CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion of Writing Exercises in *Look Ahead 2*, an English Course for Senior High School Students grade XI Published by Erlangga

The final conclusion of this study can be described as follow:

1. **In term of Kinds of Test**

   From 74 writing exercises there are fifty six (56) writing exercises which is included in *discrete test*, 2 writing exercises which is included in *communicative test* and 16 writing exercises which is included in *combination between both*.

   From this result, the writing exercise in *Look Ahead 2*, an English Course for Senior High School Grade Year XI published by Erlangga, show that the hugest number of test is *discrete test*, so it is proper enough in improving of student’s ability in writing through kind of this test. Since *discrete test* is a kind of point test which is more emphasized in accuracy. Based on brown, in teaching writing process, accuracy is the priority of the component of writing test. *Combination between discrete and communicative test* places at runner up because it attempts to perform in a communicative situation but without leaving the form of language, using combination of skills and abilities is necessary.

2. **Relevance with the KTSP Curriculum**

   In term of relevancy with *KTSP* curriculum, the writer can conclude that writing exercise in *Look Ahead 2* an English Course for Senior High School Year XI published by Erlangga is relevance with the *KTSP* curriculum because all of 74 writing exercise from 6 units (which is broken down into some subthemes of writing exercises: *giving a report, writing a report, arranging paragraphs, retelling a story, making a fictional story, continuing a story, writing a horror, grammar in action, identifying language features and text structure*, etc.)
gathering information to support one’s opinion, writing an analytical exposition, retelling funny story, telling funny experience, continuing a story, writing a spoof, making arguments, writing a thesis and a recommendation, writing a hortatory exposition) is demanded in writing based KTSP curriculum of Senior High School Grade Year XI.

3. **Aspect of basic competences of writing skills**

There are 27 writing exercises of 74 writing exercises in these course book contents of all of the aspect of basic competence of writing skill, while there are 39 exercises contains only composition competence, 5 exercises are composition and communication competence, and the 3 left contains composition and style (It can be seen in the instructions of each exercise). From these findings, the writer can conclude that the writing exercise of *Look Ahead 2*, an English Course for Senior High School Grade Year XI published by Erlangga is more emphasize on language structure and grammar achievement, but the language function as a tool for real communication become second priority. From the data above means that writing exercises in *Look Ahead 2* is sufficient exercise to improve the student’s ability in writing skill.

4. **Aspect of types of classroom writing performance**

Based on the Douglas Brown theory there are three major categories apply to the kinds of written production that students are expected to carry out in the classroom, they are Imitative, Intensive, and self-writing. There are 27 writing exercises apply the types of Imitative classroom writing, 31 writing exercises apply the types of Intensive classroom, and 16 writing exercises apply the kinds of Self-writing classroom writing.

From this result, it shows that the exercise of *Look Ahead 2* an English Course for Senior High School Grade Year X published by Erlangga covers all the kinds of classroom writing exercise. But, the writing exercises do not arrange in sequence. It is better to apply the
imitative classroom writing before go ahead to the next types of classroom writing, since Imitative is the basic kinds of classroom writing. However, the writing exercises give suitable portion of its competence. So, the writing exercises in Look Ahead 2 an English Course for Senior High School Grade Year XI published by Erlangga is appropriate writing exercise to practice students writing skills.

5. In term of type of writing exercise.

Type of writing exercise more emphasized in the technique of exercise itself. From the analysis above writer found arranging scrambled paragraphs into essays in form of report, narrative, analytical exposition, spoof, and hortatory exposition (3 writing exercises) completing text (20 writing exercises), writing sentences dealing with grammar (29 writing exercises), writing essays in form of report, narrative, analytical exposition, spoof and hortatory exposition (15 writing exercises), writing short functional text (4 writing exercises), and revising sentences or essays (3 writing exercises).

From this result, writer found that the type of writing exercise in the Look Ahead 2 covers of all type of writing exercise. It means that all the objectives of writing skills demanded by the 2006 curriculum are presented in the writing exercise, but there is inequality in the number of exercises of each types of writing exercise.

6. Teach-ability

Most of the writing exercises in the Look Ahead 2, an English Course for Senior High School Grade Year XI published by Erlangga are teachable for teacher to teach them. There are only 2 writing exercises which is not teachable, because the instruction of these exercise is unclear and it will spent much time to give assessment and need more preparation (see exercise on page 31 and 111 - 112). However, the other exercises are teachable, there are clear
instructions, and help on method activities, there are sufficient provision made for test and revision.

7. **Present of Example**

In Term of present of example there are 13 writing exercises do not provide an example, while there are 61 writing exercises provides an example. It is better for each exercise to present an example so it can avoid of students’ mistake in doing exercise.

8. **Aims**

The aims of each writing exercise have been explain clear in each analysis of the writing exercises.

9. **Kinds of Practice Exercise**

There are 15 writing exercises which apply the *Controlled Exercise* (free writing), while 59 writing exercises apply the *Guided Exercise*. It can conclude that the most of the writing exercises encourage students to write based on guidelines given.

B. **Suggestion**

Finally, from the finding and conclusion of this study, I realize that there is no perfect writing exercise in the world. But, the finding of this study may give a broader overview to everyone toward the importance of using an ideal writing exercise from a good course book it will take some effects of students understanding and progress in writing skill.

Hopefully this research can give a reference to select suitable English course book in term of writing exercise in the teaching process. For English course book authors, it is hoped that in arranging a course book, they will present materials and exercises which is appropriate with the ideal of course book materials especially in writing. I am aware that this study is still far from perfectness. Therefore, in order to be better in future study related to writing exercise, here some recommendation that I think it is necessary for us:
1. The object of the study need to be broadened. Possibly, we can conduct a research related to writing exercise that its object covers students of junior until senior high school in order to be a comparative study.

2. A study of a method on how to arrange an ideal writing exercise also needs to be conducted.

3. A study of analyzing the use of printed media such as newspaper, magazines as material of writing exercise will be a new challenge for a new researcher.

4. A study of investigating teachers’ competence on giving writing exercise to their students also needs to be conducted.

   Alhamdulillah, all praise is only to Allah; finally this study can be finished. The result of this study may give positive advantages to teacher, students, readers, English course book authors and the writer personally.