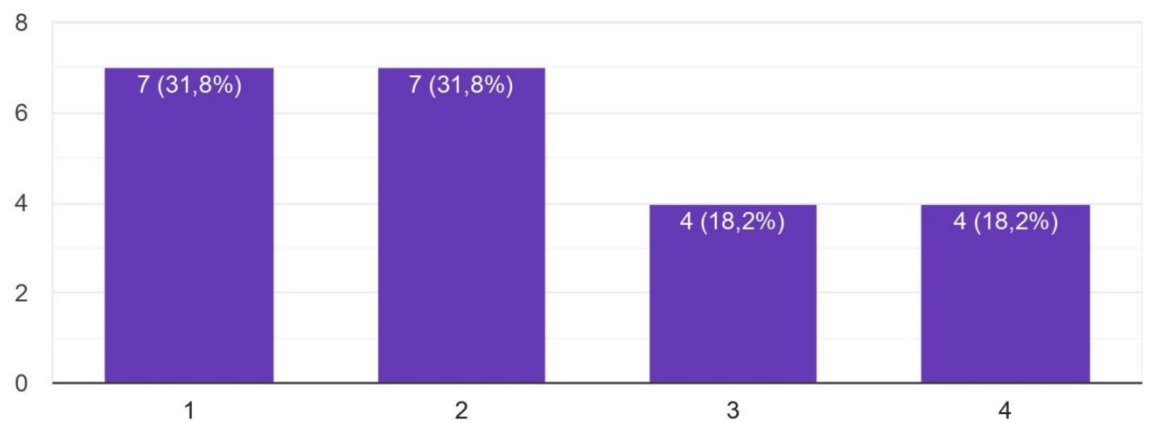
I didn't go to college because my internet quota ran out(Saya tidak kuliah karena kuota internet saya habis)

22 tanggapan



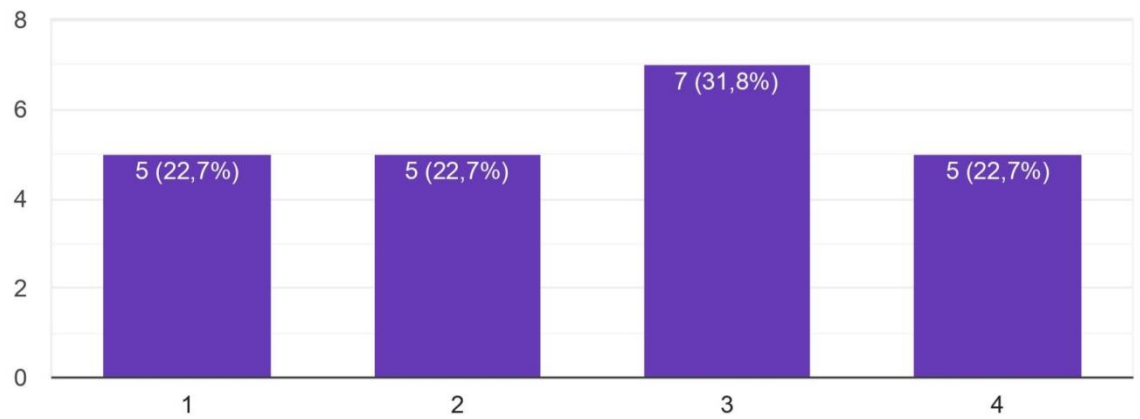
I am happy when the lecturer doesn't teach(saya bahagia ketika dosen tidak mengajar)

22 tanggapan



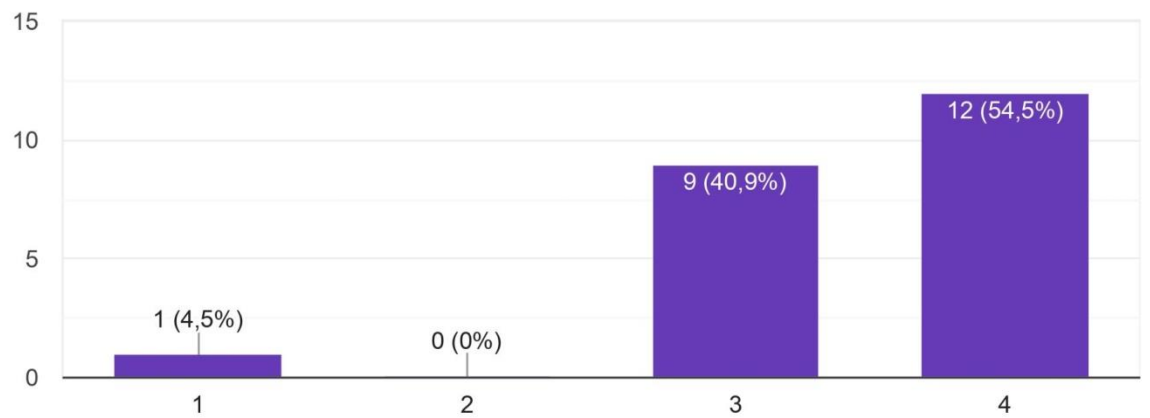
I played more than I studied during the COVID-19 pandemic (saya lebih banyak bermain daripada belajar selama pandemi covid 19)

22 tanggapan



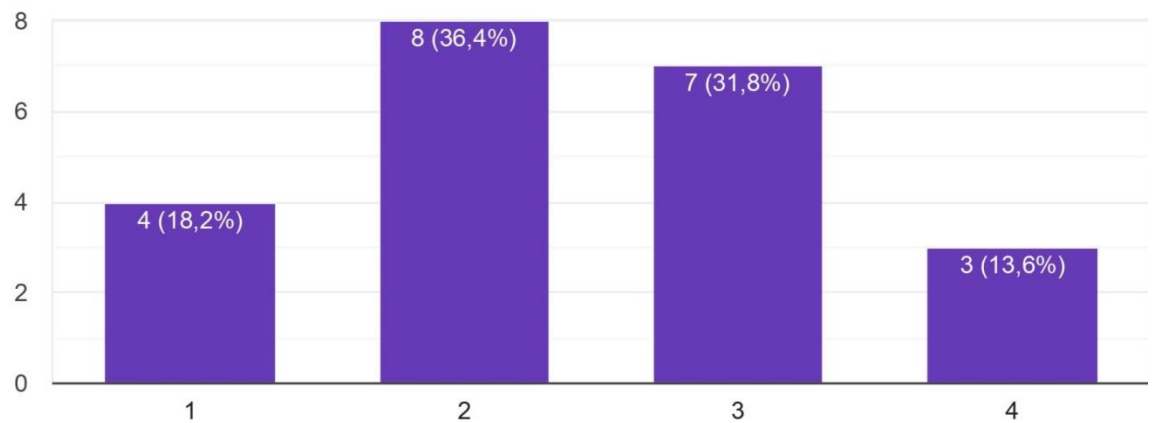
I am doing online lectures from home (saya melaksanakan kuliah daring dari rumah)

22 tanggapan



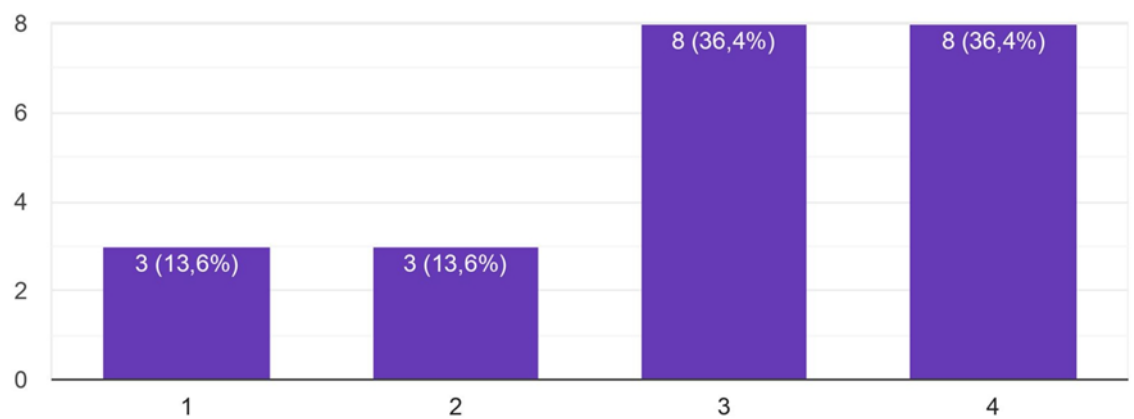
I easily found learning resources during online lectures(Saya mudah menemukan sumber belajar selama kuliah online)

22 tanggapan



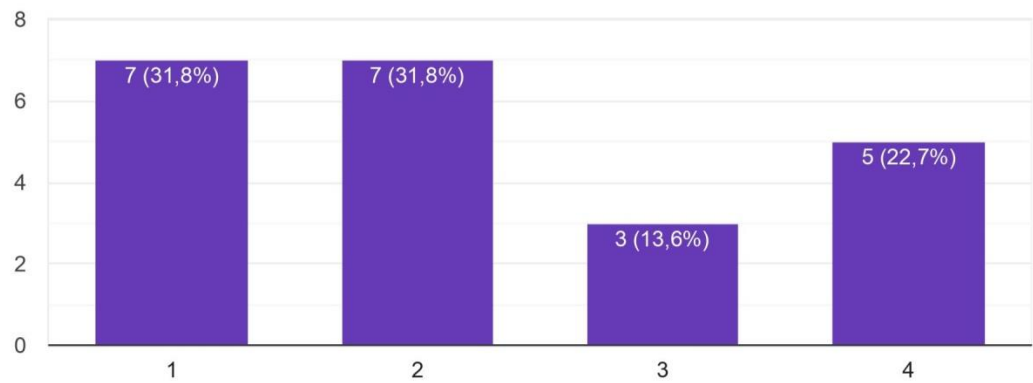
I'm bored of online lectures because I can't meet classmates(saya bosan kuliah daring karena tidak bisa bertemu teman kelas)

22 tanggapan



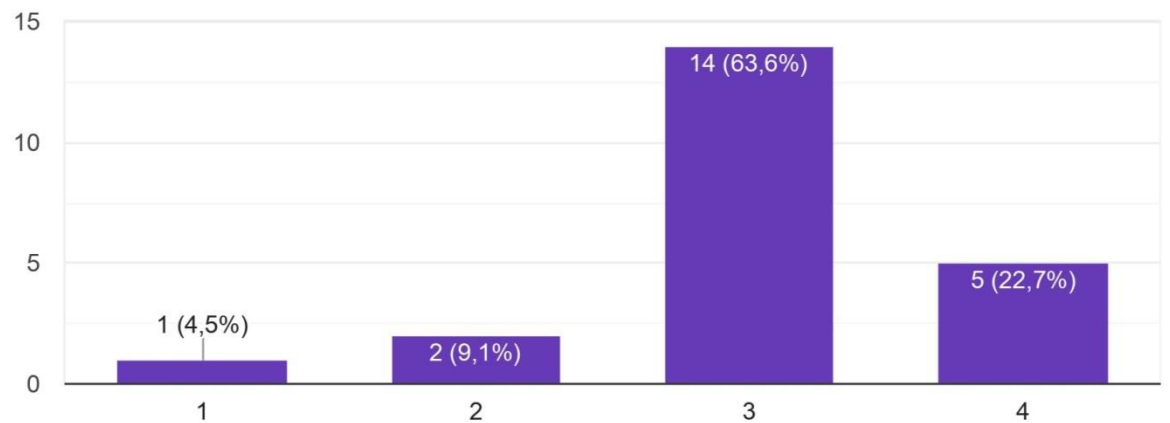
I am doing online lectures outside the home because I am using someone else's wifi(Saya melakukan kuliah daring di luar rumah karena saya menggunakan wifi orang lain)

22 tanggapan



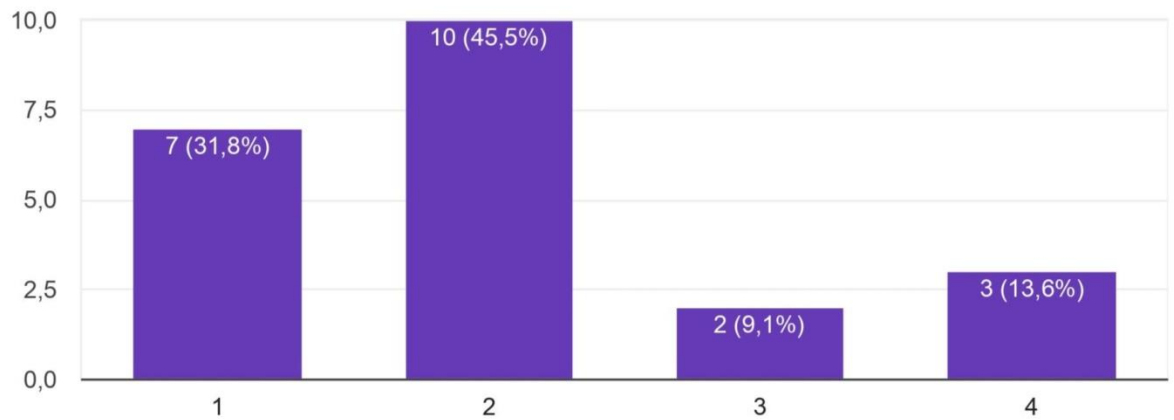
I had difficulty interacting with my lecturer during online lectures(saya kesulitan berinteraksi dengan dosen saya selama kuliah daring)

22 tanggapan



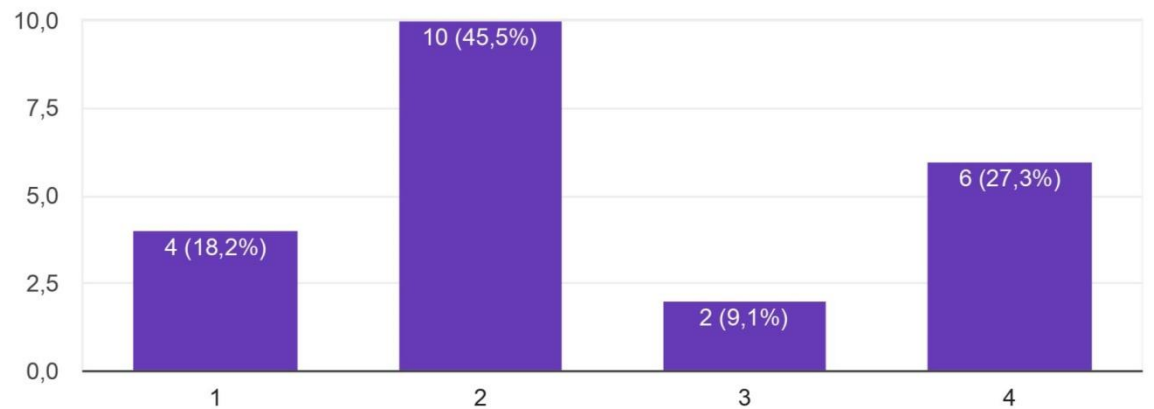
I repeated the learning material 2-3 hours / day during Covid 19(Saya mengulangi materi pembelajaran 2-3 jam/hari selama Covid 19)

22 tanggapan



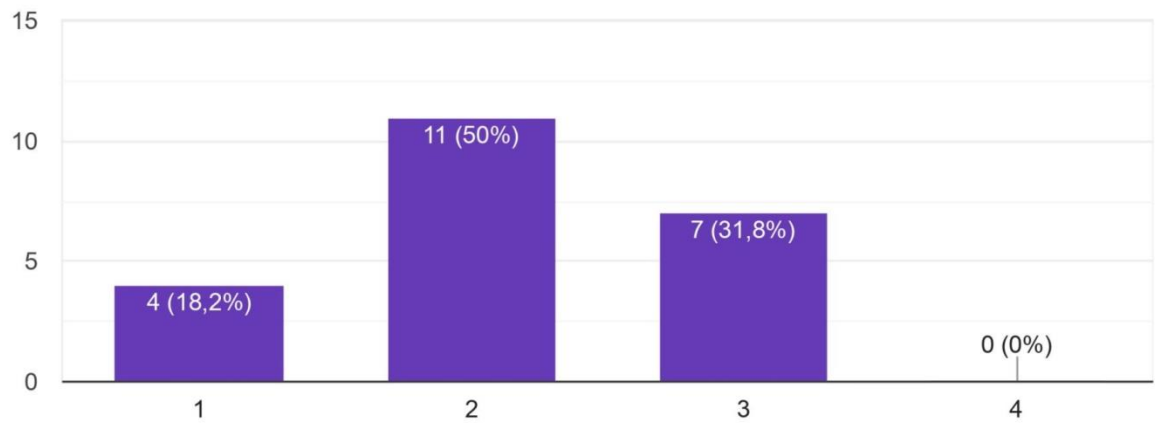
I play social media while studying online(saya bermain sosial media sambil kuliah daring)

22 tanggapan



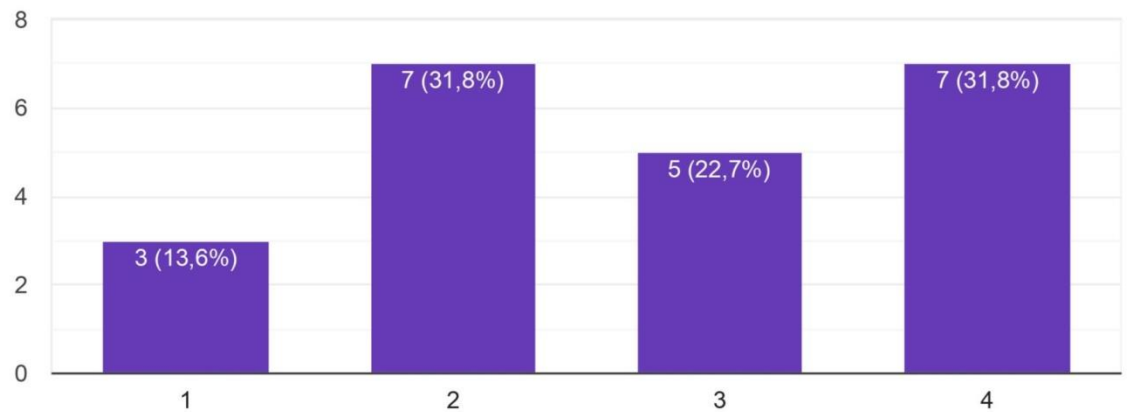
I was late attending online lectures(saya terlambat mengikuti kuliah daring)

22 tanggapan



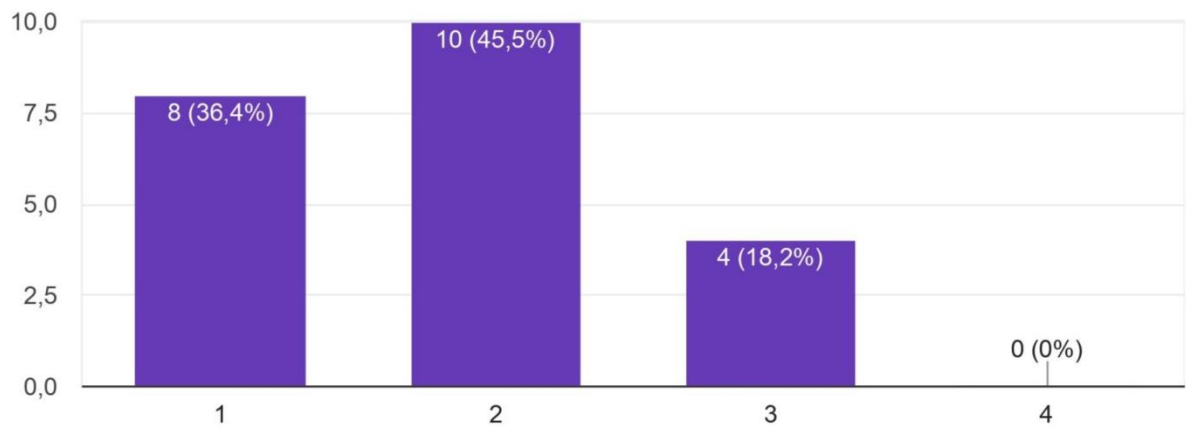
my playing time is more than my study time (waktu bermain saya lebih banyak daripada waktu belajar saya)

22 tanggapan



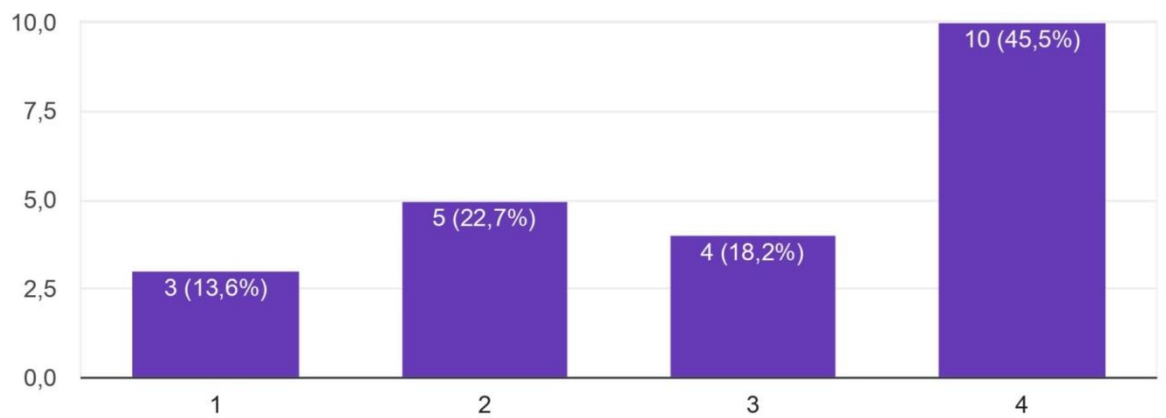
I fell asleep during online lectures(Saya tertidur saat kuliah daring)

22 tanggapan



my college schedule fell apart during COVID 19(jadwal kuliah saya berantakan selama COVID 19)

22 tanggapan







question7	Pearson Correlation	.794**	.498*	.293	.790**	.160	.424*	1	.162	.701**	.498*	.454*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.018	.186	.000	.476	.049		.472	.000	.018	.034
	N	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
question8	Pearson Correlation	.328	.701**	-.098	.162	-.232	.424*	.162	1	.498*	.701**	.454*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.136	.000	.666	.472	.300	.049	.472		.018	.000	.034
	N	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
question9	Pearson Correlation	.717**	.804**	.189	.498*	.069	.140	.701**	.498*	1	.804**	.439*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.400	.018	.760	.535	.000	.018		.000	.041
	N	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
question10	Pearson Correlation	.717**	.607**	.189	.498*	-.121	.332	.498*	.701**	.804**	1	.541**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	.400	.018	.592	.131	.018	.000	.000		.009
	N	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.504*	.439*	.488*	.558**	.522*	.529*	.454*	.454*	.439*	.541**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	.041	.021	.007	.013	.011	.034	.034	.041	.009	
	N	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



### APPENDICES 3 THE RESULT REABILITY TEST OF QUESTIONNAIR

**Case Processing Summary**

		N	%
Cases	Valid	22	100.0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	.0
	Total	22	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.849	10

**Item-Total Statistics**

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
question1	5.59	7.872	.829	.813
question2	5.73	8.017	.643	.827
question3	5.86	8.981	.264	.861
question4	5.68	7.942	.701	.822
question5	5.82	9.489	.097	.875
question6	5.77	8.470	.454	.844
question7	5.68	7.846	.741	.818
question8	5.68	8.608	.435	.845
question9	5.73	7.732	.759	.816
question10	5.73	7.827	.720	.819

## APPENDICES 4 THE RESULT RELIABILITY OF READING TEST II

**Case Processing Summary**

		N	%
Cases	Valid	22	100.0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	.0
	Total	22	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.936	25

**Item-Total Statistics**

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Soal1	14.32	56.418	.601	.933
Soal2	14.18	57.584	.465	.935
Soal3	14.23	57.613	.449	.935
Soal4	14.32	55.846	.679	.932
Soal5	14.23	55.708	.711	.932
Soal6	14.23	54.755	.845	.930
Soal7	14.18	57.489	.478	.935
Soal8	14.18	55.584	.745	.931
Soal9	14.09	57.706	.489	.935
Soal10	14.14	56.600	.623	.933
Soal11	14.27	56.017	.658	.933
Soal12	14.27	57.160	.503	.935
Soal13	14.18	55.775	.718	.932
Soal14	14.18	57.203	.517	.935
Soal15	14.27	58.589	.314	.937
Soal16	14.14	57.457	.500	.935
Soal17	14.23	56.184	.644	.933
Soal18	14.23	55.994	.671	.932
Soal19	14.27	57.351	.478	.935
Soal20	14.23	57.327	.488	.935

Soal21	14.14	56.409	.651	.933
Soal22	14.36	57.957	.397	.936
Soal23	14.23	55.898	.684	.932
Soal24	14.27	55.255	.763	.931
Soal25	14.27	56.208	.632	.933



## APPENDICES 5 THE RESULT OF READING TEST II

**Rata-rata**

49,45 / 100 poin

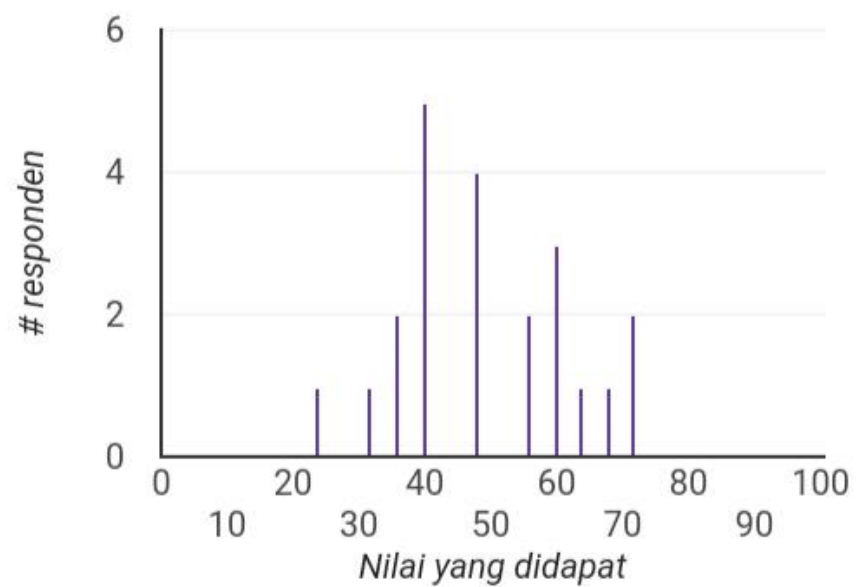
**Median**

48 / 100 poin

**Rentang**

24 - 72 poin

**Distribusi poin total**



## APPENDICES 6 READING TEST II

choose the correct answer

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 low. 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.

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1/242

2/23/22, 3:44 AM

TEST

1. What is the main idea of this passage? \*

4 point

- (A) Women today are better educated than in the past, making them more attractive to the business world.
- (B) The computer is especially lucrative for women today.
- (C) Women are better at small businesses than men are.
- (D) Women today are opening more businesses of their own.

2. The word "excluded" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to... \*

4 point

- (A) not permitted in
- (B) often invited to
- (C) decorators of
- (D) charged admission to

3. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world EXCEPT... \*

4 point

- (A) women were required to stay at home with their families
- (B) women lacked ability to work in business
- (C) women faced discrimination in business
- (D) women were not trained in business

4. In paragraph 2, "that" refers to ... \*

4 poin

- (A) a woman becomes chairman of the board
- (B) women working hard
- (C) women achieving advanced degrees
- (D) women believing that business is a place for them

5. According to the passage, Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s... \*

4 poin

- (A) were unrealistic about their opportunities in business management
- (B) were still more interested in education than business opportunities
- (C) had fewer obstacles in business than they do today
- (D) were unable to work hard enough to succeed in business

6. The author mentions the "shoebox under the bed" in the third paragraph in order to... \*

4 poin

- (A) show the frugality of women in business
- (B) show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig
- (C) point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited
- (D) suggest that the company needed to expand

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3/242

2/23/22, 3:44 AM

TEST

7. In the third paragraph, the word "this" refers to... \*

4 poin

- (A) women becoming entrepreneurs
- (B) women buying cosmetics and clothing
- (C) women working in "women's fields"
- (D) women staying at home

8. The expression "keep tabs on" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ... \*

4 poin

- (A) recognize the appearance of
- (B) keep records of
- (C) provide transportation for
- (D) pay the salaries of

9. The word "hurdles" in the last paragraph can be best replaced by... \*

4 poin

- (A) fences
- (B) obstacles
- (C) questions
- (D) small groups

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4/242

2/23/22, 3:44 AM

TEST

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because ... \*

4 poin

- (A) women prefer a small intimate setting
- (B) women can't deal with money
- (C) women are not able to borrow money easily
- (D) many women fail at large businesses

11. The author's attitude about the future of women in business is ... \*

4 poin

- (A) skeptical
- (B) optimistic
- (C) frustrated
- (D) negative

choose the correct answer

Robert Moog was an American inventor who developed the Moog Synthesizer. It was one of the first synthesizers to gain widespread use as a musical instrument. Moog's synthesizers were an important part of musical innovation in rock and jazz music in the 1960s and 1970s. Robert Arthur Moog was born in Queens, a borough of New York City 75 years ago. He became fascinated with electronics as a teenager, particularly an early electronic music instrument called the theremin. Moog studied physics and electrical engineering at Queens College and Columbia University, both in New York City and later received a Ph.D. in engineering physics from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. In 1954, while still an undergraduate student, Moog formed his own company to sell theremins and theremin kits.

Soon after, Moog began working on a keyboard instrument that could replicate the sound of any musical instrument electronically. Working with American composer Herbert Deutsch, Moog introduced the prototype Moog Synthesizer at a convention in 1964. The device represented a significant advance over previous electronic synthesizers because of its use of new semiconductor technology, which made it smaller and considerably cheaper than earlier machines. The Moog, as it was known, was soon in demand by musicians all over the world.

In 1964, Moog began a collaboration with American composer and organist Walter Carlos (now Wendy Carlos), who released the bestselling electronic music album *Switched-On Bach* in 1968. Rock groups such as the Beatles and Yes and jazz musicians such as Herbie Hancock and Chick Corea began incorporating Moog Synthesizers into their recordings, a trend that increased when the company introduced the compact and portable Minimoog in 1970. A Moog Synthesizer was also prominently featured on the soundtrack to the movie *A Clockwork Orange* in 1971. Encyclopedia of World Biography, 2008

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1AhmBKfUOQ\\_TXfTR5PpT4UwUuoLE0RhbNuEUOf\\_tzH8/edit#responses](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1AhmBKfUOQ_TXfTR5PpT4UwUuoLE0RhbNuEUOf_tzH8/edit#responses)

5/242



12. The word "prominently" in paragraph 3 can easily be replaced by ... \*

4 poin

- (A) significantly
- (B) perfectly
- (C) accurately
- (D) excellently

13. The passage describes theremin as a/an ... \*

4 poin

- (A) prototype of Moog Synthesizer
- (B) initial electronic music instrument
- (C) musical instrument to replicate the sound
- (D) instrument of electronic tool

14. The pronoun "it" paragraph 2 refers to... \*

4 poin

- (A) electronic synthesizer
- (B) a keyboard instrument
- (C) prototype of Moog Synthesizer
- (D) new semiconductor technology

15. According to the passage, all of the following are true about The Moog, EXCEPT... \*

4 poin

- (A) it was invented by Robert Moog
- (B) it was first introduced in 1964
- (C) it initiated new technology which was smaller and cheaper than previous
- (D) it was the first synthesizer in the world

16. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses... \*

4 poin

- (A) collaboration between The Moog and other musicians
- (B) the description of compact and portable Mini Moog
- (C) the improvement of Moog Synthesizer
- (D) trend in the music industry about synthesizer

17. The main idea of paragraph three is ... \*

4 poin

- (A) the Moog's collaboration in music field
- (B) the Moog in the movie soundtrack
- (C) the introduction of Minimoog
- (D) the collaboration of The Moog with music groups

choose the correct answer

Throughout history, people have been the victim of pickpockets. Today, pick pocketing is the one of the most rapidly increasing crimes. Pickpockets are increasing in number and developing better methods to Line practice their skill.

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TEST

Approximately one million Americans lose money to pickpockets every year, and none is really safe from a skilled pickpockets. His victims, or 'marks' as they are called, can be rich or poor, young or old. During the eighteenth century, pickpockets were hanged in England, large crowds of people would gather watch the hanging, which was supposed to be a warning to other pickpockets. However, in time the practice was discontinued. The reason: while people were attentively watching the hanging of a pickpockets, other pickpockets skillfully stole the money of spectators.

Police official say that the most efficient pickpockets come from South America. Many of these expert pickpockets are trained in special school called 'Jingle Bell Schools'. A pickpocket's graduate from J. B. S when he is able to steal a wallet from a dresses dummy (mannequin) that has bells inside its pockets. Even the most well dressed, respectable person may be a pickpocket. Some of the favorite places of pickpockets are banks, airports, racetrack, supermarkets, elevators, and train and bus stations. Oftentimes a pickpocket will work with another pickpockets as his partner. Another kind of pickpockets works outside or inside bars and specialize in stealing from women is called a 'purse snatcher'.

To avoid being the victim of a pickpocket, it's important to be very cautious and alert when in the midst of large gathering of the people.

18. The best title for the passage would be... \*

4 poin

- (A) Pickpockets are well dressed
- (B) Jingle Bell Schools
- (C) Pickpockets
- (D) The hanging of pickpockets

19. The hanging of pickpockets were not continued because ... \*

4 poin

- (A) they were large crowd of people
- (B) it was against humanity
- (C) the police were not at the hanging
- (D) it was not effective to stop pickpocketing

20. Pick pocketing is ... crime. \*

4 poin

- (A) an old
- (B) a modern
- (C) a temporary
- (D) a contemporary

21. The passage mentions that pickpockets steal in/from the following, except.. \*

4 poin

- (A) crowded places
- (B) the shops
- (C) drunkards
- (D) women

22. South Americans pickpockets are the most efficient ones because ... \*

4 poin

- (A) they are well-trained
- (B) they are handsome
- (C) they are well-dressed
- (D) they are respectable

choose the correct answer

The cause of tooth decay is acid, which is produced by bacteria in the mouth. The acid removes minerals from tooth enamel, allowing tooth decay to begin; the saliva in your mouth encourages remineralization and Line neutralizes the acid. The rate

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TEST

at which bacteria in the mouth produce acid depends on the amount of plaque on the teeth, the composition of the microbial flora, and whether the bacteria of the plaque have been "primed" by frequent exposure to sugar. To keep your teeth healthy, a regular dental hygiene program should be followed.

Removing plaque with a toothbrush and dental floss temporarily reduces the numbers of bacteria in the mouth and thus reduces tooth decay. It also makes the surfaces of the teeth more accessible, enabling saliva to neutralize acid and remineralise lesions. If fluoride is present in drinking water when teeth are forming, some fluoride is incorporated into the enamel of the teeth, making them more resistant to attack by acid. Fluoride toothpaste seems to act in another way, by promoting the remineralization of early carious lesions.

In addition to a regular dental hygiene program, a good way to keep your teeth healthy is to reduce your intake of sweet food. The least cavity-causing way to eat sweets is to have them with meals and not between. The number of times you eat sweets rather than the total amount determines how much harmful acid the bacteria in your saliva produce. But the amount of sweets influences the quality of your saliva. Avoid, if you can, sticky sweets that stay in your mouth a long time. Also try to brush and floss your teeth after eating sugary foods. Even rinsing your mouth with water is effective. Whenever possible, eat foods with fiber, such as raw carrot sticks, apples, celery sticks, etc., that scrape off plaque, acting as a toothbrush. Cavities can be greatly reduced if these rules are followed when eating sweets.

23. What does this passage mainly discuss? \*

4 poin

- (A) Good nutrition
- (B) Food with fiber
- (C) Ways to keep your teeth healthy
- (D) Fluoridization and cavities

24. According to the passage, all of the following statements about plaque are true EXCEPT... \*

4 poin

- (A) it consists of acid producing bacteria
- (B) it is not affected by eating sweets
- (C) it can be removed from teeth by brushing and flossing
- (D) it reduces the positive effect of saliva

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TEST

25. We can infer from the passage that one benefit of fluoride to healthy teeth is... \*

4 poin

- (A) It strengthens tooth enamel
- (B) it stimulates saliva production
- (C) it makes teeth whiter
- (D) It is a replacement for brushing and flossing in dental care

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