

CREATING ENGLISH LANGUAGE CORRESPONDENCE TESTS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL UNDERSTUDIES INTRIGUED BY THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

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Abstract: This study aimed to develop communicative English language tests for tourism vocational high school students in Indonesia. The research was conducted using a mixed-methods approach, consisting of a literature review, focus group discussions, and interviews with language teachers and tourism industry experts. The results of the study indicate that communicative language tests are more effective in assessing students' language proficiency than traditional language tests. The study also provides guidelines for developing communicative language tests that are relevant to the tourism industry.

Keywords: English language; Correspondence tests; Secondary school students; Tourism industry; Language proficiency; Assessment.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the article provides background information about the importance of English language proficiency in the tourism industry, and the need for appropriate language tests for tourism vocational high school students. It also presents the purpose of the study and research questions.

The present study aimed at developing communicative language tests for vocational high school students. A Research and Development design was employed in this study with the primary target was to develop communicative English language tests. The main procedures in the development of the test include: (1) identifying objectives, (2) developing the test specification, (3) developing the communicative tests, (4) analyzing the results of the preliminary tryout of the communicative tests drafts, (5) revising the communicative test drafts, (6) trying out the communicative test drafts, (7) analyzing the results of the tryout of the communicative tests, (8) revising the communicative test drafts. Questionnaires and observation blanks sheet was used to gather comments, opinions, and criticisms on the draft of

communicative tests from a number of selected experts. The analysis of the communicative tests tryout was done to ensure the validity, reliability, and practicality of the tests.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology section describes the research design, participants, data collection methods, and data analysis procedures used in the study. The article states that a mixed-methods approach was used, consisting of a literature review, focus group discussions and interviews with language teachers and tourism industry experts. The methodology section describes the research design, sampling technique, data collection methods, and data analysis procedures used in the study. The article states that a survey was conducted among English language teachers and language testing experts to collect data on the development of English language correspondence tests for secondary school students interested in the tourism industry.

RESULTS

The results section presents the findings of the study. The article states that the development of communicative language tests for tourism vocational high school students requires careful consideration of the language skills required in the tourism industry, such as customer service, cultural awareness, and communication with tourists. The study provides guidelines for developing communicative language tests that are relevant to the tourism industry, including the use of authentic materials, task-based activities, and role-plays.

DISCUSSION

The discussion section of the article provides a summary of the main findings, and discusses the implications of the study for English language teaching and assessment in the tourism industry. The article suggests that communicative language tests can provide a more accurate assessment of students' language proficiency, and can help to prepare them for the demands of the tourism industry.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the article summarizes the main findings and contributions of the study, and provides recommendations for future research in this area.

Overall, this article follows the IMRaD format, with clear sections for the introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. It provides a clear and concise description of the study, including the research design, data collection and analysis procedures, and main findings.

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